


CONTRACEPTION AND ABORTION PATTERNS IN MIGRANT PAKISTANI MIGRANT WOMEN IN BARCELONA

Dra. Elvira Méndez. General Director
Asociación Salud y Familia



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Descriptive study on a population (2008-2011) of 190 Pakistani women users of the Programs **“Care for mothers at risk”** and **“Mothers between two cultures”** of the Health and Family Association.

THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY IN BARCELONA



THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY IN BARCELONA (I)

	Men	Women	Total	Ratio Men / Women
2011	18.521	3.542	22.063	5,2%
2010	15.702	2.204	17.906	7,1%
2009	15.118	1.946	17.064	7,7%
2008	13.424	1.698	15.122	7,9%

THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY IN BARCELONA (II)

	Yearly Increase Pakistani population	Pakistani people on foreign population	Foreigners on total population	Total population
2011	23,2% ↑	6,4%	21,1%	1.615.448
2010	4,9% ↑	5,3%	20,9%	1.619.337
2009	12,8% ↑	5,1%	20,7%	1.621.537
2008	—	4,7%	19,7%	1.615.908

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN USERS (I)

- Pakistani women residents in Barcelona from the Punjab region, areas of Gujrat and Gujranwala.
- Legal migrants women by way of family reunification.
- Women in reproductive age (19-45 years) being the most frequent age group of 25-31 years.
- Most live in the neighborhood of Ciutat Vella (Barcelona).

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN USERS (II)

- 89% of Pakistani women users are married.
- 15,8% of Pakistani women users are illiterate.
- 49% of Pakistani women users up to them reach primary school.
- 83,3% of Pakistani women users are housewives.
- 58% of Pakistani women users don't understand Spanish.

FECUNDITY AND HEALTH REPRODUCTIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN USERS

- 57,8% of Pakistani women users have more two children being the most frequent families with three-four children.
- 68,4% of Pakistani women did not use any contraceptive method.
- 23,5% of couples used the male condom as a contraceptive method to space births.
- 89,3% of Pakistani women did not use contraceptive care during the last year.

HEALTH REPRODUCTIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN USERS

- 149 Pakistani women sought help for pregnancy termination being 0,65% of total vulnerable women.
- 94% of Pakistani women had a pregnancy of less than 12 weeks of gestation.
- 30,9% of Pakistani women had previous abortions.

PAKISTANI WOMEN USERS AND LONG LASTING CONTRACEPTION

- Intrauterine device (DIU) is the best contraceptive method for prevention of repeated abortions in fertile women (Cohrane Foundation & WHO recommendations).
- 35,6% of Pakistani women accepted DIU counselling.
- 18,1% of Pakistani women implanted DIU.

COMPARISONS PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN RELATING TO VULNERABLE WOMEN USERS (2008-2011)



COMPARISON OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN RELATING TO VULNERABLE WOMEN USERS (2008-2011)

	Pakistani Women	Vulnerable Women
Civil Status	↑ 89% married	21,3%
Illiteracy	↑ 15,8%	2,1%
Until Primary School	↑ 49%	30,5%
Housewives	↑ 83,3%	50%

Source: Programme "Care for mothers at risk". Asociación Salud y Familia

COMPARISON OF FECUNDITY AND HEALTH REPRODUCTIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN RELATING TO VULNERABLE WOMEN USERS (2008-2011)

	Pakistani Women	Vulnerable Women
More than two children	↑ 57,8%	14,4%
No method of contraception	↑ 68,4%	44,1%
No contraception care during the last year	= 89,3%	82,6%

Source: Programme "Care for mothers at risk". Asociación Salud y Familia

COMPARISON OF HEALTH REPRODUCTIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI WOMEN RELATING TO VULNERABLE WOMEN USERS (2008-2011)

	Pakistani Women	Vulnerable Women
Seeking termination of pregnancy	149 (0,65%)	23.034
Less 12 weeks of gestation	↑ 94%	86,4%
Previous abortions	↓ 30,9%	44,6%

COMPARISON OF LONG LASTING CONTRACEPTION IN PAKISTANI WOMEN RELATING TO VULNERABLE WOMEN USERS (2008-2011)

	Pakistani Women	Vulnerable Women
DIU acceptance	= 35,6%	36,1%
DIU implantation	= 18,1%	20,2%

CONCLUSIONS



CONCLUSIONS (I)

- Pakistani women users have a share capital (educational levels and employment status) lower than population of vulnerable women.
- Pakistani women users and her families have a pattern of medium-high fecundity and a clear preference for more children than population of vulnerable women.

