

Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM L'ENQUÊTE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE SANTÉ ET À INDICATEURS MULTIPLES AU TCHAD (EDST-MICS), 2014-15

Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Chad, there are **3.3 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **25.0%** of the country's total population.ⁱ Three quarters of adolescents live in rural areas, **75.5%** of adolescent girls and **74.6%** of adolescent boys.ⁱ

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **4.5**, while for adolescent boys it is **6.8**.ⁱⁱ Among adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at which Chadian adolescent girls have their first baby is **16.2** years, while the average age at which adolescent boys first become fathers is **18.0**.ⁱⁱ

Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of data from the EDST-MICSⁱⁱ, over **450 000** Chadians aged 15–19 are currently sexually active – they are either unmarried and have had sex in the last three months or they are in a union (i.e. married or living together). On average, among adolescents who had sex before age 20, adolescent girls first have sexual intercourse at age **15.3** years and adolescent boys at **16.7** years.

Among unmarried adolescents, **15.9%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and **9.6%** are currently sexually active; among adolescent boys, **20.5%** report ever having sex, while **12.7%** are currently sexually active.

Among all Chadian adolescents, **38.3%** of adolescent girls and **3.2%** of adolescent boys are in a union. Among these adolescents, the mean age of the first union is **16.7** years for adolescent girls and **17.6** for adolescent boys.

What can be done to support Chadian adolescents to prevent unintended pregnancy?

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

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

Understand that 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

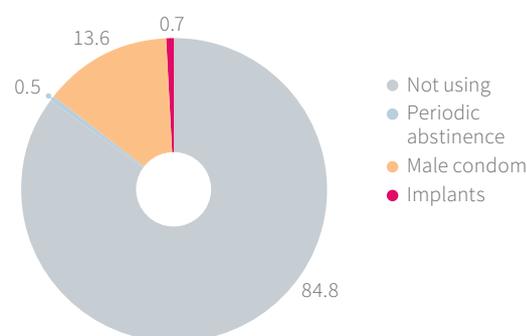
Unmarried, sexually active

According to EDST-MICSⁱⁱ analyses, **41.8%** of unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **39.4%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **infrequent sex (34.3%)**
- **not married (28.0%)**
- **knows no source (10.2%)**

Among all unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls aged 15–19, **84.8%** are not using a method of contraception. Male condoms are the most common modern method used (**13.6%** of these adolescent girls), while implants, which are considered to be one of the most effective methods, are used by **0.7%**. Only a small proportion (**0.5%**) are using periodic abstinence, a traditional method (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of EDST-MICS 2014–15ⁱ

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Unmarried, sexually active adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **shop (54.2%)** or a **private facility (9.3%)**.

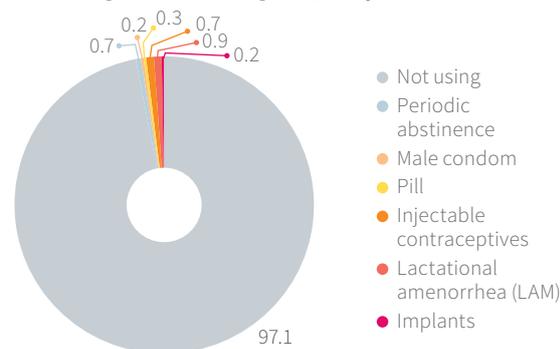
In union

According to EDS-MICSTⁱⁱ analyses, **29.4%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **5.8%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **breastfeeding (68.5%)**
- **menses has not returned after giving birth (21.3%)**
- **knows no method (12.1%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, nearly all (**97.1%**) are not using a method of contraception. Among the small proportion of users, 1% or fewer are using one of the following modern methods: implants, lactational amenorrhea (LAM), injectable contraceptives, pills, and male condoms. Only **0.7%** are using periodic abstinence, a traditional method (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. Use and non-use of contraception: adolescent girls in union, aged 15–19 years (%)



Source: analysis of EDST-MICSⁱⁱ

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Adolescents in a union who are using a modern method most often get it from a **government facility (66.4%)** or a **private facility (15.5%)**.

LEARN MORE AT who.int/reproductivehealth/adol-contraceptive-use

ⁱUrban 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).

ⁱⁱInstitut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED) [Tchad], Ministère de la Santé Publique (MSP) [Tchad], ICF International. Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples (EDST-MICS 2014–2015) [Datasets]. TDIR70.DTA and TDMR70.DTA. Rockville (MD): ICF International; 2015 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Chad_Standard-DHS_2014.cfm?flag=0, accessed 4 November 2016).

Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF L'ENQUÊTE DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE SANTÉ ET À INDICATEURS MULTIPLES AU TCHAD, 2014-15



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



15.3 years
for adolescent girls



16.7 years
for adolescent boys

REPUBLIC OF CHAD



3.3

million adolescents
ages 10-19

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

16.2

for adolescent girls

18.0

for adolescent boys

What can be done to support Chadian 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 adolescent girls, aged 15-19

Method	Sexually active, unmarried	In union
Not using	84.8%	97.1%
Periodic abstinence	0.5%	0.7%
Male condom	13.6%	0.2%
Pill	--	0.3%
Injectable contraceptives	--	0.7%
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	--	0.9%
Implants	0.7%	0.2%

Learn the reasons why adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years

41.8%
sexually active, unmarried adolescent girls

29.4%
adolescent girls in union

Main reasons for not using contraception

Sexually active, unmarried	In union
34.3% infrequent sex	68.5% breastfeeding
28.0% not married	21.3% menses has not returned after giving birth
10.2% knows no source	12.1% knows no method

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



Sexually active, unmarried
54.2%
from a shop



9.3%
from a private facility



In union
66.4%
from a government facility



15.5%
from a private facility

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