

Socio-Economic Relationships Demographics and Determinants Between Fertility in Papua Province, Indonesia



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Introduction

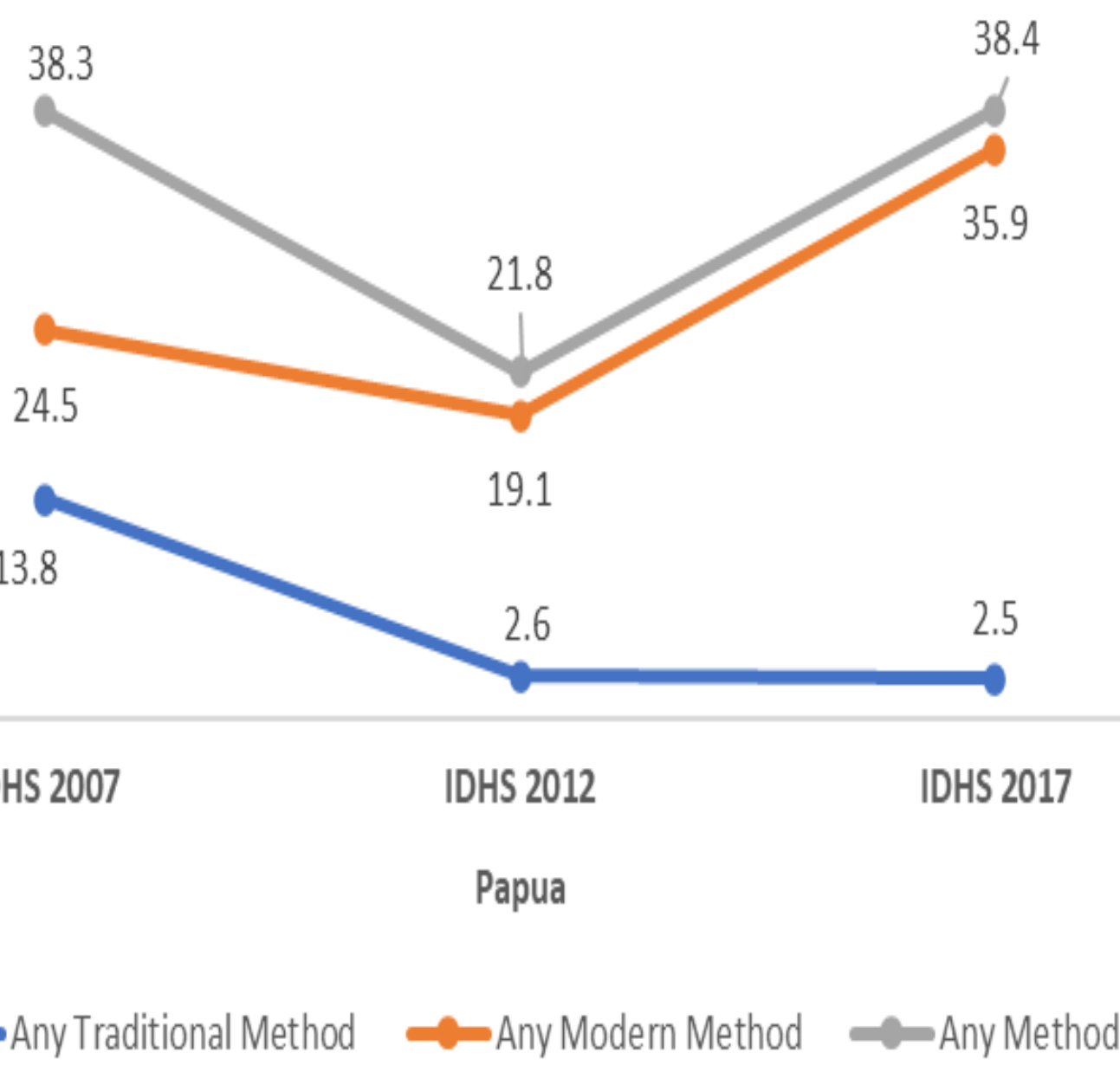
The research on proximate determinant of fertility was carried out based on the condition of fertility in Papua which is still high compared to national figures and the use of modern contraception tends to decrease according to several periods of Indonesian Demographic and Health Surveys (IDHS). The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between social, economic, demographic factors and the proximate determinant of fertility in Papua. The theory says that fertility is influenced by direct (proximate determinant), and indirect factors that can contribute to these direct factors.

