



El Salvador

Mapping teenage pregnancy using administrative records

Dr. Eduardo Espinoza
Vice-Minister of Health Policy

**6.5 million
population**

**Population in working-
age will reach the peak in
2035 (Demographic
Dividend)**

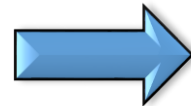
**In 2015, one out of
three pregnancies
were adolescents**



Background

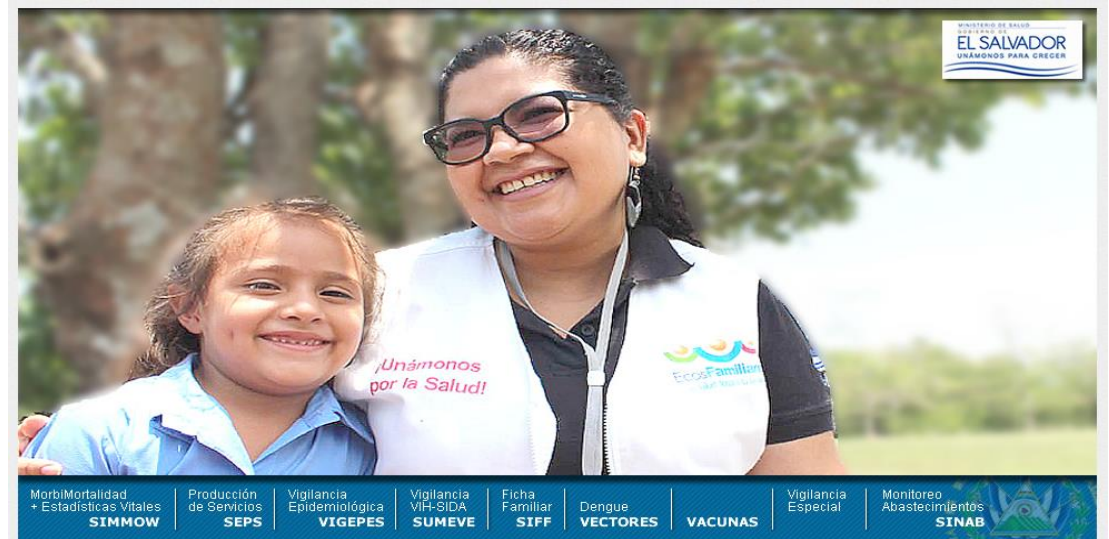
In the past:

- More than 40 information systems were operating, each with unreliable and incomplete administrative records.
- 327 notifying units of MoH existed.
- 2,500 PCs and 65 intranet points existed at hospitals and administrative offices.



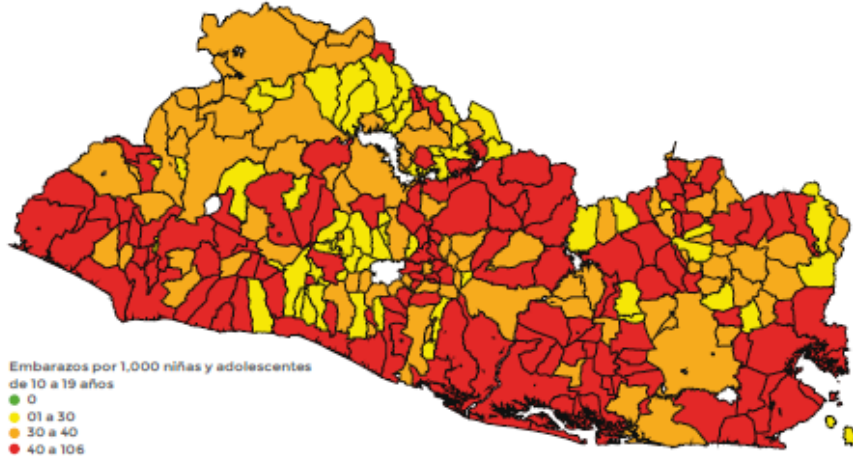
Today:

- One Health Information System operates divided into different modules.
- 1,234 notifying units of National Health Systems exist.
- More than 4,000 PCs and 300 facilities with access to intranet available.
- Administrative records are now standard verifiable, and reliable.



