CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of logistic regression carried out regarding the health status of individuals in Indonesia, it can be concluded that there are significant factors that affect the health status of individuals, variable working hours have a negative influence on health status.

In general, individuals with a higher level of education have a greater chance of being healthy. Other factors such as male sex have a higher level of health status than women, this shows that individual productivity also affects health status, variables to the demographics of residence also have a significant effect on health status, individuals who are in the city are healthier than individuals who live in the village, this proves that there is an unequal health facility between the city and the village, that in the city there are more and more sophisticated health facilities in the countryside.

The variable of health insurance ownership does not have a significant influence on health status, this allows the same probability to occur between individuals who have health insurance and individuals who do not have health insurance.

1.2 Suggestion

Based on the results of the data analysis, here are some recommendations that can be considered:

1. Further research can deepen the analysis by considering other variables that may have an effect, such as the variables of consumption, employment, expenditure and income, this can provide a more comprehensive picture of the factors that affect the health status of individuals in Indonesia.

2. Further research can use different research methods, consider using different research methods, such as qualitative research or experimental research, to understand the factors that affect the status of health in Indonesia.
3. Further research can also export the effectiveness of policies in the health sector, debriefing by directing people to live a healthier life, nutritious food and maintaining cleanliness, and also later provide an overview to the government of the state of health status in Indonesia is still very concerning, with the uneven health status in Indonesia.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 the percentage of population with health complaints

Province	Percentage of population with health complaints in the last month by province % (2020)
Aceh	27,12
Sumatera Utara	26,12
Sumatera Barat	31.09
Riau	24,66
Jambi	21,63
Sumatera Selatan	29,32
Bengkulu	30,23
Lampung	31,35
Kep. Bangka Belitung	31,25
Kep. Riau	18,21
DKI. Jakarta	33,80
Jawa Barat	32,04
Jawa Tengah	35,63
DI Yogyakarta	38,07
Jawa Timur	32,80
Banten	32,22
Bali	25,48
Nusa Tenggara Barat	44,00
Nusa Tenggara Timur	34,44
Kalimantan Barat	25,84
Kalimantan Tengah	26,44
Kalimantan Selatan	34,88
Kalimantan Timur	22,65
Kalimantan Utara	26,04
Sulawesi Utara	24,98
Sulawesi Tengah	26,16
Sulawesi Selatan	28,91
Sulawesi Tenggara	29,23
Gorontalo	32,19
Sulawesi Barat	26,29
Maluku	18,55

Maluku Utara	15,97
Papua Barat	21,43
Papua Barat Daya	-
Papua	16,27
Papua Selatan	-
Papua Tengah	-
Papua Pegunungan	-
Indonesia	30,96

Source: ntt.bps.go.id

Appendix 2 population by province in Indonesia (thousand), 2020

Province	Population by province in Indonesia (thousand)
Aceh	5 274,9
Sumatera Utara	14 799,4
Sumatera Barat	5 534,5
Riau	6 394,1
Jambi	3 548,2
Sumatera Selatan	8 467,4
Bengkulu	2 010,7
Lampung	9 007,8
Kep. Bangka Belitung	1 455,7
Kep. Riau	2 064,6
DKI. Jakarta	10 562,1
Jawa Barat	48 274,2
Jawa Tengah	36 516,0
DI Yogyakarta	3 668,7
Jawa Timur	40 665,7
Banten	11 904,6
Bali	4 317,4
Nusa Tenggara Barat	5 320,1
Nusa Tenggara Timur	5 325,6
Kalimantan Barat	5 414,4
Kalimantan Tengah	2 670,0
Kalimantan Selatan	4 073,6
Kalimantan Timur	3 766,0
Kalimantan Utara	701,8
Sulawesi Utara	2 621,9
Sulawesi Tengah	2 985,7
Sulawesi Selatan	9 073,5
Sulawesi Tenggara	2 624,9
Gorontalo	1 171,7
Sulawesi Barat	1 419,2
Maluku	1 848,9
Maluku Utara	1 282,9

Papua Barat	1 134,1
Papua	4 303,7
Indonesia	270 203,9

Source: ntt.bps.go.id

Appendix 3 table results education

```
. tab healthstatus education, row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage*

healthstatus	education 0	1	Total
0	223,770	91,147	314,917
	71.06	28.94	100.00
1	499,182	247,241	746,423
	66.88	33.12	100.00
Total	722,952	338,388	1,061,340
	68.12	31.88	100.00

Source: processing result using stata14

Appendix 4 table result gender

