

ICASH-A05

ASSOCIATION OF INFORMATION RELATED CONTRACEPTION ON YOUTH'S FUTURE WILLINGNESS IN USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Andi Angki Fatimah

National Population and Family Planning Board of Indonesia

*Corresponding author's email: andiangki@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of family planning program objectives for adolescent are informed the youth about some options that they can undertake in terms of controlling their fertility. For instance, married adolescent women in Indonesia were decide to use contraceptive methods when they already had children, and more common on those who has living child

Aims: This study aims to examine the association between information related contraception to youth's willingness to use contraceptive methods

Methods: This study used secondary data from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2012, specifically on youth sample in Sulawesi region. There were 2,975 never married youth aged 15 – 24 was analyzed. Univariate and multi variate analysis was performed with occupied binary logistic regression models to measure youth intention on contraceptive methods in the future.

Results: Female youth were less likely to be more aware to use contraceptive methods in the future comparing to male youth. Youth with some secondary and higher than secondary education have intention to use contraceptive methods when they have a family, compare with those who has lower than secondary school, and also when they got family planning information from watching television. Furthermore, youth who lived in Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and North Sulawesi showed that they want to use contraceptive methods in the future, modern and traditional methods as well.

Conclusion: The study result indicate that higher education and better accessibility on family planning information via television give contribution on youth thought in intention to use contraceptive methods in the future when they get married. Besides that, information regarding contraceptive methods should concern with region and custom or culture where youth lived. Knowledge on modern and traditional contraceptive methods also needs to be improved in terms of adding more methods that can be concern in the future for deciding the best methods to choose.

Keywords: Knowledge, mass-media, contraceptive-methods

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia was the fourth most populous in the world [1], and birth control would be one solution to control population growth. This effort has been established since the late '80s and remains until now. Besides that, the number of Indonesia population aged 10 to 24 years were about 26.7% from the total population in Indonesia (237.6 million people) in 2010 [2]. Thus, family planning program for youth before entering married life becomes more crucial within the existence of youth who decide to get married in their young age. One of family planning program objectives for adolescent are informed the youth about options of controlling their fertility. For instance, married adolescent women in Indonesia decided to use contraceptive methods when they already had children, and more common on those who has living child [3].

Ideal family size were designed to educate youth about family planning, with aims to encourage a voluntary of small families culture [4]. Reproductive health program also placed youth as the main

target in addressing information regarding family planning program thru formal and informal education institution [5], public services, and mass media [6] as well. The reproductive health which include family planning program [7] was created to reach all youth level, such as sex, age, [8] and education level. The aim of sexual education was also to elevate youth's awareness about their future, how they prepare their higher education for their carrier, and how to deal with the job opportunities in the future within their economic dependency [9].

Early marriage is one of the adolescents' reproductive health problem in Sulawesi region. National Economic census 2008 – 2012 and Population Census 2010 in Indonesia found that three out of five highest number of child marriage were found in Sulawesi region; West Sulawesi at the first position, Central Sulawesi at the third, and South Sulawesi at the fifth place [10]. Within the high rate of child marriage, total fertility rate will be higher because longer reproductive. Along with Indonesian Government policy for population control, it is needed to inform the youth by using some mass media related contraceptive methods so they will have preferences in controlling birth rate in the future [3, 11, 12].

Many reproductive materials were designed for too wide audience, from a very young age to old adult. Yet, each age level supposed to have its own approach and target population. The materials usually include all matters of reproductive health, such as sexuality, drugs, HIV/AIDS and STDs, and life skill education. All of related reproductive health information [13] then can be accessed in various mass media [14], such as from the newspaper, magazine, radio, television, and special line in call center services [7] for youth. Married youth who exposed to media were likely to use contraceptive methods than who doesn't [3]. Therefore, the aim of this study is to indicate the mass media role in addressing information related family planning and reproductive health for youth in order to provide preference about contraceptive methods that can be used for delayed and spaced their pregnancy, specifically for youth in Sulawesi with their high rate of early marriage rate.

