

Factors Influencing Fertile Age Couples in the Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP)

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Article Info

Article history:

Received December 28, 2024

Revised January 17, 2025

Accepted January 20, 2025

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ABSTRACT

The success of the National Family Planning (KB) Movement in encouraging increased community participation in building increasingly independent small families must be considered and even improved because this achievement is not evenly distributed. Likewise, what happened in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center work area where the number of Fertile Age Couples using KB was only a portion of the total number of Fertile Age Couples recorded up to May 2023, which was 514 PUS. The purpose of the study was to determine the factors that influence fertile age couples in terms of the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Natal District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023. The research method is quantitative research with a cross-sectional study design approach. The study was conducted in the working area of Patiluban Mudik Health Center with a sample size of 92 people. The analysis used was Chi Square. The results showed a significant relationship between knowledge and the use of MKJP (P value = 0.018 < 0.05), there was a significant relationship between family support and the use of MKJP (P value = 0.0033 > 0.05). There was a relationship between parity and the use of MKJP (P value = 0.011 < 0.05). The results of this study recommend that Patiluban Mudik Health Center be more intensive in providing counseling about MKJP so that the number of KB users, especially MKJP, can be increased and to find factors that influence PUS not to be willing to use the MKJP method.

Keywords: Knowledge, Family Support, Parity, MKJP

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Family Planning (KB) Movement has so far succeeded in encouraging increased community participation in building increasingly independent small families. This success must be absolutely noted and even continuously improved because the achievement is not evenly distributed. Meanwhile, Family Planning activities are still lacking in the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) such as Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUDs), Implants, Male Operation Methods (MOP), Female Operation Methods (MOW) [3].

Globally, the number of women wanting to use family planning has increased to almost 1.1 billion in 2020. As a result, the number of women using modern contraceptive methods increased from 663 million to 851 million and the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 47.7 to 49.0 percent. Between 2000 and 2020, the contraceptive prevalence rate (the percentage of women aged 15–49 who used any method of contraception) increased from 47.7 to 49.0 percent. While current contraceptive use is lowest in Africa at 27.8 percent, this rate is projected to increase in the next decade to 32.9 percent. Most women who use contraception rely on modern methods, but the methods used vary by region [10].

Based on the 2020 Indonesian Health Profile data, it is known that active KB participants among Fertile Age Couples (PUS) in 2020 were 67.6%. This figure has increased compared to 2019 which was 63.31% where Bengkulu Province had the highest percentage of 71.3%, followed by South Kalimantan and Jambi.

Meanwhile, Papua Province had the lowest KB participation rate of 24.9%, [6]. The latest data from WHO (World Health Organization) in 2021, the number of women with contraceptive needs in Indonesia was 37,114,788 (73.2%) and 31,409,185 (61.9%) were participants KB active. The number of active KB participants using modern contraceptives is 30,136,111 (59.4%) and the remaining 1,273,073 (2.5%) use traditional KB.

In North Sumatra, the number of active KB participants in 2016 was 1,636,590 (71.63%) participants with a total of PUS of 2,284,821. Then in 2017 the number of active KB participants in North Sumatra experienced a significant decline to 851,237 (51.03%) participants and the number of new KB was 292,200 (17.52%) with a total of PUS of 1,667,806. Then in 2020 the number of KB participants was 753,295 from a total of PUS of 2,494,325, only 30.20%, meaning the number of active KB participants decreased [2].

Based on data from the Population Control and Family Planning Service of Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022, the number of PUS in Mandailing Natal Regency is 46,920 with active KB participants in Mandailing Natal currently totaling 36,232 acceptors with the following details: Namely using IUD/AKDR (3,370 acceptors), MOW (1,310 acceptors), MOP (61 acceptors), Condoms (3,383 acceptors), Implants (7,197 acceptors), Injections (12,205 acceptors) and Pills (8,158 acceptors).

In the working area of Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Natal District, based on data from the last 3 years, namely in 2020, the number of KB acceptors was 678 couples, in 2021 it was 686 couples. In 2022, it was known that the number of KB acceptors who were Fertile Age Couples was 1131, of which only 656 couples used KB. In 2023 until April 2023, it was known that the number of KB acceptors was 1150 Fertile Age Couples with 514 Fertile Age Couples using KB.

