Family Planning 2020 Core Indicators

The intent of constructing a core set of indicators for Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) was to provide an annual global readout of key progress markers that would be applicable to and available from the 69 countries with a GNI per capita equal to or less than $2,500 (2012). Since then a set of Core Indicators has been selected through a systematic process to determine whether countries are on track to reach their goals, to assess strategies and inform decision-making, to provide the tools to answer fundamental questions concerning the overall performance of FP2020, and, importantly, to measure how well individual needs are met.[i]

The Core Indicator table is separated into two categories:
  (1) Indicators that are reported annually for 69 countries.
  (2) Indicators that are reported annually in a subset of countries in years that they have a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and/or data from the PMA2020[ii] project.

Indicators that are reported annually for 69 FP2020 focus countries		
Indicator	*Indicator Definition*	*Data Source and Availability*
1. Number of additional users of modern methods of contraception	The number of additional women (or their partners) of reproductive age currently using a modern contraceptive method compared to 2012.	Estimated using data from surveys such as the DHS, RHS, MICS, PMA2020 and other nationally representative surveys; service statistics and population data
2. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods (mCPR)	The percentage of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method at a particular point in time.	Estimated using data from surveys such as the DHS, MICS, PMA2020, RHS[iii] and other nationally representative surveys; modeling using surveys and service statistics
	Disaggregation: When possible (in years with a DHS or data from PMA2020) by: wealth quintile, age, marital status, urban/rural, ethnicity, etc.	
3. Percentage of women with an unmet need for modern methods of contraception	The percentage of fecund women of reproductive age who want no more children or to postpone having the next child, but are not using a contraceptive method, plus women who are currently using a traditional method of family planning. Women using a traditional method are assumed to have an unmet need for modern contraception.	Estimated using data from surveys such as the DHS, MICS, PMA2020, RHS[iv] and other nationally representative surveys; modeling using surveys and service statistics
	Disaggregation: When possible (in years with a DHS or data from PMA2020) by wealth quintile (comparing the lowest to the highest quintile), age, marital status, parity, urban/rural, ethnicity, etc.	
4. Percentage of women whose demand is satisfied with a modern method of contraception	The percentage of women (or their partners) who desire either to have no additional children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method. Women using a traditional method are assumed to have an unmet need for modern contraception.	Estimated using data from surveys such as the DHS, MICS, PMA2020, RHS[v] and other nationally representative surveys; modeling using surveys and service statistics

5. Number of unintended pregnancies	The number of pregnancies that occurred at a time when women (and their partners) either did not want additional children or wanted to delay the next birth. Usually measured with regard to last or recent pregnancies, including current pregnancies.	Estimated using modeling
6. Number of unintended pregnancies averted due to modern contraceptive use	The number of unintended pregnancies that did not occur during a specified reference period as a result of the protection provided by modern contraceptive use during the reference period.	Estimated using modeling
7. Number of unsafe abortions averted due to modern contraceptive use	The number of unsafe abortions that did not occur during a specified reference period as a result of the protection provided by modern contraceptive use during the reference period.	Estimated using modeling
8. Number of maternal deaths averted due to modern contraceptive use	The number of maternal deaths that did not occur during a specified reference period as a result of the protection provided by modern contraceptive use during the reference period.	Estimated using modeling
9. Percentage of women using each modern method of contraception	The percentage of total family planning users using each modern method of contraception.	Surveys such as the DHS, MICS, PMA2020, RHS, and other nationally representative surveys; service statistics
10. Percentage of facilities stocked out, by method offered, on the day of assessment	Percentage of facilities stocked out of each type of contraceptive offered, on the day of assessment	Survey, service statistics
11a. Percentage of primary SDPs that have at least 3 modern methods of contraception available on day of assessment	The percentage of service delivery points that have at least 3 modern methods of contraception available on the day of the assessment. This indicator considers methods (such as injectables), not products (such as the 3 month or 6 month injectable) or brands (such as Depo-Provera)	Survey data, service statistics
11b. Percentage of secondary/tertiary SDPs with at least 5 modern methods of contraception available on day of assessment	The percentage of secondary and tertiary service delivery points that have at least 5 modern methods of contraception available on the day of the assessment. This indicator considers methods (such as injectables), not products (such as the 3 month or 6 month injectable) or brands (such as Depo-Provera). The determination of which health facilities are defined as "secondary" or "tertiary" will be made at the country level, based on existing classifications.	Survey data, service statistics
12. Annual expenditure on family planning from government domestic budget	Total annual public sector recurrent expenditures on family planning. This includes expenditures by all levels of government.	COIA/WHO, NIDI/UNFPA, Kaiser Family Foundation; country availability will depend on COIA and NIDI implementation. All 69 countries are expected to be available in future.
13. Couple-Years of Protection (CYP)	The estimated protection provided by family planning services during a one year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients during that	Service statistics

	period. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, which yields an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method.	

Indicators that are reported annually for a subset of FP2020 focus countries		
Indicator	*Indicator Definition*	*Data Source and Availability*
14. Method Information Index	An index measuring the extent to which women were given specific information when they received family planning services. The index is composed of three questions (Were you informed about other methods? Were you informed about side effects? Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects?). The reported value is the percent of women who responded "yes" to all three questions.	DHS, PMA2020 Survey in select years
	<u>Disaggregation:</u> By method.	
15. Percentage of women who were provided with information on family planning during their last contact with a health service provider	The percent of women who were provided information on family planning in some form at the time of their last contact with a health service provider. The contact could occur in either a clinic or community setting. Information could have been provided via a number of mechanisms, including counseling, information, education and communication materials or talks/conversations about family planning.	DHS, PMA2020 Survey in select years
	<u>Disaggregation:</u> By wealth quintile	
16. Percentage of women who decided to use family planning alone or jointly with their husbands/partners	The percentage of women currently using family planning whose decision to use was made mostly alone or jointly with their husband/partner.	DHS, PMA2020 Survey in select years
	<u>Disaggregation:</u> By wealth quintile	
17. Adolescent birth rate	The number of births to adolescent females, aged 15-19 occurring during a given reference period per 1,000 adolescent females.	DHS, PMA2020 Survey in select years

[i] FP2020 Partnership in Action 2012-2013, published December 2013, www.familyplanning2020.org
[ii] http://pma2020.org/
[iii] CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys
[iv] CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys
[v] CDC-assisted Reproductive Health Surveys