

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic



Irwanti Gustina¹, Vera Suzana Dewi Haris²

¹Midwifery Departement, Binawan University

^{1,2}Midwifery Departement, Poltekkes Jakarta I

ABSTRACT: The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, family planning programs experienced a decline due to limited public access to health facilities. Family planning users in February were 427,133 people. This number decreased in March to 419,741. Compliance with the implementation of Family Planning (KB) is a very important factor in controlling population growth. This research is quantitative research using the Cross-Sectional method which aims to determine the Determinants which is Related to the Compliance of Couples of Childbearing Age in Participating Family Planning Program During the Covid – 19 Pandemic in Cipayung Village, East Jakarta 2022 using 50 samples. The results of the bivariate analysis test showed a p-value of $0.004 < 0.05$. Thus, it can be interpreted that there is a relationship meaningful relationship between knowledge and EFA compliance in participating in the family planning program during the Covid-19 pandemic.

KEYWORDS: Family Plannig, Couples of Childbearing Age, Participation, Compliance, and Covid – 19.

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the family planning program experienced a decline due to limited public access to health facilities if conditions were not very important to reduce the spread of Covid-19 virus infection, therefore, it has the potential There is a large number of unwanted pregnancies¹.

Sukmadi (2020) said that the Covid-19 pandemic could potentially damage family planning programs. Family planning users in February were 427,133 people. This number decreased in March to 419,741. This figure almost halved in April to 267,132 people who were still using family planning. The economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been felt in the form of loss of job opportunities, increasing poverty and decreasing people's purchasing power. The next effect is a decrease in people's access to health and education services².

Compliance with the implementation of Family Planning (KB) is a very important factor in controlling population growth. However, during the current pandemic, compliance with family planning implementation has become quite a big problem. The existence of policies from the government in an effort to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus through social distancing, physical distancing, work from home, staying at home, this has had an impact on difficulties in accessing family planning services for acceptors and a decrease in counseling activities by family planning instructors³.

II. METHODE

This research is quantitative research using the Cross-Sectional method, namely research to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, using an approach, observational method, or data collection⁴. The population in this study were all couples of childbearing age Cipayung Village, East Jakarta in the period January 2022 – June 2022. The sample in this study was taken using the Quota Sampling technique, as many as 50 people were selected The samples in this study were differentiated using inclusion criteria and exclusion.

The data analysis carried out was univariate analysis which aims to determine the frequency distribution of independent variables for couples of childbearing age (occupation, knowledge, gender, distance from home to health facilities, sources of information) in Cipayung Subdistrict, East Jakarta in 2022. As well as bivariate analysis which aims to determine the determinants related to the compliance of couples of childbearing age in participating in family planning programs in the Covid – 19 Pandemic

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic

in the Village Cipayung, East Jakarta in 2022.

III. RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Age Couple Compliance, Knowledge, Work, Gender, Distance House and Information Source in Family Planning Program Participation during the Covid-19 Pandemic in the region Cipayung, East Jakarta

Variables	N (50)	Percentage (100%)
Compliance:		
Obedient	41	82
Non-compliant	9	18
Knowledge:		
Enough	18	32
Good	32	64
Work:		
Yes	13	26
No	37	74
Gender:		
Woman	27	54
Man	23	46
Distance house:		
≤ 5 km	36	74
> 5 km	14	26
Information Source:		
Mass media	34	68
Health workers	16	32

Based on table 1, it can be seen that some respondents are obedient (82%), have good knowledge (64%), do not work (74%), are far from home ≤ 5 km (74%), and obtain information about family planning from the mass media (68%).

Table 2. Correlation of Age Couple Knowledge, Work, Gender, Distance House and Information Source With Compliance in Family Planning Program Participation during the Covid-19 Pandemic in the region Cipayung, East Jakarta

Compliance	Total (%)			P Value
Variables	No (%)			
Yes (%)				
Knowledge:				
Enough	11 (22)	7 (14)	18 (36)	0.004
Good	30 (60)	2 (4)	32 (64)	
Work:				
No	7 (14)	6 (12)	13 (28)	0.002
Yes	34 (68)	3 (6)	37 (72)	
Gender:				
Woman	26 (52)	1 (2)	27 (54)	0.004
Man	15 (30)	8 (16)	23 (46)	
Distance house:				
≤ 5 km	34 (68)	3 (6)	37 (74)	0.002
> 5 km	7 (14)	6 (12)	13 (26)	
Information Source:				

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic

	34 (68)	3 (6)	37 (74)	0.002
Mass media				
Health workers	7 (14)	6 (12)	13 (26)	

In table 2 it can be seen that there is a relationship between work, distance house and information source with compliance of couples of childbearing age in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Cipayung area, East Jakarta.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) value is 0.002. Because the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) or p-Value value is $0.002 < 0.05$, it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between work and couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This is in line with research conducted by (Subiyatun et al., 2011) which states that respondents who work (65.2%) and those who do not work are as many as (75.5%), for working mothers the information obtained will be easier, mothers too have responsibilities towards their work so they will prefer to use contraception.

