DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Abiodun, O. M., & Balogun, Olayinka. R. (2009). Sexual Activity And Contraceptive Use Among Young Female Students Of Tertiary Educational Institutions In Ilorin, Nigeria. *Contraception*, *79*(2), 146–149. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Contraception.2008.08.002

Ade Heryana. (2020). Informan Dan Pemilihan Informan Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif. *Universitas Esa Unggul*.

Adioetomo Sm, & Samosir Ob. (2010). *Dasar-Dasar Demografi.Edisi 2* (2nd Ed.). Penerbit Salemba Empat.

Aduloju, O. P., Akintayo, A. A., Adefisan, A. S., & Aduloju, T. (2021). Utilization Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive (Larc) Methods In a Tertiary Hospital In Southwestern Nigeria: A Mixed Methods Study. *The Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynecology Of India*, *71*(2), 173–180. Https://Doi.Org/10.1007/s13224-020-01386-6

Agostini, A., Godard, C., Laurendeau, C., Benmahmoud, A., Lafuma, A., Doz, M., Lévy-Bachelot, L., Gourmelen, J., & Linet, T. (2018). Effectiveness And Cost Of Contraception In France (Facet Study): a Cohort Study From The French National Healthcare Insurance Database. *European Journal Of Obstetrics & Gynecology And Reproductive Biology*, *229*, 137–143. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Ejogrb.2018.08.007

Alo, O. D., Daini, B. O., Omisile, O. K., Ubah, E. J., Adelusi, O. E., & Idoko-Asuelimhen, O. (2020). Factors Influencing The Use Of Modern Contraceptive In Nigeria: a Multilevel Logistic Analysis Using Linked Data From Performance Monitoring And Accountability 2020. *Bmc Women's Health*, *20*(1), 191. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12905-020-01059-6

Andardi, B., Rahim, D. G. S. P., & Achadi, A. (2022). Reasons Of Refusal To Long Acting Reversible Contraception (Larc) On Reproductive Age Women: a Scoping Review. *E-Clinic*, *10*(2), 364. Https://Doi.Org/10.35790/Ecl.v10i2.41489

Angeles, G., Guilkey, D. K., & Mroz, T. A. (2005). The Impact Of Community-Level Variables On Individual-Level Outcomes. *Sociological Methods & Research*, *34*(1), 76–121. Https://Doi.Org/10.1177/0049124104273069

Apanga, P. A., Kumbeni, M. T., Ayamga, E. A., Ulanja, M. B., & Akparibo, R. (2020). Prevalence And Factors Associated With Modern Contraceptive Use Among Women Of Reproductive Age In 20 African Countries: A Large Population-Based Study. *Bmj Open*, *10*(9). Https://Doi.Org/10.1136/Bmjopen-2020-041103

Apriyanti, Darsono, & Trisnaningsih. (2014). Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Nilai Anak Dengan Fertilitas Pasangan Perkawinan Usia Muda. *Journal Of Social Studies*, *2*(3).

Aryati, S., Sukamdi, S., & Widyastuti, D. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi (Kasus Di Kecamatan Seberang Ulu I Kota Palembang). *Majalah Geografi Indonesia*, *33*(1), 79. Https://Doi.Org/10.22146/Mgi.35474

Asiimwe, J. B., Ndugga, P., Mushomi, J., & Manyenye Ntozi, J. P. (2014). Factors Associated With Modern Contraceptive Use Among Young And Older Women In Uganda; a Comparative Analysis. *Bmc Public Health*, *14*(1), 926. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/1471-2458-14-926

Ayu Fitria Rachma. (2022). *Teori Tindakan Sosial Max Weber Pada Konsumsi Mahasiswi Berbasis E-Commerce Shopee*.

Babazadeh, S., Anglewicz, P., Wisniewski, J. M., Kayembe, P. K., Hernandez, J., & Bertrand, J. T. (2020). The Influence Of Health Facility-Level Access Measures On Modern Contraceptive Use In Kinshasa, Drc. *Plos One*, *15*(7), e0236018. Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0236018

Bahamondes, L., Fernandes, A., Monteiro, I., & Bahamondes, M. V. (2020). Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive (Larcs) Methods. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, *66*, 28–40. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Bpobgyn.2019.12.002

Bakri, B., & Stevany Limonu, H. (2020). Penggunaan Alat Kb Pada Wanita Kawin Di Perdesaan Dan Perkotaan (Studi Hasil Sdki 2017 Provinsi Gorontalo). *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, *15*(1).

Bankole, O. M., & Onasote, A. O. (2017). Awareness And Sources Of Contraception Information Among Female University Students In Nigeria. *Information Development*, *33*(2), 199–209. Https://Doi.Org/10.1177/0266666916652185

Benny Benu. (2018). *Kebijakan Pengendalian Penduduk Nasional*. Http://Unwidha.Ac.Id/Wp-Content/Uploads/2018/07/Kebijakan-Dalduk_Klaten_Jateng_31_Juli_2018-1.Pptx-Repaired.Pdf

Bessinger, R. E., & Bertrand, J. T. (2001). Monitoring Quality Of Care In Family Planning Programs: A Comparison Of Observations And Client Exit Interviews. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *27*(2), 63. Https://Doi.Org/10.2307/2673816

Betrand. (2007). *Kerangka Pikir Konseptual Permintaan Kb Serta Dampak Pada Fertilitas. Dalam : Bkkbn. Peningkatan Akses Dan Kualitas Pelayanan Kb.* .

Birdsall, N. M., & Griffin, C. C. (1988). Fertility And Poverty In Developing Countries. *Journal Of Policy Modeling*, *10*(1), 29–55. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/0161-8938(88)90034-8

Bkkbn. (2022). Kehamilan Tidak Direncanakan Picu Lahirnya Bayi Stunting Baru. *Www.Bkkbn.Go.Id*.

Blumenberg, C., Hellwig, F., Ewerling, F., & Barros, A. J. D. (2020). Socio-Demographic And Economic Inequalities In Modern Contraception In 11 Low- And Middle-Income Countries: An Analysis Of The Pma2020 Surveys. *Reproductive Health*, *17*(1), 82. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12978-020-00931-w

Bolarinwa, O. A., Ajayi, K. V., Okeke, S. R., Hailegebreal, S., & Odimegwu, C. (2023). Spatial Distribution And Multilevel Analysis Of Factors Associated With Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Use Among Sexually Active Women Of Reproductive Age In Nigeria. *Archives Of Public Health*, *81*(1), 99. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s13690-023-01110-6

Bolarinwa, O. A., & Olagunju, O. S. (2020). Knowledge And Factors Influencing Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives Use Among Women Of Reproductive Age In Nigeria. *Gates Open Research*, *3*, 7. Https://Doi.Org/10.12688/Gatesopenres.12902.3

Bollen, K. A., Glanville, J. L., & Stecklov, G. (2007). Socio-Economic Status, Permanent Income, And Fertility: A Latent-Variable Approach. *Population Studies*, *61*(1), 15–34. Https://Doi.Org/10.1080/00324720601103866

Bongaarts, J. (2005). Long-Range Trends In Adult Mortality: Models And Projection Methods. *Demography*, *42*, 23–49. Https://Api.Semanticscholar.Org/Corpusid:16693059

Bps Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. (2021, January 21). *Berita Resmi Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara*. Https://Sultra.Bps.Go.Id/. Https://Sultra.Bps.Go.Id/Indicator/12/466/1/Jumlah-Penduduk-Hasil-Sensus-Penduduk-Menurut-Kelompok-Umur-Dan-Jenis-Kelamin-Di-Provinsi-Sulawesi-Tenggara.Html

Bps Sultra. (2021). *Berita Resmi Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara*. Https://Sultra.Bps.Go.Id/Backend/Materi_Ind/Materibrsind-20210121142545.Pdf

Chacko, E. (2001). Women's Use Of Contraception In Rural India: *Health & Place*, *7*(3), 197–208. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/S1353-8292(01)00009-0

Challa, S., Shakya, H. B., Carter, N., Boyce, S. C., Brooks, M. I., Aliou, S., & Silverman, J. G. (2020). Associations Of Spousal Communication With Contraceptive Method Use Among Adolescent Wives And Their Husbands In Niger. *Plos One*, *15*(8), e0237512. Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0237512

Chamy Rahmatiqa, Prof. Dr. Siswanto Agus Wilopo, S. Ms. S., & Dr. Shinta Prawitasari, Sp. O. M. K. (2016). *Jarak Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Setelah Melahirkan Terhadap Kegagalan Kontrasepsi Di Indonesia: Analisis Data Sdki 2012*. Universitas Gajah Mada.

Chen, Q., Luo, W., Palardy, G. J., Glaman, R., & Mcenturff, A. (2017). The Efficacy Of Common Fit Indices For Enumerating Classes In Growth Mixture Models When Nested Data Structure Is Ignored. *Sage Open*, *7*(1), 215824401770045. Https://Doi.Org/10.1177/2158244017700459

Chesnais, J.-C. (1996). Fertility, Family, And Social Policy In Contemporary Western Europe. *Population And Development Review*, *22*(4), 729. Https://Doi.Org/10.2307/2137807

Creswell, J. W., Plano Clark, V. . L., Gutmann, M., & Hanson, W. (2003). Advanced Mixed Methods Research Design In.A Tashakkori & D.Teddlie(Eds). Handbook Of Mixed Methods In Social And Behavioral Research. *Thousand Oaks Ca Sage*.

Culwell, K. R., & Feinglass, J. (2007). The Association Of Health Insurance With Use Of Prescription Contraceptives. *Perspectives On Sexual And Reproductive Health*, *39*(4), 226–230. Https://Doi.Org/10.1363/3922607

Dea Sabina, & Tri Wahyuning Puji Astuti. (2020). *Literature Review Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Penggunaan Kb Suntik 3 Bulan*. Yogyakarta.

Dempsey, A. R., Billingsley, C. C., Savage, A. H., & Korte, J. E. (2012). Predictors Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraception Use Among Unmarried Young Adults. *American Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynecology*, *206*(6), 526.e1-526.e5. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Ajog.2012.02.014

Dias, J. G., & Tiago Deoliveira, I. (2015). Multilevel Effects Of Wealth On Women's Contraceptive Use In Mozambique. *Plos One*, *10*(3). Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0121758

Elfstrom, K. M., & Stephenson, R. (2012). The Role Of Place In Shaping Contraceptive Use Among Women In Africa. *Plos One*, *7*(7). Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0040670

Everitt, B., & Hothorn, T. (2011). *An Introduction To Applied Multivariate Analysis With R*. Springer New York. Https://Doi.Org/10.1007/978-1-4419-9650-3

Fadeyibi, O., Alade, M., Adebayo, S., Erinfolami, T., Mustapha, F., & Yaradua, S. (2022). Household Structure And Contraceptive Use In Nigeria. *Frontiers In Global Women's Health*, *3*. Https://Doi.Org/10.3389/Fgwh.2022.821178

Fathia, A. N., Rahmawati, R., & Tarno, T. (2016). Analisis Klaster Kecamatan Di Kabupaten Semarang Berdasarkan Potensi Desa Menggunakan Metode Ward Dan Single Linkage. *Jurnal Gaussian*, *5*(4), 801–810.

Febriawati, H., Ekoriano, M., Angraini, W., Purwoko, E., & Suryani, I. (2021). Contraceptive Choice Among Couples Of Childbearing Age (Pus) In Bengkulu Province. *Jurnal Biometrika Dan Kependudukan*, *10*(2), 202. Https://Doi.Org/10.20473/Jbk.v10i2.2021.202-214

Fithriyani Aboe Kasim. (2021). Pelayanan Konselingpetugas Mobil Unit Layanankeluargaberencanaterhadap Pilihan Akseptor Menggunakan Kontrasepsidi Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. *Jurnal Kendari Kesehatan Masyarakat (Jkkm)*, *1*(1).

