

Summary of the literature review on very young adolescents in developing countries

Author and year	Site/country	Objectives	Study design	Sample	Data collection and analysis	Key findings
Anderson R et al., 2013	27 developing countries; 3 European countries	Help health care providers, educators and advocates in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights better understand and use evidence on adolescents' knowledge and behaviors.	Mainly DHS; CDC surveys; demographic information from United Nations Population Division; other sources	30 countries	Survey, descriptive analysis	Most countries (23 out of 30) include skills-based HIV education and/or health education in their primary-school curricula. Data on the proportion of schools teaching this content in primary school are available for four countries: 1% in Guatemala, 8% in Nepal, 59% in Ukraine and 63% in Tanzania.
Andersson N and Ho-Foster A, 2008	South Africa	Document prevalence of male sexual violence among in-school youth.	Quantitative national school-based survey	N=269,705 students aged 10–19, of which 47% were male	Self-administered questionnaire, descriptive analysis	Study found endemic sexual abuse of male children, and many of the assaults were reported to have occurred in school. One in 10 male students aged 10–14 reported having had forced sex in the past year; the younger the age at first sex, the more likely it was reported as forced.
Austrian K et al., 2015	Kenya (Kibera slum in Nairobi and rural Wajir county)	Assess if and how combinations of initiatives—in health, violence prevention, wealth creation, and education—in early adolescence will impact girls' life chances.	Randomized controlled trial comparing impact of four different packages of interventions; report presents baseline findings	4,554 girls aged 11–14	Survey, descriptive analysis and linear regression models	Older girls (aged 13–14) in Kibera demonstrated higher knowledge about HIV than younger peers aged 11–12. Some 14% in both age groups correctly identified the fertile period. Sexual and reproductive health knowledge was even lower among girls in rural Wajir. About 2% of girls in Kibera reported ever having had sexual intercourse; 63% of 11–12-year-olds and 34% of 13–14-year-olds reported that their first sex was unwanted. One in four girls aged 13–14 had ever used modern contraceptives, compared with 6% of 11–13-year-olds. Consistent condom use was 11%.
Bankole A et al., 2007	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda	Investigate young adolescents' sexual behaviors; knowledge about HIV, other STIs and pregnancy prevention; and sources of sexual and reproductive health information and services.	Quantitative national household-based surveys conducted as part of the Protecting the Next Generation project	N=8,837 males and females aged 12–14 (N=2,605 in Burkina Faso; N=1,903 in Ghana; N=1,849 in Malawi; N=2,480 in Uganda)	Survey (personal interviews), descriptive analysis	The majority of 12–14-year-olds did not receive family life or sex education. Mass media was the most commonly reported source (among a range of others) for obtaining information on HIV, other STIs and contraception. Very young adolescents were well aware of pregnancy and HIV prevention, but their in-depth knowledge was not totally accurate. Intimate sexual activity was much higher among very young adolescents in Uganda and boys in Malawi (about one-third), whereas in Burkina Faso and Ghana it was lower (one in 10). The proportion of girls who ever had sexual intercourse was low (highest in Uganda, 8%), while among boys the proportion was higher, ranging from 2% in Ghana to 19% in Malawi. Among those who reported that they never had sexual intercourse, 2–9% had ever kissed and 2–18% had ever fondled someone. Between 1% and 10% of 12–14-year-olds in the four countries indicated that they ever had a boyfriend or girlfriend. In Uganda the proportion of girls who had ever been coerced into sex was 29%, compared with 4% among boys. In Malawi, 9% of boys reported having ever been sexually coerced.
Biddlecom et al., 2007	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda	Provide new evidence on adolescent sexual and reproductive health with the aim of guiding programs, policies and investments to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health.	Quantitative and qualitative (not reported on here)	N=5,950 in Burkina Faso; N=4,252 in Ghana; N=4,012 in Malawi; N=5,065 in Uganda	Nationally representative survey, descriptive analysis	Most (68–86%) 12–14-year-olds who ever attended school agreed that it is important to teach sexuality education in school. In addition, more than half indicated that the provision of sexuality education in schools does not encourage young people to have sex.

