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9 International Comparative and Demographic Standard: DHS, RHS, MICS

¾ National: México (ENADID, 1992-2018); Brazil: PNDS, 2006; Perú ENDES (since 2004 before it was DHS);

¾ Households Surveys

¾ Health Surveys: Southern Cone

¾ Youth Surveys: Many countries

¾   A wealth of data on determinants and consequences of teenage fertility

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¾ Fertility module in almost all. But few countries ask the group 10-14

¾ 15 countries out of 20 (Latin America Region) in 2010 decade. Uncertainty for 2020-decade due to COVID-19 (only México so far)

¾ Useful for direct   estimations (Montevideo Consensus follow-up indicator) by single age and disaggregations (SDG 17.18).

¾ Useful for indirect   estimations and disaggregation (17.18).

¾ Microdata available in National Statistic Office platforms.

¾ Processing census microdata on-line is feasible thanks to Redatam (CELADE's flagship software)

¾ But censuses have many issues too

A major issue: social inequality. The case of education the probability of being mother during adolescence

	1990	2000	2010
0-4	43.6	53.7	45.5
5-8	38.0	47.8	53.0

Source, Rodríguez Vignoli and San Juan, 2020, table 9

¾   : The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, 2013. CPD + 20 regional (LAC) outcome

¾   : multinational plans for preventing Adolescent Pregnancy (Andean Subregion, Caribbean, Central America subregion)

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- 9   Reproductive and sexual health and rights policies, plans and programs for adolescents
- 9   Adolescent-friendly services, centres or spaces
- 9   Contraception: Higher and better access overall. Day-after pill, lon (r)at.000f33 01