EFFECT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR AND
DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP ON VILLAGE MIDWIFE
PERFORMANCE IN IUD CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICE IN
JOMBANG DISTRICT, EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The threat of population explosion in Indonesia is real. Long-term contraception program is an alternative strategy for controlling population growth rate. The slowing achievement of IUD contraceptive target for the last two years has become a central concern at the District Health Office Jombang, East Java. Sub-optimal quality of IUD contraceptive service, high drop-out rate, high unmet-need, and unsystematic family planning reporting and recording, are assumed to be the causes of the under-achievement. This study aimed to examine the effect of socio-demographic factor and democratic leadership on village midwife performance in IUD contraceptive service in Jombang District, East Java.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with cross-sectional design. It was conducted in 12 community health centers in Jombang District, East Java, from March to May 2017. A sample of 120 women of reproductive age was selected for this study by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was village midwife performance. The independent variables were knowledge, self-efficacy, compensation, democratic leadership, and work motivation. The data were collected by a pre-tested questionnaire, and were analyzed by path analysis model.

Results: Midwife performance was positively affected by higher education (b= 5.19; SE= 0.53; p<0.001), stronger work motivation (b= 0.48; SE= 0.07; p<0.001), better knowledge (b= 0.21; SE= 0.08; p= 0.006), stronger self-efficacy (b= 0.18; SE= 0.08; p= 0.023), and democratic leadership (b= 0.14; SE= 0.05; p= 0.008). Self-efficacy was affected by education (b= 1.16; SE= 0.62; p= 0.063), knowledge (b= 0.35; SE= 0.08; p<0.001), democratic leadership (b= 0.23; SE= 0.04; p<0.001). Work motivation was affected by compensation (b= 0.65; SE= 0.16; p<0.001), democratic leadership (b= 0.31; SE= 0.07; p<0.001), knowledge (b= 0.29; SE= 0.09; p<0.001), and self-efficacy (b= 0.17; SE= 0.09; p= 0.058).

Conclusion: Midwife performance was positively affected by education, work motivation, education, self efficacy, and democratic leadership.

Keywords: midwife performance, socio-demographic factor, democratic leadership, IUD contraceptive, family planning

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