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Author and year	Site/country	Objectives	Study design	Sample	Data collection and analysis	Key findings
Beguy D et al., 2013	Urban slums (Korogocho and Viwandani), Nairobi, Kenya	Understand and meet the sexual and reproductive health-related challenges and needs specific to adolescents living in urban slums of Nairobi.	Quantitative longitudinal population-based survey conducted as part of the Transitions into Adulthood study with three waves of data collection; qualitative interviews	Quantitative: males and females aged 12–22. N=4,058 (Wave 1), N=2,674 (Wave 2), N=1,923 (Wave 3). About 30% were aged 12–14 Qualitative: Purposively selected sample of 75 males and females aged 12–24	Quantitative: survey (personal interviews), descriptive analysis; Qualitative: in-depth interviews, thematic analysis	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS was universal, but knowledge of the menstrual cycle and fertility was very low among 12–14-year-olds. While 51% of 12–14-year-old females were aware of the fertile period, only 14% of those accurately stated that pregnancy is most likely to occur halfway between their menstruations. Most adolescents agreed that young men and women should not have sex before marriage; 3% of 12–14-year-olds had engaged in sexual intercourse. Many adolescents agreed use of condoms and other contraceptives is wise to prevent STIs/HIV and pregnancy, but not many used a condom or other contraceptive at last sexual intercourse.
Camacho AV, 2013	19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	Provide an assessment of the existence of specific policies and curricula for comprehensive sexuality education programs, and the existence of monitoring and evaluation plans for such programs.	Quantitative	19 countries (details not specified)	Questionnaire	Eleven countries mandate sexuality education at all levels of the educational system. Three countries (Chile, Mexico and Peru) mandate it at the primary and secondary level.
Diop N and Diagne A, 2008	Urban and rural Senegal	Develop a model of intervention and assess its effectiveness in increasing adult youth communication on issues of adolescent well-being, sexuality and reproductive health.	Operational research, including baseline assessment and post-intervention evaluation	N=1,293 (baseline) adolescents aged 10–19 all randomly selected at household level; 1,160 interviewed at follow-up	Survey (personal interviews), descriptive analysis	At baseline, 17% of 10–14-year-olds reported that it is easy to discuss SRH topics with their parents. The proportion reporting frequent parental communication about SRH and having the opportunity to ask questions increased from 45% to 59% and 37% to 57%, respectively, when comparing baseline to follow-up. Slightly more than 40% of 10–14-year-olds reported knowing of contraceptive methods at baseline, and 70% knew where to obtain SRH services. Four percent of 10–14-year-olds reported ever having had sexual intercourse at baseline.
Erulkar AS et al., 2004	Rural Amhara region, Ethiopia	Broaden the understanding of the life of young people in rural Amhara region.	Quantitative population-based survey and qualitative, formative research	Quantitative: N=1,865 adolescents aged 10–19	Quantitative: survey (personal interviews), descriptive analysis	Some 29% of girls 10–19 were married, about one-third before age 10 and the rest between ages 10 and 15. Girls did not consent to marriage and they did not know what marriage implied; only 5% knew their husbands beforehand. Sexual initiation was often early. Some 8% of married girls reported having had sexual intercourse by age 10, 26% by age 12, 70% by age 15. Two percent of married girls participated in the decision to have sex for the first time; 69% had first sex before they started menstruating. Pregnancy was almost always unwanted. Large proportions of girls had never been to school as a result of marriage, many were illiterate and were less likely to have friends and to have social support.
Exavery A et al., 2011	Kigoma, Kilombero, Rufiji and Ulanga districts, Tanzania	Test the association between having multiple sexual partners and condom use among adolescents.	Quantitative cross-sectional household survey	N=612 adolescents 10–14 (N=305) and 15–19 (N=307)	Survey (personal interviews), logistic regression analysis	Nine percent of 10–14-year-olds reported being sexually active. About two-fifths in both age-groups reported having had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months. Condom use at last sexual intercourse was nearly five times as high among 15–19-year-olds as among 10–14-year-olds. No evidence of association was found between having multiple sexual partners and condom use among adolescents in the study area. Nine percent reported having had sexual intercourse.
Gewers A et al., 2013	Cape Town, South Africa	Investigate the extent to which young adolescents engage in coital and noncoital sexual behaviors and the associations between dating status and sexual behaviors.	Quantitative cross-sectional survey	N=474 school students aged 12–15; representative sample of public schools in the study area	Survey (personal interviews), logistic and linear regression analysis	Many young adolescents reported engaging in coital and noncoital sexual behaviors. Behaviors such as kissing (71% females, 88% males) were more common than light petting (29% females, 45% males) and heavy petting (12% females, 20% males). Sexual intercourse was more common among 12–15-year-old males than females (30% vs. 9%) and the same was true for oral sex (14% males vs. 4% females) and anal sex (11% males vs. 1% females).

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Author and year	Site/country	Objectives	Study design	Sample	Data collection and analysis	Key findings
Glover E et al., 2003	Takoradi, Sunyani and Tamale towns, Ghana	Assess adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors related to a wide range of reproductive health and gender issues.	Quantitative cross-sectional school survey	N=704 never-married youth aged 12–24 who were either in school, in an apprenticeship program and or in neither; purposive sampling from schools, small scale enterprises and commercial areas	Survey (personal interviews), logistic regression analysis	Seven percent reported having had sexual intercourse. Female participants were more likely to have had sexual intercourse than males. Youth who were not in apprenticeship programs or in school were more likely to have had sexual intercourse than those in school. There were no gender differences in accepting violence against women, and youth not in school/apprenticeships showed the highest level of acceptance; in-school youth showed the lowest. Almost all respondents knew of condoms, but not many could identify any of four elements of correct use; females and sexually inexperienced youth were the least informed. Carrying condoms was seen as less acceptable for females than for males, and more males than females had had an STI. One-third of female respondents had been pregnant and almost three-fifths of them had had or had attempted to have an abortion.
Gonçalves H et al., 2015	Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	Assess the prevalence of sexual initiation before age 15, as well as sociodemographic and behavioral factors.	Quantitative longitudinal birth cohort of adolescents born in 1993	N=5,249 adolescents (full 1993 birth cohort); of these, N=4,325 (82%) were interviewed	Surveys (questionnaire administered to adolescents' mothers, personal interview with adolescents, self-administered adolescent questionnaire), descriptive analysis	About 19% of 10–14-year-olds reported that they ever had sexual intercourse (16% of females and 21% of males). Higher prevalence of sexual initiation before age 15 was related to lower schooling, lower asset index score, lower maternal education, being male and being born to an adolescent mother. About half of sexually experienced 10–14-year-olds reported two or more lifetime sexual partners; males were more likely than females to do so.
Halcón L et al., 2003	Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia	Assess youth health in Caribbean countries and describe the prevalence of health-related factors.	Quantitative cross-sectional study	N=15,695 students aged 10–18	Survey (self-administered classroom questionnaire), descriptive analysis	Twenty-two percent of those aged 12 or younger and 35% of 13–15-year-olds reported ever having had sexual intercourse. Of these, around 40% reported that their first sexual intercourse was forced. Two-thirds of sexually experienced very young adolescents indicated that they had two or more lifetime sexual partners; 18% of 10–11-year-olds and 27% of 13–15-year-olds reported six or more partners. Condom use at last sex was lowest for the very youngest age group 10–11 (26%), compared with older adolescents (52% and 71% among 13–15- and 16–17-year-olds, respectively).
Kabiru C et al., 2010	Slum and nonslum neighborhoods, Nairobi, Kenya	Identify predictors of first sexual activity among adolescents and assess whether protective and risk factors at the individual and social levels have comparable levels of effectiveness for older versus younger adolescents, as well as for those living in slum settlements and those living in poor nonslum neighborhoods.	Quantitative longitudinal population-based study called Education Research Program, nested in the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System, a longitudinal platform; two waves of data collection	N=2,134 adolescents aged 12–19	Survey (personal interviews), logistic regression analysis	Ten percent of females and 12% of males aged 12–19 who had never had sexual intercourse reported ever engaging in noncoital sexual activities (kissing, fondling, foreplay and heavy petting). Transition to first sex was influenced by age, slum residence, perceived parental monitoring and peer behavior. Having peer models for conventional behaviors, such as friends who perform well in school, who desire to advance their education, and who participate in prosocial activities such as sports or religious activities, was associated with a lower likelihood of transitioning to first sex for males and females living in slums.
Magnani RJ et al., 2002	Lusaka, Zambia	Identify risk and protective factors for behaviors that expose youth to risk of HIV infection.	Quantitative, community-based study sampling from 10 public-sector health centers	N=2,328 young people aged 10–24	Survey (personal interviews), multivariate analysis	School attendance and knowledge of AIDS were associated with both lower levels of sexual activity and consistent use of condoms. Ten percent of 10–14-year-olds reported having had sexual intercourse.

