

ICRH





INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Improving sexual and reproductive health through research, training and adapted interventions

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

Wei-Hong Zhang (MD. MPH. PhD), Shanhgchun Wu (MD. MPH), Marleen Temmerman (MD. MPH. PhD)

and PAFP and INPAC groups



Outline

- 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 all 2005)
 - Low educated, less access to family planning (FP)
 (PAFP report)

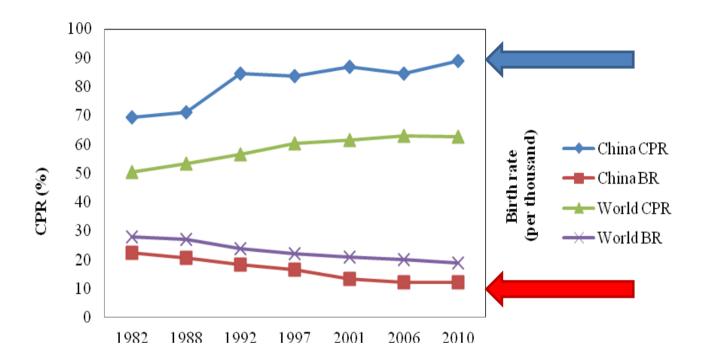


Background Family Planning in China

- 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 & birth



Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and birth rate (BR) in China and worldwide.

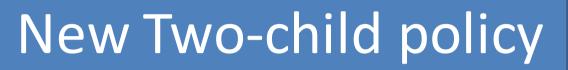
CPR and BR data for China were obtained from national surveys conducted by the National Population and Family Planning Commission $^{6, 12-16}$ and from the 2011 Yearbook of China's Population and Family Planning 17 . Worldwide CPR and BR data are estimates of the United Nations , J, LK et all 2013,

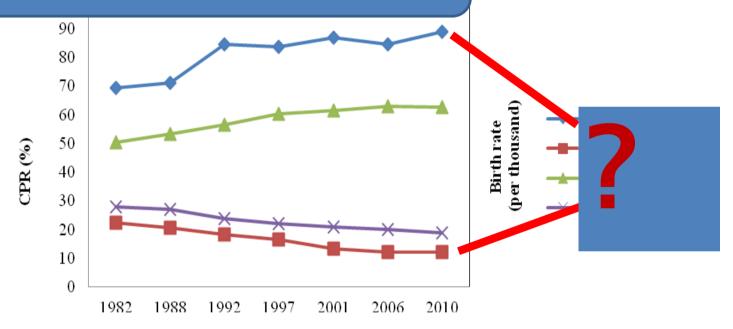






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Survey 1-FP6 PAFP project



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

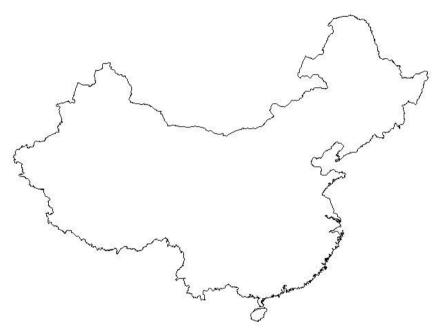


Main Results- Survey

- ➤ 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 contrcaeptive method: 36.6%



