

The Importance of Education and Income Rate as Factors of Maternal Health Amongs Mothers in Cawang, East Jakarta

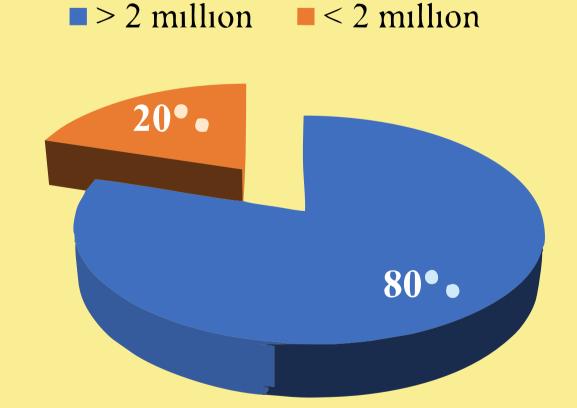
Cindy Priskila Panjaitan, Deta Hamida, Irma Rebina R. Lumbantoruan, Prabu Suja Samhari AMSA - Universitas Kristen Indonesia

Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country which has high rate of poverty, low education level and medical care. Based on data from Badan Pusat Statistik 2015 poverty rate in Indonesia are 255,416,686 people (11% of total population). In this research we focused on data about education, annual income, and body mass index (BMI) in Cawang, East Jakarta. Lack of maternal education and low or unstable income may cause maternal ignorance about their fetal care by consuming balance diet and controlling their fetal health. For that reason, in this research poster, education and income rate are the main factors to achieve maternal health.

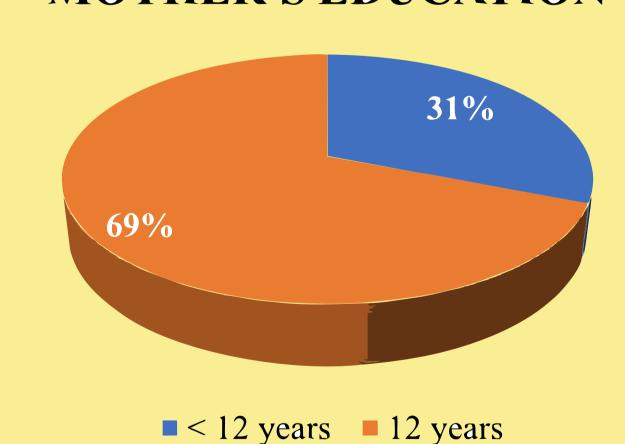
By random sampling method in 183 families consist of 22 pregnant women, 138 breast-feeding mothers, and 23 couples of reproductive age. Data which has been taken are income, education, and body mass index. We are looking for the relationship between these four factors with the health of pregnant women.

INCOME LEVEL



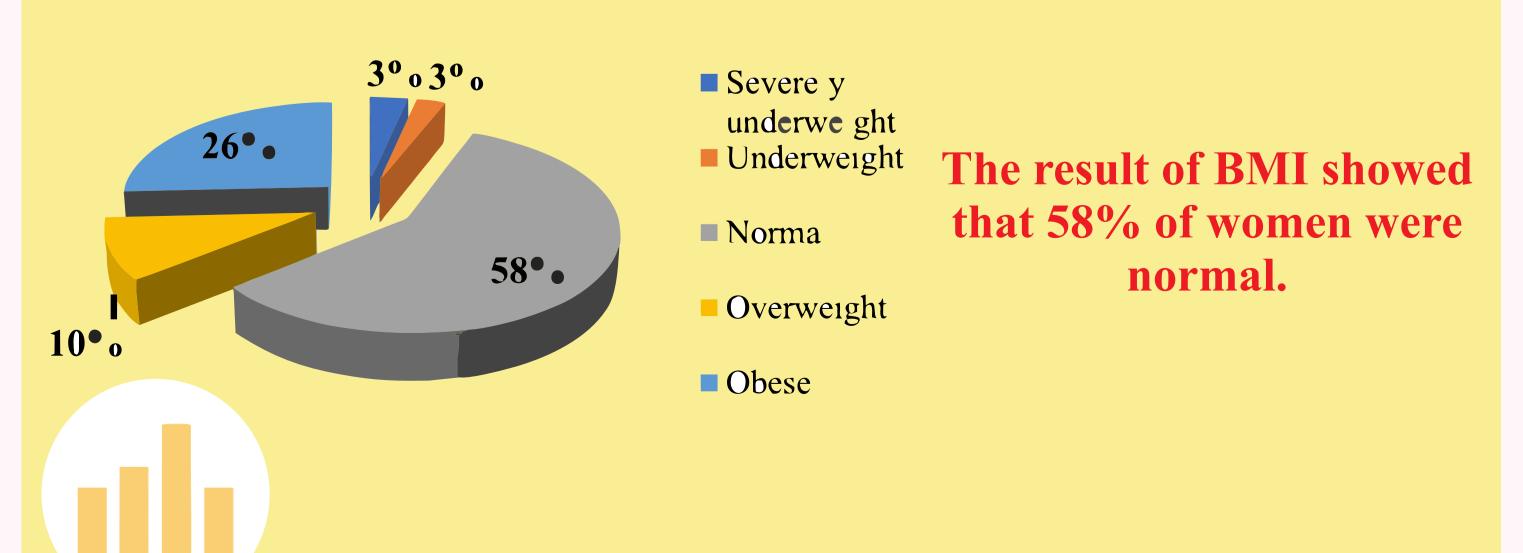
There are approximately 80% of families that have income above 2 million. Thus expected, family income can fulfill the needs of mothers when pregnant.

MOTHER'S EDUCATION



From the research found that there are 30.7% of families in Cawang who did not complete 12 years of education.

BODY MASS INDEX



- Material & Methods

The metode of this study is crosssectional with random sampling. We used questionnaires as the instrument and the data obtained the meassurement of anthopometry.

In addition, to have a good quality job, it requires a higher education. However, low education will have less job opportunities, which means the lower education they have, the harder for them to find stable income. Further more, with lower income leads to low quality of life which may cause malnutrition. A proposional nutrition is important for all family members, especially for pregnant women. Pregnant woman needs a balance nutrition to support maternal and fetal health.

-Discussion

Conclusion

Education and income rate affect the nutrition of pregnant women.

References

- 1. Afifah T, Tejyanti T, Saptarini I, Rizkianti A, Usman Y, Senewe F. Maternal Death in Indonesia: Follow-Up Study of The 2010 Indonesia Population Census. 2016;7(1). Available from: http://ejournal.litbang.depkes.go.id/index.php/kespro/article/views/5102/4311
- 2. Rohy A, Retnaningsih L, Fatimah F. Hubungan Status Gizi Ibu dengan Berat dan Panjang Bayi Baru Lahir di Rumah Bersalin Widuri Yogyakarta: Jurnal Keperawatan Respati Yogyakarta. 2017;4(1);133-137. Available from: http://nursingjurnal.respati.ac.id/index.php/JKRY/index.
- 3. Marsedi G, Widajanti L, Aruben R. Hubungan Sosial Eknomi dan Asupan Zat Gizi dengan Kejadian Kurang energi Kronik (KEK) pada Ibu Hamil di Wilayah Puskesmas SEI Jang Kecamatan Bukit Bestari Kota Tanjung Pinang 2016: Jurnal Kesehatan Masya rakat. 2017;5(3);ISSSN: 2356-3346. Available from: http://ejournal-sl.undip.ac.id/index.php/jkm
- 4. Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia. Statistik Indonesia 2015. Jakarta: 2016 Januari.