

Determinan pertolongan persalinan di 6 enam provinsi di Indonesia (analisis multilevel data sekunder SDKI tahun 2012 dan profil kesehatan indonesia tahun 2012) = Determinants of delivery aids at six provinces in indonesia 2012 multilevel analysis of secondary data (IDHS) and health profile of Indonesia 2012 / Sri Rahayu Ningsih

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Faktor penyebab tingginya AKI (346/100.000KH) yaitu belum tercapainya indikator pertolongan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan. Pertolongan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh faktor individu dan provinsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat pengaruh dan besar kontribusi faktor individu dan provinsi terhadap pertolongan persalinan di enam provinsi di Indonesia berdasarkan data SDKI dan profil kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2012. Hasil analisis multilevel regresi logistik multinomial menunjukkan, determinan pertolongan persalinan meliputi asuhan kehamilan, daerah, asuransi kesehatan, indeks kepemilikan, pekerjaan suami, pekerjaan, pendidikan ibu, paritas, umur, rasio bidan, rasio puskesmas, rasio tempat tidur rumah sakit dan kepadatan penduduk. Faktor provinsi menurunkan 24.22% variasi pertolongan persalinan di Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

The high maternal mortality rate (346 per 100.000 live birth) in Indonesia is caused by several factors, one of it is that Indonesia has not been achieved the indicator of aid deliveries in health facilities. This study aims to look at the influence and the contribution of individual factors and province factor on deliveries in six provinces in Indonesia based on data from Demographic and Health Survey and health profiles of Indonesia in 2012. Based on the analysis of multilevel multinomial logistic regression, the determinant of delivery aid is the individual factors include the antenatal care, regions, health insurance, household wealth index, husband's occupation, employment and education of women of childbearing age, parity and the age of them. The determinant factor of the province covers the ratio of health centers, the ratio of beds and population density. Contextual variables (province factors) decrease 24.22% variation deliveries at six provinces in Indonesia.