
2001

Facts about adolescents from the Demographic and Health Survey—Statistical tables for program planning: Senegal 1992–1993 and 1997

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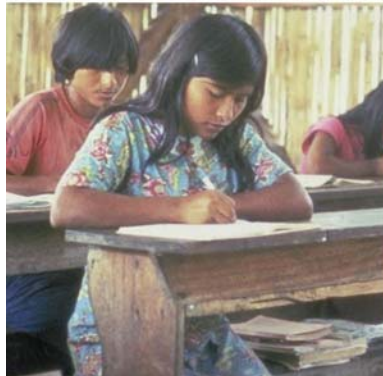
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FACTS ABOUT ADOLESCENTS FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Statistical Tables for Program Planning

SENEGAL 1992-1993 AND 1997





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The Population Council is an international, nonprofit, nongovernmental institution that seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council conducts biomedical, social science, and public health research and helps build research capacities in developing countries. Established in 1952, the Council is governed by an international board of trustees. Its New York headquarters supports a global network of regional and country offices.

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Foreword

The Population Council initiated its work on adolescents in earnest in the mid-1990s. At that time, those advocating greater attention to adolescent issues were concerned about adolescent fertility—particularly fertility outside of marriage—and, responding to the experiences of Western countries, about adolescent “risk-taking” behavior. As an international scientific organization with its mandate centered around the needs of developing countries, the Population Council sought a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of the opportunities and problems confronting adolescents in the developing world.

As a first step, the Council published a book titled *The Uncharted Passage: Girls’ Adolescence in the Developing World* (Mensch, Bruce, and Greene, 1998). In working with our colleagues inside and outside of the Council, at national and international levels, it became clear that information on adolescents, and the way data are organized, were limiting our ability to understand the diversity of their experiences or to develop programs to address that diversity. Even the words used to describe the 10-19-year-old age group (in English) presented an obstacle. Terms such as youth, adolescents, young people, and teenagers are gender-free. An age group spanning a decade was singularly inappropriate given the rapidity of transitions in this period; even five-year cohorts (10-14 and 15-19) are arguably unreasonably large.

While recognizing these limitations, we nonetheless saw the Demographic and Health Survey results as extremely useful to those seeking to understand and plan for adolescents, provided the data were organized with full understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. In the absence of data, many adolescent policies were implicitly based on the premise that the lives of adolescents in developing countries were like those of adolescents in Western countries; that is, mainly living at home with families, not working, in school, and unmarried. In fact there are significant numbers of young people in the West who do not fit this description, but even larger groups within the developing countries. Perhaps the starkest difference is the context of sexual activity: whereas the vast majority of sexually active adolescent girls in the West are unmarried, in the developing countries the vast majority are married.

In dialogue with colleagues at UNICEF, UNFPA, and PATH, and with the financial support of the United Nations Foundation, we have created tables to more clearly describe the diversity of the adolescent experience by drawing on the rich Demographic and Health Survey data. These tables are descriptive. We have included small points of commentary where something is particularly striking. We offer them to you for reflection, as a basis for developing programs, and as a basis, indeed, for arguing for an enrichment of the research attention devoted to the many transitions that occur between the ages of 10 and 19.

In addition to highlighting, wherever we could, salient dimensions and experience (e.g., schooling, work, and marital status) by age, gender, urban/rural, and economic class groupings, we also draw attention to adolescents’ living arrangements and the

shape of their families. Earlier work conducted cooperatively between the Council's International Programs and Policy Research Divisions highlighted some very surprising—often counterintuitive—facts about the “family.” Whether adolescents live with one, both, or neither parent, and whether they live with and are responsible for their younger siblings, significantly shape their schooling, work, and migration status. With increasing levels of rural-to-urban migration, and the AIDS epidemic, families under stress may tend to transfer adult burdens to their oldest children—especially to girls. Adolescent girls may be required to leave school or work for wages, sometimes in unsafe ways and away from their homes.

Another often neglected dimension of the “adolescent problematique” is the contrast between the experience of married and unmarried adolescents. Very often the experiences of married and unmarried adolescents are considered together—for example, on issues such as their level of information about and use of contraceptives. We believe that married and unmarried adolescents represent significantly different populations. Although differences between the groups may vary by topic, the difference between them is the point. In treating the adolescent population as homogeneous, the profile and needs of married adolescents have very often been completely ignored. Married girls are plausibly the most vulnerable adolescents. Detached from a supportive peer group and from their natal or native home, often married by arrangement and facing a first pregnancy, married adolescent girls deserve our attention. The tabulations presented for some countries provide preliminary and rudimentary evidence that married adolescents are, if not at greater disadvantage than their unmarried counterparts, at least different, and we should plan for those differences.

