

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IEC FAMILY SERVICES AND IMPROVING ABILITY AND INTEREST IN BECOME A FAMILY ACCEPTOR IN THE WORKING AREA OF LAMPAHAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, TIMANG GAJAH DISTRICT, BENER MERIAH REGENCY, ACEH PROVINCE IN 2023

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### ABSTRACT

Background: Based on a preliminary survey conducted in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency in 2023, it was found that the number of women of childbearing age was 3161 people and 2,495 KB acceptors (79%), a survey of 10 KB acceptors. using KB Injections as many as 3 people (30%), Pills 3 people (30%), IUD 2 people (20%), Implants 2 people (20%). Contap 1 person (10%) and Condoms 2 people (20%), with the number of children 2-3 people. with an average job of housewives, stated that the desire to use contraceptives was due to their own will and according to the midwife the type of contraception that can be used, from the preliminary survey it was found that there were still few who used long-term contraception, because acceptors felt they were not ready and were afraid to use long-term contraception. Method: This study is an observational/survey study, where data is collected from respondents using questionnaires without any intervention on the research subjects. The population of this study is 165 family planning acceptors in the working area of the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Bajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023. The sampling method was determined by purposive sampling and the Slovin formula with a margin of error of 5% or 0.05. The data analysis method used is Chi-square. Result : There is a relationship between educational information communication and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the age of the Lampahan Health Center Working Area, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.036 for communication, 0.033 for information and 0.036 for education ( $p < 0.05$ ). There is a Relationship between Communication and Education Information and the Ability and Interest of KB Acceptors as seen from the number of children in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.012 for communication and education and 0.011 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ). There is a Relationship between Communication of Educational Information and the Ability and Interest of KB Acceptors as Seen from the History of Diseases in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.001 for communication and education and 0.021 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** *Iec Family Service, Ability, Interest*

### Introduction

The reproductive results of a woman or group of women, resulting in the birth of a live baby, are referred to as

fertility. Fertility itself supports population change. Fertility is similar to live births, where births are not based on gestational age. (Fandro, et al. 2021)

Indonesia's population remains quite high compared to 237,641,326 in 2014, a 1.5 percent increase from 232,900,000 in 2007 to 270,203,917 in 2020. The distribution of female population was 133,542,018 and male population was 136,661,899. In 2007, Indonesia was the most populous country in the world, after China (1,326,526,463), India (1,140,455,260), and the United States (302,711,006). (Mahendra, 2017).

Based on the 2021 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, the birth rate for women aged 15-49 years by province increased from 32 percent in 2012 to 29 percent in 2017 in North Sumatra. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2010 increased from 2.43 to 2.60. 50.08% of women aged 15-49 years were currently using family planning, 79.1% of deliveries were assisted by midwives, and 92.42% of live births weighed more than 2.5 kg. The number of employed people decreased from 7,037 in 2019 to 6,950 in 2020. Working is defined as carrying out activities for at least one hour every day consecutively for a week and earning income and benefits. (Central Statistics Agency, 2021)

According to data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the population of Aceh Province reached 5.52 million at the end of 2023. The population of Bener Meriah Regency was 175.78 million (3.19%). This data shows that North Aceh Regency has the largest population, with 627.54 thousand people, or 11.38% of Aceh's total population, while Sabang City has the smallest population, with 43.53 thousand people, or 0.79% of the total population. (Dukcapil, 2023).

## Research Method

This research method is observational/survey, where data is collected from respondents using questionnaires without any intervention on the subjects. The research method is descriptive analytical with cross-sectional design, linking risk factors with the effects of certain diseases or health conditions. (Charsel, 2018). The location of this research is at the KIE KB Services Towards Increasing the Ability and Interest to Become KB Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023. This research was conducted from May – June 2023. The research sample is part of the KB Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023. While the determination of the sample in this study was determined by Purposive sampling and the Slovin formula with a Margin of error set at 5% or 0.05. By Purposive sampling with a total of 55 respondents with inclusion criteria.

