

# Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM LA ENCUESTA DEMOGRÁFICA Y DE SALUD FAMILIAR DEL PERU (ENDESP), 2012

## Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Perú, there are **5.8 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **18.6%** of the country's total population.<sup>i</sup> The majority of adolescents live in urban areas, **77.1%** of girls and **75.8%** of boys.<sup>i</sup>

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **10.5**.<sup>ii</sup> Among adolescents who become mothers before age 20, the average age at which Peruvian adolescent girls have their first baby is **17.4** years.<sup>ii</sup>

## Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of data from the ENDESP<sup>ii</sup> shows that more than **313 000** Peruvian 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 **16.6** years.

Among unmarried adolescents, **20.2%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and **10.8%** are currently sexually active.

Among all Peruvian adolescent girls, **11.2%** are in a union. Among these adolescent girls, the mean age of the first union is **17.1** years.

## What can be done to support Peruvian 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

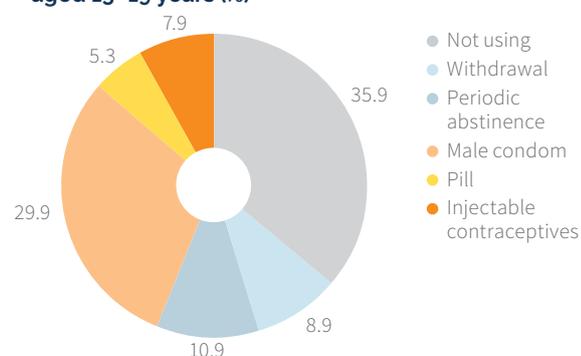
## Unmarried, sexually active

According to ENDESP<sup>ii</sup> analyses, **94.7%** of unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls report not wanting a child in the next two years, and **63.9%** of them are currently using a method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **not having sex (52.7%)**
- **infrequent sex (35.5%)**
- **not married (9.1%)**

Among all unmarried, sexually active adolescent girls aged 15–19, **35.9%** are not using a method of contraception. Male condoms (**29.9%**), pills (**5.3%**), and injectable contraceptives (**7.9%**) are the modern methods used by these adolescent girls. Withdrawal or periodic abstinence, traditional methods, are used by **19.8%** (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of ENDESP 2012<sup>i</sup>

LISTED FROM LEAST EFFECTIVE TO MOST EFFECTIVE

Unmarried, sexually active adolescents who are using a modern method most often get it from a **pharmacy (70.2%)** or a **government facility (22.4%)**.

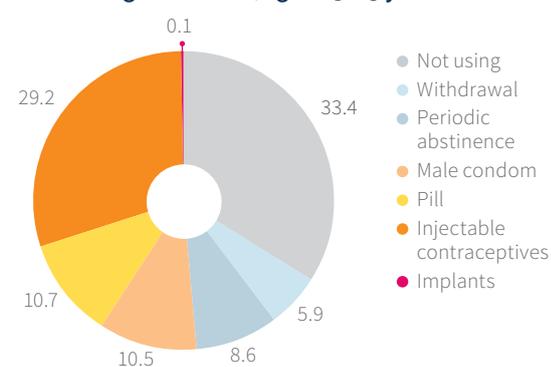
## In union

According to ENDESP<sup>ii</sup> analyses, **80.0%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, and **73.3%** 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 (44.8%)**
- **not having sex (23.9%)**
- **infrequent sex (13.3%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, **33.4%** are not using a method of contraception. Injectable contraceptives are the most common modern method used (**29.2%** of these adolescent girls). Male condoms and pills are used by **10.5%** and **10.7%**, respectively. Implants, one of the most effective methods, are used by **0.1%**. Traditional methods (withdrawal or periodic abstinence) are used by **14.5%** of these adolescent girls (see Figure 2).

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



Source: analysis of ENDESP 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 **government facility (73.3%)** or a **pharmacy (24.6%)**.

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>Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) [Peru], ICF International. Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar 2012 [Dataset]. PEIR6I.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Peru\\_Continuous-DHS\\_2012.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Peru_Continuous-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).

# Adolescent contraceptive use

ANALYSIS OF LA ENCUESTA DEMOGRÁFICA Y DE SALUD FAMILIAR DEL PERÚ, 2012



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



## REPUBLIC OF PERÚ



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



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

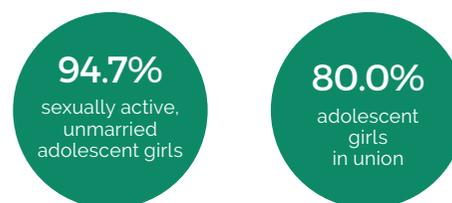
Plan for how, when, and where different groups of adolescents use or don't use contraception.

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

Method	Sexually active, unmarried	In union
Not using	35.9%	33.4%
Withdrawal	8.9%	5.9%
Periodic abstinence	10.9%	8.6%
Male condom	29.9%	10.5%
Pill	5.3%	10.7%
Injectable contraceptives	7.9%	29.2%
Implants	--	0.1%

Learn the reasons why adolescents are not using contraception.

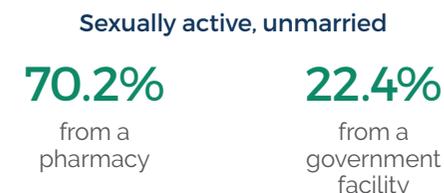
### Report not wanting a child in the next two years



### Main reasons for not using contraception

Sexually active, unmarried	In union
52.7% not having sex	44.8% menses has not returned after giving birth
35.5% infrequent sex	23.9% not having sex
9.1% not married	13.3% infrequent sex

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



Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) [Peru], ICF International. Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar 2012 [Dataset]. PEIR6I.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 ([http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Peru\\_Continuous-DHS\\_2012.cfm?flag=0](http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Peru_Continuous-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0), accessed 4 November 2016).

COMPILED IN 2016 | UPDATED NOVEMBER 2016

# 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