Gakidou, E., & Vayena, E. (2007). *Use Of Modern Contraception By The Poor Is Falling Behind*. *4*(2), 31. Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pmed

Gariepy, A. M., Lundsberg, L. S., Miller, D., Stanwood, N. L., & Yonkers, K. A. (2016). Are Pregnancy Planning And Pregnancy Timing Associated With Maternal Psychiatric Illness, Psychological Distress And Support During Pregnancy? *Journal Of Affective Disorders*, *205*, 87–94. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Jad.2016.06.058

Gaudineau, A., Ehlinger, V., Gabhainn, S. N., Vayssiere, C., Arnaud, C., & Godeau, E. (2010). Use Of Emergency Contraceptive Pill By 15-Year-Old Girls: Results From The International Health Behaviour In School-Aged Children (Hbsc) Study. *Bjog: An International Journal Of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, *117*(10), 1197–1204. Https://Doi.Org/10.1111/j.1471-0528.2010.02637.x

Gayatri, M., & Utomo, B. (2019). Contraceptive Method Use In Indonesia:Trends And Determinants Between 2007, 2012 And 2017. *Indian Journal Of Public Health Research & Development*, *10*(12), 1818. Https://Doi.Org/10.37506/v10/i12/2019/Ijphrd/192130

Gelman, A., & Hill, J. (2006). Data Analysis Using Regression And Multilevel/Hierarchical Models. In *Analytical Methods For Social Research*. Cambridge University Press. Https://Doi.Org/Doi: 10.1017/Cbo9780511790942

Gerungan, W. (1983). *Psychologi Sosial: Suatu Ringkasan / Oleh W.A. Gerungan (Cet. Ke-8.).* . Eresco.

Goldstein H. (2011). *Multilevel Statistical Models* (4th Ed). Chichester:John Wiley & Sons.

Gudaynhe, S., Zegeye, D., Asmamaw, T., & Kibret, G. (2013). *Assessment Of Factors Affecting The Use Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Methods Among Married Women Of Reproductive Age Group In Debre Markos District, North West, Ethiopia*.

Gurmu, E., & Etana, D. (2014a). Age At First Marriage And First Birth Interval In Ethiopia: Analysis Of The Roles Of Social And Demographic Factors. *African Population Studies*, *28*(3), 1332. Https://Doi.Org/10.11564/0-0-625

Gurmu, E., & Etana, D. (2014b). Age At First Marriage And First Birth Interval In Ethiopia: Analysis Of The Roles Of Social And Demographic Factors. *African Population Studies*, *28*, 1332. Https://Doi.Org/10.11564/0-0-625

Hall, K. S. (2012). The Health Belief Model Can Guide Modern Contraceptive Behavior Research And Practice. *Journal Of Midwifery & Women's Health*, *57*(1), 74–81. Https://Doi.Org/10.1111/j.1542-2011.2011.00110.x

Hanafi Hartanto. (1994). *Keluarga Berencana Dan Kontrasepsi* (979th-416th-235th–3rd Ed.). Pustaka Sinar Harapan, 1994.

Hindriyawati, W., & Tri Lestari, R. (2021). *Studi Diskriptif Pengguna Metode Kontrasepsi Modern Descriptive Study: Users Of Modern Contraceptive Methods*.

Hong, R., Montana, L., & Mishra, V. (2006). Family Planning Services Quality As a Determinant Of Use Of Iud In Egypt. *Bmc Health Services Research*, *6*(1), 79. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/1472-6963-6-79

Hox, J. J., Moerbeek, M., & Van De Schoot, R. (2017). *Multilevel Analysis*. Routledge. Https://Doi.Org/10.4324/9781315650982

Ida Prijatni, & Sri Rahayu. (2016). *Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Keluarga Berencana* (Vol. 203). Kementerian Kesehatan Ri.

Idris, H. (2019). Factors Affecting The Use Of Contraceptive In Indonesia: Analysis From The National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas). *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, *15*. Https://Doi.Org/10.15294/Kemas.v15i1.14098

Indraswari, N. (2021). Gambaran Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Modern Di Jawa Barat Berdasarkan Karakteristiksosiodemografi Dan Sumber Informasi. *Jurnal Menara Medika*.

Intan Pradini, D., Paratmanitya, Y., & Mawardi Pamungkas, D. (2016). Tingkat Ekonomi Keluarga Berhubungan Dengan Pemilihan Alat Kontrasepsi Di Dukuh Manukan Sendangsari Pajangan Bantul. *Jurnal Ners Dan Kebidanan Indonesia*, *1*(2), 55. Https://Doi.Org/10.21927/Jnki.2013.1(2).55-60

Islam, M. S. , Alam, M. S., & Hasan, M. M. (2014). Inter-Spousal Communication On Family Planning And Its Effect On Contraceptive Use And Method Choice In Bangladesh. *Asian Social Science*, *10*, 189-196.

Jabeen, S., Rathor, A., Riaz, M., Zakar, R., & Fischer, F. (2020). Demand- And Supply-Side Factors Associated With The Use Of Contraceptive Methods In Pakistan: a Comparative Study Of Demographic And Health Surveys, 1990–2018. *Bmc Women's Health*, *20*(1), 265. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12905-020-01112-4

John W. Creswell, & Vicki L. Plano Clark. (2007). Designing And Conducting Mixed Methods Research. *Sage Publoications, Inc*, 59.

Johnson, R. A., & Wichern, D. W. (2002). *Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis (5 Ed.)*. Prentice Hall, 512 p.

Juliaan, F., & Anggraeni, M. (2016). Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Pada Wanita Pasca Melahirkan Dan Pasca Keguguran, Sdki 2012. *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, *6*(2). Https://Doi.Org/10.22435/Kespro.v6i2.4751.108-116

K Hedo, D. J. P., & Simarmata, N. (2022). What Predict Modern Contraception Use? A Study Of Reproductive Age Married Couples In Indonesia. *Jurnal Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia*, *18*(1), 1–7. Https://Doi.Org/10.14710/Jpki.18.1.1-7

Kadek, N., Kartika, D., & Wenagama, W. (2016). Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Terhadap Usia Kawin Pertama Wanita Di Kecamatan Bangli. *E-Jurnal Ep Unud, 5[3]: 363-384* , *5*(3).

Kirana, & Idris, H. (2022). View Of Determinants Of Modern Contraceptive Use Among Married Women In Indonesia Urban. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*, *13*(1), 85–96.

Kistiana, S., Gayatri, M., & Sari, D. P. (2020). Determinants Of Modern Contraceptive Use Among Young Married Women (Age 15-24) In Indonesia. *Global Journal Of Health Science*, *12*(13), 37. Https://Doi.Org/10.5539/Gjhs.v12n13p37

Kitila, S. B., Terfa, Y. B., Akuma, A. O., Olika, A. K., & Olika, A. K. (2020). Spousal Age Difference And Its Effect On Contraceptive Use Among Sexually Active Couples In Ethiopia: Evidence From The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic And Health Survey. *Contraception And Reproductive Medicine*, *5*(1), 34. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s40834-020-00135-4

Kriel, Y., Milford, C., Cordero, J., Suleman, F., Beksinska, M., Steyn, P., & Smit, J. A. (2019). Male Partner Influence On Family Planning And Contraceptive Use: Perspectives From Community Members And Healthcare Providers In Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. *Reproductive Health*, *16*(1), 89. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12978-019-0749-y

Kristen Ringdal. (1992). Recent Developments In: Methods For Multilevel Analysis. *Acta Sociologica*, *35*(3), 235–243.

Kulczycki, A. (2008). Husband-Wife Agreement, Power Relations And Contraceptive Use In Turkey. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *34*(3), 127–137. Http://Www.Jstor.Org/Stable/27642868

Lapandewa, A., Agusrawati, A., Adi Wibawa, G., Abapihi, B., & Baharuddin, B. (2022). Profil Pengguna Alat Kontrasepsi Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara Dengan Algoritma K-Means Terorganisir. *Jurnal Matematika Komputasi Dan Statistika*, *2*(3), 196–201. Https://Doi.Org/10.33772/Jmks.v2i3.26

Lawrence B Finer, & Mia R Zolna. (2016). Declines In Unintended Pregnancy In The United States, 2008-2011. *The New England Journal Of Medicine*, *374*(9), 843–852.

Leridon, H. (2015). Théories De La Fécondité : Des Démographes Sous Influence ? *Population*, *70*(2), 331. Https://Doi.Org/10.3917/Popu.1502.0331

Li, B., Ma, X., Yu, Y., Wang, G., Zhuang, N., Liu, H., Wu, H., Zhang, H., Yu, F., Hou, Y., Xue, M., Wan, Q., Wang, Z., Liu, M., Su, G., He, C., Zhang, Y., Meng, Q., Gao, F., … Fu, W. (2020). Improving Management Of Family Planning Services. In B. Li (Ed.), *Tutorial For Outline Of The Healthy China 2030 Plan* (Pp. 89–101). Springer Singapore. Https://Doi.Org/10.1007/978-981-32-9603-9_8

Lilik Indahwati, Linda Ratna Wati, & Devie Trias Wulandari. (2017). Usia Dan Pengalaman Kb Berhubungan Dengan Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi. *Journal Of Issues In Midwifery*, *1*(2), 9–18.

Listyaningsih, U., & Satiti, S. (2022). Dinamika Fertilitas Dan Prevalensi Kontrasepsi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, *16*(2), 153. Https://Doi.Org/10.14203/Jki.v16i2.595

Liu, X. (2016). *Applied Ordinal Logistic Regression Using Stata: From Single-Level To Multilevel Modeling*. Sage Publications, Inc. Https://Doi.Org/10.4135/9781071878972

Maas, C., & Hox, J. (2005). Sufficient Sample Sizes For Multilevel Modeling. *Methodology: European Journal Of Research Methods For The Behavioral And Social Sciences*, *1*, 86–92. Https://Doi.Org/10.1027/1614-2241.1.3.86

Mankelkl, G., & Kinfe, B. (2023). Spatial Variations And Multilevel Mixed Effect Analysis On Determinants Factors Of Modern Contraceptive Utilization Among Reproductive Age Women In Ethiopia; Proven By Ethiopian Mini Demographic Health Survey 2019. *Bmc Women's Health*, *23*(1), 77. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12905-022-02030-3

Mannan, H. R. (2002). Factors In Contraceptive Method Choice In Bangladesh: Goals, Competence, Evaluation And Access. *Contraception*, *65*(5), 357–364. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/S0010-7824(01)00303-1

Manuba. (2002). *Ilmu Penyakit Kandungan Dan Keluarga Berencana Untuk Pendidikan Bidan*. Rineka Cipta .

Mas'Udah, A. F., Pristya, T. Y. R., & Andarmoyo, S. (2021). Parity And Marital Status As Factors Influencing Contraceptive Use Among Adolescents In Indonesia. *Kesmas*, *16*(1), 33–38. Https://Doi.Org/10.21109/Kesmas.V16I1.3276

Meilani, E., Rini, A. S., & Diana, A. (2023a). Hubungan Jarak Kehamilan, Dukungan Suami Dan Dukungan Tenaga Kesehatan Terhadap Perilaku Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Di Puskesmas Kecamatan Cilandak Jakarta Selatan

Tahun 2022. *Sentri: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, *2*(3), 729–740. Https://Doi.Org/10.55681/Sentri.v2i3.623

Meilani, E., Rini, A. S., & Diana, A. (2023b). Hubungan Jarak Kehamilan, Dukungan Suami Dan Dukungan Tenaga Kesehatan Terhadap Perilaku Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Di Puskesmas Kecamatan Cilandak Jakarta Selatan Tahun 2022. *Sentri: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, *2*(3), 729–740. Https://Doi.Org/10.55681/Sentri.v2i3.623

Merz, A. A., Gutiérrez-Sacristán, A., Bartz, D., Williams, N. E., Ojo, A., Schaefer, K. M., Huang, M., Li, C. Y., Sandoval, R. S., Ye, S., Cathcart, A. M., Starosta, A., & Avillach, P. (2021). Population Attitudes Toward Contraceptive Methods Over Time On a Social Media Platform. *American Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynecology*, *224*(6), 597.e1-597.e14. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Ajog.2020.11.042

Mestad, R., Secura, G., Allsworth, J. E., Madden, T., Zhao, Q., & Peipert, J. F. (2011). Acceptance Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Methods By Adolescent Participants In The Contraceptive Choice Project. *Contraception*, *84*(5), 493–498. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Contraception.2011.03.001

Moerbeek, M. (2003). A Comparison Between Traditional Methods And Multilevel Regression For The Analysis Of Multicenter Intervention Studies. *Journal Of Clinical Epidemiology*, *56*(4), 341–350. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/S0895-4356(03)00007-6

Mohr, R., Carbajal, J., & Sharma, B. B. (2019). The Influence Of Educational Attainment On Teenage Pregnancy In Low-Income Countries: A Systematic Literature Review. *Journal Of Social Work In The Global Community*, *4*(1). Https://Doi.Org/10.5590/Jswgc.2019.04.1.02

Moreira, L. R., Ewerling, F., Barros, A. J. D., & Silveira, M. F. (2019). Reasons For Nonuse Of Contraceptive Methods By Women With Demand For Contraception Not Satisfied: An Assessment Of Low And Middle-Income Countries Using Demographic And Health Surveys. *Reproductive Health*, *16*(1), 148. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12978-019-0805-7

Mudya Yolanda, A., Kristiana Yunitaningtyas, Dan, Bina Widya Km, K., Baru, S., Humaniora Dan Manajemen Kesehatan, P., & Kesehatan, K. (2021). Segmentasi Provinsi Berdasarkan Sarana Dan Perlengkapan Fasilitas Kesehatan Keluarga Berencana Tahun 2021. In *Jurnal Keluarga Berencana* (Vol. 6, Issue 01).

