



Exploring the Determinants of Intrauterine Device Acceptance in Family Planning in Kolaka, 2024

Andi Ita Permatasari¹, Sartiah Yusran², Nurnashriana Jufri³, Sari Andajani⁴

¹⁻³ Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Public Health, Halu Oleo University, Kendari, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health and Environmental Sciences, AUT University, Auckland, New Zealand

s.yusran@uho.ac.id²

Abstract. The usage of intrauterine devices (IUDs) as a long-term contraceptive method remains low in Kolaka Regency. This study aims to analyze the determinants influencing family planning acceptors' interest in IUD usage, focusing on factors such as knowledge, attitudes, spousal support, number of children, and the availability of health facilities. An analytical cross-sectional design was employed, involving 185 women as research subjects. Data were collected through structured interviews using a questionnaire to assess the relevant factors. The findings reveal that attitude, spousal support, number of children, and health facility availability significantly impact family planning acceptors' interest in IUDs, with a p-value < 0.05. Among these, spousal support was the most influential variable, exhibiting an odds ratio (OR) of 87.127, followed by attitude (OR = 6.559) and education (OR = 2.932). The number of children had the smallest effect, with an OR of 0.237. In conclusion, attitude, spousal support, number of children, and health facilities are key determinants of family planning acceptors' interest in IUD use in Kolaka Regency in 2024. To enhance IUD adoption, it is recommended that the Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKKB) of Kolaka Regency strengthen health promotion efforts regarding IUD usage among mothers and women of childbearing age.

Keywords: IUD, Kolaka Regency, Spousal Support, Women of Childbearing Age, Family Planning

1 Introduction

The Family Planning (FP) program is a crucial government initiative aimed at controlling population growth and managing demographic changes (Maretalinia et al., 2023; Salcedo et al., 2023). Designed to balance population needs and prevent unintended pregnancies, the FP program seeks to empower couples of reproductive age (CRA) to utilize various contraceptive methods effectively (Mishra et al., 2017; Sutreptininghati et al., 2023). Among these methods, the Intrauterine Device (IUD), known locally as Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (AKDR), stands out as a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) that facilitates a rapid return to fertility after discontinuation

(Suryaningsih, 2023). The IUD boasts an impressive effectiveness rate of up to 99.4%, significantly surpassing that of short-acting methods like injections and pills (Entoh et al., 2021).

Globally, the use of modern contraceptive methods has seen a modest increase, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2018, according to the World Health Organization (Kambuno & Wijayanti, 2022). Notably, IUD usage varies by region, with the highest prevalence in China (30%), followed by Europe (13%), the United States (5%), and developing countries (6.7%) (Mishra et al., 2017; Dereje, Engida, & Holland, 2020; Maretalinia et al., 2023). Recent data from 2023 reveal that the majority of contraceptive acceptors in Indonesia prefer injection methods (35.3%), with IUDs accounting for only 8.9% of choices (Kemenkes RI, 2023). This trend indicates a growing preference for short-term contraceptive methods over LARCs, despite the latter's higher effectiveness (Dereje et al., 2020; Mishra et al., 2017).

Regulation No. 1 of 2023 from the National Population and Family Planning Board of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes the importance of family planning services in regulating childbirth and promoting reproductive rights to achieve quality family life (BKKBN, 2023). The 2023 Indonesian Health Profile indicates there are 47,017,047 CRA nationwide, with various hormonal and non-hormonal contraceptive methods being utilized. In Southeast Sulawesi, there are 442,862 CRA, with non-hormonal methods like IUDs used by only 2.0% of the population (Kemenkes RI, 2023). In Kolaka Regency, data from the Family Planning and Population Control Office show a decline in IUD users from 853 in 2022 to 717 in 2024, despite the BKKBN's goal to increase participation in all contraceptive methods.

Given these statistics and trends, there is a pressing need to investigate the factors influencing the interest of family planning acceptors in IUDs within Kolaka Regency. This research aims to explore the determinants of interest in IUD adoption, focusing on community perspectives and the effectiveness of current family planning initiatives. The study will contribute to understanding how to enhance participation in long-acting contraceptive methods, ultimately supporting the goals of the FP program in Indonesia.

