



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik sosial dan demografi wanita pasangan usia subur dalam status kelahiran anak terakhirnya, apakah diinginkan atau tidak diinginkan. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder bersumber dari data tape Survey Prevalensi Kontrasepsi Indonesia (SPI) tahun 1987 sebagai data utama. SPI 1987 dilaksanakan oleh Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) bekerjasama dengan Biro Pusat Statistik mencakup 20 Propinsi di Indonesia. Tujuh propinsi yang tidak termasuk dalam cakupan sampel adalah Jambi, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Timor Timur, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Maluku dan Irian Jaya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan mulai pertengahan September sampai Desember tahun 1987 dengan melibatkan lebih dari 90 orang pewawancara wanita yang sebelumnya telah mendapat latihan selama 2 minggu. Dari 400 blok sensus statistik terdapat 14141 sampel rumah tangga dan 1884 responden. Responden adalah wanita kawin berusia 15-49 tahun. Sesuai dengan fokus studi ini, maka tidak semua responden dalam SPI 1987 termasuk dalam kerangka analisis. Hanya responden yang melahirkan anak terakhir kurun waktu lima tahun sebelum survei yaitu sejak Januari 1982 sampai dengan Desember 1987 dan masih berstatus kawin, sehingga jumlah sampel dalam analisis ini 5291 responden.

Teknik analisis yang dipergunakan adalah analisis kualitatif disamping analisis kuantitatif. Analisa kuantitatif menggunakan tabulasi silang, Chi Square dan Koefisien Kontingensi. Uji Chi Square digunakan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan antara status kelahiran terakhir menurut karakteristik sosial dan demografi responden, sedangkan uji Koefisien Kontingensi dipakai untuk mengetahui tingkat keeratan hubungan antar variabel penelitian.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 8,0 persen responden menyatakan tidak menginginkan kelahirannya sedangkan yang menyatakan diinginkan kemudian 23,0 persen dan selebihnya 69,0 persen merupakan kelahiran yang diinginkan. Ditemukan bahwa umur responden, tingkat pendidikan (khusus di Jawa-Bali), kondisi ekonomi rumah tangga, jumlah anak masih hidup, akses terhadap informasi KB dan status pemakaian kontrasepsi sebelum kelahiran anak terakhir berpengaruh terhadap perbedaan status kelahiran anak terakhir. Proporsi kelahiran yang tidak diinginkan tampaknya lebih banyak dialami oleh wanita yang tinggal di pedesaan dibandingkan dengan wanita yang tinggal di perkotaan,



masing-masing 9,8 persen dan 7,4 persen, sedangkan bila di lihat dari wilayah program, proporsi kelahiran tidak diinginkan lebih tinggi di Jawa-Bali daripada di luar Jawa-Bali. Wanita yang berpendidikan rendah cenderung menyatakan tidak menerima kelahirannya dibanding wanita pada kelompok yang berpendidikan lebih tinggi. Umur wanita dan Jumlah anak masih hidup menunjukkan pola yang konsisten dengan status kelahiran tidak diinginkan, semakin tinggi umur dan jumlah anak masih hidup cenderung diikuti menaiknya proporsi kelahiran tidak diinginkan. Kelompok umur muda (15-24 tahun) cenderung menginginkan anak terakhirnya, pada kelompok umur 25-34 tahun cenderung ingin menunda keahirannya yang ditandai dengan besarnya proporsi kelahiran yang "diinginkan kemudian", sedangkan kelompok umur 35-49 tahun responden cenderung tidak menginginkan kelahiran anak terakhirnya yang dapat diartikan bahwa kelompok tersebut tidak ingin tambah anak lagi. Wanita yang mempunyai anak masih hidup kurang dari 4 orang cenderung menginginkan kelahiran anak terakhirnya, setelah 4 anak cenderung menunda kelahirannya dan ketika jumlah anak mencapai 5 atau lebih cenderung tidak menginginkan kelahiran anak terakhirnya lagi dalam arti tidak ingin tambah anak lagi. Status pemakaian kontrasepsi berpengaruh terhadap perbedaan status kelahiran anak terakhir. Proporsi kelahiran tidak diinginkan tinggi pada kelompok wanita yang menyatakan pernah memakai kontrasepsi sebelum kelahiran anak terakhir, terutama pada jenis kontrasepsi pil, pola ini tampak di Jawa-Bali maupun di luar Jawa-Bali. Ada kecenderungan wanita yang berstatus ekonomi rendah, kurang menerima kelahiran anak terakhirnya khususnya di Jawa-Bali, sedangkan di luar Jawa-Bali mempunyai pola yang sebaliknya.



ABSTRACT

The study aims at investigating the social and demographic characteristics of eligible women in their status of their last born child, whether the infant is really wanted or not. The data used in the study are secondary data based on the tapes of the 1987 Indonesian's Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (ICPS) as the principal data. The 1987 ICPS was conducted by the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB) in cooperation with the Central Bureau of Statistics which covers 20 provinces of Indonesia. The seven provinces which were not included in the samples were the provinces of Jambi, East Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Maluku, and Irian Jaya. Data Collection was done from September until December 1987 involving more than ninety female interviewers who had all had fourteen days training. Out of 400 blocks of statistical census there are 14,141 household samples, and 11,884 respondents has been selected for the study. Respondents were married women of 15 to 49 years old. In accordance with the focus of the study, not all of the respondents of the 1987 ICPS are included in the analysis of the study. Only respondents who had given birth to their last child during the five years prior to the time of the study that is, since January 1982 - until December 1987, and who were still in their marital status, were included in the study. The total number of respondents was thus 5291.

The technique of analysis of the study was done both qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The quantitative analysis uses the cross tabulation, The Chi-Square test, and the contingency coefficient. The Chi-Square test is used to find out whether there are any differences between the status of last birth according to the social and demographic characteristics of the respondents, whereas the contingency coefficient test is used to examine the closeness among variables of the study.

The study shows that 8,0 percent of the respondents stated that their last birth was undesirable, 23,0 percent stated that they wanted another child but born later, whereas the remaining 69,0 percent stated that the last birth was really desired. The study also shows that the age of the respondents, level of educations (particularly Java and Bali), household economic conditions, number of children still living, access to family planning information, and the status of contraceptive use prior to the birth of the last child



have significant influence on the difference of status of the last birth. The proportions of unwanted last birth seems to be larger among women living in the rural areas than in the urban regions which are 9,8 and 7.4 percent respectively, whereas judging from the regional point of view, the proportion of unwanted birth is larger in Java-Bali than outside these regions. Women with considerably low education tend to accept their last birth more accordingly rather than women who have higher education. The age of women and the number of children still living show some consistent pattern with unwanted birth: the higher the age of women and the larger the number of children still living, the larger would also be the proportion of unwanted birth. Women of younger age group (15 to 24 years) mostly desire to have their last birth, while respondent between the age 25 and 34 years tend to postpone their last birth which is marked by the proportion of "miss-timed birth", whereas respondents of the 35-49 years age group mostly do not want their last birth, which means that respondents of this age group refuse to have another child. women who have less than four children still living mostly expect to have another child, or at least, their last birth, whereas those who already have four children still living tend to postpone to have their last birth, and those who already have five children or more mostly do not want to have another child. The use of contraceptive has significant influence on the difference of status of the last birth. The proportion of unwanted birth is higher among women who stated that they used contraceptives (especially the pills) prior the birth of their last child. This pattern mostly took place both in Java-Bali as well as outside these regions. There a tendency that women with low economic status, particularly in Java and Bali, do not tend to fully welcome their last birth, whereas respondents outside Java and Bali have the opposite pattern.