



## Factors that Influence of Family Planning Acceptors in the Selection of IUD Contraceptive Device at the Working Area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 11 March 2021

Accepted 21 June 2022

Published 10 July 2022

#### Keyword:

IUD Contraception  
Knowledge  
Family Support  
Role of Health Care Workers  
Economic Status

### ABSTRACT

The program launched by the government to suppress the high rate of population growth is the Family Planning program. Non hormonal contraceptives such as the IUD used by the user are more effective in reducing the failure rate than hormonal contraceptives such as pills, injections, implants. Users of IUD acceptors at the Public Health Center in Kemiling 2022 were IUD 7.78%, MOP (Medical Surgery for Men) 24 11.05%, MOW (Medical Surgery for Women) 26.26%, Implant 44.70%, Injection 86.34%, pill 13.26% and condom 0.03%. The objective of the research was to determine the factors that influence of family planning acceptors in the selection of IUD contraceptive device at the working area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung 2022. This research type was quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this research were all 151 active family planning participants. The objects in this research were the selection of contraceptives, knowledge, family support, the role of health care workers, and economic status. This research was carried out in December 2021 at the working area of Public Health Center of Kemiling Bandar Lampung. Collecting data with questionnaire sheets, data analysis used univariate and bivariate used Chi-Square. The results showed that there was correlation between knowledge (p-value = 0.041), husband's support (p-value = 0.010), economic status (p-value = 0.020) with the selection of IUD contraceptive devices at the public health center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung 2022, and there is no correlation between the role of health care workers and the selection of IUD contraceptive device at the working area of public health center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung 2022 (p-value = 1,000). It is planned that the public health facility will be able to offer workshops for women of reproductive age, such as contraceptive counseling activities, contraceptive use counseling, and monthly direct contraceptive services.

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#### Kata kunci:

Kontrasepsi IUD  
Pengetahuan  
Dukungan Keluarga  
Peran Petugas  
Status Ekonomi

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### ABSTRAK

Program yang dicanangkan pemerintah untuk menekan tingginya laju pertumbuhan penduduk yaitu dengan program Keluarga Berencana (KB). Kontrasepsi nonhormonal seperti IUD yang digunakan oleh pemakai lebih efektif menekan tingkat kegagalan dibandingkan alat kontrasepsi hormonal seperti pil, suntik, susuk. Pengguna akseptor IUD di Puskesmas Kemiling tahun 2022 yaitu KB IUD 7.78%, KB MOP: 24 11.05%, KB MOW 26.26%, KB Implant 44.70%, KB Suntik 86.34%, KB pil 13.26% dan KB kondom 0.03%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah diketahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Akseptor KB dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kemiling Bandar Lampung tahun 2022. Jenis penelitian

DOI: 10.30604/jika.v7iS1.1209

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kuantitatif dengan pendekatan Cross-Sectional. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh peserta KB aktif sebanyak 151. Objek dalam penelitian ini adalah pemilihan alat kontrasepsi, pengetahuan, dukungan keluarga, peran petugas, dan status ekonomi. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2021 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kemiling Bandar Lampung. Pengumpulan data dengan lembar kuesioner, analisis data secara univariate dan bivariat (Chi-Square). Hasil penelitian ada hubungan pengetahuan ( $p$ -value=0,041), dukungan suami ( $p$ -value = 0,010), status ekonomi ( $p$ -value = 0,020) dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kemiling Bandar Lampung Tahun 2022, dan Tidak ada hubungan peran petugas kesehatan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kemiling Bandar Lampung Tahun 2022 ( $p$ -value= 1.000). Diharapkan puskesmas dapat membuka kelas bagi WUS, seperti: kegiatan penyuluhan kontrasepsi, konseling penggunaan kontrasepsi dan pelayanan kontrasepsi langsung yang dilakukan rutin setiap bulan.



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## INTRODUCTION

Contraception is a method of preventing pregnancy when engaged in sexual activity. Contraception is a type of contraception that allows women to avoid becoming pregnant or having children (Reeder, 2017). The KB (Family Planning) program focuses on establishing the optimal amount and distance between children. Various methods of avoiding or postponing pregnancy are employed in this effort, although quality family planning services have yet to reach the entire archipelago. Because various factors such as a lack of basic facilities, education, social status, culture, religion, women's status, and husband's support influence couples of reproductive ages in choosing contraceptives (Sulistiyorini, 2018).