2 Methods

This analytical cross-sectional study involved 185 women identified as potential family planning acceptors. Data were gathered through structured interviews utilizing a questionnaire specifically designed to assess various factors influencing the acceptance of intrauterine devices (IUDs). The questionnaire focused on participants' attitudes toward family planning, the level of spousal support they received, the number of children they had, and the availability of health facilities that provide family planning services, particularly concerning IUDs. The analysis aimed to explore the relationships between these independent variables and the dependent variable, which was the interest in using IUDs as a contraceptive method. Statistical analyses, likely including chi-square tests and logistic regression, were employed to determine the significance of the relationships, with a significance threshold set at $p < 0.05$. Ethical considerations were para-

mount, with informed consent obtained from participants and measures in place to ensure the confidentiality of their responses. However, the study acknowledges potential limitations, such as biases in self-reported data and the inherent constraints of a cross-sectional design that restrict causal inferences. This comprehensive methodological approach provides valuable insights into the factors affecting IUD acceptance, contributing to the enhancement of family planning services.

3 Results

3.1 Univariate Analysis

The following analysis examines the characteristics of respondents from Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key demographic and socio-economic variables.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Variable	(n)	(%)
Age		
20-35 years	155	83.8
<20 and >35 years	30	16.2
Parity		
Parity 1-2	115	62.2
Parity >2	70	37.8
Education		
Higher education	73	39.5
Lower education	112	60.5
Employment		
Employed	4	2.2
Unemployed	181	97.8
Number of Children		
<2	153	82.7
>2	32	17.3

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The univariate analysis of respondent characteristics in Kolaka Regency reveals a predominantly young demographic, with 83.8% of respondents aged 20-35 years, indicating a potential receptiveness to new ideas and technologies. Notably, 62.2% have 1-2 children, reflecting a trend towards smaller family sizes and changing societal norms in family planning. However, concerningly, 60.5% of respondents have lower education levels, which may limit their employment prospects and socio-economic mobility. This is compounded by the alarming statistic that 97.8% are unemployed, highlighting significant economic challenges and potential health disparities. The preference for smaller families, seen in 82.7% of the population, may be influenced by economic conditions and educational attainment. These findings emphasize the urgent need for targeted interventions by policymakers and community leaders to enhance education and

employment opportunities, thereby improving the socio-economic landscape of the region.

1. Attitudes

The following analysis examines the attitude of respondents from Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key Attiude variables.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Attitudes in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Attitude	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Positive	158	85.4
Negative	27	14.6
Total	185	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The analysis of attitudes among respondents in Kolaka Regency indicates a strong prevalence of positive sentiments, with 85.4% expressing a favorable outlook. This optimism may reflect community resilience and hope, likely influenced by supportive social networks, community programs, and improvements in local conditions. However, the 14.6% of respondents with negative attitudes represent a significant minority, indicating potential dissatisfaction with certain issues. Addressing the factors behind these negative sentiments is crucial for fostering a more cohesive community. By understanding the perspectives of both positive and negative respondents, local leaders and policymakers can implement targeted interventions to enhance overall community well-being. This balanced approach could promote sustainable development and improve the quality of life for all residents in the region.

2. Spousal Support

The following analysis examines the spousal support of respondents from Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key Spousal Support variables.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Spousal Support in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Spousal Support	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Supportive	141	76.2
Not Supportive	44	23.8
Total	185	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The frequency distribution of spousal support in Kolaka Regency reveals that 76.2% of respondents receive positive attitudes from their husbands regarding contraceptive use. This strong support indicates active participation by husbands in family planning decisions, which can enhance reproductive health outcomes and overall family welfare. However, the 23.8% of respondents reporting unsupportive spouses represent a significant minority who may encounter barriers to accessing contraceptive methods and

making informed family planning choices. Addressing the concerns of this group is essential for improving community health and ensuring that all individuals can benefit from a supportive environment in their reproductive health decisions.

3. Facilities and Infrastructure

The following analysis examines the Facilities and Infrastructure of respondents from Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key Facilities and Infrastructure variables.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Facilities and Infrastructure in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Facilities and Infrastructure	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	163	88.1
Poor	22	11.9
Total	185	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The data presented in Table 4 shows that 88.1% of respondents in Kolaka Regency perceive the facilities and infrastructure as good, reflecting strong community satisfaction. This positive perception suggests that the existing infrastructure effectively meets residents' needs, contributing to improved living standards and facilitating economic activities. However, the 11.9% of respondents who rated the facilities as poor indicate a significant minority facing deficiencies in essential services. It is crucial for local authorities to address these concerns to ensure all community members have access to quality infrastructure, promoting inclusivity and enhancing overall regional development.

