

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND'S PERCEPTION AND INTEREST IN USING CONDOMS AS CONTRACEPTION

Rosina Pigome^{1*}, Candra Wahyuni²

^{1,2}Fakultas Keperawatan dan Kebidanan Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Strada Indonesia
Email correspondence*: rosinapigome@gmail.com

ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI SUAMI TERHADAP MINAT MENGGUNAKAN ALAT KB KONDOM

Latar Belakang : Penggunaan kondom sebagai metode kontrasepsi memiliki peran penting dalam perencanaan keluarga dan kesehatan reproduksi. Memahami persepsi suami tentang penggunaan kondom dan minat mereka dalam menggunakan kondom sangat penting dalam mempromosikan praktik perencanaan keluarga yang efektif.

Tujuan : Mengeksplorasi hubungan antara persepsi suami dan minat mereka dalam menggunakan kondom sebagai kontrasepsi di Puskesmas Pembantu Kaliharapan, Kabupaten Nabire, Papua Tengah.

Metode : Penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu seluruh suami yang menggunakan alat kontrasepsi kondom di Puskesmas Pembantu Kaliharapan Kabupaten Nabire Papua Tengah. Sampel pada penelitian ini yaitu 30 responden yang telah memenuhi kriteria secara *purposive sampling*. Analisis data pada penelitian ini yaitu uji statistik *Chi-Square* menggunakan *software* SPSS.

Hasil : Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden berusia antara 20 hingga 35 tahun dengan pendidikan menengah, dan cenderung menggunakan kondom secara teratur. Persepsi terhadap kondom terbagi merata antara positif dan negatif, namun mayoritas suami menunjukkan minat yang positif terhadap penggunaan kondom. Hasil analisis bivariat didapatkan nilai p-value sebesar 0,003, yang lebih kecil dari tingkat signifikansi yang umumnya digunakan (0,05).

Kesimpulan : Adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara persepsi suami terhadap minat menggunakan kondom di Puskesmas Pembantu Kaliharapan Nabire.

Saran : Temuan dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan tentang faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi minat suami dalam menggunakan kondom sebagai kontrasepsi. Dan dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran dan mempromosikan penggunaan kondom untuk praktik perencanaan keluarga yang efektif dan kesehatan reproduksi di masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Minat, Penggunaan Kondom, Persepsi Suami

ABSTRACT

Background: The use of condoms as a contraceptive method plays a crucial role in family planning and reproductive health. Understanding husbands' perceptions of condom use and their interest in using condoms is vital in promoting effective family planning practices.

Purpose: To explore the relationship between husbands' perceptions and their interest in using condoms as contraception at the Kaliharapan Sub-District Health Center, Nabire District, Central Papua.

Methods: An observational analytical study with a cross-sectional research approach was conducted. The population consisted of all husbands using condoms as a contraceptive method at the Kaliharapan Sub-District Health Center, Nabire District, Central Papua. The sample comprised 30 respondents who met the criteria through purposive sampling. Data analysis employed Chi-Square statistical tests using SPSS software.

Results: The research findings indicate that the majority of respondents were aged between 20 and 35 years old, with a secondary education level, and tended to use condoms regularly. Perceptions of condoms were evenly divided between positive and negative, but most husbands showed a positive interest in condom use. Bivariate analysis revealed a p-value of 0.003, which is smaller than the commonly used significance level (0.05).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between husbands' perceptions and their interest in using condoms at the Kaliharapan Sub-District Health Center, Nabire.

Suggestions: The findings of this study are expected to provide insights into the factors influencing husbands' interest in using condoms as contraception. It can be utilized to enhance awareness and promote condom use for effective family planning practices and reproductive health in the community.