Muh Ridwan Kadir, & Sitti Nurmalasari. (2022, July 7). 4 Target Yang Bakal Fokus Dicapai Bkkbn Sulawesi Tenggara Momentum Hari Keluarga Nasional 2022 . *Tribunnews Sultra*. Https://Sultra.Tribunnews.Com/2022/07/07/4-Target-Yang-Bakal-Fokus-Dicapai-Bkkbn-Sulawesi-Tenggara-Momentum-Hari-Keluarga-Nasional-2022

Mulyani, N. S., & Rinawati, M. (2013). *Buku Keluaraga Berencana Dan Alat Kontrasepsi*. Nuha Medika.

Munthe, A. D., Irawan, H., & Khairunisa, K. (2019). Kajian Berpadanan Pengaruh Perempuan Yang Memiliki Anak Terhadap Keputusan Menggunakan Alat/Cara Kb. *Sainsmat : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam*, *8*(1), 29. Https://Doi.Org/10.35580/Sainsmat81101862019

Mutumba, M., Wekesa, E., & Stephenson, R. (2018). Community Influences On Modern Contraceptive Use Among Young Women In Low And Middle-Income Countries: a Cross-Sectional Multi-Country Analysis. *Bmc Public Health*, *18*(1), 430. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12889-018-5331-y

National Research Council. (1993). *Demographic Change In Sub-Saharan Africa*. National Academies Press. Https://Doi.Org/10.17226/2207

Newman, N., Fletcher, R., Schulz, A., Andı, S., Robertson, C. T., & Kleis Nielsen, R. (2021). *The Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2021*.

Ngo, T., Keogh, S., Nguyen, T. , L. H., Kiet, P., & Nguyen, Y. (2012). Risk Factors For Repeat Termination Of Pregnancy: Implications For Addressing Unintended Pregnancy In Vietnam. *Bjog-An International Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynaecolog*, *119*, 19–19.

Nurjaeni, N., Sawangdee, Y., Pattaravanich, U., Holumyong, C., & Chamratrithirong, A. (2021). The Role Of Structural And Process Quality Of Family Planning Care In Modern Contraceptive Use In Indonesia: a Multilevel Analysis. *Bmc Public Health*, *21*(1), 1790. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12889-021-11858-7

Nurteta, S. (2020). Studi Jumlah Anak Yang Diinginkan Dalam Perspektif Makro Sosio-Ekonomi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, *14*(2), 93. Https://Doi.Org/10.14203/Jki.v14i2.360

Pachauri, S., & Santhya, K. G. (2002). Reproductive Choices For Asian Adolescents: A Focus On Contraceptive Behavior. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *28*(4), 186. Https://Doi.Org/10.2307/3088221

Patton, M. Q. (2002). Qualitative Research & Evaluation Mehods. *California: Sage Publishing.*

Pazol, K., Ellington, S. R., Fulton, A. C., Zapata, L. B., Boulet, S. L., Rice, M. E., Cox, S., Romero, L., Lathrop, E., Hurst, S., Kroelinger, C. D., Goldberg, H., Shapiro-Mendoza, C. K., Simeone, R. M., Warner, L., Meaney-Delman, D. M., Barfield, W. D., Atwell, L., Bayakly, R., … Stone, C. L. (2018). Contraceptive Use Among Women At Risk For Unintended Pregnancy In The Context Of Public Health Emergencies — United States, 2016. *Mmwr. Morbidity And Mortality Weekly Report*, *67*(32), 898–902. Https://Doi.Org/10.15585/Mmwr.Mm6732a6

Pazol, K., Zapata, L. B., Tregear, S. J., Mautone-Smith, N., & Gavin, L. E. (2015). Impact Of Contraceptive Education On Contraceptive Knowledge And Decision Making. *American Journal Of Preventive Medicine*, *49*(2), S46–S56. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Amepre.2015.03.031

Pietri, G., Connolly, A., Yu, J., & Humphreys, S. (2014). Association Between Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Use, Teenage Pregnancy, And Abortion Rates In England. *International Journal Of Women's Health*, 961. Https://Doi.Org/10.2147/Ijwh.S64431

Pujihasvuty, R. (2017). Profile Of Contraceptive Use: Disparity Between Rural And Urban Areas. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia* |, *12*(Desember), 105–118.

Rasbash, J., & Browne, W. J. (2008). Non-Hierarchical Multilevel Models. In *Handbook Of Multilevel Analysis* (Pp. 301–334). Springer New York. Https://Doi.Org/10.1007/978-0-387-73186-5_8

Rokhmad Prastowo. (2008). *Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi Dan Perilaku Kerja Perempuan Pedagang Asongan (Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif Tentang Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Dan Perilaku Kerja Sektor Informal Perempuan Pedagang Asongan Di Terminal Tirtonadi Surakarta Pada Tahun 2008)*. Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Ross, J. A., & Winfrey, W. L. (2001). Contraceptive Use, Intention To Use And Unmet Need During The Extended Postpartum Period. *International Family Planning Perspectives*, *27*(1), 20. Https://Doi.Org/10.2307/2673801

Salim, M., Kamase, J., & Serang, S. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Komitmen Pegawai Kepada Organisasi Di Lingkungan Sekretariat Badan Pengawas Pemilu Di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Paradoks : Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, *3*, 89–97. Https://Doi.Org/10.33096/Paradoks.v3i1.444

Samsu. (2021). *Metode Penelitian: Teori & Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, Serta Research And Development* (Rusmini, Ed.; 2021st Ed.). Pusat Studi Agama Dan Kemasyarakatan (Pusaka).

Saragih, M. T., Inayah, A. W., Nooraeni, R., Aprilio, M., Sinsyi, M. M., & Aprilia, Y. R. (2020). Penerapan Regresi Logistik Biner Multilevel Pada Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2018. *Eigen Mathematics Journal*, *1*(2), 35. Https://Doi.Org/10.29303/Emj.v1i2.60

Sari, F., & Sunarti, E. (2013). Kesiapan Menikah Pada Dewasa Muda Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Usia Menikah. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga Dan Konsumen*, *6*(3), 143–153. Https://Doi.Org/10.24156/Jikk.2013.6.3.143

Sari, S. (2017). Persepsi Nilai Anak Dalam Pengaturan Kelahiran Pada Pasangan Usia Subur. *Paradigma: Jurnal Online Mahasiswa S1 Sosiologi Unesa*, *5*(1).

Shafira Ramadhani Nugrahen. (2020). *Pengaruh Faktor Demografi Dan Non Demografi Terhadap Fertilitas Di Indonesia: Analisis Data Indonesia Family Life Survey*.

Singh, P., Singh, K. K., Singh, A., & Pandey, A. (2020). The Levels And Trends Of Contraceptive Use Before First Birth In India (2015-16): A Cross-Sectional Analysis. In *Bmc Public Health* (Vol. 20, Issue 1). Biomed Central Ltd. Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12889-020-08917-w

Skrondal, A., & Rabe-Hesketh, S. (2004). *Generalized Latent Variable Modeling*. Chapman And Hall/Crc. Https://Doi.Org/10.1201/9780203489437

Snijders, T., & Bosker, R. (1999). Multilevel Analysis: An Introduction To Basic And Advanced Multilevel Modeling. *Http://Lst-Liep.Liep-Unesco.Org/Cgi-Bin/Wwwi32.Exe/[In=Epidoc1.In]/?T2000=013777/(100)*.

Sri Subiyatun, Djaswadi Dasuki, & Budi Wahyuni. (2011). Hubungan Antara Pemberian Informasi Dengan Pemilihan Metode Atau Alat Kontrasepsi Rasional (Kajian Data Proyek Sm-Pfa Di Jawa Tengah Dan Jawa Timur Tahun 2002). *Jurnal Berita Kedokteran Masyarakat*, *7*(2).

Steenbergen, M. R., & Jones, B. S. (2002). Modeling Multilevel Data Structures. *American Journal Of Political Science*, *46*, 218. Https://Api.Semanticscholar.Org/Corpusid:6438307

Steiner, M. J., Trussell, J., Mehta, N., Condon, S., Subramaniam, S., & Bourne, D. (2006). Communicating Contraceptive Effectiveness: A Randomized Controlled Trial To Inform a World Health Organization Family Planning Handbook. *American Journal Of Obstetrics And Gynecology*, *195*(1), 85–91. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Ajog.2005.12.053

Stephenson, R., Beke, A., & Tshibangu, D. (2008). Contextual Influences On Contraceptive Use In The Eastern Cape, South Africa. *Health & Place*, *14*(4), 841–852. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/j.Healthplace.2008.01.005

Sugiarto, M., Muslihatinningsih, F., & Lestari, E. (2021). Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Fertilitas Di Provinsi Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Ekuilibrium*, *5*, 18. Https://Doi.Org/10.19184/Jek.v5i2.27014

Suratun, Maryani S, Hartini T, Rusmiati, & Pinem S. (2008). *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana Dan Pelayanan Kontrasepsi*. Trans Info Media.

Suwantika, A. A., Zakiyah, N., Puspitasari, I. M., & Abdulah, R. (2021). Cost-Effectiveness Of Contraceptive Use In Indonesia After The Implementation Of The National Health Insurance System. *Journal Of Pregnancy*, *2021*. Https://Doi.Org/10.1155/2021/3453291

Syahbuddin Arsyad, S., & Nurhayati, S. (2016). Determinan Fertilitas Di Indonesia. In *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia* | (Vol. 11, Issue Juni).

Syamsul, Bakri, B., & Stevany Limonu, H. (2020). The Use Of Contraception In Married Women In Rural And Urbans Areas (A Study Of Idhs 2017 Of Gorontalo Province). In *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia* | (Vol. 15, Issue 1).

T Japaridze, J Kristesashvili, & P Imnadze. (2015). The Influence Of Sources Of Information On Contraception Use In Georgia. *Georgian Medical News*, *248*, 16–20.

Taebenu, M. M. (2021). Stalled Fertility Decline In East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, 2002-2017: Understanding Its Determinants. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, *15*(2), 227. Https://Doi.Org/10.14203/Jki.v15i2.504

Tan, P.-N., Steinbach, M., Karpatne, A., & Kumar, V. (2018). *Introduction To Data Mining (2nd Edition)* (2nd Ed.). Pearson.

Tantular, B., & Wijayanto, H. (2009). *Pemilihan Model Regresi Linier Multilevel Terbaik (Choice The Best Linear Regression Multilevel Models)*. *14*(2), 1–7.

Tesema, Z. T., Tesema, G. A., Boke, M. M., & Akalu, T. Y. (2022). Determinants Of Modern Contraceptive Utilization Among Married Women In Sub-Saharan Africa: Multilevel Analysis Using Recent Demographic And Health Survey. *Bmc Women's Health*, *22*(1). Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12905-022-01769-z

Theall, K. P., Scribner, R., Broyles, S., Yu, Q., Chotalia, J., Simonsen, N., Schonlau, M., & Carlin, B. P. (2011). Impact Of Small Group Size On Neighbourhood Influences In

Multilevel Models. *Journal Of Epidemiology & Community Health*, *65*(8), 688–695. Https://Doi.Org/10.1136/Jech.2009.097956

Triyanto, L. (2019). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penggunaan Jenis Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (Mkjp Pada Wanita Menikah Usia Subur Di Provinsi Jawa Timur. *The Indonesian Journal Of Public Health*, *13*(2), 246. Https://Doi.Org/10.20473/Ijph.v13i2.2018.246-257

Unicef. (2020a). *Situasi Anak Di 2020 Indonesia*.

Unicef. (2020b). *Key Practice: Spacing Between Pregnancies Healthy For You And Your Baby*. Https://Www.Unicef.Org/Uganda/Key-Practice-Spacing-Between-Pregnancies.

