POVERTY, LACK OF EDUCATION AND THEIR IMPACT TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND FAMILY FUNCTION AMONG WIFE WITH AND WITHOUT OCCUPATION
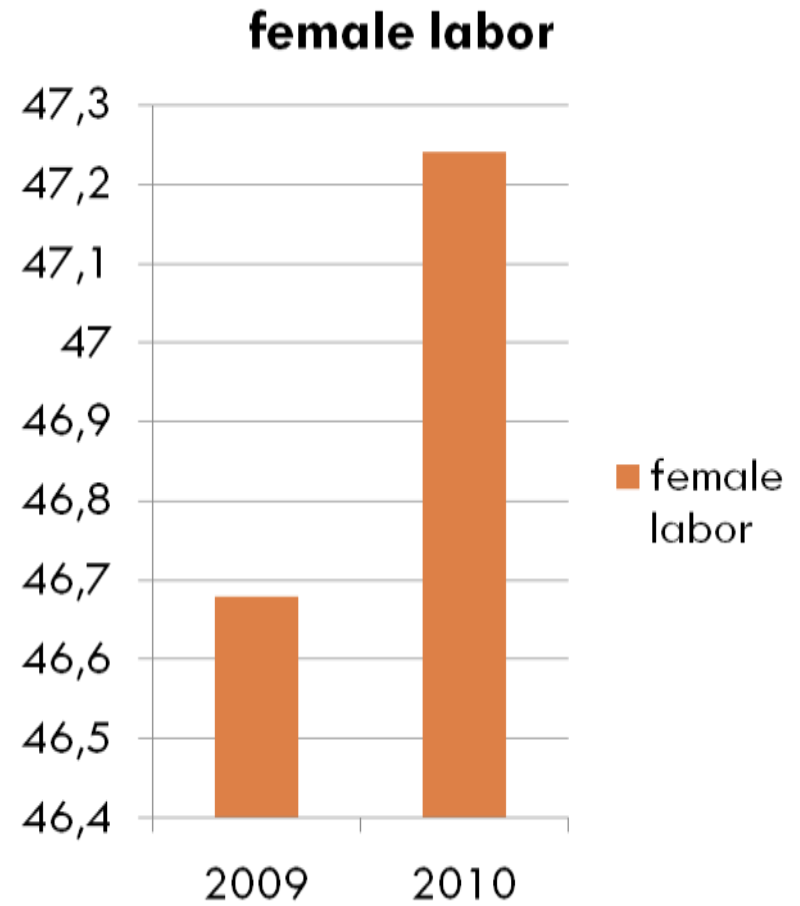
Anika Candrasari [1, 2], Didik Tamtomo [2], Ari Natalia Probandari [2]

[1] Medical Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Indonesia

[2] Program Study of Family Medicine, Post-graduate Program of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

- a rise in the female labor (BPS 2010).
  - due to poverty.

female labor

INTRODUCTION

- It will have various social implications,
  - stress due to work overloads
  - increased teenage delinquency due to lack of parental attention
  - lack of marriage or family values (Tjaja 2000).

INTRODUCTION

- a wife have occupation
  - receiving medical facility However
  - stress due to heavy workloads.
- Wife's quality of life ?????
- This research aimed to analyze the differences in family function and wife's quality of life among wife with and without occupation.

METHODS

- Bolon Village (sub urban and industrial surrounding village), Karanganyar District, Central Java Province, Indonesia

- January 2013.

- Analytic observational study design, with a cross-sectional approach
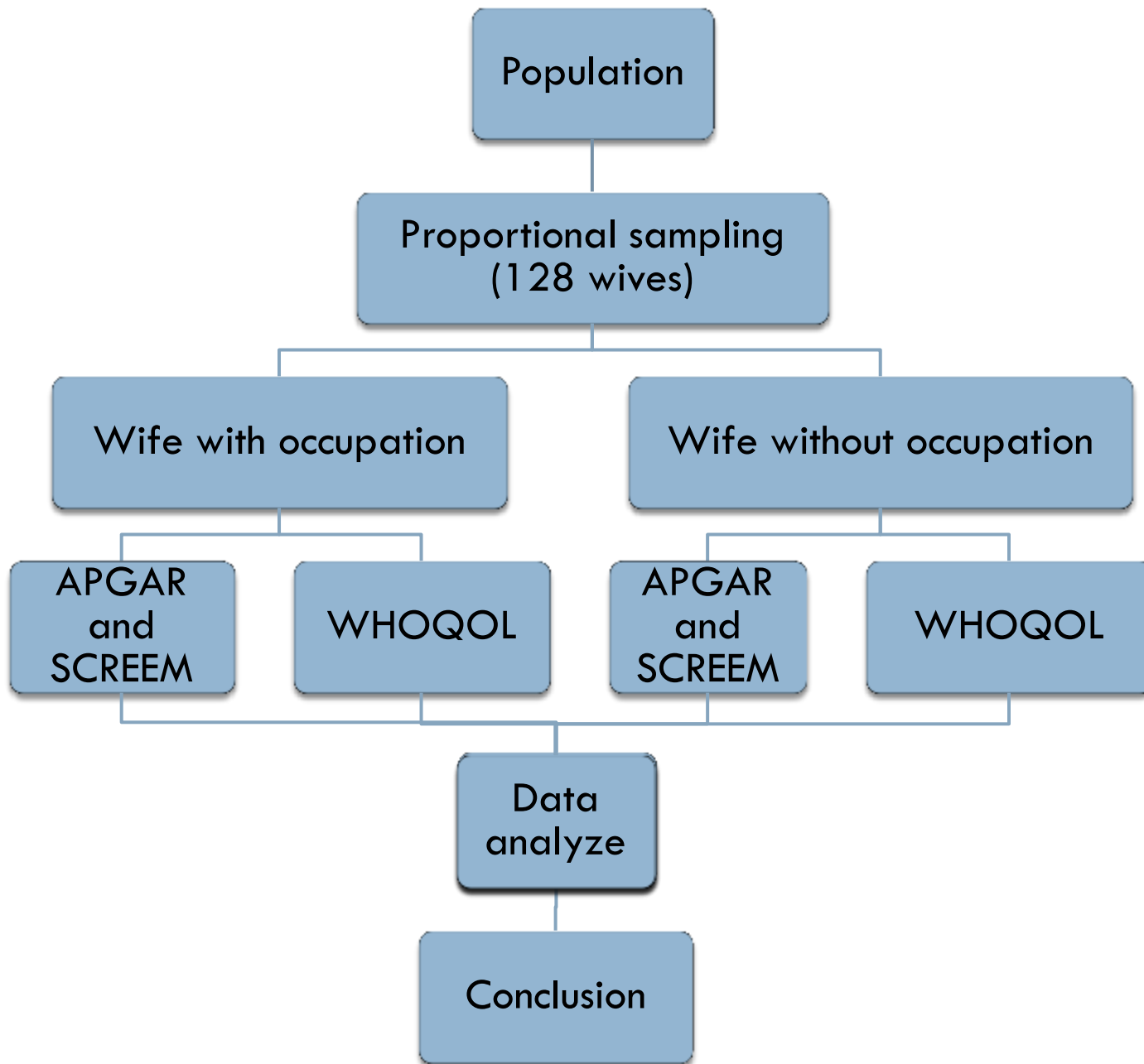
METHODS