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Author and year	Site/country	Objectives	Study design	Sample	Data collection and analysis	Key findings
Martson M et al., 2013	Slum and nonslum neighborhoods, Nairobi, Kenya	Examine the transition to first sex among males and females aged 12–16 living in two informal settlements, or slums, in Nairobi, Kenya.	Quantitative longitudinal population-based study using Transitions into Adulthood data (see Beguy et al., 2013), nested in the Nairobi Urban Health and Demographic Surveillance System (two waves of data collection used for this study)	N=4,058 aged 12–22 (Wave 1), N=2,674 (Wave 2); analysis restricted to sexually inexperienced youth aged 12–16 at Wave 1 who also completed an interview at Wave 2 (N=1,754)	Survey (personal interviews), logistic regression analysis	About a third of surveyed young people who experienced early sexual debut used a condom at first sex and two-thirds used none or a traditional method. Five percent initiated sexual intercourse over time. Sexual debut was positively associated with dropping out of school, never attending school and having experienced severe family dysfunction. Lack of parental supervision was a predictor of sexual debut among males only, while low personal aspiration for schooling and employment was a predictor among females only.
Moore AM et al., 2007	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda	Examine the prevalence of sexual coercion at sexual debut among married and unmarried girls aged 12–19.	Quantitative national representative household survey (Protecting the Next Generation study, see Bankole et al., 2007) and qualitative interviews	Quantitative: N=8,882 adolescents aged 12–19 (Burkina Faso N=2,605; Ghana N=1,903; Malawi N=1,849; Uganda N=2,480) Qualitative: 219 in- and out-of-school females aged 12–19	Quantitative: survey (personal interviews), logistic regression analysis, analysis restricted to sexually active females (N=2,326). Qualitative: in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, thematic analysis	The proportion of adolescent females with sexual debut before age 12 who reported their first intercourse as coerced was 62% in Ghana, 32% in Malawi and 28% in Uganda; and the same was true for 21–28% of those whose sexual initiation occurred between the ages of 12 and 14. The most prevalent forms of coercion across all four countries were forced sex; pressure from receiving money or gifts; males' flattering them, pestering them and threatening to have sex with other girls; and girls' passive acceptance. Place of residence seemed to influence coercion differently across the four countries, with rural residence increasing the probability of being "not willing at all" in Burkina Faso. Age at first sex was not predictive of girls' having been "not willing at all." Being in school increased girls' risk of having experienced a coerced debut only in Malawi.
Moore AM et al., 2012	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda	Examine the prevalence of unwilling sexual debut and lifetime unwanted sexual experiences and further contextualize how sexual coercion occurs among young men aged 12–19.	Quantitative national representative household survey (Protecting the Next Generation study, see Bankole et al., 2007) and qualitative interviews	Quantitative: N=8,882 adolescents aged 12–19 (Burkina Faso N=2,605; Ghana N=1,903; Malawi N=1,849; Uganda N=2,480) Qualitative: 195 in- and out-of-school males aged 12–19	Quantitative: logistic regression analysis, analysis restricted to sexually active males (N=2,483); Qualitative: in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, thematic analysis	Among young men aged 12–14 who reported having had their sexual debut before age 12, the proportion who reported coerced first sex was 6% in Uganda, 8% in Burkina Faso and 13% in Malawi (Ns too small for Ghana). Corresponding numbers among those with debut between ages 12–14 were 5% in Burkina Faso and Uganda, 9% in Malawi and 13% in Ghana. Having ever experienced unwanted noncoital sexual behaviour (touching, kissing, grabbing or fondling) was more common than having experienced unwanted sexual intercourse.
Pai H et al., 2010	Taiwan	Explore the sexual self-concept and intended sexual behavior of young adolescent girls in Taiwan.	Quantitative cross-sectional study	N=372 girls aged 12–14 from junior high schools	Survey, descriptive analysis	More than half of girls (59%) had had a crush, 37% had been in love, 14% had kissed, 3% had fondled and 1% had had sexual intercourse. Girls' self-reports showed low (negative) sexual self-concept, high perceived parental disapproval, and somewhat high perceived friends' disapproval of sexual activities. Sexual self-concept was associated with perceived parental peer approval of sexual activities, sexual experience and intended sexual activities.

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

Author and year	Site/country	Objectives	Study design	Sample	Data collection and analysis	Key findings
Scates PC et al., 2016	Gulu district, Uganda	Examine the link between young people's assets (internal and external) and their sexual and reproductive health.	Quantitative cross-sectional study	N=941 school students aged 10–14	Survey (self-administered questionnaire), descriptive and psychometric analyses	Respondents indicated high awareness about HIV/AIDS (94%) and condoms (83%) and moderate knowledge about pregnancy risk (about half responded correctly to three in four questions about the risk of pregnancy at first sex and during certain menstrual cycle days). There were also notable gender differences in knowledge, with males being less likely than females to provide correct responses to most questions. Respondents' distribution by development asset scales (DAP) was: 7% challenged, 33% vulnerable, 36% adequate and 25% thriving. Very young adolescents with higher levels of DAP had more accurate knowledge about puberty and about HIV risk, more ability to access SRH services, more supportive relationships in which they could talk about feelings and what happens during puberty, and lower intentions to engage in risky sexual behavior. Very young adolescents who had at least "adequate" levels of DAP were more likely to have accurate HIV knowledge, more likely to believe they could access SRH services and more likely to intend to delay sex until marriage or use a condom than those at the "challenged or vulnerable" asset levels. Very young adolescents at the "thriving" (highest) level were also more likely to have accurate condom knowledge and more likely to have supportive relationships than all other very young adolescents.
Tavakol M et al., 2003	Five cities in Iran	Examine knowledge of reproductive health issues among girls aged 12–14.	Quantitative cross-sectional school-based study	N=1,893 of female students aged 12–14	Survey (self-administered questionnaire), ANOVA	Overall, knowledge about puberty health and family planning was very low. More than 70% of girls reported having never heard about family planning or that girls are able to reproduce once they get their period. High proportions reported that behaviors such as bathing (77%) and participating in sports (83%) during menstruation are harmful, and 73% did not know that HIV is sexually transmittable. The lowest score on knowledge was among the youngest girls.
UNESCO, 2015	48 countries (primarily in developing regions)	Provide an overview of the status of comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) implementation and coverage.	Data generated through a rapid situational analysis using existing resources and studies	48 countries	Review of existing data, descriptive analysis	Almost 80% of countries have policies that support CSE in schools. Out of the 48 countries with available information, 37 countries (77%) have national policies and/or curriculums that support CSE in primary school, and out of these, 30 countries state that CSE should be mandatory. About two in three of the 48 countries have curricula that reflect international standards on CSE.

