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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

YOUTH REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

DHS COMPARATIVE REPORTS 19

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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 Macro International Inc., Demographic and Health Research Division, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705 (telephone: 301-572-0200; fax: 301-572-0999; e-mail: reports@macrointernational.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.

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Youth Reproductive and Sexual Health

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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.

Ann Way
Project Director

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Executive Summary

The study provides information on key reproductive and sexual health indicators in young women and men age 15-24 in 38 developing countries. The data come from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) conducted between 2001 and 2005. Indicators are selected for the following key areas: background characteristics; adolescent pregnancy; contraception; sexual activity; and HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. Additional analysis examines the association of various individual and household characteristics with the key indicators.

The findings indicate that adolescent pregnancy is more common in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean than in South/Southeast Asia when considering surveys where all women are interviewed, regardless of marital status. Adolescent pregnancy is also more common in adolescents who live in a rural area, are less educated, or have limited exposure to the media. Pregnancy terminations among adolescents are rare.

In all regions, knowledge of any method of contraception is high among young women and nearly universal among young men. However, knowledge of multiple methods is lower among young women and men in sub-Saharan Africa than their counterparts in other regions. Current use of modern contraception among married youth is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, although sexually active, unmarried young women are more likely to use modern contraceptive methods, they also have higher levels of unmet need for contraception compared to currently married young women.

More effort is needed to address the needs of young men, who are less likely to practice primary abstinence than young women. Primary abstinence is more common in South/Southeast Asia and North Africa/West Asia/Europe than in other regions. Primary abstinence among female and male youth is associated with being younger, having less education, lacking employment, and lacking media exposure. Secondary abstinence, however, is practiced by a much smaller proportion of youth and is more common in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions.

Regarding sexual behaviors, having multiple sexual partnerships and engaging in higher-risk sex are much more common in young men than young women. Programs need to reach the urban and more educated young men who are more likely to engage in multiple sexual partnerships and higher-risk sex. Reported condom use at last higher-risk sex is low in the majority of countries, with female youth being less likely to have used a condom at last higher-risk sex than male youth.

Nearly all youth have heard of HIV/AIDS and are aware that abstaining from sex, being faithful to an uninfected, faithful partner, and using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV infection. However, young men are better informed about prevention than young women. Furthermore, although knowledge about HIV/AIDS is high, HIV-testing is rare among both sexes. Rates of sexually transmitted infections are higher among young women than young men.

1 Introduction

Young people undergo a period of development when biological, physical, cognitive, and social traits mature from childhood to adulthood. During this stage, the challenges that youth face and the decisions they make can have a tremendous impact on the quality and length of their lives. Many important life events and health-damaging behaviors start during the youth years. As a result, youth is a time of both risk and opportunity.

Growing up in the 21st century has brought opportunities to youth in developing countries that their parents and earlier generations did not have; young people in the developing world spend more time in school, live in smaller households (due to the fertility transition), and have greater access to the mass media and more freedom of movement (National Research Council and Institute of Medicine, 2005). Despite these advances, young people still face a myriad of both old and new social and health problems. Globally, an estimated 130 million youth are illiterate, 200 million live in poverty, and 10 million have HIV (United Nations, 2005).

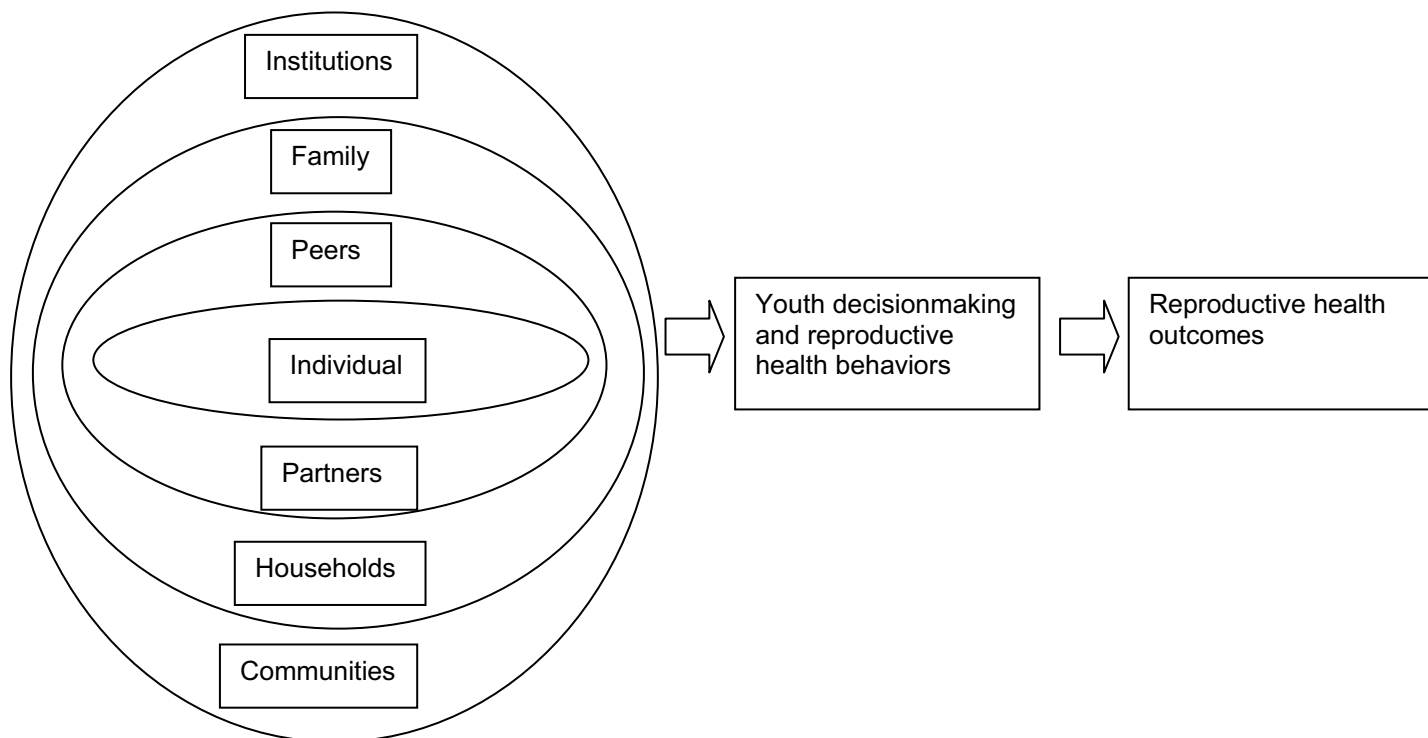
1.1 Youth, Adolescents, and Young People—Who Are They?

The terms “youth,” “adolescents,” and “young people” are all used to describe people in the stage of life that marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. The World Health Organization defines “adolescents” as people age 10-19; “youth” as those age 15-24; and “young people” as those age 10-24 (World Health Organization, 1989). Defining this stage by age has several advantages; chief among these is that indicators based on age can be compared across countries and cultures. However, the definitions are limited in that the transition to adulthood can continue well past age 24 years (Furstenburg et al., 2002). Throughout this report, the World Health Organization’s definition of “youth,” as those age 15-24, is used. As the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) surveys do not collect information from respondents younger than 15 years of age, the term “adolescents” is used in this report to refer to respondents age 15-19.

1.2 Framework of the Study

In this study, youth are described as individuals who are affected by and interact with a number of contextual factors at multiple levels. Youth operate at the individual level and interact with household-level factors within the confines of community characteristics (both local and at a broader level). These relationships are shown in Figure 1.1 (Adamchak et al., 2000).

Figure 1.1 Factors that influence youth reproductive health



1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to provide data on key reproductive and sexual health indicators for youth in 38 developing countries. A descriptive analysis is provided of background characteristics; adolescent pregnancy and motherhood; contraception; sexual activity; and HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. In addition, associations between these indicators and various individual and household characteristics are examined.

2 Data and Methods

2.1 Data

The data used in this report come from the DHS and AIS surveys in 38 countries from 2001-05 (see Table 2.1 for a list of these countries and the sample sizes for each survey).

The DHS and AIS surveys collect data from nationally representative probability samples of households and from adult women and men in these households. The majority of these surveys uses a two-stage cluster sampling design and often oversample certain categories of respondents. As these samples are not self-weighting and response rates vary across sampling domains, sampling weights are applied to obtain nationally representative estimates. Estimates based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are not shown in the tables in this report and estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases are indicated in parentheses. Estimates based on small numbers of cases should be interpreted with caution.

The DHS and AIS surveys follow standard procedures that aid in making cross-country comparisons of data, including the use of standard questionnaires and standard recode variables (Rutstein and Rojas, 2006). Tabulations are based on information from the household questionnaires and the women's and men's questionnaires.

For this report, analysis is restricted to young women and men age 15-24 years. Survey sample sizes for young women range from 842 in Guyana to 13,248 in Colombia, and for young men from 364 in Nepal to 3,332 in Uganda. In some tables, the base sample is further restricted; for example, the analysis of primary abstinence in Table 6.1 is limited to never-married young women and men.

In this report, the differences among levels of selected outcome variables (defined below) are analyzed by a set of individual characteristics, including urban-rural residence, educational status, marital status, work status (currently working or worked in past 12 months, or no), and level of exposure to mass media (listens to the radio, watches television, or reads a newspaper or magazine at least once a week). Differences among outcome variable levels are also analyzed by a set of household characteristics, including family type (nuclear or joint), presence of other youth in the household, female-headed household status, presence of adults in the household, and household wealth status (measured by an index based on ownership of household assets) (Rutstein and Johnson, 2004).

Separate indicators are presented in the tables for each sex (where information is available) and the countries are divided into two panels. The first panel consists of countries whose surveys include all respondents (never-married, currently married, and formerly married) and the second (shaded in grey) consists of countries whose surveys include only ever-married respondents (currently married or formerly married). In this report, "all-women surveys" and "all-men surveys" are those that surveyed never-married, currently married, and formerly married respondents. The term "ever-married surveys" refers to surveys that include currently married and formerly married respondents only.

Table 2.1 Summary of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS), 2001-05

Country/year	Type of survey	Number of young women interviewed	Number of young men interviewed
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Benin 2001	DHS	2,448	905
Burkina Faso 2003	DHS	5,050	1,440
Cameroon 2004	DHS	4,936	2,177
Chad 2004	DHS	2,432	673
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	DHS	3,060	1,180
Eritrea 2002	DHS	3,456	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	DHS	5,813	2,399
Ghana 2003	DHS	2,160	1,791
Guinea 2005	DHS	2,800	1,146
Kenya 2003	DHS	3,547	1,537
Lesotho 2004	DHS	3,173	1,250
Madagascar 2003	DHS	2,919	832
Malawi 2004	DHS	5,262	1,237
Mali 2001	DHS	4,904	1,131
Mozambique 2003	DHS	4,910	1,076
Nigeria 2003	DHS	3,210	880
Rwanda 2005	DHS	4,938	2,048
Senegal 2005	DHS	6,400	1,571
Tanzania 2004	DHS	4,252	1,130
Uganda 2004-05	AIS	4,119	3,332
Zambia 2001	DHS	3,476	804
North Africa/West Asia/Europe			
Armenia 2005	DHS	2,254	529
Egypt 2005	DHS	3,772	n/a
Jordan 2002	DHS	886	n/a
Morocco 2003	DHS	6,306	n/a
Moldova 2005	DHS	2,541	686
South/Southeast Asia			
Bangladesh 2004	DHS	3,800	1,482
Indonesia 2002-2003	DHS	4,832	437
Nepal 2001	DHS	2,599	364
Philippines 2003	DHS	4,856	1,702
Vietnam 2005	AIS	2,471	2,406
Latin America/Caribbean			
Bolivia 2003	DHS	7,007	2,160
Colombia 2005	DHS	13,248	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	DHS	8,698	1,020
Guyana 2005	AIS	842	658
Honduras 2005	DHS	8,239	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	DHS	5,546	n/a
Peru 2004-05	DHS	4,241	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
n/a = not available

2.2 Definition of Variables

In this section, several key terms and outcome variables used in this report are defined. For the most part, the standard DHS definitions used in the final survey reports are used.

Currently married. Respondents who are currently married are either in a formal marital union or living with someone as if married (cohabiting).

Sexually active. Respondents who report having sex in the four weeks preceding the survey are considered sexually active.

Ever pregnant. Ever-pregnant respondents are those who have ever given birth; are currently pregnant with their first child; or have had a pregnancy that terminated in a miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth.

Contraceptive knowledge. A respondent has knowledge of a particular contraceptive method if she or he has ever heard of the method. Knowledge of a method, however, does not measure a respondent's depth of knowledge.

Ever use of contraception. The surveys ask women who know of a particular method of contraception if they have ever used that method. For female sterilization, the surveys ask if the women have ever had an operation to avoid having any (more) children. For male sterilization, the surveys ask women if their partner has ever had an operation to avoid having any (more) children.

Current use of contraception. The surveys ask women if they are currently doing something or using a method (at or about the time of the survey) to delay or avoid becoming pregnant. Women using any of the following methods are defined as current users of modern methods: female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants (such as Norplant), female condom, male condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, diaphragm, and foam or jelly.

Unmet need for family planning. Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are not currently using a method of contraception and want to stop (further) childbearing. Women with an unmet need for family planning include those with an unmet need for spacing (not currently using a method of contraception and want to delay the next birth by at least two years) and women with an unmet need for limiting (not currently using a method of contraception and want to stop childbearing).

Primary abstinence. A respondent is practicing primary abstinence if she or he has never had sex. This is defined only for never-married youth.

Secondary abstinence. A respondent is practicing secondary abstinence if she or he has ever had sex but has not engaged in intercourse in the past 12 months. Similar to primary abstinence, this is defined only for never-married youth.

Multiple sexual partners. A respondent has multiple sexual partners if she or he has sex with two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. The denominator for this indicator is the number of youth who had sex in the past 12 months.

Higher-risk sex. A respondent has higher-risk sex if she or he has sex with a nonspousal, noncohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The definition therefore includes extramarital sex and any sex by unmarried youth. The denominator for this indicator is the number of youth who had sex in the past 12 months.

Age mixing in sexual relationships. Young women age 15-19 engage in age mixing in sexual relationships if they have higher-risk sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a man who is 10 or more years older than them.

Ever tested for HIV. This indicator applies to respondents who report that they have ever been tested for HIV.

Recently tested for HIV and received results. This indicator refers to respondents who have been tested and received results for an HIV test in the past 12 months. The denominator is the number of respondents who had sex in the past 12 months.

Sexually transmitted infection (STI) or STI symptoms. This indicator applies to respondents who have ever had sex and who report having an STI or having specific symptoms of an STI (abnormal genital discharge or genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months preceding the survey.

2.3 Data Limitations

There are several considerations that should be kept in mind when interpreting the results presented in this report. Response rates for the questionnaires are high. However, differential nonresponse at the question level could bias indicators to differing extents. Also, there are known biases in reporting sexual behaviors; young men overreport some sexual behaviors (Smith, 1992) and underreport others (Smith, 1992; Mensch et al., 2003), whereas young women underreport sexual experiences (Buvé et al., 2001).

Comparable indicators are produced across countries for women and men. However the study is limited by a lack of information from some surveys, particularly those conducted in men and in South/Southeast Asia, that collect data on fewer sexual behavior indicators.

3 Characteristics of Young Women and Men

3.1 Individual Characteristics

Age, Residence, and Years in Place of Residence

Table 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of youth surveyed by sex, age, urban-rural residence, and number of years in current place of residence. Except in countries with ever-married samples, most samples have somewhat larger proportions of youth age 15-19 than age 20-24. In sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia, samples are primarily rural, whereas samples in Latin America and the Caribbean and in North Africa/West Asia/Europe tend to be primarily urban. However, substantial intraregional differences exist; for example, in sub-Saharan Africa, 82 percent of the respondents from Rwanda and Uganda live in a rural area compared with 42-46 percent in Cameroon, Congo, and Ghana. Although the majority of youth have lived in their current place of residence for 3 or more years, youth in sub-Saharan Africa are generally more mobile than in other regions, and female youth are generally more mobile than male youth. This is reflected in the greater proportions of female youth than male youth who have lived in their current place of residence for less than 3 years.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents: age, residence, and years in place of current residence
 Percent distribution of young women and young men, by age, residence, and number of years in current residence, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women						Young men									
	Age		Residence		Number of years in current residence		Age		Residence		Number of years in current residence					
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	<3	3-10	>10	Total	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	<3	3-10	>10	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Benin 2001	50	50	45	55	27	24	49	2,448	55	45	45	55	15	19	65	905
Burkina Faso 2003	55	45	27	73	21	29	50	5,050	61	39	45	55	11	14	75	1,440
Cameroun 2004	54	46	58	42	27	26	47	4,936	56	44	61	39	26	25	49	2,177
Chad 2004	56	44	24	76	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,432	60	40	31	69	n/a	n/a	n/a	673
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	51	49	58	42	17	19	64	3,060	57	43	61	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,180
Eritrea 2002	58	42	45	55	13	26	61	3,456	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	56	44	21	79	12	16	72	5,813	56	44	18	82	6	7	87	2,399
Ghana 2003	53	47	54	46	25	28	46	2,160	62	38	48	52	16	26	57	1,791
Guinea 2005	59	41	39	61	12	19	69	2,800	58	42	50	50	10	19	71	1,146
Kenya 2003	52	48	26	74	34	23	43	3,547	56	44	23	77	19	18	63	1,537
Lesotho 2004	54	46	21	79	18	13	69	3,173	59	41	17	83	9	8	84	1,250
Madagascar 2003	52	48	26	75	17	21	62	2,919	50	50	24	76	9	12	78	832
Malawi 2004	45	55	20	80	32	23	46	5,262	53	47	22	78	23	21	56	1,237
Mali 2001	52	48	37	63	21	29	50	4,904	59	41	40	60	21	18	61	1,131
Mozambique 2003	50	50	43	57	15	21	64	4,910	63	37	54	46	12	20	68	1,076
Nigeria 2003	53	47	34	66	19	20	61	3,210	52	48	40	60	15	15	74	880
Rwanda 2005	52	48	18	82	21	20	59	4,938	54	46	17	83	13	15	72	2,048
Senegal 2005	56	44	49	51	18	22	60	6,400	59	41	58	42	16	18	66	1,571
Tanzania 2004	53	47	30	70	28	20	53	4,252	56	44	28	72	18	17	65	1,130
Uganda 2004-05	53	47	18	82	38	31	31	4,119	62	38	16	84	23	21	56	3,332
Zambia 2001	52	48	42	58	38	29	33	3,476	57	43	41	59	25	26	49	804
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe																
Armenia 2005	50	50	64	36	10	11	79	2,254	55	45	59	41	5	6	88	529
Egypt 2005	21	79	30	70	19	11	70	3,772	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	18	82	79	21	29	18	53	886	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	52	48	58	42	14	16	71	6,306	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	56	44	43	57	14	11	75	2,541	60	40	45	55	10	10	80	686
South/Southeast Asia																
Bangladesh 2004	42	58	21	79	36	45	19	3,800	55	45	24	76	8	8	84	1,482
Indonesia 2002-2003a	20	80	39	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,832	3	97	39	61	n/a	n/a	n/a	437
Nepal 2001	36	64	8	92	43	44	13	2,599	19	81	6	94	8	11	81	364
Philippines 2003	55	45	61	39	25	20	55	4,856	54	46	55	45	11	18	72	1,702
Vietnam 2005	55	45	22	79	16	12	72	2,471	61	39	19	81	11	8	81	2,406
Latin America/Caribbean																
Bolivia 2003	55	45	71	29	14	22	64	7,007	56	44	70	30	11	19	69	2,160
Colombia 2005	52	48	77	23	15	17	67	13,248	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	52	48	69	31	17	19	65	8,698	54	46	64	37	10	16	74	1,020
Guyana 2004	54	46	29	71	25	26	49	842	59	41	32	68	14	24	62	658
Honduras 2005	55	45	54	46	17	17	66	8,239	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	57	43	62	38	12	15	74	5,546	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	54	46	72	28	13	17	70	4,241	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
 n/a = not available

Education and Media Exposure

The majority of youth have some form of education (either primary or higher) (Table 3.2), except in seven countries. Young men are generally more educated than young women. There are substantial variations by sex, country, and region. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the percentage of female youth with no education ranges from 76 percent in Mali to 1 percent in Lesotho; for male youth, the percentage ranges from 57 percent in Mali to 1 percent in Congo. Education levels are generally higher in Latin America and the Caribbean and parts of North Africa/West Asia/Europe than in South/Southeast Asia; levels are lowest in sub-Saharan Africa.

In countries with data on media exposure, more than half the youth are exposed to at least one source of media on a weekly basis, with the exceptions of Ethiopia, where 74 percent of female youth and 62 percent of male youth are not regularly exposed to any media source, and Chad, where 74 percent of female youth have no weekly media exposure. In sub-Saharan Africa, levels of exposure to two or more media sources are lower than levels of exposure to one media source. Where comparable data are available, young men are generally exposed to more media sources than young women. Again, there are inter- and intraregional differences in the numbers of mass media sources to which youth are exposed, with youth in sub-Saharan African countries having exposure to fewer media sources than youth in other regions.