Survey 2-FP7 INPAC project



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

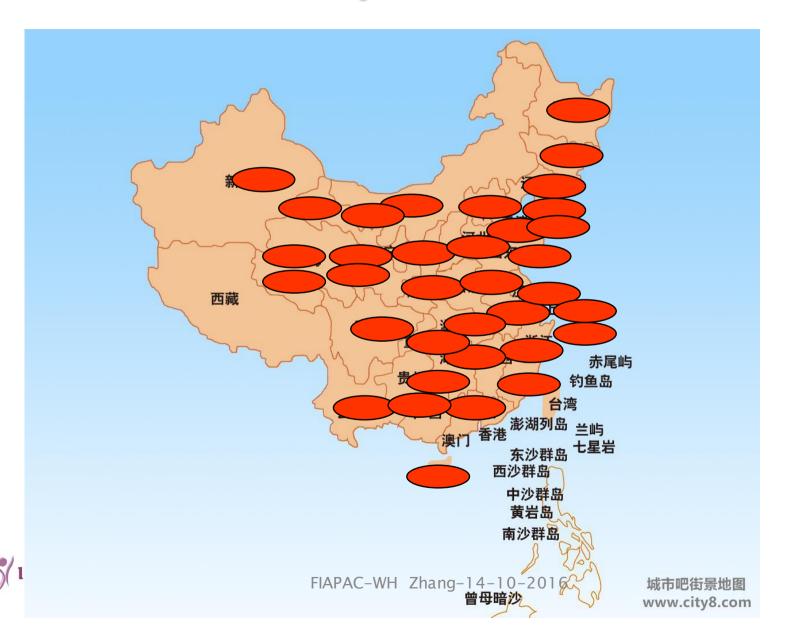


INPAC Project

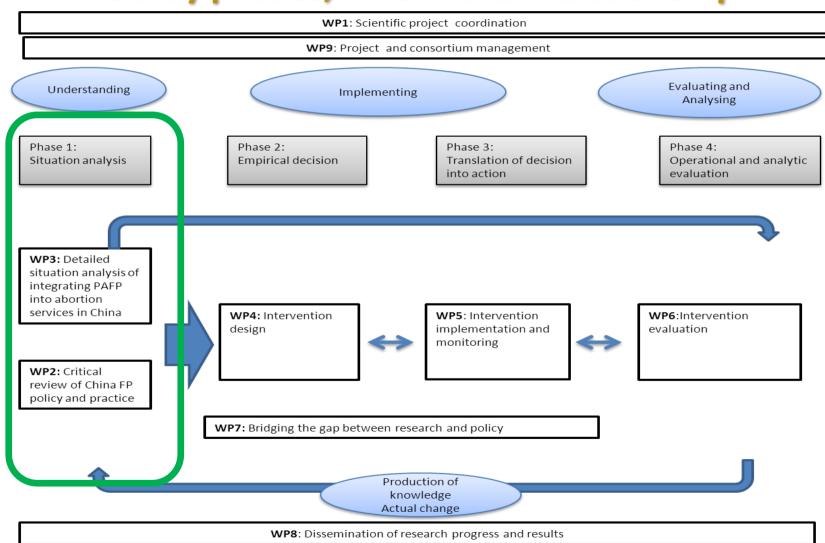
- ➤ Funded by European Commission 7th Framework program (FP7)
- > Total budget: around 3,000,000 Euro
- ➤ Period: 4 and half years, 2012-2017
- Baseline questionnaire survey
 - ➤ All women undergoing an abortion < 12 GA (weeks)
 - Consecutive cases for 2 months period of data collection

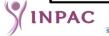


30 provinces



Project Outline Study phases, WPs & their relationship







Phase I: Situation analysis

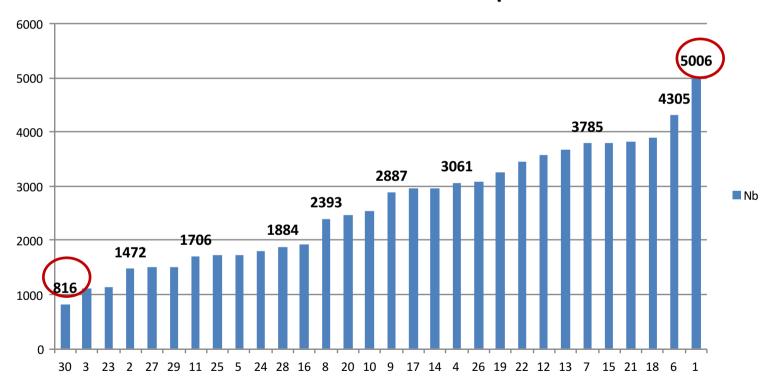
- Work packages (WP) 2:
 - Systematic review and analysis of policies in relation to FP and PAFP

