

**FAMILY SUPPORT AND CULTURAL INFLUENCE ON THE INTEREST  
IN CHOOSING IUD CONTRACEPTIVES  
AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The use of IUDs in Indonesia is still relatively low. Several factors, including family and cultural support, influence the decision of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraception. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between family support and culture on the interest in using IUDs. This study is a quantitative analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. Population was women of reproductive age at the Karang Asam Community Health Center. The sample consisted of 95 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the Chi-square test. The results of the study indicate that family and cultural support have a significant relationship with the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs. Based on the chi-square results, family support (p-value = 0.003; OR = 3.7; 95% CI: 1.6 - 9.1) and culture are associated with the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs (p-value = 0.014; OR = 2.8; 95% CI: 1.2 - 6.5). Family Support and cultural are psychosocial aspects that can influence the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraception.*

**Keywords :** *Family support; culture; interest; women of reproductive age (WRA); intrauterine device (IUD)*

## INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization in 2024 stated that the proportion of women of reproductive age worldwide whose family planning needs are met by modern methods has increased by 3.9% from 73.7% in 2000 to 77.6% in 2023 (World Health Organization, 2024). The Central Statistics Agency in 2024 recorded that the percentage of women aged 15-49 years and married who are currently using/wearing contraceptives in Indonesia is 56.26%, in East Kalimantan Province 53.02%, and in Samarinda 46.71% (RI, 2023). East Kalimantan Province has 38,429 active IUD users. Samarinda City has 7,275 IUD users. Meanwhile, in the Karang Asam Community Health Center area, there are 38 women who use IUD contraception. This data highlights the importance of understanding and further analyzing the use of contraceptive methods, particularly IUDs, in efforts to improve the effectiveness of family planning programs in East Kalimantan.

This is due to public fears about IUD use, such as pain during insertion, the possibility of vaginal discharge, and side effects such as irregular bleeding (Woldeyohannes, Arega and Mwanri, 2022). This data shows that public interest in using IUDs is very low. Most women face difficulties in choosing a contraceptive method, not only due to limited options but also due to a lack of knowledge about the requirements and safety of contraceptive methods, including IUDs.

There are various factors to consider, such as health conditions, side effects, the risk of unwanted pregnancy, the desired number of children, consent from partners, and cultural norms from the community and family (Pustu et al., 2024)(Wiebe, Trouton and Dicus, 2010). Many women and their partners have minimal knowledge about IUDs, and contraceptive users often have misconceptions about this method. These misconceptions arise for various reasons, such as fear and apprehension about the IUD insertion process, concerns about side effects, and lack of information.

In addition to low family support for choosing IUD contraception, culture is one of the factors contributing to the low interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs. Indonesia has cultural diversity and various beliefs. Local culture is a whole system of ideas, actions, and human works that develop in a particular community and are acquired through hereditary education. Cultural factors themselves can influence the traditional beliefs of IUD users. Customs, arts, beliefs, local languages, and various practices of life are part of local culture. Examples of cultural factors include myths about the negative effects of IUDs, traditional beliefs about contraception, religious perspectives, and local culture regarding birth control (Novitasari *et al.*, 2022; Painem and Safitri, 2025).

This study intends to ascertain the degree to which culture and family support influence the interest of women of reproductive age in selecting IUD contraception at the Karang Asam Samarinda Community Health Center in 2025, based on the aforementioned phenomena.

## METHODES

This study is a quantitative study designed using an analytical study with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study included all women of reproductive age at the Karang Asam Community Health Center in the period 2024-2025, totaling 7,511 people. The sample in this study consisted of 95 respondents using purposive sampling techniques in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. This study was conducted for 2 weeks at the Karang Asam Community Health Center in Samarinda in July 2025. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire consisting of respondent characteristics, family support, culture, and the interests of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs. The statistical test used in this study was the Chi-Square test with a 95% confidence level. This study has obtained ethical clearance from the East Kalimantan Ministry of Health Polytechnic Research Ethics Committee.

