



## Relationship Between Age, Knowledge And Husband Support With Unmet Need Incidence

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### ABSTRACT

The high total fertility rate (TFR) and unwanted births are caused by the high level of unmet demand for family planning among women of childbearing age. Age, expertise, and spousal support are three aspects that play a role in this. Objective to analyze unmet need in relation to age, education, and husband's support. Method using a cross-sectional approach, 89 respondents were selected from a group of fertile-age couples (PUS) in BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024, data collection by observation and interviews. Data analysis used the chi-square test. The majority of fertile couples did not have unmet needs, based on the univariate analysis findings (65.2%), 76.4% were of reproductive age, 60.7% had sufficient knowledge, and 51.7% had supportive partners. Unmet need was found to be associated with three variables in the bivariate analysis: age ( $p = 0.000$ ), knowledge ( $p = 0.001$ ), and husband support ( $p = 0.004$ ). The incidence of Unmet Need is correlated with husband support, age, and expertise. To avoid misunderstandings about the use of contraceptives and to motivate mothers to use contraceptives to prevent pregnancies that impact their health.

Keywords: age; husband support; knowledge; unmet need

### How to cite (in APA style)

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2023, Indonesia's population ranks first compared to other countries in the world. In 2023, Indonesia's population will reach 277.5 million people, with a population density of 151 people per km<sup>2</sup>. This figure is slightly higher than the previous year when the population reached 270,625,568 people (BPS, 2024). According to Handayani (2018), the government has prioritized improving the quality of life of the Indonesian people through population development and family planning in the 2019–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) which aims to overcome population challenges (Handayani, 2018). One of the benchmarks of success is the reduction in unmet family planning needs (Unmet Need) to 9.9 percent in 2024. According to the West Java Provincial Health Office (2023), West Java Province reached 27.1% and Bekasi Regency reached 25.9%, which is still higher than the national target of 8% (Kemenkes RI, 2023). According to statistical data collected by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), unmet need has an impact on population growth and is the cause of 75% of maternal deaths in Indonesia. Because it has an impact on the family planning program, the government focuses on the trend of high Unmet Need rates. High Unmet Need rates cause unwanted pregnancies and high Total Fertility Rates (TFR) (BKKBN, 2021).

Order to overcome the population, it is necessary to regulate the elements that determine the rate of population growth in order to suppress the occurrence of Unmet Need for Family Planning (Shrivastava, 2013; Syawalina et al., 2020). Implementing a Family Planning Program to regulate fertility is one strategy to slow down the rate of population growth.

Strengthening family welfare programs and increasing public awareness need to be considered to ensure increased accessibility and use of family planning methods (Syawalina et al., 2020). Researchers from BPM Umayyah in Muaragembong District, Bekaseka Regency, estimated that 28.6% of the population in the area would experience unmet need in 2023. Ten PUS who reported unmet need said they stopped using birth control after reaching the age of 35, and seven out of ten mothers said they stopped using it because they did not get their husband's approval. Taking all things into consideration, so it is important to study matters related to the Relationship between Age, Knowledge, and Husband Support with the Incidence of Unmet Need. The aim is to find out the relationship between age, knowledge and husband's support with unmet needs

**METHOD**

The design of this study is quantitative analytical research with a cross-sectional design. The independent variables in this study are age, knowledge and husband's support, while the dependent variable in this study is the incidence of Unmet Need. The research instrument is a Using a standard Standard questionnaire from previous research by Sulistyowati (Sulistyowati, 2018), data collection is carried out by observation and interviews. The population in this study were all fertile age couples (PUS) in BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in December 2024, totaling 114 people. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, and a sample of 89 people was obtained. Data processing techniques carried out included editing, coding, data entry, and tabulation, and bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.

**RESULT**

Table 1.  
Respondent characteristics (n=89)

Respondent characteristics	f	%
Unmet Need Incident		
Yes	31	34,8
No	58	65,2
Age		
At Risk	21	23,6
Not at Risk	68	76,4
Knowledge		
Poor	35	39,3
Good	54	60,7
Husband's Support		
Not Supportive	43	48,3
Supportive	46	51,7
Total	89	100

Based on the research results in table 1, it is known that out of 89 Fertile Age Couples (PUS), the majority did not experience unmet need, as many as 58 people (65.2%), with a healthy reproductive age of 68 people (76.4%), good knowledge of 54 people (60.7%) and supportive husbands of 46 people (51.7%).

Table 2.  
Relationship between Age and Unmet Need Incidents at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024

Age	Unmet Need Event				Total		P value	OR CI (95%)
	Yes		No					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
At Risk	19	90,5	2	9,5	21	100	0,000	44,333 (9,088-216,275)
Not at Risk	12	17,6	56	82,4	68	100		

Based on table 2, it shows that out of 21 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with risky age, 19 (90.5%) experienced unmet need, while out of 68 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with healthy reproductive age, 19 (90.5%) experienced no unmet need. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between age and the incidence of Unmet Need at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024. The OR value is 44.333 so that it can be stated that Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with risky age are 44.333 times more likely to experience unmet need compared to Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with healthy reproductive age.

