

Factors That Influenced the Use of Family Planning (KB) in Padang Hulu District of Tebing Tinggi 2018

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Abstract: As developing country, Indonesia still has to struggle with various problem. One of the main problems faced by Indonesia today is the growing number of populations. The purpose of this research is to analyze the factors that influence the male use of family planning in Padang Hulu sub-district, Tebing Tinggi 2018. This research is using analytical observational with case control study design. The sample of this study consisted of 60 cases group and 60 control group. The case group sample was the male family planning acceptor and the control group sample including the male non family planning. Based on multivariate results that age and support of wives are predictors of male family planning. It is suggested for health workers to improve the promotion of vasectomy services, through the provision of education, knowledge and the use of family planning vasectomy in the form of counseling and family approach concerning the importance of family planning vasectomy and for men family acceptor is expected to be role model to his peers so that the other men would participate in family planning, especially vasectomy.

1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries with various problems. One of the problems deals with Indonesia in recent time is the high rate of population growth. Therefore, the government continues to strive to reduce the rate of growth with the family planning program of Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). Although socialization activities have been conducted to the community, the number of MKET program participants is still low (BKKBN, 2011).

Male participation rates in contraceptive use in Indonesia are still very low at only 2.1% family planning and they generally use condoms. The percentage is lower compared to other countries, such as Iran 12%, Tunisia 16%, Malaysia 9-11%, even the percentage in the United States reached up to 32%. Based on BKKBN 2012 the participation of male using contraception is only 1.3% consist consist of condom user (0.9%) and vasectomy (0.4%). Therefore, the socialization of family planning programs among men should be improved (Mardiya cited in Ernawati, 2016). Factor

that influence the choice of contraception in male is the support of wife (Musdalifah, 2013). To increase the percentage of male participation in family planning, the socialization should be improved (Mardiya, 2012). One of the most influencing factors for male using contraception is wife support (Musdalifah, 2013). The communication between spouse will help men to choose the most appropriate contraception. Furthermore, the information obtained from health worker can greatly affect male use of contraception (Musdalifah, 2013).

The ease and availability of service family planning facilities has a positive impact on the use of contraception. Men became less motivated to use contraception due to the low accessibility of information about family planning (Suprihastuti, 2013). According to (Hasibuan, 2014) the cause of husband's less participation in family planning is the limitation of knowledge about reproductive health and paradigm associated with patriarchy in which the role of husband is greater than women. Based on the research showed that wife support associated with husband's involvement in family

planning (condom and vasectomy) in Bantul Regency (Budisantoso, 2009). Male participation in the practice of modern family planning methods in Indonesia is influenced by socio-demography that includes knowledge, wife's age, husband's education, number of surviving children and attitudes toward family planning programs (Rustam, 2006).

Tebing Tinggi, is one of the cities in North Sumatera which inhabited by 147,771 people with a total of 23,550 couples with reproductive age. Active family planning participants in 2013 reached up to 17,450 people which consist of 200 males using vasectomy (1.15%) and 610 males using condom (3.50%) at the group age of 30-45 years old. The largest coverage of family planning acceptors was found in Rambutan sub-district consist of 52 people (1.23%) from the total 5,578 reproductive couples. In Bajenis sub-district there were 49 people (1.23%) from the total of 5,081 reproductive couples, Tebing Tinggi Kota 48 people (1.85%) from the total of 3,539 couples, Padang Hilir sub-district is 33 people (0.97%) from 4,697 couples, and Padang Hulu sub-district is 18 people (0.51%) from 4,655 couples (BKKBN, 2013).

2 RESEARCH METHOD

Based on its purpose, this study is an analytic observational study with case control method. Analytical observational case control study is a design to determine the relationship between variables by comparing case group and control group based on their status (Murthi, 2003). The sample were consisted of 60 control groups and 60 case groups. Data were analyzed using simplex logistic regression and multiple logistic regression test.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Description of the respondents in the study showed that the most of respondents in the case group had entrepreneurial jobs it consists of cases of 38 people (63.3%). Based on the research, the muslim respondents in the case group consist of 55 respondents (85%). And there were 58 muslims (96.77%) in control group. The majority of respondent were Javanese consist of 28 people (46.7%) from case group and 35 people (53.8%)

from control group. 47 people (78.3%) from case group had 1-2 children and in control group there were 52 respondents (86.7%) had (> 3) more 3 children.

48 respondents (80%) respondents in case group 55 respondents (91.7%) in control group had income 1-2 million. 27 respondents (61.7%) wives in the case group were within in control group above 35 years. 43 respondents (71.7%) in control group were within the age group above 35 years (> 35). 32 of respondent (53.3%) from the case group and 40 respondents (66.7%) from control group had more than 12 years the length of marriage.

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

3.2.1 Simple Logistic Regression Test Results

The analysis results of simple logistic showed that there is a significant influence between age to male KB use. The results of analysis using simple logistic regression test showed that there is no significant influence between education on the use of family palnning in men. The results of analysis using simple logistic regression test showed that there is no significant influence between knowledge on the use of family palnning in men. The results of analysis using simple logistic regression test showed that there is no significant influence between the availability on the use of family palnning in men.