This project will be ongoing. As data for additional countries and more recent data for the countries covered here become available, we will produce new sets of tables. And as we identify other tables of potential interest we will include them. We welcome your feedback and hope you find these tables useful.

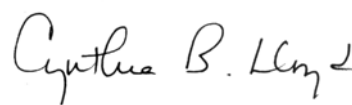
Finally, we would like to acknowledge the significant creative and analytic efforts of our colleagues in producing these tables. We thank Brian Pence, Carey Meyers, Erica Chong, Christine Pace, and Roberta Scheinman for their intellectual contributions and hard work in this undertaking.



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Technical Notes:

1. All tables in this report are calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 and 1997 Senegal Demographic and Health Surveys (SDHS). Tables 2, 4-7, and 10 present information from the 1992-1993 SDHS; this information was not collected for the 1997 SDHS. Tables 1, 3, 8, 9, 11-13 present data from the 1997 SDHS.

The 1992-1993 and 1997 SDHSs were conducted by the Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique, Ministère de L'Économie, des Finances, et du Plan and Macro International, Inc. The 1992-1993 SDHS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 3,528 households and the 1997 SDHS surveyed 4,772 households. The information presented in Tables 1-7 is based on all usual residents within the age group(s) of the selected households. The calculations for Tables 8-13 are based on 6,310 women for the 1992-1993 survey or 8,593 women for the 1997 survey between the ages of 15 and 49 who responded to a more detailed individual questionnaire. Data on female genital circumcision were not collected for Senegal.

More information on the design of and results from the 1992-1993 SDHS is provided in the final report (Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique [DPS], Ministère de L'Économie, des Finances, et du Plan and Macro International, Inc. [MI]. 1994. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Senegal (EDS-II) 1992/3*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: DPS and MI). More information on the design of and results from the 1997 SDHS is provided in the final report (Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique [DPS], Ministère de L'Économie, des Finances, et du Plan and Macro International, Inc. [MI]. 1997. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Senegal (EDS-III) 1997*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: DPS and MI). More information on the Demographic and Health Surveys, including reports, other publications, and original data, is available on the DHS Web site at <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

2. The tables report values for which data are available for the 1992-1993 or 1997 SDHS. An X indicates that the information was not collected for that group in the 1992-1993 or 1997 survey.
3. Unless specifically designated as "percent distribution," the cells represent percentages that do not sum to 100%. In most cases, the categories either are not mutually exclusive or do not exhaust the total population for the group. A guide to reading and interpreting the tables is included at the bottom of each page.
4. The measurement of economic status used to define the poorest 40%, middle 40%, and richest 20% of households in Tables 4-6 is based on a methodological approach discussed in Filmer, Deon and Lant Pritchett, 1999: "The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries," *Population and Development Review*, vol. 25(1): 85-120. Derived from their work, indicators of household asset ownership (car, bicycle, television, etc.) and household characteristics (piped water, electricity, etc.) were used to create a single measure of economic status. Although the classification of economic status can be used for relative comparisons of socioeconomic groups within a country, comparisons of groups across countries are not appropriate.

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A Summary of 1992-1993 and 1997 DHS Data on Adolescents in Senegal

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution

- Adolescents ages 10-19 comprise almost one-quarter of Senegal’s total population.
- The majority of Senegal’s adolescents live in rural areas.
- Among boys and girls, a greater percentage of 15-19-year-olds live in urban areas than 10-14-year-olds.

