

Pengaruh Pemberdayaan Perempuan Terhadap Kematian Balita (Analisis Data SDKI: 2017) = Impact of Women's Empowerment on Under Five Mortality (Analyzed Indonesian DHS: 2017)

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Abstrak

Pemberdayaan perempuan menjadi salah satu faktor penting dalam pembangunan. Kurangnya pemberdayaan perempuan dapat menyebabkan hasil negatif pada kesehatan dan kematian anak. Kesehatan anak menjadi bagian dari sustainable development goals (2030) yang dapat dilihat melalui penurunan angka kematian bayi dan balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai pengaruh pemberdayaan perempuan terhadap kematian balita setelah di kontrol dengan variabel umur ibu, daerah tempat tinggal, pendidikan suami, jarak lahir, paritas, status imunisasi dasar, dan berat lahir. Sampel berjumlah 16.409 perempuan berusia 15-49 tahun yang terakhir melahirkan pada periode tahun 2012-2017 diambil dari SDKI 2017. Pemberdayaan perempuan diukur dengan menggunakan indeks komposit yang dibangun dari empat indikator yaitu tingkat pendidikan, status pekerjaan, partisipasi dalam pengambilan keputusan rumah tangga dan sikap istri terhadap pemukulan yang dilakukan suami dengan menggunakan Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Selanjutnya, estimasi pengaruh pemberdayaan perempuan terhadap kematian balita menggunakan model regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pemberdayaan perempuan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kematian balita setelah dikontrol dengan umur ibu saat melahirkan, jarak lahir, dan berat lahir. Komponen pemberdayaan perempuan yaitu status pekerjaan ($p < 0,001$; AOR: 1,49 ; 95% CI: 1,21-1,83) memiliki pengaruh secara statistik dengan kematian balita, sedangkan faktor tingkat pendidikan (p 0,666; AOR: 0,93; 95% CI: 0,72-1,30), partisipasi dalam pengambilan keputusan keluarga (p 0,732; AOR: 1,08; 95% CI: 0,68-1,72), dan sikap istri terhadap pemukulan yang dilakukan suami (p 0,806; AOR: 1,03; 95% CI: 0,83-1,26) tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan dengan kematian balita. Hal ini menekankan pentingnya pemberdayaan perempuan untuk mengurangi kematian balita.

.....Women's empowerment has generally been recognized as one of the most important factors for development. A lack of empowerment may lead to negative outcomes on child health and mortality. Child health being part of sustainable development goals (2030) can be traced through reduced infant and under five mortality rates. The present study is an attempt to examine the association between women's empowerment and under five mortality. Sample of 16.409 women aged 15-49 years who had their last childbirth in period 2012-2017 were drawn from 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey. Composite index was considered to measure women's empowerment. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been employed to measure women's empowerment using four indicators, namely education level, employment status, participation in household decision-making and attitude toward wife beating. Adjusted associations between women's empowerment and under five mortality were examined using binary logistic regression by controlling the influence of socioeconomic and biodemographic variables as potential confounders. The findings from multivariate analysis indicated statistically significant associations between women empowerment and under five mortality after controlled by maternal age, birth interval, and birth weight. Working women were 1,49 times more likely to experienced under-five mortality (95% CI=1,21-

1,83). However, education level, participation in household decision-making and attitude toward wife beating were not associated with under-five mortality. This highlights the importance of women's empowerment by increasing women's educational level, participation in labor force, and reducing women's vulnerability to domestic violence in efforts to reduce infant mortality.