

Analysis of Influencing Factors on The Provision of Birth Control Equipment and Materials at The Lahomi Non-Inpatient Health Center Unit, West Nias Regency

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Manuscript received: 25 November, 2025. Revision accepted: 28 November 2025, 2025. Published: 30 November, 2025.

Abstract

The quality and access to family planning services demands a paradigm shift, especially among service providers, which in this case are Bapermas and KB. That is why service must be carried out on the basis of volunteerism, openness, and honesty. One of the service providers that is still questionable about the quality of its services is the Community Empowerment, Women and Family Planning Agency. The implementation of the provision of kb tools and materials has not been carried out properly and correctly. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors of influence on the provision of birth control equipment and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency. The type of research used was quantitative analytics. Dessay research is a *cross-sectional study*. The sampling technique in this study was the total population, namely the entire population was used as a research sample, then the number of samples in the study was 170 employees. The results of the study explained that there was an influence between supervision, direction, control, supervision and budgeting on the provider of birth control equipment and materials in Lahomi Health Center, Nias Regency. West. It is hoped that with this research, Lahomi Health Center will improve the quality of services, especially in the provision of birth control tools and materials.

Keywords: supervision; briefing; controlling; supervise; budgeting.

INTRODUCTION

The Central Statistics Agency noted that Indonesia's population growth rate during the 2010-2020 period was higher than the 2000-2010 period. The population growth rate for 2010-2020 reached 1.49 percent or higher compared to the 2000-2010 period which only reached 1.45 percent, according to the results of the 2020 census of the total population Indonesia reaches 237.56 million people. Meanwhile, to meet the food needs of 237.56 million people, productive land is needed for rice crops covering an area of 13 million ha, but currently the cultivated rice land covers an area of 7.7 ha, If the annual population increase is 1.49% or even more, then the population problem will naturally bring other social problems such as the problem of poverty, hunger, urban slums, crime, reduced carrying capacity of land and other social problems (Central Statistics Agency, 2020).

The quality and access to family planning services demands a paradigm shift, especially among service providers, which in this case are Bapermas and KB. That is why service must be carried out on the basis of volunteerism, openness, and honesty. Bapermas and KB employees must have the ability to explain each

contraceptive correctly and completely with all its advantages and advantages, in addition to following the standards predetermined service (Marni, 2018)

This Family Planning Program basically aims to reduce the rate of population growth by providing solutions in the form of installing or using contraceptives. The Family Planning Program was first implemented during the reign of President Soeharto and had succeeded in suppressing the population growth rate at that time. For its current development, especially in the Semarang area, the KB Program has more or less changed marked by revitalization (Purba, et al, 2021)

There are many reasons why oversight is important and needed. A very fundamental and universal reason why leaders need oversight is the need to monitor what people or organizational units are working on and specifically the results of what they are working on. Another reason is to know the changes faced by the organization and leadership. Supervision as the fourth element or function of management is to observe and allocate appropriately the deviations that occur (Susanto, 2022)

The need for supervision carried out on the implementation of the family planning program at the

Puskesmas so that it can run well, as well as the need for a form of good management that will be a guide in its implementation. Supervision (control) or controlling is the last part of the management function. The controlled management functions are planning, organizing, directing and supervising itself. The cases that occur a lot in an organization are due to weak control so that there are various deviations between the planned and the implemented.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The type of research used is quantitative analytics. Dessay research is a *cross-sectional* study, namely to find out whether there is an influence between supervision, direction, control, supervision and budgeting with the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency in the past. Descriptive research is used to make an assessment of a condition and implementation of a program in the present, then the results are used to compile a plan for the improvement of the program, descriptive research is directed to describe or describe the circumstances within a community or society (Nursalam, 2018).

Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted in the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Lahomi, West Nias Regency due to the discovery of problems related to the title of the study. This study is planned to be conducted in September 2022 for approximately two weeks until the predetermined number of samples is reached.

Population and Sample

Population is the entire symptom/unit you want to study or the entire object of study/object under study. The population in this study was all health workers on duty in the UPTD work area of the Lahomi Health Center, West Nias Regency. The total population in this study was 170 employees.

