

# Determinan Kejadian Unmet Need Keluarga Berencana pada Wanita Kawin di Jawa Barat dan Sulawesi Selatan (Analisis Data SDKI 2017) = Determinants of Unmet Need for Family Planning among Married Women in West Java and South Sulawesi (Analysis of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017)

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## Abstrak

<p>Berdasarkan hasil laporan SDKI, angka <em>unmet need </em>KB di Indonesia pada tahun 2012 berada pada angka 11,4% menjadi 10,6% di tahun 2017. Berdasarkan SDKI 2017, angka <em>unmet need</em> Jawa Barat adalah 11% dan angka <em>unmet need </em>KB Sulawesi Selatan berada angka 14.4%. Tingginya angka <em>unmet need</em> menimbulkan berbagai macam permasalahan diantaranya adalah kehamilan yang tidak diinginkan sehingga menimbulkan aborsi yang tidak aman dan berkontribusi pada tingginya angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui determinan kejadian <em>unmet need </em>KB pada wanita kawin di Jawa Barat dan Sulawesi Selatan. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah <em>cross-sectional </em>dengan sampel wanita usia 15-49 tahun berstatus kawin/tinggal bersama pasangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan uji chi-square dan regresi logistik untuk menggambarkan kekuatan hubungan antar variabel. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu angka <em>unmet need </em>KB Jawa Barat adalah 10.3% dan angka <em>unmet need </em>KB Sulawesi Selatan adalah 14%. Hasil analisis multivariabel menunjukkan variabel yang memiliki <em>odds ratio </em>terbesar untuk <em>unmet need </em>KB di kedua provinsi adalah dukungan pasangan [AOR=5]. Wanita yang tidak mendapat persetujuan dari pasangan untuk menggunakan kontrasepsi memiliki kemungkinan lima kali lebih tinggi untuk mengalami <em>unmet need </em>KB. Keluarga sebagai unit terkecil masyarakat harus diprioritaskan lewat pendekatan pasangan/ peran pria dalam program KB.

.....Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, the percentage of unmet need for family planning in Indonesia namely at 11.4% in 2012 to 10.6% in 2017. Meanwhile, based on IDHS 2017, the unmet need for West Java is 11% and the unmet need for family planning in South Sulawesi is 14.4%. The high rate of unmet need raises various kinds of problems including unwanted pregnancies, causing unsafe abortions and contributing to high maternal and infant mortality rates. This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the determinants of the incidence of unmet need for family planning among married women in West Java and South Sulawesi. The study design that is used in this study is cross-sectional with a sample of women aged 15-49 years who were currently married/living with a partner. This study uses the chi-square test and logistic regression to describe the strength of the relationship between variables. The results of this study are the unmet need for family planning in West Java is 10.3% and the unmet need for family planning in South Sulawesi is 14%. The results of the multivariable analysis showed that the variable that had the greatest odds ratio for unmet family planning needs in the two provinces was spousal support [AOR=5]. Women who do not receive consent from their partners to use contraception are five times more likely to experience unmet need for family planning. The family as the smallest unit of society must be prioritized through the male partner/role approach in family planning programs.</p>