



PEDIOMATERNAL NURSING JOURNAL

Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2021

Journal Homepage: <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/PMNI/>
<http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/pmnj.v7i1.21498>



This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Original Research

Analysis Factors of the Intention of Postpartum Women using Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior

Tantya Edipeni Putri, Retnayu Pradanie^{ID}, Tiyas Kusumaningrum^{ID}

Maternity and Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: August 20, 2020

Accepted: Sept 10, 2020

Published: July 18, 2021

KEYWORDS

intention; family planning; LARC; postpartum

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Retnayu Pradanie
retnayu-p@fkn.unair.ac.id
Faculty of Nursing,
Universitas Airlangga,
Surabaya, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The use of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive (LARC) in postpartum women is still low even though the government recommends an effective method to decrease population growth. Attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control are background factors that shape people's intentions in displaying behavior. This study aimed to analyze the correlation between attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control with postpartum women's intentions using LARC.

Methods: This study used a descriptive correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The populations were postpartum women ≤ 42 days in Tambaksari Sub-District Surabaya. The inclusion criteria were postpartum women who had not become KB acceptors and the exclusion criteria for postpartum women with widow status. The samples were 84 people that met using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected with a questionnaire consisting of demographic data, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, and intention and analyzed using spearman's rho test with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: The result showed that attitude ($p=0.000$ $r=0.604$), subjective norm ($p=0.000$ $r=0.610$), and perceived behavioral control ($p=0.000$ $r=0.608$) had significant correlation with intentions.

Conclusion: The positive attitude, good subjective norm support, and robust perceived behavioral control give high intentions using LARC in postpartum women. The recommendations for future researchers are expected to conduct a comparative study of the behavior of choosing LARC and Non-LARC in postpartum women.

Cite this as:

Putri T, E., Pradanie, R., & Kusumaningrum, T. (2021). Analysis Factors of the Intention of Postpartum Women using Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. *Pedimaternals Nurs. J.*, 7(1), 16-25. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/pmnj.v7i1.21498>

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in Indonesia's high population from one year to another year with the

percentage of population growth reaches 1.33%. The target of the National Family Planning Population in Strategic Planning of National Family Planning Population

(RENSTRA BKKBN) from 2015 to 2020, the percentage of population growth is 1.1.9 % in a year (BPS, 2016). The government has a Family Planning program to keep the rate of population growth. Government has the policy to increase the use of long-term contraceptive methods in the National Medium-Term Development Planning (RPJMN) and National Family Planning Population in Strategic Planning of National Family Planning Population (RENSTRA BKKBN) from 2015 to 2019. The method is more effective. To succeed in the Family Planning Program, the effort to increase the mother's health, the primary respondent of the Family Planning Program, is unmet need ground and postpartum mother. Family Program in postpartum mothers is rated very important to do. Because the reversion in the postpartum mother cannot be predicted and can happen before coming to the next menstrual cycle, even the fertility to postpartum mother can reverse in the breastfeeding time (Kemenkes RI, 2013). Based on the preliminary data study, it was found that 6 of 10 informants did not have the intention to use LARC. Most of the postpartum women still think that the insertion procedure of LARC is complicated and scary.

The total of Family Planning acceptors in Indonesia is 64% of a total couple of childbearing age (SDKI, 2017). The target user of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive (LARC) in Indonesia is, according to RENSTRA BKKBN, from 2020 to 2024 is 23.5%. Nowadays, Indonesia has reached the target of using LARC to be 24.6% (BKKBN, 2019). The percentage of Family Planning acceptors using LARC in postpartum women is 28.72%, from 28.72% in Indonesia (BKKBN, 2014). Surabaya is the largest city in East Java, with the largest population, such as 2.8 million people in 2017. The average population rate growth in Surabaya from 2013 to 2017 is 0.49% every year. The total of Family Planning acceptors to a couple of childbearing age in Surabaya City is 392,206. Tambaksari Sub-District dominates Family Planning acceptors with 11.5% from all of the Family Planning totals in Surabaya City. Although Family Planning Acceptors in Tambaksari Surabaya are the highest, so is the birth rate in Surabaya City, such as 2,492

birth rates in a year. In 2017, the percentage of Family Planning acceptors in the Tambaksari Sub-District was 25% of childbearing age couples. This percentage is the total of LARC as 22.9 % (BPS, 2018).

