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Education Degree and Age Correlated with the Injection Contraceptive Chosen Among Women of Childbearing Age in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang 2016

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Abstract

Background: In 2014 Indonesia's family planning participants total 35,202,908 (74.87%), non-contraceptive of longterm method are 84.74% more highly than participants who use are 15.26%. Using IUD contraception are (11.07%), MOW (3.52%), MOP (0.69%), condom (3.15%), implant (10.46%), pill (23.58 %) and injections (47.57%). Injection contraceptive is a way to prevent pregnancy through hormonal injection and one of the highest non-longterm contraceptive methods. Women of childbearing age who choose injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang are about 568 people (62%). **Objectives:** This research is to determine the correlation between age and education level of women which has childbearing age toward the selection of injection contraceptive at Sukajaya District, South Sumedang. **Methods:** This research used analytic method with cross sectional design. Sampling technique used stratified random sampling by taking 229 women of childbearing age as samples to representing the strata randomly. The analysis used is Chi-Square. **Result:** The highest choosing of injection contraceptive in the age category 20-35 years are 148 samples (64.6%) and the highest level of education graduated from junior high school are 83 samples (36.2%). While the level of education at least graduated from university are 21 samples (9.2%) which all of them choosed three months injection. **Conclusion:** There is no correlation between age of women of childbearing age with selection of injection contraceptive (p-value = 0.426> 0.05). There is no correlation between education degree of women of childbearing age with chosen injection contraceptive (p-value = 0,965> 0.05).

Keywords: Age, Education Degree, Women of childbearing age, Choosing of Injection Contraceptive

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1. Introduction

Indonesia, a developing country with high number of population increases. Based on the population survey in 2010 Indonesia's population growth rate was 1.49% and the total birth rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 2.6 per fertile woman; on the projection

of the population growth rate in Indonesia in 2010-2035 at 1.40% per year [1]. Based on Indonesia's high population, the emphasis on population growth can decline is a good step in maintaining the quality of Indonesia's human resources [2].

Contraception is a method to prevent pregnancy. Contraception methods can be divided based on the duration of use, named highest longterm contraception method (MKJP) and non MKJP. MKJP consists of Intra Uterine Device (IUD), Male Operation Method (MOP), Female Surgery Method (MOW), and implant, while non MKJP consists of condoms, pills, and injections [3]. Users of contraception in the world according to the World Health Organization (WHO) hormonal contraceptive users are more than 75% and 25% use non-hormonal. Injection contraceptive is a way to prevent pregnancy by hormonal injections.

The high interest of users of KB injections because it is safe, simple, effective, does not cause interference and can be used in postpartum [4]. Related with public awareness of family planning, it requires an understanding of reproductive health [5]. The level of one's education will influence knowledge so that the person's insight into a phenomenon will be different from those who have lower education [6]. Besides education, age can be one of the factors that influence contraception selection. With increasing age a person also gets higher curiosity so that knowledge also increases. Ancient Research in 2009 found several factors that influence choosing contraceptive methods used, namely prediposition factors (age, education, number of children, knowledge, attitudes) supporting factors (availability of contraception, distance to the health center, travel time and costs), factors pusher (health worker support).

Sukajaya District is the first village in South Sumedang district which has the most injection contraceptive participants. The total number of active family planning (KB) participants in Sukajaya District is 920 people with injection KB participants as many as 568 people (62%). Based on preliminary studies conducted on 10 women of childbearing age using injection contraceptive, there were 5 of women of childbearing age with elementary education, 2 people with junior high school education, and 3 of them had high school education. This study aims to determine the correlation of age and education level of childbearing age women with choosing on injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang.

2. Methods

This research used is analytic method with cross sectional research design, which is a study that studies the relationship between risk factors (independent) and the effect

factor (dependent) at the same time. The population of this study were all women of childbearing age who have injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang in 2016. The sampling technique use stratified random sampling, which is done by taking samples that represent strata randomly with total 229 samples. This study uses secondary data with data collection carried out using a checklist measure on the base data of in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang 2016. The analysis data used is Chi-Square.

3. Results

Based on the results of research on " Education Degree and Age Correlated With The Injection Contraceptive Chosen Among Women Of Childbearing Age in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang", after the data collected then data processing and data analysis were carried out with the frequency distribution of each variable studied and the following will describe the results of the research and discussion.