Table 3.2 Background characteristics of respondents: education and media exposure

Country/year	Young women						Young men						
	Education			Number of media sources exposed to:			Education			Number of media sources exposed to:			
	None	Primary	Secondary+	0	1	2+	None	Primary	Secondary+	0	1	2+	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	56	25	18	32	44	24	28	33	39	13	47	41	905
Burkina Faso 2003	70	16	13	41	35	24	54	24	22	25	42	32	1,440
Cameroun 2004	16	37	47	39	26	36	6	36	58	19	27	53	2,177
Chad 2004	66	24	11	74	19	7	38	35	27	45	35	21	673
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	5	35	60	36	33	31	1	32	66	22	34	44	1,180
Eritrea 2002	30	42	28	19	34	47	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	49	34	17	74	18	8	26	47	26	62	25	13	2,399
Ghana 2003	16	22	62	18	32	50	9	22	68	9	33	58	1,791
Guinea 2005	62	19	19	45	35	20	31	22	47	26	37	37	1,146
Kenya 2003	7	65	28	20	42	38	4	65	32	8	39	53	1,537
Lesotho 2004	1	56	43	44	36	20	8	62	31	41	35	24	1,250
Madagascar 2003	21	49	30	37	33	29	21	49	29	34	40	26	832
Malawi 2004	9	69	22	29	53	17	5	66	29	14	49	37	1,237
Mali 2001	76	12	12	29	37	34	57	17	26	17	33	49	1,131
Mozambique 2003	30	58	12	47	36	17	9	69	22	18	48	35	1,076
Nigeria 2003	31	20	49	32	31	37	11	22	66	15	31	55	880
Rwanda 2005	13	78	9	40	48	12	10	81	10	18	65	16	2,048
Senegal 2005	52	30	18	11	30	59	33	32	35	42	10	49	1,571
Tanzania 2004	22	67	11	32	40	29	11	78	11	18	40	42	1,130
Uganda 2004-05	11	61	28	24	54	22	3	60	37	10	53	37	3,332
Zambia 2001	10	56	34	49	26	25	4	55	41	32	31	37	804
North Africa/West Asia/Europe													
Armenia 2005	0	0	100	1	29	70	0	0	99	1	48	52	529
Egypt 2005	28	12	60	3	28	69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	1	8	91	11	39	51	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	34	24	42	11	36	53	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	0	0	100	2	12	86	0	1	99	2	12	86	686
South/Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh 2004	22	31	47	33	36	32	13	35	52	8	20	71	1,482
Indonesia 2002-2003	2	50	49	16	42	42	1	45	54	11	33	57	437
Nepal 2001 ^a	57	21	22	49	32	19	14	39	47	23	36	41	364
Philippines 2003	1	14	86	6	16	79	1	23	76	5	13	82	1,702
Vietnam 2005	3	16	81	7	41	52	2	14	85	4	38	58	2,406
Latin America/Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	1	37	62	6	18	76	0	31	69	4	16	80	2,160
Colombia 2005	1	16	83	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	2	39	59	2	10	88	4	48	49	5	14	81	1,020
Guyana 2004	0	9	91	6	13	81	0	8	91	5	14	81	658
Honduras 2005	3	52	45	3	25	72	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	8	38	53	6	22	73	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	1	15	84	11	29	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
n/a = not available

^a For Nepal media exposure is defined as daily radio, exposure to television and newspapers at least weekly

Marital Status of Young Women and Men

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the majority of young women in the study are never married; never-married rates range from 53 percent in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua to 76 percent in Morocco (Table 3.3). A majority of young women in sub-Saharan Africa are never married in only 12 of the region's 21 countries. In all countries, only small percentages of young women are widowed, divorced, or separated; rates range from 1 percent in Armenia, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Nepal, the Philippines, and Vietnam to 11 percent in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

In contrast to young women, a large majority of young men in all countries with data on marital status are never married. The percentage of never-married young men ranges from 75 percent in Madagascar to 92 percent in Nigeria. In surveys in which all men are interviewed, regardless of marital status, the percentage of currently married young men is much lower than the percentage of currently married young women; the percentage of currently married young men ranges from 7 percent in Nigeria to 22 percent in Madagascar and Malawi. As with young women, only a small proportion of young men are formerly married. In most countries, the proportions of formerly married young men are smaller than of formerly married young women.

Marriage by Age 15

Among young women, the percentage who were married by age 15 is lowest in Armenia and Vietnam (less than 1 percent), followed by Moldova, the Philippines, and Rwanda (1 percent respectively); the rate is highest in Bangladesh (49 percent). The percentage of young women married by age 15 is 10 percent or higher in 15 of the 38 countries. Large intraregional variations exist in the percentages of young women married by age 15. However, young men in the 38 countries are rarely married by age 15.

Table 3.3 Background characteristics of respondents: marital status
 Percent distribution of young women and young men by marital status and percent of young women and ever-married men who are married by age 15. DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women				Young men				Total	Married by age 15
	Marital status		Total	Married by age 15	Marital status		Total	Married by age 15		
	Never	Currently			Formerly	Never				
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 2001	51	47	2	2,448	6	88	11	1	905	0
Burkina Faso 2003	44	54	1	5,050	5	88	11	1	1,440	0
Cameroun 2004	47	48	5	4,936	14	81	13	6	2,177	2
Chad 2004	35	61	4	2,432	25	84	14	2	673	1
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	57	36	7	3,060	5	87	9	4	1,180	0
Eritrea 2002	51	44	4	3,456	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	54	39	6	5,813	18	87	12	1	2,399	0
Ghana 2003	66	31	4	2,160	4	90	8	2	1,791	0
Guinea 2005	45	53	3	2,800	15	86	10	5	1,146	0
Kenya 2003	59	37	4	3,547	4	90	9	1	1,537	0
Lesotho 2004	63	34	4	3,173	2	91	8	1	1,250	0
Madagascar 2003	48	44	8	2,919	9	75	22	3	832	1
Malawi 2004	36	58	6	5,262	9	76	22	2	1,237	0
Mali 2001	33	65	3	4,904	22	90	8	2	1,131	1
Mozambique 2003	36	55	9	4,910	16	77	21	2	1,076	1
Nigeria 2003	52	45	2	3,210	17	92	7	1	880	1
Rwanda 2005	76	21	3	4,938	1	91	9	0	2,048	0
Senegal 2005	53	45	2	6,400	10	84	12	4	1,571	1
Tanzania 2004	49	47	4	4,252	5	84	14	2	1,130	0
Uganda 2004-05	50	44	7	4,119	11	83	13	3	3,332	1
Zambia 2001	50	44	6	3,476	6	86	12	2	804	0
North Africa/West Asia/Europe										
Armenia 2005	74	26	1	2,254	0	91	9	0	529	0
Egypt 2005	-	98	2	3,772	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	-	98	2	886	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	76	23	1	6,306	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	67	30	3	2,541	1	89	10	1	686	0
South/Southeast Asia										
Bangladesh 2004	-	96	4	3,800	49	83	17	0	1,482	0
Indonesia 2002-2003	-	97	3	4,832	10	-	100	-	437	0
Nepal 2001	-	99	1	2,599	19	-	98	2	364	5
Philippines 2003	72	27	1	4,856	1	86	13	1	1,702	0
Vietnam 2005	75	25	1	2,471	0	90	10	0	2,406	0
Latin America/Caribbean										
Bolivia 2003	67	29	4	7,007	3	79	17	3	2,160	1
Colombia 2005	66	28	7	13,248	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	53	37	11	8,698	11	83	13	5	1,020	0
Guyana 2004	65	31	4	842	4	88	10	2	658	0
Honduras 2005	57	36	8	8,239	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	53	37	11	5,546	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	74	22	4	4,241	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only. n/a = not available; - = no cases

Work Status of Young Women and Men

Table 3.4 shows the percentage of young women and men who are currently working. Among young women (considering all-women surveys), a majority of young women are currently working in only 15 of the 33 countries; most of these women earn cash or a combination of cash and in-kind payments. However, substantial proportions of young women work but are not paid in cash or in kind. In 16 countries (based on all-women surveys), at least 20 percent of young women are not currently paid for their labor. The countries with the highest percentages of unpaid young working women are Malawi (69 percent), Tanzania (65 percent), Rwanda (58 percent), Burkina Faso (56 percent), and Ethiopia (53 percent).

In surveys of ever-married samples only, the vast majority of young women in Bangladesh and Nepal are currently working, whereas smaller proportions are working in Indonesia and Egypt. In Nepal, three of four working young women are not paid for their work. This proportion is also substantial (39 percent) in Indonesia and Egypt.

In 18 of the 28 countries with all-men samples, more than half the young men are currently working. Like young women, most young men who work are either paid in cash or a combination of cash and in-kind payments. The percentage of young men who are not paid for work ranges from 6 percent in the Dominican Republic and Moldova to more than 50 percent in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, and Mali; substantial proportions of young men in many other countries also receive no pay for their work (see Table 3.4 for details).

Table 3.4 Background characteristics of respondents: work status

Country/year	Young women				Young men				
	Among those who worked in the past 12 months, type of earnings				Among those who worked in the past 12 months, type of earnings				
	Currently working		Not paid		Currently working		Not paid		
	Yes	Total	Cash and kind	In kind only	Yes	Total	Cash and kind	In kind only	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	69	2,448	52	25	6	905	26	38	10
Burkina Faso 2003	79	5,050	22	4	19	1,440	55	24	9
Cameroon 2004	44	4,936	43	23	16	2,177	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chad 2004	72	2,432	20	27	34	673	n/a	n/a	n/a
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	43	3,060	54	32	5	1,180	14	72	2
Eritrea 2002	17	3,456	65	3	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	31	5,813	38	3	6	2,399	65	17	5
Ghana 2003	53	2,160	50	22	10	1,791	18	46	24
Guinea 2005	65	2,800	45	23	12	1,146	35	33	23
Kenya 2003	45	3,547	55	16	8	1,537	18	70	8
Lesotho 2004	29	3,173	60	1	4	1,250	33	46	2
Madagascar 2003	67	2,919	25	33	33	832	12	26	39
Malawi 2004	49	5,262	22	5	4	1,237	35	51	9
Mali 2001	56	4,904	60	10	6	1,131	66	24	4
Mozambique 2003	62	4,910	17	7	29	1,076	33	50	7
Nigeria 2003	38	3,210	70	7	5	880	36	48	9
Rwanda 2005	61	4,938	18	14	10	2,048	23	51	25
Senegal 2005	32	6,400	63	6	4	1,571	30	62	7
Tanzania 2004	71	4,252	23	5	7	1,130	40	34	21
Uganda 2004-05	53	4,119	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,332	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zambia 2001	44	3,476	43	11	2	804	39	42	10
North Africa/West Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2005	12	2,254	86	2	0	529	7	75	6
Egypt 2005	10	3,772	56	2	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	17	6,306	69	3	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	29	2,541	84	5	3	686	6	80	11
South/Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	86	3,800	80	9	5	1,482	15	66	6
Indonesia 2002-2003	35	4,832	54	4	3	437	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nepal 2001	75	2,599	8	4	13	364	43	39	5
Philippines 2003	37	4,856	78	13	1	1,702	8	75	14
Vietnam 2005	60	2,471	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,406	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latin America/Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	55	7,007	64	6	4	2,160	16	75	6
Colombia 2005	51	13,248	88	6	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	37	8,698	93	2	2	1,020	6	90	2
Guyana 2004	36	842	n/a	n/a	n/a	658	n/a	n/a	n/a
Honduras 2005	42	8,239	80	8	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	34	5,546	84	2	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	62	4,241	58	11	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
n/a = not available

3.2 Household Characteristics

Household size and the percentage of youth that live in a household with another young person are expected to be a reflection of a country's total fertility, with higher fertility countries having larger household sizes and more young people living in each household.

Household Size

The majority of young women and men live with four or more people (Tables 3.5 and 3.6). Sub-Saharan African countries, in general, have larger households than countries in other regions. The majority of young women in 5 of 21 sub-Saharan African countries with data on young women and of young men in 12 of 20 countries with data on young men live in a household with seven or more people. In most countries included in this analysis, young men are more likely than young women to live in a household with seven or more people.

Family Type

In 22 of the 33 countries with all-women surveys, young women are more likely to live in a joint family than a nuclear family. Among the ever-married samples in South/Southeast Asia, young women are also more likely to live in a joint family. However, in Egypt and Jordan, young women are more likely to live in a nuclear family. In most countries with data on family type, young men are also more likely to live in a joint family than a nuclear family.

Other Youth in the Household

In all countries, the vast majority of young women and men live in a household with another young person.

Table 3.5 Household characteristics of young women

Country/year	Household size			Family type		Other young person in household	Female-headed household	No adult in household	Total
	<4	4-6	7+	Joint					
				Nuclear	Joint				
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	20	33	48	41	59	94	21	6	2,448
Burkina Faso 2003	17	24	59	44	56	95	9	7	5,050
Cameroun 2004	18	31	51	32	68	93	24	9	4,936
Chad 2004	23	33	44	56	44	94	16	12	2,432
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	14	33	53	24	76	95	26	5	3,060
Eritrea 2002	25	39	36	56	44	88	45	6	3,456
Ethiopia 2005	22	43	35	53	47	93	22	10	5,813
Ghana 2003	24	41	35	42	58	91	40	10	2,160
Guinea 2005	13	30	57	37	63	95	16	2	2,800
Kenya 2003	22	43	35	42	58	93	33	12	3,547
Lesotho 2004	17	41	42	17	83	94	38	7	3,173
Madagascar 2003	27	42	31	52	48	94	19	18	2,919
Malawi 2004	32	42	26	51	49	95	22	22	5,262
Mali 2001	26	32	42	59	41	91	11	8	4,904
Mozambique 2003	20	38	42	37	63	95	25	15	4,910
Nigeria 2003	23	33	44	53	47	90	16	6	3,210
Rwanda 2005	22	45	33	53	47	94	36	12	4,938
Senegal 2005	3	13	84	17	83	99	25	1	6,400
Tanzania 2004	20	36	45	37	63	94	21	9	4,252
Uganda 2004-05	14	38	47	36	64	96	30	13	4,119
Zambia 2001	17	40	43	35	65	96	21	10	3,476
North Africa/West Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2005	19	67	14	49	52	86	31	3	2,254
Egypt 2005	35	31	34	52	48	88	6	7	3,772
Jordan 2002	35	39	26	63	37	89	7	9	886
Morocco 2003	8	38	53	49	51	93	15	2	6,306
Moldova 2005	40	55	6	61	39	76	30	10	2,541
South/Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	21	44	35	36	64	94	7	5	3,800
Indonesia 2002-2003	30	45	26	38	62	95	7	8	4,832
Nepal 2001	15	39	46	21	79	97	12	11	2,599
Philippines 2003	15	48	38	46	54	92	16	8	4,856
Vietnam 2005	13	62	26	52	48	92	23	2	2,471
Latin America/Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	22	47	32	56	44	92	21	14	7,007
Colombia 2005	22	52	26	43	57	89	31	8	13,248
Dominican Republic 2002	25	51	24	46	54	90	30	12	8,698
Guyana 2004	17	51	31	43	57	90	40	6	842
Honduras 2005	18	43	39	40	60	96	28	12	8,239
Nicaragua 2001	12	41	47	36	64	96	35	8	5,546
Peru 2004-05	15	52	33	45	55	91	23	6	4,241

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only.

Table 3.6 Household characteristics of young men

Country/year	Household size			Family type		Other young person in household	Female-headed household	No adults in household	Total
	<4	4-6	7+	Nuclear	Joint				
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	0	25	56	43	57	89	17	16	905
Burkina Faso 2003	12	18	69	40	60	94	6	11	1,440
Cameroon 2004	25	25	50	27	73	86	19	14	2,177
Chad 2004	18	28	55	46	54	93	11	15	673
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	11	25	63	22	78	95	23	8	1,180
Ethiopia 2005	16	40	44	51	49	94	20	13	2,399
Ghana 2003	24	36	40	48	52	85	27	15	1,791
Guinea 2005	9	19	72	31	69	97	15	4	1,146
Kenya 2003	24	39	37	47	53	87	30	16	1,537
Lesotho 2004	14	43	42	16	84	91	35	7	1,250
Madagascar 2003	24	39	36	51	49	92	16	19	832
Malawi 2004	29	37	34	42	58	91	19	27	1,237
Mali 2001	12	18	70	47	53	93	8	8	1,131
Mozambique 2003	17	30	53	33	67	94	21	16	1,076
Nigeria 2003	20	32	48	47	53	88	16	12	880
Rwanda 2005	22	42	36	53	47	92	38	16	2,048
Senegal 2005	4	10	86	19	81	98	22	2	1,571
Tanzania 2004	15	34	50	34	66	92	21	10	1,130
Uganda 2004-05	17	29	54	33	67	91	26	17	3,332
Zambia 2001	15	32	53	31	69	94	18	14	804
North Africa/West Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2005	24	67	9	53	47	83	30	6	529
Moldova 2005	41	57	3	66	34	70	27	10	686
South/Southeast Asia									
Bangladesh 2004	12	44	44	38	62	91	8	3	1,482
Indonesia 2002-2003	21	47	32	23	77	99	8	23	437
Nepal 2001	14	35	51	18	82	97	7	17	364
Philippines 2003	12	48	40	53	47	92	16	7	1,702
Vietnam 2005	15	64	21	61	39	87	21	2	2,406
Latin America/Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	25	41	33	56	44	88	19	19	2,160
Dominican Republic 2002	25	52	23	49	51	85	24	14	1,020
Guyana 2004	20	54	25	48	52	85	37	6	658

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.

Female-Headed Households

Tables 3.5 and 3.6 also show the percentage of young women and men who live in a female-headed household. For young women (based on all-women surveys), this indicator ranges from 9 percent in Burkina Faso to 45 percent in Eritrea. In 9 of the 38 countries, more than 30 percent of young women live in a female-headed household. Thus, a majority of the young women live with a male head of household. Young women in the ever-married samples are less likely to live in a female-headed household than those in all-women samples.

Like young women, young men are more likely to live in a male-headed household. Ever-married male samples are similar to all-women and all-men samples in that young men in ever-married samples tend to live in male-headed households rather than female-headed households.

No clear regional patterns exist in the proportions of youth living in a female-headed household.

Households With No Adults

The percentages of youth who live in a household without any person over age 24 years (an adult) are shown in Table 3.5 for females and Table 3.6 for males. In general, the vast majority of youth live in a household with an adult. However, 15 percent or more of young women in 2 of 38 countries and 15 percent or more of young men in 10 of 30 countries live in a household without an adult. Young men are somewhat more likely than young women to live in a household without an adult.

4 Adolescent Motherhood, Pregnancy, and Pregnancy Terminations

The social and health consequences of pregnancies among young women are well known. Both adolescent and young adult mothers and their offspring are known to suffer negative health outcomes. For example, young mothers are more prone to anemia (Berenson et al., 1997) and postnatal depression than older mothers (Schmidt et al., 2006), and their offspring may be at higher risk for preterm delivery (Magadi, 2006) and higher rates of morbidity and mortality (Zabin and Kiragu, 1998). In this section, the prevalence of pregnancy is examined among adolescents age 15-19. This is followed by a discussion of the social context in which pregnancy occurs, including an examination of the differentials in adolescent pregnancy by individual and household characteristics.

4.1 Levels of Adolescent Pregnancy

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of adolescents age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant by pregnancy experience. Among countries with all-women samples, ever-pregnancy rates range from a low of 4 percent in Rwanda and Vietnam to a high of 42 percent in Mali and 43 percent in Mozambique. Countries in South/Southeast Asia and in North Africa/West Asia/Europe have lower ever-pregnant rates than those in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean. This finding is shown in Figure 4.1 (data for selected countries are shown). In sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia (based on all-women surveys), more than 20 percent of adolescents in 16 of the 23 countries have ever been pregnant.

Figure 4.1 Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05

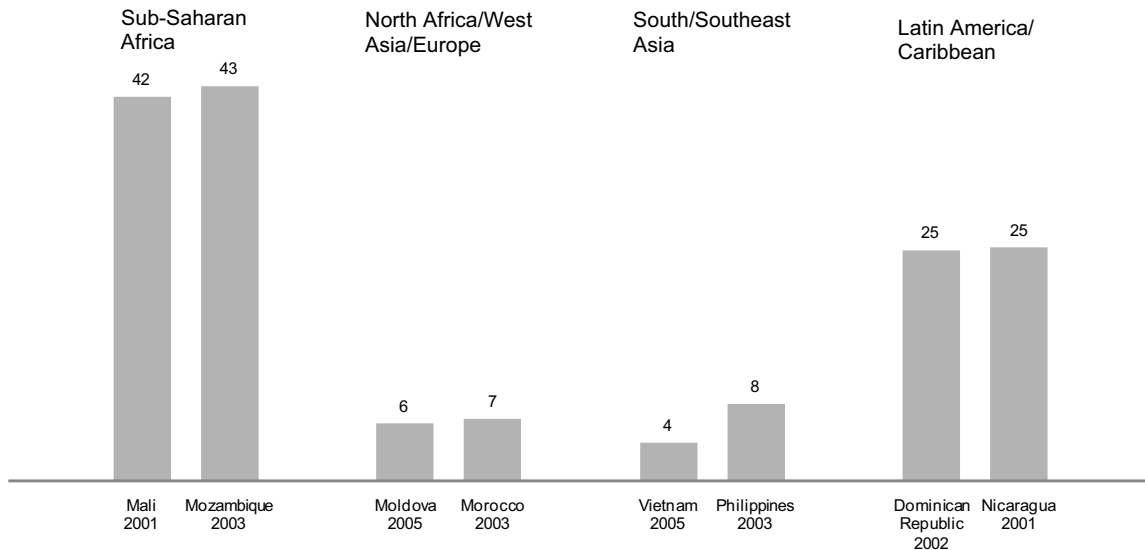


Table 4.1 Adolescent motherhood, pregnancy, and pregnancy terminations

Percentage distribution of adolescents age 15-19, by pregnancy experience, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Never pregnant	Ever pregnant			Total ever pregnant	Number
		Ever given birth	Currently pregnant with first child	Ever had a termination		
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	77	15	6	1	23	1,233
Burkina Faso 2003	76	17	6	1	24	2,776
Cameroon 2004	70	23	6	2	30	2,684
Chad 2004	63	30	6	1	37	1,360
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	68	21	6	4	32	1,566
Eritrea 2002	86	11	3	0	14	2,001
Ethiopia 2005	83	14	3	0	17	3,266
Ghana 2003	84	10	4	2	16	1,148
Guinea 2005	67	26	6	2	33	1,648
Kenya 2003	76	18	5	1	24	1,856
Lesotho 2004	79	15	5	0	21	1,710
Madagascar 2003	64	28	6	2	36	1,528
Malawi 2004	65	25	9	1	35	2,392
Mali 2001	58	34	7	1	42	2,565
Mozambique 2003	57	34	7	2	43	2,454
Nigeria 2003	73	21	4	1	27	1,716
Rwanda 2005	96	3	1	0	4	2,585
Senegal 2005	80	15	4	1	20	3,556
Tanzania 2004	72	20	6	2	28	2,245
Uganda 2004-05	74	21	5	n/a	26	2,186
Zambia 2001	67	26	6	2	33	1,811
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	95	2	2	n/a	5	1,123
Egypt 2005	21	47	29	3	79	803
Jordan 2002	27	49	20	3	73	158
Morocco 2003	93	4	2	0	7	3,295
Moldova 2005	94	5	1	n/a	6	1,417
South/Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	28	58	10	3	72	1,598
Indonesia 2002-2003	27	57	14	2	73	956
Nepal 2001	44	40	13	3	56	941
Philippines 2003	92	6	2	0	8	2,648
Vietnam 2005	96	3	1	n/a	4	1,359
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	84	13	3	1	16	3,874
Colombia 2005	78	16	4	2	22	6,902
Dominican Republic 2002	75	19	4	2	25	4,550
Guyana 2004	86	11	3	n/a	14	456
Honduras 2005	78	17	4	1	22	4,510
Nicaragua 2001	75	21	4	1	25	3,141
Peru 2004-05	87	11	2	1	13	2,283

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only.

n/a = not available

Among adolescents age 15-19, pregnancy terminations (nonlive births) are rare events. In all countries, pregnancy terminations are less than five percent.

