

The background characteristic and understanding of modern family planning methods have no effect on their children number*

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Abstract

The survey data was pulled from the pdf of National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1987 to analyze effect on the number of children that Indonesian women have based on different background characteristic. The background characteristic and understanding of at least one modern family planning method does not affect their number of children. This paper purposes to reject the bias of women who understand modern family planning methods will lead to less children birth. The future analyse is required to increase the number of survey in various years and locations.

1 Introduction

The use of Family planning methods promotes the human right to decide the number and spacing of children. But do women who know about Family planning methods have fewer children than women who don't? In this paper, I studied the National Indonesia Contraceptive Survey in 1987 to prove if women who knew Family planning methods had no effect on the number of children.

2 Data

The survey (Indonesia, National Family Planning Coordinating Board Jakarta, and Institute for Resource Development Westinghouse Columbia 1989) is collected by Central Bureau of Statistics Jakarta, Indonesia and National Family Planning Coordinating Board Jakarta, Indonesia and Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse Columbia, Maryland USA. I extract one of the table from the PDF provided by the DHS Program using function from R (R Core Team 2020) the packages of pdftools (Ooms 2022), tidyverse (Wickham et al. 2019), tidyr (Wickham, Girlich, and RStudio 2022), readr (Wickham et al. 2022), knitr (Xie et al. 2022) and strex (Nolan 2021). And I calculated the standard deviation of each row except the percentage of total by using the function from package matrixStats (Bengtsson et al. 2021). This table illustrates the percentage of currently married women knowing at least one modern family planning method in terms of their background. (Table ??).

3 Results and Discussion

According to the table, only when women have background characteristic of living in East Java, Bali, or receiving none education, Women without children and know at least one modern family planning method are less than those with children, due to the difference of standard deviation. However, in other cases, there is no significant change of understanding of at least one modern family planning method in women have different number of children including no children, because the standard deviation is relatively low. Therefore, in the majority background characteristic that women have, knowing at least one modern family planning method have no effect on how many children they plan to reproduce.

*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/Yukiu-Lam/Indonesia-Demographic-and-Health-Survey-1987>

Table 1: Percent of currently married women knowing at least one modern family planning method, by number of Living children and background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristic	number of				children					
	no	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	sd 1+ children	sd
Urban	93.5	96.7	97.9	98.5	97.9	98.4	98.1	97.5	0.646	1.770
Rural	86.9	93.6	94.7	94.4	94.5	91.4	91.5	92.9	1.520	2.800
JavaBali	89.4	95.9	96.4	97.2	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.4	0.690	2.570
Outer Java-Bali I	85.6	89.6	93.3	91.6	96.0	90.5	90.9	91.5	2.330	3.210
Outer Java-Bali II	90.0	94.2	94.5	95.2	93.5	90.3	90.0	92.9	2.240	2.330
Jakarta	97.7	98.5	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.7	98.7	98.5	0.652	0.654
West Java	97.7	98.4	98.3	99.3	97.4	97.2	97.3	98.1	0.828	0.763
Central Java	91.8	97.6	98.0	99.1	96.3	99.0	98.7	97.5	1.060	2.580
Yogyakarta	97.7	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	99.4	0.501	0.804
East Java	78.3	91.6	92.3	92.7	91.3	85.8	87.7	89.7	2.810	5.190
Bali	83.4	97.7	98.8	97.5	95.8	93.5	98.5	96.7	2.000	5.440
None education	68.1	80.3	85.7	83.6	85.7	83.8	86.4	82.9	2.240	6.440
Some primary	89.8	94.9	95.9	98.1	98.3	95.0	94.6	95.6	1.660	2.830
Primary completed	95.4	99.0	99.9	98.2	100.0	99.6	99.5	98.9	0.671	1.620
Secondary or more	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	98.5	99.8	0.606	0.560
Total	88.6	94.4	95.5	95.6	95.5	93.4	93.3	94.2	1.080	2.480

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, in 1987, women with the most of the background characteristic knowing at least one modern family planning method in Indonesia. The number of children they have does not affected by the previous fact. The weakness of this paper is that I only studied only one survey in a specific location and specific year. There are more surveys in various location and period to be analyzed in the future to strengthen the support of my hypothesis.

A Appendix

References

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