

## Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi utilisasi penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan di Indonesia = Indonesia: determinant of utilization of skilled birth attendant, 2005

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Indonesia mempunyai target untuk menurunkan kematian ibu menjadi 125 kematian maternal per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Padahal Indonesia menghadapi tantangan geografis dan variabel social lainnya yang menyebabkan kelahiran kebanyakan di rumah dan ditolong bukan oleh tenaga kesehatan. Salah satu pilihan pemerintah Indonesia untuk mengurangi kematian maternal adalah dengan meningkatkan angka utilisasi penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan. Agar kebijakan penanggulangan masalah ini lebih tepat perlu diketahui determinan yang menyebabkan ibu melahirkan dengan pertolongan tenaga kesehatan. Dengan menggunakan beberapa teori atau model dari beberapa studi sebelumnya maka disusunlah kerangka konsep yang dapat memahami determinan utilisasi linakes.

Data Susenas 2005 dan PODES 2005 digunakan dalam analisis ini. Hasilnya berdasarkan lebih dari 91.000 sampel anak balita, diperoleh hasil prediksi proporsi pemanfaat pertolongan tenaga kesehatan pada kelahiran sebesar 75,5 %.

Model binomial logistic digunakan untuk analisis inferensial. Hasilnya menunjukkan variabel yang signifikan adalah pendidikan ibu, kunjungan ANC, area, kepemilikan jaminan pembiayaan kesehatan, urutan kelahiran, umur ibu, status bekerja ibu, sektor pekerjaan ibu, pekerjaan KRT, pendidikan KRT, jumlah anggota rumah tangga, fasilitas kesehatan seperti puskesmas, polindes dan bidan di desa serta pengeluaran rumah tangga per kapita.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Indonesia has set a target of reducing its maternal mortality rate to 125 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by the year 2010. This poses formidable challenges in geographically diverse country where the majority of births occur at home by unskilled birth attendant. One option for the Indonesian government in order to reduce its maternal mortality would be to increase rates of skilled assistance for home deliveries. In order to design appropriate policies to achieve this, it is imperative to understand the determinant of use of skilled birth attendants by mothers. We use several model as an theoretical framework to understand the determinant of the use of a trained provider in Indonesia.

The 2005 National Social Economic Survey was used, and data PODES was abstracted for analysis. Out of a total sampel of 91.000 under 5 years, 75% used

services of skilled birth attendants.

A binomial logistic model was used to predict determinant of use. Our results that maternal education, household expenditure per capita quintile, occupation, and number of antenatal care visit are significant determinants among all choice set., Indonesia has set a target of reducing its maternal mortality rate to 125 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by the year 2010. This poses formidable challenges in geographically diverse country where the majority of births occur at home by unskilled birth attendant. One option for the Indonesian government in order to reduce its maternal mortality would be to increase rates of skilled assistance for home deliveries. In order to design appropriate policies to achieve this, it is imperative to understand the determinant of use of skilled birth attendants by mothers. We use several model as an theoretical framework to understand the determinant of the use of a trained provider in Indonesia.

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