OVERVIEW

- Population growth, urbanization and fertility in Latin America

  1. Trends in level of fertility
  2. Trends in age-specific fertility rates
  3. Adolescent and youth fertility
  4. Distribution by parity
  5. Considerations on contraception

- Policy implications of low fertility

POPULATION GROWTH, URBANIZATION AND FERTILITY IN LATIN AMERICA

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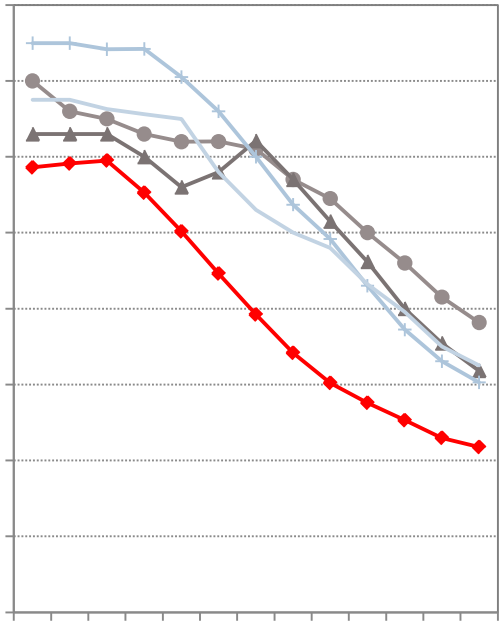
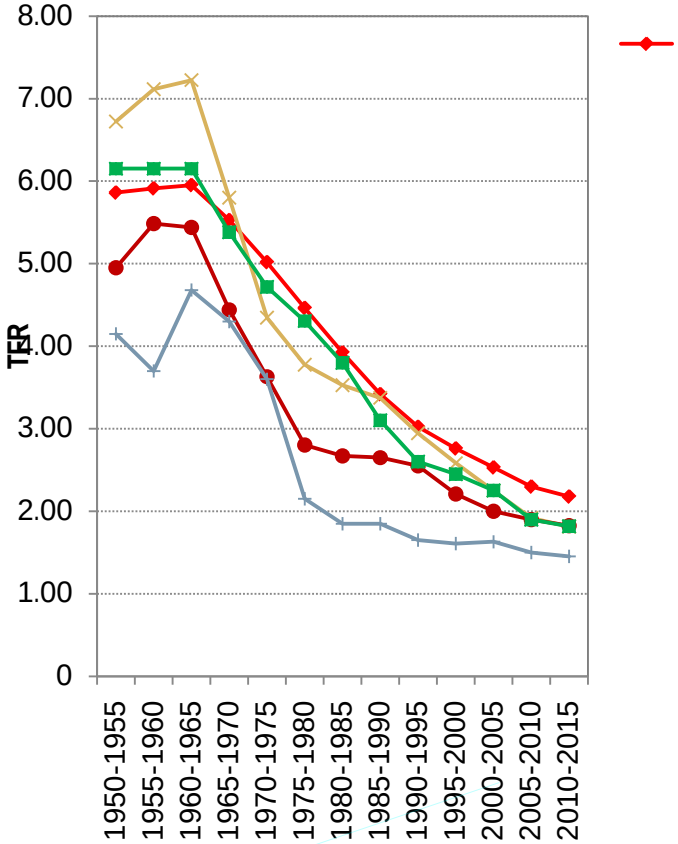
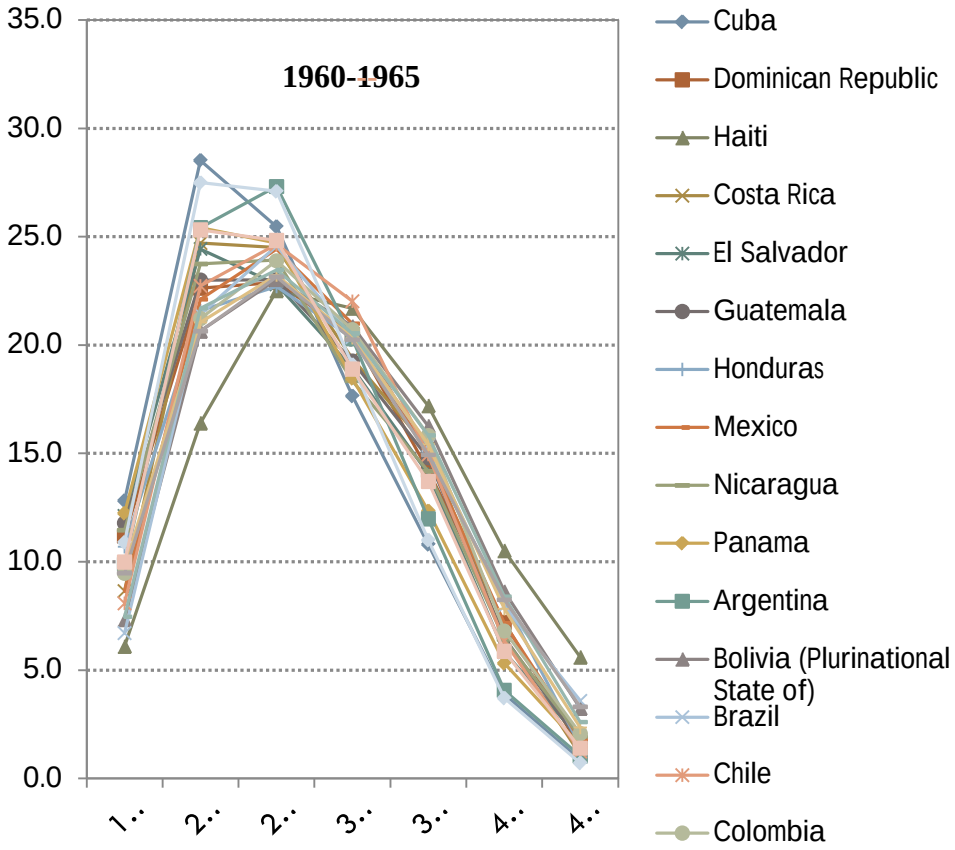
Fertility level in Latin America