Postpartum women's participation in the Family Planning Program is still being dominated by Non-Long Acting Reversible Contraceptive (Non-LARC). This condition opens the Family Planning Program's potency to be less effective because of the high failure rate of Non-LARC with a percentage of 1.8% (SKDI, 2017). The government, especially BKKBN, has given understandable socialization to the communities about Family Planning. It is not the exception to the important figure in the communities. Although not all of the communities do not get the socialization (BKKBN, 2014). The decision to use contraception will determine Family Program in Indonesia. The choosing method of using contraception must be based on many objective considerations. It is suitable for the need and believes in the Family Planning acceptors to appear the intention, decision, and behavior in doing Family Program using LARC.

The participation of postpartum women in doing the Family Planning Program and choosing contraception devices is very important. Public Health Centers in Tambaksari have endeavored to increase the use of LARC. Through education and counseling postpartum Family Program Planning since the pregnancy. The attitude can be formed slowly from knowledge, attitude, and action. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, people's attitudes with used LARC are influenced by three factors: attitude toward the behavior, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control. All of those factors will appear the intention to use LARC (Fishbein and Ajzen (Nursalam, 2017). This study aimed to analyze factors that correlated with postpartum women's intention using LARC based on the Theory of Planned Behavior.

2. METHOD

2.1 Design

This research's design is descriptive correlational uses a cross-sectional approach

to finding out the correlation between the independent and dependent variables. This research is done in Tambaksari, Surabaya, from March 2020 to April 2020.

2.2 Population, Samples, and Sampling

The population in this research is all of the postpartum women ≤ 42 days in Tambaksari Sub-Regent (Work Area of Puskesmas Gading and Puskesmas Pacarkeling) 139 people. The sample of 84 respondents is based on the purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria were postpartum women ≤ 42 days in Tambaksari Sub-Regent (Work Area of Puskesmas Gading and Puskesmas Pacarkeling) who had not become KB acceptors the exclusion criteria for postpartum women with widow status.

2.3 Instruments

The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire consisting of demographic data, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, and intention. The demographic data questionnaire consisted of ages, education, the family's salary, the total of children, and the knowledge about contraceptive methods. The attitude questionnaire consisted of 8 questions with three parameters: the security of LARC, benefits, and the effect of using LARC. The attitude is classified into a positive attitude if $T \geq$ median data and a negative attitude if $T <$ median data. The subjective norm questionnaire consists of 10 questions with two parameters: the government, public figure, health worker, husband, and close friend. The subjective norm is classified into five categories: very good, good, enough, less, and less. The perceived behavioral control questionnaire consisted of 10 questions with five parameters, namely knowledge, cost, availability of facilities, time, and reward. The perceived behavioral control is classified into five categories, namely, very strong, strong, enough, weak, and very weak. The intention questionnaire of 5 questions has five parameters: the benefits, security, effectiveness, comfort, and desire to have children. The perceived behavioral control is classified into five categories: high, medium, low, and very low. The instrument of attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral

control, and intention is modified (Satria, 2015).

2.4 Procedure

The researcher looks for the workers of Maternal and Child Health in the Community Health Center to get the data about the candidate of respondents and cadre contact of postpartum women. The researcher determines total samples based on the purposive sampling technique. The researcher coordinates with the cadets to share the questionnaires. Then, the cadets explain to the candidate of respondents. It will participate in the research. The respondents agree, and the researcher contacts the respondents to send informed consent and questionnaires to a google form. Respondents fill google form, and the researcher ensures the right data.

2.5 Analysis

The collected data is analyzed by using analysis descriptive and bivariate analysis. Descriptive data analysis is used to find out the percentage and frequency distribution. Bivariate analysis is used to find out the relationship between the variables. Bivariate analysis in this research uses a statistic test of the spearman rho test with $\alpha = 0.05$. If the value of $p \leq 0.05$, H_1 will be accepted. If the value of $p > \alpha = 0.05$, H_1 will be rejected.

2.6 Ethical Clearance

The Health Commission Ethics agrees with the procedure of this research at the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga with number 1964-KEPK. The ethical aspects which are considered in this research such as informed consent, anonymity, and confidentiality.