The first data collection method, namely primary data collection, is collected by researchers directly from data sources such as sample identity data (Name, Place and Date of Birth, Age) and respondent data. Data collection is done by distributing questionnaires in the form of a form link to respondents to fill out themselves, first explaining how to fill it out, accompanied by the researcher. Previously, the questionnaire had been tested first on populations with almost the same characteristics in different places. Secondly, secondary data for this research was taken from the target population of the Aceh Province health development program as well as library studies (literature), magazines and health journals related to this research.

The data measurement aspect is carried out through respondents' answers to questions about characteristics (Age, Number of Children, Education, Type of Contraception), socio-cultural, Health history, relationship between Communicants and Acceptors,

Communication Level, Information Sources and Message Content about Family Planning in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023.

## Result and Discussion

### Univariate data analysis

#### Age Frequency Distribution of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province, 2023

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	<20-35 Year	24	77
2	>35 Year	7	23
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.1 above, the majority of KB acceptors are of fertile age <20-35 years, namely 24 people (77%), and the minority are aged >35 years, namely 7 people (23%).

#### Frequency Distribution of the Number of Children Who Accepted Family Planning in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	≤ 1 person	11	35
2	≥ 2 person	20	65
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.2 above, the majority of acceptors have > 2 children, namely 20 people (65%), and the minority have < 1 child, namely 11 people (35%).

#### Distribution of the Frequency of Family Planning Acceptor Work in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Housewife	21	68
2	Employee	1	3
3	Staff	1	3
4	Farmer	8	26
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

B

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.3 above, the majority of women of childbearing age work as housewives, amounting to 21 people (68%), and the minority work as employees and staff, amounting to 1 person each (3%).

**Distribution of Education Frequency of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Elementary	2	6
2	Intermediate	29	93
3	High	2	7
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

**Frequency Distribution of Types of Contraceptives of KB Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Hormonal	20	65
2	Non Hormonal	11	35
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.5 above, the majority of KB acceptors are hormonal contraceptives, namely 20 people (65%) and the minority are non-hormonal KB acceptors, namely 11 people (35%).

**Distribution of Socio-Cultural Frequency of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	support	9	29
2	Does not support	22	71
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.6 above, the majority of socio-cultural KB acceptors do not support it, as many as 22 people (71%), and the minority supports it, as many as 9 people (29%).

**Distribution of Systemic Disease Frequency of KB Acceptors in the Working Area of Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	There is	4	13
2	There isn't any	27	87
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.7 above, the majority of KB acceptors did not have any systemic diseases, as many as 27 people (87%), and the minority did not have any systemic diseases, as many as 4 people (13%).

**Distribution of Communication Frequency of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Healthcare Workers	13	42
2	Non-Healthcare Workers	18	58
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.8 above, the majority of IEC providers to KB acceptors were non-health workers, namely 18 people (58%), and the minority were health workers, namely 13 people (42%).

**Frequency Distribution of Family Planning Acceptor Information in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Visual	0	0
2	Audio Visual	31	100
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.9 above, the majority of IEC media for KB acceptors were Audio Visual, amounting to 31 people (100%) and the minority were Visual, amounting to 0 people (0%).

**Distribution of the Frequency of Family Planning Acceptor Education in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	Individual	18	58
2	Group	13	42
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.10 above, the majority of the types of IEC in individual KB acceptors were 18 people (58%) and the minority in groups were 13 people (42%).

**Frequency Distribution of KIE Principles of KB Acceptors in the Working Area of Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	Category	frequency	Percentage
1	clear	17	55
2	unclear	14	45
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.11 above, the majority of the KIE principles in KB acceptors are clear, namely 55 people (100%), and the minority are unclear, namely 14 people (45%).