Current pregnancy rates are lower than 10 percent in all countries with all-women samples.

As expected, in countries with ever-married samples, ever-pregnancy rates are higher than in countries with all-women samples. Ever-pregnancy rates are 72-79 percent in Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, and Jordan, and 56 percent in Nepal.

4.2 Differentials in Ever Being Pregnant

Individual Characteristics

Rural adolescents age 15-19 are more likely to have ever been pregnant than their urban counterparts (in all-women surveys) (Table 4.2), except in Guyana, Kenya, and Rwanda, where rates in rural and urban residents are similar. The ever-pregnancy rate is highest among uneducated adolescents, and declines as education increases. As expected, adolescents age 15-19 who are currently married are most likely to have ever been pregnant. However, in Congo, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zambia, 12-19 percent of never-married adolescents age 15-19 have been pregnant. In the majority of countries, those who are currently working are more likely to have ever been pregnant, although this pattern is reversed in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, and Morocco. Respondents who have regular exposure to two or more mass media sources are less likely to have ever been pregnant. An exception is Guyana, where media exposure is weakly associated with ever being pregnant.

In countries with ever-married samples, ever being pregnant among adolescents age 15-19 is positively associated with urban residence. Other differentials show no clear overall pattern.

Table 4.2 Differentials in ever being pregnant, by individual characteristics

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Residence		Education			Marital status		Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total	
	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Seco- dary+	Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	Yes	No	Yes		No
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Benin 2001	14	31	34	16	6	4	84	*	30	12	8	28	
Burkina Faso 2003	12	29	29	19	8	4	67	*	27	15	14	28	
Cameroon 2004	24	38	51	35	20	9	73	66	43	23	19	36	
Chad 2004	32	39	42	32	23	1	81	(73)	39	32	24	38	
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	27	38	39	35	29	19	82	88	43	27	22	35	
Eritrea 2002	8	20	26	14	7	1	45	(45)	11	15	9	20	
Ethiopia 2005	7	20	29	11	3	0	69	30	13	18	3	18	
Ghana 2003	10	23	29	23	11	6	78	*	25	10	9	22	
Guinea 2005	23	41	44	23	18	9	74	(60)	40	24	20	37	
Kenya 2003	23	24	49	25	11	9	83	(84)	38	17	16	28	
Lesotho 2004	11	23	*	23	17	9	74	*	27	19	10	23	
Madagascar 2003	23	40	58	41	11	12	83	92	50	17	12	46	
Malawi 2004	29	37	64	37	20	7	84	93	47	27	20	38	
Mali 2001	29	51	48	33	16	9	78	46	42	41	29	49	
Mozambique 2003	34	51	63	40	19	14	80	84	56	30	25	48	
Nigeria 2003	18	31	57	24	10	5	71	*	37	23	15	33	
Rwanda 2005	5	4	11	4	4	2	86	*	6	2	2	4	
Senegal 2005	12	27	30	15	4	2	63	62	21	19	14	29	
Tanzania 2004	21	31	47	26	4	9	75	(87)	39	11	17	32	
Uganda 2004-05	22	27	42	29	16	7	86	88	50	12	15	30	
Zambia 2001	28	37	51	37	22	14	87	80	48	25	20	38	
North Africa/West Asia/Europe													
Armenia 2005	4	6	-	*	0	0	67	*	6	(5)	3	9	
Egypt 2005	86	77	77	72	82	n/a	79	*	72	80	79	79	
Jordan 2002	75	(59)	*	*	74	n/a	73	*	0	73	71	74	
Morocco 2003	4	10	15	8	1	0	63	*	4	7	5	9	
Moldova 2005	4	8	*	*	6	0	56	*	8	6	5	13	
South/Southeast Asia													
Bangladesh 2004	71	72	76	77	66	n/a	73	45	71	73	62	76	
Indonesia 2002-2003	76	71	*	74	71	n/a	73	(57)	66	76	71	74	
Nepal 2001	64	55	57	56	53	n/a	56	*	56	55	55	56	
Philippines 2003	6	11	*	20	6	1	82	*	10	8	6	18	
Vietnam 2005	1	5	(19)	13	2	0	66	*	9	1	1	7	
Latin America/Caribbean													
Bolivia 2003	14	22	*	26	11	7	87	84	19	14	12	31	
Colombia 2005	20	28	55	44	18	9	84	84	27	19	n/a	22	
Dominican Republic 2002	23	30	61	37	15	3	80	72	28	24	22	55	
Guyana 2004	13	14	*	*	12	4	71	*	15	13	14	14	
Honduras 2005	18	27	47	32	11	3	81	71	19	24	18	35	
Nicaragua 2001	22	31	48	33	17	3	79	66	28	24	20	39	
Peru 2004-05	10	21	*	34	10	4	85	(91)	16	10	10	18	

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

n/a = not available; - = no cases

Household Characteristics

In 14 of the 21 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, adolescents age 15-19 who live in a nuclear family have higher rates of ever being pregnant than adolescent girls who live in a joint family (Table 4.3). In the other three regions, respondents who live in a joint family tend to have higher ever-pregnancy rates. In countries with ever-married samples, a larger proportion of adolescents in nuclear families have ever been pregnant.

Outside sub-Saharan Africa, adolescents age 15-19 (in both ever-married and all-women samples) who live with another young person in the household are more likely to have ever been pregnant. However, this pattern does not hold in sub-Saharan Africa, where about half of the countries have higher ever-pregnancy rates among respondents who live in a household with other young people and the other half have higher rates among adolescents living in a household without any other young person.

Adolescents age 15-19 who live in a female-headed household in sub-Saharan Africa are less likely to have ever been pregnant, except in Ghana and Lesotho. The same is true in the other three regions, although differentials are weaker outside of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In all countries, respondents who live in a household without any adults are more likely to have ever been pregnant. In most countries with all-woman samples, the proportion of adolescents who have ever been pregnant decreases as household wealth increases, but this association does not occur among countries with ever-married samples.

Table 4.3 Differentials in ever being pregnant, by household characteristics

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 who have ever been pregnant, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	25	21	22	35	14	25	21	59	40	31	35	16	8	23
Burkina Faso 2003	30	20	24	33	17	25	22	56	26	33	28	28	13	24
Cameroon 2004	33	29	30	28	24	32	28	58	38	47	32	27	15	30
Chad 2004	38	37	38	32	27	39	31	86	31	43	43	38	33	37
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	32	32	31	39	27	33	30	69	36	35	41	31	18	32
Eritrea 2002	11	18	15	10	17	12	14	27	14	21	23	12	6	14
Ethiopia 2005	19	15	16	21	9	19	12	60	24	21	19	19	8	17
Ghana 2003	17	15	16	14	17	15	13	59	26	26	22	11	5	16
Guinea 2005	34	33	34	33	31	34	32	(79)	40	47	39	29	21	33
Kenya 2003	23	24	24	27	19	26	20	62	29	27	23	19	22	24
Lesotho 2004	16	21	21	12	22	20	20	37	28	28	24	17	11	21
Madagascar 2003	38	34	36	26	30	37	27	79	52	46	50	29	12	36
Malawi 2004	45	28	35	32	25	38	25	73	44	48	37	33	21	35
Mali 2001	48	35	41	50	39	42	38	79	48	54	55	43	26	42
Mozambique 2003	43	43	43	36	36	46	37	80	62	51	46	44	27	43
Nigeria 2003	29	24	27	23	11	30	25	52	33	38	30	23	13	27
Rwanda 2005	3	5	4	4	3	5	3	26	3	5	4	5	5	4
Senegal 2005	11	22	20	(26)	13	22	20	*	35	31	21	14	6	20
Tanzania 2004	30	27	28	31	26	28	24	75	35	35	30	28	17	28
Uganda 2004-05	27	25	26	23	22	28	22	60	27	25	32	29	21	26
Zambia 2001	37	31	33	36	30	34	28	80	40	41	37	38	17	33
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	0	10	5	1	2	6	5	*	5	4	9	5	0	5
Egypt 2005	84	75	82	66	71	80	79	80	72	83	81	81	79	79
Jordan 2002	75	70	78	(35)	(67)	73	69	(89)	76	(63)	(74)	*	*	73
Morocco 2003	2	12	7	7	6	7	7	(26)	10	10	9	3	3	7
Moldova 2005	3	12	8	1	5	7	5	20	8	11	8	3	1	6
South/Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	84	67	73	52	62	72	70	85	77	75	70	72	61	72
Indonesia 2002-2003	80	70	74	37	75	73	71	83	75	69	75	76	68	73
Nepal 2001	74	53	57	(34)	57	56	53	81	58	51	57	55	60	56
Philippines 2003	7	10	9	2	6	9	6	58	22	13	8	5	2	8
Vietnam 2005	1	10	4	3	2	5	4	*	11	7	2	1	0	4
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	11	24	17	7	14	17	13	50	30	22	15	15	9	16
Colombia 2005	16	27	24	8	20	23	19	65	32	27	24	16	12	22
Dominican Republic 2002	25	25	25	20	22	26	20	69	44	35	27	17	9	25
Guyana 2004	5	21	14	(6)	13	14	12	*	14	21	15	10	9	14
Honduras 2005	19	24	22	16	19	23	18	64	32	24	28	20	10	22
Nicaragua 2001	16	30	26	13	25	26	23	68	39	32	25	20	16	25
Peru 2004-05	6	20	14	3	11	14	12	52	30	18	14	9	4	13

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

5 Youth and Contraception

This chapter examines knowledge, ever use, and current use of contraception; knowledge about a woman's fertile period; and unmet need for family planning.

5.1 Knowledge of any Modern Method of Contraception

Knowledge of a method is the first step toward adopting a method. In all regions, knowledge of any modern method of contraception is nearly universal among both young women and men. However, a considerable proportion of youth in sub-Saharan Africa do not know of a modern method; Chad is the most notable example—only 49 percent of this country's young women and 72 percent of its young men know of a modern method (see Table 5.1). Other countries with low levels of knowledge of any modern method include Madagascar, Mali, and Nigeria. Overall, knowledge of any modern method is somewhat higher among young men than young women, and knowledge levels are generally higher in countries outside sub-Saharan Africa.

5.2 Knowledge of Multiple Methods of Contraception

Knowledge of multiple methods of contraception measures how well-informed youth are about contraception. As expected, in all countries with all-women samples, knowledge of three or more modern methods is lower than knowledge of any modern method (Table 5.1). This is most apparent in sub-Saharan Africa. About 80 percent or more of young people know of three or more modern methods in most countries outside sub-Saharan Africa. However, in Armenia, only 65 percent of young women and 56 percent of young men know of three or more modern methods, and 69 percent of young men in the Philippines have such knowledge. Within sub-Saharan Africa, at least 80 percent of young women know of three or more methods in only 5 of 20 countries and of young men in only 4 in 19 countries. Knowledge of multiple methods is particularly low in Chad, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. In countries with samples of ever-married young women, knowledge of multiple modern methods is nearly universal. Although knowledge of any modern method is higher among young men than young women in most countries analyzed, knowledge of multiple modern methods is higher among young women than young men in a majority of countries.

Table 5.1 Knowledge and ever use of contraception

Percentage of young women and young men who know of any modern method of contraception and who know of three or more modern methods of contraception, and percentage of young women who have ever used a modern method of contraception, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women		Young men		Young women
	Knowledge of modern methods		Knowledge of modern methods		Ever use of any modern method
	Any	3+	Any	3+	
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Benin 2001	87	64	95	62	16
Burkina Faso 2003	87	66	88	49	19
Cameroon 2004	90	66	n/a	n/a	37
Chad 2004	49	23	72	39	5
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	94	58	100	100	54
Eritrea 2002	90	73	n/a	n/a	7
Ethiopia 2005	84	55	89	71	10
Ghana 2003	97	88	98	85	28
Guinea 2005	91	68	93	56	15
Kenya 2003	93	82	96	80	24
Lesotho 2004	95	77	94	50	39
Madagascar 2003	77	61	76	45	21
Malawi 2004	94	86	95	78	32
Mali 2001	76	56	85	54	15
Mozambique 2003	89	72	98	63	39
Nigeria 2003	73	46	88	48	16
Rwanda 2005	91	67	96	70	4
Senegal 2005	86	67	88	48	8
Tanzania 2004	92	82	94	80	24
Uganda 2004-05	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zambia 2001	95	82	96	63	33
North Africa/West Asia/Europe					
Armenia 2005	89	65	94	56	6
Egypt 2005	100	99	n/a	n/a	54
Jordan 2002	100	100	n/a	n/a	42
Morocco 2003	98	94	n/a	n/a	18
Moldova 2005	98	89	99	79	34
South/Southeast Asia					
Bangladesh 2004	100	99	n/a	n/a	69
Indonesia 2002-2003	99	91	97	86	71
Nepal 2001	100	98	100	98	30
Philippines 2003	96	86	96	69	13
Latin America/Caribbean					
Bolivia 2003	91	83	95	81	24
Colombia 2005	100	98	n/a	n/a	56
Dominican Republic 2002	99	98	99	92	43
Honduras 2005	99	95	n/a	n/a	37
Nicaragua 2001	97	93	n/a	n/a	41
Peru 2004-05	98	95	n/a	n/a	29

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
n/a = not available

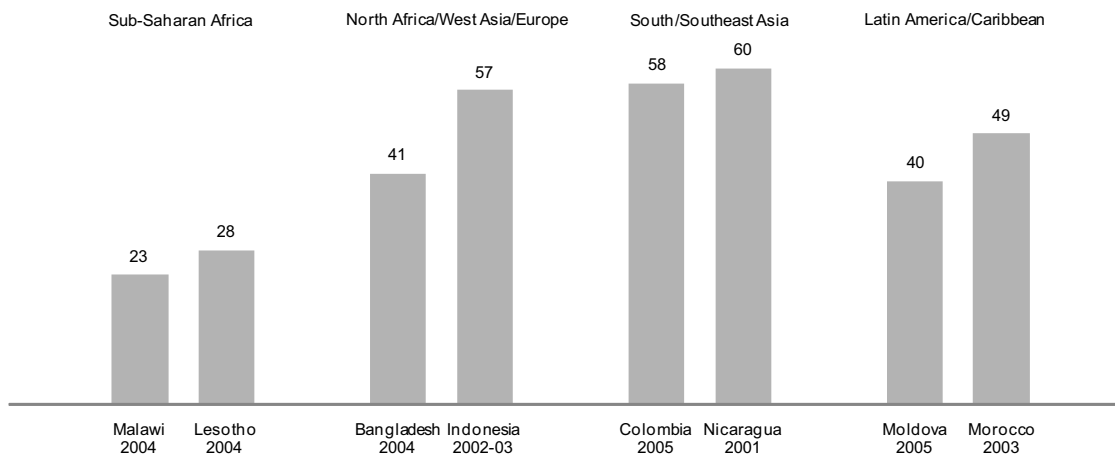
5.3 Ever Use of any Modern Method in Young Women

Levels of ever use of any modern method in young women are low in most countries in all regions but vary greatly across and within regions. Ever use of modern methods is lower in most sub-Saharan African countries than countries in other regions. In about half the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, fewer than 20 percent of young women have ever used a modern contraceptive method. As expected, ever use in young women in countries with ever-married samples is higher than among young women in countries with all-women samples.

5.4 Current Use of a Modern Method of Contraception

In this section, current contraceptive use is examined among all young women; currently married young women; and sexually active, unmarried young women. Among currently married young women, levels of current use range from 2 percent in Chad to 60 percent in Nicaragua. Levels are lowest in sub-Saharan Africa compared to other regions. This is illustrated in Figure 5.1 using data from selected countries. Rates among currently married young women in sub-Saharan Africa range from just 2 percent in Chad to 28 percent in Lesotho. In 16 of the 21 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, less than 20 percent of currently married young women are using a modern method. Current contraceptive use is substantially higher in other regions, except in Armenia and Nepal, where only 17 percent of currently married young women report currently using a modern method.

Figure 5.1 Current use of contraception among currently married young women age 15-24 in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05



Current use of a modern method among sexually active, unmarried young women is higher than among all young women or currently married young women; this rate ranges from 3 percent in Rwanda to 66 percent in Colombia (Table 5.2). In Latin America and the Caribbean, modern contraceptive use among sexually active, unmarried young women is higher than 50 percent in four of the seven countries. In about half the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, current use of a modern method in sexually active, unmarried women is lower than 30 percent.

Table 5.2 Current use of contraception

Percentage of all young women, currently married women, and sexually active, unmarried young women who currently use any modern method of contraception, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Current use of any modern method					
	All young women	Total	Currently married women	Total	Sexually active, unmarried young women	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	6	2,448	6	1,155	18	223
Burkina Faso 2003	10	5,050	8	2,739	56	239
Cameroon 2004	15	4,936	15	2,391	52	365
Chad 2004	1	2,432	2	1,478	10	39
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	14	3,060	14	1,093	25	660
Eritrea 2002	2	3,456	4	1,530	*	12
Ethiopia 2005	6	5,813	13	2,284	(49)	28
Ghana 2003	11	2,160	15	667	33	162
Guinea 2005	8	2,800	6	1,474	36	218
Kenya 2003	11	3,547	20	1,298	40	142
Lesotho 2004	18	3,173	28	1,072	46	131
Madagascar 2003	10	2,919	16	1,291	21	267
Malawi 2004	16	5,262	23	3,071	25	163
Mali 2001	6	4,904	6	3,165	20	262
Mozambique 2003	23	4,910	21	2,683	45	661
Nigeria 2003	8	3,210	6	1,456	40	245
Rwanda 2005	2	4,938	7	1,045	3	50
Senegal 2005	3	6,400	6	2,849	*	13
Tanzania 2004	12	4,252	15	1,990	36	318
Uganda 2004-05	12	4,119	17	1,799	34	176
Zambia 2001	13	3,476	22	1,524	25	211
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	4	2,254	17	582	*	2
Egypt 2005	37	3,772	38	3,690	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	25	886	25	864	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	11	6,306	49	1,441	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	17	2,541	40	765	48	182
South/Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	40	3,800	41	3,657	n/a	n/a
Indonesia 2002-2003	55	4,832	57	4,672	n/a	n/a
Nepal 2001	16	2,599	17	2,573	n/a	n/a
Philippines 2003	8	4,856	27	1,334	*	21
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	13	7,007	34	2,051	34	316
Colombia 2005	30	13,248	58	3,668	66	2,058
Dominican Republic 2002	21	8,698	45	3,176	44	544
Guyana 2004	17	842	35	262	36	76
Honduras 2005	20	8,239	48	2,944	58	261
Nicaragua 2001	25	5,546	60	2,035	56	173
Peru 2004-05	15	4,241	47	948	53	246

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figures is based on fewer the 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available

5.5 Differentials in Current Use of a Modern Method of Contraception

Individual Characteristics

Table 5.3 shows differentials in current use of a modern method among currently married young women, by selected individual characteristics. Women age 20-24 years are more likely to use a modern method currently than women age 15-19, with the exceptions of Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, and Senegal, where the differentials are small. In the majority of countries, current use of a modern method is highest among those who live in an urban area, have more education, and have regular exposure to the media. In the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, and the Philippines, where current use rates are relatively high, there is little urban-rural difference.

The role of young women's work status is inconsistent; in about half the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, young women who do not work are more likely to use a method, whereas in the other half, young women who work are as likely or more likely to use a modern method. In the other three regions, work status is weakly associated with current use of a modern method for the most part.

