Factors affecting the choice of contraception in the special region of Yogyakarta: reviews of studies published in the special region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. To improve the quality of life and the welfare of the community, the entire community and the government must carry out development programs, namely population control by maintaining the total birth rate (TFR) and even decreasing fertility through women of childbearing age participating in the Family Planning program using modern contraception. This study is a review to summarize published studies related to the factors of choosing contraception in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The Special Region of Yogyakarta was chosen because the contraceptive prevalence rate increased but the total birth rate also increased. Literature search with data retrieval using Publish or Perish software with Google Scholar data to identify all relevant studies with the title word and some keywords. As a result, the quantitative research designs were reviewed because the search results all use quantitative research. The focus of the study with the theme of contraceptive choice factors in the Yogyakarta Region was divided into 2 groups, namely related to Intra Uterine Devices (IUD) contraception and contraception in general (either long-term or short-term contraceptive methods). Factors influencing the choice of contraception are the level of knowledge, partner support (husband), side effects of contraceptive use, age, education, and occupation.

1 Introduction
The increasing population and inadequate natural resources make birth control efforts a must. This is a shared responsibility that demands the participation of both men and women. As stated in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994 and the Beijing Declaration in 2000 that family planning services should cover not only women but all active couples [1].

The population in Indonesia occupies the fourth position as the country with the largest population in the world, China with a population of 1,392,730,000 people, followed by India with a population of 1,352,617,434 people, then Indonesia with a population of 267,663,435 people [2]. Indonesia’s population is dominated by the productive age population (aged 15-64 years) which includes the adolescent population. The productive age population in Indonesia is projected to tend to increase from 2016 to 2045. This proportion of the productive age population

and adolescents can be used as capital in national development but can also become a disaster if not managed properly [3]. In addition, this population is in the reproductive period so it has a high probability of having a child, thereby increasing the population.

Theoretically, increasing the use of contraceptives can reduce the birth rate, and decreasing the use of contraception will increase the birth rate. The increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate should reduce the total birth rate, however, according to the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, several provinces in Indonesia experienced an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate, but the total birth rate increased. One of the provinces in Indonesia is the Special Region of Yogyakarta [4]. This is what underlies the researcher and why the importance of this study is examined again with published reviews. Because according to population policy, there is still an incentive to increase the use of contraception to reduce the birth rate.

Women who use contraceptives tend to have fewer children than women who do not use contraceptives [5]. Couples who both agree on family planning (KB), know where to get contraception tools/methods, and discuss family planning tend to be less likely to have children (again) [6].

The disparity in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of provinces in Indonesia is the main consideration that fertility studies are important to differentiate according to spatial differences. This is because the use of contraception as the main determining factor of fertility is strongly influenced by factors of accessibility of contraceptive use, contraceptive services, and human resources in contraceptive services. Provinces with more advanced regional developments have the advantages of accessibility, service, and quality of human resources factors [7].

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Many published studies have been made to examine the factors that influence the choice of contraception but there is no one comprehensive discussion that covers all the factors that influence the choice of contraception. This study is a review to summarize what factors influence the choice of contraception. This study has an important contribution, especially in summarizing the factors that influence the choice of contraception which has an impact on reducing fertility, especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

2 Methods
This research is a preliminary study of the factors that influence the choice of contraception. A narrative review of the literature study was used in this study. The method of data collection is done by using a literature study. Literature search with data retrieval using Publish or Perish software with Google Scholar data to identify all relevant studies with the title word and some keywords. Due to the limited location in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the keywords used in the initial search were “Factor”, “Contraception”, and “Yogyakarta”.

The analytical method used is a literature review. The literature review is an assessment of scientific sources on a particular topic or a comprehensive summary of previous research on a topic that is used to identify, evaluate, and synthesize the work and research ideas that have been produced to gain an in-depth understanding of the factors that influence the choice of contraception. This review is expected to be able to interpret the factors of contraceptive choice among the various available literatures. The following is a map of the location of the research literature review:

3 Result and discussion
3.1. Descriptions of published studies
A study of the factors that influence the choice of contraception in the Special Region of Yogyakarta identified 15 titles of articles discussing his research in Yogyakarta. However, during the 2016-2022 period, there were only 11 articles that discussed the factors for choosing contraception in Yogyakarta. Why did the researcher choose the 2016-2022 range because the researcher used data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey in 2017. But if without the keyword “Yogyakarta” the entire title of the article that discusses the factor of contraception selection there are 399 articles and if given the 2016-2022 range only there are 43 article titles. This time the researcher tries to look at the factors in choosing contraception in the Yogyakarta area.