### Bivariate analysis

#### The Relationship of IEC to the Ability and Interest of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023

No	KIE	Age				Amount		p-value
		<20-35 Year		>35 Year				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Communication								
1	Healthcare workers	8	26	5	16	13	42	0,036
2	Non Healthcare workers	16	52	2	6	18	58	
	Amount	24	78	7	22	31	100	
Information								
1	Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,033
2	Audio Visual	24	77	7	37	31	100	
	Amount	24	77	7	23	31	100	
Education								
1	Individual	8	26	5	16	13	58	0,036
2	Group	16	52	2	6	18	42	
	Amount	24	78	7	22	31	100	

Based on table 4.12 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the age of the Lampahan Health Center Working Area, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.036 for communication, 0.033 for information and 0.036 for education ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### The Relationship of IEC to the Ability and Interest of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023

No	KIE	number of children				Amount		p-value
		≤ 1people		≥ 2 people				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Communication								
1	Healthcare workers	3	10	10	32	13	42	0,012
2	Non Healthcare workers	8	26	10	32	18	58	
	Amount	11	36	20	64	31	100	
Information								



1	Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,011
2	Audio Visual	11	35	20	65	31	100	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	
Edukation								
1	Individual	8	26	10	32	18	58	0,012
2	Group	3	10	10	32	13	42	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	

Based on table 4.13 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of family planning acceptors as seen from the number of children in the working area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.012 for communication and education and 0.011 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**The Relationship of IEC to the Ability and Interest of Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023**

No	KIE	Disease History				Amount		p-value
		There is		There isn't any				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Communication								
1	Healthcare workers	3	5	10	95	40	100	0,001
2	Non Healthcare workers	1	0	17	0	0	0	
	Amount	4	5	37	95	40	100	
Information								
1	Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,021
2	Audio Visual	4	13	27	87	31	100	
	Amount	4	13	27	87	31	100	
Edukation								
1	Individual	1	0	17	0	0	0	0,001
2	Group	3	5	10	95	40	100	
	Amount	4	5	37	95	40	100	

Based on table 4.14 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the history of diseases in the working area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.001 for communication and education and 0.021 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.1 above, the majority of KB acceptors of fertile age <20-35 years are 24 people (77%) and the minority of age

>35 years are 7 people (23%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.2 above, the majority of acceptors have children > 2 people are 20 people (65%) and the minority have children < 1 person

are 11 people (35%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.3 above, the majority of women of fertile age with housewife jobs are 21 people (68%) and the minority of employee and staff jobs are 1 person each (3%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.4 above, the majority of women of fertile age with secondary education are 29 people (93%) and the minority of higher education are 2 people (7%).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.5 above, the majority of KB acceptors are Hormonal Contraceptives, as many as 20 people (65%) and a minority with Non-Hormonal KB Acceptors as many as 11 people (35%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.6 above, the majority of socio-cultural KB acceptors do not support as many as 22 people (71%) and the minority supports as many as 9 people (29%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.7 above, the majority of KB acceptors do not have systemic diseases as many as 27 people (87%) and the minority do not have systemic diseases as many as 4 people (13%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.8 above, the majority of Communication in KB acceptors Non-health workers as many as 18 people (58%) and the minority of health workers as many as 13 people (42%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.9 above, the majority of Information in KB acceptors is Audio Visual as many as 31 people (100%) and the minority is Visual as many as 0 people (0%). Based on the results of the analysis in table 4.10 above, the majority of education for KB acceptors individually was 18 people (58%) and the minority in groups was 13 people (42%).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.11 above, the majority of the IEC principles in KB acceptors are clear, as many as 55 people (100%) and the

minority is unclear, as many as 14 people (45%). Based on table 4.11 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the age of the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.036 for communication, 0.033 for information and 0.036 for education ( $p < 0.05$ ). Based on table 4.12 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the number of children in the Working Area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.012 for communication and education and 0.011 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ). Based on table 4.13 above, it shows that there is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors seen from the history of diseases in the working area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.001 for communication and education and 0.021 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Based on Fenti's research (2019), the majority had secondary education, 31 respondents (50.0%), and the minority had tertiary education, 7 (11.3%), with a chi-square value of  $< 0.0071$ . The results indicate that even those with secondary education still use suntuk as a contraceptive device. This may be because it is affordable. (Fenti, 2019)

