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TRENDS IN ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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MEASURE DHS assists countries worldwide in the collection and use of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. Additional information about the MEASURE DHS project can be obtained by contacting Demographic and Health Research Division, ICF International, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705 (telephone: 301-572-0200; fax: 301-572-0999; e-mail: reports@measuredhs.com; internet: www.measuredhs.com).

The main objectives of the MEASURE DHS project are:

- to provide decisionmakers in survey countries with information useful for informed policy choices;
- to expand the international population and health database;
- to advance survey methodology; and
- to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

DHS Comparative Reports No. 29

Trends in Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Behaviors

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Preface

One of the most significant contributions of the MEASURE DHS program is the creation of an internationally comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries.

The DHS *Comparative Reports* series examines these data across countries in a comparative framework. The DHS *Analytical Studies* series focuses on specific topics. The principal objectives of both series are to provide information for policy formulation at the international level and to examine individual country results in an international context. Whereas *Comparative Reports* are primarily descriptive, *Analytical Studies* have a more analytical approach.

The *Comparative Reports* series covers a variable number of countries, depending on the availability of data sets. Where possible, data from previous DHS surveys are used to evaluate trends over time. Each report provides detailed tables and graphs organized by region. Survey-related issues such as questionnaire comparability, survey procedures, data quality, and methodological approaches are addressed as needed.

The topics covered in *Comparative Reports* are selected by MEASURE DHS staff in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development. Some reports are updates of previously published reports.

It is anticipated that the availability of comparable information for a large number of developing countries will enhance the understanding of important issues in the fields of international population and health by analysts and policymakers.

Sunita Kishor
Project Director

Executive Summary

Adolescents age 15-19 are particularly vulnerable to reproductive and sexual health needs and are at heightened risk for unsafe sexual and reproductive behaviors. For more than three decades, the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program has collected information on adolescents' sexual and reproductive health. This report discusses the current status and trends over time of several key indicators relevant to adolescent sexual and reproductive health using data from 41 countries from surveys conducted between 1990 and 2011.

Findings indicate a number of demographic shifts which may affect adolscent lives and the context in which adolescent sexual and repoductive behavior occurs. The proportion of adolescents' age 15-19 living in rural areas has declined in more than half of the countries surveyed, suggesting increasing urbanization among adolescent populations. Consistently across time, the proportion of women with no education is greater than that of men; this is especially evident in sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia. The percentage of women currently working is decreasing in the majority of countries while the percentage of men currently working is increasing.

Less than one-third of adolescent women and less than 3 percent of adolescent men are married or in union by age 15 in most countries. The proportion of adolescent women who report having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months has increased in more than half of the countries surveyed. The proportion of adolescent men reporting recent sexual intercourse has decreased by small margins in the majority of countries. The proportion of adolescents who have had sex with two or more partners or who have had sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner is greater in nearly every instance for men than for women. Condom use and other contraceptive use does not appear to have changed substantially over time.

In the majority of countries, there is a slight decline in the proportion of adolescent women who have ever been pregnant. A similar trend is observed for the proportion of adolescent women who have had a live birth. The proportion of adolescent women who received antenatal care from a skilled provider seems to show improvement over time, and a similar increasing trend is observed for adolescents who are attended by a skilled provider for delivery.

The results of the report illustrate the need for targeted efforts to improve adolesents' sexual and reproductive health and contributing factors. Interventions are needed to increase adolescent women's age at marriage, especially for countries with no evidence of decline in early marriage in the last decade. Additionally, interventions to promote condom use, particularly among adolescents with multiple partners and nonmarital/noncohabiting partners, is a widespread need in the this population. Efforts to improve levels of contraceptive use and antenatal/delivery care among adolescent women are necessary as they appear to face various levels of unmet reproductive need. Beyond the descriptive information provided in this report, additional research would be helpful to examine the relationships between related adolescent behaviors, risks, and health outcomes.

1 Introduction

Adolescence, defined by the United Nations as the period of life from age 10 to 19,[1] is a critical period in an individual's transition from childhood to adulthood. In 2009, there were 1.2 billion adolescents age 10–19 in the world accounting for 18 percent of the world's population (UNICEF, 2010). Of particular interest is the latter half of adolescence, ages 15-19, when many behaviors and activities associated with adulthood are often initiated, including sexual activity, childbearing, and employment.

The relative physical and mental immaturity of 15-19 year old adolescents as they transition to adulthood renders this age group particularly vulnerable to unique reproductive and sexual health needs. Adolescent research from the World Health Organization (WHO) underscores these unique vulnerabilities by revealing a shift in the burden of disease from primarily injuries and communicable diseases among the population age 10-14 to risky sexual behavior and poor mental health outcomes among those in later adolescence (WHO, 1999; WHO, 2002).

Many factors contribute to adolescents' reproductive health and behaviors. The sociodemographic environment such as place of residence, household wealth, and family composition provide the context for adolescent options and decisions; individual characteristics such as educational attainment and current educational and employment status contribute to the human resources that define adolescents' present and shape their future (Rani and Lule, 2004; Lloyd, 2005; Blanc et al., 2009; and Guiella and Madise, 2007). Further, entry into first marriage is one of the key milestones influencing the reproductive health of adolescents. Early marriage has negative implications for life options and human resource development because it can cut short or interfere with education and burden adolescents with economic and emotional responsibilities for which they may not be yet prepared. In addition, for adolescent women, early marriage is associated with adolescent pregnancies that tend to be of high risk to the mother and child, largely due to the immaturity of the adolescent body (WHO, 2009).

Another milestone is sexual debut, which may occur in or outside of marriage and often with only limited information on the reproductive health consequences of sexual activity. In fact, even when age at marriage increases, age at sexual debut does not necessarily increase with it. Hence, the likelihood of premarital sex increases as the gap between menarche and marriage increases. Premarital sex, particularly when initiated at young ages, can carry a higher risk of sexually transmitted infections including HIV, unwanted pregnancies, and sexual coercion by older partners (Hindin and Fatusi, 2009; Ashford, 2001; Kaestle et al., 2005; and Bearinger et al., 2007). Although the special needs of sexually active adolescents are rarely understood or catered to, the reproductive health needs of unmarried sexually active adolescents may often not even be recognized or acknowledged.

For more than three decades, the DHS program has collected information on adolescents' sexual and reproductive health, and researchers continue to analyze these data from DHS (Doyle et al., 2012; Kennedy et al., 2011; Blanc et al., 2009; and Gubhaju 2002). In 2008, the DHS program published a report "Youth Reproductive and Sexual Health" (Khan and Mishra, 2008) that provided comparative information on relevant reproductive and sexual health indicators for women and men age 15-24 in 38 countries with a DHS or AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) conducted between 2001 and 2005. This report is a follow-up to the 2008 publication but focuses instead on providing information on trends over time in relevant reproductive and sexual health indicators for adolescents age 15-19. More specifically this report uses data on 41 countries from the DHS program for the period 1990 to 2011 to provide various sociodemographic, sexual behavior, and pregnancy-related indicators for the population age 15-19 by sex, region, and country.

[1] The World Health Organization defines adolescents as persons ages 10-19 (WHO, 1989), but for the purposes of this report, adolescents are defined as persons age 15-19 years.

1.1 Study Objectives

The objectives of this report are to examine data from 112 surveys in 41 countries with respect to:

1. the current status of key sociodemographic and reproductive and sexual health indicators for adolescents; and

2. trends in these indicators from 1990 to 2011.

Accordingly, the following Section 2 describes the data and methods used in this report and the variables included that capture the context and reproductive behaviors of adolescents. Results are organized into the following topical groups:

- Section 3: Background characteristics of adolescents

- Section 4: Adolescent marriage, sexual activity, and sexual risks

- Section 5: Adolescent family planning, motherhood, and maternal care

Finally, Section 6 provides a summary and discussion. This study intends to contribute to the broader literature on the context of adolescent lives and their reproductive and sexual health behaviors. This trend data will, in particular, help to monitor the progress and setbacks of the past two decades such that policy and programs may be equipped to better meet the unique reproductive health needs of the adolescent population.

2 Data and Methods

2.1 Data

This report presents data from 41 countries, each of which conducted at least two surveys under the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program between 1990 and 2011. For countries with more than two surveys in the defined time period, data from the most recent surveys (up to four, total) are included. While most data come from a DHS survey, some come from an interim DHS survey and others from the AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS). All three types of surveys follow the same methodology; are based on a nationally representative sample of households selected using multistage probability sampling techniques; and collect information from a) household representatives on household members, selected member characteristics, and living conditions and b) all eligible members within the household, typically women age 15-49 and men age 15-49 or older, on individual charactersitcs.

The DHS survey instruments collect information on a range of socioeconomic indicators and demographic and health indicators including information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition of women and children, sexual behavior and other HIV-related risk behaviors. In most countries where DHS surveys are conducted, a DHS is likely to be implemented every five or so years. Countries may, however, implement an interim DHS if they need data in the period between two DHS surveys. Typically, an interim DHS questionnaire includes only the subset of DHS questions needed to meet the objectives of the interim survey. Such surveys also may have smaller samples than a regular DHS. The third type of survey from which data are included is the AIS, which collects data relevant to HIV/AIDS. The AIS questionnaire typically includes the subset of DHS questions that provide HIV/AIDS-related behaviors and indicators.

For this report, data from all three types of surveys is limited to comparable measures collected from adolescents age 15-19. All estimates are weighted to be nationally representative. Appendix A provides the complete list of countries and surveys included in this report with years of implementation and the weighted number of respondents, including those categorized as never-married, interviewed in each survey.

Estimates for all indicators in this report have been calculated using standardized definitions in order to facilitate comparisons across countries and over time. Therefore, the report's estimates may not be identical to those found in countries' final DHS reports, particularly in cases where definitions for an indicator have changed over time and across the phases of the DHS program.[2] Since this report only included comparable data, indicators for which the corresponding survey questions have changed substantially across surveys are not used. For example, questions eliciting information on media exposure in earlier surveys (1992-1996) are not comparable to those used more recently; hence, relevant data from the 1992-1996 surveys cannot be included for overall trends estimation on media exposure.

2.2 Description of Indicators

Information on area of residence, head of household and socioeconomic status is derived from the Household Questionnaire, and remaining information is based on individual interviews with adolescent women and men. A complete description of each indicator and its standardized definition follows, presented by order of appearance in the report.

[2] DHS Phase 2: 1988 to 1993; DHS Phase 3: 1993 to 1997; DHS Phase 4: 1997 to 2003; DHS Phase 5: 2003 to 2008; DHS Phase 6: 2008 to Current

Area of residence: This categorical measure refers to the adolescents' *de facto* place of residence (urban/rural). The place of residence is the cluster or sample point where the adolescent was interviewed, which may or may not be the adolescents' usual place of residence.

Years lived in current residence: This categorical variable records whether the adolescent has been living for more or less than three years in their current residence. Inconsistent, indeterminate, and missing values for this variable were less than two percent for all included surveys and are not shown in the tables.

Type of family: The categorical variable is constructed using information about the adolescents' relationship to others in their households in the individual questionnaires. A family comprised of a household head, the head's spouse(s), co-spouse(s), children, and foster children constitute a nuclear family; any other family composition is described as joint family.

Head of household: For this report, this categorical variable reports whether the household head is male or female. Head of household is self-declared by the respondent of the household questionnaire and not defined by DHS interviewers.

Wealth: The wealth index is a composite variable expressed in quintiles; it is an indicator of the economic status of the households. The wealth index is constructed using household asset data through principal component analysis. Potential household assets and services in DHS surveys on which the index is commonly based include type of flooring, water supply, electricity, radio, TV, refrigerator, type of vehicle, etc. (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004). Each quintile of wealth for a country represents a relative measure of a household's socioeconomic status. This definition of wealth could include different assets for every country and could differ from one survey to another. Therefore, caution should be applied while comparing wealth indices across countries. In this report, the lowest and second quintiles of wealth correspond to the poor and poorest wealth strata; the fourth and highest quintiles correspond to the rich and richest wealth stratum.

School enrollment and current work status: A composite categorical variable was created to reflect the school enrollment and work status of interviewed adolescents. The tables below explain how the variable is categorized. Note, in DHS surveys conducted between 1990 and 1997, data on adolescent men's work in the 12 months preceding the survey is not available.

In school and working	Currently attending school or attended school at a some point in the year the survey was conducted and has also worked in the last 12 months
In school and not working	Currently attending school or attended school at some point in the year the survey was conducted and has not worked in the last 12 months
Not in school and working	Not currently in school nor attended school at some point in the year the survey was conducted, but has worked in the last 12 months
Not in school and not working	Not currently in school nor attended school at some point in the year the survey was conducted and did not work in the last 12 months

Media exposure: This categorical measure assesses whether the adolescent is exposed to media sources at least once a week. Adolescents, who read a newspaper or magazine, listened to the radio or watched television—at least once a week—were categorized as having exposure to these media sources. Note that the denominator for this indicator includes adolescents who cannot read or are visually impaired.

The formulation of the questions on media exposure changed over time, and, in surveys conducted before 1997, questions were asked in a slightly different manner than more recent surveys. Data on media exposure not deemed comparable across surveys have not been included in the report.

Marital status: This is a categorical variable that records whether or not adolescents are currently married, in a formal union, or living with someone as if married (cohabiting). Data is also presented for marriages that took place by adolescents' 15th birthday. The *all women factor* was applied to this indicator for the countries with data collected from ever-married women only (*all women factors* are used in the DHS and AIS surveys to adjust ever-married women samples in order to estimate statistics based on all women).

Sexual activity: This categorical measure records whether adolescents have never had sexual intercourse (primary abstinence). This indicator is based on never-married adolescents. Adolescents who previously had sexual intercourse but who have not engaged in intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey are considered to be not currently sexually active (secondary abstinence). Data is also presented for adolescents who became sexually active before age 15. Note that primary and secondary abstinence terminologies are obsolete and have been used only in this section for reference for users familiar with these terms.

Multiple sexual partners: Adolescents who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months are considered to have multiple sexual partners. Data is also included for an older definition of this indicator (previously known as higher risk sex) which records sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. The denominator for these indicators is adolescents who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Age-mixing: Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse with an older partner, specifically, a partner ten or more years older than the interviewed adolescent, in the 12 months preceding the survey were categorized accordingly.

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or STI symptoms: Surveys asked adolescents who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey if they had an STI or any STI symptoms (survey probes included bad smelling/abnormal genital discharge or any genital sores or ulcers). Adolescents' yes/no responses were categorized as having an STI or not.

Condom use and modern methods of contraception: The main modern methods of contraception include female sterilization, male sterilization, the pill, intra-uterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactation amenorrhoea method (LAM). Adolescent women who reported use of the male condom were categorized as currently using condoms; those who reported using other types of modern contraceptive (not including the male condom) were categorized accordingly.

Pregnancy and motherhood: Data regarding adolescents' experience with pregnancies was categorized four ways. Adolescents who have ever been pregnant were those who reported a current pregnancy, a previous pregnancy terminated due to abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth, or a previous live-birth(s). Adolescent women who had a previous live-birth were recorded as such; data is also presented for those who had a birth before their 15th birthday. Finally, adolescent women experiencing their first pregnancy were categorized as such.

Fertility planning: Surveys asked women who had recently experienced a live-birth or had a current pregnancy if the birth was desired. Adolescents' yes/no responses were recorded as wanted or not.

Antenatal and delivery care: Surveys asked adolescent women who had recently experienced a live-birth or were currently pregnant about the care they received. The antenatal care (ANC) indicators assess whether or not the adolescent received at least one ANC visit by a skilled care provider and whether or not the adolescent delivered with a skilled provider. A skilled provider includes a doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

2.3 Sampling and Data Limitations

Data from each country included in the report are nationally representative except for the Kenya 1998-99 DHS (KDHS). The North Eastern province of Kenya and four other northern districts (Samburu, Turkana, Isiolo, and Marsabit) were excluded from the 1998-99 KDHS. Together, these excluded areas accounted for less than four percent of Kenya's population; therefore, the overall impact on KDHS' national estimates of the indicators is minimal (NDPD, CBS, and MI, 1999).

Some surveys included in the report do not have information for all indicators. Specifically, the South/Southeast Asian and North Africa/West Asia/Europe regions did not consistently collect data from men or data on all the sexual behavior indicators. Where data are available on the specified indicators and samples, it is presented within the tables and figures. In situations where a country's DHS did not collect data for an indicator from either adolescent women or men in any survey round, the country is not presented in the table.

Of additional note, in eight of the 41 countries—Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam—survey samples were not consistent across phases of the DHS project. For example, a country may have completed a DHS using data from only *ever-married* women and men, while a later DHS in that country collected data from *all* women and men. In order to examine trends in such a country across time, the sample must be comparable. Therefore, data from such surveys were limited to a comparable sample of ever-married or currently-married women and men only. In the tables, these countries are distinguished by grey shading.

Questions used to calculate indicators were thoroughly checked for consistency across surveys, and appropriate footnotes have been included to indicate any discrepancies. However, the possibility of minor country-specific differences in survey questions cannot be completely ruled out.

This is a descriptive report; multivariate analyses or confidence intervals to statistically test changes in the indicators from one time point to another were not conducted. Further, data were collected over imprecise intervals of time; that is, there may be between 4 and 11 years between the first survey and the most recent survey included. Thus, any trends suggested by the data must be interpreted with caution, with attention to the timing of the surveys, and without causal or correlational inference.

Finally, survey questions regarding sexual behavior and contraceptive use are based on the respondents' self-reports and may be subject to reporting bias according to their potentially sensitive nature. The DHS program collects data on multiple indicators related to adolescent reproductive and sexual behaviors and not all can be covered in this report. Additional information for a survey or indicator can be found in the country specific DHS/AIS Final Reports, available at www.measuredhs.com.

2.4 Figures

In addition to tables, figures are used to depict time trends for and the current status of specific indicators selected according to their association with adolescent health as supported in the broader literature. Specifically for each selected indicator, there is a series of line graphs displaying changes in the indicator over time. These line graphs are followed by bar graphs showing the current status of the selected indicator estimated from each country's most recent survey. Figures are organized by region separately for adolescent women and men.

Given the large number of sub-Saharan countries included in the report, it was decided that visual representation would be improved by NOT showing all sub-Saharan countries in each line-graph. Instead, only sub-Saharan countries that show a specified level of percentage-point change between their earliest and latest survey are included in the line graphs up to a total of ten countries. The level of percentage-point change was determined by calculating the difference in the prevalence of the selected indicators between the countries' earliest and the most recent surveys included in this report. Because the magnitude of percentage point change is different for different indicators, the cutoffs for the line graphs are also different; ranging from 2 to 12 percentage points.

To standardize the year of the survey across countries in the line graphs, surveys were categorized into the following time periods: early 1990s (E1990s), late 1990s (L1990s), early 2000s (E2000s), mid 2000s (M2000s), and late 2000s (L2000s). Note that since some countries have more than two surveys within the report time period, there are more than two data points applied to the line graphs.

3 Characteristics of Adolescent Women and Men

3.1 Residence, Years in Place of Residence, and Family Type

Tables 1 and 2 present information about the environment in which adolescents live and about adolescents' individual characteristics. This information helps frame the social and economic context in which adolescent sexual and reproductive behavior occurs.

Table 1 presents the percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who live in a rural area, have lived in their current residence for three or more years, who live in a joint family, and who live in a household headed by a female. Figure 1 presents graphs of adolescents' rural residency by geographic region and sex.

Key Findings

- The proportion of adolescents age 15-19 living in rural areas has declined in more than half of the 41 countries surveyed, suggesting increasing urbanization among adolescent populations. The greatest decline in rural residence among adolescent women is observed in Cameroon; the greatest increase is observed in Madagascar and Bolivia. The decline in rural residence is less dramatic for women than for men.

- In most countries, the majority of adolescent women and men have lived in their current place of residence for three or more years. Smaller proportions of adolescent women have lived in their current residence for three or more years than have adolescent men. However, for women, the proportion who have lived in their current residence for three or more years has risen over time in more than half of the countries (in 20 of 36), whereas it has declined for men in more than half of the countries for which data can be compared.

- In most countries, at least half of adolescents age 15-19 live in joint families. In Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia, Senegal, India, and Vietnam at least three out of four female and male adolescents live in a joint family. Joint family residence has fallen over time for women in about half the countries and for men in the majority of countries.

- The percentage of adolescent women and men age 15-19 living in female headed households has increased in the majority of countries. In Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua (trend data for women only), and Haiti, consecutive surveys consistently indicate more than a third of adolescent women and men live in female headed households, while in an additional five countries trends suggest levels have recently increased above one-third.

Table 1 Household characteristics of adolescents: place of residence and family composition

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 living in a rural residence, living three or more years in the current residence, living in a joint family, and living in a household headed by a female, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women				Adolescent men			
Survey	Living in rural areas	Living in the current residence for 3+ years	Living within a joint family	Living in households headed by a female	Living in rural areas	Living in the current residence for 3+ years	Living within a joint family	Living in households headed by a female
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 1996	52.6	71.8	72.3	19.7	na	na	na	na
Benin 2001	52.9	72.8	63.3	23.2	54.0	84.4	57.8	18.0
Benin 2006	53.9	81.3	54.4	24.1	54.2	89.0	54.5	19.2
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	78.6	75.9	55.8	7.0	77.0	91.4	64.0	6.3
Burkina Faso 2003	72.5	75.6	58.5	10.3	78.4	90.4	58.6	6.5
Cameroon 1998	61.3	67.4	74.6	23.7	54.5	77.6	74.7	19.2
Cameroon 2004	40.8	72.9	70.6	25.7	41.4	76.4	73.6	20.8
Chad 1996-1997	76.8	81.3	53.1	17.4	68.4	88.1	62.7	15.6
Chad 2004	75.4	na	46.0	16.5	71.8	na	50.7	14.9
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	42.3	81.9	78.5	27.3	41.1	na	78.5	22.0
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	36.7	na	65.9	27.2	35.2	na	66.6	22.0
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	54.8	na	85.5	17.0	58.2	na	84.0	12.0
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	51.2	60.6	80.8	25.6	56.7	68.9	81.3	17.3
Eritrea 1995	60.3	85.9	46.9	30.9	62.5	92.8	42.8	25.4
Eritrea 2002	54.2	86.5	47.0	41.8	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	78.0	86.7	59.7	22.3	84.5	90.2	57.4	20.5
Ethiopia 2005	78.5	88.2	49.0	23.5	83.3	94.9	49.5	21.1
Ethiopia 2011	74.0	na	51.4	27.1	78.6	na	50.2	21.1
Ghana 1998	62.6	80.9	50.7	44.2	69.0	88.3	50.3	31.9
Ghana 2003	45.2	73.8	62.1	42.0	54.5	84.8	53.6	29.7
Ghana 2008	51.9	76.6	56.2	42.4	59.5	89.1	50.4	30.9
Guinea 1999	58.6	na	68.2	13.3	59.7	na	68.2	12.8
Guinea 2005	60.6	86.8	63.4	17.9	55.6	90.1	66.6	14.2
Kenya 1998	78.0	74.0	58.6	35.0	83.6	91.5	49.3	37.3
Kenya 2003	79.1	68.8	60.0	35.6	83.4	85.9	53.4	36.2
Kenya 2008-2009	81.3	75.7	55.9	36.8	84.7	88.8	59.1	37.9
Madagascar 1997	70.8	79.5	52.1	21.0	na	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	74.6	81.1	53.0	20.7	76.2	91.3	50.4	16.2
Madagascar 2008-2009	82.0	85.1	53.4	20.7	83.8	91.7	54.4	18.5
Malawi 2000	82.9	71.5	58.6	30.1	82.2	78.9	61.5	24.3
Malawi 2004	81.0	68.6	59.1	26.1	80.4	81.3	63.1	23.1
Malawi 2010	81.1	76.2	63.4	31.4	77.9	85.6	63.4	31.3
Mali 1995-1996	59.4	77.2	45.5	6.7	65.5	83.1	47.5	4.8
Mali 2001	58.6	73.7	47.7	11.9	62.6	83.8	50.5	7.4
Mali 2006	59.9	81.6	50.3	11.8	64.0	90.5	49.0	11.0
Mozambique 1997	72.1	79.9	62.9	23.0	61.3	89.8	61.9	20.5
Mozambique 2003	53.0	82.9	66.5	26.9	44.4	87.2	67.7	23.2
Mozambique 2009	58.9	na	59.9	33.4	56.5	na	59.9	34.1
Namibia 2000	68.3	86.8	84.7	48.2	69.4	87.3	86.4	41.0
Namibia 2006-2007	59.6	73.2	86.2	53.8	62.2	79.4	83.3	49.2
Niger 1998	77.6	77.0	58.2	10.3	72.6	91.0	60.5	9.4
Niger 2006	76.0	86.0	53.7	19.8	64.8	90.8	53.3	16.7
Nigeria 1999	70.0	83.7	39.9	17.4	66.9	90.8	46.6	16.8
Nigeria 2003	66.2	83.0	48.6	16.3	64.6	89.2	51.4	19.3
Nigeria 2008	65.1	74.4	42.1	20.9	64.3	88.9	42.1	16.7
Rwanda 2000	79.3	78.6	49.0	39.6	80.6	87.7	42.3	39.7
Rwanda 2005	81.7	84.2	48.5	40.5	85.9	87.7	45.6	42.2
Rwanda 2007-2008	80.3	na	50.1	39.7	83.0	na	43.1	37.3
Senegal 1992-1993	54.2	83.7	88.4	17.4	na	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	53.9	81.0	87.6	17.6	na	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	50.9	81.9	80.9	26.2	45.3	85.6	79.4	21.8
Tanzania 1999	76.1	79.3	70.4	20.5	74.5	90.4	69.8	21.2
Tanzania 2004-2005	70.1	70.6	68.7	23.2	72.9	84.8	65.5	24.0
Tanzania 2007-2008	73.8	63.9	72.7	23.6	76.8	81.4	68.4	23.6
Tanzania 2010	70.4	na	71.6	24.8	74.8	na	64.2	25.7
Uganda 2000-2001	80.6	57.0	61.5	28.2	81.7	80.1	57.7	25.1
Uganda 2006	82.3	61.6	69.5	33.9	84.6	80.3	65.6	37.5