## RESULT

1. Univariat
  - a. Respondent Characteristic

**Table 1.**  
Respondent Characteristic

Charasteristic Respondent	Freq (F)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age:</b>		
<29 years	46	48.4
≥29 years	49	51.6
<b>Religion:</b>		
Moeslem	47	49.5
Protestant	32	33.7
Catholic	16	16.8
<b>Education:</b>		
No Formal Education	17	17.9
Primary School	14	14.7
Junior High School	21	22.1
Secondary School	22	23.2
University	21	22.1
<b>Occupation:</b>		
Housewives	36	37.9

Civil Department	20	21
Swasta	22	23.2
Business Owner	12	12.6
Farmer	5	5,3
<b>Number of Children:</b>		
No Kids	18	18.9
<2	16	16.8
≥2	61	64.2
<b>Previous hormonal contraceptive use :</b>		
Injection	19	20
Pill	28	29.5
IUD	29	30.5
No Contraceptive	19	20
<b>Medical History:</b>		
Hipertension	14	14.7
Diabetic	28	29.5
Cardiac disease	24	25.3
No medical history	29	30.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on Table 1, most respondents were aged  $\geq 29$  years, totaling 49 respondents (51.6%). Most were Muslim, with 47 respondents (49.5%), and most had a high school education, with 22 respondents (23.2%). In addition, the majority of respondents worked as housewives, with 36 respondents (37.9%). The majority of respondents had  $\geq 2$  children, with 61 respondents (64.2%). Most respondents had used IUD contraception, totaling 29 respondents (30.5%). And most respondents had no history of disease, totaling 29 respondents (30.5%).

b. Frequency Distribution of Family Support, Culture, and Women of Reproductive Age Interest in Choosing IUD Contraceptives

**Table 2.**  
Family Support, Culture, and Women of Reproductive Age Interest in Choosing IUD  
Contraceptives

Variable	N	%
<b>Family Support:</b>		
Good	34	35.8
Poorly	61	64.2
<b>Culture:</b>		
Agree	41	43.2
Dissagree	54	56.8
<b>Interest:</b>		
Interest	42	44.2
Not Interest	53	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on Table 2, 61 respondents (64.2%) had poor family support, while in terms of culture, most respondents disagreed with the use of IUDs, totaling 54 respondents (56.8%). In terms of interest, most respondents were not interested in using IUDs, totaling 53 respondents (55.8%).

## 2. Bivariat

**Table 3.**  
Family Support and Cultural Influence on the Interest in Choosing IUD Contraceptives among Women of Reproductive Age

Variable	Minat WUS						<i>p-value</i>	OR (95% CI)
	Interest		Not Interest		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Family Support								
Good	22	64.7	12	35.3	34	100	0.003*	3.7 (1.6-9.1)
Poorly	20	32.8	41	67.2	61	100		
Culture								
Agree	24	58.5	17	41.5	41	100	0.014*	2.8 (1.2-6.5)
Disagree	18	33.3	36	66.7	54	100		

\**Chi-Square Test*

Based on Table 3, the results of the statistical test using the chi-square test show that there is a significant relationship between family support and mothers' interest in choosing IUD contraception with a p-value of 0.003 and an OR value of 3.7 (95% CI: 1.6 – 9.1), which means that women of reproductive age who have good family support are 3.7 times more likely to be interested in using IUDs than women of reproductive age who have poor family support. For the cultural variable, the statistical results show that there is a significant relationship with mothers' interest in choosing IUD contraception with a p-value of 0.014 and an OR value of 2.8 (95% CI: 1.2 – 6.5), which means that women of reproductive age who have an accepting culture are 2.8 times more likely to be interested in using IUDs than women of reproductive age who have a non-accepting culture.