4. Interest in Family Planning Regarding Intrauterine Devices (IUD)

The following analysis examines the Interest in Family Planning Regarding Intrauterine Devices (IUD) variables of respondents from Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key Interest in Family Planning Regarding Intrauterine Devices (IUD) variables.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Family Planning Interest in Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Interest in IUD	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
High	121	65.4
Low	64	34.6
Total	185	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

According to the data in Table 5, a significant majority of respondents in Kolaka Regency, at 65.4%, expressed a high interest in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) for family planning. This strong interest reflects a growing awareness and acceptance of IUDs as a contraceptive option, potentially leading to improved reproductive health

outcomes in the community. Conversely, the 34.6% of respondents who reported low interest suggest the presence of barriers or misconceptions that may hinder the consideration of this method. Addressing these concerns through targeted education and outreach efforts could enhance overall interest and utilization of IUDs, thereby promoting more effective family planning practices in the region.

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

1. Relationship Between Age and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The following analysis examines the relationship between Age and Interest in using IUD in Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table 1, which presents key variables.

Table 6. Relationship Between Age and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Age	Interest in IUD Usage		Total	p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)		
20-35 years	105 (67.7)	50 (32.3)	155 (83.8)	
<20 and >35 years	16 (53.3)	14 (46.7)	30 (16.2)	
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The bivariate analysis examining the relationship between age and interest in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) in Kolaka Regency, as presented in Table 1, reveals notable trends. Among respondents aged 20-35 years, 67.7% expressed a high interest in IUD usage, while only 32.3% reported low interest. This age group represents the majority of the sample at 83.8%. Conversely, respondents under 20 or over 35 years showed a lower interest, with only 53.3% indicating high interest and 46.7% low interest. Despite these differences, the chi-square statistical test resulted in a p-value of 0.145, indicating no statistically significant relationship between age and interest in IUD usage. This suggests that while younger individuals may exhibit a greater inclination toward IUDs, age alone does not significantly influence interest levels. Further research is warranted to explore other factors that may impact attitudes toward IUDs across different age groups in the community.

2. Relationship Between Education and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The following analysis examines the relationship between Education and Interest in using IUD in Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table, which presents key variables.

Table 7. Relationship Between Education and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Education	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Higher Education	58 (79.5)	15 (20.5)	73 (39.5)
Lower Education	63 (56.3)	49 (43.8)	112 (60.5)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The analysis of the relationship between education and interest in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) in Kolaka Regency, summarized in Table 2, reveals significant differences in interest levels based on educational attainment. Among respondents with higher education, a substantial 79.5% expressed a high interest in using IUDs, while only 20.5% reported low interest. This strong inclination toward IUDs among individuals with more advanced education suggests that educational attainment plays a crucial role in shaping reproductive health choices.

Conversely, among respondents with lower education, 56.3% indicated high interest in IUDs, but a noteworthy 43.8% reported low interest. While there remains considerable interest in IUDs within this group, it is less pronounced than in those with higher education. The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.001, indicating a statistically significant relationship between education level and interest in IUD usage. This finding underscores the importance of addressing educational disparities to promote greater acceptance and utilization of IUDs in the community, ultimately enhancing reproductive health outcomes.

3. Relationship Between Employment and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The following analysis examines the relationship between Employment and Interest in using IUD in Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table, which presents key variables.

Table 8. Relationship Between Employment and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Employment	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Employed	4 (100)	0 (0)	4 (2.2)
Unemployed	117 (64.6)	64 (35.4)	181 (97.8)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

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4. Relationship Between Parity and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The following analysis examines the relationship between Parity and Interest in using IUD in Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table, which presents key variables

Table 9. Relationship Between Parity and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Parity	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Parity 1-2	78 (67.8)	37 (32.2)	115 (62.2)
Parity >2	43 (61.4)	27 (38.6)	70 (37.8)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The analysis of the relationship between parity and interest in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) in Kolaka Regency, as summarized in Table 4, reveals notable trends. Among respondents with a parity of 1-2 children, 67.8% expressed a high interest in using IUDs, while 32.2% reported low interest. This indicates a strong inclination toward IUD usage among individuals with fewer children. In contrast, among respondents with more than two children, 61.4% showed a high interest in IUDs, with 38.6% indicating low interest. Although interest remains relatively high in both groups, it is slightly lower among those with more than two children.

