

Long-acting reversible contraception (compared to short-acting reversible contraception)

Health Care

Literature review updated September 2018.

As part of WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies, WSIPP determines "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using an approach called meta-analysis. For detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#). At this time, WSIPP has not yet calculated benefits and costs for this topic.

Program Description: Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) includes contraceptives such as subdermal implants and intrauterine devices. This analysis compares LARC to short-acting reversible contraceptives (SARC), such as oral or injectable contraceptives. The included study took place in three North Carolina health centers and provided 24 months of LARC or SARC to adult women seeking contraceptives.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect size and standard error			Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
			ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Engagement/Retention	1	177	0.970	0.269	24	0.970	0.001
Unintended pregnancy	1	177	-0.200	0.274	24	-0.200	0.465

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Hubacher, D., Spector, H., Monteith, C., & Chen, P.L. (2018). Not seeking yet trying long-acting reversible contraception: A 24-month randomized trial on continuation, unintended pregnancy and satisfaction. *Contraception*, 97(6), 524-532.

For further information, contact:
(360) 664-9800, institute@wsipp.wa.gov

Printed on 03-24-2024



Washington State Institute for Public Policy

The Washington State Legislature created the Washington State Institute for Public Policy in 1983. A Board of Directors—representing the legislature, the governor, and public universities—governs WSIPP and guides the development of all activities. WSIPP's mission is to carry out practical research, at legislative direction, on issues of importance to Washington State.