The results of analysis using simple logistic regression test showed that there is no significant influence between the support of wife to the use of family planning. The results of analysis using simple logistic test showed that there is no significant influence between culture on male family usage.

Thus, based on bivariate analysis using simple logistic regression test, age variable and wife support have p value <0, 25 so it can be including in multivariate analysis model and conducted by multiple logistic regression test with "enter" method.

3.3 Multivariate Analysis Results

Based on the results of multiple logistic regression test showed that risk factors influencing the use of contraceptive in men in Padang Hulu sub-district of Tebing Tinggi after being adjusted with other variables were p = 0,034, OR = 2,384 95% CI (1,068-5,320), wife support p = 0,042; OR = 2,428 95% CI (1,033-5,708).

Therefore, the most dominant variable affecting the use of contraceptive in men after multiple logistic regression test on multivariate analysis is the wife support variable $p = 0,034$; $OR = 2,428$; $95\% CI (1,033-5,709)$ which means that men who received wife support 2.4 times estimated men using KB vasectomy compared with men who do not have the support of the wife.

3.3.1 The Relationship between Age and Contraceptive Use in Men

The result bivariate analysis shows that there is significant influence between age with the use of famili planning in men with p value = $0,014$. The result of multivariate analysis also showed that age had significant effect on male KB use $p = 0,034$; $OR = 2,384$ $95\% CI 1,068-5,320$. This means that men > 40 years old are 2.3 times more likely than men to use vasectomy contraception compared with men aged ≤ 40 years. Age can affect the one's psychic, young age often cause tension, confusion, anxiety and fear that can affect one's behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2011). The results of this study is in line with the previous research that there is a spesific relationship between age and men's participant in family planning (Rozi, 2017). The results are also accordance with the research conducted by (Butto and Mburu, 2015) showing the significant relationship between respondent's age and their participants in family planning.

3.3.2 The Relationship between Education with the Contraceptive Use in Men

Based on the results of simple logistic regression, that there is no influence between education on contraceptive use in men. This is evidenced from the calculation of simple logistic regression test can be seen that the value $p = 0.999$ which means greater

than $\alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 accepted.

Conforming to (Nurliana and Subiyatun, 2011) states that there is no relationship between husband education with the use of contraceptives in the hamlet Tekik Bangunharjo Bangunkerto Turi Sleman, which proved the value with the value $p = 0.185$ ($p > 0.05$). In contrast to research indicating that of 291 husbands in Sumber Agung Jetis Bantul, most husbands were educated at junior high school 150 (51.5%), and the least husband who had high education was 14 (0.5%). From the results of analysis, it can be said most of the husband educated junior high. The results of this study revealed there is an influence between educational factors on the

use of male contraceptive methods (Setyaningrum and Melina, 2017).

Less educated people will be more likely to respond new ideas with emotion. Because the new things might be shocking the people or change what they have done in the past. The level of education not only affects the willingness to use family planning, but also the selection of a method.

3.3.3 The Relationship between Knowledge with the Contraceptive Use in Men

Based on the results of simple logistic regression test, that there is no influence between knowledge on contraceptive use in men. This is evidenced from the calculation of simple logistic regression test can be seen that the value $p = 1,000$ which means greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 accepted.

Knowledge and attitude associated with husband's participation in family planning in Yogyakarta, husbands' knowledge about family planning can be influenced by geography location, the respondents live closer to the city has the better knowledge about family planning than that of respondents who live in the village, because the geography location close to the city can facilitate more information about family planning to society (Tourisia, 2012)

There was a very significant relationship between knowledge and contraception use in men (Islam, 2013). Because an educated man will have the knowledge of modern contraceptive and sexual transmitted disease.

The statement above is in contrast to the previous research results, it was found that 32.9% (94 people) of reproductive age in Surakarta was using contraceptives while another 67.1% (192 people) did not use contraception (Setiyani and Ayu, 2012). There were still many reproductive couples who do not use contraception. Based on the results of this study found, there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge of contraceptive use. The higher the level of husbands' knowledge of male family planning, the higher the status of contraceptive use in men.

It is accordance with the situation in the District of Padang Hulu Tebing Tinggi, it was found that there is no relationship of knowledge to the use of contraception in men. Although the study was not statically significant but in terms of OR values, knowledge about contraception has a tendency of 1.000 times to affect men in using contraception.

3.3.4 The Relationship between Knowledge with the Contraceptive Use in Men

Based on the results of simple logistic regression analysis, there is no influence between the availability of male family planning services to the use of contraception in men. This is revealed from the calculation of simple logistic regression test can be seen that the value $p = 0.650$ which means greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 accepted.

This is in line with (Butto and Mburu, 2015) which revealed that there was no relationship between the availability of family planning services and the involvement of men in contraceptive use, as access to family planning services and the involvement in family planning services by men may also be affected by the types of health workers who offer the service.

