



Unmet Need Cause Factors in Lampung Timur District

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Abstract

The problem of unmet need indicates a gap between the purpose of female reproduction and their perceptual behavior. This means that in one hand, women have a desire to avoid pregnancy; on the other hand, they do not take precautionary measures. Therefore, decrease on the percentage of the unmet need results on the significant number of contraception prevalence. Conversely, the high unmet need will be a problem for the government, not only causing the rapid increase in population but also affecting the high AKI (Maternal Mortality Rate).

This research employed a descriptive method, describing the cause of Unfulfilled Pair Age (PUS) in the needs of family planning services in Eastern Lampung regency. As a consequence, all problems or causes of unmet need can be addressed by analyzing the data. For this study, research population has several criteria: first, mothers or married women who do not want to be pregnant again; second, they do not want to have another baby or they want to delay their pregnancy without using any contraception when data was collected. However, this study does not consider how many children they have, how old the latest child and the birth distance. The sample of this study was 336 people who are mothers or women in the status of unmet need.

The findings suggest that factors for causing unmet need in East Lampung regency are caused by seven main factors and twelve specific factors. The seven factors are: first is the side effect of the use of contraceptive including obesity, bleeding and irregular menstrual cycles. Second is the cultural factor, including the desire to have male and female children. Third is wives' perception including the impotent husband, fear of and away from their husband. Fourth is the health factor including, having high blood disease and cervical cancer and cysts. Fifth is the prohibition of husbands in the use of contraceptives. Sixth is religious and cultural prohibition such as considering the born babies is a gift from God, so there is no need to inhibit the birth. Seventh is behavioral factor such as laziness to use contraception.

Keywords: *Unmet Need; Female; East Lampung*

Introduction

Based on the results of the 2012 IDHS (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey), the Unmet Need for contraception in the Lampung Province was 7.9% with the following details: wanting delayed children (WDC) as much as 3% and not wanting anymore children (NWAC) as much as 4.9%. Some regencies in Lampung that have quite high unmet need according to the results of family data collection in 2014 are as follows, Tangamus Regency with 22.52%, East Lampung Regency with 20.70%, and Pesawaran Regency with 20.44%.

Unmet need can be defined as a group whose contraceptive needs have not been met, including all childbearing age men or women who are married or living together and are considered sexually active who do not use contraceptive methods, whether they postponing their next child birth or not wanting to have more children. In other words, the understanding of unmet need is the unmet need for family planning as a result of the gap between the women's intentions in their reproductive age and the behavior of contraceptive use.

Unmet need is a multidimensional problem because it is influenced by various factors such as socioeconomic characteristics, demographics, attitudes and access to services. In other words, in general, unmet need occurs for women who face financial, educational, geographical and social constraints.

The unmet need problem indicates a gap between women's reproductive goals and their perception behavior. This means that eventhough women have the desire to avoid pregnancy but they do not take precautionary measures. The decreasing the percentage of unmet need will give a significant result towards the contraceptive prevalence rate. Conversely, the high unmet need will be a problem for the government because not only will it be the reason of population explosion but it can also affect the height of MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) as one of the factors causing 75 percent of maternal deaths in Indonesia and also in the world. Women of reproductive age who do not use birth control have a high chance of pregnancy and complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium. All of those can be caused by abortion due to unwanted pregnancy, the interval pregnancy is too short, giving birth too often or complications of the disease during pregnancy or childbirth and puerperium complications.

Concerning with the above data, it is interesting to study the reasons of the high unmet need in East Lampung district based on socio-demographic characteristics (mother's education level, mother's work status, area of residence, welfare level, husband's and cultural approval, mother's age, number of children). Although this study only took place in East Lampung district as a sample of the study area but the writers believe that it does not decrease the fundamental answers related to the root causes of the high unmet need in Lampung Province. Considering that the three regencies above have cultural image, religious norms, education values, and welfare levels which are not much of a different.

