The Effect of Quality Family Planning Services on Contraceptive Switching Behavior in Indonesia

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Introduction
Theoretically it is known that all modern contraceptive methods have a high level of effectiveness for preventing pregnancy. The success of family planning programs can not simply be measured by the increase in contraceptive prevalence, but also should focus on maintaining continuity of use by improving the quality of family planning services. Woman decision to switch to an alternative contraceptive method influenced by the level of information and counseling she received before and after the adoption of her current contraceptive and by the range of method options from which she can select a suitable alternative. The high quality family planning services will reduce the risk of acceptor to change the modern methods uses. Any switching between methods potentially may lead to an increased risk of unwanted pregnancy (Steele dan Diamond, 1999).

Objective
The general objective of this research was to study the influence of the quality of family planning services and other factors (contraceptive methods, demographic and socioecomic) on contraceptive switching behavior in Indonesia.
In the specific, the objectives are to find out 1) the pattern and the differences in contraceptive switching behavior in Indonesia by a factor of quality family planning services and other factors, 2) the magnitude of the influence factors of quality family planning services and some other factors on contraceptive switching behavior in Indonesia.

Theoretical Framework
Framework developed by Hamill et al. (1990) confirmed that switches of a contraceptive method due to dissatisfaction with the chosen method of contraception such as side effect and health problems. Furthermore, Bruce (1989) introduces the six elements of quality family planning services that focus on service quality from the client perspective which at a later stage will affect the continuity of contraceptive use. The six elements are 1) the choice of contraceptive methods, 2) information obtained by the client, 3) technical capability of service personnel, 4) relationships with client personnel, 5) availability of follow-up services, and 6) appropriate constellation of services.

Method
- This study used secondary data of 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2007 ever married women modules.
- The unit of analysis in this study is the use of contraceptive episodes or segments contained in the 2007 IDHS calendar data.
- The analytical method used is descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Inferential analysis using logistic regression models with random effects. Furthermore, to simplify the analysis used STATA software version 11.0.
Results

- During the period of observation, 8721 ever married women had contributed 12759 cases of switching contraceptive methods.
- About 8 percent of the users of injectable contraceptives and the pill decide to switch to long-term use of contraceptives. In contrast, more than 80 percent of implant users and about 55 percent of IUD users decide to switch to short-term contraceptive method.
- Acceptors who did not obtain informed choice when beginning to use contraception and were not visited by FP field workers have a high risk to switch method of contraception.
- Significance of the influence of random effects shows that the risk of switching methods of contraception for women with similar characteristics vary and control the effects random variation due to factors that are not observed.

Conclusions

The logistic regression with random effects models result show that all independent variables are used simultaneously have a statistically significant effect on contraceptive switching behavior. Quality of family planning service factor (informed choice and FP field worker) has a very significant influence on contraceptive switching behavior.

Recommendation

There are some important things that need attention related to the quality of family planning services in Indonesia, namely: 1) quality of family planning services must be improved, especially in the case of complete information about the various options available contraceptive methods and their explanation of side effects that may appear on the use of specific contraceptive methods (informed choice); 2) increase the quantity and quality of FP field workers to ensure that all acceptors of family planning obtain counseling and information.

References


