

FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY PARAGUAY 1987

**Final English Language Report
February 1988**

**Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población
CEPEP**

**Division of Reproductive Health
Center for Health Promotion and Education
Centers for Disease Control
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1987 Paraguay Family Planning Survey

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Contributors to Survey

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SUMMARY

The 1987 Paraguay Family Planning Survey is the third survey since 1977 to examine fertility and contraceptive behavior in Paraguay. Fieldwork was conducted from May 4 to July 4, 1987. The Paraguay Family Planning Association (CEPEP) prepared a Spanish-language report (Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion, 1988). The Centers for Disease Control has prepared this English-language report for non-Spanish speakers, which corresponds to the Spanish version, but does not include some tables that were primarily of local interest.

Fertility

Findings of the 1987 survey show an estimated Crude Birth Rate of 41 per 1,000 population and a Total Fertility Rate of 5.4. While fertility has not changed substantially for the nation as a whole since 1977, a slight increase occurred in Metropolitan Asuncion. Given an estimated Crude Death Rate of 7 per 1,000 population, the rate of natural increase in Paraguay is about 3.4 percent. If fertility and death rates were to remain constant, the population of Paraguay can be expected to double in about 20 years.

Contraceptive Use

Thirty-eight percent of married women age 15-44 were using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy at the time of the survey, with oral contraceptives as the most prevalent method (13.5 percent). The metropolitan area of Asuncion, the capitol, had the highest prevalence rate with slightly

more than half of married women reporting use compared with 32 percent of married women living in the Interior. Although not included in the total prevalence rate, native herbs or "yuyos" were the second most used method after oral contraceptives (7.2 percent). The use of herbs, which are not believed to have any contraceptive effect, indicates that there is a substantial segment of the population with a significant desire to space or limit fertility and is in need of family planning services.

Contraceptive use varied by age, reaching a peak among married women 25-29 years of age. In addition, use was relatively low among married women with no living children, but increases rapidly after women have their first and second child. Average age and number of living children at first contraceptive use was 23.9 years of age and 1.6 living children, respectively.

Comparing the results of the 1987 survey with those of a similar survey conducted in 1977 by the Ministry of Health, contraceptive use among married women increased by 9 percentage points during the 10-year interval. However, data from the 1979 World Fertility Survey suggest that contraceptive use increased by 6 percentage points between 1979 and 1987. During this period, the Ministry of Health suspended the provision of family planning services in its facilities. Nevertheless, the greatest increase in usage since 1977 occurred in rural areas. Seventy-five percent of the increase during the decade was due to an increase in the use of orals, injectables, IUD's, and sterilization.

Source of Contraception

Pharmacies were the principal source of contraception in Paraguay, followed by private physicians and clinics, CEPEP, and public health

facilities. Pharmacies were the principal source of injectables, condoms and oral contraceptives, while CEPEP was the principal source of IUD's. Sources of these temporary methods are consistent with the lack of a public sector family planning program. However, 43 percent of sterilization users had their procedure in public facilities, while another 40 percent utilized private facilities as their source of surgical contraception.

Reasons for Nonuse of Contraception and Desire to Use in the Future

The most important reasons for not using contraception were reasons related to pregnancy, fecundity and lack of sexual activity, which were given by 82 percent of nonusers. Among those women who gave other reasons, the major reason for nonuse was fear of side effects. Opposition from the spouse and religious reasons were given by less than 1 percent of nonusers. Nearly two-thirds of nonusers desire to use contraception some time in the future. Of these women, 85 percent know where to obtain contraception, with oral contraceptives being the method of choice.

Women in Need of Family Planning Services

Overall, slightly more than one woman in five and one-third of married women were found to be at risk of an unplanned pregnancy. This is one of the highest levels found in Latin America. Eighty percent of women in need of services live in the Interior, 84 percent are married or are living in consensual unions, more than three-fourths are not employed, and almost two-thirds have less than a primary school education. Thus, the survey results indicate that the greatest impact on contraceptive use can be made if new and continued program efforts are focused on married women living in the Interior, who have less than a primary education, and who are unemployed or not in the labor force.

Young Adult Sexual Experience

A special module for 15-24 year old respondents was added to the 1987 survey to obtain information on premarital sexual experience and use of contraception at first sexual experience. Overall, 35 percent reported premarital sexual intercourse. Only 12 percent reported using contraception at the time of their first premarital intercourse. The methods principally used were rhythm, oral contraceptives and withdrawal. Most nonusers of contraception at first premarital intercourse reported that they didn't know about contraception or did not expect to have intercourse at that time. Twenty-one percent of unmarried respondents who have had sexual experience were sexually active during the month prior to interview. Of those currently active, 54 percent reported using contraception. Thus, the use of contraception increases considerably from time of first premarital sexual intercourse to current sexual activity, but still only represents a little more than one-half of those sexually active.

Conclusion

Paraguay's relatively low overall contraceptive prevalence rate of 38 percent is affected by the lack of public-sector family planning services in the country, especially outside the metropolitan area of Asuncion. The greatest increase in usage since 1977 occurred in the Interior of the country. Nevertheless, 80 percent of the need for family planning services in 1987 is found there.

The 1987 survey results suggest that family planning program efforts should initially emphasize reversible methods that are offered in a clinical setting as interest in community-based distribution programs was relatively

low. The survey data suggest that a moderate proportion of women who do not want any more children are interested in sterilization. Interest in sterilization will certainly increase in Paraguay if personal fears about the operation and institutional barriers such as cost are reduced or eliminated. Additionally, data on women 15 to 24 years of age suggest that a need exists for special family planning services for this age group.

Finally, radio may be the most appropriate medium to increase awareness of family planning in Paraguay, especially in rural areas. Other potential means of promoting family planning include small group talks led by medical personnel and home visits by family planning promoters.

THE 1987 PARAGUAY FAMILY PLANNING SURVEY

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1987 Family Planning Survey is the third in a series of national surveys designed to examine fertility and contraceptive behavior in Paraguay. In 1977, the Ministry of Health conducted a contraceptive prevalence survey, with technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control (Morris et al., 1978). In 1979, Paraguay participated in the World Fertility Survey (Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, 1981). The Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion (CEPEP), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Paraguay, with technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control, conducted the 1987 survey.

Since the 1987 survey is a followup to previous surveys, estimates of fertility, the prevalence of contraceptive use, the primary source of services used, and various demographic factors can be compared over time. The objectives of the 1987 survey included the following:

1. To determine levels of knowledge and current use of contraceptives for a variety of social and demographic background factors; also, determine the source where users obtain contraception.
2. To determine reasons for nonuse of contraception and to estimate the percentage of women who are in need of family planning services.
3. To obtain fertility estimates at the national level.

4. To ask females 15-24 years of age more detailed questions concerning their sexual experience, use of contraception, and general knowledge concerning reproductive events.

CEPEP, with assistance from CDC consultants, completed interviewer training in April 1987. Fieldwork was conducted from May 4 to July 4, 1987. Data entry and editing using microcomputers occurred concurrently with fieldwork. In October 1987, CEPEP issued a preliminary report (Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion, 1987) and in April 1988 published a final Spanish language report. CDC prepared this English language report for non-Spanish speakers, which corresponds to the Spanish version, but does not include some tables that were primarily of local interest. The survey was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (AID).

II. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sampling Design

The 1987 survey was a multistage area probability survey with a two-stage selection: Selection of census sectors (Areas de Empadronamiento) and selection of households within census sectors. The 1982 census was used as the sampling frame and was kindly provided by the Paraguayan Direccion General de Estadistica (DGE). The DGE also provided the maps necessary for fieldwork.

In the first stage, a systematic sample with a random start was utilized to select census sectors with probability proportional to the number of households in each sector. Within chosen census sectors, clusters of households were randomly selected for interview. In order to maintain comparability with previous surveys, there were two strata or "domains" sampled independently--Metropolitan Asuncion and the interior of the Eastern Region, referred to in this report as the "Interior." Metropolitan Asuncion includes Asuncion and nine districts of the Central Department and the urban area of the district of Villa Hayes. In each domain, 1,500 households were selected. The Western Region of the country, or the Chaco, was excluded because its population represents only 2 percent of the total population of the country; if it were to have been included, the costs of the survey would have increased considerably because of the Region's low population density and poor road infrastructure.

The probabilities of selection were not equal for the two strata. Metropolitan Asuncion was oversampled and constituted 50 percent of the total sample, whereas it represents approximately 27 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region of the country. Conversely, the Interior was undersampled and represents 50 percent of the total sample, but 73 percent of the total population of the Eastern Region of the country. In addition, since

only one woman per household was selected for interview, each respondent's probability of selection was inversely proportional to the number of eligible women in the household. Thus, to make estimates of proportions and means included in this report, weighting factors have been applied to account for these unequal probabilities. The weighting factors were based on a 1982 census listing of the number of households in the metropolitan area and the rest of the Eastern Region. In the tables that follow, percentages are based on the weighted number of observations, but the unweighted numbers of cases are shown.

For the country, the variable "current use of contraception" for married women 15-44 years of age has an estimated sampling error of 3.2 percent within a 95 percent confidence interval, including the estimated design effect. Based on the unweighted numbers of cases, the sampling errors for Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior were 4.8 and 4.1, respectively, with a confidence interval of 95 percent.

As shown in Table 2-1, 74 percent of the 3,000 households in the sample contained, or may have included, at least one woman age 15-44. The proportion of households in which women eligible to be respondents were identified was essentially the same for Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior. The bottom panel of Table 2-1 shows that complete interviews were obtained in 98 percent of those households that had or may have had eligible respondents, for a total of 2,224 interviews. Interview completion rates ranged from 97 percent in Metropolitan Asuncion to 99 percent in the Interior. Overall, the refusal rate was 1.3 percent, with the refusal rate higher in Metropolitan Asuncion than in the Interior.

Comparison With Other Data Sources

Three bodies of data exist which can be compared to the results of the 1987 Family Planning Survey--the 1977 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) (Morris et al., 1978), the 1979 World Fertility Survey (WFS) (Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, 1981), and the 1982 Paraguay Census (Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, 1985). Comparisons between the results of these data sets can be used to (1) help evaluate the reliability of the survey data for residence, age, and marital status distributions, and (2) detect recent changes in these distributions.

Table 2-2 compares the 1987 survey results with the 1982 census for the age distribution of women 15-44 by residence. The age distributions of 15-44 year-old women are, in general, similar. The 1987 survey has a slightly lower percentage of women 15-19 than the 1982 Census (both in Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior), but the difference is not substantial, providing support for the representativeness of the 1987 survey.

Table 2-3 shows that the proportion of women reported to be ever married (in union) has varied only slightly over the past decade with no distinct trends. Over the decade, there appears to be no systematic pattern in the changes that have occurred in the age and residence categories. In general, results from the 1979 WFS and 1987 FPS match up pretty well. The higher proportion ever-married reported in the 1979 WFS was no doubt related to the detailed union history collected in the WFS. In the 1977 CPS and 1987 FPS, respondents were only asked to state their current marital status. A possible explanation for the lower proportions reported in the census may be an underreporting of women ever married or in union since much of this information does not come directly from the women themselves.

Table 2-4 shows the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) calculated from the three surveys and the 1982 Census. SMAM is the mean age at first marriage

Figure 1

Regression for Total Fertility Rate and Contraceptive Prevalence, 36 CPS and WFS Surveys in Various Latin American Countries, With Paraguay Total, Metropolitan Asuncion and Interior for 1977, 1979 and 1987.

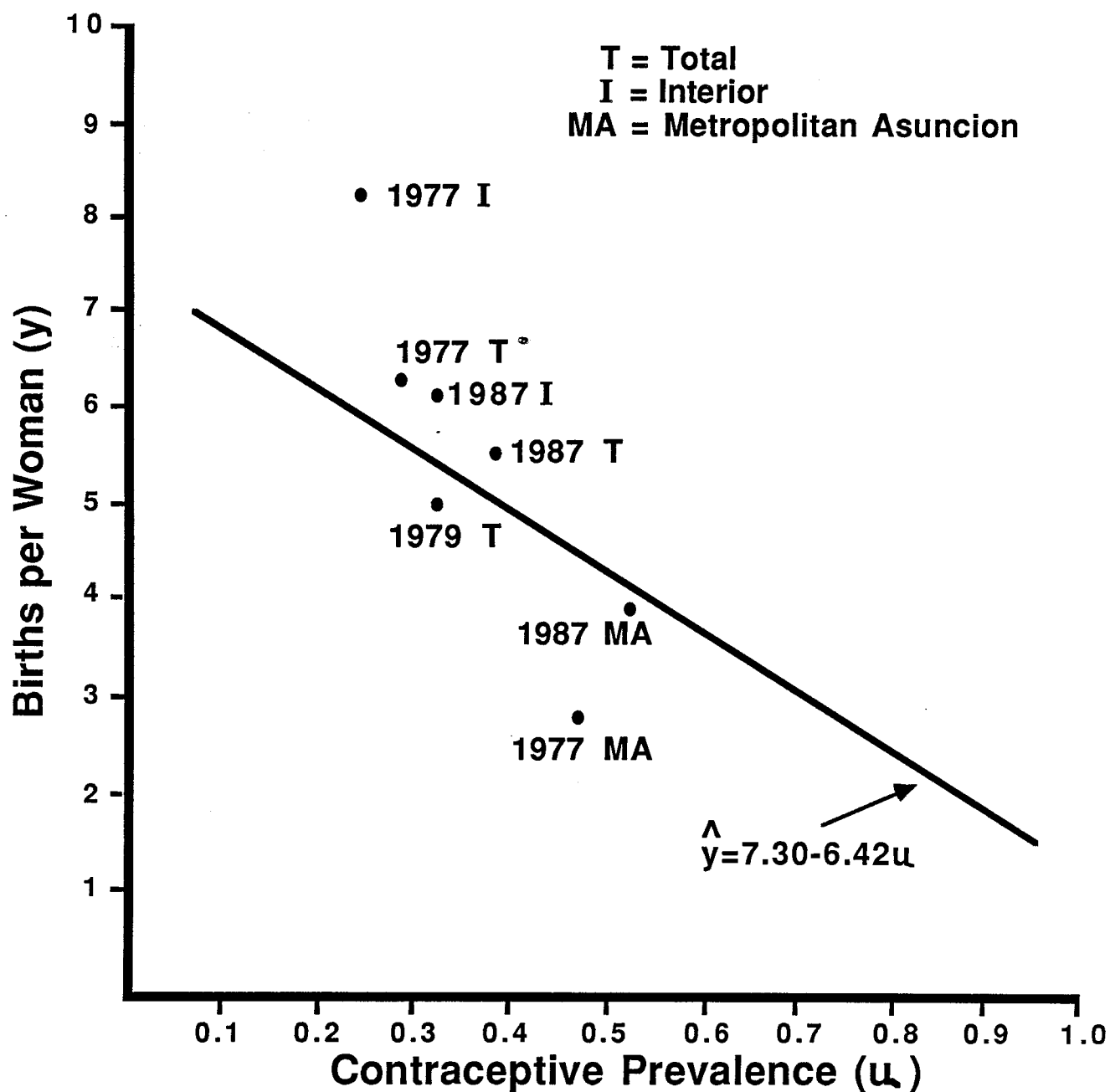


TABLE 2-1

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

<u>Household Selection</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro 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 2-2

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-44,
by Age Group and Residence
1982 Paraguay Census and
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Age</u>	<u>1982 Census</u>			<u>1987 Survey</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
15-19	25.3	23.4	26.3	22.0	21.1	22.4
20-24	22.2	23.2	21.7	22.7	23.4	22.4
25-29	17.6	18.4	17.2	19.3	19.1	19.4
30-34	13.5	14.1	13.2	14.0	14.4	13.8
35-39	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.3
40-44	9.8	9.5	10.0	9.8	10.4	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2-3

Paraguay: Proportion Ever Married*
1977, 1979 and 1987 Surveys, and the 1982 Census

Total

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1977 CPS</u>	<u>1979 WFS</u>	<u>1982 Census</u>	<u>1987 FPS</u>
15-19	.162	.169	.143	.173
20-24	.488	.575	.498	.537
25-29	.746	.807	.717	.769
30-34	.854	.891	.807	.843
35-39	.897	.937	.845	.902
40-44	.877	.949	.850	.898

Metro AsuncionAge Group

15-19	.114	.097	.077	.093
20-24	.362	.508	.338	.452
25-29	.653	.716	.582	.715
30-34	.727	.830	.715	.829
35-39	.860	.937	.777	.832
40-44	.792	.951	.796	.915

InteriorAge Group

15-19	.183	.197	.169	.205
20-24	.540	.606	.578	.576
25-29	.792	.847	.785	.791
30-34	.904	.915	.853	.848
35-39	.911	.938	.839	.931
40-44	.903	.948	.874	.889

*Includes consensual unions.

