THE USE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG POOR WOMEN IN URBAN AREAS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Poverty in urban areas is a complex problem for the development of human resources, including the control of population numbers. This study aimed to determine the factors influencing the use of modern contraceptives in urban areas among poor women in Indonesia.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in rural areas in Indonesia. Total of 3,249 women aged 15-49 years who were poor and live in urban areas in Indonesia were enrolled in this study. The dependent variable was the use of modern contraceptives. The independent variables were husband's work status, desire to have children, age, number of children living with, health insurance, women education, and internet use. Data were collected from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). Data were analyzed using a multiple logistic regression.

Results: The use of modern contraceptives among poor urban women in Indonesia reached 59.8%. Women living with actively working husband (OR = 2.64; 95% CI = 1.43 to 4.88; $p < 0.001$), desire to have children (OR = 2.24; 95% CI = 1.87 to 2.67; $p < 0.001$), aged 20-34 years (OR = 1.68; 95% CI = 1.07 to 2.65; $p < 0.001$), the number of children living 3 or more (OR = 1.23; 95% CI = 1.03 to 1.47; $p < 0.001$), and having health insurance (OR = 1.19; 95% CI = 1.03 to 1.39; $p < 0.001$) were more likely to use modern contraceptive methods. Meanwhile, women who are highly educated and women who actively use the internet were more likely to not use modern contraceptives.

Conclusion: The dominant factor affecting is the husband's work status and the desire to have children. Health insurance owned by poor women greatly influences the use of modern contraceptives. It is recommended to improve communication, information and education (IEC), counseling, and access to contraceptive services to continue to be carried out in urban poor areas in Indonesia.

Keywords: modern contraception, poor, urban, family planning, logistic regression.

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