A sample is a small percentage of the population used to obtain statistical information regarding the overall population (Nursalam, 2018). The samples in this research are all health workers on duty in the UPTD work area of the Lahomi Health Center, West Nias Regency. The sampling technique in this study is the total population, namely the entire population is used as a research sample, then the number of samples in the study is 170 employees.

Operational Variables and Definitions

Based on the results of a preliminary survey conducted by researchers in the work area of the Lahomi Health Center, it was explained that the process of providing birth control tools and materials was still not carried out

properly and correctly. Researchers see that birth control tools and materials are sometimes not available in the quantities needed by the community. The storage of kb tools and materials is also still not correct, this can be seen from the storage of injectable KB is still stored in the warehouse and does not pay attention to the SOP that has been set by the Puskesmas Lahomi.

Researchers also saw how the implementation of the provision of birth control tools and materials at the Lahomi Health Center, namely KB tools and materials, was still not carried out properly and correctly. Researchers see that KB tools and materials are often available in small quantities, their storage is also not in accordance with the rules for the proper storage of KB tools and materials. Researchers also found data that Puskesmas often experienced a shortage of birth control tools and materials, and sometimes the delivery time was often quite long.

Based on the Penomena, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "analysis of influencing factors on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency".

Research Instruments

The research instrument used for data collection is in the form of a questionnaire sheet about supervision, direction, control, supervision and budgeting on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi Regency West Nias.

The supervisory, directing, controlling, supervising and budgeting research questionnaire consists of 50 items with a choice of yes and no answers. For yes answers are given a value of 2 and for answers are not given a value of 1. The highest value is 100 and the lowest value is 50. The questionnaire category consists of good and less, both if the respondent scored more than or equal to 50% and less if the respondent scored less than 50% of the entire total answers.

The researcherPan questionnaire on the provision of KB tools and materials consisted of 20 items with a choice of yes and no answers. For yes answers are given a value of 2 and for answers are not given a value of 1. The highest value is 40 and the lowest value is 20. The questionnaire category consists of good and less, both if the respondent scored more than or equal to 50% and less if the respondent scored less than 50% of the entire total answers.

Data Analysis

This data analysis in this study aims to obtain an overview of the research results that have been formulated in the research objectives. Data analysis of this study uses computer programs through the univariate and bivariate data analysis stages.

Univariate analysis.

This analysis was carried out to determine each research variable with the distribution of frequencies and characteristics studied by the researcher, including age, education and the initials of the name. Univariate analysis is written in the form of a frequency and narrative distribution table on each of its variables

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis aims to analyze the most influential factors between supervision, direction, control, supervision and budgeting on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi Regency West Nias. This bivariate analysis is written in the form of a frequency distribution table and narration on each variable.

This bivariate analysis was carried out using the Pearson Correlation test with the level of significance used, namely $p < \alpha$ ($= 0.05$). So, H_a will be accepted and if $p > 0.05$, while using H_o will be accepted if $p > 0.05$. The data analysis will be processed using SPSS.

Multivariate Analysis

This analysis is used to determine which variables are most dominant in independent variables to dependent variables. This analysis uses a linear regression test.

Validity and Reliability of Questionnaires

Validity is a measure that shows the degree of validity or validity of a research instrument. The purpose of the *content validity index (CVI)* is a process of a study with the aim of assessing the relevance of each item to what the researcher will measure. *The content validity index (CVI)* in this study is an assessment / maximum load through experts from each interconnected item. Experts are asked to evaluate individual items on new measurements on all research instrument items. Two things to note in evaluating are whether individual items are relevant and appropriate in the interrelationships of research instruments, and whether items taken together adequately measure all constructed dimensions (Polit & Beck, 2012)

This study used the validity of the *pearson product moment correlation* instrument with a significance of 0.05. Measurement of each item of the research instrument carried out by experts by having several label variations. The variation of the label of this study consists of 3 options, namely low enough and high. The most frequently used scales are as follows: 1= irrelevant, 2= slightly relevant, 3= really relevant, 4= very relevant. Then for each item, the *item content validity index (I-CVI)* is calculated as much as the number of experts who give a maximum assessment / load of 3 or 4, divided by the number of experts who are the proportion who approve of the linkage (Polit & Beck, 2012).

