Original Article

Unmet Need of Family-Planning Analysis in Banten Province And Its Determinant Factor

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Abstract

Unmet Need is a condition in which it indicates the willingness of fertile couples to one of kinds of contraception devices which is unavailable so that they make a decision not to use device or contraception method.. The purpose of this research was to make a description systematically, factually and accurately, and the correlation of phenomena that were research related to determinant factors of Unmet Need of Family-Planning. This research used cross-sectional design study to find out the determinant factor of Unmet Need use secondary data SKAP BKKBN 2019 as many as 1.656 respondens with univariat, bivariat and multivariat analysis. It has been identified that there is a correlation low education 14,3% and high education 12,2% with incident unmet need family planning, there is a correlation age <20th and >35th as many as 14,6% and age 20th-35th as many as 2,2% with incident unmet need family planning. There is a correlation perception of ideal number of children >2 as many as 10,2% and 6,7% perception of ideal number of children <=2 with incident unmet need family planning. There is a correlation who acces information from media 5% and not acces 9,3% and who acces internet 4% and not acces internet 10,1% with incident unmet need family planning. The variable that most influences the incidence of unmet need from the multivariate results using the backward elimination method is the age of the wife with Exp (B) 7,218. All the variables studied had a correlation with the incidence of unmet need family planning based on seconday data SKAP BKKBN 2019 in Banten Province.

Keywords
Contraceptive, Family Planning , Woman of Childbearing Age

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the fourth most populated country in the word after China, India, and the United States. Indonesia also becomes the only one developing country with the most populated country. The target of Indonesia is around 2,8 millions of Unmet Need rate that will be lowered until 2020. The Family-Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) has several strategies some other things, improving and even service access of family planning evenly and more qualified. BKKBN will also target to remote areas, borders, archipelago, and urban poverty because the unmet need rate of urban area is also high, especially for those who have low education with hampered service access due to civil status in their origin.

Family planning is an effort to increase the awareness and participation of society through maturation of marital age, birth control, the education of family resistance and the improvement of the improvement of welfare in order to create happy and welfare nuclear family.

The government has made various programs in order to overcome the population growth that is always increasing. One of them is family-planning program in which one of indicators is Unmet Need Family-Planning, included in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by aiming at universal access to reproductive sexual health dan convened reproductive right. The decided target for Unmet Need indicator of Family Planning is to lower unmet need of family planning in 2019 becomes 9,9%. (1)

The decline of Unmet Need of family planning as many as 3.8% from 17.0 in 2091 to 13.2 % until 2012, the Unmet need of family planning went down only 1.6%. Unmet Need of Family planning in 2007 and 2012 went down as many as 1,7% became 11.4%. (2).

In Family Planning program in Indonesia, if we saw the progress in number of Fertile Couples that was willing to postpone pregnancy or unwilling to add the number of children but they did not use contraception device (Unmet Need of Family Planning) that was increasing from 8.6% to 9.1%. the prevalence of Unmeet need could be reduced to as many as 5%.(3).

The deputy of Family planning field and reproductive health, Citizenship bureau and National Family-Planning, the rate of Unmet Need in Indonesia was still high in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the rate of Unmet Need is still high, that is 10.5 percent (4) that is also conversed to the number of fertile couples that reached 36 millions, there for, around 4 million couples that need but unserved. Based on the background , it was recommended that the research be conducted by analyzing secondary data based on the result of SKAP BKKBN Banten Province in 2019.(5).

The high of rate of Unmet Need of Family Planning has impact of the closeness of birth range and the amounts of babies were born so that it had high risk to the death of mothers and babies. If Unmet need of Family-Planning was not immediately handled, the rate of death would be high. Reproductive age women who did not practice family-planning had a chance to be pregnant and had complication in the pregnancy time, childbirth and labour such as abortion because of unwanted pregnancy, too near distance, giving birth to many babies or complication during pregnancy, difficult thing when labor and complication of labor time. (Ardhika, Trisnaningsih, 2018)

Unmet Need of family-planning also made someone do abortion especially teenagers. They think they are early to become a mother. Since it is not timely, therefore the fetus is aborted intentionally. Based on the background of the problem regarding the factors causing Unmet need, the impact and problem of Unmet Need. This research purpose is to analysis unmet need of family-planning in banten province and its determinant factors.