Summary of studies on noncoital sexual activities, sexual experience and unwantedness of first sexual experience among very young adolescents

Author and year	Country	Sample size	Age range	Marital status	Type of sexual activity	% ever participated in noncoital sexual activities		% ever had sexual intercourse		% experiencing unwanted first sexual intercourse*			
						Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Total	
Austrian et al., 2015	Kenya (Kibera, Nairobi and Wajir county)	N=4,554 girls (baseline)	11–14	99% never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse			2†		63 (among 11–12-year-olds)			
Bankole et al., 2007 Biddlecom et al., 2007 Moore et al., 2007	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda	N=19,279 aged 12–14)	Never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse	Ever kissed†	2	2						
					Burkina Faso	2	2						
					Ghana	2	2						
					Malawi	2	2						
					Uganda	9	3						
					Ever fondled†	2	4						
					Burkina Faso	4	4						
					Ghana	5	8						
					Malawi	18	5						
					Uganda								
					Ever had sexual intercourse			2		††			
					Burkina Faso			2	6	21 (sexual debut 12–14)			
					Ghana			2	1	62 (sexual debut <12)			
					Malawi			3	18	25 (sexual debut 12–14)			
					Uganda			8	15	32 (sexual debut <12)			
										13 (sexual debut <12)			
										13 (sexual debut <12)			
										8 (sexual debut 12–14)			
										28 (sexual debut <12)			
										6 (sexual debut <12)			
										24 (sexual debut 12–14)			
										5 (sexual debut 12–14)			

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

Author and year	Country	Sample size	Age range	Marital status	Type of sexual activity	% ever participated in noncoital sexual activities		% ever had sexual intercourse			% experiencing unwanted first sexual intercourse*			
						Females	Males	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	
Beguy et al., 2013	Kenya (Nairobi)	N=4,058 (baseline)	12–22	89% never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse (among 10–14)			3	3	3				
Diop and Diagne, 2008	Senegal	N=1,293 (baseline)	10–19	94% never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse (among 10–14)					4				
Exavery et al., 2011	Tanzania (Kigoma, Kilombero, Rufiji, Ulanga)	N=612	10–19	Not specified	Ever had sexual intercourse (among 10–14)					9				
Gevers et al., 2013	South Africa (Cape Town)	N=474	12–15	Not specified	Ever kissed§	71	88							
					Ever had light petting (touching upper body)§	29	45							
					Ever had heavy petting (touching genitals)§	12	20							
					Ever had sexual intercourse			9	30	26				
Glover et al., 2003	Ghana (Takoradi, Sunyani, Tamale)	N=704	12–24	Never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse (among 12–14)					7				
Gonçalves et al., 2015	Brazil (Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul)	N=4,325	10–14	Not specified	Ever had sexual intercourse				21	19				
Halcón et al., 2003	Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia	N=15,695	10–18	Not specified	Ever had sexual intercourse					22 (age-group ≤12)			43	
											35 (age-group 13–15)			38
Kabiru et al., 2010	Kenya (Nairobi)	N=2,134**	12–19	Not specified	Any noncoital activity (kissing, fondling, foreplay, heavy petting)†	10 (mean age 14)	12 (mean age 14)							
Magnani et al., 2002	Zambia (Lusaka)	N=2,328	10–24	84% never-married	Ever had sexual intercourse			10 (age-group 10–14)	10 (age-group 10–14)				18	
Pai et al., 2010	Taiwan (rural South)	N=372 girls	12–14	Not specified	Past-year kissing	14								
					Past-year fondling (breasts)	3								
					Ever had sexual intercourse								1	

*The definition of unwanted first sex varies across studies. Among those that included some form of measure of wantedness at sexual initiation, measures included "forced sexual initiation" (Halcon et al., 2003; Magnani et al., 2002), "coerced sexual initiation"/"not willing at all" (Moore, 2007, 2012) and "unwanted sexual initiation" (Austrian et al., 2015). †Among girls in Kibera (N=2,394). In Wajir, sexual intercourse was only assessed among ever-married or cohabitating girls (N=23) of whom three reported ever having had sexual intercourse. ‡Among those who had never had sexual intercourse. §Among those who ever had sexual intercourse. **Data presented are restricted to those without sexual experience with mean age 13.8 at baseline (N=705). ††N too small for analysis. Note: Empty cells indicate that data were not collected.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Proportion of students aged 13–15 who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, by gender, according to developing region and country

Region and country	Year	Ever had sexual intercourse		
		All	Boys	Girls
AFRICA				
Botswana	2005	17	27	10
Djibouti	2007	12	18	4
Ghana	2007	25	25	25
Kenya	2003	34	45	23
Malawi	2009	23	28	17
Mauritania	2010	30	32	28
Mauritius	2011	25	32	17
Namibia	2013	37	50	27
Senegal	2005	24	35	8
Seychelles	2007	22	29	16
Swaziland	2013	14	21	11
Tanzania	2014	17	23	11
Uganda	2003	21	29	14
Zambia	2004	38	45	29
Zimbabwe-Bulawayo	2003	12	22	5
Zimbabwe-Harare	2003	10	18	4
Zimbabwe-Manicaland	2003	18	28	10
ASIA				
Bangladesh	2014	10	14	4
Brunei Darussalam	2014	10	12	9
Cambodia	2013	13	15	11
Indonesia	2007	0	1	0
Lao	2015	10	13	7
Malaysia	2012	8	10	7
Mongolia	2013	10	13	7
Tajikistan	2006	14	15	12
Thailand	2015	15	19	11
Viet Nam	2013	4	4	3