3. RESULT

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics (n=84)

Characteristics			n	%
Age	Wife Ages	≤25 years old	32	38
		26-35 years old	47	56
		36-45 years old	5	6
	Husband Ages	≤25 years old	16	19
		26-35 years old	56	66.7
		36-45 years old	12	14.3
Education	Mother Education	Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School/ equality	3	3.6
		Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School/ equality	2	2.4
		Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School/ equality	36	42.9
	Husband Education	Academy /University	43	51.2
		Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School/ equality	2	2.4
		Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School/ equality	1	1.2
The salary of the family	Academy /University	Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School/ equality	31	36.9
		< IDR 4,200,479	50	59.5
		IDR 4,200,479	22	26.2
		>IDR4,200,479	4	4.8
The total of children	Non-MKJP only	1	50	59.5
		2	31	36.9
		3	2	2.4
		>3	1	1.2
The knowledge about contraceptive method	MKJP only	Non-MKJP and MKJP	12	14.3
		MKJP only	6	7.1
		Non-MKJP and MKJP	66	78.6

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Variable in Work Area of Pusekesmas Gading and Puskesmas Pacarkeling, Tambaksari Sub-District, Surabaya, March 2020 (n=84)

Variable	Category	n	%
Attitudes	Positive	62	73.8
	Negative	22	26.2
Subjective Norm	Very Good	20	23.8
	Good	45	53.6
	Enough	16	19
Perceived Behavioral Control	Less	3	3.6
	Very Stong	23	27.4
	Stong	40	47.6
	Enough	16	19
Intention	Weak	5	6
	Very High	39	46.4
	High	38	45.2
	Medium	3	3.6
	Low	4	4.8

Based on table 1, the respondent's characteristics are based on the most of mothers aged 26-35 years old such as 47 respondents (56%). The husbands' most aged 26-35 years old, such as 81 respondents (96.4%) with the marriage less than ten years old. It can be reviewed from the education side that Academic/University dominates mothers' last education with respondents (51.2%). The previous education of husbands is dominated by Academic/University, with 50 respondents (59.5%). There are 58

respondents (69%) have a family income of more than IDR 4,200,479. According to the total children from 50 respondents (59.5%), have a child. It is reviewed from the knowledge of contraception methods that respondents know from non long-term conceptive method and the long-term conceptive method with 66 respondents (78.6%). Most of the respondents do not use contraception methods with a total of 63 respondents (75%). The most information source about the respondents of Family

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of the correlation between attitude and intention using LARC

Attitudes	Intention								Total	
	Low		Medium		High		Very High		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Negative	3	3.6	3	3.6	12	14.3	4	4.8	22	26.2
Positive	1	1.2	0	0	26	31	35	41.7	62	73.8
Total	4	4.8	3	3.6	38	44.3	39	46.5	84	100

Spearman Statistic Test of Rho Test p= 0.000 r= 0.604

Table 4. Cross tabulation the correlation between subjective norm and intention using LARC

Subjective Norm	Intention								Total	
	Low		Medium		High		Very High		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Less	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	0	0	3	3.6
Enough	2	2.4	0	0	11	13.1	3	3.6	16	19
Good	1	1.2	2	2.4	25	29.8	17	20.2	45	53.6
Very Good	0	0	0	0	1	1.2	19	22.6	20	23.8
Total	4	4.8	3	3.6	38	45.2	39	46.4	84	100

Statistic Test of Spearman Rho Test p= 0.000 r= 0.610

Table 5. Cross tabulation the correlation between perceived behavioral control and intention using LARC

Perceived Behavioral Control	Intention								Total	
	Low		Medium		Strong		Very Strong		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Weak	2	2.4	2	2.4	0	0	1	1.2	5	6
Enough	1	1.2	0	0	12	14.3	3	3.6	16	19
Strong	0	0	0	0	25	29.8	15	17.9	40	47.6
Very Strong	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.2	20	23.8	23	27.4
Total	4	4.8	3	3.6	38	45.2	39	46.4	84	100

Uji Statistik Spearman Rho Test p= 0.000 r= 0.628

Planning comes from the nearest people (family, neighborhood, parents, and husband) with a total 33 respondents.

Table 2 shows that the most of postpartum women have a positive attitude are 62 respondents (73.8%), have good support of subjective norm with the total 45 respondents (53.6%), have strong perceived behavioral control with the total of 40 respondents (47.6%). There are 39 respondents (46.4%) have high intention in using LARC.

According to table 3, it is known that there are 62 respondents (73.8%) from the total of 84 respondents who have positive attitudes in the intention to use LARC. The analysis result of the Spearman Rank Test Correlation statistic shows that there are many strong significant and related to the attitude and similar to use the intention with using LARC (p= 0.000) and (r=0.604).

According to table 4, it is known that 25 respondents (29.8%) from 84 respondents have support from good subjective norms

with the intention of using LARC. The result of the statistic test of the *Spearman Rank Test Correlation* shows that there are many strong significant and similar to the subjective norm to the intention in using LARC (p=0.000) and (r=0.610).