METHODS

This study employed secondary data from Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2012, with special module for Adolescent Reproductive Health[15]. The respondents of the survey were never married youth aged 15 – 24. The sample was specified for youth who stayed in Sulawesi Island, and said that they had intention to use contraceptive methods in the future when they get married. The sample size was 2,975 never married youth; which stand of 1,438 youth males and 1,537 youth females. Factors that identified gave contribution for youth intention to used contraceptive methods in the future was from socio demographic factors (age, sex, education, working status, province of residence); source of family planning information that accessed via mass media (read, heard, and watch); and information regarding modern and traditional contraceptive methods were included. Univariate analysis was used to describe socio-demographic characteristics, type of mass media that gave family planning information, and knowledge regarding modern and traditional contraceptive methods. Multivariate analysis with binary logistic regression also applied to examine the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables, while controlling other variables.

RESULTS

Of 2,975 youth samples, distribution of sample were larger in the age of 15 (15.36%), 16 (17.08%), 17 (13.68%), and 18 (12.1%) years, and number of male youth almost the same with female youth (48% and 52%, respectively). Almost half of respondents had some secondary school (48%), and almost half (46%) were currently attending school and not working. The distribution of sample size around Sulawesi Island showed that the biggest number of youth found in South Sulawesi Province, while 5 others province almost got the same youth sample size (Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi; with 15% each) (Table 1).

Table 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

Characteristics	Total (N=2,975)	
	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15	457	15.36
16	508	17.08
17	407	13.68
18	360	12.1
19	289	9.71
20	263	8.84
21	214	7.19
22	187	6.29
23	154	5.18
24	136	4.57
<i>Sex</i>		
Male	1,438	48.34
Female	1,537	51.66
<i>Education level</i>		
Less than secondary	373	12.54
Some secondary	1,422	47.8
Higher than secondary	1,180	39.66
<i>Working status</i>		
Not working and currently not attend school	653	21.95
Currently attend school only	1,367	45.95
Working only	647	21.75
Working and currently attend school	308	10.35
<i>Province of Residence</i>		
South Sulawesi	742	24.94
Central Sulawesi	460	15.46
Gorontalo	452	15.19
North Sulawesi	448	15.06
West Sulawesi	441	14.82
Southeast Sulawesi	432	14.52

Source of family planning information in this study specified on mass media only, which assumed can be accessed easily and without age limitation. Three major types of mass media which included in this study were from the way to accessed, they were by read, heard, and watched. More than half (60%) family planning information were accessed from watched television, followed with red newspaper or magazine (24%) and from listened to the radio.

Youth information related family planning in this study was measured by generate the answer who ever heard modern and traditional contraceptive methods. The range score of family planning information on modern methods was from 0 for never heard to 9 for those who ever heard about modern methods.

Mean score of information about contraceptive on modern methods was 3.8 with standard deviation was 2.2. In information of modern methods, 19% of youth know at least 4 modern methods, followed with those who know at least 3 methods (18%) and who know at least 5 methods (16%), respectively. Alike information for traditional contraceptive methods, the lowest point was 0 for those who never heard traditional contraceptive methods and the highest was 4 for those who ever heard about traditional methods. Mean score of information on traditional contraceptive methods was 0.8 with standard deviation was 1. Along information for traditional methods, less youth know at least 4 traditional methods (2%); and almost dominated with the youth answered didn't know anything about traditional methods (53%).

