

Contraceptive Use Among Never-Married Adolescents in Indonesia: Analyzing the Effect of Region of Residence

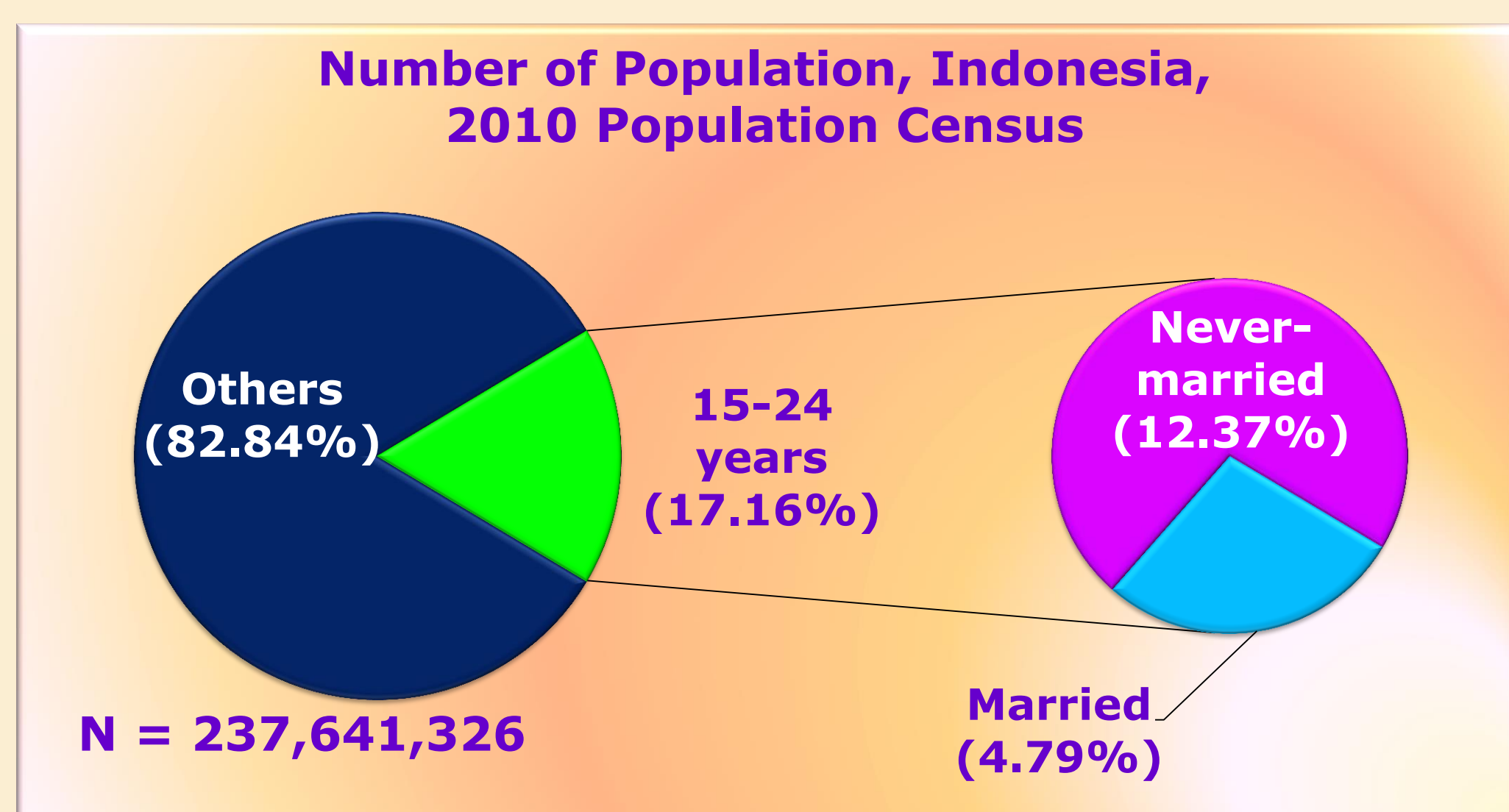


Sarni Maniar Berliana, Lia Yuliana, Dewi Puspita Sari
SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU STATISTIK, JAKARTA, INDONESIA
sarni@stis.ac.id, lia@stis.ac.id, dewipuspitas98@gmail.com



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Introduction



Currently, the family planning program in Indonesia is not intended for never-married adolescents.

However, the 2012 Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) show there is substantial proportion of adolescents who think that family planning services, particularly contraceptive methods should be available to them, inter-provincial range about 20% to 65%.

Purpose

The aim of this study is to examine individual and contextual factors on contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse among never-married adolescents in Indonesia.

We restrict our study on sexual intercourse for the first time because we were interested in examining the initiation of risky behavior.