8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0
TFR
1950-1955
1955-1960
1960-1965
1965-1970
1970-1975
1975-1980
1980-1985
1985-1990
1990-1995
1995-2000
2000-2005
2005-2010
2010-2015

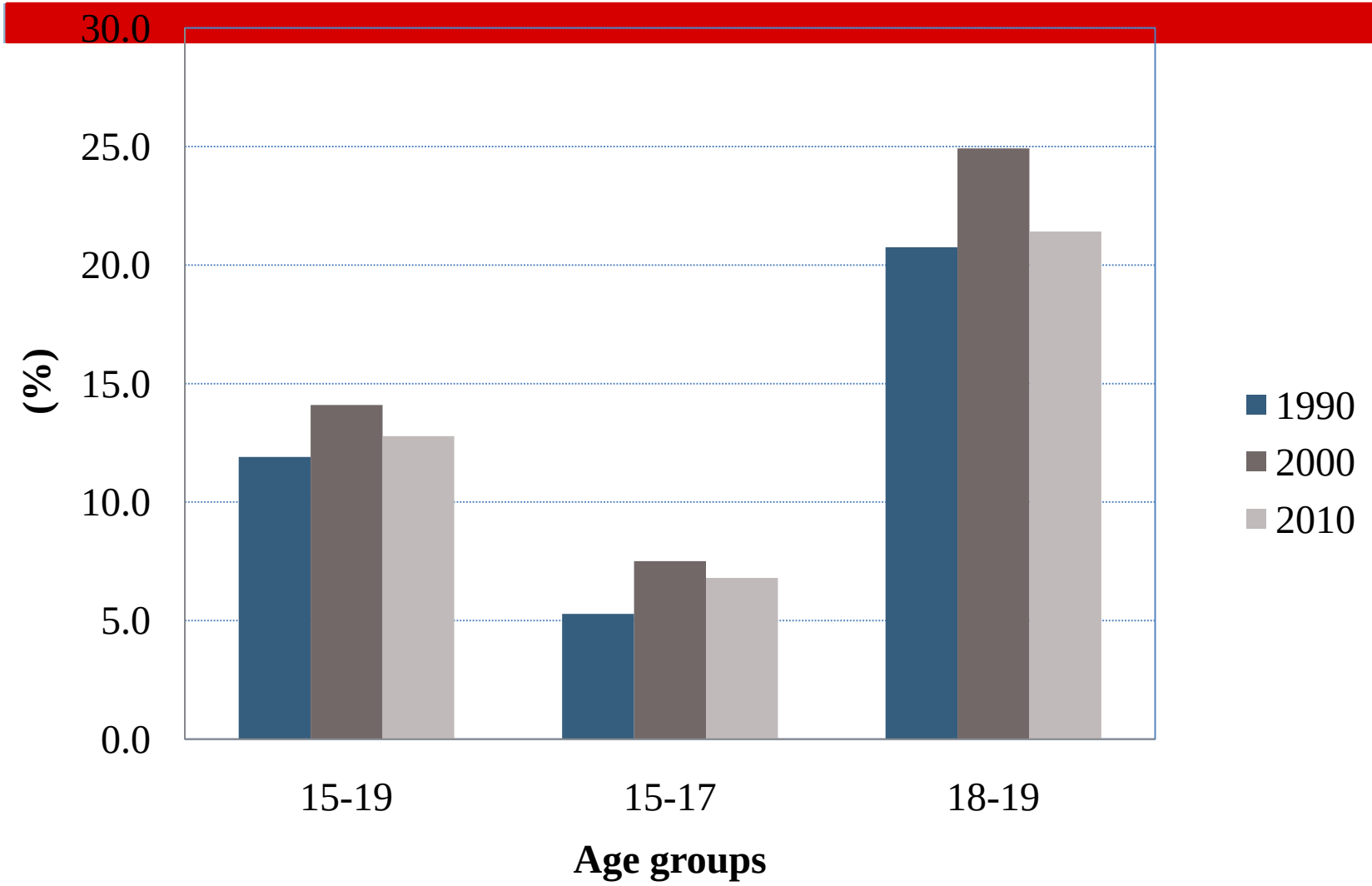

1960-1965
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Argentina
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Chile
Colombia

15-19 years older fertility and % of mothers

Country	Census' year	% motherhood 15 - 19	ASFR 15-19
Brazil	1991	11.5	81.7
	2000	14.8	93.3
	2010	11.8	70.0
Ecuador	1990	13.5	92.7
	2001	16.3	102.2
	2010	17.0	101.6
Mexico	1990	10.4	-
	2000	12.1	82.2
	2010	12.4	80.2
Panama	1990	16.1	109.7
	2000	17.4	107.1
	2010	15.4	95.9
Dominican Republic	2002	16.7	109.2
	2010	19.7	116.3
Uruguay	1985	8.4	62.4
	1995	13.9	74.2
	2011	9.5	55.8
Venezuela	1990	13.8	111.6
	2001	14.9	100.5
	2011	14.6	82.9

Source: Rodriguez and Cavenaghi (2013) estimated from microdata from Demographic Censuses.