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Table 5.3 Differentials in current use of contraception, by individual characteristics
 Percentage of currently married young women who use a modern method of contraception, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age		Residence		Education			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary+	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	3	7	6	6	4	9	17	6	6	11	5	6
Burkina Faso 2003	4	9	31	4	5	14	46	6	18	25	5	8
Cameroon 2004	15	15	25	5	1	10	32	11	20	32	9	15
Chad 2004	1	2	7	0	0	3	13	1	4	11	1	2
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	11	14	18	10	4	8	19	11	18	18	12	14
Eritrea 2002	2	5	11	2	1	4	14	6	4	8	2	4
Ethiopia 2005	9	15	46	10	9	19	43	17	12	39	12	13
Ghana 2003	7	17	21	11	6	18	19	15	13	20	12	15
Guinea 2005	5	6	12	3	4	9	21	6	6	20	4	6
Kenya 2003	13	22	28	17	2	19	34	21	18	34	15	20
Lesotho 2004	15	33	40	26	*	22	39	31	26	43	26	28
Madagascar 2003	11	18	25	13	3	15	33	15	20	35	11	16
Malawi 2004	17	25	28	22	16	22	34	23	24	30	22	23
Mali 2001	4	7	14	3	4	9	27	6	5	13	3	6
Mozambique 2003	16	23	26	18	16	22	49	19	25	35	19	21
Nigeria 2003	4	7	12	4	2	7	15	7	4	13	3	6
Rwanda 2005	3	8	17	6	3	7	28	7	10	22	7	7
Senegal 2005	5	7	13	3	3	12	25	6	7	10	3	6
Tanzania 2004	7	19	28	12	6	19	33	15	19	27	12	15
Uganda 2004-05	12	19	39	14	9	16	31	16	20	34	15	17
Zambia 2001	19	23	34	16	9	18	38	19	25	41	18	22
North Africa/West Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2005	4	19	19	13	-	*	17	27	15	20	13	17
Egypt 2005	24	41	43	35	30	45	39	43	37	40	33	38
Jordan 2002	13	28	26	22	*	19	26	0	25	23	28	25
Morocco 2003	36	53	53	45	47	52	48	46	49	49	48	49
Moldova 2005	34	41	45	36	*	*	40	39	41	43	30	40
South/Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 2004	34	47	48	40	39	40	43	41	47	45	40	41
Indonesia 2002-2003	47	59	58	55	57	59	54	56	57	58	55	57
Nepal 2001	9	21	38	15	12	17	27	17	15	32	13	17
Philippines 2003	13	30	28	26	*	19	30	26	28	31	21	27
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	26	36	39	26	11	28	43	33	35	39	25	34
Colombia 2005	47	61	61	51	40	51	61	60	56	n/a	n/a	58
Dominican Republic 2002	38	49	45	46	37	43	49	46	45	47	40	45
Guyana 2004	31	36	34	35	*	(27)	37	36	35	37	29	35
Honduras 2005	40	51	54	42	41	46	54	52	46	54	39	48
Nicaragua 2001	53	64	63	57	50	62	62	62	59	63	57	60
Peru 2004-05	42	48	55	36	*	34	53	45	49	52	42	47

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
 n/a = not available; - = no cases

Household Characteristics

Current use of a modern method among currently married young women is positively associated with living in a joint family and living with another young person (Table 5.4). Differentials in current use of contraception by both of these variables, however, remain weak in several sub-Saharan countries.

In most countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in South/Southeast Asia, currently married young women who live in a female-headed household are less likely to use a modern method of contraception. In Bolivia and Guyana, however, young women who live in a female-headed household are more likely to use a method. In Nicaragua, the sex of the household head is weakly associated with rates of current use of a method. In North Africa/West Asia/Europe, the sex of the head of household also shows a weak association with current use of a method, except in Morocco, where young women in male-headed households are somewhat more likely to use a method. The association between living in a female-headed household and modern method use shows no clear pattern in sub-Saharan Africa.

Generally, having an adult in the household shows little association on current contraceptive use by young women in sub-Saharan Africa and in about half the countries in South/Southeast Asia. However, in North Africa/West Asia/Europe, having an adult in the household is associated with increased contraceptive use. Contraceptive use by young women is positively associated with household wealth in most countries.

Table 5.4 Differentials in current use of contraception, by household characteristics

Percentage of currently married young women who use a modern method of contraception, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)				Total	
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Mid-dle	Fourth		High-est
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	7	5	6	1	5	6	6	5	4	2	3	10	12	6
Burkina Faso 2003	9	7	8	2	6	8	8	5	1	4	6	5	28	8
Cameroon 2004	9	19	15	14	26	12	14	17	2	4	10	26	34	15
Chad 2004	3	1	2	0	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	7	2
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	14	13	14	5	19	13	14	10	10	8	14	18	22	14
Eritrea 2002	5	3	5	0	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	8	14	4
Ethiopia 2005	15	12	14	11	12	13	14	12	3	8	10	14	35	13
Ghana 2003	13	17	15	9	11	16	16	11	9	12	11	22	26	15
Guinea 2005	7	4	6	0	9	5	6	7	3	3	3	5	14	6
Kenya 2003	18	21	21	7	19	20	19	22	5	18	21	20	31	20
Lesotho 2004	26	32	28	14	30	27	28	26	15	24	34	33	40	28
Madagascar 2003	16	15	16	10	24	15	17	12	5	9	13	23	32	16
Malawi 2004	24	23	24	2	18	24	24	21	16	19	24	24	34	23
Mali 2001	5	8	6	0	3	6	6	1	2	3	2	7	15	6
Mozambique 2003	21	21	22	0	17	21	21	19	16	16	23	21	31	21
Nigeria 2003	6	5	6	3	11	5	6	4	2	2	4	9	17	6
Rwanda 2005	11	6	8	1	5	8	9	3	5	2	5	9	18	7
Senegal 2005	6	6	6	(7)	6	6	6	(0)	2	4	7	9	14	6
Tanzania 2004	12	19	16	5	8	16	16	12	9	10	11	21	31	15
Uganda 2004-05	17	17	18	6	16	17	18	16	13	11	11	15	34	17
Zambia 2001	23	20	23	2	15	22	22	20	9	13	21	30	42	22
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	18	8	18	(0)	15	17	17	*	5	11	11	26	32	17
Egypt 2005	32	43	43	1	37	38	38	31	31	38	40	41	38	38
Jordan 2002	21	28	29	0	(26)	25	27	15	25	26	25	28	23	25
Morocco 2003	45	58	52	9	42	49	49	42	42	51	49	47	57	49
Moldova 2005	39	41	42	27	41	40	42	33	33	36	37	42	49	40
South/Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	37	50	43	10	31	42	41	41	37	39	41	41	50	41
Indonesia 2002-2003	53	63	59	11	48	57	56	57	52	60	59	56	55	57
Nepal 2001	14	25	17	6	12	17	16	20	8	11	14	19	34	17
Philippines 2003	25	29	28	5	22	28	26	30	22	24	29	32	33	27
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	35	34	59	44	39	34	34	34	25	29	33	40	51	34
Colombia 2005	54	61	48	27	50	59	58	55	45	58	61	64	69	58
Dominican Republic 2002	42	47	36	20	39	47	47	39	40	46	47	47	49	45
Guyana 2004	34	37	49	(31)	40	33	35	(33)	42	32	(32)	(25)	(46)	35
Honduras 2005	54	42	49	26	36	50	47	51	34	43	49	57	59	48
Nicaragua 2001	59	62	61	27	60	61	60	60	53	59	62	66	65	60
Peru 2004-05	46	48	47	(32)	42	47	42	46	33	44	42	69	51	47

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

5.6 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Being able to identify a woman's fertile period is useful for coitus-related contraceptive methods that are only effective if they are used at the appropriate time during a woman's monthly cycle. The DHS surveys ask both women and men when the most fertile period of a woman's cycle occurs. Table 5.5 shows that in most countries, a large majority of young women and men cannot correctly identify the fertile period, and fewer young men can identify a woman's fertile period than young women. In 27 out of 33 countries, less than 30 percent of young females can identify the fertile period; and in 17 out of 19 countries, less than 20 percent of young males have such knowledge. Large within-region differentials exist in the proportions of young women and men who can correctly identify the fertile period; for example, in sub-Saharan Africa, the rate ranges from 9 percent among young women in Rwanda to 55 percent in Congo and from 5 percent among young men in Tanzania to 21 percent in Madagascar.

Table 5.5 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percentage of young women and young men who know that the fertile period is halfway between two menstrual periods, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women	Total	Young men	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 2001	21	2,448	n/a	n/a
Burkina Faso 2003	18	5,050	11	1,440
Cameroon 2004	32	4,936	n/a	n/a
Chad 2004	14	2,432	n/a	n/a
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	55	3,060	n/a	n/a
Eritrea 2002	11	3,456	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	12	5,813	8	2,399
Ghana 2003	23	2,160	19	1,791
Guinea 2005	14	2,800	11	1,146
Kenya 2003	16	3,547	12	1,537
Lesotho 2004	14	3,173	8	1,250
Madagascar 2003	36	2,919	21	832
Malawi 2004	16	5,262	8	1,237
Mali 2001	16	4,904	n/a	n/a
Nigeria 2003	15	3,210	10	880
Rwanda 2005	9	4,938	8	2,048
Senegal 2005	13	6,400	10	1,571
Tanzania 2004	21	4,252	5	1,130
Zambia 2001	19	3,476	8	804
North Africa/West Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2005	21	2,254	9	529
Egypt 2005	21	3,772	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	21	886	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	9	6,306	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	39	2,541	18	686
South/Southeast Asia				
Indonesia 2002-2003	14	4,832	10	437
Nepal 2001	18	2,599	n/a	n/a
Philippines 2003	23	4,856	16	1,702
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia 2003	35	7,007	38	2,160
Colombia 2005	33	13,248	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	9	8,698	4	1,020
Honduras 2005	8	8,239	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	13	5,546	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	29	4,241	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.

n/a = not available

5.7 Levels of Unmet Need for Family Planning

Levels of unmet need for contraception among all young women are below 20 percent in all countries, with the exception of Mali (23 percent) and Nepal (34 percent) (Table 5.6). Among currently married young women, levels of unmet need are somewhat higher than among the all-women samples, ranging from 8 percent in Indonesia and Morocco to 44 percent in Ghana. Overall, unmet need levels are higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions; levels are lowest in North Africa/West Asia/Europe. There are substantial intraregional variations in unmet need among currently married young women. For example, unmet need levels in South and Southeast Asia range from 8 percent in Indonesia to 34 percent in Nepal.

Among young women who are sexually active and unmarried, levels of unmet need are generally higher than among currently married young women (data from selected countries are shown in Figure 5.2), ranging from 9 percent in Congo to 57 percent in Chad and Mali. In more than half of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the level of unmet need among young, sexually active, unmarried young women is 40 percent or higher.

Figure 5.2 Unmet need for family planning among currently married and sexually active, unmarried women age 15-24 in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05

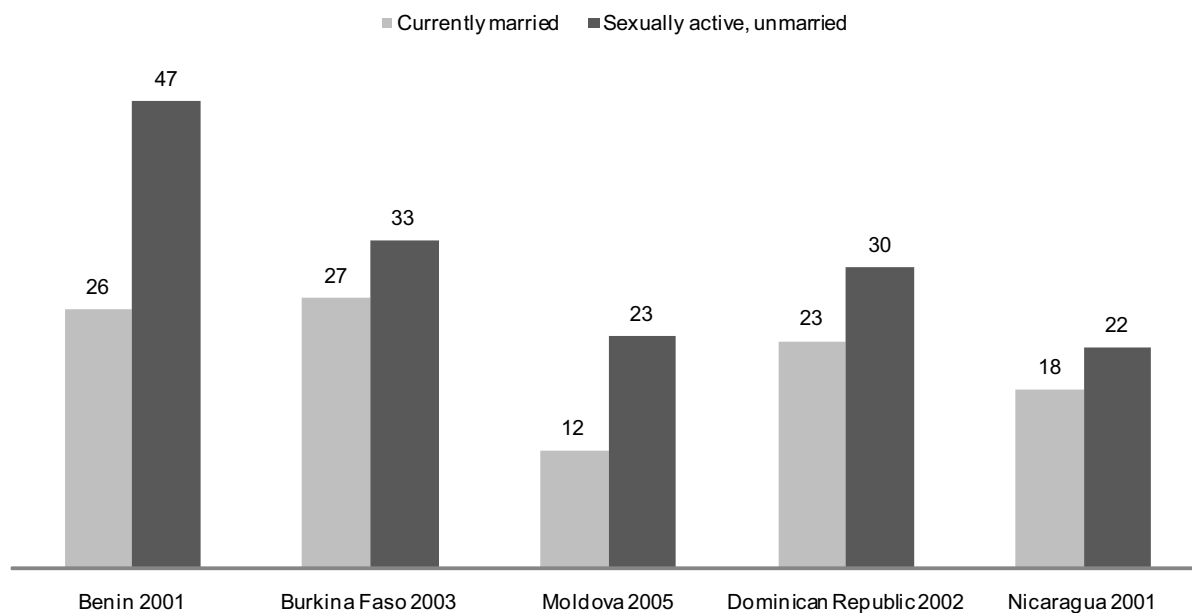


Table 5.6 Unmet need for family planning in young women

Percentage of all young women, currently married young women, and sexually active, unmarried young women with an unmet need for family planning, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	All	Total	Currently married	Total	Sexually active, unmarried	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	17	2,448	26	1,155	47	223
Burkina Faso 2003	16	5,050	27	2,739	33	239
Cameroon 2004	12	4,936	21	2,391	18	365
Chad 2004	15	2,432	23	1,478	57	39
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	10	3,060	23	1,093	9	660
Eritrea 2002	15	3,456	34	1,530	*	12
Ethiopia 2005	14	5,813	36	2,284	(13)	28
Ghana 2003	17	2,160	44	667	46	162
Guinea 2005	14	2,800	21	1,474	43	218
Kenya 2003	13	3,547	31	1,298	40	142
Lesotho 2004	13	3,173	32	1,072	40	131
Madagascar 2003	13	2,919	21	1,291	36	267
Malawi 2004	18	5,262	29	3,071	53	163
Mali 2001	23	4,904	30	3,165	57	262
Mozambique 2003	13	4,910	17	2,683	27	661
Nigeria 2003	10	3,210	16	1,456	41	245
Rwanda 2005	8	4,938	35	1,045	55	50
Senegal 2005	15	6,400	33	2,849	*	13
Tanzania 2004	13	4,252	22	1,990	40	318
Zambia 2001	14	3,476	26	1,524	42	211
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	5	2,254	19	582	*	2
Egypt 2005	10	3,772	10	3,690	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	15	886	16	864	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	2	6,306	8	1,441	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	5	2,541	12	765	23	182
South/Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	13	3,800	14	3,657	n/a	n/a
Indonesia 2002-2003	8	4,832	8	4,672	n/a	n/a
Nepal 2001	34	2,599	34	2,573	n/a	n/a
Philippines 2003	7	4,856	26	1,334	*	21
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	10	7,007	31	2,051	31	316
Colombia 2005	5	13,248	12	3,668	14	2,058
Dominican Republic 2002	10	8,698	23	3,176	30	544
Honduras 2005	9	8,239	24	2,944	21	261
Nicaragua 2001	7	5,546	18	2,035	22	173
Peru 2004-05	3	4,241	12	948	10	246

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available

5.8 Differentials in Unmet Need for Family Planning

Individual Characteristics

Unmet need for family planning has no clear pattern by age among currently married young women (Table 5.7). For example, unmet need is higher among women age 20-24 than adolescents age 15-19 in about half the sub-Saharan African countries and lower or the same in the other half. In the other three regions, unmet need tends to be higher among adolescents age 15-19.

In countries in South/Southeast Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean, levels of unmet need are higher among currently married, rural young women than among urban women, except in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua, where the differential is weak. In most sub-Saharan African countries, levels of unmet need do not differ appreciably between currently married young women living in urban and rural areas. In North Africa/West Asia/Europe, slight differences exist by area of residence.

Differentials in unmet need by education and current work status are fairly inconsistent across and within regions. In some countries, unmet need is higher among more educated and working young women, whereas in others, it is lower or there are no differentials by education or work status. However, in the case of media exposure, young women outside of sub-Saharan Africa with less media exposure have greater unmet need for contraception, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa there is no clear pattern of association between unmet need and media exposure.

Table 5.7 Unmet need for family planning in young women, by individual characteristics

Percentage of currently married young women with an unmet need for family planning, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age		Residence		Education			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary+	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	28	25	30	24	23	34	32	25	31	33	25	26
Burkina Faso 2003	20	31	20	28	28	24	13	28	20	24	28	27
Cameroon 2004	19	22	19	23	20	22	21	20	22	18	22	21
Chad 2004	21	24	30	21	19	33	32	23	20	29	22	23
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	29	21	23	22	24	24	22	22	23	22	23	23
Eritrea 2002	43	28	35	34	30	39	36	37	33	39	32	34
Ethiopia 2005	38	34	21	37	36	38	22	34	36	27	36	36
Ghana 2003	57	41	41	46	35	54	45	44	45	40	46	44
Guinea 2005	20	21	25	19	17	23	46	19	25	25	20	21
Kenya 2003	28	32	26	33	23	34	26	33	28	27	33	31
Lesotho 2004	35	31	21	34	*	34	27	27	35	25	33	32
Madagascar 2003	20	22	20	21	23	22	16	21	24	21	21	21
Malawi 2004	26	30	26	29	32	28	30	28	30	26	29	29
Mali 2001	31	30	33	29	29	37	37	32	28	32	30	30
Mozambique 2003	17	17	20	16	15	18	25	17	18	21	17	17
Nigeria 2003	15	16	18	15	13	20	20	18	14	19	15	16
Rwanda 2005	22	36	35	35	35	36	26	35	36	33	35	35
Senegal 2005	33	32	37	31	31	37	37	32	33	33	32	33
Tanzania 2004	19	23	19	22	21	23	13	23	17	24	21	22
Zambia 2001	23	28	26	26	27	27	25	26	27	24	27	26
North Africa/West Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2005	19	19	16	23	-	*	19	7	21	14	26	19
Egypt 2005	9	11	9	11	13	10	9	12	10	9	14	10
Jordan 2002	19	15	16	16	37	19	15	16	16	14	17	16
Morocco 2003	9	8	8	8	*	9	13	8	8	9	8	8
Moldova 2005	13	12	11	12	*	*	12	11	12	11	16	12
South/Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 2004	15	12	10	14	16	13	13	14	10	11	15	14
Indonesia 2002-2003	7	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	8	8	9	8
Nepal 2001	36	33	26	35	34	37	32	34	35	26	36	34
Philippines 2003	29	25	23	28	*	30	24	22	28	25	28	26
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	33	30	28	35	(33)	37	23	30	32	27	37	31
Colombia 2005	16	11	10	16	18	16	10	10	14	n/a	n/a	12
Dominican Republic 2002	29	20	23	22	26	26	19	20	24	22	26	23
Honduras 2005	26	22	21	26	26	24	22	19	26	21	27	24
Nicaragua 2001	20	17	17	19	24	18	16	20	17	17	20	18
Peru 2004-05	16	11	9	16	*	17	10	12	12	8	15	12

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available; - = no cases

Household Characteristics

Despite some intraregional variation, consistent patterns of association exist between unmet need for contraception among currently married young women and several household characteristics (Table 5.8). In most countries, young women residing in a joint family, a female-headed household, or a household with other youth have higher levels of unmet need than other young women. However, no clear patterns of association exist between unmet need and having an adult in the household or household wealth status.

Table 5.8 Unmet need for family planning in young women, by household characteristics

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	22	31	27	8	24	39	27	19	19	23	29	26	37	26
Burkina Faso 2003	27	27	28	9	27	34	27	30	25	29	29	31	20	27
Cameroon 2004	18	23	22	9	21	23	22	16	18	25	24	21	16	21
Chad 2004	19	28	24	2	21	33	23	21	21	24	26	15	28	23
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	19	25	24	9	22	25	23	22	25	20	28	22	15	23
Eritrea 2002	32	37	37	18	34	34	34	38	30	33	36	36	33	34
Ethiopia 2005	35	36	37	18	35	40	35	37	32	39	36	40	30	36
Ghana 2003	46	42	47	24	40	55	42	53	40	50	52	42	33	44
Guinea 2005	15	25	22	3	19	32	21	18	16	18	21	23	25	21
Kenya 2003	32	30	33	13	32	29	31	33	33	34	34	28	28	31
Lesotho 2004	28	33	34	8	34	29	32	35	39	37	30	27	25	32
Madagascar 2003	23	18	22	6	22	12	21	21	24	22	21	21	17	21
Malawi 2004	29	34	32	14	29	45	30	28	29	30	30	29	25	29
Mali 2001	29	34	32	14	29	45	30	35	30	27	28	34	34	30
Mozambique 2003	15	19	18	9	16	25	18	13	11	16	18	21	22	17
Nigeria 2003	15	17	16	12	15	24	16	15	13	13	16	21	17	16
Rwanda 2005	36	33	38	1	34	49	35	35	33	38	33	38	33	35
Senegal 2005	34	33	33	(32)	32	36	33	(25)	29	32	34	35	35	33
Tanzania 2004	20	24	23	5	22	20	22	19	23	20	26	24	16	22
Zambia 2001	23	30	27	13	26	28	28	17	21	29	27	31	23	26
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	9	21	20	(15)	17	28	20	16	*	16	23	20	13	19
Egypt 2005	10	11	11	6	10	9	10	10	15	12	8	9	7	10
Jordan 2002	14	18	17	5	(16)	12	16	16	15	15	15	21	16	16
Morocco 2003	7	9	8	12	8	17	8	10	8	9	8	7	10	8
Moldova 2005	12	12	13	7	11	14	10	19	9	14	14	10	11	12
South/Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	11	15	14	4	13	21	14	12	15	14	13	16	10	14
Indonesia 2002-2003	8	9	9	3	8	15	8	8	11	7	7	8	10	8
Nepal 2001	28	36	35	12	33	40	34	34	38	35	38	30	27	34
Philippines 2003	24	28	26	12	25	28	26	23	28	31	22	25	19	26
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	30	32	31	23	31	28	32	29	40	31	31	29	19	31
Colombia 2005	10	14	12	9	11	15	12	12	18	13	9	9	4	12
Dominican Republic 2002	20	27	24	14	22	28	22	26	27	22	20	20	26	23
Honduras 2005	19	28	24	20	21	38	24	21	30	24	24	20	19	24
Nicaragua 2001	16	19	18	15	17	20	18	18	22	19	17	17	14	18
Peru 2004-05	12	12	12	(11)	12	12	12	13	18	17	8	3	15	12

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6 Sexual Behaviors of Young Women and Men

This section provides levels and differentials of youth sexual behaviors that promote positive reproductive health (such as sexual abstinence and condom use) and those that can lead to negative health outcomes (such as multiple sexual partnerships).

6.1 Levels of Primary and Secondary Abstinence

Abstinence is a key behavior used to combat the spread of the HIV epidemic, along with remaining faithful to one uninfected, faithful partner, and correct and consistent condom use.

Among never-married young women, levels of primary abstinence range from 34 percent in Congo to 100 percent in Vietnam and Armenia (Table 6.1). Levels of primary abstinence are higher in South/Southeast Asia and in North Africa/West Asia/Europe than in the other regions. In Armenia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, nearly all young, never-married women report never having sex.

