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Memorandum

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Subject Foreign Trip Report (AID/RSSA): Paraguay, August 23-29, 1987--Family Planning Survey

To James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.
Director, CDC
Through: Acting Assistant Director for Science, CHPE *M. Alford*

SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this consultation was twofold: to do final data editing of the survey questionnaires and to establish the contents of a preliminary report on the major findings of the survey, which will be released in Spanish in early October. This trip report presents selected findings of the survey, most of which will appear in the preliminary report. Additional data analysis and report writing will take place in Atlanta during October 12-23, 1987, when we will be joined by our Paraguayan counterparts.

Briefly, the results of the 1987 survey show that 38 percent of married women 15-44 years of age were using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy at the time of the survey. The most prevalent method used in Paraguay is oral contraceptives followed by the IUD. In the absence of a public sector program, the principal source of contraception was found to be pharmacies. The survey results suggest that the greatest impact on contraceptive use can be made if new and continued program efforts are focused on women living in the interior of the country.

I. PLACES, DATES, AND PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

Asuncion, Paraguay, August 24-28, 1987, to assist the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion in final editing of data from the 1987 Family Planning Survey. The contents of a preliminary report on the findings of the survey, which will be released early October, were also discussed. This travel was in accordance with the Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) between the Office of Population, AID, and DRH/CHPE/CDC.

II. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS

A. Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion (CEPEP)

1. Dr. Dario Castagnino, Executive Director
2. Dr. Juan Maria Carron, Survey Director
3. Srita. Mercedes Melian, Demographer

III. 1987 FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY

A. Final Data Editing

Fieldwork for the 1987 Paraguay Family Planning survey was completed on July 10, 1987. On July 22, final data editing and preliminary analysis of the data began. During editing, questionnaires were identified that would require corrections and/or coding revisions. These corrections were made during this consultation.

Most of the errors we identified and corrected were interviewer errors which were not detected by the data entry/editing program. In order to detect these errors at the time of data entry in future surveys, we recommend that two separate but related actions be taken:

1. Include more consistency checks in the data entry/editing program, particularly checks that monitor internal consistency of the questionnaire from module to module.
2. Base skip patterns that the editing program follows on the individual question or questions that determine the logical sequence of questions to be asked, rather than on filter questions designed to guide the interviewer through the questionnaire.

Once corrections were made, we updated the survey data set. We also demonstrated to CEPEP personnel how to establish data files from which tables could be produced, and briefly instructed them in the use of SPSSPC+.

B. Data Analysis Plan

The contents of a Spanish-language preliminary report on the major findings of the survey were also discussed. The report, which is planned to be released early October, will contain the following tables:

1. Interview status by residence.
2. Estimates of fertility rates by residence.
3. Knowledge of individual contraceptive methods by residence and marital status.
4. Current contraceptive use by residence, education, age and number of living children.
5. Source of contraception by residence.
6. Source of contraception by method.
7. Reasons for not currently using contraception by residence.
8. Planning status of last pregnancy by age.
9. Current pregnancy intention by residence.
10. Current contraceptive use by women who do not currently desire a pregnancy and who do not desire more children.
11. Interest in sterilization by residence.
12. Women in need of family planning services by residence.

CEPEP will prepare a draft of the preliminary report and Dr. Leo Morris, Chief, PEB, will review the draft during a visit to Paraguay at the end of September.

During October 12-23, 1987, Dr. Carron and Srita. Melian will visit CDC to conduct further data analysis and to begin drafting the final survey report. This final report is scheduled for release in March 1988.

C. Summary of Selected Findings of the 1987 Survey

A total of 3,000 households were included in the 1987 sample (Table 1). Independent probability samples of 1,500 households were selected in both metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior. Thus, the countrywide sample is not self-weighting. In addition, one woman 15-44 years of age was selected with equal probability from all eligible women in the household to respond to the individual questionnaire. Weighting factors were introduced to account for these geographic and household selection factors, and all results are based on the weighted data, although the unweighted number of cases are shown in each table.

