

# Determinan Pengambilan Keputusan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Modern pada Wanita Kawin Generasi Milenial di Perdesaan dan Perkotaan di Indonesia (Analisis SDKI 2017) = Determinants of Decision-Making on the Use of Modern Contraceptives in Millennial Generation Married Women in Rural and Urban Areas in Indonesia (Analysis of IDHS2017)

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## Abstrak

Keluarga berencana sebagai program pengendalian penduduk dan strategi percepatan penurunan AKI mengalami tren penurunan penggunaan KB Modern (mCPR) sebanyak 57,10% di tahun 2017. Pengguna KB sebagian besar adalah pasangan usia subur termasuk generasi milenial usia 17-37 tahun. Peran pengambil keputusan menjadi salah satu faktor penentu dalam penggunaan kontrasepsi karena berkaitan dengan hak kesehatan reproduksi dan seksual, keberlangsungan penggunaan KB dan peran gender dalam pengambilan keputusan. Karakteristik gen milenial di perdesaan dan perkotaan memiliki perbedaan karena faktor sosiodemografi, lingkungan dan keterpaparan media informasi KB. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan determinan pengambilan keputusan penggunaan kontrasepsi modern pada wanita kawin generasi milenial di perdesaan dan perkotaan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional dengan sampel wanita generasi milenial (usia 17-37 tahun), berstatus menikah dan menggunakan kontrasepsi modern yang terpilih menjadi responden dalam SDKI tahun 2017 serta memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi sebanyak 10.752 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengambilan keputusan penggunaan kontrasepsi modern pada wanita kawin generasi milenial baik di perdesaan (56,7%) dan di perkotaan (55,8%) telah didominasi oleh pengambilan keputusan bersama. Perbedaan penggunaan KB modern terlihat pada penggunaan metode MKJP, bahwa KB Implant (10,5%) lebih populer digunakan wanita kawin generasi milenial di perdesaan. Sedangkan di perkotaan, KB IUD (11,4%) lebih populer digunakan wanita kawin generasi milenial. Analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik menyatakan bahwa ada perbedaan karakteristik wanita kawin generasi milenial dalam pengambilan keputusan di perdesaan dan perkotaan. Di perdesaan, diskusi KB dengan suami menjadi faktor dominan yang berpotensi 1,847 kali (AOR:1,847 95% CI: 1,468 – 2,324), sedangkan di perkotaan, faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi yaitu dukungan suami berpotensi 2,358 kali (AOR:2,358 95% CI:1,485–3,744) untuk mengambil keputusan bersama dalam penggunaan kontrasepsi modern.

.....Family Planning (FP) as a population control program and a strategy to accelerate the reduction of MMR has experienced a downward trend in the use of Modern Contraception (mCPR) by 57,10% in 2017. The majority of family planning users are couples of childbearing age, including the millennial generation aged 17 to 37 years old. The role of decision makers is one of the determining factors in the use of contraception because it related to sexual and reproductive health rights, the sustainability of family planning use, and the role of gender in decision making. The characteristics of millennials in rural and urban areas are different due to socio-demographics, environmental factors, and exposure to family planning information on media. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in the determinants of decision making on the use of modern contraceptives among millennial married women in rural and urban areas in Indonesia. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of millennial women (age 17-37 years old), married and using

modern contraception who were selected as respondents to the 2017 IDHS and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of 10,752 respondents. The results of the study shows that the millennial generation of married women in rural areas (56.7%) and urban areas (55.8%) dominate decision making on the use of modern contraception. The difference in the use of modern family planning can be seen in the use of the LARC method, that implant contraceptives (10.5%) are more popularly used by married women in the millennial generation in rural areas. Whereas in urban areas, IUD contraception (11.4%) is more popularly used by married women of the millennial generation. Multivariate analysis using logistic regression test states that there are differences in the characteristics of millennial married women in decision making in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, family planning discussions with husbands are the dominant factor, potentially 1.847 times (AOR: 1.847 95% CI: 1.468-2.324). In urban areas, the dominant influencing factor is prospective husbands' support 2,358 times (AOR: 2,358 95% CI: 1,485 – 3,744) to make family planning joint decisions on the use of modern contraception.