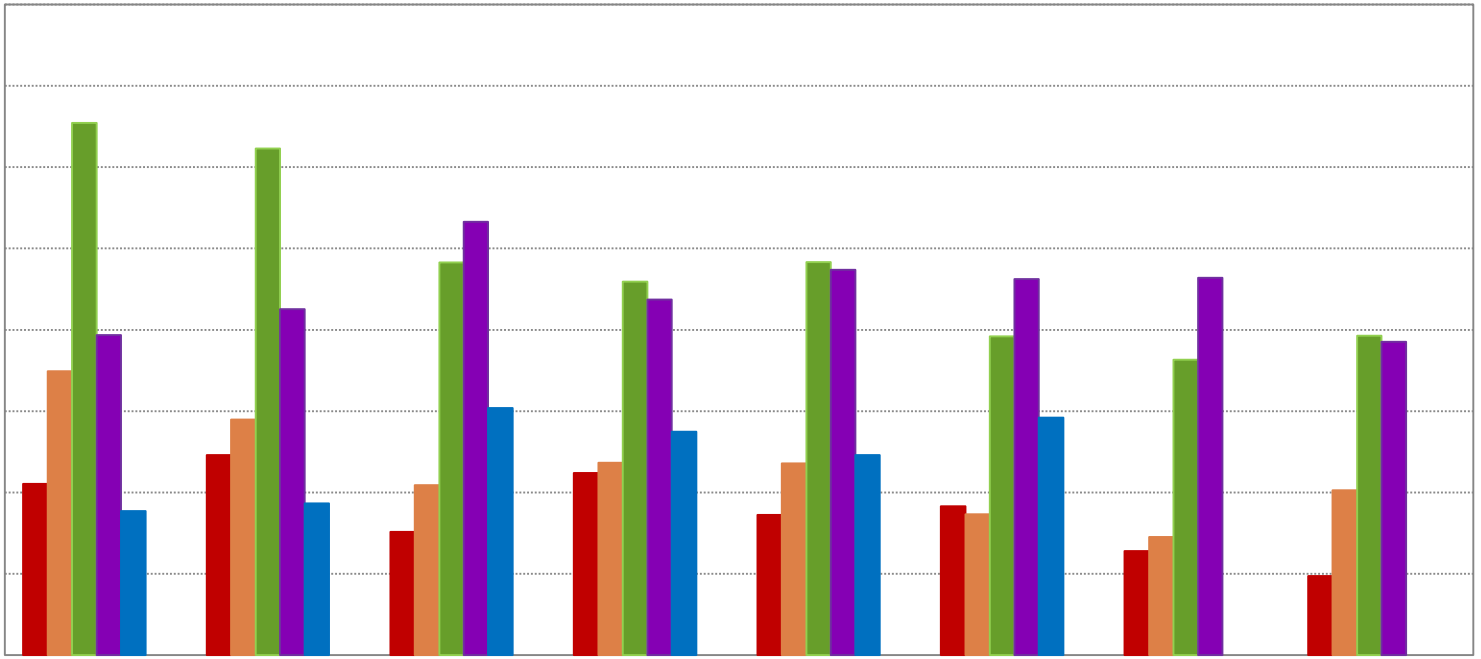
Latin America: motherhood percentage by age groups 15-19, 15-17 and 18-19, around 1990, 2000 and 2010.



The role of education on adolescent Fertility

- **Education remains a critical factor to decrease motherhood at young ages** in the region.
- **Advances in the educational system** and, mainly the large improvements in the proportion of women attaining higher levels of education, **can explain most of the declines in fertility in the last 20 years, but the effects vary across countries.**
- **Some explicit policies**, such as the creation of the *Friendly health services for adolescents and youth* (http://planandinopea.org/) **are yet not sufficient to reduce youth fertility** (Ecuador)
- In the future, with **the expected improvements in education,** mainly among women,

Parity distribution in Latin America



Access to Contraception

- Contraceptive practice in Latin America and the Caribbean occurred even in the **absence of laws and regulations** that could guarantee the rights to universal access to reproductive health.
  - **Restrictions on types of contraceptive methods available** in different countries
  - High **concentration on the market for its provision**.
- Common in all countries: **reproductive planning** has always been closely linked to **maternal** health care and not women's and men's reproductive needs.
- The region is in urgent need of good policies that can assure access to contraceptive methods that are most suitable for each age group and life cycle.
- Still need **comprehensive reproductive health**

Thanks!

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