Keywords: Condom Use, Husbands' Perceptions, Interest

INTRODUCTION

The Family Planning Program is a government program that aims to realize community welfare and contribute to society in realizing the norms of small, happy and prosperous families (Segoro et al, 2013). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, Indonesia's population growth rate in 2023 will be 1.13% and the Ministry of National Development Planning projects that Indonesia's population in 2045 is estimated to have reached 324 million people or an increase of 54.42 million people compared to 2020 (BPS, 2023). Distrust of condoms is more a lack of knowledge about condoms, the possibility of condoms being damaged when they are cut, lack of sexual sensation, feeling uncomfortable buying condoms, feeling uncomfortable using condoms.

The perception of the importance of a condom product, starting from the taste, quality and type, greatly influences consumers' thinking in choosing and buying a condom. The perception held by consumers is not only based on health, but also based on a sense of formality/requirements in sexual relations. The lack of culture in using condoms for health can be seen from the large number of individuals who do not use condoms during sexual relations, resulting in unwanted pregnancies and they choose abortion, while the risk of abortion is infertility and leading to death. Then, the culture that exists in Indonesia regarding sexual behavior both in husband and wife relationships or unmarried people influences many people's purchasing decisions for condom products, efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies by married couples or pre-marital pregnancies raise awareness of the need for condoms. men who are a tool to suppress unwanted pregnancies or prevent sexually transmitted diseases for individuals who are sexually active.

According to the National Family Planning Coordinating Board, it is very important to increase the role of men in family planning because men's role in family planning is still low, below 5 percent. Furthermore, according to data from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, male family planning participation is still very low with the percentage of condom contraception reaching 2.5% and vasectomies at 0.2%. Meanwhile, data from the 2019 Program Performance and Accountability Survey achieved 3% condom contraception and 0.2% vasectomies. This happens because there are still many families who think that family planning is a woman's business, men's knowledge about male family planning is still low.

In Papua, the lack of participation of men in family planning programs is due to a lack of knowledge and information, awareness and socialization of men's family planning services to the community. According to the Papua Central Statistics Agency, in 2019, 160 people used contraceptive condoms, in 2020 there were 174,

and in 2021 there were 189 people. This shows that there is an increase in interest in using contraceptive condoms in Nabire. The research entitled the ineffectiveness of condom use among couples of childbearing age stated that the reasons why participants used condoms were to avoid getting pregnant, to prevent disease, to try it out, and to be cheap. The reasons why participants stopped using condoms were because they were uncomfortable, they were a hassle to wear, they were embarrassed, they reduced sexual pleasure, they caused pain for the wife, there were obstacles and their effectiveness was not guaranteed (Parinussa, 2020). Apart from that, research entitled factors that cause husbands to choose condoms and not choose condoms in the Sentang sub-district, East Range sub-district, stated that age and knowledge factors influence the choice of condoms (Tampubolon, 2017).

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on the relationship between husbands' perceptions of interest in using condoms at the Kaliharapan Sub-Public Health Center, Nabire Regency, Central Papua, which aims to determine husbands' support for the use of condoms at the Kaliharapan Sub-Public Health Center, Nabire Regency, Central Papua in 2024.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the observational analytical research method, namely a research design used to determine the cause and effect relationship between two variables observationally, where the form of the relationship can be: difference, relationship or influence only carried out once for each research variable where the researcher only makes observations, without provide intervention on the variables that have been studied. The research approach used in this research is a cross sectional approach, namely research in which the independent variable and dependent variable are measured simultaneously and carried out briefly or once. In this study, the population studied was husbands who used contraceptive condoms at the Kaliharapan Community Health Center, Nabire Regency, Central Papua. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. In this research, the sample studied was 30 respondents.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In this study, research results were obtained in the form of respondents' characteristics based on age, education, and time of using condoms. Apart from that, the frequency distribution includes perceptions of condom use and interest in using condoms.

