

Jurnal Ervi Belinda

by Ervi Husni

Submission date: 16-Apr-2023 03:01PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2065738123

File name: Jurnal_Internasioanal_Ervi,_Belinda,_Setio_April_2022.pdf (164.28K)

Word count: 5183

Character count: 27427

Manuscript received February 08, 2021; revised February 14, 2022; accepted February 15, 2022; date of publication April 20, 2022;

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): <https://doi.org/10.35882/ijahst.v2i2.8>

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Correlation between Husband's Perception and Support with Wife's Interest in Using Modern Contraception in Couple Unmet Need

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ABSTRACT Unmet need are couples of childbearing age who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). unmet need in Indonesia reached 10.6% and East Java Province reached 7.7%. The number of unmet need in KB Sidotopo Village RW 05 was 27.8% and RW 12 was 35.9%. This study aims to determine the correlation between husband's perception and support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need. This study used a cross-sectional design. The population was reproductive-age couples whose unmet needs. A total of 159 couples was taken by purposive sampling technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire. To analyze used Spearman Rank Test with (0.05). The result shows that the husband's perception is (50.9%) negative, the husband's support is (57.2%) unsupportive, and the wife's interest (39.0%) is low. The results using the Spearman Rank test of husband's perception obtained a p-value of $0.000 < (0.05)$, which means a correlation between husband's perception and wife's interest in unmet need. For the husband's support, the p-value is $0.000 < (0.05)$, which means that there is a correlation between husband's support and wife's interest in unmet need. This research is useful to make couples of childbearing age aware of the importance of family planning. It is hoped that couples of childbearing age can obtain and seek more information about family planning.

INDEX TERMS perception, husband's support, unmet need.

1. INTRODUCTION

The globe's population is continuing to grow, posing a dilemma for countries around the world, particularly emerging countries like Indonesia. The government's Family Planning Program aims to reduce population growth and increase the need for reproductive health for couples of childbearing age. However, many women continue to go without contraception even though they require it (unmet need). Unmet need is proportion of women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted [1]. The high number of unmet needs is attributable to a lack of understanding and interest among

couples of reproductive age in using modern contraception, which has a negative impact on its use. Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), female sterilization, male sterilization, pills, Intra-Uterine Devices (IUD), injections, implants, and condoms are all examples of modern contraception [2].

According to the 2017 IDHS [1], unmet need in Indonesia reached 10.6%, with unmet need for limiting 6.5% and Unmet need for spacing 4.1%. While, unmet need in East Java Province reached 7.7%. Based on routine statistics of East Java Province Representative National Board of Population and Family Planning data on unmet need in July 2019, it was 10.36% [3]. Meanwhile, for the Sidotopo Health Center, the unmet need achievement in 2019 was 17.45% [4]. According to 2019 family planning village profile data, Semampir District is one of the sub-districts in Surabaya with the highest

number of unmet need, especially in Sidotopo RW 05 and 12. RW 05 which does not use family planning as much as 27.8% and RW 12 as much as 35.9%.

Twenty-three percent of women mentioned reasons related to contraceptive methods such as health problems (8%) and concerns about side effects (12%). The most common reason among men who did not want to use a contraceptive method is opposition (32%), followed by method-related reasons (27%), and fertility (24%). As education improves, the unmet need for family planning decreases. Women with no education have a 12 percent unmet need, while women with higher education have a 10 percent unmet need [1].

Husband's support has an effect on the incidence of unmet need in couples of childbearing age. Another thing found by researchers in the field that causes couples of childbearing age to not do family planning is the husband's attitude and perception that is not cooperative, and is prohibited by the husband [5].

Perception is a complex series of processes that are passed to obtain and interpret sensory information [6]. Risk perception had a significant adverse effect on interest to use modern contraception. A person's low knowledge also will affect perceptions about the use of contraceptives. Someone who has good knowledge about something will have a more positive perception of it [7].

One of the reasons for the lack of the husband's perception and support is a lack of knowledge. Therefore, the government established a Family Planning Village accompanied by a Family Planning Field Officer to conduct Counseling/Communication, Information, and Education on family planning. The provision of IEC aims to change attitudes, opinions/behaviors either directly/indirectly in a better direction by following the suggestions, ideas/innovations that are taught, which are carried out in harmony with other supporting factors, namely methods, media, materials, time, and place for counseling. With the establishment of a family planning village, it is hoped that couples of childbearing age's knowledge about the importance of contraception will increase, with a higher chance of knowing a contraceptive method, including its side effects and the benefits of what kinds of contraceptives are used, which will increase the couple's awareness of the use of contraceptives.