- Instrument :
  - APGAR Family
  - SCREEM Family
  - WHOQOL

METHODS

- Data were analyzed in the following way:
  - Univariate analysis (distribution and percentage of each variable under study),
  - bivariate analyzes (t test) and
  - multivariate analysis (linear regression).

RESULT

Distribution of subjects by level of education

Level of education	n	%
Primary school	30	23.44
Junior high school	32	25
Senior high school	51	39.84
Under graduate degree	15	11.72

Distribution of subjects based on economic status

Economic status (Rp)	n	%
≤ 500.000	3	2.34
500.000 < X ≤ 1.000.000	35	27.34
1.000.000 < X ≤ 1.500.000	32	25
1.500.000 < X ≤ 2.000.000	16	12.5
2.000.000 < X ≤ 2.500.000	20	15.63
2.500.000 < X ≤ 3.000.000	12	9.38
3.000.000 < X ≤ 3.500.000	8	6.25
3.500.000 < X ≤ 4.000.000	2	1.56

Sample's characteristic majority

- lack of education (88,28%)

- poverty class (economic status 54,68% ≤ Rp. 1.500.000,-)

- aged 30-39 years old

- have occupation status

- married status (not a widow)

- type of work as processing labor and craft associated with it.

Unpaired t-test results

		N	X ± sd	p
Family function (APGAR)	Wife with occupation	75	6.96 ± 2.28	0.023
	Wife without occupation	53	7.85 ± 1.96	
Family function (SCREEM)	Wife with occupation	75	1.29 ± 1.239	0.001
	Wife without occupation	53	0.70 ± 0.80	
Wife's quality of life (WHOQOL)	Wife with occupation	75	59.24 ± 9.80	0.043
	Wife without occupation	53	62.60 ± 8.20	

Results of multivariate analysis

INSTRUMENT	VARIABLE	KOEFISIEN	P
APGAR FAMILY	Konstanta	4,312	0,000
	Education	0,376	0,024
	Occupational status	0,914	0,015
	Economical status	4,680E-7	0,037
	n = 128		
	R² = 0,126		
SCREEM FAMILY	Konstanta	3,513	0,000
	Education	-0,333	0,000
	Occupational status	-0,616	0,000
	Economical status	-4,558E-7	0,000
	n = 128		
	R² = 0,354		

Results of multivariate analysis

INSTRUMENT	VARIABLE	KOEFISIEN	P
WHOQOL	Konstanta	54,324	0,000
	Education	1,941	0,003
	Occupational status	3,552	0,016
	Marital status	-7,838	0,007
	Economical status	2,877E-6	0,001
	n = 128		
	R² = 0,258		

DISCUSSION

Advice

- wife, her family and family physician
    - should understand the situation that possibility affect family function and wife's quality of life,
    - to understand the occupational health problems that arise and
    - solving the causes and
    - conduct the problem (Nilvarangkul et al. 2005).

Advice

- For companies, institutions and individuals who hire a woman or wife,
  - considered female doctors, counselors and nurses.
  - The women work requiring
    - mental health management, nutritional counseling, exercise counseling, workplace management, disease management because of their lifestyle, disease management and screening for gynecological cancers (Araki et al., 1999).

Limitations of the study

☐ the results are limited to generalized to other populations with different characteristics.

☐ still need to look for other confounding factors

- ☐ family form, family cycle, the number of working hours, presence of children, social factors, ability or mental status, work environment factors and coping styles in the face of stress)

Limitations of the study

- Research method use cross-sectional study
  - can not describe the causal effect of each variable and confounding factors that exist,
  - it is necessary to use prospective study to describe more clearly the causal effect.

CONCLUSION

- There are differences in family function and quality of life between wife with and without occupation.

- Wife without occupation have a family function and quality of life better than wife with occupation.

- Poverty and lack of education have indirect impact in decreasing wife's quality of life and family function.

Thank you for your attention