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence Distribution

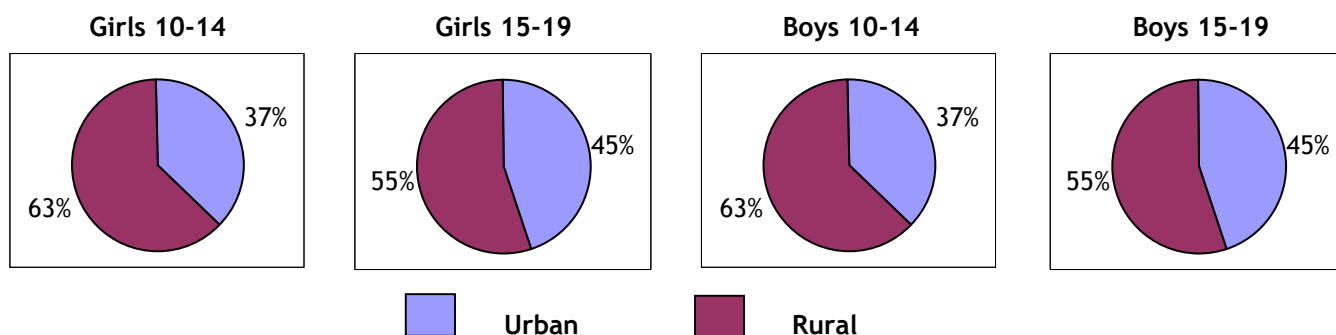


Table 2. Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household

- Almost nine out of ten adolescents 10-14 years old have both parents living.
- Over half of adolescents ages 10-14 live with both parents, while about one-fifth live with neither parent.
- A higher percentage of adolescents 10-14 years old live with only their mother than live with only their father; this trend is more common among girls.

Table 2. Patterns of Parent/Child Co-residence

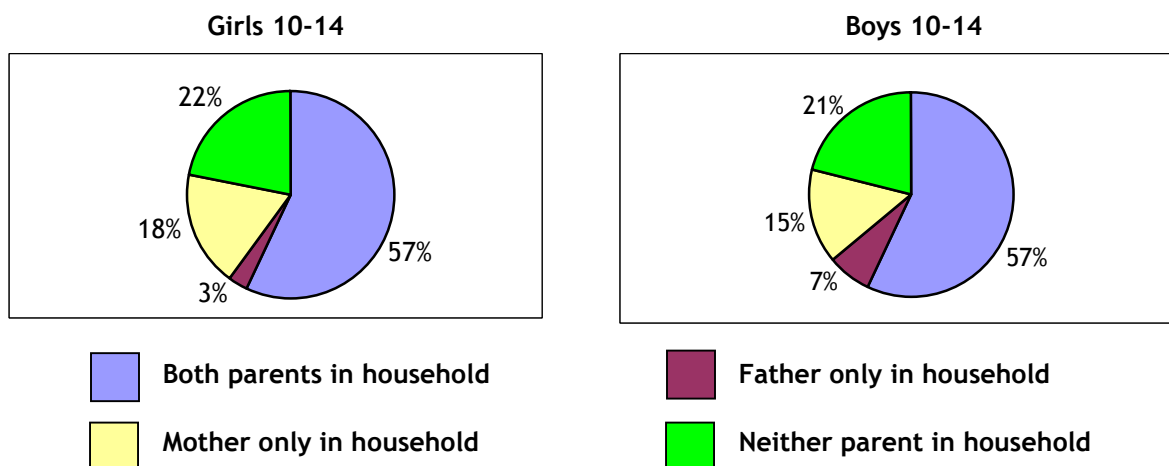


Table 3. Characteristics of Head of Household

- Between 14% and 17% of Senegal's adolescents live in female-headed households.
- Girls 10-19 years old are slightly more likely to live in a female-headed household than boys of the same age.

Table 4. Educational Enrollment and Attainment

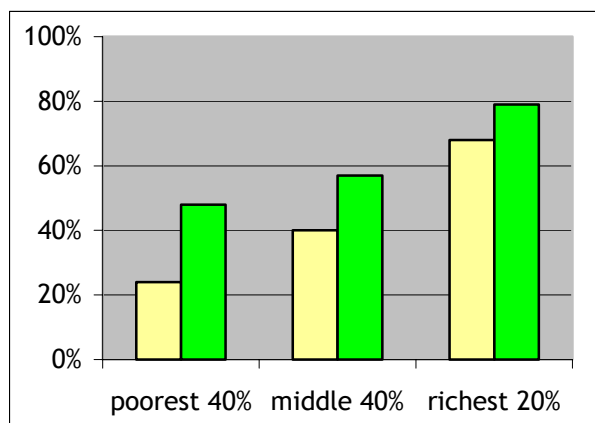
- Over half of 10-14-year-old adolescents and more than three-quarters of 15-19-year-old adolescents are not in school.
- A greater percentage of girls are not in school compared to boys, and fewer girls than boys have completed four or more years of school.
- Approximately one-third of boys and one-quarter of girls ages 15-19 completed primary school.