- WP3
 - Qualitative study
 - Quantitative study



Number of women undergone abortion by Province, N=79174

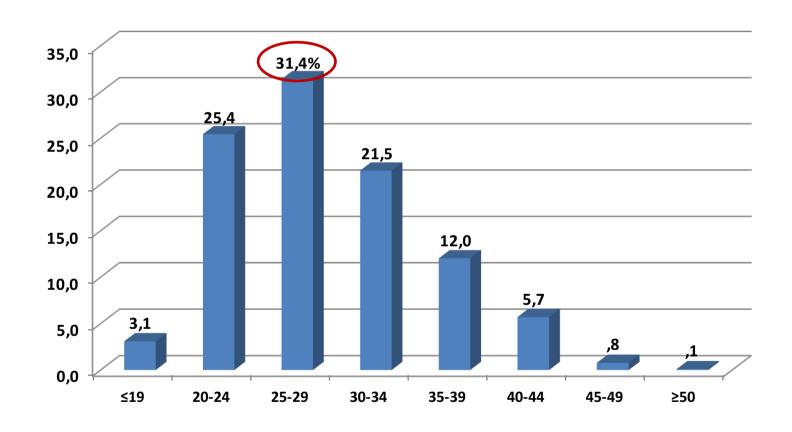
Nb. of Induced abortion in 30 provinces





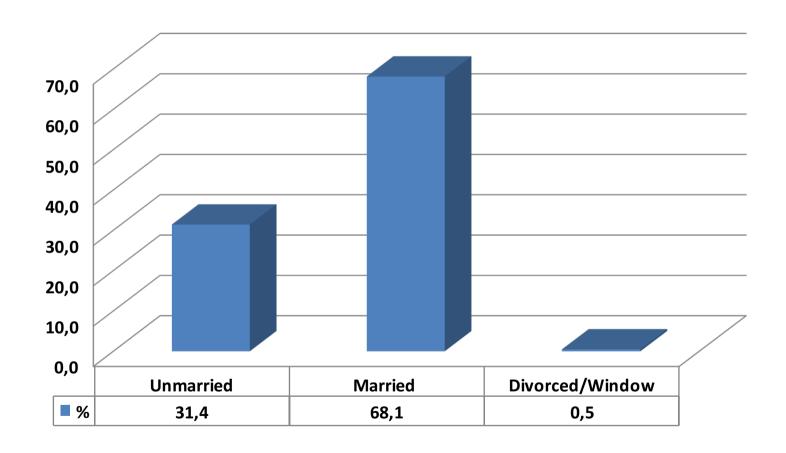


Distribution of age group (years)





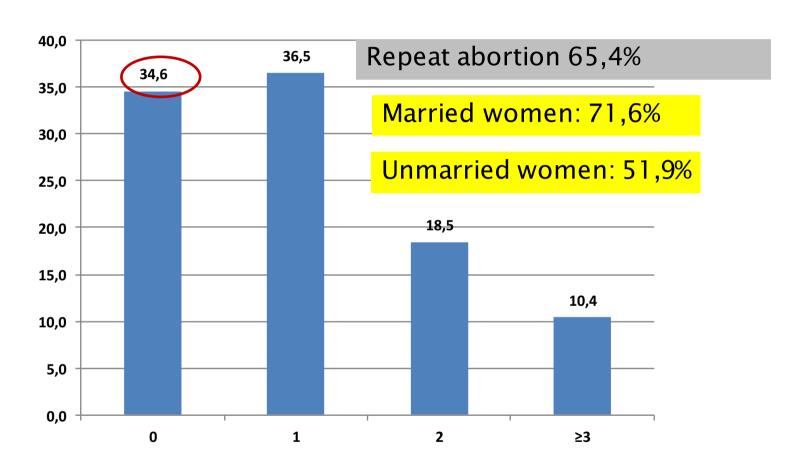
Marital Status (n=79174)