Table 6.1 Levels of primary and secondary abstinence among young women and young men

Percentage of never-married young women and never-married young men age 15-24 who have never had sex, and percentage of never-married young women and never-married young men who have had sex but not in the past 12 months, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Never-married young women			Never-married young men		
	Primary abstinence	Secondary abstinence	Total	Primary abstinence	Secondary abstinence	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	49	8	1,250	36	11	798
Burkina Faso 2003	69	5	2,246	61	7	1,272
Cameroon 2004	58	8	2,318	47	8	1,756
Chad 2004	92	1	849	60	5	567
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	34	7	1,738	24	10	1,026
Eritrea 2002	96	2	1,778	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	96	1	3,165	88	5	2,081
Ghana 2003	61	9	1,417	67	9	1,615
Guinea 2005	59	6	1,250	38	9	980
Kenya 2003	63	15	2,090	37	22	1,379
Lesotho 2004	57	14	1,990	42	10	1,137
Madagascar 2003	58	10	1,391	46	4	621
Malawi 2004	68	11	1,869	40	21	937
Mali 2001	63	6	1,599	52	12	1,015
Mozambique 2003	39	7	1,774	26	7	828
Nigeria 2003	62	7	1,685	62	9	809
Rwanda 2005	86	9	3,762	67	24	1,863
Senegal 2005	96	2	3,407	65	14	1,321
Tanzania 2004	62	9	2,096	41	16	951
Uganda 2004-05	64	11	2,049	50	20	2,776
Zambia 2001	50	18	1,732	28	20	688
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	100	0	1,657	66	5	479
Moldova 2005	80	3	1,707	41	5	614
South/Southeast Asia						
Bangladesh 2004	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	16	1,227
Philippines 2003	97	1	3,475	75	11	1,468
Vietnam 2005	100	0	1,851	96	1	2,164
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	74	9	4,708	47	8	1,717
Colombia 2005	54	8	8,700	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	84	3	4,572	39	8	842
Guyana 2004	65	7	548	48	12	579
Honduras 2005	86	5	4,667	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	89	3	2,924	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	78	6	3,134	n/a	n/a	n/a

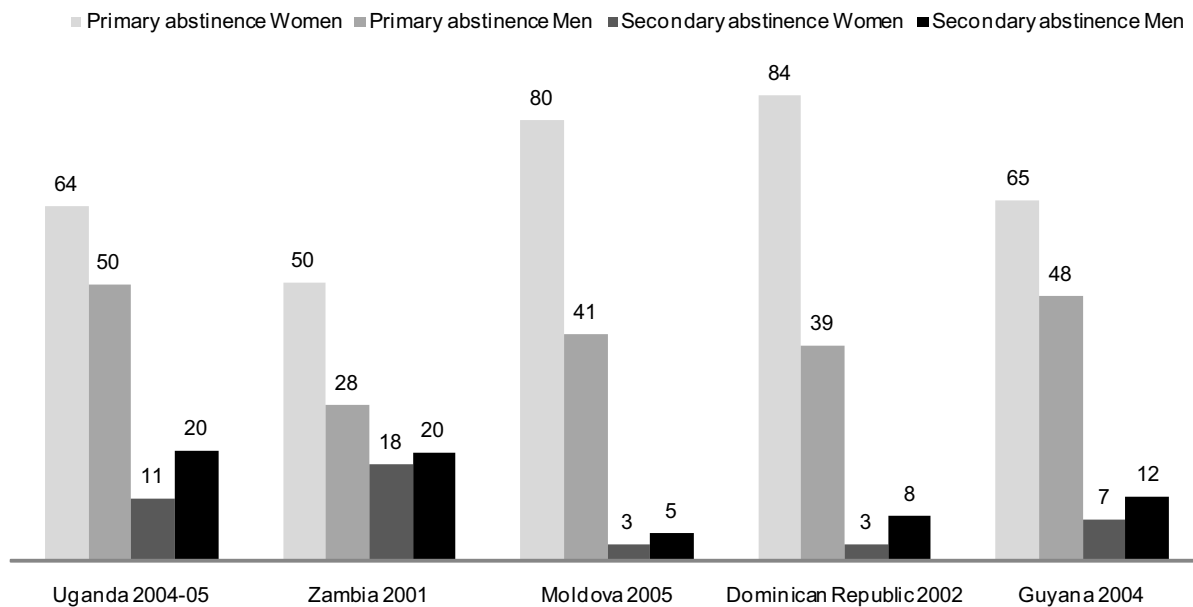
Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only.
n/a = not available

In sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, levels of primary abstinence among never-married young women vary by region. For example, in Latin America and the Caribbean, primary abstinence levels range from 54 percent in Colombia to 89 percent in Nicaragua. Except in Benin (49 percent), Congo (34 percent), and Mozambique (39 percent), the majority of never-married young women in sub-Saharan Africa have never had sex. Within sub-Saharan Africa, primary abstinence levels are highest (96 percent) in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Senegal.

Levels of primary abstinence are much lower among young men than young women, except in Ghana. In 13 of the 28 countries with data on primary abstinence in young men, the majority of never-married young men practice primary abstinence. South/Southeast Asia has the highest primary abstinence levels, with 75-96 percent of never-married young men reporting that they have never had sex. Within sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of never-married young men practicing primary abstinence ranges from 24 percent in Congo to 88 percent in Ethiopia. In 6 of the 20 countries with data on abstinence in young men—Benin, Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia—less than 40 percent of never-married young men report practicing primary abstinence.

Levels of secondary abstinence are lower than levels of primary abstinence among young women and men, but secondary abstinence is reported more frequently among young men than women (see Figure 6.1). Secondary abstinence rates are generally higher in sub-Saharan Africa than other regions. More than 10 percent of young women in 5 of the 21 sub-Saharan countries with data on this topic report practicing secondary abstinence. Similarly, more than 10 percent of young men in 9 of the 20 countries with data in this population report practicing secondary abstinence. Among never-married young men, secondary abstinence rates are highest in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia, where 20-24 percent of young men report practicing secondary abstinence.

Figure 6.1 Primary and secondary abstinence among young women and young men in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05



6.2 Differentials in Primary Abstinence in Young Women

Individual Characteristics

As expected, adolescents age 15-19 are consistently more likely to abstain from sex than women age 20-24 years (Table 6.2). In most countries, primary abstinence among never-married young women is more common in rural areas than urban areas; however, in about half the countries included in this analysis, the urban-rural difference is small. In sub-Saharan African countries, levels of primary abstinence among young women decline with education and regular media exposure, except in Madagascar, where the contrary occurs. In contrast, in Latin American and Caribbean countries, the level of primary abstinence among young women is only weakly associated with educational level, except in Bolivia and Peru, where primary abstinence is more common among more educated young women. Media exposure is also weakly associated with primary abstinence levels among young women in Latin American and the Caribbean. Primary abstinence levels are generally higher among young women who are not working than those who are working.

Table 6.2 Differentials in primary abstinence in young women, by individual characteristics

Percentage of never-married young women who have never had sex, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age		Residence		Education			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary+	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	58	20	39	61	59	47	36	52	44	38	54	49
Burkina Faso 2003	76	33	57	78	76	68	55	70	66	56	77	69
Cameroon 2004	67	27	55	65	94	66	50	50	61	52	63	58
Chad 2004	94	82	85	95	94	93	85	93	91	84	93	92
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	45	5	33	34	(39)	38	31	23	38	32	34	34
Eritrea 2002	98	89	96	97	96	95	97	90	98	95	98	96
Ethiopia 2005	97	90	91	98	97	96	93	94	97	91	96	96
Ghana 2003	71	37	63	57	66	61	60	47	69	60	61	61
Guinea 2005	65	33	58	60	58	61	57	51	67	59	59	59
Kenya 2003	73	41	58	65	82	62	64	46	73	62	65	63
Kenya 2004	69	28	53	59	*	61	53	40	63	56	58	57
Lesotho 2004	67	31	57	58	42	56	64	48	68	67	50	58
Madagascar 2003	75	37	60	71	(76)	73	58	64	70	62	70	68
Malawi 2004	70	32	58	70	69	60	54	63	64	60	67	63
Mali 2001	47	11	34	47	50	42	26	32	44	35	41	39
Mozambique 2003	73	38	62	62	82	69	58	51	66	58	65	62
Nigeria 2003	91	77	78	88	82	87	80	84	88	80	87	86
Rwanda 2005	97	92	96	96	96	96	96	95	96	96	94	96
Senegal 2005	70	35	53	68	61	62	63	55	71	61	63	62
Tanzania 2004	71	33	50	68	72	71	54	53	69	53	70	64
Uganda 2004-05	59	24	50	51	53	52	48	38	56	51	50	50
Zambia 2001	100	100	100	100	*	*	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Africa/West Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2005	87	57	74	83	*	*	80	65	84	79	84	80
Moldova 2005	99	93	96	98	*	97	97	95	98	97	97	97
Philippines 2003	100	100	100	100	(100)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Vietnam 2005	82	54	74	75	*	72	75	67	83	75	70	74
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	68	27	52	63	52	53	54	40	66	n/a	n/a	54
Colombia 2005	90	69	82	88	(84)	88	82	71	90	84	85	84
Dominican Republic 2002	74	44	53	71	*	*	66	48	74	65	66	65
Guyana 2004	91	72	85	88	82	84	87	81	90	86	86	86
Honduras 2005	94	76	88	93	85	91	89	82	93	89	89	89
Nicaragua 2001	86	63	78	79	*	73	79	72	87	77	80	78
Peru 2004-05												

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available

Household Characteristics

In most countries, primary abstinence among young women is positively associated with living in a nuclear family, a household with other youth, a male-headed household, or a household with an adult (Table 6.3). Primary abstinence levels are lower in many countries among young women living in a wealthier household.

Table 6.3 Differentials in primary abstinence in young women, by household characteristics
 Percentage of never-married young women who have never had sex, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	58	44	49	35	43	51	49	(37)	70	70	57	44	37	49
Burkina Faso 2003	76	66	69	64	60	71	69	*	79	79	81	71	58	69
Cameroon 2004	72	54	59	47	49	62	60	28	79	61	60	53	54	58
Chad 2004	94	91	92	(95)	89	93	93	*	97	91	95	93	87	92
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	47	31	34	28	27	37	34	(16)	32	38	34	29	35	34
Eritrea 2002	99	93	96	97	94	98	96	93	96	100	96	95	96	96
Ethiopia 2005	97	94	96	89	93	97	96	88	98	98	98	98	92	96
Ghana 2003	64	59	62	44	52	68	62	31	66	52	54	58	67	61
Guinea 2005	69	54	58	73	53	60	59	*	65	63	52	54	63	59
Kenya 2003	76	57	64	57	60	66	64	44	72	61	64	65	59	63
Lesotho 2004	65	56	58	50	52	61	58	42	64	57	58	57	55	57
Madagascar 2003	68	50	58	55	51	60	59	20	44	57	45	63	66	58
Malawi 2004	76	64	68	69	63	70	69	47	66	77	75	70	61	68
Mal 2001	69	60	63	73	51	65	63	*	71	69	69	65	59	63
Mozambique 2003	52	34	39	37	32	43	40	10	49	51	52	34	33	39
Nigeria 2003	65	59	62	57	51	65	63	30	63	61	68	63	57	62
Rwanda 2005	91	82	86	86	85	87	87	77	88	87	90	87	81	86
Senegal 2005	98	95	96	(100)	96	96	96	*	94	95	95	96	97	96
Tanzania 2004	76	57	63	54	52	66	63	(21)	62	68	69	63	56	62
Uganda 2004-05	79	59	64	56	59	67	65	45	73	78	69	67	50	64
Zambia 2001	64	46	50	(54)	43	53	51	26	44	55	49	45	55	50
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(100)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Moldova 2005	82	75	81	75	74	82	80	66	85	85	81	80	69	80
South/Southeast Asia														
Philippines 2003	98	96	97	96	95	97	97	85	97	97	97	97	97	97
Vietnam 2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100	100	99	100
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	83	63	74	76	68	77	75	60	72	74	80	76	71	74
Colombia 2005	63	48	55	50	46	59	55	23	65	59	54	52	47	54
Dominican Republic 2002	90	79	84	78	78	87	85	*	90	86	86	80	81	84
Guyana 2004	78	55	66	56	54	74	66	19	58	71	72	62	63	65
Honduras 2005	92	82	86	83	83	87	86	79	87	88	87	85	85	86
Nicaragua 2001	95	85	89	90	84	92	90	(61)	92	90	90	89	88	89
Peru 2004-05	84	73	78	75	73	80	78	62	72	80	78	77	79	78

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.3 Differentials in Primary Abstinence in Young Men

Individual Characteristics

Among young men, primary abstinence is more common among those age 15-19 than those age 20-24 and among those living in a rural area than those in an urban area (Table 6.4). In a majority of countries, young men with no education are more likely than educated young men to practice primary abstinence, except in Madagascar where education is positively associated with primary abstinence. Primary abstinence among young men is also strongly positively associated with being unemployed and not having regular exposure to two or more media sources.

Table 6.4 Differentials in primary abstinence in young men, by individual characteristics
 Percentage of never-married young men who have never had sex, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age		Residence		Education			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary+	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	50	14	37	35	34	38	36	28	44	33	38	36
Burkina Faso 2003	74	33	40	69	68	59	50	58	67	46	69	61
Chad 2004	70	38	47	67	70	64	43	56	74	37	66	60
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	34	5	24	23	*	31	19	13	29	20	27	24
Ethiopia 2005	95	76	77	90	92	91	79	87	89	74	90	88
Ghana 2003	81	38	64	70	77	74	64	51	79	64	71	67
Guinea 2005	51	15	33	43	45	47	30	32	42	29	43	38
Kenya 2003	51	17	32	39	49	40	31	17	55	32	43	37
Lesotho 2004	55	18	41	42	38	46	35	30	46	35	44	42
Madagascar 2003	60	24	43	48	37	45	54	35	64	53	44	46
Malawi 2004	49	21	41	40	(18)	44	34	27	49	35	43	40
Mali 2001	67	26	38	62	56	61	40	51	55	42	63	52
Mozambique 2003	33	6	21	34	(35)	30	14	13	32	18	32	26
Nigeria 2003	76	45	64	61	87	70	56	57	65	58	67	62
Rwanda 2005	78	52	57	69	67	68	59	58	74	54	70	67
Senegal 2005	74	47	62	68	73	66	56	60	70	58	72	65
Tanzania 2004	53	17	39	42	48	39	45	27	59	33	47	41
Uganda 2004-05	60	25	41	52	65	60	51	35	61	44	53	50
Zambia 2001	37	11	19	35	(40)	33	21	21	35	20	33	28
North Africa/West Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2005	87	33	61	73	*	*	66	40	76	54	78	66
Moldova 2005	57	9	34	46	-	*	40	18	51	40	49	41
South/Southeast Asia												
Bangladesh 2004	87	79	85	83	87	81	84	81	89	82	89	84
Philippines 2003	87	58	73	78	*	81	74	69	81	73	86	75
Vietnam 2005	98	92	94	97	(97)	94	96	94	99	96	96	96
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	61	17	45	50	*	60	41	40	56	45	54	47
Dominican Republic 2002	53	15	37	43	*	47	33	29	64	37	49	39
Guyana 2004	62	20	41	52	*	(48)	48	36	68	47	52	48

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
 - = no cases

Household Characteristics

Primary abstinence is higher among young men who live in a nuclear family than in a joint family in most countries, although this pattern is reversed in Armenia and Benin (Table 6.5). In Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, and Moldova, the differential is weak. Primary abstinence, in general, is positively associated with living in a household with another young person or an adult.

No clear pattern exists between primary abstinence in young men and the sex of the head of household. In about half the countries, the sex of the household head and levels of primary abstinence among young men show weak differentials. In some countries (such as Chad, Congo, Guyana, and Malawi), having a female head of household is associated with lower levels of primary abstinence among young men; in several other countries (such as Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, and Uganda), living in a female-headed household is associated with higher levels of abstinence.

No clear pattern exists in most countries in the association between primary abstinence among young men and household wealth status. However, in a few countries in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, higher household wealth status is associated with lower rates of primary abstinence.

Table 6.5 Differentials in primary abstinence in young men, by household characteristics
 Percentage of never-married young men who have never had sex, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	34	37	38	20	35	36	37	22	39	36	29	35	38	36
Burkina Faso 2003	68	57	62	41	62	61	62	41	70	74	68	68	41	61
Cameroun 2004	54	44	50	29	47	47	50	27	65	60	50	39	38	47
Chad 2004	68	54	62	(44)	55	61	62	39	77	74	61	63	44	60
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	34	21	24	15	19	25	24	8	23	21	25	24	25	24
Ethiopia 2005	88	88	88	83	86	88	88	78	93	91	89	90	80	88
Ghana 2003	67	67	70	48	66	68	71	39	77	72	67	63	62	67
Guinea 2005	40	37	39	(24)	44	37	38	*	38	49	36	35	37	38
Kenya 2003	42	33	39	25	39	37	40	17	43	36	47	33	30	37
Lesotho 2004	41	42	43	27	40	43	42	29	42	38	42	45	40	42
Madagascar 2003	55	39	48	32	50	46	48	(13)	42	44	46	44	53	46
Malawi 2004	42	39	42	24	36	41	43	21	38	42	39	38	41	40
Mali 2001	59	47	52	50	57	52	53	(43)	57	75	54	55	41	52
Mozambique 2003	34	23	26	32	30	25	27	(9)	39	40	31	28	17	26
Nigeria 2003	69	57	65	42	58	63	63	51	58	72	68	63	53	62
Rwanda 2005	71	63	68	54	67	67	68	55	67	73	74	66	58	67
Senegal 2005	75	62	64	*	64	65	64	*	74	69	69	62	59	65
Tanzania 2004	48	37	43	20	43	40	43	(11)	45	45	41	39	36	41
Uganda 2004-05	53	48	51	35	54	48	52	28	58	54	50	48	45	50
Zambia 2001	35	26	29	(24)	27	29	29	(14)	30	38	36	20	24	28
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	63	70	68	56	66	66	66	*	77	79	65	62	47	66
Moldova 2005	40	42	43	36	42	40	43	(9)	55	42	43	39	30	41
South/Southeast Asia														
Bangladesh 2004	86	82	84	78	80	84	84	*	84	88	79	85	83	84
Philippines 2003	79	71	76	72	71	77	76	(44)	84	82	71	75	70	75
Vietnam 2005	98	94	97	93	96	96	96	(91)	97	97	97	96	94	96
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	48	45	50	21	44	47	49	26	57	46	51	52	34	47
Dominican Republic 2002	42	37	40	33	38	40	41	25	43	41	36	32	45	39
Guyana 2004	55	41	48	46	39	53	49	*	46	58	54	48	36	48

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.4 Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse

The median age at first sexual intercourse is presented in Table 6.6 for young women and men age 20-24. A majority of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 have not had sex, so it is not possible to calculate a median for this group. In sub-Saharan African countries, young women start having sex earlier than young men, except in Kenya, Lesotho, and Senegal. In contrast, young women start having sex later than young men in Latin American and Caribbean countries and in Moldova.

Table 6.6 Age at first intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse among young women and young men age 20-24, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women	Young men
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Benin 2001	17.2	17.3
Burkina Faso 2003	17.5	19.2
Cameroon 2004	16.7	18.0
Chad 2004	15.9	18.8
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	16.2	16.3
Eritrea 2002	18.3	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	18.2	a
Ghana 2003	18.4	19.6
Guinea 2005	16.4	17.7
Kenya 2003	18.1	16.6
Lesotho 2004	18.7	18.1
Madagascar 2003	17.3	17.8
Malawi 2004	17.4	18.1
Mali 2001	15.9	a
Mozambique 2003	16.0	16.9
Nigeria 2003	17.6	a
Rwanda 2005	a	a
Senegal 2005	19.6	19.1
Tanzania 2004	17.1	18.3
Uganda 2004-05	17.1	18.3
Zambia 2001	17.0	17.0
North Africa/West Asia/Europe		
Armenia 2005	a	19.4
Moldova 2005	19.6	17.9
South/Southeast Asia		
Bangladesh 2004	n/a	a
Indonesia 2002-2003	a	a
Nepal 2001	16.9	19.0
Philippines 2003	a	a
Vietnam 2005	a	a
Latin America/Caribbean		
Bolivia 2003	18.7	17.1
Colombia 2005	17.8	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	18.2	16.5
Guyana 2004	18.4	17.8
Honduras 2005	19.2	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	18.1	n/a
Peru 2004-05	a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.

a = Data not shown because less than 50 percent of the sample had intercourse for the first time before age 20.

n/a = not available

6.5 Multiple Sexual Partnerships

An understanding of the sexual behaviors of youth is a key component of efforts to mitigate negative reproductive outcomes and prevent infectious diseases (Table 6.7). Having multiple sexual partners is a known risk factor for STIs, including HIV infection (Mmbaga et al., 2007).

Among young women who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who report having more than one sexual partner is low in the vast majority of countries, relative to the percentage of young men who report more than one sexual partner. The percentage of young women reporting multiple sexual partners ranges from less than 1 percent in Armenia and Vietnam to 13 percent in Congo. More than 5 percent of young women in Cameroon (10 percent), Lesotho (9 percent), Mozambique (8 percent), and Colombia (8 percent) report having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months.

Reported levels of multiple partnerships in the past 12 months are much higher among young men than young women, ranging from 2 percent in Vietnam to 41 percent in Cameroon. In 21 of the 28 countries with data on multiple sexual partners in young men, more than 20 percent of young men report having multiple partnerships in the past year.