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

Region and country	Year	Ever had sexual intercourse		
		All	Boys	Girls
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Anguilla	2009	31	40	22
Antigua and Barbuda	2009	37	49	24
Argentina	2012	37	44	31
Bahamas	2013	28	39	18
Barbados	2011	34	44	23
Belize	2011	23	33	14
Bolivia	2012	20	25	15
British Virgin Islands	2009	36	47	26
Cayman Islands	2007	31	35	26
Chile	2013	25	29	20
Costa Rica	2009	18	23	14
Dominica	2009	47	57	37
El Salvador	2013	19	27	11
Grenada	2008	27	43	15
Guatemala	2009	13	18	8
Guayana	2010	29	41	19
Honduras	2012	23	35	13
Peru	2010	17	24	10
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2011	32	47	18
Saint Lucia	2007	26	38	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2007	30	52	13
Suriname	2009	24	32	18
Trinidad and Tobago	2011	27	35	20
Uruguay	2012	28	34	22
OCEANIA				
Fiji	2010	16	25	8
Kiribati	2011	22	37	10
Nauru	2011	32	43	25
Samoa	2011	56	69	45
Tokelau	2014	23	27	16
Tuvalu	2013	17	29	8
Vanuatu	2011	12	16	8
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2015	22	32	14

Source: GSHS data

Proportion of 15–19-year-old females who have ever had sexual intercourse before age 15, by residence and wealth, according to developing region, subregion and country

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
AFRICA								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi (2010)	3.5	3.1	6.9	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	4.1
Comoros (2012)	5.7	5.2	6.9	4.6	7.5	6.5	5.7	4.1
Djibouti (2006)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Eritrea (2002)	8.8	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ethiopia (2011)	7.1	8.9	2.1	12.3	10.4	10.7	4.4	1.5
Kenya (2014)	10.7	11.1	9.7	13.7	13.6	10.9	9.1	6.0
Madagascar (2008–2009)	17.2	19.2	8.2	31.2	27.0	17.5	9.7	7.0
Malawi (2013–2014)	13.1	13.3	12.0	16.3	12.0	14.8	14.7	8.5
Mozambique (2011)	21.8	23.7	18.5	26.7	25.5	23.1	24.3	13.1
Rwanda (2014–2015)	6.8	6.6	7.6	8.9	5.9	6.8	4.9	7.7
Somalia (2006)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
South Sudan (2010)	10.8	10.4	11.9	9.7	11.4	11.0	13.6	9.1
Tanzania (2010)	11.3	11.9	10.0	13.3	13.8	12.1	12.3	7.4
Uganda (2011)	12.2	11.2	16.3	11.2	12.3	10.4	12.2	14.0
Zambia (2013–2014)	11.7	16.2	6.9	21.2	16.5	14.8	9.3	3.7
Zimbabwe (2014)	4.3	5.4	1.9	8.4	7.0	3.2	3.5	1.3
Middle Africa								
Cameroon (2011)	15.0	19.6	11.3	19.0	22.7	17.4	10.8	9.2
Central African Republic (2010)	27.2	32.1	20.8	32.4	33.3	33.5	21.2	19.2
Chad (2014–2015)	17.8	19.4	13.1	22.1	24.6	18.4	14.2	12.1
Congo (2011–2012)	23.0	35.2	17.9	35.5	29.6	26.6	19.9	8.3
Dem. Republic of Congo (2013–2014)	18.9	22.5	14.2	30.6	17.4	20.8	22.0	9.4
Equatorial Guinea (2011)	28.7	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Gabon (2012)	16.8	26.0	15.7	30.9	25.7	12.9	8.7	12.4
Sao Tome and Principe (2014)	10.1	10.3	10.0	18.6	11.2	11.9	6.8	5.2
Northern Africa								
Algeria (2012–2013)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Egypt (2014)*	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.2
Morocco (2003–2004)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Sudan (2014)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Tunisia (2011–2012)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Southern Africa								
Lesotho (2014)	6.0	6.0	6.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	5.9	2.8
Namibia (2013)	6.8	8.6	4.8	11.5	9.0	7.4	5.7	1.7
South Africa (2003)	7.2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Swaziland (2010)	3.2	3.4	2.3	6.8	2.8	3.5	2.1	1.2
Western Africa								
Benin (2011–2012)	11.9	14.8	8.9	17.5	15.5	12.7	9.6	7.9
Burkina Faso (2010)	7.7	8.8	5.4	11.4	11.6	9.2	4.3	4.8
Cape Verde (2005)	21.4	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire (2011–2012)	20.8	29.4	15.3	32.0	31.6	22.9	16.3	12.4
Gambia (2013)	5.7	8.1	3.7	7.1	6.1	9.7	4.1	2.3
Ghana (2014)	11.8	14.9	8.5	13.3	18.7	14.0	7.8	3.8
Guinea (2012)	22.4	28.0	14.8	30.7	30.9	26.1	19.4	11.9
Guinea-Bissau (2006)	21.8	18.9	25.1	16.2	16.7	21.9	25.6	25.0
Liberia (2013)	23.3	30.0	20.1	32.1	30.2	27.3	20.9	16.3
Mali (2012–2013)	20.0	23.1	13.2	20.5	23.5	28.2	22.6	11.7
Mauritania (2011)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Niger (2012)	22.8	28.0	4.8	30.3	28.8	25.8	25.5	9.9
Nigeria (2013)	15.6	22.1	6.9	32.1	24.1	11.6	7.5	6.5
Senegal (2014)	7.5	11.1	3.9	17.5	8.8	5.3	4.9	2.9
Sierra Leone (2013)	19.3	22.8	14.4	21.8	20.5	26.2	20.5	11.8
Togo (2013–2014)	10.3	12.6	7.6	7.4	15.5	16.0	9.3	5.7

