



FACTORS AFFECTING TUBAL LIGATION CONTRACEPTION METHOD AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING-AGE IN KARANGAYU, SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT

Tubal ligation is a very effective contraception method, but only a few women interested to do it. There are several factors influencing tubal ligation choice including husband's support, motivation, information access, and service quality. The purpose of this research was to identify the factors that influence the low interest on using tubal ligation contraception method. This was a cross sectional study with purposive sampling technique (n=56). The results showed there were relationship between the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method with husband's support (*p* value 0,003), motivation (*p* value 0.001), information access (*p* value 0.001), and service quality (*p* value 0,003). It can be concluded that the investigated factors have a significant relationship with the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method. In order to succeed the family planning program, women are expected to understand tubal ligation contraception.

Keywords : husband's support, motivation, access to information, service quality, interest, tubal ligation contraception method.

ABSTRAK

Metode kontrasepsi tubektomi sangat efektif, namun sekarang tubektomi termasuk kontrasepsi yang memiliki peminat terendah. Hal itu di pengaruhi beberapa faktor yaitu dukungan suami, motivasi, akses informasi, dan kualitas pelayanan. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan terhadap 11 responden, 9 orang mengatakan kurang berminat melakukan tubektomi. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi rendahnya minat kontrasepsi tubektomi. Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan *cross sectional* dengan teknik sampling purposif, sampel sebesar 56 responden. Penelitian ini menggunakan uji statistik *Person Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara rendahnya minat kontrasepsi tubektomi dengan dukungan suami (*p* value 0,003), motivasi (*p* value 0,001), akses informasi (*p* value 0,001), kualitas pelayanan (*p* value 0,003). Faktor-faktor yang telah di teliti memiliki hubungan yang sangat erat dengan rendahnya minat kontrasepsi tubektomi. Di harapkan wanita usia subur dapat memahami tentang kontrasepsi tubektomi supaya tujuan keluarga berencana dapat terlaksana.

Kata Kunci : akses informasi, dukungan suami, kontrasepsi tubektomi, kualitas pelayanan, motivasi, minat.

BACKGROUND

The maternal mortality and morbidity rate in Indonesia is high (Depkes, 2015). The cases of maternal mortality are caused by the high rate of the complication during pregnancy and child birth. One of the programs to reduce maternal mortality and population growth rate is family planning program. The National Family Planning Program focuses on improving the quality of the population through the birth control, declining mortality rate and improving the quality of family planning program (Depkes, 2014). Based on the National Population and Family Planning Board, the number of tubal ligation contraception method user in Indonesia is around 3.8%, vasectomy is 0.1%, Intra Uterine Device (IUD) is 4.8%, implant is 4.4%, injection is 31.2%, birth control pill is 13.4%, condom is 1.7%, and traditional family planning is 1.6%. According to the contraception data, the usage of tubal ligation contraception method is the third lowest after vasectomy and condom (Depkes, 2015).

Based on the Central Java health profile data, the number of couples with new baby born in 2015 was 12,545,037 (Central Java Health Profile, 2015). The active participants of family planning were 5,270,734 people. The users of IUD were 476,701 people (9.0%), vasectomy users were 47,950 people (0.9%), tubal ligation users were 278,427 people (5.3%), implant users were 632,526 people (12.0%), condom users were 126,958 people (2.4%), injection users were 2,964,201 people (56.2%), and birth control pill users were 734,971 people (14.1%). Based on these data, the usage of tubal ligation contraception method is the third lowest after vasectomy and condom (BKKBN, 2015).

Based on the Semarang health profile data, the number of couples with new baby born in 2014 was 256,216. This number was higher if compared to that in 2013 which counted only 163,862 people. The new participants of family planning were 36,370 people (13.7%). Meanwhile the active participants of family planning were 2,013,328 people (76.7%) with the

contraception mix as 56% injection, 13% pill, 9% IUD, condom 8%, tubal ligation 7%, implant 6%, vasectomy 1%.

According to a research conducted by Rosita (2013) in Kalipucang Kulon Welahan Village, Jepara entitled the factors affecting the low selection of tubal ligation contraception method, tubal ligation contraception method was not selected by the respondents aged 27-35 due to their capability to get pregnant and deliver a baby. Tubal ligation contraception method was not selected by the respondents who have 3 to 4 children because they believe that having many children brings a lot of fortune. It was also not selected by the respondents who have insufficient knowledge level due to lack of information from the electronic or printed media. Moreover, the respondents with low education level had a low interest in tubal ligation contraception method.