Completion rates (top panel of Table 1) show that 74 percent of the households contained eligible respondents, women 15-44 years of age. Complete interviews were obtained in almost 98 percent (bottom panel of table) of visited households that had or may have had eligible respondents, for a total of 2,224 interviews.

Survey estimates of fertility for the country show a total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.4 and a crude birth rate (CBR) of 41 per 1,000 (Table 2). These rates are higher in the Interior (6.1 and 41) than they are in metropolitan Asuncion (3.9 and 36). Given an estimated crude death rate of 7/1,000 in 1986 (Population Reference Bureau), the rate of natural increase is about 3.4 percent. If these rates were to remain constant, the population of Paraguay can be expected to double in about 20 years.

As shown in Table 3, knowledge of contraceptive methods is relatively high in Paraguay. The most known method is oral contraceptives, while the least known is male sterilization or vasectomy. With the exception of yuyos (natural herbs) and vasectomy, knowledge of methods generally decreases as the recognized efficacy of the methods decreases. As expected, women living in metropolitan Asuncion have a greater knowledge of contraceptive methods than women living in the Interior of the country, although difference are not great for the three most known methods.

Table 4 shows that almost 38 percent of married women age 15-44 were using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy at the time of the survey. (NOTE: The term married women refers to women in both legal and consensual unions.) Metropolitan Asuncion had the highest prevalence rate with slightly more than half of married women reporting current use compared with 32 percent of married women living in the Interior.

We also observe in Table 4 that the most prevalent method used in Paraguay is oral contraceptives, which accounts for 36 percent of all use of contraceptive methods with recognized efficacy. The second most used method is the IUD followed by sterilization, rhythm, and injection.

Knowledge and use of native herbs or "yuyos" appears to be relatively common in Paraguay. This "method" is actually the second most used method found in the survey (7.2 percent of married women) after oral contraceptives. Little is known about yuyos, but they are not believed to have any effect as a contraceptive. In fact, anecdotal reports indicate that most women use them as an abortifacient rather than as a contraceptive method, although they may report it as a contraceptive method. The use of herbs does indicate a segment of the population with a significant desire to limit fertility and in need of family planning services.

As Table 5 shows, contraceptive use varied by age, reaching a peak among married women 25-29 years of age. Use is also relatively high among women 20-24, indicating that use of contraceptives by women in this age group is primarily for spacing pregnancies, and among women 30-39 years of age, indicating that their use of contraceptives may be primarily to limit family size. Oral contraceptives is the method of choice for women age 15-39, while sterilization is the predominant method among women 40-44. The use of IUD's and injectables is highest among married women 25-29 years of age.

Data on contraceptive use according to number of living children is shown in Table 6. Use is relatively low among married women with no living children but increases rapidly after women have their first and second children. This finding, coupled with increasing use of IUD's, injectables and sterilization among women with two to three living children, indicates that limiting family size may be the primary motive for using contraception. Declining use of contraception by women with four or more children suggests that accessibility to contraception may be a problem for these women, who primarily live in the Interior of the country.

In Table 7, we see that women with more than a primary school education were more than twice as likely to use contraception than women with no formal education or women who did not complete primary school. In addition, the use of all methods except withdrawal is positively related with education. In contrast, the use of yuyos is inversely related to education. This is consistent with an unmet need for family planning services among women with little or no formal education due to accessibility problems for either geographic or economic reasons.

Comparing the results of the 1987 survey with those of a similar survey conducted in 1977 by the Ministry of Health (Table 8), we see that contraceptive use among married women increased by 12 percentage points during the 10-year interval. Fifty-two percent of the increase in prevalence between the surveys was in the use of orals, IUD's, and sterilization.