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Caribbean								
Barbados (2012)	8.7	13.5	6.1	15.9	9.5	8.3	10.3	2.1
Cuba (2014)	11.5	14.5	10.9	u	u	u	u	u
Dominican Republic (2013)	16.8	16.4	16.9	28.5	23.7	14.1	15.0	4.1
Haiti (2012)	14.0	13.7	14.4	10.4	15.4	16.5	16.0	11.7
Jamaica (2011)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Saint Lucia (2012)	5.3	5.2	6.2	9.9	2.6	7.7	0.0	7.6
Trinidad (2006)	4.7	u	u	7.6	5.3	4.5	3.8	2.0
Central America								
Belize (2011)	4.1	4.7	3.3	2.8	9.2	4.0	0.6	3.5
Costa Rica (2011)	12.2	13.2	11.5	22.5	11.8	11.2	9.9	5.5
El Salvador (2008)	10.4	11.4	9.6	13.9	12.0	11.0	9.0	5.2
Guatemala (2008–2009)	7.1	8.3	5.5	11.0	8.9	7.8	4.7	2.0
Honduras (2011–2012)	12.1	13.1	11.1	17.8	16.1	11.9	9.9	6.0
Mexico (2014)	5.4	5.8	5.3	u	u	u	u	u
Nicaragua (2008)	13.0	18.0	9.1	21.9	17.1	11.7	6.7	5.1
Panama (2013)	10.8	16.7	7.7	18.5	12.8	9.7	9.7	1.8
South America								
Argentina (2011–2012)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Bolivia (2008)	7.3	10.6	5.5	12.9	10.4	7.5	4.4	3.9
Brazil (2006)	16.9	18.6	16.5	31.3	17.5	14.4	14.9	5.6
Colombia (2010)	13.5	15.2	13.0	17.2	17.1	13.5	11.4	7.7
Ecuador (2004)	6.9	7.0	7.0	10.1	9.9	7.1	2.9	3.2
Guyana (2014)	5.0	6.1	1.9	11.3	3.1	1.6	2.4	6.6
Paraguay (2008)	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2	10.2	5.2	7.3	5.3
Peru (2014)	6.3	10.1	5.1	11.3	7.7	5.9	4.1	2.5
Suriname (2010)	10.1	18.2	7.1	24.1	9.8	8.5	3.6	4.0
Uruguay (2012–2013)	10.6	9.2	10.8	17.0	3.7	21.7	12.6	0.3
OCEANIA								
Papua New Guinea (2006)	4.2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Samoa (2009)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Solomon Islands (2006–2007)	14.9	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Tonga (2012)	0.7	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Vanuatu (2013)	7.6	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

*Sample consists of ever-married women (those who are currently married, widowed or divorced/separated) only; never-married women were not surveyed. Data have been adjusted to represent all women in the age-group by using household survey data to represent both ever-married and never-married women. This is not the case for Sri Lanka where data are only available from country reports where data have not been adjusted. *Notes:* Data are from the most recent survey available (years denoted parenthetically). u=unavailable. *Sources:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Panama, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria Arab, Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe—Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Brazil—Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde da Criança e da Mulher. Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu—DHS country reports (survey data unavailable). Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Reproductive Health Survey. Mexico—Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica. All other countries—Demographic and Health Surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Proportion of 15–19-year-old females married before age 15, by residence and wealth, according to developing region, subregion and country

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
AFRICA								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi (2010)	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Comoros (2012)	6.0	5.1	8.0	5.4	7.3	4.5	7.5	5.0
Djibouti (2006)	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eritrea (2002)	8.5	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ethiopia (2011)	8.0	10.1	2.1	13.5	11.8	12.8	4.7	1.6
Kenya (2014)	1.6	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.1
Madagascar (2008–2009)	11.8	13.1	5.5	21.2	19.6	10.5	6.8	4.9
Malawi (2013–2014)	3.5	3.9	1.5	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.2	1.7
Mozambique (2011)	10.3	12.8	6.0	16.2	14.5	10.7	11.0	2.6
Rwanda (2014–2015)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalia (2006)	4.9	5.6	4.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.2	2.9
South Sudan (2010)	5.0	4.5	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	6.2	5.1
Tanzania (2010)	2.8	3.6	0.9	4.7	4.4	4.0	1.8	0.7
Uganda (2011)	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.9	4.8	3.6	1.6	2.4
Zambia (2013–2014)	1.8	2.8	0.8	5.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.2
Zimbabwe (2014)	2.9	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.6	2.4	3.7	1.0
Middle Africa								
Cameroon (2011)	8.7	13.1	4.9	18.1	13.5	10.0	3.9	3.2
Central African Republic (2010)	22.3	26.3	17.0	28.6	27.4	25.1	17.9	15.2
Chad (2014–2015)	16.4	18.5	10.5	21.3	24.1	17.0	12.8	9.9
Congo (2011–2012)	6.5	9.0	5.5	10.7	7.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
Dem. Republic of Congo (2013–2014)	6.1	8.0	3.6	10.8	6.5	7.9	6.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea (2011)	7.6	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Gabon (2012)	3.5	6.4	3.1	8.4	5.8	2.7	2.5	0.3
Sao Tome and Principe (2014)	2.9	3.7	2.5	8.5	4.7	1.8	1.3	0.0
Northern Africa								
Algeria (2012–2013)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt (2014)§	1.2	1.7	13.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.2
Morocco (2003–2004)	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.4
Sudan (2014)	5.7	6.9	3.3	6.0	9.5	7.4	3.6	2.5
Tunisia (2011–2012)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Africa								
Lesotho (2014)	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.6
Namibia (2013)	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
South Africa (2003)	0.4	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Swaziland (2010)	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
Western Africa								
Benin (2011–2012)	3.6	4.9	2.2	9.6	5.4	3.4	1.7	1.0
Burkina Faso (2010)	6.0	7.9	2.3	11.5	11.4	7.8	1.7	2.0
Cape Verde (2005)	1.8	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire (2011–2012)	5.6	7.7	4.2	10.2	6.3	5.8	6.8	2.2
Gambia (2013)	6.0	9.5	3.1	8.6	6.5	10.9	3.5	1.4
Ghana (2014)	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.8	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.2
Guinea (2012)	13.6	18.9	6.4	22.3	21.0	17.1	10.2	4.1
Guinea-Bissau (2006)	4.5	6.3	2.5	7.1	3.7	6.9	5.8	1.0
Liberia (2013)	3.8	6.2	2.6	9.6	8.2	4.5	1.6	0.6
Mali (2012–2013)	19.2	23.3	10.2	21.0	25.8	28.2	19.9	9.4
Mauritania (2011)	11.5	15.0	7.0	18.0	16.0	8.5	10.4	6.1
Niger (2012)	23.7	29.2	4.7	31.3	30.4	27.7	25.7	10.0
Nigeria (2013)	11.6	18.2	2.7	31.6	20.1	6.6	3.1	1.0
Senegal (2014)	5.9	10.3	1.5	15.8	8.2	4.5	1.6	1.4
Sierra Leone (2013)	5.5	7.4	2.7	7.9	9.3	6.0	4.0	2.9
Togo (2013–2014)	1.9	2.5	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	1.7	0.0