METHODS

This research used cross-sectional design to find out the determinant factors of Unmet Need. *The research design used is descriptive analytic with a quantitative approach. The type of data used in this study is secondary data.* This research was conducted by processing Performance Survey Data and Accountability Program (SKAP), Citizenship Program, Family-Planning, and the Family Development of Banten province in 2019. While the population in the research was fertile women in Banten province according to secondary data based on the result of SKAP in 2019, numbered 1,656 fertile women.

In this research sampling technique was Total sampling, numbered 1,656 fertile women. The inclusion criteria of the study were WUS with married status and also had a partner even though they were not married, so fertile woman who were unmarried and divorced were excluded from this study. This research was conducted by processing Performance Survey Data and Accountability Program, Citizenship Program, Family-Planning, and the Family Development of Banten province in 2019. The research instrument used is a standardized questionnaire from the National BKKBN, namely the 2019 KKBPK Years Program Performance and Accountability Survey – Women's Questionnaire. This female questionnaire consisted of 65 questions, but the researcher did not take all the variables contained in the SKAP survey. Researchers only used five variables consisting of 12 questions.

All variable used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis. Variable in this research is age of woman, level education, Perception of the ideal number of child and Information access of Family Planning. Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the correlation between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The statistical test used is a correlation test which serves to determine the direction of the relationship between two categorical variables. Bivariate analysis to test the relationship using the Chi square test. Bivariate analysis to test the effect, used a simple logistic regression test. Furthermore, multivariate analysis was performed. Multivariate analysis using Multiple Logistics Regression test with interpretation if p value <0.05 then Ho is rejected, which means that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. And if the p value 0.05 then Ho is accepted, which means that there is no effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

RESULTS

The respondents of this study were women of childbearing age (15-49 years) who are married or unmarried but live together with a man like a married couple in Banten province. In this study 1656 respondens. The result of this study is:

Tabel 1. Univariate analysis Recapitulation

Unmet Need	n	%
Ya	141	8,5
No	1515	91,5
Age of woman		
< 20 years dan > 35 years	841	50,8
20-35 years	815	49,2
Education level		
Low	994	60
High	662	40
Perception of ideal number of child		
>2 child	854	51,6
<= 2 child	802	48,4
Information access of Family Planning	N	%
No	1234	74,5
Yes	422	25,5
Total	1656	100

Source : Secondary Data SKAP BKKBN Banten 2019

Table 1 show that it is known from 1,656 respondents that 8.5% of respondents felt that their family planning needs had not been met.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis Recapitulation

Variabel Independen		Unmet Need Family Planning				Total		P Value
		Yes		No				
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Age of woman	< 20 years dan > 35 years	123	14,6	718	85,4	841	100,0	0,000
	20-35 years	18	2,2	797	97,8	815	100,0	
Education level	Low	1	14,3	10	90,9	11	100,0	0,001
	High	75	12,2	538	87,8	613	100,0	
Perception of ideal number of child	>2 child	87	10,2	767	89,8	854	100,0	0,015
	<= 2 child	54	6,7	748	93,3	802	100,0	
Information access Family Planning	No	124	10,1	1109	89,9	1233	100,0	0,000
	Yes	17	4,0	405	96,0	422	100,0	

Source : Secondary Data SKAP BKKBN Banten 2019

Based on Table 2, it is known that all variables have a correlation with the incidence of unmet need. Multivariate analysis was performed using multiple logistic regression tests using the backward elimination method. This analysis was chosen because the dependent variable (*Unmet Need*) is a categorical variable and the

independent variable is included as a predictor variable. The backward elimination method is used to see which variables have the most influence on Unmet Need. The results are as shown in the following table :

Table 3. The most influential variable to Unmet Need KB

No	Independent Variabel	β	Wald	Sig	Exp (B)
1	Age of woman	1,977	58,478	0,000	7,218
2	The last education fertile women	0,477	4,893	0,027	1,564
3	Information access of Family planning	0,608	4,505	0,034	1,837
	Constant	0,884	5,088	0,024	0,413

Source : Secondary Data SKAP BKKBN Banten 2019

From the results of table 4.3 it is known that the variable that most related to the incidence of unmet need is the age of woman which result in 7 times greater unmet need compared to other variables.

