

Model Spasial Pemanfaatan Persalinan di Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan di Pulau Jawa, Indonesia: Analisis Data SKI 2023

Wahyuni, Indah Sri

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=138950&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan dalam persalinan sangat penting karena proses persalinan merupakan fase krusial dalam kehidupan ibu dan anak. Persalinan ditolong oleh tenaga kesehatan terlatih di fasyankes merupakan salah satu intervensi kunci dan terbukti untuk mengurangi 16-33% kematian ibu. Di Indonesia, cakupan pemanfaatan persalinan di fasyankes berdasarkan SKI 2023 sebesar 89.9% namun cakupan tersebut belum mencapai target dari renstra kemenkes 2020-2024 sebesar 95%. Data riskesdas 2013, 2018 dan SKI 2023 menunjukkan adanya variasi dalam cakupan persalinan di fasyankes antar kabupaten/kota di Pulau Jawa sehingga mencerminkan adanya disparitas wilayah. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui model spasial pemanfaatan persalinan di fasyankes untuk setiap kabupaten/kota di Pulau Jawa, Indonesia. Studi ekologi dilakukan pada 118 kabupaten/kota di Pulau Jawa tahun 2023. Data berbentuk agregat dan bersumber dari publikasi SKI 2023, data sebaran tenaga medis dan tenaga kesehatan, buku publikasi BPS dan profil kesehatan masing-masing provinsi di Pulau Jawa. Analisis data menggunakan Spatial Error Model (SEM) dan Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat autokorelasi spasial positif dan membentuk pola pengelompokan spasial. Hasil SEM menunjukkan adanya dependensi spasial yang signifikan dan mampu menjelaskan 77,78% variasi antarwilayah dan membentuk pola residual yang mengelompok. Pada Model GWR mampu menjelaskan 87,28% variasi spasial pemanfaatan persalinan melalui kombinasi variabel independen. Hasil model menunjukkan bahwa determinan yang memengaruhi pemanfaatan persalinan di fasyankes yaitu penolong persalinan, kepemilikan jaminan kesehatan, penduduk miskin, kunjungan ANC, pendidikan ibu, rasio dokter dan rasio PKM memiliki pengaruh yang bervariasi secara spasial antar kab/kota. Variabel-variabel tersebut memiliki kekuatan pengaruh yang berbeda antar kab/kota di Pulau Jawa. Dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan perencanaan bagi program kesehatan ibu yang lebih terarah khususnya dalam penetapan wilayah prioritas intervensi di Pulau Jawa.

The utilization of healthcare services during delivery is essential, because process is a crucial phase in the lives of both mother and child. Delivery assisted by skilled birth attendant in healthcare facilities is a key intervention proven to reduce maternal mortality by 16–33%. In Indonesia, the coverage of healthcare facility delivery based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) is 89.9%; however, this has not yet reached the 95% target set by the Ministry of Health's 2020–2024 strategic plan. Data from Riskesdas 2013, 2018, and SKI 2023 indicate variations in facility-based delivery coverage across regencies/cities on Java Island, reflecting regional disparities. This study aims to determine the spatial model of healthcare facility delivery utilization for each regency/city on Java Island, Indonesia. An ecological study was conducted across 118 regencies/cities in Java in 2023. Aggregate data were sourced from the 2023 SKI publications, medical and health personnel distribution data, BPS (Statistics Indonesia) publications, and health profiles from each province in Java. Data were analyzed using the Spatial Error Model (SEM) and Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR). The results indicate a positive spatial

autocorrelation, forming a spatial clustering pattern. The SEM results show significant spatial dependency, explaining 77,78% of the inter-regional variation and forming clustered residual patterns. The GWR model was able to explain 87,28% of the spatial variation in delivery utilization through a combination of independent variables. The model results demonstrate that determinants affecting healthcare facility delivery utilization namely skilled birth attendants, health insurance ownership, poverty levels, ANC (Antenatal Care) visits, maternal education, physician ratios, and community health center ratios have spatially varying influences across regencies/cities. These variables exhibit different levels of influence across different regions in Java. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a planning resource for more targeted maternal health programs, particularly in identifying priority areas for intervention on Java Island.</div>