This is not in line with research conducted by (Nurhayati, Azwa, 2021) with the title "Factors Associated with the Selection of Injectable Contraceptive Methods by Women of Childbearing Age during the Covid-19 Pandemic, PMB Juhu Juharni Region, Depok City, significant relationship between knowledge of couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of this research are also in line with previous research conducted by (Isnandar, 2021) entitled "Factors that influence family planning acceptor visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the independent practice of Neneng Bio midwives for the period November - January 2021" stating that there is a relationship between couples of childbearing age knowledge with family planning acceptor visits during the Covid-19 pandemic ($p=0.000$).

The researcher's assumption is based on this that the level of knowledge can influence someone to be able to do something. So the higher the level of knowledge, the higher the awareness of couples of childbearing age to use contraception, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic to prevent adverse impacts. With the knowledge and insight they have about the importance and benefits of carrying out family planning visits, someone will understand and apply it.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) value is 0.004. Because the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) or p-Value value is $0.004 < 0.05$, it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between gender and couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This is in line with research conducted by (Dalem, 2012). Not only in terms of division of labor, patriarchal culture has also had a negative effect on the fairness of contraceptive use, as in Dawan Kaler Village. The residents of Dawan Kaler Village, who belong to the population group that adheres to patriarchal culture, seem to be less supportive of men as the group that is prioritized in patriarchal understanding, to use contraception. One of the prominent characteristics of patriarchal culture in Dawan Kaler Village is that husbands refuse to use contraception because they think contraception is intended for women (wives).

The researcher's assumption is based on patriarchal culture or a culture where men have a higher position than women. In this culture, there are clear differences regarding the duties and roles of women and men in social life, especially in the family. Men as leaders or heads of families have authority that includes control over economic resources and a sexual division of labor within the family. This causes women to have less access to the public sector than men.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) value is 0.002. Because the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) or p-Value value is $0.002 < 0.05$, thus it can be interpreted that there is a significant relationship between the distance from the house to health facilities with couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This is in line with research conducted by (Napitupulu et al., 2022) with the research title "Characteristics of Childbearing Age Couples with the Use of Family Planning Services in the Working Area of the North Panyabungan Community Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency." The results of the chi-square analysis obtained a value of $p=0.000$. This means that there is a relationship between the distance to health services and the use of family planning services.

The researcher's assumption based on this is that the closer the home is to health services, the greater the compliance of family planning acceptors to make repeat visits to health facilities, while family planning acceptors who are a long distance from health facilities will have many considerations, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic like now. This, for example, in terms of costs, time and also concerns about meeting lots of people either on the street or in health facilities which could be one of the

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic

causes of contracting Covid-19.

ased on the results of the Chi-Square test, it is known that the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) value is 0.487. Because the Asymp.Sig (2-sided) or p-Value value is $0.487 < 0.05$, it can be interpreted that there is no significant relationship between information sources and couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of this research are not in line with previous research conducted by (Santikasari & Laksmi, 2019) entitled "The Relationship between Information Sources and Contraceptive Use in Merak Subdistrict, Tangerang." Based on the chi - square statistical test, the p-value = 0.012 was obtained. This p-value < 0.05 , it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the source of information and contraceptive use in Merak sub-district, Tangerang district.

The researcher's assumption is based on this that sources of information can be obtained from anywhere, not necessarily from health workers, as the results of research conducted by researchers show that most PUS get information from mass/print/electronic media, especially in the modern era like today, starting from the age of toddlers. to seniors, everyone can access information easily via smartphone or electronic media such as radio or television.