Availability of service facilities was a positive impact on the use of contraceptive devices. The accessibility of men to information on family planning is low because of the limited information on the role of men in family planning and KR; and male accessibility to low contraceptive services (Muhatah, 2016).

This result of this study is contradicting with previous research states, that factors that cause male family planning participation in various areas tend to be low are: First, information access is very limited. Men's knowledge of contraception, such as type, side effects, effectiveness, mode of use, where to get contraceptives, benefits and others is still very low. Second, access to services is still limited (Sutinah, 2017).

In accordance with the situation in the District of Padang Hulu Kota Tebing Tinggi, it was found that there was no relationship between the availability of male contraceptive services with the use of contraception in men. Although this study was not statistically significant but in terms of OR values, the availability of male family planning services has a tendency of 1.526 times to affect men in using contraception.

3.3.5 The Relationship between Wife Support with Contraceptive Use in Men

Based on the results of simple logistic regression, there is a relationship between the wife support with the use of contraception in men. It is revealed from the result of simple logistic regression test with the value $p = 0.017$ which means smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$, then H_a is accepted. The result of multivariate analysis was dominant influential factor which showed that wife support had significant effect on

contraception use in men $p = 0,042$; OR = 2,428 95% CI 1.033-5,709 This means that men who get wife support 2.4 times more the estimate of men willing to use vasectomy contraception in men than men who do not have the support of the wife.

This is conforming to previous research stated, that the support of wife to the contraception use is a positive attribute of the wife to family planning, if couples have a positive attitude toward family planning then they tend to use contraception (BPS and Macro International, 2007), (Rozi, 2017). Other research also stated that there is a relationship between the support of the wife and the participation of the husband in the family planning program (Kharisto and Shofiyah 2016).

The support of the family refers to support that is considered useful. Support of wife is one factor that is very influential on positive behavior. The role of family support itself is divided into the formal role of explicit role, such as the role of husband or wife and the role of information, such as direct assistance from the family (Wahyuni, 2013).

Wives support is strongly influenced by husband's motivation for contraceptive use. Thus, in taking contraceptive options, there is an approval between husband and wife have a role as a partner of reproduction. The more support of wife receives, the higher motivation husband gets for contraceptive use, and vice versa (Istiqomah, 2012). This is in accordance with (Friedman, cited in Sirait & Reni, 2012) that the wife helps the individual (husband) in building self-esteem and competence. Kind of support given in the form of awards to the husband, positive responses and provide feedback on the use of male contraceptives.

The results showed OR = 2,428 which means that men whose wives support for the use of contraception have 2.428 greater possibility than men whose wives do not support the use of contraception.

3.3.6 The Relationship between Culture with Contraceptive Use in Men

Based on the results of simple logistic regression test, there is no influence between the culture on the use of contraception in men. This is revealed from the simple logistic regression test showed that the value $p = 0.855$ which means greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 is accepted.

A study states that, there is no socio-cultural relation on family planning men's acceptor with men's participation in family planning (Ernawati, 2016). In some studies, cultural standards are identified as barriers to male involvement in

participating family planning programs. All respondents believe that the reasons for involving men in family planning programs include that men play a dominant role in family decision-making. Another reason expressed by the majority of participants are that men are the head of the family and give much influence to women's decisions (Bayray, 2012). Men often assume that family planning services are designed and provided for women, so men are embarrassed to join the family planning program (Cleland, 2011).

In contrast to other research, which states that respondents who are positive social culture as much as 86% participate actively in the vasectomy program (Rizkitama and Imdrawati, 2015). This is different from the situation in Padang Hulu Subdistrict, Tebing Tinggi in 2018, found that there is no connection between culture and contraceptive use in men. Although this study was not statistically significant but in terms of OR values, cultures had a tendency of 0.935 times to influence men in using contraception.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research on the use of factors that affect the use of male Family Planning (Keluarga Berencana) in Padang Hulu District Tebing Tinggi in 2018, the conclusions are stated as follows:

- a. There is an effect between age on the use of family planning in men
- b. There is no effect between education on the use of family planning in men
- c. There is no effect of knowledge on the use of family planning in men
- d. There is no effect between the availability of male contraceptive service on male family planning use
- e. There is an effect of wife support on the use of family planning
- f. There is no cultural influence on male birth control
- g. Based on multivariate test results, the dominant variable affecting the use of male KB is the support of the wife

A. For Researcher

It is expected that the researcher can make the results of this research as the study material of science development to increase the information about the benefit of using Family Planning (KB) in men and

help to apply the form of counseling about the use of contraception in men so that the increase of population every year can be controlled in accordance with the hope of BKKBN program.

B. For Family Planning Field Officer

It is expected that the promotion of vasectomy services is enhanced, through the provision of education, knowledge and the benefits of using vasectomy in the form of counseling and family approaches regarding to the importance of family planning in this case vasectomy.

C. For the male KB acceptor

The men are expected to be precedent by approaching, so that other men would participate in family planning, especially vasectomy.

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