DISCUSSION

The correlation of Fertile Women and Unmet Need of Family Planning

Respondents who were Unmet Need, mostly on respondents who are <20 years and >= 35 years as many as 123 respondents (14.6%), compared to respondents who are 20-35 years as many as 18 respondents (2.2%). This research shows that there is correlation of age and Unmet Need of Family Planning P Value0,000. Women think the older someone is, the smaller risk for pregnancy. It is proved that based on the average of women's saying with Unmet Need of Family-Planning aged >= over 35 years said that the old age is impossible to be pregnant again while the age of <20 years prefer postponing pregnancy so that they do not need to use contraception. From the result of secondary data processing SKAP 2019 there was correlation of age and Unmet Need of Family Planning on fertile couples.

This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Usman (2013), which mentioned that young age (15-49 years) has risk 21.8 times having Unmet Need of Family Planning as big as the ones who are over 49 years old (3). This research is in line with Antarini and friends' (2017) who said that in Indonesia the rate of Unmet Need reached 11% of fertile women, 4% some other things because of spacing and 7% because of limiting labor. This rate increased compared to previous survey which is resulted from 8.6% of fertile women. The fact, the prevalence of using contraception increased from 50% in 1991 to 62% in 2012, however in the last 10 years, the practicing of modern contraception increased only 1%. (7).

If the program could meet the need of family-planning, it was expected that the prevalence rate of family-planning and increase from Unmet Need of Family-Planning

group will decrease. The result of SKAP 2019 generally showed that the rate of the Unmet Need of Family-Planning was 12%, comprising 12% for the purpose of spacing birth and 0.3 for birth control. In other side, for the Met Need of Family-planning 5.8% and for the interest of Family-Planning service generally was 71%. (5).

In the national scope, the family planning service has been met by all family-planning methods, it was recorded that 83% and the unmet by family planning method modernly as many as 78 percent, 5% lower than the need of community of family-planning service by all kinds of family-planning methods both modernly and traditionally. There are 15 provinces with percentage of Unmet Needed of Family-Planning over national rate (more than 12.1 percent) covering Aceh, Riau, South Sumatera, Wets Java, Banten, South East Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua provinces. Provinces with the high rate of Unmet Need Family-Planning need care and program management. Other nineteen provinces showed the low achievement of Unmet Need of Family Planning and there was also the same rate with national rate such as North Sumatera. (5).

The strategic plan target 2015-2019 for Unmet Need of Family planning in 2019 was 9.91 percent, while the result of survey of SKAP of 2019 was recorded 12.1 percent, therefore the target of Unmet Need of Family-planning as many as 9.91 has not been achieved, however; six provinces have achieved the strategic plan target for Unmet Need of Family- Planning, with the rate of unmet need ≤9,91 percent, they are; Bangka Belitung island, Riau Island, DIY, Bali, West Kalimantan, and Central Kalimantan. (5).

The correlation of Fertile Women and Unmet Need of Family Planning

Among respondents with Unmet Need, it is more on respondents with the educational elementary-school level as many as 75 respondents (12.2%). The result of the research showed that there is correlation of the educational level of Fertile Women and the Unmet Need of Family-Planning, compared to respondents who have other educational levels. This research showed that the low-educational level respondent more than those who have higher educational level. This factor happened because the respondents neither know information about the use of contraception device nor understand the usage of contraception. The good education can make mothers make the right decision on contraception device that are used. (Zia, 2019).

This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Putro (2013), which mentioned that the rate of women with Unmet Need of Family-Planning elementary to junior high educational background. This is caused by the lack of knowledge concerning with contraception device or family-planning compared to the women with high educational level. (9).

This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Zia (2019), which mentioned that that the educational level has significant correlation of occurrence of Unmet Need of Family Planning, the low educational level tends to do Unmet Need of Family Planning. (Zia, 2019).

