TRENDS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN COLOMBIA FROM 1990 TO 2005

GABRIEL OJEDA PhD
PROFAMILIA

OLGA L. SARMIENTO MD, MPH, PhD
Medical School
Universidad de los Andes

Marisol Tellez BDS, MPH, PhD
Dental School
Universidad del Bosque

North and South America

- Bogotá: Capital city
- Inhabitants: 42.090.502
- GDP (PPP): 333,052 $m
- Education level:31.7%HS 7% college 1.3% master or doctoral degree
- Religion:90% catholic

INTRODUCTION

- During the last 40 years, Colombian governments have allowed the development of private family planning programs

- PROFAMILIA was created in 1965 to provide family planning services among the most needed.

- Congress approved in 1993 the National Health System Reform (Ley 100): universal helath care coverage including sexual and reproductive health care services.

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the trends in unmet needs and contraceptive use, by socio-demographic and geographic characteristics from 1990 to 2005

METHODS

- Databases from the National Health and Demographic Survey (ENDS) conducted in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005

- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) coordinated by ORC MACRO

- Probabilistic multistage clustered sample of females 15-49 years old who reported having or having had any sexual partner.

METHODS

- ## Dependent Variables
  - Contraceptive use (Yes vs. No)
  - Need for family planning (met vs. unmet)
  - Contraceptive failure
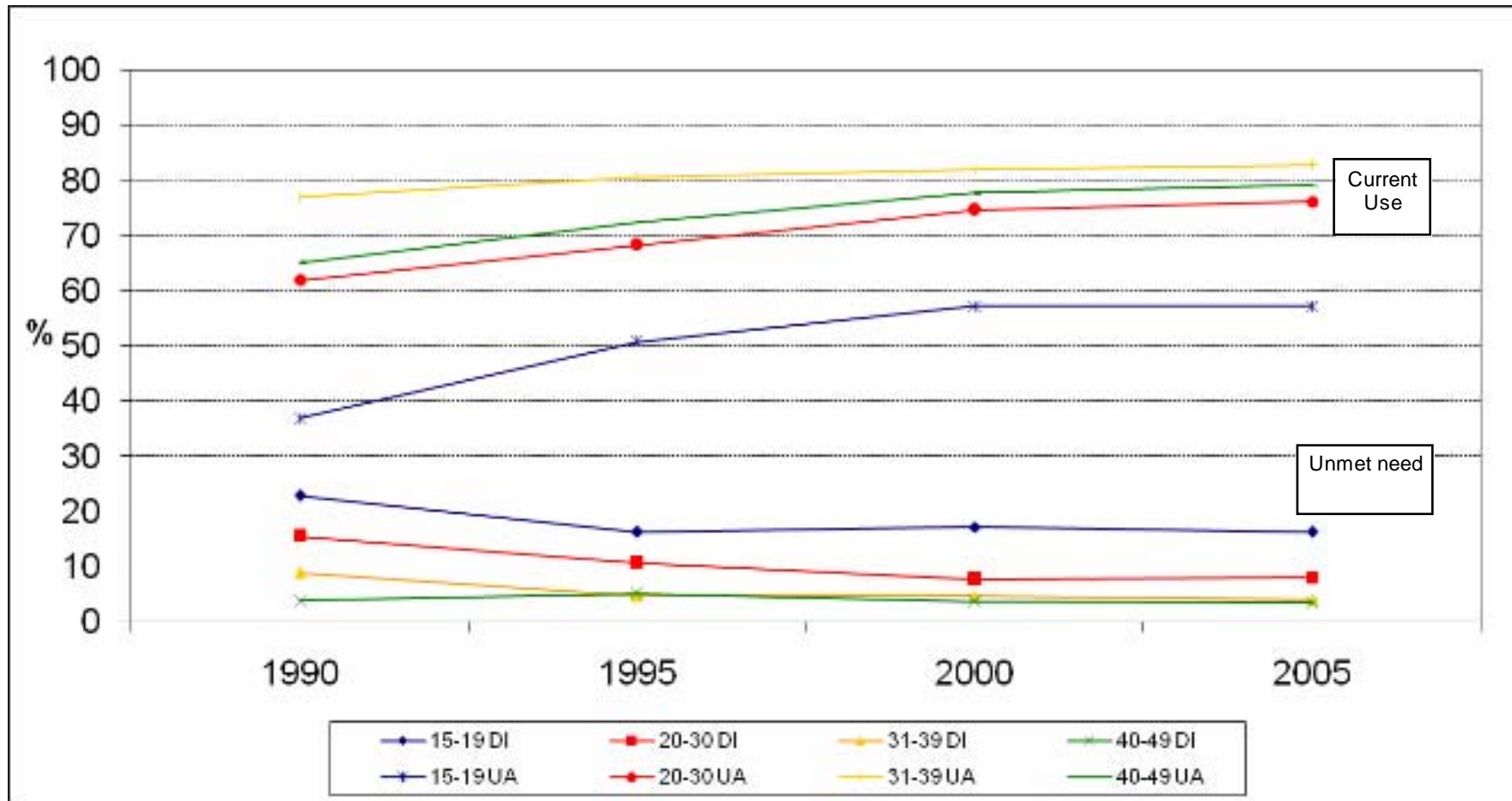
- ## Independent Variables
  - **Age**: 15-19, young adults 20-30, adults 31-39 and women 40-49
  - **Education Level**: none, elementary school, high school, and college or higher.
  - **Wealthy Index**: Developed by the World Bank (very low, low, medium, high, very high)
  - **Area:** Urban / Rural
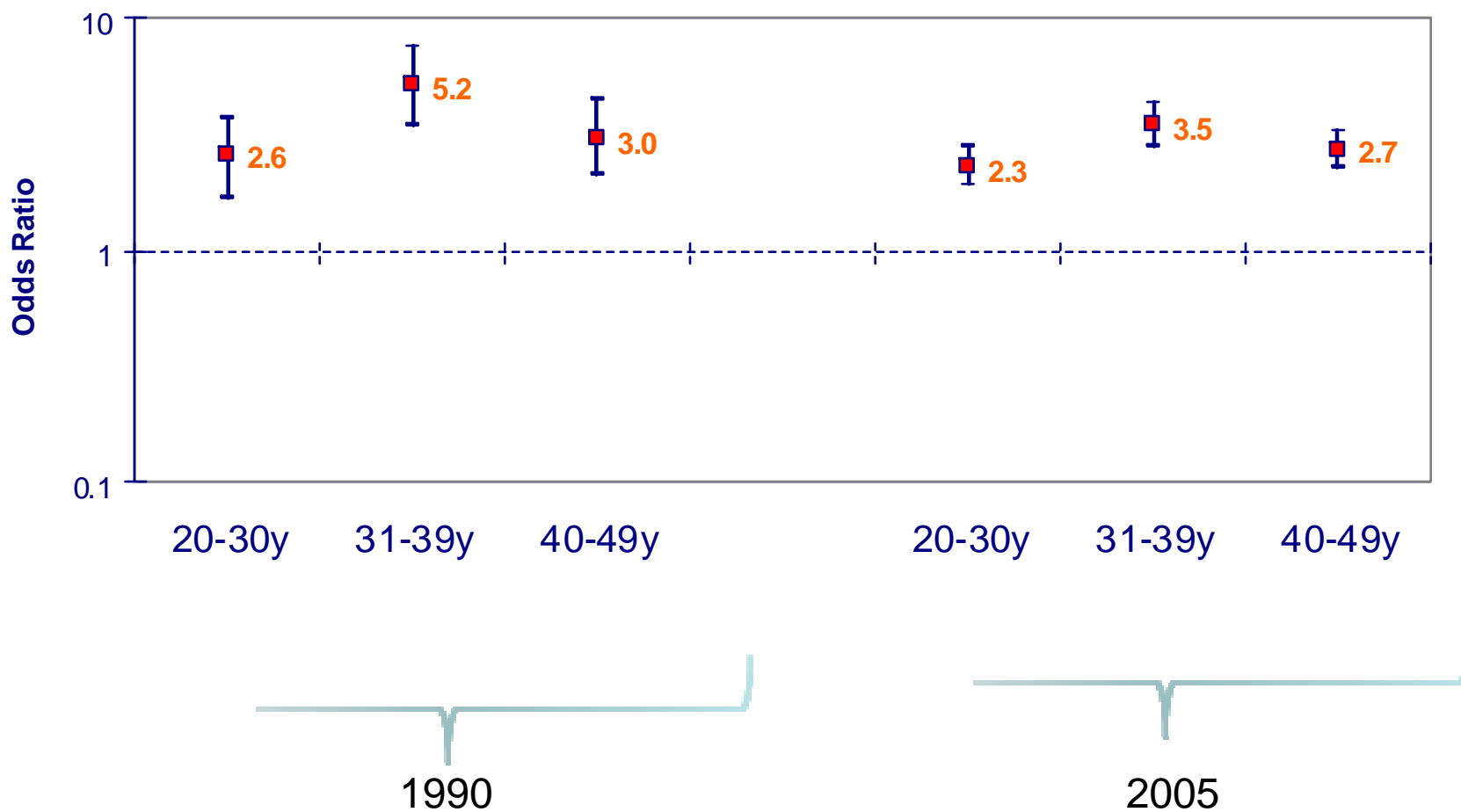
Statistical Analysis