The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.427, indicating no statistically significant relationship between parity and interest in using IUDs. This suggests that the number of children a respondent has does not significantly influence their interest in IUD usage. Overall, while both groups demonstrate a degree of interest in IUDs, other factors may play a more critical role in shaping attitudes toward this contraceptive method within the community. Further investigation into these factors may provide valuable insights for enhancing family planning initiatives.

5. Analysis of Attitudes as a Determinant of Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The following analysis examines the relationship between Attitude and Interest as a Determinant of Family Planning Interest in using IUD in Kolaka Regency in 2024. The data is summarized in Table, which presents key variables.

Table 10. Attitudes and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Attitude	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Positive	118 (74.7)	40 (25.3)	158 (85.4)
Negative	3 (11.1)	24 (88.9)	27 (14.6)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The analysis of the relationship between parity and interest in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) in Kolaka Regency, as summarized in Table 4, reveals notable trends. Among respondents with a parity of 1-2 children, 67.8% expressed a high interest in using IUDs, while 32.2% reported low interest. This indicates a strong inclination toward IUD usage among individuals with fewer children. In contrast, among respondents with more than two children, 61.4% showed a high interest in IUDs, with 38.6% indicating low interest. Although interest remains relatively high in both groups, it is slightly lower among those with more than two children.

The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.427, indicating no statistically significant relationship between parity and interest in using IUDs. This suggests that the number of children a respondent has does not significantly influence their interest in IUD usage. Overall, while both groups demonstrate a degree of interest in IUDs, other factors may play a more critical role in shaping attitudes toward this contraceptive method within the community. Further investigation into these factors may provide valuable insights for enhancing family planning initiatives.

6. Analysis of Spousal Support as a Determinant of Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Table 11. Relationship Between Spousal Support and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Spousal Support	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Supportive	118 (83.7)	23 (16.3)	141 (76.2)
Not Supportive	3 (6.8)	41 (93.2)	44 (23.8)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

According to Table 6, among respondents with supportive spouses, 118 individuals (83.7%) exhibited a high interest in using IUDs, while only 3 individuals (6.8%) reported a low interest. Conversely, among those whose spouses were not supportive, 3 individuals (6.8%) had a high interest, while 41 individuals (93.2%) had a low interest.

The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.000, indicating a significant relationship between spousal support and family planning interest in using IUDs in Kolaka Regency, 2024.

7. Analysis of Number of Children as a Determinant of Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Table 12. Relationship Between Number of Children and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Number of Children	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
<2	111 (72.5)	42 (27.5)	153 (82.7)
>2	10 (31.3)	22 (68.8)	32 (17.3)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 7 indicates that among respondents with fewer than 2 children, 111 individuals (72.5%) expressed a high interest in using IUDs, while 42 individuals (27.5%) had a low interest. In contrast, among those with more than 2 children, only 10 individuals (31.3%) reported a high interest, while 22 individuals (68.8%) had a low interest. The chi-square statistical test resulted in a p-value of 0.000, suggesting that the number of children is a significant determinant of family planning interest in using IUDs in Kolaka Regency, 2024.

8. Analysis of Facilities and Infrastructure as Determinants of Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Table 13. Relationship Between Facilities and Infrastructure and Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Facilities and Infrastructure	Interest in IUD Usage		p-value
	High (n, %)	Low (n, %)	
Good	120 (73.6)	43 (26.4)	163 (88.1)
Poor	1 (4.5)	21 (95.5)	22 (11.9)
Total	121 (65.4)	64 (34.6)	185 (100)

Source: Primary Data, 2024

According to Table 8, among respondents with good facilities and infrastructure, 120 individuals (73.6%) had a high interest in using IUDs, while 43 individuals (26.4%) had a low interest. Among those with poor facilities, only 1 individual (4.5%) reported a high interest, while 21 individuals (95.5%) had a low interest. The chi-square test resulted in a p-value of 0.000, indicating that facilities and infrastructure are significant determinants of family planning interest in using IUDs in Kolaka Regency, 2024.

3.3 Multivariate Analysis

Table 14. Results of Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

Sub-variable	Sig	OR
Attitude	0.034	6.559
Spousal Support	0.000	87.127
Number of Children	0.116	0.237
Education	0.030	2.932

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The results of the multiple logistic regression analysis presented in Table 1 provide critical insights into the factors influencing the choice to use intrauterine devices (IUDs) among women. Key variables identified—attitude, spousal support, and education—highlight the multifaceted nature of contraceptive decision-making. Notably, a positive attitude towards IUDs emerged as significant, with a p-value of 0.034 and an odds ratio (OR) of 6.559. This underscores the importance of fostering favorable perceptions of IUDs, suggesting that educational interventions aimed at improving attitudes could enhance uptake.