The total population of Indonesia in 2020 is 270.203.917 people, with a male population of 136.661.899 and 133.542.018 for a female population. The results of the 2020 Population Census noted that the total population of Lampung reached 9.01 million people. Accordingly to this number, 6.18 million people or 68.56% of the total population of Lampung are in the productive age group (15-64 years). The figures are spread over various districts/cities, namely Bandar Lampung 1.051.500 people, Central Lampung 1.281.310, North Lampung 616.897, East Lampung 1.044.320, West Lampung 302.828, South Lampung 1.011.268 and Pringsewu 400.187 people. The Family Data Collection 2021 will be carried out in all regions of Indonesia, amounting to approximately 77.9 million households. The Family Data Collection 2021 officers consist of the government and the community, namely Field Line Officers of family planning from the National Population and Family Planning Agency and Family Planning Cadres (National Population and Family Planning Agency, 2020).

The growing population hampers efforts to promote and distribute human welfare. The greater the effort taken to maintain the welfare of the people, the larger the population growth. Regulating pregnancy or spacing pregnancies can help to slow the rate of population expansion. As a result, the government established the MKJP (Long-Term Contraceptive Method) program. In actuality, MKJPs like Medical Surgery for Men (MOP), Medical Surgery for Women (MOW), and Intra Uterin Device (IUD) / spiral Implants are less appealing to family planning acceptors. Until now, the majority of family planning supporters have preferred hormonal approaches such as injections and pills (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Non-hormonal contraceptives such as IUD used by users are more effective in reducing the failure rate than hormonal contraceptives such as pills, injections, implants. Non hormonal contraceptives have lower side effects and are more affordable and long term. Hormonal family planning problems are usually physically related, such as obesity, dark patches on the skin, irregular menstruation. Meanwhile, non-hormonal contraceptives can minimize these side effects and only inhibit fertilization (Yunitasari et al, 2021).

Based on the data of IUD acceptors in Kemiling District, Working area of Public Health Center of Kemiling 2022, IUD 7.78%, MOP 24 11.05%, MOW 26.26%, Implant 44.70%, Injection 86.34%, Pills 13.26% and condom 0.03 %. The decrease in the number of family planning acceptors is due to various of factors, including women who are pregnant, couples of reproductive ages who release contraception for the task of managing to become pregnant, it is not appropriate for contraception used previously, so they stop using contraception and have not decided to turn to another method of contraception.

## METHOD

The type of research performed descriptive analytical research with a cross sectional approach, which is an observational approach or data collection study of the dynamics of the correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable. This research was conducted at the working area of Public Health Center of Kemiling in Bandar Lampung. The reason the researcher chose Public Health Center of Kemiling was the consideration that the public health center had a wide target area of work and a large number of couples of reproductive age. In addition, there is no research has been conducted on the factors that influence the choice of IUD contraception (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Sampling was carried out purposive sampling, namely the technique of determining the sample was taken according to the criteria to be taken in the study, namely a number of 151 respondents. The data collection process was conducted online for a month using the Google Forms application while following to ethical norms such as protecting the anonymity of respondents' names, not putting them at risk, and not pushing them to become responders after giving informed consent. The information gathered is

compiled into a data matrix. Univariate analysis was used to describe demographic aspects such as knowledge, economic position, husband's support, and the role of health care personnel among respondents. To establish the correlation

between each independent variable and the dependent variable, bivariate analysis was performed using the Chi Square statistical test (X<sup>2</sup>) with a significance level of (0.05).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1**  
**Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge, husband's support, economic status and the role of health care workers at the working area of public health center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Poor	71	47.0
Good	80	53.0
Total	151	100.0
<b>Husband's Support</b>		
Does not support	84	55.6
Support	67	44.4
Total	151	100.0
<b>Economic Status</b>		
< Minimum wage	69	45.7
Minimum wage	82	54.3
Total	151	100.0
<b>Role of health care workers</b>		
Not enough	43	28.5
Cukup	108	71.5
Total	151	100.0
<b>Family Planning Acceptors</b>		
Non-IUD	125	82.8
IUD	26	17.2
Total	151	100.0

The results of analysis on table 1 showed that respondents with good knowledge were 80 respondents (53%). A total of 84 respondents (55.6 %) did not get husband's support. Most of the economic status corresponds to the minimum wage, with 82 respondents (54.3 %) and 108

(71.5%) respondents saying that health care workers play a significant role in the selection of contraceptives and the majority of respondents as many as 125 (82.7 %) use non-IUD contraceptive methods.