According to Green, there are three factors that shape human behavior, including predisposing factors such as knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, and so on, enabling factors such as the physical environment, availability or unavailability of health facilities or means such as health centers, medicines, contraceptives; and reinforcing factors such as the attitudes and behavior of health workers or other workers who are reference groups for community behavior.

Related to this research is the research conducted by Muniroh et al (2013) with the research title "Husband's Social Support for Wives to Use Medical Contraceptive Devices for Women (MOW) (Qualitative Study on Unmet Need Fertile Age Couples in Puger District, Jember Regency)". Based on the research results, it can be seen that most husbands do not provide social support in three aspects. This is because most husbands have less knowledge about MOW and the high costs that must be incurred to use MOW.

Likewise, research by Yolanda, D & Destri, N [12] with the research title "Determinant Factors Influencing the Incidence of Unmet Need for Family Planning in Fertile Age Couples in Campago Ipuah Village, Mandiangin Koto Selayan District, Bukittinggi City in 2018" which the result of this The study showed that the factors influencing unmet need for family planning were age with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and the number of children with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Based on a Preliminary Survey in Setia Karya Natal Village, which is one of the working areas of Patiluban Mudik Health Center, of 10 PUS who did not use family planning, it was found that 5 PUS did not use any contraception because they still wanted to have more children, 5 people used natural family planning because they felt unhealthy if they used family planning. Of the 10 PUS found, none of the couples were interested in using the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (LCM) because they did not get support from their husbands because they were afraid of their wives' health when using LCM. Likewise, husbands were not willing to use LCM for men because they assumed that women were the ones who needed to use family planning, not men.

Based on this phenomenon, researchers are interested in knowing the factors that influence fertile age couples in terms of the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LMPs) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Natal District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a Quantitative Research with a Cross Sectional study design approach. This research was conducted in the working area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency, as of April 2023, it is known that the achievement of KB use is still low, especially the MKJP type of KB. The research time plan was conducted from February to June 2023. The number of samples to be studied was 92 people. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

RESULTS

3.1 Univariate Analysis

1) Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics	F	%
Age Group (Years)		
At risk	64	69.6
No Risk	28	30.4
Education		
Low	85	92.4
Tall	7	7.6
Total	92	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents' ages at risk were 64 people (69.6%), the majority of respondents' education was low, 85 people (92.4%).

2) Frequency Distribution of Knowledge, Family Support, Parity, Knowledge, Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LMP)

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge, Family Support, Parity, Knowledge, Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP)

Criteria	F	%
Not enough	29	46.0
Enough	22	34.9
Good	12	19.0
Amount	63	100

No	Variables	F	%
1.	Knowledge		
	Not enough	49	53.3
	Enough	30	32.6
	Good	13	22.5
2.	Family Support		70.7
	Does not support	65	
	Support	27	29.3
3	Parity		
	Primipara	38	41.3
	Multipara	47	51.1
	Grand multipara	7	7.6
4	Use of Methods		
	Long Term Contraception (MKJP)		
	No	60	65.2
	Yes	32	34.8
	Total	92	100.0

Source: Primary data, 2023

Table 2 above shows that the majority of respondents' knowledge is lacking as many as 49 people (53.3%), the minority of respondents' knowledge is good as many as 13 people (22.5%), the majority of family support is lacking as many as 65 people (70.7%) and others have sufficient family support as many as 27 people (29.3%), the majority of parity is multipara as many as 47 people (51.1%) and the minority of parity is grand multipara as many as 7 people (7.6%), the majority of the

use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) is not as many as 60 people (65.4%) and others the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) is not as many as 32 people (34.8%)

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

1) The Relationship Between Independent Variables and the Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LMPs) in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023.