CONCLUSIONS (II)

- The use of contraceptive methods is aimed at the spacing of births and couples often choose male-controlled methods (male condom).
- Abortion is used as a control strategy of fertility in the context of marriage when a new child is a burden at any give time.

CONCLUSIONS (III)

- Pakistani women use long lasting contraceptive methods, even after the abortion, at a rate similar total of vulnerable women.
- Pakistani women use the services available to contraceptive advice at a very low proportion like that of vulnerable women.

CONCLUSIONS (IV)

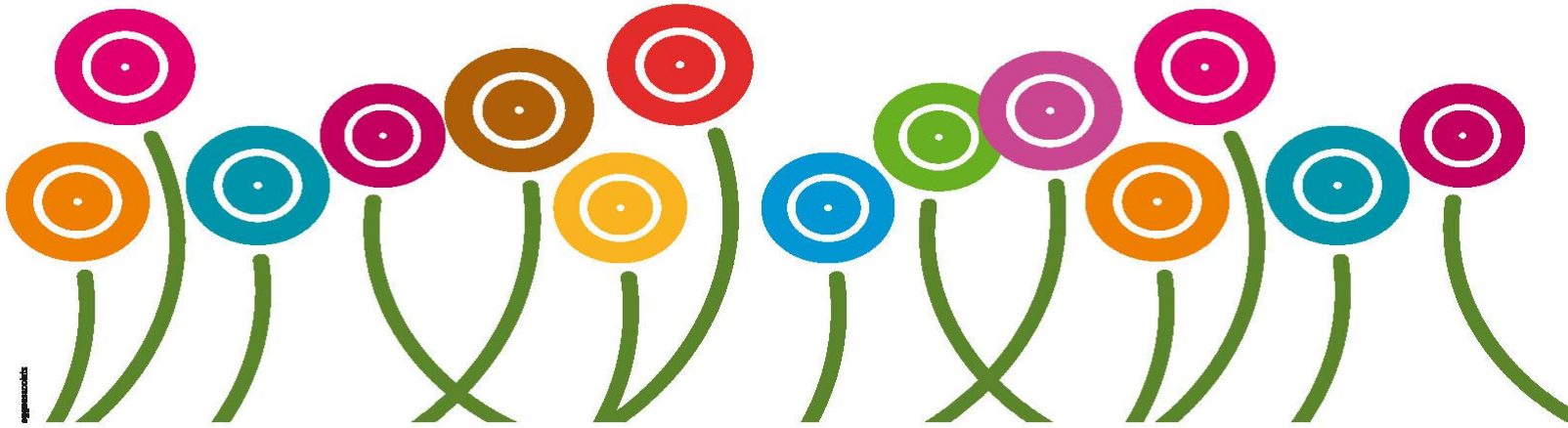
- Health reproductive seeking behaviors of Pakistani women are strongly influenced by the cultural standards of their community and to a lesser extent by the legal accessibility to health services.

CONCLUSIONS (V)

In Spain, legal migrants have full rights and total accessibility to public health services. In this context lack of understanding in Spanish after several years of stay is a barrier for developing more autonomous and healthy behaviors.

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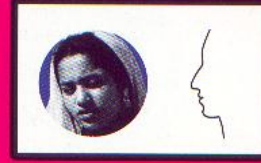




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اور ایسی پاکستانی ماؤں سے ملاقات کریں جو
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کے حقوق

THANK YOU

Elvira Méndez



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