TABLE 2-4

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)*
1977, 1979 and 1987 Surveys,
and the 1982 Census

<u>Residence</u>	1977 <u>CPS</u>	1979 <u>WFS</u>	1982 <u>Census</u>	1987 <u>FPS</u>
Total	21.4	21.9	21.4	21.5
Metro Asuncion	21.5	23.4	23.1	23.6
Interior	21.0	21.2	20.8	20.5

*SMAM is the average age at first marriage among all those who eventually marry.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

In this chapter, estimates of fertility rates for women selected as respondents in the 1987 survey are discussed. These estimates are compared with estimates from the 1977 survey (Morris et al., 1978; Anderson, 1982; Anderson and Cleland, 1984), the 1979 WFS (United Nations, 1987), and from the 1982 census. In addition, breast-feeding and post-partum amenorrhea and their effects on fertility are discussed as well as child mortality rates.

Fertility Rates

Table 3-1 shows differentials in the number of children ever-born by age of the respondents and residence. Focusing first on the 1987 survey data, as expected, mean parity was higher in the Interior than in Metropolitan Asuncion. For women in age group 40-44 (an estimate of completed fertility), women living in the Interior had on the average 5.6 children compared to 3.8 children for women living in Metropolitan Asuncion.

Comparing fertility data for Paraguay over time is much more problematic. In two articles, Anderson (1982) and Anderson and Cleland (1984) compared fertility estimates from the 1977 CPS and the 1979 WFS. The 1977 CPS clearly suggests higher fertility than was found in the 1979 WFS, especially in the Interior. As Table 3-1 shows, women age 15-44 had an average of 2.6 live births in the 1977 CPS compared with 2.1 in the 1979 WFS. The fertility difference was largely in the Interior (3.1 live births in the 1977 CPS vs. 2.5 live births in the 1979 WFS). Anderson and Cleland (1984) concluded, "In Paraguay, the 1977 CPS estimate is almost certainly too high." If we assume the 1979 WFS estimate is more accurate than the 1977 CPS, then the data in Table 3-1 suggest fertility has not changed substantially since 1979.

Standard fertility rates--Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR)--were calculated, as shown in Table 3-2. The CBR was derived by applying the age-sex distribution data in 1987 projected from the 1982 census to the 1987 survey results. The TFR from the 1982 census was calculated using the Brass indirect estimate technique (Hill et al., 1983).

Period fertility estimates in Paraguay show the same data problems that were discussed earlier for number of children ever born. In comparing the estimated TFRs over time, the 1977 vs. 1979 difference (6.3 in 1977 vs. 4.9 in 1979) is the most questionable. Anderson (1982) and Anderson and Cleland (1984) address this problem. They suggest that the difference could be due to errors in reporting dates of births, or to differences in sampling in each survey. A United Nations report (1987) recently completed a cross national comparison of WFS surveys, which included detailed assessment of the quality of fertility data. The 1979 Paraguay WFS was assessed as being of "acceptable quality." The only problem noted was the slight deficit in births in the first 2 years before the survey. Assessment of the quality of the fertility data in the 1977 CPS is difficult because only data on the date of the most recent birth, total number of live births, and number of surviving children were collected. Anderson (1982) states that the 1977 CPS was not designed to produce precise estimates of fertility rates. The sample size of the 1977 survey (1,871 women age 15-44) was small compared to the 1979 survey (4,240 women age 15-44). They conclude that the 1977 estimate is too high, especially for the Interior.

Given the questions concerning the fertility data in the 1977 and 1979 surveys, the following general points can be made: (1) Assuming the 1979 WFS TFR estimate of 4.9 is only slightly underestimated (United Nations, 1987), then fertility has likely not changed in Paraguay since 1979. The 1987 FPS

estimated TFR is 5.4, but the 1987 FPS, like the 1977 survey, was not designed to yield a precise estimate of fertility. Also, like the 1977 survey, the 1987 FPS only asked data on date of most recent live birth, so detailed checks on the quality of fertility data were not possible (i.e., as would be possible if a full fertility history had been collected). (2) The slight increase in fertility in Metropolitan Asuncion may be largely due to immigration of young women from the Interior. However, other indicators such as age at marriage, duration of breast-feeding and contraceptive use did not show any abrupt changes for young women. Thus, as with the estimate for the total country, we may speculate that the small sample size for Metropolitan Asuncion resulted in a relatively large standard error for the 1987 estimate. Therefore, it is likely no significant change in fertility has occurred. (3) The Metropolitan Asuncion - Interior fertility differential diminished during the decade. The differential was slightly over three children on average in 1979 and declined to near two children on average in 1987.

Breast-feeding and Post-partum Amenorrhea

Breast-feeding is an important factor influencing child health and also affects fertility through its impact on the length of the post-partum anovulatory period (McCann et al, 1981). Overall, 91 percent of women who reported a live birth within 24 months of interview said they breast-fed their last child. A slightly higher percentage of women in the Interior (92 percent) reported breast-feeding their last child than women in Metropolitan Asuncion (89 percent) (Table 3-3). Mean duration of breast-feeding was 13 months with a mean duration of 14 months among women in the Interior and 9 months for women living in Metropolitan Asuncion (Table 3-4). Mean duration of breast-feeding is negatively associated with education, which is similar to patterns found elsewhere in Latin America (Anderson et al, 1983).

Post-partum amenorrhea, shown in the right hand panel of Table 3-4, averages about 8 months. Post-partum amenorrhea is highest among women in the Interior (9 months), which is consistent with their longer mean duration of breast-feeding, than among women living in Metropolitan Asuncion (5 months).

Table 3-5 compares data on breastfeeding from the 1979 and 1987 surveys. These results suggest the prevalence of breastfeeding has remained high since 1979 and duration of breastfeeding has remained at slightly over 12 months.

Estimated Mortality Rates

Table 3-6 presents indirect estimates of child mortality rates for the 1987 survey. Estimates of the probability of dying between birth and age 2, 3, 5, and 10 years were estimated for the major residence categories using standard demographic techniques (Hill et al., 1983). Data from the survey are consistent with relatively moderate levels of mortality. For example, the rates shown in Table 3-6 for the total 1987 sample are roughly consistent with an infant mortality rate of 45 per 1,000 live births and an expectation of life of about 65 years at time of birth (Population Reference Bureau, 1987). Estimates for both residential areas display consistent patterns with mortality lowest in Metropolitan Asuncion and highest in the Interior. The infant mortality rate of 45 per 1,000 is about 25 percent lower than the 61 per 1,000 rate reported in the 1979 WFS.

TABLE 3-1

Paraguay: Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman,
by Age and Residence
1977, 1979 and 1987 Surveys,
and the 1982 Census

	<u>Mean Number Born Alive</u>			
	<u>1977 CPS</u>	<u>1979 WFS</u>	<u>1982 Census</u>	<u>1987 FPS</u>
<u>Total</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
20-24	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
25-29	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3
30-34	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2
35-39	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.5
<u>40-44</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.0</u>
15-44	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
<u>Metro Asuncion</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
20-24	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
25-29	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7
30-34	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6
35-39	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.9
<u>40-44</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>
15-44	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
<u>Interior</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20-24	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
25-29	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
30-34	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.5
35-39	6.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
<u>40-44</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5.6</u>
15-44	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5

TABLE 3-2

Paraguay: Estimates of Fertility Rates, by Residence
1977, 1979 and 1987 Surveys,
and the 1982 Paraguay Census

<u>Total</u>	<u>1977 CPS</u>	<u>1979 WFS</u>	<u>1982 Census</u>	<u>1987 FPS</u>
TFR	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.4
CBR	46.0	--	--	41.0
<u>Metro</u>				
<u>Asuncion</u>				
TFR	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.9
CBR	24.0	--	--	37.0
<u>Interior</u>				
TFR	8.2	6.3	6.7	6.1
CBR	50.0	--	--	42.0

TFR = Total Fertility Rate

CBR = Crude Birth Rate

TABLE 3-3

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-44 Who Ever Breastfed Their
 Last Live Birth for Women Who Had a Live Birth in the
 24 Months Prior to Interview, by Selected Characteristics
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>		<u>Interior</u>	
Total	91.3	(735)	89.0	(304)	92.0	(431)
<u>Education</u>						
Primary Incomplete	95.0	(341)	99.1	(83)	94.3	(258)
Primary Complete	90.6	(206)	86.6	(93)	92.1	(113)
>Primary Complete	83.2	(188)	83.8	(128)	82.7	(60)

TABLE 3-4

Paraguay: Estimates of Mean Duration of Breastfeeding*
and Postpartum Amenorrhea by Selected Characteristics
for Women Age 15-44 Who Had a Live Birth
in the 24 Months Prior to Interview
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Mean Duration Breastfeeding (Months)</u>	<u>Mean Duration Post- Partum Amenorrhea (Months)</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
Total	12.7	7.6	(735)
<u>Residence</u>			
Metro Asuncion	9.2	5.4	(304)
Interior	13.9	8.5	(431)
<u>Education</u>			
Primary Incomplete	14.6	9.0	(341)
Primary Complete	12.7	7.6	(206)
>Primary Complete	8.3	4.9	(188)

*Duration of breastfeeding calculated using Prevalence/Incidence Method.

TABLE 3-5

Paraguay: Prevalence and Mean Duration of
Breastfeeding for Women Age 15-44 Who Had
A Live Birth In 24 Months Prior to Interview
1979 World Fertility Survey and
1987 Family Planning Survey

	Mean Duration Breastfeeding <u>(Months)</u>	Percent Ever <u>Breastfed</u>
1979 WFS	12.2	95.3
1987 FPS	12.7	91.3

TABLE 3-6

Paraguay: Indirect Estimates of Probability of
Dying, by Selected Ages and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Residence and Age</u>	<u>Probability of Dying Before Selected Age*</u>
<u>Total</u>	
2	.054
3	.069
5	.059
10	.082
<u>Metropolitan Asuncion</u>	
2	.038
3	.062
5	.054
10	.059
<u>Interior</u>	
2	.057
3	.071
5	.061
10	.087

*Estimated with the Brass method using Trussell multipliers.

IV. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

All respondents were asked, "Have you ever heard of (Method 'X')?", for each contraceptive method available in Paraguay. As shown in Table 4-1, nearly 96 percent of women age 15-44 have knowledge of at least one effective method, and that knowledge is consistently high for all age groups except for 15-19 year old women living in the Interior. Otherwise, very few differences in knowledge exist between women living in Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior.

Table 4-2 shows wide variation in knowledge of individual methods. The method most widely known is oral contraceptives (92 percent), while the least known method is vasectomy (20 percent). With the exception of yuyos (natural herbs, which will be discussed in more detail in the following chapter) and vasectomy, knowledge of methods generally decreases as the recognized efficacy of the methods decreases (Trussell and Kost, 1987). Table 4-2 also shows that knowledge of individual methods is slightly lower among women living in the Interior compared to women living in Metropolitan Asuncion.

Table 4-3 shows that women with higher levels of education were more likely to report knowledge of individual methods than women with less education. Knowledge of individual methods also varies according to the principal language spoken in the household (Table 4-4). In general, women living in households where Spanish is the principal language spoken have greater knowledge of individual methods than women living in households where Guarani (an Indian language) or a mixture of Guarani and Spanish is spoken.

Table 4-5 shows that with the exception of vaginal methods, such as tablets, creams and jellies, knowledge of individual methods has generally increased over the 10-year period between the 1977 and 1987 surveys. The greatest increase in contraceptive knowledge occurred among women living in the Interior.

TABLE 4-1

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-44
Who Have Knowledge of At Least One Effective Method of Contraception*,
By Age and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Residence</u>			
			<u>Metro Asuncion</u>		<u>Interior</u>	
Total	95.9	(2,224)	97.2	(1,104)	95.4	(1,120)
15-19	89.5	(388)	95.8	(182)	86.9	(206)
20-24	97.9	(500)	98.1	(252)	97.8	(248)
25-29	97.0	(459)	96.0	(227)	97.5	(232)
30-34	98.3	(359)	97.8	(182)	98.5	(177)
35-39	97.4	(294)	96.7	(146)	97.7	(148)
40-44	98.3	(224)	99.4	(115)	97.8	(109)

*Excludes withdrawal and native herbs (yuyos).

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted numbers of cases.

TABLE 4-2

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.