What is the Teenage Pregnancy Map?

MAPA 1.
PREVALENCIA DE INSCRIPCIONES POR EMBARAZOS POR CADA MIL NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES (10-19 AÑOS), SEGÚN MUNICIPIO. 2015



Fuente: Elaboración propia basada en datos de: MINSAL, Total de inscripciones en control prenatal durante el año 2015. DIGESTYC: Proyecciones municipales de población, Rev. 2014.

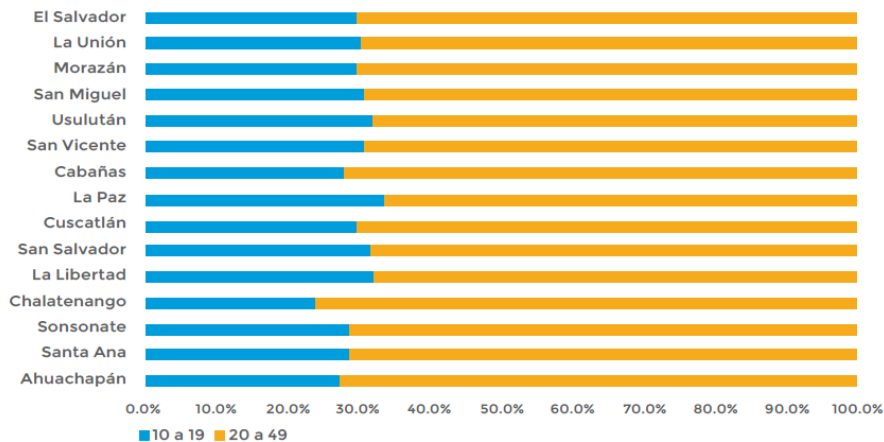
It is a **tool** that uses **administrative records** from **different national institutions**, to graphically show **teen pregnancies trends at local level nationwide**, and their relationship with **other social indicators**, which makes easier appraising the magnitude of the situation.



Ministry of Health

Number of pregnancies in adolescents by municipality.

GRÁFICO 1.
PROPORCIÓN DE MUJERES EMBARAZADAS REGISTRADAS EN EL MINSAL SEGÚN EDAD, POR DEPARTAMENTO. 2015.



Ministry of Education

School enrollment by municipality.



Legal Medicine Institute

Reports of girls raped between ages 10-19.



DIGESTYC
Dirección General de Estadística y Censos

Statistics and Census Department

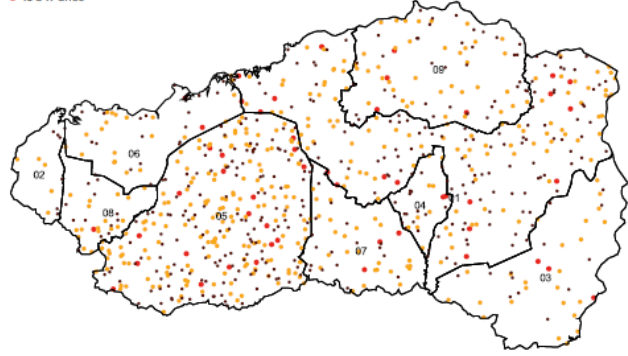
Population projections at local level.