**Table 2**  
**Correlation between Knowledge and Selection of IUD Contraceptive Devices at the Working Area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung**

Knowledge	Contraceptive Devices				Total		P Value
	Non-IUD		IUD		N	%	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Poor	64	90.1	7	9.9	71	47	0,041
Good	61	76.3	19	23.8	80	53	
Total	125	82.8	26	17.2	151	100	

The results of table 2 analysis showed that respondents with poor knowledge who chose non-IUD contraception were 64 respondents (90.1%), while 7 respondents (9.9%) used IUD contraception. Respondents with good knowledge and non-IUD contraceptive acceptors were 61 (76.3%) and 19 (23.8%) used IUD. The statistical test results obtained a p value of 0.041, so it can be concluded that there is a correlation between knowledge and the selection of IUD contraceptives. Knowledge can influence one's actions and one's behavior. Someone who has good knowledge will tend to choose contraceptives that are appropriate and suitable for use, because with good knowledge someone will be easier to receive information, especially about

contraceptives. Good knowledge about family planning tools or methods is a factor that determines someone to use contraceptives. In general, good knowledge affects the high use of effective contraceptive methods for the short and long term (Yunitasari et al, 2021).

Knowledge is the result of finding out before someone adopts a new behavior or norm, they find out what the meaning and benefits of that behavior are for themselves and their families. Someone who has good knowledge about contraception will prefer to use contraception while someone who has poor knowledge will be less likely to choose to use contraception. Mothers with good knowledge still choose non-IUD contraception, although with good

knowledge there are many other factors that influence the mother's decision to choose contraception so that mothers still choose non-IUD contraception. So that good knowledge does not guarantee to choose contraception, because many

related factors ultimately affect the decision of mothers / women of childbearing age in choosing contraception (Yunitasari et al, 2020).

**Table 3**  
**Correlation between husband's support and selection of IUD contraceptive devices at the working area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung**

Husband' s Support	Contraceptive Device				Total		P Value
	Non-IUD		IUD		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Does not support	76	90.5	8	9.5	84	55,6	0,010
Support	49	73.1	18	26.9	67	44,4	
Total	125	82.8	26	17.2	151	100	

The results of table 3 analysis revealed that the majority of respondents who did not get their husband's approval chose non-IUD contraception, with 76 respondents (90.5%) choosing non-IUD contraception and 8 respondents (9.5%) choosing IUD contraception. According to the statistical test, the p value of 0.010 indicates that there is a correlation between the husband's support and the choice of IUD contraceptives. The husband's role in the family is quite dominating, and he has the last say on whether or not the wife uses contraception. The spouse takes on the role of family support for the wife when it comes to choosing a contraceptive method. The support of a husband is important since it can provide inspiration and comfort in deciding on contraception or even ceasing it (Putri & Widawati, 2020).

According to the findings of a study conducted by Kusuma et al (2021), some women who had been using an IUD decided to remove it for fear of having a detrimental impact on the correlation. According to the study, couples who were unaware of the contraception they were using decided to remove the IUD. The 'strap on the IUD,' in their opinion, increases their distaste of the IUD because it can cause discomfort to their spouse, prompting some to remove it. One of the reinforcing elements that can impact a person's behavior is husband/wife support. Because it includes both parties' reproductive organs, every medical step conducted

in the use of contraception must require cooperation or support from the husband/wife.

When it comes to choosing a contraceptive method, the husband's support is crucial. When their husbands back them up, women will feel more comfortable utilizing contraception. The husband's support is also seen when the wife participates in family planning counseling and implements the husband's advice, which has a favorable effect on the wife. The husband's role is extremely beneficial, as it makes him aware that reproductive health issues affect not just the wife, but also the husband. Involvement of the husband in reproductive concerns, particularly in terms of decision-making and contraception selection, is essential. Because of his lack of involvement, the husband frequently lacks information about reproductive health, particularly contraception. Husbands who do not encourage and motivate their wives to use contraception believe that the problem is for their wives' benefit and that they can take care of themselves without their husbands' help. Other reasons contribute to the husband's lack of support for his wife, such as the wife's lack of awareness about the benefits of IUD contraception, which she has been unable to communicate to her husband. As a result, even though her husband is less supportive, the woman prefers to utilize non-IUD contraceptives over the IUD (Kusuma et al, 2021).

**Table 4**  
**Correlation between Economic Status and Selection of IUD Contraceptive Devices at the Working Area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung**

Economic Status	Contraceptive Devices				Total		P Value
	Non-IUD		IUD		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
< minimum wage	63	91.3	6	8.7	69	45.7	0,020
Minimum wage	62	75.6	20	24.4	82	54.3	
Total	125	82.8	26	17.2	151	100	

The results of table 4 analysis show that most of the respondents in the category of economic status < minimum wage chose the non-IUD contraceptive method as many as 63 respondents (91.3%) and as many as 6 respondents (8.7%) chose the IUD method. Based on the statistical test, the p value of 0.020 was obtained, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between economic status and the selection of IUD contraceptives. Family planning acceptors at the working area of the Public Health Center in Kemiling tend to use non-IUD contraception at the age of 20-35 years because

it is considered more practical and more comfortable so that it does not interfere with sexual relations. The use of hormonal contraceptives such as injections, pills, and implants during the space-out phase of pregnancy is an effective way of family planning.

