

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES IN EARLY MARRIED  
COUPLES IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUBLIC HEALTH PADANG PASIR,  
PADANG CITY**

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**Abstract**

Marriage that is too early is the beginning of reproductive health problems because the younger the age of marriage, the longer the reproductive period of a woman will have an impact on the number of children born. The use of contraception is very important to space and limit pregnancies. Data on young pregnant women in the Padang Pasir Public health Work Area in 2018 were 30 people. The purpose of this study was to see the factors that influence the use of contraceptives in early married couples. This type of analytical research with a cross-sectional approach was carried out in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City in May 2018. The population of all couples who married early was 30 people. Samples were taken by total sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire. Then the data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate with the chi-square statistical test. The results of the research that have been carried out are less than half (40.0%) who were pregnant at the age of 19 years, while at the age of 18 as many as (33.3%) and at the age of 17 years (26.7%). For the use of contraception in early married couples, it was found that 60.0% of couples did not use contraception. As much as 53.3% of early married couples have a low level of knowledge. As much as 56.7% of early married couples did not get information from health workers. As much as 56.7% of early married couples did not receive support from their husbands. Meanwhile, the bivariate test results from all independent variables found that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge, information from health workers and husband's support with the use of contraceptives in early married couples. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge, information from health workers and husband's support with the use of contraceptives in early married couples, it is hoped that health workers, especially midwives, can improve services and provide information to all mothers of couples of childbearing age in particular. to couples who get married at an early age regarding the use of age-appropriate contraceptives.

**Keywords:** *Early Marriage, Contraception*

**INTRODUCTION**

Youth is the future generation of the nation in the future. The occurrence of underage marriages will have a major impact on the future lives of adolescents who are married at an early age (Hidayati, 2007). In terms of health, early marriage poses a greater risk to adolescent girls, especially in aspects of their reproductive health. This risk makes women who are married at an early age fall into the criteria of pregnancy four too. Pregnancy Four Too (4T) is a delivery that has a birth interval of less than 24 months (too close); have given birth four or more times (Too Many); give birth at the age of over 35 years (Too old) and give birth at the age less than 20 years (Too Young) (Dewi, 2007).

Couples who marry early need special attention, because it will have an impact on the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Therefore, to overcome the Total Fertility Rate, namely by using contraceptives. If the dominant couple does not use contraceptives, it will have an impact on

increasing the population. Conversely, if the couple dominantly uses contraceptives, the increase in population can be controlled to improve welfare.

World Health Organization (WHO) use of contraception has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and lowest in Africa. Globally, the use of modern contraceptives has increased but insignificantly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. Regionally, the proportion of couples of reproductive age 15-49 years reporting the use of modern contraceptive methods has increased for at least the last 6 years. In Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia it has increased from 60.9% to 61.6%, while Latin America and the Caribbean increased slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%. An estimated 225 million women in developing countries want to delay or stop fertility but do not use contraceptive methods. The unmet need for contraception is still too high (WHO, 2014).

Basic research data in 2013 stated that those who were married for the first time at the age of less than 15 years were 2.6%, while those who were married at the age of 15-19 were 23.9%. Marriage that is too early is the beginning of reproductive health problems because the younger the age of marriage, the longer the reproductive period of a woman will have an impact on the number of children born. The use of contraceptives is very important to space and limit pregnancies (Kemenkes RI, 2013).

Several factors that influence contraceptive use include knowledge, information by field officers about family planning and husband's support. Knowledge has a significant relationship with the use of contraceptives, the better a person's knowledge about contraception, the more rational he is in using contraceptives. In addition, the high level of one's education will also support accelerating the acceptance of family planning information for couples of childbearing age. Good information from officers helps clients in choosing and determining the type of contraception used. Good information will provide client satisfaction which results in longer contraceptive use, thereby helping the success of family planning. In addition, husband's support also affects contraceptive use. Clients who are supported by their husbands will use contraception continuously, while those who do not receive support from their husbands will use less contraception (Sitopu, 2012; Handayani et.al., 2012; Arliana et.al., 2013). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors affecting the use of contraceptives in couples who married early in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted analytically through a cross-sectional approach where the independent variables (Knowledge, Health Personnel Information and Husband's Support) and Dependent variables (use of contraceptives) where the data were taken at the same time. This research was conducted in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City in February-June 2018. In this study the population was all couples who married early in the work area of Public health Padang Pasir. From the data obtained at the desert health center in 2018, there were 30 couples who married early. The number of samples in this study were 30 people. The technique is total sampling. Data analysis was performed by univariate and bivariate using the chi square statistical test.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research conducted on the factors that influence the use of contraceptives in early married couples in the Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City, obtained the following results:

### Univariate Analysis

#### a. Use of Contraceptives

**Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Use of Contraceptives in Early Married Couples**

Use of contraceptives	F	%
<b>Do not use</b>	18	60,0
<b>Use</b>	12	40,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above explains that the general description of the use of contraceptives in early married couples shows that more than half (60.0%) of the respondents do not use contraceptives in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City.

