

ABSTRACT

Background: The family planning program in Indonesia is more focused on the use of long-term contraceptive methods because they are more effective and have higher accuracy than non-MKJP contraception. The use of long-term contraception among rural-aged female couples in Talago Sariak Village is still quite low compared to non-MKJP users, namely only 19.59% in 2022. The aim of this research is to determine the determinants of the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods among suburban-aged female couples in Talago Village Sariak.

Method: This research uses quantitative methods with a case control study. Sampling was carried out in two ways, namely in the case group with a total sampling technique of 29 respondents and the control group with simple random sampling of 58 respondents so that the total sample size was 87 respondents using Chi-Square analysis.

Results: There is a relationship between age (p-value = 0.005, OR = 4.222), education (p-value = 0.007, OR = 3.947), parity (p-value = 0.000, OR = 6.692), perception (p-value = 0.001, OR = 5.447), partner support (p-value = 0.000, OR = 6.331) and health worker support (p-value = 0.000, OR = 6.053). There was no relationship between employment (p-value = 0.779, OR = 1.360), availability of contraceptives (p-value = 0.138, OR = 5.833) and access to family planning services (p-value = 0.282, OR = 2.018).

Conclusion: Age, education, parity, perception, partner support and health worker support are related to the use of MKJP. For this reason, it is hoped that female couples of childbearing age will seek more information from various trusted references to increase their knowledge regarding the use of MKJP.

Keywords: Determinants of MKJP Use, Female Couples of Childbearing Age (WPUS)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Program KB di Indonesia lebih difokuskan pada penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) karena lebih efektif dan memiliki keakuratan yang lebih tinggi dari pada kontrasepsi non MKJP. Penggunaan MKJP pada wanita pasangan usia subur di Desa Talago Sariak masih cukup rendah dibanding pengguna non MKJP yaitu hanya sebesar 19,59% pada tahun 2022. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui determinan penggunaan MKJP pada wanita pasangan usia subur di Desa Talago Sariak.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan studi *case control*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan dua cara yaitu pada kelompok kasus dengan teknik total sampling sebanyak 29 responden dan kelompok kontrol dengan *simple random sampling* sebanyak 58 responden sehingga jumlah sampel keseluruhan sebanyak 87 responden dengan menggunakan analisis *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Ada hubungan antara umur ($p\text{-value} = 0.005$, OR = 4.222), pendidikan ($p\text{-value} = 0.007$, OR = 3.947), paritas ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$, OR = 6.692), persepsi ($p\text{-value} = 0.001$, OR = 5.447), dukungan pasangan ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$, OR = 6.331) dan dukungan petugas kesehatan ($p\text{-value} = 0.000$, OR = 6.053). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan ($p\text{-value} = 0.779$, OR = 1.360), ketersediaan alat kontrasepsi ($p\text{-value} = 0.138$, OR = 5.833) dan akses pelayanan KB ($p\text{-value} = 0.282$, OR = 2.018).

Kesimpulan: Umur, pendidikan, paritas, persepsi, dukungan pasangan dan dukungan petugas kesehatan memiliki hubungan dengan penggunaan MKJP. Untuk itu, diharapkan wanita pasangan usia subur lebih menggali informasi dari berbagai referensi yang terpercaya untuk menambah pengetahuan mengenai penggunaan MKJP.

Kata Kunci: Determinan Penggunaan MKJP, Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur (WPUS)