According Nur, et al. [8] Husband's support is the extent to which the husband is involved in supporting the wife's decision to use contraceptives, such as reasons for choosing contraceptives, determining the number of children, monitoring the rules for using contraceptives, monitoring side effects, looking for other alternatives if the contraceptive method used is not satisfactory, and willing to use contraceptives in accordance with the wife's condition.

According to research conducted by Worku, Ahmed, & Mulushewa, [9] in the City of Debreberhan, Amhara, Ethiopia, that women whose partner had a non-supportive attitude about contraceptives use were more likely to have an

unmet need for family planning compared to women whose partners had a supportive attitude.

The difference between this research and previous research is that the variable is the husband's perception and the target of the research is the couples (husband and wife) who have an unmet need.

The aim of this study is to determine the correlation between husband's perception and support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

II. METHODS

This research was conducted in KB Sidotopo Village, Semampir District, Surabaya City. This research was carried out from March to July 2021.

This study used a cross-sectional design. The population in this study is couples of the reproductive age (20–49 years) who did not use modern contraception (unmet need) of 303. The total sample was comprised of 159 people who were selected by purposive sampling technique and met inclusion criteria. The criteria used as research samples were couples of childbearing age who did not use modern contraception because they wanted to delay children or did not want to have more children, and the exclusion criteria were couples of childbearing age who had contraindications to modern contraception and who had menopause.

Data collection techniques using primary and secondary data. The instrument used in data collection is a questionnaire. Questions include questions about the husband's perception and support and the wife's interest. The husband's perception and support will be scored with a T-score and the wife's interest will be scored with a scale of percentage and will be categorized according to the provisions.

After the data collection was finished, the data was entered and cleaned in SPSS version 17. The data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods. Univariate analysis to explain the characteristics of variables which are presented in frequency and distribution tables includes the age of mother and husband, education of mother and husband, occupation of mother and husband, perception of the husband's support and wife's interest. While bivariate analysis is to analyze the correlation of the husband's perception and support with the wife's interest in using modern contraception in unmet need, Analysis of research data using Spearman's Rank Test with a significance level (α) of 0.05.

III. RESULT

The results of the research includes respondent characteristics consisting of age, education, and occupation. While the special data consists of perceptions, husband's support, and wife's interest are known as follows.

TABLE 1
Frequency Distribution of Husband's Characteristics in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (years)		
20 - 29	35	22.0
30 - 39	51	32.1
40 - 49	72	45.9
Total	159	100
Education		
Primary	112	70.4
Secondary	47	29.6
Post Secondary	0	0
Total	159	100
Occupation		
Unemployed	0	0
PNS/TNI/POLRI	1	0.6
Trader	47	29.6
Laborer	69	43.4
Private employee	42	26.4
Total	159	100

TABLE 1 presents respondents' husband characteristics. Data from 159 husbands were analyzed. Of these, almost half of husbands (45.9%) are 40-49 years old, and most husbands (70.4%) have a primary education level, and almost half husbands (43.4%) have jobs as laborers.

TABLE 2
Frequency Distribution of Wife's Characteristics in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (years)		
20 - 29	35	22.0
30 - 39	51	32.1
40 - 49	72	45.9
Total	159	100
Education		
Primary	110	69.2
Secondary	45	28.3
Post Secondary	4	2.5
Total	159	100
Occupation		
Unemployed	147	92.5
PNS/TNI/POLRI	0	0
Trader	11	6.9
Laborer	0	0
Private employee	1	0.6
Total	159	100

TABLE 3
Frequency Distribution of Husband's Perception in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Perception	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	78	49.1
Negative	81	50.9
Total	159	100

TABLE 2 presents respondents' wife characteristics. Data from 159 wives were analyzed. Of these, shows that almost

half of wives (45.9%) are 40-49 years old, and most wives (69.2%) have a primary education level, and almost all wives (92.5%) are unemployed or not working. TABLE 3 shows that half of husbands (50.9%) have negative perceptions about family planning.

TABLE 4
Frequency Distribution of Husband's Support in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Perception	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Supportive	68	42.8
Unsupportive	91	57.2
Total	159	100

TABLE 4 shows that most wives (57.2%) do not receive support from their husbands to use modern contraception.

TABLE 5
Frequency Distribution of Wife's Interest in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Wife's Interest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High Interest	43	27.0
Medium Interest	52	34.0
Low Interest	62	39.0
Total	159	100

TABLE 5 shows that almost half of wives (39.0%) have low interest in using modern contraception.

TABLE 6
Cross-Tabulation Of Husband's Perception with Wife's Interest in Using Modern Contraception in Couple Unmet Need in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Perception	Wife's Interest						Total	
	Low interest		Medium interest		High interest			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Positive	19	24.3	25	32.1	34	43.6	78	100
Negative	43	53.1	29	35.8	9	11.1	81	100
Statistics test results	Spearman Rank $P = 0.000$							

Based on cross TABLE 6 it shows that of 78 women with unmet need who have a positive perception, almost half (43.6%) have a high interest, and of 81 women with unmet need who have a negative perception, most (53.1%) have a low interest.

