

Unmet need dan inequality dalam utilisasi pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut di Indonesia tahun 2013 = Unmet need and inequality in utilisation of dental care in Indonesia year 2013

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Mendeskripsikan unmet need dan inequality dalam utilisasi pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut di Indonesia tahun 2013. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross-sectional menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) melalui Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) ditahun 2013. Analisis deskriptif, regresi logistik dan concentration index (CI) digunakan pada studi ini. Hasil: Dari seluruh responden Susenas 2013, hanya 1,64% penduduk Indonesia yang memiliki perceived need dan hanya 2,30% penduduk yang melakukan utilisasi pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut di tahun 2013. Dari perceived need tersebut, terdapat 94,82% responden memiliki unmet need. Analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara unmet need dengan usia, jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, kepemilikan jaminan kesehatan dan tingkat pendidikan. Analisis CI dari perceived need dan utilisasi pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut menunjukkan adanya inequality yang keduanya lebih terkonsentrasi pada kelompok sosiekonomi tinggi (pro-rich). Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan penelitian ini, masih terdapat unmet need dan inequality dalam pelayanan kesehatan gigi dan mulut di Indonesia tahun 2013.Objectives: To describe unmet need and inequality in utilization of dental care in Indonesia year 2013. Method: This study is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design using secondary data from the Indonesian National Socioeconomic Surveys (Susenas) in 2013. Descriptive analysis, simple logistic regression and concentration index was used in this study. Result: From all Susenas respondents in 2013, only 1.64% of the Indonesian population accounted for need (perceived need), and only 2.30% of the population has utilized the dental care in 2013. From those who accounted for perceived need, 94.82% respondents has unmet need. Logistic regression analysis showed the significant association between unmet need and age, gender, residence, health insurance entitlement, and education. Concentration index (CI) analysis from perceived need and utilization both showed the existence of inequality which are more concentrated in the higher socioeconomic group (pro-rich). Conclusion: Based on this study, unmet need and inequality in utilization of dental care in indonesia on 2013 still exists.