Research Methodology

The methodology used in this research is a descriptive method. Suharsimi Arikunto (2010: 141) states: "In general, descriptive research is a non-hypothesis research so that in the research step it is not necessary to formulate a hypothesis". Meanwhile, Sumadi Suryabrata (2003: 76) states that descriptive research methods are research that intends to make a description of situations or events. Descriptive method is a method used to solve the problem that is being encounter at the present, which is done by having the following the steps, gathering, Classifying and reporting with the main aim to make a picture of a situation objectively in describing the situation. Whereas, the purpose of descriptive research is to make description systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the facts and characteristics of populations or specific regions (Sumadi Suryabrata, 2003: 75).

By using descriptive research methods, it is expected to be able to describe the causes of Fertile Age Couples (FAC) in fulfilling family planning services needs in East Lampung Regency, so that all problems or the reasons of unmet need can be answered and analyzed based on the collected data.

The populations in this study were mothers or women who were married who did not want to get pregnant again, did not want to have anymore children or merely wanted to postpone the next pregnancy but were not using any of the contraception methods / means during the time of collecting data. Regardless of the number of children already got and the age of the last child or even birth spacing.

The sample of this study is a part or representative of the studied population. The sample which was used as the main data source in this study was mothers or women who were in the unmet need status as many as 336 people. Accidental sampling was chosen considering of the difficulty in finding the respondents, especially those with unmet need. This means that the sample is determined by anyone in the unmet need status who was at the location during the research.

This research was conducted in East Lampung Regency with a total of 24 sub-districts. Based on the total number of sub-districts, 30% (as many as 8 sub-districts) of the 24 sub-districts in East Lampung were selected. After being chosen randomly, the following are the 8 sub-districts which were selected as the research locations: Way Bungur, Melinting, Gunung Pelindung, Jabung, Margatiga, Way Sekampung, Bumi Agung, and Braja Selehah.

The calculation of sample proportions for each region are as follows:

Table 1. Calculation of Sample Proportions for Each District

No.	District	Sample
1	Way Bungur	30
2	Melinting	35
3	Gunung Pelindung	37
4	Jabung	70
5	Marga Tiga	50
6	Marga Sekampung	54
7	Bumi Agung	19
8	Brajaselaba	33
	Total	336

Based on the above table, the samples in the 8 sub-districts were taken with a total sample of 336 people.

Data collection technique used in this study is as follows:

a) Observation Techniques.

Observation techniques in this study were conducted to obtain the general picture of the situation on the field. It was done in order to obtain data objectively by checking directly at the condition of subjects on the specific area.

b) Questionnaire Technique.

Questionnaire is a series of questions that must be answered or must be filled which were given to a number of subjects. Subsequently, the researcher drew conclusions based on those answers (Sumardi

Suryabrata, 2003: 34). This technique is used to obtain data directly from the respondents toward a report about personal information or things that the respondents know by using a series of questions.

c) Documentation Technique.

Documentation technique is technique that is used to look for data, information or variables, in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meetings logs, report books, agendas and so on. This documentation technique is used to collect secondary data such as the data on the number of Fertile Age Couples (FAC), agencies and maps of a specific district / sub-district from PLKB officers.

d) Interview Techniques.

This technique was used to obtain data directly from respondents. This interview technique was used as an additional method, alongside filling out the questionnaire in order that the data obtained from the unmet need is more comprehensive.

Results and Discussion

East Lampung Regency is located in a position of: 105°15 'BT - 106°20' BT and 4°37 'LS - 5°37' LS. East Lampung Regency has an area of approximately 5,325.03 km² or more less 15% of the total area of Lampung Province (the total area of Lampung is 35,376 km²). The capital of East Lampung Regency is located in Sukadana.

Administratively, East Lampung Regency borders are as follows:

1. East Lampung Regency is bordered with Rumbia Subdistrict, Surabaya Seputih Subdistrict, and Seputih Subdistrict, Central Lampung District, and Penggala Subdistrict, Tulang Bawang Regency in the north.
2. East Lampung Regency is bordered with Java Sea, Banten Province and DKI Jakarta in the east.
3. East Lampung Regency is bordered with Tanjung Bintang Subdistrict, Ketibung Subdistrict, Palas Subdistrict, and Sidomulyo Subdistrict, South Lampung Regency in the south.
4. East Lampung Regency is bordered with Bantul District and Metro Raya District, Metro City and Punggur District and Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency in the west.

