



# Age-disaggregated Adolescent Fertility Rates in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean

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Thank you!

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## DATA

### Source

Demographic and Health Surveys for 36 countries—30 of which have trend data—conducted in the 2000s and 2010s.

### Rates

Based on births occurring within the 1-36-month period before the survey and belonging to women aged 15-24 years at the time of the survey.

## RESULTS

### Levels

- Adolescent fertility rates increase with age.
- Adolescent fertility rates are higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Rates are higher in Western and Middle Africa than in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Although, rates for 12-14 years old are very low, they reach 15 per 1,000 or higher in Madagascar and Mozambique (Eastern Africa), Cameroon (Middle Africa), Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria (Western Africa).
- In general, countries with high adolescent fertility rates have the highest rates in all three age-groups (12-14, 15-17, and 18-19). For example, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria.

### Trends

- In general, adolescent fertility rates slightly declined between the early 2000s/mid-2000s and the late 2000s/early 2010s (countries located below the diagonal line).
- The decrease in the fertility rates was more important for the 18-19 years old than for the 15-17 years old.
- However, the rates for the 12-14 years old increased in almost half of the countries (located above the diagonal line).

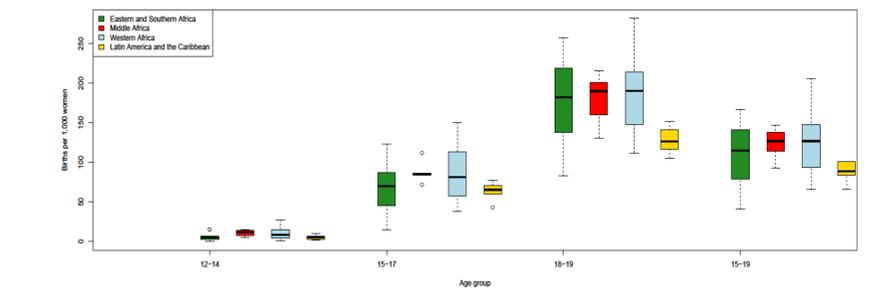
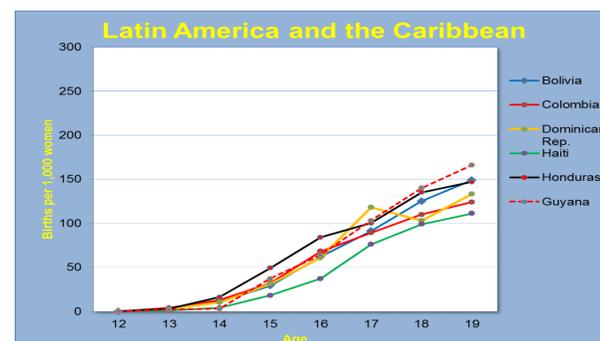
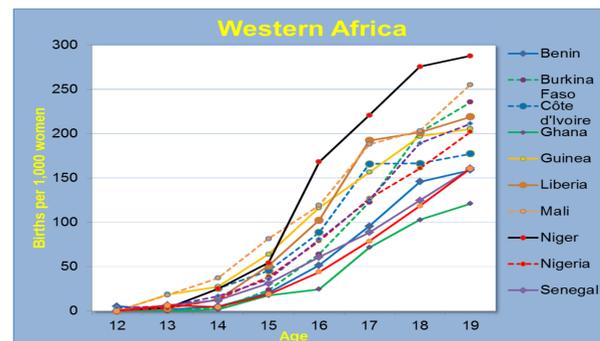
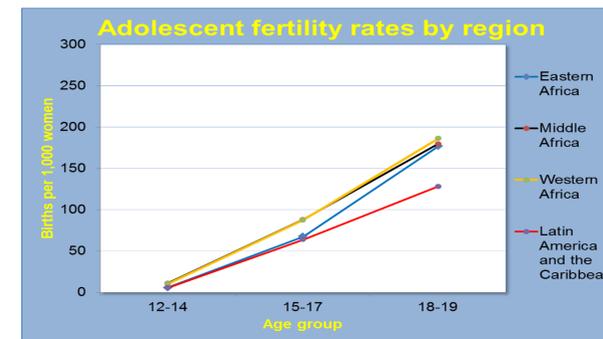
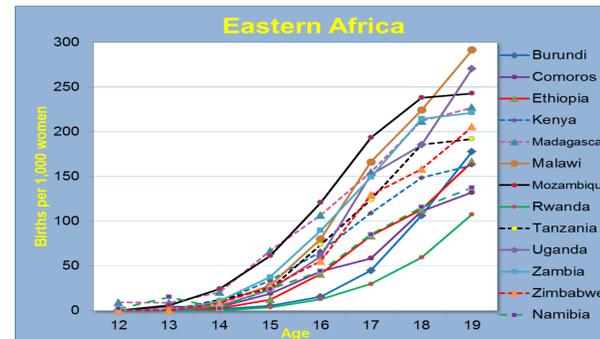
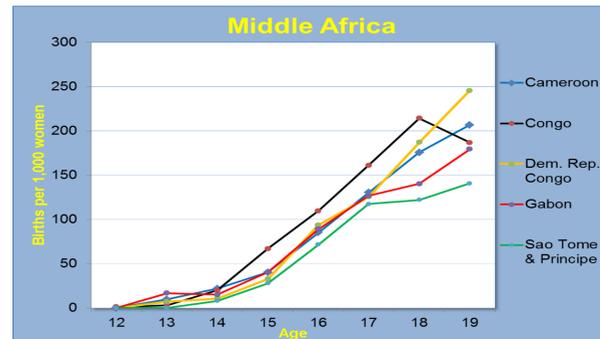
### Differentials by educational