Knowledge and perception of a topic are factors in educational level, including participation in family planning. Ideas and approaches to life are more readily accepted by those with higher education. A person's educational level is related to their willingness to accept family planning. A person's potential can develop



by actively participating in the educational process and learning programs, thus fostering spirituality, religious beliefs, self-control, an intelligent personality, noble morals, and skills appropriate to the needs of society, the nation, and the state, enabling them to develop. (Laba. 2021)

The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) was established as a government effort to suppress and control high population growth in Indonesia. The use of hormonal and non-hormonal contraceptives is a method for population planning. (Zakiah Bakri, 2019)

Contraceptive use is influenced not only by medical history, husband's support, parity, and economic factors, but also by cultural factors, education, knowledge, perceptions, and pregnancy risks. (Suryani et al., 2020)

Research by Zakiah (2019) suggests that the family planning program is influenced by the inactive role of staff. This is evidenced by the fact that acceptors never participate in outreach programs, such as family planning counseling, so that using family planning is simply a personal choice without any justification.

Outreach activities, including counseling, will impact knowledge after receiving material on long-term and short-term contraception and their benefits. Counseling can improve understanding, skills, and strategies for addressing problems. Counseling materials are tailored to the needs of the target population, allowing for more effective results. (Ria Febrina, 2021)

According to the assumptions in accordance with the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents used hormonal contraceptives such as pills and injections, if seen from the ability (age, number of children and medical history) respondents did not have a history

of systemic diseases so that the contraceptives used could be conveyed by health workers to choose non-hormonal contraceptives such as IUDs and condoms. Good services such as Communication, Information, Education should be carried out preferably 1 week 2 times, making it easier for women of childbearing age in the area to follow all contraceptive use programs, excellent service and excellent service bring a positive impact from the community that by establishing a forum to accommodate information and education for pregnant women.

### Conclusion

1. The majority of family planning acceptors are 24 (77%) of childbearing age (<20-35 years), and a minority are 7 (23%) of age (>35 years)
2. The majority of acceptors have more than two children (20) (65%), and a minority have less than one child (11) (35%)
3. The majority of women of childbearing age are housewives (21) (68%), and a minority are employees (1 each) (3%)
4. The majority of women of childbearing age have secondary education (29) (93%), and a minority have tertiary education (2) (7%)
5. The majority of acceptors are hormonal contraceptives (20) (65%), and a minority are non-hormonal contraceptives (11) (35%)
6. The majority of socio-cultural acceptors are not supportive (22) (71%), and a minority are supportive (9) (29%)
7. The majority of family planning acceptors (27) had no systemic disease, and a minority (4) had no systemic disease

8. The majority of communication with family planning acceptors was conducted by non-health workers (18) and a minority by health workers (13)
9. The majority of information provided to family planning acceptors was audio-visual (31) and a minority was visual (0%).
10. The majority of education provided to family planning acceptors was individual (18) and a minority (13) in groups (42%)
11. The majority of IEC principles were clear (55) and a minority (14) were unclear (45%)
12. There is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of family planning acceptors, as seen from the age of the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023, with a p-value of 0.036 for communication, 0.033 for information, and 0.036 for education ( $p < 0.05$ )
13. There is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of family planning acceptors, as seen from the number of children in the Lampahan Community Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023, with a p-value of 0.012 for communication and education, and 0.011 for information ( $p < 0.05$ )
14. There is a relationship between IEC and the ability and interest of KB acceptors as seen from the history of diseases in the working area of the Lampahan Health Center, Timang Gajah District, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province in 2023 where the p-value is 0.001 for communication and education and 0.021 for information ( $p < 0.05$ ).

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