Based on the preliminary study in RW 01 Karangayu Village Semarang with 11 respondents, nine people were less interested in choosing tubal ligation contraception method in terminating pregnancy due to lack of motivation, service quality, service access and husband's support.

METHOD

The method used in this study was a descriptive correlational study (Riyanto, 2011). The purpose of observational analytic research was to identify the relationship between the investigated variables. The relationship of these variables was examined with the statistical tests (Kelana, 2011). This research used cross sectional approach which observed the relationship between independent and dependent variables by doing measurement simultaneously at the same time (Riyanto, 2011).

The result of validity and reliability test performed on 20 respondents in Krobokan Village, Semarang in June 2017 showed as follows, the validity test of husband's support consisting of 10 questions was all valid with $r\text{-count} (0,502-0,680) > (0,444)$. The validity test of motivation consisting of 10 questions was

all valid with r-count (0,492-0,819)> (0,444). The validity test of information access consisting of 10 questions had only 8 questions valid because the value (0.472-0.751)> (0.444). The validity test of service quality consisting of 10 questions was all valid with r-count (0,463-0,780)> (0,444). The validity test of tubal ligation contraception method interest which consists of 10 questions had only 9 questions valid with r count (0,489-0,862)> (0,444). Reliability test results of all research instruments were said to be reliable at the value of $\alpha > 0.60$.

In this research, the measurement of factors influencing the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on the child-bearing women was collected once and at the same time. The reason for using cross-sectional approach is that both independent and dependent variables can be identified through questionnaires and it can be conducted at the same time.

RESULTS

A. Result of Univariate Data Analysis

Table 1.1 The Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Age, Husband's Support, Motivation, Information Access, Quality of Service, and Interest

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age		
> 27-35 years old	18	32.1
> 35 years old	38	67.9
Husband Support		
Less supportive	34	60.7
Fully supportive	22	39.3
Motivation		
Low	36	64.3
High	20	35.7
Information Access		
Low	34	60.7
Good	22	39.3
Quality of service		
Low	35	62.5
Good	21	37.5
Interest		
Not interested	38	67.9
Interested	18	32.1

Based on Table 1.1, it can be seen that the majority of the respondents

were >35 years old (n=38, 67.9%), 34 respondents (60.7%) have less support from the husband, the low motivation appeared in 36 respondents (64.3%), 34 respondents had a low information access (60.7%), 35 respondents reported a low service quality (62.5%), and the majority of respondents were not interested in using tubal ligation contraception method represented (n=38, 67.9%). Thus, it can be concluded that the interest in using tubal ligation contraception method in RW 01 Karangayu village, Semarang is low.

B. Results of Bivariate Data Analysis

1. The relationship of husband's support and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method

Table 2.1 The relation of husband's support and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age

Husband's Support	Interest			P value
	Not interested	Interested	Total	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Less supportive	29 (85.3)	5 (14.7)	34 (100)	0.001
Fully Supportive	9 (40.9)	13 (59.1)	22 (100)	
Total	38 (67.9)	18 (32.1)	56 (100)	

Based on the table 2.1, it shows that the category of less supportive husband and not interested in doing tubal ligation contraception method is represented by 29 respondents (85.3%). Afterwards, it was analyzed using Chi-Square test and obtained p value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), therefore, H_0 is rejected which means that there is a relationship of husband's support and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age in RW 01 Karangayu.

2. The relationship of motivation and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method

Table 2.2 The relation of motivation and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age

Motivation	Interest			P value
	Not intere sted	Intere sted	Total	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Low	31 (86.1)	5 (13.9)	36 (100)	0.000
High	7 (35.0)	13 (65.0)	20 (100)	
Total	38 (67.9)	18 (32.1)	56 (100)	

Based on the table 2.2, it shows that the category of low motivation and not interested in doing tubal ligation contraception method is represented by 31 respondents (86.1%). It was then analyzed using Chi-Square test and obtained p value of 0.000 ($p > 0.05$). H_0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between motivation and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on child-bearing age women in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang.

3. The relation of information access and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method

Table 2.3 The relation of information access and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age

Information Access	Interest			P value
	Not intere sted	Intere sted	Total	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Low	28 (82.4)	6 (17.6)	34 (100)	0.004
Good	10 (45.5)	12 (54.5)	22 (100)	
Total	38 (67.9)	18 (32.1)	56 (100)	

Based on the table 2.3, it shows that the category of low information access and not interested in doing tubal ligation contraception method is represented by 28 respondents (82.4%). It

then be analyzed using Chi-Square test and obtained p value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$), with interpretation there is a relationship between information access and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on child-bearing age women in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang.

