

Determinan Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana terhadap Kejadian Unmet Need dengan Generalized Structural Equation Modelling (GSEM) (Analisis Lanjut Data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2017)

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Abstrak

Salah satu penyebab belum optimalnya pencapaian angka penggunaan kontrasepsi di Indonesia adalah kejadian unmet need Keluarga Berencana (KB) yang belum sepenuhnya dapat diatasi. Penanganan unmet need KB tidak hanya memerlukan pengukuran besaran angkanya, tetapi juga pemahaman mengenai faktor-faktor penyebabnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh langsung, pengaruh tidak langsung, dan pengaruh total determinan pemanfaatan pelayanan keluarga berencana terhadap kejadian unmet need di Indonesia sebagai landasan rekomendasi program yang efektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder SDKI 2017 dengan desain cross sectional dengan responden sebanyak 33.635 yang merupakan wanita kawin usia 14-59 tahun. Hasil analisis menunjukkan kejadian unmet need di Indonesia sebesar 11,68%, yang terdiri dari unmet need spacing (4,86%) dan unmet need limiting (6,82%). Hasil analisis GSEM menunjukkan bahwa variabel kualitas pelayanan KB, status sosio ekonomi demografi, dan jumlah anak ideal berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kejadian unmet need pada analisis Indonesia, daerah unmet need tinggi, maupun daerah unmet need rendah. Variabel otonomi wanita berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kejadian unmet need pada analisis Indonesia dan daerah unmet need rendah, dan permasalahan akses berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kejadian unmet need pada daerah unmet need rendah. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh signifikan determinan pemanfaatan pelayanan keluarga berencana terhadap kejadian unmet need di Indonesia. Diperlukan peningkatan terhadap kualitas pelayanan KB, memberikan perhatian lebih terhadap wanita status sosio ekonomi rendah, otonomi wanita rendah, permasalahan akses tinggi, dan wanita dengan jumlah anak ideal ≥ 3 anak. KB Pasca-Persalinan merupakan cara paling efektif dalam menurunkan kejadian unmet need KB. Diperlukan pula peningkatan pemanfaatan media massa dalam pemberian informasi KB khususnya terkait efek samping metode

One of the reasons for the lack of optimal achievement related to the use of contraceptives in Indonesia is the unmet need for family planning that has not been fully addressed. Handling the unmet need for family planning requires not only measuring the magnitude of the number, but also an understanding of the factors causing it. This study aims to determine the direct effect, indirect effect, and the total effect of the determinants of the use of family planning services on the incidence of unmet need in Indonesia as the basis for effective program recommendations. This study uses secondary data from the 2017 IDHS using a cross sectional design with 33,635 respondents who are married women aged 14-59 years. The results of the analysis show that the incidence of unmet need in Indonesia is 11.68%, consisting of unmet need spacing (4.86%) and unmet need limiting (6.82%). The results of the GSEM analysis show that the variables of family planning service quality, socio-economic status, demographics, and ideal number of children have a significant effect on the incidence of unmet need in Indonesia's analysis, areas with high unmet need and low unmet need areas. The variable of women's autonomy has a significant effect on the incidence of unmet need in the analysis of Indonesia and low unmet need areas, and access problems have a significant effect on the incidence of unmet need in areas with low

unmet need. It can be concluded that there is a significant influence on the determinants of the use of family planning services on the incidence of unmet need in Indonesia. It is necessary to improve the quality of family planning services, pay more attention to women with low socio-economic status, low women's autonomy, high access problems, and women with the ideal number of children 3 children. Post-partum family planning is the most effective way to reduce the incidence of unmet need for family planning. It is also necessary to increase the use of mass media in providing family planning information, especially regarding the side effects of the method