Focused on youth intention to use contraceptive methods in the future, 65% out of 2,975 sample youth male and female agree to adopt contraceptive use after they get married in the future; while the rest 35% told they don't want nor don't know weather will use contraceptive methods in the future or not. Binary logistic regression was conducted in this study to determine the relationship between youth willingness to use contraceptive methods in the future with socio-demographic characteristics, source of family planning information, and knowledge related modern and traditional contraceptive methods. In the binary logistic regression table in Table 2 below present the multivariate analysis result, where overall of the model can explain as much as 14.7% of variation in youth willingness to use contraceptive methods in the future (Pseudo $R^2=14.7\%$) and this model significant at 0.001 level. Variables that showed significant association with youth willingness to use contraceptive methods in the future were sex, level of education, province of residence, source of family planning information, information on modern contraceptive methods, and information on traditional contraceptive methods; while age and working status didn't showed any significant association.

Male youth respondent were 1.68 times as likely as females to practice family planning in the future, when controlling other variables. In education level, significant association was found on respondents with some secondary education and higher than secondary education. Approximately 1.86 times youth with some secondary and 2.1 times youth with higher than secondary school were more likely to have willingness to use family planning in the future, comparing with youth who has less than secondary education. Furthermore, there were 1.5 times youth who stayed in Central Sulawesi, 2.6 times youth who stayed in Gorontalo, and 1.8 times youth who stayed in North Sulawesi were more likely to applied family planning life when they get married, comparing with youth who stayed in South Sulawesi. Significant contribution in addressing family planning information for youth was applied when the information delivered by using television programs. Youth who accessed family planning information thru watching television were 1.7 times more likely to have willingness to follow family planning program, while controlling another variables, significant at 0.001 level.

Youth information on modern contraceptive methods was found statistically associated with youth willingness to join family planning program in the future. Each unit increase of information on modern contraceptive methods was likely to increase the odds of applied family planning program in the future by 1.3 times, while keeping other variables constant, and this relationship was statistically significant at $p<0.001$. At the same time, youth information on traditional contraceptive methods also showed significant association with youth intention to adopt family planning program in the future. Each unit increase of information on traditional contraceptive methods was likely to increase the odds of intention to adopt family planning program in the future by 1.2 times, while keeping other variables constant, and this relationship was statistically significant at $p<0.001$.



Table 2 Coefficient from binary logistic regression model of factors related to intention to use contraceptive methods in the future

<i>Independent variables</i>	<i>Odds ratio</i>	<i>SE</i>
Age	1.02	0.02
Sex (ref. Female)	1.68	0.20
Male***		
Education Level (ref. less than secondary)		
Some secondary***	1.86	0.28
Higher than secondary***	2.10	0.33
Working status (ref. not working & currently not attend school)		
Currently attend school only	0.91	0.11
Working only	0.77	0.12
Currently attend school and working	1.21	0.22
Province of residence (ref. South Sulawesi)		
Central Sulawesi**	1.53	0.21
Gorontalo***	2.64	0.38
North Sulawesi***	1.75	0.25
West Sulawesi	1.29	0.17
Southeast Sulawesi	1.13	0.16
Read FP	1.03	0.16
Heard FP	0.94	0.17
Watch FP***	1.69	0.18
Modern methods***	1.27	0.04
Traditional methods***	1.22	0.07
Cons***	0.14	0.06
N	2975	
Pseudo R ²	14.70%	

** $\rho < 0.01$, *** $\rho < 0.001$

DISCUSSION

Sex has significant association with youth intention to join family program in the future. Different desired in using contraceptive methods in the future seemed quite different between male and female youth, where this study found that male youth gave more attention in family planning program when they get married in the future than female youth did. The awareness to plan the future in male youth may occur since when youth become older, male will get more responsibility for family life then female do, and it also could drive from economic matter and welfare dependency [9, 16]. Responsibility for family welfare in most of Sulawesi region are addressed to the male. This condition can be the background that youth male become more concern about family planning in the future than youth female did. ‘Masiri’ or shy can be also become the reason for some youth female feel ashamed in talking about sexual manner, since talking about sexual things is not the good things for young women to talk, even more it forbid to talk about before the youth get married.

