The Factors Associated with the Low Interest of Contraceptive Device Use on Fertile Age Couple in Patinea Hamlet, Western Part of Seram Regency 2016

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Abstract

Contraception is a device, medication or means used to prevent conception or meeting of ovary and sperm in the womb or uterus. Although family planning programs (KB) is quite successful in Indonesia, yet in its implementation until now experiencing perceived barriers among others such as there are a lot of fertile age couples who still have not joined the KB. This study aims to determine the factors associated with low interest in the use of contraception on fertile age couples. This research uses descriptive analytic design with *cross sectional method.* The sample is determined by using purposive sampling method with total 82 respondents. The instrument of this research is qeustionare. Data processing uses SPSS, by applying *chi-square* test with the significance level of 0,05. The research result is obtained significant value of income (p=0,001), knowledge (p=0,000), education (p=0,000) and habits (p=0,008). From these result it can be conclude that income, knowledge, education and habits have a significant relations to the uses contraceptives.

Keywords: Income, Knowledge, Education, Habit, Low Interest.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main problem being faced by developing countries, including Indonesia is the high rate of population growth and the imbalance of spread and population age structure. Such a population has complicated efforts to increase and welfare equaliness to the people. The higher of the population growth is, the greater the effort that is required to maintain a certain level of society's welfare. (The National Family Planning Coordinating Board, 2010). Indonesia is a developing country with various types of problems. One of them is in the field of population growth that is the hige rate of population growth. It is exceeding the national projection in the amount of 237.6 million with a population growth rate (LPP) 1, 49 per year. If the population growth rate of 1.49% per year, there will be a growth in the population of about 3.5 million every year. If in 2010 the population is 237.6 million thus in 2011 will increase 3.5 million which is approximately 241.1 million. If the growth rate is not pressed, the number of people in Indonesia in 2012 will be 450 million. This means that 1 of 20 people in the world is Indonesian (BKKBN, 2011). Although the family planning program is stated quite successful in Indonesia, yet in practice it still has barriers experienced by people such as there are still a lot of reproductive couples ages (PUS) who still have not joined the KB (family planning). In annunciator there are several factors why women are reluctant to use contraceptives. These factors can be reviewed from various aspects, namely: in terms of family planning services, availability of contraceptives, counseling delivery and KIE in terms of delivery cultural barriers. (Andria, 2013)

II. METHOD

This research is an analytic descriptive research with cross sectional approach. It is carried on in Patinea hamlet western part sub district on July 25th to August 25th, 2016. The population of this study is all reproductive age of Pasanea society totaling 103 couples. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling and get a sample of 82 respondents.

A. Data collection

Data collection techniques in this study are obtained through direct interviews with respondents using questionnaires and research instruments done by home to home way.

B. Data processing

After data collection is done and obtained, then the next step is doing data processing that includes several parts: Editing, Coding, and Tabulating. When the data has processed the next step is doing data analysis using SPSS computer software. The analysis uses Univariate and Bivariate analysis using Chi-square statistical tests with significance ($\alpha = 0.05$)

III.   RESULTS

A. Age

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Age in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Age	Frequency	%
20-26	4	4.9
26-30	10	12.2
31-35	17	20.7
36-40	24	29.3
41-45	27	32.9
Total	82	100.0

Based on Table 1 above shows that from 82 respondents those who have highest age 41-45 years are 27 people (32.9) and the lowest are 4 people (4.9)

B. Income

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Income in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Income	Frequency	%
< Rp.500.000	73	89.0
>Rp.500.000	9	11.0
Total	82	100.0

Based on Table 2 shows that from 82 respondents those who have highest income that is <500,000 are 73 people (89.0) and the lowest that is> 500,000 are 9 people (11.0).

C. Knowledge

Table 3.Distribution of Respondents Knowledge in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Knowledge	Frequency	%
Good	1	1.2
Enough	12	14.6
Less	69	84.1
Total	82	100.0

According to the table it shows that from 82 respondents those who has less knowledge are 69 people (84.1%) and the lowest is 1 person (1.2%)

D. Education

Table 4.Distribution of Respondents Education in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Education	Frequency	%
Elementary School	66	80.4
Junior High School	12	14.6
Senior High School	4	4.9
Total	82	100.0

Based on the table it shows that from 82 respondents those who are dominant are of elementary school numbered 66 people (80.4%) while the least is in senior high school numbered 4 (4.9%).

