The Relationship of Knowledge and Family Planning Unmet Need Incidence in Couple of Reproductive Age

Widiantar, KD.[1][*]Ari Adiputri, NW[2]

[12] Politeknik Kesehatan Kartini Bali

Abstract

The Family Planning Program has a very strategic, comprehensive, and fundamental meaning in realizing healthy and prosperous Indonesian people and can significantly reduce fertility rates, although the Fertility Rate (TFR) is still increasing. This is due to the high unmet need for family planning (BKKBN, 2015). Unmet Need is a Fertile Age Couple who wants to delay having children for two years or more and does not want to have more children but is not an active family planning participant (BKKBN, 2016). This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and the incidence of family planning (KB) Unmet need in fertile-age couples (PUS) in Denpasar. The research design used was analytic observational with a cross-sectional approach. The research subjects used 96 fertile age couples in Denpasar City. The sampling technique used the proportional stratified random sampling method to determine the number of samples in each district. The analysis used was the Chi-Square test with 95% Confidence Interval (CI). The results showed that the value of p = 0.000 ≤ 0.05, so it can be concluded that knowledge has a significant relationship with the incidence of unmet need family planning in fertile age couples.

Keywords: knowledge, fertile age couples, unmet need KB

Program Keluarga Berencana merupakan memiliki makna yang sangat strategis, komprehensif dan fundamental dalam mewujudkan manusia Indonesia yang sehat dan sejahtera serta secara nyata dapat menurunkan angka fertilitas, walaupaun Tingkat *Fertility Rate* (TFR) masih mengalami peningkatan. Hal ini disebakan oleh karena tinginya kebutuhan ber KB yang tidak terpenuhi (BKKBN, 2015). *Unmet Need* adalah Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) yang ingin menunda untuk memiliki anak selama dua tahun atau lebih dan tidak ingin memiliki anak lagi, namun tidak menjadi peserta KB aktif (BKKBN, 2016). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan kejadian *Unmet need* Keluarga Berencana (KB) pada Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) di Kota Denpasar. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan yaitu *observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional.* Subjek penelitian menggunakan 96 wanita Pasangan Usia Subur di Kota Denpasar. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *proportional stratified random sampling* untuk menentukan jumlah sampel di masing-masing kecamatan. Analisis yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi- Square dengan Confidence Interval (CI) 95%.* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai p=0,000 ≤ 0,05, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian *unmet need* KB pada PUS.

Kata Kunci : pengetahuan; Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS); unmet need KB

[1][*]**Corresponding Author:** Widiantari, K.D. (email: ditari808@gmail.com), JL. Piranha No. 2, Sesetan, Denpasar Selatan-Bali 80112

Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country with a large population. This can be seen from the census data every year which is increasing. An increase in population in developing countries can have an impact on the economy and public health (Ambarwati, 2012). The population of Indonesia based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2010 reached 238,518,800 people with a population growth rate of 1.49 percent. In 2015, the population was 255,461,700 people with a population growth rate of 1.40 percent (Keluarga & Pertama, 2015).

The Family Planning Program in Indonesia has been recognized nationally and internationally as one of the programs that have significantly reduced fertility rates, however, the Fertility Rate (TFR) is still increasing (Rismawai, 2011). This is due to the high need for family planning that is not met (Keluarga & Pertama, 2015). The 2019 KKBK Program Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP).define*unmet need for family* planning is a woman of childbearing age aged 15-49 who is not using family planning at the time of the survey, wants a child later (delayed > 24 months),

does not want any more children, or is in a state of pregnancy where the pregnancy is unwanted or desired later (within the 2 years or more) (SKAP, 2019).

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Bali Province has decreased from 65.4% in 2007 to 59.6% in 2012 (DHS, 2008). Denpasar City has the lowest Contraceptive Prevelance Rate (CPR), which is 49.9% (Susenas, 2012). Based on data from the Bali Province National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) in 2018, of the nine regencies in the Bali Province, the highest number of unmet needs for family planning was in Denpasar City (15.4%) and the lowest was Jembrana Regency (7,4%).