Additionally, the population of East Lampung Regency in 2014 based on the results of the population projection were as many as 998,720 people, with a sex ratio of 104.81. Population density this year is estimated around 188 people / km², with inequality that is still quite high between the districts. The highest population density is found in Pekalongan District at around 480 people / km², while the lowest population density is in Way Bungur District at around 62 people / km². The above data shows the uneven distribution of population in this district (BPS Lampung Timur, 2014: 63).

There are some health facilities in this district, including hospitals, puskesmas, supporting puskesmas, poskesdes, maternity hospitals, and health clinics. The availability of health workers is very inadequate, particularly specialists. A profession that used to be found or available in 2012 in Sukadana

sub-district. Meanwhile, midwives became the largest number of health workers, with total of 285 midwives in East Lampung regency scattered in each sub-district (BPS Lampung Timur, 2014: 83).

This study provides an overview of women in their childbearing age who are unmet need either to have pregnancy spacing or even to stop / not having anymore children profiles. In addition, the target factors in this study are the causes of unmet need and the reasons related to unmet need in East Lampung Regency. This is due to the fact that not all Fertile Age Couples (FAC) who do not use contraceptions can be classified as unmet need since there are some Fertile Age Couples (FAC) that merely have not yet had a child in their long marriage. Hence, Fertile Age Couples (FAC) that is categorized as unmet need are the fertile age couples who have more than two children but do not use contraceptives to limit or have pregnancy spacing for any reasons.

Table 4. The reasons of unmet need in East Lampung Regency

CAUSATIVE FACTOR	REASONS FOR THE CAUSE OF UNMET NEED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
Behavioural Factor	Not wanting to use contraceptions	8	2.38
Cultural Factor	Wanting to have a son/s	50	14.88
	Wanting to have a daughter/s	14	4.17
Side Effect Factor	Obesity	75	22.32
	Bleeding	11	3.27
	Irregular Menstrual Cycles	73	21.73
Health Factor	High Blood Pressure	12	3.57
	Cervix Cancer and Ovarian Cyst	20	5.95
Sense Factor	Impotent Husband	9	2.68
	Fear	11	3.27
	Being Away from Husband	17	5.06
Family Factor	Forbidden by the Husband	22	6.55
Family Factor	Forbidden by the Husband	14	4.17
TOTAL		336	100 %

Source: Data Processing Result

Based on the above table, the factors causing unmet need in East Lampung Regency can be described as follows:

