The Effect of Subjective Norm towards Husband’s Intention to Become Acceptors of Family Planning MOP (Operation Method Man) In Wanareja District

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Abstract- The Government established a policy of family planning (FP) through the implementation of FP programs to realize balanced population growth and quality family. The purpose of this study to analyze the effect of subjective norm on the intention husband become FP acceptors Wanareja MOP in the district of Cilacap. Researchers study design using analytic survey with cross sectional study. A population of 78 husband / man married childbearing age who live in District Wanareja Cilacap. The sampling technique using simple random sampling. Collecting data using questionnaire instrument. The data is processed and analyzed using frequency distribution and logistic regression analysis with significance level of 5% (p = 0.05). The results of logistic regression analysis of subjective norm in the District of respondents Wanareja Cilacap showed sig (p = 0.000> α = 0.05) means that the subjective norm affect the husband's intention to become FP acceptors MOP, while the positive coefficient (b = 4.127 ) showed more positive subjective norm, the husband's intention to become FP acceptors MOP higher. There is the influence of subjective norm on the intention husband became acceptors MOP. Health personnel should be in providing information and counseling to men / husbands cooperate with health workers, religious leaders and community leaders.

Index Terms- attitudes; intention; FP; MOP

1. INTRODUCTION

Family planning is a process that is realized by couples to decide the number and spacing and timing of their children (Stright, 2005). To realize balanced population growth and quality family, the Government established a policy of family planning through the implementation of family planning programs.

Family planning policy aims to set up a wanted pregnancy, maintain health and reduce maternal mortality, infant and child. In addition, to provide access to and quality of information, education, counseling and services in family planning and reproductive health, increase participation and participation of men in family planning practices and promote breastfeeding infants in an effort to thin out the distance pregnancy (Anggraini & Martini, 2012).

In order to succeed the Vision and Mission of the National Family Planning Program, one of the problems that are very special and requires immediate attention is the low man’s participation in the implementation of family planning programs and reproductive health (Hartanto, 2004). Men's participation, especially in the practice of family planning by using condoms or perform vasectomy (MOP) to the current numbers are still very far when compared to women using contraception (Evi, 2010).

BKKBN (2007) some of the factors that influence the low participation of men in family planning, among others: the limited dissemination and promotion of male birth control, the perception that a woman who becomes the target of family planning programs and limited access to family planning services men. In addition, the high price paid for doing MOP, inconvenience in the use of male birth control (condoms), lack of male contraceptive methods, lack of knowledge of men towards family planning and the quality of family planning services is not adequate man. Other factors also affect the wives who did not support their husbands in family planning, the stigmatization of FP of men in society, the condition of the Social, Cultural Society, Religion, and the government's commitment is still not optimal in supporting FP men, as well as the implementation of Program Policy Participation of Men in the field has not been optimal.

Number of spouses of fertile age (EFA) in Cilacap district in 2015 was as much as 175 608. A total of 126 810 (72.2%), EFA using the FP. Secondary data on preliminary studies carried out in the Agency for Community Empowerment, Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Cilacap data obtained Feedback National Family Planning Program Implementation Results Cilacap district in 2015 that the percentage of male participation in family planning acceptors still be low at 2.74% ( 9675 men) with FP MOP 0.39% (1,390 men). Districts with the number of users of...

There are many factors that affect the husband's intention to follow the FP MOP (Ekarini, 2008). One is subjective norm. Subjective norm is perceptions of social support to bring or not the behavior of the individual concerned. Subjective norm refers to the trust individuals to bring their behavior or not according to the views of others. This norm reflects the level of social acceptance on the behavior of individuals who will be raised or not. In this case, the subjective norm can affect one's intention to follow the FP MOP.

Society has a subjective norm a variety of family planning programs, especially FP MOP, some people consider FP MOP is so important to improve the welfare of the family, but on the other hand there is also the public perception that a less positive about FP MOP will cause impotence, follow FP MOP contradictory religion, and gender problems between husband and wife is the notion that doing FP is the duty of a wife, a husband is not obliged.

Based on the above explanation of the factors that influence the intention husband one of which is assumed is the subjective norm.

2. METHODS

This type of research using analytic survey with cross sectional study. The research was conducted in the District Wanareja, Cilacap, in March 2016 until May 2016. The study population was all a husband or male EFA (spouses of fertile age) in District Wanareja. Samples were some husbands who meet the criteria for inclusion in the district as much as 76 Wanareja husband, sampling using random sampling.

Collecting data in this study using primary data. Data analysis using frequency distribution tables and using binary logistic regression analysis with significant level α = 0.05.

3. RESULT

In Table 1 it is known that all respondents aged over 35 years, where the age is eligible for a man to follow the FP MOP. Most of the respondents have children 2 to 5 people, the education level of respondents are mostly junior high.

In table 2. note that the majority of respondents have a positive subjective norm towards FP MOP.

In Table 3. note that most respondents have the intention to become family planning acceptors MOP.

In Table 4. note that from the results of a binary logistic regression analysis, there is the influence subjective norm towards the husband’s intention became acceptor FP MOP (p = 0.000 <α = 0.05). Further, because the positive valued coefficients, so it can be said that the more positive the norm subjective someone then someone will have the intention to become family planning acceptors MOP.
4. DISCUSSION

Based on the theory of planned behavior intention is influenced by attitudes, subjective norms and Perceived Behavioral Control (PBC). Intention (intention) is a cognitive representation of one's readiness to perform a behavior / action. Defined intentions subjective norm. Subjective norm reflects the impact of subjective norms, that person's beliefs on how and what people think as important (normative beliefs) and motivation to comply with these thoughts (motivations to comply).

Subjective norm is a person's perception of social support (public and vicinity) to do or not do a certain behavior. If the personal feel that that the rights and obligations personal right to do what will be done and not done by others then will ignore the personal views of others behavior will do. Correct support procedures, true information then the change can be effective (Ajzen, 2002).

Subjective norm formed on the basis of normative beliefs, which is associated with doing what others are doing and motivation to meet the expectations of others. Subjective norms of someone is the result of the belief that other people (reference) perform or not perform certain behaviors and motivation for someone to follow that opinion. Subjective norm is a component of the decision made by personal after considering view of the number of (people) to be able to behave in certain ways (Peter & Olson, 2002).

The results of logistic regression statistical analysis used subjective norm in District Wanareja husband Cilacap showed sig (p = 0.000> α = 0.05) means that the subjective norm affect the husband's intention to become family planning acceptors MOP, while the positive coefficient (b = 4.127 ) shows that the positive subjective norm someone then someone will have the intention to become family planning acceptors MOP. It can also be seen in the results of research that has been conducted in the district Wanareja Cilacap district, where 76 respondents 42 have a subjective positive norm and 34 have a subjective norm of someone can be created and they would have the intention to become family planning MOP acceptors.

5. CONCLUSION

There is the influence of subjective norm towards husband’s intention to become family planning MOP acceptors in District Wanareja Cilacap in 2016. Further health workers should give information and counseling to men or husband, so the more positive subjective norm of someone can be created and they would have the intention to become family planning MOP acceptors.

SUGGESTION

Health workers should provide information and counseling to men / husbands cooperate with health workers, religious leaders and community leaders.

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