The results of this study are almost the same as the research conducted by Ahmad (2014) regarding the relationship between the knowledge of adolescent mothers and young adults about family planning with the use of contraceptives after giving birth at the Mabapura Health Center, East Halmahera Regency, it was found that 68.3% of respondents did not use contraceptives. The results of research conducted by tiruneh, FN; Chuang, K; Ntenda, PAM and Chuang Y in Ethiopia (2015) stated that age of marriage, education, number of living children, exposure to mass media, occupation, educated partners and information about contraceptive use in health facilities have a positive correlation with contraceptive use.

## b. Knowledge level

**Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level in Early Married Couples**

Knowledge level	F	%
Low	16	53,3
Height	14	46,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above describes an overview of the level of knowledge of early married couples about contraception. It appears that more than half (53.3%) of respondents have a low level of knowledge about contraceptives in the Padang Pasir Padang City Health Center.

The results of this study are almost the same as the research conducted by Ahmad (2014) concerning the relationship between the knowledge of adolescent mothers and young adults about family planning with the use of contraceptives after giving birth at the Mabapura Health Center, East Halmahera Regency, it was found that 65% of respondents had low knowledge. Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people sense a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human five senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (over behavior) (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

## c. Information from Health Workers

**Table 3. Distribution of Frequency of Information from Health Workers about contraceptives**

Information from Health Workers	F	%
Not Given	17	56,7
Awarded	13	43,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above explains in general the information obtained from health workers about contraceptives, it appears that more than half (56.7%) of respondents do not get information from health workers about contraceptives in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City.

The results of this study are almost the same as research conducted by Aryanti (2014) regarding factors related to contraceptive use in early married women in Aikmel District, East Lombok Regency. It was found that 91.7% of respondents did not get information from health

workers. The results of research conducted by tiruneh, FN; Chuang, K; Ntenda, PAM and Chuang Y in Ethiopia (2015) stated that 74.1% of married couples planning to use contraceptives after receiving information from health workers. So it can be interpreted that information from health workers can influence a person in using contraceptives.

Providing information for family planning officers related to contraceptive selection, health workers have a role in providing information, counseling and explanations about contraceptives. Prospective acceptors who were still hesitant about using contraceptives finally decided to use the contraceptives on the advice of health workers (Musdalifah et.al., 2013).

#### d. Husband's Support

**Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Husband's Support in using contraceptives**

Support Husband	f	%
<b>Not Supported</b>	17	56,7
<b>Supported</b>	13	43,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

The table above explains the general description of husband's support for early married couples in using contraceptives. It can be seen that more than half (56.7%) of respondents did not receive support from their husbands in using contraceptives in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City.

The results of research conducted by tiruneh, FN; Chuang, K; Ntenda, PAM and Chuang Y in Ethiopia (2015) stated that husband's education affects husband's support in contraceptive use. It can be seen that based on the results of the study 56.6% of husbands who are not educated do not provide support to their wives in using contraceptives

The results of this study are almost the same as the research conducted by Aryanti (2014) regarding the factors related to contraceptive use in early married women in Aikmel District, East Lombok Regency. It was found that 51.2% of respondents did not receive support from their husbands.

Clients who are supported by their husbands will use contraception continuously, while those who do not receive support from their husbands will use less contraception. A wife in making the decision to use or not use contraceptives requires permission from the husband because the husband is seen as the family leader, family protector, breadwinner and someone who can make decisions in a family (Arliana et.al., 2013).

## Bivariate Analysis

### a. Relationship between Knowledge Level and Contraceptive Use

**Table 5. Relationship between Knowledge Level and Contraceptive Use**

Level of Knowledge	Use of Contraceptives				Total	%	p value
	Not Wearing		Wearing				
	f	%	f	%			0.004
Low	14	87,5	2	12,5	16	100	
High	4	28,6	10	71,4	14	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60,0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	

The table above explains that early married couples who do not use contraceptives are found mostly in respondents who have a low level of knowledge, namely (87.5%) compared to respondents who have a high level of knowledge, namely (28.6%). After the Chi-Square statistical test was carried out, the value of  $p$  value = 0.004 ( $p < 0.05$ ) was obtained, meaning that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and the use of contraceptives in early married couples in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City.

The results of this study are the same as research conducted by Nasrulloh (2015) concerning the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and family support with the participation of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) in family planning in the Purwosari Health Center working area, Surakarta City. It was found that there was a relationship between respondent knowledge and participation. Fertile Age Couples (PUS) in family planning ( $p = 0.001$ ).

The results of the research by N Sensoy, Korkut Y, Akturan S et.al 2018 state that individual attitudes towards contraceptive methods are influenced by several factors, including the level of knowledge. Women who gain knowledge of contraceptive methods will then transcribe it emotionally. After they combine positive or negative attitudes and behaviors, they will make a decision about which contraceptive method to use.

Sitopu (2012) states that family planning acceptor knowledge is related to the use of contraceptives. The higher the education level of a person, the better one's knowledge of contraceptives and the more rational in using contraceptives. The high level of education of a person will also support accelerating the acceptance of family planning information for couples of childbearing age.