As for the respondent education, education institution gives contribution in building youth future for family planning, like youth who were attend some secondary and higher than secondary. Information related contraceptive methods which gains in school showed can help youth to arrange their family life

in the future, family with planning and controlling the birth by using some available contraceptive methods. Besides that, with higher education make youth postponed their age of married [17], so the possibility to get married also will extend.

There were some differences in adopting family planning between people who lived in well developed areas and those who lived in less developed areas [18], and this also gives effect in the way of youth thinking about future family planning. Besides that, geographic condition sometimes gives effect in the way youth willingness to access family planning services. In this study showed that three province where youth lived were more likely to practicing family planning in the future, where these province (Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo and West Sulawesi) were lied as the border each other. Furthermore, since Gorontalo and West Sulawesi separate from the main province (Gorontalo separate from North Sulawesi; and West Sulawesi separate from South Sulawesi), several services include family planning still being developed and it still found in some places without any trained doctor or midwives in family planning. Lack of health services and lower information related family planning program also gives contribution in youth information related contraceptive methods and their preference to use it in the future.

As the function in spreading information, television placed as the massive mass media in promoting family planning information [6, 14], where TV program designed in many forms, such as movies, talk shows, public service announcement, and some reality shows. Some information related with reproductive health from TV program gives contribution on youth image about family planning and the positive impact if youth applied contraceptive use in their future. From several mass media that youth can access, internet can be the easiest way to access. Therefore, government putting their programs in the internet so all people can access it easily. One of youth program which develop by National Population and Family Planning Board is GenRe (Planned Generation), where it has a special website and also can find in everal social media. The content of GenRe program in the internet is about all those things that related with youth, including promotion about contraceptive methods.

Youth knowledge of contraceptive methods in family planning program is likely derived from education institution, place of residence, and media of family planning. Information on modern and traditional methods was also gathered from school, mass media, and information accessibility that youth can accessed. Even some methods known by youth, it seems traditional contraceptive methods were less famous among youth. It may appear because of modern methods present more frequent than traditional methods.

It was found that age doesn't give any contribution on youth willingness to use family planning in the future. It may appear because the respondent in this study was youth in the same age-group, with quite same way of thinking in predicting their future about family planning. Moreover, in the youth period, their thinking about family planning was not too critical, alike adult thinking about the important of family planning program [19].

Youth is the period where most of them still in education institution, and very less who engage in working force. Along with this situation, working status of youth didn't give any effect on youth future about family planning. Working status of youth also only found in informal sector, job without special skills, or it also can be said as a labor worker. Within this working position, limited outreach for reproductive health information occurs.

Some of mass media seemed less popular among youth. Newspaper and magazines were less accessed, and it turns to television with various programs and easy accessed. Radio also become less popular since limited access area to reach the radio signal, and from radio the information wasn't that interest compare with television entertaining programs.

CONCLUSION

Over all youth willingness to use contraceptive methods in the future was found to be at the same level with those who didn't have any intention to use contraceptive methods in the future. The significant factors that determine youth willingness to use contraceptive methods in the future were sex, education level, and province of residence, information accesses thru television, knowledge on modern contraceptive methods, and knowledge on traditional contraceptive methods.

Youth with modern contraceptive methods knowledge said that they will maintain their family size in the future by applied family planning program when they get married later. Youth with knowledge on traditional contraceptive methods also think in the same way to adopt family planning for their future. The education institution gives contribution in providing right information and knowledge about reproductive health, and family planning program for youth, and it found on youth who stayed at Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and West Sulawesi. The information regard reproductive health and family planning also become more interesting when it accessed from television, thru entertainment program or even news and other TV programs.

This study findings suggest that reproductive health for youth should be more comprehensive and designed specifically to each age group, different module for younger youth to older youth. Delivering family planning information in formal education gives good contribution on youth image about family planning, and it will more valuable when the family planning information also could accessed out of school activities, such as community based. Besides that, reachable family planning information from all mass media, electric and non-electric mass media, should be improved to be more reachable, attractive and communicative, such as developing more audiovisual program that be more entertained, and being publish in several social media and website.