Tables 5-7. Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban and Rural Areas

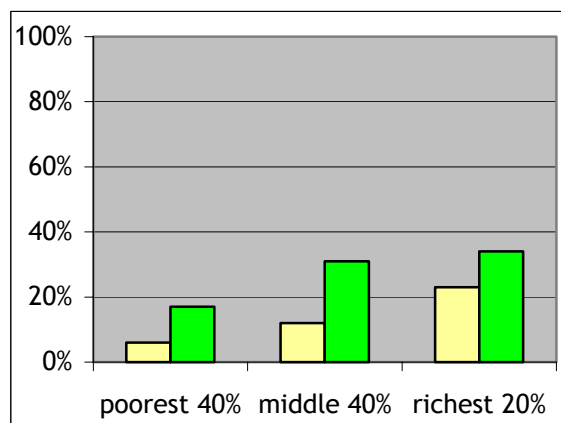
- More urban adolescents are enrolled in school than rural adolescents; the difference is particularly striking in terms of secondary school enrollment. Between 18% and 34% of urban 15-19-year-old adolescents are in secondary school compared to 1%-6% of rural adolescents in the same age group.
- Urban adolescents are significantly more likely than rural adolescents to complete at least four years of school and complete primary school. For instance, urban girls ages 15-19 are about six times more likely than rural girls in the same age group to complete primary school.
- There is a positive correlation between economic status and educational attainment; this correlation is stronger in rural areas than urban areas.

Tables 5 and 6. Educational Attainment

Urban youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Rural youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Girls

Boys

Table 7. Educational Enrollment

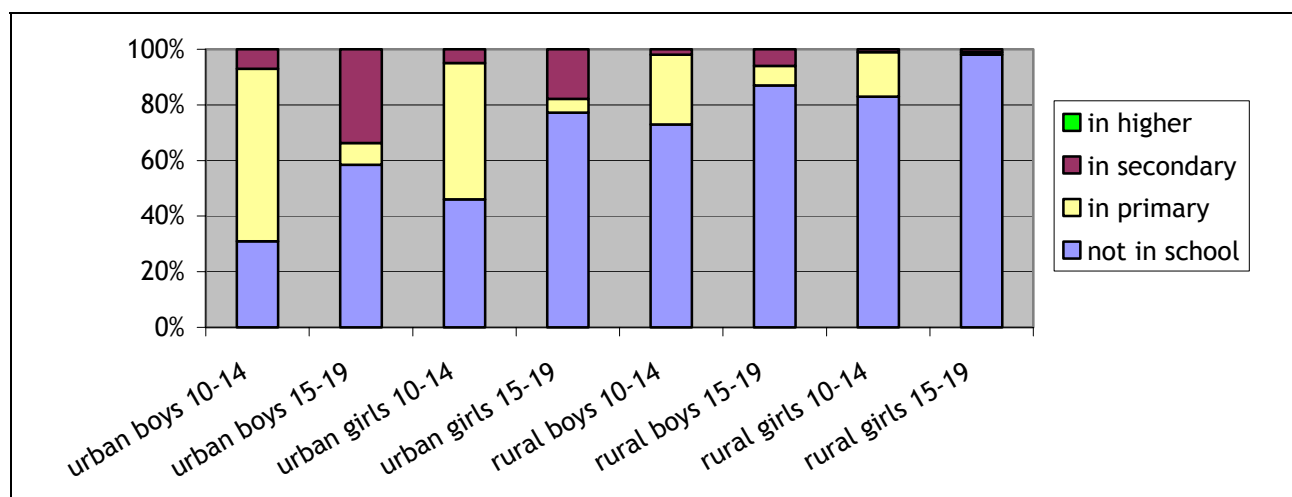


Table 8. Marital Status

- More than one-quarter of girls ages 15-19 are currently married or in cohabiting unions.
- Data on the median age of marriage for girls ages 20-24 and girls ages 25-29 (19.9 and 18.7, respectively) suggests that girls are getting married at an older age.
- Smaller percentages of girls 20-24 years old than girls 25-29 years old were married by ages 15, 18, and 20.

