

**ANALYSIS BETWEEN UNWILLINGNESS OF  
HAVING CHILDREN AT FERTILE COUPLES  
AND APPLICATION OF MODERN  
CONTRACEPTIVES IN INDONESIA: SDKI  
ANALYSIS 2007**

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# Introduction (1)

- Indonesia is **the fourth most populous** country in the world.
- In the year of 2007-2008 Indonesia Human Development Index ranks 117 out of 187 countries.
- The increasing number of population that occurs continuously without any increase in the quality tends to be a problem

# Introduction (2)

- In Indonesia, problem of maternal mortality is still a major problem.
- The high number of maternal mortality is driven by several factor known as “4 too”
- With family planning program, the problems will be avoided and the application of contraceptives devise is intended to delay, space, and limit pregnancies

# Introduction (3)

- The desire to have more children in Indonesia family are generally higher than the fertility rate, Which is 2,6%.
- In general, the family would like to have more than three children
- If the desire to have children is high and the contraceptives use is still low then this will lead to the population growth out of control

# Methods

- This research is quantitative cross-sectional study using data from IDHS 2007
- The sample size which used in this study was 1753 couples with one child and the minimum samples size of multivariabel analysis were 66 couples.

# Methods

- Covariate variables of this study are husband education, husband's occupation, number of children who died, age at marriage, duration of marriage, area of residence, and husband's approval for the contraceptive methods

# Result (1)

- Descriptives Analysis

| Variable                                       | Descriptive Statistic |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Categorical Variables</b>                   |                       |
| Contraceptive devices                          |                       |
| Not applied                                    | 40,6                  |
| Applied  | 59,4                  |
| Unwillingness to have more children            |                       |
| Both of them have desire more children         | 76,3                  |
| only one side have the desire of more children | 18,1                  |
| both of them have no desire more children      | 5,6                   |
| Education of the husband                       |                       |
| Not school                                     | 1,8                   |
| < Junior High School                           | 58,5                  |
| > Junior High School                           | 39,7                  |
| Occupation of the husband                      |                       |
| Unemployed                                     | 1,7                   |
| working  | 98,3                  |
| Number of die Children                         |                       |
| None   | 92,3                  |
| 1-2 Children                                   | 7,3                   |
| >2 Children                                    | 0,4                   |
| Age on first marriage                          |                       |
| < 20 years old                                 | 46,5                  |
| 20 - 35 years old                              | 53,4                  |
| >35 years old                                  | 0,1                   |

# Result (2)

- Descriptives Analysis

| Variable                     | Descriptive Statistic                       |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Categorical Variables</b> |   |
| Residence                    |   |
| Rural area                   | 57,7  |
| Urban area                   | 42,3  |
| Husband approve              |   |
| Agree                        | 91,2  |
| Disagree                     | 8,8   |
| <b>Continuous Variables</b>  |   |
| Age                          | Mean=27,2, SD=6,3<br>median=27, range 15-49 |
| Duration of marriage         | Mean=6,3, SD=5,6,<br>median=6, range 0-35   |



# Result (3)

- Simple Analysis

**Table 2.** Relationship between unwillingness to have more children against contraception used

| Contraceptive Application                      | Coef        | SE  | OR  | 95% CI  |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Unwillingness to have more children            |             |     |     |         |
| Both of them have desire more children         | <i>reff</i> |     |     |         |
| Only one side have the desire of more children | -0,3        | 0,1 | 0,7 | 0,6-0,9 |
| Both of them have no desire more children      | -0,5        | 0,1 | 0,6 | 0,4-0,9 |

# Result (4)

- Multivariable Analysis

**Table 3.** Final model of relationship between unwillingness to have more children against modern contraception used controlled by variable of husband factor

| Contraceptive Application                      | <u>Coef</u> | SE  | OR  | 95% CI  |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Unwillingness to have more children            |             |     |     |         |
| Both of them have desire more children         | <u>reff</u> |     |     |         |
| Only one side have the desire of more children | -0,2        | 0,1 | 0,8 | 0,6-1,0 |
| Both of them have no desire more children      | 0,3         | 0,2 | 1,3 | 0,8-2,1 |

# Conclusion

- The prevalence of contraceptive use in fertile couples with one child is 59,4%. This prevalence is different with the 2007 IDHS prevalence by 57,4%
- The proportion of fertile couple with unwillingness to have more children is 5,6% in fertile couples with one child

# Conclusion (2)

- Multivariable analysis result in fertile couples with one child, showed that fertile couples with unwillingness to have more children, has the odds of modern contraceptive use by 1,3 times compared to those who still want to have more children, after controlled by the duration of marriage variable



**THANK YOU**