The assumption of the researcher is that there is a relationship between the respondent's level of knowledge and the use of contraceptives because knowledge is part of behavior, where the behavior here is the respondent's desire to use contraceptives. So that respondents who have

low knowledge tend not to use contraceptives because of the respondents' ignorance of contraceptives that are suitable for the respondent and according to the respondent's age.

### **b. Relationship of Information from Health Workers and Use of Contraceptives**

**Table 6. Relationship of Information from Health Workers and Use of Contraceptives**

Information from Health Workers	Use of Contraceptives				Total	%	ρ value
	Not Wearing		Wearing				
	F	%	f	%			
Not Given	15	88,2	2	11,8	17	100	0,001
Awarded	3	23,1	10	76,9	13	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60,0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	

The table above explains that early married couples who do not use contraceptives are found mostly in respondents who do not get information from health workers, namely (88.2%) compared to respondents who get information from health workers, namely (23.1%). After the Chi-Square statistical test was carried out, the value of  $\rho$  value = 0.001 ( $\rho < 0.05$ ) was obtained, meaning that there was a relationship between information from health workers and the use of contraceptives in early married couples in the working area of Public health Padang Pasir, Padang City.

The results of research conducted by tiruneh, FN; Chuang, K; Ntenda, PAM and Chuang Y in Ethiopia (2015) stated that women who received information from health workers influenced their intention to use contraception by 64.2%, while 45.4% of them had used contraception. The results of a study conducted by Islam, AZ, 2018 stated that support from health workers in using contraception can increase a woman's decision to use contraception by 2,698 times compared to women who make decisions about contraceptive use by themselves.

The results of this study are the same as research conducted by Aryanti (2014) concerning factors related to contraceptive use in early married women in Aikmel District, East Lombok Regency, it was found that there was a relationship between information from health workers and contraceptive use.

The assumption of the researchers was that the research results showed that there was a relationship between information from health workers and the use of contraceptives. This is because the role of health workers in the field is very important in providing information to respondents about contraceptives. Providing counseling and coaching carried out by field health workers can provide direct contact with respondents in achieving family planning participation rates and increasing family resilience and quality.

### **c. Relationship between Husband Support and Use of Contraceptives**

**Table 7. Relationship between Husband's Support and Contraceptive Use**

Husband's Support	Contraceptive Use				Total	%	p value
	Not Wearing		Wearing				
	f	%	F	%			
Not Supported	16	94,1	1	5,9	17	100	0,000
Supported	2	15,4	11	84,6	13	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60,0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	

The table above explains that early married couples who do not use contraceptives are found mostly in respondents who do not get support from their husbands, namely (94.1%) compared to respondents who get support from their husbands, namely (15.4%). After the Chi-Square statistical test was carried out, the value of  $p$  value = 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) was obtained, meaning that there was a relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptives in early married couples in the Padang Pasir Padang City Health Center.

The results of research conducted by tiruneh, FN; Chuang, K; Ntenda, PAM and Chuang Y in Ethiopia (2015) state that husband's education affects the husband's support in using contraceptives where only 35.1% of husbands who do not have education can influence women's intention to use contraception and only 17.9% of them use contraception. The results of the research by N Sensoy, Korkut Y, Akturan S et.al 2018 stated that one of the biggest obstacles in reproductive health is the participation of men (husbands) who are accompanied by the information they get about contraception. Several studies conducted from various countries such as in Ghana, Nigeria state that contraceptive decisions are influenced by the husband's decision. The results of research conducted by Islam, AZ, 2018 stated that support for the use of contraceptives by husbands increased the use of modern contraceptives in young women by 1,559 times compared to women who made their own decisions about contraceptive use. Then based on the results of this study also states that contraceptive use can increase by 2,761 times if the decision to use contraception is made by the husband and wife. The results of this study are the same as research conducted by Aryanti (2014) regarding factors related to contraceptive use in early married women in Aikmel District, East Lombok Regency, it was found that there was a relationship between husband's support and contraceptive use ( $p = 0.000$ ).

Husband's support has a big influence on the choice of contraception used by the wife, if the husband does not agree with the contraception used by the wife, then few wives will use the contraceptive tool (Musdalifah et.al., 2013).



The assumption of the researchers was that the husband's support greatly influenced the respondents to use contraception. If a partner or individual has a strong desire to prevent pregnancy, this will directly affect how regularly they use contraceptives. Some forms of husband's support provided to respondents, namely giving advice in choosing contraception, providing fees, taking the respondent to a contraceptive service place and reminding the respondent to make another visit. Based on this research, the problem of contraceptive use in early married couples can be overcome if we can increase the husband's participation in contraceptive use.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge, information from health workers and husband's support with the use of contraceptives in early married couples, it is hoped that health workers, especially midwives, can improve services and provide information to all mothers of couples of childbearing age in particular. to couples who get married at an early age regarding the use of age-appropriate contraceptives.

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