

Contraceptive use dynamics In Indonesia

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Abstrak

The role of contraceptive use dynamics in shaping the contraceptive prevalence structure and determining its impact on fertility becomes increasingly important for family planning program, policy makers and program managers. Relatively few analyses of contraceptive use dynamics exist for developing countries. The lack of such studies is that the data required are not often collected. This article is intended to fill in the gaps by analyzing the five-year calendar data derived from the 1994 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (1994 DHS). The five year calendar data on contraceptive use, pregnancy, termination and reason for discontinuation of contraceptive use analyzed using the life table methodologies provide meaningful insight on the quality of contraceptive use in Indonesia. It is found that the median duration of use is longest for the IUD and implant, while shortest for condom/intravag. About 27 percent of all Indonesia contraceptive users discontinue the use of their chosen method within a year. The reasons for discontinuation vary across subgroups of women. Method failure is associated more with discontinuation of traditional method, while method-related reasons such as health concern or inconvenience of use are more likely to be associated with discontinuation of modern method mainly IUDs, injectables and implants. There are more important factors that differentiate women on discontinuation of contraception e.g., area of residence, region education, age, and contraceptive intent. These findings on discontinuation enabled the family planning program to provide more realistic and focused services to their clients. In conclusion, this analysis emphasizes the importance of examining the quality of contraceptive use in Indonesia to achieve greater appreciation of the factors that affect contraceptive discontinuation, switching behavior, and use failure. Special attention should be addressed to health concerns as an important issue for the most popular modern methods and to the minority of women who discontinue use within a year and do not switch to another method.