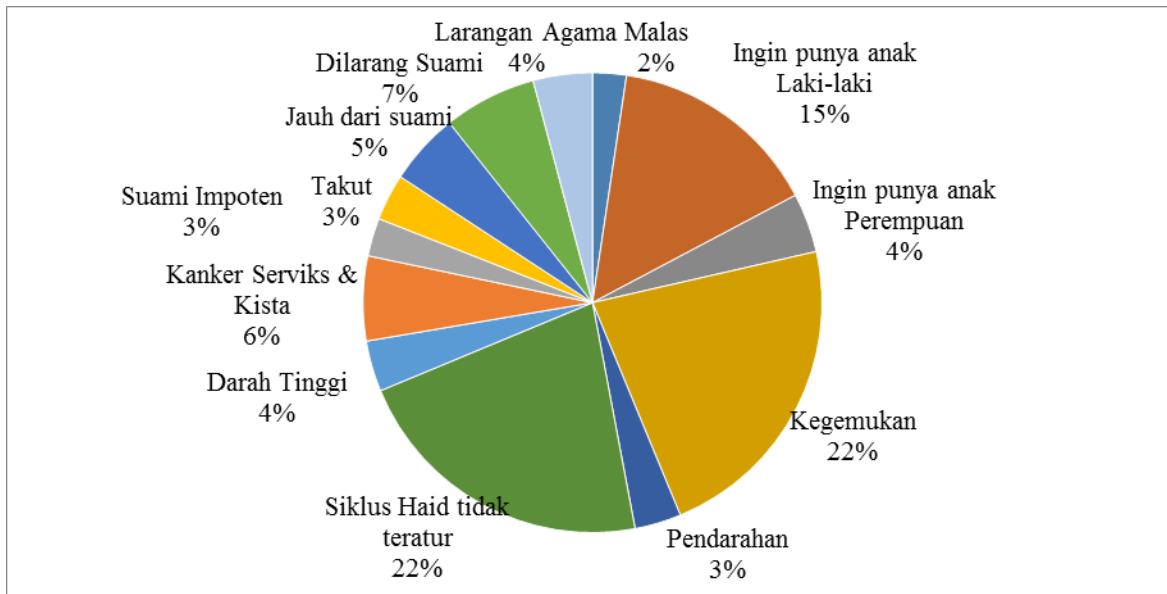


Figure 1. Factors Causing Unmet Need in East Lampung District

Based on the table and figure above, it is clearly shows that there are 7 general factors and 12 specific factors that became the causes of unmet need in East Lampung Regency. The following is a sequence of factors causing unmet need from the highest to the lowest in East Lampung Regency.

Table 5. Sequence of Factors that Cause Unmet Needs in East Lampung Regency

DOMINANT FACTOR	CAUSATIVE FACTOR	REASONS FOR THE CAUSE OF UNMET NEED	PERCENTAGE (%)
First	Side Effect Factor	Obesity	22.32
		Bleeding	3.27
		Irregular Menstrual Cycles	21.73
Second	Cultural Factor	Wanting to have a son/s	14.88
		Wanting to have a daughter/s	4.17
Third	Sense Factor	Impotent Husband	2.68
		Fear	3.27
		Being Away from Husband	5.06
Fourth	Health Factor	High Blood Pressure	3.57
		Cervix Cancer and Ovarian Cyst	5.95
Fifth	Family Factor	Forbidden by the Husband	6.55
Sixth	Family Factor	Forbidden by the Husband	4.17
Seventh	Behavioural Factor	Not wanting to use contraceptions	2.38
TOTAL			100 %

Source: Data Processing Result

Based on the results of the study above, there are 7 factors causing unmet need and 12 reasons for unmet need in East Lampung Regency. These factors are as follow:

1. Side Effects Factors

This side effect factor is the most dominating or being the highest factor causing the unmet need in East Lampung Regency. As many as 159 respondents from 336 respondents stated that the side effects that became main cause of women in their childbearing age are not using birth control. These side effects are categorized into 3 reasons:

- a. Obese, as many as 75 respondents out of 336 respondents stated that when using contraceptions will lead to obese. Meanwhile, they had begun to pay more attention to their appearance, especially in terms of weights. This is worsened by their lack of knowledge about family planning (KB), they only know and familiar with injections and pills as the only contraceptions. By using injections or consuming pills they believe that they are gaining some weights, thus it made them stopped using the contraceptions.
- b. Bleeding, as many as 11 respondents out of 336 respondents stated that after undergoing family planning (KB) they experienced bleeding, all the 11 respondents had used contraception with injections, pills and implants.
- c. Irregular Menstrual Cycle, as many as 73 respondents from 336 respondents stated that after having family planning (KB), they experienced irregularities in the menstrual cycle. Therefore, many women are reluctant to use contraceptives of any type.

2. Cultural Factors

Cultural factors become the second factor causing unmet need in East Lampung Regency. A total of 64 respondents out of 336 respondents said that cultural factors became one of the the reasons they do not use any type of contraceptions. These cultural factors are divided into 2 categories:

- a. The desire to have a son.
As many as 50 respondents from 336 respondents stated that the reason they did not have family planning was because they wanted to have a son. This is influenced by the culture that exists in the East Lampung community, especially whose husband is a Lampung ethnic. Their husbands are obliged to have sons, because males are considered as the successors of the family and they will be considered not "gallant" before having a son. Based on interviews with respondents, it is known that the majority of husbands will marry other women if within a certain period the wife can not afford to have a son. Therefore, many of them are reluctance to have family planning.
- b. Desire to have a daughter.
As many as 14 respondents from 336 respondents stated that the reason for not having family planning was because they wanted to have a daughter. The desire to have a daughter is merely because previously they only had sons, consequently both husband and wife want to have a daughter / female child. The desire to have a female child is based on the belief that girls are considered to be more respectful to their parents, especially when their parents have become a senior citizen.

