

Examining the influence of maternal characteristics on the use of contraception after abortion in the United States using the 2002 National Survey of Family Growth



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## Presenter Disclosures

- (1) The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:
- No relationships to disclose**

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Without proper and timely use of effective **contraception**, women run the risk of having **unintended pregnancies**.

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## Background

In U.S., 1/2 of all pregnancies are unintended (Finer & Henshaw, 2006)

— 1/2 end in abortion (Henshaw & Kost, 2008)

— 47% repeat procedures (Jones, Darroch & Henshaw, 2002)

Regular use of contraception is the most effective form of prevention

— Easier to use, access; cheaper; less controversial than abortion

1<sup>st</sup> national characterization of post-abortion contraceptive use

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## Study Questions

1. What was contraceptive prevalence of women 1 and 3 months after abortion?

2. What were the most important determinants for use?

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	PREGNANCY-RELATED VARIABLES
Ethnicity/race	Age at pregnancy end
Residence	Parity
Poverty level	# life partners
Education	Wantedness (respondent)
Informal marital status	Wantedness (partner)
Religion	

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## Methodology (1)

2002 National Survey of Family Growth

— 7,643 women aged 15-44

— March 2002-March 2003

— Women, 15-19, Blacks, Hispanics oversampled

Included pregnancies that ended in induced abortion, January 1999-December 2002

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# Methodology (2)

Measured contraceptive use, January 1999-March 2003

CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD		EFFECTIVENESS
No method used		No Method
Male condom Withdrawal, pulling out Rhythm Method Natural family planning Diaphragm	Female condom Foam, Jelly or cream Cervical cap Suppository, insert Today™ Sponge	Moderately Effective
Birth control pills Partner's vasectomy Sterilizing operation/tubal ligation Depo-Provera, injectables (shot) Norplant™ implants	IUD, coil, or loop "Morning after" pills or emergency contraception Lunelle injectable (monthly shot) Contraceptive patch	Highly Effective

SAS and SUDAAN, Chi squares,  $p < 0.05$

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# Results (1)

FREQUENCY OF ABORTION BY YEAR

	SAMPLE SIZE	WEIGHTED SIZE	TOTAL PERCENT	SE TOTAL PERCENT
1999	95	626,610	26.3	3.05
2000	92	587,566	24.6	2.66
2001	105	626,406	26.3	2.87
2002	74	543,447	22.8	2.70
Total	366	2,384,029	100	0

Source: CAPI-Assisted Interview, NSFG 2002

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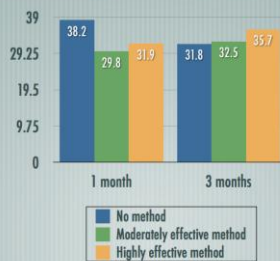
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# Results (2)

CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT 1 AND 3 MONTHS POST-ABORTION BY METHOD EFFECTIVENESS




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# Results (3)

## THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST-ABORTION CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND SELECT MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS	1 MONTH		3 MONTHS	
	X <sup>2</sup> TEST VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> P-VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> TEST VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> P-VALUE
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES</b>				
Ethnicity and race	1.23	0.291	1.90	0.084
Place of residence	1.18	0.311	1.82	0.165
Poverty level	3.99	0.004	4.37	0.002
Highest level of education	3.14	0.016	1.94	0.106
Informal marital status	3.40	0.036	2.38	0.095
Religion	0.83	0.509	0.84	0.502

CMH General Association Wald-F

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# Results (4)

## THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST-ABORTION CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND SELECT MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS	1 MONTH		3 MONTHS	
	X <sup>2</sup> TEST VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> P-VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> TEST VALUE	X <sup>2</sup> P-VALUE
<b>PREGNANCY-RELATED VARIABLES</b>				
Age of respondent at pregnancy end	1.11	0.351	0.72	0.583
Parity	3.80	0.006	2.11	0.082
Number of life partners (ACASI report)	0.32	0.865	0.85	0.495
Wantedness of pregnancy (respondent)	0.70	0.593	1.23	0.300
Wantedness of pregnancy (partner)	0.25	0.910	0.63	0.640

CMH General Association Wald-F

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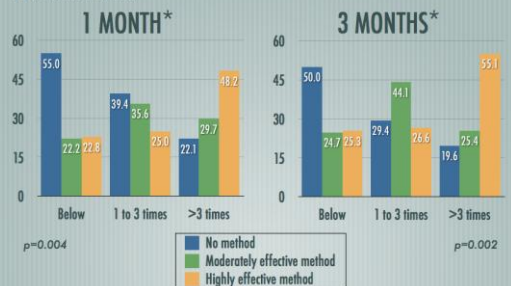
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# Results (5)

## CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT 1 AND 3 MONTHS POST-ABORTION BY POVERTY LEVEL




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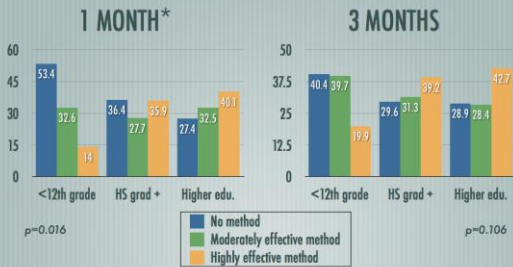
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## Results (6)

### CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT 1 AND 3 MONTHS POST-ABORTION BY HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL




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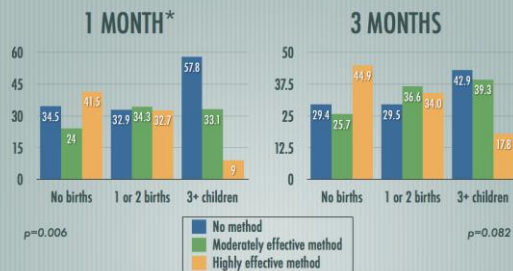
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## Results (7)

### CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT 1 AND 3 MONTHS POST-ABORTION BY PARITY




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## Conclusions

Women with lower income, lower educational achievement, with more children are more likely to use no method or moderately effective methods

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## Discussion

CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT 1 AND 3 MONTHS POST-ABORTION BY METHOD EFFECTIVENESS



- [ Fertility returns 10 days after AB
- [ Time to access/initiate use
- [ Risk of repeat abortion
- [ Important point of intervention

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## Limitations

- [ Incomplete reporting of abortion events
- [ Accurate recall of time-sensitive data
  - [ No adjustment made for other variables
  - [ Dual method use not captured (1/6)
  - [ Sexual activity not captured

**More research needed**

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## Implications

- [ Data to inform FP educators, providers, and policymakers
- [ Need to implement complex strategies to increase contraceptive use in the immediate post-abortion period
- [ Policies should ensure adequate and affordable contraceptive counseling and supplies

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# Acknowledgements

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Thank you.

Questions? Comments?



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