4. The relation of service quality and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method

Table 2.4 The relation of quality service and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age

Service Quality	Interest			P value
	Not intere sted	Intere sted	Total	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Low	29 (82.9)	6 (17.6)	35 (100)	0.002
Good	9 (42.9)	12 (54.5)	21 (100)	
Total	38 (67.9)	18 (32.1)	56 (100)	

Based on the table 2.4, it shows that the category of low service quality and not interested in doing tubal ligation contraception method is represented by 29 respondents (82.9%). It was also then analyzed using Chi-Square test and obtained p value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$), so this means that there is a relation between quality service and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method on women of child bearing age in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang.

DISCUSSION

Husband's Support

This study results showed that the majority of respondents received lack of support from their husbands in choosing tubal ligation contraception method. This study results was in line with the research conducted by Rahman (2017) which investigated factors related to the selection of tubal ligation contraception method in family planning which showed that there were 45 respondents (64.3%) who had little supports from husband and 25

respondents (35.7%) had full supports from husband. It can be inferred that the majority of respondents got a lack support from their husbands in choosing tubal ligation contraception method. Support from the husband is a behavioral component possessed by a married man, both in the family or society (BKKBN, 2013).

Motivation

The results of this study showed that the majority of respondents had low motivation. This is in line with the research conducted by Rahman (2017) which examined factors related to the selection of tubal ligation contraception method in family planning which showed that there were 46 respondents (65.7%) with low motivation and 24 respondents (34.3%) with high motivation. It can be assumed that the majority of respondents had lack of motivation in choosing tubal ligation contraception method.

Motivation is a physiological and psychological condition within a person which generates to perform certain activities to achieve a goal (Djaali, 2015).

In the early stage of the implementation of the program, its focus is to motivate couples to adopt contraception use. Therefore, contraception prevalence has been used as an indicator to evaluate the implementation of family planning program (Nansseu, dkk, 2015).

Information Access

This study result showed that the majority of respondents had a low information access. This result was coherent with the research conducted by Wijayanti (2014) which studied the factors affecting the low interest in using tubal ligation contraception method. The result of the study showed that almost half of the respondents (43.9%) obtained the information only from the health workers. It means that the information access is low. Providing good information on family planning will affect the interest of contraception or acceptance of a person towards a method of contraception (Indrayani, 2014).

Given that a good knowledge influences perceptions and will enhance the willingness to use contraception, policy makers need to stress on the need for sensitizers and family planning providers to remain very explicit in their interventions. A good knowledge and perception is indispensable for the fight against the unsatisfactory potential demand of family planning services and its consequences. In a survey by Ajong, et al (2016) which was designed to evaluate the knowledge and the willingness to adopt family planning methods in a sample of women in urban Cameroon, it was found that the unmet requirement for family planning had been reported high.

Three hundred and ninety two (71.3%) respondents from Kolla Diba town received information about family planning and in the rural areas was 354 respondents (44.8%) respectively. The major sources of information were the health center (54.3%) and Community Based Reproductive Health Services (17.1%). Five hundred nineteen (69.6%) of those who reported that they received information about family planning defined family planning as "spacing between child births" and 122(16.4%) defined it as "spacing and limiting the number of children". Pills and injection were known by 618 (82.8%) respondents. Only one person mentioned condom as a family planning method. No one mentioned about male sterilization methods while two people mentioned Norplant (Kebede, Y, 2006).

Service Quality

This study results showed that the majority of respondents got a poor service quality. This research is in line with the research conducted by Kurniawan (2017) on the factors related to the usage of long-term contraception method. The result of the study showed that half of the respondents (44,4%) had been advised by the health workers to use long term contraception method. The perfect family planning facility according to Affandi (2012) is a facility capable of providing contraception services for simple methods

such as birth control pills, injections, IUD, implant installation or removal, vasectomy, and tubectomy.

Interest

Based on the result, the majority of respondents were not interested in tubal ligation contraception method. Therefore, it can be concluded that the interest in using tubal ligation contraception method in RW 01 Karangayu village Semarang is considered low.