The data appearing in Table 9 place contraceptive prevalence in Paraguay in a regional perspective by comparing the Paraguayan results with recent survey results from other countries in the region as well as the southern region of Brazil, which borders Paraguay. As the table shows, contraceptive prevalence in southern Brazil is almost twice the prevalence in Paraguay. Bolivia has the lowest prevalence in the region. In southern Brazil and Paraguay, the most prevalent method is oral contraceptives, while natural methods (rhythm and Billings) are the most prevalent methods in Bolivia and Peru. Sterilization and oral contraceptives have approximately equal importance in all of Brazil.

As Table 10 shows, pharmacies are the principal source of contraception in Paraguay, followed by private physicians and clinics, CEPEP, and public health facilities. This is true both in Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior. Source of contraception by method (Table 11) shows that pharmacies are the principal source of injectables, condoms, and oral contraceptives, while CEPEP is the principal source of IUD's. Sources of these temporary methods are consistent with the lack of a public sector family planning program. Forty-three percent of sterilization users utilized public clinics and hospitals as their source, while another 40 percent utilized private facilities as their source of surgical contraception.

Nonusers were asked the reasons why they were not using contraception. Eighty-two percent of nonusers gave reasons related to pregnancy, fecundity,

and lack of sexual activity (Table 12). These women are not currently candidates for family planning services, but 78 percent will eventually become candidates following their current or desired pregnancy and subsequent post-partum period. It should be noted that for women in the post-partum period, depending on the intensity of breast-feeding and possible return of ovulation, they may think they are protected against pregnancy when they are not. Among those women who gave other reasons, the major reason for nonuse was fear of side effects, which could be addressed through informational and educational programs.

Table 13 shows that 63 percent of fecund nonusers want to use a method of contraception now or in the future. This proportion was highest among nonusers living in metropolitan Asuncion, nonusers 15-29 years of age, nonusers who have at least a primary school education, and nonusers employed outside of their homes. Of the nonusers who currently desire to use contraception, 85 percent knew where to obtain a method.

As discussed earlier, sterilization is the third most prevalent method in Paraguay with 4 percent of currently married women reporting that they or their spouses have been surgically sterilized. All women who had at least one living child and who did not want more children were asked whether they were interested in having a tubal ligation. As shown in Table 14, one-third of the women said they were interested, with the percentage somewhat higher among women living in the Interior (35 percent) than among women living in metropolitan Asuncion (29 percent).

Using the survey data, certain segments of the population can be identified as having greater need for family planning services than others. A woman was determined to be "at risk of unplanned pregnancy" if she was not currently pregnant, stated that she did not currently desire to become pregnant, and she either (1) was using an ineffective method (yuyos) or (2) was not using any method for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual inactivity. Using this definition, slightly more than one woman in five (22.5 percent) and one of every three married women (32.9 percent) was found to be at risk of an unplanned pregnancy (Table 15). The percentage at risk is greater among women living in the Interior (26 percent) compared with women living in metropolitan Asuncion (15 percent) and is inversely related to education and work status.

The data in Table 16 show how those who are at risk, the numerators of the percentages in the previous table, are distributed by various characteristics. We observe that 80 percent of women at risk live in the Interior, 84 percent are currently married or living in union, 79 percent are not employed, and that 61 percent have less than a primary school education. It is interesting to note that approximately 10 percent of women 15-19 years of age and 10 percent of single women are estimated to be at risk of an unplanned pregnancy.

Thus, based on this table, the family planning program of Paraguay should be oriented toward married women living in the Interior, who have less than a primary education, and who are principally unemployed.

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In conclusion, although the results of the 1987 survey show an increase in contraceptive use since 1977, Paraguay continues to have a relatively low contraceptive prevalence rate. The survey results suggest that the greatest impact on contraceptive use can be made if new and continued program efforts are focused on women living in the Interior.



Richard S. Monteith, M.P.H.