Table 8. Age at Marriage

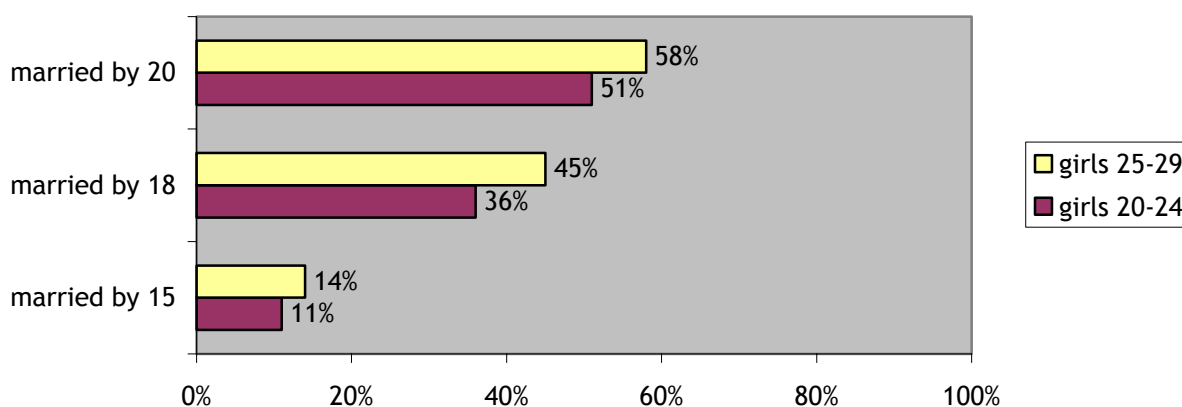


Table 9. Sexuality and Childbearing

- Thirty-four percent of girls 15-19 years old have ever had sexual intercourse, and 19% are sexually active.
- Nine in ten sexually active girls are married.
- Almost one-fifth of girls ages 15-19 have had a child. More than half of married girls but very few (4%) unmarried girls in the same age group have had a child.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status

- The majority of girls 15-19 years old in Senegal are neither in school nor working.
- Few girls ages 15-19 are in school, ranging from 1% of married girls to 16% of unmarried girls without children.
- Married and unmarried girls with children are more likely to be working than their counterparts without children.
- **Additional Information on Work Status from the U.S. State Department: Opportunities for National Service**
 - Military service in Senegal is open only to men. The number of young men seeking to join each year exceeds the number of new recruits required, so that although military service is mandatory by law, it is voluntary in practice.
 - The national army medical corps school, however, provided training opportunities for both men and women.
 - Other national service options open to both men and women include the police, customs, state nursing corps, primary and secondary school teaching, and the general civil service.
 - Attendance at the training schools for these fields is funded by the state. Admittance requires at least a secondary school diploma and often higher levels of education.
 - Fewer women than men have these necessary qualifications.
 - In the past, successful completion of studies at all of the specialty schools resulted in automatic recruitment into the appropriate national service. However, budget constraints have reduced the number of available positions, and these are now often assigned on a competitive basis.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status of Girls 15-19 Years Old