V. CONCLUSION

The results of this research can be concluded as this research was conducted on 50 respondents who met the specified criteria. In this study, related variables were found, namely job variables, knowledge, gender, distance from home to health facilities with couples of childbearing age compliance in family planning program participation during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Cipayung area, East Jakarta in 2022. In this study, an unrelated variable was found, namely the relationship between sources of information and couples of childbearing age compliance in participating in family planning programs during the pandemic covid-19 in the Cipayung area, East Jakarta in 2022.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher would like to thank various parties who have participated and helped from the beginning to the end of this research process including the leadership elements of the Binawan University, the Head of the Center and the Head of the Research and Community Service Institute institutions as research partners.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aditya, R., & Tobing, S. (2020). Pengaruh Penyuluhan Antisipasi Baby Booming Era Pandemi Bagi Bidan Puskesmas Kota Banjarmasin. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Dan Corporate Social Responsibility (PKM-CSR)*, 3, 274–278. <https://doi.org/10.37695/pkmcsr.v3i0.735>
- 2) Afandi, B., Waspodo, J., Hanifa, G., & Saifuddin, A. B. (2010). *Buku Panduan Praktis Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal dan Neonatal*. YBP-SP
- 3) Anggaraeni, L., Lubis, D. R., Dita, P. S., Gustina, I., Nadifa, S., Cahyani, E., Rahayu, S. R. I., Studi, P., Fakultas, K., Dan, K., & Binawan, U. (2019). *Penyuluhan Dan Penyegaran Kader Tentang Metode Kontrasepsi Di Wilayah Kelurahan Kramat Jati Tahun 2019*. 1–34.
- 4) Aningsih, B. S. D., & Irawan, Y. L. (2019). Hubungan Umur, Tingkat Pendidikan, Pekerjaan Dan Paritas Terhadap Penggunaan
- 5) *Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (Mkjp) Di Dusun Iii Desa Pananjung Kecamatan Cangkuang Kabupaten Bandung*. *Jurnal Kebidanan*, 8(1), 33–40. <https://doi.org/10.47560/keb.v8i1.193>
- 6) Arikunto. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 7) Arikunto, S. (2010). *Prosedur penelitian : suatu pendekatan praktik*. Rineka Cipta 2010.
- 8) Azzahro, N. F. (2019). Gambaran Penggunaan Obat pada Akseptor Pil KB di Masyarakat Kecamatan Kotabumi Kota Kabupaten Lampung Utara Tahun, 2019. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- 9) Bittikaka, F. (2011). Hubungan Karakteristik Keluarga Balita dan Kepatuhan Dalam Berkunjung ke Posyandhu Dengan Status Gizi Balita di Kelurahan Kotabaru Abepura Jayapura [Universitas Indonesia]. [http://lib.ui.ac.id/file?file=digital/20281257-T Fransiska Bittikaka \(baru\).pdf](http://lib.ui.ac.id/file?file=digital/20281257-T Fransiska Bittikaka (baru).pdf)
- 10) BKKBN. (2007). *Sub Bidang Data dan Informasi Perwakilan Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional, Provinsi Sumatera Selatan*.
- 11) Choirunnisa, L. (2018). *Skripsi Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Kepatuhan Melakukan Kontrol Rutin Pada Penderita Diabetes Mellitus Di Surabaya*. Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.
- 12) Dalem, D. N. (2012). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Bias Gender Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Pada Pasangan Usia Subur Di Desa Dawan Kaler Kecamatan Dawan Klungkung. *VIII (2)*, 93–102.

