

Health and Family Life Education (HFLE)

Implications of the Data

Although parents and guardians were the preferred source of information regarding HFLE topics for the year 2002, this was not so for both sexes in the year 2008. Also, the percentage of youth who select parents/guardians as a source is decreasing. This could be a result of a stable or decreasing interaction between parents/ guardians and teachers in order to ensure life skills are being reinforced in the home environment.

For males ages 15-24 the data show that their teachers were the top source they rated as 'very helpful' as a source of information on HFLE topics(66 %). This shows that the work teachers are doing to impart useful HFLE knowledge is working and should be maintained.

Regarding females, 15-24 years, however, the majority found their teachers to be the top source selected as 'very helpful' (66.7%). This is an interesting finding as their preferred source of information was their parent/guardian. This also reinforces that parents and teachers need to work together to ensure lessons learned in the classroom are reinforced in the home. Parents/guardians need to be well informed to be able to answer any questions their child/ward may have and need to also be coached to give responses in a comfortable, welcoming manner.

Source of Health and Family Life Education Information

The preferred sources of information for young adult males and females for comparative years 2002 and 2008 can be viewed in Figures 1 and 2.

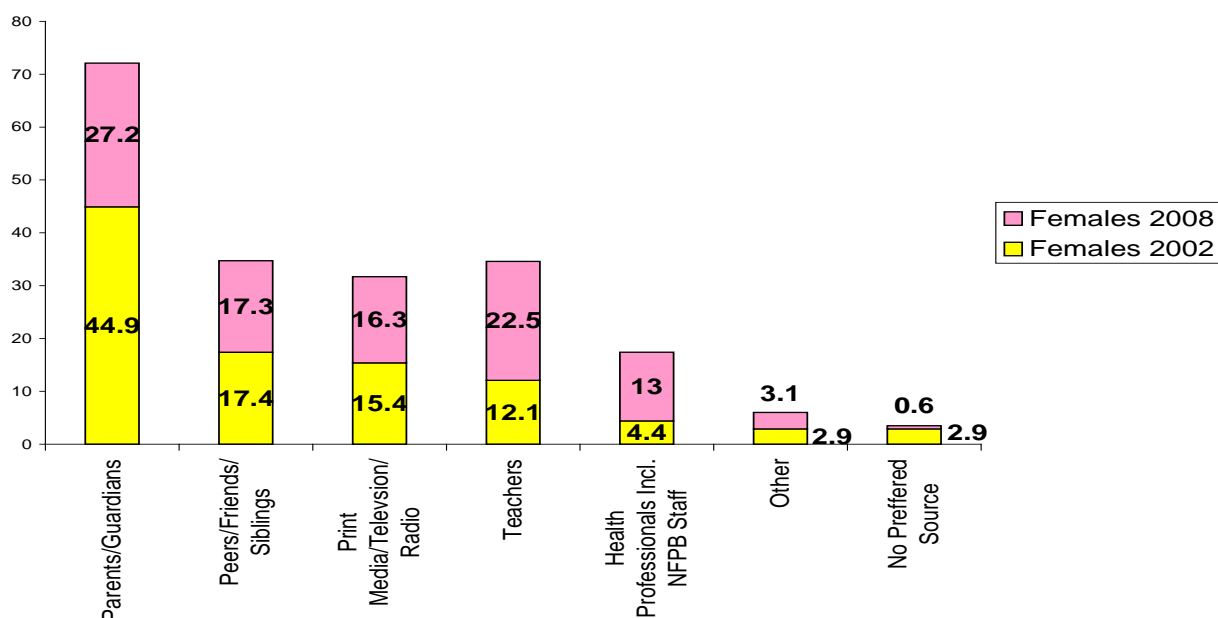


Figure 1: Preferred Source of Information About Family Life Education Among Young Adult Females Aged 15-24

Source: 2008 Reproductive Health Survey

As illustrated in Figure 1, the majority of females aged 15-24 in 2002 selected 'parent or guardian' as their preferred source of information about family life education, with 44.9 percent doing so, while in the year 2008 this figure decreased by 17.7 percentage points to a total of 27.2

percent. In addition, 12.1 percent of females chose a ‘teacher’ as their preferred source in the year 2002 which increased by 10.4 percentage points to 22.5 percent in the year 2008.