```
. tab healthstatus gender , row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage*

healthstatus	gender		
	0	1	Total
0	194,406	177,296	371,702
	52.30	47.70	100.00
1	421,935	444,309	866,244
	48.71	51.29	100.00
Total	616,341	621,605	1,237,946
	49.79	50.21	100.00

Resource: processing result using stata14

Appendix 5 table result health insurance

```
. tab healthstatus JKN, row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage*

healthstatus	JKN		
	0	1	Total
0	118,023	253,679	371,702
	31.75	68.25	100.00
1	275,800	590,444	866,244
	31.84	68.16	100.00
Total	393,823	844,123	1,237,946
	31.81	68.19	100.00

Resource: processing result using stata14

Appendix 6 table result demographic

```
. tab healthstatus demographic , row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage*

healthstatus	demographic		
	0	1	Total
0	224,006	147,696	371,702
	60.26	39.74	100.00
1	502,848	363,396	866,244
	58.05	41.95	100.00
Total	726,854	511,092	1,237,946
	58.71	41.29	100.00

Resource: processing result using Stata14

Appendix 7 table result working hours

```
. tab healthstatus workinghours , row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage*

healthstatus	workinghours		
	0	1	Total
0	104,823	70,256	175,079
	59.87	40.13	100.00
1	251,047	145,014	396,061
	63.39	36.61	100.00
Total	355,870	215,270	571,140
	62.31	37.69	100.00

Resource: processing result using Stata14

Appendix 8 Logistic Regression

```
. logit healthstatus education gender JKN demographic workinghours

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -336579.61
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -334189.44
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -334185.55
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -334185.55

Logistic regression                                     Number of obs = 544,954
                                                        LR chi2(5)    = 4788.11
                                                        Prob > chi2   =  0.0000
Log likelihood = -334185.55                             Pseudo R2     =  0.0071
```

healthstatus	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
education	.2638268	.0062165	42.44	0.000	.2516426	.2760109
gender	.2347507	.006141	38.23	0.000	.2227147	.2467868
JKN	-.0057276	.0065356	-0.88	0.381	-.0185371	.0070819
demographic	.1163775	.0062609	18.59	0.000	.1041064	.1286486
workinghours	-.0969669	.0062258	-15.57	0.000	-.1091692	-.0847645
_cons	.5465698	.0080208	68.14	0.000	.5308493	.5622903

Resource: processing result using Stata14

Appendix 9 goodness fit

```
. estat gof

Goodness-of-fit test after logistic model
Variable: healthstatus

      Number of observations = 544,954
Number of covariate patterns =      32
            Pearson chi2(26) =  409.04
                 Prob > chi2 =  0.0000
```

Resource: processing result using Stata14

Appendix 10 0dds ratio

```
. logit healthstatus education gender JKN demographic workinghours, ro or

Iteration 0:   log pseudolikelihood = -336579.61
Iteration 1:   log pseudolikelihood = -334189.44
Iteration 2:   log pseudolikelihood = -334185.55
Iteration 3:   log pseudolikelihood = -334185.55

Logistic regression                                     Number of obs = 544,954
                                                        Wald chi2(5)  = 4755.58
                                                        Prob > chi2   =  0.0000
Log pseudolikelihood = -334185.55                       Pseudo R2     =  0.0071
```

healthstatus	Odds ratio	Robust std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
education	1.301903	.0081214	42.29	0.000	1.286082	1.317918
gender	1.264594	.0077622	38.24	0.000	1.249471	1.279899
JKN	.9942888	.0065041	-0.88	0.381	.9816223	1.007119
demographic	1.12342	.0070661	18.50	0.000	1.109656	1.137355
workinghours	.9075861	.0056625	-15.54	0.000	.8965553	.9187525
_cons	1.727318	.0138688	68.07	0.000	1.700348	1.754715

Note: **_cons** estimates baseline odds.

Resource: processing result using Stata14

Appendix 11 marginal effect

```
. mfx

Marginal effects after logit
      y  = Pr(healthstatus) (predict)
         =  .69351987
```

variable	dy/dx	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[	95% C.I.	]	X
educat~n*	.0556138	.0013	42.74	0.000	.053063	.058164		.427187
gender*	.0504623	.00133	37.89	0.000	.047852	.053073		.633822
JKN*	-.0012168	.00139	-0.88	0.381	-.003939	.001506		.713431
demogr~c*	.0246357	.00133	18.58	0.000	.022037	.027234		.413598
workin~s*	-.0207112	.00134	-15.47	0.000	-.023335	-.018087		.365935

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Resource: processing result using Stata14