Based on the results of the *content validity index (CVI)* test that has been carried out by researchers, it was obtained that the CVI results for the research

questionnaire were 1.00 CVI against 50 questionnaires about influencing factors. the provision of tools and materials was 0.95 and for CVI against the quality of life questionnaire was 0.96.

Reliability Test

The coefficient of reliability is an important indicator of an instrument's quality. Measurements that cannot be trusted when they do not provide sufficient tests of the researcher's hypothesis. If the data is incorrect against the confirmation of the prediction, it is likely that the instrument is not reliable. Interpretation for comparing group levels, coefficients ranging from 0.70 is generally adequate, although a coefficient of 0.80 or greater is highly desirable (Polit & Beck, 2012). Researchers plan to conduct Reliability and Validity tests at the Royal Prima Marelan Hospital.

Based on the reliability test of the spirituality welfare questionnaire that has been carried out at the Royal Prima Hospital Medan, a *crombach alpha* value of 0.96 was obtained and for the questionnaire of factors affecting the tool and the material obtained *Crombach Alpha* value of 0.95. Through these results, all questionnaires used in the study met the reliability value of > 0.70 which can be stated that the questionnaire used in this study was adequate.

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis conducted in this study aims to describe data simply about the socio-demographics of employees serving at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency consisting of from age, gender, religion and employment status. This univariate analysis will be presented in the form of tables and narratives. The following is an explanation of the univariate analysis:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics at UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

No	Socio-Demographics	Sum	
		(n)	(%)
Age			
1	21-30 years	43	25.2
2	31-40 years	65	35.7
3	41-50 years	30	20,5
4	51-60 years	32	30.6
	Total	170	100
Religion			
1	Christian	168	98
2	Islam	2	2
	Total	170	100
Gender			
1	Woman	148	87
2	Man	22	13
	Total	170	100
Employment Status			
1	Civil servants	28	16.5
2	THL and TKS	43	25.2
3	NS	32	20.5
4	PTT	67	37.8
	Total	170	100

In table 1, it can be seen that the data on the distribution of respondents' frequency based on the age of the majority of respondents is in the age range of 31-40 years as many as 65 people (35.7%) and the minority is in the age of 51-60 years as many as 32 people (30.6 %). Based on the gender of the majority of respondents of the female sex as many as 148 people (87%) and the male minority as many as 22 people (13%). Based on the employment status, the majority of respondents worked as PTT as many as 67 people (37.8%) and the minority of respondents worked as civil servants as many as 28 people (13%).

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency of Supervision, Briefing, Control, Supervision and Budgeting in UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

No	Scoring	Sum	
		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Supervision			
1	Good	24	14.1
2	Not Good Enough	146	85.9
Total		170	100,0
Briefing			
1	Good	25	14.6
2	Not Good Enough	145	85,4
Total		170	100,0
Controlling			
1	Good	24	14.7
2	Not Good Enough	146	85.3
Total		170	100,0
Supervision			
1	Good	26	15.2
2	Not Good Enough	144	84.8
Total		170	100,0
Budgeting			
1	Good	23	13.5
2	Not Good Enough	147	86.5
Total		170	100,0

Table 2 can explain that the supervision variable of the majority of respondents was in the category of poor as many as 146 people (89.5%). Based on the briefing variable, the majority of respondents were in the poor category of 145 people (85.4%). Based on the controlling variable, the majority of respondents were in the poor category of 146 people (85.3). Based on the supervision variable, the majority of respondents were in the poor category of 144 people (84.2). Based on budgeting variables, the majority of respondents were in the poor category as many as 147 people (86.5%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is performed for the influence between independent and dependent variables. Bivariate analysis is presented in the form of tables and narratives. The

following is an explanation of bivariate analysis based on research that has been carried out.

