

Original Research Article

Husband's support towards unmet need family planning incidence on couples of childbearing age in Denpasar city

Ari Adiputri Ni Wayan^{1*}, Widianari Kadek²

¹Health Polytechnic of Kartini Bali, ²Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research Agency (RISTEK/BRIN), Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

Received: 14 September 2020

Accepted: 13 October 2020

*Correspondence:

Dr. Ari Adiputri Ni Wayan,

E-mail: ari_adiputri@yahoo.com

Copyright: © the author(s), publisher and licensee Medip Academy. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ABSTRACT

Background: Husband's support is the most important role in decision making in the family, especially when deciding to use contraceptives.

Methods: The research design was analytic observational study with a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all couples of childbearing age in the city of Denpasar for the period 2020 and the number of samples in the study was 96 couples of childbearing age. The sampling technique used was proportional stratified random sampling. The data collection method was carried out by distributing online questionnaires (Google form). The data analysis technique used was descriptive univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using chi-square analysis.

Results: Most of the couples of childbearing age that is 55 people who received support from their husbands, had used contraceptives as many as 40 people (72.7%). Respondents of couples of childbearing age who do not get support from their husbands are 41 people and do not use contraceptives (unmet need) as many as 33 people (80.5%). The results of bivariate analysis using chi square analysis showed a significant relationship with a value of $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: There is a significant relationship between husbands' support with the incidence of unmet need in couples of childbearing age. Pair counselling is very necessary for husbands to increase their knowledge of the importance of using contraceptives.

Keywords: Husband support, Unmet need, Family planning

INTRODUCTION

Based on the data of Indonesian demographic and health survey (2012), it is shown that the number of unmet needs in Indonesia is still high at 9.0%.¹ The high number of unmet needs is not only a problem in the family planning program in Indonesia, but also in every part of the world, so it needs special attention.

Unmet need can be viewed from two perspectives: from the service provider side and from the client side. If this contraceptive device is not available or not in accordance with the client's wishes, it can influence the client's decision not to use contraception. While in terms of family planning demand, it can be seen that the desire of

individuals or partners to control births in the future. The increase of unmet needs for family planning is influenced by predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. Predisposing factors include attitudes, knowledge, beliefs, and experiences. The enabling factors are in the form of infrastructure, affordability of costs, access to facilities, sources of information, exposure of health workers. The reinforcing factor is husband support and socio-cultural beliefs.²

Various efforts have been made by the national family planning coordinating board (BKKBN) for decreasing unmet need incidents, one of which is by giving counseling, distributing free contraceptives, but all efforts have not shown success in suppressing unmet need.³ The

results of a preliminary study with several women of childbearing age in the city of Denpasar argued that the reason they did not use family planning because they were afraid of the side effects and the lack of support from their husbands to use contraceptives.

Husband's support is important for decision making in the family, especially when deciding to use contraceptives. A wife who has knowledge about health is not necessarily able to behave healthily in accordance with the knowledge she has because it is blocked. Based on research conducted by Ulsafitri and Fastin, it was found that husband support was correlated with unmet needs for family planning ($p=0.001$ ($p<0.05$); $OR=0.115$).⁴ The decision for using contraception requires an agreement between husband and wife so that later implementation does not have a negative impact on their family. Kusika also argued that husband support is closely related to the use of contraceptives with a value of $p=0.001$.⁵ Husbands who doesn't support because they have less knowledge about contraception and are afraid of the side effects of using these contraceptives. Husbands who support their wives in using contraceptives will give confidence to their wives to make decisions in choosing a contraceptive device, so that the incidence of unmet need in couples of childbearing age can be suppressed.⁶

METHODS

The research design was an analytical observational study with a cross sectional study approach. This research was conducted at Denpasar city, Bali province from March 2020 to June 2020. The population in this study were all reproductive age couples in the city of Denpasar for the period 2020 and the number of samples in the study was 96 couples of childbearing age. The sampling technique used in this study was proportional stratified random sampling. The data collection method was carried out by distributing online questionnaires (Google form). Data was analyzed in descriptive and bivariate using chi-square analysis. This research has been declared ethical by the research ethics commission of STIKES, Bina Usada, Bali through the letter numbered 056/EA/KEPK-BUB-2020.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows that most of couples of childbearing age which amount to 55 people who received support from their husbands had used contraceptives as many as 40 people (72.7%). Respondents couples of childbearing age who do not get support from their husbands are 41 people and do not use contraceptives (unmet need) as many as 33 people (80.5%).

The results of bivariate analysis using chi square analysis showed a significant relationship with a value of $p=0.000$ ($p<0.05$) which is shown in table 2.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of characteristics couples of childbearing age in Denpasar city based on husband's support.

S. No.	Husband support	Unmet need		Met need	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Support	15	27.3	40	72.7
2.	Doesn't support	33	80.5	8	19.5

Table 2: Results of chi square analysis on the relation of husband's support with unmet need incidence of couples of childbearing age in Denpasar city.