Table 4. shows that the majority of fertile couples (PUS)

No	Variables Independent	Use of MKJP				Total	Pvalue
		No		Yes			
		F	%	F	%		
1.	Knowledge						
	Not enough	29	48.3	20	62.5	49	53.3
	Pretty good	18	30.0	12	37.5	30	32.6
		13	21.7	0	0	13	14.1
2.	Family Support						
	Does not support	47	78.3	18	56.3	65	70.7
	Support	13	21.7	14	43.8	27	29.3
3	Parity						
	Primipara	25	41.7	13	40.6	38	41.3
	Multipara	34	56.7	13	40.6	47	51.1
							0.011
	Grand multipara	1	1.7	6	18.8	7	7.6
	Total	60	100.0	32	100.0	92	100.0

Table 4. shows that the majority of fertile couples (PUS) who do not use MKJP are PUS with poor knowledge of 29 people (0.018). And the minority of fertile couples (PUS) who do not use MKJP are PUS with good knowledge of 13 people (21.7). From the Chi-square analysis, the p value = 0.018 (<0.05) was obtained, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023.

The majority of fertile couples (PUS) who do not use MKJP are PUS who do not receive family support, amounting to 47 people (78.3%). And the minority of fertile couples (PUS) who use MKJP are PUS who receive family support, amounting to 14 people (43.8%).

From the Chi-square analysis, the p value was obtained = 0.033 (<0.05), meaning that there is a relationship between family support and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (LMPs) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023.

The majority of fertile couples (PUS) who do not use MKJP are fertile couples (PUS) with Primiparous Parity as many as 34 people (56.7%) and the minority of fertile couples (PUS) who use MKJP are fertile couples (PUS) with Grande Multiparous Parity as many as 6 people (18.8%) From the Chi-square analysis, a p value of 0.011 (<0.05) was obtained, meaning that there is a relationship between parity and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023.

DISCUSSION

1) Relationship between Knowledge of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) and Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in the Work Area of Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023

The results of the Chi-square analysis obtained a p value = 0.018 (<0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (LMPs) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area in 2023. The results of the analysis show that PUS who use the LMP method of contraception have good knowledge about LMPs, this is a factor in PUS deciding to use the LMP method of contraception.

This is in accordance with the theory expressed by Notoatmodjo, (2012) which states that the higher the level of knowledge of a person, the higher the ability of the individual in assessing a Material or Object. This assessment will be the basis for a person to act.

Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LCMs) have proven to be the most effective in reducing pregnancy rates, but until now LCMs have not been the choice of the majority of fertile couples. The low level of use of LCMs in Natal District is partly due to their ignorance of the requirements and safety of LCM use. This study is in line with research conducted by Widyarni, A and Dhewi, S (2018) with the results that There is a Relationship between Knowledge and the Use of LCMs, which shows that respondents with less knowledge, mostly do not use LCMs, as many as 23 people (38%) because they do not want to use LCMs because they do not really understand LCMs and some are based on beliefs and some are even prohibited by their husbands.

In line with the research conducted by Farahdilla, M (2016) with the research title "The Influence of Mother's Knowledge and Attitude towards the Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in Perumnas Mandala, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2016". The results of the Chi-square statistical test showed that the p value = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), meaning that there is an influence of respondent knowledge on the use of MKJP in mothers in Perumnas Mandala, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. The better the respondent's knowledge, the better the use of MKJP in mothers and vice versa.

2) The Relationship Between Family Support of Fertile Couples (PUS) and the Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023

The results of the Chi-square analysis obtained a p value = 0.033 (< 0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between family support and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023. For a wife, husband's support has a big influence on decision making to use or not and what method to use. In addition to the important role in supporting decision making, the husband's role in providing information is also very influential for the wife.

Likewise for married couples, getting support from other family members such as parents can also influence PUS decisions, such as the decision not to use family planning due to the influence of other family members who say that MKJP is more expensive and requires more attention because it must be checked by health workers regularly.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that PUS does not receive family support for the use of MKJP, for example, when given the option to use IUD to use contraception, the PUS mother said that her husband forbade it because he considered that the IUD would disrupt the husband and wife relationship. And some said that their husbands forbade it because they wanted to have another child in the near future. Meanwhile, when an interview was conducted regarding sterile contraception for men, respondents said that sterile contraception for men was considered taboo and lowered the husband's status, besides having children was mandatory for men, especially for the Batak tribe.

