

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Fokus RPJMN 2020–2024 adalah peningkatan kesehatan ibu dan anak guna menurunkan Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI). Namun, Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) di Indonesia masih tinggi, dengan ketimpangan akses layanan persalinan dan meningkatnya persalinan Sectio Caesarea (SC) yang melebihi rekomendasi WHO serta menambah beban JKN.

Tujuan : Mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan metode persalinan pada ibu hamil peserta JKN di Fasilitas Kesehatan Rujukan Tingkat Lanjut (FKRTL).

Metode : Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sampel BPJS Kesehatan tahun 2024. Analisis menggunakan STATA dengan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik ganda. Terdapat 13.187 sampel ibu hamil yang didapatkan melalui metode total sampling.

Hasil Penelitian : Mayoritas ibu hamil peserta JKN memilih jenis persalinan caesar (61,64%) dibandingkan persalinan normal. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kelompok usia, status perkawinan, wilayah tempat tinggal, segmen peserta, jenis fasyankes dan kepemilikan fasyankes terhadap keputusan pemilihan metode persalinan. Faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi keputusan metode persalinan adalah kepemilikan fasyankes dengan ibu hamil berpeluang 2,86 kali lebih besar melakukan operasi caesar pada fasyankes milik swasta.

Kesimpulan : Keputusan tindakan bersalin tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh indikasi medis, namun juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain seperti sosial, ekonomi dan kebijakan. Dibutuhkan adanya intervensi kebijakan untuk memastikan kesetaraan akses layanan persalinan yang rasional bagi seluruh segmen peserta JKN.

Kata kunci : caesar, BPJS, ibu hamil, JKN, persalinan

ABSTRACT

Background: The 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) prioritizes improving maternal and child health to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). However, maternal mortality in Indonesia remains high, with disparities in access to delivery services and a rising trend of Caesarean Section (CS) deliveries that exceed WHO recommendations, further burdening the National Health Insurance (JKN).

Objective: To identify factors influencing the choice of delivery method among pregnant women enrolled in JKN at Advanced Referral Healthcare Facilities (FKRTL).
Methods: A quantitative study with a cross-sectional design using 2024 BPJS Health sample data. Data were analyzed using STATA with chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression. A total of 13,187 pregnant women were included through total sampling.

Results: Most JKN participants opted for caesarean delivery (61.64%) compared to vaginal delivery. Significant associations were found between maternal age, marital status, place of residence, participant segment, type of healthcare facility, and facility ownership with delivery method choice. The most dominant factor was healthcare facility ownership, with pregnant women being 2.86 times more likely to undergo caesarean section in privately owned facilities.

Conclusion: Delivery decisions are not solely determined by medical indications but are also influenced by social, economic, and policy factors. Policy interventions are needed to ensure equitable and rational access to delivery services for all JKN participants.

Keywords: BPJS, caesarean section, JKN, labor, pregnant