## DISCUSSION

The results of the above study indicate that family and cultural support have a significant relationship with the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraception. These

results are in line with a study conducted by which states that there is a significant relationship between family support and the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraception. The decision of a woman of reproductive age to utilize IUD contraception is heavily influenced by sociocultural variables, especially support for couples and social standards. While societal standards are social pressure that promotes group behavior, a husband's support provides legitimacy and a sense of comfort while making decisions (Sari, Kristiari and Dedi, 2025).

Family support is one of the external factors in choosing a contraceptive method, where the family, especially the husband, can have a significant influence on the couple in determining the type of contraception to use (Linda *et al.*, 2021; Yunita *et al.*, 2023). Family support, especially from husbands, is a major factor in contraceptive use. Therefore, the role of family support, especially from husbands, is very important for couples of childbearing age (Hayu *et al.*, 2022). Family support has a positive impact on couples of childbearing age if the support provided is good, so that wives will feel more confident in choosing the type of contraception. Husband support, defined as a form of care through cooperation and moral and emotional support, has proven to be crucial to the success of family planning programs, particularly in relation to the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs (Nuraini *et al.*, 2021; Lastiar *et al.*, 2025). The active role of the family, husband, and close relatives in this context not only reflects their responsibility but also directly or indirectly influences the wife's decision. This can be realized through the husband's involvement in choosing a contraceptive method that suits his wife's preferences and conditions, as well as assistance in ensuring the correct use of contraceptives (Ratna, 2020; Yunita *et al.*, 2025).

The use of IUD contraceptives is closely related to culture, where contraceptives have different methods of insertion and effects. The insertion of an IUD, which involves inserting a foreign object into the reproductive organs, contradicts certain social and cultural norms. In addition, the use of IUDs also depends on the social conditions in the environment, such as when people around them use the same contraceptive method. Interest in contraceptive use also depends on traditional practices in contraceptive use.

The researchers assumed that family and cultural support are closely related to the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUDs as a contraceptive method. This was proven by the fact that out of a total of 34 respondents, 22 women received good family support and were interested in choosing IUDs as a contraceptive method. This finding proves that family support

can influence the decision of women of reproductive age to use IUDs as a contraceptive method (Yani, Afni and Syukran, 2023)(Satrya *et al.*, 2022). Researchers also assume that the findings in this study are influenced by the characteristics of each respondent, such as age, contraceptive history, and occupation (Woldeyohannes, Arega and Mwanri, 2022).

In addition, cultural factors in this study have a close relationship with the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraception. This is evidenced by the fact that out of a total of 41 respondents, 24 women agreed culturally and were interested in choosing IUD contraception. This finding proves that, in addition to family support, culture is a factor that influences the decision of women of reproductive age to use IUD contraception (Mardi, 2024). Several women also stated that if their family, particularly their husband, supports them, they should feel more assured about the effectiveness of their choice to use an IUD as a form of birth control (Simangunsong *et al.*, 2024)(Nurjanah and Nur, 2024). Besides that, women of reproductive age need positive thinking about the truth of IUD effects and benefits (Kristanti *et al.*, 2024).

This belief is one of the important elements in the decision to use an IUD. When someone has a belief, they tend to trust and act in accordance with that belief. In addition, this belief is also influenced by the surrounding culture, which indirectly shapes perceptions and stigma regarding IUDs. If someone has a positive belief about IUDs, their interest in using them will increase.

## CONCLUSION

This study states that there is a relationship between family and cultural support and the interest of women of reproductive age in choosing IUD contraceptives at the Karang Asam Samarinda Community Health Center. This needs to be taken into consideration, especially by health workers, who should continue to pay attention to the psychosocial and cultural aspects of patients so that the objectives and benefits of using IUDs can be realized as intended and do not cause side effects that are harmful to users. For that reason, family-centered health education and culturally sensitive communication are crucial in promoting the use of IUDs. Health workers should not only target women but also engage their families and community leaders in counseling and awareness programs.

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