

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Ketimpangan jumlah pengguna metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang dengan jangka pendek di Indonesia masih menjadi suatu permasalahan. Menurut SDKI 2017, persentase pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik (29%) merupakan metode yang paling banyak digunakan, diikuti pil (12%), implan dan IUD masing-masing (5%) dan MOW (4%). Ditinjau dari segi fasilitas kesehatan data SDKI 2017 menunjukkan wanita usia 15-49 tahun sebesar 48% memperoleh akses KB di swasta sedangkan pemerintah hanya 34%.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan pemilihan MKJP oleh WUS di Indonesia menurut jenis fasilitas kesehatan.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* menggunakan data *Performance Monitoring and Accountability* (PMA) 2020 di Indonesia tahun 2016 dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan adalah wanita usia subur, sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi sejumlah 4624. Pengaruh hubungan jenis fasilitas kesehatan terhadap penggunaan MKJP dianalisis dengan uji statistik *chi-square* untuk melihat pengaruh antara masing-masing variabel dan menghitung nilai *Odd Ratio* (OR) dengan interval kepercayaan 95%. Untuk analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Persentase pengguna MKJP yang mendapatkan pelayanan MKJP di fasilitas kesehatan pemerintah adalah 61,8% dan pengguna MKJP yang mendapat layanan di fasilitas swasta sebesar 38,2%. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan secara statistik antara jenis fasilitas kesehatan dengan penggunaan MKJP pada WUS.

Kesimpulan: Jenis fasilitas kesehatan menunjukkan persentase yang lebih tinggi terhadap pengguna MKJP dan fasilitas kesehatan pemerintah berpeluang 7 kali lebih besar daripada swasta dalam penggunaan MKJP. Pemerataan pelayanan MKJP pada setiap jenis faskes harus dilakukan dengan lebih optimal.

Kata kunci: Fertilitas, metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang, keluarga berencana, kontrasepsi

ABSTRACT

Background: Inequality in the number of users of long-term contraceptive methods in Indonesia is still a matter of debate. According to the 2017 IDHS, the percentage of injectable contraceptive use (29%) is the most widely used method, followed by pills (12%), implants and IUDs each (5%) and MOW (4%). In terms of health facilities, the 2017 IDHS data shows that 48% of women aged 15-49 years get access to family planning while the government is only 34%.

Objective: This study aims to determine the differences in the selection of MKJP by WUS in Indonesia according to the type of health facility.

Methods: This research is a quantitative research with cross sectional research design using the Performance Monitoring and Accountability (PMA) 2020 data in Indonesia in 2016 with a cross sectional design. The samples used were women of childbearing age, according to inclusion and exclusion criteria of 3303. The effect of the relationship between the types of health facilities on the use of MKJP was analyzed by chi-square test to see the effect of each variable and calculate the Odd Ratio (OR) with confidence intervals 95%. For multivariate analysis using logistic regression.

Results: The percentage of MKJP users who received MKJP services at government health facilities was 61.8% and MKJP users who received services at private facilities amounted to 38.2%. There are statistically significant differences between types of health facilities with the use of MKJP on WUS.

Conclutions: Government health facilities shows a higher percentage of MKJP users and government health facilities have a 7 times greater chance than the private sector in using MKJP. The equal distribution of MKJP services for each type of health facility must be done.

Keywords: Fertility, long-term contraceptive methods, family planning, contraception