Cabañas

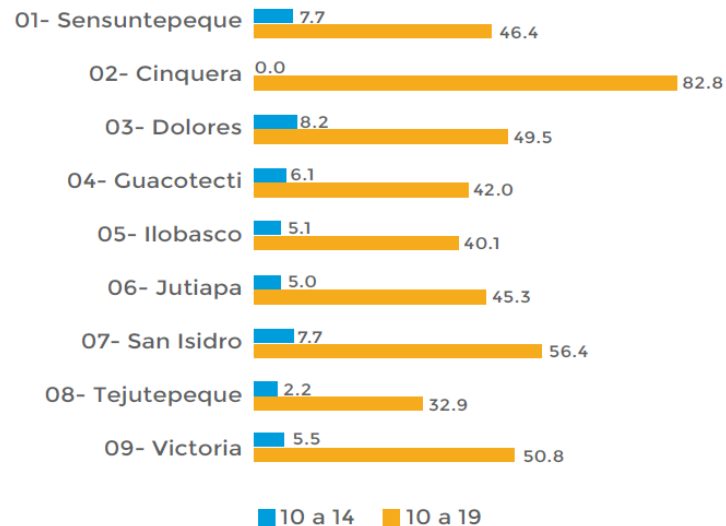
INSCRIPCIONES EN CONTROL PRENATAL DE NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES DE 10 A 19 AÑOS SEGÚN EDED. 2015. (ver tabla del departamento)

Edad de inscripción en control por embarazo

- 10 a 14 años
- 15 a 17 años
- 18 a 19 años



NÚMERO DE EMBARAZOS POR CADA MIL ADOLESCENTES, SEGÚN GRUPOS DE EDAD SELECCIONADOS Y MUNICIPIO. 2015



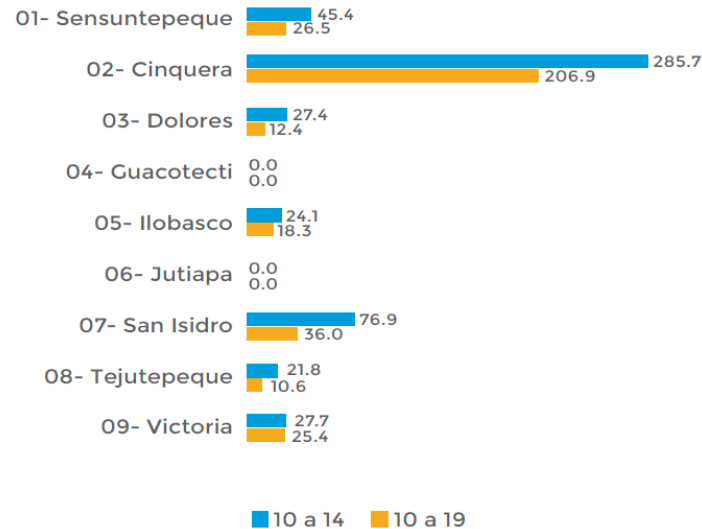
PREVALENCIA DE EMBARAZO ADOLESCENTE POR 1000 NIÑAS DE 10 A 19 AÑOS. 2015



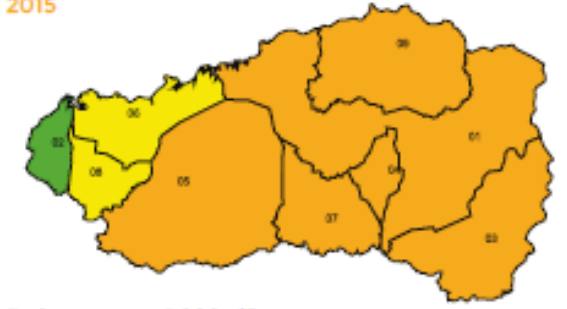
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas y adolescentes de 10 a 19 años

- 0
- 01 a 30
- 30 a 40
- 40 a 106

PREVALENCIA DE DENUNCIAS POR ABUSO SEXUAL POR 10 MIL NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES DE 10 A 19 AÑOS. 2015.



