

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN FAKTOR SOSIAL BUDAYA DENGAN PEMILIHAN METODE KONTRASEPSI JANGKA PANJANG PADA AKSEPTOR KB AKTIF

Rendahnya penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) berhubungan dengan faktor sosial budaya terutama pada aspek dukungan suami. MKJP merupakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif dalam menunda maupun mencegah kehamilan. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis hubungan faktor sosial budaya dengan pemilihan MKJP pada akseptor KB aktif.

Metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain observasional analitik pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi semua wanita usia subur yang menjadi akseptor KB aktif sejumlah 1256 dengan sampel sebanyak 102 diambil menggunakan purposive sampling. Variabel independent adalah faktor sosial budaya variabel dependen adalah pemilihan MKJP. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rank Correlation* dengan nilai signifikansi $p\text{-value} = 0,05$.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,158$, nilai budaya diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,282$, agama diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,362$, dukungan suami diperoleh $p\text{-value} = 0,010$ menunjukkan bahwa yang memiliki hubungan dengan pemilihan MKJP adalah dukungan suami karena suami merupakan orang terdekat dan keberhasilan rumah tangga. Kesimpulan faktor sosial budaya berhubungan secara signifikan dengan pemilihan MKJP pada akseptor KB aktif. Namun, faktor pengalaman pribadi, persepsi efek samping, serta lingkungan sosial diduga turut memengaruhi keputusan partisipan dalam memilih metode kontrasepsi.

Kata kunci: Sosial budaya; Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang.

ABSTRACT

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS AND THE CHOICE OF LONG-TERM CONTRACEPTION METHOD AMONG ACTIVE FAMILY CONTRACEPTION ACCEPTORS

The low use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LTMs) is related to sociocultural factors, particularly husband support. LTMs are an effective contraceptive method for delaying and preventing pregnancy. The goal of this research was to examine the association between sociocultural variables and the selection of LTMs among active family planning users.

The quantitative research approach was cross-sectional, observational, and analytical design. The study population comprised 1,256 women of reproductive age who were active users of family planning. The sample size was 102 via purposive sampling. The independent variable was sociocultural influences and the dependent variable was choice of LTMs. The research tool was a questionnaire. The analysis was performed using Spearman Rank Correlation test with the significance value $p\text{-value} = 0.05$.

The findings found that knowledge got a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.158, cultural values got a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.282, religion got a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.362, and spouse support got a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.010. This suggests that spouse support as the closest person to the family and the prosperity of the home are highly associated with the choosing of LTMs. In conclusion, sociocultural factors are significantly associated with the choice of MKJP among active family planning users. However, personal experience, perceived side effects, and social environment are suspected to also influence participants' decisions regarding contraceptive methods.

Keywords: *Socio-cultural factors; Long-Acting Reversible Contraception.*