Socio-economic matters are quite influential in the use of health facilities, although indirectly. Low income will make it difficult for a person to meet health needs, especially medicines to be purchased (Ekasari, 2022). Respondents with a family economy or income below the minimum wage are

also entitled to choose the IUD or IUD. Because the ability to obtain contraceptives is directly linked to the community's economic level, the progress of the family planning program cannot be isolated from it. Therefore, the National Population and Family Planning Agency issued a new regulation that the installation and use of contraception can be done free of charge at the Puskesmas. Many other factors can influence, including individual, environmental, and the individual's lack of knowledge about IUD contraception, as well as individual experience with health advice and personnel. In family planning acceptors with high socioeconomic status but choosing non-IUD contraception, it can be caused because even though in terms of the economy the respondent is able to choose contraception, there are other considerations in choosing contraception, it could be

because of their own experience or based on the experience of others in the use of contraception, thus making respondents choose continue to choose non-IUD contraception (Saragih et al, 2018).

The results of Nur, et al (2019)'s research entitled "Determinant Uses of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods in Public Health Center of Sangurara in Palu City" revealed that economic status is a very influential factor in the selection of long-term contraceptives. Where when the family's economic status is in the middle to lower category or is quite likely to use short-term contraception or non-IUD, because of perceptions obtained from the environment regarding the side effects of using IUD without understanding the many benefits that can be obtained when using these methods.

**Table 5**  
**Correlation between the Role of Health Care Workers and the Selection of IUD Contraceptive Devices at the Working Area of Public Health Center in Kemiling Bandar Lampung**

The role of health care workers	Contraceptive Devices				Total		P Value
	Non-IUD		IUD		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Not enough	36	83.7	7	16.3	43	28,5	1,000
Enough	89	82.4	19	17.6	108	71,5	
Total	125	82.8	26	17.2	151	100	

The results of table 5 analysis indicate that the majority of health care worker responsibilities are sufficient, with 89 respondents (82.4%) selecting non-IUD contraceptive methods and 19 respondents (17.6%) choosing IUD contraceptives. The p value of 1.000 based on the statistical test indicates that there is no link between both the role of health care workers and the choosing of IUD contraception.

The role of health care workers is an activity that is expected from a health care worker who provides health services to the community to improve the health status of the community. This theory is in line with the results of research by Sulbahri et al (2019) which explains that the performance or role of health care workers greatly influences the community, especially family planning acceptors in choosing the IUD contraceptive. Health care workers at the working area of the Public Health Center in Kemiling are quite good at providing services and education related to contraception, but most of the acceptors prefer non-IUD contraception because they are based on experience, invitations and responses from the surrounding environment. As a result, the education of health care workers is less than optimal. Health care workers at the working area of the Public Health Center in Kemiling have carried out programs according to their duties and roles, namely providing Communication, Information and Education, conducting socialization to installing free IUD at the independent practice of midwife and public health center. The willingness to use an IUD is no longer difficult to obtain, health care workers are ready to serve installation in various ways, namely immediately after delivery or when women of childbearing age decide to have an IUD, of course in accordance with the requirements for IUD installation (Ratnawati, 2021).

According to researchers, the selection of IUD contraceptives in women of childbearing age is back in the environment that gives the most dominant reason for decision making, the intrinsic environment such as the husband is the main thing in choosing the use of the IUD, then the external environment such as neighbors, peers and

others have an influence on women of reproductive age decisions to choose IUD contraception. It is expected that health care workers will not give up in providing socialization, providing understanding, opening public insight about the benefits of the IUD on a regular basis, so that the insight of women of reproductive age increases and can determine attitudes in the selection of IUD family planning.

**RESEARCH LIMITATIONS**

The limitations of this research are that there are several other factors such as parity status, mother's occupation, number of children, previous family planning history, distance between children and culture that were not examined in this study.

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

The accomplishment of acceptors in the selection of contraception is closely related to several factors including knowledge, husband's support, economic status and the role of health care workers. Health care workers at the Kemiling Public Health Center are expected to be able to develop an innovative program, such as prioritizing community health promotion through health education or counseling both inside and outside the building, so that public knowledge, notably among acceptors and couples of reproductive age, can increase and change understanding of the use of long-term contraceptive methods/IUD.

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