Based on table 5, many 25 respondents (29.8%) from 84 respondents have a high intention and strong perceived behavioral control to use LARC. The result of the statistic test of the *Spearman Rank Test Correlation* shows that there are many strong significant and similar to the perceived behavioral control to the intention in using LARC (p= 0.000) and (r= 0.628).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 The Correlation between Attitude and Intention of Postpartum Women using LARC

Attitude has a strong significant relationship and similar to postpartum mothers' intention in using long-term contraceptive methods.

The majority of respondents have a positive attitude to high intention in using the Long-Term Contraceptive Method. The result analysis states that many respondents who have a positive attitude do not always appear high intention. It happens in the vice versa, respondents with a negative attitude do not always have a low intention to use long-term contraceptive methods. This research is, according to Lestari (2018) that there are many relationships with the intention to use contraception postpartum. This research proves that the respondents who have a negative attitude do not always appear low in using the postpartum contraceptive. Another study from Huda et al. (2016) shows that there are many significant relations between the attitude and behavior of using a contraceptive device. This research is done on 37 respondents, and the result of the positive effect will appear the significance between attitude support to use the contraceptive device. (Joeliatin, 2016) that there are many significant direct relationships between attitude and the intention of women of childbearing age to become the participants of the long-term contraceptive method. According to (Anggraeni, 2015) that women of the childbearing age with positive attitudes have a chance three times higher to become the participants of a long-term contraceptive method than women of childbearing have a negative attitude. Other research from (Nasrulloh, 2015) that there are many relationships between attitude and participation of couple of childbearing age in doing Family Planning program. Attitude is an important basic in the availability of participating Family Planning program.

The positive attitude of respondents with high intention happens from 26 to 35 years old. The last education dominates to Academy/University. More of them have a salary of more than IDR 4 million, and most have a child. Most of them know the non-long-term contraceptive method and long-term contraceptive method. Most of them get the information from the nearest people (family, neighborhood, parents, and husband). According to result analysis in the questions of attitude questioner, on the question nomor one can be seen that respondents trust with using long-term contraceptive method. They can prevent pregnancy effectively and safely.

Although respondents with negative attitudes have high intensity in using long-term contraceptive methods, they are influenced by the respondents' perspective to the long-term contraceptive method. Because of the afraid feeling, it will influence sexual function. Although, respondents have understood the benefits of long-term contraceptive methods, it is more useful to prevent pregnancy than the non-long-term contraceptive method. Most of the respondents do not want to use long-term contraceptive method because they will assume to cause infertility.

Health workers should be able to encourage the Postpartum Family Planning Program since 2007. It is important to do because there are many respondents get the information's about the contraceptive method from the nearest people (family, neighborhood, parents, and husband). This condition shows that health workers' role in giving related education about the contraceptive method, especially long-term contraceptive method, is less. Besides encouraging of Postpartum Family Planning Program, it can be expected that health workers also provide the education to press the using of long-term contraceptive method does not disturb sexual function and long-term contraceptive method except the sterilization doe not influence the infertility. The increasing of awareness about the importance in doing long-term contraceptive program to the postpartum needs doing. Because it remembers the return of women fertility approximatey 45 days afterbirth as the effort to increase the degree of mothers and children.

4.2 The Correlation between Subjective Norm and Intention of Postpartum Women using LARC

Subjective norm has strong significant relation and similar to the intention of postpartum mothers uses long-term contraceptive method. Most respondents of postpartum mothers get good subjective form and have high intention by using long-term contraceptive method. More better support from good subjective form and have high intention uses the long-term contraceptive method. It is also gotten high

intention. This research is similar to research from Joeliatin et al. (2016). There are indirect relationships and the significance between subjective norm and the intention of women of childbearing age (WUS) to become long-term contraceptive methods through the attitude. It means that a better subjective norm, women of childbearing age attitude becomes subjective norm. Thus, women of childbearing age attitude becomes positive. Thus, women of childbearing age attitude are more positive that can be strong intention to the women of childbearing age to be long-term contraceptive method participants. According to Lestari (2018) that subjective norm has a significant relationship between subjective norm to the intention of using the contraceptive device. The other research from (Putri, 2018) that subjective norm has the strongest effect in generating the intention to participate in Family Planning program. In this research, the couple's support can give influence the awareness in participating Family Program. It is the awareness of the role of health workers in suggesting the couple of childbearing age to join in the Family Planning Program.