TABLE 4-3

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

<u>Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>		
		<u>None/Primary</u> <u>Incomplete</u>	<u>Primary</u> <u>Complete</u>	<u>>Primary</u>
Orals	91.7	90.0	89.6	95.6
Yuyos	87.0	89.1	88.2	83.3
Injection	81.8	81.7	79.6	84.1
IUD	80.0	77.7	79.3	83.3
Tubal Ligation	67.0	59.4	65.9	76.8
Condoms	60.3	52.7	57.0	72.1
Rhythm	53.8	40.3	50.2	72.6
Vaginals	35.1	26.0	32.8	47.6
Withdrawal	35.1	30.7	34.1	41.0
Billings	30.4	16.2	25.6	51.2
Vasectomy	19.9	15.5	16.6	28.1
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(2,224)	(752)	(665)	(807)

TABLE 4-4

Paraguay: Percentage of All Women Age 15-44
With Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods,
By Method and Principal Language Spoken in the Household
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Language Spoken</u>			
		<u>Guarani</u>	<u>Guarani/ Spanish</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Other*</u>
Orals	91.7	88.6	93.1	95.5	90.5
Yuyos	87.0	89.6	87.6	84.5	55.1
Injection	81.8	80.7	83.4	83.0	66.8
IUD	80.0	77.0	83.1	83.5	55.5
Tubal Ligation	67.0	63.0	66.9	74.3	79.9
Condoms	60.3	47.5	66.3	77.0	52.7
Rhythm	53.8	43.6	60.2	64.3	40.6
Vaginals	35.1	24.1	39.1	52.8	25.1
Withdrawal	35.1	30.9	35.2	43.3	41.0
Billings	30.4	21.2	31.8	50.9	15.9
Vasectomy	19.9	14.8	21.2	26.0	37.8
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(2,224)	(694)	(962)	(515)	(53)

*Japanese, Korean, Portuguese.

TABLE 4-5

Paraguay: Percentage of All Women Age 15-44
with Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods, By Method
1977 and 1987 Surveys

<u>Residence/Method</u>	<u>1977 CPS</u>	<u>1987 FPS</u>
<u>Total</u>		
Orals	89.4	91.7
IUD	73.0	80.0
Condom	56.1	60.3
Injection	56.3	81.8
Vaginal	54.0	35.1
Sterilization*	40.1	67.0
Rhythm	32.8	53.8
Withdrawal	34.5	35.1
Yuyos	75.0	87.0
<u>Metro Asuncion</u>		
Orals	94.5	93.6
IUD	87.1	85.8
Condom	77.0	73.7
Injection	64.7	83.9
Vaginal	68.5	46.6
Sterilization*	55.6	70.3
Rhythm	57.7	65.4
Withdrawal	42.4	43.1
Yuyos	85.4	87.7
<u>Interior</u>		
Orals	87.2	90.8
IUD	67.1	77.4
Condom	47.4	54.4
Injection	52.8	80.9
Vaginal	47.9	30.0
Sterilization*	33.6	65.5
Rhythm	22.5	48.7
Withdrawal	31.2	31.5
Yuyos	70.7	86.6

*Either tubal ligation or vasectomy

V. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

This chapter covers contraceptive use and the variables associated with use: residence, age, number of living children, and education. With the exception of the first table, the results presented here focus on the level of use found among currently married (in union) women age 15-44. Contraceptive use in 1987 is also compared with use in 1977 and 1979.

Overall, 24 percent of all women age 15-44 were found to be using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy at the time of the survey (Table 5-1). The most prevalent method was oral contraceptives followed by the IUD, rhythm, and sterilization. Women living in Metropolitan Asuncion were 1.5 times more likely to be using than women living in the Interior.

Focusing now on married women age 15-44, almost 38 percent were using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy (Table 5-2). (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 less than one-third of married women living in the Interior.

We also observe in Table 5-2 that the most prevalent method used by married women 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 (almost exclusively tubal ligation), rhythm, and injection. It should be noted that women living in Metropolitan Asuncion are 3.3 times more likely to be using IUD's than women living in the Interior.

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 (Hern, 1976). 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 that there is a substantial segment of the population with a significant desire to limit fertility and is in need of family planning services. Interestingly, the reported use of yuyos in Metropolitan Asuncion was almost two times the use of this method in the Interior; the reverse was expected.

Contraceptive use varied by age, reaching a peak among married women 25-29 years of age (Table 5-3). Use was lowest for married women 15-19 and 40-44 years of age, although approximately two-thirds of married women in these two age groups did not desire to become pregnant at the time of the survey. Use is also relatively high among married women 20-24 and 30-39 years of age. As will be discussed later, use by the 20-29 age group is primarily for spacing pregnancies while an increasing percentage of the 30-39 age group were using to limit family size. Oral contraceptives is the method most used by all age groups with the exception of age group 40-44 for which sterilization is the predominate method among married women. 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 5-4. Use is relatively low among married women with no living children, but increases rapidly after women have their first and second child. Although increasing use of IUD's, injectables and sterilization was found among women with two to three living children, limiting family size was

not the primary motive for using contraception until the fifth living child was reached. 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.

As mentioned above, contraceptive use is low among young married women with few children. An analysis of data not shown reveals that, on the average, ever users of contraception (current users and nonusers who have used in the past) first initiate the use of contraception when they are 23.9 years of age and have 1.6 living children. In general, average age at marriage is 20.8 years in Paraguay. Thus, on average, women are married 3 years before they initiate the use of contraception.

In Table 5-5, 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 to 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.

The principal language spoken in the household is also associated with contraceptive use. As Table 5-6 shows, more than twice as many women who live in Spanish-speaking households were using methods with recognized efficacy than were women who live in households where Guarani is the principal language spoken. There is a relatively high use of orals, sterilization and withdrawal among women who live in households where Guarani and/or Spanish are not spoken ("Other"). Although data on the ethnic background of the respondents were not collected, the languages spoken in these households were Portuguese, Korean, and Japanese.

When age, education, work status, and number of living children are controlled by residence, the percentage of married women contracepting in Metropolitan Asuncion is significantly higher than the proportion contracepting in the Interior in all categories (Table 5-7). It is notable that women with less than a primary education in Metropolitan Asuncion have a slightly higher prevalence rate than women with a primary education in the Interior. Also, women in Metropolitan Asuncion who do not work have a higher prevalence rate than working women in the Interior. Similarly, the positive association between contraceptive use and education is maintained when age, work status, and number of living children are controlled, as shown in Table 5-8.

All current users of contraception were asked why they were contracepting. Two-thirds responded that they were contracepting to space their pregnancies while the remaining third stated that they wanted to limit their child-bearing (Table 5-9). As expected, the percentage of current users wanting to limit childbearing increased with age of the respondent and number of living children. It is noteworthy that almost 25 percent of current users of withdrawal and yuyos were using these relatively ineffective methods to limit childbearing.

Comparing the results of the 1987 survey with those of the 1977 and 1979 surveys, we observe that contraceptive use among married women increased from 28.6 percent in 1977 (Morris et al., 1978), to 32.1 percent in 1979 (Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, 1981), to 37.6 percent in 1987 (Table 5-10). Table 5-11 shows the greatest increase in usage between 1977 and 1987 occurred in the Rural Interior. There was very little increase in prevalence in Metropolitan Asuncion, while a slight decrease in use is noted for the Urban Interior. Seventy-five percent of the increase in prevalence

between the 1977 and 1987 surveys was in the use of orals, injectables, IUD's and sterilization. It should be noted that the use of yuyos also increased during the 10-year period with the greatest increase found in Metropolitan Asuncion.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between contraceptive use and the total fertility rate (TFR) for Paraguay as related to the expected regression line based on data from 36 Latin American countries (London et al., 1985). The points for 1977 Metropolitan Asuncion and 1977 Interior are most at variance with the expected relationship. The points for the total in 1979 and 1987 and for 1987 Metropolitan Asuncion are very close to their respective expected values. These results are consistent with the earlier discussion concerning problems of precision and reliability with the fertility estimates from the 1977 CPS.

Finally, the data appearing in Table 5-12 places 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.

TABLE 5-1

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

<u>Curent Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
<u>Using Methods with Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>20.2</u>
Orals	8.6	9.3	8.3
IUD	3.3	6.1	2.1
Rhythm	2.8	4.2	2.2
Sterilization*	2.4	2.8	2.2
Injection	2.2	3.2	1.7
Withdrawal	1.9	2.0	1.8
Condoms	1.4	2.7	0.8
Billings	1.2	2.1	0.8
Vaginals	0.4	0.4	0.3
 <u>Using Methods with No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	 <u>4.6</u>	 <u>6.4</u>	 <u>3.8</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>60.6</u>	<u>75.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(2,224)	(1,104)	(1,120)

*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 5-2

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).

TABLE 5-3

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

Current Use and Method	Total	Age Group					
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Using Methods With Some <u>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
Using Methods With <u>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 yuyos (herbs).

TABLE 5-4

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)

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-6</u>	<u>7+</u>
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.</u>
Orals	13.5	10.6	11.7	19.8	15.6	13.5	11.1	6.
IUD	5.1	0.4	5.8	8.8	7.0	4.7	3.6	0.
Sterilization*	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.1	6.6	5.2	4.
Rhythm	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.3	2.6	1.3	1.
Injection	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.3	5.0	2.8	0.
Withdrawal	2.9	0.4	2.8	3.9	3.1	6.2	2.1	0.
Condom	2.3	0.0	2.6	2.4	4.0	1.0	3.6	0.
Billings	1.9	1.4	3.3	3.2	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.
Vaginals	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	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.</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 5-5

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

Current Use and Method	Total	Education		
		None/Primary Incomplete	Primary Complete	>Primary
Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy	37.6	25.9	37.7	60.6
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
Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**	7.2	9.2	7.1	3.6
Not Currently Using	55.2	65.0	55.2	35.7
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 5-6

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Currently Using Contraception, By Method and Principal
Language Spoken in Household
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Language Spoken</u>			
		<u>Guarani</u>	<u>Guarani/ Spanish</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Other***</u>
<u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>61.4</u>
Orals	13.5	11.6	14.1	14.6	24.4
IUD	5.1	2.4	6.5	9.7	3.4
Sterilization*	4.0	1.5	4.5	6.7	18.0
Rhythm	3.8	3.0	3.3	7.9	2.4
Injection	3.6	1.3	5.8	4.7	0.0
Withdrawal	2.9	3.4	2.0	1.7	13.2
Condoms	2.3	0.6	2.8	6.0	0.0
Billings	1.9	0.4	2.3	5.5	0.0
Vaginals	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.0
<u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>49.4</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>38.5</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,416)	(473)	(616)	(284)	(43)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes yuyos (herbs).

***Japanese, Korean, and Portuguese.

TABLE 5-7

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Currently Using Contraception*,
By Selected Characteristics and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

Selected Characteristics	Total		Residence			
			Metro Asuncion		Interior	
Total	37.6	(1,416)	52.4	(596)	32.0	(820)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	22.5	(69)	**	(17)	18.8	(52)
20-24	37.2	(283)	49.7	(131)	32.5	(152)
25-29	43.4	(347)	55.0	(159)	39.0	(188)
30-34	39.0	(292)	50.9	(143)	34.0	(149)
35-39	38.8	(245)	65.2	(112)	29.5	(133)
40-44	31.6	(180)	42.0	(90)	26.6	(90)
<u>Education</u>						
None/Primary Incomplete	25.9	(576)	34.2	(150)	24.4	(426)
Primary Complete	37.7	(427)	49.4	(205)	32.9	(222)
>Primary	60.6	(413)	63.7	(297)	57.4	(116)
<u>Work Status</u>						
Not Working	33.3	(979)	48.6	(399)	28.7	(580)
Working From Home	45.5	(202)	57.3	(90)	41.5	(112)
Working Outside Home	50.8	(235)	58.4	(163)	42.9	(72)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
0	21.7	(138)	34.7	(63)	17.1	(75)
1	34.2	(246)	46.6	(128)	27.7	(118)
2	51.9	(315)	66.7	(180)	43.7	(135)
3	50.0	(258)	57.9	(133)	46.4	(125)
4	42.4	(164)	51.6	(74)	39.0	(90)
5-6	29.9	(195)	43.5	(60)	26.7	(135)
7+	14.8	(100)	**	(14)	14.8	(86)

*Excludes those using herbs.

**Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 5-8

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Currently Using Contraception*,
By Selected Characteristics and Education
1987 Family Planning Survey

Selected Characteristics	Total	Education					
		None/Primary Incomplete		Primary Complete		>Primary	
Total	37.6 (1,416)	25.9 (576)	37.7 (427)	60.6 (413)			
<u>Age</u>							
15-19	22.5 (69)	10.5 (33)	** (20)	** (20)			
20-24	37.2 (283)	28.5 (92)	30.2 (93)	58.7 (98)			
25-29	43.4 (347)	25.6 (128)	43.6 (111)	69.0 (108)			
30-34	39.0 (292)	29.4 (125)	39.5 (87)	58.1 (80)			
35-39	38.8 (245)	26.1 (110)	47.4 (64)	59.9 (71)			
40-44	31.6 (180)	24.6 (88)	33.7 (52)	51.7 (40)			
<u>Work Status</u>							
Not Working	33.3 (979)	24.0 (447)	34.4 (308)	60.1 (224)			
Working from Home	45.5 (202)	32.9 (73)	51.4 (77)	58.5 (52)			
Working Outside Home	50.8 (235)	33.7 (56)	35.7 (42)	62.5 (137)			
<u>No. of Living Children</u>							
0	21.7 (138)	12.4 (37)	11.7 (46)	40.4 (55)			
1	34.2 (246)	13.9 (69)	40.9 (75)	49.2 (102)			
2	51.9 (315)	38.4 (88)	43.7 (100)	73.5 (127)			
3	50.0 (258)	42.4 (98)	43.9 (80)	69.0 (80)			
4	42.4 (164)	30.9 (75)	45.7 (62)	68.8 (27)			
5-6	29.9 (195)	23.6 (125)	32.0 (50)	** (20)			
7+	14.8 (100)	13.9 (84)	** (14)	** (2)			

*Excludes those using herbs (yuyos).

**Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 5-9

Paraguay: Reasons for Currently Using Contraception,
by Selected Characteristics: Married Women Age 15-44
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Reason for Contracepting</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Space Pregnancies</u>	<u>Limit Pregnancies</u>		
TOTAL	67.3	32.7	100.0	(710)
<u>Residence</u>				
Metro Asuncion	61.7	38.3	100.0	(419)
Interior	70.9	29.1	100.0	(291)
<u>Age</u>				
15-19	98.3	1.7	100.0	(25)
20-24	85.3	14.7	100.0	(140)
25-29	83.7	16.3	100.0	(183)
30-34	67.1	32.9	100.0	(151)
35-39	42.2	57.8	100.0	(129)
40-44	29.1	70.9	100.0	(82)
<u>Education</u>				
None/Primary incomplete	61.8	38.2	100.0	(220)
Primary complete	70.1	29.9	100.0	(216)
>Primary	70.8	29.2	100.0	(274)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>				
0	97.2	2.8	100.0	(38)
1	94.6	5.4	100.0	(114)
2	73.7	26.3	100.0	(196)
3	56.9	43.1	100.0	(160)
4	57.1	42.9	100.0	(90)
5-6	48.9	51.1	100.0	(85)
7+	42.4	57.6	100.0	(27)
<u>Current Method</u>				
Orals	74.0	26.0	100.0	(194)
IUD	69.2	30.8	100.0	(92)
Sterlization*	0.0	100.0	100.0	(62)
Rhythm	85.5	14.5	100.0	(64)
Injection	69.7	30.3	100.0	(57)
Withdrawal	75.3	24.7	100.0	(42)
Condoms	62.7	37.3	100.0	(43)
Billings	80.4	19.6	100.0	(33)
Vaginals	**	**	100.0	(9)
Yuyos	75.3	24.7	100.0	(114)

*Tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Less than 25 cases

TABLE 5-10

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
Currently Using Contraception, by Method
1977, 1979 and 1987 Surveys
(Percent Distribution)

Current Use and Method	1977 <u>CPS*</u>	1979 <u>WFS*</u>	1987 <u>FPS</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>37.6</u>
Orals	11.8	13.0	13.5
IUD	4.0	5.8	5.1
Sterilization*	3.2	2.0	4.0
Rhythm	1.9	4.4	3.8
Injection	0.9	1.9	3.6
Withdrawal	3.3	2.3	2.9
Condoms	2.6	1.6	2.3
Billings	0.0	0.0	1.9
Vaginals	0.8	0.9	0.5
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>62.4</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Anderson, J.E. and J.G. Cleland, 1984. "The World Fertility Survey and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys: A Comparison of Substantive Results," STUDIES IN FAMILY PLANNING, 15 (1): 1-13.

TABLE 5-11

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

Current Use and Method	Residence							
	Total		Metro Asuncion		Interior Urban		Interior Rural	
	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987
<u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>45.8</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>29.6</u>
Orals	11.8	13.5	13.1	14.7	21.6	14.8	8.3	12.4
IUD	4.0	5.1	9.6	10.4	2.4	3.9	2.1	2.9
Sterilization*	3.2	4.0	3.6	5.4	4.8	5.9	2.6	2.7
Rhythm	1.9	3.8	6.1	5.4	0.0	3.4	0.7	3.2
Injection	0.9	3.6	3.3	5.3	0.0	4.9	0.2	2.3
Withdrawal	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.7	7.2	2.5	2.6	3.2
Condoms	2.6	2.3	5.7	4.5	4.8	0.5	0.7	1.7
Billings	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9
Vaginals	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.3
<u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>6.7</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>63.7</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,203)	(1,416)	(500)	(652)	(103)	(175)	(600)	(589)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes native herbs (yuyos).

TABLE 5-12

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*</u> <u>(1986)</u>	<u>Brazil</u> <u>(1986)</u>	<u>Peru</u> <u>(1986)**</u>	<u>Paraguay</u> <u>(1987)</u>	<u>Bolivia</u> <u>(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.

VI. SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

This chapter discusses sources of contraception and time to reach those sources.

As shown in Table 6-1, pharmacies are the principal source of contraception in Paraguay, supplying almost 51 percent of all users. Other principal suppliers of contraception include the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Poblacion (CEPEP), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Paraguay, private physicians and clinics, and public health facilities.

An analysis of source of contraception by method (Table 6-2) shows that more than three-fourths of oral, condom, and injection users utilize pharmacies as their source of contraception. CEPEP is the principal source of IUD's in the country followed closely by private physicians and clinics. Private sources for these temporary methods are consistent with the lack of a public sector family planning program. Forty-three percent of sterilization users obtained their procedure in public clinics and hospitals, while another 40 percent utilized private facilities as their source of surgical contraception.

A comparison of Table 6-3 with the previous two tables reveals that source of contraception has changed dramatically since 1977. The principal reason for this change was the Ministry of Health's decision in 1979 to suspend the provision of family planning services in its facilities. The result, as shown in the 1987 survey, was that pharmacies became the most important source of contraception in the country. In general, other providers of contraception in the country were serving about the same percentage of total users in 1987 as they were in 1977. Presently, the Ministry provides counseling on natural methods and tubal ligations are performed in public sector hospitals, if they are medically indicated.

As expected, the estimated time required to reach a source of contraception for women currently using contraception was less for women living in Metropolitan Asuncion than for women living in the Interior. As shown in Table 6-4, average time-to-source for current users living in the Interior was twice that for users living in the metropolitan area.

In general, nonusers who know of a source of contraception live on the average 10 minutes closer to a source (57 minutes) than do users (67 minutes). However, the higher average time-to-source for all users is influenced by average time-to-source for users of sterilization (130 minutes). This finding suggests that nonpermanent methods are more accessible in Paraguay than sterilization services, which are primarily concentrated in the metropolitan area.

TABLE 6-1

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	13.6	16.6	11.7
Public hospital	6.8	8.3	5.9
Health center/post	4.5	3.0	5.4
Private physician/ clinic	11.7	14.4	9.9
Private hospital	3.9	5.8	2.7
Pharmacy	50.5	45.2	54.1
Church	3.1	2.2	3.6
Couple	1.1	0.8	1.4
Friend	0.9	1.7	0.5
Other	3.8	1.9	5.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(490)	(295)	(195)

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

TABLE 6-2

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>Condoms</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Sterilization</u>
CEPEP	11.0	39.0	9.0	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	35.1	6.7	2.4	19.7
Private hospital	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	20.6
Pharmacy	76.3	0.0	79.1	88.6	0.0
Other	6.1	2.3	3.7	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 6-3

Paraguay: Source of Contraception, For Selected Methods for Current
 Users of Contraception: Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 1977 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

<u>Source of Contraception</u>	<u>All Methods</u>	<u>Orals</u>	<u>IUD</u>	<u>Condoms</u>	<u>Sterilization</u>
CEPEP	10.3	10.1	26.6	4.0	4.0
Ministry of Health*	44.6	59.5	48.2	16.0	54.1
Private Clinic/ Physician/Hospital	14.2	10.7	18.1	12.6	23.4
Pharmacy	18.0	17.5	0.0	59.3	0.0
IPS (Prevision Social)	1.3	0.6	3.6	0.0	3.6
Another Country	2.9	0.3	1.8	4.0	12.7
Other	7.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.0
Unknown	1.1	0.8	0.0	4.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(340)	(148)	(72)	(38)	(27)

*Public hospitals and health centers/posts.

TABLE 6-4

Paraguay: Average Time (Minutes) To Source of Contraception
 For Users of Contraception and Nonusers Who Know of a Source
 of Contraception: Currently Married Women Age 15-44
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Contraceptive Use Status</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
All women	61.4 (860)	34.4 (404)	71.6 (456)
Users	66.6 (465)	37.1 (275)	85.1 (190)
Nonusers	56.6 (395)	28.7 (129)	62.2 (266)

NOTE: Excludes users of rhythm, withdrawal and native herbs (yuyos)
 and those who do not know time to source.

VII. REASONS FOR NONUSE OF CONTRACEPTION AND DESIRE TO USE IN THE FUTURE

In this survey, nonusers were asked the reasons why they were not using contraception. This chapter covers the reasons given by respondents and the relationship between the characteristics of nonusers and desire to use contraception. For women who want to use a method, the preferred source and method are discussed.

Women not currently using contraception represent most of the potential for expanding family planning program coverage in Paraguay. Of married women not currently using contraception at the time of the survey, 82 percent were not using any method for reasons related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or lack of sexual activity (Table 7-1). Thus, in general, 18 percent of nonusers could be considered candidates for adopting contraception at the time of the survey. This percentage drops to 15 percent for women living in Metropolitan Asuncion, but is almost 19 percent for women living in the Interior. However, it should be noted that a sizeable proportion of the 82 percent of nonusers who are not immediate candidates for use are potential high priority target women following their current pregnancy and/or post-partum period. Among women who gave reasons unrelated to pregnancy, the major reason for nonuse was that they feared side effects of contraception.

Turning to education, we observe that the proportion of women reporting a reason for nonuse related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or lack of sexual activity is highest for women who continued their formal education beyond primary school (Table 7-2). Thus, the proportion of women who could be considered candidates for family planning at the time of this survey is highest among the group with the lowest level of education. Among these women, the major reason for nonuse is fear of side effects.

Former users of contraception were also asked why they discontinued use of contraception. As Table 7-3 shows, nearly a third desired to become pregnant and 17 percent stated they were not sexually active. Almost 15 percent of these women stated that side effects of their method led them to discontinue use. Another 14 percent who discontinued stated that their last method was ineffective. Of these women, 57 percent had been using yuyos and another 11 percent rhythm.

Table 7-4 shows that nearly two-thirds of fecund nonusers want to use a method now or in the future. This proportion was highest among nonusers living in Metropolitan Asuncion (72 percent) and lowest among Interior nonusers (62 percent). It should be noted that interest in contracepting decreases with age of the nonuser. We may conclude, then, that many older high parity women, many of whom are at higher risk for maternal mortality, will continue to remain exposed to the risk of pregnancy. This has major implications for the need for educational programs for these women.

The right-hand panel of Table 7-4 shows that a high proportion of nonusers, 85 percent, who desire to use a method have knowledge of a source of contraceptives. No variable was an important determinant of knowledge of source.

Table 7-5 shows the method of choice and the source mentioned by nonusers desiring to use a method. The most frequently desired methods were orals (24 percent), yuyos (14 percent), and injectables (10 percent). It should be noted that orals was the method of choice among nonusers living in both geographic areas. The IUD was also an important method of choice among nonusers living in the metropolitan area. Slightly more than one-fourth of nonusers did not cite a method of choice, but responded "Don't know". Thirty percent of Interior women gave this response indicating uncertainty about the suitability of different methods for meeting their own personal circumstances.

Pharmacies and the Ministry of Health were cited as potential sources by 30 percent and 27 percent, respectively, of nonusers while 14 percent cited CEPEP. Private hospitals and clinics were also mentioned as important sources for women living in the metropolitan area.

TABLE 7-1

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>
Reasons Related to Pregnancy, Fecundity, and Sexual Activity	<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 7-2

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

<u>Reasons for Nonuse</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>		
		<u>None/Primary Incomplete</u>	<u>Primary Complete</u>	<u>>Primary</u>
<u>Reasons Related to Pregnancy, Fecundity, and Sexual Activity</u>	<u>81.9</u>	<u>79.0</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>88.8</u>
Postpartum/Breast-feeding	31.2	36.0	28.3	19.6
Currently Pregnant	23.0	22.7	21.6	26.8
Menopause/Subfecund/ Operated	15.1	12.5	16.2	22.3
Desires Pregnancy	10.4	6.2	14.9	17.0
Not Sexually Active	2.2	1.6	2.8	3.1
<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Fear of Side Effects	8.7	9.8	9.5	3.1
"Doesn't Like/Want"	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.7
Lack of Knowledge	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.0
Lacks Money	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.0
Far Distance to Source	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0
Spouse Opposes	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.0
Health Reasons	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.6
Other	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8
Unknown	0.9	1.4	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(706)	(356)	(211)	(139)

NOTE: Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 7-3

Paraguay: Percent of Married Women Age 15-44
Who Agree With the Statement
That the Use of Oral Contraceptives and IUD's
Is Harmful to the Woman, by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent Who Believe That:</u>		<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Orals Are Harmful</u>	<u>IUD's Are Harmful</u>	
TOTAL	68.7	55.9	(1,416)
<u>Residence</u>			
Metro Asuncion	76.6	60.7	(652)
Interior	65.8	54.1	(764)
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	60.4	47.9	(69)
20-24	68.9	60.2	(283)
25-29	70.5	51.8	(347)
30-34	65.6	52.3	(292)
35-39	72.1	61.8	(245)
40-44	69.5	57.9	(180)
<u>Education</u>			
None/Primary incomplete	64.6	52.6	(576)
Primary complete	69.5	56.6	(427)
>Primary	75.9	61.6	(413)
<u>Use and Method</u>			
Orals	53.5	53.9	(194)
IUD	84.6	35.1	(92)
Sterilization*	65.1	55.9	(62)
Rhythm	71.5	57.9	(64)
Injection	75.4	64.0	(57)
Withdrawal	82.8	58.6	(42)
Condoms	87.3	56.7	(43)
Billings	92.0	86.6	(33)
Vaginals	**	**	(9)
Using Methods with No Recognized Efficacy	79.3	58.4	(114)
Not Using	66.9	56.2	(706)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 7-3

Paraguay: Reason Discontinued Use of Contraception,
 by Residence: Former Users of Contraception
 Age 15-44, Who Are Currently Nonusers
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Reason Discontinued</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Desired pregnancy	31.8	32.4	31.5
Not sexually active	17.3	24.1	14.1
Side effects of method	14.5	14.6	14.4
Method ineffective	13.6	9.5	15.6
Fatalism	7.0	6.0	7.4
Couldn't afford method	3.6	3.5	3.7
Failed to resupply method	2.4	0.3	3.3
Far distance to source	2.0	0.6	2.6
Method difficult to use	1.7	2.9	1.1
Spouse opposed	0.6	0.3	0.7
Other	4.7	5.4	4.4
Doesn't remember	0.9	0.3	1.1
TOTAL*	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(452)	(226)	(226)

*Excludes one case that was not asked this question.

TABLE 7-4

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 Status</u>				
Not Working	62.0	(461)	84.9	(288)
Working from Home	63.3	(61)	83.8	(37)
Working Outside Home	75.6	(70)	87.8	(52)
<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.

TABLE 7-5

Paraguay: Nonusers Who Desire to Use a Method Now
or In The Future, By Method of Choice and Source
Where Method Would Be Obtained, By Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Method of Choice</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Orals	24.3	25.5	24.0
Yuyos	13.5	10.3	14.3
Injection	9.9	10.3	9.8
IUD	7.9	15.2	6.3
Tubal Ligation	4.8	4.2	4.9
Rhythm	3.9	4.2	3.8
Billings	2.8	6.1	2.1
Vaginals	1.8	0.6	2.1
Other	2.7	5.4	2.1
Any Method	0.7	0.6	0.7
Don't Know	27.6	17.6	30.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(377)	(129)	(248)
<u>Source Where Method Would Be Obtained*</u>			
Pharmacy	29.7	33.1	29.0
Public Hospital/Clinic	27.3	21.6	28.6
CEPEP	13.9	12.2	14.3
Private Hospital/Clinic	12.0	20.1	10.2
Couple Themselves	4.2	2.9	4.5
Market Place	2.7	3.6	2.4
Other	10.2	6.4	11.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(317)	(108)	(209)

*Excludes those who do not know where to obtain their method of choice.

