

Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM THE JORDAN POPULATION AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (JPFHS), 2012

Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there over **1.4 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **18.7%** of the country's total population.ⁱ The majority of adolescents live in urban areas, **82.6%** of adolescent girls and **82.4%** of adolescent boys.ⁱ

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by married adolescent girls is **10.2**.ⁱⁱ Among married adolescent girls who become parents before age 20, the average age at which they have their first baby is **17.9** years.

ⁱⁱ According to data from the JPFHSⁱⁱ, among married Jordanian adolescent girls, the mean age of the marriage is **17.5** years.

What can be done to support married Jordanian 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

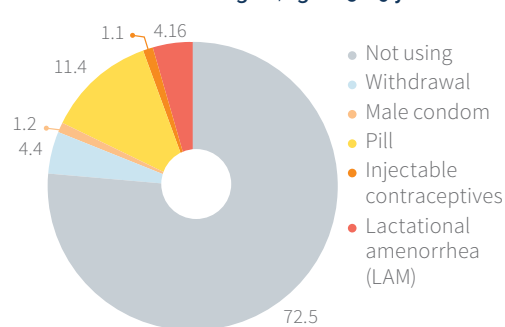
Married

According to JPFHSⁱⁱ analyses, **39.1%** of married adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **35.2%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a method include:

- **breastfeeding (42.9%)**
- **fear of side-effects or health concerns (29.5%)**
- **menses has not returned after giving birth (26.7%)**

Among all married adolescent girls aged 15–19, **72.5%** are not using a method of contraception. Pills and lactational amenorrhea (LAM) are the most common modern methods used (**11.4%** and **4.1%** of these adolescent girls, respectively). Male condoms are used by **1.2%** and injectable contraceptives are used by **1.1%**. Withdrawal, a traditional method, is used by **4.4%** of these adolescent girls (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of JPFHS 2012ⁱⁱ

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Married adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **private facility (38.4%)** or a **pharmacy (32.2%)**.

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ⁱ 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).

ⁱⁱ Department of Statistics [Jordan], ICF International. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012 [Datasets]. JOIR6C.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Jordan_Standard-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0, accessed 4 November 2016)

Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF THE JORDAN POPULATION AND FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY, 2012



1.4

million adolescents ages 10-19

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

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

17.9

for adolescent girls

What can be done to support married Jordanian 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	72.5%
Withdrawal	4.4%
Male condom	1.2%
Pill	11.4%
Injectable contraceptives	1.1%
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	4.1%

Learn the reasons why married adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years

39.1%
married adolescent girls

Main reasons for not using contraception

Married

- 42.9% breastfeeding
- 29.5% fear of side-effects or health concerns
- 26.7% menses has not returned after giving birth

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

Married



38.4%

from a private facility



32.2%

from a pharmacy










Department of Statistics [Jordan], ICF International. Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2012 [Datasets]. JOIR6C.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Jordan_Standard-DHS_2012.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