

## The Correlation Of Women of Childbearing Age' Education And Work With Use Of Internal Contraceptive Devices (IUD)

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### ABSTRACT

*Family planning programs are urgently needed to prevent unwanted pregnancies and to improve the health and well-being of mothers and children. One of them is the IUD is a long-term contraceptive method that has a high level of effectiveness. The IUD is the third most commonly used method in Asia. This study aims to determine whether there is a Correlation between education and work of women of childbearing age with the use of IUDs at the Temandang Health Center, Merakurak Subdistrict, Tuban . This research was conducted in July 2023 at the Temandang Health Center. This research methodology used observational analytic with cross sectional design. The independent variables are education and work, while the dependent variable is IUD use. The population in this study were all active family planning acceptors at the Temandang Merakurak Health Center, a sample of 177 family planning acceptors was obtained using simple random sampling technique. Data processing used the chi square test with a significance level of <math><0.05</math>. The results of the study of 177 female respondents of childbearing age, half of them had low education, almost all of them did not work and were not IUD acceptors. After statistical test used SPSS  $\rho$  -value 0.000, then  $H_0$  is rejected. This proves that there was a Correlation between education and occupation of women's reproductive organs with the use of IUDs at the Temandang Health Center, Merakurak Subdistrict, Tuban . The results of this study can provide input and information from several supporting factors that influence a woman of childbearing age following the family planning program so that health workers can optimize health promotion for couples of childbearing age in choosing the most appropriate contraceptive according to their needs and conditions.*

**Keywords:** Education, occupation, IUD



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### INTRODUCTION

The focus of attention of population (demographic) problems includes major

changes in the composition and distribution of the population. One of them is the increasing population explosion. Based on estimation results,

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(IUD)

the population of Indonesia in 2020 will be 271,066,366 people, consisting of 136,142,501 male residents and 134,923,865 female residents. There is an uneven population density in Indonesia. The highest population density is on the island of Java with DKI Jakarta Province as the province with the highest population density at 16,031.36 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The province with the lowest population density is West Papua Province at 9.54 people per km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

Several methods used by the government to equalize the population include: (1) transmigration or programs to move people from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas; (2) equitable development, especially in the eastern region of Indonesia; (3) socializing family planning programs and delaying the age of first marriage.<sup>1</sup>

Family planning programs are currently urgently needed to prevent unwanted pregnancies and to improve the health and welfare of mothers and children. The long-term contraceptive method (MKJP) is a contraceptive method with a high level of effectiveness. These methods include implants, basic uterine contraceptive devices (IUD), female surgical methods (MOW) or tubectomy and male surgical methods

(MOP) or vasectomy. The tendency for couples of childbearing age (PUS) to choose non-MKJP contraceptive methods is still high even though there is a large potential for contraceptive failure, either due to incorrect use, irregular use and uncomfortable side effects.<sup>2</sup>

The IUD is method third most common used amounting to 11.41%. The IUD is a contraceptive used by 18% of women of reproductive age in Asia and more than 40% in China (Joshi et al, 2015). In Indonesia, the most popular contraceptive methods are short-term contraceptive methods, namely injections and pills, while those using long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) are still low.<sup>3</sup>

After conducting a preliminary survey through interviews with the person in charge of the KIA/KB Puskesmas, information was obtained that not all PUS were interested in intrauterine contraceptives (IUDs), due to various different reasons such as feeling embarrassed, afraid of side effects, afraid of the installation process and lack of knowledge about intrauterine contraceptives ( IUD ), so that in 2023 of the 2,889 active family planning acceptors , only 134 people (4.6%) will use an intrauterine contraceptive device

(IUD)

(IUD). The reason researchers want to raise this issue is because of the low interest of PUS in the use of intrauterine contraceptives (IUD) in the working area of the Temandang Community Health Center, Kec. Merakurak.<sup>4</sup>

The aim of this research is to find out connection WUS education and employment with usage tool contraception in uterus (IUD) at the Community Health Center Temandang Subdistrict Merakurak Regency Tuban .

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

This was a correlational analytical study using a *cross sectional time approach* . The independent variables are education and employment while the dependent variable is IUD use. The population of this research is all woman age fertile active family planning acceptor who visited the health center Temandang in 2023 as much 31 6 people . The sampling technique uses *simple random sampling*. Based on the formula for finding the sample size, 177 respondents were obtained.<sup>5</sup> This research uses secondary data obtained from medical records at the Temandang Community Health Center. Data processing techniques are carried out by

*editing, coding, sorting, entry and tabulating* . The data were analyzed looking for the closeness of the Correlation between variables based on the magnitude of *the contingency coefficient*.

## RESULT

### 1. Age

Table 1 Age Frequency Distribution of WUS in Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban January to December 2023

No.	Age	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Age < 20	44	24.8
2.	Age 20-35	98	55.4
3.	Age > 35 years	35	19.8
Amount		177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

Table 1 shows that the 177 respondents were mostly WUS of healthy reproductive age.

### 2. Parity

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of WUS Parity in Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban January to December 2023

No.	Parity	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Primipara	66	37.3
2.	Multiparous	105	59.3
3.	Grande Multipara	6	3,4
Amount		177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

(IUD)

Table 2 shows that of the 177 respondents, most of the WUS were multiparous .