E. Habits

Table 5. Distribution of respondents habits in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Habits	Frequency	%
Yes	63	76.8
No	19	23.2
Total	82	100.0

Based on the table it shows that from 82 respondents those who have habits with "yes" category if there is a belief are 63 people (76.8%) and "no" category if there is no believe are 19 people (23.2%).

F. *Interests*
Table 6. Distribution of Respondents Interest in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Interest	Frequency	%
Yes	40	48.8
No	42	51.2
Total	82	100.0

Table 6 shows that from 82 respondents those who have interest in the use of contraception are 40 people (48.8%) while those who have no interest in the usage of contraceptives are 42 people (51.2%).

G. *The relationship of income and Low Interest of Contraceptive Usage On Fertile Age Couple*
Table 7. Relationship of income and the low interest of contraceptive usage on Fertile Age Couple in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

Income	Interest				Total		Sig (p)
	Interested		Not interested				
	f	%	f	%	n	%	
<Rp.500.000	31	42.5	42	57.5	73	100.0	0,001
>Rp.500.000	9	100.0	0	0	9	100.0	
Total	40	48,8	42	51,2	82	100.0	

Table 7 shows that Statistical test results obtained value of p = 0.001, it means there is a significant relationship between the level of income and the low interest of contraceptives usage on fertile age couple in Patinea hamlet, western part sub district 2016

H. *The relationships of knowledge and the low interest of contraceptives usage on fertile age couple*
Table 8. The relationships of knowledge and the low interest of contraceptives usage on fertile age couple in Patinea hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016

Knowledge	Interest				Total		Sig (p)
	Interested		Not interested				
	f	%	f	%	n	%	
Good	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	
Enaough	12	100.0	0	0	12	100.0	0,000
Less	27	39.1	42	60.9	69	100.0	
Total	40	48,8	42	51,2	82	100.0	

Table 8 shows that the statistical test result obtained p = 0.000 this means there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the low interest in the use of contraception on fertile age couple in Patinea hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016

I. *The relationship of education and low interest in contraceptives usage on fertile age couple*
Table 9. The relationship of education and low interest in contraceptives usage on fertile age couple in Patinea hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016

Education	Interest				Total		Sig (p)
	Interested		Not interested				
	f	%	F	%	n	%	
Elementary	24	36.4	42	63.6	66	100.0	
Junior High	12	100.0	0	0	12	100.0	0,000
Senior High	4	100.0	0	0	4	100.0	
Total	40	48,8	42	51,2	82	100.0	

Table 9 shows that the test results obtained statistical value of p = 0.000 this means there is a significant relationship between education and the low interest in the use of contraception on fertile age couples in Patinea hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016.

J. The relationship of habits and the low interest of contraceptives usage on fertile age couples

Table 10. The relationship of habits and the low interest of contraceptives usage on fertile age couples in Patinea Hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016

Habits	Interest				Total		Sig (p)
	Interested		Not interested				
	f	%	f	%	n	%	
Yes	36	57.1	27	42.9	63	100.0	0,008
No	4	21.1	15	78.9	19	100.0	
Total	40	48,8	42	51,2	82	100,0	

Table 10 Shows that the test results obtained statistical p-value = 0.008 it means there is a significant relationship between the level of habits and the low interest in the use of contraception on fertile age couples in Patinea hamlet, western part of Seram regency 2016

