

# The Influence of Community Perception on Family Planning Participation: A Case Study in Padang Sarai Village Koto Tengah District Padang City

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**Abstract:** Community participation in family planning is a key factor in controlling population growth and improving family welfare. However, people's perceptions of family planning can influence their level of participation. This study aims to analyze the influence of community perceptions on family planning participation in Padang Sarai Village. Quantitative methods were used in this study and used a sample of 100 people who met the criteria for married status and domiciled in Padang Sarai Village. Data collection was carried out through distributing questionnaires which became the primary data source. The collected data was analyzed using instrument tests via the SPSS Version 25 for Windows program to assess the validity and reliability of the data. The results of the analysis show that the perception variable has a consequent on participation. This is supported by hypothesis testing which produces a perceived significance value (Sig) of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t_{count} 14.476 > t_{table} 1.984$ .

**Keywords:** Perception, Participation, Family Planning

## Introduction

Population growth is the result of a dynamic balance between population growth factors and population decline factors (Mulyadi, 2002). According to Bachrawi Sanusi (2004:79), rapid population growth can cause great pressure on employment opportunities, which has the potential to increase unemployment rates and create economic challenges. Indicating that uncontrolled population growth can have a consequence on the economic stability of a region. Additionally, this increases demand for food, making food security a critical issue. As a developing country with a large population, Indonesia faces this challenge significantly, which requires government and societal efforts to address its impact on employment and food supplies.

According to Law Number 52 Article 1 Paragraph (8) of 2009, the Family Planning (KB) program has the main objective of regulating the number of births; Setting the distance between births; Regulating pregnancy, while still guaranteeing reproductive rights. This goal aims to build quality families by creating a balance between population control and protecting individual rights in starting a family. This program reflects efforts

to ensure family welfare while protecting the reproductive rights of each individual. Law Number 52 Article 20 of 2009 emphasizes the government's role in balancing population growth through structured family planning policies. The national vision of "two children is enough" has developed into a broader concept, namely a quality family. A quality family is characterized by prosperity, health, independence, progress, harmony and responsibility towards society and Almighty God (Syaifuddin, 2003). Munandar (2017) states that family planning reduces pregnancy rates through contraception, helps families manage childbirth and improves welfare.

According to BKKBN (2017) the number of children is said to be ideal if a family has a maximum of 2 children ( $\leq 2$ ), while the number of children is considered not ideal if it exceeds 2 ( $> 2$ ). Based on research conducted by Weni (2019), having an ideal number of children is an important aspect, because it can increase the population rapidly if you have a non-ideal number of children. One thought with Pragita *et al* (2021), a non-ideal number of children can increase the burden of responsibility for each family member, especially in meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, education, health and shelter.

Based on data from BPS Padang City, population growth in Padang Sarai Village increases every year. From 2021, there were 22,830 people, increasing to 23,245 people in 2022, there was a population growth of 1.82%, showing an increase of 415 people. The latest data in 2023 is 23,867 people, there is population growth of 2.67% with an increase of 622 people. We can see that the population increase rate has increased, where the growth percentage in 2023 is higher than the previous year. The number of couples of childbearing age (PUS) in Padang Sarai sub-district was recorded as the highest, namely 2,183 people. This sub-district PUS recorded 1,280 people as family planning acceptors. As many as 58.6% of PUS have become family planning acceptors to prevent pregnancy, while 41.4% of PUS have not become family planning acceptors. (Pragita *et al* : 2021)

Based on the results of the author's observations, it was found that there was a phenomenon of society with minimal awareness and attention to family planning in Padang Sarai Village, it was found that people no longer participated in family planning with the concept of two children being enough. Many people still choose to have more than two children, which indicates a decline in support for family planning. This is largely influenced by personal experiences, cultural norms, and religious beliefs. (Aqmal : 2020). Efforts to overcome the problem of population growth require a comprehensive approach that considers various related factors. This step is important to increase public understanding and awareness and encourage active participation in family planning. In this way, population growth can be managed sustainably, while improving the overall welfare of the family. (Pragita *et al* : 2021). Such as linking family planning to the concept of family welfare from a religious perspective or emphasizing the importance of family planning to support long-term welfare which is also in line with their beliefs. For this reason, better community perception is needed in order to increase community participation in family planning. (Baba *et al* : 2011)