- Descriptive analyses: prevalence of dependent variables stratified by independent variables for each year

- Multivariate analyses (Logistic Regression) sampling weights and design effects

- Cochran's Q Test of Homogeneity to compare prevalence and the magnitude of the associations through all the years
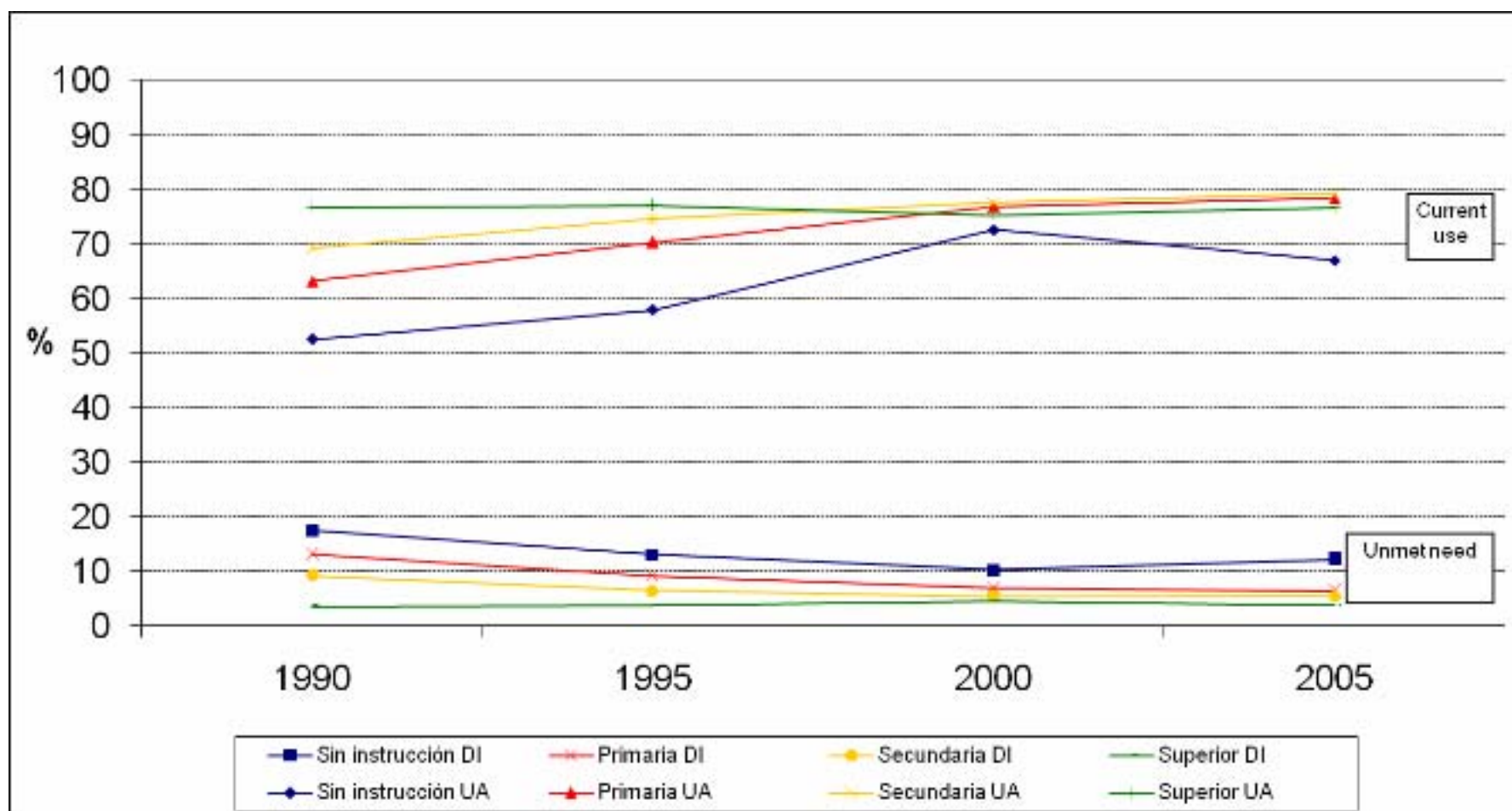
- SAS 9.1 and Stata 9.0.

