



Factors Associated with Lack of Interest in IUD Contraceptive Acceptors (*Intra Uterine Device*) in the UPTD Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center, Palangka Raya City

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Abstract

Background: The BKKBN noted that the choice of type of contraceptive method in 2021 and 2022, one of which is the IUD, has decreased by a percentage of 8% to 7.7%, likewise at the Rakumpit Community Health Center there were no users of the contraceptive method for the IUD from January to April 2024. Objective: This study aims to determine the factors associated with the lack of interest in IUD contraceptive acceptors (Intra Uterine Device) in the UPTD Working Area of the Rakumpit Palangka Raya Community Health Center. Method: The research design uses descriptive analytics with quantitative data collection through a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling and a sample of 40 respondents was obtained. The data source uses primary data. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis (chi square test). Results: Univariate analysis results were obtained from 40 acceptors who had a low interest category, 24 respondents (60%). 16 respondents (40%) had less knowledge, 24 respondents (60%) had negative attitudes, 24 respondents (60%) had less husband support. The results of bivariate analysis showed that factors related to the lack of interest in IUD contraceptive acceptors were knowledge ($p=0.040$), attitude ($p=0.025$), husband's support ($p=0.004$). Conclusion: Variables Knowledge ($p=0.040<0.05$), attitude ($p=0.025<0.05$) husband's support ($p=0.004<0.05$). These three variables show that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, husband's support and lack of interest in IUD contraception acceptors (Intra Uterine Device) in the UPTD Working Area of the Rakumpit Palangka Raya Community Health Center. It is recommended that community health centers make efforts to improve by providing health promotion in the form of education and involving husbands of contraceptive acceptors to increase interest in IUD contraceptive acceptors.

Keywords

Relationships, Contraception, IUD

Introduction

Population problems in Indonesia are a matter of population quantity and quality. The population problems are a large population, rapid population growth, uneven population distribution, low population quality, and a population composition that is mostly of productive age. Family planning is a measure to help individuals or married couples avoid births. Achieving desired births, regulating the interval between births (Mulyani Ns, 2018) . Indonesia's population in 2020 was 270,203.9 people until 2023 amounted to 278,696.2 people, it can be seen that the population has increased (Central Statistics Agency, 2023) . World Health Organization (WHO) data shows that the use of IUD contraception worldwide is lower than users of injectable contraception, pills, condoms and other contraceptives. The percentage of IUD contraception users was 15.2%, pill users 30.5% and injectable users 35.3%. Currently, it is estimated that 30% of IUD users are in China, 13% in Europe, 5% in the United States, and 6.7% in other developing countries (Robbi et al., 2023).

Based on the 2021 Indonesian Health Profile data, the percentage of contraceptive use in Indonesia has not reached the expected target of 70%. The selection of contraceptive methods in 2021 in Indonesia shows that the majority of acceptors choose injectable contraceptives (59.9%), pills (15.8%), implants (10%), and IUDs (8%) (BKKBN, 2021). According to the 2022 Indonesian health profile data, the target number of contraceptive acceptors is the same as in 2021, namely 70%. The pattern of choosing contraceptive methods shows that injectable contraceptives are (61.9%), pills (13.5%), implants (10.6%), and IUDs/IUDs (7.7%). From the above data, it is known that the achievement of IUD contraceptive acceptors in 2022 has decreased from the previous year and still has not reached the expected target (BKKBN, 2022).

According to the Central Kalimantan Province Health Profile data in 2021, the coverage of active family planning participants according to the type of contraception is known that 72.6% of active family planning participants choose injectable contraceptives, the rest such as contraceptive pills as much as 20.8% and implants as much as 4% while the contraceptives that are least used are condoms 1.4%, IUD / IUD 0.8%, MOW as much as 0.3% MOP as much as 0.05% (Palangkaraya City Health Office, 2022) . Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Palangka Raya City in the last two years the use of IUDs has decreased, in 2021 it was known that the use of IUD contraceptives based on each sub-district in Palangka Raya City as a whole as many as 1,901 people and in 2022 as many as 651 people, then the target and realization based on the method in 2021 the target of IUD contraceptive acceptors was 303 people and realized 207 people (68.32%), while in 2022 the target of IUD contraceptive acceptors was 265 people and realized 36 people (13.50%) (BPS Palangka Raya City) .

Based on data from the Palangka Raya City Health Office from January to April 2024, the coverage of IUD contraceptive acceptors in each Community Health Center is 1 acceptor at Pahandut Community Health Center, 7 acceptors at Panarung Community Health Center, 3 acceptors at Menteng Community Health Center, 12 acceptors at Marina Permai Community Health Center, 1 at Kereng Bangkirai Community Health Center, 1 at Kalampangan Community Health Center, 1 at Bukit Hindu Community Health Center, 1 at Kayon Community Health Center, 2 at Jekan Raya Community Health Center, 1 at Tangkiling Community Health Center, and 0 at Rakumpit Community Health Center or no one uses IUD contraception.

