

Pengaruh persetujuan suami dan pengambilan keputusan bersama pada pasangan terhadap penggunaan MKJP Reversibel Istri (Analisis Data SDKI 2017) = Effect of husband's approval and joint decision making on the use of wife's long acting and Reversible Contraception (Analysis of IDHS 2017).

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Sebagai metode kontrasepsi, Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) reversibel (seperti IUD dan Implan) mempunyai keunggulan dibandingkan short term method dan MKJP permanen. Namun, data Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) menunjukkan penurunan penggunaan MKJP reversibel dalam jangka waktu 30 tahun (1987-2017). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh persetujuan suami dan pengambilan keputusan bersama antara suami istri terhadap penggunaan MKJP reversibel istri. Data SDKI 2017 digunakan dengan unit analisis wanita berstatus kawin yang sedang menggunakan kontrasepsi modern. Dengan menggunakan regresi logistik multinomial, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa persetujuan suami berpengaruh positif terhadap penggunaan MKJP reversibel baik jika dibandingkan dengan short term method maupun MKJP permanen, meskipun pengaruh persetujuan suami terhadap peningkatan penggunaan MKJP reversibel (relatif terhadap short term method) tidak memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan. Pengambilan keputusan bersama berpengaruh positif terhadap penggunaan MKJP reversibel dibandingkan short term method. Sedangkan jika dibandingkan dengan MKJP permanen, pengambilan keputusan bersama memberikan pengaruh negatif terhadap penggunaan MKJP reversibel.

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**ABSTRACT**

As a contraceptive, Long Acting and Reversible Contraception (LARC), such as IUDs and Implants, has many advantages compared to short term method and Long Acting and Permanent Method (LAPM). Despite these advantages, the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data shows a decrease in the use of the LARC over a period of 30 years (1987-2017). This study aims to investigate the effect of husband's approval and joint decision making between husband and wife on the wife's use of LARC. Data from IDHS 2017 is used with currently married women who are using modern contraceptive methods serves as unit analysis. Using multinomial logistic regression, this study found that husband's approval had a positive effect on the use of LARC both compared to the short term method and LAPM, although husband's approval did not have a significant effect on the use of LARC (relative to the short term method). Joint decision making has a positive effect on the use of LARC compared to the short term method. Whereas when compared with LAPM, joint decision making has a negative effect on the use of LARC.