Continued…

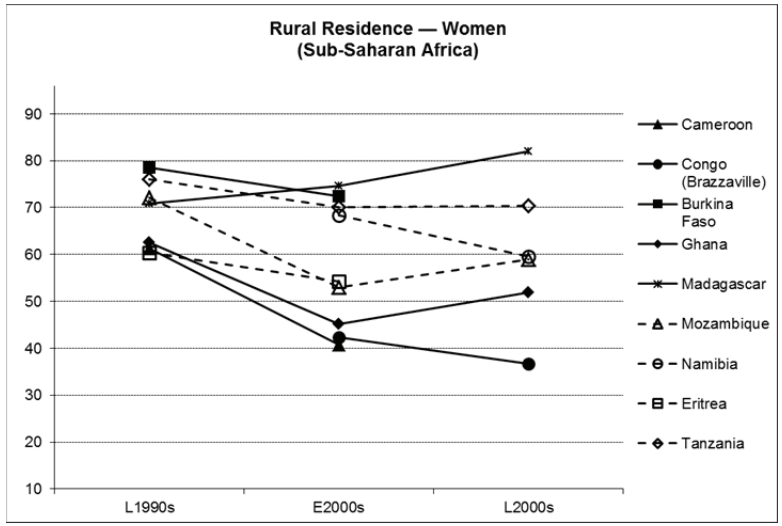
Table 1—*Continued*

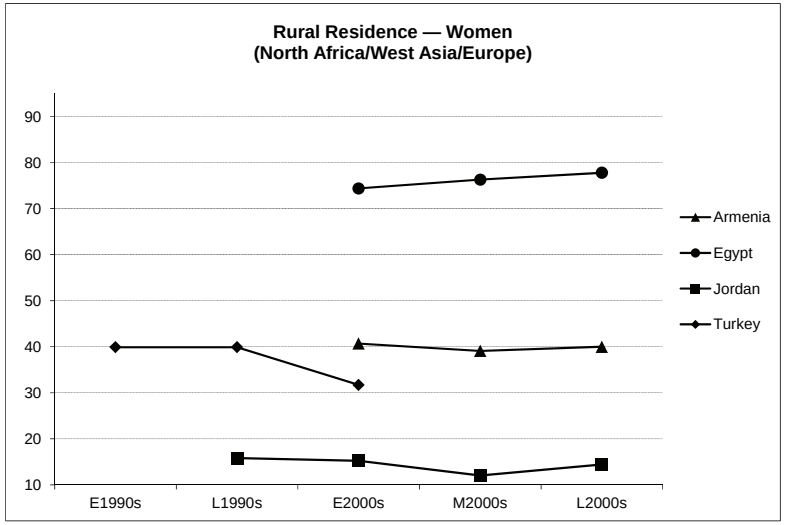
Survey	Adolescent women				Adolescent men			
	Living in rural areas	Living in the current residence for 3+ years	Living within a joint family	Living in households headed by a female	Living in rural areas	Living in the current residence for 3+ years	Living within a joint family	Living in households headed by a female
Zambia 1996	52.3	71.9	70.6	22.3	55.6	80.8	75.9	24.4
Zambia 2001-2002	57.9	61.4	68.6	22.4	64.3	79.4	71.9	19.5
Zambia 2007	51.6	66.6	71.1	23.8	52.0	79.1	73.0	22.9
Zimbabwe 1999	64.9	64.1	67.8	38.1	71.0	80.5	67.9	36.2
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	60.5	84.5	75.5	41.1	68.1	85.5	73.9	42.5
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	61.7	na	75.8	47.7	69.8	na	75.2	45.5
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe								
Armenia 2000	40.7	93.5	48.4	22.3	40.5	98.3	40.8	24.6
Armenia 2005	39.1	92.5	43.7	28.9	43.0	94.7	44.1	32.6
Armenia 2010	40.0	na	51.9	35.7	42.1	na	42.4	40.0
Egypt 2000	74.4	74.2	65.3	6.0	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2005	76.3	77.4	53.8	5.4	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2008	77.8	79.3	54.4	7.1	na	na	na	na
Jordan 1997	15.8	56.8	54.1	6.2	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2002	15.2	59.2	52.6	10.2	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2007	12.0	41.2	35.9	7.2	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2009	14.4	na	50.1	4.1	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1993	39.9	61.5	72.6	7.2	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998	39.9	84.2	47.5	7.5	na	na	na	na
Turkey 2003	31.7	61.0	69.7	5.9	na	na	na	na
South/Southeast Asia								
Bangladesh 1999-2000	84.1	50.0	70.1	4.9	*	*	*	*
Bangladesh 2004	81.4	48.2	74.3	7.3	*	*	*	*
Bangladesh 2007	82.3	41.5	74.6	8.1	*	*	*	*
Cambodia 2000	79.2	94.3	44.4	22.2	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	80.0	87.3	46.5	19.7	83.7	92.3	42.4	23.3
Cambodia 2010	78.2	na	50.0	24.2	na	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	85.3	39.4	85.7	7.3	na	na	na	na
India 2005-2006	83.9	44.7	83.9	12.6	90.9	95.9	89.3	8.7
Indonesia 1997	85.8	na	63.8	8.3	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	65.1	na	74.6	8.7	*	*	*	*
Indonesia 2007	79.6	na	72.0	11.0	*	*	*	*
Nepal 1996	94.8	39.6	86.4	8.5	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	94.5	34.5	88.5	10.5	96.6	85.0	na	na
Nepal 2006	89.1	35.5	86.8	15.7	88.0	83.8	na	na
Philippines 2003	41.6	77.1	52.1	15.9	48.6	92.0	42.5	13.9
Philippines 2008	44.7	75.5	55.7	17.0	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	93.5	75.1	85.8	15.5	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	92.5	63.5	86.8	15.8	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	95.1	55.3	91.8	12.0	(93.5)	(90.6)	(93.5)	(6.5)
Latin America/Caribbean								
Bolivia 1998	24.5	na	44.6	20.0	28.7	na	38.2	15.7
Bolivia 2003	30.5	87.4	43.6	21.5	33.2	89.1	44.0	19.2
Bolivia 2008	34.1	89.5	41.9	27.0	34.9	92.1	41.2	21.7
Colombia 1995	25.2	80.4	57.3	24.4	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	23.6	80.4	57.0	29.8	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	24.3	85.9	56.6	30.7	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	23.7	85.8	52.5	35.8	na	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	29.5	85.0	64.7	42.8	38.6	94.2	52.4	32.5
Dominican Republic 2002	31.8	83.2	55.6	31.3	36.9	89.4	50.7	29.5
Dominican Republic 2007	29.4	90.5	50.3	37.1	30.9	92.8	46.7	35.8
Haiti 1994-1995	52.6	86.5	75.8	44.1	61.9	na	77.3	44.0
Haiti 2000	49.5	79.9	72.8	48.1	60.2	89.5	62.6	47.8
Haiti 2005-2006	52.3	75.2	70.2	47.5	61.6	87.4	64.8	43.4
Nicaragua 1997-1998	36.5	88.7	65.6	33.3	34.9	94.5	60.3	33.9
Nicaragua 2001	38.3	87.7	64.1	35.3	na	na	na	na
Peru 2000	30.5	87.6	54.0	18.6	na	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	28.6	88.1	50.5	22.2	na	na	na	na

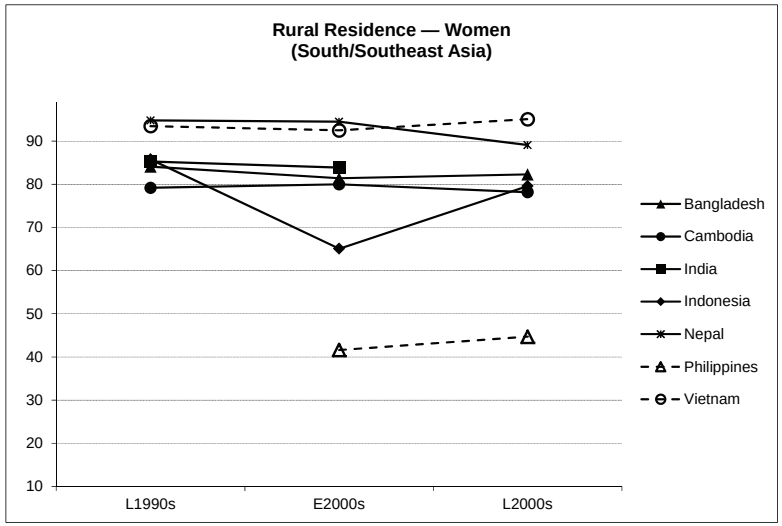
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only.
* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
() Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

Figure 1a Rural residency: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescents age 15-19 that live in rural areas, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of five percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report).)







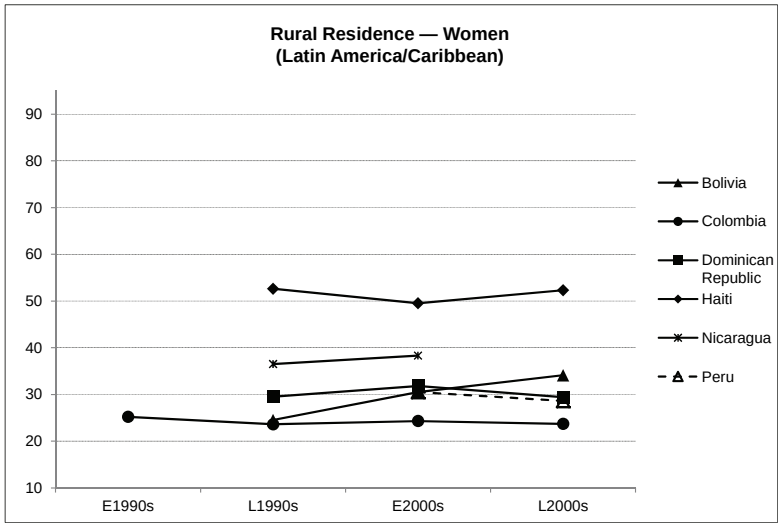


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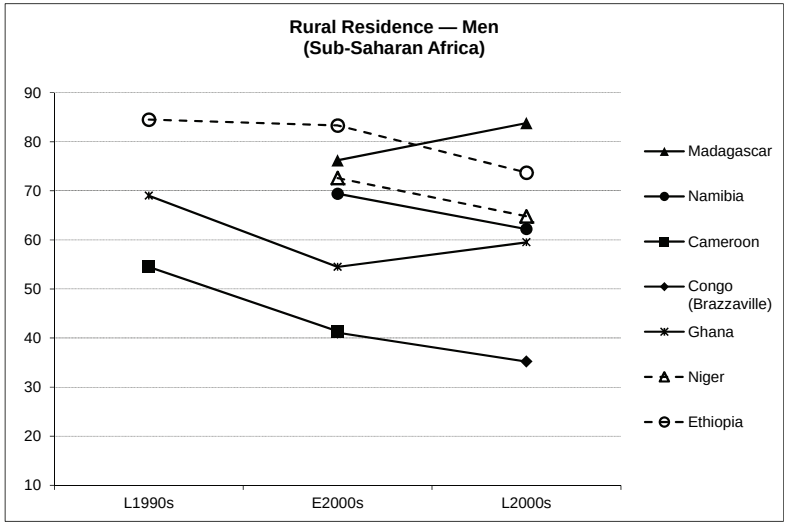
Figure 1a—*Continued*



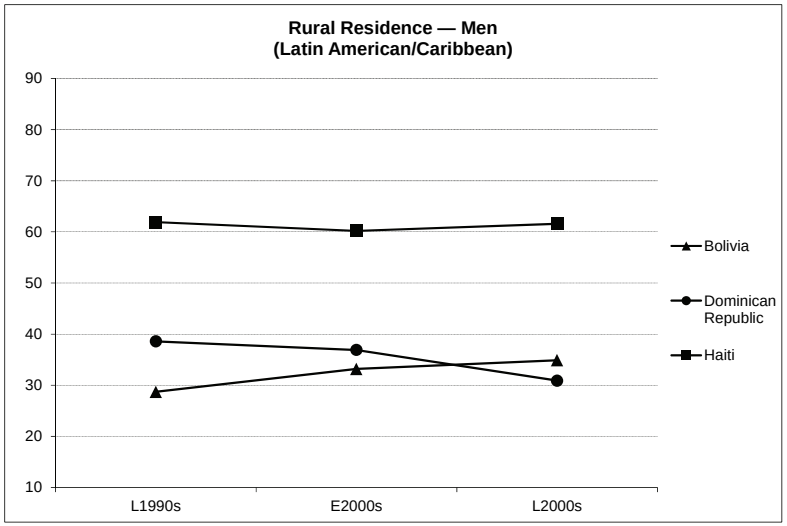
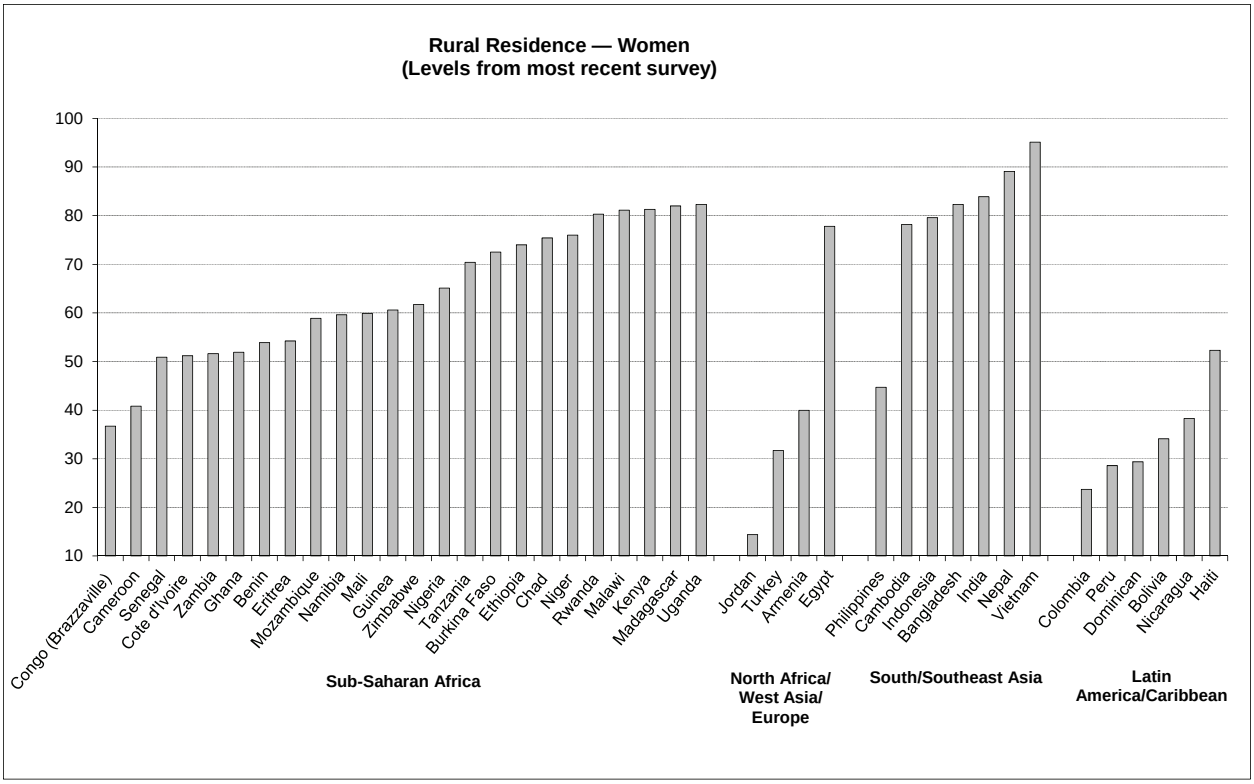
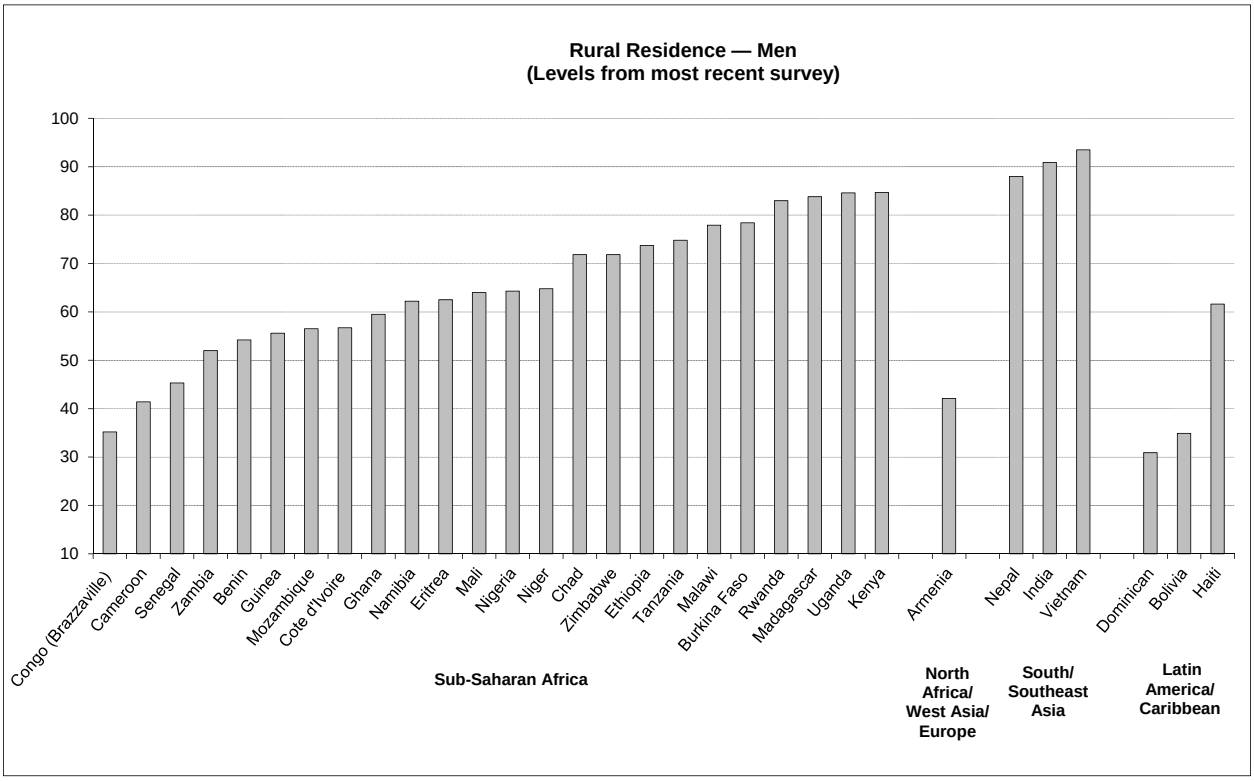


Figure 1b Rural residency: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 that live in rural areas from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.





3.2 Socioeconomic Status and Household Composition

Table 2 presents the percentage of adolescents age 15-19 by wealth quintile. It is important to note that comparisons of wealth across countries should be made with caution. It is most meaningful to compare wealth estimates within a country. Additionally, Table 2 presents details regarding household composition, specifically, the percentage of adolescents with other youth in their households and the mean number of other adolescents in the household.

Key Findings

- Where data are available for both adolescent women and men within a country, data indicate a higher proportion of adolescent women are in the wealthiest quintiles than adolescent men.

- In the majority of countries, more than 50 percent of adolescent women live in households with other youth age 13-19 years. In nearly every country for which data was available, more than 60 percent of adolescent men live with other youth age 13-19.

- In all but four countries, consecutive surveys consistently report more than 95 percent of adolescent women live with an adult in the household. Proportions were slightly lower among adolescent men (data not shown).

Table 2 Household characteristics of adolescents: wealth and other youth in the household

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 by wealth quintile; percentage of adolescents age 15-19 with other youth (age 13-19) in the household; and mean number of adolescents (age 15-19) in the household, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women				Adolescent men			
	Percentage living in households in				Percentage living in households in			
Survey	Poorest or poor wealth quintile	Rich or richest wealth quintile	Percentage with other youth in household	Mean number of adolescents in household	Poorest or poor wealth quintile	Rich or richest wealth quintile	Percentage with other youth in household	Mean number of adolescents in household
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 1996	33.3	51.6	64.3	0.4	na	na	na	0.5
Benin 2001	30.9	51.4	57.5	0.4	29.9	54.7	68.6	0.4
Benin 2006	31.3	51.0	57.9	0.3	29.2	51.5	69.1	0.4
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	38.9	44.5	60.3	0.5	36.0	47.0	75.4	0.5
Burkina Faso 2003	33.7	44.3	64.4	0.5	31.8	44.0	78.5	0.5
Cameroon 1998	34.1	48.8	62.0	0.4	25.9	56.0	69.0	0.4
Cameroon 2004	30.9	48.9	59.1	0.4	28.2	50.6	65.8	0.4
Chad 1996-1997	43.0	38.4	50.5	0.4	31.7	47.2	67.8	0.4
Chad 2004	39.4	43.9	54.2	0.4	34.1	43.2	71.2	0.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	35.7	43.9	58.1	0.5	35.1	47.1	73.1	0.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	39.7	40.2	51.1	0.3	35.4	43.7	64.4	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	33.3	52.7	68.7	0.6	30.4	46.6	76.6	0.5
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	32.4	52.3	64.1	0.5	35.2	41.9	65.8	0.4
Eritrea 1995	24.5	55.3	52.8	0.3	25.7	54.7	64.5	0.3
Eritrea 2002	33.0	48.2	58.7	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Ethiopia 2000	33.7	48.0	54.9	0.4	43.3	41.2	60.4	0.4
Ethiopia 2005	31.0	49.8	56.9	0.4	34.8	48.5	63.5	0.4
Ethiopia 2011	34.5	48.4	56.3	0.4	33.6	46.4	62.9	0.4
Ghana 1998	34.2	46.9	53.0	0.3	35.1	43.5	58.9	0.3
Ghana 2003	29.2	51.5	61.3	0.3	36.9	42.2	65.2	0.3
Ghana 2008	34.4	44.0	55.4	0.3	39.9	40.4	60.5	0.3
Guinea 1999	32.9	50.2	56.0	0.5	26.8	53.6	74.0	0.5
Guinea 2005	32.9	48.8	57.0	0.4	27.1	56.6	71.5	0.4
Kenya 1998	37.7	43.0	60.7	0.4	32.3	44.8	71.1	0.4
Kenya 2003	na	na	58.6	0.4	na	na	69.6	0.4
Kenya 2008-2009	38.9	39.1	58.9	0.3	40.1	39.8	68.5	0.3
Madagascar 1997	40.1	43.4	54.9	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Madagascar 2003-2004	33.5	47.0	53.9	0.3	34.8	39.9	72.5	0.4
Madagascar 2008-2009	35.1	46.3	58.7	0.4	34.4	47.0	70.7	0.4
Malawi 2000	38.4	44.3	52.8	0.3	39.1	44.3	67.9	0.3
Malawi 2004	33.8	47.7	50.4	0.3	34.8	50.0	63.4	0.3
Malawi 2010	35.6	44.7	57.1	0.4	31.4	48.6	67.9	0.4
Mali 1995-1996	33.4	49.6	48.8	0.4	30.5	48.3	69.3	0.4
Mali 2001	30.2	53.1	50.2	0.4	40.0	45.1	73.5	0.4
Mali 2006	33.2	49.3	52.4	0.4	39.9	45.9	78.5	0.4
Mozambique 1997	29.5	51.0	56.8	0.4	32.8	55.3	63.9	0.4
Mozambique 2003	30.4	53.7	56.9	0.4	26.3	58.5	67.7	0.4
Mozambique 2009	32.4	51.7	48.2	0.3	27.2	54.5	61.1	0.3
Namibia 2000	39.9	37.0	66.2	0.4	36.9	40.0	71.9	0.4
Namibia 2006-2007	40.9	40.2	63.7	0.4	41.8	38.0	67.4	0.4
Niger 1998	40.6	40.5	52.6	0.4	29.7	51.9	70.8	0.4
Niger 2006	34.4	46.3	50.0	0.4	25.5	53.4	65.9	0.4
Nigeria 1999	na	na	56.1	0.4	na	na	73.8	0.4
Nigeria 2003	33.2	44.9	53.5	0.4	38.8	45.1	65.6	0.4
Nigeria 2008	36.2	43.1	48.6	0.3	32.7	45.8	59.9	0.3
Rwanda 2000	33.7	47.7	66.0	0.4	31.0	49.6	71.9	0.4
Rwanda 2005	41.2	41.6	64.8	0.4	36.6	40.1	67.5	0.4
Rwanda 2007-2008	39.8	42.5	61.8	0.3	37.8	40.6	64.4	0.3
Senegal 1992-1993	na	na	77.5	0.7	na	na	na	0.7
Senegal 1997	32.5	48.1	78.6	0.8	na	na	na	0.7
Senegal 2005	33.3	45.9	79.9	0.8	30.3	50.1	81.9	0.7
Tanzania 1999	32.3	44.2	60.3	0.4	34.8	40.6	70.7	0.4
Tanzania 2004-2005	35.8	45.8	58.2	0.4	38.7	42.5	66.0	0.4
Tanzania 2007-2008	33.6	46.5	61.2	0.4	36.9	44.4	69.4	0.4
Tanzania 2010	30.4	49.7	63.7	0.4	31.3	47.0	72.5	0.4
Uganda 2000-2001	36.0	46.8	58.8	0.4	32.3	49.3	71.6	0.4
Uganda 2006	32.8	50.0	62.5	0.4	34.8	48.2	67.8	0.4
Zambia 1996	34.4	47.8	60.6	0.5	31.6	46.7	70.4	0.5
Zambia 2001-2002	33.0	47.4	60.2	0.4	37.8	46.2	67.4	0.4
Zambia 2007	29.5	53.9	58.8	0.4	27.3	54.3	70.7	0.4

Continued…

Table 2—*Continued*

Survey	Adolescent women: Percentage living in households in: Poorest or poor wealth quintile	Adolescent women: Percentage living in households in: Rich or richest wealth quintile	Adolescent women: Percentage with other youth in household	Adolescent women: Mean number of adolescents in household	Adolescent men: Percentage living in households in: Poorest or poor wealth quintile	Adolescent men: Percentage living in households in: Rich or richest wealth quintile	Adolescent men: Percentage with other youth in household	Adolescent men: Mean number of adolescents in household
Zimbabwe 1999	35.6	44.0	61.4	0.4	39.6	36.4	68.2	0.4
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	33.1	48.1	58.3	0.4	34.5	41.8	64.6	0.4
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	33.3	47.6	50.9	0.3	34.9	41.8	57.4	0.3
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe								
Armenia 2000	37.4	42.2	67.9	0.3	33.4	46.8	70.5	0.3
Armenia 2005	40.2	39.6	60.2	0.3	37.9	38.4	63.6	0.2
Armenia 2010	43.8	40.0	54.2	0.2	43.9	36.4	50.3	0.2
Egypt 2000	na	na	43.2	0.4	na	na	na	0.5
Egypt 2005	50.2	25.0	35.7	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Egypt 2008	56.2	24.8	33.5	0.3	na	na	na	0.4
Jordan 1997	47.4	26.8	36.6	0.5	na	na	na	0.6
Jordan 2002	53.8	26.4	37.1	0.5	na	na	na	0.5
Jordan 2007	56.3	23.3	22.5	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Jordan 2009	40.7	28.7	35.9	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Turkey 1993	47.1	26.8	44.7	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Turkey 1998	42.6	36.0	66.8	0.4	na	na	na	0.3
Turkey 2003	48.1	30.4	40.1	0.3	na	na	na	0.3
South/Southeast Asia								
Bangladesh 1999-2000	43.2	33.9	36.3	0.5	na	na	na	0.4
Bangladesh 2004	41.9	34.5	38.8	0.5	na	na	na	0.4
Bangladesh 2007	39.4	37.8	32.2	0.4	na	na	na	0.3
Cambodia 2000	33.9	48.2	73.4	0.5	na	na	na	0.5
Cambodia 2005	30.6	50.3	70.1	0.4	32.5	45.4	68.7	0.4
Cambodia 2010	32.5	48.0	60.5	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
India 1998-1999	51.7	24.4	44.6	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
India 2005-2006	55.0	22.4	38.4	0.4	65.7	13.0	66.4	0.3
Indonesia 1997	46.9	28.3	34.5	0.3	na	na	na	0.3
Indonesia 2002-2003	57.0	26.6	37.8	0.3	31.1	39.0	78.1	0.3
Indonesia 2007	60.0	22.1	34.3	0.3	57.8	26.1	98.3	0.3
Nepal 1996	39.2	33.4	58.0	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Nepal 2001	44.9	32.6	56.9	0.4	35.5	31.0	84.2	0.4
Nepal 2006	42.3	31.1	53.2	0.4	40.6	32.3	80.5	0.4
Philippines 2003	30.2	50.9	64.3	0.4	37.5	44.1	70.1	0.4
Philippines 2008	32.9	48.0	64.2	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Vietnam 1997	52.4	18.4	56.9	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Vietnam 2002	59.4	17.3	51.8	0.4	na	na	na	0.4
Vietnam 2005	74.8	8.3	58.6	0.3	92.7	7.3	81.8	0.4
Latin America/Caribbean								
Bolivia 1998	27.3	52.5	60.4	0.3	29.0	47.4	66.7	0.3
Bolivia 2003	30.2	49.4	61.0	0.3	33.5	47.4	64.2	0.3
Bolivia 2008	32.8	45.9	57.2	0.3	33.0	44.2	62.1	0.3
Colombia 1995	33.6	45.4	58.7	0.3	na	na	na	0.3
Colombia 2000	36.0	43.7	na	na	na	na	na	0.3
Colombia 2005	38.3	41.6	52.1	0.3	na	na	na	0.3
Colombia 2010	40.4	38.7	48.9	0.3	na	na	na	0.3
Dominican Republic 1999	33.7	49.2	49.9	0.3	41.6	37.3	65.9	0.3
Dominican Republic 2002	35.7	44.0	54.0	0.3	39.7	36.1	63.5	0.3
Dominican Republic 2007	36.4	43.8	53.8	0.3	38.5	41.1	62.2	0.3
Haiti 1994-1995	30.1	53.0	61.8	0.4	37.1	44.1	62.3	0.4
Haiti 2000	30.4	54.1	63.2	0.4	41.4	44.4	62.3	0.4
Haiti 2005-2006	30.6	50.4	65.5	0.4	38.4	42.0	63.9	0.4
Nicaragua 1997-1998	33.8	46.0	70.8	0.5	30.1	45.2	76.5	0.5
Nicaragua 2001	33.5	44.5	68.4	0.5	na	na	na	0.5
Peru 2000	32.6	46.3	58.9	0.3	na	na	na	0.4
Peru 2004-2008	27.1	51.1	53.0	0.3	na	na	na	0.3

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married women only (refer to Appendix A).
* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or it is not comparable.

3.3 Education, Employment, and Media Exposure

Table 3 presents the education and employment status of adolescents age 15-19. Table 4 presents information about adolescents' exposure to various sources of media at least once a week. This information helps frame the resources that may contribute to adolescent sexual and reproductive behaviors and experiences. Figure 2 presents trends in the proportion of adolescents who were neither educated nor employed in the year preceding the survey.

Key Findings

- More than a third of adolescent women have no education in 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia. The same is true for men in four sub-Saharan African countries. In Latin American/Caribbean countries and in some North Africa/West Asia/Europe countries, the proportion of adolescents not educated is as low as 14 percent.

- In the majority of countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia, the proportion of women with no education is greater than the proportion of men. This trend is consistent across time.

- The percentage of women with no education has declined over the last decade in the majority of countries. The same trend appears for men with no education although the declines are less dramatic.