Table 3. The Effect of Supervision on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

	Provider of Tools and Materials		Total	P Value
	Good	Not Good Enough		
Good Oversight	4	20	24	0,012
Not Good Enough	6	140	146	
Total	10	160	170	

Based on table 3 on the effect of supervision on the provision of birth control equipment and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between supervision and the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.012$.

Table 4. The Effect of Briefing on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

	Provider of Tools and Materials		Total	P Value
	Good	Not Good Enough		
Good Briefing	4	21	25	0,011
Not Good Enough	5	140	145	
Total	9	161	170	

Based on table 4 on the effect of the briefing on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between the briefing on the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.011$.

Table 5. The Effect of Control on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

	Provider of Tools and Materials		Total	P Value
	Good	Not Good Enough		
Good Controlling	4	20	24	0,012
Not Good Enough	6	140	146	
Total	10	160	170	

Based on table 5 on the effect of controlling on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between controlling and the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.012$.

Table 6. The Effect of Supervision on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

	Provider of Tools and Materials		Total	P Value
	Good	Not Good Enough		
Good Supervision	4	22	26	0,010
Not Good Enough	4	140	144	
Total	8	162	170	

Based on table 6 on the effect of supervision on the provision of birth control equipment and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between supervision on the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.010$.

Table 7. The Effect of Budgeting on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

	Provider of Tools and Materials		Total	P Value
	Good	Not Good Enough		
Good Budgeting	4	19	23	0,009
Not Good Enough	6	141	147	
Total	10	160	170	

Based on table 7 on the effect of budgeting on the provision of birth control equipment and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between budgeting and the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.012$.

Multivariate Analysis

In this study, multivariate modeling was carried out with linear regression tests aimed at testing the influence of dependent variables and independent variables. The variables included are the supervisory, controlling, supervise and budgeting variables are as independent variables while the KB tool and material variables as dependent variables and methods are used is the enter method.

Output Part I

Model Summary				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,780 ^a	,608	,595	26,668

The above explains that the calculated F value of 48.527 with a signification rate of $0.000 < 0.05$, then the regression model can be used to predict the influence of

the independent variable (X) on the variable dependent (Y).

Output Part II

Coefficients ^a					
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	3,320	11,509		,288
	Supervision	1,005	,117	,554	,012
	Briefing	2,191	,799	,178	,011
	Controlling	,798	,101	,513	,012
	Supervision	1,005	,117	,554	,010
	Budgeting	2,191	,799	,178	,009

The table above explains based on the signification value in the supervision variable of $0.012 < 0.05$ that it can be stated that the supervision variable has a relationship with the variable of providing kb tools and materials. Based on the signification value on the directing variable of $0.011 < 0.05$ below, it can be stated

that the directing variable has a relationship with the KB tool and material supply variable. Based on the significance value of the controlling variable of $0.012 < 0.050$, it can be stated that the controlling variable has a relationship with the KB tool and material supply variable. Based on the significance value in the

supervision variable of $0.010 < 0.050$, it can be stated that the supervision variable has a relationship with the variable of providing KB tools and materials. Based on the significance value of the budgeting variable of $0.009 < 0.050$, it can be stated that the budgeting variable has a relationship with the variable of providing KB tools and materials.

Based on the value of t on the variables of factors affecting the provision of materials and tools KB it is known that the calculated F value is $8.571 > F$ table 1.985 then it can be stated that the independent variable has a relationship with independent variables.

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents at UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency

The results of the study explained that based on the age of the majority of respondents in the age range of 31-40 years as many as 65 people, the gender of the majority of respondents was female as many as 148 people, employment status the majority of respondents worked as PTT as many as 67 people.

Age is the length of time a human life or the length of time that man has lived since man was born. Gender is a taxonomic character used in biological classifications. Religion is a person's belief in his creator during life. Employment status is a type of deed or activity to obtain rewards or wages (Muriah & Wardan, 2020)

Based on the researcher's analysis of the majority of respondents' ages in the age range of 31-40 years as many as 65 people, the age factor is a factor that can affect the ability to think and analyze someone. The older a person is, the better his abilities and knowledge will be. This study is not in line with the theory that explains the age that more people are 31-40 than respondents in the 41-50 age range.