Spousal support demonstrated an even stronger association, with a significance value of 0.000 and an OR of 87.127, indicating that supportive partners dramatically increase the likelihood of women opting for IUDs. This finding emphasizes the crucial role interpersonal relationships play in reproductive health decisions and suggests that initiatives promoting spousal involvement in family planning discussions could be highly beneficial.

Education also significantly influenced the choice to use IUDs, with a p-value of 0.030 and an OR of 2.932, indicating that women with higher education levels are nearly three times more likely to choose IUDs. This relationship may stem from better access to information and increased autonomy in decision-making. Consequently, improving educational opportunities for women, particularly on reproductive health topics, could lead to greater acceptance of IUDs.

In contrast, the number of children did not show a statistically significant influence ($p = 0.116$) on the decision to use IUDs, suggesting that the desire for additional children may not be a determining factor. This implies that women may find the IUD appealing for its long-term efficacy and convenience, regardless of their current number of children. Overall, these findings advocate for targeted interventions that enhance individual attitudes, promote spousal involvement, and improve educational initiatives to increase IUD uptake and contribute to better reproductive health outcomes.

4 Discussion

1. Relationship Between Attitudes and Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Attitude is pivotal in shaping an individual's predisposition to engage in specific behaviors, especially regarding contraceptive use. It is a conscious process influenced by

personal values and societal norms (Fitriani, 2021). In this study, a significant majority of respondents exhibited a positive attitude towards intrauterine devices (IUDs), influenced by personal experiences, cultural contexts, media exposure, education, and credible information from healthcare providers. Family influence, particularly from spouses, also played a crucial role in shaping these attitudes.

The positive attitudes observed are closely associated with respondents' knowledge and experiences related to family planning. Many women recognize that the sex of a child is not critical, leading them to engage more actively in family planning when considering their ideal number of children. This inclination is often linked to socioeconomic factors, as families with fewer children tend to perceive better maternal health and economic stability. Research supports a significant relationship between positive attitudes and the selection of contraceptives, particularly IUDs (Ismawati & Wahyuni, 2020).

Conversely, negative attitudes towards IUDs frequently arise from a lack of understanding about pregnancy and contraceptive implications. This underscores the need for community health workers to educate the public and dispel misconceptions. Studies by Nur'afifah (2021) and Satria et al. (2022) reveal significant correlations between knowledge levels and attitudes towards IUD use, highlighting the importance of educational interventions. Overall, promoting positive perceptions through targeted education can enhance IUD acceptance and improve reproductive health outcomes, facilitating informed family planning decisions among women of reproductive age.

2. Relationship Between Spousal Support and Family Planning Interest in Using Intrauterine Devices (IUD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

Spousal support is a crucial factor influencing individual behavior, particularly in the context of contraceptive decision-making. Effective contraceptive use requires the active participation of both partners, as it directly impacts their shared reproductive health (Trianingsih et al., 2021). In this study, a significant majority of women reported receiving spousal support, with husbands engaged as active participants in family planning. This support manifests through recognition, interest, tolerance, affection, and assistance in addressing challenges faced by their wives, reinforcing the notion that spousal support is a key characteristic of healthy marital interactions (Novita et al., 2022).

The expectation for spousal approval in contraceptive decisions significantly influences a woman's status as a contraceptive acceptor. Family dynamics play a crucial role in shaping contraceptive choices; if any family member expresses disapproval, a woman may reconsider her options, including the use of IUDs, often aligning her decision with her husband's preferences. This dynamic highlights the importance of a supportive environment, as spousal support not only bolsters family cohesion but also enhances a wife's confidence in her contraceptive choices. Research by Novita et al. (2022) underscores this relationship, revealing a significant association between spousal support and IUD usage among women of reproductive age, with a chi-square test yielding a p-value of 0.003. Their findings indicate that women with supportive husbands are 3.765 times more likely to opt for IUDs than those without such support.

Conversely, the absence of spousal support can undermine a wife's confidence in selecting contraception, emphasizing the necessity for effective communication and partnership in these decisions (Safitri, 2021). The alignment of spousal support with increased contraceptive use is further corroborated by findings from Purwati and Khusniyati (2019), which highlight the positive correlation between spousal involvement and contraceptive choices. Overall, fostering supportive relationships and encouraging open communication about family planning can significantly enhance contraceptive uptake and contribute to improved reproductive health outcomes.

