

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN CHOOSING CONTRACEPTION FOR MEN AT PMB NURHANETI, SOUTH JAKARTA FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2023

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Abstract

Background: Developing countries have various types of problems they face, one of which is the problem of high population growth rates, including Indonesia (Depkes, 2014). In 2017, Indonesia's population was 261,890.9 million. This population consisted of 133.17 million men and 131.88 million women (BPS, 2018). Among ASEAN countries, Indonesia is ranked 5th with a fertility rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.4. This figure is above the average TFR for ASEAN countries, namely 2.3 (World Population Data Sheet, 2019). Objective: To determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of couples of childbearing age in choosing contraception for men. Methods: quantitative research using a cross sectional design, data collection using questionnaires and data processing carried out univariate and bivariate with the Chi Square (X^2) statistical test. Using 65 respondents of reproductive age couples with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results: knowledge of couples of childbearing age, the results of the Chis-Square test analysis obtained a p value = 0.000, namely p value $< \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0.05$) which shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and male contraceptive choices, attitudes and the results of the analysis The Chis-Square test obtained a p value = 0.221, namely p value $> \alpha$ ($0.221 > 0.05$) which shows that there is no significant relationship between attitudes and the choice of male contraception at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta. Conclusions and Suggestions: knowledge can influence couples of childbearing age in choosing contraception for men, for health workers to be able to increase promotive efforts regarding contraceptives for men and so that the public can increase knowledge about male contraception.

Keywords: Couples of Childbearing Age, Contraception for Men

Introduction

Developing countries have various types of problems they face, one of which is the problem of high population growth rates, including Indonesia (Ministry of Health, 2014). In 2017, Indonesia's population was 261,890.9 million. The population consisted of 133.17 million men and 131.88 million women (BPS, 2018). Among ASEAN countries, Indonesia is ranked 5th with a fertility rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.4. This figure is above the average TFR for ASEAN countries, namely 2.3 (World Population Data Sheet, 2019). (Maesaroh, 2020)

National population growth in Indonesia is still relatively fast, although there is a downward trend. Between 1961-1971 population growth was 2.1% per year, in 1971-1980 it was 2.32% per year, in 1980-1990 it was 1.6% per year, in the 2000-2010 period it was 1.49%, this decline in population growth was quite Encouragingly, this is supported by the implementation of family planning programs throughout the country. Family planning is an effort to limit the number of children in the family, for the sake of

family welfare. In this program, each family is encouraged to have only two children or be a small family. (Sun Queen, 2019)

National Development is a complex matter including population, population quality, and family quality as well as population distribution, a large and quality population is the basic capital and main factor of national development (Republic of Indonesia Law No. 10 of 1992, 1992). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the population in Indonesia in 2020 reached 269 million (Central Statistics Agency, 2022). (Putri, N.R et al, 2022).

Currently, the government's handling of population problems has been supplemented with the plan to improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people through Population Development and Family Planning as the main goal in the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). One indicator of the success of this program is the reduction in Indonesia's unmet need for family planning (KB) by 8.6% in 2020 and is targeted to be 7.4% in 2024, previously unmet need in 2019 where before pandemics occurred at 9.9% (BKKBN, 2020).

It is estimated that in 2005 the population of Indonesia will be 273.7 million (Kompas, 3 August 2005) so that the existence of a Family Planning Program now and for the future is still very much needed in order to maintain a balance in the rate of population growth, economic growth and carrying capacity. environment. The interesting thing about the long journey of the Family Planning Program in Indonesia, which has reached its 35th anniversary, is now becoming a new problem when the Caro Declaration (ICPD) was ratified, which among other things contains demands for justice and gender equality. It turns out that the level of equality in family planning is generally dominated by women, while for men the level of equality is still low (less than 6%) of the total number of existing active family planning (PA) participants or if the percentages of men and women are proportionally compared. / Women are so disproportionate. The biggest development and one that has a very significant impact on the population growth rate (LPP) is the use of long-term contraceptives, one of which is Men's Medical Surgery (MOP), or in other words, the level of male family planning participation still needs to receive serious attention and be improved (Ahmad Faqih, 2010)