## Methodology

Quantitative research methods were used in this research. Quantitative research is scientific research carried out systematically to analyze various aspects of a phenomenon as well as the causal relationships between the variables involved. (Abdullah et al, 2021:1). The population of married couples in Padang Sarai Village in 2024 will be 8,196 people. So the sample was calculated using the Slovin formula with a standard error of 10% so that 100 people were obtained as the research sample (Alhassan, 2024). By involving respondents who meet these criteria, it is hoped that the research results can provide relevant and accurate information. Questionnaires were distributed to obtain data and evaluated using a Likert scale (Sugiyono, 2018). The questionnaire is structured based on perception indicators, namely 1) Absorption of stimuli or objects outside the individual. 2) Understanding or understanding. 3) Assessment or evaluation and indicators of participation, namely community involvement (Walgito, 2010: 99). Previously, trials were carried out on the questionnaire and it was declared valid and reliable as a research measuring instrument. Data processing uses SPSS Version 25 for Windows software, with normality, linearity, heteroscedasticity and simple linear regression tests to analyze relationships and patterns (Sugiyono, 2018).

## Result and Discussion

### Validity Test

**Table 1.** Results of Validity Testing of Perception Variables (X)

Statement	r <sub>count</sub>	r <sub>table</sub>	Description
X1	0,732	0,361	Valid
X2	0,802	0,361	Valid
X3	0,525	0,361	Valid
X4	0,541	0,361	Valid
X5	0,643	0,361	Valid
X6	0,603	0,361	Valid
X7	0,579	0,361	Valid
X8	0,389	0,361	Valid
X9	0,726	0,361	Valid
X10	0,648	0,361	Valid
X11	0,893	0,361	Valid
X12	0,723	0,361	Valid
X13	0,650	0,361	Valid
X14	0,663	0,361	Valid

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025.

From the data presented in Table 1, it can be seen that the calculated r value for each variable indicator is higher than the r table value (0.361). This shows that all items used in this research have met the validity and reliability requirements. Thus, the measuring instruments used are considered appropriate and reliable for the research process.

**Table 2.** Participation Variable Validity Test Results (Y)

Statement	rcount	rtable	Description
Y1	0,825	0,361	Valid
Y2	0,784	0,361	Valid
Y3	0,870	0,361	Valid
Y4	0,758	0,361	Valid
Y5	0,728	0,361	Valid
Y6	0,837	0,361	Valid

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

It was found that all indicators in the Participation (Y) variable had a calculated r value that was higher than r table (0.361). Indicates that all items in the variable are valid and reliable and can be used to calculate the participation variable (Y).

### Reliability Test

Reliability testing was carried out by evaluating the Cronbach's alpha value. If the value is above 0.600, the variable indicator is considered reliable and reliable as a measuring tool for that variable. This shows that the research instrument has good internal consistency and is suitable for use for further measurements.

**Table 3.** Reliability Test Results

Variable	Crombach's Alpha	Reliability Standards	Description
Perception (X)	0,894	0,600	Reliable
Participation (Y)	0,888	0,600	Reliable

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the table, it shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value for all variables is greater than 0.60, which shows that the indicators for the Perception (X) and Participation (Y) variables are reliable and produce reliable results (Machali, 2021).

### Classical Assumption Test

A series of stages to ensure the accuracy of data analysis in research, especially when testing the relationship or influence between independent variables on the dependent variable.

### Normality Test

The normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to evaluate whether the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. The results of this test are determined by the significance value. If the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , the data is considered to follow a normal distribution, and if the significance value is  $< 0.05$ , the data shows a deviation from the normal distribution. This test is important to verify the normality assumption in regression analysis, thereby ensuring the validity of the results obtained (Barlian, 2016).

**Table 4.** Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.02800333
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.060
	Positive	.060
	Negative	-.055
Test Statistic		.060
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

Significance is at 0.200, which exceeds 0.05. This shows that the data used in this research is normally distributed. Therefore, the data met the normality requirements for further analysis.

### Linearity Test

Evaluate whether the relationship between independent and dependent variables is linear. If the deviation from linearity score exceeds 0.05, this is declared linear. Thus, the linearity assumptions required for the analysis are considered to be met and valid.

**Table 5.** Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Participation Perception	Between Groups	(Combined)	2240.123	37	60.544	5.778	.000
		Linearity	1992.694	1	1992.694	190.170	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	247.429	36	6.873	.656	.913
	Within Groups		649.667	62	10.478		
	Total		2889.790	99			

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

Based on the table above, the deviation from linearity value is  $0.913 > 0.05$ , which confirms the linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables, thus validating the linearity assumption for further analysis.