3. Relationship Between the Number of Children and Family Planning Acceptors Regarding Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The number of children in a family significantly influences decisions regarding family planning (FP) and contraceptive choices. Ideally, individuals with multiple children should become FP acceptors to effectively manage or space pregnancies. However, many current FP acceptors face challenges in making informed decisions. Research indicates that couples with fewer children often gravitate toward less effective contraceptive methods, while those with more children tend to prefer more reliable options. This trend highlights a critical relationship between family size and contraceptive practices, with increased usage observed among couples with larger families.

As the number of living children rises, so does the demand for effective contraceptive methods, reflecting a desire to align reproductive choices with family aspirations. This correlation suggests that couples seeking to manage their family size are more likely to choose methods that facilitate pregnancy spacing, such as intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs). Despite some conflicting findings regarding the specific relationship between the number of children and IUCD usage, the overarching theme remains: the choice of contraceptive methods is influenced by family size and the perceived ideal family structure.

Ultimately, the concept of an ideal family size plays a pivotal role in shaping participation in FP programs. Many women view the gender of their children as inconsequential, focusing instead on emotional satisfaction and the sufficiency of their family size. Once they reach their perceived ideal, they are more inclined to engage in FP initiatives. This perspective emphasizes that family planning decisions are not solely quantitative but are deeply rooted in personal beliefs and emotional considerations, underscoring the need for tailored educational interventions that address these factors in reproductive health discussions.

4. Relationship Between Facilities and Infrastructure and Family Planning Acceptors Regarding Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD) in Kolaka Regency, 2024

The findings highlight a strong link between the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure and interest in intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD) among family planning acceptors. Access to well-equipped healthcare facilities fosters confidence in individuals, as comprehensive and sterile environments enhance patient trust and comfort, essential elements in contraceptive decision-making (Anggrani et al., 2023). The

presence of private consultation rooms that safeguard patient confidentiality further encourages open discussions about reproductive health, reinforcing the notion that a supportive healthcare setting significantly boosts interest in IUCDs.

Resource availability—including infrastructure, trained personnel, and adequate contraceptive supplies—plays a crucial role in shaping community behavior towards family planning. When individuals perceive that they have reliable access to contraceptives that suit their health needs, they are more inclined to engage in long-term contraceptive methods such as IUCDs (Maretalinia et al., 2023). Conversely, a high demand for contraceptives without sufficient supply can undermine ongoing usage and affect overall family planning efforts, as highlighted by previous studies (Rhomadona, 2019; Saputra, 2020).

Ultimately, the integration of effective facilities and infrastructure within family planning services is essential for increasing community interest in IUCDs. This approach not only improves access to contraceptives but also addresses potential barriers to usage, leading to better reproductive health outcomes and informed family planning choices. By prioritizing comprehensive service delivery that meets community needs, healthcare systems can significantly enhance the effectiveness of family planning initiatives.

5 Conclusion

The results underscore the significant influence of knowledge, attitude, spousal support, and the availability of facilities and infrastructure on the interest of family planning acceptors in using intrauterine devices (IUDs) in Kolaka Regency. Among these factors, spousal support emerged as the most impactful, highlighting the essential role of partner involvement in encouraging the adoption of IUDs. Additionally, positive attitudes and adequate knowledge about family planning methods also contributed significantly to this interest. Furthermore, the availability of facilities and infrastructure played a notable role, emphasizing the need for comprehensive support systems that enhance awareness and foster positive perceptions of family planning options. Collectively, these findings suggest that addressing these variables is crucial for promoting the uptake of IUDs and improving reproductive health outcomes.

6 Recommendations

1. **Enhance Educational Programs:** Implement targeted initiatives to improve knowledge about IUDs and family planning, focusing on their effectiveness, safety, and benefits.
2. **Strengthen Spousal Involvement:** Develop community programs that encourage spousal participation in family planning discussions, such as couples' workshops to foster understanding and support.
3. **Improve Facilities and Infrastructure:** Ensure healthcare facilities are well-equipped and accessible, providing sterile environments for IUD insertion, and train providers to enhance service delivery.

4. Promote Health Communication: Utilize media campaigns to raise awareness about the benefits of IUDs and family planning, engaging both men and women to create a supportive environment for contraceptive use.
5. Monitor and Evaluate: Establish a system to monitor the effectiveness of these interventions and gather community feedback to continuously improve family planning services and educational programs.

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