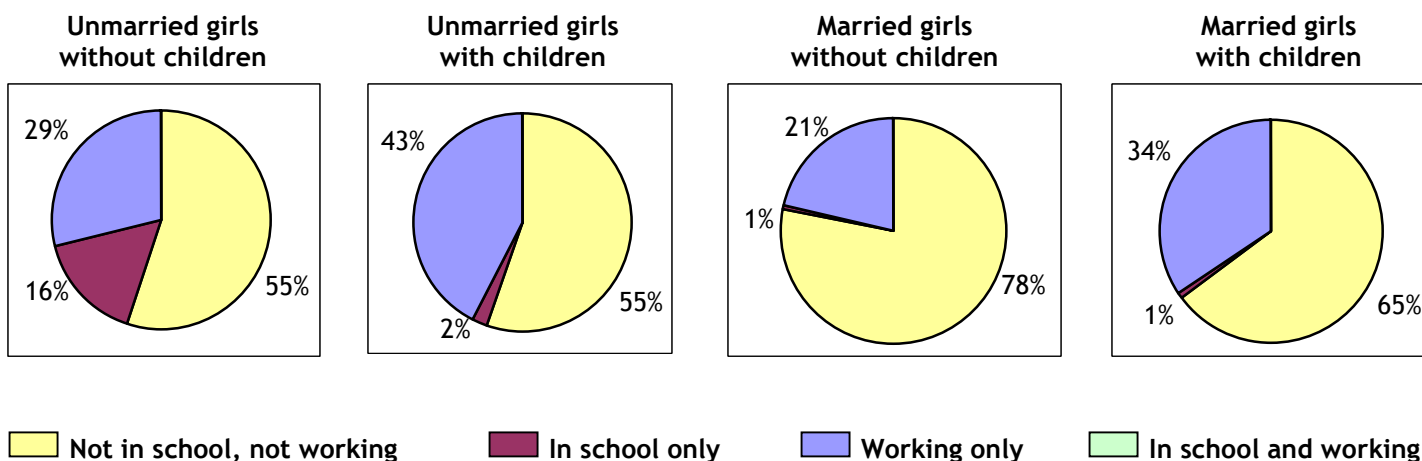


Table 11. Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods

- More than two-thirds of girls 15-19 years old know a modern method of contraception.
- Ever-married girls are more likely to have ever used a modern contraceptive method than never-married girls (5% vs. 2%).
- However, among sexually active 15-19-year-olds, never-married girls are about 13 times more likely than ever-married girls to be using a modern contraceptive method.

Table 12. Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- Nine out of ten girls 15-19 years old have heard of HIV/AIDS; never-married girls are more knowledgeable than girls who have been married.
- About half of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of HIV/AIDS know a healthy-looking person can have the virus.
- Very few sexually active girls (3%) use condoms as their primary method of contraception.

Table 13. Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- About half of girls 15-19 years old have heard of any STD.
- Less than 1% of girls ages 15-19 reported having an STD in the last 12 months.

Table 1
Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution^a

	Percent Distribution			Percent of Total Population
	Urban ^b	Rural ^b	Total	
Girls				
10-14	37.1	62.9	100.0	7.1
15-19	44.6	55.4	100.0	5.3
Boys				
10-14	37.0	63.0	100.0	6.7
15-19	45.3	54.7	100.0	5.3

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Urban”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in urban areas.
- In the fourth column of percentages (under “Percent of Total Population”), read the first number as the percentage of the total population who are girls 10-14 years old.

Table 2
Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household^a
(Percent Distribution)

Parental Survival Status					
	Both Parents Alive	Father Alive, Mother Dead	Mother Alive, Father Dead	Neither Parent Alive	Total
Girls					
10-14	89.6	3.2	6.6	0.6	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X
Boys					
10-14	88.5	3.8	7.0	0.7	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X
Parents Resident in Household ^b					
	Both Parents in Household	Father Only in Household	Mother Only in Household	Neither Parent in Household	Total
Girls					
10-14	57.5	3.1	17.7	21.7	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X
Boys					
10-14	57.4	7.1	14.9	20.6	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^b An adolescent is defined as not living with a parent if the parent is deceased or does not live in the household in which the adolescent resides.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Both Parents Alive”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old whose parents are living.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under “Both Parents in Household”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households where both parents reside.

Table 3
Characteristics of Head of Household^{a, b}
(Percent)

	Female Household Head	Non-Parent Household Head
Girls		
10-14	16.4	X
15-19	17.1	X
Boys		
10-14	14.3	X
15-19	14.2	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b The head of each household was identified by the member of that household responding to the household survey.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Female Household Head”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households with a female head.

Table 4
Educational Enrollment and Attainment^a

		Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				
		Not in School	In Primary ^b	In Secondary ^c	In Higher	Total
Girls						
	10-14	69.0	28.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
	15-19	88.9	2.5	8.6	0.0	100.0
Boys						
	10-14	57.9	38.4	3.7	0.0	100.0
	15-19	75.5	7.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
		Educational Attainment (Percent)				
		Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School			
Girls						
	15-19		33.1			25.3 ^e
	20-24		27.7			23.4
	25-29		20.1			17.0
Girls 15-29						
	Poorest 40% ^d		6.7			4.3
	Middle 40%		24.5			18.3
	Richest 20%		62.8			54.7
Boys						
	15-19		44.6			35.9 ^e
	20-24		44.4			39.7
	25-29		36.8			33.3
Boys 15-29						
	Poorest 40% ^d		18.3			13.9
	Middle 40%		44.9			37.2
	Richest 20%		76.1			69.4

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^b Primary school in Senegal consists of six grades.

^c Secondary school in Senegal consists of seven grades.