Family support influences the decision-making process to use or not, and what method to use. In addition to its important role in supporting decision-making, the role of the family in providing information also greatly influences the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP). Roles such as attending consultations with health workers when using contraception, reminding them of schedules for check-ups, reminding them of things they should not do when using contraception, and so on, will play a major role when using or have used contraception, including MKJP.

The results of this study are in line with the results of Annisa's study, RS (2015) which explains that the Distribution of Categories based on Family Support for the use of MKJP from 100 respondents who are MKJP users in the Pantai Cermin Health Center Work Area, only 41 respondents (41%) have Family Support for the use of MKJP in the good category. The results of this study are also in line with the study conducted by Harahap et al. (2018) where the Statistical Test obtained a p Significancy value of 0.00 so that $p < 0.05$

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (LMPs) in the Gunung Tua Health Center Work Area in 2018.

3) The Relationship Between Parity of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) and the Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023

Statistical Analysis Results, Chi-square Analysis obtained a p value = 0.011 (< 0.05) meaning that there is a relationship between parity and the use of long-term contraceptive methods (LMPs) in the Patiluban Mudik Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023. Parity is the number of children born and still

alive to date. The number of children owned, Parity 2-3 is the one that in its use has effectiveness and Maternal survival rate. The risk of death in high parity can be prevented by using contraception, one of which is using LMPs [11].

In this study, in addition to lack of knowledge and lack of family support, it turns out that the number of children also influences the decision to use MKJP. Fertile Couples who still have 1 child mostly choose not to use MKJP because they say that they still have one child while they intend to have another child. If using MKJP KB, of course it will add to the hassle because the mother must open the MKJP KB that she is using. Meanwhile, for Grande Multipara Fertile Couples when advised to use Setil MOP or MOW KB, they say that the matter of children is a blessing from Allah and humans have no right to stop this power so they firmly refuse to use the MKJP KB method.

Kaafi and Nurwahyuni's [5] research shows that the highest relationship in choosing MKJP is parity. Mothers who have had 2 or more children tend to be interested in stopping having children, especially if the mother's age is at high risk of complications in pregnancy and childbirth. So choosing MKJP contraception is very appropriate where the success rate is higher compared to non-MKJP contraception. Higher parity will increase the risk of pregnancy and childbirth, so to reduce the risk of complications in pregnancy and childbirth, mothers must space out or limit the number of pregnancies by using Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) [9].

This theory is indeed in accordance with the situation in the Natal District Area, but efforts to space pregnancies with a time that is not too close to the previous pregnancy, the choice of using MKJP KB is not something that is chosen by the community. Fertile Age Couples (PUS) prefer to use KB types of Injections, Pills and Condoms because they are considered cheaper, practical and easy to obtain.

This study is in line with the research conducted by Jasa, NE et al. (2021) with the research title "Parity, Education and Occupation Related to the Selection of MKJP Contraceptives in KB Acceptors" where in this study the results showed that there was a relationship between the selection of MKJP KB and Maternal Parity with a p value = 0.003. Likewise with the research by Oktorida, Y with the research title "The Relationship between Parity, Age and Husband's Support with the Selection of MKJP". The results of the Chi-square Statistical Test which in its use has effectiveness and a level of continuity with a p value = 0.001.

4 CONCLUSION

There is a Relationship between Knowledge of Fertile Age Couples and the Use of MKJP in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023 with a p value = 0.018 ($\alpha < 0.05$). There is a Relationship between Family Support of Fertile Couples and the Use of MKJP in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023 with a p value = 0.033 ($\alpha < 0.05$). There is a Relationship between Parity and the Use of MKJP in the Work Area of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023 with a p value = 0.011 ($\alpha < 0.05$).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their heartfelt gratitude to the management and staff of the Patiluban Mudik Health Center for their support and cooperation during this research. We also extend our appreciation to the Fertile Age Couples who participated in this study, sharing their experiences and insights. Special thanks to our colleagues at the DIII Midwifery Study Program, Aufa Royhan University, for their encouragement and valuable feedback throughout the research process.

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