RESULTS

Comparison Between Current Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need by Age Groups
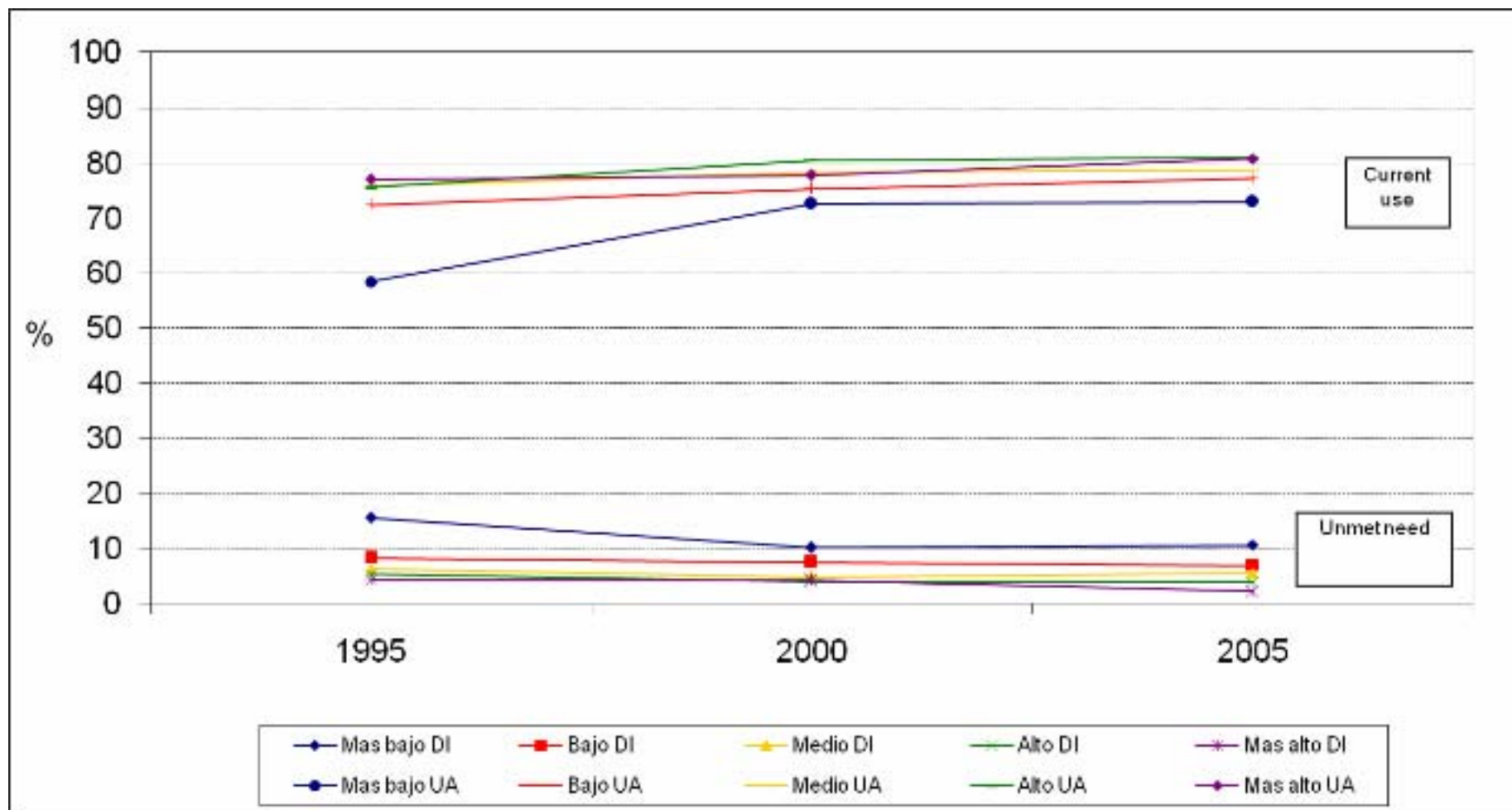
Associations between current contraceptive use and age 1990-2005