N	df	P	R
96	1	0.000	26.330

DISCUSSION

Based on this research results, it was proven that husband's support has an effect on the incidence of unmet need of couples of childbearing age. The low level of husband's support for his wife is shown by the high number of unmet need cases in Denpasar city. This is inseparable from the lack of information that husbands know about contraceptives, so there are still many worries and wrong opinions about contraceptives.

Family support is the attitude, action and acceptance of a family towards its members. Family members perceive that people who are supportive are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed.²

This is in accordance with Kusika's research which also states that husband's support is closely related to the use of contraceptives with a p value= 0.001 . Husband's support is a socio-cultural factor that is very closely influencing the use of contraceptive tools for a wife in a family.⁵

Women of childbearing age who had discussions with their husbands about contraception were 2.2 times more likely to use contraceptives.⁷ Postpartum women also have low participation in birth control because it is related to their husband's opinion about the use of contraceptives. Knowledge of husbands who have a high educational background (university) has good support in using contraceptives for their wives.⁸ Likewise in the Heba study in Alexandria, which states that postpartum women still do not want to use contraceptives.⁹

Husbands who disagree are the most common reasons for unmet need cases beside of side effects and lack of access to health services. Unmet need is a group that needs contraception to provide distance between children and reduce new births, so the role of health workers is very important, especially in increasing knowledge from mothers and husbands.¹⁰

Couples' counseling is important for determining the decision to use contraception. Through pair counseling, husbands will be able to understand about contraception both the benefits of contraception, the types of contraceptives and the side effects of contraception. The husband's status in the family very important to determining decisions, especially in determining the decision to use conception.¹¹

CONCLUSION

Husband's support provides a significant relationship to the incidence of unmet need in couples of childbearing age. Providing information through counseling is very necessary for husbands to increase their knowledge of the importance of using contraceptives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors would like to deliver their biggest appreciation to, all couples of childbearing age who have participated very well in this research, the ministry of research and technology/national research agency (BRIN) who has big contributing in funding this research, the national population and family planning board (BKKBN) of Bali province who has assisted in the implementation in this research, the director of the Kartini health polytechnic, Bali who has given permission for this research.

Funding: The study was funded by Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research Agency (BRIN)

Conflict of interest: None declared

Ethical approval: The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee

REFERENCES

1. Kemenkes, RI. Survei Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia. Jakarta, Indonesia. 2012.
2. Budiman AR. Kapita Selekta Kuesioner Pengetahuan dan Sikap dalam Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta, Indonesia: Salemba Medika. 2015;23-35.
3. BKKBN. Laporan Tahunan Pelaksanaan Program Kependudukan KB dan Pembangunan Keluarga Nasional di Provinsi Bali Tahun 2015. Denpasar, Bali. 2015.
4. Ulsafitri Y, Fastin NR. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Unmet Need Kb Pada Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS). J Kebidanan Stikes Yars SUMBAR Bukit tinggi. 2015;3(1).
5. Kusika SY. Pengetahuan dan Dukungan Suami dengan Kejadian Unmet Need Keluarga Berencana pada Pasangan Usia Subur di Wilayah Puskesmas Biromaru Kabupaten Sigi. J Kesehat Manarang. 2018;4(1):46.
6. Huda A, Wardani RS, Purwanti IA. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Unmet Need Keluarga Berencana Di Puskesmas Bandarharjo Kecamatan Semarang Utara(Studi di Kelurahan Dadapsari). 2016. Available at: <http://repository.unimus.ac.id/id/eprint/24>. Accessed on: 13 September 2020.
7. Mekonnen W, Worku A. Determinants of low family planning use and high unmet need in Butajira District, South Central Ethiopia. Reprod Health. 2011;8(1):1-8.
8. Worku SA, Ahmed SM, Mulushewa TF. Unmet need for family planning and its associated factor among women of reproductive age in Debre Berhan Town, Amhara, Ethiopia. BMC Res Notes. 2019;12(1):1-6.
9. Elweshahi HMT, Gewaifel GI, Sadek SSE-D, El-Sharkawy OG. Unmet need for postpartum family planning in Alexandria, Egypt. Alexandria J Med. 2018;54(2):143-7.
10. Khalil SN, Alzahrani MM, Siddiqui AF. Unmet need and demand for family planning among married women of Abha, Aseer Region in Saudi Arabia. Middle East Fertil Soc J. 2018;23(1):31-6.
11. Genet E, Abeje G, Ejigu T. Determinants of unmet need for family planning among currently married women in Dangila town administration, Awi Zone, Amhara regional state; A cross sectional study. Reprod Health. 2015;12(1):42.

Cite this article as: Wayan AAN, Kadek W. Husband's support towards unmet need family planning incidence on couples of childbearing age in Denpasar city. Int J Res Med Sci 2020;8:4239-41.