- The percentage of women currently working is decreasing in the majority of countries while the percentage of men currently working is increasing. In many countries, higher proportions of men are currently working compared to women.

- In all but three countries, higher percentages of women are neither in school nor working compared to men. The proportion of women and men neither in school nor working is decreasing in the majority of countries.

- In the majority of countries, the proportion of adolescents with no media exposure is decreasing. The strongest exception to this trend is Zimbabwe, where the proportion of adolescents with no media exposure has increased 9 percentage points among women and 13 percentage points among men since the 1999 DHS.

Table 3 Individual characteristics of adolescents: education and employment

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 according to school enrollment and work status, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women						Adolescent men					
			School enrollment and current work status						School enrollment and current work status			
	No education	Currently working	In school, working	In school, not working	Not in school, working	Neither in school nor working	No education	Currently working	In school, working	In school, not working	Not in school, working	Neither in school nor working
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 1996	57.8	69.1	4.2	12.0	64.9	18.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
Benin 2001	49.8	56.2	6.3	21.5	49.9	22.3	22.0	40.2	6.5	47.3	33.6	12.6
Benin 2006	38.1	50.1	9.1	32.2	41.0	17.7	14.8	19.3	2.3	63.9	17.0	16.9
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	76.5	56.8	0.6	7.9	56.1	35.3	62.9	67.8	1.2	16.1	66.6	16.1
Burkina Faso 2003	67.5	74.7	3.8	11.0	70.9	14.3	50.9	49.8	2.5	18.6	47.3	31.6
Cameroon 1998	16.7	41.0	3.2	33.0	37.8	26.0	6.9	38.6	1.9	52.0	36.7	9.4
Cameroon 2004	14.3	28.9	6.6	44.1	22.4	27.0	3.9	27.6	4.4	64.7	23.1	7.8
Chad 1996-1997	65.7	37.0	3.3	8.6	33.7	54.4	36.5	57.0	10.5	33.0	46.5	10.0
Chad 2004	63.0	64.4	11.5	9.6	52.9	26.0	42.4	64.1	24.1	24.5	40.0	11.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	4.2	26.5	9.5	51.5	17.0	22.0	1.7	14.9	4.5	70.5	10.4	14.7
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	2.3	32.5	11.6	45.0	25.4	18.0	1.5	27.0	13.1	63.0	16.1	7.8
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	51.3	62.5	2.0	14.7	60.5	22.8	31.5	55.1	3.9	30.4	51.3	14.5
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	44.3	44.8	1.6	26.1	43.1	29.1	21.4	40.8	2.5	51.0	38.4	8.2
Eritrea 1995	38.1	17.2	3.2	39.5	14.0	43.3	17.8	23.0	11.0	61.7	12.0	15.3
Eritrea 2002	21.2	10.1	2.5	43.4	7.6	46.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	61.0	49.5	8.2	19.9	41.3	30.6	38.8	66.9	19.0	27.3	47.9	5.8
Ethiopia 2005	40.1	23.6	10.1	35.5	13.5	40.9	21.2	63.0	29.4	34.9	33.7	2.1
Ethiopia 2011	17.3	26.5	13.6	42.8	13.5	30.1	12.9	65.2	33.8	25.3	31.4	9.5
Ghana 1998	13.9	29.7	1.1	36.6	28.6	33.7	7.2	na	0.7	48.1	32.0	19.2
Ghana 2003	12.3	33.0	6.1	41.7	27.0	25.3	8.1	26.0	2.6	57.6	23.3	16.4
Ghana 2008	7.1	30.6	8.1	43.4	24.6	23.9	4.8	37.3	14.5	46.2	22.8	16.5
Guinea 1999	68.5	60.7	3.0	10.6	57.6	28.7	38.1	53.1	6.5	30.6	46.6	16.4
Guinea 2005	53.5	55.0	10.4	25.0	44.6	20.0	28.0	31.5	5.1	58.7	26.4	9.8
Kenya 1998	2.9	22.3	2.2	46.7	20.1	31.0	1.8	16.8	1.5	58.5	15.3	24.7
Kenya 2003	6.8	28.6	5.8	46.1	22.8	25.3	3.9	25.5	2.2	66.1	23.3	8.4
Kenya 2008-2009	4.1	19.0	7.5	64.2	11.8	16.5	1.0	59.9	44.5	37.5	15.4	2.6
Madagascar 1997	21.1	64.7	1.6	14.5	63.1	20.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	21.2	56.5	1.5	24.7	54.9	18.9	18.0	56.7	0.7	29.9	56.0	13.4
Madagascar 2008-2009	12.9	56.3	3.6	27.4	55.1	13.9	11.8	57.9	4.2	34.5	53.7	7.6
Malawi 2000	7.7	39.7	14.2	33.7	25.5	26.6	3.3	32.6	14.7	53.9	17.9	13.4
Malawi 2004	5.1	37.1	12.0	34.4	25.0	28.5	3.1	19.6	4.0	60.9	15.6	19.5
Malawi 2010	2.9	34.8	18.0	38.2	18.5	25.3	1.9	60.3	37.6	32.6	22.7	7.1
Mali 1995-1996	75.0	44.2	0.8	11.8	43.4	44.0	60.4	49.5	0.4	26.3	49.1	24.2
Mali 2001	72.4	50.5	4.6	12.6	45.9	36.9	55.3	57.9	9.0	25.6	48.9	16.5
Mali 2006	61.1	50.3	7.6	17.5	42.7	32.2	39.9	26.9	3.3	42.2	23.5	31.0
Mozambique 1997	28.4	46.4	1.8	14.0	44.6	39.7	9.8	17.5	3.7	45.2	13.9	37.2
Mozambique 2003	23.5	47.9	10.0	31.9	37.9	20.2	7.3	22.9	4.3	60.8	18.6	16.3
Mozambique 2009	12.2	40.8	7.2	33.5	33.6	25.7	4.3	43.0	21.0	45.5	22.0	11.5
Namibia 2000	3.6	4.6	1.1	67.8	3.5	27.6	6.8	7.1	0.5	69.5	6.6	23.4
Namibia 2006-2007	2.0	14.7	8.1	62.7	7.6	21.6	3.2	28.7	12.9	53.4	15.9	17.9
Niger 1998	78.3	41.7	0.5	5.9	41.2	52.4	53.5	66.3	0.6	14.0	65.7	19.7
Niger 2006	74.4	32.0	1.9	8.5	30.1	59.5	51.8	35.0	0.9	21.8	34.2	43.2
Nigeria 1999	25.7	19.1	5.9	39.1	13.2	41.7	13.2	20.3	2.2	55.5	18.1	24.2
Nigeria 2003	29.2	24.8	5.5	42.4	19.3	32.8	10.4	25.4	7.9	63.9	17.5	10.7
Nigeria 2008	24.7	25.3	8.2	46.3	17.9	27.6	13.0	44.8	21.4	46.9	23.3	8.4
Rwanda 2000	13.9	60.2	4.3	16.4	55.9	23.4	11.7	38.7	1.5	23.4	37.1	37.9
Rwanda 2005	8.6	43.5	4.5	31.1	39.0	25.4	6.8	29.4	0.9	40.3	28.5	30.3
Senegal 1992-1993	60.3	na	0.4	10.9	29.2	59.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	55.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	47.7	21.5	1.1	26.6	20.3	52.0	28.6	31.8	2.3	43.3	29.5	24.9
Tanzania 1999	20.8	56.2	5.2	21.0	51.0	22.8	11.6	60.5	6.5	25.5	54.1	14.0
Tanzania 2004-2005	20.7	57.6	7.7	28.0	49.8	14.5	9.8	40.6	5.8	52.0	34.8	7.4
Tanzania 2007-2008	13.2	40.6	7.7	41.3	36.4	14.6	6.2	35.7	10.7	57.2	25.8	6.3
Tanzania 2010	8.3	45.1	6.2	34.2	42.5	17.1	4.9	52.5	10.5	41.0	42.0	6.4
Uganda 2000-2001	9.1	54.4	19.5	28.3	34.9	17.3	1.6	27.2	7.5	62.7	19.7	10.1
Uganda 2006	3.5	60.1	26.0	28.0	35.9	10.1	0.6	83.3	50.8	15.1	32.6	1.6

Continued…

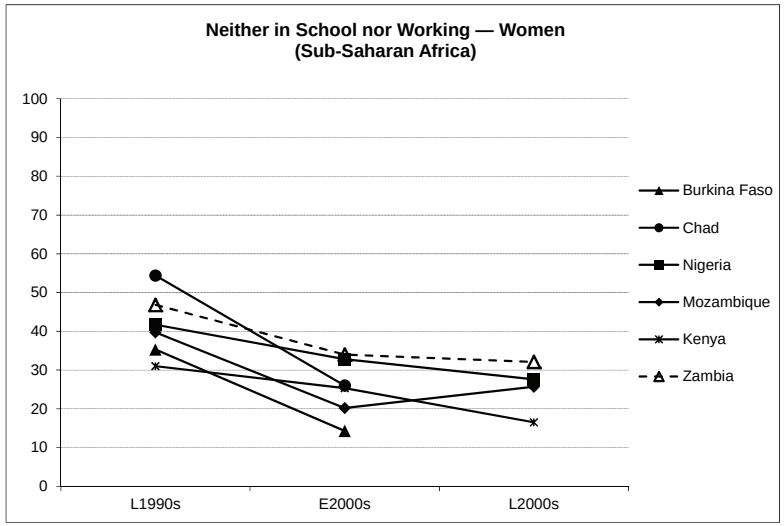
Table 3—*Continued*

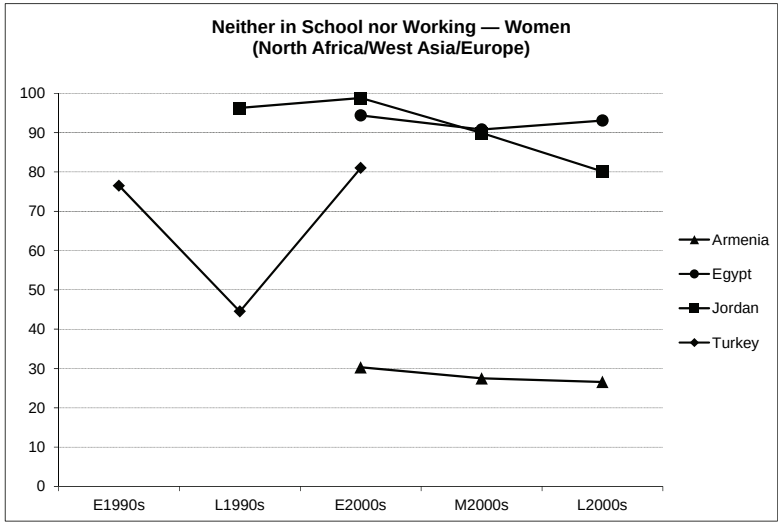
	Adolescent women						Adolescent men					
			School enrollment and current work status						School enrollment and current work status			
	No education	Currently working	In school, working	In school, not working	Not in school, working	Neither in school nor working	No education	Currently working	In school, working	In school, not working	Not in school, working	Neither in school nor working
Zambia 1996	8.4	23.7	3.6	29.5	20.1	46.8	6.9	23.4	0.9	52.4	22.5	24.2
Zambia 2001-2002	8.0	32.7	5.0	33.3	27.8	34.0	4.0	26.3	2.7	55.7	23.6	18.0
Zambia 2007	4.0	18.0	6.3	48.6	13.0	32.1	1.1	37.0	23.0	55.0	14.0	8.1
Zimbabwe 1999	1.3	25.8	3.2	41.1	22.6	33.1	0.1	na	0.7	56.5	12.4	30.4
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	0.4	20.5	3.7	37.4	17.7	41.1	0.3	28.3	7.3	47.5	21.0	24.2
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	0.1	14.0	2.0	43.4	12.8	41.8	0.7	27.0	8.6	48.5	18.4	24.5
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe												
Armenia 2000	0.1	6.5	2.4	63.3	4.1	30.3	0.5	8.7	3.8	63.1	4.9	28.2
Armenia 2005	na	3.3	1.5	69.2	1.8	27.5	na	4.9	0.0	64.9	4.9	30.2
Armenia 2010	0.1	2.6	3.6	66.3	3.5	26.6	0.0	11.9	4.7	68.4	7.3	19.7
Egypt 2000	37.5	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.6	94.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2005	31.9	6.9	0.2	2.3	6.7	90.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2008	25.4	2.4	0.0	4.2	2.7	93.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 1997	2.9	1.1	0.0	2.5	1.1	96.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2002	1.4	na	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2007	0.8	na	0.0	10.1	0.0	89.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2009	2.9	na	0.0	19.8	0.1	80.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1993	16.0	na	0.0	0.7	22.8	76.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998	5.8	33.3	3.4	22.2	29.9	44.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 2003	16.7	18.7	0.0	0.4	18.7	81.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
South/Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 1999-2000	14.4	na	0.4	5.2	12.7	81.8	12.7	na	na	na	na	na
Bangladesh 2004	15.3	9.9	0.2	3.3	9.7	86.8	19.4	100.0	na	na	na	na
Bangladesh 2007	10.0	17.5	0.4	2.4	17.4	79.8	26.2	97.1	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2000	18.8	64.1	5.9	15.3	58.2	20.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	7.9	46.5	8.5	37.0	38.0	16.5	3.3	44.6	11.5	48.9	33.0	6.6
Cambodia 2010	3.5	50.8	9.5	32.9	42.3	15.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	53.4	28.7	0.4	1.4	28.3	69.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
India 2005-2006	41.9	22.1	0.2	2.7	22.5	74.6	25.8	83.3	4.3	5.3	79.0	11.4
Indonesia 1997	2.8	na	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	1.5	25.3	0.0	0.3	25.3	74.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2007	2.2	29.7	0.7	0.2	29.1	70.0	0.4	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 1996	69.0	64.2	1.3	1.3	62.9	34.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	52.2	71.0	3.7	2.1	67.3	26.9	14.0	89.1	9.1	10.9	83.1	0.0
Nepal 2006	36.9	55.2	3.8	3.6	53.9	38.6	11.6	91.3	8.2	3.7	83.1	4.9
Philippines 2003	0.6	20.4	3.8	57.0	16.5	22.7	1.8	25.8	3.2	55.0	22.7	19.1
Philippines 2008	0.7	20.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	7.3	88.0	0.5	0.0	87.5	12.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	6.6	76.2	0.5	1.1	75.7	22.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	9.6	83.0	0.0	0.4	83.0	16.6	8.7	78.5	9.5	16.1	69.0	5.4
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 1998	1.2	31.2	12.7	52.0	18.5	16.8	0.2	34.3	16.5	58.2	17.9	7.5
Bolivia 2003	0.5	38.3	16.7	42.4	21.6	19.4	0.1	43.9	18.7	48.5	25.2	7.6
Bolivia 2008	0.4	36.9	21.3	48.1	17.0	13.6	0.3	38.1	18.0	58.9	20.0	3.1
Colombia 1995	1.0	28.1	9.8	46.9	18.3	25.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	0.6	22.6	6.6	45.8	16.0	31.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	0.9	23.0	9.5	50.9	13.5	26.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	0.3	18.5	9.8	61.0	8.7	20.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	1.2	25.3	15.3	61.6	10.0	13.0	0.6	50.6	34.8	42.3	15.7	7.1
Dominican Republic 2002	1.1	15.7	11.6	67.0	4.1	17.2	2.9	51.3	38.0	43.3	13.3	5.4
Dominican Republic 2007	0.6	16.0	12.2	63.8	4.1	19.8	1.1	na	0.0	73.3	0.0	26.7
Haiti 1994-1995	13.1	na	3.9	60.6	8.8	26.7	13.6	na	7.8	64.4	15.7	12.1
Haiti 2000	7.4	15.5	6.5	60.1	9.0	24.4	3.5	26.1	12.5	67.8	13.6	6.1
Haiti 2005-2006	4.5	13.5	6.7	67.5	6.9	19.0	4.5	26.8	15.1	67.5	12.4	5.0
Nicaragua 1997-1998	7.8	18.9	7.0	40.7	11.8	40.4	7.4	50.3	15.4	36.9	34.9	12.8
Nicaragua 2001	6.3	19.4	7.3	42.5	12.1	38.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 2000	1.0	32.8	14.1	46.1	18.2	21.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	0.4	41.0	20.6	41.8	20.9	16.6	na	na	na	na	na	na

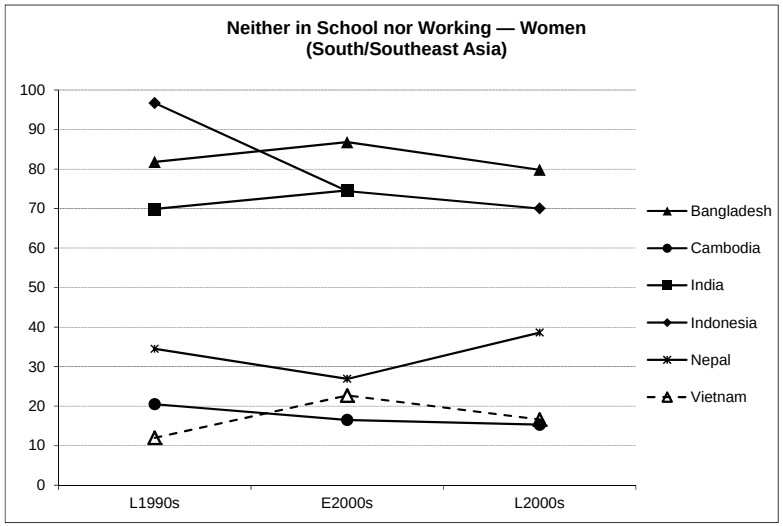
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or it is not comparable.

Figure 2a School enrollment and work status: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescents age 15-19 that neither went to school in the past year nor were employed, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of 12 percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)







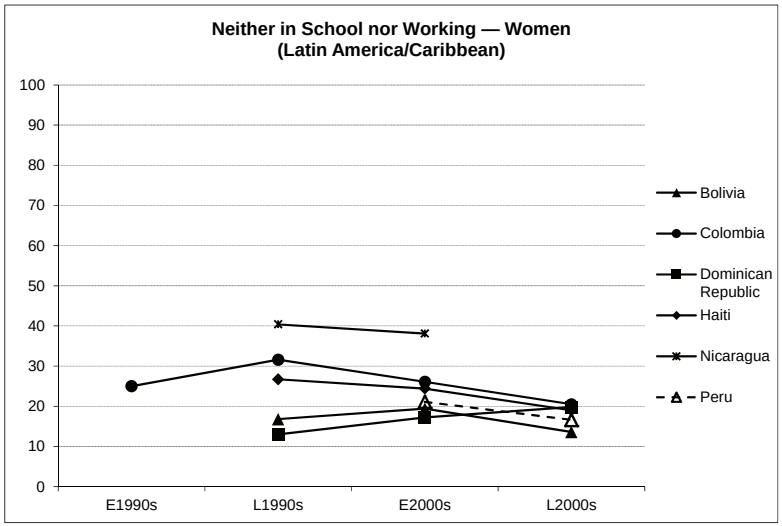


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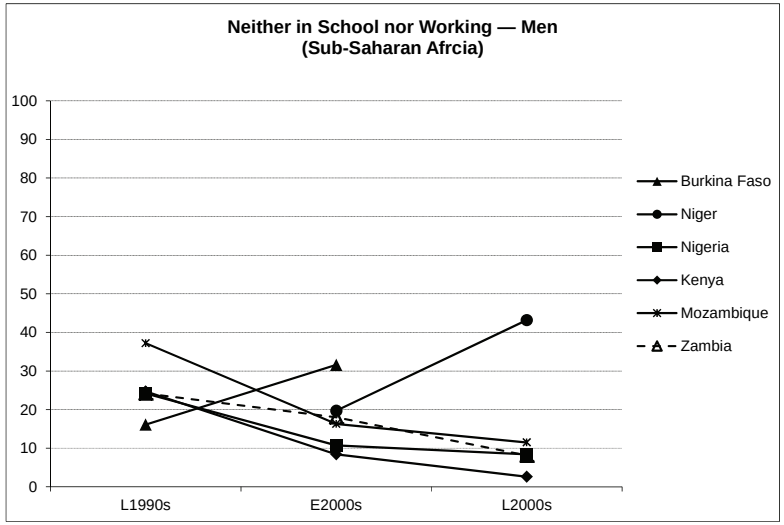
Figure 2a—*Continued*



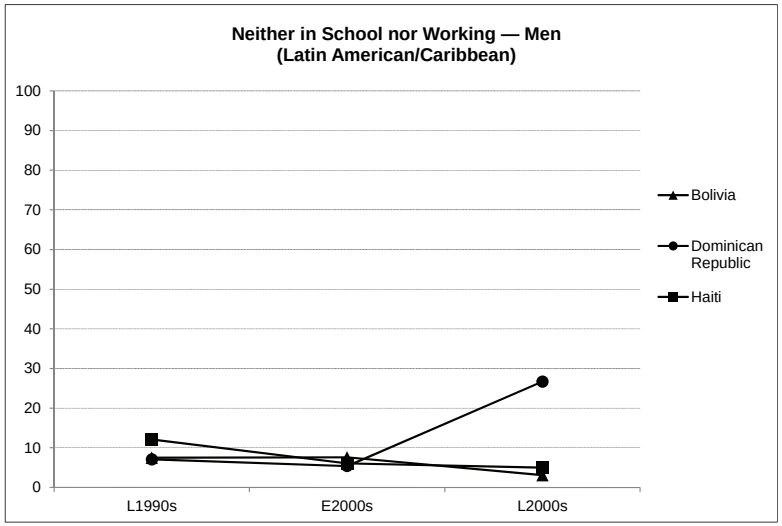
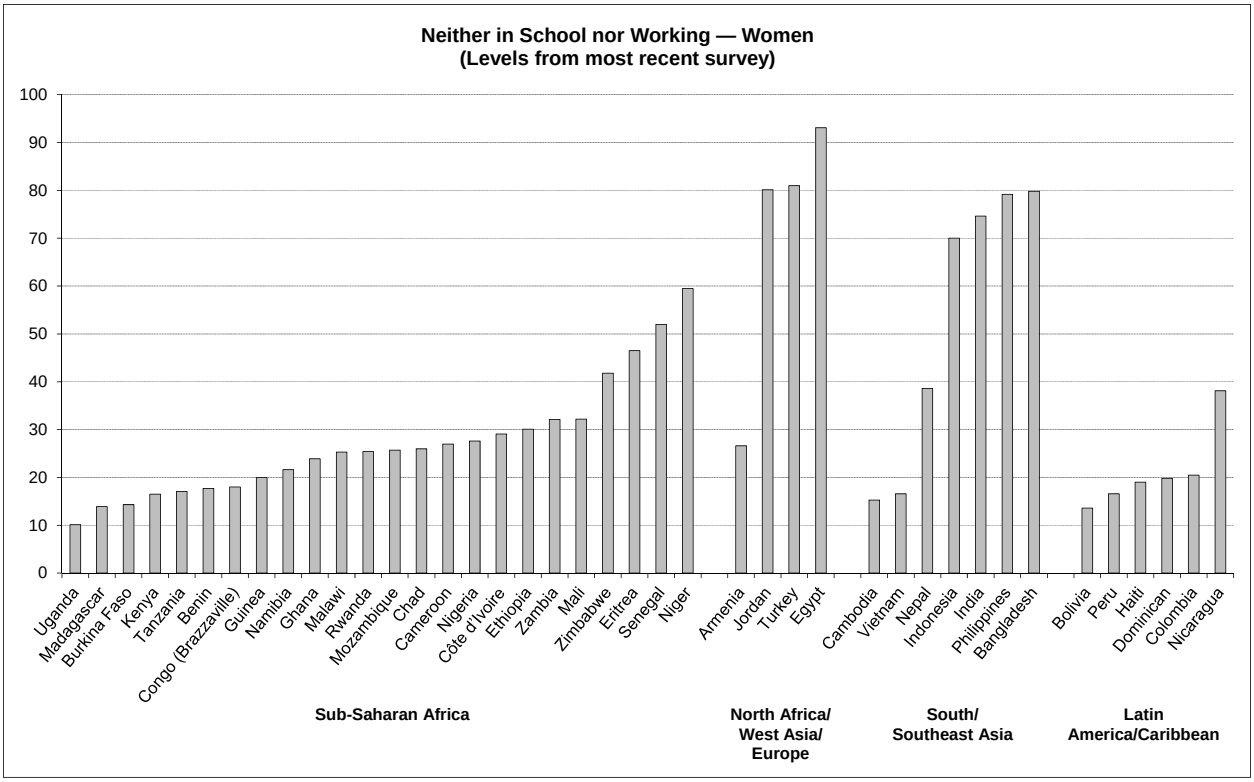


Figure 2b School enrollment and work status: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 neither in school nor working from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.