United Nations. Department Of Economic And Social Affairs. (2020). *World Social Report 2020 : Inequality In a Rapidly Changing World*.

Utami, F. P., Gustina, E., Sulistiawan, D., Matahari, R., & Sari, B. P. (2022). Husband's Influence In The Use Of Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (Larc) Method In Special Region Of Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Bulletin Of The National Research Centre*, *46*, Na. Https://Link.Gale.Com/Apps/Doc/A699121442/Aone?u=Anon~Fd6c8469&Sid=Googlescholar&Xid=6b768fd4

Vu, L. T. H., Oh, J., Bui, Q. T.-T., & Le, A. T.-K. (2016). Use Of Modern Contraceptives Among Married Women In Vietnam: a Multilevel Analysis Using The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011) And The Vietnam Population And Housing Census (2009). *Global Health Action*, *9*(1), 29574. Https://Doi.Org/10.3402/Gha.v9.29574

Wasswa, R., Kabagenyi, A., & Ariho, P. (2021). Multilevel Mixed Effects Analysis Of Individual And Community Level Factors Associated With Modern Contraceptive Use Among Married Women In Uganda. *Bmc Public Health*, *21*(1). Https://Doi.Org/10.1186/s12889-021-11069-0

Widaryanti, R., Riska, H., Ratnaningsih, E., & Yuliani, I. (2021). Pemasangan Iud Dan Implant Sebagai Pencegahan Baby Boom Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Sasambo: Jurnal Abdimas (Journal Of Community Service)*, *3*(2), 83–91. Https://Doi.Org/10.36312/Sasambo.v3i2.385

Widyawati, W. D. (2021). *Pengaruh Tingkat Fertilitas Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia*. Uin Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Wiknjosastro H. (2005). *Ilmu Kandungan: Vol. 3rd Ed* (Sarwono Prawirohardjo., Ed.). Yayasan Bina Pustaka .

Yocki Yuanti. (2022). Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (Mkjp) Di Kel.Harjamukti Cimanggis Depok. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Dan Kebidanan*, *2*.

Yoni Malinda. (2012). Hubungan Umur Kawin Pertama Dan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Dengan Fertilitas Remaja Berstatus Kawin (Analisis Riskesdas 2010). *Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi*, *3*(2), 69–81.

Zimmerman, L. A., Bell, S. O., Li, Q., Morzenti, A., Anglewicz, P., & Tsui, A. O. (2019). Individual, Community And Service Environment Factors Associated With Modern

Contraceptive Use In Five Sub-Saharan African Countries: A Multilevel, Multinomial Analysis Using Geographically Linked Data From Pma2020. *Plos One*, *14*(6). Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0218157

Zolfaghari, F., Khosravi, H., Shahriyari, A., Jabbari, M., & Abolhasani, A. (2019). Hierarchical Cluster Analysis To Identify The Homogeneous Desertification Management Units. *Plos One*, *14*(12), e0226355. Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pone.0226355

LAMPIRAN

LAMPIRAN 1

Analisis Mixed Effect Multilevel Regression Logistic

Uji Signifikasi Random Effect

Model Regresi Logistik Dengan Random Effect (Multilevel)

. melogit JENKB [fweight = fwt] || LV2_KAB:, intmethod(mvaghermite) or technique(nr)

```
Mixed-effects logistic regression               Number of obs     =  220,332.1
Group variable:         LV2_KAB                 Number of groups  =         17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.  =          7

                                                Wald chi2(0)      =          .
Log likelihood = -123103.46                     Prob > chi2       =          .
```

JENKB	Odds	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
_cons	.2628379	.0358726	-9.79	0.000	.2011474	.3434485
LV2_KAB var(_cons)	.3156408	.1089076			.1605083	.6207099

```
Note: Estimates are transformed only in the first equation.
LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 7302.77     Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000
```

Model Regresi Logistik Tanpa Random Effect

.logistic JENKB [pweight = fwt], vce(robust)

```
. logistic JENKB [pweight = fwt], vce(robust)

Logistic regression                             Number of obs     =      2,803
                                                Wald chi2(0)      =          .
                                                Prob > chi2       =          .
Log pseudolikelihood = -126754.84               Pseudo R2         =    -0.0000
```

JENKB	Odds	Robust Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
_cons	.3552821	.0198531	-18.52	0.000	.318426	.3964042

Uji Multikoleniaritas Level2 - VIF

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	71.212	19.843		3.589	.003		
	Faskes	-29.838	14.576	-.635	-2.047	.061	.495	2.021
	PKB_PLKB	21.002	9.376	.666	2.240	.043	.539	1.854
	Bidan_Desa	-45.419	19.569	-.558	-2.321	.037	.826	1.211

a. Dependent Variable: MKJP

Uji Normalitas Residual Level 2- Kolmogorov Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		17
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	6.57112766
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.146
	Positive	.097
	Negative	-.146
Test Statistic		.146
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

OUTPUT PADA MODEL NULL

. melogit JENKB [fweight = fwt] || LV2_KAB:, intmethod(mvaghermite) or technique(nr)

```
Fitting fixed-effects model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -127066.07
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -126755.16
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -126754.84
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -126754.84

Refining starting values:

Grid node 0:   log likelihood =  -123108.2

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood =  -123108.2  (not concave)
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -123107.58  (not concave)
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -123106.98  (not concave)
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -123106.49  (not concave)
Iteration 4:   log likelihood =  -123106.1  (not concave)
Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -123105.79
Iteration 6:   log likelihood = -123105.43  (backed up)
Iteration 7:   log likelihood = -123105.15  (backed up)
Iteration 8:   log likelihood = -123104.82
Iteration 9:   log likelihood = -123104.62
Iteration 10:  log likelihood = -123104.33
Iteration 11:  log likelihood = -123104.15
Iteration 12:  log likelihood = -123104.03
Iteration 13:  log likelihood = -123103.84
Iteration 14:  log likelihood = -123103.72
Iteration 15:  log likelihood = -123103.65
Iteration 16:  log likelihood = -123103.55
Iteration 17:  log likelihood = -123103.51
Iteration 18:  log likelihood = -123103.47
Iteration 19:  log likelihood = -123103.46
Iteration 20:  log likelihood = -123103.46

Mixed-effects logistic regression               Number of obs     =  220,332.1
Group variable:          LV2_KAB                Number of groups  =         17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.  =          7

                                                Wald chi2(0)      =          .
Log likelihood = -123103.46                     Prob > chi2       =          .
```

JENKB	Odds	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
_cons	.2628379	.0358726	-9.79	0.000	.2011474	.3434485
LV2_KAB						
var(_cons)	.3156408	.1089076			.1605083	.6207099

```
Note: Estimates are transformed only in the first equation.
LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 7302.77     Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000
```

```
. estat icc

Intraclass correlation
```

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
LV2_KAB	.087544	.0275615	.0465191	.1587259

```
. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
```

Model	N	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	220,332	.	-123103.5	2	246210.9	246231.5

Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See **[R] BIC note**.

OUTPUT PADA MODEL KOMPOSISIONAL

melogit JENKB UIST UKWN PENDIS PENDSM KERIST KERSM JRLHR TINGPSG STTT ASKES AKINFO EXPKAP [fweight = fwt] || LV2_KAB:, intmethod(mvaghermite) or technique(nr)

```
Fitting fixed-effects model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -123608.25
Iteration 1:   log likelihood =  -123400.8
Iteration 2:   log likelihood =  -123400.7
Iteration 3:   log likelihood =  -123400.7

Refining starting values:

Grid node 0:   log likelihood = -119876.18

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -119876.18  (not concave)
Iteration 1:   log likelihood =    -119875  (not concave)
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -119873.82  (not concave)
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -119866.35
Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -119865.42  (backed up)
Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -119855.67  (backed up)
Iteration 6:   log likelihood = -119819.71
Iteration 7:   log likelihood = -119706.34
Iteration 8:   log likelihood = -119595.73
Iteration 9:   log likelihood = -119557.28
Iteration 10:  log likelihood = -119557.27
```

```
Mixed-effects logistic regression               Number of obs     =  220,332.1
Group variable:         LV2_KAB                 Number of groups  =         17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.  =          7

                                                Wald chi2(12)     =    6623.21
Log likelihood = -119557.27                     Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

JENKB	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
UIST	1.418672	.018426	26.93	0.000	1.383013	1.45525
UKWN	.6837256	.0073729	-35.26	0.000	.6694266	.6983301
PENDIS	1.381516	.01556	28.69	0.000	1.351353	1.412353
PENDSM	.8792011	.0094997	-11.92	0.000	.8607779	.8980187
KERIST	.9628531	.0110427	-3.30	0.001	.9414511	.9847415
KERSM	.8579414	.0201156	-6.53	0.000	.8194077	.8982871
JRLHR	1.617174	.0209409	37.12	0.000	1.576647	1.658743
TINGPSG	1.500875	.0939701	6.49	0.000	1.327549	1.69683
STTT	.6951112	.0105231	-24.02	0.000	.6747893	.7160451
ASKES	1.461569	.0183684	30.20	0.000	1.426007	1.498017
AKINFO	1.486158	.0175762	33.50	0.000	1.452106	1.52101
EXPKAP	.84641	.0152344	-9.26	0.000	.8170716	.8768019
_cons	.0880104	.014122	-15.15	0.000	.0642616	.1205358
LV2_KAB						
var(_cons)	.3707259	.1278084			.1886252	.7286286

```
Note: Estimates are transformed only in the first equation.
Note: _cons estimates baseline odds (conditional on zero random effects).
LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 7686.87     Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. estat icc

Residual intraclass correlation
```

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
LV2_KAB	.1012748	.0313787	.0542261	.1813187

```
. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
```

Model	N	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	220,332	.	-119557.3	14	239142.5	239286.8

```
Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See [R] BIC note.

.
```

OUTPUT PADA MODEL KEWILAYAHAN

. melogit JENKB BIDDESA FASKES PKB[fweight = fwt] || LV2_KAB:,intmethod(mvaghermite) or technique(nr)

```
Fitting fixed-effects model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -125040.87
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -124800.05
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -124799.88
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -124799.88

Refining starting values:

Grid node 0:   log likelihood =  -123106.5

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood =  -123106.5  (not concave)
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -123105.21  (not concave)
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -123103.93  (not concave)
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -123102.85  (not concave)
Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -123101.96  (not concave)
Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -123101.24  (not concave)
Iteration 6:   log likelihood = -123100.66
Iteration 7:   log likelihood = -123100.05
Iteration 8:   log likelihood = -123099.78
Iteration 9:   log likelihood = -123099.51
Iteration 10:  log likelihood = -123099.39
Iteration 11:  log likelihood = -123099.26
Iteration 12:  log likelihood = -123099.21
Iteration 13:  log likelihood = -123099.17
Iteration 14:  log likelihood = -123099.16
Iteration 15:  log likelihood = -123099.16

Mixed-effects logistic regression               Number of obs     =  220,332.1
Group variable:          LV2_KAB                Number of groups  =          17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.  =          7

                                                Wald chi2(3)      =      11.18
Log likelihood = -123099.16                     Prob > chi2       =     0.0108
```

JENKB	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
BIDDESA	-.0011206	.0022704	-0.49	0.622	-.0055704	.0033292
FASKES	.0115883	.0080105	1.45	0.148	-.004112	.0272886
PKB	.0187733	.0077529	2.42	0.015	.0035779	.0339686
_cons	-2.247189	.3255227	-6.90	0.000	-2.885202	-1.609176
LV2_KAB						
var(_cons)	.189681	.0657044			.0961994	.3740031

```
LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 3401.44     Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. estat icc

Residual intraclass correlation
```

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
LV2_KAB	.0545131	.0178537	.0284104	.1020787

```
. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
```

Model	N	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	220,332	.	-123099.2	5	246208.3	246259.8

```
Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See [R] BIC note.
```

OUTPUT PADA MODEL KONDISIONAL

melogit JENKB UIS UKWN PENDIS PENDSM KERIST KERSM JRLHR TINGPSG STTT ASKES AKINFO EXPKAP BIDDESA FASKES PKB [fweight = fwt] || LV2_KAB:, intmethod(mvaghermite) or technique(nr)

```
     Fitting fixed-effects model:

     Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -121558.52
     Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -121375.81
     Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -121375.76
     Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -121375.76

     Refining starting values:

     Grid node 0:   log likelihood = -119592.02

     Fitting full model:

     Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -119592.02  (not concave)
     Iteration 1:   log likelihood =  -119590.8  (not concave)
     Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -119589.58  (not concave)
     Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -119588.58  (not concave)
     Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -119587.75  (not concave)
     Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -119587.08  (not concave)
     Iteration 6:   log likelihood = -119586.54  (not concave)
     Iteration 7:   log likelihood = -119585.69
     Iteration 8:   log likelihood = -119583.34
     Iteration 9:   log likelihood = -119575.83
     Iteration 10:  log likelihood = -119565.65
     Iteration 11:  log likelihood = -119555.91
     Iteration 12:  log likelihood = -119552.66
     Iteration 13:  log likelihood = -119552.66

Mixed effects logistic regression               Number of obs     =  220,332.1
Group variable:                 LV2_KAB         Number of groups  =          17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.  =           7

                                                Wald chi2(15)     =    6633.38
Log likelihood = -119552.66                     Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
```

JENKB	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
UIST	1.418573	.0184247	26.92	0.000	1.382917	1.455148
UKWN	.6837449	.0073731	-35.26	0.000	.6694455	.6983497
PENDIS	1.381538	.0155603	28.70	0.000	1.351375	1.412375
PENDSM	.8791884	.0094996	-11.92	0.000	.8607653	.8980057
KERIST	.9628608	.0110427	-3.30	0.001	.9414589	.9847492
KERSM	.8580377	.0201176	-6.53	0.000	.8195003	.8983874
JRLHR	1.617164	.0209407	37.12	0.000	1.576638	1.658733
TINGPSG	1.500748	.0939614	6.48	0.000	1.327438	1.696685
STTT	.6949363	.0105215	-24.04	0.000	.6746176	.715867
ASKES	1.461786	.0183707	30.21	0.000	1.42622	1.498239
AKINFO	1.486003	.0175744	33.49	0.000	1.451954	1.52085
EXPKAP	.8463647	.0152337	-9.27	0.000	.8170277	.8767551
BIDDESA	.997283	.0024091	-1.13	0.260	.9925724	1.002016
FASKES	1.016054	.0086573	1.87	0.062	.9992265	1.033164
PKB	1.022633	.0084357	2.71	0.007	1.006232	1.039301
_cons	.0316006	.0111152	-9.82	0.000	.0158596	.0629646
LV2_KAB						
var(_cons)	.2146864	.0742938			.1089532	.4230278

```
Note: Estimates are transformed only in the first equation.
Note: _cons estimates baseline odds (conditional on zero random effects).
LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 3646.21     Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000
```

```
Mixed-effects logistic regression               Number of obs      =  220,332.1
Group variable:          LV2_KAB                Number of groups   =        17

                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =  3,163.087
                                                              avg =   12,960.7
                                                              max =  34,322.45

Integration method: mvaghermite                 Integration pts.   =         7

                                                Wald chi2(15)      =   6633.38
Log likelihood = -119552.66                     Prob > chi2        =    0.0000
```

JENKB	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
UIST	.3496515	.0129882	26.92	0.000	.3241951	.3751079
UKWN	-.3801704	.0107834	-35.26	0.000	-.4013055	-.3590352
PENDIS	.3231974	.011263	28.70	0.000	.3011223	.3452725
PENDSM	-.1287561	.0108049	-11.92	0.000	-.1499334	-.1075788
KERIST	-.0378464	.0114687	-3.30	0.001	-.0603246	-.0153682
KERSM	-.1531072	.023446	-6.53	0.000	-.1990605	-.1071538
JRLHR	.4806743	.012949	37.12	0.000	.4552946	.5060539
TINGPSG	.4059637	.0626097	6.48	0.000	.2832509	.5286764
STTT	-.3639351	.0151402	-24.04	0.000	-.3936093	-.3342608
ASKES	.3796592	.0125673	30.21	0.000	.3550277	.4042907
AKINFO	.3960898	.0118267	33.49	0.000	.37291	.4192696
EXPKAP	-.1668049	.017999	-9.27	0.000	-.2020822	-.1315276
BIDDESA	-.0027207	.0024157	-1.13	0.260	-.0074553	.002014
FASKES	.015926	.0085205	1.87	0.062	-.0007738	.0326259
PKB	.0223808	.008249	2.71	0.007	.006213	.0385486
_cons	-3.454581	.3517399	-9.82	0.000	-4.143978	-2.765183
LV2_KAB						
var(_cons)	.2146864	.0742938			.1089532	.4230278

LR test vs. logistic model: chibar2(01) = 3646.21 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

```
. estat icc

Residual intraclass correlation
```

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf.	Interval]
LV2_KAB	.0612593	.0199006	.0320562	.1139347

```
. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion
```

Model	N	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	220,332	.	-119552.7	17	239139.3	239314.5

Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See **[R] BIC note**.

Hasil Kesimpulan pada Pemilihan Model Terbaik

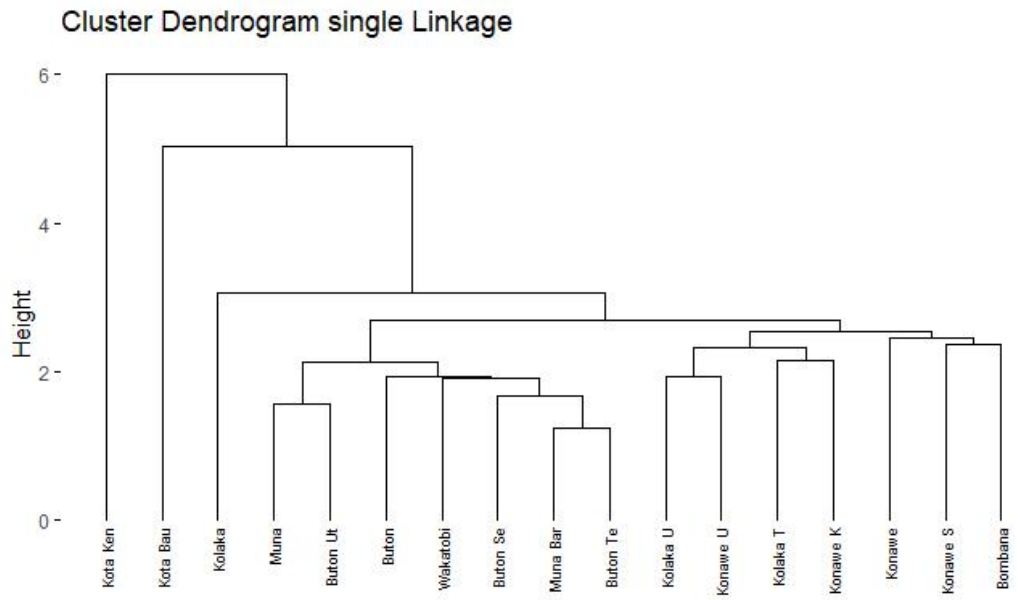
Parameter	Model Individua		Model Kewilayahan		Model Kondisional	
	β	Odds Rasio	β	Odds Ratio	β	Odds Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Umur Istri ≥ 30 Tahun < 30 Tahun †	0,3497**	1,4187	-	-	0,3497**	1,4186
Umur Kawin Pertama ≥ 20 Tahun < 20 Tahun †	-0,3802**	0,6837	-	-	-0,3802**	0,6834
Pendidikan Istri Pendidikan Tinggi Pendidikan Rendah †	0,3232**	1,3815	-	-	0,3232**	1,3816
Status Berkerja Istri Bekerja Tidak Bekerja †	-0,0378**	0,9628	-	-	-0,0378**	0,9629
Pendidikan Suami Pendidikan Tinggi Pendidikan Rendah †	-0,1287**	0,8792	-	-	-0,1289**	0,8792
Status Berkerja Suami Bekerja Tidak Bekerja †	-0,1532**	0,8579	-	-	-0,1531**	0,8580
Jarak Kehamilan Terakhir > 2 Tahun ≤ 2 Tahun †	0,4807**	1,6172	-	-	0,4807**	1,6172
Tinggal Bersama Pasangan Tinggal Bersama Tidak Tinggal Bersama †	0,4060**	1,5009	-	-	0,4059**	1,5007
Status Tempat Tinggal Kota Desa †	-0,3637**	0,6951	-	-	-0,3639**	0,6949
Kepemilikan Askes Memiliki Askes Tidak Memiliki Askes †	0,3795**	1,4616	-	-	0,3796**	1,4618
Akses Informasi Cukup Akses Tidak Cukup Akses †	0,3962**	1,4862	-	-	0,3961**	1,4860
Tingkat Kesejahteraan Sejahtera Kurang Sejahtera †	-0,1668**	0,8464	-	-	-0,1668**	0,8463
Ketersediaan Bidan Desa	-	-	-0,0011	0,9998	-0,0027	0,9973
Ketersediaan Fasilitas Kesehatan	-	-	0,0116	1,0117	0,0159*	1,0161
Ketersediaan PKB/PLKB	-	-	0,0189**	1,0189	0,0223**	1,0223
Cons	0,08810		0,10569		-3,4546	

LAMPIRAN 2

ANALISIS HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING

a. METODE SINGLE LINKAGE

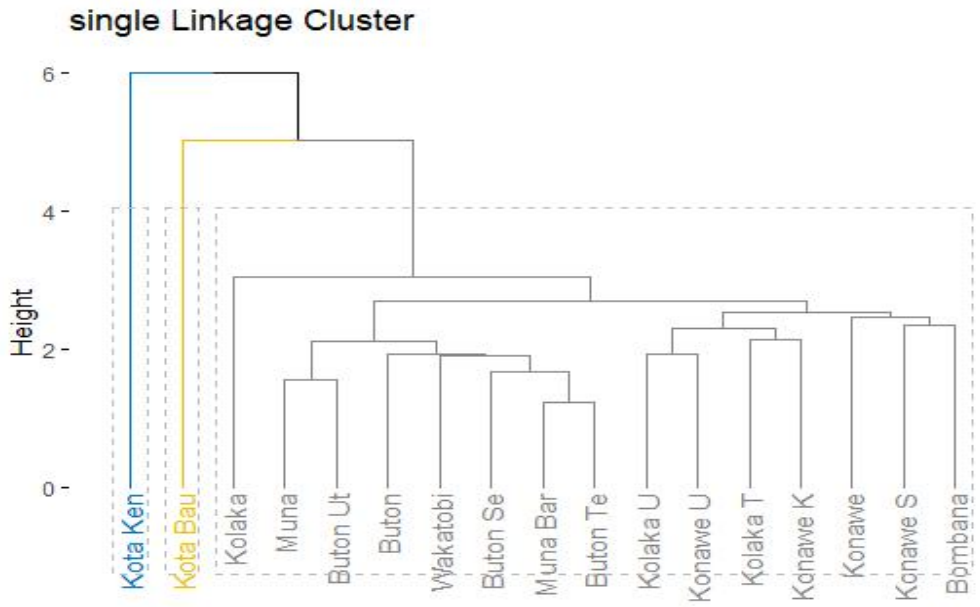
```
>library(readxl)
> data_norm <- read_excel("E:/03_KULIAH SOSIOLOGI KEPENDUDUK/00 THESIS/TESIS
      SULTRA/D A T A/SULTRA/HC/data.norm.xlsx")
> View(data_norm)
> head(data_norm)
> data_dist<-dist(data_norm,method="euclidean")
> data_dist
> single<-hclust(data_dist,method="single")
> us_hc_single <- hclust(data_dist, method = "single")
> library(factoextra)
> fviz_dend(us_hc_single, cex = 0.5,main = "Cluster Dendrogram single Linkage")
> single_clust <- cutree(us_hc_single,  k = 3)
> fviz_dend(us_hc_single, k = 3, k_colors = "jco", rect = T,main = "single Linkage Cluster")
```




```
single_coph <- cophenetic(us_hc_single)
cor(single_coph, data_dist)
[1] 0.4719295

library(clValid)
> internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",met
ric = "euclidean",method = "single")
> summary(internal)