Researchers' analysis of the gender of respondents of the majority of women Women more often have a good lifestyle than laki-men and are more likely to care about their health status. This is in line with the research that has been carried out explaining about more respondents of the female sex.

The Effect of Supervision on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency

Based on research that has been conducted on 170 respondents, it was found that there is an influence between supervision on the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.012$

According to Daulay (2017) states that supervision is a systemic effort to set implementation standards with planning objectives, design feedback information systems, compare real activities with previously established standards, determine and measure deviations and take the necessary corrective actions to ensure that

all resources owned by the company have been used in the most effective and efficient way in achieving goals. company.

According to Handoko (2018) supervision is the discovery and application of means and equipment to ensure that the plan has been implemented in accordance with what has been established. This can be both positive and negative. Positive supervision tries to find out whether the goals of the organization are achieved efficiently and effectively. Negative surveillance tries to guarantee that unwanted or needed activities do not occur or reoccur.

This research is in line with research conducted by Sri, (2018) explaining that the supervision carried out by superiors over subordinates has a very significant influence. Through well-carried out supervision, it can improve the quality of service of Pematangsiantar auction employees.

This research is not in line with the results of research conducted by Suhariyanto & Putro (2018) which explains that the supervision that has been carried out by superiors over subordinates has no influence to the quality of work of CV Tiga Putra employees. This research explains that work discipline greatly affects the quality of a person's work.

Based on the results of the observation carried out by the researcher during the research process, the researcher found several things related to supervision of the provider of birth control tools and materials at the Lahomi Health Center. Researchers see that the implementation of supervision is still not going well, this is justified by the large number of kb tools and materials that are still not well distributed according to the needs at the Puskesmas.

The researcher's analysis of this phenomenon is that the Puskesmas should further improve the implementation of supervision of kb tools and materials, because with good supervision, the distribution of tools and the KB material will be evenly distributed and sufficient. Monitoring also needs to be carried out continuously and continuously using tools or SOPs for monitoring kb tools and materials.

The Effect of Briefing on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency

The results of a study that has been conducted on 170 respondents explained that there is an influence between directing the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.011$

Siswanto (2017) stated "Briefing is a process of mentoring, giving instructions, and instructions to subordinates so that they work according to a predetermined plan". Another opinion regarding the briefing was also expressed by George Terry who was quoted by Malayu Hasibuan (2017) who stated that the briefing is to make all members of the group, to be

willing to work together and work sincerely and passionately to achieve goals in accordance with planning and organizing efforts.

This research is in line with research conducted by Gunawan (2020) explaining that the briefing carried out by superiors to subordinates affects the effectiveness of employee work both individually and in groups. This research was conducted on all employees who work in the Marine and Fisheries Service of Banten Province.

This research is not in line with the research that has been conducted by Gemilan, (2018) explaining that the briefing carried out was not effective on employee performance at Tarutung Regional Hospital. The study was conducted by the hospital director against all room heads and installation heads. This research was carried out once simultaneously without planning.

The research analysis of the phenomenon is that the briefing process carried out so far has not gone well, the implementation of the briefing is only carried out when there are important things that need to be notified only. The dredging executive also still does not have guidelines for the implementation of briefings on the provision of birth control tools and materials. Briefings are often carried out when there are employees who violate the provision of KB tools and materials.

The Effect of Control on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

The results of a study that has been conducted on 170 respondents on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, explained that there is an influence between controlling against the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.012$.

Ing control is a function in functional management that must be carried out by each leader of all units / work units for the implementation of work or employees who carry out in accordance with their respective main duties. Thus, supervision by the leadership, especially in the form of built-in control, is a managerial activity carried out with the intention that there are no deviations in carrying out work (Siswanto, 2017)

A deviation or error occurs or does not occur during the implementation of work depending on the level of ability and skill of the employee. Employees who always receive direction or guidance from superiors, tend to make fewer mistakes or deviations compared to employees who do not receive guidance (Siswanto, 2017)

The research conducted is in line with Ryandi's (2021) on based on regression tests with significance value (sig) tests provided that the $<$ value of 0.05 obtained a sig value = 0.03 which means $<$ of 0.05 means that supervision has a positive and significant effect on evaluation of work performance at the Office of the

General Section of the Regional Secretary of Makassar City.

