

# Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM THE EGYPT DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (EDHS), 2014

## Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, there over **15.6 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **18.4%** of the country's total population.<sup>i</sup> Over half of all adolescents live in rural areas, **55.8%** of adolescent girls and **57.8%** of adolescent boys.<sup>i</sup> By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by married adolescent girls is **9.2**.<sup>ii</sup> Among married adolescent girls who become parents before age 20, the average age at which they have their first baby is **17.9** years.<sup>ii</sup>

## Sexual activity and marital status

According to data from the EDHS<sup>i</sup>, on average, among married adolescents who had sex before age 20, they first have sexual intercourse at age **17.4** years. Among married Egyptian adolescent girls, the mean age of the first marriage is **17.4** years.

## What can be done to support married Egyptian adolescents to prevent unintended pregnancy?

Plan for how, when and where different groups of sexually active adolescents (boys and girls, rural and urban) use and do not use contraception.

Learn the reasons why married adolescents are not using contraception, and develop policies and programmes to better address their needs.

Understand that married adolescents may get contraception from a variety of sources and ensure that each of these sources can provide high quality services for adolescents.

## Contraceptive use and non-use among adolescent girls

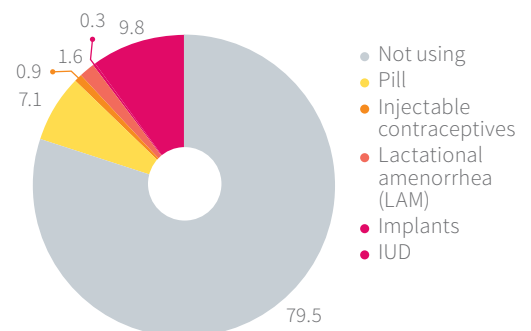
### Married

According to EDHS<sup>i</sup> analyses, **38.3%** of married adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **23.4%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **menses has not returned after giving birth (41.8%)**
- **infrequent sex (28.5%)**
- **breastfeeding (10.0%)**

Among all married adolescent girls aged 15–19, **79.5%** are not using a method of contraception. IUDs, one of the most effective methods, and pills are the most common modern methods used (**9.8%** and **7.1%** of these adolescent girls, respectively). Injectable contraceptives are used by **0.9%** and lactational amenorrhea (LAM) is used by **1.6%** (see Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1. Use and non-use of contraception: married adolescent girls, aged 15–19 years (%)**



Source: analysis of EDHS 2014<sup>i</sup>

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Married adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **government facility (59.5%)** or a **private facility (21.1%)**.

LEARN MORE AT [who.int/reproductivehealth/adol-contraceptive-use](http://who.int/reproductivehealth/adol-contraceptive-use)

<sup>i</sup>Urban and rural population by age and sex, 1980–2015 [online database]. New York (USA): United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division; 2014 (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/popdev/urpas/urpas2014.aspx>, accessed 4 November 2016).

<sup>ii</sup>Ministry of Health and Population [Egypt], El-Zanaty and Associates [Egypt], ICF International. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014 [Datasets]. EGIR61.DTA. Rockville (MD): ICF International; 2015 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Egypt\\_Standard-DHS\\_2014.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Egypt_Standard-DHS_2014.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).

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ANALYSIS OF THE EGYPT DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY, 2014



Among married adolescents who had sex before age 20, the average age at first sex is



## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



Among married adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at first birth is



## What can be done to support married Egyptian adolescents to prevent unintended pregnancy?

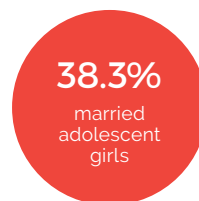
Plan for how, when, and where different groups of adolescents use or don't use contraception.

Use and non-use of contraception married adolescent girls, aged 15-19

Method	Married
Not using	<b>79.5%</b>
Pill	<b>7.1%</b>
Injectable contraceptives	<b>0.9%</b>
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	<b>1.6%</b>
Implants	<b>0.3%</b>
IUD	<b>9.8%</b>

Learn the reasons why married adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years

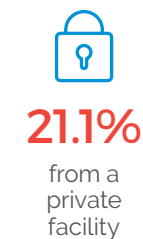
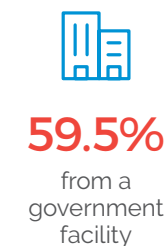


Main reasons for not using contraception

- Married**
- 41.8%** menses has not returned after giving birth
  - 28.5%** infrequent sex
  - 10.0%** breastfeeding

Understand that married adolescents may get modern contraception from a variety of sources.

Married

















LEARN MORE AT [who.int/reproductivehealth/adol-contraceptive-use](http://who.int/reproductivehealth/adol-contraceptive-use)
















Ministry of Health and Population [Egypt], El-Zanaty and Associates [Egypt], ICF International. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014 [Datasets]. EGIR61.DTA. Rockville (MD): ICF International; 2015 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Egypt\\_Standard-DHS\\_2014.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Egypt_Standard-DHS_2014.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).  
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# Icon Directory








## METHODS:

-  Not using
-  Withdrawal
-  Periodic abstinence
-  Rhythm/calendar
-  Female condom
-  Male condom
-  Standard days/cycle beads
-  Pill
-  Injectable contraceptives
-  Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)
-  Implants
-  IUD
-  Male sterilization
-  Female sterilization

## REASONS FOR NON-USE:

-  Not married
-  Not having sex
-  Infrequent sex
-  Menses has not returned after birth
-  Breastfeeding
-  Fatalistic (up to god)
-  She is opposed
-  Husband/partner is opposed
-  Religious prohibition
-  Knows no method
-  Knows no source
-  Fear of side effects/health concerns
-  Inconvenient to use
-  Others opposed
-  Lack of access/too far

## SOURCE OF METHOD:

-  Government facility
-  Private facility
-  Pharmacy
-  Shop
-  Friends or parents
-  Other
-  Community Health Worker