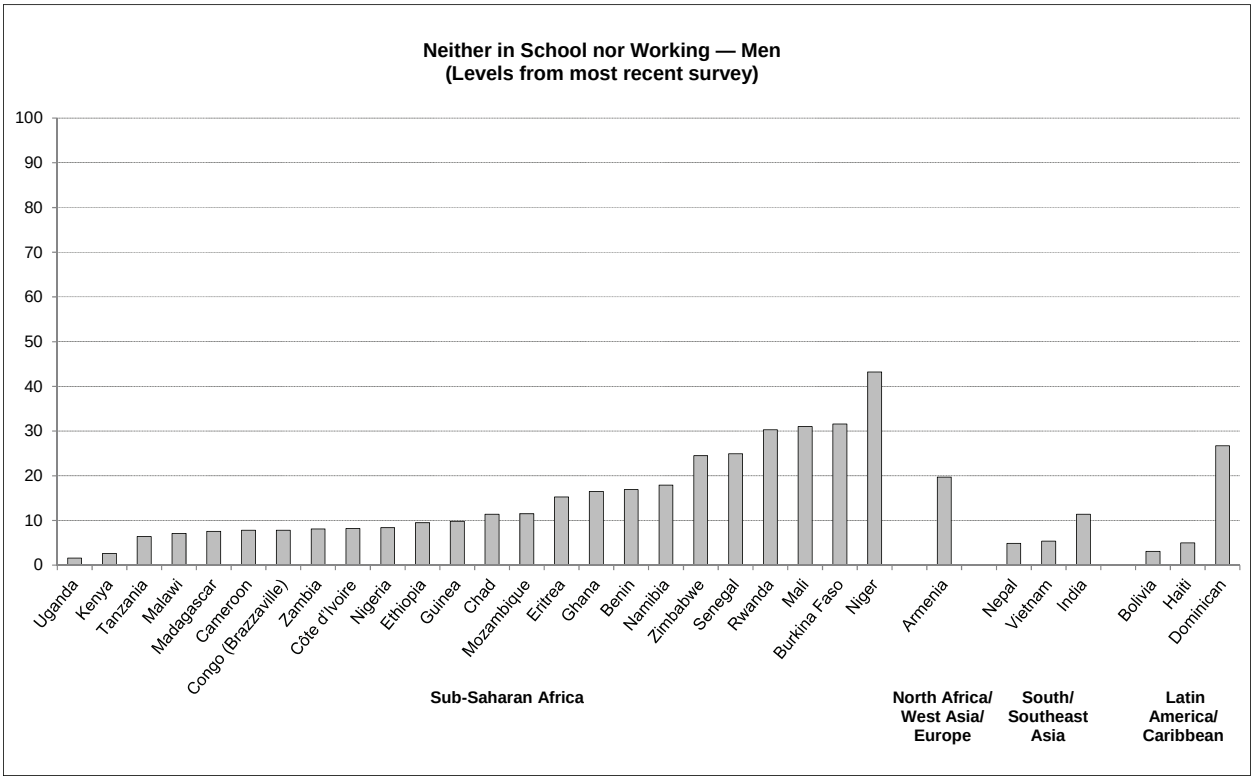


Table 4 Individual characteristics of adolescents: media exposure

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women				Adolescent men			
	Media exposure (at least once a week)				Media exposure (at least once a week)			
	Reads a newspaper or magazine	Listens to radio	Watches television	No media exposure	Reads a newspaper or magazine	Listens to radio	Watches television	No media exposure
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 1996	13.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Benin 2001	7.8	57.2	31.0	34.4	10.8	81.3	45.1	12.1
Benin 2006	7.7	57.1	34.3	35.8	10.9	78.2	41.1	16.6
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	4.4	na	20.1	78.7	8.0	na	29.1	69.6
Burkina Faso 2003	7.8	50.9	31.6	40.8	7.9	62.4	35.6	30.4
Cameroon 1998	14.1	na	42.3	54.6	29.0	na	56.6	36.3
Cameroon 2004	15.2	47.5	44.9	38.8	20.6	65.2	55.2	22.6
Chad 1996-1997	6.7	na	5.5	89.8	19.1	na	12.0	76.2
Chad 2004	4.8	21.9	6.8	76.3	9.9	44.2	13.8	52.9
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	15.2	38.4	45.7	37.3	19.8	52.0	55.4	25.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	17.2	na	72.4	26.3	20.3	na	87.7	10.0
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	16.3	43.9	69.9	25.2	29.7	68.3	72.4	14.1
Eritrea 1995	35.6	66.6	27.8	29.9	52.8	74.0	39.3	23.8
Eritrea 2002	45.2	81.9	35.5	14.8	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	3.1	14.5	7.1	81.0	8.0	24.2	12.3	68.6
Ethiopia 2005	5.3	19.9	11.0	72.6	8.6	26.5	13.3	65.6
Ethiopia 2011	9.0	25.8	17.9	61.6	11.5	32.0	20.0	57.7
Ghana 1998	25.2	na	62.8	33.3	32.3	na	61.6	31.8
Ghana 2003	19.6	73.0	54.5	18.5	21.8	84.0	55.2	12.2
Ghana 2008	25.6	73.9	62.1	15.2	20.5	83.7	62.8	10.2
Guinea 1999	8.0	na	33.3	na	14.4	na	36.2	60.9
Guinea 2005	7.1	46.6	25.3	na	7.1	54.9	38.2	33.7
Kenya 1998	41.6	na	27.1	na	51.6	na	44.0	36.1
Kenya 2003	23.4	74.0	28.2	22.6	32.4	86.5	34.6	10.9
Kenya 2008-2009	26.3	76.6	31.6	19.5	37.9	87.2	40.2	8.7
Madagascar 1997	29.4	na	15.7	na	na	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	20.5	58.2	25.6	38.0	11.9	64.3	29.9	31.9
Madagascar 2008-2009	13.9	55.3	21.5	39.7	11.7	57.1	18.2	39.0
Malawi 2000	14.6	52.4	4.7	44.1	22.2	69.0	10.9	24.8
Malawi 2004	17.2	67.0	11.6	29.8	26.5	81.5	23.8	16.2
Malawi 2010	17.0	58.4	20.5	34.7	24.4	73.1	41.1	17.9
Mali 1995-1996	9.0	64.9	41.3	29.2	15.0	70.5	44.2	23.9
Mali 2001	8.2	64.9	44.9	26.5	13.9	70.5	49.8	21.5
Mali 2006	10.3	71.5	54.8	21.0	8.7	65.9	62.9	19.2
Mozambique 1997	15.7	na	18.1	76.0	24.7	na	34.3	59.0
Mozambique 2003	6.2	52.8	24.3	42.2	13.1	77.9	35.8	17.0
Mozambique 2009	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Namibia 2000	38.4	70.1	32.3	21.1	41.8	80.8	40.2	14.0
Namibia 2006-2007	49.8	80.3	43.9	12.2	47.2	79.1	50.1	13.7
Niger 1998	7.3	na	31.7	na	18.5	na	47.8	49.6
Niger 2006	4.4	43.6	18.8	52.5	7.4	61.3	31.7	34.4
Nigeria 1999	27.3	na	39.4	53.2	35.0	na	56.9	37.9
Nigeria 2003	12.2	58.4	41.3	34.4	18.8	75.5	51.4	18.9
Nigeria 2008	11.9	53.5	43.5	36.2	20.7	74.1	52.0	18.4
Rwanda 2000	6.4	40.0	8.4	57.0	7.6	58.3	11.1	40.2
Rwanda 2005	11.2	56.7	6.9	39.7	6.5	77.5	11.1	21.3
Senegal 1992-1993	15.1	68.5	51.2	21.2	na	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	na	na	na	32.6	na	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	9.7	78.7	68.5	10.8	15.9	54.1	54.0	39.2
Tanzania 1999	4.1	23.4	4.1	72.4	7.3	36.4	9.2	58.4
Tanzania 2004-2005	23.8	61.1	23.2	32.3	33.0	75.9	26.3	18.5
Tanzania 2007-2008	20.1	54.5	23.6	39.1	27.4	67.1	34.6	26.9
Tanzania 2010	26.3	60.3	31.8	29.9	26.3	72.2	38.8	21.2
Uganda 2000-2001	20.1	54.9	13.8	41.9	19.7	76.8	14.5	21.5
Uganda 2006	22.8	75.0	14.1	22.2	18.9	85.2	13.0	13.5
Zambia 1996	26.5	58.5	32.3	35.0	42.1	73.1	38.7	21.8
Zambia 2001-2002	10.7	44.2	28.2	49.5	14.7	56.0	33.7	39.0
Zambia 2007	29.3	58.3	36.3	29.4	24.6	69.4	44.4	19.8

Continued…

Table 4—*Continued*

	Adolescent women				Adolescent men			
	Media exposure (at least once a week)				Media exposure (at least once a week)			
	Reads a newspaper or magazine	Listens to radio	Watches television	No media exposure	Reads a newspaper or magazine	Listens to radio	Watches television	No media exposure
Zimbabwe 1999	32.1	54.4	33.1	37.6	30.0	66.6	35.0	27.4
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	28.4	50.6	38.2	40.0	31.7	60.7	38.5	32.4
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	17.7	34.1	38.1	46.7	20.0	43.2	38.1	40.7
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe								
Armenia 2000	29.6	35.9	89.3	7.7	25.9	35.0	96.2	3.8
Armenia 2005	64.0	35.8	97.7	1.0	26.0	35.1	99.0	1.0
Armenia 2010	48.4	24.6	91.1	8.4	20.6	15.3	94.2	5.8
Egypt 2000	18.9	67.1	93.3	3.7	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2005	8.7	67.0	93.9	3.8	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2008	2.9	43.8	95.6	3.0	na	na	na	na
Jordan 1997	37.9	54.7	90.5	5.9	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2002	27.2	44.3	79.7	14.2	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2007	19.9	23.7	96.0	3.0	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2009	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1993	46.1	79.1	84.0	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998	36.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 2003	19.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
South/Southeast Asia								
Bangladesh 1999-2000	7.5	37.3	38.0	44.3	na	na	na	10.6
Bangladesh 2004	7.7	44.6	52.7	31.8	na	na	na	4.2
Bangladesh 2007	5.5	28.3	50.6	37.3	na	na	na	34.3
Cambodia 2000	17.1	50.8	66.4	23.0	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	19.4	57.1	78.1	13.5	10.5	64.6	78.6	12.3
Cambodia 2010	16.7	42.3	64.2	24.5	na	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	14.6	33.3	38.0	47.0	na	na	na	na
India 2005-2006	10.9	27.7	39.7	46.7	35.4	46.8	39.1	32.6
Indonesia 1997	24.7	na	77.4	21.0	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	8.9	46.3	74.9	17.9	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2007	6.0	32.3	72.0	21.3	na	na	na	na
Nepal 1996	3.6	na	9.4	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	10.3	na	21.9	na	22.1	na	34.7	na
Nepal 2006	6.2	60.9	34.8	30.8	13.1	73.9	35.8	22.9
Philippines 2003	49.6	83.3	86.3	5.1	40.4	84.3	85.8	5.5
Philippines 2008	33.6	69.6	87.8	6.0	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	19.9	na	62.1	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	30.5	na	78.5	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	15.7	24.6	83.6	14.3	15.6	35.5	58.1	33.3
Latin America/Caribbean								
Bolivia 1998	61.9	na	78.0	15.7	68.5	na	82.4	11.3
Bolivia 2003	51.6	89.3	75.1	5.4	54.7	92.6	75.2	3.6
Bolivia 2008	42.1	90.7	80.8	2.7	45.7	94.0	84.0	0.1
Colombia 1995	71.2	na	83.3	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	53.0	91.0	93.9	0.9	21.9	71.3	78.7	10.7
Dominican Republic 2002	54.9	89.6	92.7	2.0	48.0	85.9	87.2	4.1
Dominican Republic 2007	55.3	85.8	93.1	2.4	46.8	89.6	93.0	2.2
Haiti 1994-1995	38.9	66.5	39.1	25.5	56.0	65.4	34.2	23.8
Haiti 2000	39.4	65.7	38.4	24.7	36.0	70.6	32.1	22.8
Haiti 2005-2006	32.5	77.4	35.6	17.2	21.8	86.0	29.8	12.2
Nicaragua 1997-1998	56.0	na	73.0	18.5	59.0	na	79.9	14.4
Nicaragua 2001	47.1	87.8	71.3	5.4	na	na	na	na
Peru 2000	24.2	72.7	63.3	13.7	na	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	28.4	76.0	64.9	10.2	na	na	na	na

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or it is not comparable.

4 Adolescent Marriage, Sexual Activity, and Sexual Risk

4.1 Marital Status, Early Marriage, Early Sexual Debut

Sexual activity is a reproductive health risk indicator. For adolescent women in many settings, marriage is a milestone strongly associated with the onset of sexual activity, and, consequently, with the risk of pregnancy. Populations in which age at marriage is low also tend to be populations with early childbearing and high fertility. Further, early sexual debut, within or outside of marriage, is linked to sexually transmitted infections including HIV, unwanted pregnancies, and coerced sex by older partners (Hindin and Fatusi, 2009; Ashford, 2001; Kaestle et al., 2005; and Bearinger et al., 2007). Therefore, for both demographic and health reasons, there is an interest in looking at trends in age at marriage and age at first sex. Table 5 presents information on the proportion of adolescents who are married/in union, the proportion married before age 15, and the proportion sexually active before age 15. Two accompanying figures present trends in the proportions of adolescent women married before age 15 (Figure 3) and adolescent women and men sexually active before age 15 (Figure 4).

Key Findings

- In all countries and years for which data are available for both adolescent women and men, higher proportions of adolescent women report being married/in union than do adolescent men. The disparity is highest in Niger, where the proportion of adolescent women married is 56 percentage points higher than that of adolescent men, and lowest in Armenia (less than one percent difference).

- In the majority of countries, the most recent survey indicates less than one-third of adolescent women and less than 3 percent of adolescent men are married or in union by age 15.

- A decrease over time is suggested in the proportion of adolescent women married by age 15 in Eritrea, Guinea, Bangladesh, and Nepal. In Cameroon and Madagascar, the proportion of adolescent men married before age 15 may have increased slightly over time.

- Within countries, the proportion of adolescent women having sex before age 15 compared with the percentage of adolescent men sexually active at this age varies considerably. Overall, the proportion of adolescents having sex before age 15 decreased except in the Latin America/Caribbean region.

Table 5 Marriage and sexual activity of adolescents

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who are currently married or in union, who were first married by age 15, and who had first sexual intercourse by age 15, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women			Adolescent men		
Survey	Married/ in union	Married before age 15	Who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married/ in union	Married before age 15	Who had sexual intercourse before age 15
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 1996	28.6	5.1	13.5	na	na	na
Benin 2001	23.3	5.0	16.0	1.1	0.2	23.8
Benin 2006	21.7	5.3	13.2	1.5	0.1	12.9
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	33.8	6.3	12.0	1.4	0.0	7.6
Burkina Faso 2003	31.6	4.2	7.3	1.1	0.0	4.7
Cameroon 1998	33.6	11.0	26.0	3.5	0.3	17.8
Cameroon 2004	30.9	11.2	18.0	6.0	2.0	11.5
Chad 1996-1997	46.7	18.6	21.9	5.1	0.0	7.9
Chad 2004	42.0	17.9	19.2	0.9	0.1	10.7
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	16.4	3.7	23.5	2.7	0.2	25.3
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	19.3	5.0	22.5	1.8	0.1	24.3
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	23.9	7.4	22.1	1.3	0.0	13.8
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	19.6	7.4	20.4	1.8	0.5	16.7
Eritrea 1995	32.5	20.0	18.5	1.5	0.0	na
Eritrea 2002	29.0	8.5	8.8	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	23.2	14.4	13.5	1.2	0.6	5.1
Ethiopia 2005	21.8	12.7	11.1	2.1	0.0	1.7
Ethiopia 2011	19.1	8.0	7.1	2.1	0.4	1.2
Ghana 1998	13.4	3.8	7.3	2.7	0.3	3.7
Ghana 2003	12.0	2.5	7.4	0.6	0.2	3.9
Ghana 2008	8.3	2.6	8.2	0.8	0.0	3.6
Guinea 1999	43.9	20.2	27.3	2.1	0.3	19.8
Guinea 2005	35.6	12.2	19.7	2.7	0.0	17.9
Kenya 1998	15.4	2.1	15.0	0.8	0.1	31.7
Kenya 2003	17.9	3.5	14.5	1.3	0.0	30.9
Kenya 2008-2009	12.0	1.4	11.5	0.4	0.1	22.3
Madagascar 1997	27.9	11.5	19.4	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	27.2	8.8	16.0	5.5	0.1	7.7
Madagascar 2008-2009	33.7	11.8	17.2	11.4	2.0	8.4
Malawi 2000	32.6	5.6	16.5	3.5	0.2	29.1
Malawi 2004	32.9	6.2	14.1	2.3	0.0	18.0
Malawi 2010	23.4	3.6	12.1	2.3	0.1	26.4
Mali 1995-1996	48.6	16.0	23.7	4.0	0.5	14.7
Mali 2001	45.9	19.4	26.0	0.6	0.0	10.6
Mali 2006	50.4	22.8	23.5	8.5	0.0	6.3
Mozambique 1997	45.0	14.3	28.6	2.8	0.6	23.5
Mozambique 2003	38.2	14.0	27.7	4.9	0.9	31.3
Mozambique 2009	43.4	12.9	23.1	5.2	0.8	27.3
Namibia 2000	5.0	1.7	9.8	2.0	0.0	31.3
Namibia 2006-2007	5.3	1.1	7.4	0.3	0.1	19.2
Niger 1998	59.9	27.3	na	3.3	0.1	10.0
Niger 2006	59.0	28.0	25.7	2.9	0.0	5.3
Nigeria 1999	26.6	13.8	16.2	2.4	0.6	8.3
Nigeria 2003	31.7	16.1	20.3	1.1	0.7	7.9
Nigeria 2008	28.7	12.4	15.3	0.9	0.1	6.2
Rwanda 2000	6.6	0.3	3.0	1.4	na	9.3
Rwanda 2005	2.5	0.2	5.2	0.2	na	15.3
Rwanda 2007-2008	2.6	na	na	0.5	na	na
Senegal 1992-1993	28.8	9.7	11.4	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	27.8	8.2	9.6	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	28.5	10.2	9.1	6.3	1.3	12.7
Tanzania 1999	25.0	3.9	14.5	2.3	0.3	23.9
Tanzania 2004-2005	26.3	4.6	11.4	1.1	0.0	13.0
Tanzania 2007-2008	21.3	3.2	10.7	1.4	0.2	10.8
Tanzania 2010	18.4	2.8	11.3	4.2	0.0	7.8
Uganda 2000-2001	28.9	6.6	14.2	6.4	0.3	15.5
Uganda 2006	19.6	3.0	11.8	1.8	0.0	13.9
Zambia 1996	24.8	3.6	21.7	0.6	0.0	39.3
Zambia 2001-2002	24.2	4.9	17.5	1.5	0.0	27.2
Zambia 2007	17.8	3.1	12.3	1.2	0.0	16.2

Continued…

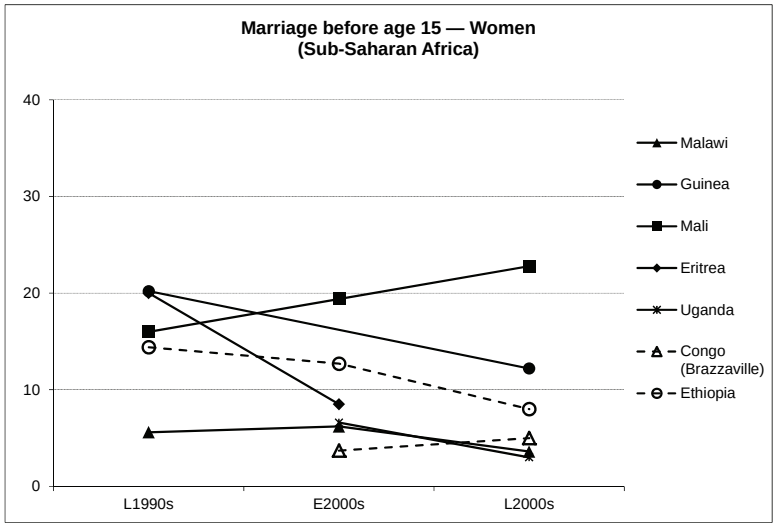
Table 5—*Continued*

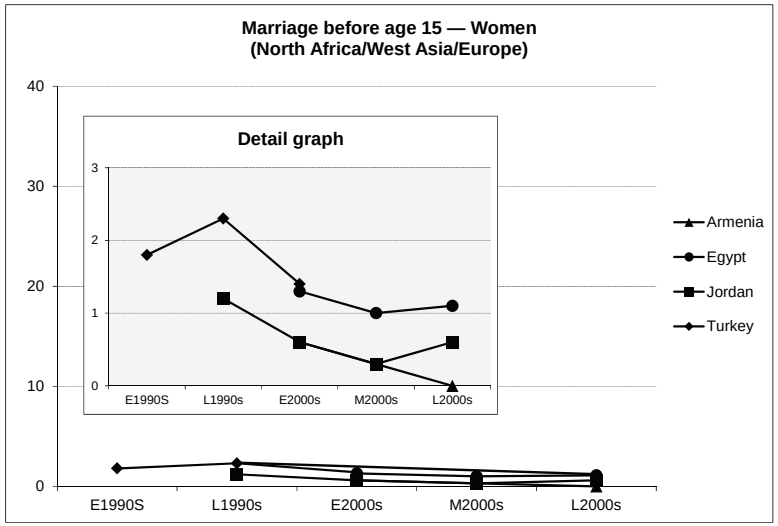
Survey	Adolescent women			Adolescent men		
	Married/ in union	Married before age 15	Who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married/ in union	Married before age 15	Who had sexual intercourse before age 15
Zimbabwe 1999	21.7	1.7	3.2	0.6	0.0	6.3
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	20.8	2.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	5.2
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	23.2	2.8	3.9	1.0	0.1	3.6
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe						
Armenia 2000	8.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.3
Armenia 2005	6.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6
Armenia 2010	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
Egypt 2000	11.6	1.3	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2005	12.3	1.0	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2008	13.1	1.1	na	na	na	na
Jordan 1997	8.0	1.2	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2002	6.0	0.6	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2007	5.7	0.3	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2009	6.6	0.6	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1993	13.4	1.8	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998	15.2	2.3	na	na	na	na
Turkey 2003	11.9	1.4	na	na	na	na
South/Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 1999-2000	46.6	27.3	na	na	na	na
Bangladesh 2004	46.6	26.3	na	na	na	na
Bangladesh 2007	45.6	21.1	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2000	12.1	1.1	1.0	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	10.1	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.4
Cambodia 2010	10.2	0.9	0.4	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	33.8	14.3	na	na	na	na
India 2005-2006	27.1	11.9	8.0	2.8	1.3	2.7
Indonesia 1997	17.1	3.3	3.3	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	14.0	2.8	2.8	na	na	na
Indonesia 2007	12.8	1.7	1.8	na	na	na
Nepal 1996	43.3	14.4	13.0	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	39.8	9.1	8.8	na	na	na
Nepal 2006	32.2	5.5	5.5	na	na	na
Philippines 2003	9.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	0.3	2.8
Philippines 2008	10.3	1.5	2.1	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	7.7	0.5	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	4.1	0.3	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	6.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.3
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 1998	10.5	2.6	4.5	4.3	0.1	15.1
Bolivia 2003	11.0	2.4	6.2	3.3	0.2	15.3
Bolivia 2008	13.4	2.5	7.3	3.6	0.0	10.4
Colombia 1995	13.5	3.8	7.8	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	14.4	3.8	9.9	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	13.5	4.5	13.7	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	13.7	4.0	13.5	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	17.9	11.4	13.0	3.3	0.5	16.4
Dominican Republic 2002	22.4	10.4	12.8	3.0	0.2	18.4
Dominican Republic 2007	18.8	9.6	14.0	2.7	0.4	21.1
Haiti 1994-1995	14.9	3.0	8.4	2.1	0.6	20.1
Haiti 2000	16.1	4.7	12.0	2.4	0.2	28.3
Haiti 2005-2006	16.6	5.6	15.3	2.1	0.5	41.9
Nicaragua 1997-1998	25.6	13.1	12.2	na	na	30.3
Nicaragua 2001	22.3	9.4	10.9	na	na	na
Peru 2000	10.3	2.1	5.1	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	10.8	2.0	5.3	na	na	na

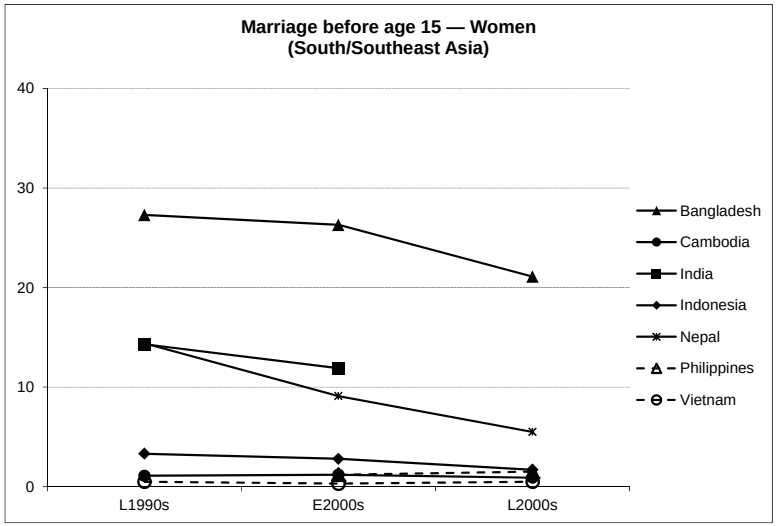
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A). In the ever-married samples, the denominators are adjusted by the all women factor.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or it is not comparable.

Figure 3a Marriage before age 15: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who were first married before age 15, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of two percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)







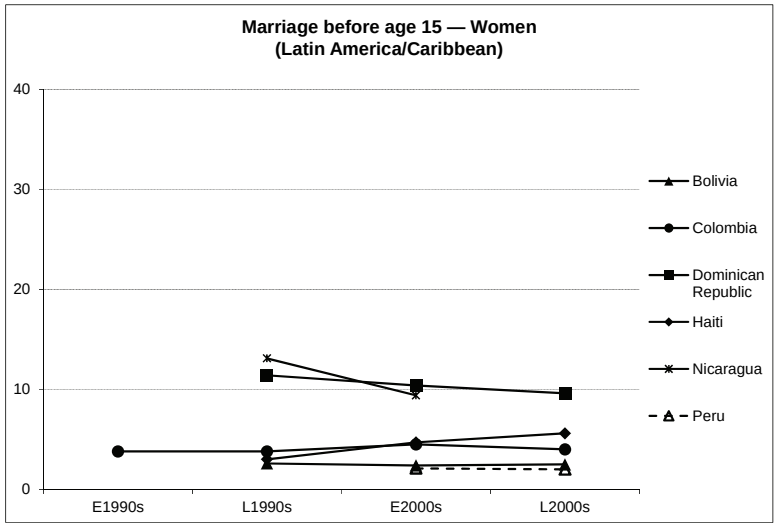


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Figure 3b Marriage before age 15: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 married before age 15 from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.

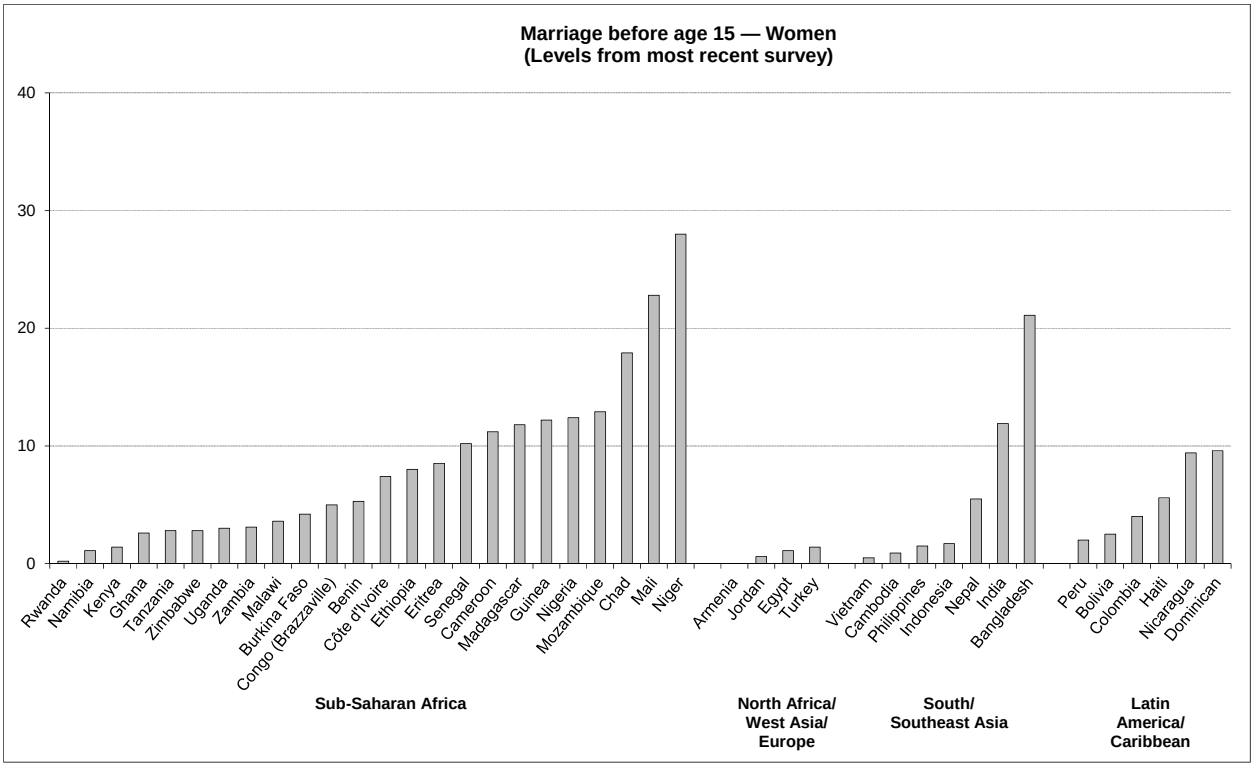
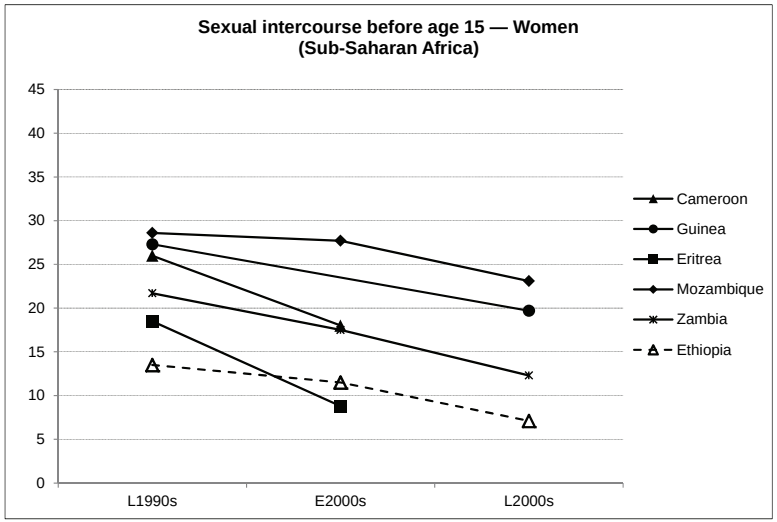
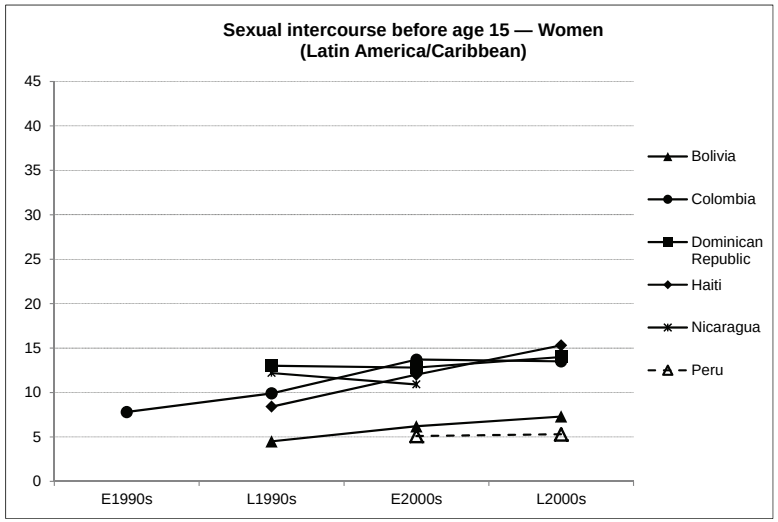


Figure 4a Sexual intercourse before age 15: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who had first sexual intercourse before age 15, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of five percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)