This research is not in line with Anggreini, (2018) explaining that supervision does not affect the performance of private employees of PT. Perawang. The supervision carried out by field supervisors on all employees has not been effective in the field. PT. Perawang also does not have a standard supervision SOP.

The researcher's analysis of the results of the study is that the implementation of controlling is very rarely carried out, this is because there is still a lack of awareness of superiors to the functions and benefits of controlling. Controlling is only carried out at certain times and on the basis of certain needs. The implementation of controlling is something that should be carried out because with this process we can know and even be able to control what things can and cannot happen during the process provision of kb tools and materials.

The Effect of Supervision on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi West Nias.

The results of research that has been carried out on the effect of supervision on the provision of birth control tools and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, explained that there is an influence between supervision against the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.010$.

Supervision is all assistance from the leader / person in charge to the nurse which is intended for the development of nurses and other staff in achieving the goals of nursing care. This kind of supervision activity is an encouragement, guidance and opportunity for the growth of the development of the skills and skills of nurses (Simamora 2018).

Supervision of nursing services is an activity of interaction and communication between supervisors and implementing nurses, where the nurse receives guidance, support, assistance and is trusted so that nurses can improve patient safety and the quality of health services (Simamora, 2018)

The same research also been conducted by Kustiyoasih, (2020) explaining that supervision has an influence on the professionalism of teachers who teach at SDN Banyumanik, Semarang City. Supervision carried out by the principal on teachers already has a standard Supervision SOP. Supervision is carried out on an ongoing and regular basis in accordance with the supervision schedule that has been determined by the school.

This research is not in line with Wijayanti, et al, (2018) explaining that the implementation of nursing supervision has nothing to do with documenting care nursing at Ambarawa Regional Hospital. The implementation of nursing supervision that has been carried out is still not good and does not have a standard

Supervision SOP. Supervision is carried out only when there is a problem.

The researcher's analysis of supervision is that the implementation of supervision has not been carried out properly. The format of the implementation of supervision also does not exist, this will have an impact on the quality of the implementation of supervision. The implementation of supervision has also not been carried out consistently and continuously. Supervision is carried out only when there is a need.

The Effect of Budgeting on the Provision of Family Planning Tools and Materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency.

Based on table 7 on the effect of budgeting on the provision of birth control equipment and materials at the UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, it is explained that there is an influence between budgeting and the provision of tools and materials KB with a value of $P = 0.012$

Munandar (2018) stated that a budget is a systematically drawn up plan that includes all the activities of the company expressed in a unit of monetary unity that is valid for a certain period to come. Narifin (2019) said a budget is a written plan regarding the activities of an organization that is stated quantitatively for a certain period of time and is generally expressed in units of money

This research is in line with research conducted by Devia & Surya, (2018) showing that there is a positive and significant influence between *variable budgeting participation on managerial performance* in the manufacturing industry sector in Surabaya.

The research is not in line with Musawir, (2018) explaining that there is no influence between the participation of nodes on budgetary slack and commitment. Budgeting arrangements are only done when there is a need for data to determine the budget each year.

The researcher's analysis of the budgeting implementation process is that the implementation of budgeting must be carried out consistently. The Head of Puskesmas must formulate budgeting as well as possible and consistently, because this will greatly impact the provision of birth control tools and materials at the Lahomi Nias Health Center West. With planned budgeting, the provision of kb tools and materials will also be fulfilled properly.

CONCLUSION

- Characteristics of respondents at UPT Non-Inpatient Health Center Lahomi, West Nias Regency, the majority of respondents are in the age range of 31-40 years, female gender, employment status of the majority of working as PTT.

- There is an influence between supervision on the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.012$.
- There is an influence between the briefing on the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.011$
- There is an influence between controlling the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.012$
- There is an influence between supervision on the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.010$.
- There is an influence between budgeting on the provision of KB tools and materials with a value of $P = 0.012$

Competing Interests: The authors declare that there are no competing interests.

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