

# Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengambilan Keputusan dalam Pemilihan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Pada Masyarakat yang Berpenghasilan Rendah di Desa Pamulang Barat, Kecamatan Pamulang, Tangerang, Jawa Barat = Factors that Influence Decision Making in Selecting the Use of Contraceptives in Low-Income Communities in West Pamulang Village, Pamulang District, Tangerang, West Java

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## Abstrak

.....This thesis looks at the decision making regarding the choice of use of contraceptives in low-income communities in the village of West Pamulang, as for the factors that are thought to influence the decision to use the falter contraceptive device here; social education, employment, economics and income. The first consists of the second is the child's own value and the ideal number of children. Third is religious norms which consist of knowledge of religious prohibitions on contraceptives by the religion they adhere to. Fourth is and the role of communication between husband and wife in making decisions in the household. The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach using questionnaires (structured interviews) and also interviewing selected respondents who are wives. The respondents were couples registered at the PLKB Puskesmas. The method or sampling technique used was systematic random drawing with a sample size of 50 couples. From socio-economic factors on the level of education, the relationship is Jemah while the wife is not contraceptive. There is a relationship between the husband and the husband and not the relationship between the choice of job variable tool and it was found that the job (self-employed and employee) was also found through statistical tests to be significant between the two variables. In the income variable, statistically it is positively correlated with the use of contraceptives. The value of children which is expressed as a positive or negative aspect turns out to have a relationship with the choice of certain contraceptives, as well as the variable having a positive relationship with the desired number of children, both of which are positive. Religious knowledge correlates with the use of contraceptives, while religious affiliation does not show a tendency towards contraceptives. In the communication variable, there is no visible relationship, only those who communicate with their partners are more varied.