Table 3.  
Relationship between Knowledge and Unmet Need Incidents at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024

Pengetahuan	Unmet Need Event				Total		P value	OR CI (95%)
	Yes		No		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Poor	20	57,1	15	42,9	35	100	0,001 (2,033-13,365)	
Good	11	20,4	43	79,6	54	100		

Based on table 3, it shows that out of 35 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with poor knowledge, 20 (57.1%) experienced unmet need, while out of 54 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with good knowledge, 43 (79.6%) experienced no unmet need. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.001 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the occurrence of Unmet Need at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024. The OR value is 5.212 so that it can be stated that Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with poor knowledge have a 5.212 times risk of experiencing unmet need compared to Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with good knowledge.

Table 4.  
Relationship between Husband's Support and the Incidence of Unmet Need at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024

Dukungan Suami	Unmet Need Event				Jumlah		P value	OR CI (95%)
	Yes		No		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Not Supportive	22	51,2	21	48,8	43	100	0,004 (1,678-11,052)	
Supportive	9	19,6	37	20,4	46	100		

Based on table 4, it shows that out of 43 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with unsupportive husbands, 22 (51.2%) experienced unmet need, while out of 46 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with supportive husbands, 37 (20.4%) experienced no unmet need. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.004 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the occurrence of Unmet Need at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024. The OR value is 4.307 so that it can be stated that Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with unsupportive husbands have a 4.307 times risk of experiencing unmet need compared to Fertile Age Couples (PUS) with supportive husbands.

## DISCUSSION

The results showed that the majority of respondents did not experience unmet need, namely 58 people (65.2%). This finding is in line with Ratnaningsih's research (2018), which also shows that the majority of respondents did not experience unmet need (Ratnaningsih, 2018). The majority of respondents were of healthy reproductive age, as many (76.4%), in accordance with Effendy research (2021) Previous research has shown that factors such as contraceptive history, the role of the officer, and the number of children affect unmet need, so education from the Family Planning officer is key to handling it (Effendy et al., 2021).In

addition, the majority of fertile age couples at BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024 had good knowledge of contraception, with 54 people (60.7%). This finding is in line with research by Azzahra (2018), who found that 70.2% of respondents had a good level of knowledge (Azzahra, 2018). Spousal support is also an important factor, where more than half of the respondents, 46 people (51.7%), have husbands who support the use of contraception. This is in accordance with research by Zaluchu (2022), who found that family support, especially from the husband, is the strongest variable (Zaluchu et al., 2022). Statistical analysis shows a significant relationship between age and the incidence of unmet need ( $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ), with an Odds Ratio (OR) value of 44.333. This shows that women of reproductive age at risk are 44.333 times more likely to experience unmet need.

Previous research has shown that factors such as contraceptive history, the role of the officer, and the number of children affect unmet need, so education from the Family Planning officer is key to handling it (Effendy et al., 2021). In accordance with the results of Ratnaningsih's study (2018), most did not have unmet need for KB (Ratnaningsih, 2018). Studies have consistently shown that unmet needs for family planning are more prevalent among younger women, particularly those aged 25-30 years, while the unmet need tends to decrease with increasing age (Mohammed et al., 2023; Rawat et al., 2020). Younger women exhibit higher rates of unmet needs, emphasizing the critical role of age in determining these needs (Chandran et al., 2020; Mohammed et al., 2023). Furthermore, the findings align with broader trends observed in health-related unmet needs, where younger demographics often report greater challenges in accessing necessary services (Ayisi-Boateng et al., 2022; Park & Park, 2021).

Based on research, the  $p$ -value is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the occurrence of Unmet Need with an OR value of 5.212, so it can be stated that a couple of reproductive age with poor knowledge is at risk of experiencing unmet need 5.212 times. Whereas the husband's support for the incidence of unmet need was obtained as ( $p = 0.004$ ) with an OR of 4.307, so it can be stated that a fertile-age couple (PUS) with an unsupportive husband is at risk of 4.307 times of experiencing unmet need. In line with several studies, the support of the husband is highly correlated and influential in the occurrence of unmet family planning needs (Solomon et al., 2019). In line with Handayani's research (2018), the knowledge, support of the husband, and education of the fertile age couple are closely related to the occurrence of unmet family planning needs (Handayani, 2018). Other studies show that increased knowledge about family planning correlates with higher husband involvement in family planning decision making, which in turn reduces unmet needs (Chekole et al., 2019; Lusianawati, 2023). Furthermore, educational interventions targeting both partners have been shown to enhance understanding and acceptance of family planning methods, thereby improving overall family planning utilization (Phiri et al., 2023; Sundararajan et al., 2019). Moreover, the role of husbands is critical; when men are educated about family planning, they are more likely to support their partners, leading to joint decision-making and reduced unmet needs (Wang & Mallick, 2019). The low level of education and knowledge among couples often leads to misunderstandings and barriers in accessing family planning services, which contributes to unmet needs (Sato, 2021).

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that most of the Fertile Age Couples (PUS) in BPM Umayyah, Muaragembong District, Bekasi Regency in 2024 did not experience unmet need. The majority of respondents are of healthy reproductive age, have a good level of knowledge, and receive support from their husbands in family planning. In

addition, the results of the analysis show that age, level of knowledge, and husband's support have a significant relationship with the incidence of unmet need, so these factors need to be considered in efforts to improve the Family Planning program.

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