

Family planning information, education and communication with contraceptive use./ Endah Winarni, Muhammad Dawam

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Abstrak

Contraceptive use prevalence in Indonesia within the last decade (2002-2012) did not significantly increase, although many Family Planning Information, Education and Communication activities had been performed. This study aimed to determine socioeconomic demographic factors related to Family Planning Information, Education, Communication, any Information, Education and Communication elements related to contraceptive use and Information, Education and Communication elements affecting on contraceptive use. Analysis used Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012 as data source with analysis unit namely married women aged 15-49 years. Samples were 33,465 married women. Analysis used odds ratio (OR) between women receiving Family Planning Information, Education, Communication toward women not getting access to Family Planning Information, Education, Communication in relation to contraceptive use. This study found that Family Planning Information, Education, Communication, both media and officers were important factors in contraceptive use. Information, Education and Communication through television and poster/flyer had a significant relation with contraceptive use (OR 1.6 and 1.3). Medical officers, Family Planning officers and informal figures among community played an important role in Family Planning information and contraceptive use (OR 2.2; 1.4; and 1.2). In line with results, visits of Family Planning officers and medical officers informing contraception to clients at healthcare facilities significantly affected on contraceptive use (OR 1.5 and 2.6).

Prevalensi KB di Indonesia selama satu dekade terakhir (2002-2012) tidak meningkat secara signifikan, walaupun pelbagai kegiatan KIE KB telah dilaksanakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor sosio ekonomi demografi yang berkaitan dengan KIE KB, pelbagai unsur KIE yang berkaitan dengan pemakaian KB, dan unsur KIE yang berpengaruh terhadap pemakaian KB. Analisis menggunakan sumber data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia 2012 dengan unit analisis perempuan berstatus kawin usia 15-49 tahun. Jumlah sampel yang dianalisis 33.465 perempuan berstatus kawin. Analisis menggunakan odds ratio atau rasio kecenderungan antara perempuan yang memperoleh KIE KB terhadap perempuan tidak mendapatkan akses KIE KB dalam hubungannya dengan pemakaian KB. Temuan bahwa pemberian KIE KB, baik media maupun petugas, merupakan faktor penting dalam pemakaian

KB. KIE melalui televisi dan poster/pamflet memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan pemakaian KB (OR 1,6 dan 1,3). Petugas medis, petugas KB dan tokoh informal di masyarakat berperan penting dalam penyampaian informasi KB dan pemakaian KB (OR 2,2; 1,4; dan 1,2). Sejalan dengan hasil tersebut, kunjungan petugas KB dan petugas kesehatan menjelaskan KB kepada klien di fasilitas kesehatan berpengaruh secara bermakna pada pemakaian KB (OR 1,5 dan 2,6).