Retnandari, N.D. (2011) in a study entitled "The Relationship between Husbands' Level of Knowledge about Male Contraceptives and Participation in Becoming a Family Planning Acceptor in Dusun Bunder, Galur, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta," the results showed that knowledge about male contraceptives in Dusun Bunder, Galur, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta, was represented by 33 respondents. shows that 14 people (42%) had a high level of knowledge, 19 people (58%) had moderate knowledge and no one had low knowledge. The participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Bunder Hamlet shows that 11 husbands participated as family planning acceptors (33.33%) and 22 people (66.67%) did not participate as family planning acceptors. There is a relationship between the husband's level of knowledge about male contraceptives and his participation as a family planning acceptor with a p value of 0.013, which is smaller than 0.05.

Data from PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta found that female family planning acceptors were 70% in 2021 and increased to 80% in 2022, while male family planning users were only 5%, the rest did not use family planning. The use of family planning is still high among women and the use of family planning is still low among men. Couples of childbearing age choose to use birth control acceptors for women such as IUDs, implants, pills and injections rather than choosing birth control for men. Based on this background description, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Couples of Childbearing Age in Choosing Contraception for Men at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta for the Period November-December 2023"

Research Methods

Quantitative research using a cross sectional design, data collection using questionnaires and data processing was carried out univariately and bivariately with the Chi Square (X²) statistical test. The sampling technique uses an accidental sampling technique, that is, every respondent who comes is given a questionnaire to every couple of childbearing age who are examined at the PMB until the quota is met according to the sample size in November-December 2023.

Research Result

Table 5.1 Frequency Distribution of Contraception Choices for Men at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta in 2023

Contraception	Pre test	
	Frequency	%
No KB	49	75.4
KB Family Planning	16	24.6
Total	65	100,0

Based on table 5.1, it can be concluded that there were 65 respondents who did not use male contraception, 49 respondents (75.4%), while 16 respondents (24.6%) did not use male contraception.

Table 5.2 Age Frequency Distribution of Couples of Childbearing Age at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta in 2023

Age	Pre test	
	Frequency	%
Non-Productive (<20 or >35)	27	41.5
Productive (20-35)	38	58.5
Total	65	100,0

Based on table 5.2, it can be concluded that 65 respondents were of productive age, 38 respondents (58.5%), while non-productive age were 27 respondents (41.5%).

Table 5.3 Distribution of Educational Frequency of Couples of Childbearing Age at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta in 2023

Education	Pre test	
	Frequency	%
High	6	9.2%
Intermediate	45	69.2%
Elementary school or no school	14	21.5%
Total	65	100,0

Based on table 5.3, it can be concluded that 65 respondents had the most secondary education (junior high school and high school), namely 45 respondents (69.2%), while 6 respondents had higher education (9.2%) and 14 respondents had elementary or no school education (21.5%).

Table 5.4 Frequency Distribution of Employment of Childbearing Age Couples at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta in 2023

Work	Pre test	
	Frequency	%
Work	17	26.2
Not Working	48	73.8
Total	65	100,0

Based on table 5.4, it can be concluded that there were 65 respondents who did not work, 48 respondents (73.8%), and 17 respondents (26.2%).

Table 5.5 The Relationship between Knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age in Choosing Contraception for Men at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta in 2023

Variable	Use of Contraceptives				Total	P Value	
Knowledge	No		Yes		N	%	0,000
	N	%	N	%			
No Good	40	93.0	3	7.0	43	100	
Good	9	40.9	13	59.1	22	100	
	49	75.4	16	24.6	65	100	

Based on Table 5.5, it can be concluded that of the 65 respondents (100%), the majority of respondents had poor knowledge and did not use male family planning 40 respondents (93.0%), poor knowledge and chose male family planning 3 respondents (7.0%), knowledge 9 respondents (40.9%) had good or no male family planning, and 13 (59.1%) had good knowledge of choosing male family planning. With the results of the Chis-Square test analysis, the p value = 0.000, namely the p value $< \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0.05$) which shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the choice of male contraception at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta for the November-December 2023 period.