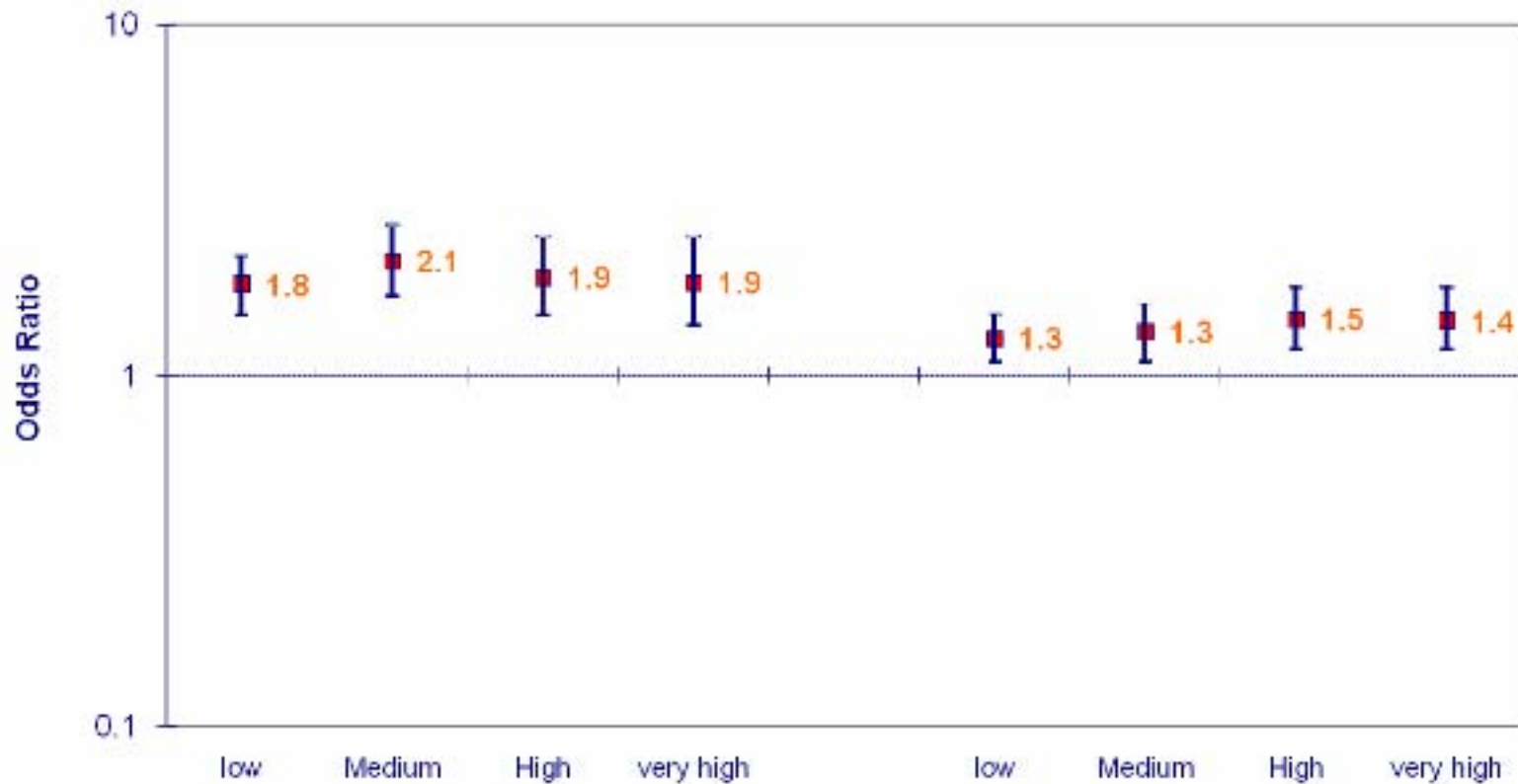
Comparison Between Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need by Education Level

Comparison Between Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need by Wealth Index