Knowledge is the result of sensory human or result of someone's knowing of object through sense that they have. The high knowledge makes someone open in accepting information so that it can influence to someone's success in understanding

health information. If someone has broad knowledge about family-planning, so it tends to practice family-planning, so that the family planning can be implemented maximumly. (10)

The correlation of perception of the ideal number of having children and Unmet Meet of Family-Planning

Among respondents with Unmet Need, more respondents who had perception of ideal number of having children > 2 as many as 87 respondents (10.2%), compared to respondent who have perception of ideal number of having children < = 2 as many as 54 respondents (6.7%). There was correlation of perception of ideal number of having children and Unmet Need of Family-Planning. This research is This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Syawalina, et all (2020) that there was correlation of the number of children and unmet need of Family Planning. The amount of children that influence someone in practicing contraception. For those who had only one child and why they did not use contraception because they wanted to another children. While the other respondents have reason to have another child because they want a boy, and it is strongly supported by the research of Suryaningrum's (2017). There is a significant correlation of parity and Unmet Need of Fertile couples in Kelurahan Ngupasan in 2017. (11).

This result is in accordance with the research conducted by D. Aulia, et all (2020) based on the result of research was found that mostly the unmet need happened to respondents who have 1 or 2 children (10.7%). The result of analysis showed that respondents who had children > 2 and those who have 1 or 2 children had more risk with their own unmet need 2.4 and 1.2 fold compared to respondents who did not have children (12).

The correlation of Access of Information of Family Planning in printed media with Unmet Need of Family Planning

The result of research said that there was correlation of family-planning in the media and unmet need of family-planning. This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Ratnaningsih's (2018). Based on the Chi-square test was obtained value 0.001 (P value< 0.05) meaning that statistically there was significant correlation of knowledge on contraception device and unwanted pregnant. This could be perceived that the better knowledge of the respondents, the more understands the mothers about contraception device so that the client could plan their pregnancy well and accept their pregnancy that the client expect. (13).

In accordance with Green theory (1980), predisposition factor was one of the factors that gives motivation to behave. The knowledge on contraception device is one of the predisposition factors of unwanted pregnancy. The complete knowledge could lower the unwanted pregnancy. Knowledge is the very important domain in the form of someone's action that was also influenced by predisposition factor, comprising; age, attitude, belief, experience and education.

The correlation of Information Access of Family-Planning in Internet and Unmet Need of Family-Planning

This research showed that there was correlation of information of family-planning in internet and Unmet Need of Family-Planning becomes one of information accesses that was mostly used including accessing information on family-planning, family-planning device, side-effect of practicing family-planning could be obtained through internet as well. The side-effect of using contraception device was one of the factors influencing the unmet need of family-planning. According to the research of Maria Ulfa's (2018), the result of her research showed that as many as 54 women of fertile couples or as many as 60.67% of women of fertile couples with unmet need of family-planning caused by side-effect of using of contraception device that were experienced or knowledge of side-effect on contraception device, while 35 women of fertile couples or as many as 39.33% of women of fertile couples with unmet need of family-planning caused by other factor. (Ardhika, Trisnaningsih, Zulkarnain 2018).

This result is in accordance with the research conducted by Dwi's research (2014) information access variable showed that there was correlation with unmet need of family-planning. The chosen information method of family-planning which was given to client, mechanism, follow-up, and sustainability are the things that must be cared.

Multivariate Analysis

On multivariate analysis, it could be concluded that there was influence altogether between wifes' education, age of woman, and information access (information access of family-planning in newspaper, magazine, or other printed media to the Unmet Need of Family-Planning in Banten province. Variabel yang sangat berpengaruh terhadap kejadian unmet need KB adalah usia istri dengan hasil 7 kali lebih besar melakukan unmet need.

CONCLUSION

The result from secondary data SKAP BKKBN Banten Province in 2019 it can be concluded that all variables contained in the data are related to the incidence of unmet need family palnning in the Banten province and the most related variable are wife's age, which is 7 times more likely to do unmet need than the education level variable, perceptions of the number of children, access information about family planning from print media and access information from internet.

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