Steve Kinchen

TABLE 1

Paraguay: Interview Status, by Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

| <u>Household Selection</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Eligible respondent identified | 74.2 | 73.6 | 74.8 |
| No eligible respondent | 22.7 | 21.5 | 23.9 |
| Refusal | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| Sector not visited* | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Resident not home | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Households | (3,000) | (1,500) | (1,500) |
| <u>Individual Selection</u> | | | |
| Completed interview | 97.8 | 96.8 | 98.8 |
| Eligible respondent not home | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Refusal | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| Resident not home | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Possible Respondents** | (2,274) | (1,140) | (1,134) |

*No household contacts were made in one sector (25 households) because all homes in that sector had been destroyed in a flood.

**Included are households where women between 15-44 years of age were identified as well as households with refusal or residents not at home that could have had a woman age 15-44.

NOTE: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

TABLE 2

Estimates of Fertility Rates by Residence
Paraguay

| <u>Total</u> | <u>1987 CPS</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| GFR | 189 |
| TFR | 5.4 |
| CBR | 41 |
| Metro | |
| <u>Asuncion</u> | |
| GFR | 142 |
| TFR | 3.9 |
| CBR | 36 |
| <u>Interior</u> | |
| GFR | 210 |
| TFR | 6.1 |
| CBR | 41 |

GFR = General Fertility Rate

TFR = Total Fertility Rate

CBR = Crude Birth Rate

TABLE 3

Paraguay: . Percentage of All Women Age 15-44 With Knowledge
of Contraceptive Methods, by Method and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

| <u>Contraceptive Method</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Oral contraceptives | 91.7 | 93.6 | 90.8 |
| Yuyos* | 87.0 | 87.7 | 86.6 |
| Injection | 81.8 | 83.9 | 80.9 |
| IUD | 80.0 | 85.8 | 77.4 |
| Tubal ligation | 67.0 | 70.3 | 65.5 |
| Condoms | 60.3 | 73.7 | 54.4 |
| Rhythm | 53.8 | 65.4 | 48.7 |
| Vaginals | 35.1 | 46.6 | 30.0 |
| Withdrawal | 35.1 | 43.1 | 31.5 |
| Billings | 30.4 | 43.0 | 24.8 |
| Vasectomy | 19.9 | 22.5 | 18.8 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (2,224) | (1,104) | (1,120) |

*Native herbs. See page 4 of text for further explanation.

TABLE 4

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 Currently Using Contraception, by Method and Residence
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

| <u>Current Use and Method</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Using Methods With Some <u>Recognized Efficacy</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>52.3</u> | <u>32.0</u> |
| Orals | 13.5 | 14.7 | 13.0 |
| IUD | 5.1 | 10.4 | 3.1 |
| Sterilization* | 4.0 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| Rhythm | 3.8 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| Injection | 3.6 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| Withdrawal | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Condoms | 2.3 | 4.5 | 1.4 |
| Billings | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Vaginals | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Using Methods With No <u>Recognized Efficacy**</u> | <u>7.2</u> | <u>11.0</u> | <u>5.8</u> |
| <u>Not Currently Using</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>36.6</u> | <u>62.2</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (1,416) | (652) | (764) |

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes native herbs (yuyos).

NOTE: Subtotals in this and subsequent tables may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Currently Using Contraception, by Method and Age Group
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

| <u>Current Use and Method</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Age Group</u> | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | <u>15-19</u> | <u>20-24</u> | <u>25-29</u> | <u>30-34</u> | <u>35-39</u> | <u>40-44</u> |
| <u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>22.5</u> | <u>37.3</u> | <u>43.2</u> | <u>38.9</u> | <u>38.7</u> | <u>31.6</u> |
| Orals | 13.5 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 6.6 |
| IUD | 5.1 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Sterilization* | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| Rhythm | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Injection | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| Withdrawal | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Condom | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Billings | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 |
| Vaginals | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| <u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u> | <u>7.2</u> | <u>8.6</u> | <u>8.3</u> | <u>5.8</u> | <u>7.4</u> | <u>6.7</u> | <u>8.1</u> |
| <u>Not Currently Using</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>69.0</u> | <u>54.5</u> | <u>50.8</u> | <u>53.6</u> | <u>54.5</u> | <u>60.3</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (1,416) | (69) | (283) | (347) | (292) | (245) | (180) |

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes yuyo's (herbs).