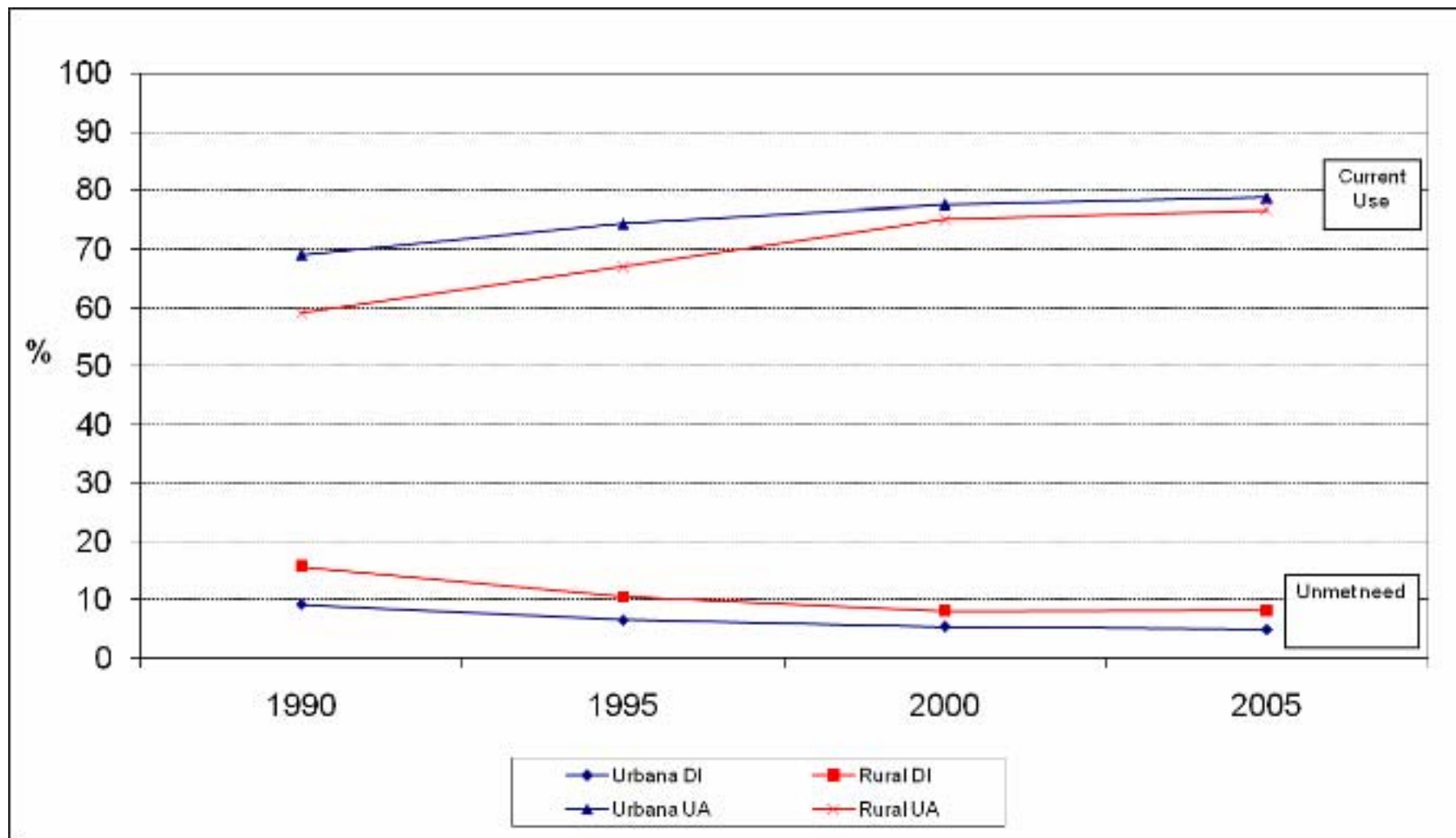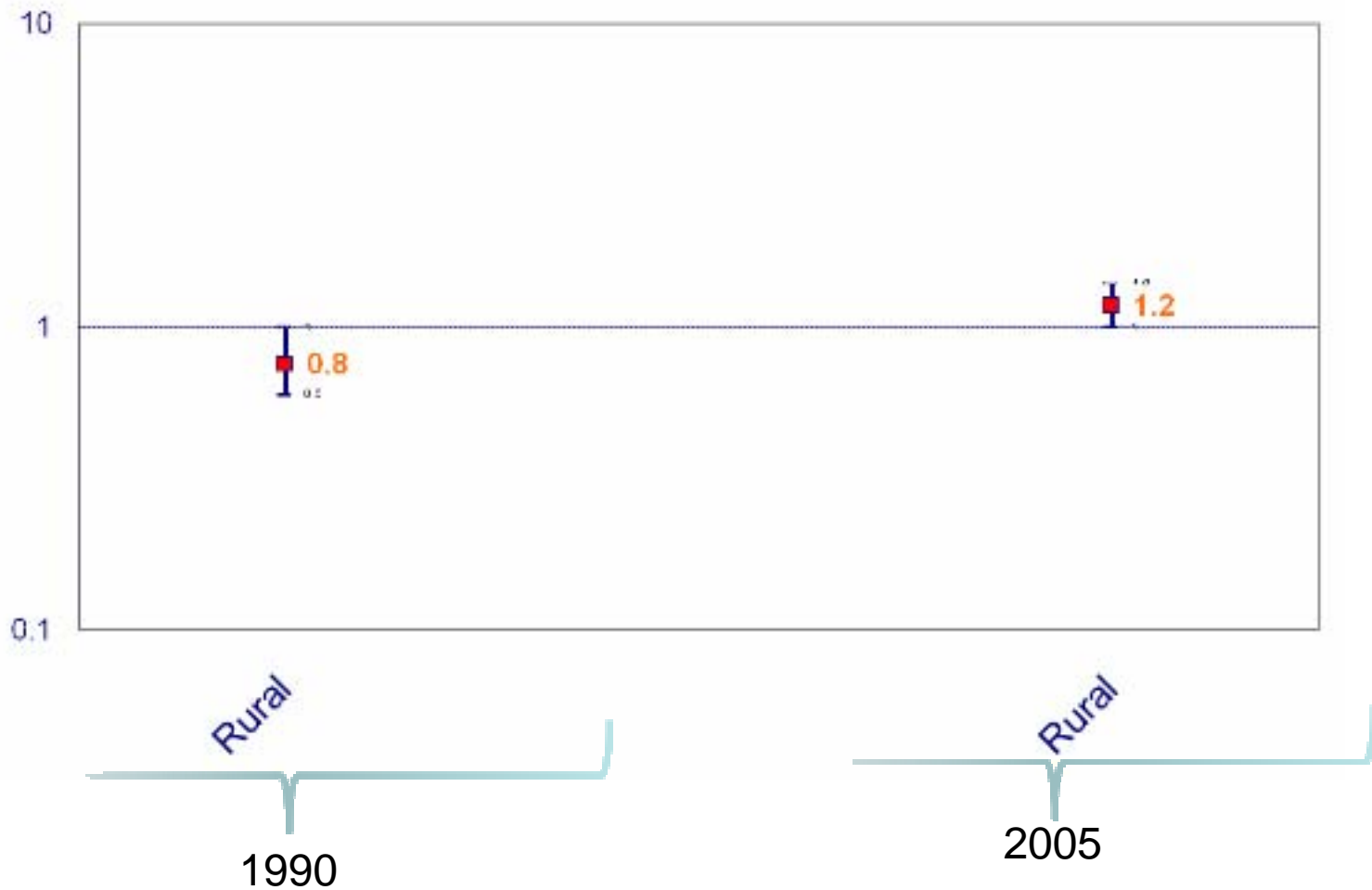# Associations between current contraceptive use and WI1995-2005

Comparison Between Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need by Area

Associations between current contraceptive use Urban vs. Rural1990-2005

CONCLUSIONS

- Regardless of demographic factors, there was an increase in contraceptive use among females particularly from 1990 to 2000

- Adolescents have the lowest prevalence of contraceptive use through all the years

- A higher prevalence of contraceptive use was observed in the 90's at higher levels of education and wealth. However, in 2000 there was a significant reduction in the disparity by education and wealth index

CONCLUSIONS

- The probability of contraceptive use shifted from being low in the 90's on rural areas to very high in 2005 reducing the disparity. This could be a reflection of the implementation of community family planning programs, (social marketing focus)

- The lower prevalence of contraceptive use among adolescents and the higher prevalence of unmet needs suggest the need to target programs to this population