Table 6.7 Multiple sexual partners among young people

Among young women and young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had more than one partner, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women	Total	Young men	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 2001	3	1,558	35	522
Burkina Faso 2003	3	2,869	23	558
Cameroon 2004	10	3,145	41	1,180
Chad 2004	2	1,489	28	294
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	13	2,266	28	830
Ethiopia 2005	1	1,212	5	446
Ghana 2003	4	1,048	18	549
Guinea 2005	4	1,591	33	659
Kenya 2003	3	1,826	24	717
Lesotho 2004	9	1,621	36	644
Madagascar 2003	5	1,883	30	519
Malawi 2004	2	3,594	13	658
Mali 2001	3	3,537	23	472
Mozambique 2003	8	3,637	39	795
Nigeria 2003	4	1,986	25	301
Rwanda 2005	1	1,287	4	343
Senegal 2005	2	2,604	21	472
Tanzania 2004	5	2,624	33	585
Uganda 2004-05	5	2,455	28	1,368
Zambia 2001	4	2,150	30	467
North Africa/West Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2005	0	583	35	191
Moldova 2005	5	1,100	29	404
South/Southeast Asia				
Nepal 2001	n/a	n/a	6	362
Philippines 2003	n/a	n/a	25	420
Vietnam 2005	0	609	2	297
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia 2003	2	2,926	34	1,206
Colombia 2005	8	7,696	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	5	4,576	38	604
Guyana 2004	4	436	19	312
Honduras 2005	2	3,603	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	2	2,585	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	1	1,532	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only.
n/a = not available

6.6 Differentials in Multiple Partnerships in Young Men

Individual Characteristics

Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, those age 20-24 years are more likely to have multiple partnerships than those age 15-19 years in most sub-Saharan African countries (Table 6.8). However, young men age 20-24 in Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, and Rwanda are less likely to have multiple partners than their younger peers. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, there is no clear age pattern in the percentages of young men reporting multiple partners in the past 12 months.

In most countries, multiple partnerships among young men are positively associated with urban residence except in Guinea, Guyana, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, and Tanzania. Multiple partnerships are also more common among more educated young men in most countries. However, in Chad, Guinea, and Tanzania, the proportion of young men reporting multiple partnerships in the past 12 months is highest among the uneducated.

For the most part, young men who are employed and who have regular exposure to two or more sources of media are more likely to engage in multiple partnerships.

Table 6.8 Differentials in multiple partnerships in young men, by individual characteristics

Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had more than one partner, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age		Residence		Education			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		Total
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secondary+	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin 2001	27	40	42	29	29	33	41	33	37	38	33	35
Burkina Faso 2003	20	25	36	17	14	30	36	25	19	32	18	23
Cameroon 2004	35	45	43	39	19	39	44	43	40	43	40	41
Chad 2004	25	29	43	20	36	12	35	27	32	40	23	28
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	22	34	31	24	*	25	30	35	23	32	25	28
Ethiopia 2005	4	5	7	4	3	4	8	5	1	6	5	5
Ghana 2003	16	19	25	12	12	14	20	18	18	20	15	18
Guinea 2005	32	35	32	35	37	29	33	34	32	32	34	33
Kenya 2003	24	24	29	23	(15)	28	18	26	19	21	28	24
Lesotho 2004	31	39	54	32	36	37	34	38	34	40	34	36
Madagascar 2003	26	32	37	27	24	26	42	30	27	43	26	30
Malawi 2004	14	13	10	14	(8)	15	11	13	13	17	12	13
Mali 2001	24	22	27	19	20	27	25	22	24	23	22	23
Mozambique 2003	36	43	45	33	26	39	46	42	36	43	37	39
Nigeria 2003	28	24	23	26	(6)	17	29	26	24	30	19	25
Rwanda 2005	5	4	5	4	5	5	(3)	4	5	2	5	4
Senegal 2005	19	22	24	17	19	18	25	23	18	23	19	21
Tanzania 2004	26	37	31	34	35	34	(25)	37	18	32	34	33
Uganda 2004-05	21	33	35	27	24	29	28	31	20	34	25	28
Zambia 2001	26	33	31	30	*	31	30	34	24	31	30	30
North Africa/West Asia/Europe												
Armenia 2005	(17)	39	36	33	-	-	35	41	26	43	20	35
Moldova 2005	34	25	34	24	0	56	29	23	35	31	16	29
South/Southeast Asia												
Nepal 2001	8	6	(4)	6	(3)	6	8	6	4	8	5	6
Philippines 2003	33	23	28	22	*	7	32	22	38	29	10	25
Vietnam 2005	(0)	3	0	3	7	2	2	0	2	0	4	2
Latin America/Caribbean												
Bolivia 2003	37	32	37	26	0	25	38	32	42	35	28	34
Dominican Republic 2002	40	37	41	33	*	35	42	36	52	42	17	38
Guyana 2004	18	20	17	20	*	(17)	20	19	21	20	16	19

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

- = no cases

Household Characteristics

There are no consistent patterns between many of the household characteristics and multiple sexual partnerships reported by young men (Table 6.9). Young men in joint families in less than half of the countries included in this analysis are more likely to report multiple partnerships; in the other countries, this association is either reversed or not present. The associations with living in a household with other youth and in a female-headed household are similarly mixed. In the majority of countries, however, having an adult in the household and household wealth are positively associated with multiple partnerships in young men.

Table 6.9 Differentials in multiple partnerships in young men, by household characteristics
Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had more than one partner, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total					
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est						
															31	38	35	30	37
Sub-Saharan Africa																			
Benin 2001	16	28	23	(30)	(36)	23	18	25	17	24	17	14	38	23	35	33	23	35	35
Burkina Faso 2003	40	42	42	41	43	41	38	43	43	35	43	43	45	41	(14)	(29)	28	28	28
Cameroun 2004	24	31	26	(41)	(36)	27	19	31	27	19	29	36	40	28	6	1	4	7	5
Chad 2004	34	27	27	52	27	29	45	26	26	6	1	4	29	28	8	18	25	24	18
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	3	7	5	(7)	5	19	23	7	16	9	8	25	24	18	30	29	38	33	33
Ethiopia 2005	17	19	18	19	14	35	(46)	33	33	30	38	35	33	33	25	21	20	28	24
Ghana 2003	38	32	33	(48)	23	25	26	24	24	26	21	35	37	36	40	38	30	30	30
Guinea 2005	23	25	24	24	38	34	46	35	35	29	29	35	28	30	21	17	18	10	13
Kenya 2003	40	35	34	46	38	28	17	35	35	12	17	18	10	13	16	22	22	26	23
Lesotho 2004	29	30	28	(47)	38	13	9	16	24	16	22	22	26	23	18	22	22	26	23
Madagascar 2003	11	16	14	5	13	22	18	24	41	27	32	40	47	39	27	32	38	40	47
Malawi 2004	20	25	23	(17)	(33)	38	32	41	29	23	21	22	26	25	5	5	1	6	4
Mali 2001	31	43	39	(54)	47	23	10	29	29	4	6	3	6	4	21	13	19	12	21
Mozambique 2003	19	29	27	17	32	4	3	6	20	21	21	12	32	21	21	19	12	32	21
Nigeria 2003	4	4	4	(6)	7	21	*	21	33	33	34	39	28	33	35	32	34	39	33
Rwanda 2005	16	22	21	*	20	34	33	33	26	24	29	27	33	28	24	25	29	27	33
Senegal 2005	33	33	33	(38)	31	29	34	26	30	33	34	32	28	30	29	29	34	32	30
Tanzania 2004	32	26	27	36	26	33	34	26	29	29	34	32	28	30	34	34	34	32	30
Uganda 2004-05	29	31	30	(34)	20	33	34	29	29	29	29	32	28	30	34	34	34	32	30
Zambia 2001	34	36	33	(42)	(41)	33	*	37	37	*	(37)	(42)	(26)	35	(41)	(37)	(42)	(26)	35
North Africa/West Asia/Europe	30	27	29	29	30	28	25	29	29	(21)	30	32	33	29	21	30	32	33	29
Armenia 2005	6	6	6	*	(8)	6	7	6	6	1	8	7	14	6	8	7	3	14	6
Moldova 2005	21	29	24	(47)	46	22	13	30	30	14	25	27	33	25	14	25	26	33	25
South/Southeast Asia	7	1	2	(14)	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2
Nepal 2001	33	35	32	45	43	32	19	40	40	22	30	26	48	34	30	26	33	48	34
Philippines 2003	41	36	38	38	49	35	27	41	41	24	36	44	33	38	24	44	50	33	38
Vietnam 2005	17	21	19	21	18	20	(10)	20	20	(16)	(10)	18	28	19	(10)	18	19	28	19
Latin America/Caribbean																			
Bolivia 2003																			
Dominican Republic 2002																			
Guyana 2004																			

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.7 Higher-Risk Sex

Levels of reported higher-risk sex show wide variations within and across regions.

Within sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of young women reporting higher-risk sex ranges from 6 percent in Ethiopia and 7 percent in Chad to 60 percent in Congo (Table 6.10). In 10 of the 20 countries in this region, at least 30 percent of young women report having higher-risk sex in the past 12 months. Latin America and the Caribbean also shows wide intraregional variation; levels in Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru are lower than 20 percent, whereas at least 40 percent of young women have had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months in Colombia and Guyana. In the other regions, only 0-1 percent of young women in Vietnam and Armenia, 6 percent in the Philippines, and 36 percent in Moldova report having higher-risk sex in the past 12 months.

Table 6.10 Higher-risk sex and condom use during higher-risk sex

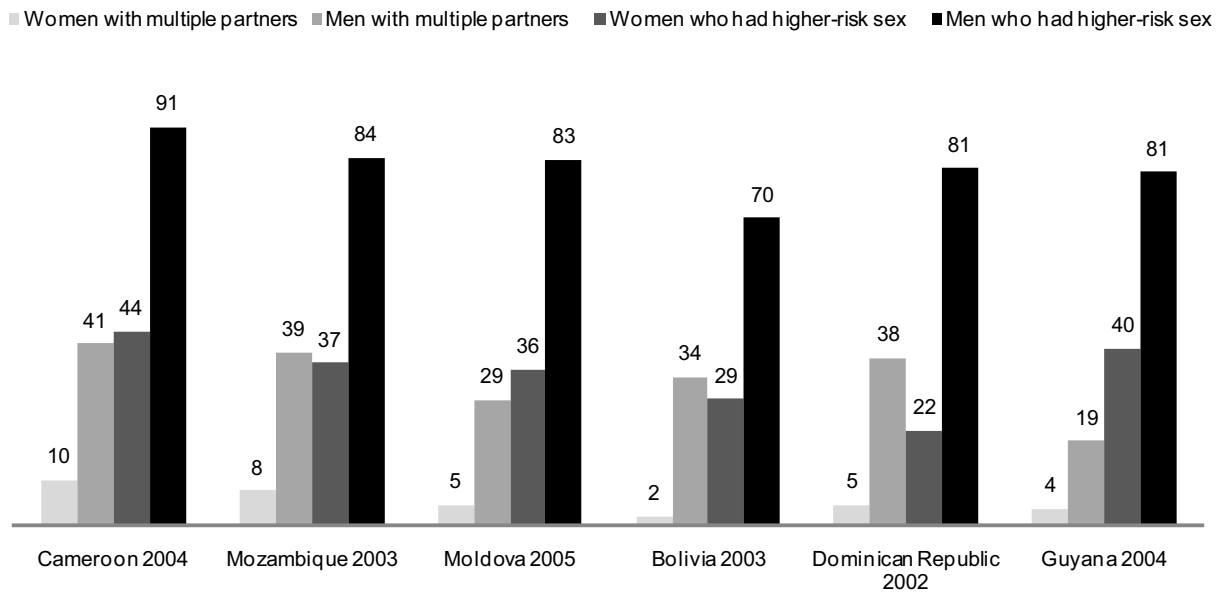
Among young women and young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sex, and among those who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last higher-risk intercourse, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women				Young men			
	Had higher-risk sex in past 12 months	Had sex in past 12 months	Had higher-risk sex and used condom in past 12 months	Had higher-risk sex in past 12 months	Had higher-risk sex in past 12 months	Had sex in past 12 months	Had higher-risk sex and used condom in past 12 months	Had higher-risk sex in past 12 months
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 2001	36	1,556	19	563	90	522	34	470
Burkina Faso 2003	23	2,869	54	655	78	558	67	436
Cameroon 2004	44	3,145	46	1,390	91	1,180	57	1,069
Chad 2004	7	1,489	17	106	76	294	25	223
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	60	2,266	20	1,350	94	830	38	778
Ethiopia 2005	6	1,212	28	71	37	446	50	167
Ghana 2003	50	1,048	33	522	83	549	52	458
Guinea 2005	36	1,591	26	572	95	659	37	625
Kenya 2003	30	1,826	25	547	84	717	47	605
Lesotho 2004	42	1,621	50	709	89	644	53	574
Madagascar 2003	31	1,883	5	583	72	519	12	373
Malawi 2004	14	3,594	35	499	62	658	47	409
Mali 2001	18	3,537	14	649	85	472	30	402
Mozambique 2003	37	3,638	29	1,350	84	795	33	665
Nigeria 2003	29	1,987	24	585	78	301	46	236
Rwanda 2005	15	1,287	26	197	48	343	40	165
Senegal 2005	11	2,604	36	282	91	472	52	429
Tanzania 2004	29	2,624	39	759	83	585	46	484
Uganda 2004-05	26	2,455	53	634	74	1,368	55	1,016
Zambia 2001	30	2,150	33	660	86	467	42	402
North Africa/West Asia/Europe								
Armenia 2005	0	583	*	*	78	191	86	149
Moldova 2005	36	1,100	44	391	83	404	63	337
South/Southeast Asia								
Nepal 2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	362	(52)	24
Philippines 2003	6	1,390	11	77	49	420	24	204
Vietnam 2005	1	609	*	4	22	297	68	63
Latin America/Caribbean								
Bolivia 2003	29	2,926	21	847	70	1,206	37	844
Colombia 2005	47	7,697	37	3,691	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	22	4,576	36	991	81	604	54	491
Guyana 2004	40	436	62	176	81	312	68	251
Honduras 2005	16	3,603	24	577	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	14	2,585	17	366	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	12	1,532	25	185	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; and asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available

Levels of reported higher-risk sex among young men are much higher than those of young women, ranging from 22 percent in Vietnam to 95 percent in Guinea (based on all-men surveys). In all but six countries, levels of higher-risk sex in the past 12 months among young men are higher than 75 percent; the exceptions are Ethiopia (37 percent), Madagascar (72 percent), Malawi (62 percent), Rwanda (48 percent), Uganda (74 percent), and Vietnam (22 percent). Unlike young women, young men report high levels of higher-risk sex in all regions, except for South/Southeast Asia, where information on higher-risk sex among young men is only available for Nepal and Vietnam. Figure 6.2 highlights the differences between young women and men regarding multiple partnerships and higher-risk in selected countries.

Figure 6.2 Rates of multiple partnerships and higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, among young women and young men in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05

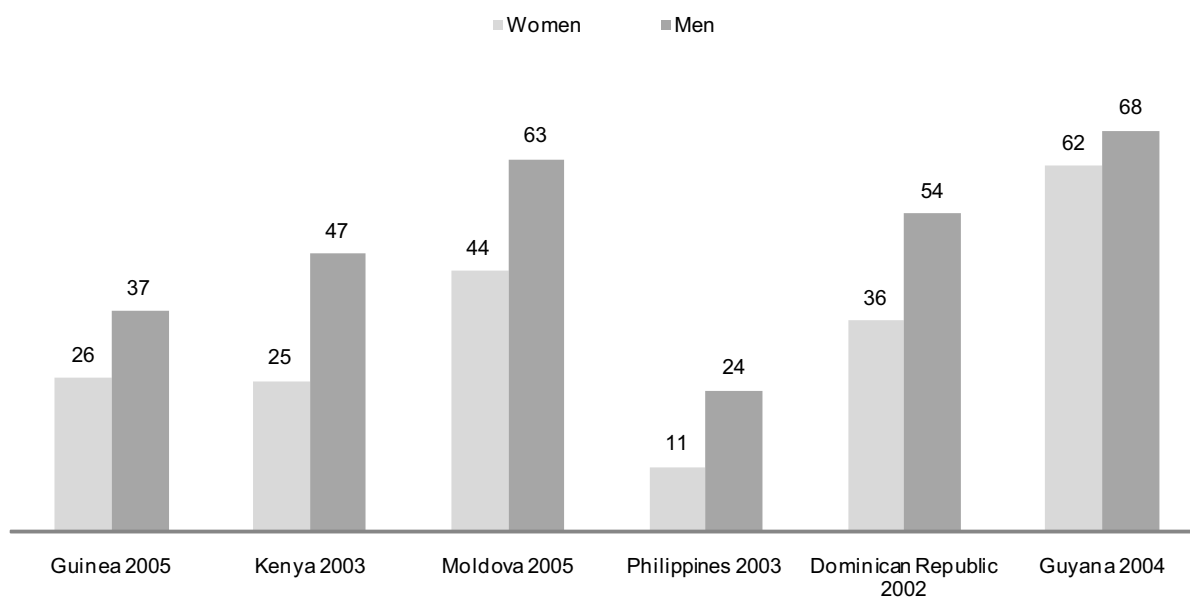


6.8 Condom Use with Higher-Risk Sexual Partners

Condom use during sex is an effective method for avoiding pregnancy and infection from STIs. Among young women who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex ranges from 5 percent in Madagascar to 62 percent in Guyana (see Table 6.10). In all countries, the majority of young women who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months do not report using a condom, except in Uganda (53 percent), Burkina Faso (54 percent), and Guyana (62 percent).

For the most part, young men are more likely to report using a condom at last higher-risk sex than young women. This is illustrated in Figure 6.3. The percentage of young men reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex ranges from 12 percent in Madagascar to 86 percent in Armenia. Although condom use during higher-risk sex is higher among young men than young women, the majority of young men in approximately half the countries with data on higher-risk sex report that they did not use a condom at last higher-risk sex.

Figure 6.3 Condom use at last higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, among young women and young men in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05



6.9 Differentials in Higher-Risk Sex in Young Women

Individual Characteristics

Young women age 15-19 years, those who live in an urban area, and those who are more educated are more likely to report having engaged in higher-risk sex in the past 12 months (Table 6.11). Very few currently married young women report having higher-risk sex. More than 10 percent of currently married young women report having higher-risk sex in three countries: Cameroon (22 percent), Congo (13 percent), and Ghana (11 percent). In sub-Saharan Africa, unemployed young women are more likely to report having higher-risk sex than those who are currently working, except in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Senegal. However, this association is reversed in Latin America and the Caribbean, where employed young women in all countries are much more likely to report having higher-risk sex in the past 12 months. Exposure to two or more media sources is strongly positively associated with reporting higher-risk sex in all countries.

Table 6.11 Differentials in higher-risk sex in young women, by individual characteristics

Among young women who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sex, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age			Residence			Education			Marital status			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources	
	15-19	20-24	Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Secundary+	Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	Yes	No	Yes	No	Total	
Sub-Saharan Africa																
Benin 2001	57	24	54	22	19	45	80	97	2	(59)	26	62	61	28	36	
Burkina Faso 2003	37	13	52	13	13	40	66	100	2	(66)	19	41	52	14	23	
Cameroon 2004	56	36	57	27	3	35	69	100	22	79	33	55	66	33	44	
Chad 2004	10	5	18	4	4	7	30	89	3	35	5	13	27	6	7	
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	79	46	65	52	30	56	65	100	13	99	48	70	68	56	60	
Ethiopia 2005	7	5	26	3	3	7	26	100	1	17	8	5	26	5	6	
Ghana 2003	72	38	62	40	20	42	63	99	11	(81)	40	70	66	36	50	
Guinea 2005	47	24	56	25	22	52	75	100	9	(73)	32	47	59	31	36	
Kenya 2003	47	21	33	29	6	29	44	100	3	54	31	29	43	24	30	
Lesotho 2004	54	35	58	38	(28)	38	48	97	8	72	41	42	65	37	42	
Madagascar 2003	43	23	41	28	26	28	43	98	3	73	26	45	43	28	31	
Malawi 2004	28	8	22	12	5	12	28	99	1	30	11	18	30	11	14	
Mali 2001	28	11	36	10	12	28	62	95	4	78	17	20	35	11	18	
Mozambique 2003	50	27	56	23	16	41	76	99	6	80	28	55	66	31	37	
Nigeria 2003	35	26	41	25	3	25	61	100	2	42	25	33	49	20	29	
Rwanda 2005	53	10	36	12	11	15	38	100	0	24	13	23	44	13	15	
Senegal 2005	14	9	18	7	5	18	43	99	7	(62)	13	10	13	9	11	
Tanzania 2004	42	22	47	22	18	30	61	99	4	68	25	44	41	25	29	
Uganda 2004-05	45	16	43	22	9	21	49	94	3	52	18	41	52	20	26	
Zambia 2001	48	19	36	26	17	27	42	100	2	45	27	33	42	27	30	
North Africa/West Asia/ Europe																
Armenia 2005	0	0	1	0	-	*	0	*	0	*	3	0	1	0	0	
Moldova 2005	56	28	44	28	*	*	36	99	8	62	37	35	38	22	36	
South/Southeast Asia																
Vietnam 2005	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	*	0	*	1	0	0	1	1	
Latin America/Caribbean																
Bolivia 2003	49	21	34	19	11	18	40	99	1	39	33	23	35	17	29	
Colombia 2005	59	40	52	30	19	27	52	95	2	48	52	39	n/a	n/a	47	
Dominican Republic 2002	26	20	25	15	5	15	29	95	2	44	31	15	24	9	22	
Guyana 2004	59	31	60	32	*	19	44	99	3	(71)	52	31	45	23	40	
Honduras 2005	21	14	22	10	4	12	28	98	1	42	25	10	20	8	16	
Nicaragua 2001	18	12	19	8	5	9	22	97	1	36	23	9	17	8	14	
Peru 2004-05	13	11	15	7	*	4	15	27	1	46	13	9	15	9	12	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. n/a = not available; - = no cases

Household Characteristics

For the most part, young women who live in a joint family are more likely to report engaging in higher-risk sex (Table 6.12). In Moldova, however, young women living in a nuclear family are more likely to have higher-risk sex than those living in a joint family. The association with having other youth in the household is fairly inconsistent in sub-Saharan Africa; in eight countries, young women who live with other youth are more likely to have higher-risk sex, whereas in four countries, the opposite occurs. In the remaining countries, living with another youth in the household shows a weak association.

