

Keterlibatan Pria dalam Program KB (Analisis Data SDKI 2017) = Male Involvement in Family Planning Program (IDHS 2017 Analysis)

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas keterlibatan pria dalam program KB di Indonesia. Keterlibatan pria dalam KB tidak hanya pria menggunakan alat/cara KB, namun ia juga menjadi pasangan yang mendukung istri untuk ber-KB. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang paling mempengaruhi keterlibatan pria dalam KB di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan data SDKI 2017. Desain penelitian ini ialah cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian ini ialah 8.925 pasangan kawin. Variabel dependennya ialah keterlibatan pria dalam KB yang terdiri dari tiga kategori yaitu keterlibatan langsung (pria memakai salah satu alat/cara KB), keterlibatan tidak langsung (pria mendukung istri untuk ber-KB dan istri melakukannya), dan tidak terlibat. Variabel independennya ialah umur, tingkat pendidikan pria, jenis pekerjaan, pengetahuan tentang KB, sikap terhadap KB, jumlah anak yang hidup, tingkat pendidikan istri, pengetahuan istri tentang KB, tempat tinggal, diskusi dengan tenaga kesehatan/kader KB mengenai KB, dan mendapatkan informasi KB dari media. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa persentase pria yang terlibat langsung dalam KB, dimana mereka menggunakan salah satu alat/cara KB ialah 7,8%. Persentase pria yang terlibat secara tidak langsung, dimana mereka mendukung istri untuk ber-KB dan istri melakukannya ialah 24,5%. Sebanyak 67,7% pria tidak terlibat dalam KB. Faktor yang mempengaruhi keterlibatan pria dalam KB ialah umur pria (p-value=0,00), pengetahuan pria tentang KB (p-value=0,00; OR=1,55; 95%CI=1,37-1,76), jumlah anak yang hidup (p-value=0,00), pengetahuan pasangan tentang KB (p-value=0,00; OR =1,36; 95%CI:1,20-1,55), diskusi pria dengan tenaga kesehatan/kader KB (p-value=0,00; OR =1,57; 95%CI: 1,36-1,81), dan mendapatkan informasi KB dari media (p-value=0,00; OR =1,28; 95%CI:1,12-1,45).

.....This thesis discusses the male involvement in family planning programs in Indonesia. Male involvement in family planning is not only for men using family planning tools/methods, but he is also a partner who supports his wife for family planning. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that influence the male involvement in family planning in Indonesia. This study uses the 2017 IDHS data. The design of this study is cross-sectional. The sample of this study was 8,925 married couples. The dependent variable is male involvement in family planning which consists of three categories, namely direct involvement (men use one of the methods of family planning), indirect involvement (men support their wives for family planning and their wives do it), and not involved. The independent variables are age, level of education, occupation, knowledge about family planning, attitudes towards family planning, number of living children, wife's education level, wife's knowledge of family planning, place of residence, discussions with health workers/FP cadres about family planning, and getting FP information from the media. The results of this study found that the percentage of men who were directly involved in family planning, where they used one of the methods of family planning, was 7.8%. The percentage of men who are indirectly involved, where they support their wives to take family planning and their wives do it is 24.5%. A total of 67.7% of men were not involved in family planning. Factors that influence male involvement in family planning are men's age (p-value=0.00), men's knowledge about family planning (p-value=0.00; OR=1.55; 95%CI=1.37-1.76),

number of living children (p-value=0.00), knowledge of partners about family planning (p-value=0.00; OR = 1.36; 95% CI:1.20-1.55), male discussion with health workers / family planning cadres (p-value = 0.00; OR = 1.57; 95%CI: 1.36-1.81), and get family planning information from the media (p-value = 0.00; OR =1.28; 95%CI:1.12-1.45).