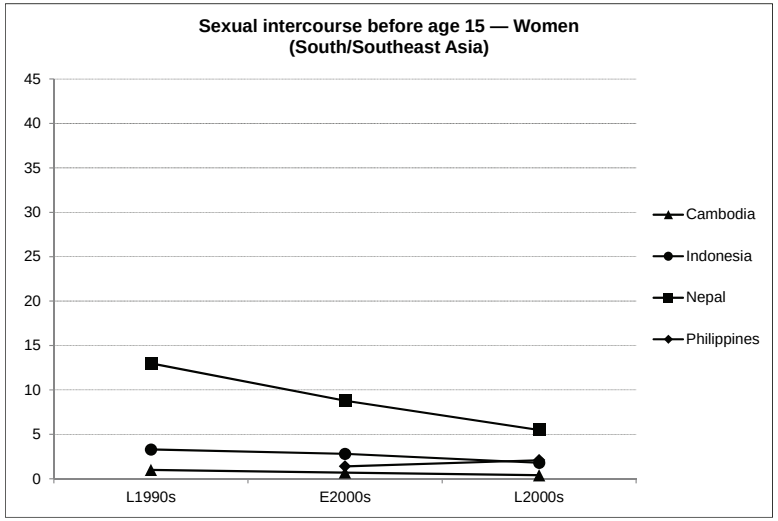


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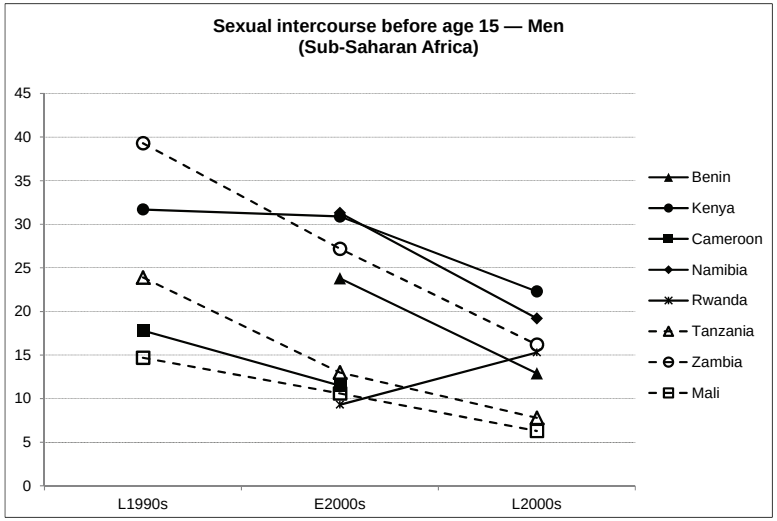
Figure 4a—*Continued*



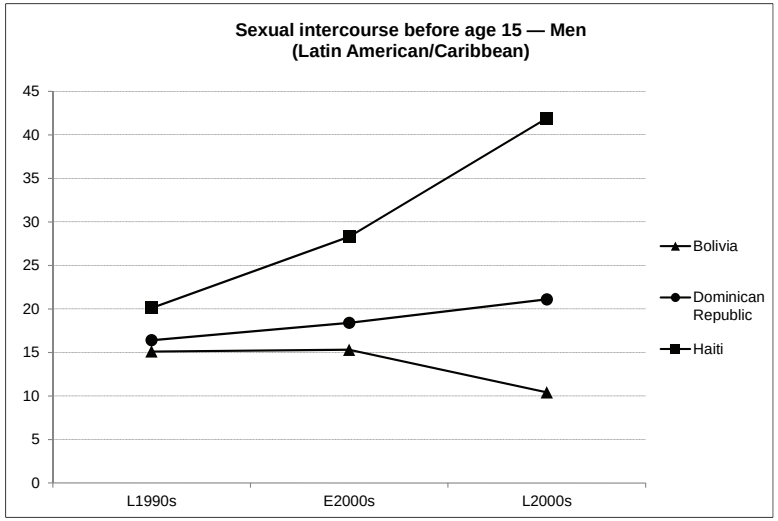
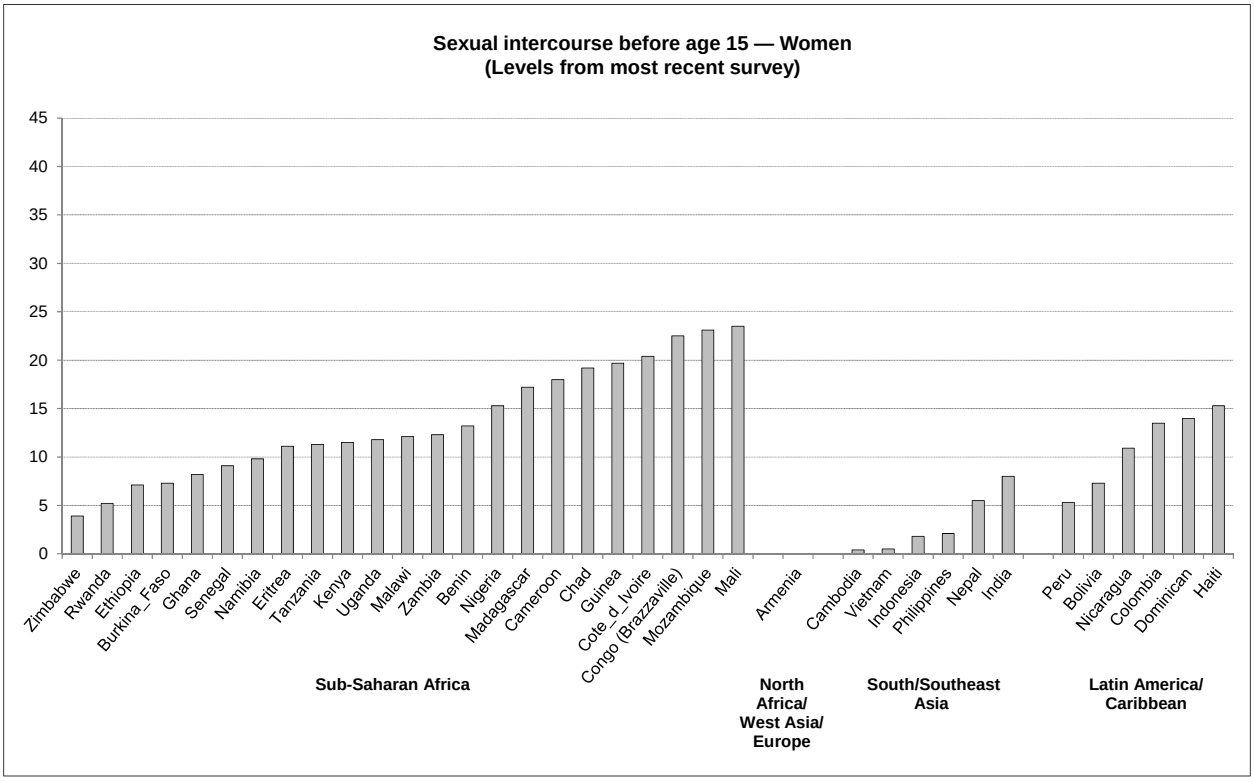
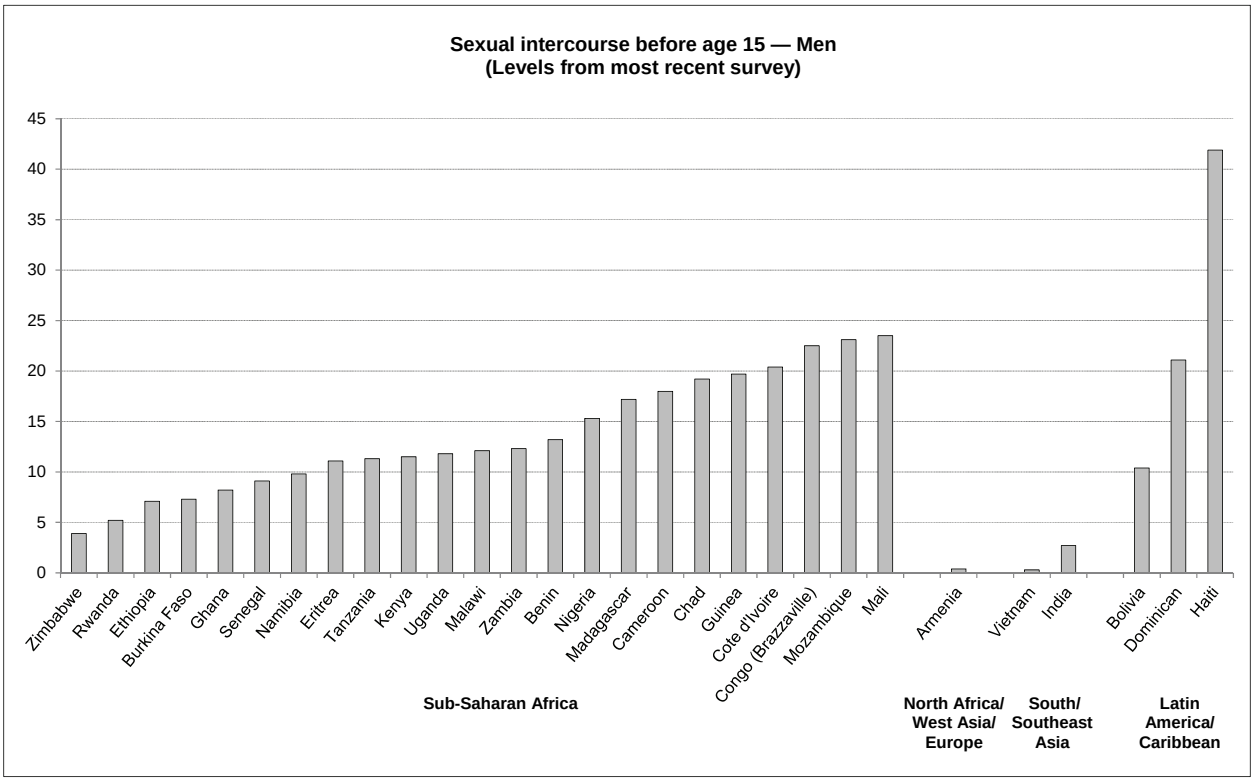


Figure 4b Sexual intercourse before age 15: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse before age 15 from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.





4.2 Premarital Sex

Table 6 presents the percentage of never-married adolescents who have never had sexual intercourse (also called primary abstinence) and of never-married adolescents who were previously sexually active but have not had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey (also called secondary abstinence). Abstaining from sex decreases the risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. The accompanying Figure 5 shows trends over time in the proportions of never-married adolescents who have never had sexual intercourse.

Key Findings

- In the majority of countries and consistently across time, higher proportions of never-married adolescent women have never engaged in sexual intercourse compared with never-married adolescent men. A similar trend is apparent for never-married adolescents who were once sexually active, but were not sexually active in the 12 months prior to the survey; the proportion of adolescents having never engaged in sexual intercourse is higher among women than men.

- In the Latin America/Caribbean region, data suggest the percentage of never-married adolescent women who have never had sexual intercourse has decreased—that is, more women in this region report engaging in premarital sex. In the sub-Saharan Africa region, the percentage of never-married adolescent men who have never had sex appears to have increased—that is, fewer men in this region report premarital sex.

- In over half of countries surveyed, data suggest a decrease in the proportion of never-married adolescent women who were previously but are not currently sexually active (16 of 31 countries for which data are available). Among the comparable population of adolescent men, data suggest an increase over time for the majority of countries (21 of 26 countries for which data are available).

- The highest percentages of adolescents who have never or not recently been sexually active are reported in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, and Armenia.

Table 6 Premarital sexual intercourse among adolescents

Percentage of never-married adolescents age 15-19 who have never had sexual intercourse (primary abstinence), and the percentage who have had sexual intercourse but not in the past 12 months (secondary abstinence), DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Never-married adolescent women			Never-married adolescent men		
Survey	Who have never had sexual intercourse	Who have had sexual intercourse but not in the past 12 months	Number	Who have never had sexual intercourse	Who have had sexual intercourse but not in the past 12 months	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 1996	66.3	72.1	762	na	na	na
Benin 2001	58.1	64.8	939	49.5	60.1	490
Benin 2006	65.1	71.5	2,383	62.1	71.1	995
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	78.1	80.3	941	72.6	76.7	590
Burkina Faso 2003	76.1	79.0	1,881	74.4	78.2	867
Cameroon 1998	54.3	61.3	823	53.9	59.1	516
Cameroon 2004	67.3	73.5	1,792	62.3	68.7	1,112
Chad 1996-1997	87.8	88.6	883	68.4	71.7	461
Chad 2004	93.8	94.6	745	69.6	73.5	402
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	44.6	50.2	1,254	34.3	43.8	658
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	36.4	41.9	1,018	38.8	45.7	1,116
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	48.1	57.1	578	45.1	49.4	177
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	43.3	48.9	971	50.0	60.0	877
Eritrea 1995	99.4	99.8	704	97.5	98.3	234
Eritrea 2002	97.9	98.4	1,381	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	98.0	98.5	2,597	86.6	90.3	579
Ethiopia 2005	97.5	99.0	2,394	94.6	96.1	1,304
Ethiopia 2011	97.3	98.1	3,087	93.8	96.2	2,941
Ghana 1998	74.0	79.0	761	82.9	85.3	320
Ghana 2003	70.6	76.5	991	80.8	86.1	1,097
Ghana 2008	69.1	77.3	929	78.8	84.8	902
Guinea 1999	73.6	80.1	719	49.9	56.6	382
Guinea 2005	64.5	68.2	1,024	50.9	59.3	632
Kenya 1998	67.6	76.8	1,543	46.2	54.2	805
Kenya 2003	72.5	82.4	1,478	50.5	71.2	839
Kenya 2008-2009	72.6	82.8	1,535	56.4	75.6	773
Madagascar 1997	65.4	72.6	1,029	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	67.2	73.3	1,024	59.6	63.1	389
Madagascar 2008-2009	75.3	79.5	2,381	65.6	68.1	1,472
Malawi 2000	67.6	76.4	1,813	40.5	58.0	634
Malawi 2004	74.8	82.8	1,525	49.2	67.8	629
Malawi 2010	75.9	84.8	3,693	46.8	69.3	1,704
Mali 1995-1996	67.6	72.8	947	66.3	73.6	421
Mali 2001	70.0	75.6	1,318	66.7	77.1	657
Mali 2006	91.9	93.6	1,471	84.6	88.0	782
Mozambique 1997	57.6	65.9	971	35.8	46.7	367
Mozambique 2003	46.9	52.1	1,391	32.8	39.5	636
Mozambique 2009	48.5	53.3	484	38.4	45.5	849
Namibia 2000	54.9	64.7	1,409	36.4	55.4	676
Namibia 2006-2007	60.0	68.3	2,122	48.4	62.8	907
Niger 1998	96.0	97.5	652	77.3	83.3	727
Niger 2006	98.5	99.2	676	86.5	93.3	601
Nigeria 1999	77.8	81.7	1,286	75.5	79.5	496
Nigeria 2003	73.0	76.7	1,145	76.0	82.6	448
Nigeria 2008	76.0	80.2	4,586	78.6	84.0	2,508
Rwanda 2000	93.2	97.5	2,429	79.7	93.8	751
Rwanda 2005	90.6	96.8	2,510	77.5	94.7	1,100
Rwanda 2007-2008	na	100.0	1,346	na	100.0	1,451
Senegal 1992-1993	91.6	94.2	1,005	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	91.7	94.5	1,376	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	97.0	98.7	2,497	74.5	83.6	848
Tanzania 1999	65.1	68.4	662	45.0	51.2	763
Tanzania 2004-2005	70.3	77.5	1,618	53.0	67.2	629
Tanzania 2007-2008	70.3	76.2	1,527	65.6	76.3	1,736
Tanzania 2010	67.9	73.1	1,744	65.7	74.9	616
Uganda 2000-2001	70.8	78.7	1,094	65.5	77.6	412
Uganda 2006	73.4	81.2	1,502	66.0	79.8	584

Continued…

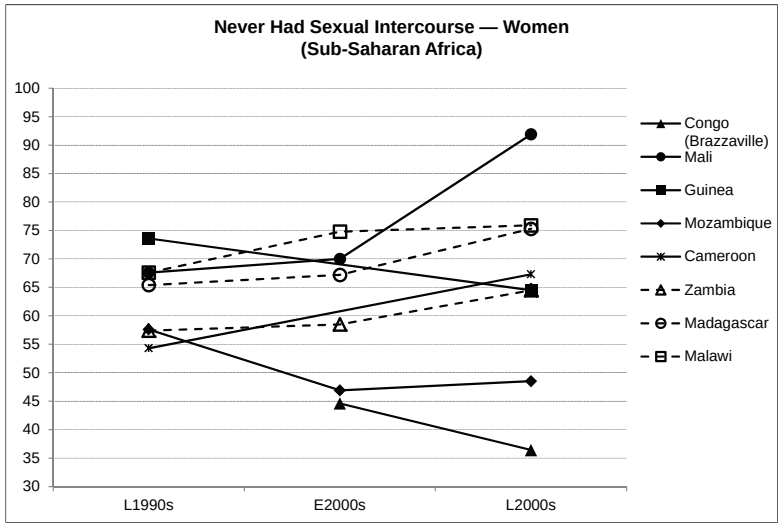
Table 6—*Continued*

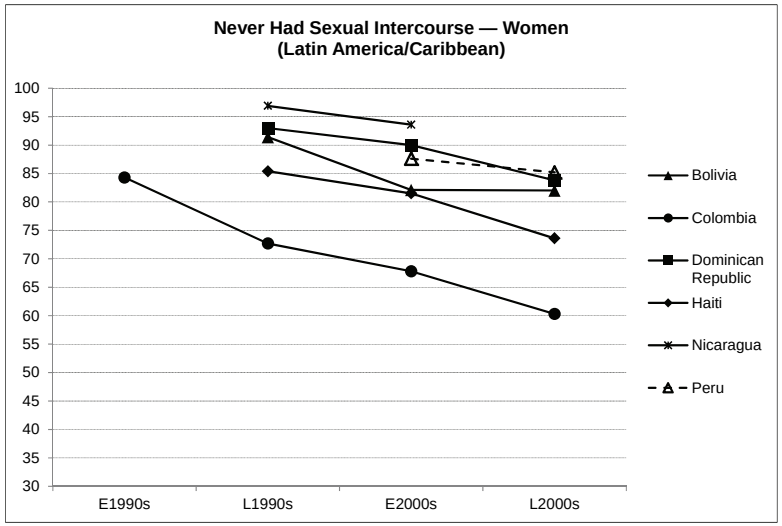
Survey	Never-married adolescent women			Never-married adolescent men		
	Who have never had sexual intercourse	Who have had sexual intercourse but not in the past 12 months	Number	Who have never had sexual intercourse	Who have had sexual intercourse but not in the past 12 months	Number
Zambia 1996	57.4	69.2	1,457	34.0	49.5	456
Zambia 2001-2002	58.5	71.8	1,322	37.2	56.7	451
Zambia 2007	64.5	76.1	1,268	56.0	71.3	1,399
Zimbabwe 1999	87.3	90.4	1,118	71.1	77.9	708
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	88.9	92.4	1,640	73.0	82.5	1,886
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	88.9	92.0	1,440	76.2	84.0	1,716
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe						
Armenia 2000	100.0	100.0	1,061	86.8	87.3	260
Armenia 2005	100.0	100.0	1,044	86.6	87.7	292
Armenia 2010	100.0	100.0	790	80.4	83.0	227
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 1998	91.4	94.4	2,193	61.9	66.9	675
Bolivia 2003	82.1	88.0	3,394	61.2	67.2	1,151
Bolivia 2008	82.0	86.9	3,001	64.9	71.6	1,067
Colombia 1995	84.3	87.9	1,809	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	72.7	76.9	1,866	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	67.8	72.9	5,718	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	60.3	64.6	7,545	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	93.0	93.3	189	55.0	60.1	219
Dominican Republic 2002	90.0	91.4	3,207	53.5	61.6	532
Dominican Republic 2007	83.8	85.6	4,096	52.8	62.2	5,357
Haiti 1994-1995	85.4	87.0	1,072	54.5	60.4	339
Haiti 2000	81.5	85.9	1,888	49.1	61.4	748
Haiti 2005-2006	73.6	80.5	2,180	37.9	54.8	1,183
Nicaragua 1997-1998	96.9	98.0	2,172	45.8	51.2	626
Nicaragua 2001	93.6	95.5	2,185	na	na	na
Peru 2000	87.6	91.6	5,008	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	85.2	88.4	6,636	na	na	na

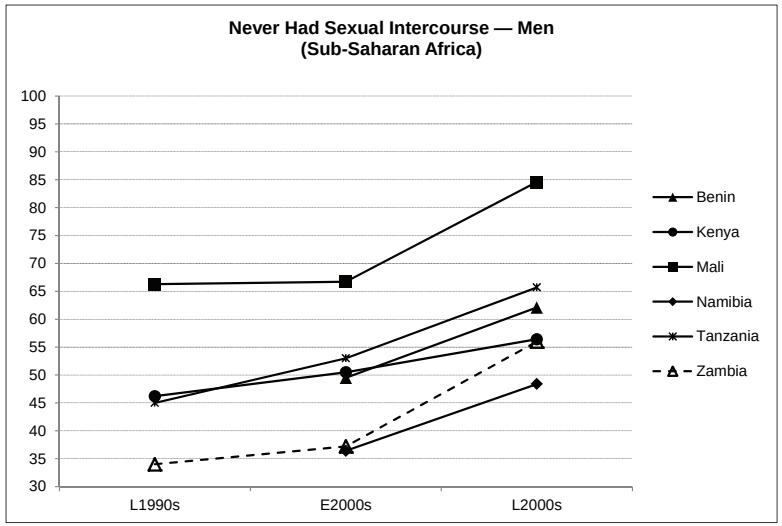
Note: Countries with no trend data for the indicators have been omitted from the table.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

Figure 5a Premarital sexual intercourse: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have never had sexual intercourse, among those who are never-married, DHS/AIS 1990-2011 (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of seven percentage points for women and 10 percentage points for men between the first and the last survey included in the report.)







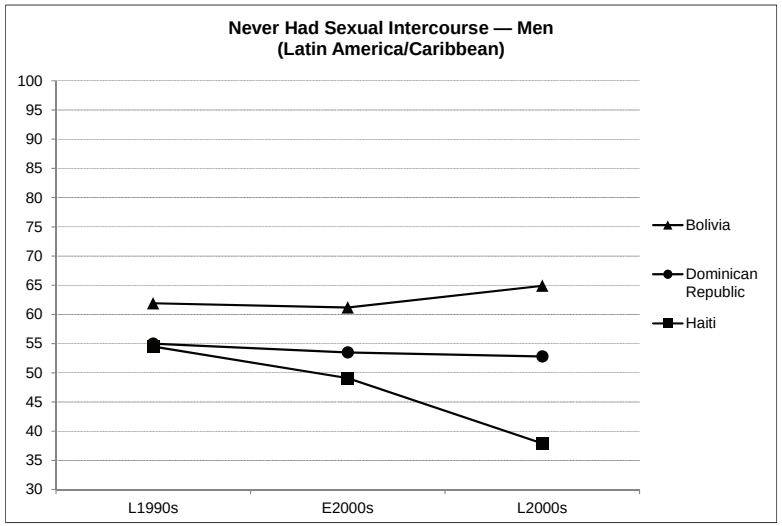


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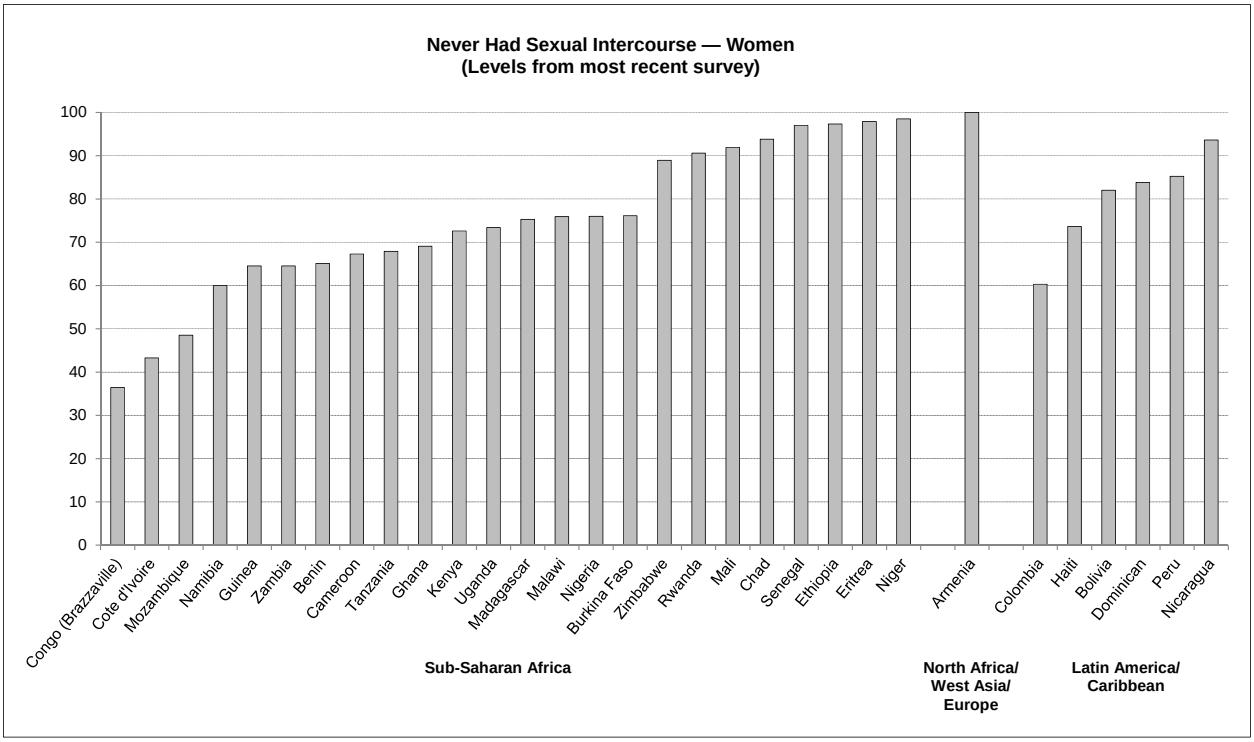
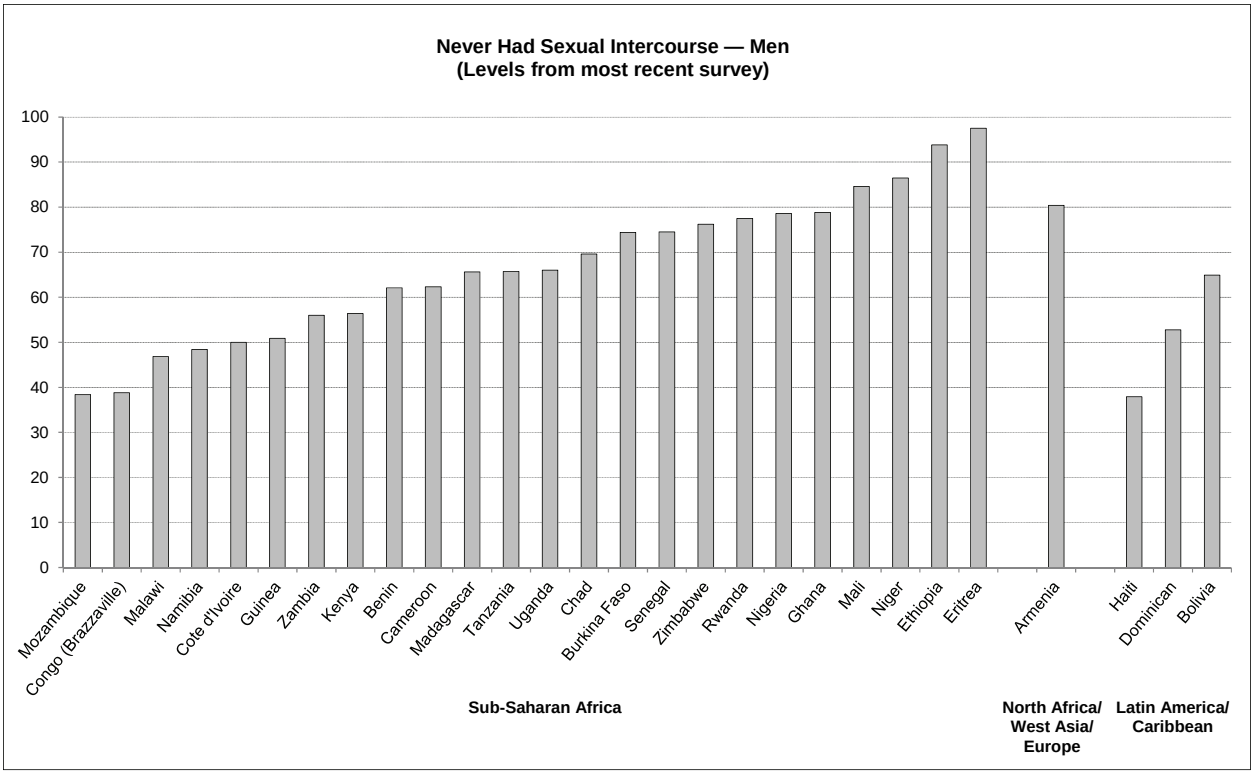
Figure 5b Premarital sexual intercourse: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have never had sexual intercourse, among those who are never-married, from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.