APPENDIX TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
ASIA								
Eastern Asia								
Mongolia (2013–2014)	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Central Asia								
Kazakhstan (2010–2011)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Kyrgyzstan Republic (2014)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan (2012)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan (2006)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan (2006)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia								
Afghanistan (2010–2011)	5.4	6.1	2.3	8.8	6.7	5.2	4.8	2.4
Bangladesh (2014)*	16.3	16.6	15.5	18.0	17.8	14.8	17.1	12.9
Bhutan (2010)	2.3	3.0	1.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	0.4
India (2005–2006)	8.2	10.4	2.9	16.1	12.8	7.8	3.8	0.8
Maldives (2009)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal (2014)	4.9	5.3	2.8	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.3	1.0
Pakistan (2012–2013)*	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.1
Sri Lanka (2006–2007)	1.2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia (2014)	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.4
Indonesia (2012)	1.5	2.4	0.7	3.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Laos (2011–2012)	5.4	6.9	1.6	11.3	9.3	3.6	4.3	0.8
Philippines (2013)	1.5	2.2	0.9	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.1
Thailand (2012–2013)	3.1	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Timor-Leste (2009–2010)	1.4	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.2
Viet Nam (2013–2014)	0.7	1.0	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Asia								
Armenia (2010)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan (2006)	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Georgia (2006)	1.1	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	0.5
Iraq (2011)	5.5	6.2	5.1	7.2	5.3	6.7	5.0	3.3
Jordan (2012)*	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1
Lebanon (2011)	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.4
Palestine (2014)	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Syria Arab (2006)	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.8
Turkey (2008)*	0.9	1.9	0.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Yemen (2013)	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.9	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.2

APPENDIX TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Caribbean								
Barbados (2012)	4.3	5.6	3.6	6.8	1.6	5.3	6.9	2.5
Cuba (2014)	4.1	3.6	4.2	u	u	u	u	u
Dominican Republic (2013)	10.4	9.3	10.8	21.2	14.4	7.1	8.6	2.3
Haiti (2012)	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.3	4.3	2.8	3.0	0.7
Jamaica (2011)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia (2012)	1.0	0.7	2.3	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Trinidad (2006)	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central America								
Belize (2011)	1.7	2.8	0.4	2.5	3.4	0.5	0.0	2.3
Costa Rica (2011)	4.3	5.2	3.6	11.5	3.3	1.0	1.4	4.3
El Salvador (2008)	5.5	7.6	3.6	8.8	7.6	6.4	2.8	1.0
Guatemala (2008–2009)	4.8	6.0	3.3	8.8	6.2	4.6	3.1	0.6
Honduras (2011–2012)	8.1	9.9	6.5	13.5	11.9	8.0	5.5	2.9
Mexico (2014)	1.9	2.9	1.6	u	u	u	u	u
Nicaragua (2008)	9.0	13.5	5.5	16.1	12.3	8.7	3.9	1.8
Panama (2013)	4.6	8.0	2.8	9.9	6.0	2.6	3.4	0.0
South America								
Argentina (2011–2012)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bolivia (2008)	2.5	3.5	2.0	5.7	2.1	3.8	1.6	0.7
Brazil (2006)	5.1	9.3	4.2	14.6	6.7	2.1	2.1	0.0
Colombia (2010)	4.0	6.4	3.2	8.5	5.8	3.8	1.1	0.3
Ecuador (2004)	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	1.5	0.3
Guyana (2014)	5.3	5.2	5.4	8.5	6.7	7.7	2.1	1.4
Paraguay (2008)	1.2	2.0	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0
Peru (2014)	2.0	4.1	1.3	4.9	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.4
Suriname (2010)	3.8	5.7	3.1	10.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	0.8
Uruguay (2012–2013)	1.2	1.0	1.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCEANIA								
Papua New Guinea (2006)	1.5	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Samoa (2009)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Solomon Islands (2006–2007)	2.6	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Tonga (2012)	0.2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Vanuatu (2013)	1.9	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

*Sample consists of ever-married women (those who are currently married, widowed or divorced/separated) only; never-married women were not surveyed. Data have been adjusted to represent all women in the age-group by using household survey data to represent both ever-married and never-married women. This is not the case for Sri Lanka where data are only available from country reports where data have not been adjusted. *Notes:* Data are from the most recent survey available (years denoted parenthetically). u=unavailable. *Sources:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Panama, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria Arab, Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe—Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Brazil—Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde da Criança e da Mulher. Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu—DHS country reports (survey data unavailable). Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Reproductive Health Survey. Mexico—Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica. All other countries—Demographic and Health Surveys.

