

# Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik KB di Indonesia

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Selama periode 2000-2010 Indonesia mengalami peningkatan persentase pengguna suntik KB. Fenomena ini dapat berdampak pada pembiayaan alat kontrasepsi dan penurunan tingkat kelahiran di Indonesia pada waktu yang akan datang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik KB di Indonesia. Data yang digunakan adalah hasil Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2007. Analisis regresi logistik binomial digunakan dalam studi ini. Variabel-variabel bebas yang dianalisis adalah umur, jumlah anak masih hidup, keinginan tambahan anak, pendidikan, tempat tinggal, status bekerja, indeks kekayaan, pengetahuan alat/cara KB, pengetahuan efek samping, tujuan ber-KB, persetujuan suami, dan ketersediaan sumber pelayanan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa probabilitas menggunakan suntik KB pada wanita kawin berumur muda, mempunyai anak masih hidup lebih dari 2, ingin tambahan anak, tidak sekolah atau tamat SD, tinggal di pedesaan, tidak bekerja, indeks kekayaan rendah, mengetahui alat/cara KB, mengetahui efek samping alat/cara KB, bertujuan ikut KB untuk penjarangan, dan dilayani di sumber pelayanan swasta.

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

During the period of 2000-2010 the percentage of women who used injectable increased notably. This phenomenon will have consequences in the sustainability of the government of Indonesia to finance contraceptives and on fertility decline in the future. This research's aim is to analyze determinants of the use of injectable contraceptives. The data used is the 2007 Indonesia DHS, employing binomial logistic regression model. The independent variables are age of respondents, number of living children, desire for more children, highest education level, place of residence, working status, wealth index, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, knowledge of contraceptive side effects, one's goals of family planning, husband's approval on family planning, and the type of service provider.

The results show that the factors that are statistically significant affecting the probability of using injectable contraceptives are the age of respondent, number of living children, desire for more children, highest education level, place

of residence working status wealth index knowledge of modern contraceptive methods knowledge of side effects one's goals of family planning and the type of Service provider The probability of using injectable contraceptives are higher among currently married women aged 15-49 years who are younger, have higher number of living children desire more children have lowest level of education living in rural areas are not working have low wealth index have knowledge of modern family planning method have knowledge of side effect, with spacing as contraceptives goals and who attend private family planning Services.