In the table above illustrates the number of women who childbearing age with choosing injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District were 229 people, with the most contraception dominated by 3 months injection contraceptive as many as 225 people (98.3%) and the remaining 4 people (1.7 %) choose 1 month injection contraceptive. Total sampel are 229 people choosing injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District, were mostly 20-35 years old was 148 people (64.6%) while the age group <20 was at least 9 people (3.9%). The age period of women between 20 and 35 years highly recommended to use contraception with aiming to spacing pregnancies. If the mother plans to have children, contraception can be stopped according to the mother's wishes and fertility will return soon (Hartanto, 2002). The table above informs the sample which 229 people choosing injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District mostly have junior high school education levels of 83 people (36,2%) while graduating from university has at least 21 people (9,2%).

Based on the table above, 229 people receive injection contraceptive, no one chose 1 month injection in the age group <20 years while 9 people chose injections for 3 months (4%). In the age group of 20-35 years, 2 people (50%) chose 1 month injection and 146 people (64.9%) chose 3 months injection. While in the age group> 35 years 2 people (50%) chose 1 month injection and 70 people (31.1%) chose 3 months injection. The statistical test results obtained p-value = 0.426 (p-value> 0.05), it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between the age of women of childbearing age with choosing on injection contraceptive.

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TABLE 1: Frequency Distribution of Injection Contraceptive, Age and Education degree for Women of childbearing age in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang District 2016.

Women of childbearing age	Injection				Education degree										Age						Total
	1 month		3 month		Not Graduate Elementary		Graduate Elementary School		Graduate Junior High School		Graduate Senior High School		Graduate University		<20 years old		20-35 years old		>35 years old		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
	4	1,7	225	98,3	0	0	75	32,8	83	36,2	50	21,8	21	9,2	9	3,9	148	64,6	72	31,4	
Total																					229

Table 2: Correlation of Women of Childbearing Age which Choosing Injection Contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang 2016.

Injection Contraceptive	Women of childbearing age						Total		p-value
	<20 year		20-35 year		>35 year				
	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	
1 month	0	0	2	50	2	50	4	100	0,426
3 month	9	4	146	64,9	70	31,1	225	100	
Total	**9**	**4**	**148**	**64,6**	**72**	**31,4**	**229**	**100**	

Table 3: Age and Education Level Correlated from Women of childbearing age which choosing Injection Contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang 2016.

Injection Contraceptive	Education degree of Women of childbearing age										Total		p-value
	Not graduate Elementary		Graduate Elementary		Graduate Junior High School		Graduate Senior High School		Graduate University				
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
1 month	0	0	1	25	2	50	1	25	0	0	4	100	0,965
3 month	0	0	74	32,9	81	36	49	21,8	21	9,3	225	100	
Total	**0**	**0**	**75**	**32,8**	**83**	**36,2**	**50**	**21,8**	**21**	**9,2**	**229**	**100**	

The results of the table indicate that in women of childbearing age choosed injection contraceptive total 229 samples there were no women with an education level not graduating from elementary school. In the education level graduating from elementary school, 1 person (25%) chose 1 month injection while 75 people (32.9%) chose 3 months injection. In the junior high school education level group, 2 people (50%) chose 1 month injection and 81 people (36%) chose 3 months injection. In the high school graduation group, 1 person (25%) chose 1 month injection and 49 people (21.8%) chose 3 months injection. While 21 people with a level of education graduated from PT (9.3%) all chose 3 months of injections. The statistical test results obtained p-value = 0.965 (p-value> 0.05) so it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between the level of education of women of childbearing age and choosing on injection contraceptive.

4. Discussion

Age plays a role in the pattern of contraceptive services to the community that is concerned with paying attention to the period of healthy reproduction. Women aged 20-35 years are phasing out pregnancies so that contraceptives that have high effectiveness are needed, reversibility is high because participants still expect more children, can be

used 2-4 years, which is in accordance with the planned child, does not inhibit breast milk (ASI), therefore injection contraceptive can be made the second choice after IUD [7]. Age is one of the characteristics of a very important person. Age has a relationship of experience with health / disease problems and decision making is influenced by the age of the individual [8]. Experience is a way to obtain the truth of knowledge, both from the experience of yourself and others. This is done by repeating the experience gained in solving the problems faced. If successful, people will use this method and if they fail, they will not repeat the method [9]. One that relates to public awareness of family planning is education [6]. Education is a factor that influences a person's behavior and education can mature a person and behave well, so that they can choose and make decisions more accurately and behave actively [10]. Education is one of the factors that greatly determines a person's knowledge and perception of the importance of things, including the importance of participation in family planning. The ability to read and write not only facilitates the distribution of information about family planning, but also about the basic understanding of how and why various methods of limiting births have been limited so far and what are the advantages in each of these ways [7].

