

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan alat kontrasepsi di wilayah kerja BKKBD Kecamatan Cicurug masih rendah, dari 25.620 Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) yang tidak menggunakan alat kontrasepsi sebanyak 7.713 (30.11%). Penggunaan alat kontrasepsi merupakan salah satu upaya mengatur jarak kelahiran. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk melihat determinan perilaku penggunaan alat kontrasepsi pada PUS sebagai upaya mengatur kelahiran di wilayah kerja BKKBD kecamatan Cicurug.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 321 PUS dengan sampel 59 PUS. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner yang di uji ke RW 06 dengan *random sampling* di wilayah kerja BKKBD Kecamatan Cicurug. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil menunjukkan ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi ($p=0,001$), tidak ada hubungan sikap dengan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi ($p=0,091$), dan ada hubungan dukungan suami ($p=0,027$). Hasil keseluruhan bahwa variabel pengetahuan dan dukungan adanya hubungan dengan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi, sedangkan variabel sikap tidak ada hubungan dengan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi. Saran untuk BKKBD dapat melakukan penyuluhan rutin secara merata dengan meningkatkan keterampilan dari petugas lapangan agar PUS mau menggunakan alat kontrasepsi di wilayah kerja BKKBD Kecamatan Cicurug.

Kata Kunci : Alat Kontrasepsi, PUS, Determinan Perilaku
Daftar Pustaka : Buku 7, 3 Skripsi, 11 Jurnal, 7 Dokumen Pemerintah
(Tahun 2010-2019).

ABSTRACT

The use of contraceptives in the BKKBD working area of Cicurug sub-istrict is still low, namely from 25,620 PUS who did not use contraception as many as 7,713 or around 30.11%. The use of contraception itself is one of the efforts to regulate birth spacing. The purpose of this study was to look at the determinants of the behavior of contraceptive use in couples of childbearing age as an effort to regulate births in the BKKBD working area of Cicurug sub-district.

This research used quantitative method with cross sectional approach. Sampling in this study used lameshow formula with 59 PUS. The measuring instrument used was questionnaire that was tested in RW 06 of the BKKBD working area of Cicurug sub-district. The results showed that there were 35 PUS whose knowledge was lacking, 25 PUS had an unsupportive attitude and 29 PUS did not support the husband's support in the use of contraceptives.

In addition, the results of the relationship of knowledge was $(0.001) \leq \alpha (0.05)$, attitude relationship was $(0.091) \leq \alpha (0.091)$ and the relationship of husband's support was $(0.027) \leq \alpha (0.05)$, each of the variables means that it had a relationship with use of contraception. It was in contrast with the attitude variable which means there was no relationship with the use of contraceptives. Based on the results of the study, it is necessary to have regular counseling by increasing the skills of field workers so that PUS will use contraception in the work area of the BKKBD of Cicurug sub-district.

Keywords: *Contraception, EFA, Determinant of Behavior*

References: *Book 7, 3 Research Papers, 11 Journals, 7 Government Documents (2010-2019).*