Clustering Methods:
 agnes

Cluster sizes:
 3 4 5

Validation Measures:
```

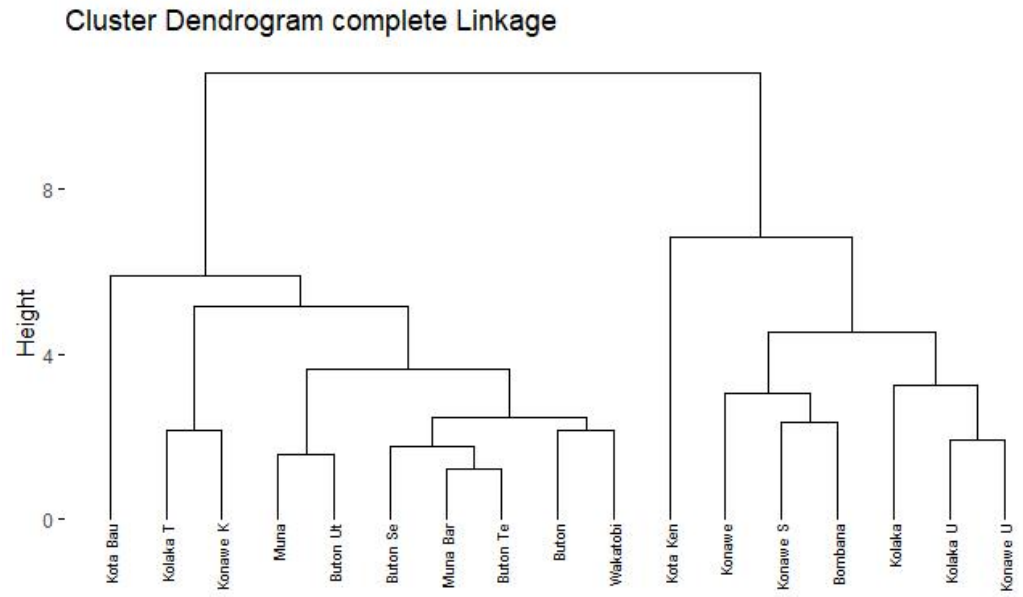
```
                    3      4      5

agnes Connectivity   6.9702 11.3075 18.0603
     Dunn           0.4638  0.2829  0.4058
     Silhouette     0.1492 -0.0364  0.2043

Optimal Scores:

            Score  Method Clusters
Connectivity 6.9702 agnes  3
Dunn         0.4638 agnes  3
Silhouette   0.2043 agnes  5
```

```
fviz_dend(us_hc_single, k = 3, k_colors = "jco", rect = T,main = "single Linkage Cluster")
```

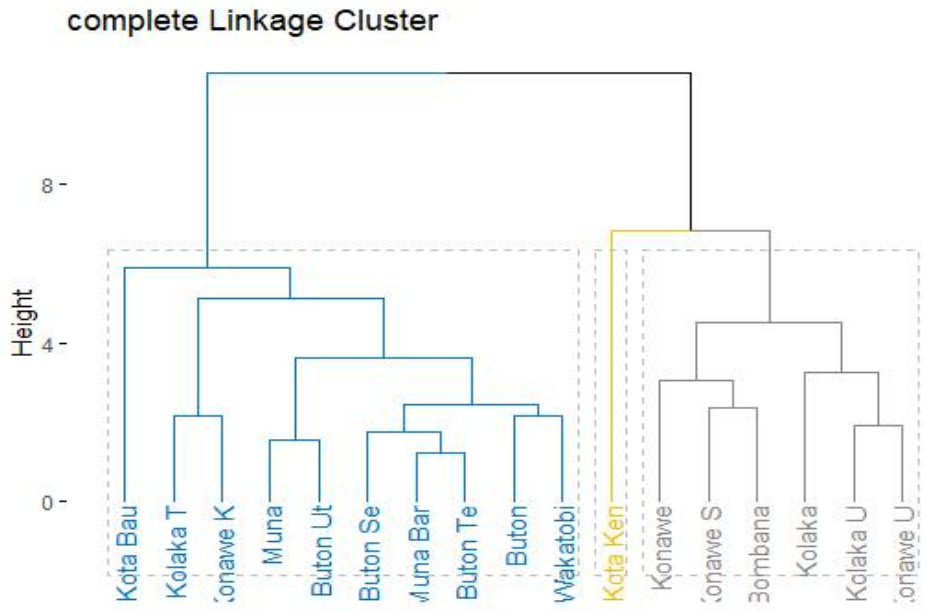


b. METODE COMPLETE LINKAGE

```
> complete<-hclust(data_dist,method="complete")
> us_hc_complete<- hclust(data_dist, method = "complete")
> library(factoextra)
> fviz_dend(us_hc_complete, cex = 0.5,main = "Cluster Dendrogram complete Linkage")
```

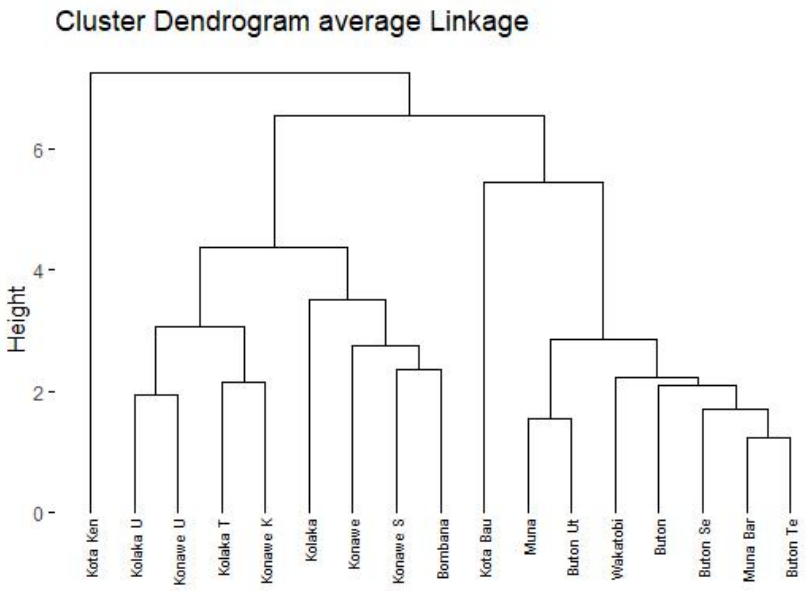



```
> complete_coph <- cophenetic(us_hc_complete)
> cor(complete_coph, data_dist)
[1] 0.7980571

> internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",met
ric = "euclidean",method = "complete")
> summary(internal)

Clustering Methods:
 agnes

Cluster sizes:
 3 4 5

Validation Measures:
                    3      4      5

agnes Connectivity   9.6639 13.1262 17.6972
      Dunn           0.3924  0.4500  0.5129
      Silhouette     0.4418  0.4031  0.2828

Optimal Scores:

             Score  Method Clusters
Connectivity 9.6639 agnes  3
Dunn         0.5129 agnes  5
Silhouette   0.4418 agnes  3

>fviz_dend(us_hc_complete, k = 3, k_colors = "jco", rect = T,main = "complete Linkage
        Cluster")
```



c. METODE AVERAGE LINKAGE

```
> us_hc_average<- hclust(data_dist, method = "average")
> fviz_dend(us_hc_average, cex = 0.5,main = "Cluster Dendrogram average Linkage")
```




```
> average_coph <- cophenetic(us_hc_average)
> cor(average_coph, data_dist)
[1] 0.7625405

>internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",metr
ic = "euclidean",method = "average")
> summary(internal)

Clustering Methods:
 agnes
```

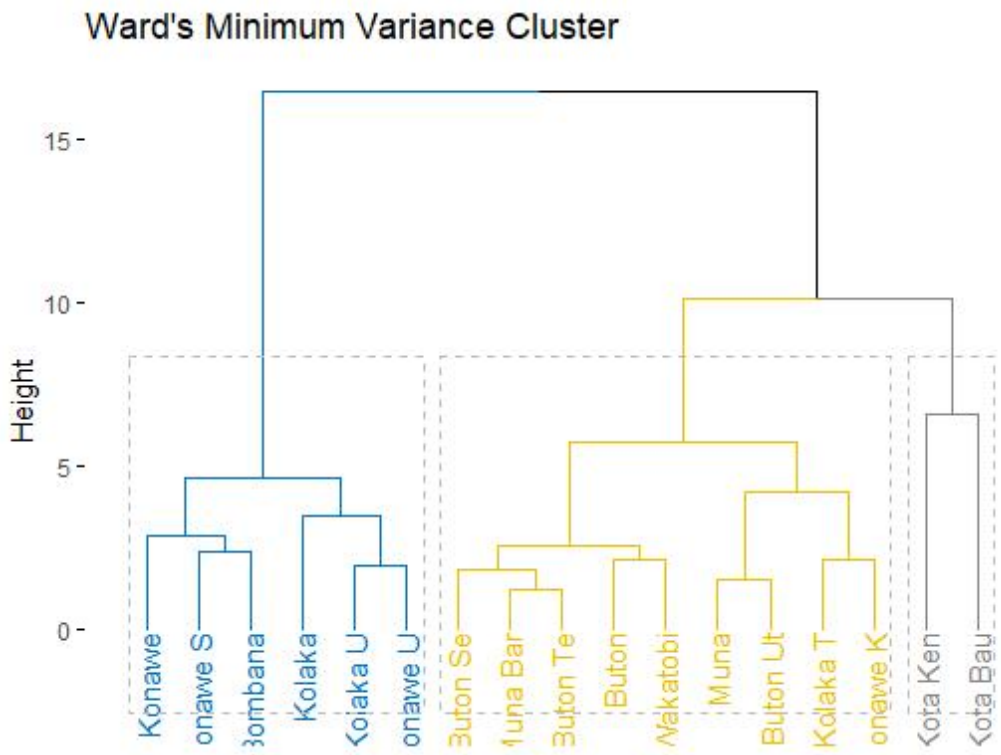
Cluster sizes:
3 4 5

Validation Measures:
3 4 5

agnes Connectivity 10.7329 13.9591 20.4389
Dunn 0.4058 0.4058 0.6812
Silhouette 0.3864 0.3711 0.3198

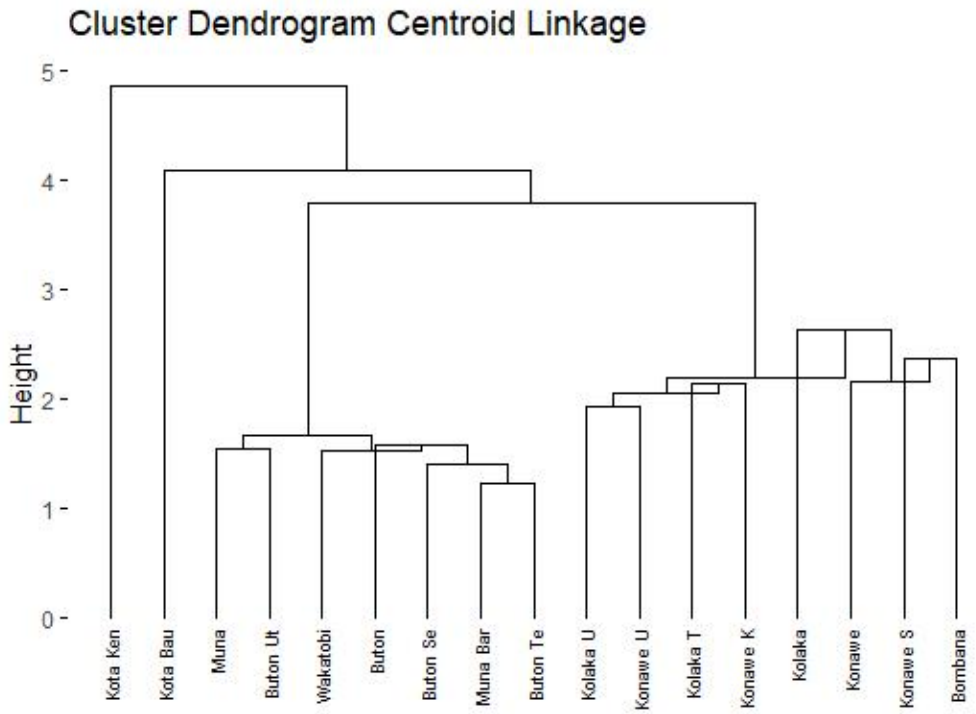
Optimal Scores:

Score Method Clusters
Connectivity 10.7329 agnes 3
Dunn 0.6812 agnes 5
Silhouette 0.3864 agnes 3

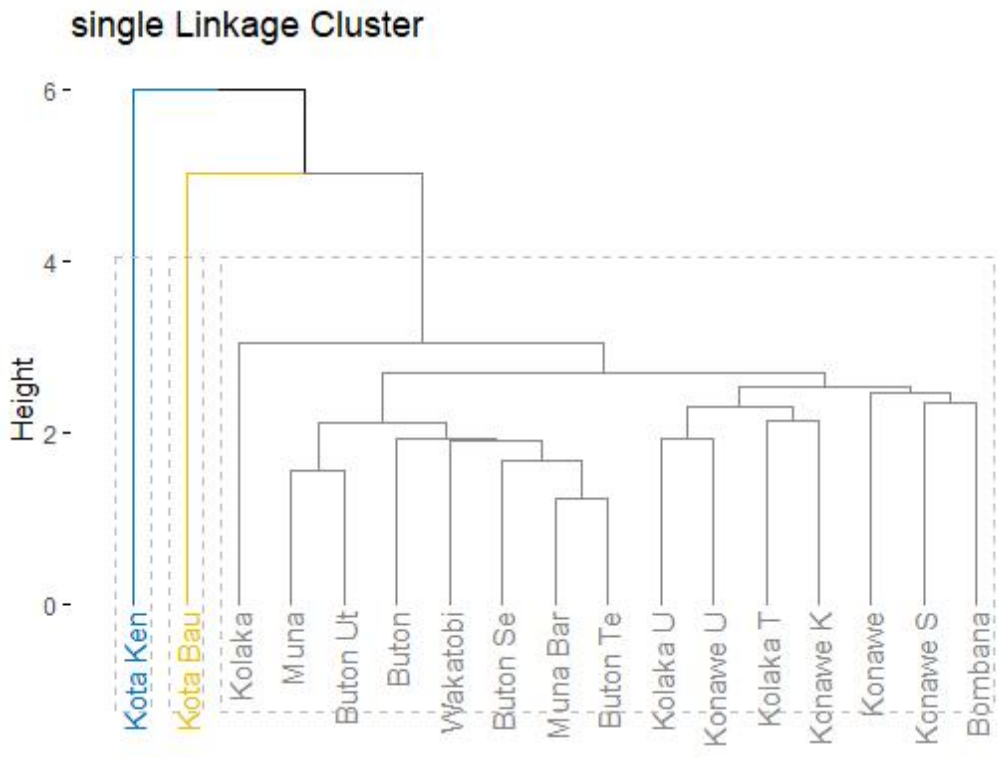


d. METODE CENTROID

