

The contraception and abortion, are methods used

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The fertility rate is the average number of children born to a woman who is of child-bearing age. Colombia has an average of 16.3 births a year per 1,000 people in the population, indicating the country's crude birth rate. The overall fertility rate has decreased over a vast number of years. According to World Data Atlas, "As of 2015, the fertility rate for Colombia was 1.9 births per woman.

"Overall, the total fertility rate of Colombia was declining at a vigorous rate from 6.4 births per woman in 1966 to 1.9 births per woman in 2015.

The decline of fertility was based on heartfelt changes in the values, norms, and attitudes considering the children of the Colombian population.

Urbanization, the increase in the level of education, and labor force participation of women are factors in the fertility rate and reduction of family size. Fertility rate is different by region and it has been declining progressively. Colombia's dependency ratio is 1:2.

Meaning there is one dependent for every two parents. Contraception and abortion, are methods used to prevent unwanted pregnancy and has been a part of Latin America. The data stated, in 2010, almost 80% of Colombian women practiced contraception both legal and consensual. 73% of those Colombian women used a modern method and 6% used the least effective traditional method.

Colombia has a fairly high level of motivation to control fertility. Although many women are not knowledgeable of or have access to a method of contraception. For the woman who chose the traditional route, the problem may not be lack of motivation or the lack of access to methods that she is

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aware of, like the contraceptive pill, but it could be the lack of knowledge of methods that require resource. The data indicate that women of higher socioeconomic status, higher levels of education and inner-city residents, are more likely to use fertility control methods and have fewer children.

This is confirmation that lack of knowledge of birth control methods or limited access to contraceptive resources was probably more responsible for the minimal practice of birth control in Colombia. In 2006, Colombia's Constitutional Court permitted an absolute ban on abortion. It is only allowed under certain circumstances such as the pregnancy constitutes a threat to a woman's life or health, fetal abnormality or malformations, and if the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest. Despite the law, the majority of abortions are performed in secret and thus potentially unsafe. The first evaluation within two decades of abortion in Colombia shows that one in 26 Colombian women had an abortion in 2008 and that approximately 30% of all pregnancies ended in abortion.

According to Unintended Pregnancy and Induced Abortion in Colombia: Causes and Consequences, released by the Guttmacher Institute and Fundación Oriéntame, " 400, 412 abortions were performed in Colombia in 2008, an increase from 288, 400 in 1989." However, the rate of abortion has not changed much over the past two decades. Prior to 2006, abortion in Colombia was illegal without any exceptions. Colombia has under-gone a nonreligious increase in female labor participation, which increased from 47% in 1984 to 65% in 2006. Colombia has the highest and most drastic increase in female participation in Latin America. Women who were married or live with a significant other display the greatest increase in the labor

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participation rate. The significant increase in female participation rates has mostly been driven by women with low educational levels, and by women who are married or live with a significant other. Women with children have also increased their participation, but to a small degree.

Now Colombian women reversed the education gap between men and women. Today's women of Colombia have higher completion rates for primary, secondary and even college education than men. In 2013, 77% of girls were enrolled in secondary school compared to 71% of boys. Colombian authorities and government officials reported that poverty levels in the country are lower than those of the previous year. According to the Department of planning and the Department of statistics, Colombia's records show a decrease of 2.9% of people living in poverty when comparing July 2013 to June 2014, to figures from 2012-2013. Colombia's economy is thriving.

Although population control programs have been in place for 40 years by the government, they have produced no value or economic benefits. The intentions of Colombia's population policy are to reduce urbanization and fertility. Colombia has turned over from a pro-natalist policy to an anti-natalist policy.

But if they continue with their anti-natalist propaganda, all of the growing children will become adults and may consider to choose against having children, leading to a decrease in population in years to come. Colombia has thought about the effect of demographic trends upon its development and has tried to combine its population policy with its development planning.