- The rates for women with no education are much higher than for women who have some education (a primary or higher level). For instance, in the 12-14 age group, the rates for adolescents with no education are 4, 5, 6, and 8 times higher than the rates for adolescents with a primary or higher education in Madagascar, Ethiopia, Honduras and Niger, respectively.
- This protective effect of education holds true even in countries with low levels of adolescent fertility (e.g., Rwanda and Ethiopia).

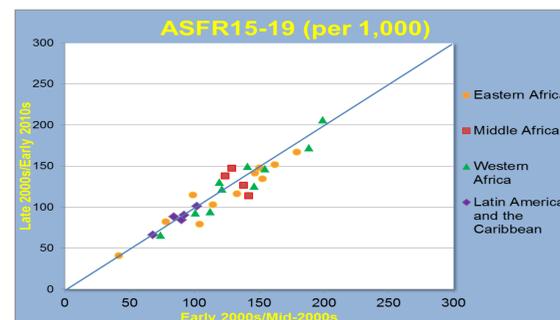
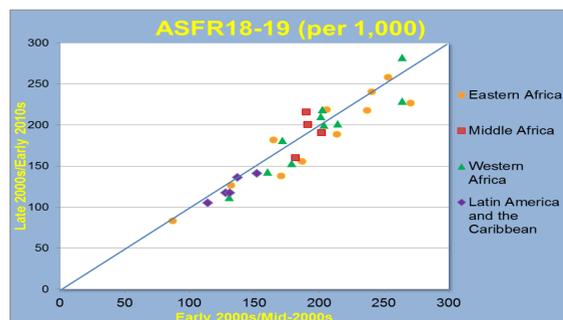
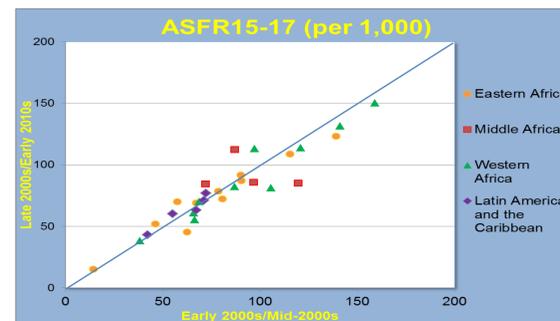
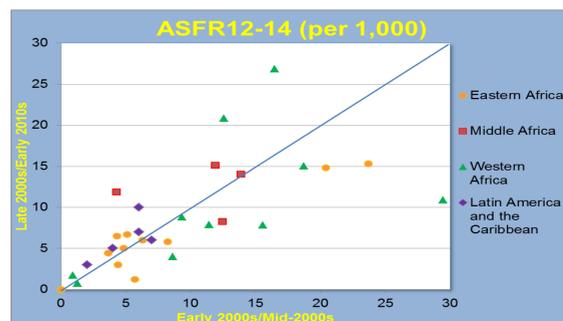
## CONCLUSIONS

- Young adolescents (15-17 years) and very young ones (12-14 years) should be targeted in the fight against early childbearing because their fertility rates are not decreasing fast enough. They are even increasing in several countries.
- Making sure that young adolescents get education (even just a few years of education), and remain in school, can be very effective in protecting young women against early childbearing.

## 1. Levels of adolescent fertility rates by age: late 2000s-early 2010s



## 2. Trends in adolescent fertility rates



## 3. Adolescent fertility rates by age and educational level