^d For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^e Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 5
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban Areas^{a, b}

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary ^c	In Secondary ^d	In Higher	
Girls					
10-14	45.9	48.7	5.4	0.0	100.0
15-19	77.6	4.6	17.8	0.0	100.0
Boys					
10-14	31.0	61.6	7.5	0.0	100.0
15-19	59.0	7.5	33.5	0.0	100.0
		Educational Attainment (Percent)			
		Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School		
Girls					
15-19		59.9	48.1 ^f		
20-24		53.2	46.8		
25-29		43.3	37.1		
Girls 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^e		24.1	15.7		
Middle 40%		39.5	31.2		
Richest 20%		67.6	58.8		
Boys					
15-19		72.0	60.9 ^f		
20-24		67.4	61.3		
25-29		61.0	56.3		
Boys 15-29					
Poorest 40% ^e		47.9	31.0		
Middle 40%		57.4	49.0		
Richest 20%		78.5	72.0		

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^b Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^c Primary school in Senegal consists of six grades.

^d Secondary school in Senegal consists of seven grades.

^e For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^f Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in urban areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 6
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Rural Areas^{a, b}

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				Total
	Not in School	In Primary ^c	In Secondary ^d	In Higher	
Girls					
10-14	83.2	16.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
15-19	97.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Boys					
10-14	73.3	25.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
15-19	86.8	7.3	5.9	0.0	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)	
	Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School
Girls		
15-19	12.5	7.8 ^f
20-24	8.4	5.7
25-29	4.5	3.4
Girls 15-29		
Poorest 40% ^e	5.6	3.6
Middle 40%	11.9	7.5
Richest 20%	23.4	20.6
Boys		
15-19	25.7	18.6 ^f
20-24	21.5	18.2
25-29	13.0	10.7
Boys 15-29		
Poorest 40% ^e	16.6	12.9
Middle 40%	30.7	23.8
Richest 20%	34.0	23.4

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^b Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^c Primary school in Senegal consists of six grades.

^d Secondary school in Senegal consists of seven grades.

^e For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.

^f Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite “Poorest 40%”) as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in rural areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 7
Educational Enrollment in Urban and Rural Areas^{a, b}: Comparison Summary

	Current Enrollment (Percent)			
	Not in School		In Primary ^c	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls				
10-14	45.9	83.2	48.7	16.2
15-19	77.6	97.7	4.6	0.9
Boys				
10-14	31.0	73.3	61.6	25.2
15-19	59.0	86.8	7.5	7.3
	In Secondary ^d		In Higher	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	Girls			
10-14	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	17.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Boys				
10-14	7.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	33.5	5.9	0.0	0.0

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^b Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

^c Primary school in Senegal consists of six grades.

^d Secondary school in Senegal consists of seven grades.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Urban”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the second column of percentages in the upper panel (under “Not in School: Rural”), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently enrolled in school.

Table 8
Marital Status^a
(Percent Distribution)

	Never-Married	Currently Married or in Union ^b	Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	Total
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	71.0	27.8	1.1	100.0
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X
	Married by Age 15 (Percent) ^c	Married by Age 18 (Percent) ^c	Married by Age 20 (Percent) ^c	Median Age at First Marriage (Years)
Girls				
20-24	11.0	36.1	50.5	19.9
25-29	13.7	45.4	58.1	18.7
Boys				
20-24	X	X	X	X
25-29	X	X	X	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b "In union" refers to women who are in unions of cohabitation.

^c Defined as the percentage of women in each age group who were married or in union by their 15th, 18th, or 20th birthday, respectively.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have never been married.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Married by Age 15"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 20-24 years old who were married by their 15th birthday.
- In the last column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Median Age at First Marriage"), read the first number as the age by which 50% of girls 20-24 years old were married.

Table 9
Sexuality and Childbearing^a
(Percent)

	Ever Had Sexual Intercourse			Sexually Active ^b			Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married
	Of Never-Married	Of Total	Median Age at 1 st Sex (Years)	Of Unmarried ^c	Of Married ^d	Of Total	
Girls							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	8.3	34.3	N/A ^e	2.2	61.2	18.6	91.4
Boys							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ever Pregnant ^f			Ever Had Child			
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married ^g	Of Total	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married ^g	Of Total	
Girls							
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X	
15-19	5.3	64.0	22.3	3.8	53.5	18.2	

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b "Sexually active" is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

^c "Unmarried" refers to women who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

^d "Married" refers to women who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

^e Omitted because less than 50% in the age group first had sexual intercourse by age 15.

^f The DHS collected information on past live births and current pregnancy status at the time of the interview. Information was not collected on miscarriages, stillbirths, or abortions, and hence is not included in the calculation of "ever pregnant." This statistic, therefore, is likely to be an underestimate of the true percentage of girls who have ever been pregnant.

