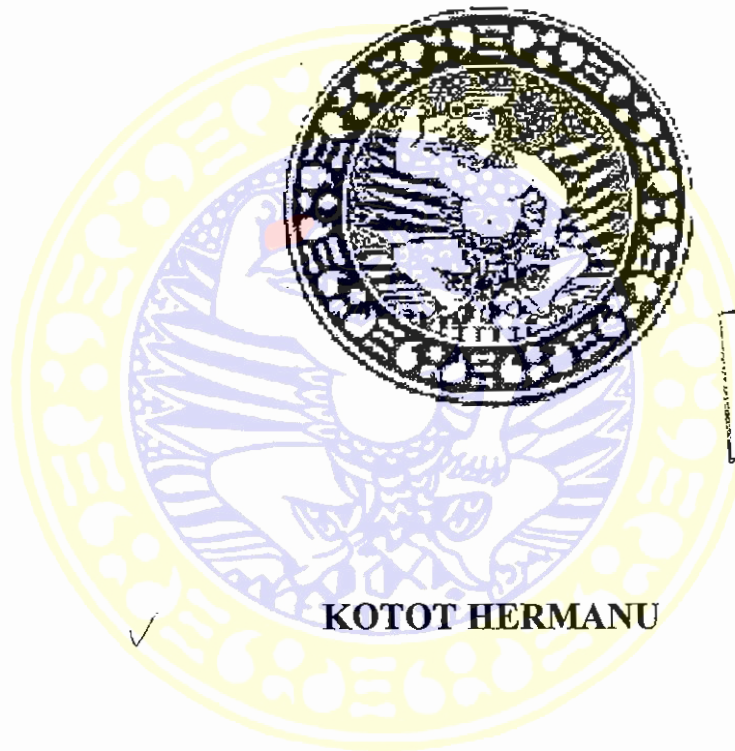


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KECAMATAN WINONGAN, KABUPATEN PASURUAN**



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TESIS

Untuk memperoleh Gelar magister  
Dalam Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat  
Pada Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Airlangga



Oleh

**KOTOT HERMANU**  
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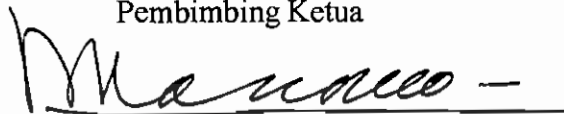
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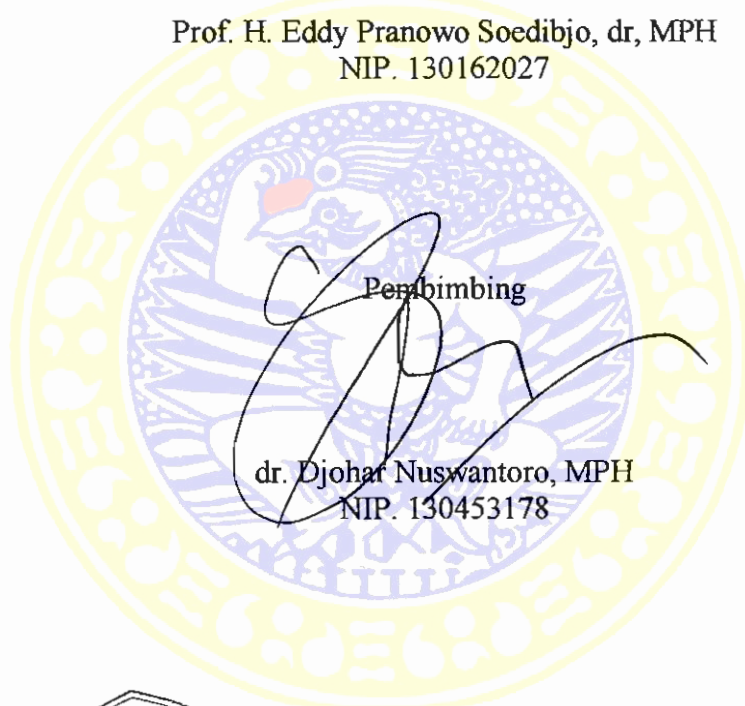
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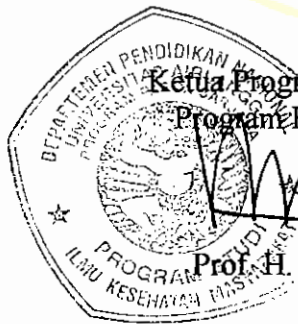


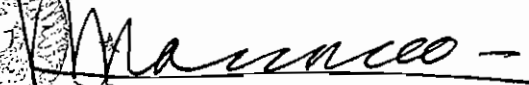
Pembimbing

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Mengetahui

Ketua Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat  
Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Airlangga



  
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## ABSTRACT

One effort to prevent infant mortality in Indonesia is the provision of breast-feeding. Indonesia has, therefore, established a target of exclusive breast-feeding provision for infants of four months old as much as 80% in the year 2000. Based on the results of ethnographic study by Indonesian Department of Health, it was reported that 96% of infants in Winongan Subdistrict, District of Pasuruan, East Java, had been provided with weaning food. Weaning food is food given to infants in addition to breast milk to meet their nutritional requirement from 4 to 24 months old.

This study was aimed to investigate factors related to early provision of weaning food in infants of 0 - 3 months old. This study was a cross-sectional study using logistic regression test. Respondents were 104 mothers who had less than 4 month-old infants at the time of the study in August 2001 and selected using proportional systematic random sampling method.

Results showed that occupational status had influence on the early provision of weaning food for infants of 0 - 3 months old ( $p < 0.05$  with odds ratio of 0.02), indicating that mothers who had occupation had a risk of giving non-early weaning food 0.02 times higher than they who had no occupation. Level of education had influence on the early provision of weaning food for infants of 0 - 3 months old ( $p < 0.05$  with odds ratio of 0.094), indicating that mothers with level of education of  $\leq$  Elementary School had higher risk of giving non-early weaning food 0.094 times higher than they whose level of education of  $>$  Elementary School. Family support had influence on the early provision of weaning food for infants of 0 - 3 months old ( $p < 0.05$  with odds ratio of 0.001), indicating that family support increased the risk of giving non-early weaning food 0.001 times higher than no family support. Level of knowledge and level of family expenditure had no significant correlation with early weaning food provision in infants of 0 - 3 months old ( $p > 0.05$ ).

Involvement of village midwives in Winongan Subdistrict are needed to prevent too early provision of weaning food and to enhance promotion on the importance of exclusive breast feeding. Publication of the importance of breast-feeding can be implemented by audio-visual promotion, developing public-based activities, and improving health cadres regularly and continually.

**Keywords:** weaning food, mother, behavior