For further study, another research can be conducted with exploring social and culture differences across the sample study. Furthermore, suggestions for policy maker are to increase the materials and module on reproductive health for youth in school and for youth in community based. The information of reproductive health, family planning, contraceptive methods counseling needs to prepare for youth, with placed the youth as the confidential target.

REFERENCES

1. Nations U. World population prospects :the 2012 revision. key findings and advance tables. New York: United Nations, 2013.
2. Sensus Penduduk 2010 [Internet]. 2011. Available from: <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/>.
3. Wijayanti N, Thaweesit S, Sunpuwan M. Contraceptive Use among Married Adolescent Women in Indonesia. *J Health Res.* 2015;29(5):323-31.
4. Ding QJ, Hesketh T. Family size, fertility preferences, and sex ratio in China in the era of the one child family policy: results from national family planning and reproductive health survey. *BMJ.* 2006;333(7564):371-3.
5. Singkun A, Yamarat K, Havanond P. Need Assessment on Sexuality and Reproductive Health Aducation of Secondary School Students in Yala Province, Thailand. *J Health Res.* 2014;28(5):327-34.
6. Asp G, Odberg Pettersson K, Sandberg J, Kabakyenga J, Agardh A. Associations between mass media exposure and birth preparedness among women in southwestern Uganda: a community-based survey. *Global health action.* 2014;7:22904.
7. Hounnakklang N, Kochagarn E, Tanguasaha C, Theppitaksak B, Srisookho P, Dusitsin N. Sexuality Hotline Service for Adolescents: A Longitudinal Investigation between 2003-2005 at Call Centre for Life Quality Enhancement, Chulalongkorn University. *J Health Res.* 2007;21(2):131-6.
8. Doull M, O'Connor A, Chuemchit M, Jacobsen MJ, Robinson V, Tugwell P, et al. Needs Assessment: Sexaul Health Decision Making among Thai Youth and Counsellors. *J Health Res.* 2007;21(2):173-9.
9. Lundberg S, Plotnick RD. Adolescent Premarital Childbearing: Do Economic Incentives Matter? *Journal of Labor Economics* 1995;13(2):177-200.
10. Statistik BP, UNICEF. Kemajuan yang Tertunda: Analisis Data Perkawinan Usia Anak di Indonesia. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2015.
11. Suryani Y, Ramani A, Wati DM. Preferensi Remaja dalam Mengikuti Keluarga Berencana di Masa Depan(Studi pada Remaja di Kecamatan Kaliwates Kabupaten Jember). *Artikel Ilmiah Hasil Peneilitian Mahasiswa.* 2015.
12. Taneepanichskul S. Adolescent Pregnancy: Problems of The Adolescents Health in The Next Decade. *J Health Res.* 2007;21(2):81-5.



13. Casterline JB, Sinding SW. Unmet Need for Family Planning in Developing Countries and Implications for Population Policy. *Population and Development Review*. 2000;26(4):691-723.
14. Gupta N, Katende C, Bessinger R. Associations of mass media exposure with family planning attitudes and practices in Uganda. *Studies in family planning*. 2003;34(1):19-31.
15. Indonesia S, Board NPaFP, Health Mo, International I. *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012*. Jakarta: Statistics Indonesia, National Population and Family Planning Board, Ministry of Health, ICF International, 2013.
16. Moore KA. Teenage Childbirth and Welfare Dependency. *Family Planning Perspectives*. 1978;10(4):233-5.
17. Vlassoff C. Education and Family Welfare Planning. *Population Studies*. 1994;48(3):552-3.
18. Agushybana F. Influence of Husband Support on Complication During Pregnancy and Childbirth in Indonesia. *J Health Res*. 2016;30(4):249-55.
19. Smuseneto A. Determinants of Contraceptive Use among People of Reproductive Age in Pattani Province, Thailand. *J Health Res*. 2012;26(3):161-5.