Among young women, reported higher-risk sex is also associated with living in a female-headed household and living in a household with at least one adult. Young women who are in the two highest wealth quintiles are most likely to report engaging in higher-risk sex. However, the percentage reporting higher-risk sex does not necessarily increase consistently with wealth status.

Table 6.12 Differentials in higher-risk sex in young women, by household characteristics

Among young women who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sex, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	21	48	37	30	62	30	38	15	13	19	24	40	66	36
Burkina Faso 2003	12	33	24	10	56	20	25	5	12	10	13	20	49	23
Cameroon 2004	22	56	44	43	77	35	45	41	13	27	44	58	65	44
Chad 2004	4	11	7	2	25	5	8	5	3	4	3	7	17	7
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	30	69	60	43	82	52	61	36	48	52	62	63	71	60
Ethiopia 2005	4	9	6	6	19	4	6	4	2	4	2	4	17	6
Ghana 2003	39	60	49	55	69	37	53	35	28	42	47	53	75	50
Guinea 2005	23	44	37	20	63	31	37	(19)	19	18	34	49	53	36
Kenya 2003	16	42	30	31	49	22	32	19	21	26	31	35	33	30
Lesotho 2004	33	44	41	54	55	35	42	40	28	37	40	42	61	42
Madagascar 2003	19	47	30	38	64	25	37	14	25	28	29	34	39	31
Malawi 2004	7	24	14	19	38	9	16	8	13	8	9	13	28	14
Mali 2001	9	35	19	7	35	16	19	4	9	9	9	16	40	18
Mozambique 2003	22	46	37	35	61	30	41	18	17	26	22	42	64	37
Nigeria 2003	21	42	30	29	72	23	30	20	17	20	22	36	53	29
Rwanda 2005	6	33	16	12	49	9	19	6	12	13	10	15	28	15
Senegal 2005	10	11	11	(13)	19	9	11	*	6	10	13	11	18	11
Tanzania 2004	13	40	29	27	52	23	31	18	22	18	24	28	48	29
Uganda 2004-05	13	35	26	26	47	19	27	19	22	19	19	23	40	26
Zambia 2001	16	40	30	25	58	24	32	21	29	23	26	34	40	30
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	0	0	0	(0)	1	0	0	*	0	0	0	1	0	0
Moldova 2005	40	30	29	60	52	29	36	31	24	26	30	38	49	36
South/Southeast Asia														
Vietnam 2005	2	0	1	*	1	1	1	(0)	0	0	0	1	4	1
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	21	38	28	50	54	24	34	13	15	19	21	30	56	29
Colombia 2005	38	53	45	64	67	38	50	27	27	34	44	56	70	47
Dominican Republic 2002	12	31	21	28	40	15	23	16	11	13	20	30	41	22
Guyana 2004	31	45	39	(57)	59	28	41	(38)	32	37	35	49	48	40
Honduras 2005	8	22	16	20	32	12	19	6	8	11	14	19	31	16
Nicaragua 2001	8	17	14	17	24	9	15	9	5	12	11	16	27	14
Peru 2004-05	8	14	12	15	17	11	13	5	7	8	11	14	20	12

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.10 Differentials in Higher-Risk Sex in Young Men

Individual Characteristics

As in young women, reported higher-risk sex in young men is strongly associated with being younger, living in an urban area, and having more education (Table 6.13). In 16 of the 28 countries with data on higher-risk sex, 20 percent or more of currently married young men report engaging in sex with a nonspousal, noncohabiting partner in the past 12 months. The percentage of currently married young men who report nonspousal sex is highest in Senegal (74 percent), followed by Guinea (68 percent), Cameroon (63 percent), and Congo (53 percent). The vast majority of formerly married young men also report engaging in higher-risk sex. Engaging in higher-risk sex is positively associated with unemployment in young men in all regions, including countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, where a reversed pattern is observed for young women. In most countries, regular exposure of young men to two or more media sources is positively associated with having engaged in higher-risk sex in the past 12 months.

Table 6.13 Differentials in higher-risk sex in young men, by individual characteristics

Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sex, by selected individual characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Age			Residence			Education			Marital status			Currently employed		Exposure to two or more media sources		
	15-19	20-24		Urban	Rural	None	Primary	Sec+ -dary+	Never married	Currently married	Formerly married	Yes	No	Yes	No	Total	
Sub-Saharan Africa																	
Benin 2001	98	85	87	94	87	79	92	98	99	46	*	85	99	96	86	90	
Burkina Faso 2003	98	68	70	95	70	66	90	93	100	16	*	76	87	91	70	78	
Cameroon 2004	97	87	82	95	82	(53)	88	95	100	63	91	85	98	95	84	91	
Chad 2004	97	63	68	90	68	75	64	89	99	27	*	74	92	90	70	76	
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	99	89	91	95	91	*	93	94	100	53	(100)	88	99	97	91	94	
Ethiopia 2005	68	31	28	77	28	15	35	74	99	4	*	30	88	76	30	37	
Ghana 2003	98	77	79	88	79	62	76	88	100	34	(83)	78	99	88	76	83	
Guinea 2005	100	91	91	98	91	88	93	99	100	68	(96)	90	100	97	93	95	
Kenya 2003	97	77	85	85	84	(79)	83	87	100	18	*	80	97	86	82	84	
Lesotho 2004	97	83	88	97	88	76	91	90	98	36	*	87	90	96	87	89	
Madagascar 2003	89	63	69	83	69	63	69	87	100	22	*	66	100	85	69	72	
Malawi 2004	95	45	59	74	59	(45)	61	69	98	12	(70)	51	88	72	57	62	
Mali 2001	98	79	79	93	79	80	82	98	99	29	*	82	97	91	78	85	
Mozambique 2003	96	69	71	94	71	60	83	95	100	42	*	72	97	95	77	84	
Nigeria 2003	94	72	86	86	74	(16)	59	91	99	3	*	63	96	87	67	78	
Rwanda 2005	96	38	42	76	42	31	48	(81)	99	1	*	48	48	77	41	48	
Senegal 2005	98	86	85	96	85	78	94	98	100	74	(100)	87	98	97	85	91	
Tanzania 2004	98	74	82	84	82	72	83	(90)	100	37	*	80	96	88	79	83	
Uganda 2004-05	92	63	89	89	71	39	72	83	98	28	77	67	92	86	67	74	
Zambia 2001	97	77	83	90	83	*	84	89	100	35	*	79	99	93	82	86	
North Africa/West Asia/																	
Europe																	
Armenia 2005	(100)	73	67	84	67	-	-	78	98	(20)	-	74	84	83	68	78	
Moldova 2005	96	74	85	82	85	-	*	83	97	18	*	74	93	84	78	83	
South/Southeast Asia																	
Nepal 2001	8	6	7	(4)	(4)	(3)	6	8	-	6	*	6	*	9	5	7	
Philippines 2003	80	40	47	50	47	*	32	55	100	3	*	38	85	54	26	49	
Vietnam 2005	52	16	16	54	16	*	11	27	100	2	-	19	*	25	18	22	
Latin America/Caribbean																	
Bolivia 2003	89	60	60	74	60	-	49	79	99	3	97	63	95	73	59	70	
Dominican Republic 2002	94	73	81	82	81	*	75	89	100	23	(72)	79	97	84	69	81	
Guyana 2004	96	71	77	87	77	*	(66)	82	100	15	*	76	100	80	(83)	81	

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
- = no cases

Household Characteristics

Reported higher-risk sex among young men, as in women, is associated with living in a joint family (Table 6.14). However, in Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho, and Senegal, the association is weak. In contrast with the pattern observed for young women, living in a household without other youth is associated with higher-risk sex among young men, with the notable exception of Senegal. As in women, in most countries, living in a female-headed household and living in a household with at least one adult is associated with higher-risk sex among young men, and young men in the highest wealth category are most likely to report having higher-risk sex, but there is no clear relationship at lower wealth status categories.

Table 6.14 Differentials in higher-risk sex in young men, by household characteristics
Among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sex, by selected household characteristics, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Family type		Other youth in household		Female-headed household		Adults in household		Wealth status (quintiles)					Total
	Nuclear	Joint	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Low-est	Sec-ond	Middle	Fourth	High-est	
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin 2001	82	97	89	95	99	88	97	66	85	81	91	91	98	90
Burkina Faso 2003	68	85	77	(92)	(98)	77	89	35	56	64	72	85	95	78
Cameroon 2004	80	94	90	94	95	90	94	80	70	78	92	95	97	91
Chad 2004	69	81	75	(86)	(95)	74	88	44	*	(45)	(84)	(67)	89	76
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	85	96	93	100	97	93	96	71	91	90	91	98	97	94
Ethiopia 2005	37	38	36	(82)	64	33	60	10	22	28	24	38	65	37
Ghana 2003	79	89	82	86	92	81	91	67	72	78	82	89	91	83
Guinea 2005	96	94	95	(100)	97	94	96	(78)	96	89	93	95	97	95
Kenya 2003	79	88	83	92	94	81	92	64	77	86	84	86	86	84
Lesotho 2004	91	89	88	100	94	87	90	78	79	87	93	89	94	84
Madagascar 2003	56	88	71	(83)	87	70	90	31	65	69	78	64	84	72
Malawi 2004	47	78	60	80	86	57	85	30	48	59	52	65	81	62
Mali 2001	78	91	85	(87)	(96)	85	94	39	73	77	81	84	95	85
Mozambique 2003	73	88	83	(97)	93	81	92	50	50	70	84	93	97	84
Nigeria 2003	69	86	75	94	96	75	90	37	65	69	60	94	94	78
Rwanda 2005	33	74	45	(77)	92	36	78	17	39	42	31	46	81	48
Senegal 2005	93	91	91	*	93	90	91	*	75	87	94	95	97	91
Tanzania 2004	75	86	82	(88)	83	83	87	63	77	81	83	86	85	83
Uganda 2004-05	70	76	72	89	82	72	81	57	60	68	71	74	86	74
Zambia 2001	73	92	86	(91)	89	85	94	57	86	76	80	88	96	86
North Africa/West Asia/Europe														
Armenia 2005	85	70	75	(93)	(89)	75	84	*	(57)	(79)	(82)	(86)	(74)	78
Moldova 2005	88	75	78	95	88	81	89	53	(78)	89	85	83	82	83
South/Southeast Asia														
Nepal 2001	6	7	6	*	*	6	7	7	1	8	8	4	13	7
Philippines 2003	45	52	47	(73)	67	46	60	16	27	39	49	57	67	49
Vietnam 2005	40	17	17	*	31	20	23	(4)	7	17	20	(31)	58	22
Latin America/Caribbean														
Bolivia 2003	67	74	66	91	84	67	83	37	56	58	61	71	91	70
Dominican Republic 2002	78	85	79	91	90	79	88	57	73	72	78	91	96	81
Guyana 2004	81	80	77	97	89	75	85	(46)	(77)	(69)	80	84	87	81

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

6.11 Age Mixing in Sexual Relationships

Of the 22 countries with information on age mixing with higher-risk sex partners, only in Chad (29 percent), Nigeria (12 percent), and Senegal (18 percent), did more than 10 percent of adolescent girls age 15-19 who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months report having higher-risk sex with a man 10 years or more older than them (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15 Age mixing in sexual relationships among adolescent girls

Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than them, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Had higher-risk sex in last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older	Number who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Cameroon 2004	3	720
Chad 2004	29	61
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	1	727
Ethiopia 2005	(1)	29
Ghana 2003	5	262
Guinea 2005	6	819
Kenya 2003	4	289
Lesotho 2004	7	323
Malawi 2004	2	302
Mozambique 2003	3	796
Nigeria 2003	12	283
Rwanda 2005	5	151
Senegal 2005	18	128
Tanzania 2004	6	446
Uganda 2004-05	10	371
North Africa/West Asia/Europe		
Armenia 2005	*	0
Moldova 2005	4	157
South/Southeast Asia		
Vietnam 2005	*	4
Latin America/Caribbean		
Colombia 2005	0	1,611
Dominican Republic 2002	0	404
Guyana 2004	8	87
Honduras 2005	1	253

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7 HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes, and Other STIs

HIV among youth needs to be a focus of attention as an estimated 40 percent of new infections occur among young people (age 15-24) (United Nations Population Fund, 2007) and AIDS is one of the major causes of mortality in this population (United Nations, 2005). This chapter describes levels of knowledge about HIV prevention methods, attitudes toward people living with HIV, rates of HIV testing, and prevalence of STIs or STI symptoms among young women and men.

7.1 Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.1 shows the percentage of young women and men who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS. In the vast majority of countries, nearly all respondents have heard of HIV/AIDS, except in South/Southeast Asia. Among young women, levels are less than 85 percent in Bangladesh (70 percent), Bolivia (81 percent), Chad (77 percent), Egypt (84 percent), Indonesia (66 percent), Madagascar (75 percent), and Nepal (54 percent). Among young men, only three countries have levels below 85 percent; these are Chad (84 percent), Madagascar (83 percent), and Indonesia (79 percent).

Table 7.1 Ever heard of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of young women and young men who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women		Young men	
	Total	Number	Total	Number
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin 2001	95	2,448	97	905
Burkina Faso 2003	94	5,050	94	1,440
Cameroon 2004	98	4,936	99	2,177
Chad 2004	77	2,432	84	672
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	99	3,060	98	1,180
Eritrea 2002	97	3,456	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	90	5,813	95	2,399
Ghana 2003	98	2,160	99	1,791
Guinea 2005	97	2,800	97	1,146
Kenya 2003	98	3,547	99	1,537
Lesotho 2004	92	3,173	92	1,250
Madagascar 2003	75	2,919	83	832
Malawi 2004	98	5,262	99	1,237
Mali 2001	91	4,904	97	1,131
Mozambique 2003	95	4,910	98	1,076
Nigeria 2003	85	3,210	95	880
Rwanda 2005	100	4,938	100	2,048
Senegal 2005	96	6,400	96	1,571
Tanzania 2004	98	4,252	98	1,130
Uganda 2004-05	99	4,118	99	3,332
Zambia 2001	99	3,476	97	804
North Africa/West Asia/Europe				
Armenia 2005	93	2,253	87	528
Egypt 2005	84	3,772	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	98	886	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	90	6,306	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	98	2,541	98	686
South/Southeast Asia				
Bangladesh 2004	70	3,800	88	1,482
Indonesia 2002-2003	66	4,832	79	437
Nepal 2001	54	2,599	87	364
Philippines 2003	94	4,856	95	1,702
Vietnam 2005	92	2,471	94	2,406
Latin America/Caribbean				
Bolivia 2003	81	7,007	90	2,160
Colombia 2005	98	13,248	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	99	8,698	99	1,020
Guyana 2004	98	842	98	658
Honduras 2005	97	8,239	87	528
Nicaragua 2001	92	5,546	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	92	4,241	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.
n/a = not available

7.2 Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

One of the most widely known strategies to prevent HIV infection is the “ABC” approach: abstinence from sex (A); being faithful to one uninfected, faithful partner (B); and correct and consistent use of condoms (C). Below, levels of knowledge of each of these components among young women and men are outlined.

Knowledge of Abstinence (A)

Among young women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, knowledge that abstinence reduces the risk of contracting HIV ranges widely, from 48 percent in Mozambique to 92 percent in Tanzania (Table 7.2). In sub-Saharan Africa, there are 9 countries (of the 16 with data) in which more than 20 percent of young women do not know that abstaining from sex can prevent HIV infection. Levels of knowledge about abstinence are similar among young men in sub-Saharan Africa, ranging from 25 percent in Mali to 90 percent in Guinea. For the most part, knowledge of abstinence as an HIV prevention method is higher among young men than among young women.

Knowledge of Being Faithful (B)

The percentage of young women who know that having sex only with one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the risk of contracting HIV ranges from 45 percent in Indonesia to 93 percent in Senegal. As with knowledge of abstinence, the majority of youth in all countries know that being faithful to one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, but wide inter- and intraregional variations exist. For example, in South/Southeast Asia, levels of knowledge about being faithful among young women range from 45 percent in Indonesia to 88 percent in Vietnam. In sub-Saharan Africa, this percentage ranges from 47 percent in Mali to 90 percent in Uganda, 91 percent in Tanzania, and 93 percent in Senegal. In general, women are slightly more likely to know about being faithful than about abstinence. Among young men, knowledge levels about being faithful are similar to those among young women.

Knowledge of Condom Use (C)

As with knowledge of the relationship between HIV/AIDS and abstinence and being faithful, knowledge that using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV infection varies widely both within and across regions among young women and men. Among young women, the knowledge of condom use as a prevention method is particularly low in Egypt (27 percent) and Jordan (28 percent), followed by Indonesia (35 percent) and Chad (37 percent). In contrast, such knowledge among young women is 80 percent or higher in the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Lesotho, Moldova, Rwanda, and Vietnam. Within sub-Saharan Africa, in 12 of the 21 countries, less than 70 percent of young women mention that condom use can reduce HIV transmission. Young women in Latin America and the Caribbean have higher knowledge of condom use as an HIV prevention method than in other regions.

Knowledge of condom use as an HIV prevention method is generally higher among young men than among young women. Among young men, knowledge that condom use reduces the risk of HIV transmission is above 60 percent in all countries, except in Benin (55 percent), Mali (58 percent), and Indonesia (47 percent).

Table 7.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention

Among young women and young men, percentage who, in response to a prompted question, know that people can reduce the risk of contracting AIDS by abstaining from sex, limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner, and by using condoms, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women				Young men				Total
	Abstaining from sex	Limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner	Using condoms	Knowledge of all three ^a	Abstaining from sex	Limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner	Using condoms	Knowledge of all three ^a	
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin 2001	n/a	52	47	n/a	n/a	58	55	n/a	878
Burkina Faso 2003	n/a	64	52	n/a	50	71	65	36	1,347
Cameroun 2004	79	83	73	56	83	85	84	66	2,155
Chad 2004	67	68	37	26	80	86	68	56	567
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	73	78	70	53	79	82	82	64	1,154
Eritrea 2002	n/a	86	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ethiopia 2005	71	73	53	39	82	80	69	55	2,287
Ghana 2003	81	88	78	65	83	89	82	68	1,767
Guinea 2005	85	89	77	67	90	90	84	74	1,117
Kenya 2003	78	79	60	52	87	85	69	64	1,526
Lesotho 2004	83	86	81	65	80	78	76	56	1,156
Madagascar 2003	66	74	65	53	63	79	68	52	688
Malawi 2004	71	66	59	42	88	78	76	59	1,226
Mali 2001	n/a	47	46	26	25	54	58	31	1,095
Mozambique 2003	48	55	59	37	66	67	75	55	1,059
Nigeria 2003	53	68	51	36	66	76	66	50	838
Rwanda 2005	81	85	80	62	88	85	89	71	2,045
Senegal 2005	88	93	74	68	86	89	74	65	1,511
Tanzania 2004	92	91	78	71	88	83	80	64	1,109
Uganda 2004-05	88	90	72	62	87	89	82	68	3,290
Zambia 2001	n/a	79	68	n/a	n/a	81	71	n/a	778
North Africa/West Asia/Europe									
Armenia 2005	78	78	69	59	83	89	82	71	462
Egypt 2005	49	75	27	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jordan 2002	n/a	57	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Morocco 2003	n/a	62	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	66	83	81	54	14	91	92	78	671
South/Southeast Asia									
Indonesia 2002-2003	n/a	45	35	n/a	n/a	58	47	n/a	347
Nepal 2001	n/a	76	72	n/a	n/a	89	92	n/a	316
Philippines 2003	n/a	77	47	n/a	n/a	76	63	n/a	1,613
Vietnam 2005	57	88	85	51	68	90	92	63	2,262
Latin America/Caribbean									
Bolivia 2003	n/a	74	72	n/a	n/a	72	82	n/a	1,940
Dominican Republic 2002	n/a	88	85	n/a	n/a	83	89	n/a	1,007
Guyana 2004	90	90	84	74	88	91	87	75	648
Honduras 2005	77	89	75	57	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	n/a	76	62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married respondents only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.

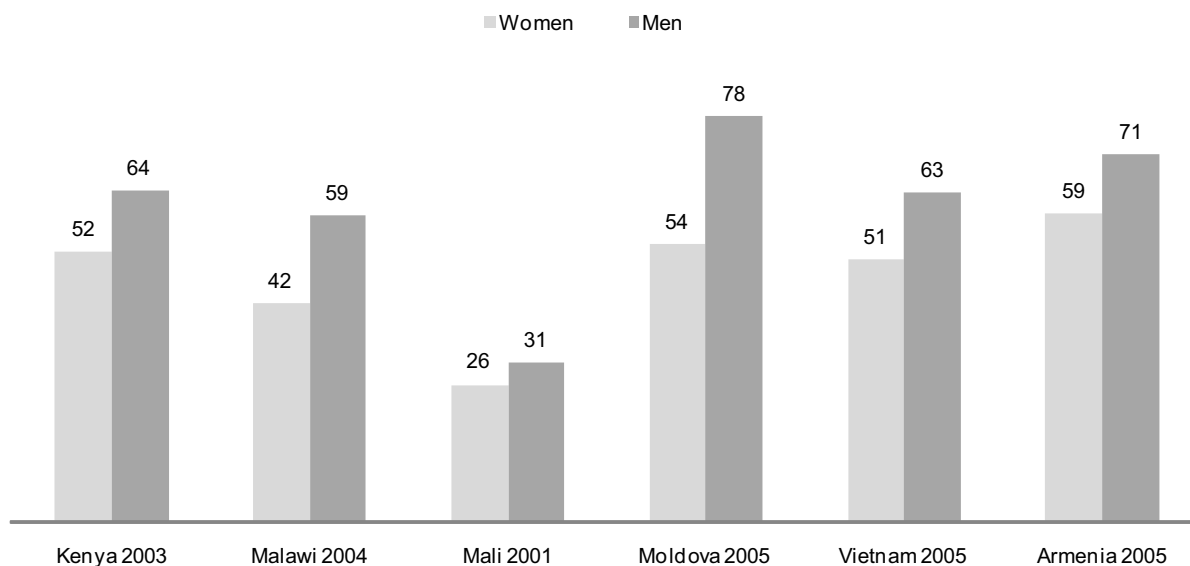
^a Abstaining from sex, limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner, and using condoms.
n/a = not available

Knowledge of Abstinence, Being Faithful, and Condom Use (ABC)

There are large variations both within and across regions in the percentage of young women who know that abstinence, being faithful, and using condoms can all reduce the risk of HIV transmission (knowledge of ABC). Young women in Egypt have the lowest percentage (17 percent) knowing all three prevention methods, while Guyana has the highest (74 percent).

