

## ABSTRAK

### GAMBARAN PEMILIHAN METODE KONTRASEPSI PADA WANITA PESERTA KB AKTIF DI PUSKESMAS KORPRI BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

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**Latar Belakang:** Tingginya Angka Kelahiran Total di Indonesia (2,45%) terutama di Provinsi Lampung memerlukan strategi untuk mengendalikan pertumbuhan penduduk melalui Program Keluarga Berencana (KB). Rendahnya penggunaan kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) menjadi tantangan. Dengan dasar Teori Lawrence Green, penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi gambaran pemilihan metode kontrasepsi pada wanita peserta KB aktif di Puskesmas Korpri Bandar Lampung.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan sampel sebanyak 93 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Data diambil menggunakan kuesioner dibantu dengan wawancara. Kemudian dilakukan analisis univariat. Variabel mandiri dalam penelitian ini adalah gambaran pemilihan metode kontrasepsi.

**Hasil:** Dari hasil analisis univariat didapatkan 57% responden memiliki pengetahuan tinggi, 53,8% mendapat dukungan suami, 59,1% menyatakan PLKB berperan dalam pemilihan metode kontrasepsi, dan 81,7% memilih menggunakan metode kontrasepsi jangka pendek. Gambaran karakteristik usia wanita peserta KB aktif yaitu mayoritas responden masuk ke dalam usia reproduktif (15-35 tahun) sebanyak 51,9%. Karakteristik pendidikan wanita peserta KB aktif yaitu 58% berpendidikan tinggi (SMA dan perguruan tinggi), sementara itu karakteristik pekerjaan wanita peserta KB aktif yaitu mayoritas bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga (50,5%).

**Kesimpulan:** Metode kontrasepsi jangka pendek lebih banyak dipilih oleh wanita peserta kb aktif di puskesmas korpri bandar lampung daripada metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang.

**Kata Kunci:** Gambaran, pengetahuan, dukungan suami, peran PLKB, kontrasepsi.

## ABSTRACT

### DESCRIPTION OF THE CHOICE OF CONTRACEPTION METHOD IN WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVE FP AT THE KORPRI HEALTH CENTER IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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**Background:** The high Total Fertility Rate in Indonesia (2.45%) especially in Lampung Province requires a strategy to control population growth through Family Planning (FP) Program. The low use of long-term contraception (LTC) is a challenge. Based on Lawrence Green's Theory, this study aims to explore the description of contraceptive method selection among active FP participants in Korpri Public Health Center in Bandar Lampung.

**Method:** This study used a descriptive quantitative design with a sample of 93 respondents who were selected using accidental sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire assisted by an interview. Then a univariate analysis was performed. The independent variable in this study was the description of contraceptive method selection.

**Results:** From the univariate analysis, it was found that 57% of respondents had high knowledge, 53.8% received husband's support, 59.1% stated that FP field workers played a role in contraceptive method selection, and 81.7% chose to use short-term contraception. The description of age characteristics of active FP participants was that the majority of respondents were in reproductive age (15-35 years) as much as 51.9%. The description of education characteristics of active FP participants was that 58% had high education (high school and college), while the description of occupation characteristics of active FP participants was that the majority worked as housewives (50.5%).

**Conclusion:** Short-term contraception was more preferred by active FP participants in Korpri Public Health Center in Bandar Lampung than long-term contraception.

**Keywords:** Description, knowledge, husband's support, role of FP field workers, contraception.