VIII. PLANNING STATUS OF LAST PREGNANCY AND CURRENT PREGNANCY INTENTION

All women who reported at least one pregnancy within the last 5 years were asked a sequence of questions about whether they wanted to become pregnant at the time of their most recent conception and, if they had not, whether they had ever wanted to have any more children at the time of that pregnancy. On the basis of these questions, each woman's last pregnancy was classified as either "planned," "mistimed," "unwanted," or "of unknown status." Planned pregnancies were defined as those that were desired and did not occur before they were intended. Mistimed pregnancies were those that were wanted but at some time in the future. Those pregnancies that were in excess of the total desired number were classified as unwanted. The remainder were classified as unknown because of insufficient data about reproductive intentions. These four categories are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. Mistimed and unwanted pregnancies comprise the category "unplanned pregnancies." This typology conforms to that of the published analysis of the National Fertility Surveys in the United States (Westoff, 1976).

Based on these definitions, 83 percent of respondents' most recent pregnancies were reported as planned, 12 percent as mistimed, and 4 percent as unwanted (Table 8-1). Less than 1 percent of pregnancies could not be classified. Thus, 16 percent of recent pregnancies were unplanned.

A higher percentage of women living in the metropolitan area stated that their last pregnancy was planned (88 percent) than women living in the Interior (82 percent). Conversely, 12 percent of recent pregnancies in the metropolitan area could be classified as unplanned compared to 17 percent in the Interior. For women who reported that their last pregnancy was unplanned, a higher proportion in both strata said their pregnancies were mistimed rather than unwanted.

The proportion of pregnancies that were reported as unwanted increases with both age and number of living children. Mistimed pregnancies were relatively more important for younger women. There was a negative association between unwanted pregnancies and education; women with less than a primary school education reported about three times as many unwanted pregnancies than women who have more than a primary school education.

In Table 8-2, the 1987 data on planning status of last pregnancy are compared with similar data from the 1977 survey. In 1987, a higher proportion of respondents reported that their last pregnancies were planned than respondents in the 1977 survey, 83 percent versus 71 percent. The increase in planned pregnancies is primarily explained by a decrease in mistimed pregnancies, indicating that couples have improved their ability to time their pregnancies. The increase in planned pregnancies is consistent with the increase in the use of contraception during the decade.

An analysis of current contraceptive use by planning status of last pregnancy shows little difference in use between women who stated that their last pregnancy was either planned (38 percent) or mistimed (40 percent) (Table 8-3). However, only 20 percent of women who stated that their last pregnancies were unwanted reported using a method with some recognized efficacy at the time of the survey. Nevertheless, a high proportion of these women were using sterilization as their method.

Another factor related to planning status is the timing of first birth relative to time of first entrance into marital union. In the survey, women were asked the date of their first live birth as well as date of first union. Only information on first births is known, so if more than one premarital conception occurred to a woman, only one would be apparent. For this reason, and the possible misreporting of birth dates to conceal premarital

pregnancies, actual premarital conception rates are almost certain to be somewhat higher than our figures imply. On the other hand, possible confusion between date of first union and data of legal marriage works in the opposite direction.

As shown in Table 8-4, 42 percent of women married no more than 5 years before interview reported that their first birth occurred either prior to marriage (union) or in the first 7 months following marriage (union). This total proportion was higher among women living in Metropolitan Asuncion (50 percent) than for women living in the Interior (39 percent). The premarital conception rate increases with age at marriage and is about 1.3 and 2.3 times higher among low-educated women than among women who have completed at least primary school or greater than primary school, respectively.

Table 8-5 shows current pregnancy intentions of married women. Overall, 63 percent stated that they did not desire a pregnancy at the time of the survey, while 23 percent desired to become pregnant at that time. Another 13 percent were currently pregnant. As expected, proportions of women not desiring pregnancy tended to increase with number of living children. Interestingly, there was little variation by age. There was a negative relationship between the proportion of women currently pregnant and age, education and work status. It is evident that married women with no children have strong pressures to have a child (about three-fourths are pregnant or desire a pregnancy).

Of the married, fecund women who stated that they did not desire a pregnancy, 51 percent were using contraceptive methods with some recognized efficacy at the time of survey (Table 8-6). Oral contraceptives was the method of choice followed by the IUD and sterilization. Two-thirds of women living in Metropolitan Asuncion were using compared to 45 percent of women living in the Interior. While oral contraceptives were equally popular in both strata, the use of IUD's in the metropolitan area was three times that in the Interior.

Another factor related to current pregnancy intentions is the proportion of women who want no more children. All fecund women who had at least one living child were asked if they wanted any more children (Table 8-7). Overall, 37 percent of the women said that they did not want any more children, with the percentage highest in Metropolitan Asuncion (47 percent) and lowest in the Interior (33 percent). As one would expect, the percentages of women who do not want any more children increases with family size, with 49 percent or more of the women with four or more children reporting that they did not want any more children. In Metropolitan Asuncion, two-thirds or more of women with three or more children did not want any more children. Of the women who said they did not want any more children, 55 percent said it was because of economic reasons (Table 8-8). Another important reason was the couple already had reached their desired family size. The contraceptive behavior of women not wanting any more children is shown in Table 8-9. Overall, only 46 percent were using a method at the time of the survey, indicating a substantial unmet need for family planning exists among these women.

The results of this chapter illustrate various dimensions of the need, as measured by the survey, for family planning in Paraguay. Unplanned pregnancies accounted for 16 percent of most recent pregnancies among married women, with about one-fourth of the unplanned pregnancies resulting in unwanted rather than mistimed births. Premarital pregnancy seems to be a common event, especially in the metropolitan area. Use of contraception by women who do not desire pregnancies or more children is moderate to low. In a later chapter, these and other survey results will be used to define the number and characteristics of women in need of family planning services.

TABLE 8-1

Paraguay: Planning Status of Last Pregnancy,
By Selected Characteristics: Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Who Had Been Pregnant Within The Last 5 Years
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Mistimed</u>	<u>Unwanted</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
Total	83.3	11.7	4.3	0.7	100.0	(1,027)
<u>Residence</u>						
Metro Asuncion	87.7	8.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	(452)
Interior	81.8	12.7	4.7	0.8	100.0	(575)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	84.3	13.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	(41)
20-24	80.9	16.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	(232)
25-29	85.2	13.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	(301)
30-34	82.5	11.8	4.9	0.8	100.0	(224)
35-39	80.2	7.0	11.2	1.5	100.0	(150)
40-44	90.3	1.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	(79)
<u>Education</u>						
None/Primary						
Incomplete	82.8	11.0	5.5	0.7	100.0	(443)
Primary Complete	80.2	15.0	4.1	0.8	100.0	(303)
>Primary	88.5	9.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	(281)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
0	*	*	*	*	100.0	(4)
1	92.1	7.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	(195)
2	83.8	14.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	(242)
3	84.4	11.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	(194)
4	82.9	11.9	4.8	0.4	100.0	(135)
5-6	77.3	14.7	7.3	0.7	100.0	(167)
7+	75.1	8.3	14.5	2.0	100.0	(90)
<u>Work Status</u>						
Not Working	81.6	12.7	4.9	0.7	100.0	(753)
Working From						
Home	86.6	10.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	(130)
Working Outside						
Home	90.5	7.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	(144)

*Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 8-2

Paraguay: Planning Status of Last Pregnancy,
Currently Married Women Age 15-44,
Who Had Been Pregnant Within the Last 5 Years
1977 and 1987 Surveys
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Residence and Planning Status</u>	<u>1977 CPS</u>	<u>1987 FPS</u>
<u>Total</u>		
Planned	71.1	83.3
Mistimed	23.5	11.7
Unwanted	5.2	4.3
Unknown	0.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(846)	(1,027)
<u>Metro Asuncion</u>		
Planned	77.6	87.7
Mistimed	17.1	8.7
Unwanted	5.0	3.2
Unknown	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(290)	(452)
<u>Interior</u>		
Planned	70.3	81.8
Mistimed	24.3	12.7
Unwanted	5.2	4.7
Unknown	0.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(556)	(575)

TABLE 8-3

Paraguay: Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-44
Who Had Been Pregnant Within the Last Five Years Who Are Using
Contraception, By Method and Planning Status of Last Pregnancy
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Planning Status</u>		
		<u>Planned</u>	<u>Mistimed</u>	<u>Unwanted</u>
<u>Using Methods with Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>20.5</u>
Orals	13.2	13.8	12.7	6.5
IUD	4.6	5.0	4.4	0.0
Sterilization*	3.6	3.3	3.0	9.1
Rhythm	3.8	4.3	1.0	1.1
Injection	3.9	3.3	8.2	3.8
Withdrawal	3.3	2.8	7.0	0.0
Condom	2.3	2.6	1.2	0.0
Billings	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.0
Vaginals	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
<u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>7.5</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>54.7</u>	<u>54.7</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>72.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,027)***	(864)	(116)	(40)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes native herbs (yuyos).

***Total includes 7 cases of unknown planning status.

NOTE: Subtotals may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 8-4

Paraguay: Percent of First Births That Were Premaritally Conceived*,
by Selected Characteristics: Ever-Married Women Age 15-44 Who Were
First Married No More Than 5 Years Prior to Interview
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent with First Birth</u>			<u>No. of Cases** (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Before Marriage</u>	<u>First 7 Months of Marriage</u>	<u>Total Premarital Conceptions</u>	
TOTAL	28.5	13.8	42.3	(332)
<u>Residence</u>				
Metro Asuncion	30.8	19.2	50.0	(163)
Interior	27.5	11.4	38.9	(169)
<u>Age at Marriage</u>				
<19	7.7	16.0	23.7	(103)
20-24	32.2	11.4	43.6	(131)
25-39	50.4	14.2	64.6	(98)
<u>Education</u>				
None/Primary incomplete	37.9	11.5	49.4	(113)
Primary complete	27.5	9.6	37.1	(105)
>Primary	16.2	21.4	37.6	(114)

*By date of first birth relative to date of first marriage (union).

**Excludes women who didn't report date of first marriage (union).

TABLE 8-5

Paraguay: Current Pregnancy Intention of Currently Married Women
Age 15-44, By Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Currently Pregnant</u>	<u>Currently Not Pregnant</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>No of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
		<u>Desire Pregnancy</u>	<u>Don't Desire Pregnancy</u>	<u>Don't Know or Unknown</u>		
Total	12.7	22.9	62.5	2.0	100.0	(1,416)
<u>Residence</u>						
Metro Asuncion	8.2	23.8	66.0	2.0	100.0	(652)
Interior	14.4	22.5	61.1	2.0	100.0	(764)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	21.9	13.4	62.0	2.7	100.0	(69)
20-24	21.6	16.4	61.6	0.4	100.0	(283)
25-29	10.0	22.5	65.1	2.5	100.0	(347)
30-34	12.1	27.5	58.1	2.3	100.0	(292)
35-39	10.6	25.6	62.1	1.7	100.0	(245)
40-44	4.0	27.1	66.0	2.9	100.0	(180)
<u>Education</u>						
None/Primary						
Incomplete	14.7	18.4	64.0	2.9	100.0	(576)
Primary						
Complete	11.9	27.5	59.7	0.8	100.0	(427)
>Primary	9.6	26.2	62.7	1.6	100.0	(413)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
0	23.1	54.3	21.8	0.7	100.0	(138)
1	13.2	31.6	52.6	2.6	100.0	(246)
2	12.3	20.1	65.7	2.0	100.0	(315)
3	10.2	16.7	71.3	1.8	100.0	(258)
4	10.4	13.8	74.9	0.9	100.0	(164)
5-6	11.2	14.8	70.8	3.2	100.0	(195)
7+	12.1	16.7	69.5	1.7	100.0	(100)
<u>Work Status</u>						
Not Working	13.9	19.8	64.2	2.1	100.0	(979)
Working From						
Home	10.0	27.1	61.6	1.3	100.0	(202)
Working Outside						
Home	9.6	33.6	54.7	2.2	100.0	(235)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>						
Currently Using	0.0	16.6	81.7	1.7	100.0	(596)
Not Using	20.3	26.6	50.9	2.1	100.0	(820)

TABLE 8-6

Paraguay: Percent of Currently Married, Fecund Women 15-44
Not Desiring a Pregnancy Who are 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>
<u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>66.5</u>	<u>45.0</u>
Orals	18.5	18.6	18.5
IUD	6.4	12.7	3.9
Sterilization*	6.1	8.6	5.1
Rhythm	4.4	7.0	3.3
Injection	5.5	6.8	4.9
Withdrawal	3.9	3.3	4.1
Condoms	3.5	6.3	2.4
Billings	2.2	2.2	2.2
Vaginals	0.7	1.0	0.6
<u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>47.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(854)	(403)	(451)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes native herbs (yuyos).

TABLE 8-7

Paraguay: Percent of Currently Married, Fecund Women 15-44
Who Want No More Children, 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	36.5	(1,136)	46.8	(518)	32.7	(618)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	20.4	(40)	*	(11)	18.4	(29)
20-24	14.7	(229)	20.8	(106)	12.4	(123)
25-29	25.6	(303)	26.5	(133)	25.3	(170)
30-34	42.9	(242)	56.4	(119)	37.1	(123)
35-39	54.4	(198)	74.3	(88)	47.7	(110)
40-44	66.8	(124)	77.9	(61)	61.8	(63)
<u>Education</u>						
None/Primary Incomplete	40.2	(484)	63.5	(124)	36.5	(360)
Primary Complete	32.8	(340)	44.7	(169)	27.7	(171)
>Primary	33.2	(312)	39.0	(225)	26.9	(87)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
1	9.6	(215)	10.3	(114)	9.3	(101)
2	22.3	(284)	34.4	(161)	15.8	(123)
3	40.0	(224)	66.2	(117)	27.7	(107)
4	48.7	(145)	71.1	(62)	41.3	(83)
5-6	54.6	(179)	83.3	(52)	48.5	(127)
7+	64.7	(89)	*	(12)	62.4	(77)
<u>Work</u>						
Not Working	35.4	(805)	44.1	(330)	32.7	(475)
Working from Home	40.4	(165)	55.6	(74)	35.2	(91)
Working Outside Home	38.6	(166)	49.0	(114)	28.6	(52)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>						
Currently Using	36.0	(501)	44.1	(295)	31.0	(206)
Not Using	36.9	(635)	50.2	(223)	33.5	(412)

*Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 8-8

Paraguay: Currently Married, Fecund Women Age 15-44
 Who Want No More Children, By Reason for Not Wanting
 More Children and Number of Living Children
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

Reason for Not Wanting More Children	Total	Number of Living Children					
		1	2	3	4	5-6	7+
Economic Problems	54.7	*	49.2	59.0	49.7	61.8	49.4
Has desired number of Children	25.5	*	19.3	17.5	34.6	23.6	36.1
Health of Mother	13.2	*	17.6	17.2	6.4	8.9	13.0
Advanced Age of Mother	3.9	*	5.9	3.7	7.7	2.4	1.5
Other	2.2	*	3.7	2.6	1.7	3.3	0.0
Doesn't Know/No Response	0.5	*	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(442)	(18)	(78)	(104)	(76)	(107)	(59)

*Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Excludes women whose current method is sterilization.

