

PATH ANALYSIS ON FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UPTAKE OF INTRAUTERINE DEVICE IN KLATEN, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Population growth (annual %) in Indonesia was reported at 1.14% in 2016, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources. Family planning is one of the strategies which is proving to be effective in tackling these problems. It is one of the leading strategies to improve family life and welfare, control unwanted population growth, and aid the development of the nation. This study aimed to examine the factors associated with the uptake of intrauterine device in Klaten, Central Java, using Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and path analysis model.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross sectional study conducted in 25 community health centers in Klaten, Central Java, from November to December 2018. A sample of 200 women of reproductive age was collected by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was the use of IUD. The independent variables were education, husband support, health personnel support, employment, income, social norm, religion, intention, attitude, perceived behavior control. The data were measured by questionnaire and analyzed by path analysis.

Results: IUD use was directly affected by high income ($b = 0.57$; $SE = 0.32$; $p = 0.073$), positive attitude ($b = 2.02$; $SE = 0.56$; $p < 0.001$), intention ($b = 2.40$; $SE = 0.54$; $p < 0.001$), husband support ($b = 2.16$; $SE = 0.51$; $p < 0.001$), and health personnel support ($b = 2.38$; $SE = 0.53$; $p < 0.001$). IUD use was indirectly affected by education, employment, social norm, religion, and perceived behavior control.

Conclusion: IUD use is directly affected by high income, positive attitude, intention, husband support, and health personnel support. IUD use is indirectly affected by education, employment, social norm, religion, and perceived behavior control

Keywords: IUD use, Theory of Planned Behavior, path analysis

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