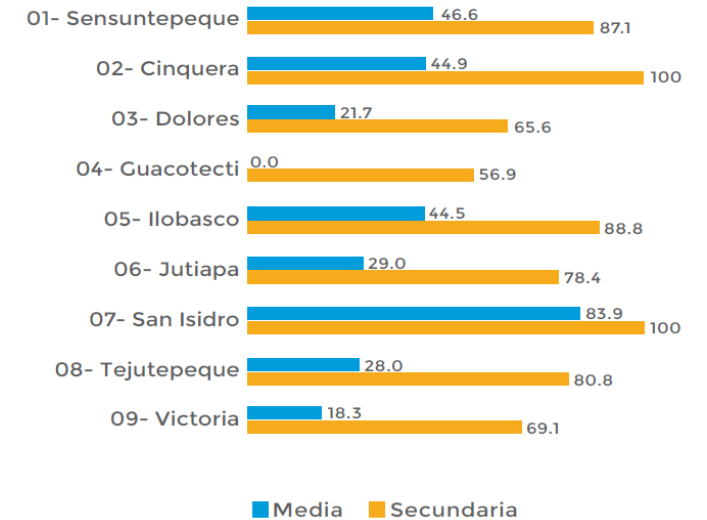
PREVALENCIA DE EMBARAZO POR 1000 NIÑAS DE 10 A 14 AÑOS. 2015



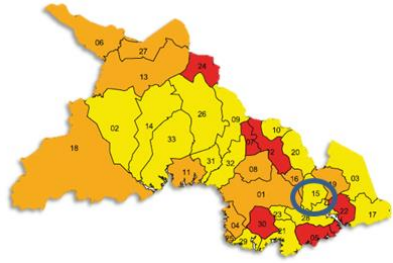
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas de 10 a 14 años

- 0
- 01 a 05
- 05 a 10
- 10 a 30

COBERTURA ESCOLAR DE LOS NIVELES SECUNDARIA Y MEDIA. 2014 (en porcentaje)

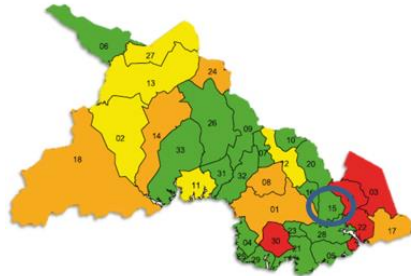


Municipio Las Flores, Chalatenango



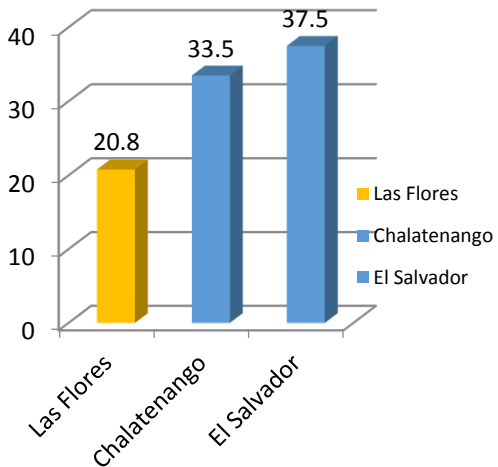
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas de 10 a 14 años

- 0
- 1 a 5
- 6 a 10
- 11 a 30



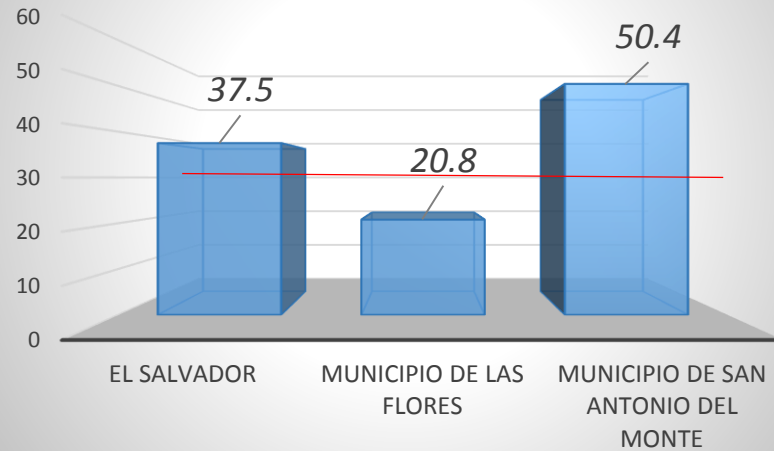
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas y adolescentes de 10 a 19 años