TABLE 8-9

Paraguay: Percent of Currently Married, Fecund Women 15-44
Wanting No More Children Who are 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>
<u>Using Methods With Some Recognized Efficacy</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>39.5</u>
Orals	11.4	10.4	12.0
IUD	6.9	13.8	3.1
Sterlization*	12.0	12.7	11.6
Rhythm	3.0	4.9	1.9
Injection	4.1	4.6	3.9
Withdrawal	2.7	3.5	2.3
Condoms	3.5	4.9	2.7
Billings	7.7	2.0	1.6
Vaginals	0.8	1.4	0.4
<u>Using Methods With No Recognized Efficacy**</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>53.9</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(504)	(277)	(227)

*Includes tubal ligation and vasectomy.

**Includes native herbs (yuyos).

IX. HISTORY OF SPONTANEOUS AND INDUCED ABORTION

Another indicator of unmet need for family planning are the number of abortions women are experiencing. All respondents were asked whether they had ever had an abortion, either spontaneous or induced. If they had, they were then asked how many they had had and whether their last or only abortion was spontaneous or induced.

As shown in Table 9-1, 19 percent of all women reported they had had at least one spontaneous or induced abortion. Twenty-three percent of all women living in the metropolitan area reported an abortion compared to 17 percent of women living in the Interior. The proportion of women reporting an abortion increases with age and is higher for ever-married women and high parity women. Although the percentage of women reporting abortion experience does not vary much by number of living children up to four children, two-thirds of women with no living children reported having had at least one spontaneous or induced abortion.

It should be noted that women in this survey probably underreported their abortion experience. While 19 percent of women reported having an abortion, spontaneous or induced, at some time in their lives, the number of abortions reported was only 7 percent of all reported pregnancies. This is relatively low compared to estimates of pregnancies terminating in spontaneous abortion alone, which has been found to range from 10 percent to 25 percent in prospective studies (Anderson, 1979). The percentage of pregnancies reported as ending in abortion was 11 percent for Metropolitan Asuncion and 6 percent for Interior women. Thus, underreporting of abortions may be greater among Interior women than among women living in the Metropolitan area.

Of the women reporting a history of abortion, 10 percent said their last abortion was induced (Table 9-2). A higher percentage of women living in the metropolitan area than women living in the Interior reported that their last abortion was induced. With respect to age, the data suggest that younger and unmarried women are more likely to report having had an induced abortion than older women. However, given the difficulty in obtaining data on abortion, these data should be viewed with some caution.

As shown in Table 9-3, slightly more than one-fourth of women with a history of abortion reported two or more abortions. All women with a history of abortion were also asked if they had any complications following their most recent abortion that required medical attention. More than 50 percent reported that they had received medical attention following their last abortion, and 37 percent were hospitalized (Table 9-4). Hospitalization varies by residence, suggesting that women living in Metropolitan Asuncion may have greater access to hospitalization in the event that complications occur following abortion than women living in the Interior. Overall, of women who sought medical attention following their most recent abortion, Ministry of Health facilities were the primary source of treatment (Table 9-5).

TABLE 9-1

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-44
Who Reported At Least One Abortion, Spontaneous or Induced,
By Selected Characteristics and Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

Selected Characteristics	Total		Residence			
			Metro Asuncion		Interior	
Total	19.2	(1,541)	23.4	(731)	17.5	(810)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	7.7	(58)	*	(20)	5.8	(38)
20-24	11.1	(297)	13.8	(133)	10.2	(164)
25-29	16.0	(386)	17.2	(180)	15.5	(206)
30-34	25.3	(318)	27.1	(156)	24.6	(162)
35-39	22.3	(274)	28.9	(133)	19.6	(141)
40-44	28.3	(208)	34.4	(109)	25.2	(99)
<u>Education</u>						
None/Primary Incomplete	18.1	(651)	22.1	(179)	17.4	(472)
Primary Complete	20.2	(458)	26.4	(232)	17.3	(226)
>Primary	20.4	(432)	22.0	(320)	18.4	(112)
<u>Marital Status</u>						
Married/In Union	20.2	(1,300)	23.8	(601)	18.8	(699)
Sep/Div/Widow	22.8	(103)	27.6	(59)	20.0	(44)
Single	8.9	(138)	17.3	(71)	5.2	(67)
<u>Work Status</u>						
Not Working	17.3	(1,024)	22.2	(429)	15.7	(595)
Working From Home	23.9	(245)	28.0	(116)	20.5	(129)
Working Outside Home	22.6	(272)	23.3	(186)	24.5	(86)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>						
0	67.4	(34)	*	(20)	*	(14)
1	11.6	(361)	17.9	(192)	8.4	(169)
2	17.7	(361)	22.2	(206)	15.1	(155)
3	18.4	(289)	23.0	(148)	16.4	(141)
4	16.6	(175)	22.8	(80)	14.3	(95)
5-6	22.7	(213)	29.1	(70)	21.0	(143)
7+	30.9	(108)	*	(15)	31.0	(93)

*Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted number of cases.

TABLE 9-2

Paraguay: All Women Age 15-44 Who Reported At Least One Abortion,
 Spontaneous or Induced By Selected Characteristics and
 Type of Last Abortion
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Type of Abortion</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Spontaneous</u>	<u>Induced</u>		
Total	89.7	10.3	100.0	(315)
<u>Residence</u>				
Metro Asuncion	86.1	13.9	100.0	(169)
Interior	91.6	8.4	100.0	(146)
<u>AGE</u>				
15-19	*	*	100.0	(7)
20-24	69.6	30.4	100.0	(39)
25-29	89.6	10.4	100.0	(63)
30-34	90.6	9.4	100.0	(80)
35-39	92.3	7.7	100.0	(65)
40-44	97.7	2.3	100.0	(61)
<u>Marital Status</u>				
Married/In Union	91.9	8.1	100.0	(275)
Unmarried	75.4	24.6	100.0	(40)
<u>Education</u>				
None/Primary Incomplete	92.3	7.7	100.0	(120)
Primary Complete	85.4	14.6	100.0	(100)
>Primary	89.8	10.2	100.0	(95)

*Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 9-3

Paraguay: Women Age 15-44 Who Reported At Least
 One Abortion, Spontaneous or Induced,
 By Number of Abortions and Residence
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Number of Abortions</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
1	73.6	70.4	75.3
2	17.6	16.6	18.1
3	5.8	7.6	4.8
4+	3.1	5.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(315)	(169)	(146)

TABLE 9-4

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44
 Who Received Medical Attention for Complications
 and Percent Who Were Hospitalized
 Following Their Most Recent Abortion,
 Spontaneous Or Induced, By Residence
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Percent Receiving Medical Attention</u>	<u>Percent Hospitalized</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
Total	51.6	37.1	(315)
Metro Asuncion	52.5	43.5	(169)
Interior	51.2	33.7	(146)

TABLE 9-5

Paraguay: Place of Treatment for Women Age 15-44
 Receiving Medical Treatment Following Most Recent Abortion,
 Spontaneous, or Induced, by Residence
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Place of Treatment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Public Hospital/Clinic	42.9	37.6	45.9
Private Hospital/Clinic	32.0	36.8	29.4
Social Security Hospital	15.0	18.8	12.9
Nurse Midwife's Home	4.2	3.4	4.7
Traditional Midwife's Home	2.3	0.0	3.5
Residence	1.5	0.0	2.4
Other	2.0	3.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(163)	(89)	(74)

X. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN IN NEED OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Using the survey data, certain segments of the population can be identified as having greater need of family planning services than others. A woman was characterized as "in need of services" (or "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. Thus, the women defined here as "in need of services" are noncontracepting, fecund, sexually active women (regardless of marital status), who were not currently pregnant and did not desire to become pregnant at the time of the interview.

The percentage of women representing the extent of "unmet need for contraception" calculated using these definitions varies by the characteristics of the women, as shown in Table 10-1. Overall, slightly more than one woman in five was found to be "in need" of family planning services. In absolute terms, this represents approximately 174,000 women 15-44 years of age. The percentage in need of services is greater among Interior women (26 percent) than among women living in Metropolitan Asuncion (15 percent). The proportion of women in need of services is highest among married (in union) women, women with less education, women who live in households where Guarani is the principal language, and among nonworking women. In fact, one-third of married women are at risk of an unplanned pregnancy. In addition, need increases with number of living children; from one-third of those with four children to 60 percent of women with seven or more children need services.

In the 1977 survey, 25 percent of women were found to be in need of family planning services (data not shown). Thus, the proportion of women in need has declined only 3 percentage points over the decade. Interestingly, an increase

in need of about 4 percentage points occurred in the metropolitan area between surveys, while a decrease of about 4 percentage points occurred in the Interior. Although need decreased by about 3 percentage points between surveys, the absolute number of women in need did not decline because of population growth.

The percentages in Table 10-1 indicate the segments of the population in which the relative need for family planning services is greatest. In order to derive program goals, the women defined as being in need, i.e., the numerators in Table 10-1, have been distributed across the categories of women, as shown in Table 10-2. We observe in this table that 80 percent of women in need live in the Interior and 84 percent of women in need are married. It is interesting to note that 10 percent of women in need have never been married, which may indicate that the development of services for these women may be appropriate at this time. Sixty-one percent of women in need have less than a primary school education and 90 percent live in households where Guarani is spoken. In addition 61 percent of the women have three or more living children, and more than three-fourths are not working.

Thus, to summarize this chapter, the survey data indicate that the family planning program of Paraguay should be oriented toward high parity, married, non-working women living in the Interior, who have less than a primary education and whose principal household language is Guarani.

TABLE 10-1

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	10.8 (461)	7.6 (332)	14.4 (129)
<u>Language Spoken</u>			
Guarani	32.7 (694)	33.0 (65)	32.7 (629)
Guarani/Spanish	17.8 (962)	17.5 (580)	18.1 (382)
Spanish	11.4 (515)	9.6 (450)	17.0 (65)
Other	13.1 (53)	** (9)	13.7 (44)

*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.

**Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are number of unweighted cases.

TABLE 10-2

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)**	100.0	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	12.8	2.8	9.9
Working Outside Home	8.7	3.3	5.4
<u>Language Spoken</u>			
Guarani	57.3	2.6	54.7
Guarani/Spanish	32.5	12.5	20.0
Spanish	8.6	5.3	3.2
Other	1.6	0.1	1.5

*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.

XI. STERILIZATION AND THE DEMAND FOR STERILIZATION

As discussed earlier, sterilization is the third most prevalent method in Paraguay with 4 percent of currently married women 15-44 reporting that they or their spouses have been surgically sterilized. (Only two cases of vasectomy were reported. Thus, the following discussion primarily applies to women with tubal ligations.) The proportion sterilized increases with age and with number of living children up to three. Because the survey results show that the use of reversible methods is relatively low, but that a significant proportion of women want to limit childbearing, this chapter provides additional data on sterilization and the demand for this procedure. Specifically, this chapter discusses characteristics of women with tubal ligations, timing of sterilization, post-operative regret, interest in and information concerning sterilization among women who want to limit their families, reasons for lack of interest among uninterested women, and reasons for failure to follow through among interested and informed women.

Profile of Sterilized Women

The top panel of Table 11-1 shows that a disproportionate number of sterilizations occur among women living in the metropolitan area. Thirty-six percent of all sterilizations in Paraguay are to women living in Metropolitan Asuncion, although these women represent only 27 percent of the total married survey population. In contrast, 64 percent of all women sterilized live in the Interior, although Interior women represent 72 percent of the survey population.

The average age of women with surgical sterilization was about 32 years at the time they were sterilized and 35 years at the time of the survey. These averages compare with an average of 30 years for all married women 15-44 in

the survey. Similarly, 49 percent of sterilized women had four or more living children at the time of the survey compared with 37 percent of the married survey population. Comparing mean number of living children, the data show that sterilized women have more children (4.0) on average than all married respondents (3.2). With regard to education, sterilized women have received more schooling than the currently married population in general. As shown in the bottom panel of Table 11-1, almost 54 percent of surgically sterilized women were sterilized in the last 3 1/2 years.

As shown in Table 11-2, of the women who had been sterilized, 98 percent had a tubal ligation during the month of their last delivery. We interpret this finding to mean that the vast majority were sterilized while hospitalized for a delivery. As the table shows, women living in the Interior were more likely to have a tubal ligation concurrent with their delivery than women living in the metropolitan area.

All women who were sterilized or whose spouse had a vasectomy were asked if they were satisfied with their decision to obtain surgical contraception. Only eight women (12.5 percent) expressed regret for having had the operation. Reasons for dissatisfaction with their or their husband's operation included side effects of the operation (2 cases), children have grown and wants another baby (4 cases); two cases just stated they "repent" having had the operation.

Demand for Sterilization

All fecund women who had at least one living child were asked if they wanted any more children (see Table 8-7). Overall, 37 percent of the women said that they did not want any more children, with the percentage highest in Metropolitan Asuncion (47 percent) and lowest in the Interior (33 percent).

All women who did not want any more children were then asked whether they were interested in having a tubal ligation. As shown in Table 11-3, one-third of the women said that they were interested in sterilization, with the percentage highest among Interior women (35 percent); 29 percent of women living in the metropolitan area stated that they were interested. Older women, especially women 40-44 years of age, were less likely to be interested in sterilization than younger women. From 31 percent to 39 percent of women with one or two children had interest in sterilization. There were no clear trends in interest in sterilization associated with education, work status, and current contraceptive use.

Of women who did not want any more children and were interested in sterilization, 58 percent had knowledge of availability of services or information concerning these services (Table 11-4). Interestingly, a higher percentage of women living in the Interior knew where to obtain sterilization information and/or services than residents of the metropolitan area. Knowledge concerning services was slightly higher for women in their later reproductive ages, 30-44 years of age, and lower for women less than 30 years of age.

In general, almost an equal percentage of women cited different institutions where they would obtain sterilization information and/or services (Table 11-5). Primary sources in metropolitan Asuncion included CEPEP and private facilities, while public facilities were cited as the principal source in the Interior.

All women who said that they did not want any more children and had interest in sterilization and knowledge concerning the availability of sterilization services were asked why they had not been sterilized (Table 11-6). Of these women, 43 percent said that the high cost of the operation was their reason for never being sterilized. This reason was particularly

important for women living in the Interior. Spousal opposition and institutional barriers were also important reasons for women living in the metropolitan area. Five percent of all women and 9 percent of metropolitan women said that they are waiting until after their next pregnancy to be sterilized. A possible interpretation of this response is that these women may believe that tubal ligation is only possible immediately postpartum, and that they are unaware of the availability of interval sterilization.

Finally, all women who did not want any more children and said they were not interested in surgical contraception were asked the reason for their lack of interest. Overall, 53 percent of these women stated fear of the operation or fear of side effects (Table 11-7). An additional 10 percent cited they "don't like" the operation while 9 percent said they would get little benefit from being sterilized, i.e., approaching menopause. Religious reasons accounted for a relatively minor proportion, 5 percent.

