

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR SOSIODEMOGRAFI TERHADAP STATUS GIZI ANAK SD NEGERI 1 PRINGSEWU SELATAN

ABSTRAK

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Gizi memiliki peranan penting mempertahankan kesehatan anak. Prevalensi anak kurus di Indonesia sebesar 11,2% dengan 4,0% sangat kurus dan 7,2% kurus, sedangkan anak gemuk sebesar 18,8% terdiri anak gemuk sebesar 10,8% dan obesitas sebesar 8,8%. Provinsi Lampung menduduki peringkat ke-2 sebagai provinsi dengan anak kurus. Status gizi sendiri dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa hal, salah satunya adalah status demografi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah diketahui hubungan sosiodemografi dan status gizi pada anak. Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi yaitu siswa-siswi SD Negeri 1 Pringsewu Selatan, dengan besar sampel 225 orang. Uji statistik digunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil analisis univariat diperoleh status gizi normal (68%), umur 6-9 tahun (75,6%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (51,1%), ibu berpendidikan tinggi (77,3%), pekerjaan ayah adalah wiraswasta (64%), orang tua memiliki tingkat pendapatan tinggi (>Rp. 1.581.000) (69,3%). Hasil analisis bivariat diperoleh ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan ibu ($p\text{-value} < 0,001$), jenis pekerjaan ayah ($p\text{-value} < 0,001$), dan tingkat pendapatan keluarga ($p\text{-value} < 0,001$) dengan status gizi pada anak. Sedangkan tidak ada hubungan antara umur ($p\text{-value} = 0,829$), dan jenis kelamin anak ($p\text{-value} = 0,307$) dengan status gizi pada anak. Diharapkan pihak sekolah dapat berkoordinasi dengan petugas kesehatan dalam melakukan pengawasan terhadap status gizi anak didiknya.

Kata kunci : Sosiodemografi, status gizi anak
Kepustakaan : 14 (1999-2010)

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN SDN 1 SOUTH PRINGSEWU

ABSTRACT

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Nutrition plays an important role in children health. The prevalence of underweight children in Indonesia by 11.2% to 4.0% was very thin and emaciated 7.2%, while the obese children by 18.8%, consisting of 10.8% obese children and obese amounted to 8.8%. Lampung Province was ranked second among the provinces with a skinny kid. The nutritional status itself can be affected by several things, one of which is the status of demographics. The purpose of this study is known association of sociodemographic factors with nutritional status of children. This type of research is an analytic observational with cross sectional approach. The population is students of SDN 1 South Pringsewu, with a sample size of 225 people. The statistical test used was chi - square. The results of the univariate analysis are mostly had normal nutritional status (68%), age 6-9 years (75.6%), female (51.1%), highly educated mothers (77.3%), father's occupation were self-employed (64%), parents have a high income levels (> Rp. 1.581 million) (69.3%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained no relationship between maternal education level (p-value < 0.001), the type of father's occupation (p-value < 0.001), and the level of family income (p-value < 0.001) with the nutritional status of children. While there is no correlation between age (p-value = 0.829), and the child's gender (p-value = 0.307) with the nutritional status of children. Expected the school to coordinate with health officials in monitoring the nutritional status of their students.

Keywords : Sociodemographic, nutritional status of children
Bibliography : 14 (1999-2010)