Table 5.6 The Relationship between the Attitudes of Couples of Childbearing Age in Choosing Contraception at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta in 2023

Variable Attitude	Use of Contraceptives				Total		P Value
	No		Yes				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Not enough	27	81.8	6	18.2	33	100	0,221
Good	22	68.8	10	31.2	32	100	
	49	75,4	16	24,6	65	100	

Based on Table 5.6, it can be concluded that of the 65 respondents (100%), the majority of respondents had poor attitudes and did not use male family planning, 27 respondents (81.8%), poor attitudes and chose male family planning, 6 respondents (18.2%), good attitudes. and no male contraception 22 respondents (68.8%), and good knowledge of choosing male contraception 10 (31.2%) with the results of the Chis-Square test analysis obtained p value = 0.221, namely p value $> \alpha$ ($0.221 > 0.05$) which shows that there is no significant relationship between attitudes and male contraceptive choices at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta for the November-December 2023 period.

Discussion

The Relationship between Knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age in Choosing Contraception among Men at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta in 2023

From the results of this research, after bivariate analysis was carried out, the majority of respondents had poor knowledge and did not use male contraceptives, 40 respondents (93.0%), good knowledge and chose male contraceptives, 13 (59.1%) with the results of the Chi-Square test analysis in get a p value = 0.000, namely a p value $< \alpha$ ($0.000 < 0.05$) which shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the choice of male contraception at PMB Nurhaneti South Jakarta for the November-December 2023 period.

So it is in line with Novita Dian's research, (2018) that the results of her research are that there is a relationship between the husband's level of knowledge about male contraceptives by participating as a family planning acceptor. And also the research results of Suryani, L (2020) show that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and IUD use with P value = 0.000 p value $< \alpha$. The results of knowledge research are different in each study, this is assumed to be because a person's level of knowledge is different depending on a person's understanding of something. Based on this understanding, someone can understand something as a whole (Septika Yani, 2018)

The Relationship between the Attitudes of Couples of Childbearing Age in Choosing Contraception among Men at PMB Nurhaneti, South Jakarta in 2023

From the results of research conducted using bivariate analysis, the majority of respondents have poor attitudes and do not use male contraception, 27 respondents (81.8%), unfavorable attitudes and prefer male contraception, 6 respondents (18.2%), good attitudes and no 22 respondents (68.8%) male family planning, and 10 (31.2%) had good knowledge of choosing male family planning with the results of the Chi-Square test analysis obtained p value = 0.221, namely p value $> \alpha$ ($0.221 > 0.05$) so There was no significant relationship between the attitudes of couples of childbearing age in choosing contraception among men.

Attitude is a level of affect, both positive and negative in psychological objects. Attitude is a mental predisposing factor for carrying out an action (Notoadmojo, 2012). The research results are in accordance with research by Tika Anggraini, (2021) that there is no significant relationship between attitudes towards the use of contraceptives, the research results show that the respondents' good attitudes towards the use of contraceptives were found in 67 people (82%). And it is not in accordance with research by Lilis Suryani, (2020) that there is a relationship between attitudes and the use of intrauterine contraceptives in the working area of the Arga Indah Health Center.

Conclusion

There was a significant relationship between knowledge of couples of childbearing age in choosing contraception for men, with a p value of $0.000 < \alpha$ (p value $0.000 < 0.05$). There is no relationship between the attitudes of couples of childbearing age in choosing contraception among men, with a significance p value of $0.221 > \alpha$ (p value > 0.05).

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