Contraception needs and induced abortion in China: two cross-sectional studies

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and PAFP and INPAC groups
Outline

I. Background
   - Abortion & Family Planning in China
   - Contraceptive prevalence and birth rate

II. Two surveys under two EC projects

III. Main findings
Background
Abortion in China

• Is legal and available on request for women (http://www.actnow.com.au/Issues/Abortion_confusion.aspx)

• Has increased from 10 million in 2003 to 13 million in 2008 (Johnston WR, 2010)

• Characteristics of women seeking abortion
  – Young, unmarried, rural-urban migrant (Qian X et al, 2005)
  – Low educated, less access to family planning (FP) (PAFP report)
Background
Family Planning in China

• Implemented since 1979 for birth control

• Mainly focus on married couples

  – Easy access on FP services & the different contraceptive methods

  – Highest contraceptive prevalence 89% in 2010 (Un. 2010)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and birth rate (BR) in China and worldwide.

CPR and BR data for China were obtained from national surveys conducted by the National Population and Family Planning Commission 6, 12–16 and from the 2011 Yearbook of China’s Population and Family Planning 17. Worldwide CPR and BR data are estimates of the United Nations , J, LK et all 2013,
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Survey 1-FP6 PAFP project

PAFP: Post–Abortion Family Planning Service in China
PAFP Project

➤ Funded by European Commission 6th Framework program (FP6)

➤ Total budget: 906900 Euro

➤ Period: 3 years, 2005-2007

➤ Baseline questionnaire survey
  ➤ 2780 women seeking for abortion service in 24 selected hospitals
  ➤ Age less than 25 years old & GA<12 Weeks
Setting: 3 cities

- Beijing
- Shanghai
- Zhengzhou
Main Results- Survey

- Average age: 22.5 (± 1.9) years with a range of 15-25 years
- 21.5% having first sex before age 19
- Education level: 56% ≤ secondary
- Repeat abortion rate: 35.2%
- Neve used any contraceptive method: 36.6%
Survey 2-FP7 INPAC project

INPAC: Integrating Post-Abortion Family Planning Services into existing abortion service at hospital setting in China
INPAC Project

- Funded by European Commission 7th Framework program (FP7)
- Total budget: around 3,000,000 Euro
- Period: 4 and half years, 2012-2017

Baseline questionnaire survey
- All women undergoing an abortion < 12 GA (weeks)
- Consecutive cases for 2 months period of data collection
30 provinces
Project Outline

Study phases, WPs & their relationship

WP1: Scientific project coordination

WP9: Project and consortium management

Understanding

Phase 1:
Situation analysis

Implementing

Phase 2:
Empirical decision

Phase 3:
Translation of decision into action

Evaluating and Analysing

Phase 4:
Operational and analytic evaluation

WP3: Detailed situation analysis of integrating PAFP into abortion services in China

WP4: Intervention design

WP5: Intervention implementation and monitoring

Production of knowledge
Actual change

WP6: Intervention evaluation

WP7: Bridging the gap between research and policy

WP8: Dissemination of research progress and results

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Phase I: Situation analysis

• Work packages (WP) 2:
  – Systematic review and analysis of policies in relation to FP and PAFP

• WP3
  – Qualitative study
  – Quantitative study
Number of women undergone abortion by Province, N=79174
Distribution of age group (years)
Marital Status (n=79174)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/Window</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numbers of previous abortions(%)  
\(n=78453\)

- Repeat abortion 65.4%
- Married women: 71.6%
- Unmarried women: 51.9%
Reason of unintended pregnancy by marital status (%)
Distribution of contraceptive method use by marital status (%)

- Unmarried
- Married

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Unmarried</th>
<th>Married</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COC</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Method</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of contraceptive method use by age (years) group

INPAC

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Main findings in two surveys

• The rate of repeat induced abortions:
  – High among participants:
    • 35.2 % in 2005; 65.4% in 2013

• Mains reason unintended pregnancy:
  – No-use contraception:
    • 63.5% in 2005; 46.9 % in 2013
  – Contraception fail:
    • 36.5% in 2005; 53.1% in 2013
Expected Impact of both EC-Projects

- Translating the INPAC evidence (cluster RCT) into national policy;
  - Integrating FP services into hospital care;
  - FP policy & FP services access for all women in China: unmarried, young and migrants population

Scientific Publication
http://www.inpacproject.eu/
http://www.inpacproject.eu/
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