TABLE 7
Cross-tabulation of Husband's Support with Wife's Interest in Using Modern Contraception in Couple Unmet Need in Kampung KB Sidotopo Semampir Surabaya in June 2021

Husband's Support	Wife's Interest						Total	
	Low interest		Medium interest		High interest			
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Supportive	3	4.4	23	33.8	42	61.8	68	100
Unsupportive	59	64.8	31	34.1	1	1.1	91	100
Statistics test results	Spearman Rank $P = 0.000$							

The Spearman Rank test results show that the probability value is smaller than the significant value ($0.000 < 0.05$),

which means that there is a significant correlation between husband's perception with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need. Based on the cross TABLE 7 it shows that of the 68 couples with unmet need unsupported, most (61.8%) have a high interest and of the 91 couples with unmet need unsupported, most (64.8%) have a low interest.

The Spearman Rank test results show that r_s shows that the probability value is smaller than the significant value (0.00 < 0.05), which means that there is a significant correlation between husband's support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the TABLE 3 husband's perception of the use of modern contraception is half (50.9%) negative. Negative perceptions are influenced by age, education, and occupation. In this study, almost half of husbands (45.9%) had an age range of 40–49 years. This is not in line with Nur, et al. [8], who argue that someone with a higher education will be able to make better decisions than someone with a lower level of education. A good education provides broad insight so that the understanding process can run well. Based on the researcher's assumption, husbands who are 40–49 years old have a negative perception because not all old husbands have high knowledge. Husbands who are young tend to be good at accessing information technology, so they have positive perceptions about education and work.

The results showed most husbands (70.4%) have a basic education level. Husbands with basic education have negative perceptions, because the higher the husband's education level, the better the perception. According to Pasang et al. [5] respondents with higher education have more knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the importance of using family planning and know the negative impacts that will be caused if they do not use family planning compared to respondents with low education.

The occupation of the husband also played a pivotal role in determining the use of modern contraceptives among the women in the study areas. The use of modern contraceptives increased when the husbands were employed as compared to women whose husbands were not employed. This can be linked to the increased financial ability of the working couple/husbands to avail modern contraceptives [10]. This study also showed that almost half of the husbands (43.4%) worked as laborers. According to researchers, laborer work is often associated with low income. Low incomes affect husbands' ability to obtain knowledge and information, causing negative perceptions.

From the TABLE 4 The majority of husbands (57.2%) did not support the use of modern contraception. Support from husband is influenced by age, education, and occupation. Almost half of husbands (45.9%) have an age range of 40–49 years. Humans aged 36–45 years have good understanding and thinking skills to increase their knowledge. The exact level of experience is not age-appropriate. Physiological and

psychological factors can hinder the learning process in adult humans, such as visual impairment, hearing loss, and educational background, which can reduce a person's ability to think and work within a certain period of time [11]. Husbands who do not support those aged 40–49 years. This is because each age group has an understanding and response to the support provided.

According to the findings of this study, the majority husbands (69.2%) had primary education level. Education level is also related to unmet need. Low levels of education are believed and shown to lead to little understanding of fertility, motherhood, and contraceptive side effects [12]. According to Safitri and Kana [13], a person's formal education has a good personality and self-control, so it will be easier to understand the varied pieces of information obtained, including knowledge of the use of contraceptives. Higher education can give more mature thinking compared to basic education.

This study also reveals that almost half of the husbands (43.4%) have jobs as laborers. The higher the employment status, the greater the involvement of men in family planning [14]. Other studies have found that economic status is also known to be a factor influencing family planning use. This can happen because the use of modern contraception can involve several financial obligations [15]. Thus, work is related to the economic status of couples of childbearing age. The better the type of work, the better the economic status, which will affect the support provided.

Based on the TABLE 5 wife's interest in the use of modern contraception is almost half (39.0%) low. The results of this study were that almost half of the wives (45.9%) were 40–49 years old. Women with older age have the highest chance of the unmet need for family planning [16]. Based on the results of the interview, respondents said that at the age of 40–49 years, they are no longer reproductive and consider themselves old, so that the possibility of pregnancy is very small. According to Alem and Agegnehu [17], this may be because older women approaching menopause may be considered at lower risk for conceiving, and younger women may have better awareness of family planning because they are new to school. Therefore, there is a wrong perception of the ability to get pregnant at the age range of 40–49 years, causing unmet need.

