

# Pengaruh Otonomi Perempuan Terhadap Kejadian Diare pada Balita di Indonesia : Analisis Propensity Score Matching (PSM) = The Effect of Women`s Autonomy on Childhood Diarrhea in Indonesia: A Propensity Score Matching (PSM) Analysis

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh otonomi perempuan (economic decision making, freedom from threat, dan health care autonomy) terhadap kejadian diare pada balita di Indonesia menggunakan data SDKI 2017. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah regresi logistik biner dan Propensity Score Matching (PSM). Hasil analisis regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa economic decision making, freedom from threat, dan health care autonomy signifikan secara statistik menurunkan peluang terjadinya diare pada balita dengan odds ratio masing-masing sebesar 0,887, 0,761, dan 0,874. Variabel bebas lainnya yang memiliki hubungan signifikan secara statistik terhadap diare pada balita yaitu umur ibu, tingkat pendidikan ibu, umur anak, durasi menyusui anak, klasifikasi wilayah tempat tinggal, sumber air minum rumah tangga, dan fasilitas sanitasi rumah tangga. Hasil tersebut diperkuat dengan hasil PSM yang menyatakan bahwa balita yang memiliki ibu dengan economic decision making, freedom from threat, dan health care autonomy memiliki resiko terkena diare lebih rendah masing-masing sebesar 1,71%, 3,36%, dan 1,9%. Oleh karena itu penting bagi pemangku kebijakan untuk terus meningkatkan otonomi perempuan, khususnya meningkatkan kebebasan perempuan dari ancaman dan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga serta meningkatkan kemampuan perempuan untuk berpartisipasi dalam pembuatan keputusan perawatan kesehatan dan ekonomi sebagai upaya menekan prevalensi diare pada balita.

.....This study aims to analyze the effect of women's autonomy (economic decision making, freedom from threat, and health care autonomy ) on childhood diarrhea in Indonesia using the 2017 IDHS data. Analytical method used in this study are binary logistic regression and Propensity Score Matching (PSM). The results of the binary logistic regression showed that economic decision making, freedom from threat, and health care autonomy were statistically significant in reducing the chances of childhood diarrhea with odds ratios of 0.887, 0.761, and 0.874, respectively. Other independent variables that have a statistically significant relationship to the incidence of childhood diarrhea are maternal age, mother's education level, child's age, duration of breastfeeding, classification of residential area, household drinking water sources, and household sanitation facilities. These results are reinforced by PMS's results which states that children who have mothers with economic decision making, freedom from threat, and health care autonomy have a lower risk of diarrhea by 1.71%, 3.36%, and 1.9, respectively. Therefore, it is important for policy makers to keep improving women's autonomy especially in women's freedom from threat and domestic violence and improving women's participation in health care and economic decision making in case to reduce the chances of childhood diarrhea.