The results of this study are different from the results of previous studies by Arifuddin in 2013 with a sample of 192 in the work area of Lampa Health Center in Duampanua District, Pinrang Regency in 2012 which stated that there was a significant relationship between age and contraceptive selection [11]. But this was different from research Fitri conducted in 2012 with a sample of 106 in the Working Area of Pagaran Tapah Darussalam Health Center in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province which stated that there was no significant relationship between age and choice of contraception [12]. In several studies it appears that there is not always a relationship between age and selection of injection contraceptive. This can be influenced by several other factors that influence the choice of injection contraceptive. Based on the results of the research in Sukajaya District, several factors that influence the absence of a relationship between age and injection contraception selection are work and socio-cultural environment. Where the majority of women of childbearing age's work in Sukajaya is as a housewife. Work has an effect on one's health because mothers who have outside jobs are faster and have a lot of information, especially regarding health, compared to mothers who do not work or at home [10]. The choice of contraception is also influenced by cultural factors, considering that the user lives in a cultural environment. The choice of contraception is related to the habits of the people who live in a particular environment [12]. A person will be interested in using one of the contraceptives if the people around him use the same contraception. As with the selection of injectable contraceptives, a person's interest

in the selection of injection contraception will arise if the people around him also use injection contraceptive. Including habits that are passed down from mother to child and so on.

The results of this study are in line with Utami in 2013 with 88 samples in RSUP. M. Jamil stated that there was no significant relationship between the level of education and the choice of contraception [13]. However, it contradicted the 2013 Bernandus research at the Jailolo Community Health Center which stated that there was a significant relationship between the level of education and contraceptive selection. there is not always a relationship between the level with the selection of injectable contraceptives. This can be influenced by several other factors that influence the choice of injection contraception. Education is one of the factors that influence a person in accepting new ideas, including using contraception. Someone who has a higher level of education will be broader and easier to accept ideas, be more independent and rational in making decisions and actions [14]. Education is an effort to provide knowledge so that positive behavioral changes increase. However, it needs to be emphasized, it does not mean that someone who has a low education is absolutely low in knowledge. This is considering that the increase in knowledge is not absolutely obtained from formal education, but can be obtained through non-formal education [10]. Non-formal education in this case such as attending counseling, seminars, training, and discussions.

One component in education is the environment, the environment is everything that exists outside, people, relationships and that affects a person's development such as climate, environment, economic situation, housing, neighbors and others. We can make the environment a source of educational tools and educational factors. So that formal education can not be separated from its influence on one's decisions without the existence of supporting factors from non-formal education. Education is closely related to knowledge, so in this study there are many factors that influence the absence of correlation the level of education with injection contraceptive. According to the results of the research in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang District, Sumedang several other factors that influence it are work environment and experience factors. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly. Work makes someone gain experience and information. The more experience and information obtained, the more knowledge a person will make in his work environment [15].

5. Conclusions

The results of research and analysis conducted in April - May 2017 regarding the correlation of age and education level of fertile women to the choosing of injection contraceptive in Sukajaya District, South Sumedang there were 568 women of child-bearing age who were injection contraceptive. In this study 229 samples were used, most of which chose 3-month injection contraception as many as 225 people (98.3%) The choice of injection contraceptive in fertile women based on age is mostly the group of 20-35 years, as many as 148 people (64.6%) with 146 people of them choosing injections 3 months, 83 samples graduate from junior high school (36.2%), which 81 choose 3-month injections. From the results of the Chi-Square analysis of choosing injection contraceptive based on age, the results of H0 were received so that there was no significant correlation between age and the choice of injection contraceptive. There was no correlation between in women of childbearing age and choosing injection contraceptive (p-value = 0.426> 0.05). There is no correlation between the level of education in women of childbearing age and the choosing of injection contraceptive (p-value = 0.965> 0.05).

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