Table 1
Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	n (%)	
	F	%
Age of Respondents (years old)		
< 20 years old	6	20
20 - 35 years old	20	60
> 35 years old	4	20
Education of Respondents		
Basic	10	33,3
Middle	18	60
High	2	6,7
Intensity of using Condoms		
Always	17	56,6
Sometimes	9	30
Seldom	4	13,4

Based on the table above, it was found that the age range of respondents, namely husbands who used condoms, was 60% aged 20-35 years, 20% aged < 20 years and 20% aged > 35 years. So it can be concluded that the majority of respondents in the study were aged between 20 and 35 years with a percentage of 60%. This shows that the age range of 20 - 35 years has the highest frequency among the age groups surveyed.

Based on the table of characteristics of respondents based on their education, the results showed that husband respondents who used condoms had a primary educational background of 33.3%, 60% secondary and 6.7% higher education. Thus, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents in the study had a secondary education background with the majority of respondents in the study having a secondary education background, with a percentage of 60%. This shows that the group of respondents with a secondary education level has the highest frequency among the education groups surveyed.

Based on the table of characteristics of respondents based on time or intensity of using condoms, it was found that most respondents used condoms, namely always 56.6%, sometimes 30% and rarely 13.4%. It can be concluded that the majority of respondents in the study tend to use condoms regularly or always, with a percentage of 56.6%. This shows that the majority of respondents have the habit of using condoms consistently.

Based on the frequency distribution table regarding perceptions of condom use, it was found that the husband's perception of using condoms at the health center was evenly divided between positive and negative, each with a percentage of 50%. This shows that the views or attitudes towards condom use among husbands at the health center are not predominantly positive or negative, but are evenly distributed between the two perceptions.

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Respondents

Frequency Distribution	n (%)	
	F	%
Perception of Condom Use		
Positive	15	50
Negative	15	50
Interest using Condoms		
Interested	15	50
Not Interested	15	50

Based on the frequency distribution table regarding the level of interest in using condoms, the results showed that 50% of husbands were interested in using condoms, and the remaining 50% of husbands had no interest in using condoms. This shows that as many as 50% of husbands show interest in using condoms, while the remaining 50% have no interest in using condoms. This shows that the majority of husbands at the community health center showed interest in using condoms, but there were still some who were not interested.

Table 3
Relationship between Husband's Perception and Interest in using Condoms at Kaliharapan Nabire Sub-District Health Center

Variable		Interest		P-value
		Interested	Not Interested	
Husband's Perception	Positive	15	2	0,003
	Negative	15	10	

Based on the table on the relationship between husbands' perceptions and interest in using condoms, it was found that 15 of the husbands who had positive perceptions of condom use (50%) were interested in using condoms, while only 2 husbands (50%) were not interested. Meanwhile, 15 of the husbands who had a negative perception of using condoms (50%) were interested in using condoms, while the other 15 husbands (50%) were not interested.

Thus, the Asymp value is known. Sig. (2-sided) in the Pearson Chi-Square test of 0.003. Because the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) 0.003 < 0.05, then based on the basis of decision making above, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means there is a relationship between husbands' perceptions of condom use and their interest in using them, where husbands with positive perceptions tend to have higher interest in using condoms.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study provide a strong basis for developing more effective interventions in

increasing condom use, especially among young adults. The development of educational programs that consider the social, motivational, and cultural factors that influence condom use could be an effective step in increasing awareness and safe sexual health practices among this population. Research conducted by Halimah et al (2022) regarding the relationship between age, parity and employment on the risks of pregnant women in the first trimester at the Cilengkang Bandung Community Health Center stated that a significant impact of young marriage is that young mothers do not know or do not understand pregnancy issues. Research conducted by Qomarasary et al (2022) regarding the relationship between gestational age, parity, KEK status, and maternal education level with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the El'mozza Clinic, Depok City.

This research shows that the age of parity pregnant women less than two years has a significant relationship with awareness and understanding of pregnancy problems. The conclusion of this study is that the focus of research or intervention related to condom use can be focused on the 20-35 year age group, considering that the frequency of condom use is highest in this group. This could also lead to more intensive health education strategies or more targeted health promotion programs to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of condom use among this age group.