Research Methods

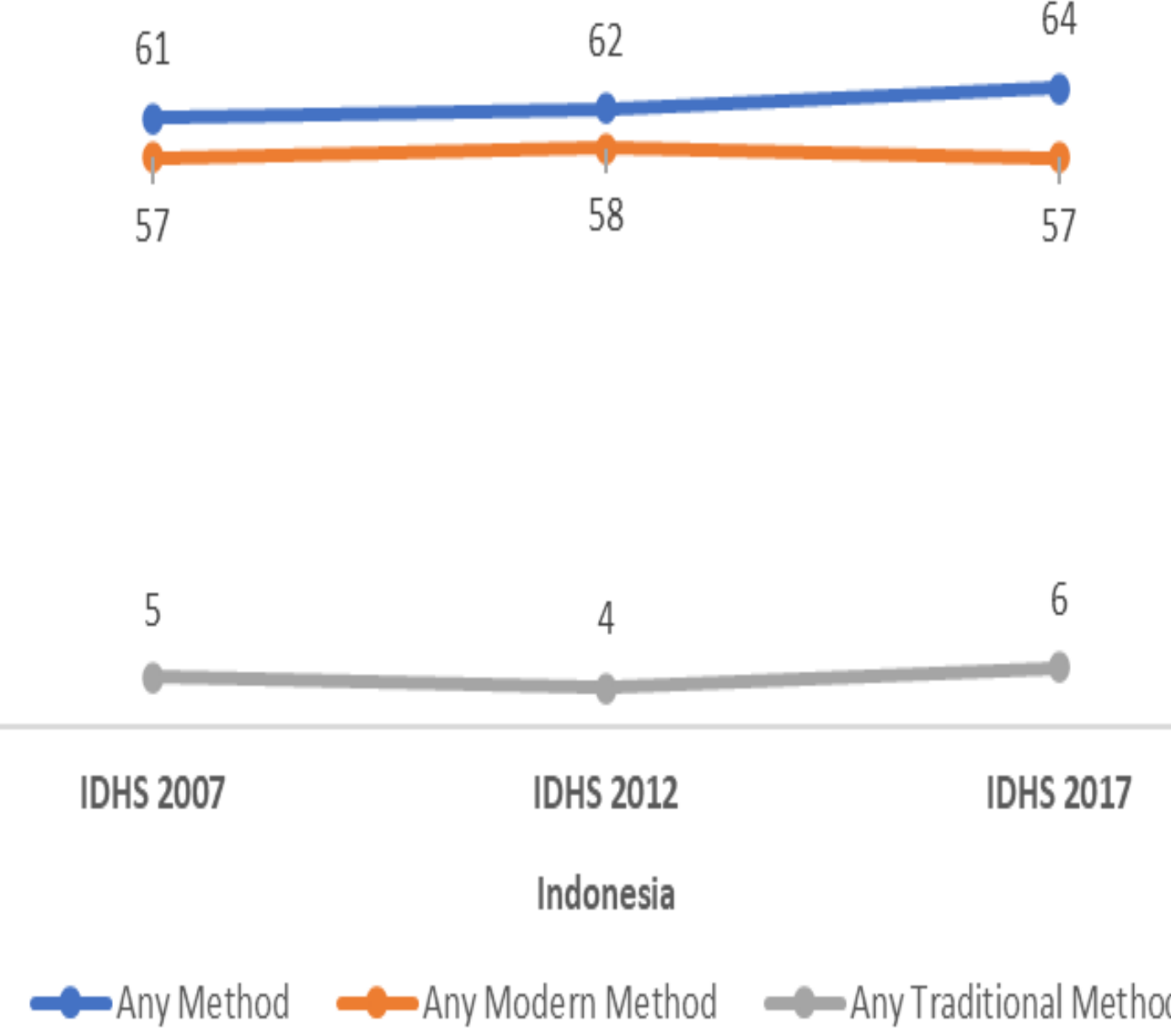
- This study is a secondary data analysis with data sources from the 2017 Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) especially data from Papua Province with a cross sectional design.
- The dependent variable of the determinants of fertility: length of marriage, duration of breastfeeding, use of contraception, and accidental abortion.
- The independent variables are social, economic, demographic which consists of age, education, place of residence, and wealth status.
- The number of samples in this study was adjusted based on the dependent variable.
- The number of samples after being weighted for the dependent variable:
 - “length of marriage”, “use of contraception” and “abortion” were 489 currently married women;
 - “long breastfeeding” are 214 women who are currently married and breastfeeding.
- The statistical test used is Chi-Square with an alpha of 5 percent.



