

## **EFFECT OF REWARD SYSTEM ON MALE PARTICIPATION IN SURGICAL CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The participation of men in the surgical contraceptive method (MOP) has not increased even though in some regencies or cities in Indonesia. There has been a reward program for men who want to join the MOP. This study was to determine the relationship of interest with the reward system for prospective MOP acceptors. **Methods:** Quantitative study with observational analytic approach, cross-sectional time design with two groups. The total sample of 60 men was taken by purposive sampling according to the inclusion criteria. Data is taken through a measuring instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Bivariate analysis with chi-square test. **Results:** Respondents 'interest in family planning MOP in no system reward was mostly low at 21 people (70%), while the respondents' interest in family planning MOP in system reward was mostly good at 18 people (60%). There is no difference in interest in prospective MOP family planning acceptors between Districts with reward system and without reward system. There is a correlation between interest and reward ( $p = 0.007$ ) in the Regency with reward and without reward system. **Conclusions:** There is no difference in interest between candidates for Family Planning MOP acceptors between reward and without reward system.

**Keyword:** Interest, Male surgical contraceptive method, Reward

### **INTRODUCTION**

One of the family planning programs being promoted by BKKBN DIY is a family planning program for men. The family planning program for men is expected to help reduce birth rates. According to data from BKKBN DIY the number of male family planning participants over the past four years has decreased from the target to be achieved (BKKBN, 2005).

Men who use surgical contraceptives method from year to year have decreased. In 2013-2014 the number of MOP acceptors decreased by 0.03%. Whereas in 2014-2015 there was an increase in the number of acceptors reaching 0.33%, but in the following two years the number of acceptors continued to decline, in 2015-2016 it decreased by 0.1% and in 2016-2017 it also decreased by 0.16% (BKKBN, 2017).

From these data it can be illustrated that the participation of men in the MOP program has increased and even decreased

even though in some regencies / cities in DIY there has been a reward program for men who want to join the men surgical procedure.

The strategy should be prepared in accordance with the needs and characteristics of the target and consider various factors that significantly influence the level of participation. Therefore, there is a need for an appropriate reward system strategy so that men want to do a family planning program. This study to know relationship between men interest to surgical contraceptive method with the reward system.

### **METHODS**

This study uses a type of research that is quantitative research. In quantitative research the researchers used cross sectional design which aimed to analyze differences in interests of prospective MOP family planning acceptors in districts that use the Reward giving system compared to districts that did not use the reward system.

**Table 1. Overview of Interest in Acceptable Candidates about Family Planning MOP on reward systems in districts with rewards and without rewards (n.60), November 2018**

<i>Interest</i>	<i>Group</i>		<i>p-value</i>
	<i>No reward</i>	<i>Reward</i>	
<i>Low</i>	23	18	0.169
<i>High</i>	7	12	
<i>Total</i>	30	30	

**Table 2. Relationship between Interest and Reward for candidates for family planning MOP acceptors in both districts (n.60), November 2018**

<i>Reward</i>	<i>Interest</i>		<i>p-value</i>
	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
<i>No</i>	41	3	
<i>Yes</i>	0	16	0.000
<i>Total</i>	41	19	

This research was conducted in Bantul and Gunungkidul Regencies in October 2018.

The sample in this study was prospective MOP acceptors consisting of: Age  $\geq$  40 years old, married, having at least two children, and the smallest age of 2 years. The number of samples is 60 which are evenly divided 30 for each district. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling while still referring to the criteria of the study sample. Data is taken through questions that have been tested for validity expert.

This study has been conducted in hold principle of research ethics like anonymity, autonomy, veracity, beneficence, justice and informed consent also.

## RESULTS

Overview of Differences in Acceptance of Prospective Candidates about Family Planning MOP on reward systems in Districts with rewards and without rewards.

From the table 1, it can be concluded that the respondents' interest in family planning MOP in no reward system

Regency was mostly low, namely 21 people (70%), while the respondents' interest in Family Planning MOP in reward system District was mostly good at 18 people (60%). There is no difference in interest in prospective MOP Family planning.

Relationship between Interest and Reward for prospective MOP family planning acceptors in both districts.

From table 2 it is known that there is no relationship between the interest of prospective MOP family planning acceptors and the reward system.

## DISCUSSIONS

From the results of the study it can be concluded that the respondents' interest in family MOP in no reward Regency was mostly low, namely as many as 21 people (87.5%), while the respondents' interest in Family Planning MOP in reward District was mostly good at 18 people (75%). In this study, it can be concluded that weak support will influence husbands not to participate in family planning programs, whereas husbands who get moderate to strong support influence their interest in participating in family planning programs

by becoming one of the male family planning acceptors. This opinion is reinforced by Notoatmodjo (2012) which states that without support, the community is difficult to participate in all programs.

This is also influenced by the factors of respondents' knowledge, namely the knowledge of respondents in Bantul Regency is mostly good. Knowledge is the most important thing for prospective acceptors in choosing Family planning MOP.

Other factors that influence the low participation of men in contraception include: limited socialization and promotion of male contraception; the perception that women are targeted by the Family Planning program; limited access to male contraception services; assuming the high price to pay for MOP; discomfort in the use of male contraception (condoms); limited male contraceptive methods; low male knowledge of contraception; the quality of male contraceptive services is inadequate; wife does not support her husband with contraception; stigmatization of male contraception in the community; political, social, cultural, religious, and government commitments are still not optimal in supporting male contraception; the implementation of the Men's Participation Policy Program in the field is still not optimal (Saragih, 2011).

From the results of the study it can be concluded that there is no difference in interest in prospective MOP acceptors towards the reward system. High male participation in family planning is supported by respondents' exposure to information on mass media, condom education, family planning officers, communication between wives and husbands, and the number of children desired by husbands (Arsyad, 2004). Men's knowledge about MOP is very important to be improved so that men have the right and correct concepts regarding MOP, so that hopes of interest will increase, no doubt becoming MOP acceptors. Exposure Information provided by doctors and nurses regarding vasectomy contraception, wife support and friend support greatly encourages men to make decisions to use

vasectomy contraception methods (Mark A.Barone, 2004).

Good support increases the success of family planning and makes clients use contraception longer and reflects the good quality of services provided (Setiawati, 2008). Meanwhile, stability (interest) is a condition of attitude that is fixed and does not change. The term interest is often used for the results of an election. Stability (interest) is an attitude that does not change from the results of elections (Fitri, 2008). In fact there are many factors that influence interests such as information, service support, needs and benefits. In the end the client can determine his choice of contraception firmly in accordance with their own wishes and will not regret the decision he has taken in the future. This will make clients use contraception longer. In this case the support can be considered effective enough to increase interest because the characteristics of the two groups at the initial stage are almost the same, so if there is finally a difference of interest, it can be assumed that the difference in interest is a result of treatment (support of giving rewards).

In this study it will be more perfect if the research method is combined with qualitative research because the data is more rich information.

## CONCLUSIONS

There is a correlation between interest and reward. Respondents' interest in family planning MOP in no reward and reward system was mostly low. There is no difference in interest between candidates for family planning MOP acceptors between reward and without reward.

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