The influence of the highest subjective norm is gotten from the respondents to the health workers. This fact is proven to most of the respondents agree in the questioner item of subjective norm number 3 such as there are many suggestions from health workers in using long-term contraceptive method. It is similar to (Ruwayda, 2014) that there is a significant relationship between health workers' role with using contraceptive devices in the postpartum. The suggestion from health workers is rated to connect the attitude of using contraceptive device. According to the research from Huda et al. (2016) that there are many significant relationship between the role of health workers with the action of using contraceptive method. The other research from Setiasih et al. (2016) that there are many support relationship between the Health Worker Service of Family Planning with the choosing of non hormonal long time contraceptive method.

The suggestion from husband in this research also determines the respondents subjective norm to the health worker. It is proven that most of the respondents answer

agree in the items of questionnaire question about subjective norm number 4 to the support from husband in using long-term contraceptive method. According to that there are many significant relationship between the support from husband and the action of using contraceptive device to the wife. The research from Susanto (2015) that husbands' support also has the relationship in deciding to use contraceptive devices. The support from the husband can use the long-term contraceptive method because without supporting the husband, the comfortable feeling does not get used. It is proven to the research from (Mahmudah & Fitri Indarwati, 2016) said that there are many relationship between husband and the choosing of LARC.

According to the analysis result, the lowest indicator is on the public figure's subjective norm variable. Most of the respondents answer disagree in the item of questionnaire question on the number 2 to the suggestion from public figure to use long term contraceptive method. According to this research, the researcher believes that it is important to health workers to provide the information and education about long-term contraceptive method with the participation of the public figure. Beside that, it is important to extend the education target in determining the intention. Thus, husband also provides the information and full education from the health worker about the importance of using the LARC to the postpartum women.

4.3 The Correlation between Perceived Behavioral Control and Intention of Postpartum Women using LARC

Perception for Control Action has a significant relationship and similar to the intention of postpartum mothers use long term contraceptive method. The high perception for action control, thus the result of the intention is high. The previous research is supported by Joeliatin et al. (2016) that there are many indirect relationships and significances between control action and the participation from women of childbearing age in the intention of long-term contraceptive method. It means that high perception in control action from women of childbearing age in long-term contraceptive method. The research of Lestari

(2018) said that there are many perception for control actions and the intention of using contraceptive method.

Respondents have high intention to use long-term conceptive method because they have many knowledges about long-term conceptive method such as benefit, the using effect, and know the using. It is proven to the most of respondents answer agree in the item of perception for control action perception in the number 1. It is according to the research of Ruwayda (2014) that many respondents have good knowledge will be the acceptors of postpartum Family Planning. The knowledge is one of the factor influences to the action control perception to the person. Nasrulloh (2015) to the research that there is the relationship between knowledge and the participation from the couple of childbearing age in doing Family Planning. It is reviewed from the knowledge, the research from (Megawati, Febi, & Adisty, 2015). This research is gotten the data that the using of contraceptive method is dominated by the respondents with good knowledge.

The supporting facilities also determine the respondents of action control perception. It is proven that more respondents answer agree to the questionnaire question about action control perrception number 3 such as the facilities to probe in using long-term contraceptive method. It is similar to Putri (2018) 's research that easy access reachers the supporting facilities in the implementation of Family Planning Program. It becomes an important thing in participating of Family Program. Bailey (2014) in the research, describes that there are many variations in the participation of couple on the childbearing age in the Family Planning program. The affordability and information exposure will support Family Program about the participation from the couple of childbearing age in the Family Planning Program. The availability of the facilities also becomes a determining factor according to Setiasih et al. (2016) said that the service of availability such as infrastructure, distance, and advice influences the interest in women of childbearing age in using Non Hormonal long-term conceptive program. It is similar to the research of (Haloho & Tety, 2011) that there is significant relationship between the

completeness of the infrastructure to choose Innauterine Device contraception.

The cost factor is one of the factor to make person intention. This fact is proven with the most respondents' answer in question number 2 of action control perception questionnaire about the cheapest cost. It will make the respondents use long-term conceptive method. This research is similar to the research of (Septalia & Puspitasari, 2016) about the cost of fixing the contraceptive device with the using. The percentage of the non long-term conceptive method with cheap price is higher than long-term conceptive method. Because non leng conceptive method is cheap. It shows that the community intentions use something with cheap price higher than the desire uses thing with expensive price.