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic

- 13) Dessy Ambarwati, K. (2020). Gambaran Kepatuhan akseptor Keluarga Berencana (Kb) Dalam Melaksanakan Program Keluarga Berencana Pada Masa Pandemi Covid19 di Puskesmas Karangawen Ii [Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang]. <http://repository.unimus.ac.id/4473/8/12.BAB II.pdf>
- 14) Dwi Setyaningsih, S. B. (2021). Breaking News Update Corona 18 Desember 2021: 232 Kasus Baru, 12 Kematian Harian-Tribunnews.com. [www.tribunnews.com. https://www.tribunnews.com/corona/2021/12/18/breaking-news-update-corona-18-desember-2021-232-kasus-baru-12-kematian-harian](https://www.tribunnews.com/corona/2021/12/18/breaking-news-update-corona-18-desember-2021-232-kasus-baru-12-kematian-harian)
- 15) Ida Rafidah, A. W. (2012). Pengaruh Dukungan Suami Terhadap Kepatuhan Akseptor Melakukan KB Suntik. *Jurnal Biometrika Dan Kependudukan*, 1, 72–78. [http://journal.unair.ac.id/download_fullpapers-8.Ida Rafidah-Arief Wibowo \(Volume 1 Nomor 1\).pdf](http://journal.unair.ac.id/download_fullpapers-8.Ida Rafidah-Arief Wibowo (Volume 1 Nomor 1).pdf)
- 16) Isnandar, F. (2021). Praktik Mandiri Bidan Neneng Hayati Periode November- Januari Tahun 2021 Akseptor Kb Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Praktik Mandiri Bidan Neneng Hayati. *Jurnal Kebidanan*, 15–16. <http://repository.stikesrpadgs.ac.id/428/1/KTI RIFA %281%29.pdf>
- 17) Kamil, R. (2019). Studi Deskriptif Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Ascariasis (Cacingan) Pada Balita Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Siwuluh Kabupaten Brebes Tahun 2019. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Health Sciences Journal*, 10(2), 115–121. <https://doi.org/10.34305/jikbh.v10i2.101>
- 18) Kusuma Dharma, K. (2011). Metodologi penelitian keperawatan: Panduan melaksanakan dan menerapkan hasil penelitian. *Trans Info Media*.
- 19) Levani, Prastya, & Mawaddatunnadila. (2021). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Patogenesis, Manifestasi Klinis dan Pilihan Terapi. *Jurnal Kedokteran dan Kesehatan*, 17(1), 44–57. <https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/JKK/article/view/6340>
- 20) Modul Praktikum Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana. (2020). Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. http://fik.umpo.ac.id/content/uploads/2020/10/kespro-dan-KB_compressed.pdf
- 21) Napitupulu, M., Hadi, A. J., Siregar, S., & Sholathiah. (2022). Karakteristik Pasangan Usia Subur dengan Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Panyabungan Utara Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. *Media Publikasi Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia*, 5(6), 727–732.
- 22) Nareswari, P. A. D. (2015). Efektivitas Kondom Dalam Pencegahan Infeksi Menular Seksual dan Infeksi Human Immunodeficiency Virus. *Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis Ilmu Kesehatan Kulit dan Kelamin Fakultas Kedokteran UNUD Denpasar*, 1–26. https://simdos.unud.ac.id/uploads/file_penelitian_1_dir/c1cdb8f63d5f7be26e4c3f0e02dd6ce1.pdf
- 23) Niven, N. (2008). *Pengantar Untuk Perawat dan Profesional*. Jakarta: ECG.
- 24) Notoatmodjo, S. (2003). *Ilmu kesehatan masyarakat : prinsip-prinsip dasar*. Rineka Cipta.
- 25) Notoatmodjo, S. (2008). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan (revisi)*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 26) Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 27) Notoatmodjo, S. (2012). *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 28) Notoatmodjo, S. (2014a). *Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 29) Notoatmodjo, S. (2014b). *Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 30) Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kesehatan (3rd ed.)*. PT. Rineka Cipta.
- 31) Nurhayati, Azwa, E. (2021). ... Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pemilihan Metode Alat Kontrasepsi Suntik Oleh Wanita Usia Subur Di Masa Pandemi Covid–19 Wilayah Pmb 2020. <http://repository.stikesrpadgs.ac.id/429/>
- 32) Nurhayati, A., Wulan Ramadani, R. F., & Umamy, R. (2021). Faktor-faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pemilihan Metode Alat Kontrasepsi Suntik Oleh Wanita Usia Subur Di Masa Pandemi Covid – 19 Wilayah Pmb Juhu Juharni Kota Depok Periode 2020. 2020.
- 33) Nursalam. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan edisi 4*. Salemba Medika.
- 34) Otálora, M. M. C. (2020). Yuliana. *Parque de Los Afectos. Jóvenes Que Cuentan*, 2(February), 124–137. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctvzxxb18.12>
- 35) Presiden Republik Indonesia. (2020). Keppres Nomor 9 Tahun 2020.pdf (p. 9). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/134757/keppres-no-9-tahun-2020>
- 36) Priyanti, S., & Dwi Syalfina, A. (2017). *Buku Ajar Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Keluarga Berencana (I. Boangmanalu (Ed.))*. Surakarta: Kekata Group, 2017.
- 37) Purwanti, S. (2021). Dampak Penurunan Jumlah Kunjungan KB Terhadap Ancaman Baby Boom di Era Covid-19. *Jurnal Bina Cipta Husada*, XVI(2), 105–118.
- 38) Purwoastuti, E., & Siwi Walyani, E. (2015). *Panduan Materi Kesehatan Reproduksi & Keluarga Berencana*.