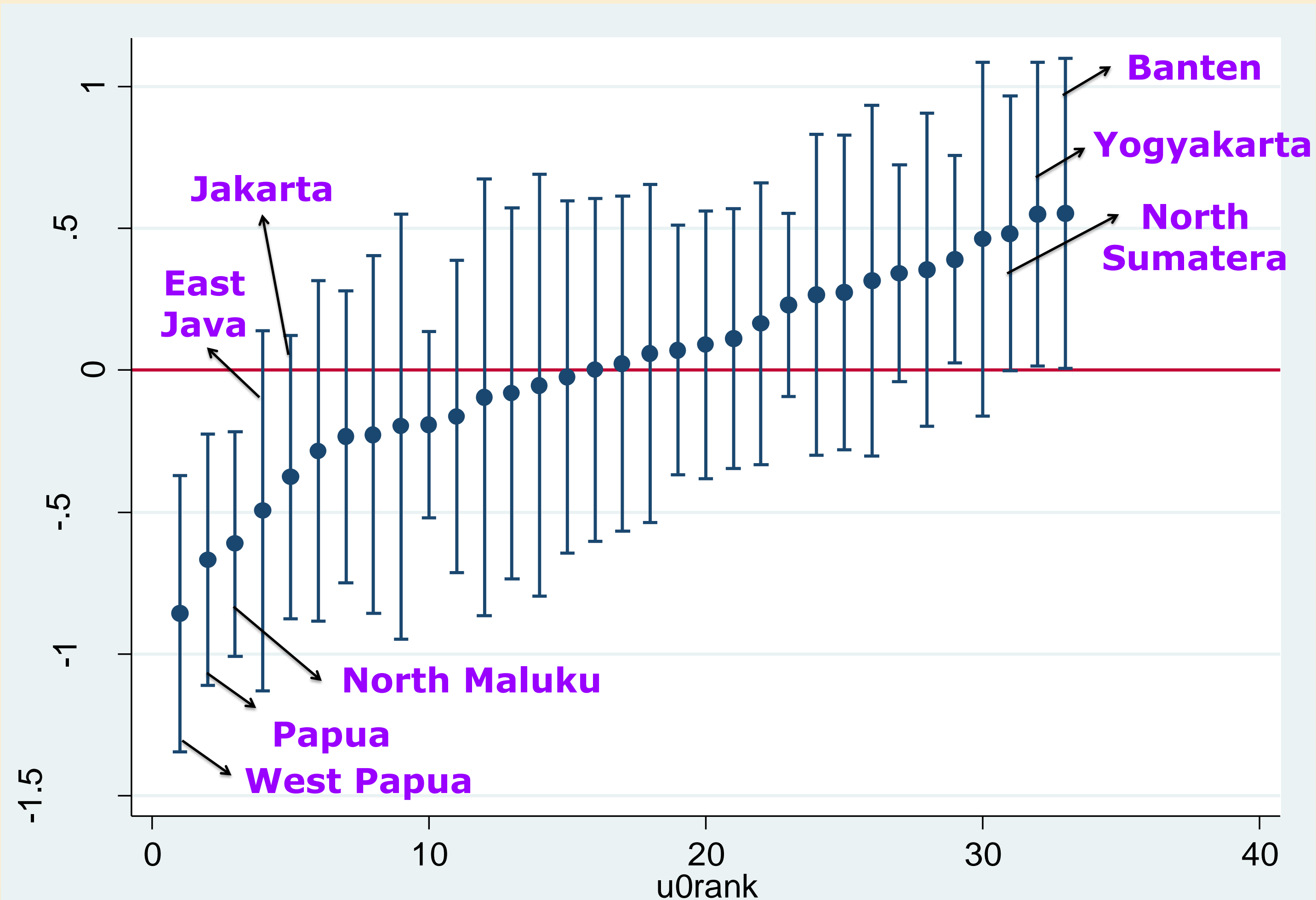
Method

Data: the 2012 Indonesia DHS

Unit of analysis: never-married adolescents age 15 – 24 years who have engaged in sexual intercourse

Analysis method: multilevel logistic regression

- Level 1: adolescents (n=1,511)
- Level 2: provinces (n=33)



Results

- 37% respondents reported using a contraceptive method at first sexual intercourse.
- 4% of the variance in the log odds of contraceptive use could be attributed to the province level.
- Provinces whose proportion of contraceptive use is lower than average are **West Papua, Papua, and North Maluku**.
- Provinces with above-average contraceptive use proportion: **North Sumatera, Yogyakarta and Banten**.
- Contraceptive use at first time sexual intercourse is **higher** among respondents with characteristics:
 - Male
 - Live in urban area
 - Know at least 4 contraceptive methods
 - Know how to avoid pregnancy
 - Have higher knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Province-level explanatory variables reflecting openness-level, such as **percentage of adolescents who agree that contraceptive method should be available to them, and population density (persons per km²)** are not significant.



Conclusions

- The propensity of contraceptive use is mainly determined by individual variation although region variation has statistically significant contribution.
- Better knowledge about sexual and reproductive health should be addressed to adolescents that suitable for their needs as young individuals.