The overall research design in the Yogyakarta Region is quantitative research. Quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach using chi-square analysis of as much as 66 percent and using multiple logistic regression analysis as much of as 34 percent. The focus of the study with the theme of contraceptive
choice factors in the Yogyakarta Region was divided into 2 groups, namely those related to Intra Uterine Devices (IUD) contraception and contraception in general (either long-term or short-term contraceptive methods).

The variables studied were the cost of using contraceptives, cultural norms barriers, social adjustment barriers, mental health barriers, accessibility barriers [8], and side effects [8,17,19,21], the characteristics of respondents include; age, education, occupation, socioeconomic, parity, knowledge, husband’s support, culture, mother’s attitude, sources of information [9-22], sources of financing [13], anxiety, beliefs [14,15,16,22,23], distance, health workers [15,22], religion, partner factors include: husband's age, husband's attitude, health factors include: menstrual history, hereditary diseases, physical condition, contraceptive method factors include effectiveness, benefits [20,23].

3.2. Factors affecting the choice of contraception in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

To improve the quality of life and the welfare of the community, the entire community and the government must carry out development programs. The most important development program to prioritize is population control by maintaining the birth rate (TFR) and even decreasing fertility through women of childbearing age participating in the Family Planning (KB) program by using modern contraception [24]. The government program used to suppress the rate of population growth is the establishment of the Family Planning or KB program. The family planning program is implemented using contraceptives, one of which is the IUD. Research related to the selection of IUD contraception in women of childbearing age is influenced by several factors. IUD contraceptives are still chosen by women of childbearing age because they are effective for long-term use and are cheaper [13].

Another factor related to the choice of IUD contraception is the husband's support. Support for using contraceptives can be seen in 4 things, namely self-esteem support, information support, emotional support, and instrumental support. From the results of the study, the majority of the support for self-esteem given by husbands to IUD family planning acceptors was by taking their wives to health care facilities for control or referral. Information support given by husbands to IUD family planning acceptors, the majority of husbands know and convince their wives that the IUD is a contraceptive that has high effectiveness. The majority of emotional support given by husbands to IUD family planning acceptors is in the form of giving consent to the wife to use the IUD. Instrumental support given by husbands to IUD family planning acceptors is by providing funds for control or health services to obtain information. This shows that most husbands have the awareness to support their wives in using contraceptives [14]. The description of respondents' knowledge about IUD has a good level of knowledge [10,22]. In related research, there is a relationship between education, occupation, socioeconomic, culture, knowledge level, and husband’s support for the choice of IUD contraception [9,22].

In a study related to factors related to the selection of contraceptive types in women of childbearing age (WUS) based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the choice of contraceptive types are the level of knowledge [17,19]. Meanwhile, according to other studies, factors related to the choice of contraceptive type are occupation and experience of side effects [11]. This finding is similar to other research which states that the variables that jointly influence the use of contraception in women of childbearing age are knowledge, and age. But in this study also parity variable influences the choice of contraception. The parity variable is divided into two, namely primiparous parity, namely women who have given birth once, and multipara parity, namely women who have given birth to a child more than once. The variable that has the greatest influence on contraceptive use according to this study is age [18]. Another finding states that factors that have a strong relationship with the type of contraceptive choice are partner support, education, health status, and contraceptive experience (side effects) [23]. But there is a finding that only education affects the choice of contraception [25].

The drawback of this research is that it only pulls Google Scholar data with the Publish or Perish application. The literature reviewed is only limited. The advantages of this literature review, maybe we can understand what factors are often studied and the factors that influence the choice of contraception in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

4 Conclusion

Contraception is an effective way to reduce fertility, this can be seen in general from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey data, namely that the contraceptive prevalence rate increases while the total birth rate decreases. Based on the results of published studies, it is known that the factors that often influence the choice of contraception are the level of knowledge, partner support (husband), side effects of contraceptive use, age, education, and occupation. Other factors that influence the choice of contraception are culture, parity, cost, and health status. All of these findings were obtained from the results of a review, most of which were published with the theme of contraceptive choice factors in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

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References


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