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TABLE 6

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44 Currently
Using Contraception, by Method and Number of Living Children
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

| Current Use and Method | Total | Number of Living Children | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-6 | 7+ |
| Using Methods With Some <u>Recognized Efficacy</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>21.6</u> | <u>34.3</u> | <u>51.9</u> | <u>50.1</u> | <u>42.4</u> | <u>29.9</u> | <u>14.9</u> |
| Orals | 13.5 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 19.8 | 15.6 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 6.4 |
| IUD | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 |
| Sterilization* | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| Rhythm | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Injection | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 0.9 |
| Withdrawal | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Condom | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 |
| Billings | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vaginals | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Using Methods With <u>No Recognized Efficacy**</u> | <u>7.2</u> | <u>3.8</u> | <u>5.2</u> | <u>6.0</u> | <u>8.4</u> | <u>8.2</u> | <u>10.6</u> | <u>9.1</u> |
| <u>Not Currently Using</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>74.5</u> | <u>60.6</u> | <u>42.1</u> | <u>41.4</u> | <u>49.4</u> | <u>59.6</u> | <u>76.0</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (1,416) | (138) | (246) | (315) | (258) | (164) | (195) | (100) |

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes yuyos (herbs).

TABLE 7

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 Currently Using Contraception, by Method and Education
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

| <u>Current Use and Method</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Education</u> | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <u>None/Primary Incomplete</u> | <u>Primary Complete</u> | <u>>Primary</u> |
| <u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>25.9</u> | <u>37.7</u> | <u>60.6</u> |
| Orals | 13.5 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 17.9 |
| IUD | 5.1 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 8.5 |
| Sterilization* | 4.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.1 |
| Rhythm | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 8.3 |
| Injection | 3.6 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 7.2 |
| Withdrawal | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| Condom | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 4.2 |
| Billings | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 5.9 |
| Vaginals | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| <u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u> | <u>7.2</u> | <u>9.2</u> | <u>7.1</u> | <u>3.6</u> |
| <u>Not Currently Using</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>65.0</u> | <u>55.2</u> | <u>35.7</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (1,416) | (576) | (427) | (413) |

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes yuyos (herbs).

TABLE 8

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women
Age 15-44 Currently Using Contraception, by Method
1977 and 1987 Family Planning Surveys
(Percent Distribution)

| <u>Current Use and Method</u> | <u>Year of Survey</u> | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1977</u> | <u>1987</u> |
| <u>Currently Using</u> | <u>25.7</u> | <u>37.6</u> |
| Orals | 10.1 | 13.5 |
| IUD | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| Sterilization | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| Condom | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Other methods* | 7.4 | 12.7 |
| <u>Not Using</u> | <u>74.3</u> | <u>62.4</u> |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases | (1,208) | (1,416) |

*Includes injection, vaginal methods,
rhythm, withdrawal, douche; excludes
herbs (yuyos) and prolonged lactation.

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TABLE 9

Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Currently Using Contraception, by Method:
Selected Countries with Survey Data Available

| <u>Current Use and Method</u> | <u>Southern Brazil* (1986)</u> | <u>Brazil (1986)</u> | <u>Peru (1986)**</u> | <u>Paraguay (1987)</u> | <u>Bolivia (1983)**</u> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Currently Using</u> | <u>72.6</u> | <u>65.3</u> | <u>46.0</u> | <u>37.6</u> | <u>27.0</u> |
| Orals | 39.6 | 25.0 | 7.0 | 13.5 | 3.0 |
| IUD | 1.4 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Sterilization | 18.8 | 28.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Condom | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| Natural Methods*** | 3.7 | 4.3 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 14.0 |
| Vaginals | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Withdrawal | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| <u>Not Using</u> | <u>27.4</u> | <u>34.7</u> | <u>54.0</u> | <u>62.4</u> | <u>73.0</u> |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (573) | (3,407) | (2,899) | (1,416) | (5,069) |

