

KEPESERTAAN KELUARGA BERENCANA (KB) SELAMA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI PROVINSI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Munculnya COVID-19 sebagai pandemi global mengakibatkan munculnya kebijakan pembatasan untuk meminimalisir penularan virus di masyarakat. Pandemi COVID-19 dikhawatirkan mengakibatkan terbatasnya akses kontrasepsi dan terjadinya penurunan kepesertaan Keluarga Berencana (KB), baik peserta KB aktif maupun KB baru. Adanya pandemi COVID-19 juga memunculkan kekhawatiran terkait capaian peserta KB metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tren kepesertaan KB aktif dan KB baru, baik MKJP dan Non-MKJP (Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Pendek) selama masa pandemi COVID-19 di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Provinsi DIY).

Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan data sekunder. Adapun data sekunder yang digunakan adalah data kepesertaan KB dari BKKBN Provinsi DIY. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif menggunakan grafik tren. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan selama pandemi peserta KB baru mengalami tren yang fluktuatif, sedangkan peserta KB aktif mengalami peningkatan dengan penurunan di bulan-bulan tertentu. Peserta KB baru MKJP dan Non-MKJP memiliki tren fluktuatif. Peserta KB aktif MKJP mengalami peningkatan. Metode KB Non-MKJP berupa suntik mengalami penurunan selama pandemi. Namun, peserta KB aktif kondom mengalami peningkatan.

Kata kunci : Peserta KB Aktif, Peserta KB Baru, pandemi COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of COVID-19 as a global pandemic resulted in the emergence of a policy of restrictions to minimize transmission of the virus in society. It is feared that the COVID-19 pandemic will result in limited access to contraception and decrease in Family Planning (FP) participants, both active and new FP participants. The COVID-19 pandemic has also raised concerns regarding the achievements of the use of long-acting method. This study aims to determine trends in active family planning and new family planning (long-acting and short-acting contraceptive method) during the COVID-19 pandemic in Yogyakarta Special Province.

This research is a quantitative research using secondary data. The secondary data used is data of family planning participant from the BKKBN of DIY Province. Data analysis in this study used descriptive analysis using trend charts. The results showed that during pandemic, new FP participants experienced a fluctuating trend, while active FP participants experienced an increase with a decrease in certain months. New long-acting and short acting participant have fluctuative trend during pandemic. Active long-acting FP participant have experienced an increase during the pandemic. The short-acting method of FP in the form of injections has decreased during the pandemic. However, active FP that using condom have increased.

Key words: active family planning participants, new family planning participants, COVID-19 pandemic