```
> data_dist<-dist(data_norm,method="euclidean"
> data_dist
> Centroid<-hclust(data_dist,method="centroid")
> us_hc_centroid<- hclust(data_dist, method = "centroid")
> fviz_dend(us_hc_centroid, cex = 0.5,main = "Cluster Dendrogram Centroid Linkage")
```

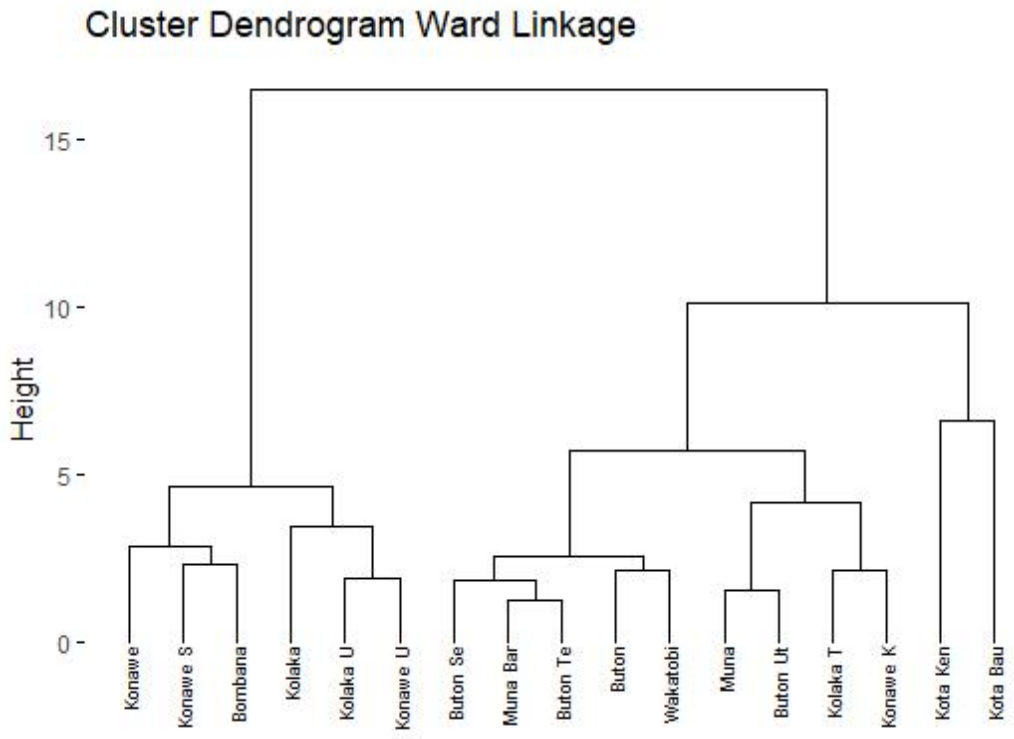



```
centroid_coph <- cophenetic(us_hc_centroid)
> cor(centroid_coph, data_dist)
[1] 0.7247294

internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",metri
c = "euclidean",method = "Centroid")
> summary(internal)

Clustering Methods:
 agnes

Cluster sizes:
 3 4 5

Validation Measures:
                    3      4      5

agnes Connectivity  12.9595 13.1262 20.9234
      Dunn          0.3497  0.4500  0.4706
      Silhouette    0.4414  0.4031  0.2896

Optimal Scores:

             Score   Method Clusters
Connectivity 12.9595 agnes  3
Dunn         0.4706 agnes  5
Silhouette   0.4414 agnes  3

> fviz_dend(us_hc_centroid, k = 3, k_colors = "jco", rect = T,main = "Centroid Linkage Clust
er")
```

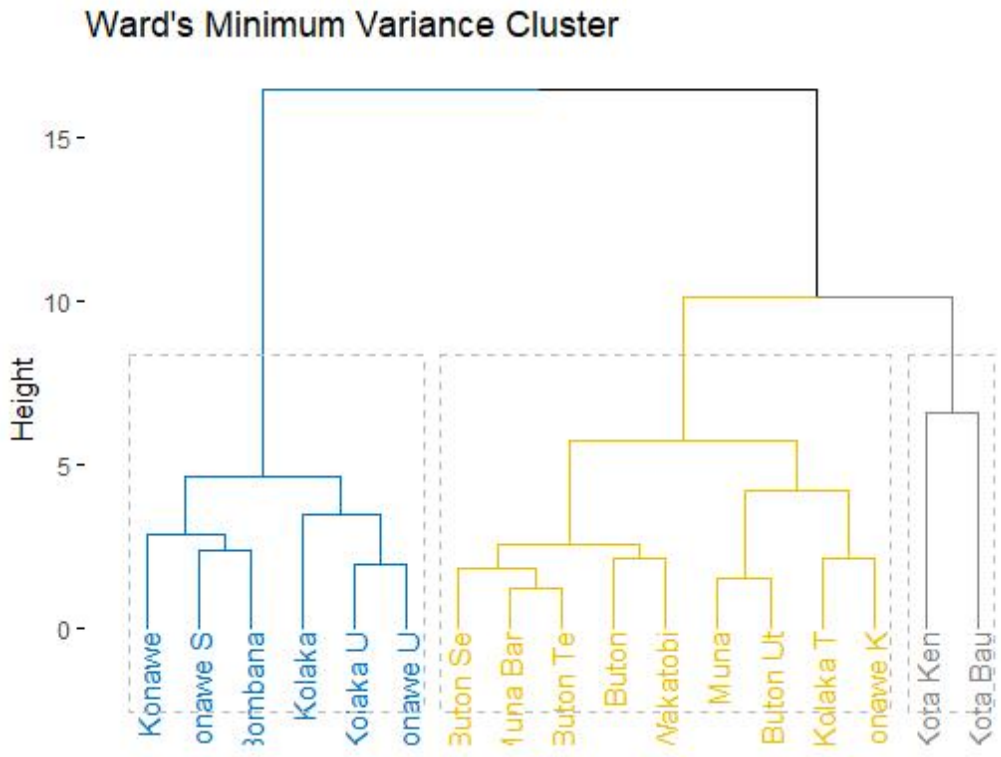


e. METODE WARD

```
> us_hc_ward<- hclust(data_dist, method = "ward.D2")
> fviz_dend(us_hc_ward, cex = 0.5,main = "Cluster Dendrogram Ward Linkage")
> ward_coph <- cophenetic(us_hc_ward)
> cor(ward_coph, data_dist)
[1] 0.7520033

> internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",met
ric = "euclidean",method = "ward.D2")
```




```
> internal<-clValid(data_matriks,nClust = 3:5,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "internal",met
ric = "euclidean",method = "ward")
> summary(internal)

Clustering Methods:
 agnes

Cluster sizes:
 3 4 5

Validation Measures:
                     3      4      5

agnes Connectivity  12.9595 13.1262 20.9234
      Dunn          0.3497  0.4500  0.4706
      Silhouette    0.4414  0.4031  0.2896

Optimal Scores:

             Score   Method Clusters
Connectivity 12.9595 agnes  3
Dunn         0.4706 agnes  5
Silhouette   0.4414 agnes  3
```



Validasi Cluster

```
> data.frame(complete = cor(complete_coph, data_dist),single = cor(single_coph, data_dist),
average = cor(average_coph, data_dist),centroid=cor(centroid_coph,data_dist),ward = cor
(ward_coph, data_dist))

  complete    single   average  centroid      ward
1 0.7980571 0.4719295 0.7625405 0.7247294 0.7520033


> data_norm<-data.frame(data_norm)
> library(clValid)
> stability <- clValid(data_norm, nClust = 3:4,clMethods = "agnes",validation = "stability",met
hod = "complete")
> optimalScores(stability)
        Score Method Clusters
APN 0.06470588  agnes        3
AD  2.43919881  agnes        4
ADM 0.39187083  agnes        3
FOM 0.58843808  agnes        4
```

PROFILISASI CLUSTER