Results of this chapter indicate that a moderate proportion of women who do not want any more children are interested in sterilization. This moderate level of interest may be explained by the fact that many of the women are not interested for personal reasons (e.g., fear of surgery) and institutional barriers (e.g., cost). If these barriers were reduced, then almost certainly more women would use surgical contraception.

TABLE 11-1

Paraguay: Demographic Profile of Currently Married Women
Age 15-44 Using Female Sterilization
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent Distribution at</u>		<u>Currently Married Survey Population</u>
	<u>Time of Sterilization</u>	<u>Time of Survey</u>	
TOTAL	100.0 (61)	100.0 (61)	100.0 (1,416)
<u>Residence</u>			
Metro Asuncion	-	36.4	27.4
Interior	-	63.6	72.6
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	0.0	0.0	6.3
20-24	8.1	7.2	19.6
25-29	31.4	14.4	23.7
30-34	27.5	22.0	19.1
35-39	26.3	30.1	17.8
40-44	6.8	26.3	13.6
Mean Age	31.5	34.9	30.2
<u>No. of Living Children</u>			
0	-	0.0	9.3
1	-	0.0	17.5
2	-	16.1	19.8
3	-	34.7	17.0
4	-	19.1	11.5
5-6	-	19.9	15.2
7 +	-	10.2	9.8
Mean No. Living Children	-	4.0	3.2
<u>Education</u>			
None/Primary incomplete	-	45.8	47.2
Primary complete	-	18.2	28.8
>Primary	-	36.0	24.1
<u>Year of Sterilization</u>			
Before 1980	15.5	-	-
1980-1981	14.5	-	-
1982-1983	16.1	-	-
1984-1985	31.8	-	-
1986-1987	22.0	-	-

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted numbers of cases.

TABLE 11-2

Paraguay: Timing of Tubal Ligation Relative to Date of Last
 Live Birth, by Residence: Currently Married Women
 15-44 Who Have Been Sterilized
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Month of Delivery</u>	<u>After Month of Delivery</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
TOTAL	100.0	92.8	7.2	(61)
<u>Residence</u>				
Metro Asuncion	100.0	86.0	14.0	(35)
Interior	100.0	96.7	3.3	(26)

TABLE 11-3

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 (65)	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	41.1 (75)	32.0 (43)	45.9 (32)
Working Outside Home	15.0 (66)	17.3 (52)	* (14)
<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 11-4

Paraguay: Percent of Currently Married, Fecund Women Age 15-44,
Who Want No More Children, Who Are Interested in Sterilization,
and Who Have Knowledge of Where to Obtain Sterilization Information
and/or Services, By Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent with Knowledge of Source</u>	
Total	58.3	(141)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	48.9	(72)
Interior	62.5	(69)
<u>Age</u>		
15-29	56.4	(55)
30-44	60.1	(86)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary Incomplete	63.6	(62)
Primary Complete	48.9	(48)
>Primary	60.2	(31)
<u>Number of Living Children</u>		
1-3	60.5	(61)
4+	57.4	(80)
<u>Work Status</u>		
Not Working	61.5	(103)
Working	50.6	(38)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>		
Currently Using	51.8	(61)
Not Using	62.4	(80)

TABLE 11-5

Paraguay: Currently Married, Fecund Women Age 15-44
 Who Want No More Children, Who Are Interested in Sterilization,
 Who Have Knowledge of Where to Obtain Sterilization Information and/or
 Services, By Source of Information/Services and Residence
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Source of Information/Services</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Private Hospital/Clinic	27.1	30.2	26.0
Public Hospital	25.0	16.3	28.0
CEPEP	25.0	39.5	20.0
Public Clinic	22.3	11.6	26.0
Other	0.6	2.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(72)	(32)	(40)

TABLE 11-6

Paraguay: Reason Never Sterilized, By Residence:
 Currently Married, Fecund Women Age 15-44 Who Want No More Children,
 Who are Interested in Sterilization, and Who Have Knowledge of
 Where to Obtain Sterilization Information and/or Services
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Reason Never Sterilized</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
High Cost of Operation	43.2	23.3	50.0
Needs More Information	11.0	2.3	14.0
Spouse Opposed	9.2	18.6	6.0
Fears Operation/Side Effects	7.8	7.0	8.0
Physician Refusal/Institutional Barriers	7.4	11.6	6.0
Waiting Until After Next Pregnancy	5.4	9.3	4.0
Considers Self Too Young	5.4	9.3	4.0
Never Considered It As An Alternative*	3.9	9.3	2.0
Inconvenient/No Time	2.7	4.7	2.0
Fears Will Later Regret Having Had the Operation	2.1	2.3	2.0
Other/Unknown	2.1	2.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(72)	(32)	(40)

*Sterilization was not considered as an option until time of interview.

TABLE 11-7

Paraguay: Reasons Not Interested in Sterilization, By Residence:
 Currently Married, Fecund Women Who Want No More Children
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

Reasons Not Interested In Sterilization	Total	Residence	
		Metro Asuncion	Interior
Fear of Operation/Side Effects	52.9	43.7	58.1
"Doesn't Like"	10.2	21.9	3.4
Approaching Menopause	9.0	9.3	8.8
High Cost of Operation	8.5	3.3	11.5
Never Considered It As An Alternative	5.4	4.2	6.1
Religious Reasons	4.9	5.1	4.7
Spouse Opposed	2.1	3.3	1.4
Fears Will Later Regret Having Had the Operation	2.1	4.7	0.7
Needs More Information	1.9	0.5	2.7
Considers Self Too Young	1.5	1.9	1.4
Other	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(301)	(169)	(132)

XII. SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE: WOMEN 15-24 YEARS OF AGE

There has been much recent interest in teenage fertility in Latin America, including concerns about early initiation of childbearing, unintended pregnancies, and the relatively high rate of premarital conceptions among women entering unions (Darabi et al., 1979; Edmunds et al., 1984; Morris, 1986). However, representative sample surveys in Latin America, directed at young people to document their attitudes toward sexual activity, history of sexual experience, and use of contraception, have been rare. Most investigations among teenagers have been conducted using clinic populations or school populations as the study group (Aznar and Lara, 1967; Garcia et al., 1981; Veloz, 1982; Monroy de Velasco et al., 1985). It is obvious that these populations are not representative of the general population.

A special module for 15-24-year-old respondents was added to the 1987 Family Planning Survey to obtain information on attitudes, sexual experience and use of contraception at first sexual experience. The module consisted of 15 questions and was patterned after the Young Adult Reproductive Health Surveys conducted in Mexico City in 1985 and Guatemala City in 1986 (Nunez et al., 1987; Asociacion Guatemalteca de Educacion Sexual, 1987).

The module was administered to 881 women 15-24 years of age (Table 12-1). Only 17 percent of teenagers had ever been married, while 53 percent of 20-24-year olds had been married. Nearly three-fourths of the 15-24-year olds had at least a primary school education. Overall, almost two-thirds had no children.

Age-specific fertility rates for these women are shown in Table 12-2. On the whole, they are much higher than those found in a similar survey conducted in Brazil in 1987, which were 77.2 for women 15-19 years of age (111.5 in Paraguay) and 193.2 for women 20-24 years of age (278.0 in Paraguay).

As shown in Table 12-3, 51 percent of the respondents reported that they are sexually experienced. The probability of being sexually experienced increases with age. Overall, 29 percent of women 15-19 years of age reported having had sexual experience compared to 73 percent of 20-24 year old women. Similarly, almost 25 percent of single women are sexually experienced. Finally, sexual experience is inversely related to education as those with less education have an earlier age at marriage.

Age at first sexual intercourse is shown in Table 12-4. About 12 percent of females had their first sexual experience when they were less than 15 years of age and almost half (48 percent) became sexually experienced when they were 15 to 17 years of age. Thus, 60 percent of young women in Paraguay are sexually experienced before age 18. The mean age at first intercourse is 17.2.

As shown in Table 12-5, nearly two-thirds of women 15-24 who have had sexual relations reported that their first partner was either their fiance or a friend. Only one-third had their first sexual experience within marriage. The average age of the partners was almost 24. Thus, on average, partners were 7 years older than the women.

Of all women 15-24 years of age who were interviewed, 35 percent reported premarital sexual intercourse (Table 12-6). The proportion reporting premarital sexual intercourse was higher in Metropolitan Asuncion (39 percent) than in the Interior (33 percent). While 21 percent of women 15-19 years of age reported premarital intercourse, nearly half (49 percent) of 20-24 year olds reported premarital experience. Premarital sexual experience is inversely related to education.

As shown in Table 12-7, only 12 percent of females used contraception at the time of their first premarital intercourse. The use of contraception increases with age at first intercourse, from about 7 percent for women who were less than 15 years of age at the time of their first premarital experience to 17 percent for women who were 20-24 years of age. The methods principally used were rhythm, oral contraceptives, and withdrawal (Table 12-8).

Although rhythm represents 25 percent of total use, a relatively low percentage of women age 15-24 knew when it is most probable for a woman to become pregnant during the menstrual cycle. Only one woman in four had correct knowledge of the fertile period (Table 12-9). Knowledge of the fertile period increases with education of the respondent, but peaks at only 33 percent for women who had more than a primary school education.

Forty-four percent of nonusers of contraception at first premarital intercourse reported that they didn't use contraception because they didn't know about contraception at the time (Table 12-10). Another 23 percent reported that their reason for nonuse was that they did not expect to have intercourse at that time. "No knowledge of contraception" was an important reason for those less than 18 years of age while "didn't expect to have intercourse" was the most important reason for 18-19 year olds. Overall, about 7 percent stated that they desired a pregnancy; this percentage is inversely related to age at first intercourse.

Twenty-one percent of unmarried respondents who have had sexual experience were currently sexually active, reporting intercourse during the month prior to interview (Table 12-11). Of those sexually active, 54 percent reported using contraception. Thus, the use of contraception increases considerably from time of first premarital intercourse (Table 12-7) to current sexual activity (Table 12-11). The majority (62 percent) of users used oral contraceptives followed by rhythm (23 percent) during the past month (data not shown).

Finally, attitudes on when it is appropriate to initiate sexual relations varied by timing of first sexual experience. In general, fifty-eight percent of the respondents stated that they don't agree with couples having premarital sex (Table 12-12). Women with no sexual experience were more conservative on

this issue than their counterparts with sexual experience. The most liberal were those whose first sexual experience was premarital. On the other hand, 30 percent of those whose first sexual experience was premarital said they didn't agree with premarital sex.

TABLE 12-1

Paraguay: Percent Distribution of Women Age 15-24,
by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	
		<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Single	64.5	82.8	46.6
Married/in union	33.0	16.5	49.3
Other	2.5	0.8	4.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Education</u>			
None/primary incomplete	27.5	23.6	31.3
Primary complete	30.7	31.2	30.2
>Primary	41.8	45.2	38.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>No. of Living Children</u>			
0	65.8	87.2	44.8
1	17.8	11.2	24.3
2	9.2	1.3	16.9
3	5.2	0.3	9.9
4	1.2	0.0	2.4
5-6	0.9	0.0	1.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(881)*	(388)	(493)

*Excludes 8 women 15-24 who were not administered the
Young Adult module of the questionnaire.

TABLE 12-2

Age-Specific Fertility Rates* for Women 15-19
and 20-24 Years of Age, By Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
Total	111.5	278.0
Metro Asuncion	83.9	292.7
Interior	122.3	317.9

*Per 1,000 women in age group.

TABLE 12-3

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-24
Reporting Sexual Experience,
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	51.4 (881)	49.1 (430)	52.4 (451)
<u>Current Age</u>			
15	13.1 (78)	25.9 (31)	9.2 (47)
16	19.5 (75)	25.5 (27)	17.8 (48)
17	30.5 (94)	29.3 (48)	31.1 (46)
18	35.9 (81)	32.0 (42)	37.9 (39)
19	58.5 (60)	25.9 (34)	77.5 (26)
15-19	29.4 (388)	28.1 (182)	29.9 (206)
20-24	73.0 (493)	68.4 (248)	75.2 (245)
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married/In Union	100.0 (346)	100.0 (145)	100.0 (201)
Sep/Div/Widow	* (20)	* (8)	* (12)
Single	24.7 (515)	29.4 (277)	22.3 (238)
<u>Education</u>			
None/Primary Incomplete	72.7 (213)	83.6 (41)	71.5 (172)
Primary Complete	48.0 (264)	51.3 (104)	47.0 (160)
>Primary	40.0 (404)	44.1 (285)	35.9 (119)

*Less than 25 cases.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted numbers of cases.

TABLE 12-4

Paraguay: Age at First Sexual Experience*,
 By Timing of First Intercourse: Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Timing of First Sexual Experience</u>		
		<u>After</u>	<u>Premaritally</u>	
		<u>Marriage</u>	<u>Ever Married</u>	<u>Never Married</u>
<15	11.8	5.4	18.3	10.5
15-17	48.2	49.3	54.8	39.1
18-19	20.3	21.7	17.1	22.7
20-24	19.8	23.6	9.8	27.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Age	17.2	17.7	16.3	17.6
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(506)	(172)	(192)	(142)

*Excludes two cases for whom age at first intercourse was not reported.

TABLE 12-5

Paraguay: Relationship to Partner at First Sexual Experience*,
 By Age at First Sexual Experience: Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Age at First Sexual Experience</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Fiance</u>	<u>Friend</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
<15	14.8	67.5	7.6	7.9	2.2	100.0	(56)
15-17	32.9	60.8	2.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	(238)
18-19	34.2	64.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	(117)
20-24	38.4	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(95)
Total	32.1	62.5	2.2	2.7	0.5	100.0	(506)

Average age of partner: 23.7 years of age

*Excludes 2 cases for whom age at first intercourse was not reported.

TABLE 12-6

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-24
Reporting Premarital Sexual Experience,
By Selected Characteristics and Age
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age</u>		<u>Number of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
		<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	
Total	35.1	21.2	48.7	(875)
<u>Residence</u>				
Metro Asuncion	39.5	25.1	52.8	(428)
Interior	33.1	19.5	46.8	(447)
<u>Education</u>				
None/Primary Incomplete	49.3	30.8	62.7	(210)
Primary Complete	30.3	20.3	40.6	(262)
>Primary	29.4	16.9	43.8	(403)

TABLE 12-7

Paraguay: Percent Using Contraception
 At First Premarital Intercourse,
 By Age at First Intercourse:
 Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Age at First Premarital Intercourse</u>	<u>Percent Using Contraception*</u>	<u>Number of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
<15	6.5	(43)
15-17	10.0	(154)
18-19	16.5	(78)
20-24	17.1	(51)
Total	12.2	(326)**

*Excluding yuyos.

