

## PREFACE

The *Populasi Journal* Volume 30, Issue 1, June 2022 presents seven articles. The first article written by Manurung et al. discusses the critical crisis faced by the Indonesian young generation under the title *Identity Crisis as a Threat among Indonesian Young Generations*. The authors stated that the young generation is at a critical stage of national identity. It was caused by their inability to wisely use technology and a lack of sense of nationalism as well as love for their homeland. The authors hoped that the young generation can apply an understanding on national identity and be able to implement the points of Pancasila in life, nation, society, and state.

The second article written by Srihadini et al. is titled *Participation and Contraceptive Use among Women of Childbearing Age in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Province*. Based on the analysis from IDHS 2017, the authors mention that higher education does not necessarily have a high percentage of contraceptive use, however, the variable number of children has an influence on the participation of contraceptives by women of childbearing age. Women with  $\leq 2$  children still want to have more children and tend to use less effective methods, while women with  $> 2$  children use long-term contraceptive methods as a more effective method because they want to limit the number of children.

The third article “Community Legal Protection in Obtaining Comprehensive and Quality Health Information and Education” is written by Budiyaniti et al. The authors confirmed that the Indonesian government has a responsibility to fulfill the health information and education right based on the 17<sup>th</sup> article of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36/2009 on Health. Several strategies can be done such as sector collaboration, building information system support facilities, provision of valid health portals, and allocation of budgeting related to health information and education.

The fourth article written by Pitoyo et al. is focused on the topic of stunted toddlers under the title *Determinants of Stunting Prevalence among Stunted Toddlers in Indonesia*. Based on data from Riskesdas 2018, Podes 2018, and population projections per district/city from Statistics Indonesia, the findings indicated that all regions in Indonesia, excluding DKI Jakarta, experienced cases of stunted toddlers categorized in high and very high categories. The case of stunted toddlers was mainly caused by poverty, bad lifestyle, inadequate health services, and low access to clean water. In the end, the government policies are then needed, especially those related to socio-economic determinants.

The fifth article “Intrapersonal Factors Relationship in Adolescent Pregnancy” is written by Damayanti et al. The findings of this article indicated that there is a significant relationship between the level of education and adolescent pregnancy. On the other hand, there is no relationship between employment status, dating experience, and adolescent pregnancy. Therefore, adolescents do not only need to be encouraged to pursue higher education to improve adolescent self-quality but they also need to prevent themselves from pregnancy.

The sixth article written by Arsyad et al. is titled “Social, Economic, Demographic Factors and Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Papua Province.” The findings indicated that Papuan women’s education has a dominant effect on the duration of the marriage and the use of contraception. Birth control programs through the Population, Family Planning, and Family Development Program need to synergize with the Education Program for Papuan women

in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs of course. An approach to traditional leaders is needed since customs and traditions greatly affect all aspects of Papuan people's lives. The traditional leader's communication, information dissemination, and education to program targets need to be strengthened.

Sitohang's research titled "Reducing the Consumption of Sugar-Sweetened Beverages among Children and Adolescents" is presented as the last article. According to the author, the determinants of sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) consumption among children and adolescents were socioeconomic status, physical activities, dietary behavior, parents, and home environment. This article is expected to raise the awareness among stakeholders, such as parents, children and adolescents, health professionals, and policymakers, on the need of preventing excessive SSBs intake.

Finally, we hope that the presence of these articles provides new knowledge and becomes the novelty of further research into the vibrant area of Population and Policy Studies.

Yogyakarta, June 2022

Editor-in-Chief

**Muhadjir Darwin**