Based on data obtained from the midwife coordinator of the Rakumpit Community Health Center's UPTD from January to April 2024, the most widely used family planning methods were

injectable contraceptives with 89 acceptors, implants with 3 acceptors, pills with 9 acceptors, while MKJP IUD had no acceptors. Seeing this phenomenon, the author conducted a preliminary study on 10 active family planning acceptors. The results of the preliminary study showed that the 10 acceptors did not want to use long-term IUD contraception because they were afraid and embarrassed by the insertion procedure, were afraid of side effects, and only knew little about IUD contraception.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on " Factors Related to the Lack of Interest in Accepting IUD (Intrauterine Device) Contraception in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City."

Methods

The research method used in this study is a descriptive analytical approach with a cross-sectional design. This research was conducted at the Rakumpit Community Health Center (UPTD) in Palangka Raya City. The population in the study were all active contraceptive acceptors at the Rakumpit Community Health Center (UPTD) in Palangka Raya City in January-April 2024, totaling 396 active family planning acceptors. The sample used in this study was 40 respondents or active family planning acceptors, this sampling was done using an accidental sampling technique.

Results and Discussions

Univariate Analysis

a. Interest

Table 1 Frequency Based on Interest of Active Contraceptive Acceptors Regarding the IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) Contraceptive Device in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Tall	16	40.00
2.	Low	24	60.00
Total		40	100

Based on table 1, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those who had low interest, namely 24 people (60%), while respondents had high interest, namely 16 people (40%).

b. Age

Table 2 Frequency Based on Age of Respondents of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Age Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	20-35 years	26	65.00
2.	<20 years or >35 years	14	35.00
Total		40	100

Based on table 2, it is known that the largest number of respondents are those in the

age category of 20-35 years, namely 26 people (65%), while the age of respondents <20 years or >35 years is 14 people (35%).

c. Type of birth control used

Table 3 Frequency Based on Age of Respondents of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Type of birth control used	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Inject	26	65.00
2.	Pill	9	33.50
3.	Implant	5	12.50
	Total	40	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the largest number of respondents were those who used the injectable type of contraception, namely 26 respondents (65%), while respondents who used the pill type of contraception were 9 respondents (33.50%), and implants were 5 respondents (12.50%).

d. Parity

Table 3 Frequency Based on Parity (Number of Children) of Respondents Who Actively Accept Contraceptives in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Parity Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Primipara	4	10.00
2.	Multipara	36	90.00
	Total	40	100

Based on table 4.3, it is known that the largest number of respondents who accepted active contraception were those with parity in the multiparous category, namely 36 people (90%), while the age of respondents in the primiparous category was 4 people (10%).

e. Education

Table 4 Frequency Based on Respondents' Education of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Education Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Tall	13	32.5
2.	Low	27	67.5
	Total	40	100

Based on table 4, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those with low education, namely 27 people (67.5%), while the respondents with high education were 13 people (32.5%).

f. Work

Table 5 Frequency Based on Respondents' Occupation of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Work Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Category Work	Amount (person)	Percentage(%)
1.	Work	4	10.00
2.	Doesn't work	36	90.00
	Total	40	100

Based on table 4.5, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those who were not working, namely 36 people (90%), while the number of respondents who were working was 4 people (10%).

g. Knowledge

Table 6 Frequency Based on Respondents' Knowledge of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	14	35.00
2.	Currently	10	25.00
3.	Not enough	16	40.00
	Total	40	100

Based on table 7, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those who had knowledge in the poor category, namely 16 people (40%), while the knowledge of respondents in the moderate category was 10 people (25%), and the good category was 14 people (35%).

h. Attitude

Table 7 Frequency Based on Respondents' Attitudes of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

No	Category	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	16	40.00
2.	Negative	24	60.00
	Total	40	100

Based on table 8, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those who had attitudes in the negative category, namely 24 people (60%), while the number of respondents with attitudes in the positive category was 16 people (40%).

i. Husband's Support

Table 8 Frequency Based on Husband's Support of Respondents of Active Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City.

No	Category	Amount	Percentage
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		(person)	(%)
1.	Good	16	40.00
2.	Not enough	24	60.00
Total		40	100

Based on table 9, it is known that the largest number of respondents were those who had less support from their husbands, namely 24 people (60%), while the number of respondents who had good support from their husbands was 16 people (40%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 1. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Knowledge and Lack of Interest in Accepting IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) Contraception in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

Category		Interest Categories		Amount
Knowledge		Tall	Low	
Good	Jlh	9	5	14
	%	22.5	12.5	
Currently	Jlh	4	6	10
	%	10.0	15.00	
Not enough	Jlh	3	13	16
	%	7.5	32.5	
Total	Jlh	16	24	40
	%	40.0	60.0	
		Chi-Square = 6,451		
		Sign = 0.040		
Closely related (significant)				

The results of statistical analysis using the *chi-square test* obtained a correlation value of 6.451 with a significant value of 0.040. This significant value is lower than 0.05 or 0.050. Based on the results of the analysis, it is stated that there is a relationship between knowledge and the lack of interest in IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) contraceptive acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City, which is accepted.