^g "Ever-married" refers to women who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Ever Had Sexual Intercourse: Of Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have had sexual intercourse among those who have never been married.
- In the seventh column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who are married, among those who report having had sex within the last 28 days.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Ever Pregnant: Of Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have ever been pregnant, among those who have never been married.

Table 10
Educational Enrollment and Work^a Status^{b, c}
(Percent Distribution)

	Not in School, Not Working	In School Only	Working Only	In School and Working	Total
Unmarried^d, Without Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	55.0	15.7	28.8	0.5	100.0
Unmarried^d, With Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	55.3	2.1	42.6	0.0	100.0
Married^e, Without Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	78.1	0.6	21.3	0.0	100.0
Married^e, With Children					
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	64.7	0.8	34.5	0.0	100.0

^a Work is defined as both formal and informal, and excludes housework. It includes activities that are paid in cash or in kind, as well as work for a family farm or business.

^b Calculated from data collected for the 1992-1993 SDHS.

^c Information on work and parental status was not collected for boys.

^d "Unmarried" refers to women who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.

^e "Married" refers to women who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Unmarried, Without Children: Not in School, Not Working"), read the second number as the percentage of unmarried girls 15-19 years old, without children, who are neither in school nor working.

Table 11
Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods^a
(Percent)

	Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception^b	Ever Used a Modern Method	Of Sexually Active^c, Currently Using a Modern Method
	Never-Married		
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	72.5	1.9	32.7
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X
	Ever-Married^d		
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	68.9	5.3	2.4
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b "Modern methods" of contraception include the oral contraceptive pill, intrauterine device, injections, diaphragm/foam/jelly, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants, including Norplant[®].

^c "Sexually active" is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

^d The term "ever-married" includes women who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under "Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception: Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of a modern method of contraception, among those who have never been married.
- In the third column of percentages (under "Of Sexually Active, Currently Using a Modern Method: Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of never-married girls 15-19 years old who currently use a modern method of contraception, among those who report having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

Table 12
Awareness of HIV/AIDS^a
(Percent)

	Heard of HIV/AIDS			Know Someone Who Has or Has Died of HIV/AIDS ^c
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married ^b	Of Total	
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	92.4	84.7	90.2	X
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X
	Know a Healthy- Looking Person Can Have HIV/AIDS ^c	Perceive Themselves to Be at Moderate or Great Risk of HIV/AIDS ^{c, d}	Of Sexually Active ^e , Use Condom ^f	
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	46.0	X	X	3.3
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b "Ever-married" refers to women who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

^c These calculations exclude those who have not heard of HIV/AIDS.

^d Respondents were asked whether they think their risk of getting AIDS is small, moderate, great, or whether they have no risk at all. Respondents could also volunteer the information that they were infected with HIV. These latter respondents were excluded from the calculation.

^e "Sexually active" is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

^f "Use condom" refers to those who report condoms as their primary current contraceptive method. This statistic may be an undercount, since information on multiple method use was not collected.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Heard of HIV/AIDS: Of Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of HIV/AIDS among those who have never been married.
- In the third column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Of Sexually Active, Use Condom"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who report condom use as their primary current contraceptive method, among those who report having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.

Table 13
Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)^a
(Percent)

	Heard of an STD ^b	Have Had an STD in Last 12 Months	Sought Advice During Last Episode of an STD ^c
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	49.6	0.2	0.0 ^d
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X

^a Calculated from data collected for the 1997 SDHS.

^b STDs include syphilis, gonorrhea, genital warts, AIDS, or any other of which the respondent is aware.

^c Calculated among those who report having had an STD in the last 12 months.

^d Based on fewer than 30 unweighted cases.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under “Heard of an STD”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of any STDs.
- In the second column of percentages (under “Have Had an STD in Last 12 Months”), read the second number as the percentage of girls ages 15-19 who report having had an STD in the last 12 months.
- In the third column of percentages (under “Sought Advice During Last Episode of an STD”), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who sought advice during their last STD episode, among those who report having had an STD in the last 12 months.

Table 14
Female Genital Circumcision
(Percent)

	Circumcised	Median Age at Circumcision (Years)	Have Circumcised / Will Circumcise Daughter
	Never-Married		
Girls			
10-14			
15-19	Data not collected for Senegal		
20-24			
	Ever-Married		
Girls			
10-14			
15-19	Data not collected for Senegal		
20-24			