

# Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM THE MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (MDHS), 2010

## Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Malawi, there are **4.1 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **23.7%** of the country's total population.<sup>i</sup> Most adolescents live in rural areas, **83.3%** of adolescent girls and **84.1%** of adolescent boys.<sup>i</sup>

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **6.8**, while for adolescent boys it is **6.4**.<sup>ii</sup> Among adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at which Malawian adolescent girls have their first baby is **17.1** years, while the average age at which adolescent boys first become fathers is **17.9**.<sup>ii</sup>

## Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of data from the MDHS<sup>ii</sup> shows that over **580 000** Malawians 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 **16.2** years and adolescent boys at **15.8** years.

Among unmarried adolescents, **26.9%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and **10.3%** are currently sexually active; among adolescent boys, **53.2%** report ever having sex, while **24.4%** are currently sexually active.

Among all Malawian adolescents, **23.7%** of adolescent girls and **2.3%** of adolescent boys are in a union. Among these adolescents, the mean age of the first union is **16.4** years for adolescent girls and **17.5** for adolescent boys.

## What can be done to support Malawian 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

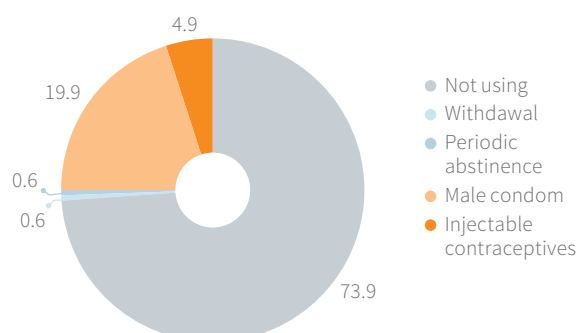
## Unmarried, sexually active

According to MDHS<sup>ii</sup> analyses, **68.8%** of unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **37.0%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **not married (58.7%)**
- **infrequent sex (16.8%)**
- **fear of side-effects or health concerns (13.4%)**

Among all unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls aged 15–19, **73.9%** are not using a method of contraception. Male condoms and injectable contraceptives are the most common modern methods used (**19.9%** and **4.9%** of these adolescent girls, respectively). Withdrawal or periodic abstinence, traditional methods, are used by **1.2%** (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of MDHS 2010<sup>ii</sup>

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Unmarried, sexually active adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **shop (51.9%)** or a **government facility (34.3%)**.

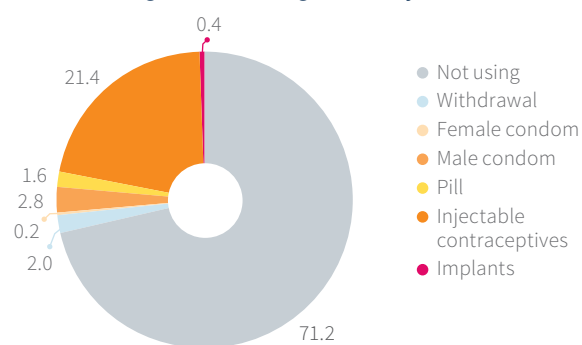
## In union

According to MDHS<sup>ii</sup> analyses, **54.5%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **35.7%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **breastfeeding (40.2%)**
- **not having sex (20.2%)**
- **menses has not returned after giving birth (11.6%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, **71.2%** are not using a method of contraception. Injectable contraceptives are the most common modern method used (**21.4%** of these adolescent girls), and **2.8%** are using condoms. Implants, one of the most effective methods, are used by **0.4%**. A small proportion (**2.0%**) are using withdrawal, 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 MDHS 2010<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 **government facility (81.3%)** or a **private facility (14.1%)**.

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>National Statistical Office [Malawi], ICF International. Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2010 [Datasets]. MWIR61.DTA and MWMR61.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2011 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Malawi\\_Standard-DHS\\_2010.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Malawi_Standard-DHS_2010.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).

# Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF THE MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY, 2010



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



**16.2 years**  
for adolescent girls



**15.8 years**  
for adolescent boys

## REPUBLIC OF MALAWI



**4.1**

million  
adolescents  
ages 10-19

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

**17.1**

for adolescent girls

**17.9**

for adolescent boys

## What can be done to support Malawian 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	73.9%	71.2%
Withdrawal	0.6%	2.0%
Periodic abstinence	0.6%	--
Female condom	--	0.2%
Male condom	19.9%	2.8%
Pill	--	1.6%
Injectable contraceptives	4.9%	21.4%
Implants	--	0.4%

Learn the reasons why adolescents are not using contraception.

Report not wanting a child in the next two years

**68.8%**  
sexually active, unmarried adolescent girls

**54.5%**  
adolescent girls in union

Main reasons for not using contraception

Sexually active, unmarried



58.7% not married



16.8% infrequent sex



13.4% fear of side-effects or health concerns

In union



40.2% breastfeeding



20.2% not having sex



11.6% menses has not returned after giving birth

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



**51.9%**

from a shop



**34.3%**

from a government facility



**81.3%**

from a government facility



In union

**14.1%**

from a private facility















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

National Statistical Office [Malawi], ICF International, Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2010 [Datasets], MWIR61.DTA and MWMR61.DTA, Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2011 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Malawi\\_Standard-DHS\\_2010.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Malawi_Standard-DHS_2010.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