*Includes the States of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

**Includes married women 15-49.

***Includes rhythm and Billings.

TABLE 10

Paraguay: Source of Contraception, by Residence,
 For Current Users of Contraception:*
 Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

| <u>Source of Contraception</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| CEPEP | 11.7 | 15.1 | 9.6 |
| Public hospital | 6.4 | 7.7 | 5.6 |
| Health center/post | 4.5 | 2.7 | 5.6 |
| Private physician/ clinic | 12.0 | 15.8 | 9.6 |
| Private hospital | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| Pharmacy | 45.2 | 40.2 | 48.4 |
| Church | 4.3 | 3.0 | 5.2 |
| Couple | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Other | 7.9 | 6.4 | 8.8 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (554) | (333) | (221) |

*Excludes those using rhythm, withdrawal, and native herbs (yuyos).

TABLE 11

Paraguay: Source of Contraception, by Selected Methods,
 For Current Users of Contraception:
 Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

| <u>Source of Contraception</u> | <u>Selected Methods</u> | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | <u>Orals</u> | <u>IUD</u> | <u>Condom</u> | <u>Injection</u> | <u>Sterilization</u> |
| CEPEP | 10.4 | 39.0 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 12.2 |
| Public hospital | 0.9 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 36.1 |
| Health center/post | 0.9 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7.1 |
| Private physician/clinic | 3.9 | 33.4 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 19.7 |
| Private hospital | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 20.6 |
| Pharmacy | 76.3 | 1.6 | 79.1 | 88.6 | 0.0 |
| Other | 6.7 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No. of Cases (Unweighted) | (194) | (92) | (43) | (57) | (62) |

TABLE 12

Paraguay: Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraception,
 By Residence: Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

| <u>Reasons for Nonuse</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| <u>Reasons Related to Pregnancy, Fecundity, and Sexual Activity</u> | <u>81.9</u> | <u>85.3</u> | <u>81.2</u> |
| Postpartum/Breast-feeding | 31.2 | 25.5 | 32.5 |
| Currently Pregnant | 23.0 | 22.5 | 23.1 |
| Menopause/Subfecund/Operated | 15.1 | 23.5 | 13.2 |
| Desires Pregnancy | 10.4 | 11.1 | 10.3 |
| Not Sexually Active | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| <u>Other Reasons</u> | <u>18.0</u> | <u>14.7</u> | <u>18.6</u> |
| Fear of Side Effects | 8.7 | 4.0 | 9.7 |
| "Doesn't Like/Want" | 1.9 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Lack of Knowledge | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Lacks Money | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Far Distance to Source | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Spouse Opposes | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Health Reasons | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Unknown | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of Cases (Unweighted) | (706) | (233) | (473) |

TABLE 13

Paraguay: Percent of Nonusers that Desire
to Use Contraception Now or In the Future, and
Knowledge of Availability, by Selected Characteristics:
Currently Married Women Age 15-44
1987 Family Planning Survey

