

Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM L'ENQUÊTE MORTALITÉ, MORBIDITÉ ET UTILISATION DES SERVICES, HAÏTI (EMMUS), 2012

Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Haïti, there are **2.3 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **21.5%** of the country's total population.ⁱ The majority of adolescents live in urban areas, **62.5%** of adolescent girls and **57.8%** of adolescent boys.ⁱ

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **7.5**, while for adolescent boys it is **6.9**.ⁱⁱ Among adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at which Haitian adolescent girls have their first baby is **17.4** years, while the average age at which adolescent boys first become fathers is **18.0**.ⁱⁱ

Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of the data from the EMMUSⁱⁱ shows that **460 000** Haitians 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 **16.3** years and adolescent boys at **14.7** years.

Among unmarried adolescents, **41.3%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and **28.0%** are currently sexually active; among adolescent boys, **63.1%** report ever having sex, while **40.7%** are currently sexually active.

Among all Haitian adolescents, **12.1%** of adolescent girls and **1.5%** of adolescent boys are in a union. Among these adolescents, the mean age of the first union is **17.0** years for adolescent girls and **17.7** for adolescent boys.

What can be done to support Haitian 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

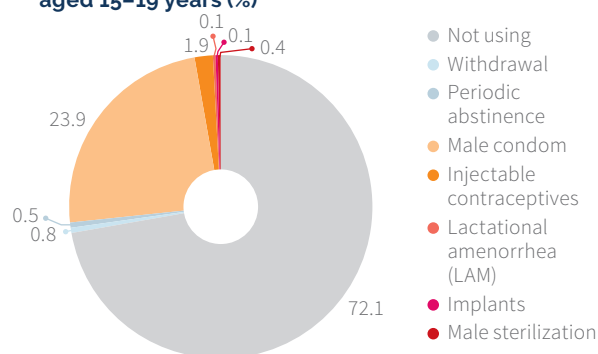
Unmarried, sexually active

According to EMMUSⁱⁱ analyses, **90.4%** unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **30.2%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescent girls report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **infrequent sex (41.1%)**
- **not married (29.3%)**
- **fear of side-effects or health concerns (26.1%)**

Among all unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls aged 15–19, **72.1%** are not using a method of contraception. Male condoms are the most common modern method used (**23.9%** of these adolescent girls). Implants, which are considered to be among the most effective methods, are used by **0.1%** while male sterilization, a permanent method of contraception, is used by **0.4%**. A small proportion, **1.3%**, is using traditional methods (withdrawal or periodic abstinence) (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of EMMUS 2012ⁱⁱ

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Unmarried, sexually active adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **shop (16.2%)** or **other (19.8%)**.

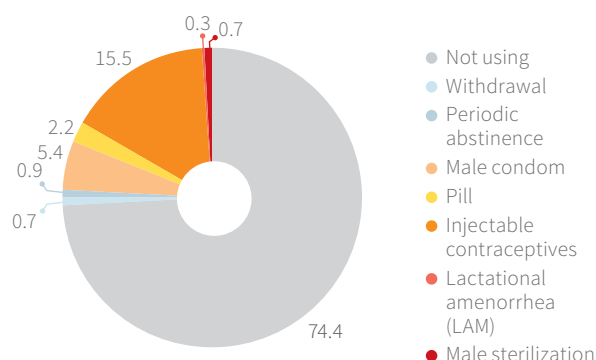
In union

According to EMMUSⁱⁱ analyses, **88.2%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **31.8%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescent girls report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **fear of side-effects or health concerns (26.3%)**
- **menses has not returned after giving birth (24.0%)**
- **breastfeeding (20.5%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, **74.4%** are not using a method of contraception. Injectable contraceptives and male condoms are the most common modern method used (**15.5%** and **5.4%** of these adolescent girls, respectively). Implants are used by **0.7%**. Traditional methods (withdrawal or abstinence) are used by **1.6%** (see Figure 2).

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



Source: analysis of EMMUS 2012ⁱⁱ

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 (43.9%)** or a **private facility (40.1%)**.

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

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 Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSSP) [Haïti], Institut Haïtien de l'Enfance (IHE) [Haïti], ICF International. Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services, Haïti, 2012 [Datasets]. HTIR61.DTA and HTMR61.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Haiti_Standard-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0, accessed 4 November 2016).

Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF L'ENQUÊTE MORTALITÉ, MORBIDITÉ ET UTILISATION DES SERVICES, HAÏTI, 2012

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



16.3 years
for adolescent girls



14.7 years
for adolescent boys

REPUBLIC OF HAÏTI



2.3

million
adolescents
ages 10-19

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

17.4

for adolescent girls

18.0

for adolescent boys

What can be done to support Haitian 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	72.1%	74.4%
Withdrawal	0.8%	0.7%
Periodic abstinence	0.5%	0.9%
Male condom	23.9%	5.4%
Pill	--	2.2%
Injectable contraceptives	1.9%	15.5%
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	0.1%	0.3%
Implants	0.1%	--
Male sterilization	0.4%	0.7%

Learn the reasons why adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years

90.4%

sexually active, unmarried adolescent girls

88.2%

adolescent girls in union

Main reasons for not using contraception

Sexually active, unmarried

41.1% infrequent sex

29.3% not married

26.1% fear of side-effects or health concerns

In union

26.3% fear of side-effects or health concerns

24.0% menses has not returned after giving birth

20.5% breastfeeding

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



16.2%

from a shop



Sexually active, unmarried

19.8%

other



43.9%

from a government facility

















In union

40.1%
















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