DETERMINANTS OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING CESSATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Exclusive breastfeeding is one of the essential things in the early life of a baby. Historical, socio-economic, cultural, and individual factors influenced the decision of initiation and behavior of breastfeeding. This study aimed to examine the determinants of cessation of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted by using secondary data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2017. A total of 1,497 mothers aged 15-49 years old with infants aged 0-5 month was selected by total sampling. The dependent variable was the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding. The independent variables were maternal age, living place, level of maternal education, work status, wealth index, number of live births, and infant age. The data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression.

Results: Maternal age (cOR= 1.27; 95% CI= 0.81 to 1.98; p= 0.293), residence (aOR= 1.98; 95% CI= 1.36 to 2.91; p= 0.008), number of live births (aOR= 1.82; 95% CI= 1.06 to 3.12; p= 0.036), and work status (cOR= 1.18; 95% CI= 0.80 to 1.74; p= 0.417) increased the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding, and it was statistically significant except for maternal age and work status. Maternal education (cOR= 0.76; 95% CI= 0.46 to 1.24; p= 0.266), wealth index (cOR= 0.92; 95% CI= 0.58 to 1.47; p= 0.728), and infant age (aOR= 0.88; 95% CI= 0.79 to 0.99; p= 0.033) decreased the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding, it was statistically insignificant except for infant age.

Conclusion: Residence, number of live births increase the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding. Maternal education and wealth index decrease the cessation of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: cessation, exclusive breastfeeding, determinants, IDHS

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