The increase in unmet need for family planning is influenced by several factors one of them is knowledge. Selection and use of contraception are inseparable from the knowledge possessed by a person. Knowledge is the result of knowing someone by seeing or listening to a certain object. Without knowledge, a person has no basis for making decisions and determining actions or solutions to the problems faced (Dwijayanti, 2008). Based on research conducted by Ulsafitri & Nabila in 2015, the results showed that there was a significant

relationship between respondents' knowledge of the incidence of unmet need for family planning (p=0.0 (p<0.05); OR=0.079). by Suseno 2011 also shows that the knowledge variable has a significant effect between knowledge and the incidence of unmet need for family planning (p=0.049 (p<0, 05); 95% CI = 1.004, so can be concluded that knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions

Various efforts have been made by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) in reducing the number of unmet needs, one of which is conducting counseling on the importance of using family planning and distributing free contraception, but not all of these efforts have been successful because there are still groups of unmet need, therefore researchers are interested in further researching the relationship between knowledge and the incidence of unmet need for family planning (KB) in couples of childbearing age (PUS) in Denpasar City

Method

The design of this research is analytically observational with a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted in Denpasar City with a total sample of 96 people. The sampling technique used the proportional stratified random sampling method to determine the number of samples in each district. The inclusion criteria in the study were that the respondents were couples of childbearing age, domiciled in Denpasar City, and willing to be the research sample. Data collection was carried out by distributing online questionnaires (google form), due to the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia, including the Province of Bali. Data were analyzed descriptively and bivariate with Chi-square which is a non-parametric statistical test.

Result and Discussion

The results of this study showed that most of the unmet needs for family planning occurred in respondents with sufficient knowledge, namely 26 people (27%) compared to PUS with good knowledge of 22 people (22.9%). The results of the Chi-Square test showed significant results with a value of p = 0.000 (p ≤ 0.05), so it can be concluded that knowledge is related to the incidence of unmet needs for family planning in PUS. Knowledge is the result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears for certain objects, and becomes an important domain in the formation of open behavior or open behavior (Donsu, 2017).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Patel et al., (2015) which revealed that the main reason for the occurrence

of unmet needs in Vadodara was the lack of knowledge of PUS about the importance of using contraceptives, so efforts were needed from the government to increase awareness of PUS to participate in family planning. Knowledge of family planning is an important aspect of understanding the importance of the role of husband and wife in family planning programs and can influence the behavior of husbands and wives to participate in family planning programs (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Research conducted by Nyauchi, (2011) in Kenya, shows that knowledge about family planning is related to the incidence of unmet need for family planning with a value of p = 0.001. Likewise, research conducted by Assefa and Haddis (2011) in Ethiopia,

This study also showed that 39 people (40.6%) who had good knowledge tended to choose to use contraception to prevent pregnancy either for reasons of delaying,

managing, or terminating pregnancies which were categorized as the met need group. According to Wahab, (2014), knowledge plays a role in making decisions to use contraceptives. The higher the knowledge, the higher the role in contraceptive use.

This is in line with research conducted by Farahan, (2016) in Bebandem Karangasem Village showing that respondents with low knowledge used family planning (39.6%) while respondents with high knowledge used family planning (78.4%), so it can be concluded that the higher the knowledge PUS regarding family planning, the awareness to use contraceptives is increasing and vice versa.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Couples of Reproductive Age in Denpasar City Based on Education Level in 2020

Level of education	n	%
S2	6	6,3
S1/D4	35	36,4
D3	18	18,8
SMA/SMK	33	34,4
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	3,1
SD	1	1.04
TOTAL	96	100

Table 2. Relationship between Knowledge and Unmet Need for Family Planning in Couples of Reproductive Age in 2020

Knowledge	Unmet need KB				Total		P-values
	Yes		No				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Enough	26	27	9	9,4	35	36,4	
Good	22	22,9	39	40,6	61	63.5	0.000
Total	48	50	48	50	96	100	

Conclusion

Incidents of unmet needs for family planning are mostly experienced by PUS with sufficient knowledge. The results of the study show that knowledge is significantly related to the incidence of unmet needs. Health workers are expected to increase socialization regarding family planning and increase PUS's understanding of the importance of using contraceptives, so as to reduce the incidence of unmet need for family planning.

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