ABSTRACT

RELATION OF AGE, PARITY, AND KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS IUD CONTRASEPTION ELECTIONS

Nur Ayu Fitriani

Indonesia is a developing country with a high population growth problems. Preliminary study conducted by the author involving 10 respondents selected by accidental sampling found only 3 respondents who use the IUD while the remaining short-term contraceptive methods such as injections, pills and condoms. So from preliminary studies conducted together with the data amplifier Society of Women Empowerment, Women and Family Planning City of South Magelang Magelang districts where the achievements of participants IUD only reached 11.4% while the national target IUD according to PPM-PB (Estimated Public Inquiry into Participant KB new) amounted to 23.04%.

Methods: This research method uses analytical observational study, using Cross Sectional Study approach. Sampling with accidental sampling, and the sample size of 50 respondents. The independent variables studied were age, parity and knowledge is and the dependent variable was the election of IUD. The research instrument used questionnaire. Data analysis using chi-square (= 0.05) and analysis of the relationship of two variables with Cramer's V coefficient.

Results: From the analysis of the age and parity with the election of IUD obtained p value 0.895 and 0.332 (p-value> 0.05) so there is no relationship between the age of parity with the election of IUD, while analysis of knowledge with the election of IUD obtained p value of 0.001 (the value of p> 0.05) and the coefficient of contingency 0.432, so there is a relationship between knowledge of the election of IUD.

Conclusion: Knowledge is not an absolute factor affecting the respondent in the election of IUD.

Keywords : Age, Parity, Knowledge, IUD Contraseption.