**Excludes 8 cases who reported rape as their first sexual experience.

TABLE 12-8

Paraguay: Contraceptive Method Used
 at First Premarital Sexual Intercourse,
 by Method: Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Use and Method</u>	<u>Percent Using</u>
Used Method with Some Recognized Efficacy_____	<u>12.2</u>
Rhythm	3.1
Orals	2.3
Withdrawal	1.7
Injection	1.5
Condoms	1.5
Vaginals	1.0
Billings	0.8
Other	0.3
Used Method with No Recognized Efficacy_____	<u>1.8</u>
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>86.0</u>
Total	100.0
Number of cases (Unweighted)	(326)

TABLE 12-9

Paraguay: Percentage of Women Age 15-24
Who Know When It Is Most Probable For a Women
To Become Pregnant During the Menstrual Cycle,
By Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent Who Know</u>	<u>Number of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
Total	25.2	(881)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	29.2	(430)
Interior	23.5	(451)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	20.7	(388)
20-24	29.6	(493)
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married/In Union	26.8	(346)
Div/Sep/Widow	*	(20)
Single	24.6	(515)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary Incomplete	16.1	(213)
Primary Complete	23.0	(264)
>Primary	32.9	(404)
<u>Sexually Experienced</u>		
Yes	27.5	(508)
No	22.8	(373)

*Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 12-10

Paraguay: Reason Did Not Use Contraception At Time of
 First Premarital Sexual Intercourse,
 By Age At First Intercourse: Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Reason Did Not Use</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age at First Intercourse</u>			
		<u><15</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
Didn't know any method	43.6	61.5	47.0	28.9	35.3
Didn't expect to have relations	23.1	9.5	19.1	42.2	24.4
Wanted to become pregnant	7.4	10.0	8.3	6.8	3.4
Contraceptive bad for health	4.2	0.0	4.8	3.0	7.6
Wanted to use, but unable to obtain	3.0	0.0	4.8	1.5	2.1
Partner opposed	2.3	3.5	0.6	5.7	2.1
Using native herbs (yuyos)	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	8.4
Didn't know where to obtain	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.0
Other	3.7	0.0	2.9	5.7	6.7
Unknown/no response	9.6	10.0	11.1	5.3	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases (Unweighted)	(280)	(38)	(134)	(67)	(41)

TABLE 12-11

Paraguay: Percentage of Unmarried Sexually Experienced Women
 Age 15-24 with Sexual Intercourse in Past Month and
 Percentage Using Contraception, by Age Group
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Percent Sexually Active</u>		<u>Percentage Using Contraception*</u>	
15-19	22.4	(59)	**	(19)
20-24	20.5	(103)	57.5	(27)
Total	21.2	(162)	54.2	(46)

*Excludes 3 women using yuyos.

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are unweighted number of cases.

TABLE 12-12

Paraguay: Attitudes On When It Is Appropriate
 To Initiate Sexual Relations,
 By Timing of First Sexual Experience: Women Age 15-24
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Sexual Relations</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sexual Experience</u>		
		<u>None</u>	<u>After Marriage</u>	<u>Before Marriage</u>
Okay between friends	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.2
Okay for people dating each other although they don't plan to marry	10.7	5.1	6.6	20.3
Okay before marriage only if couple plans to marry	28.1	16.1	31.3	43.3
Doesn't agree with premarital sex	57.7	76.2	61.3	30.2
No opinion	1.5	0.7	0.3	3.2
Other	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases (Unweighted)	(881)	(373)	(172)	(336)

XIII. PREFERENCES IN FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Accessibility to family planning services and how those services are provided are factors in whether current and potential users of contraception will continue or elect to utilize them. All current users of contraception, except those whose method is sterilization, and nonusers, who desire to use contraception, were asked a series of questions on their preferences regarding family planning services. This chapter discusses their responses.

As shown in Table 13-1, any day of the week would be convenient to receive family planning for 44 percent of the respondents. This proportion increases to almost 49 percent among women living in the Interior, but decreases to 36 percent for women living in the metropolitan area. Saturday is a preferred day of the week for 21 percent of metropolitan women while only 14 percent of Interior women preferred this day.

Overall, 60 percent of the women stated that the most convenient time of the day to receive services would be between 8 and 10 in the morning and between 2 and 4 in the afternoon (Table 13-2). Fewer metropolitan women preferred the morning hours than Interior women, with 25 percent of women living in the metropolitan area preferring that services be provided after 4 p.m.

The majority of the women (69 percent) stated that, if they had a choice, they preferred to receive family planning services from a female physician while only 17 percent preferred male physicians (Table 13-3). Preference for female physicians was greater in the Interior (76 percent) than in the metropolitan area (55 percent). About 13 percent stated that they had no preference.

Similar to their preference for female physicians, 71 percent of the women said that it would be acceptable to them to receive family planning services from a nurse practitioner rather than from a physician (Table 13-4). This proportion increases to 80 percent among women living in the Interior while only 53 percent of metropolitan women would accept services from a nurse practitioner.

Interest in receiving family planning services from community-based distributors was relatively low (Table 13-5). Slightly more than a third stated that they had interest in receiving services from trained, nonmedical personnel living in the community.

It does not appear that anonymity is a factor in selecting a family planning clinic. As shown in Table 13-6, three-fourths of the women stated they would go to a nearby clinic, although they might be known there. Only 10 percent said they would prefer to go to a far away clinic where they might not be known. However, about three times as many 15-19 year olds than 30-39 year olds would sacrifice the convenience of a nearby clinic for the anonymity of a distant clinic (data not shown).

An overwhelming majority (93 percent) of all women 15-44 years of age agreed with the following statement: "The government should offer family planning services in health centers and posts" (Table 13-7). Similarly, 91 percent agreed with the statement that there should be special family planning services for young adults (Table 13-8). Ninety-two percent of the women agreed with the statement that sex education should be taught in secondary schools, but only 62 percent agreed that it should be taught in primary schools (Table 13-9).

Eighty-one percent and 84 percent of the respondents agreed with the statement that the practice of family planning improves the health of mothers and children, respectively (Table 13-10). A majority of respondents recognize the health benefits of family planning.

Finally, radio may be the appropriate medium to increase awareness of family planning in Paraguay. In general, nearly 88 percent of women 15-44 years of age said they have a radio in their households or have access to one (Table 13-11). Almost an equal percentage of women living in Metropolitan Asuncion and the Interior have a radio or have access to one. In contrast, only 62 percent of women said they have access to a television set. Only 50 percent of Interior women, who have the greatest need for family planning services, have access to television programming. Other potential means of promoting family planning include small group talks led by medical personnel and home visits by family planning promoters.

TABLE 13-1

Paraguay: Day of the Week That Would be Most Convenient
to Receive Family Planning Services, by Residence:
Women Age 15-44 Who are Current Users of Contraception
(Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who
Desire to Use Contraception Now or in the Future
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Day of Week</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Monday	7.5	6.2	8.1
Tuesday	5.2	5.1	5.2
Wednesday	4.3	4.4	4.2
Thursday	6.1	7.3	5.5
Friday	4.2	3.9	4.3
Saturday	16.3	21.3	13.8
Sunday	4.2	7.2	2.8
Weekend day	5.9	4.3	6.7
Any day	44.4	36.3	48.5
Doesn't know/no response	1.9	4.0	0.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(1,494)	(787)	(707)

*Excludes four cases who were not asked this question.

TABLE 13-2

Paraguay: Hour of the Day That Would be Most Convenient
to Receive Family Planning Services, by Residence:
Women Age 15-44 Who are Current Users of Contraception
(Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who
Desire to Use Contraception Now or in the Future
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Hour of the Day</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Before 8:00 AM	6.9	4.7	8.0
8:00-10:00 AM	29.9	21.0	34.3
10:00-12:00 Noon	4.4	3.4	4.9
12:00-2:00 PM	3.9	5.2	3.3
2:00-4:00 PM	30.7	31.4	30.3
4:00-6:00 PM	10.7	19.7	6.3
After 6:00 PM	2.5	5.1	1.2
Various times	1.6	1.2	1.8
Any time	8.4	6.2	9.5
Doesn't know	1.0	2.1	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases*			
(Unweighted)	(1,494)	(787)	(707)

*Excludes four cases who were not asked this question.

TABLE 13-3

Paraguay: Preference in Sex of Physician Providing Family
Planning Services, by Residence: Women Age 15-44
Who are Current Users of Contraception
(Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who
Desire to Use Contraception Now or in the Future
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Female physician	69.3	55.0	76.3
Male physician	16.6	27.4	11.3
No preference	13.4	15.5	12.3
Other, nonphysician	0.1	0.2	0.1
No interest in clinic services	0.6	1.7	0.0
No response	0.1	0.2	0.0
TOTAL*	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,494)	(787)	(707)

*Excludes four cases who were not asked this question.

TABLE 13-4

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44 Who Are Current Users of Contraception
(Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who Desire to Use
Contraception Now or in the Future Who Find it Acceptable to
Receive Clinical Family Planning Services From a Nurse Practitioner
Rather Than From a Physician, by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
TOTAL	71.4	(1,494)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	53.4	(787)
Interior	80.3	(707)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	71.0	(239)
20-24	71.0	(388)
25-29	72.1	(351)
30-34	77.2	(242)
35-39	62.6	(180)
40-44	75.9	(94)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary incomplete	85.6	(454)
Primary complete	74.9	(461)
>Primary	54.9	(579)
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married/in union	73.6	(1,021)
Sep/Div/Widow	71.3	(60)
Single	67.4	(413)

NOTE: Excludes four cases who were not asked this question.

TABLE 13-5

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44 Who Are Current Users of Contraception
(Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who Desire to Use
Contraception Now or in the Future That Have Interest in Receiving
Family Planning Services From Trained, Nonmedical Personnel
in the Community, by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent Interested</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
TOTAL	35.3	(1,494)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	25.1	(787)
Interior	40.4	(707)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	22.4	(239)
20-24	35.4	(388)
25-29	34.8	(351)
30-34	45.2	(242)
35-39	45.1	(180)
40-44	40.3	(94)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary incomplete	47.3	(454)
Primary complete	33.3	(461)
>Primary	25.8	(579)
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married/in union	40.0	(1,021)
Sep/Div/Widow	50.0	(60)
Single	25.1	(413)

NOTE: Excludes four cases who were not asked this question.

TABLE 13-6

Paraguay: Preference in Location and Privacy of Family
 Planning Services, by Residence: Women Age 15-44
 Who are Current Users of Contraception
 (Excluding Users of Sterilization) and Nonusers Who
 Desire to Use Contraception Now or in the Future
 1987 Family Planning Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Preference</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Metro</u> <u>Asuncion</u>	<u>Interior</u>
Go to a nearby clinic where might be known	74.9	66.4	79.1
Go to a far away clinic where might not be known	10.2	12.7	9.0
Go elsewhere	0.3	0.6	0.1
No preference	14.3	19.6	11.7
No response	0.3	0.7	0.1
TOTAL*	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,494)	(787)	(707)

*Excludes four cases who were not asked this
 question.

TABLE 13-7

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44 Who Agree With the Statement
That the Government of Paraguay Should Offer
Family Planning Services in Health Centers and Posts,
by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
TOTAL	92.7	(2,224)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	94.3	(1,104)
Interior	92.0	(1,120)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	90.3	(388)
20-24	94.0	(500)
25-29	94.9	(459)
30-34	90.7	(359)
35-39	92.5	(294)
40-44	93.4	(224)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary incomplete	90.1	(752)
Primary complete	92.2	(665)
>Primary	96.0	(807)
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married/in union	93.2	(1,416)
Sep/Div/Widow	91.1	(108)
Single	92.0	(700)

TABLE 13-8

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44
 Who Agree With the Statement That There Should Be
 Special Family Planning Services for Young Adults,
 by Selected Characteristics
 1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
TOTAL	90.7	(2,224)
<u>Residence</u>		
Metro Asuncion	92.4	(1,104)
Interior	90.0	(1,120)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	89.2	(388)
20-24	93.5	(500)
25-29	90.8	(459)
30-34	88.2	(359)
35-39	92.2	(294)
40-44	89.3	(224)
<u>Education</u>		
None/Primary incomplete	89.2	(752)
Primary complete	89.2	(665)
>Primary	93.8	(807)
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married/in union	90.2	(1,416)
Sep/Div/Widow	90.7	(108)
Single	91.6	(700)

TABLE 13-9

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44
Who Agree With the Statement That Sex Education
Should be Taught in Primary and/or Secondary Schools,
by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Sex Education Should be Taught:</u>		<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>In Primary School</u>	<u>In Secondary School</u>	
TOTAL	62.4	92.0	(2,224)
<u>Residence</u>			
Metro Asuncion	61.8	91.7	(1,104)
Interior	62.7	92.1	(1,120)
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	63.3	90.3	(388)
20-24	60.3	92.3	(500)
25-29	60.7	93.5	(459)
30-34	64.1	91.5	(359)
35-39	65.6	91.2	(294)
40-44	62.5	93.7	(224)
<u>Education</u>			
None/Primary incomplete	64.1	90.9	(752)
Primary complete	55.6	89.8	(665)
>Primary	66.8	95.2	(807)
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married/in union	60.5	91.5	(1,416)
Sep/Div/Widow	68.4	98.0	(108)
Single	64.6	91.9	(700)

TABLE 13-10

Paraguay: Percent of Women Age 15-44 Who Agree With the Statement
That the Practice of Family Planning Improves the Health of
Mothers and/or Young Children,
by Selected Characteristics
1987 Family Planning Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>FP Improves the Health of:</u>		<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Young Children</u>	
TOTAL	81.4	83.9	(2,224)
<u>Residence</u>			
Metro Asuncion	88.1	87.9	(1,104)
Interior	78.4	82.2	(1,120)
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	77.8	80.3	(388)
20-24	85.2	86.0	(500)
25-29	82.9	85.5	(459)
30-34	80.8	82.8	(359)
35-39	83.4	86.5	(294)
40-44	75.5	82.9	(224)
<u>Education</u>			
None/Primary incomplete	73.2	76.8	(752)
Primary complete	82.8	85.8	(665)
>Primary	89.5	90.5	(807)
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married/in union	81.6	84.6	(1,416)
Sep/Div/Widow	84.4	87.0	(108)
Single	80.7	82.6	(700)

TABLE 13-11

Paraguay: Women Age 15-44 Who Have a Radio or Television
or Have Access to Either, by Residence
1987 Family Planning Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Appliance/ Residence</u>	<u>% That Have Access</u>			<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>Radio</u>	<u>87.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2,224)</u>
Metro Asuncion	88.9	11.1	100.0	(1,104)
Interior	86.9	13.1	100.0	(1,120)
<u>Television</u>	<u>62.1</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2,224)</u>
Metro Asuncion	89.7	10.3	100.0	(1,104)
Interior	49.9	50.1	100.0	(1,120)

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