ABSTRACT

Indonesia nowadays still reaches a high population growth. Efforts have been made with the Keluarga Berencana (KB) program which has been declared a success. The success, one of which is proved by the CPR (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate) which continues to increase every year, but until now, family planning program is still experiencing obstacles such as those in coastal areas of Pasuruan is that still not achieving the CPR target, low understanding of KB information and because traditional patriarchal family culture.

This study was an observational analytic study with cross sectional design. The data used are primary data through questionnaires. The populations of this study were 104 fishermen’s wives aged (15-30 years old) living in Ngemplakrejo village. The simple random sampling was used to get 64 people as the sample data. The independent variables in this study were age, number of living children, income rate, patriarchal culture and understanding of the family planning information. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression, with a significance level $\alpha = 5\%$.

Based on the result of data analysis, the variables which have a meaningful relation to the usage of contraception were age, the number of living children, income rate, and patriarchal culture. The dominant factor related to the usage of contraception by fishermen’s wives were patriarchal culture ($p=0.031$, PR=5.128).

The young-aged wives of fishermen (15-20 years old) with the number of living child (1-2 children), were low-rated income, and the wives of fishermen with patriarchal culture were having the high risk for not used contraception in Puskesmas Trajeng Pasuruan. Policymakers are expected to provide innovation program extension by considering high-risk communities for used contraception, so that family planning programs can be better implemented.

Keywords: contraception, culture, family planning information, fishermen.