This study result was consistent with the research conducted by Mahmudah (2015) which examined factors related to the selection of tubal ligation contraception method in Bejalen village Ambarawa Sub district Semarang. The result of the study showed that the participants non tubal ligation contraception method were 54 respondents (77,1%) and the tubal ligation contraception method participants were 16 respondents (22,9 %). Thus, it can be inferred that the tubal ligation contraception method contraception is considered low.

Interest is a sense of preference and a sense of interest in a thing or activity, without the command from other people (Djaali, 2015).

The Relation of Husband's Support and Low Interest of Tubal Ligation Contraception Method of Women of Childbearing Age

Based on the Chi-Square test, it was obtained p value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) so that there was a relationship between husband's support and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang. The similar study was conducted by Haziarni (2017) which concerned on the relationship between husband's support and the use of tubal ligation contraception method. The result of the study concluded that there was a significant relationship between the husband's support and the use of tubal ligation contraception method.

The same idea was also stated by Sumartini in her research on the affecting factors of the low interest in using

tubal ligation contraception method of among women. The result of the study concluded that there was a significant relationship between motivation, knowledge, support of husband with the child bearing age women interest in using tubal ligation contraception method (Sumartini, 2016).

Husband's support is a material and moral support for the mother, in which the support of husbands influences the mother to become a family planning acceptor especially in an interest of performing the tubal ligation contraception method (Maryani, 2013). However, it is not coherent with a study conducted by Rahman (2017), which stated that there was no relationship between the husband's supports with the selection of tubal ligation contraception method.

Based on the results of this study, 29 out of 56 respondents have less supports from the husband and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method. It proves that the less support of husband affects the interest of tubal ligation contraception method.

The Relation of Motivation and Low Interest of Tubal Ligation Contraception Method Of Women Of Childbearing Age

Based on the Chi-Square test, it was obtained p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) so that there was a relation of motivation and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method of women in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang. It complies with the research conducted by Septalia (2016) on the relationship between motivation and knowledge level of the acceptors about tuberculosis contraception selection. It concluded that there was a significant relationship between motivation and tubectomy contraception behavior.

The same idea is also stated by Nikmawati (2017) in her research on the affecting factors of the low interest in using tubal ligation contraception method. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between motivation, knowledge and husband's support with the interests of child bearing

age women. Another similar ideas was stated by Syukaisih (2015) which found a significant relationship between motivation and the selection of tubal ligation contraception method of women of childbearing age.

It is in line with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2012) which stated that health promotion is needed in order to stimulate the growth of motivation, because the main requirement for someone to participate is motivation. Based on the results of this study, 31 out of 56 respondents have a low motivation and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method. It proves that the low motivation affects the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method.

The Relation of Information Access and Low Interest of Tubal Ligation Contraception Method Of Women Of Childbearing Age

Based on the Chi-Square test, it was obtained p value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$) so that there was a relation of the information access and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method of women of childbearing age in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang. It is in accordance with the research conducted by Pratiwi (2017) on the relation between the family planning information and the participation of men to vasectomy contraception. The conclusion of this study showed that there was a relationship between family planning information with the participation of men towards the vasectomy contraception.

The availability of a clear, complete and correct information related to family planning program (family planning objectives, how to do family planning, and consequences or side effects) will be part of the promotion to persuade people to do family planning (Handayani, 2010). However, this study contradicted with the research conducted by Proverawati (2010) on the factors related to the use of long term contraception method. The study showed that there was no significant relationship between the explanations of long term contraception method with the use of long

term contraception method.

Based on the results of this study, 28 out of 56 respondents (82.4%) have a low information access and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method. It proved that the low information access affects interest of tubal ligation contraception method.

The Relation of Service Quality and Low Interest of Tubal Ligation Contraception Method among Women Of Childbearing Age

Based on the Chi-Square test, it was obtained p value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$) so that there was a relationship of the service quality and the low interest of tubal ligation contraception method among women of childbearing age in RW 01 Karangayu Semarang. However, this opposed the research conducted by Kurniawan (2017) on the factors related to the use of long term contraception method which concluded that there was no relationship between service quality and the use of long-term contraception methods.

The quality of contraception service including two important aspects, clients and health workers. Based on the dimension of clients, service is considered qualified if it gives satisfaction to the acceptors (Affandi, 2012). Based on the result of the study, the low quality of service affects the interest of tubal ligation contraception method. Which is proven by 84% respondents reported a low quality of service and low interest of tubal ligation contraception method.

CONCLUSION

This research showed that the majority of the women of childbearing age were lack of husband's support, motivation, information access, and service quality.

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