

# **Analisis spasial cakupan pemberian vitamin A pada anak 6-59 bulan di Provinsi Papua 2019 = Spatial analysis of the coverage of vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-59 months in Papua Province 2019**

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## **Abstrak**

Cakupan vitamin A di Provinsi Papua pada tahun 2019 hanya mencapai 31,7% dan merupakan salah satu provinsi dengan angka cakupan paling rendah di Indonesia. Angka cakupan tersebut juga jauh di bawah standar UNICEF, yakni 80%. Rendahnya cakupan vitamin A bisa disebabkan beberapa faktor yang bervariasi pada tiap kabupaten/kota Provinsi Papua. Analisis spasial dilakukan untuk melihat sebaran serta korelasi antara faktor determinan dengan angka cakupan vitamin A. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang menggunakan pendekatan analisis spasial dan korelasi. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dari Badan Pusat Statistika dan Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Papua tahun 2019. Hasil analisis spasial cakupan vitamin A menunjukkan bahwa sejumlah 16 kabupaten/kota tergolong baik, 12 kabupaten tergolong sedang, dan 1 kabupaten tergolong buruk. Sedangkan analisis korelasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan cakupan vitamin A dengan topografi wilayah dan tingkat pendidikan, serta tidak berhubungan dengan rasio tenaga kesehatan, fasilitas kesehatan, dan jumlah penduduk yang bekerja. Perlu adanya perhatian khusus terhadap sarana transportasi bagi wilayah dataran tinggi dan penyesuaian edukasi kesehatan bagi penduduk dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah. Penelitian lebih lanjut diperlukan untuk menggali faktor lain terkait cakupan vitamin A di Provinsi Papua.

.....Vitamin A coverage in Papua Province in 2019 only reached 31.7% and is one of the provinces with the lowest coverage rates in Indonesia. The coverage figure is also far below the UNICEF standard, which is 80%. The low coverage of vitamin A can be caused by several factors that vary in each district/city of Papua Province. Spatial analysis was carried out to see the distribution and correlation between the determinants and the coverage rate of vitamin A. This research is a quantitative study that uses a spatial analysis approach and correlation. The data used is secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Papua Provincial Health Office in 2019. The results of the spatial analysis of vitamin A coverage show that a total of 16 districts/cities are classified as good, 12 districts are classified as moderate, and 1 district is classified as poor. Meanwhile, correlation analysis shows that there is a relationship between vitamin A coverage and regional topography and education level, and it is not related to the ratio of health workers, health facilities, and the number of working people. There needs to be special attention to transportation facilities for highland areas and adjustment of health education for people with low levels of education. Further research is needed to explore other factors related to vitamin A coverage in Papua Province.