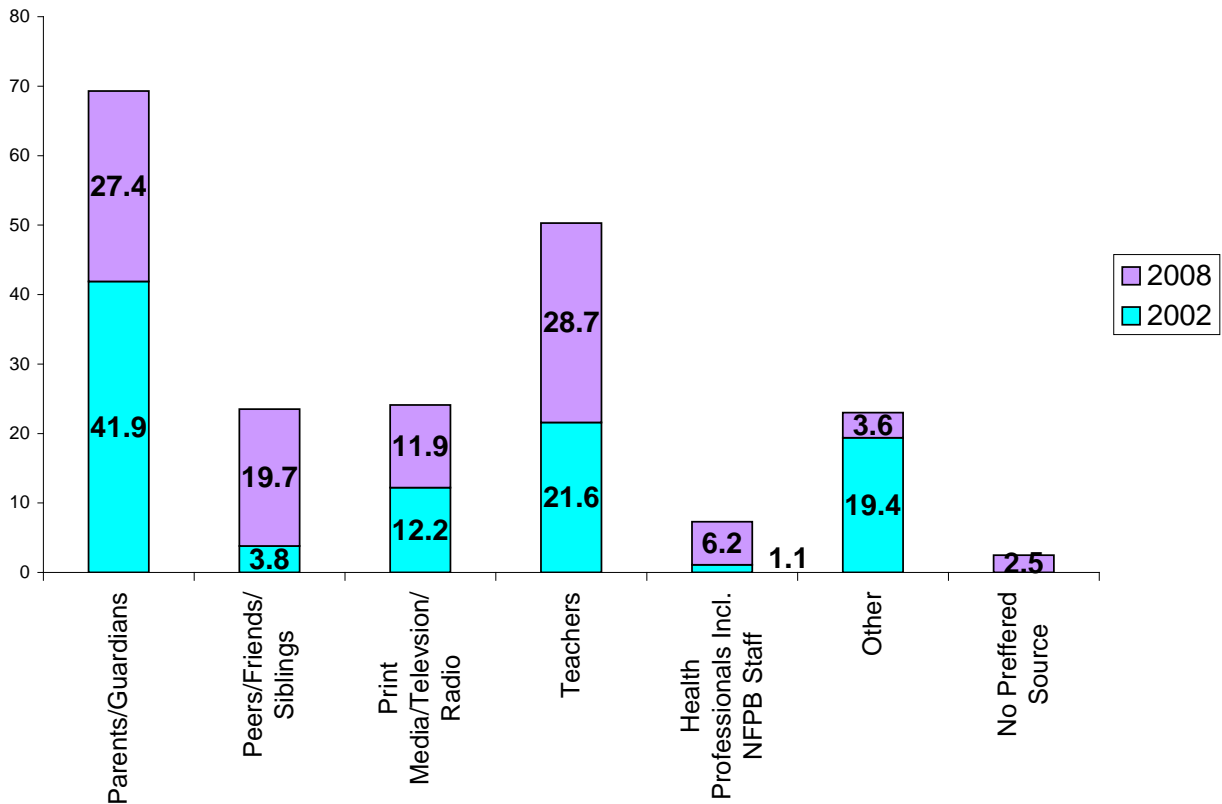


Figure 2: Preferred Source of Information About Family Life Education Among Young Adult Males Aged 15-24

Source: 2008 Reproductive Health Survey

As illustrated in Figure 2, the majority of males aged 15-24 in 2002 selected ‘parent or guardian’ as their preferred source of information about family life education, with 41.9 percent doing so, while in the year 2008 this figure decreased by 14.5 percentage points to a total of 27.4 percent. For the year 2008, the most preferred source for males in this age group changed to their teachers with 28.7 percent holding that opinion.

Table 1: Proportion of all Young Adult men and Women Aged 15-19 Years who Know Where to go for Information on Sexual Relations or Contraceptives by age Group and Socioeconomic Status and Whether They had Family Life or sex Education Course

Characteristics	Women	Men
	Percent	Percent
Total	91.9	86.1
Age Group		
15-19	88.2	84.3
20-24	96	88.9
Socio-Economic		
Lowest	87.8	86.3

Second	89.9	90.3
Middle	93.2	80.3
Fourth	93.7	90.3
Highest	94.2	86.2
Had Family Life or Sex Education		
Yes	92.5	86.1
No	85.8	0.0

Source: Reproductive Health Survey, Young Adult Report, 2008

The majority of young adult females and males aged 15-24 years knew where to go for information on sexual relations or contraceptives (91.9 and 86.1 percents respectively). The majority of females who knew where to get information were from a high socio-economic status (94.2 percent) and had taken a family life or sex education course (92.5 percent). As socio-economic status improved, knowledge increased.

Table 2: Percent of Young Adult Women and men Aged 15-24 Years who Have Heard of Various Methods of Contraception by Whether They Have Taken a Class or Course on Family Life or Sex Education That Included Information on Contraception

Contraceptive Methods	Percent who Heard of Method			
	Had Class/Course on sex Education That Included Information on Contraception		Did not Have Class/Course on sex Education That Included Information on Contraception	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Condom	100	99.9	100	100
Pill	99.4	95.4	100	95.1
Female Condom	97.2	88.7	95.9	85.5
Injection	97	86.7	97.4	90.8
Tubal Ligation	92.8	73.9	94.3	58
Withdrawal	82	71.7	82.9	58.1
IUD	68.4	28.9	59.7	16.9
Diaphragm	61.7	35.4	55.8	20.9
Vasectomy	55.7	43.6	61	32.6
Morning After Pill	85.9	64.5	85.9	62.2
Spermicides	40.4	27.1	37.8	18.1
Rhythm	59.9	26.3	82.9	17.4
Implant	59.7	29.3	46.6	28.1

Source: 2008 Reproductive Health Survey

In total, 100 percent of females and males who had a class or course on sex education that included information on contraceptives had heard of the Condom as a method of contraception. In addition, 99.4 percent of females had heard of the Pill compared to 95.4 percent of males. The least heard of method for both females and males was Spermicides at 40.4 percent and 27.1 percent respectively.

In total, 100 percent of females and 100 percent of males who did not have a class or course on sex education that included information on contraceptives had heard of the Condom as a method of contraception. In addition, 100 percent of females had heard of the Pill compared to 95.1 percent of males. The least heard of method for both females and males was once again Spermicides at 37.8 percent and 18.1 percent respectively.