```
tabel=data.frame(data_norm,complete_clust)
tabel
> write.csv(tabel,file = "E:\\03_KULIAH SOSIOLOGI KEPENDUDUK\\00 THESIS\\DATA\\HI
ERARCHICAL CLUS\\tabel.csv")
```

HASIL PROFILISASI CLUSTER

KABUPATEN	FAKTOR DEMOGRAFI			FAKTOR SOSIAL			FAKTOR EKONOMI				FAKTOR BUDAYA		FAKTOR KEWILAYAHAN				Cluster
	ZUm_Ist	ZUm_Kwn	ZJrk_Lhr	ZPend_Ist	ZPend_sm	ZAkInfo	ZKerj_Ist	ZKerj_sm	ZAskes	ZExp_Kap	ZTing_psg	ZSt_tt	ZCPR_MKJP	ZBid_des	ZFas_Kes	ZPLKB	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Buton	-0.90	-0.99	-0.83	-0.91	-0.61	-0.98	-0.34	-0.88	-1.17	-0.78	-0.86	-0.56	-0.09	0.30	0.85	-0.27	1.00
Muna	-0.34	-0.39	-0.67	-0.72	-0.99	-0.70	-0.75	-0.54	-0.52	-0.73	-0.56	-0.30	-0.88	-1.29	0.19	-0.68	1.00
Wakatobi	-0.67	-0.39	-0.88	-0.63	-0.72	-0.81	-0.46	-0.84	-0.65	-0.87	-0.86	-0.30	-1.33	0.53	-0.49	-0.45	1.00
Buton Utara	-0.52	-0.30	-0.45	-0.33	-0.80	-0.63	-0.18	-0.39	-0.29	-0.50	-0.41	-0.21	-0.63	-0.71	1.24	-0.57	1.00
Kolaka Timur	0.04	-0.51	0.08	-0.33	-0.16	-0.17	0.36	-0.02	-0.22	-0.11	0.04	-0.48	1.10	0.82	-0.25	-0.59	1.00
Konawe Kepulauan	-0.58	-0.39	-0.40	-0.02	0.39	-0.25	-0.34	-0.18	0.10	-0.11	-0.23	-0.48	0.06	-0.01	-1.17	-0.55	1.00
Muna Barat	-0.90	-1.17	-0.93	-1.49	-1.27	-1.21	-1.03	-1.03	-1.04	-1.09	-1.04	-0.65	-1.38	0.66	0.41	-0.34	1.00
Buton Tengah	-1.34	-1.38	-1.31	-1.30	-1.44	-1.26	-1.03	-1.45	-1.52	-1.34	-1.40	-0.56	-1.43	0.10	0.23	-0.17	1.00
Buton Selatan	-1.40	-1.29	-1.20	-1.12	-0.99	-1.16	-1.44	-1.27	-1.33	-1.09	-1.28	-0.65	-0.19	0.56	-0.32	-0.26	1.00
Kota Bau-Bau	-0.46	-0.39	-0.51	-0.15	0.03	-0.30	-0.87	-0.45	-0.22	-0.64	-0.50	1.20	-0.98	1.12	2.04	3.49	1.00
AVERAGE	**-0.71**	**-0.72**	**-0.71**	**-0.70**	**-0.66**	**-0.75**	**-0.61**	**-0.70**	**-0.68**	**-0.73**	**-0.71**	**-0.30**	**-0.57**	**0.21**	**0.27**	**-0.04**	
Konawe	1.80	1.86	1.58	0.92	1.78	1.71	1.34	1.74	1.89	1.63	1.74	1.11	1.15	-0.12	-1.15	-0.25	2.00
Kolaka	1.21	0.78	1.42	0.16	0.11	1.20	-0.75	1.32	0.98	1.09	1.20	0.31	1.05	0.03	-0.07	0.10	2.00
Konawe Selatan	1.71	0.66	1.69	1.23	1.14	1.07	1.34	1.50	1.27	1.63	1.50	-0.48	1.25	-0.57	-0.98	-0.56	2.00
Bombana	0.92	1.56	1.26	1.81	0.58	1.30	1.90	1.22	1.04	1.35	1.32	-0.48	0.46	0.57	-0.61	-0.02	2.00
Kolaka Utara	0.60	0.57	0.24	0.43	0.58	0.56	0.80	0.49	0.23	0.45	0.39	-0.21	0.85	1.04	-0.63	0.06	2.00
Konawe Utara	0.48	0.48	0.51	1.23	0.58	0.67	1.21	0.46	1.11	0.76	0.57	-0.48	1.35	-0.03	-1.08	-0.15	2.00
AVERAGE	**1.12**	**0.99**	**1.12**	**0.96**	**0.80**	**1.08**	**0.97**	**1.12**	**1.09**	**1.15**	**1.12**	**-0.04**	**1.02**	**0.15**	**-0.76**	**-0.14**	
Kota Kendari	0.36	1.26	0.40	1.23	1.78	0.97	0.23	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.39	3.22	-0.38	-3.00	1.81	1.22	3.00
AVERAGE	**0.79**	**0.82**	**0.79**	**0.82**	**0.79**	**0.71**	**0.68**	**0.73**	**0.66**	**0.83**	**0.89**	**0.89**	**0.53**	**0.76**	**2.01**	**2.11**	

LAMPIRAN 3

PEDOMAN WAWANCARA MENDALAM PADA INFORMAN PASANGAN USIA SUBUR

Alasan Pasangan Usia Subur Dalam Memilih Alat Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Di Sulawesi Tenggara

Petunjuk Umum

1. Memperkenalkan diri kepada informan sekaligus menjelaskan maksud, tujuan dan manfaat dari wawancara
2. Memberitahukan hak informan, bahwa informan berhak menyampaikan pendapat apapun, serta informan berhak untuk mengakhiri wawancara.
3. Mengucapkan terima kasih kepada informan atas kesediannya untuk di wawancarai sekaligus meminta informan untuk mengisi lembar persetujuan.
4. Menyampaikan bahwa informan bebas menyampaikan pendapat, pengalaman,komentar, serta saran apapun secara verbal.
5. Menyampaikan bahwa tidak ada penilaian benar dan salah atas segala informasi yang di sampaikan informan.
6. Menyampaikan bahwa apapun yang di sampaikan informan, baik pengalaman,komentar, pendapat, maupun saran akan di jaga kerahasiannya dan hanya digunakan dalam penelitian ini saja.

Pelaksanaan

A. Identitas Informan

1. Nama :
2. Umur :
3. Umur Saat Melangsungkan Perkawinan :
4. Wilayah Tempat Tinggal :
5. Pendidikan Istri :
6. Pendidikan Suami :
7. Pekerjaan Istri :
8. Pekerjaan Suami :
9. Nomor Telepon :

B. Keterangan Wawancara

1. Hari :
2. Tanggal :
3. Waktu :

Daftar Pertanyaan

No	Pertanyaan	Jawaban Responden
Input		
1.	Kapan anda mengalami kehamilan terakhir?	
2.	Alat kontrasepsi apa yang	

	sedang digunakan anda atau pasangan anda saat ini ?	
3.	Sudah berapa lama anda atau pasangan anda menggunakan kontrasepsi tersebut ?	
4.	Apakah anda mengetahui mengenai metode kontrasepsi bersifat jangka panjang seperti IUD, Implan/Susuk, Metode Operasi Wanita maupun Metode Operasi Pria ?	
5.	Apakah anda atau pasangan anda pernah atau sedang menggunakan metode kontrasepsi bersifat jangka panjang ?	
6.	Alasan apa yang membuat anda atau pasangan anda tertarik atau tidak tertarik dalam menggunakan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	
Proses		
7.	Menurut anda bagaimana kemudahan pemasangan alat kontrasepsi jangka panjang dan ketersediaannya di wilayah tempat tinggal anda ?	
8.	Menurut anda bagaimana peran kader keluarga berencana (PLKB atau PKB) dalam pemberian edukasi dan informasi mengenai alat kontrasepsi jangka panjang yang efektif bagi anda?	
9.	Menurut anda, faktor apa yang ada di dalam pasangan anda yang sangat mempengaruhi keputusan anda dalam pemilihan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	

10.	Menurut anda, apakah pendidikan pasangan anda berpengaruh pada pemberian pertimbangan dalam menggunakan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang di dalam keluarga anda?	
11.	Menurut anda, apakah pekerjaan suami anda berpengaruh pada keputusan penggunaaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang di dalam keluarga anda?	
12.	Apakah anda sering mencari tahu dan melihat informasi mengenai kehamilan, kontrasepsi maupun program keluarga berencana di media sosial anda?	
13.	Menurut anda, apakah biaya pemasangan alat kontrasepsi jangka panjang cukup terjangkau ?	
14.	Menurut anda apakah asuransi kesehatan yang anda miliki sudah mampu memberi pelayanan yang optimal pada saat anda hendak melakukan pemasangan alat kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	
15.	Menurut anda, apakah selama ini alasan anda tidak tertarik pada metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang dikarena biaya pemasangan dan perawatannya yang cukup mahal ?	
Output		
16.	Menurut anda hal-hal apa saja yang perlu diperbaiki pemerintah dalam hal pengendalian jumlah penduduk melalui program keluarga	

	berencana khususnya pada penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang di masyarakat ?	

PEDOMAN WAWANCARA MENDALAM PADA INFORMAN PENYELENGGARA PROGRAM KELUARGA BERENCANA
(KEMITRAAN BIDAN DESA, PENYULUH LAPANGAN KELUARGA BERENCANA, MAUPUN BKKBN)

Petunjuk Umum

1. Memperkenalkan diri kepada informan sekaligus menjelaskan maksud, tujuan dan manfaat dari wawancara
2. Memberitahukan hak informan, bahwa informan berhak menyampaikan pendapat apapun, serta informan berhak untuk mengakhiri wawancara.
3. Mengucapkan terima kasih kepada informan atas kesediannya untuk di wawancarai sekaligus meminta informan untuk mengisi lembar persetujuan.
4. Menyampaikan bahwa informan bebas menyampaikan pendapat, pengalaman,komentar, serta saran apapun secara verbal.
5. Menyampaikan bahwa tidak ada penilaian benar dan salah atas segala informasi yang di sampaikan informan.
6. Menyampaikan bahwa apapun yang di sampaikan informan, baik pengalaman,komentar, pendapat, maupun saran akan di jaga kerahasiannya dan hanya digunakan dalam penelitian ini saja.

Pelaksanaan

C. Identitas Informan
D. Nama :
E. Jabatan :
F. Nomor Telepon :

G. Keterangan Wawancara
H. Hari :
   1. Tanggal :
   2. Waktu :

Daftar Pertanyaan

No	Pertanyaan	Jawaban Responden
1.	Menurut anda bagaimana penyelenggaraan pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang di wilayah kerja anda ?	

2.	Menurut anda, bagaimana hubungan Kerjasama antara bidan desa, PLKB dan BKKBN dalam penerapan pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang di wilayah kerja anda ?	
3.	Menurut anda apakah keberadaan Bidan desa cukup efektif dalam memberikan pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	
4.	Menurut anda apakah peran PLKB sudah cukup optimal dalam memberikan informasi dan edukasi mengenai pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	
5.	Menurut anda apakah dinas BKKBN telah cukup optimal dalam pemberian program pelayanan keluarga berencana khususnya kontrasepsi jangka panjang di wilayah kerja anda?	
6.	Menurut anda apakah fasilitas kesehatan di wilayah kerja anda sudah mampu memenuhi kebutuhan pasangan usia subur dalam mendapatkan pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang ?	
7.	Menurut anda, faktor apa saja yang paling mempengaruhi pemasangan alat kontrasepsi jangka panjang pada pasangan usia subur ?	
7.	Menurut anda hal-hal apa saja yang perlu diperbaiki terkait koordinasi antara bidan desa, PLKB/PKB dan BKKBN guna meningkatkan pelayanan kontrasepsi jangka panjang di wilayah kerja anda ?	

LAMPIRAN 4

GAMBARAN UMUM INFORMAN PASANGAN USIA SUBUR

NO	KARAKTERISTIK	INFORMAN 1	INFORMAN 2	INFORMAN 3	INFORMAN 4	INFORMAN 5
1	Nama	AS	LH	DA	AT	FR
2	Umur:	33 Tahun	30 Tahun	36 Tahun	29 Tahun	32 Tahun
3	Status dalam Keluarga	Istri	Suami	Suami	Istri	Istri
4	Umur Perkawinan Pertama	25 Tahun	22 Tahun	27 Tahun	18 Tahun	19 Tahun
5	Tempat Tinggal	Andonouhu, Kota Kendari	Kecamatan Lasalimu Kabupaten Buton	Baruga Kota Kendari	Kecamatan Batauga Buton Selatan	Kecamatan Betoambari Kota Bau-Bau
6	Jumlah Anak	2 Orang	4 Orang	2 Orang	4 Orang	3 Orang
7	Pendidikan	S2	SMP	S2	SMP	S1
8	Pendidikan Pasangan	S2	SD	S1	SMA	S1
9	Pekerjaan	PNS	Nelayan	PNS	Ibu Rumah Tangga	Wiraswasta
10	Pekerjaan Pasangan	BUMN	Ibu Rumah Tangga	PNS	Buruh Bangunan	Guru
11	Kepemilikan Askes	Asuransi Swasta	BPJS	BPJS	BPJS	BPJS
12	Jarak ke Faskes Terdekat	± 500 m	±30 Km (Lewat jalur laut dahulu, baru via transportasi darat)	± 500 m	± 700 m	± 500 m
13	Rata-rata Pendapatan Per Bulan	10,000.000 – 15.000.000	≤ 2.000.000	7.000.000 - 10.000.000	≤ 1.500.000	3.000.000 – 5.000.000
14	Jenis Kontrasepsi yang sedang digunakan	IUD	Implan/Susuk	Vasektomi	Implan/Susuk	IUD
15	Tempat /Tanggal Wawancara	Kendari, 8 September 2023	Lasalimu, 18 September 2023	Kendari, 9 September 2023	Batauga, 22 September 2023	Bau-Bau 29 September 2023

GAMBARAN UMUM INFORMAN PENELENGGARA PROGRAM KB

NO	KARAKTERISTIK	INFORMAN 1	INFORMAN 2	INFORMAN 3
1	Nama	AL	WM	F
2	Umur:	33 Tahun	34 Tahun	33 Tahun
3	Instansi	BKKBN Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara	Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Buton	Dinas KB Kabupaten Buton Tengah
4	Jabatan	Penanggung Jawab Layanan Data Informasi	Bidan Desa	PPKBD/PLKB
5	Pendidikan	S1	D3	S1
6	Masa Kerja	9 Tahun	11 Tahun	2 Tahun
7	Tempat /Tanggal Wawancara	Kendari, 8 September 2023	Bau-Bau, 29 September 2023	Buton Tengah, 27 September 2023