

Pengaruh sikap KB dan preferensi fertilitas pasangan suami istri terhadap keinginan untuk mempunyai anak = The effect of spouse's fertility preferences and family planning attitudes on desire of having a child

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mempelajari pengaruh dari program KB, preferensi fertilitas pasangan dan faktor sosial ekonomi demografi terhadap keinginan mempunyai anak (lagi) pada suami dan istri. Data yang digunakan adalah data pasangan hasil Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2007 dengan menerapkan metode analisis tabulasi silang dan regresi logistik biner. Analisis dilakukan secara terpisah masing-masing hasil analisis menyimpulkan bahwa suami yang bersama istrinya sama-sama tidak menyetujui program KB, sama-sama tidak mengetahui tempat untuk memperoleh alat/cara KB, menyatakan tidak pernah berdiskusi tentang KB, sama-sama ingin mempunyai anak (lagi), berusia lebih muda, berpendidikan lebih tinggi dan mempunyai 0-2 orang anak masih hidup mempunyai kecenderungan lebih tinggi untuk mempunyai anak (lagi). Sementara pada istri, kecenderungan untuk mempunyai anak (lagi) lebih tinggi pada istri yang bersama suaminya sama-sama tidak menyetujui program KB, sama-sama tidak mengetahui tempat untuk memperoleh alat/cara KB, sama-sama ingin mempunyai anak (lagi), berusia lebih muda, berpendidikan lebih tinggi, mempunyai 0-2 orang anak masih hidup, tinggal di pedesaan dan berada pada rumah tangga dengan status ekonomi bawah.

.....This research aims to study the effect of family planning program, fertility preference of spouse's and other social) economic and demographic characteristics on husband and wife desire for a (another) child. This study uses couple's data from the 2007 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) using contingency table and logistic regression analysis methods. The analysis is done separately for husbands and wives. The husbands are more likely to want to have a (another) child when both husband and wife disapprove family planning, lack of knowledge about family planning and when they both desire a (another) child. They are also more likely to want to have a (another) child when they never discussed family planning with their wives. The husbands who have not had any child or had less than 2 child, who are younger and more educated are more likely to want to have a (another) child. The wives are also more likely to want to have a (another) child when both husband and wife disapprove family planning, lack of knowledge about family planning and when they both desire a (another) child. They are also more likely to want to have a (another) child when they have not had any child or had less than 2 child. The wives who are younger, more educated living in rural areas, and from lower economic background are more likely to desire a (another) child.