Trends in Contraceptive Use in Papua



Trends in Contraceptive Use in Indonesia



Key Findings

- The dominant factor according to the dependent variable on length of marriage is secondary education and higher with OR = 0.22. This means that women with high school education and above are likely to be married for more than 19 years, 0.22 times lower than women who do not attend school.
- According to the dependent variable, the duration of breastfeeding does not appear to be the dominant factor because the p value is > 0.05
- The dominant factor according to the dependent variable of contraceptive use, which became the dominant factor was primary education with OR = 3.43. This means that women primary education have a 3.43 times higher chance of using contraception than women who do not attend school
- women primary education and higher with OR = 3.20 (95% CI 1.53-6.68), meaning that women with high school education and above have a 3.20 times higher chance of using contraception than women who do not attend school
- In multivariable results, abortion status was not the dominant factor because p value > 0.05

Multivariable Analysis Modeling

Length of Marriage and Length of Breastfeeding Based on Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Length of Marriage		Length of Breastfeeding		Contraceptive Use		Abortion	
	P Value	OR CI 95%	P Value	OR CI 95%	P Value	OR CI 95%	P Value	OR CI 95%
Age								
<Median	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff
≥Median	0,053	0,69 (0,47-1,01)	0,327	1,35 (0,74-2,44)	0,873	0,97 (0,63-1,47)	0,641	0,83 (0,38-1,82)
Education								
No Education	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff
Primary Education	0,105	0,70 (0,46-1,08)	0,319	1,41 (0,72-2,75)	0,0001	3,43 (2,04-5,79)	0,735	1,17 (0,48-2,87)
Secondary Education and Higher	0,0001	0,22 (0,11-0,46)	0,553	1,36 (0,49-3,76)	0,002	3,20 (1,53-6,68)	0,746	0,78 (0,18-3,45)
Place of Residence								
Urban	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff
Rural	0,694	0,89 (0,49-1,61)	0,309	1,62 (0,64-4,13)	0,587	1,18 (0,65-2,14)	0,675	0,78 (0,25-2,46)
Wealth Status								
Low	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff	*Reff
Middle	0,698	0,86 (0,40-1,84)	0,547	0,70 (0,22-2,23)	0,031	2,25 (1,08-4,69)	0,918	1,08 (0,25-4,64)
High	0,408	1,32 (0,68-2,56)	0,823	1,13 (0,39-3,24)	0,110	1,69 (0,89-3,23)	0,747	1,23 (0,35-4,28)

Lesson Learned

- The analysis of intermediate determinants shows that most of the reproductive period of Papuan women in married status will contribute greatly to childbearing, in other words, there is a high chance of high fertility in Papua.
- Women who do not use modern contraceptive methods and do not breastfeed their children contribute greatly to births in Papua.
- The results of the analysis based on the 2017 IDHS illustrate that women with high school education and above appear to have a 0.22 times lower chance of being married for more than 19 years than women who do not attend school. As previously explained, the duration of a woman's marriage in Papua has a dominant contribution to fertility.
- There are two things that can be noted from the results of this study.
 - First, it was found that Papuan women with higher education were less likely to contribute to marriage duration.
 - The second is the education completed by Papuan women, which indicates that education for Papuan women is very important in birth control.
- Educational program interventions for Papuan women are not only required to study 9 years, but are higher.
- In fact, Papuan women's education is still low and customs greatly characterize the condition of women, especially to be able to achieve higher education in Papua



Recommendation

- The birth control program through the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program should be carried out in synergy with other government programs, especially in this case with the Education Program for Papuan women. Synergistic in this case, starting from planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the program, of course.
- The strategy that can be used is to approach traditional leaders considering that customs greatly affect all aspects of the life of the Papuan population. The approach strategy to traditional leaders, community leaders and traditional leaders has actually been used since the beginning of the Family

Planning Program as a population control program carried out by the BKKBN.

- Program implementers at the field line level are very important to achieve the final objectives of the program. This has been proven by the success of the birth control program through strengthening family planning extension officers in the field lines as the spearhead of program implementation.
- Communication, dissemination of information, and education to program targets really need to be strengthened. This method is of course implemented by all levels of the program area, but especially in field lines that are very close to the target

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