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Income

The result of this study shows that contraceptive use by couples of reproductive age in Patinea hamlet is still very low. Contraceptive used by fertile age couples are widely dominated by the rest of syringe and pills. Some respondents said the reason why they did not use contraception to delay pregnancy due to the fear of fertility interfere later in the future, they are not permitted by their husband, as well as the reason of young condition so there is no need to delay for having children. This shows that there are norms in the community about the use of contraceptives. The result also shows that contraceptive used by fertile age couple is not determined by income level. Test stratification with age variable of first marriage and knowledge mentions that contraceptive use is higher in women who marry at a younger age and is higher if the women come from families who earn high incomes, as well as the higher use of contraceptives in women that has less knowledge if they come from families who earn high incomes. These results empirically supported by a research of Mohammed (2014), Pastuti and Wilopo (2007) that mentioned the respondents who have high incomes will have the opportunity to make use of contraception. This result is also supported by Arliana et al (2014) who assumed that the higher average of household income per month is, the greater power of respondents in purchasing the contraception will. The researcher assumes that those who are interested in using contraceptives are 31 respondents with incomes of <500,000 Rupiahs. This means that those who interest in using contraptives are less due to the factors in relatively low income so it affects the low interest of using contraceptives.

B. Knowledge

The result of this study shows that contraceptive use is still low in because of low knowledge factor. Knowledge or cognitive is very important dominant in formating person's actions. Therefore, experience and behavior that empirically realized by knowledge will be lasting than the behavior that unrealized by knowledge. The researcher assumes that those who are interested in the use of contraceptives with less knowledge are 27 respondents. This means less knowledge about the use of contraceptives will impact on the less interest in the use of contraceptives.

C. Education

The results of this study describes that education is a factor in the use of contraceptives. The factor of one's education is crucial in the decision-making patterns and the recipient of the information than someone who is less educated. Education will also affect a person's knowledge and perception on the importance of things, including in the program of KB (Family Planning). This study also states that the use of contraception is not determined by the level of education. It is in the contrary with the research of Eliason et al (2014) who stated that there is a relationship between education and family planning join. Women who do not have formal education are significantly less to participate in family planning than those with formal education. Education level will form a person's knowledge. The higher education level is, the higher knowledge they have, conversely the lower education level is the lower the level of knowledge they have. In addition to affect one's willingness to join family planning, education level also affect the method choice. These results are empirically in line with the research of Suandi, who stated that education does not have a significant association with the use of contraceptives. The linkage between the educational characteristics with the use of contraceptive generally has a positive trend. This study is also in line with the research of Adyani (2011) and supported by Ngome and Clifford (2014) in Zimbabwe, who mentioned that education does not correlates significantly with the use of contraceptives by teens. The level of education passed by a person cannot affect someone in using contraceptive. This shows that the level of education does not affect the participants in determining the type of contraception used (Arliana et al.2013. The researcher assumes that those who are interested in the use of contraceptives with elementary education are 24 respondents. This means that a low education level factor can affect the using of contraceptives.

D. Habits

The result of this study shows that habit is a factor toward the using of contraception. Some couples of reproductive age in Patinea hamlet have a habit of not using contraception because they believe that many children will have a lot of luck, so that the majority of fertile age couples do not using contraception. As for some of the factors that people have the habit of not using contraception is the factor of knowledge, income and education. This is in line with the theory mentioned by Arita (2010) who stated that the society generally follow the customs of a culture that has always formed to survive their lifes. Arita (2010) also said that a part of social human life cannot be separated from their customs, even they are influenced by the customs where their live. The culture involves customs, traditions, rules and opinions. Thus the use of contraceptives is also influenced by customs. The researcher assumes those who are not interested in the use of contraceptives that affected by habit are 27 respondents and habits if not using are 4 respondents. This means that habits of those who are not interested in the use of contraceptives is higher than those who are interested, thus is affects the low interest in the use of contraceptives.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results, it can be concluded that: 1) income is associated with low usage of contraceptives, 2) knowledge is associated with low interest of contraceptives use, 3) education is associated with the low interest in the use of contraceptives, 4) habit also associated with the low interest in the use of contraceptives.

B. Suggestion

It is hoped that the presence of this study the fertile age couples can understand more about the factors associated with the low interest in the use of contraception. Likewise, for further researchers, they are expected to conduct a research on the other factors that also related to the low interest of the contraceptive use. Hopefully the results of this study may become additional information about the factors associated with the low interest to the contraceptive use.

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