According to the analysis data, the lowest indicator is on the variable of action control perception in the gift/reward parameters. It can be shown that most of the respondents' answers disagree with the questionnaire question of action control number 5 about the reward atu gift to motivate the using of the long-term conceptive method. According to this research, researchers gets opinion that health workers can provide the information and high education to reach all of the communities to increase the knowledge of the community. Beside that, it can be expected that the government provides health facilities in may regions especially far away from the health facilities. The government also expected to give the subsidy about the contraceptive especially long-term contraceptive method. In order to all of the communities can reach that method from the cost.

5. CONCLUSION

The positive attitude to postpartum mother generates high intention in using Long-Term Contraceptive Method. However, negatif attitude does not always appear the low intention. More support from subjective form of postpartum mothers generates high intention in using Long-Term Contraceptive Method, supports from health workers and husband are the support to get high effect to postpartum mother. More good perception in controlling the attitude (knowledge, the

availability of facility, and high cost) of postpartum women generates high intention in using LARC. The recommendations for future researchers are expected to conduct a comparative study of the behavior of choosing LARC and Non-LARC in postpartum women.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We want to thank you for the respondents and all of the participants who help in the implementation of this research.

7. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

8. REFERENCES

- Anggraeni, P. (2015). Determinan Penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) Pada Akseptor KB di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pamulang tahun 2014. In Kti.
- BPS. (2016). Hasil Penduduk Indonesia Hasil SUPAS 2015.
- BPS. (2018). No Title. Surabaya: Badan Pusat Statistik Surabaya. Diakses 2 Desember 2019.
- Haloho, & Tety, E. (2011). Hubungan Antara Karakteristik, Pengetahuan dan Persepsi Ibu Terhadap IUD Dengan Pemilihan Kontrasepsi IUD Kecamatan Siantar Timur Kota Pematang Siantar Tahun 2011. In Skripsi. Depok: Universitas Indonesia.
- Huda, A., Widagdo, L., & Widjanarko, B. (2016). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Pada Wanita Usia Subur Di Puskesmas Jombang-Kota Tangerang Selatan. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (e-Journal)*, 4(1), 461-469.
- Joeliatin. (2016). Theory of Planned Behavior on the Determinants of Participation in the Long-Term Contraceptive Method Among Women of Reproductive Age, in Nganjuk, East Java. *Journal of Health Promotion and Behavior*, 1(3). <https://doi.org/10.269111>
- Kemenkes RI. (2013). Buletin Jendela Data dan Informasi Kesehatan: Situasi Keluarga Berencana di Indonesia. In Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Mahmudah, L. T. N., & Fitri Indarwati. (2016). Analisis Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) Pada Akseptor KB Wanita Di Kecamatan Banyubiru Kabupaten Semarang. *Journal of Public Health*, 4 No 3. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15294/ujph.v4i3.7222>.
- Megawati, T., Febi, K., & Adisty, R. (2015). Hubungan antara Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penggunaan KB dengan Pengetahuan tentang KB di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kapitu Kecamatan Amurang Barat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Farmasi*, 4(4). <https://doi.org/2302-2493>
- Nasrulloh, A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Keikutsertaan Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) Dalam Ber-KB di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Purwosari Kota Surakarta. In Skripsi. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Nursalam. (2017). Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan: Pendekatan Praktis. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Putri, A. P. (2018). Identifikasi Perilaku Pasangan Usia Subur Terhadap Keikutsertaan Program Keluarga Berencana Dengan Pendekatan Teori Perilaku yang Terencanakan (Theory of Planned Behavior). *Jurnal Terpadu Ilmu Kesehatan*, 7(1).

- Ruwayda. (2014). Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan KB Pasca Salin pada Ibu Nifas di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pakuan Baru Kota Jambi Tahun 2013. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v14i1.306>
- Satria, G. (2015). Perilaku Pemilihan Metoda Kontrasepsi Vasektomi pada Proa Pasangan Usia Subur Berdasarkan Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) Di Kecamatan Kenjeran Surabaya. In *Skripsi*. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga.
- SDKI. (2017). *Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia*. Jakarta: BKKBN, BPS, Kemenkes, USAID.
- Septalia, R., & Puspitasari, N. (2016). Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi. *Jurnal Biometrika dan Kependudukan*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/jbk.v5i2.2016.91-98>
- Setiasih, S., Widjanarko, B., & Istiarti, T. (2016). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKIP) pada Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) di Kabupaten Kendal Tahun 2013. *Jurnal Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia*, 11(2), 32. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jpki.11.2.32-46>
- Susanto, B. N. A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Dukungan Suami Terhadap Istri Dengan Keputusan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ngemplak Boyolali. 14.