- 0
- 1 a 30
- 31 a 39
- 41 a 106

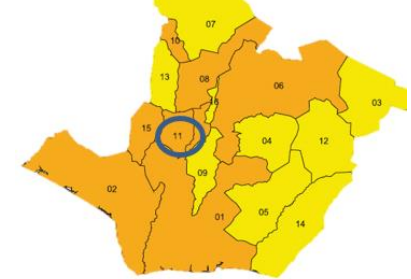


- 20.8 pregnancies per thousand girls between ages 10-19 in 2015.
- One municipality of the Department of Chalatenango with no teen pregnancies among girls below 14 years old.
- No reported cases of rape among girls between ages 10-19 in 2015
- 100% girls attendance at high school and middle-level education.

Teen Pregnancies per thousand girls 10-19 years of age.

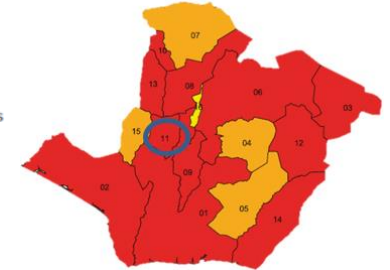


Municipio San Antonio del Monte, Sonsonate



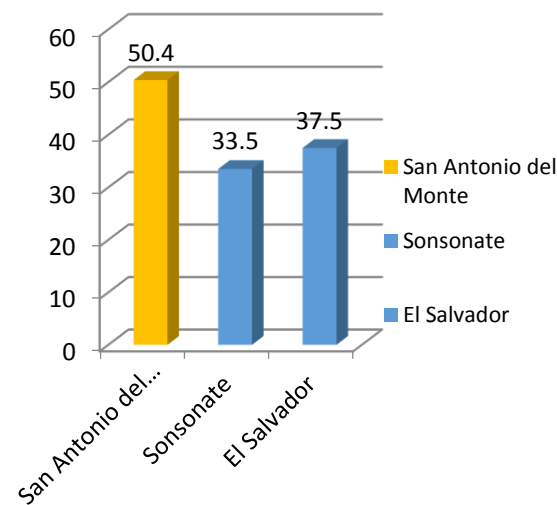
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas de 10 a 14 años

- 0
- 1 a 5
- 6 a 10
- 11 a 30



Embarazos por 1,000 niñas y adolescentes de 10 a 19 años

- 0
- 1 a 30
- 31 a 39
- 41 a 106



- 50.4 pregnancies per thousand girls between ages 10-19 in 2015.
- Municipality with the highest prevalence of teen pregnancies in the Department of Sonsonate.
- 23 girls raped per thousand girls between ages 10-14, and 10 girls raped per thousand girls ages 10-19.
- 31% girls attendance at high school, and 0% attendance at middle-level education.

CONCLUSIONS

It is necessary to generate timely and objective evidence on teen pregnancy, social inequities and other health problems, by building up a unique information system that processes administrative records and allows epidemiological surveillance and statistical analysis in countries.

- **Administrative records are timely, quality and reliable tools** that can be used at low cost for the follow-up of national indicators.
- Administrative records can become **an effective mechanism for monitoring progress towards the achievements of the SDGs and priority actions of the Operational Guide of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in LAC** (Montevideo Consensus) that follows up ICPD.

CONCLUSIONS (2/2)

- The use of administrative records represents **considerably lower costs for countries in comparison of demographic and health surveys (DHS)**, particularly in a context of donor's phase-out.
- Administrative records become generators of **evidence for the management of public policies** that have a positive impact on people's welfare.
- **Mapping information at local level facilitates** the comprehension of local decision-makers and stakeholders, on the magnitude of any particular situation affecting their territories. It empowers their protagonist role in the positive transformation of their environments for the highest attainable quality of life and enjoyment of people's rights.

Thank you

