

Adolescent contraceptive use

DATA FROM THE TAJIKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (TJDHS), 2012

Adolescent population: who are they?

In the Republic of Tajikistan, there nearly **1.7 million** adolescents aged 10–19 years – **19.6%** of the country's total population.ⁱ Nearly three quarters of all adolescents live in rural areas, **74.0%** of adolescent girls and **72.4%** of adolescent boys.ⁱ

By age 19, the mean number of years of schooling attended by adolescent girls is **9.8**.ⁱⁱ Among adolescents who become parents before age 20, the average age at which Tajik adolescent girls have their first baby is **18.5** years.ⁱⁱ

Sexual activity and marital status

Analysis of data from the TjDHSⁱⁱ shows that, on average, among adolescents who had sex before age 20, adolescent girls first have sexual intercourse at **18.0** years. Among unmarried adolescents, **0.1%** of adolescent girls report ever having sex and none report being currently sexually active. Among all Tajik adolescent girls, **13.2%** are in a union. Among these adolescent girls, the mean age of the first union is **18.0** years.

What can be done to support Tajik 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

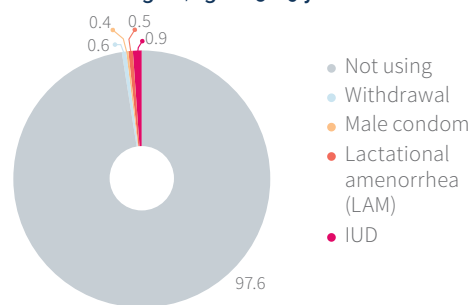
In Union

According to TjDHSⁱⁱ analyses, **14.2%** of adolescent girls in a union report not wanting a child in the next two years, yet only **1.7%** of them are currently using any method to prevent pregnancy. The main reasons these adolescents report for not using a contraceptive method include:

- **breastfeeding (37.3%)**
- **up to God or fatalistic (23.3%)**
- **menses has not returned after giving birth (23.0%)**

Among all adolescent girls in a union aged 15–19, **97.6%** are not using a method of contraception. IUDs, one of the most effective methods, are the most common modern method used (**0.9%** of these adolescent girls). Male condoms are used by **0.4%** while lactational amenorrhea (LAM) is used by **0.5%**. Withdrawal, a traditional method, is used by **0.6%** of these adolescent girls (see Figure 1).

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



Source: analysis of TjDHS 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 (67.1%)** or a **pharmacy (33.0%)**.

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).

ⁱⁱStatistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA), Ministry of Health [Tajikistan], ICF International. Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012 [Datasets]. TJIR61.DTA. Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Tajikistan_Standard-DHS_2012.cfm?flag=0, accessed 4 November 2016).

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ANALYSIS OF THE TAJIKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY, 2012



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



REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN



million
adolescents
ages 10-19

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



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

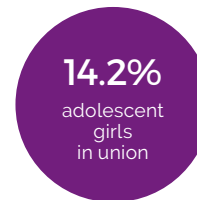
Plan for how, when, and where different groups of adolescents use or don't use contraception.

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

Method	In union
Not using	97.6%
Withdrawal	0.6%
Male condom	0.4%
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	0.5%
IUD	0.9%

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

- 37.3% breastfeeding
- 23.3% up to God or fatalistic
- 23.0% menses has not returned after giving birth

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

In union



67.1%
from a
government
facility



33.0%
from a
pharmacy















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

Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA), Ministry of Health [Tajikistan], ICF International, Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012 [Datasets], TJIR61.DTA, Calverton (MD): ICF International; 2013 (http://dhsprogram.com/data/dataset/Tajikistan_Standard-DHS_2012.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