

ABSTRACT

Unmet need is a phenomenon which is happened frequently, especially in developing countries. Unmet need for contraception is percentage of fertile married women of reproductive age who either do not want to have any more children or want to postpone next birth for at least two more years and are not using any method of contraception. Unmet need proportion in Surabaya increase from 8.1% in 2006 become 14.3% in 2008. This problem can occur due to some factors, such as fear of side effect, lack of information of various contraception, difficulties with access to family planning services, and opposition from husband. It must be overcome because it would affect the decrease in contraception use prevalence and increase of unintended pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

The purpose of study are: (1) to identify characteristic of eligible couples, i.e. age, number of children, educational level, occupational status, and economical level, (2) to analyze factors related to behavior in family planning program and gender relation which could affect unmet need.

This study was analytic observational study with cross sectional design. The study population was all fertile married women and have child. The sample size was 100 women, randomly selected from five regencies in Surabaya, i.e. Semampir, Gubeng, Lakarsantri, Wonokromo, and Tegalsari. Sampling method applied was probability sampling through multistage cluster sampling. Data was collected by interviewing respondents using structured questionnaire and analyzed by Chi-Square Test, Fisher Exact Test, and Logistic Regression Test with $\alpha=0.05$.

The result shows that 32% respondent have unmet need for contraception. Five out of eight variables analyzed are correlated to unmet need, those are: (1) woman's attitude to family planning, (2) experience using contraceptive device, (3) husband's attitude (support) to family planning, (4) husband's willing to have more children, and (5) communication between husband and wife about family planning issue. There are four of those variables which affect unmet need: (1) woman's attitude to family planning, (2) bad experience using contraceptive device, (3) husband who want to have more children, and (4) communication between husband and wife about family planning issue.

Considering the results, it is recommended that provider should increase counseling service, education, and information clearly about possible side effect, strength and weakness of each devices, and its proper usage. The socialization about reproductive rights and gender relation in family planning for target group are needed in order to improve their understanding and communication about fertilities control, and encourage husband's role to participate in family planning program.

Keywords: family planning, gender relation, unmet need, contraception.

ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan ber-KB yang tidak terpenuhi (*unmet need*) merupakan fenomena yang banyak terjadi terutama di negara. *Unmet need* adalah persentase wanita usia subur berstatus kawin, yang tidak ingin mempunyai anak lagi atau ingin menunda kelahiran selama dua tahun atau lebih, tetapi tidak memakai alat kontrasepsi. Proporsi kasus *unmet need* di Surabaya meningkat dari 8,1% di tahun 2006 menjadi 14,3% di tahun 2008. Tingginya angka *unmet need* dapat disebabkan oleh alasan kesehatan, takut efek samping, kurangnya informasi tentang metode kontrasepsi, rendahnya akses terhadap pelayanan KB, dan pertentangan dari suami. Masalah ini akan berdampak pada penurunan angka prevalensi KB dan peningkatan risiko kehamilan yang tidak diharapkan dan aborsi tidak aman.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk: (1) mengidentifikasi karakteristik responden, yaitu umur, paritas, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan tingkat ekonomi, (2) menganalisis hubungan faktor perilaku ber-KB dan relasi gender dengan *unmet need*.

Penelitian bersifat observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah wanita usia subur berstatus kawin dan sudah mempunyai anak. Besar sampel sebanyak 100 orang yang diambil secara acak dari lima kecamatan, yaitu Semampir, Gubeng, Lakarsantri, Wonokromo, dan Tegalsari. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan *Chi Square Test*, *Fisher Exact Test*, dan Regresi Logistik dengan $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 32% responden termasuk *unmet need*. Lima dari delapan variabel yang diteliti berkorelasi dengan *unmet need*, yaitu: (1) sikap wanita terhadap KB, (2) riwayat penggunaan alat KB, (3) sikap suami terhadap KB, (4) keinginan suami mempunyai anak lagi, dan (5) komunikasi antara suami isteri tentang KB. Empat dari lima variabel tersebut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *unmet need*, yaitu: (1) sikap wanita terhadap KB, (2) riwayat buruk dalam penggunaan alat KB, (3) keinginan suami mempunyai anak lagi, dan (4) komunikasi antara suami isteri tentang KB.

Rekomendasi dari hasil penelitian adalah agar provider KB lebih meningkatkan pelayanan konseling, pemberian informasi dan edukasi tentang kemungkinan efek samping, kelebihan dan kelemahan alat, dan penggunaannya secara tepat. Sosialisasi hak reproduksi dan relasi gender dalam KB kepada sasaran sangat diperlukan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan komunikasi pasangan tentang pengaturan fertilitas, serta mendorong partisipasi suami dalam ber-KB.

Kata kunci: keluarga berencana, relasi gender, *unmet need*, kontrasepsi