Table 2. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Attitudes and Lack of Interest in Accepting IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) Contraception in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

Category		Interest Categories		Amount
Attitude		Tall	Low	
Positive	Jlh	10	6	16
	%	25.0	15.0	
Negative	Jlh	6	18	24
	%	15.0	45.0	

Total	Jlh	16	24	40
	%	40.0	60.0	100
<i>Chi-Square</i> = 5,625				
<i>Sign (Fisher's Exact Test)</i> = 0.025				
Closely related (significant)				

The results of statistical analysis using the *C-Square test* obtained a correlation value of 5.625 with a significant value in *the Fisher's exact test* of 0.025. This significant value is lower than 0.05 or 0.050 so it can be stated that there is a close relationship between attitudes and the lack of interest in IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) contraceptive acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City.

Table 3. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Husband's Support and Lack of Interest in IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) Contraceptive Acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City

Husband Support Category		Interest Categories		Amount
		Tall	Low	
Good	Jlh	11	5	16
	%	27.5	12.5	
Not enough	Jlh	5	19	24
	%	12.5	47.5	
Total	Jlh	16	24	40
	%	40.0	60.0	

Chi-Square = 9,184
Sign (Fisher's Exact Test) = 0.004

Closely related (significant)

The results of statistical analysis using the *C-Square test* obtained a correlation value of 9.184 with a significant value in *the Fisher's exact test* of 0.004. This significant value is lower than 0.05 or 0.050 so it can be stated that there is a close relationship between husband's support and the lack of interest in IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) contraceptive acceptors in the Working Area of the Rakumpit Community Health Center UPTD, Palangka Raya City.

Discussion

According to Cecep (2018), knowledge plays a crucial role in maintaining cleanliness and health, as well as practicing a healthy lifestyle. The greater a person's knowledge about health, particularly regarding the use of IUDs, the greater their need for health services. Their interest in using them will increase, and they will be motivated to use them, as they will benefit themselves and their partners.

Someone who has good knowledge about IUD contraception will prefer to use IUD contraception, while someone who has poor knowledge will be less likely to choose to use IUD

contraception. Interest in using IUD contraception is influenced by knowledge. If many mothers do not know about IUD contraception, this will result in low interest in IUD contraception. Knowledge about IUDs will provide motivation to encourage mothers to use IUDs. The more mothers understand and comprehend the benefits of IUD contraception, the higher their interest in using it (Paradhiba et al., 2022) . This is also supported by researcher Dyah Niken Rhofitriastit (2023) who stated that the lack of interest in using IUD contraception is caused by a lack of knowledge in respondents and is very influential. Based on research by Mamun and Hasanuzzaman, (2020) The results of the chi-square statistical test showed a p value = 0.001 or (<0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and IUD use.

Husband's support is one factor influencing a mother's attitude toward choosing a contraceptive method. When a mother receives support from her husband, she feels loved and cared for, has self-esteem, and recognizes that she is valued. This support itself is also part of communication and a shared responsibility. (Yolanda & Nurfadilah, 2022) .

This research is in line with the research conducted by Harahap, Hairani and Dewi, (2019) which stated that there is a significant relationship between the support of the husband of KB acceptors and the use of the IUD contraceptive method in Sihitang Village, Southeast Padangsidempuan District, Padangsidempuan City in 2019 with a p value = 0.054, also supported by the research of Patimah and Nurani, (2022) which stated that what is related to the choice of IUD contraception is Knowledge, Attitude, completeness of contraceptive devices and husband's support. Study Which done by Sule, Ernawati and Putriningrum, (2022) Also supporting this research, the results showed that there was a relationship between husband's support with low interest Mother in election method contraception IUD in Woloboa Village Health Post with test results obtained a p-value of $0.00 < 0.05$. Similarly, research by Sri Handayani and Turiyani, (2021) there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of IUD contraception at the Pedamaran Timur Community Health Center, OKI Regency in 2018 with a p-value of $0.017 < 0.05$.

Attitude is the readiness to react to objects in a particular environment as a form of appreciation for the object. With a good maternal attitude, it is hoped that it will change the mother's response to the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) (Kusmini, 2024) .

This research is in line with research by Hatijar and Irma, (2020) which states that there is a relationship between attitudes and low interest of mothers in choosing IUD contraceptives.

Conclusion

Variables Knowledge ($p=0.040<0.05$), attitude ($p=0.025<0.05$) husband's support ($p=0.004<0.05$). These three variables show that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, husband's support and lack of interest in IUD contraception acceptors (Intra Uterine Device) in the UPTD Working Area of the Rakumpit Palangka Raya Community Health Center. It is recommended that community health centers make efforts to improve by providing health promotion in the form of education and involving husbands of contraceptive acceptors to increase interest in IUD contraceptive acceptors.

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