### 3. Education

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of WUS Education at Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban January to December 2023

No.	Education	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Pend. Low	89	50.3
2.	Pend.	67	37.8
3.	Currently Pend. Tall	21	11.9
Amount		177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

Table 3 shows that of the 177 respondents, half were WUS with low education.

### 4. Work

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of WUS Work at Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban January to December 2023

No.	Work	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Work	34	19.2
2.	Doesn't work	143	80.8
Amount		177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

From table 4 shows that of 177 respondents almost all WUS are not Work .

### 5. IUD acceptor

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of WUS IUD Acceptors at Temandang Community Health Center,

Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban January to December 2023

No.	IUD	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Yes	36	20.3
2.	No	141	79.7
Amount		177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

From table 4 shows that of 177 respondents almost entirely WUS not IUD acceptor

### 6. Analysis of the Correlation between Education and IUD Use

Table 6 Cross Table of Education and IUD Use at Temandang Community Health Center Kec. Merakurak Tuban from January to December 2023

Education	Use of IUD				f	(%)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Low	1	1.1	88	98.9	89	100
Currently	15	22.4	52	77.6	67	100
Tall	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	
Amount	36	20.3	141	79.7	177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

Table 6 shows that of the 177 respondents who used IUDs, almost all 20 respondents (95.2%) were WUS with high education. Meanwhile, almost all of the 88 respondents (98.9%) of WUS with low education did not use an IUD . The contingency coefficient. statistical test , the results obtained did not meet the requirements for carrying out the *the*

(IUD)

*contingency coefficient.t* was carried out with a  $\rho$  -value of 0.00, thus the  $\rho$  -value  $< \alpha$  (0.05) so that  $H_0$  was rejected . This proves that there is a Correlation between WUS education and IUD use at the Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District . Tuban.

### 7. Analysis of the Correlation between Employment and IUD Use

Table 7 Cross Table of Occupations with IUD Use at Temandang Community Health Center Kec. Merakurak Tuban from January to December 2023

Work	Use of IUD				F	(%)
	Yes		No			
	n	%	n	%		
Work	29	85.3	5	14.7	34	100
Doesn't work	7	4.9	136	95.1	143	100
Amount	36	20.3	141	79.7	177	100

Source: Secondary Data, 2023

Table 7 shows that of the 177 respondents who used IUDs, almost all were WUS who worked, 29 respondents (85.3%). Meanwhile, almost all of the WUS who did not work, 136 respondents (95.1%) did not use an IUD. *The contingency coefficient*.statistical test using SPSS software, the result was  $\rho$ -value 0.00, thus  $\rho$ -value  $< \alpha$  (0.05) so that  $H_0$  was rejected. This proves that there is

a Correlation between the work of WUS and the use of IUDs at the Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District . Tuban.

## DISCUSSION

From the results of this research, it can be concluded that there is a Correlation between educational factors and the use of IUDs at the Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak Tuban District. Someone who has a high level of education will be more knowledgeable and easier to accept ideas, more independent and rational in making decisions and actions.

Education can influence the choice of a contraceptive method. The higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information about family planning, so it is hoped that the more knowledge they will have. It can be interpreted that education greatly influences a person's behavior. Education is needed to obtain information about things that support health, for example information about family planning so that it can improve health and quality of life.<sup>6</sup>

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Barus (2018), in whose research he also stated

(IUD)

that education is one of the factors that influences the choice of contraception. Those with low-medium education are more likely to use non-MKJP contraception than MKJP contraception.<sup>7</sup>

Thus, the more a woman's education level is closely related to the decision to choose a contraceptive method. This is because the higher a person's level of education, the better their knowledge will be and the easier it will be for someone to understand and apply the information they receive.<sup>8</sup>.

Work will expand knowledge someone, so Lots get information For make it easier somebody in determine effective contraception \_ as well as efficient namely. According to BKKBN (2018) employment status wife influential to usage contraception. Working wife \_ own more time \_ A little For look after child compared to with a wife who doesn't work, By Because That working wife \_ more Lots use contraception than a wife who doesn't Work.<sup>9-10</sup>

Woman age fertile who chooses using a felt IUD more comfortable Because use method No give influence to hormones that can bother activity Work. And obey researcher working mother \_ have opportunity bigger wear \_ IUD

contraception because Mother want to arrange distance her pregnancy so that she can Work more well, no pregnant and having child in time certain in accordance as planned.<sup>11-12</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Research results and processes data processing in research carried out at the Community Health Center Temandang Subdistrict Merakurak Tuban in July 2023 with 177 respondents obtained conclusion as follows: some of the WUS at the Temandang Community Health Center have low education, almost all of them are unemployed, almost all of them are not IUD acceptors, there is a Correlation between the education and employment of WUS and the use of IUDs at the Temandang Community Health Center, Merakurak District, Kab. Tuban. This research can provide input and information from a number of factor influential supporters \_ a woman age fertile follow family planning program so power health can optimizing in do promotion partner's health age fertile in choose tool most contraceptives \_ appropriate in accordance with needs and conditions.

(IUD)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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