4.3 Recent Sexual Activity, Multiple Partners, and Condom Use

Indicators for risk of pregnancy, STIs, and HIV include an individual's number of sexual partners and condom use. Table 7 presents information on these indicators from all adolescents who were sexually active in the 12 months immediately preceding the survey. Specifically, the table presents the percentage of adolescents who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among these sexually active adolescents, the table shows the percentage who have had sex with more than one partner and those who have had sex with a partner who was neither a spouse nor living with the adolescent (nonmarital nor noncohabiting; previously labeled higher risk sex). Finally, among adolescents who had sex with a nonmarital and noncohabiting partner, the table presents the percentage that used a male condom at last sexual intercourse. The accompanying Figure 6 graphs trends over time in the proportions of sexually active adolescents who had sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in the past 12 months.

Key Findings

- The proportion of adolescent women age 15-19 who report having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months has increased in more than half of countries surveyed. The proportion of adolescent men reporting recent sexual intercourse has decreased by small margins in the majority of countries.

- Higher proportions of adolescent men have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months compared with adolescent women. This gender difference is more than ten times higher in the Chad 2004, Niger 2006, and Haiti 2000 surveys.

- A similar trend is observed for the adolescents who had sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner; the proportion of men who had sex with a nonmarital or a noncohabiting partner is greater in nearly every instance than the corresponding proportion of women.

- In the majority of countries, among adolescent women and men who reported sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in the past 12 months, condom use at last sex increased. However, condom use remains low.

Table 7 Sexual activity, multiple sexual partners, and condom use among adolescents

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; among adolescents who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was a spouse (nonmarital) nor who lived with the respondent in the past 12 months (noncohabiting); among adolescents who had sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner, the percentage that reported condom use at last sexual intercourse, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women	Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months		Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months		Adolescent men	Adolescent men who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months		Adolescent men who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	
Survey	Who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with 2+ partners in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	Who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number	Who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with 2+ partners in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	Percentage who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 1996	38.3	10.5	53.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Benin 2001	46.6	3.4	57.1	17.6	328	40.7	27.1	98.5	34.0	199
Benin 2006	41.5	2.9	53.8	26.4	685	29.7	18.1	95.4	41.0	287
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	37.5	9.4	37.4	na	na	24.4	na	94.1	na	138
Burkina Faso 2003	41.6	3.6	36.8	46.4	425	22.4	20.2	97.6	61.6	192
Cameroon 1998	52.2	na	53.1	na	na	43.4	na	94.1	na	na
Cameroon 2004	48.2	11.2	55.7	47.4	720	36.5	35.1	96.6	55.8	432
Chad 1996-1997	43.4	2.0	16.0	na	na	32.3	5.0	89.4	na	na
Chad 2004	45.1	1.7	10.0	12.8	61	27.2	24.8	97.0	20.2	107
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	58.4	17.6	79.4	19.5	727	57.4	21.8	98.6	32.5	384
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	66.6	12.8	72.0	31.5	626	55.1	16.6	96.8	45.2	607
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	48.7	13.3	69.2	na	na	51.5	1.8	99.2	na	na
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	60.5	6.7	70.1	40.2	523	41.1	32.3	97.4	57.2	360
Eritrea 1995	30.9	na	4.8	na	na	3.2	*	*	*	*
Eritrea 2002	28.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	25.7	2.5	7.8	22.3	74	10.6	19.1	89.0	28.3	57
Ethiopia 2005	12.6	0.4	7.2	(27.1)	29	5.8	3.9	68.0	44.0	53
Ethiopia 2011	21.6	1.3	8.3	na	na	8.6	8.9	78.2	50.0	190
Ghana 1998	27.7	na	67.0	na	na	16.4	na	87.2	na	na
Ghana 2003	31.6	4.9	72.1	33.5	262	14.7	16.2	97.9	46.2	159
Ghana 2008	29.0	4.1	73.6	24.4	218	15.8	19.4	96.2	40.3	139
Guinea 1999	36.8	9.6	34.7	na	na	44.5	2.4	98.2	na	na
Guinea 2005	49.7	5.1	47.1	24.3	386	42.1	31.6	99.8	34.0	279
Kenya 1998	34.6	10.1	60.6	na	na	46.2	0.1	98.4	na	na
Kenya 2003	33.4	4.4	46.7	23.4	289	30.1	24.1	96.6	41.0	249
Kenya 2008-2009	27.6	4.6	56.0	41.0	272	24.7	17.4	98.0	54.7	188
Madagascar 1997	46.7	na	46.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	49.0	7.6	42.9	5.4	321	41.0	25.6	89.2	12.3	152
Madagascar 2008-2009	49.0	6.5	45.8	4.7	888	39.6	34.6	88.4	9.4	598
Malawi 2000	49.5	2.2	33.8	31.5	479	44.3	21.2	93.4	28.9	274
Malawi 2004	45.8	2.2	27.5	34.9	302	34.3	14.4	94.5	35.6	210
Malawi 2010	36.0	1.8	33.5	43.7	602	32.3	15.1	92.8	46.8	524
Mali 1995-1996	57.0	na	25.4	na	na	29.3	4.5	91.5	na	na
Mali 2001	57.8	3.3	28.3	13.6	419	24.1	24.0	98.3	22.6	158
Mali 2006	50.5	3.5	20.7	13.7	325	20.7	19.3	93.1	30.2	169
Mozambique 1997	50.0	na	38.5	na	na	54.3	na	95.2	na	na
Mozambique 2003	64.7	9.7	48.6	30.8	772	62.3	36.3	95.4	30.2	400
Mozambique 2009	68.4	6.0	40.2	41.6	261	57.1	17.8	91.1	35.5	469
Namibia 2000	38.8	3.4	90.9	51.8	528	45.6	17.0	87.3	63.0	276
Namibia 2006-2007	35.3	3.1	84.1	67.1	667	37.5	16.8	98.0	81.3	334
Niger 1998	55.4	0.9	3.6	na	na	19.8	3.6	85.2	na	na
Niger 2006	57.1	0.4	0.7	*	7	9.5	21.5	76.3	31.0	45
Nigeria 1999	35.3	na	38.9	na	na	22.5	na	90.3	na	na
Nigeria 2003	47.8	1.9	34.2	22.3	280	18.3	26.8	94.1	32.8	78
Nigeria 2008	41.7	2.3	33.3	28.6	903	16.7	14.5	94.5	36.3	398
Rwanda 2000	9.2	2.3	24.0	28.0	58	7.5	12.1	82.0	49.3	47
Rwanda 2005	5.8	2.3	53.0	27.6	80	5.5	4.9	96.4	37.0	59
Rwanda 2007-2008	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Continued…

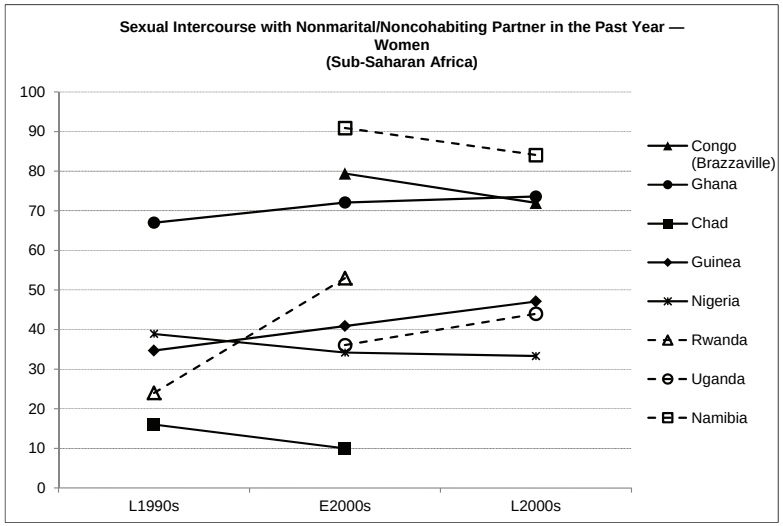
Table 7—*Continued*

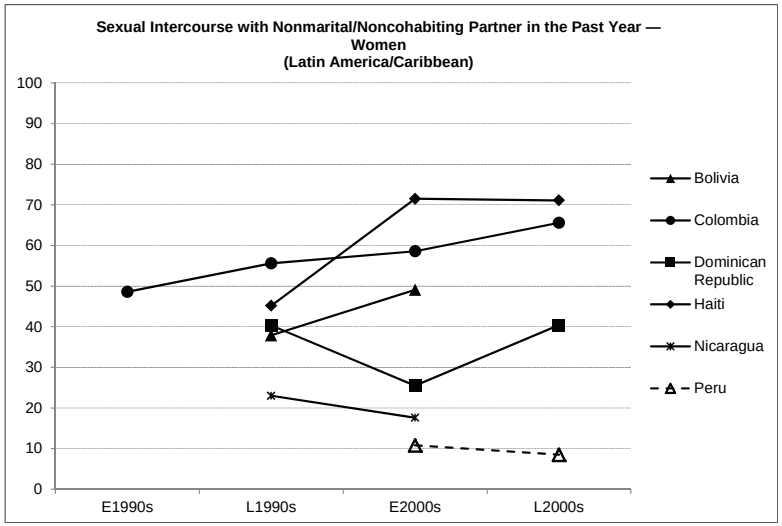
Survey	Adolescent women	Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months		Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months		Adolescent men	Adolescent men who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months		Adolescent men who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	
	Who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with 2+ partners in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	Who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse	Number	Who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with 2+ partners in past 12 months	Who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner in past 12 months	Who reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse
Senegal 1992-1993	26.8	na	16.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	27.2	na	16.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	25.5	2.4	14.1	31.2	128	22.1	19.2	97.8	44.1	200
Tanzania 1999	48.0	14.7	52.1	na	na	50.6	1.7	95.4	na	na
Tanzania 2004-2005	42.9	4.8	41.5	40.0	400	33.7	26.5	98.1	39.0	210
Tanzania 2007-2008	40.9	4.8	49.1	48.2	398	25.1	14.2	95.3	41.2	423
Tanzania 2010	40.5	4.8	56.4	49.2	496	28.4	24.1	90.8	45.7	166
Uganda 2000-2001	45.7	4.0	36.1	49.6	266	27.2	21.1	81.4	51.5	97
Uganda 2006	36.1	3.6	44.0	36.0	308	21.5	21.2	94.4	46.1	121
Zambia 1996	44.2	10.5	53.5	na	na	50.9	0.7	99.4	na	na
Zambia 2001-2002	45.6	6.1	47.9	30.2	396	44.3	26.5	97.1	32.5	197
Zambia 2007	38.2	5.0	52.2	36.0	314	29.6	15.2	96.1	42.1	403
Zimbabwe 1999	29.3	3.1	26.6	37.4	113	22.6	19.4	99.0	59.1	160
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	28.0	2.8	24.8	40.1	150	18.0	15.2	96.5	54.4	330
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	29.7	3.0	22.8	na	na	16.5	14.7	95.1	63.3	332
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe										
Armenia 2000	8.5	na	*	(48.7)	34	13.9	na	(93.6)	na	na
Armenia 2005	7.0	na	*	(84.2)	36	12.3	(17.3)	(100.0)	na	na
Armenia 2010	8.1	0.0	4.1	*	*	17.8	(32.9)	(94.6)	(83.2)	39
South/Southeast Asia										
Cambodia 2000	12.2	0.5	0.7	*	*	na	na	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	10.5	0.1	1.2	*	*	5.5	30.8	69.8	80.2	64
Cambodia 2010	10.6	0.6	1.4	*	*	na	na	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	na	na	na	*	*	na	na	na	5.9	22
India 2005-2006	96.1	0.1	0.1	na	na	98.7	14.8	5.9	na	na
Indonesia 1997	89.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	94.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2007	94.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 1996	84.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	95.2	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	na	na	na
Nepal 2006	95.6	0.2	0.1	na	na	100.0	4.1	5.3	na	na
Philippines 2003	9.7	na	9.1	(18.4)	23	9.5	33.4	79.9	21.2	70
Philippines 2008	12.6	na	15.5	8.7	54	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	96.9	na	na	na	na	96.7	na	na	na	na
Latin America/Caribbean										
Bolivia 1998	15.5	na	37.9	na	na	36.4	na	88.6	na	na
Bolivia 2003	22.3	3.8	49.1	22.5	424	35.2	37.1	88.3	37.7	373
Bolivia 2008	25.0	na	na	46.2	305	31.1	30.5	88.2	na	na
Colombia 1995	25.3	na	48.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	35.8	na	55.6	33.4	450	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	39.1	10.5	58.6	40.1	1,581	na	na	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	46.0	10.6	65.6	49.9	2,747	na	na	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	30.0	na	40.3	na	na	42.9	na	92.3	na	na
Dominican Republic 2002	34.8	5.8	25.5	35.7	404	41.0	39.8	94.3	50.5	214
Dominican Republic 2007	36.2	10.1	40.4	47.9	815	40.5	33.5	95.7	71.4	2,174
Haiti 1994-1995	26.0	na	45.2	na	na	41.5	5.1	94.9	na	na
Haiti 2000	29.0	1.9	71.5	20.3	485	40.2	31.2	99.0	32.7	305
Haiti 2005-2006	33.2	2.8	71.1	32.3	637	46.4	27.8	99.1	33.0	557
Nicaragua 1997-1998	32.2	na	23.0	na	na	53.9	na	86.1	na	na
Nicaragua 2001	30.9	2.2	17.6	10.4	171	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 2000	18.2	2.4	10.8	17.6	111	na	na	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	21.9	2.7	8.5	21.9	140	na	na	na	na	na

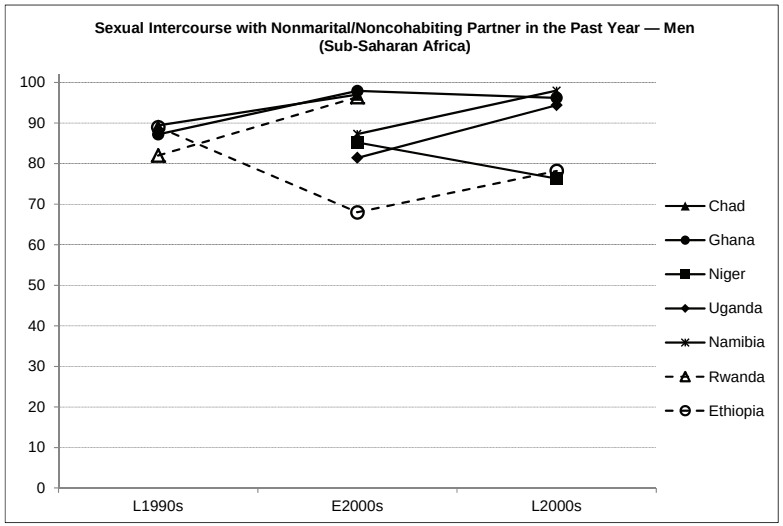
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only.
* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
() Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

Figure 6a Sexual intercourse with nonmarital/noncohabiting partner: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital/noncohabiting partner, among adolescents who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of five percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)







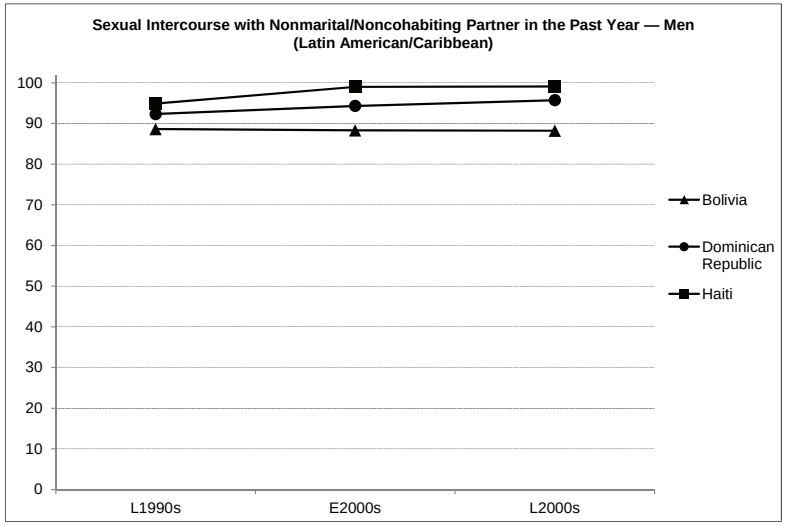


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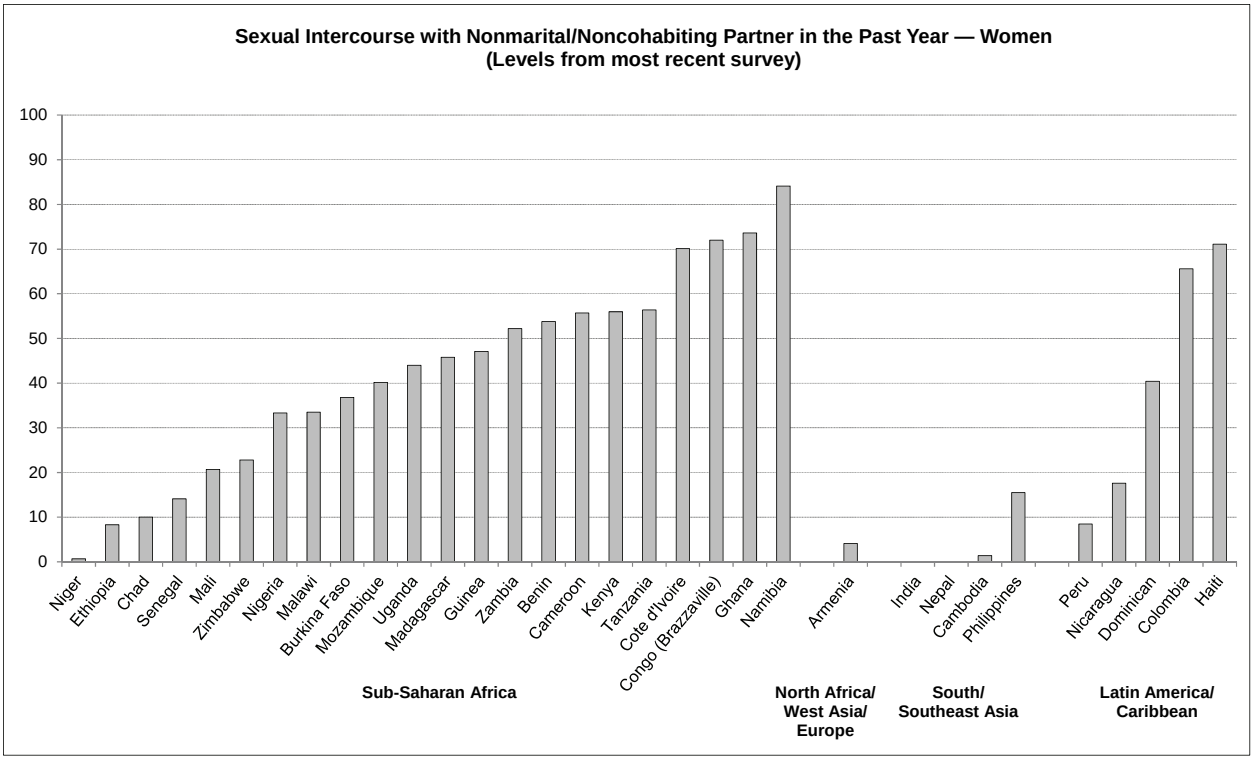
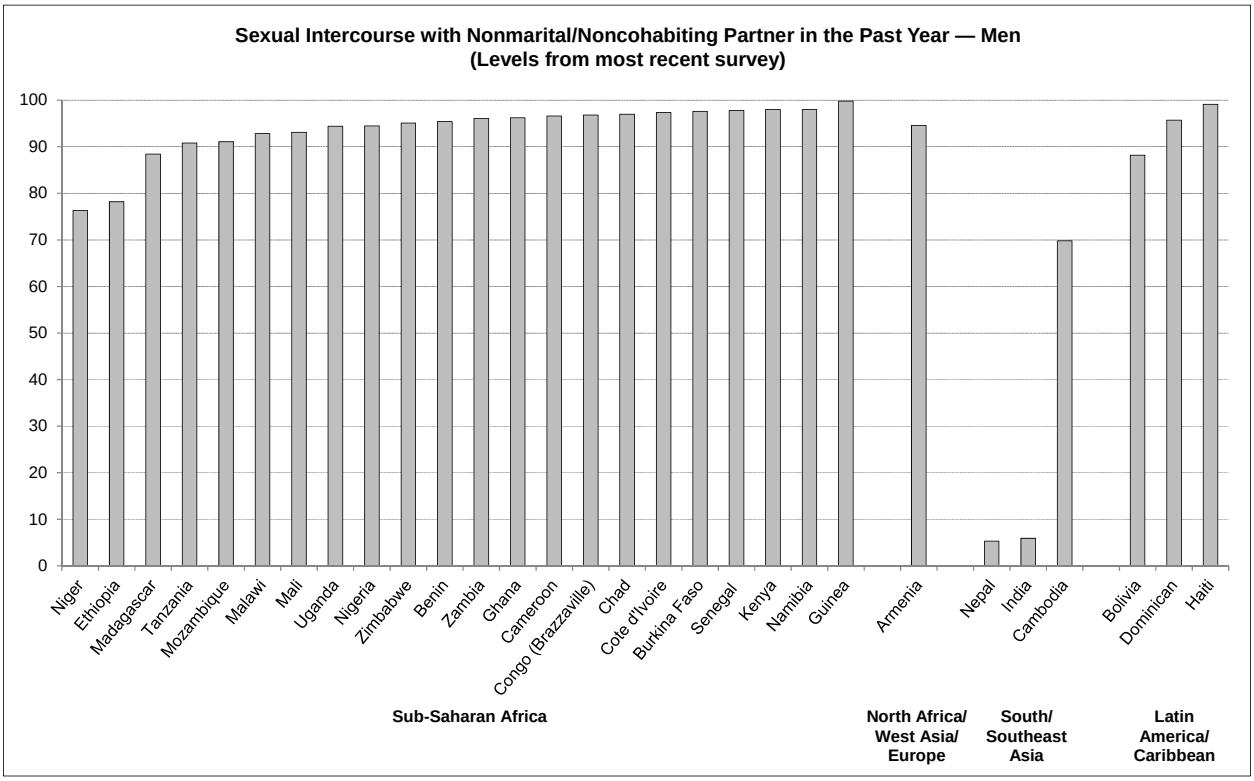
Figure 6b Sexual intercourse with nonmarital/noncohabiting partner: Current status

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital/noncohabiting partner in the past year, among those who had sexual intercourse in the past year, from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.





4.4 Age-Mixing in Sexual Relationships

Adolescent women who have sex with older partners (e.g., six years or older) are at higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections and of coerced sex than those having sex with similar age partners. The probability of STI or HIV transmission is higher among individuals with more years of sexual exposure, and adolescent women's agency and power to negotiate (safe) sex with older partners may be more limited than with similar age partners (Luke and Kurz, 2002). Table 8 presents the percentage of adolescent women who had sex in the past 12 months with a male sexual partner at least 10 years older than themselves.

Key Findings

- In the majority of countries, 5 percent or less of adolescent women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months reported having sexual intercourse with a man 10 or more years older than themselves. The highest percentage was reported in Ethiopia (21 percent in the most recent survey) while only four other countries reported percentages greater than 10 percent.

Table 8 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among adolescent women

Percentage who had sexual intercourse with a partner who was 10 or more years older than themselves among adolescent women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
Survey	Who had sexual intercourse with a partner 10+ years older	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Benin 1996	na	412
Benin 2001	na	574
Benin 2006	5.4	1,273
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	na	541
Burkina Faso 2003	na	1,155
Cameroon 1998	na	669
Cameroon 2004	1.4	1,293
Chad 1996-1997	na	745
Chad 2004	2.9	613
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	10.8	915
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	na	na
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	na	377
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	3.3	746
Ethiopia 2000	na	954
Ethiopia 2005	na	411
Ethiopia 2011	21.1	865
Ghana 1998	na	252
Ghana 2003	3.7	363
Ghana 2008	3.6	297
Guinea 1999	na	486
Guinea 2005	5.9	819
Kenya 1998	na	640
Kenya 2003	1.7	619
Kenya 2008-2009	2.1	486
Madagascar 1997	na	725
Madagascar 2003-2004	na	748
Madagascar 2008-2009	5.1	1,940
Malawi 2000	na	1,419
Malawi 2004	0.4	1,095
Malawi 2010	0.6	1,800
Mali 1995-1996	na	1,072
Mali 2001	na	1,483
Mali 2006	5.4	1,568
Mozambique 1997	na	918
Mozambique 2003	1.6	1,588
Mozambique 2009	1.1	1,163
Namibia 2000	na	581
Namibia 2006-2007	3.6	793
Niger 1998	na	950
Niger 2006	0.1	981
Nigeria 1999	na	627
Nigeria 2003	4.0	819
Nigeria 2008	3.5	2,708
Rwanda 2000	na	241
Rwanda 2005	4.6	151
Rwanda 2007-2008	na	1,387
Senegal 1992-1993	na	382
Senegal 1997	na	528
Senegal 2005	2.6	906

Continued…

Table 8—*Continued*

Survey	Adolescent women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Who had sexual intercourse with a partner 10+ years older	Number
Tanzania 1999	na	436
Tanzania 2004-2005	2.9	963
Tanzania 2007-2008	2.3	1,253
Tanzania 2010	na	879
Uganda 2000-2001	na	738
Uganda 2006	2.9	700
Zambia 1996	na	885
Zambia 2001-2002	na	826
Zambia 2007	2.3	601
Zimbabwe 1999	na	424
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	na	603
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	15.3	578
North Africa/West Asia/Europe		
Armenia 2000	na	98
Armenia 2005	na	78
Armenia 2010	15.4	70
Latin America/Caribbean		
Dominican Republic 1999	na	77
Dominican Republic 2002	na	1,584
Dominican Republic 2007	9.8	2,017
Haiti 1994-1995	na	336
Haiti 2000	na	678
Haiti 2005-2006	6.6	896
Nicaragua 1997-1998	na	3,307
Nicaragua 2001	na	3,141
Peru 2000	na	5,645
Peru 2004-2008	2.0	1,651

Note: Countries with no data for the indicators have been omitted from the table.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

4.5 Self-reported Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Symptoms

In addition to HIV/AIDS, other sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) are a serious consequence of unprotected sexual activity. Worldwide, the highest rates of STIs occur annually among young people age 15-24, and young women are disproportionately affected (Dehne and Riedner, 2005). Table 9 presents information on self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms from adolescents who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Key Findings

- Among adolescent women, data suggest an increase in the proportion of women who reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI. Armenia appears to be an exception to this trend because there is a 24 percentage point decrease between surveys. There does not appear to be an increasing or decreasing trend among men.