| <u>Selected Characteristics</u> | <u>Percent that Desire to Use Contraception</u> | | <u>Percent of Those Who Desire Who Know Where To Obtain Method</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|--|--------|
| Total | 63.5 | (592) | 85.2 | (377) |
| <u>Residence</u> | | | | |
| Metro Asuncion | 72.4 | (181) | 84.2 | (129) |
| Interior | 61.7 | (411) | 85.4 | (248) |
| <u>Age</u> | | | | |
| 15-19 | 77.5 | (43) | 81.6 | (31) |
| 20-24 | 69.9 | (138) | 83.3 | (100) |
| 25-29 | 68.2 | (146) | 87.5 | (103) |
| 30-34 | 62.0 | (116) | 84.4 | (71) |
| 35-39 | 58.4 | (92) | 86.7 | (51) |
| 40-44 | 38.1 | (57) | * | (21) |
| <u>Education</u> | | | | |
| None/Primary Incomplete | 57.3 | (311) | 81.3 | (180) |
| Primary Complete | 70.9 | (176) | 85.6 | (123) |
| >Primary | 73.6 | (105) | 96.6 | (74) |
| <u>Work</u> | | | | |
| Not Working | 62.0 | (461) | 84.9 | (288) |
| Working from Home | 63.3 | (61) | 83.8 | (37) |
| Working Outside Home | 77.9 | (67) | 87.6 | (51) |
| Combination | * | (3) | * | (1) |
| <u>Number of Living Children</u> | | | | |
| 0 | 53.5 | (66) | 88.9 | (34) |
| 1 | 73.6 | (101) | 85.4 | (72) |
| 2 | 67.4 | (100) | 85.1 | (69) |
| 3 | 64.3 | (85) | 79.4 | (56) |
| 4 | 67.9 | (68) | 93.4 | (47) |
| 5-6 | 55.8 | (105) | 76.7 | (60) |
| 7+ | 59.3 | (67) | 91.3 | (39) |

*Less than 25 cases.

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TABLE 14

Paraguay: Percent of Currently Married,
Fecund Women Age 15-44 Wanting No More Children
Who Are Interested in Sterilization, by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

| <u>Selected Characteristics</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Total | 33.0 (442) | 29.0 (241) | 35.1 (201) |
| <u>Age</u> | | | |
| 15-19 | * (7) | * (3) | * (4) |
| 20-24 | 44.6 (40) | * (23) | * (17) |
| 25-29 | 42.4 (82) | 41.9 (38) | 42.6 (44) |
| 30-34 | 37.2 (109) | 38.0 (55) | 36.7 (44) |
| 35-39 | 34.7 (117) | 19.8 (64) | 42.6 (53) |
| 40-44 | 11.9 (87) | 17.9 (48) | 8.5 (39) |
| <u>Education</u> | | | |
| None/Primary Incomplete | 30.9 (206) | 22.8 (76) | 33.1 (130) |
| Primary Complete | 41.0 (123) | 39.1 (74) | 42.3 (49) |
| >Primary | 28.6 (113) | 26.4 (91) | * (22) |
| <u>Number of Living Children</u> | | | |
| 1 | * (18) | * (10) | * (8) |
| 2 | 30.7 (78) | 21.9 (58) | * (20) |
| 3 | 39.0 (104) | 35.9 (76) | 42.4 (28) |
| 4 | 28.5 (76) | 27.8 (42) | 28.9 (34) |
| 5-6 | 32.4 (107) | 38.3 (44) | 30.3 (63) |
| 7+ | 36.7 (59) | * (11) | 39.7 (48) |
| <u>Work Status</u> | | | |
| Not Working | 34.6 (301) | 33.1 (146) | 35.3 (155) |
| Working From Home | 41.0 (75) | 32.0 (43) | 45.9 (32) |
| Working Outside Home | 16.1 (62) | 18.1 (50) | * (12) |
| Combination | * (4) | * (2) | * (2) |
| <u>Contraceptive Use</u> | | | |
| Currently Using | 32.8 (193) | 29.1 (129) | 36.1 (64) |
| Not Using | 33.1 (249) | 29.0 (112) | 34.6 (137) |

*Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted number of cases.