With the exceptions of Lesotho, Madagascar, Senegal, and Tanzania, levels of knowledge of all three prevention methods are slightly higher among young men than among young women (see Figure 7.1). In comparison to young women, there are only two countries where knowledge of all three methods is lower than 50 percent among young men. These are Burkina Faso (36 percent) and Mali (31 percent).

Figure 7.1 Knowledge that abstaining from sex, being faithful to one uninfected sexual partner, and using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV transmission among young women and young men in selected countries, DHS/AIS 2001-05



7.3 Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV in Young Women

Among young women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS, there are wide inter- and intraregional variations in the percentage that would be willing to care for a relative with HIV at home. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, this percentage ranges from 42 percent in Benin to 93 percent in Malawi (Table 7.3). Overall, the levels of this accepting attitude are higher among young women in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean than in South/Southeast Asia or North Africa/West Asia/Europe.

Young women and men were also asked in a number of surveys if they would buy vegetables from a vendor with AIDS. In general, the proportions of young women willing to buy vegetables from an infected vendor are lower than those willing to care for an infected relative at home. In 15 out of the 22 countries with available data, a majority of young women would not buy vegetables from an infected vegetable vendor.

The majority of young women in 12 of the 26 countries prefer that an HIV-positive teacher not be allowed to continue teaching.

Young women were also asked if they would not want the status of an HIV-positive family member be kept a secret. The percentage of young women not wanting to keep the status of an HIV-positive family member a secret ranges from 30 percent in Senegal and 31 percent in Guinea to 80 percent in Benin and 81 percent in Eritrea, with the majority of young women in 23 out of the 33 countries with available data expressing this accepting attitude.

In general, young women are more willing to take care of an HIV-positive relative at home than to have accepting attitudes on any of the other indicators.

Overall, only a small proportion of young women in any region express accepting attitudes toward people with HIV on all four measures, showing that HIV-related stigma among young women remains a substantial problem. In all countries with data on all four measures, the percentage of young women having accepting attitudes on all four measures is below 30 percent, with the exception of Rwanda (44 percent).

Table 7.3 Accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV among young women
Among young women who have heard of HIV/AIDS, the percentage reporting accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Willing to care for relative with HIV at home	Would buy vegetables from a vendor with AIDS	Believe that an HIV-positive female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want HIV-positive status of a family member to remain secret	Accepting attitude on all four measures	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	42	n/a	n/a	80	n/a	2,322
Burkina Faso 2003	74	n/a	n/a	38	n/a	4,742
Cameroon 2004	71	45	52	36	10	4,826
Chad 2004	75	28	60	51	9	1,863
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	76	43	52	78	5	3,040
Eritrea 2002	72	n/a	n/a	81	n/a	3,341
Ethiopia 2005	64	26	49	65	14	5,244
Ghana 2003	71	30	44	54	10	2,125
Guinea 2005	44	9	23	31	2	2,712
Kenya 2003	82	60	55	55	25	3,486
Lesotho 2004	85	52	55	70	28	2,928
Madagascar 2003	57	n/a	27	48	n/a	2,190
Malawi 2004	93	67	67	n/a	n/a	5,176
Mali 2001	66	n/a	45	73	n/a	4,441
Mozambique 2003	81	34	62	42	9	4,683
Nigeria 2003	44	21	24	55	3	2,725
Rwanda 2005	92	66	73	77	44	4,929
Senegal 2005	72	26	39	30	4	6,116
Tanzania 2004	87	45	72	50	20	4,182
Uganda 2004-05	84	59	60	58	16	4,056
Zambia 2001	88	34 ^a	n/a	56	n/a	3,437
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	15	7	11	58	1	2,105
Egypt 2005	29	12	10	48	1	3,156
Jordan 2002	67	n/a	n/a	52	n/a	870
Morocco 2003	69	n/a	n/a	68	n/a	5,667
Moldova 2005	74	13	33	70	2	2,482
South/Southeast Asia						
Indonesia 2002-2003	50	n/a	n/a	54	n/a	3,182
Philippines 2003	38	n/a	16	74	n/a	4,571
Vietnam 2005	93	58	62	50	27	2,267
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	68	n/a	n/a	37	n/a	5,662
Colombia 2005	71	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,993
Dominican Republic 2002	81	n/a	n/a	53	n/a	8,625
Guyana 2004	84	51	63	51	17	821
Honduras 2005	76	44	56	49	15	7,966
Nicaragua 2001	65	n/a	43	40	n/a	5,102
Peru 2004-05	72	n/a	60	n/a	n/a	3,905

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only

n/a = not available

^a Refers to food items

7.4 Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV in Young Men

Young men are asked in the surveys if they would be willing to care for a relative with HIV at home. There are large inter- and intraregional variations in the percentage of young men willing to care for an HIV-infected relative at home, ranging from 13 percent in Chad to 97 percent in Vietnam (Table 7.4). In 19 of the 28 countries with data on this topic, at least 70 percent of young men report accepting attitudes on this indicator. Although three of the four regions show wide intraregional variation on this indicator, all Latin American and Caribbean countries have levels close to or higher than 70 percent.

In 13 of the 21 countries with data on willingness to purchase vegetables from a vendor with AIDS, a majority of young men do not express an accepting attitude on this indicator. Only in Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, and Uganda would at least 70 percent of young men be willing to buy vegetables from a vegetable vendor with AIDS.

The percentage of young men who believe that an HIV-positive female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching ranges widely, from just 6 percent in Armenia to 74 percent in Malawi and 75 percent in Rwanda. In 11 of the 24 countries with data on this topic, less than 50 percent of young men have an accepting attitude on this indicator.

At least 50 percent of young men in 20 of the 28 countries with data on this topic would not want the status of an HIV-positive family member to remain a secret. Within sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of young men with an accepting attitude on this indicator ranges from only 10 percent in Chad to 75 percent in Benin, 76 percent in Ethiopia, and 77 percent in Madagascar. Overall, as with young women, young men are more likely to be willing to take care of an HIV-positive relative at home than to have an accepting attitude on any of the other indicators.

A large majority of young men do not have accepting attitudes toward people infected with HIV on all four indicators. The percentage of young men having accepting attitudes on all four indicators ranges from 0 percent in Armenia to 47 percent in Rwanda. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than 20 percent of young men have accepting attitudes on all four indicators in only five countries: Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. Overall, young men are more accepting of people living with HIV than young women.

Table 7.4 Accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV among young men

Country/year	Willing to care for relative with HIV at home	Would buy vegetables from a vendor with AIDS	Believe that an HIV-positive female teacher should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want HIV-positive status of a family member to remain secret	Accepting attitude on all four measures	Number who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin 2001	49	n/a	n/a	75	n/a	878
Burkina Faso 2003	74	n/a	50 ^a	62	n/a	1,347
Cameroon 2004	82	54	57	52	19	2,155
Chad 2004	13	5	48	10	3	567
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	88	60	51	44	17	1,154
Ethiopia 2005	72	31	55	76	19	2,287
Ghana 2003	72	37	50	61	14	1,767
Guinea 2005	70	25	38	67	6	1,117
Kenya 2003	85	70	53	66	32	1,526
Lesotho 2004	76	44	45	69	20	1,156
Madagascar 2003	54	n/a	23	77	n/a	688
Malawi 2004	96	82	74	51	29	1,226
Mali 2001	78	n/a	48	74	n/a	1,095
Mozambique 2003	82	66	69	50	16	1,059
Nigeria 2003	37	46	21	66	6	838
Rwanda 2005	94	76	75	72	47	2,045
Senegal 2005	81	32	43	40	8	1,511
Tanzania 2004	87	46	67	58	25	1,109
Uganda 2004-05	85	70	63	48	24	3,290
Zambia 2001	87	46	n/a	65	n/a	778
North Africa/West Asia/Europe						
Armenia 2005	15	5	6	46	0	462
Moldova 2005	53	12	27	36	2	671
South/Southeast Asia						
Indonesia 2002-2003	50	n/a	n/a	59	n/a	347
Philippines 2003	34	n/a	14	75	n/a	1,613
Vietnam 2005	97	61	62	45	27	2,262
Latin America/Caribbean						
Bolivia 2003	67	38	44	51	13	1,940
Dominican Republic 2002	73	n/a	n/a	68	n/a	1,007
Guyana 2004	79	43	55	46	15	648

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married men only. For Indonesia, the sample includes currently married men only.

^a Survey respondents were asked if they would be willing to work with someone with HIV

n/a = not available

7.5 HIV Testing and Receipt of Results

Voluntary counseling and testing for HIV is regarded as an effective means to combat the HIV epidemic. Table 7.5 shows that a large majority of young women and men have never been tested for HIV in all countries across all regions. Among young women, there are only three countries (the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Moldova) where more than 20 percent have ever been tested for HIV. Among young men, only in Moldova, more than 20 percent have ever been tested. Among young women, ever testing rates for HIV are 5 percent or less in 11 of the 27 countries with data, and among young men, rates are 5 percent or less in 14 of the 26 countries with data.

HIV testing rates in the past 12 months among young women and young men who had sex in the past 12 months are even lower. Except in Guyana, Kenya, Moldova, and Rwanda, less than 10 percent of young women in all countries have been tested for HIV and received their test results. In 11 of the 19 countries with data on this topic, only 4 percent or less of young women who had sex in the past 12 months have been tested and received their test results.

Similarly, among young men who had sex in the past 12 months, recent testing rates are higher than 10 percent only in Rwanda (16 percent), Guyana (15 percent), and Moldova (12 percent), and in 13 of the 22 countries with available data, only 4 percent or less of young men were tested and received results.

Table 7.5 HIV testing and receipt of results

Percentage of young women and young men who have ever been tested for HIV and, among young women and young men who had sex in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the test results, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women				Young men			
	Ever tested	Total	Had sex in past 12 months		Ever tested	Total	Had sex in past 12 months	
			Tested in past 12 months and received results	Total			Tested in past 12 months and received results	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Benin 2001	5	2,448	n/a	1,556	5	905	n/a	n/a
Burkina Faso 2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	1,440	4	558
Cameroon 2004	17	4,936	6	3,145	8	2,177	6	1,180
Chad 2004	2	2,432	1	1,489	3	673	3	294
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	7	3,060	3	2,266	5	1,180	2	830
Ethiopia 2005	3	5,813	2	1,212	5	2,399	6	446
Ghana 2003	7	2,160	2	1,048	4	1,791	2	549
Guinea 2005	3	2,800	2	1,591	5	1,146	3	659
Kenya 2003	13	3,547	10	1,826	10	1,537	8	717
Lesotho 2004	11	3,173	7	1,621	4	1,250	3	644
Madagascar 2003	1	2,919	1	1,883	1	832	1	519
Malawi 2004	15	5,262	9	3,594	13	1,237	9	658
Mali 2001	4	4,904	n/a	n/a	7	1,131	n/a	n/a
Mozambique 2003	5	4,910	4	3,638	4	1,076	4	795
Nigeria 2003	5	3,210	3	1,987	8	880	2	301
Rwanda 2005	19	4,938	21	1,287	13	2,048	16	343
Senegal 2005	2	6,400	1	2,604	2	1,571	1	472
Tanzania 2004	13	4,252	9	2,624	7	1,130	7	585
Uganda 2004-05	13	4,119	4	2,455	9	3,332	5	1,368
Zambia 2001	9	3,476	n/a	n/a	7	804	n/a	n/a
North Africa/West Asia/Europe								
Moldova 2005	25	2,541	20	1,100	23	686	12	404
South/Southeast Asia								
Philippines 2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1,702	1	420
Vietnam 2005	3	2,471	3	609	4	2,406	4	297
Latin America/Caribbean								
Colombia 2005	15	13,248	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	44	8,698	n/a	n/a	18	1,020	n/a	n/a
Guyana 2004	27	842	22	436	16	658	15	312
Honduras 2005	19	8,239	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	4	5,546	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	10	4,241	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a = not available

7.6 Self-Reported STIs

Respondents who ever had sex were asked if they had an STI in the past 12 months or if they experienced specific symptoms of STIs. Levels of self-reported STIs are low for both young women and men who have ever had sex (Table 7.6). Among young women, the percentage who report having an STI in the past 12 months ranges from less than 2 percent in 17 of the 30 countries with data on STIs to 11 percent in Guinea and 15 percent in Uganda. The percentage of young men with a self-reported STI is less than 2 percent in 13 of the 28 countries with data and less than 10 percent in all 28 countries with data.

Table 7.6 Self-reported STIs and STI symptoms

Among young women and young men who have ever had sex, the percentage who had an STI in the past 12 months or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, DHS/AIS 2001-05

Country/year	Young women					Young men				
	STI in past 12 months	Abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI, discharge, genital sore, or ulcer	Ever had sex	STI in past 12 months	Abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI, discharge, genital sore, or ulcer	Ever had sex
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Benin 2001	0.9	2.4	1.1	3.1	1,841	2.5	3.8	1.7	5.0	619
Burkina Faso 2003	1.8	4.8	1.0	5.6	3,498	0.9	4.8	2.0	6.2	660
Cameroon 2004	4.3	10.7	3.7	13.3	3,582	6.9	6.6	3.2	10.7	1,350
Chad 2004	0.7	3.9	0.5	4.4	1,647	3.1	3.5	1.8	6.6	330
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	3.9	15.5	8.1	19.2	2,477	4.9	5.3	5.6	9.8	937
Ethiopia 2005	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	2,754	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	566
Ghana 2003	2.0	10.3	3.9	12.5	1,301	2.9	5.2	2.8	7.4	705
Guinea 2005	11.2	32.0	6.9	35.0	2,065	5.8	8.4	1.6	9.9	767
Kenya 2003	1.4	3.2	2.2	4.4	2,220	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.1	1,023
Lesotho 2004	2.0	12.5	6.0	14.8	2,032	1.6	9.1	7.9	14.6	775
Madagascar 2003	1.9	2.4	1.3	2.7	2,117	5.9	4.7	3.2	7.1	544
Malawi 2004	0.9	4.1	5.8	9.0	3,991	0.4	3.7	3.2	6.8	861
Mali 2001	6.2	23.8	9.6	27.2	3,882	4.6	7.9	1.9	9.9	601
Mozambique 2003	2.9	9.4	3.2	11.1	4,210	5.7	6.2	3.8	9.5	856
Nigeria 2003	0.9	3.6	3.4	5.8	2,169	3.4	3.8	0.8	4.1	378
Rwanda 2005	0.8	3.4	1.9	4.5	1,697	0.3	2.2	0.8	3.0	800
Senegal 2005	1.2	9.6	4.7	11.8	2,987	0.3	1.7	2.0	3.9	700
Tanzania 2004	1.1	2.9	1.8	4.3	2,949	3.4	3.6	3.3	6.9	740
Uganda 2004-05	15.0	20.0	17.0	30.6	2,803	8.7	11.5	6.7	16.9	1,947
Zambia 2001	2.9	3.1	4.3	6.8	2,605	5.3	6.0	5.3	9.1	610
North Africa/West Asia/Europe										
Armenia 2005	0.6	9.5	1.4	9.8	598	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	213
Egypt 2005	0.3	13.8	16.6	21.9	3,772	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Moldova 2005	1.2	11.3	8.5	16.3	1,184	1.0	2.7	1.3	3.3	435
South/Southeast Asia										
Bangladesh 2004	n/a	19.3	6.2	20.2	3,800	3.9	5.2	15.3	18.6	454
Philippines 2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	2.4	1.7	3.5	594
Vietnam 2005	3.2	14.1	2.5	16.6	623	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	324
Latin America/Caribbean										
Bolivia 2003	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.8	0.7	3.7	1,361
Colombia 2005	1.4	6.9	1.0	7.6	8,558	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic 2002	0.3	9.6	0.6	9.8	4,875	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	690
Guyana 2004	1.7	2.5	1.2	3.7	484	0.7	1.3	0.5	2.4	381
Honduras 2005	1.2	14.4	1.0	14.9	4,227	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nicaragua 2001	0.7	11.8	2.1	12.9	2,937	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru 2004-05	0.5	16.4	1.8	17.4	1,798	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Grey shading indicates that the sample includes ever-married women only.
n/a = not available

Levels of abnormal genital discharge are more common among young women; in 14 of the 31 countries with available data, 10 percent or more of young women report having an abnormal genital discharge in the past 12 months. In most countries, the percentage of young men reporting an abnormal genital discharge is lower than among young women, but higher than the percentage of young men reporting STIs.

Large intraregional variations exist in the levels of young women and men having an abnormal genital discharge. For example, in sub-Saharan Africa, only 1 percent of young women in Ethiopia report an abnormal genital discharge compared with 20 percent in Uganda, 24 percent in Mali, and 32 percent in Guinea. The proportions of young women and men who report having a genital sore or ulcer in the past 12 months are generally lower than of those reporting an abnormal genital discharge.

Overall, the percentage of young women reporting an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months ranges from 1 percent in Ethiopia to 35 percent in Guinea. In 16 of the 31 countries with data on STIs, at least 10 percent of young women report having an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months. Correspondingly for young men, the levels are lower, and in 4 of the 28 countries with available data, 10 percent or more of young men report having an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months.

8 Summary and Conclusions

This report describes levels and differentials of key reproductive and sexual health indicators for youth in 38 countries in the developing world. The report provides a descriptive analysis of background characteristics; adolescent pregnancy and motherhood rates; contraceptive use; indicators of sexual activity; and HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. The report also examines the associations between these indicators and various individual and household characteristics.

The findings indicate that adolescent pregnancy is more common in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean than in South/Southeast Asia. More than 20 percent of adolescents age 15-19 have ever been pregnant in 20 of the 26 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and in South/Southeast Asia. Overall, pregnancy terminations are rare in all countries, ranging from less than 1 percent in several countries (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Rwanda, the Philippines, and Morocco) to 4 percent (Congo). Programs need to target adolescent girls in rural areas, those who have lower levels of education, and those who have less exposure to mass media as they are most likely to become pregnant.

Although large proportions of youth in all countries know of one method of contraception, more effort is needed to increase the knowledge of multiple methods among sub-Saharan youth, where smaller proportions of young people have the necessary knowledge. Higher proportions of sexually active, unmarried female youth report current use of modern contraceptive methods than of those who are married. Current use of modern contraceptive methods among married youth is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Current use of a modern method is associated with living in an urban area, having more education, and having regular exposure to the media. Unmet need for family planning is higher among sexually active, unmarried young women than currently married young women.

Results also indicate that primary abstinence is more likely to be practiced by young women than young men, and it is more common in South/Southeast Asia and in North Africa/West Asia/Europe than other regions. Primary abstinence among both female and male youth is associated with younger ages, lower levels of education, lack of employment, and lack of media exposure. Among females, living with a nuclear family, living with other youth, having a male head of household, and living with an adult are associated with higher levels of primary abstinence. Among males, primary abstinence is associated with living in a nuclear family and living with another youth. Secondary abstinence is much less common than primary abstinence, and is more common in sub-Saharan Africa than other regions.

Multiple sexual partnerships are most common among young men who reside in an urban area, have higher levels of education, are employed, are regularly exposed to the media, and who live in the wealthiest households. Higher-risk sex among both young women and men is associated with living in an urban area, having more education, being unemployed, living in a joint family, and being a member of one of the highest wealth quintiles. Among married youth, young males are more likely than young females to report extramarital sex in the past 12 months.

Programs need to reach young men, who are more likely than young women to have sex with multiple partners and to have higher-risk sex. Planners and policymakers should also note that among young men, higher-risk sex is the norm; in all but six of the countries studied, more than three-quarters of young men report having higher-risk sex in the past 12 months. In spite of the prevalence of higher-risk sex, condom use at last higher-risk sex is low in most countries, with female youth less likely to report condom use at last higher-risk sex than male youth.

Although the majority of youth have heard of HIV/AIDS and know that abstaining from sex, being faithful to an uninfected, faithful sexual partner, and using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV infection, young men are more informed about prevention measures than young women. In most countries, considerable proportions of female and male youth do not have accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV; acceptance levels are particularly low in North Africa/West Asia/Europe.

Testing for HIV is rare among youth. In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South/Southeast Asia, less than 10 percent of young females and males have ever been tested for HIV. Testing rates are higher in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other regions, and female youth are somewhat more likely than male youth to be tested.

Young females are more likely than young males to report having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past year. In 16 of 31 countries with data on STIs, 10 percent or more of young females report having had an STI or STI symptoms in the past year.

In summary, this report discusses levels of key indicators related to reproductive and sexual behaviors in youth in 38 countries in the developing world and ways in which these indicators differ by individual and household characteristics.

Several important findings from this study have implications for programs aimed at improving the reproductive and sexual health of youth. Adolescent pregnancies are a particular problem in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. More efforts are needed to reach the rural, uneducated adolescent girls age 15-19 who are most at risk for pregnancy. In addition, increased effort is needed in many sub-Saharan African countries to raise the level of knowledge about multiple modern methods of contraception. Programs also need to improve access to contraception for young, unmarried, sexually active women, who have the greatest unmet need.

HIV-related stigma remains a major problem among youth. Considerable proportions of youth do not practice abstinence, and condom use rates remain low among youth. Voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing rates are low among youth. Programs need to target youth, especially young men, who are more likely to have multiple sexual partners and engage in higher-risk sex.

Despite the wealth of information in this report, additional research is required to further understand current reproductive and sexual behavior patterns in youth in the developing world. Although this report examines the relationship between many reproductive and sexual health indicators and various individual and household characteristics, more research is needed to quantify the relative strengths of these relationships.

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