The majority of respondents (husbands who use condoms) in the study had a secondary education background. This shows that the group of respondents with a secondary education level has the highest frequency among the education groups surveyed. Individuals who have a higher level of education tend to have broader knowledge about reproductive health, including a better understanding of the importance of using condoms in preventing the transmission of sexual diseases and unplanned pregnancies. A person's decision to use a condom is influenced by various factors, including education, cultural values, personal experience, access to information and health services, and the influence of the social environment.

Based on the results of this research, it was found that the same or equivalent number of respondents and their husbands had positive or negative perceptions of condom use. A person's behavior is influenced by their intention to perform the behavior, which is determined by attitudes (including positive or negative perceptions of the behavior), subjective norms (perceptions about whether others support the behavior), and perceived behavioral control (beliefs about the ability to perform the behavior (Ramdhani, N., 2011). In the context of condom use, positive or

negative perceptions of condoms can influence a person's intention to use condoms. If someone has a positive perception of condoms, such as considering them effective in preventing disease or unwanted pregnancy, then they are more likely to have a strong intention to use condoms. Conversely, if someone has a negative perception of condoms, such as finding them uncomfortable or interfering with sexual pleasure, then their intention to use condoms may decrease. A person's attitude towards something can change through the process of experience, learning, or interaction with new information. In this context, people who initially have a negative perception of condoms can change their attitudes to be more positive after receiving adequate information about the benefits of using condoms and their positive impact on reproductive health (Ramdhani, N., 2011).

Based on the husband's interest in using condoms, the results showed that the husband was interested in using condoms. A person's intention to carry out a behavior, such as using a condom, is influenced by three main factors, namely attitudes towards the behavior, subjective norms (perceptions of support or rejection from other people for the behavior), and perceived behavioral control (beliefs about the ability to carry out the behavior). such behavior) (Wikamorys, A., & Rochmach, T. N., 2017). In the context of interest in using condoms, a person's intention to use condoms is influenced by their attitudes towards condoms, perceptions about whether other people support condom use, and their beliefs about their ability to use condoms correctly.

Based on the table regarding the relationship between perception and interest in using condoms, it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's perception of condoms and the husband's interest in using condoms at the Kaliharapan sub-health center, Nabire. In research conducted at the health center, it was found that the majority of husbands who had a positive perception of condoms also showed a high interest in using condoms consistently. On the other hand, husbands who have negative perceptions of condoms tend to have a low interest in using condoms. A person's behavior is influenced by their intention to perform the behavior, which is determined by attitudes (including positive or negative perceptions of the behavior), subjective norms (perceptions about whether others support the behavior), and perceived behavioral control (beliefs about the ability to perform the behavior (Ramdhani, N., 2011). In addition, factors such as social norms that do not support condom use or the belief that condoms are not needed if a partner is a permanent partner can also influence a husband's intention to use condoms (Ramdhani, N., 2011).

CONCLUSION

In this study, conclusions were obtained regarding husbands' perceptions of using condoms: half of the husbands had positive perceptions of condom use, while the other half had negative perceptions; husband's interest in using condoms: the majority of husbands (50%) showed interest in using condoms, while the remaining 50% were not interested; and the relationship between the husband's perception and interest in using condoms: there is a significant relationship between the husband's perception of condoms and the husband's interest in using condoms at the Kaliharapan sub-health center, Nabire. The p-value of 0.003, which is smaller than the generally used significance level (0.05), indicates that this relationship is not due to chance.

SUGGESTION

It is hoped that further research will be developed regarding the relationship between social factors such as culture, religion and local social structures influencing husbands' perceptions of the use of condoms as a contraceptive. Thus, it is hoped that further research in this regard will provide valuable insight into the factors that influence husbands' perceptions of the use of condoms as a means of contraception, which in turn can help in efforts to increase access and use of condoms for better reproductive health.

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