

ABSTRAK

Deasy, Hayunda Shasta. 2025. *The Relationship between Health Belief Model (HBM) and the Selection of Contraceptive Devices in High-Risk Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Mulyorejo Village, Sukun District, Malang City. Thesis of Applied Undergraduate Study Program in Midwifery, Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang. Advisor: Dr. Nurul Pujiastuti, S.Kep. Ns, M.Kes.*

Inappropriate selection of contraceptive methods can increase the risk of pregnancy, which may endanger both maternal and fetal health. One of the factors influencing contraceptive choice is an individual's confidence in assessing the risks and benefits of the chosen method, which can be explained using the Health Belief Model (HBM). This study aimed to analyze the relationship between HBM and the selection of contraceptive methods among high-risk women of childbearing age (WUS). This research employed a quantitative correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of 68 high-risk WUS who were contraceptive users. A purposive sampling technique was used, resulting in 64 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. The research instrument used was a structured questionnaire. The results showed that most respondents had positive perceptions regarding susceptibility, severity, benefits, barriers, and cues to action. Spearman analysis, it shows that the p value of each HBM indicator $< \alpha$ (0.05) so that H_0 is rejected. This suggests a significant relationship between each HBM indicator and contraceptive choice. The ability of high-risk WUS to understand and reduce their health-related risks plays an important role in contraceptive decision-making. Therefore, educational approaches that focus on individual perceptions are essential to ensure that family planning programs are more targeted and effective, especially for high-risk groups.

Keywords: Health Belief Model, WUS, High risk, Contraception.