

ABSTRAK

Selama beberapa tahun terakhir, negara-negara maju dan berkembang, termasuk Indonesia, telah mengalami peningkatan kualitas dalam hal kesehatan anak. Salah satu hal yang menjadi faktor penyebabnya adalah peningkatan viabilitas ibu yang berhubungan dengan usia maternal (usia ibu saat melahirkan). Hal ini memunculkan diskursus terkait bagaimana usia maternal dapat berhubungan dengan kesehatan anak selain melalui hubungannya dengan viabilitas ibu. Menggunakan sampel data *cross-sectional* dari *Indonesian Family Life Survey* periode 2000, 2007, dan 2014 penelitian ini berusaha mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan usia maternal dengan kesehatan anak dan bagaimanakah hubungan antara usia maternal dengan kesehatan anak tersebut dapat dijelaskan. Penulis berfokus pada status kesehatan berupa status nutrisi anak, yang meliputi kondisi *stunted*, *wasted* dan *underweight*; dan viabilitas anak, yang meliputi kelahiran prematur dan berat badan bayi lahir rendah. Penulis memanfaatkan metode regresi *ordinary least square* dan regresi logistik dengan mengontrol berbagai *confounding factors* untuk mengetahui hubungan usia maternal dengan luaran kesehatan anak. Terdapat dua temuan utama dari penelitian ini. Pertama, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara usia maternal dengan luaran kesehatan. Tepatnya, usia maternal remaja berasosiasi dengan luaran kesehatan anak yang buruk. Kedua, *confounding factors* karakter fisik ibu, perilaku ibu, dan sosial ekonomi keluarga berperan dalam menjelaskan hubungan usia maternal dengan probabilitas kelahiran prematur dan berat badan bayi lahir rendah. Sedangkan hubungan probabilitas *stunted* dan *underweight* dengan usia maternal eksogen relatif terhadap ketiga *confounding factors* tersebut

Kata Kunci: Usia Maternal, Kesehatan Anak, Status Nutrisi Anak, Viabilitas Anak

ABSTRACT

Over the past few years, both developed and developing countries, including Indonesia, have been improved in term of quality of child health. One of the contributing factors is the increasing in maternal viability related to the maternal age (mother's age at birth). This has given rise to a discourse on how maternal age can be related to child health in addition to its relationship to maternal viability. Using cross-sectional data samples from the Indonesian Family Life Survey for the period of 2000, 2007, and 2014, this study seeks to determine whether there is a relationship between maternal age and child health and how can the relationship between maternal age and child health be explained. The author focuses on health status in the form of children's nutritional status, which includes stunted, wasted and underweight conditions; and child viability, which includes premature birth and low birth weight. The author uses the ordinary least square regression and logistic regression method by controlling for various confounding factors to determine the relationship between maternal age and child health outcomes. There are two main findings from this study. First, this study found that there is a relationship between maternal age and health outcomes. Specifically, adolescent maternal age is associated with poor child health outcomes. Second, the confounding factors of maternal physical character, maternal behavior, and familial socioeconomic play a role in explaining the associations of maternal age and the probability of preterm birth and low birth weight. Meanwhile, the relationship between the probability of stunting and underweight with maternal age is exogenous to the three confounding factors.

Keywords: Maternal Age, Child Health, Child Nutrition Status, Child Viability