## Heteroscedasticity Test

Ghozali (2018:120), states that to detect unequal variations in the residuals in the regression model, heteroscedasticity is tested. When sig. The result obtained exceeds 0.05, it is known that there is no heteroscedasticity, meaning that the residual variance is consistent. Thus, the regression model can be considered reliable and deserves further research.

**Table 6.** Heterocedasticity Test

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	3.310	.885		3.742 .000
	Perception	-.020	.018	-.112	-1.120 .266

a. Dependent Variable: Abs\_Res

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

Sig number. obtained was 0.266, which exceeds the criterion limit of 0.05. This means that no symptoms of heteroscedasticity were found in the data. Thus, the homoscedasticity assumption is met, which means that the residual variance in the model is relatively constant. This confirms that the regression model is reliable and free from the problem of unequal residual variance.

## Hypothesis Test (T Test)

To evaluate the influence of the Perception variable (X) on Participation (Y), a sig number comparison was carried out. generated with a limit of 0.05. Through this test, it can be seen how big an impact the Perception variable has on Participation. If the number sig. below 0.05, it is said that there is a significant influence of the perception variable on participation.

**Table 7.** Hypothesis Test (T Test)

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-.870	1.416		-.614 .540
	Perception	.422	.029	.825	14.476 .000

a. Dependent Variable: Partisipasi KB

Source: Primary data processed with SPSS 25, 2025

In this study, the ttable value was determined at a significance level of 0.05 with a real level ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05 (two-tailed). Calculation of degrees of freedom (df) uses the formula  $df = n - k$ , where n is the number of samples and k is the number of variables. Thus, the df used is  $100 - 2 = 98$ , resulting in a ttable of 1.984. Significance (Sig) for public perception is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. Then, the tcount value is 14.476 above ttable 1.984. This



shows that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, which means that community perception has a significant influence on participation in family planning in Padang Sarai Village, Koto Tengah District, Padang City.

## Discussion

This research proves that perception has a significant effect on community involvement in the family planning program in Padang Sarai Village, Padang City, with a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t_{count} 14.476 > t_{table} 1.984$ . This strengthens the rejection of  $H_0$  and acceptance of  $H_a$ , which shows that there is a substantial relationship between perceptions and family planning participation, as supported by the results of the SPSS analysis.

According to Walgito (2010), perception is a process that starts from sensing, involving receiving stimuli, understanding and interpreting, as well as assessing the object being observed. Perception is basically individual and shaped by personal experience and interpretation, making it a subjective process (Walgito, 2010: 104).

Baba et al. (2011) stated that low perceptions lead to low levels of participation, highlighting the direct impact of public perceptions on family planning involvement. Adhian et al. (2014) further supports this idea, noting that individuals with a proper understanding of family planning are more likely to participate actively. In contrast, those with limited knowledge tend to be less involved, reinforcing the important role that perceptions play in encouraging or inhibiting participation in family planning efforts.

Participation refers to involvement in one or more stages of the process, in this case related to community perceptions related to family planning (Hoofsteede, in Khairuddin 2000). The basic principle of participation is the active involvement of the community, both women and men, directly. This can only be realized if the community is involved from the start, including in the formulation and achievement of results (Abe, 2005). Thus, the level of participation in family planning is greatly influenced by the extent to which the community feels involved and understands the purpose and benefits of it.

Based on Law no. 52 Article 20 of 2009, to realize balanced population growth and quality families, the government establishes a family planning policy through the implementation of family planning. In this research, the Padang Sarai sub-district community's perception of family planning can be influenced by the information they receive, their trust in family planning, and their previous experience regarding family planning. The results of this study support the theory that perception influences a person's behavior. In this case, people who have a positive perception of family planning tend to participate more actively. On the other hand, people who have negative perceptions tend to be reluctant to participate.

## Conclusion

Based on the analyzed findings, it was concluded that public perception had a significant influence on participation in family planning. The more positive the public's perception of family planning, the higher their level of participation. Conversely, if people have unfavorable perceptions, their participation tends to be low. This shows that the community's understanding, attitudes and views towards family planning greatly

determine their involvement. Thus, it can be concluded that community perception plays an important role in encouraging active participation in family planning in Padang Sarai Village. Therefore, efforts to increase community participation should be focused on increasing understanding and changing positive attitudes, especially in terms of limiting the number of children, namely "less or two children is enough," for the welfare of the family and society as a whole.

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