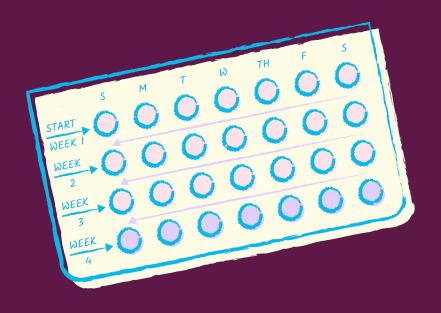
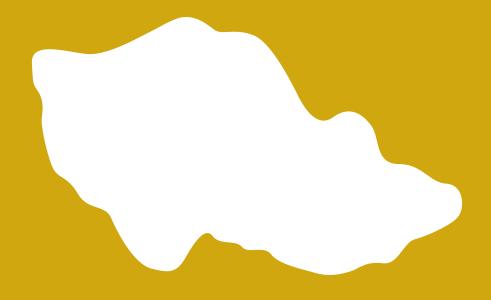


differences in contraceptive practices









Gzech Population

Homogeneous Czech population since separation of Czechoslovakia in 1993

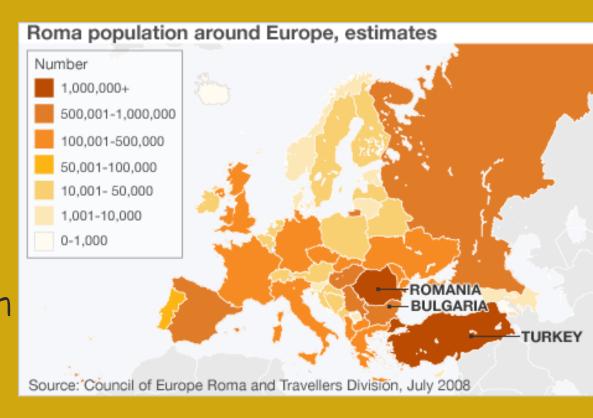
Roma Population

Spread across
Europe due to:

*Nomadic background

*Impacts of Holocaust

*Widespread discrimination



Gzech Gontpaception

*Under Communist regime 1948-1989, abortion most common method

*Today, most use contraception 82%

*Hormonal contraception

most common 40%

*Barrier Methods 13%

*Withdrawal Methods 9%

*Intrauterine Devices 4%

Roma Gontraception

*Majority rely on traditional methods rather than modern methods

*Withdrawal Method 58%

*Hormonal, oral, & IUDs <1%

*No contraceptive method 24%

Socio-Gultural Factors

Czech Republic:

*Low fertility rate (1.6)



*Peak age for childbirth is 29

*Contraceptives widely available

*Low religious faith = little stigma

surrounding contraception

*Accessible healthcare

Socio-Gultural Factors

Roma Population: *Early marriages - 54% by age 18 *Expectation for women to bear children soon after marriage *High Fertility Rate (2.7) *Lack of accessible sex education *Widespread discrimination in healthcare & society overall

Why the Disparity?

- *Romani people face extreme barriers
 to accessing effective birth control
 *One of the most disadvantaged groups
 in Europe
- *Hesitant or unable to seek out medical care for more modern methods that might require prescription/insertion

 *Tradition of women leaving school upon menarche to be married--no need for birth control

<u>Implications</u>

*Declining Czech population, growing Roma population

*Racism & discrimination towards
Roma people will continue, due to
negative stereotypes about their large
families and economic class

*Persistent stigma around traditional contraception methods as are used by the Roma people

Resources

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