

Determinan kematian anak usia balita di Timor-Leste dalam periode 1994-2003 (Analisis survei demografi dan kesehatan Timor-Leste 2003) = Determinant of under five mortality in Timor Leste within the periode of 1994-2003 (Analysis of 2003 Timor-Leste, demography health survey)

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Abstrak

Angka kematian anak usia balita di Timor-Leste tergolong tinggi. Untuk menurunkan angka kematian anak usia balita diperlukan suatu pemahaman yang komprehensif tentang determinannya. Penelitian ini secara umum bertujuan untuk mempelajari kejadian kematian bayi dan anak balita pada rumah tangga berdasarkan faktor-faktor sosial, ekonomi, demografi, lingkungan dan kontrol kesehatan.

Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis tabulasi silang dan analisis regresi logistik biner untuk mempelajari pengaruh faktor-faktor sosial ekonomi, demografi, lingkungan dan kontrol kesehatan terhadap kejadian kematian anak usia balita menggunakan data hasil SDKTL 2003.

Hasil analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa probabilitas kematian bayi dipengaruhi oleh umur melahirkan pertama, jumlah anak lahir hidup, pendidikan ibu, pemeriksaan kehamilan, penolong kelahiran, tempat melahirkan, pemeriksaan anak pasca melahirkan, status kepemilikan jamban dan daerah tempat tinggal.

Hasil analisis regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa probabilitas kematian anak usia balita dipengaruhi oleh jumlah anak lahir hidup, pemeriksaan kehamilan, penolong kelahiran, tempat melahirkan, pemeriksaan anak pasca melahirkan, status kepemilikan jamban, luas lantai dan daerah tempat tinggal.

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The mortality rate of children aged under five in Timor-Leste is high. To reduce mortality of children aged under five needs a comprehensive understanding of its determinant. This research aims to study the incidence of infant and under five death experienced by households based on social, economic, demographic, and environmental factors and health controls.

The analytical method used in this study are the table contingency and binary logistic regression analysis to study the effect of socioeconomic, demographic, and environmental factors and health controls on the incidence of death of children aged under five using data from the 2003 Timor-Leste, demographic and health survey.

Results of logistic regression analysis show that the probability of infant mortality is influenced by the age of first birth, number of children bom alive, maternal education, antenatal care, birth attendant, place of birth, post~natal examination of children, latrine ownership status and area of residence.

Results of binary logistic regression analysis show that the probability of death of children aged under five is influenced by the number of children born alive, antenatal care, birth attendant, place of birth, post-natal examination of children, status of ownership of latrine, floor area and area of residence.