The study shows that most of the wives (69.2%) have the primary education. The higher the level of wife's education, the lower the percentage of unmet need. Education can affect conditions of unmet need because highly educated people will have broader knowledge about contraceptives and their use, as well as about health problems, including reproductive health, so that they can better understand certain family planning methods and their effects on health. Thus, they can determine the tools or methods they want to use in family planning, thus avoiding the possibility of unmet need [18]. According to the researchers, the lower the education of the mother, the higher the wife's interest in using modern contraception. It is because women with high education are more empowered and knowledge to make decisions on their

own for the use of contraceptives.

Almost all wives (92.5%) are unemployed. Women's employment status can be identified as an additional important factor in the unmet need for family planning. Such employment status and income can increase women's authority to improve financial [16]. Employed women are less probable to have unmet need as compared to currently unemployed women. Moreover, women's employment is also found to be associated with their empowerment and hence they can be in a better position to decide on the use of contraceptives [19]. With wealth status, young women in the richest wealth quintile had lower odds of unmet need for contraception [20]. Thus, wives who do not work will earn less than those who work, so that it will affect the level of needs that can be met and affect the wife's interest in using contraception.

Based on cross TABLE 6 results of the bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank test, a probability value of $0.000 < (0.05)$ which means that there is a correlation between husband's perception with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

Cognitive ideation of contraceptive use also includes the individual's perceptions of what others in the community think about the behaviour and perceptions of community members about the environment, also the perception of severe side effects and health risks persists because of such conversations [21]. In line with Yuliati [7], contraception had little risk for health or non health aspects. That risk perception had a significant adverse effect on interest to use contraception.

Disapproval of husband on family planning was significantly associated with unmet need for family planning. Those married women whose husbands disapprove of the utilization of family planning were about 3.7 times more likely to have an unmet need for family planning than married women whose husbands approve of family planning utilization [22]. The husband decides whether or not to use contraception, or more specifically, whether or not to let their wives use it [23].

Meanwhile, according to Becker and Erin [24], model husbands have a positive perception of their role to sensitize their peers and feel they have a mission to bring about positive behavior change in their household and the community concerning reproductive health services.

The husband's perception is the wife's reason for using contraception. Wives who have husbands with negative perceptions about contraception tend to have a low interest in using family planning. This shows that the family planning program should not only be shown to the wife, because the husband is an important factor for the wife in deciding to use contraception. A husband's involvement can be increased by providing communication, information, and educational services by trained health workers or cadres. So it can change the negative perception of contraception.

From the cross TABLE 7 the results of the bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank test, a probability value of $0.000 < (0.05)$ which means that there is a correlation

between husband's support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

According to Nur, et al. [8], there is a relationship between husband's support and the incidence of unmet need for family planning. Gender disparities are very common in women's reproductive health issues. Husband's support is involved in supporting the wife's decision to use contraceptives, such as reasons for choosing contraceptives, determining the number of children, monitoring the rules for using contraceptives, monitoring side effects, looking for other alternatives if the contraceptive method used is not satisfactory, and willing to use contraceptives in accordance with the wife's condition.

This finding echoes similar findings from Wayan and Kadek [25], that the husband's support affects the incidence of unmet need for couples of childbearing age. This is inseparable from the lack of information that husbands know about contraceptives, so there are still many worries and wrong opinions about contraceptives.

Husband's support is an encouragement to the mother morally and materially, where the husband's support influences the mother to become family planning acceptors. The husband's support includes attention, where the attention given really helps mothers to become family planning acceptors [18].

Based on the results, husband's support is very important in supporting the wife's interest in using modern contraception. Lack of husband's support causes mothers to not be interested in using contraception so that it can increase the incidence of unmet need. Husband's support is needed so that the wife does not hesitate to use contraception. Husbands are expected to think logically to support their wives by allowing them to use family planning.

From the result, it is hoped that fertile age couples will be active in seeking information about family planning so that the level of knowledge and information will be even better and health workers can increase promotional activities for fertile age couples, especially husbands, so that husbands can increase knowledge and information about family planning so that they can change negative perceptions and provide support to their wives to use family planning and motivate wives to become participants of modern contraception.

The limitation of this research is that the use of research data is limited to certain variables and is carried out in one village in Surabaya. Our findings may differ if the sample was taken from another part of the village. Despite these limitations, this research makes an interesting contribution to the husband's perception of family planning.

6 V. CONCLUSION

The aim of this study is to determine the correlation between husband's perception and support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

The result shows that the husband's perception is half (50.9%) negative, the husband's support is mostly (57.2%) unsupportive, and almost half of the wife's interest (39.0%) is low. There is a correlation between husband's perception

with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need. There is a correlation between husband's support with wife's interest in using modern contraception in couple unmet need.

For future research, it is hoped that further research can expand the scope of research and adding variables and conducting additional interviews so that the results obtained are more accurate.

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