Table 9 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms among adolescents

Percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months among adolescents age 15-19 who ever had sexual intercourse, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women who ever had sexual intercourse		Adolescent men who ever had sexual intercourse	
Survey	Who had STI or STI symptom in the past 12 months	Number	Who had STI or STI symptom in the past 12 months	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 1996	na	570	na	na
Benin 2001	2.6	687	4.2	253
Benin 2006	6.5	1,516	4.4	393
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	na	708	na	171
Burkina Faso 2003	3.9	1,344	11.5	230
Cameroon 1998	na	834	na	261
Cameroon 2004	11.5	1,470	8.0	534
Chad 1996-1997	na	940	na	174
Chad 2004	4.4	661	9.2	127
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	17.7	1,007	9.3	452
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	28.8	935	8.4	704
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	na	497	na	100
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	24.9	811	13.9	459
Eritrea 1995	na	424	na	na
Eritrea 2002	na	648	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	na	1,139	4.7	92
Ethiopia 2005	1.4	904	0.5	97
Ethiopia 2011	3.3	971	2.3	236
Ghana 1998	na	344	na	64
Ghana 2003	13.6	448	8.3	221
Ghana 2008	29.1	383	7.4	200
Guinea 1999	na	791	na	201
Guinea 2005	35.4	987	7.1	341
Kenya 1998	na	808	na	440
Kenya 2003	3.9	782	2.2	432
Kenya 2008-2009	3.8	646	1.2	341
Madagascar 1997	na	878	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	3.2	839	5.3	184
Madagascar 2008-2009	2.8	2,117	7.1	733
Malawi 2000	8.4	1,643	13.3	404
Malawi 2004	7.7	1,249	8.6	340
Malawi 2010	8.4	2,203	8.5	950
Mali 1995-1996	na	1,244	na	162
Mali 2001	25.8	1,635	13.1	230
Mali 2006	18.6	1,718	12.3	214
Mozambique 1997	na	1,277	na	250
Mozambique 2003	11.2	1,796	8.5	464
Mozambique 2009	7.8	713	5.0	575
Namibia 2000	na	726	1.8	448
Namibia 2006-2007	7.7	972	2.9	471
Niger 1998	na	1,088	na	197
Niger 2006	2.0	1,050	9.7	100
Nigeria 1999	na	765	na	137
Nigeria 2003	3.9	877	5.6	112
Nigeria 2008	4.8	3,001	4.5	559
Rwanda 2000	3.4	354	2.9	163
Rwanda 2005	4.5	311	4.1	249
Senegal 1992-1993	na	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	na	675	na	na
Senegal 2005	8.3	1,034	4.5	289
Tanzania 1999	na	478	na	447
Tanzania 2004-2005	3.5	1,108	6.8	304
Tanzania 2007-2008	5.7	910	4.5	630
Tanzania 2010	7.4	987	5.0	240
Uganda 2000-2001	13.3	841	2.7	171
Uganda 2006	20.7	700	9.9	128

Continued…

Table 9—*Continued*

Survey	Adolescent women who ever had sexual intercourse		Adolescent men who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Who had STI or STI symptom in the past 12 months	Number	Who had STI or STI symptom in the past 12 months	Number
Zambia 1996	na	1,168	na	304
Zambia 2001-2002	5.8	1,038	5.6	291
Zambia 2007	4.1	757	4.5	633
Zimbabwe 1999	6.9	467	4.6	210
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	9.9	691	4.8	522
Zimbabwe 2011	9.2	662	8.4	428
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe				
Armenia 2000	24.9	100	3.0	38
Armenia 2005	12.8	79	(2.9)	39
Armenia 2010	0.5	72	0.0	47
South/Southeast Asia				
Cambodia 2000	2.9	468	na	na
Cambodia 2005	11.8	392	2.5	105
Cambodia 2010	10.2	410	na	na
India 2005-2006	10.5	6,795	7.4	371
Indonesia 1997	na	1,309	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	na	949	na	11
Indonesia 2007	1.5	845	na	29
Nepal 1996	na	952	na	na
Nepal 2001	na	941	na	70
Nepal 2006	5.5	785	1.4	99
Philippines 2003	na	278	7.6	141
Philippines 2008	na	375	na	na
Vietnam 2005	8.0	85	na	na
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia 1998	na	493	na	295
Bolivia 2003	na	1,086	3.4	494
Bolivia 2008	15.2	1,056	2.1	418
Colombia 1995	na	642	na	na
Colombia 2000	30.4	907	na	na
Colombia 2005	8.8	3,025	na	na
Colombia 2010	9.4	4,547	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	na	82	na	110
Dominican Republic 2002	9.8	1,663	0.9	270
Dominican Republic 2007	20.9	2,145	3.4	2,786
Haiti 1994-1995	na	374	na	165
Haiti 2000	8.2	803	8.0	401
Haiti 2005-2006	19.4	1,097	8.3	762
Nicaragua 1997-1998	na	1,201	na	409
Nicaragua 2001	25.9	1,096	na	na
Peru 2000	21.1	1,256	na	na
Peru 2004-2008	16.1	1,897	na	na

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
Countries with no data for the indicators have been omitted from the table.
() Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

5 Adolescent Family Planning, Motherhood, and Maternal Care

5.1 Condom and Contraceptive Use

Recent research with DHS data suggests that, relative to adults, adolescents may be at increased risk of unwanted pregnancies due to lower contraceptive prevalence among this age group (Kennedy et al., 2011). Along with other contraceptive methods, the use of condoms provides a valuable measure of family planning and pregnancy prevention. Additionally, the use of male condoms serves as a measure of protection against STIs and HIV. Table 10 presents the percentage of all adolescent women age 15-19 who are currently using the male condom and who currently use other modern contraceptive methods.

Key Findings

- Across all surveys in all countries, less than 15 percent of adolescent women age 15-19 report current condom use. In the majority of countries, less than five percent report current condom use. In some countries, data suggest a slight increase in condom use over time among this population although data from an equal number of countries suggest no change.

- Adolescent women's use of other modern methods of contraception varies across region. In the majority of countries in sub-Saharan Africa, less than 10 percent of adolescent women report use of a modern contraceptive method. Among ever-married sample surveys, women from Indonesia reported the highest proportion of contraceptive use (ranging from 42 to 45 percent across surveys). As with condom use, data do not suggest substantial change over time.

Table 10 Current use of condom or other modern method of contraception among adolescent women

Percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who use currently condoms or other modern contraceptive method, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

Survey	Currently using male condom	Currently using any modern contraceptive method other than male condom
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Benin 1996	1.5	0.7
Benin 2001	3.6	1.0
Benin 2006	4.4	0.8
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	5.0	0.7
Burkina Faso 2003	6.3	1.1
Cameroon 1998	4.1	0.7
Cameroon 2004	11.3	1.1
Chad 1996-1997	0.5	0.4
Chad 2004	0.4	0.5
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	9.8	0.7
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	na	na
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	6.0	2.1
Eritrea 1995	0.0	0.3
Eritrea 2002	0.4	0.5
Ethiopia 2000	0.3	1.0
Ethiopia 2005	0.3	2.1
Ethiopia 2011	0.1	5.1
Ghana 1998	2.8	2.0
Ghana 2003	5.2	1.2
Ghana 2008	3.6	1.6
Guinea 1999	2.3	0.7
Guinea 2005	5.4	2.0
Kenya 1998	1.6	2.7
Kenya 2003	1.8	3.0
Kenya 2008-2009	2.0	2.9
Madagascar 1997	0.3	1.3
Madagascar 2003-2004	1.1	4.1
Madagascar 2008-2009	0.7	6.8
Malawi 2000	2.8	4.1
Malawi 2004	2.6	5.1
Malawi 2010	2.5	6.5
Mali 1995-1996	1.4	1.8
Mali 2001	1.0	2.8
Mali 2006	0.7	2.7
Mozambique 1997	0.4	0.9
Mozambique 2003	9.2	9.6
Mozambique 2009	3.2	2.1
Namibia 2000	10.8	11.8
Namibia 2006-2007	14.0	10.5
Niger 1998	0.0	1.3
Niger 2006	na	1.0
Nigeria 1999	1.8	1.4
Nigeria 2003	2.6	2.1
Nigeria 2008	3.8	0.9
Rwanda 2000	0.3	0.2
Rwanda 2005	0.2	0.1
Rwanda 2007-2008	0.3	1.2
Senegal 1992-1993	0.6	0.1
Senegal 1997	0.8	0.5
Senegal 2005	1.0	0.5
Tanzania 1999	3.7	2.1
Tanzania 2004-2005	2.7	2.7
Tanzania 2010	6.1	3.4
Uganda 2000-2001	5.7	3.3
Uganda 2006	3.1	2.0
Zambia 1996	3.5	1.2
Zambia 2001-2002	4.0	4.3
Zambia 2007	3.8	4.6

Continued…

Table 10—*Continued*

Survey	Currently using male condom	Currently using any modern contraceptive method other than male condom
Zimbabwe 1999	1.8	8.5
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	1.3	8.3
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	1.0	9.0
North Africa/West Asia/Europe		
Armenia 2000	0.2	1.3
Armenia 2005	0.0	0.3
Armenia 2010	0.2	0.2
Egypt 2000	0.1	21.3
Egypt 2005	na	23.7
Egypt 2008	na	19.3
Jordan 1997	0.5	11.6
Jordan 2002	2.6	10.4
Jordan 2007	3.3	11.7
Jordan 2009	3.0	12.5
Turkey 1993	2.5	6.7
Turkey 1998	0.9	1.5
Turkey 2003	6.4	10.5
South/Southeast Asia		
Bangladesh 1999-2000	4.2	26.1
Bangladesh 2004	4.0	28.7
Bangladesh 2007	3.9	32.4
Cambodia 2000	0.1	0.8
Cambodia 2005	0.3	1.1
India 1998-1999	1.3	3.3
India 2005-2006	3.2	3.6
Indonesia 1997	0.0	42.2
Indonesia 2002-2003	0.5	44.1
Indonesia 2007	0.2	44.6
Nepal 1996	2.2	2.1
Nepal 2001	4.4	4.8
Nepal 2006	5.7	8.1
Philippines 2003	0.1	1.2
Philippines 2008	0.3	1.4
Vietnam 1997	1.9	13.0
Vietnam 2002	na	13.8
Latin America/Caribbean		
Bolivia 1998	0.5	1.1
Bolivia 2003	1.2	3.4
Bolivia 2008	2.1	4.1
Colombia 1995	1.5	6.1
Colombia 2000	3.8	8.3
Colombia 2005	6.2	10.4
Colombia 2010	8.4	15.9
Dominican Republic 1999	2.5	6.4
Dominican Republic 2002	1.3	9.6
Dominican Republic 2007	2.9	11.5
Haiti 1994-1995	1.7	0.5
Haiti 2000	2.0	1.6
Haiti 2005-2006	5.7	1.8
Nicaragua 1997-1998	0.8	10.0
Nicaragua 2001	1.0	12.8
Peru 2000	0.9	4.8
Peru 2004-2008	2.4	5.6

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

5.2 Adolescent Pregnancy and Motherhood

The health consequences of adolescent pregnancy are well documented for both the mother and the baby. It is estimated that almost 11 percent of births worldwide are by women 15-19 years old (WHO, 2011). Table 11 presents information from adolescent women age 15-19 about adolescent pregnancies including live births, births before age 15, and current pregnancies. The accompanying Figures 7 and 8 graph trends over time in the percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant and the percentage who have had a live birth.

Key Findings

- In the majority of countries, data suggest a slight decline over time in the proportion of adolescent women who have ever been pregnant. The highest proportions of adolescent women ever pregnant were reported in surveys from Mali, Mozambique, and Niger.

- A similar trend is suggested for the proportion of adolescent women who have had a live birth. Data from the majority of countries suggest a slight decline over time and the highest proportions are reported in Mali, Mozambique, and Niger.

- Small percentages of adolescent women report giving birth by age 15 (less than five percent in the majority of countries). There is no clear indication of an increase or decrease in these percentages over time.

- Similarly, small percentages of adolescent women report being currently pregnant with their first child (less than 7 percent in the majority of countries). Again, there is no clear indication of an increase or decrease in these percentages over time.

Table 11 Adolescent pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant, who have had a live birth, who gave birth by the age of 15, and who are pregnant with the first child, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

	Adolescent women			
Survey	Ever pregnant	Had a live birth	Had a birth by age 15	Pregnant with their first child
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 1996	26.0	19.5	0.6	6.5
Benin 2001	21.5	15.4	2.1	6.1
Benin 2006	21.4	16.9	2.3	4.6
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	25.4	20.2	2.2	5.2
Burkina Faso 2003	23.2	17.4	0.9	5.8
Cameroon 1998	31.2	25.0	4.0	6.2
Cameroon 2004	28.4	22.7	3.2	5.7
Chad 1996-1997	38.5	29.8	3.8	8.7
Chad 2004	36.6	30.2	5.9	6.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	27.3	20.8	2.1	6.4
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	19.1	15.0	na	4.1
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	31.0	24.7	5.8	6.3
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	18.2	15.2	2.4	3.1
Eritrea 1995	23.0	18.8	1.8	4.2
Eritrea 2002	14.0	11.0	1.0	3.0
Ethiopia 2000	16.3	12.8	1.1	3.5
Ethiopia 2005	16.6	13.6	1.7	3.1
Ethiopia 2011	12.4	10.1	1.0	2.3
Ghana 1998	14.1	11.7	0.3	2.4
Ghana 2003	13.8	10.3	0.6	3.5
Ghana 2008	13.3	9.9	0.5	3.4
Guinea 1999	37.2	32.0	7.3	5.2
Guinea 2005	31.8	25.6	5.4	6.3
Kenya 1998	20.9	17.3	1.4	3.5
Kenya 2003	23.0	18.5	1.5	4.5
Kenya 2008-2009	17.7	14.5	1.3	3.2
Madagascar 1997	35.7	30.7	6.1	5.0
Madagascar 2003-2004	34.0	27.9	5.3	6.1
Madagascar 2008-2009	31.7	26.0	4.4	5.7
Malawi 2000	33.0	25.4	1.3	7.6
Malawi 2004	34.1	25.3	1.5	8.7
Malawi 2010	25.6	20.1	1.3	5.5
Mali 1995-1996	41.5	33.6	3.2	7.8
Mali 2001	40.4	33.5	5.3	6.9
Mali 2006	35.5	30.1	5.3	5.4
Mozambique 1997	40.0	30.4	4.2	9.6
Mozambique 2003	41.0	34.0	4.7	7.0
Mozambique 2009	26.9	22.8	na	4.1
Namibia 2000	17.6	14.7	0.9	2.9
Namibia 2006-2007	15.4	12.6	1.3	2.8
Niger 1998	43.1	36.3	4.2	6.7
Niger 2006	39.3	32.7	5.2	6.6
Nigeria 1999	21.9	18.4	6.5	3.5
Nigeria 2003	25.2	21.0	3.4	4.3
Nigeria 2008	22.9	18.0	3.0	4.8
Rwanda 2000	6.8	4.8	0.2	2.1
Rwanda 2005	4.1	3.3	0.2	0.8
Rwanda 2007-2008	5.7	4.5	0.3	1.2
Senegal 1992-1993	23.8	20.1	3.2	3.6
Senegal 1997	22.3	18.2	2.0	4.1
Senegal 2005	18.9	15.3	2.0	3.6
Tanzania 1999	24.5	19.7	1.2	4.9
Tanzania 2004-2005	26.0	19.6	1.1	6.5
Tanzania 2007-2008	12.9	10.2	0.7	2.7
Tanzania 2010	22.8	17.2	1.0	5.7
Uganda 2000-2001	31.4	25.6	2.4	5.8
Uganda 2006	24.9	19.2	1.5	5.7
Zambia 1996	30.7	23.9	1.5	6.8
Zambia 2001-2002	31.6	25.9	2.0	5.7
Zambia 2007	27.9	21.7	1.8	6.2

Continued…

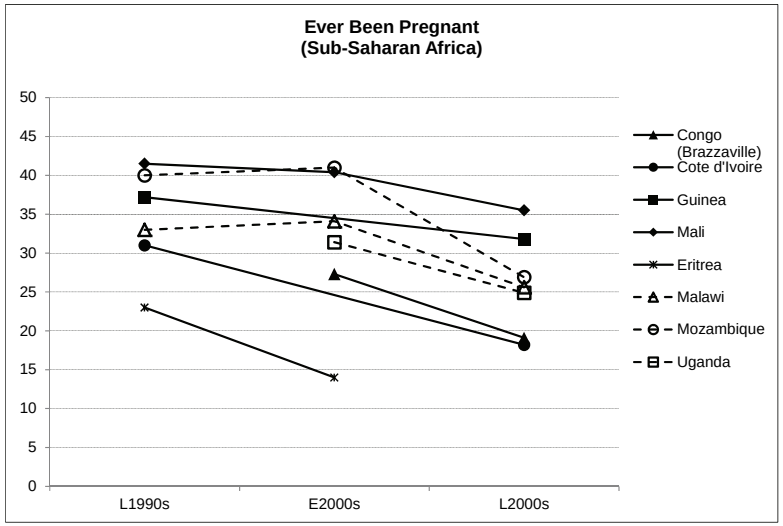
Table 11—*Continued*

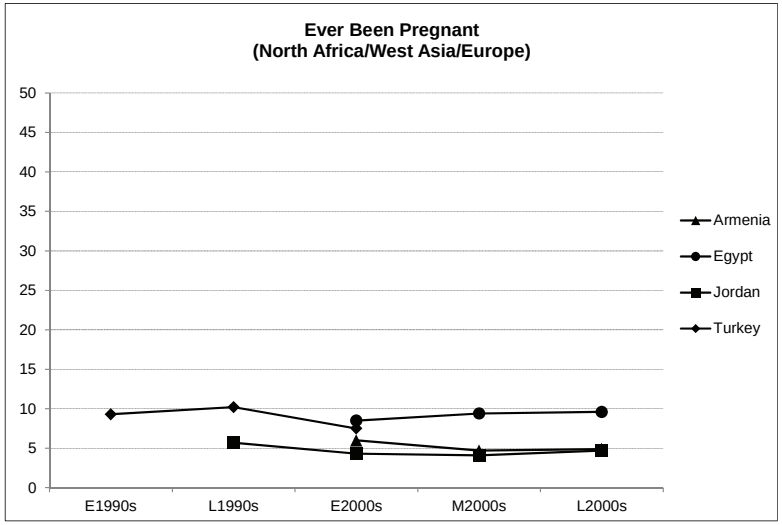
Survey	Adolescent women			
	Ever pregnant	Had a live birth	Had a birth by age 15	Pregnant with their first child
Zimbabwe 1999	20.5	16.2	0.7	4.3
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	21.2	15.8	1.3	5.5
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	23.5	18.6	0.9	4.9
North Africa/West Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2000	6.0	4.4	na	1.6
Armenia 2005	4.7	2.4	na	2.3
Armenia 2010	4.9	3.5	na	1.4
Egypt 2000	8.5	5.8	0.2	2.7
Egypt 2005	9.4	5.9	0.2	3.6
Egypt 2008	9.6	6.0	0.1	3.7
Jordan 1997	5.7	4.0	0.2	1.8
Jordan 2002	4.3	3.0	0.0	1.2
Jordan 2007	4.1	3.0	0.0	1.0
Jordan 2009	4.7	3.2	0.0	1.4
Turkey 1993	9.3	6.2	0.1	3.2
Turkey 1998	10.2	7.9	0.3	2.3
Turkey 2003	7.5	5.7	0.2	1.8
South/Southeast Asia				
Bangladesh 1999-2000	34.7	29.8	6.5	10.2
Bangladesh 2004	32.7	27.9	6.3	4.8
Bangladesh 2007	32.7	26.6	5.0	4.9
Cambodia 2000	8.2	5.6	0.1	2.7
Cambodia 2005	7.8	5.2	0.2	2.7
Cambodia 2010	8.2	5.3	0.1	2.9
India 1998-1999	20.6	16.4	2.5	4.3
India 2005-2006	16.0	12.1	1.2	3.9
Indonesia 1997	12.2	9.4	0.8	2.7
Indonesia 2002-2003	10.4	8.3	0.7	2.0
Indonesia 2007	8.5	6.6	0.4	1.9
Nepal 1996	23.9	18.7	0.9	5.3
Nepal 2001	21.4	16.2	0.2	5.2
Nepal 2006	18.5	13.4	0.5	5.1
Philippines 2003	8.0	6.1	0.3	1.8
Philippines 2008	9.9	7.3	0.2	2.6
Vietnam 1997	5.7	3.5	na	2.2
Vietnam 2002	3.4	1.7	0.2	1.6
Vietnam 2005	2.3	2.0	na	0.4
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia 1998	13.7	11.5	1.1	2.3
Bolivia 2003	15.7	12.6	1.1	3.0
Bolivia 2008	17.9	14.3	1.4	3.6
Colombia 1995	17.4	13.5	1.3	3.9
Colombia 2000	19.1	15.1	1.2	4.0
Colombia 2005	20.5	16.2	1.7	4.3
Colombia 2010	19.5	15.8	1.8	3.7
Dominican Republic 1999	20.8	16.8	1.2	4.0
Dominican Republic 2002	23.3	18.9	2.6	4.3
Dominican Republic 2007	20.6	16.2	1.9	4.3
Haiti 1994-1995	14.5	10.8	1.0	3.6
Haiti 2000	18.0	13.6	1.0	4.4
Haiti 2005-2006	14.0	11.6	0.8	2.4
Nicaragua 1997-1998	27.0	22.1	2.7	4.9
Nicaragua 2001	24.7	20.6	2.1	4.0
Peru 2000	13.0	10.7	0.8	2.3
Peru 2004-2008	13.0	10.5	0.7	2.5

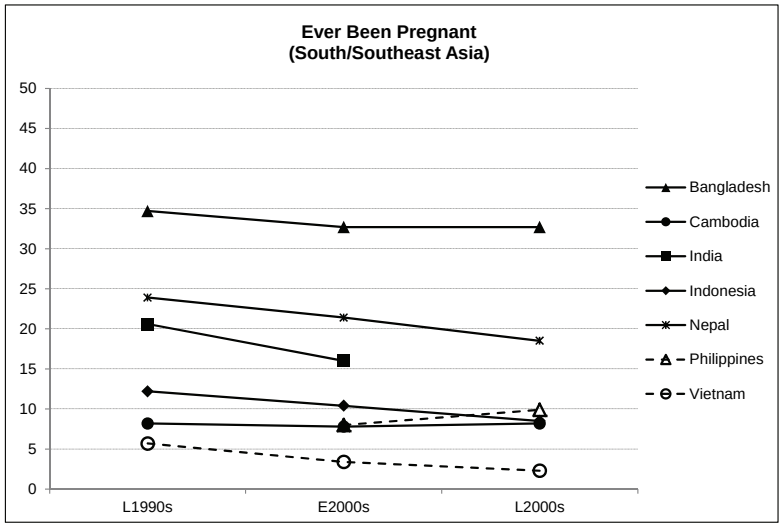
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A). In the ever-married sample, the denominators are adjusted by the all woman factor.
na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

Figure 7a Adolescent pregnancy: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of five percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)







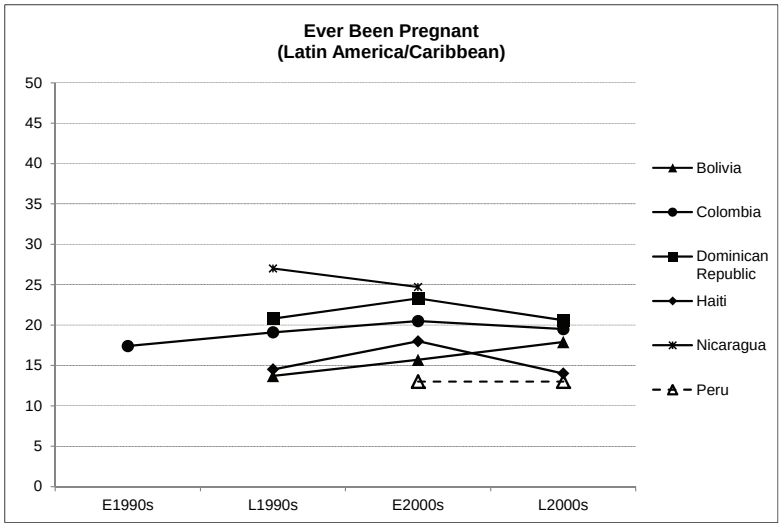


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Figure 7b Adolescent pregnancy: Current status

Percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 that have ever been pregnant from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.

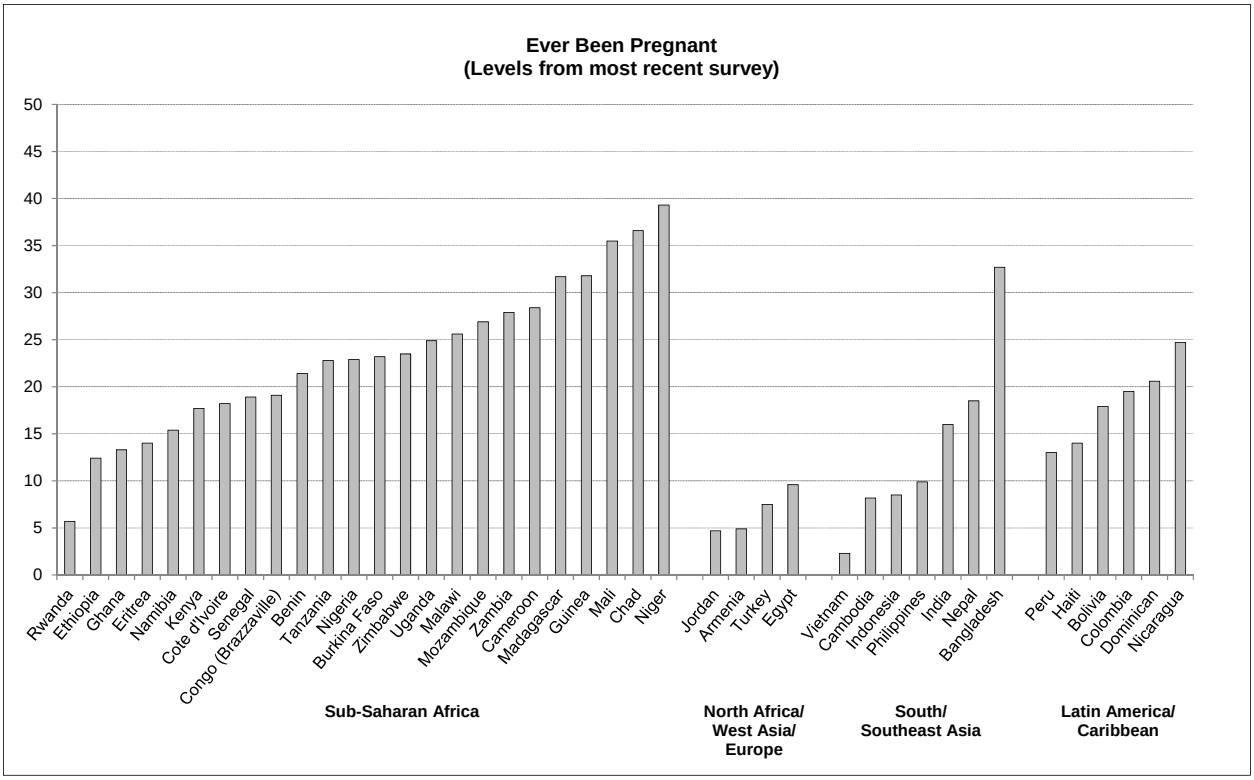
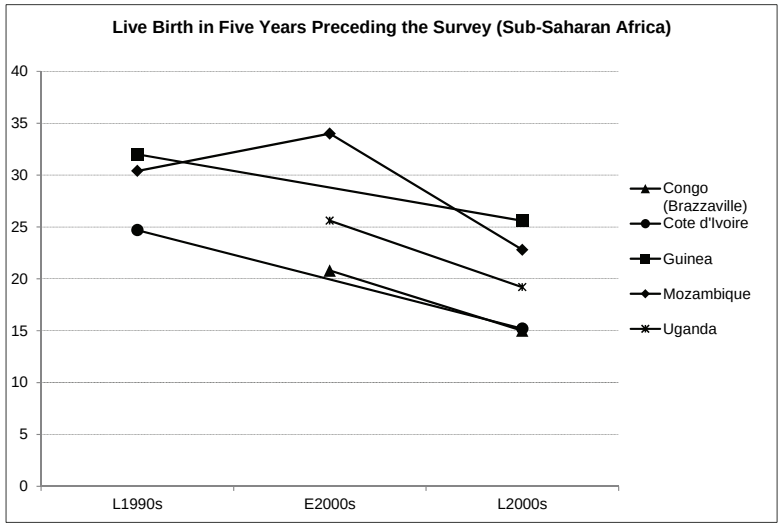
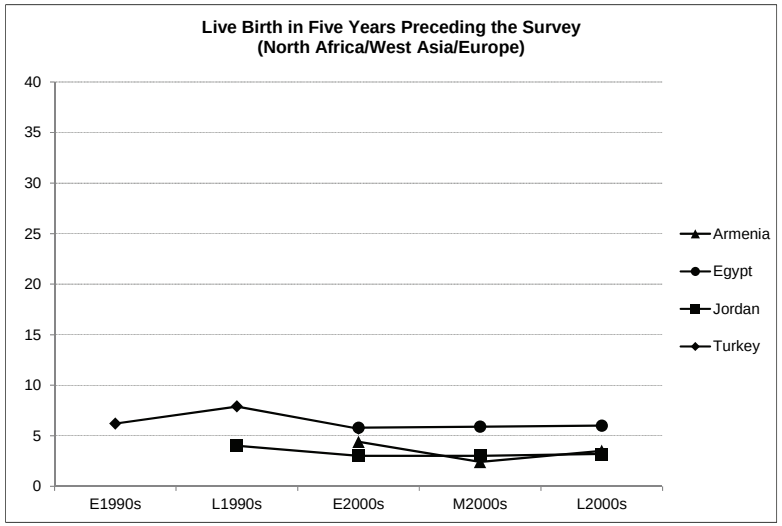
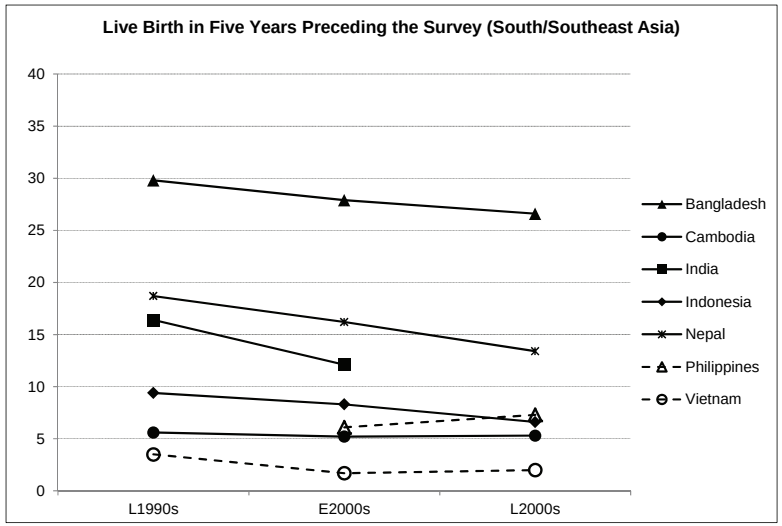


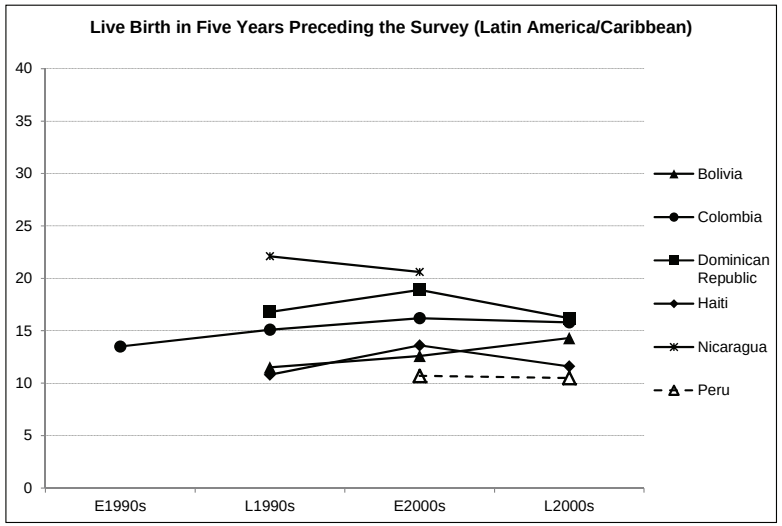
Figure 8a Adolescent women who had a live birth: Trends

Trends in percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, DHS/AIS 1990-2011. (For sub-Saharan African countries, line-graph trends are only presented for selected countries that showed a minimum change of five percentage points between the first and the last survey included in the report.)