Participation of Fertilizing Age Couples during the Covid 19 Pandemic

- http://pustaka.poltekkes-pdg.ac.id/images/docs/Panduan_materi_kesehatan_reproduksi%26_kel_Puskesmas_Siempat_Rube_Kabupaten_Pakpak_Bharat_Tahun_2017. Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan, 4–16.
- 39) Rachmawati, N. (2017). Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Minat Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Intra Uterine Device (IUD) Pada Ibu Pasca Salin di Puskesmas Tabgetada Kabupaten Kolaka. Skripsi, 77. http://repository.poltekkes-kdi.ac.id/26/1/Nunung_Rachmawati_%28P0031_2016_132%29.pdf.
- 41) Rachmayani, A. N. (2015). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Perilaku Penggunaan Kontrasepsi pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Sumatera Utara (Data SDKI 2012) [UIN Jakarta]. In repository.uinjkt.ac.id (Vol. 7, Issue https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/37534/1/AS_IVA_NOOR_RACHMAYANI-FKIK.pdf).
- 42) Rahmawati, A. D. (2015). Kepatuhan Santri Terhadap Aturan di Pondok Pesantren Modern. Program Magister Psikologi Sekolah Pascasarjana UMS, 4.
- 43) Ratna Sari Pandiangan, (2018). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Akseptor KB dalam Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi IUD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Siempat Rube Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat Tahun 2017. Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan, 4-16.
- 44) Rusmini, Purwandani, S., Utami, V. N., & Faizah, S. N. (2017). Pelayanan KB dan Kesehatan Reproduksi (cetakan pe). Jakarta : Trans Info Media, 2017.
- 45) Santikasari, S., & Laksmi, P. (2019). Hubungan Sumber Informasi Dengan Pemakaian Kontrasepsi di Kelurahan Kontrasepsi di Kelurahan Merak Tangerang. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Helath Sciences Journal*. Vol.10 No. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.34305/jikbh.v10i1.87>
- 46) Setiadi. (2013). Konsep dan praktek penulisan riset keperawatan (2nd ed.). Graha Ilmu.
- 47) Sitepu, Y. R. B. T. P. D. melitus T. 1. 2019. 89-94, & Simanungkalit, J. N. (2019). *Jurnal Penelitian Perawat Profesional*. YSitepu, 1(November), 89–94. <http://jurnal.globalhealthsciencegroup.com/index.php/JPPP/article/download/83/65>.
- 48) Soekidjo Notoatmodjo. (2013). Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan (Edisi Revisi 2012), Oleh: Soekidjo Notoatmodjo, Penerbit: Rineka Cipta. 9–34.
- 49) Subiyatun, S., Dasuki, D., & Wahyuni, B. (2011). Hubungan antara Pemberian Informasi dengan Pemilihan Metode atau Alat Kontrasepsi Rasional (Kajian Data Proyek SM- PFA di Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur Tahun 2002). *Berita Kedokteran Masyarakat*, 27(2), 101–107. <http://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/bkm/article/view/3410>
- 50) Sugiyono. (2017). Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D. Alfabeta.
- 51) Suhartina, D. (2019). Determinan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Pada Pasangan Usia Subur (Pus) di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (Perbandingan Wilayah Urban Dan Rural) (Issue July) [Universitas Hasanuddin]. http://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/5096/2/19_K11115078%28FILE_minimizer%29_1-2.pdf
- 52) Widaryanti, R., Riska, H., Ratnaningsih, E., & Yuliani, I. (2021). Pemasangan IUD Dan Implant Sebagai Pencegahan Baby Boom Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Sasambo: Jurnal Abdimas (Journal of Community Service)*, 3(2), 83–91. <https://doi.org/10.36312/sasambo.v3i2.385>
- 54) Widiastuti, N. M. R., & Arini, K. N. (2021). Perilaku Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Pada Pus Selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Journal of Midwifery Science*, 5(2), 137–147. <http://jurnal.univrab.ac.id/index.php/jomis/article/view/1741/1042>
- 55) Wijayanti, U. T. (2021). Faktor – Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Modern Pada Pria Di Indonesia. 52, 574–587.
- 56) Wulandari, D. (2015). Analisis Faktor- Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kepatuhan Pasien Tuberkulosis Paru Tahap Lanjutan Untuk Minum Obat di RS Rumah Sehat Terpadu Tahun 2015. *Jurnal Administrasi Rumah Sakit*, 2(1), 17–28.
- 57) Yusita, I., Noprianty, R., Kurniawati, R.D., Rofiasari, L., & Anriani, A. (2020). Pendampingan wanita pasangan usia subur dalam penggunaan kontrasepsi sebagai Upaya menekan baby booms di masa pandemi covid 19. *Jurnal Peduli Masyarakat*, 2(Desember), 59–64.
- 58) Zulfikar. (2016). Pengantar pasar modal dengan pendekatan statistika. Deepublish.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.