Proportion of 15–19-year-old females experiencing a birth before age 15, by residence and wealth, according to developing region, subregion and country

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
AFRICA								
Eastern Africa								
Burundi (2010)	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Comoros (2012)	1.0	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.0
Djibouti (2006)	0.2	1.4	0.2	u	u	u	u	u
Eritrea (2002)	1.0	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Ethiopia (2011)	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
Kenya (2014)	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.2
Madagascar (2008–2009)	4.4	5.2	0.7	10.6	7.3	3.5	2.7	0.4
Malawi (2013–2014)	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
Mozambique (2011)	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.4	4.2	5.5	1.0
Rwanda (2014–2015)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Somalia (2006)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
South Sudan (2010)	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.7	2.9	5.1	2.5
Tanzania (2010)	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5
Uganda (2011)	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.0	0.9	2.0
Zambia (2013–2014)	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.6
Zimbabwe (2014)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5
Middle Africa								
Cameroon (2011)	3.4	5.0	2.0	8.9	5.0	2.4	1.7	1.4
Central African Republic (2010)	7.8	9.2	6.1	9.1	10.6	9.9	5.0	5.7
Chad (2014–2015)	5.3	6.1	3.1	7.3	8.5	4.2	5.0	2.8
Congo (2011–2012)	2.7	4.9	1.8	5.6	4.6	2.4	1.2	0.8
Dem. Republic of Congo (2013–2014)	2.9	3.8	1.7	6.3	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.3
Equatorial Guinea (2011)	5.5	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Gabon (2012)	3.1	6.5	2.7	7.5	3.2	2.3	2.2	1.8
Sao Tome and Principe (2014)	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa								
Algeria (2012–2013)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt (2014)*	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Morocco (2003–2004)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sudan (2014)	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.7
Tunisia (2011–2012)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Africa								
Lesotho (2014)	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
Namibia (2013)	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6
South Africa (2003)	0.9	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Swaziland (2010)	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Western Africa								
Benin (2011–2012)	1.8	2.7	0.9	4.3	2.4	2.1	1.4	0.4
Burkina Faso (2010)	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Cape Verde (2005)	0.8	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Côte d'Ivoire (2011–2012)	3.8	6.5	2.0	7.0	7.5	4.0	3.4	0.8
Gambia (2013)	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	4.1	1.1	0.6
Ghana (2014)	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea (2012)	5.5	8.1	2.0	8.5	8.6	8.1	4.2	1.1
Guinea-Bissau (2006)	4.3	5.5	3.1	4.7	5.2	6.4	3.9	2.8
Liberia (2013)	2.5	2.8	2.3	4.0	5.1	2.4	2.0	1.2
Mali (2012–2013)	8.1	10.0	3.9	9.0	10.6	13.3	8.0	3.6
Mauritania (2011)	4.1	5.3	2.6	8.7	5.5	3.7	2.4	1.3
Niger (2012)	4.9	6.1	0.9	8.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	1.7
Nigeria (2013)	2.4	3.5	1.0	5.4	3.2	2.4	1.2	0.5
Senegal (2014)	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
Sierra Leone (2013)	3.7	4.7	2.3	6.2	6.7	3.8	2.2	1.7
Togo (2013–2014)	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.1	0.2

APPENDIX TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
ASIA								
Eastern Asia								
Mongolia (2013–2014)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Asia								
Kazakhstan (2010–2011)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyzstan Republic (2014)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan (2012)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan (2006)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan (2006)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Asia								
Afghanistan (2010–2011)	1.6	1.9	0.2	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.4
Bangladesh (2014)*	4.4	4.7	3.6	6.0	5.9	4.1	3.8	1.6
Bhutan (2010)	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
India (2005–2006)	1.2	1.4	0.5	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.1
Maldives (2009)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal (2014)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.3
Pakistan (2012–2013)*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Sri Lanka (2006–2007)	0.1	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Southeast Asia								
Cambodia (2014)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Indonesia (2012)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Laos (2011–2012)	1.2	1.5	0.4	3.7	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Philippines (2013)	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Thailand (2012–2013)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
Timor-Leste (2009–2010)	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam (2013–2014)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Asia								
Armenia (2010)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan (2006)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia (2006)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq (2011)	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.3
Jordan (2012)§	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lebanon (2011)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palestine (2014)	2.0	1.2	2.2	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.9
Syria Arab (2006)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Turkey (2008)*	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen (2013)	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.8

APPENDIX TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)

Region, subregion and country	Total	Residence		Wealth quintile				
		Rural	Urban	Poorest	Poorer	Middle	Richer	Richest
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Caribbean								
Barbados (2012)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cuba (2014)	0.2	0.6	0.1	u	u	u	u	u
Dominican Republic (2013)	1.6	1.7	1.6	4.5	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.7
Haiti (2012)	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2
Jamaica (2011)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0
Saint Lucia (2012)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trinidad (2006)	0.5	u	u	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Central America								
Belize (2011)	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costa Rica (2011)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
El Salvador (2008)	2.5	2.9	2.1	4.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.9
Guatemala (2008–2009)	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.2
Honduras (2011–2012)	1.9	2.6	1.2	4.0	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.1
Mexico (2014)	1.0	1.5	0.8	u	u	u	u	u
Nicaragua (2008)	2.5	3.7	1.5	4.4	3.0	2.4	2.0	0.0
Panama (2013)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
South America								
Argentina (2011–2012)	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0
Bolivia (2008)	1.4	2.5	0.8	3.3	2.5	1.6	0.1	0.3
Brazil (2006)	1.0	2.1	0.7	3.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0
Colombia (2010)	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.3
Ecuador (2004)	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.7	0.5
Guyana (2014)	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Paraguay (2008)	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Peru (2014)	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4
Suriname (2010)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Uruguay (2012–2013)	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
OCEANIA								
Papua New Guinea (2006)	1.1	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Samoa (2009)	0.0	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Solomon Islands (2006–2007)	2.4	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Tonga (2012)	0.0	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
Vanuatu (2013)	1.2	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

*Sample consists of ever-married women (those who are currently married, widowed or divorced/separated) only; never-married women were not surveyed. Data have been adjusted to represent all women in the age-group by using household survey data to represent both ever-married and never-married women. This is not the case for Sri Lanka where data are only available from country reports where data have not been adjusted. *Notes:* Data are from the most recent survey available (years denoted parenthetically). u=unavailable. *Sources:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan Republic, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Panama, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria Arab, Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe—Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Brazil—Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde da Criança e da Mulher. Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu—DHS country reports (survey data unavailable). Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Reproductive Health Survey. Mexico—Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica. All other countries—Demographic and Health Surveys.