3. Wife's Sense Factors

The wife's sense or perception factor is the third factor causing unmet need in East Lampung Regency. As many as 37 respondents out of 336 respondents said that the wife's perception was the cause of the repondents' reluctance in using contraceptions. The wife's perception factors are divided into 3 categories:

a. **Impotent Husband.**

The wife's perception on their impotent husband were as many as 9 respondents out of 336 respondents. All of the nine respondents stated that their husbands often could not meet their sexual needs. Thus, the wives said there was no point in having family planning since they rarely had intercourse.

b. **Afraid.**

As many as 11 respondents said they were afraid to use contraceptions. This was caused by the testimonies from the women in the surrounding neighborhood that using contraceptions could give side effects, causing overweight or bleeding. Hence, there is a perception among the respondents that family planning will only give them negative effects.

c. **Away from her husband.**

There were 17 respondents out of 336 respondents who stated that their husbands work or having activities far outside the city or even in abroad. This made them assume the essence of having contraceptions since their husbands were often not home.

4. Health Factors

This health factor is the fourth leading cause of unmet need in East Lampung Regency. A total of 32 respondents from 336 respondents stated that health factors that cause women of childbearing age do not use contraceptions. This health factor is then divided into 2 motives:

a. **Having high blood pressure.**

As many as 12 respondents out of 336 respondents had high blood pressure. Based on information they obtained, especially from midwives in their region, it was not recommended to use contraceptions (injection & pills) when they had high blood pressure. There was a missed information happened among the respondents since they only know two kinds of contraceptions, injections and pills, without knowing other kinds of other contraceptions.

b. **Having cervical cancer and ovarian cysts.**

As many as 20 respondents out of 336 respondents had cervical cancer or ovarian cysts. Based on the information they obtained from their surrounding neighbourhood, if they have cervical cancer or ovarian cysts, it was recommended for them not to use any type of contraceptions contraceptions.

5. Family Factor.

Family factors are the fifth leading cause of unmet need in East Lampung Regency. A total of 22 respondents from 336 respondents stated that they did not use contraceptions because it was forbidden by their husbands, since the husband considered that if they use contraceptions it will reduce their desire to have intercourse which ultimately will result on their confort and joy in having the in intercourse.

6. Religious Prohibition Factors

The religious prohibition factor is the sixth leading cause of unmet need in East Lampung Regency. A total of 14 respondents out of 336 respondents stated that they did not use contraceptions because of the prohibition of their religion. Their decision of not using contraceptions was because they believed that a child is a blessing from God, therefore there is no need to postpone birth. Using contraception could mean rejecting the wealth from God Almighty. This factor was found in several regions that have religious beliefs with certain teachings.

7. Behavior Factors

Behavior factor is the last factor causing unmet need in East Lampung Regency. There were 8 respondents out of 336 respondents who said that behavioral factors were the cause of them for not using any type of contraceptions. The specific behavioral factor was the laziness, being lazy to use contraceptions was the answer of the 8 respondents. Laziness is a behavior that can be influenced by their family.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the researches and discussions above, the factors causing unmet need in East Lampung Regency were caused by 7 general factors and 12 specific factors. First, the side effects of using contraceptions including obesity, bleeding and irregular menstrual cycles. Second, some specific factors included into cultural factors are having the desire to have a son and a daughter. Third, wife's perception factors including impotent husband, fear and being far from her husband, Fourth, health factors including having high blood pressure, having cervical cancer and ovarian cysts. Fifth, family factors in the form of a husband's prohibition in using contraceptions. Sixth, the religious prohibition factor because it is considered a child born as a gift from God, so there is no need to inhibit birth. Seventh, behavior factor was in the form of laziness to use contraceptions.

The seven factors are related to the affordability of family planning programs related with the lack of Fertile Age Couples (FAC) knowledge concerning contraceptions. Weak implementation of family planning programs is related in determining choices for contraceptions usage, improving family planning services as well as KIE and counselings. Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the implementation of the KIE program has not been maximized in affecting the high unmet need in East Lampung Regency.

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