TABLE 15

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-44
Who are in Need of Family Planning Services*,
By Selected Characteristics and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

| <u>Selected Characteristics</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Total | 22.5 (2,224) | 15.0 (1,104) | 25.8 (1,120) |
| <u>Age</u> | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.0 (388) | 7.8 (182) | 10.9 (206) |
| 20-24 | 22.9 (500) | 15.9 (252) | 26.2 (248) |
| 25-29 | 27.1 (459) | 17.5 (227) | 31.3 (232) |
| 30-34 | 27.2 (359) | 17.1 (182) | 31.8 (177) |
| 35-39 | 27.8 (294) | 11.4 (146) | 34.7 (148) |
| 40-44 | 27.2 (224) | 24.2 (115) | 28.7 (109) |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | | | |
| Married/In Union | 32.9 (1,416) | 23.6 (652) | 36.4 (764) |
| Sep./Div./Widow | 25.7 (108) | 17.4 (62) | 30.6 (46) |
| Single | 6.2 (700) | 4.4 (390) | 7.1 (310) |
| <u>Education</u> | | | |
| None/Primary Incomplete | 36.4 (752) | 30.3 (199) | 37.4 (553) |
| Primary Complete | 20.0 (665) | 19.2 (317) | 20.4 (348) |
| >Primary | 8.7 (807) | 8.2 (588) | 9.2 (219) |
| <u>Number of Living Children</u> | | | |
| 0 | 2.6 (717) | 3.1 (393) | 2.4 (324) |
| 1 | 28.1 (361) | 19.4 (192) | 32.6 (169) |
| 2 | 24.9 (361) | 13.5 (206) | 31.3 (155) |
| 3 | 29.2 (289) | 24.2 (148) | 31.4 (141) |
| 4 | 34.8 (175) | 28.7 (80) | 37.1 (95) |
| 5-6 | 46.1 (213) | 39.8 (70) | 47.8 (143) |
| 7+ | 59.6 (108) | ** (15) | 57.8 (93) |
| <u>Work Status</u> | | | |
| Not Working | 26.4 (1,425) | 19.9 (601) | 28.5 (824) |
| Working From Home | 19.0 (338) | 13.4 (171) | 21.7 (167) |
| Working Outside Home | 11.0 (441) | 8.0 (319) | 14.5 (122) |
| Combination | ** (20) | ** (13) | ** (7) |

*Women are defined as in need of family planning services who are: not currently pregnant, not currently desiring a pregnancy, and not using a contraceptive method for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual activity.

**Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are number of unweighted cases.

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TABLE 16

Paraguay: Women Age 15-44 Who are in Need of
Family Planning Services*, By Selected
Characteristics and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

| <u>Selected Characteristics</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Residence</u> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Metro Asuncion</u> | <u>Interior</u> |
| Total (492 cases)** | 100.00 | 20.5 | 79.5 |
| <u>Age</u> | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| 20-24 | 23.2 | 5.1 | 18.1 |
| 25-29 | 23.3 | 4.6 | 18.7 |
| 30-34 | 16.9 | 3.3 | 13.6 |
| 35-39 | 15.0 | 1.8 | 13.2 |
| 40-44 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 8.4 |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | | | |
| Married/In Union | 84.2 | 16.6 | 67.6 |
| Sep./Div./Widow | 5.5 | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| Single | 10.3 | 2.4 | 7.8 |
| <u>Education</u> | | | |
| None/Primary Incomplete | 60.9 | 7.1 | 53.8 |
| Primary Complete | 26.5 | 7.3 | 19.2 |
| >Primary | 12.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| <u>Number of Living Children</u> | | | |
| 0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| 1 | 19.6 | 4.6 | 15.0 |
| 2 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 12.1 |
| 3 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 10.8 |
| 4 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 8.4 |
| 5-6 | 19.7 | 3.5 | 16.2 |
| 7+ | 16.0 | 1.6 | 14.4 |
| <u>Work Status</u> | | | |
| Not Working | 78.6 | 14.4 | 64.2 |
| Working From Home | 12.4 | 2.8 | 10.0 |
| Working Outside Home | 8.4 | 3.3 | 5.1 |
| Combination | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

*Women are defined as in need of family planning services who are: not currently pregnant, not currently desiring a pregnancy, and not using any contraceptive method for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual activity.

**Unweighted number of women in the sample who are in need of family planning services.

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