

Penggunaan Factor Analysis dan Cluster Analysis dalam Menentukan serta Mengelompokkan Skor Kualitas Hidup Anak (usia 7-12 Tahun) di Indonesia Tahun 2012 (Analisis Data Sekunder Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Tahun 2012) = The Use of Factor Analysis and Cluster Analysis in Determining and Classifying Child's Quality of Life Scores (aged 7-12 years) in Indonesia, in 2012. (Secondary Data Analysis of National Socio-Economic Survey in 2012)

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Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keadaan kualitas hidup anak (usia 7-12 tahun) serta pemetaan permasalahannya di Indonesia. Desain studi penelitian cross-sectional, data yang digunakan adalah data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Tahun 2012. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh anak (usia 7-12 tahun) yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian, yaitu sebesar 30.690 responden. Analisis yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah Polychoric PCA (Principal Component Analysis), cluster analysis, serta analisis korelasi dan regresi linier.

Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu bahwa; (1). Keadaan kualitas hidup anak di Indonesia dapat diketahui melalui pembentukan skor kualitas hidup anak (dibentuk dari tiga dimensi; fisik, kompetensi dan materi), skor kualitas hidup anak dapat menjelaskan menjelaskan sebesar 41% variasi dari ketiga dimensi tersebut. (2). Dengan pembentukan sebanyak 4 cluster provinsi dapat diketahui peta permasalahan keadaan kualitas hidup anak di Indonesia. (3). Korelasi antara nilai IPM dengan skor kualitas hidup anak adalah sedang ( $r=0,728$ ), berpola positif dengan nilai p-value yang signifikan ( $p=0,000$ ). (4). Korelasi antara nilai Total Fertility Rate (TFR) dengan skor kualitas hidup anak sangat kuat ( $r=0,8$ ) berpola negatif dengan nilai p-value signifikan ( $p=0,000$ ).

Kesimpulan dan saran, bahwa wilayah provinsi di Indonesia yang memerlukan fokus perhatian dalam hal kualitas hidup anak (usia 7-12 tahun) adalah provinsi-provinsi yang berada pada cluster-3 dan cluster-4. Nilai IPM secara statistik memperlihatkan adanya kesamaan dengan skor kualitas hidup anak. Setiap pertambahan nilai Total Fertility Rate (TFR) akan menurunkan skor kualitas hidup anak. Usaha perbaikan kualitas hidup anak bagi masing-masing provinsi di Indonesia disesuaikan dengan kondisi dan potensi provinsi setempat serta turut mempertimbangkan nilai-nilai sosial dan budaya yang berlaku pada provinsi tersebut.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

The purpose of this study is to evaluate quality of life for children (aged 7-12 years) and the mapping problem in Indonesia. Study design is cross-sectional, using National Socio-Economic Survey data, in 2012. Samples are all children (aged 7-12 years) who met the inclusion criteria of research, that is equal to 30.690 respondents. The analysis used are; Polychoric PCA (Principal Component Analysis), cluster analysis,

correlation and linear regression analysis.

The results of the study are that; (1). The state of the quality of life of children in Indonesia can be seen through the creation of child's quality of life scores (three-dimensional; physical, competence and material), child's quality of life scores can explain 41% of the variation in the third dimension. (2). With the formation of 4 clusters provinces, can be seen the map of the quality of life issues in Indonesian children. (3). Correlation degree between the value of HDI with child's quality of life scores are moderate ( $r= 0,728$ ), positive pattern with a significant p-value ( $p= 0,000$ ). (4). Correlation degree between the value of TFR with child's quality of life scores are very strong ( $r = 0,8$ ), negative pattern with a significant p-value ( $p= 0,000$ ).

Conclusions and suggestions, the province in Indonesia that require focused attention in terms of quality of life of children (aged 7-12 years) are provinces that are in the cluster-3 and cluster-4. HDI values showed statistically significant similarity with child's quality of life scores. Every increase in the value of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will decrease the value of child's quality of life scores. Efforts to improve the quality of life of children for each province adapted to local conditions and the potential provinces, and take into account the social dan cultural values prevailing in the province.

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