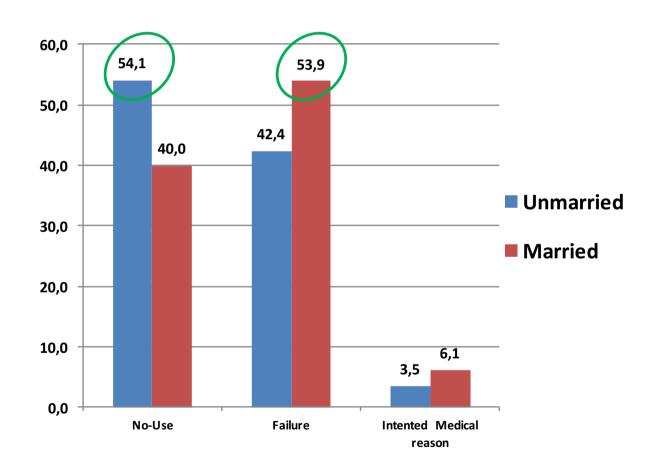


Numbers of previous abortions(%) n=78453



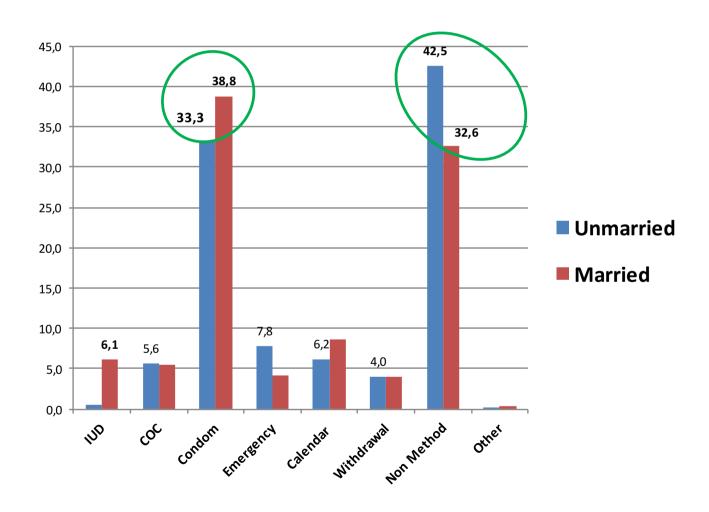


Reason of unintended pregnancy by marital status (%)



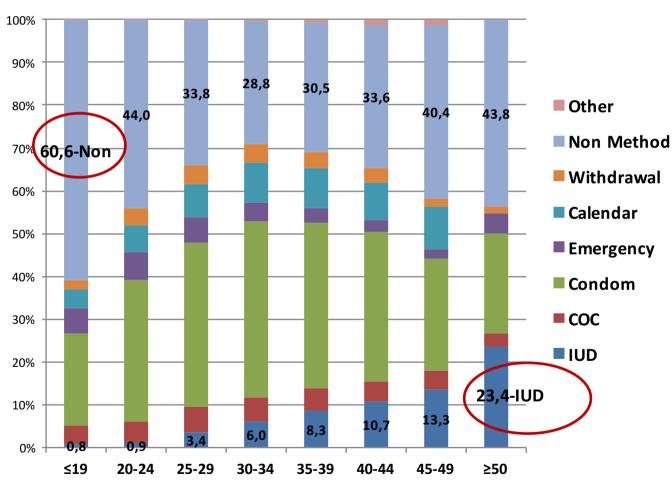


Distribution of contraceptive method use by marital status (%)





Distribution of contraceptive method use by age (years) group







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 Publilication



About INPAC



PRACTICAL

The INPAC project baseline survey will be carried out in 300 hospitals in 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in China, whereas the project Intervention package will be implemented in 90 selected

The INPAC consortium consists of 7 partners in China and In Europe, Including universities, research institutions, Moreover, study workshops and dissemination activities will be carried out at national and international level in order to maximize opportunities to translate research into policy and practice.

If you are interested in the project and would like to know more about it, please contact us at the above mentioned contact data



PROJECT WEBSITES

English version: www.inpacproject.eu Chinese version: www.pac-china.org























如果您想要了解更多该项目的信息。 请与项目总协调员联系:

比利时 根特大学 De Pintelaan 185 - P114 B- 9000 Ghent Belgium 电话: +32-9-332.35.64 传真: +32-9-332.38.67

实用信息

INPAC项目现状调查将会在中国的30个省市自 治区的300家医院中进行。而其干预措施将在 90家随机选择的医院内实施。

INPAC项目团队由中国和欧洲的包括大学和科 研机构在内的7个合作伙伴组成。此外,为了 将研究结果和政策转化最大化, 项目研讨会 与宣传活动将在国内与国际上同时进行。

如果您对我们的项目感兴趣并希望了解更多 相关信息, 请与项目团队成员联系。



英文族: www.inpacproject.eu 中文族: www.pac-china.org







YINPAC

欧盟第七框架 中欧国际合作项目

将流产后计划生育服务整

合到中国医院内现有的人

工流产医疗服务中

















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