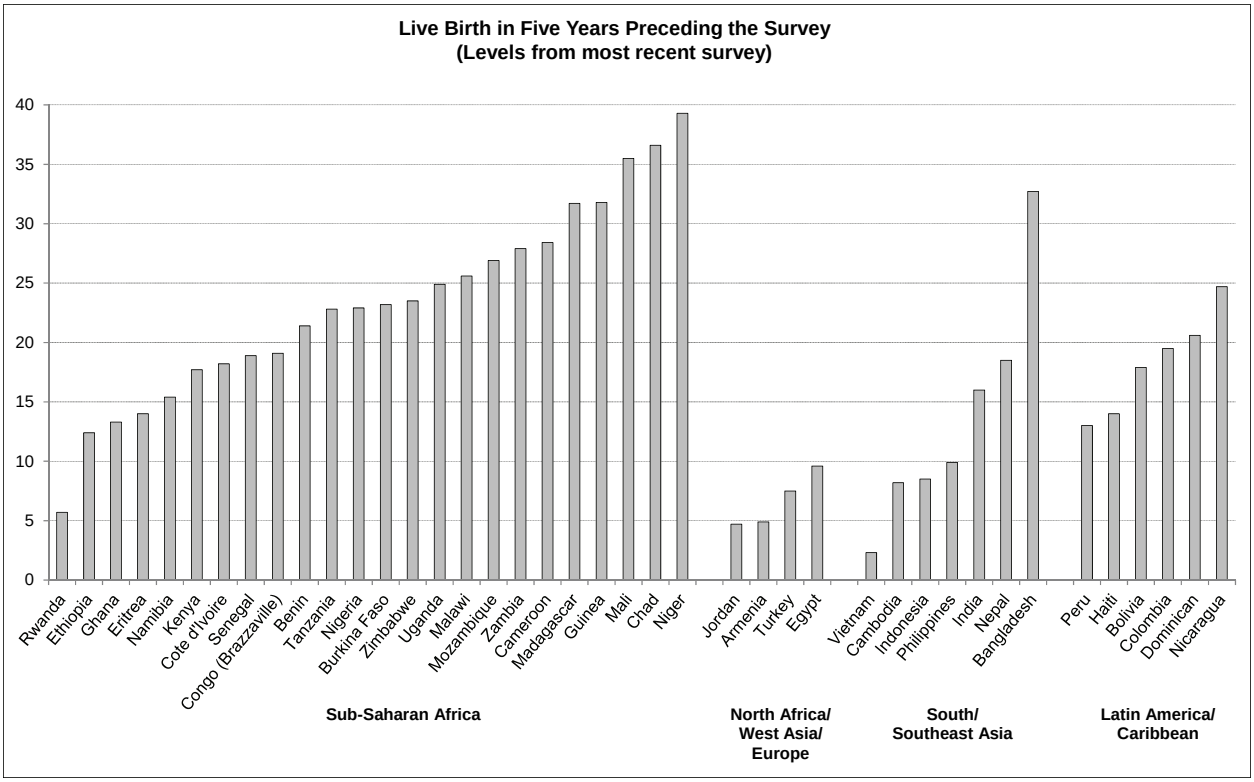




Continued…

Figure 8b Adolescent women who had a live birth: Current status

Percentage of adolescent women age 15-19 who have had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey from the most recent DHS/AIS survey.



5.3 Fertility Planning

Given the health consequences of adolescent pregnancy for both mother and child, data describing the level of unwanted fertility among adolescents may inform pregnancy prevention resources and related health messages. In assessing fertility planning data, it is important to recognize that women may declare a birth or current pregnancy as wanted once the child is born, and this post rationalization may in fact result in an underestimate of the true extent of unwanted births. Table 12 presents data on the fertility planning status of adolescent women who gave birth in the preceding five years or are currently pregnant—specifically, if the respondent wanted the most recent birth or current pregnancy.

Key Findings

- Among adolescent women who gave birth in the last five years or are currently pregnant, fertility planning varied considerably across countries. The percentage of adolescent women who wanted their recent birth/current pregnancy ranged from 29 percent in Namibia's most recent survey to 95 percent in Egypt.

- Data suggest a decreasing trend in wanting the recent birth/current pregnancy among adolescent women in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Additionally, four countries (Eritrea, Rwanda, Bolivia, and Colombia) reported a decrease of 20 percentage points or more between surveys in the proportion of adolescent women who wanted their most recent birth or current pregnancy.

Table 12 Fertility planning status of adolescent women

Percentage of births/current pregnancies that were wanted among adolescent women age 15-19 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey or are currently pregnant, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

Survey	Wanted previous birth(s) or current pregnancy	Number of previous births/current pregnancies
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Benin 1996	72.9	307
Benin 2001	76.1	319
Benin 2006	72.1	805
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	81.8	445
Burkina Faso 2003	78.8	763
Cameroon 1998	63.0	432
Cameroon 2004	66.1	960
Chad 1996-1997	90.1	853
Chad 2004	84.6	663
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	44.2	505
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	63.1	292
Eritrea 1995	82.7	289
Eritrea 2002	58.9	330
Ethiopia 2000	58.6	741
Ethiopia 2005	65.8	708
Ethiopia 2011	68.0	616
Ghana 1998	37.7	136
Ghana 2003	32.2	174
Ghana 2008	30.8	157
Guinea 1999	81.4	608
Guinea 2005	75.9	609
Kenya 1998	49.2	444
Kenya 2003	50.9	536
Kenya 2008-2009	44.5	374
Madagascar 1997	77.9	654
Madagascar 2003-2004	84.0	686
Madagascar 2008-2009	83.1	1,621
Malawi 2000	60.2	1,143
Malawi 2004	64.7	973
Malawi 2010	55.3	1,483
Mali 1995-1996	75.4	903
Mali 2001	78.0	1,375
Mali 2006	80.2	1,443
Mozambique 1997	70.9	806
Mozambique 2003	68.9	1,274
Namibia 2000	27.7	284
Namibia 2006-2007	28.7	392
Niger 1998	87.4	888
Niger 2006	91.7	895
Nigeria 1999	79.1	414
Nigeria 2003	80.6	553
Nigeria 2008	83.3	1,939
Rwanda 2000	70.5	211
Rwanda 2005	50.2	119
Rwanda 2007-2008	31.8	97
Senegal 1992-1993	69.8	457
Senegal 1997	67.8	533
Senegal 2005	73.7	887
Tanzania 1999	77.7	258
Tanzania 2004-2005	74.9	676
Tanzania 2010	63.5	598
Uganda 2000-2001	61.7	667
Uganda 2006	49.5	584
Zambia 1996	58.3	747
Zambia 2001-2002	53.6	687
Zambia 2007	44.0	524

Continued…

Table 12—*Continued*

Survey	Wanted previous birth(s) or current pregnancy	Number of previous births/current pregnancies
Zimbabwe 1999	55.5	338
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	60.1	514
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	59.2	522
North Africa/West Asia/Europe		
Armenia 2000	84.7	91
Armenia 2005	84.0	56
Armenia 2010		
Egypt 2000	95.1	530
Egypt 2005	92.1	699
Egypt 2008	95.1	519
Jordan 1997	75.4	203
Jordan 2002	76.7	136
Jordan 2007	90.2	210
Jordan 2009	89.3	219
Turkey 1993	77.2	276
Turkey 1998	74.2	216
Turkey 2003	81.9	191
South/Southeast Asia		
Bangladesh 1999-2000	72.5	1,370
Bangladesh 2004	77.0	1,351
Bangladesh 2007	75.9	1,175
Cambodia 2000	85.0	343
Cambodia 2005	83.7	309
India 1998-1999	83.1	5,795
India 2005-2006	83.6	5,099
Indonesia 1997	88.8	970
Indonesia 2002-2003	92.2	754
Indonesia 2007	89.0	605
Nepal 1996	65.4	599
Nepal 2001	73.4	600
Nepal 2006	69.7	518
Philippines 2003	61.8	259
Philippines 2008	64.3	322
Vietnam 1997	91.3	102
Vietnam 2002	85.7	55
Latin America/Caribbean		
Bolivia 1998	53.6	455
Bolivia 2003	37.6	731
Bolivia 2008	33.5	768
Colombia 1995	54.4	460
Colombia 2000	44.0	521
Colombia 2005	40.0	1,735
Colombia 2010	33.7	2,057
Dominican Republic 1999	53.5	70
Dominican Republic 2002	50.8	1,393
Dominican Republic 2007	50.1	1,392
Haiti 1994-1995	32.6	235
Haiti 2000	30.9	499
Haiti 2005-2006	38.3	437
Nicaragua 1997-1998	67.7	1,170
Nicaragua 2001	51.5	958
Peru 2000	38.3	832
Peru 2004-2008	31.0	1,113

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) which did not collect data on these indicators have been omitted from the table.

5.4 Antenatal and Delivery Care

The use of skilled providers for antenatal care (ANC) services and delivery care improves health outcomes for young mothers and their babies (Reynolds et al., 2006). A skilled provider is defined here as doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife. Table 13 presents information on the receipt of antenatal and delivery care services for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey among adolescent women.

Key Findings

- In the majority of countries the proportion of adolescent women who received antenatal care from a skilled provider increased over time.

- In 11 of 41 countries (Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Jordan, Philippines, Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Peru), more than 90 percent of adolescent women received ANC from a skilled provider.

- Similarly, in the majority of countries the proportion of adolescent women who received delivery care from a skilled provider increased. However, smaller proportions of adolescent women received delivery care compared to ANC.

Table 13 Antenatal and delivery care among adolescent women

Percentage that received antenatal care from a skilled provider[1], and the percentage assisted by a skilled provider for their most recent birth among adolescent women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

Survey	Received antenatal care from a skilled provider	Assisted by a skilled provider at delivery	Number of live births among adolescent women
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin 1996	80.0	65.7	203
Benin 2001	86.5	73.9	189
Benin 2006	85.9	78.0	516
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	63.0	39.2	291
Burkina Faso 2003	73.1	45.3	484
Cameroon 1998	78.0	63.5	295
Cameroon 2004	85.8	66.8	604
Chad 1996-1997	38.3	18.6	509
Chad 2004	47.3	18.5	410
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	89.3	91.9	322
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	83.1	49.6	191
Eritrea 1995	48.3	22.0	201
Eritrea 2002	72.7	33.7	220
Ethiopia 2000	29.5	11.1	472
Ethiopia 2005	26.3	7.0	440
Ethiopia 2011	39.7	11.3	402
Ghana 1998	95.0	49.6	107
Ghana 2003	94.1	44.9	118
Ghana 2008	97.6	55.2	100
Guinea 1999	77.4	42.4	418
Guinea 2005	86.4	45.3	413
Kenya 1998	91.4	44.1	313
Kenya 2003	81.8	48.5	343
Kenya 2008-2009	88.8	52.6	255
Madagascar 1997	73.6	41.1	451
Madagascar 2003-2004	73.8	40.2	427
Madagascar 2008-2009	83.3	42.2	1,022
Malawi 2000	93.9	58.5	726
Malawi 2004	94.2	58.7	605
Malawi 2010	98.8	86.8	1,002
Mali 1995-1996	51.7	47.0	598
Mali 2001	59.5	49.0	856
Mali 2006	39.2	31.8	926
Mozambique 1997	71.7	44.9	527
Mozambique 2003	88.4	58.6	833
Namibia 2000	90.2	82.5	220
Namibia 2006-2007	94.0	79.5	282
Niger 1998	34.6	18.2	603
Niger 2006	45.5	20.4	562
Nigeria 1999	44.5	22.2	285
Nigeria 2003	53.2	29.9	356
Nigeria 2008	40.9	27.1	1,168
Rwanda 2000	90.8	36.3	125
Rwanda 2005	89.3	47.8	84
Rwanda 2007-2008	92.1	80.4	62
Senegal 1992-1993	73.3	45.6	285
Senegal 1997	82.6	43.6	352
Senegal 2005	86.1	53.2	541
Tanzania 1999	92.6	52.9	179
Tanzania 2004-2005	93.7	54.1	437
Tanzania 2010	88.0	58.4	373
Uganda 2000-2001	94.6	52.2	409
Uganda 2006	95.8	57.6	371
Zambia 1996	93.2	47.7	475
Zambia 2001-2002	92.5	47.1	467
Zambia 2007	93.9	60.0	342

Continued…

Table 13—*Continued*

Survey	Received antenatal care from a skilled provider	Assisted by a skilled provider at delivery	Number of births among adolescent women
Zimbabwe 1999	91.5	79.4	234
Zimbabwe 2005-2006	91.7	67.2	329
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	83.9	64.4	361
North Africa/West Asia/Europe			
Armenia 2000	89.1	98.9	51
Armenia 2005	*	*	27
Armenia 2010	(100.0)	(100.0)	30
Egypt 2000	58.2	64.3	301
Egypt 2005	76.2	76.6	380
Egypt 2008	76.8	81.0	275
Jordan 1997	98.3	98.3	101
Jordan 2002	96.8	98.7	78
Jordan 2007	100.0	100.0	124
Jordan 2009	na	na	119
Turkey 1993	68.6	85.0	152
Turkey 1998	75.8	85.4	135
Turkey 2003	85.3	86.9	115
South/Southeast Asia			
Bangladesh 1999-2000	35.4	11.0	934
Bangladesh 2004	52.2	13.3	923
Bangladesh 2007	53.1	18.1	798
Cambodia 2000	46.3	33.9	201
Cambodia 2005	71.4	51.0	186
India 1998-1999	67.5	40.7	3,733
India 2005-2006	76.9	45.8	2,983
Indonesia 1997	90.5	41.2	682
Indonesia 2002-2003	87.5	59.3	543
Indonesia 2007	88.3	59.2	418
Nepal 1996	48.3	12.3	403
Nepal 2001	60.3	20.4	379
Nepal 2006	80.3	32.1	325
Philippines 2003	84.8	55.9	163
Philippines 2008	96.3	98.7	199
Vietnam 1997	61.2	68.1	58
Vietnam 2002	(63.5)	(83.8)	28
Latin America/Caribbean			
Bolivia 1998	75.6	70.9	286
Bolivia 2003	81.4	74.5	488
Bolivia 2008	88.2	76.4	502
Colombia 1995	84.6	89.3	290
Colombia 2000	87.3	85.9	341
Colombia 2005	93.6	93.8	1,112
Colombia 2010	96.7	96.4	1,433
Dominican Republic 1999	(97.7)	(96.0)	43
Dominican Republic 2002	97.9	98.6	854
Dominican Republic 2007	92.6	95.7	899
Haiti 1994-1995	67.7	44.6	137
Haiti 2000	84.2	42.2	318
Haiti 2005-2006	86.7	33.5	312
Nicaragua 1997-1998	84.0	72.5	730
Nicaragua 2001	86.1	91.2	648
Peru 2000	42.6	46.0	600
Peru 2004-2008	91.8	81.7	790

[1] A skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample is restricted to ever-married or to currently-married respondents only (refer to Appendix A).
AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) which did not collect data on these indicators have been omitted from the table.
* An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
() Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.

6 Summary and Conclusions

This descriptive report used data from 112 DHS/AIS surveys conducted throughout 1990-2011 in 41 countries to examine the status and trends of key sociodemographic, sexual, and reproductive health indicators among adolescents age 15-19 years old. The report provides a descriptive analysis of adolescents' background characteristics; marriage, sexual activity, and sexual risks; and family planning, motherhood, and maternal care. The findings suggest that while some aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive health are improving, there remain gender disparities and areas for focused improvement efforts.

Data indicate higher proportions of adolescent women are married by age 15 compared with adolescent men. Countries like Eritrea, Guinea, and Nepal have seen notable declines in the proportion of adolescent women in early marriages. There remain high numbers in Niger, Mali, Bangladesh, and Turkey where one in every five adolescent women are married by age 15. The proportion of adolescents sexually active before age 15 appears to be decreasing in most countries except in the Latin America/Caribbean region.

Data concerning premarital sex and abstinence among never-married adolescents suggest higher proportions of men engage in premarital sex compared with adolescent women. This disparity may be narrowing in some countries in Latin America/Caribbean, such as Bolivia and Dominican Republic, where the proportion of never-married adolescent women who have never had sex is decreasing. Finally, data from the sub-Saharan Africa region suggest the proportion of never-married sexually active adolescent men is increasing.

Among all adolescents, substantially higher proportions of adolescent men have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months compared with adolescent women. The same gender disparity may exist for sex with a nonmarital or a noncohabiting partner: higher proportions of adolescent men than adolescent women have sex with a nonmarital or noncohabiting partner. Although condom use is increasing, it remains low among adolescents. These results may indicate the need to target sexual health messages to adolescents and to continue a focus on the accessibility and acceptability of condoms for STI and pregnancy prevention.

There is no specific trend observed in adolescent women's use of contraception; however, the low percentages of adolescent contraceptive use and the range of fertility planning responses suggests that adolescents may have considerable unmet contraceptive need. Although far from universal, data suggest improvements in the use of ANC and skilled delivery care among adolescent women who have recently given birth or are currently pregnant.

In summary, this report discusses the current status and trends over time of several key indicators relevant to adolescent sexual and reproductive health using data from 41 countries from surveys conducted throughout 1990-2011. This trend data helps to monitor the progress and setbacks of the past two decades and includes several findings that may have implications for policy and programs focused on adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Targeted efforts to increase adolescent women's age at marriage may be particularly important in countries with no evidence of decline in early marriage. Promotion of condom use, particularly among adolescents with multiple partners and nonmarital/noncohabiting partners, is a widespread need in the adolescent population. Finally, efforts to improve levels of contraceptive use and antenatal/delivery care among adolescent women are necessary as they appear to face various levels of unmet reproductive need.

Beyond the information provided in this report, additional research is necessary to further understand adolescent sexual and reproductive behaviors. While this descriptive report examines current status and trends, it would be most useful in combination with further research examining the relationships between related adolescent behaviors, risks, and health outcomes.

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Appendix A: Summary of Included Surveys

Table A.1 Summary of adolescents included from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS)

Number of adolescent women and men age 15-19 included in the tables of this report, DHS/AIS 1990-2011

		Number of			Number of		
Country/year	Type of survey	Adolescent women	Never-married adolescent women	Adolescent women who had sex in last 12 months	Adolescent men	Never-married adolescent men	Adolescent men who had sex in last 12 months
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Benin 1996	DHS	1,075	762	412	na	na	na
Benin 2001	DHS	1,233	939	574	496	490	202
Benin 2006	DHS	3,067	2,383	1,273	1,010	995	300
Burkina Faso 1998-1999	DHS	1,444	941	541	599	590	146
Burkina Faso 2003	DHS	2,776	1,881	1,155	877	867	197
Cameroon 1998	DHS	1,282	823	669	539	516	234
Cameroon 2004	DHS	2,684	1,792	1,293	1,224	1,112	447
Chad 1996-1997	DHS	1,716	883	745	490	461	158
Chad 2004	DHS	1,360	745	613	406	402	111
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	DHS	1,566	1,254	915	677	658	389
Congo (Brazzaville) 2009	AIS	1,305	1,018	870	1,137	1,116	627
Cote d'Ivoire 1998-1999	DHS	775	578	377	180	177	93
Cote d'Ivoire 2005	AIS	1,232	971	746	898	877	369
Eritrea 1995	DHS	1,129	704	349	237	234	*
Eritrea 2002	DHS	2,001	1,381	na	na	na	na
Ethiopia 2000	DHS	3,710	2,597	954	600	579	64
Ethiopia 2005	DHS	3,266	2,394	411	1,335	1,304	78
Ethiopia 2011	DHS	4,009	3,087	865	2,832	2,941	160
Ghana 1998	DHS	910	761	252	330	320	54
Ghana 2003	DHS	1,148	991	363	1,107	1,097	163
Ghana 2008	DHS	1,025	929	297	911	902	144
Guinea 1999	DHS	1,321	719	486	392	382	174
Guinea 2005	DHS	1,648	1,024	819	664	632	279
Kenya 1998	DHS	1,851	1,543	640	811	805	375
Kenya 2003	DHS	1,856	1,478	619	856	839	258
Kenya 2008-2009	DHS	1,761	1,535	486	776	773	192
Madagascar 1997	DHS	1,553	1,029	725	na	na	na
Madagascar 2003-2004	DHS	1,528	1,024	748	416	389	171
Madagascar 2008-2009	DHS	3,956	2,381	1,940	1,711	1,472	677
Malawi 2000	DHS	2,867	1,813	1,419	660	634	293
Malawi 2004	DHS	2,392	1,525	1,095	650	629	223
Malawi 2010	DHS	5,005	3,693	1,800	1,748	1,704	565
Mali 1995-1996	DHS	1,883	947	1,072	441	421	129
Mali 2001	DHS	2,565	1,318	1,483	668	657	161
Mali 2006	DHS	3,104	1,471	1,568	876	782	181
Mozambique 1997	DHS	1,836	971	918	382	367	207
Mozambique 2003	DHS	2,454	1,391	1,588	673	636	419
Mozambique 2009	AIS	948	484	649	901	849	515
Namibia 2000	DHS	1,499	1,409	581	694	676	316
Namibia 2006-2007	DHS	2,246	2,122	793	910	907	341
Niger 1998	DHS	1,714	652	950	759	727	150
Niger 2006	DHS	1,718	676	981	620	601	59
Nigeria 1999	DHS	1,775	1,286	627	511	496	115
Nigeria 2003	DHS	1,716	1,145	819	453	448	83
Nigeria 2008	DHS	6,493	4,586	2,708	2,532	2,508	422
Rwanda 2000	DHS	2,617	2,429	241	762	751	58
Rwanda 2005	DHS	2,585	2,510	151	1,120	1,100	61
Rwanda 2007-2008	Interim DHS	1,387	1,346	1,387	1,461	1,451	na
Senegal 1992-1993	DHS	1,426	1,005	382	na	na	na
Senegal 1997	DHS	1,937	1,376	528	na	na	na
Senegal 2005	DHS	3,556	2,497	906	926	848	205
Tanzania 1999	Interim DHS	909	662	436	790	763	400
Tanzania 2004-2005	DHS	2,245	1,618	963	637	629	215
Tanzania 2007-2008	AIS	1,984	1,527	810	1,769	1,736	444
Tanzania 2010	DHS	2,172	1,744	879	645	616	183
Uganda 2000-2001	DHS	1,615	1,094	738	441	412	120
Uganda 2006	DHS	1,936	1,502	700	595	584	128

Continued…

Table A.1—*Continued*

Country/year	Type of survey	Number of: Adolescent women	Number of: Never-married adolescent women	Number of: Adolescent women who had sex in last 12 months	Number of: Adolescent men	Number of: Never-married adolescent men	Number of: Adolescent men who had sex in last 12 months
Zambia 1996	DHS	2,003	1,457	885	460	456	234
Zambia 2001-2002	DHS	1,811	1,322	826	459	451	203
Zambia 2007	DHS	1,574	1,268	601	1,416	1,399	419
Zimbabwe 1999	DHS	1,447	1,118	424	713	708	161
Zimbabwe 2005-2007	DHS	2,152	1,640	603	1,899	1,886	342
Zimbabwe 2010-2011	DHS	1,945	1,440	578	1,735	1,716	294
North Africa/West Asia/Europe							
Armenia 2000	DHS	1,160	1,061	*	263	260	(37)
Armenia 2005	DHS	1,123	1,044	*	292	292	(36)
Armenia 2010	DHS	861	790	70	229	227	(41)
Egypt 2000	DHS	615**	na	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2005	DHS	803**	na	na	na	na	na
Egypt 2008	DHS	620**	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 1997	DHS	207**	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2002	DHS	158**	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2007	DHS	236**	na	na	na	na	na
Jordan 2009	DHS	249**	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1993	DHS	332**	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 1998	DHS	1,720	na	na	na	na	na
Turkey 2003	DHS	238**	na	na	na	na	na
South/Southeast Asia							
Bangladesh 1999-2000	DHS	1,514**	na	na	23***	na	na
Bangladesh 2004	DHS	1,598**	na	na	30**	na	na
Bangladesh 2007	DHS	1,424**	na	na	20**	na	na
Cambodia 2000	DHS	3,618	na	443	na	na	na
Cambodia 2005	DHS	3,601	na	376	1,662	na	91
Cambodia 2010	DHS	3,734	na	395	na	na	na
India 1998-1999	DHS	8,276**	na	na	na	na	na
India 2005-2006	DHS	6,842**	na	6,576	373**	na	368*
Indonesia 1997	DHS	1,310**	na	na	na	na	na
Indonesia 2002-2003	DHS	956**	na	na	11***	na	na
Indonesia 2007	DHS	845**	na	na	29***	na	na
Nepal 1996	DHS	982**	na	na	na	na	na
Nepal 2001	DHS	941**	na	na	70**	na	na
Nepal 2006	DHS	787**	na	752	99**	na	na
Philippines 2003	DHS	2,648	2,400	256	918	895	87
Philippines 2008	DHS	2,749	2,441	347	na	na	na
Vietnam 1997	DHS	129**	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2002	DHS	69**	na	na	na	na	na
Vietnam 2005	AIS	85**	na	na	(22)**	na	na
Latin America/Caribbean							
Bolivia 1998	DHS	2,497	2,193	386	713	675	260
Bolivia 2003	DHS	3,874	3,394	864	1,199	1,151	422
Bolivia 2008	DHS	3,518	3,001	880	1,110	1,067	346
Colombia 1995	DHS	2,166	1,809	548	na	na	na
Colombia 2000	DHS	2,264	1,866	810	na	na	na
Colombia 2005	DHS	6,902	5,718	2,696	na	na	na
Colombia 2010	DHS	9,100	7,545	4,188	na	na	na
Dominican Republic 1999	DHS	257	189	77	231	219	99
Dominican Republic 2002	DHS	4,550	3,207	1,584	555	532	227
Dominican Republic 2007	Special DHS	5,580	4,096	2,017	5,614	5,357	2,272
Haiti 1994-1995	DHS	1,290	1,072	336	350	339	145
Haiti 2000	DHS	2,342	1,888	678	768	748	309
Haiti 2005-2006	DHS	2,701	2,180	896	1,211	1,183	562
Nicaragua 1997-1998	DHS	3,307	2,172	1,065	696	626	375
Nicaragua 2001	DHS	3,141	2,185	972	na	na	na
Peru 2000	DHS	5,645	5,008	1,030	na	na	na
Peru 2004-2008 (cont.)	Continuous	7,554	6,636	1,651	na	na	na

Note: The Kenya 1998 DHS did not include North Eastern Kenya region in the survey.
* An asterisk indicates that a sample is fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
** Two asterisks signify a sample is limited to ever-married respondents.
*** Three asterisks signify a sample is limited to currently married respondents only.
( ) Numbers in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.na indicates information is not available because it was not collected or is not comparable.