

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III TENTANG KB DENGAN NIAT PEMILIHAN KB DI PRAKTIK MANDIRI BIDAN (PMB) R. WIDYAWATI TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pemakaian kontrasepsi merupakan salah satu dari sekian banyak variabel yang secara langsung berpengaruh terhadap angka kelahiran yang terjadi di wilayah kerja Praktik Mandiri Bidan (PMB) R. Widyawati.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan persepsi ibu hamil trimester III tentang Keluarga Berencana berdasarkan karakteristik umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, riwayat kehamilan dan riwayat KB sebelumnya dengan Niat Pemilihan Keluarga Berencana di Praktik Mandiri Bidan (PMB) R. Widyawati.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang bersifat observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua ibu hamil TM III di PMB R. Widyawati Kalasan Sleman, sebanyak 539 orang. dengan rumus Lemeshow sampel yang harus tercukupi sebanyak 96 orang. Variabel independen yaitu tingkat pengetahuan dan persepsi tentang KB. Variabel dependen yaitu niat pemilihan KB. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner yang telah memenuhi uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis data penelitian menggunakan analisis *Chi Square*.

Hasil: Responden mayoritas berumur 20 tahun sampai 35 tahun, memiliki jenjang pendidikan tinggi, berstatus bekerja, dan memiliki riwayat kehamilan G2P1A0. Responden yang memiliki pengetahuan baik sebesar 32% dan pengetahuan cukup sebesar 47%. Responden yang memiliki persepsi positif tentang KB sebanyak 88%. Responden yang minat menggunakan KB sebesar 79%. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pendidikan ibu, status pekerjaan ibu, dan riwayat KB sebelumnya dengan niat pemilihan KB pada ibu hamil TM III di PMB R Widyawati Sleman. Namun tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara umur dan riwayat kehamilan ibu dengan niat pemilihan KB pada ibu hamil TM III. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik *chi-square*, menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan tentang KB dengan niat pemilihan KB (nilai *p-value* 0,526 > 0,05). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara persepsi tentang KB dengan niat pemilihan KB (nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,000 < 0,05).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan tentang KB dengan niat pemilihan KB pada ibu hamil TM III di PMB R Widyawati Sleman Yogyakarta. Ada hubungan bermakna antara persepsi tentang KB dengan niat pemilihan KB pada ibu hamil TM III di PMB R Widyawati Sleman Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Persepsi, dan Niat Pemilihan KB

**THE RELATION BOTH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND PERCEPTIONS
OF THIRDMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT FAMILY PLANING
WITH INTENTION TO CHOOSE FAMILY PLANING
AT INDEPENDENT MIDWIFE PRACTICE OF R.WIDYAWATI IN 2021**

ABSTRACT

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Background: The use of contraception is one of the many variables that directly affect the birth rate that occurs in the work area of R. Widyawati's Independent Midwife Practice.

Objective: To determine the relationship both knowledge and perception of pregnant women in the thirdmester of family planning based on the characteristics of age, education, occupation, pregnancy history and previous use with the intention to choose family planning.

Research Methods: This research is an observational quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were all thirdmester of pregnant women about 539 people. According with the Lemeshow formula the sample that must be fulfilled is 96 people. The independent variable is the level of knowledge and perception about family planning. The dependent variable is the intention to choose family planning. The research instrument used a questionnaire had tested use validity and reliability. Analysis of data using Chi Square analysis.

Results: The majority of respondents are aged 20 to 35 years, have a higher education level, work status, and have a G2P1A0 pregnancy history. Respondents who have good knowledge of 32% and sufficient knowledge of 47%. Respondents who have a positive perception of family planning are 88%. Respondents who are interested in using family planning are 79%. There is a significant relationship between mother's education, mother's employment status, and previous family planning history with the intention to choose family planning in pregnant women. However, there was no significant relationship between maternal age and pregnancy history and the intention to choose family planning in thirdmester pregnant women. Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, it shows that there is no significant relationship between knowledge about family planning and the intention to choose family planning (p-value $0.526 > 0.05$). There is a significant relationship between perceptions about family planning and the intention to choose family planning (p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between knowledge about family planning with intention to choose family planning for thirdmester of pregnant women. while There is a significant relationship between perceptions of family planning with the intention to choose family planning for thirdmester of pregnant women at Independent Midwife Practice R Widyawati Sleman.

Keywords: Knowledge, Perception, and Intention to Choose Family Planning