

# Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM THE INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (IDHS), 2012

## Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Indonesia, there are **46.5 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **18.2%** of the country's total population.<sup>i</sup> Just over half of adolescents live in urban areas, **52.6%** of adolescent girls and **51.6%** of adolescent boys.<sup>i</sup>

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **10.5**, while for adolescent boys it is **6.7**.<sup>ii</sup> Among adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at which Indonesian girls have their first baby is **17.9** years, while the average age at which adolescent boys first become fathers is **18.2**.<sup>ii</sup>

## Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of data from the IDHS<sup>ii</sup> shows that over **1.5 million** Indonesian adolescent girls 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 adolescent girls who had sex before age 20, they first have sexual intercourse at age **17.3** years.

Among unmarried adolescents, **1.2%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and **0.4%** are currently sexually active.

Among all Indonesian adolescents, **12.9%** of adolescent girls are in a union. Among these adolescents, the mean age of the first union is **17.3** years for adolescent girls.

## What can be done to support Indonesian 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

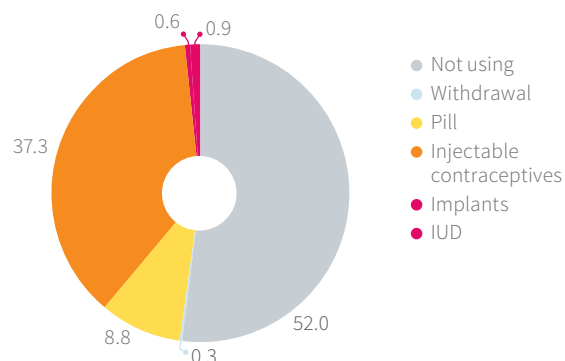
## In union

According to IDHS<sup>i</sup> analyses, **61.7%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, and **63.1%** of them are currently using a method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **menses has not returned after giving birth (47.8%)**
- **infrequent sex (12.7%)**
- **fear of side-effects or health concerns (8.3%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, **52.0%** are not using a method of contraception. Injectable contraceptives and pills are the most common modern methods used (**37.3%** and **8.8%** of these adolescent girls, respectively). Implants or IUDs, among the most effective methods, are used by **1.5%**. A small proportion, **0.3%**, is using withdrawal, a traditional method (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of IDHS 2012<sup>ii</sup>

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Adolescents in a union who are using a modern method most often get it from a **private facility (69.4%)** or a **government facility (22.3%)**.

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>Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) [Indonesia], Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes—MOH) [Indonesia], ICF International. Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012 [Datasets]. IDIR63.DTA and IDMR63dt.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Indonesia\\_Standard-DHS\\_2012.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Indonesia_Standard-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).

# Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF THE INDONESIAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY, 2012



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



## REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



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



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

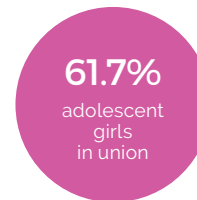
Plan for how, when, and where different groups of adolescents use or don't use contraception.

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

Method	In union
Not using	<b>52.0%</b>
Withdrawal	<b>0.3%</b>
Pill	<b>8.8%</b>
Injectable contraceptives	<b>37.3%</b>
Implants	<b>0.6%</b>
IUD	<b>0.9%</b>

Learn the reasons why adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years



Main reasons for not using contraception

In union

- 47.8%** menses has not returned after giving birth
- 12.7%** infrequent sex
- 8.3%** fear of side-effects or health concerns

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

In union



**69.4%** from a private facility

















**22.3%** from a government facility
















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

# 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