

## HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK IBU DAN TINGKAT KONSUMSI GIZI DENGAN STATUS GIZI BATITA

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Data Bulan November 2002,terdapat Batita BGM (Bawah Garis Merah)di Puskesmas Kalicacing Kota Salatiga 0,91%,sedangkan BGM rata-rata Kota Salatiga 0,81%.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pendidikan,pengetahuan gizi,status pekerjaan ibu dan tingkat kecukupan gizi dengan status gizi Batita.

Rancangan penelitian adalah panel observasional dengan survey,dan pendekatan cross sectional.Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah Batita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalicacing Kota Salatiga,dengan jumlah sampel 89 orang yang diambil secara simple random sample.Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner, recall konsumsi pangan Batita selama 2 hari berturut-turut menggunakan lembar recall dan foods models,status gizi dengan melakukan penimbangan berat badan menggunakan dacin.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan ibu 46,07% telah menempuh pendidikan lanjutan ( $>SLTP$ ) dan 53,93% $\leq$  SLTP(Pendidikan Dasar 9 Tahun).Pengetahuan gizi ibu sebagian besar tergolong baik (70,79%) dan yang kurang sebesar 29,21%. Status pekerjaan ibu sebagian besar adalah ibu bekerja (51,69%) dan yang tidak bekerja sebesar 48,31%. Tingkat kecukupan gizi Batita dilihat dari konsumsi energi adalah:yang tergolong baik (46,06%),sedang((30,34 %),kurang (14,61 %), defisit (8,99 %). Dilihat dari konsumsi protein adalah: yang tergolong baik (77,53 %), sedang (20,22 %), tingkat konsumsi protein yang kurang dan defisit tidak ditemukan.

Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa: ada hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dan tingkat kecukupan gizi Batita yakni pada konsumsi protein ( $p=0,035$  dan  $r_s=0,224$ ), sedangkan konsumsi energi tidak bermakna ( $p=0,185$ )dengan Spearman Correlation Test. Ada hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan gizi ibu dan tingkat kecukupan gizi Batitadengan  $p=0,026$  dan  $r=0,236$  (Pearson Correlation Test) pada konsumsi energi dan  $p=0,038$  dan  $r_s=0,220$  (Spearman Correlation Test) pada konsumsi protein.Ada hubungan bermakna antara status pekerjaan ibu dan tingkat kecukupan gizi Batita dengan  $p=0,037$  (Chi-Square Testa konsumsi energi dan  $p=0,023$  (Chi-Square Test pada konsumsi protein.Ada hubungan bermakna antara tingkat kecukupan gizi dan status gizi Batita dengan  $p=0,001$  dan  $r=0,70$  (Pearson Correlation Test)pada konsumsi energi dan  $p=0,001$  dan  $r_s=0,61$  (Spearman Correlation Test) pada konsumsi protein.

**Kata Kunci:** Karakteristik ibu, status gizi batita

CORELATION BETWEEN MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTIC AND  
NUTRITION CONSUMPTION OF UNDER THREE TO ITS NUTRITIONAL  
STATUS IN PUSKESMAS KALICACING, SALATIGA MUNICIPALY

*In November 2002, Batita BGM (Below Red Line) in Puskesmas Kalicacing Salatiga is as much as 0,91%, while the mean of BGM for Salatiga is 0,81%.*

*The target of this research is to know the relation of educational background, knowledge of nutrient, mother's status of job and the level of nutrient sufficiency with batita's nutrient status.*

*REsearch device represent observational panel with survey, and use the cross sectional research design. The population in this research are the mother's of batita around Puskesmas Kalicacing Salatiga working region, with amount of sample 89 people who were taken by simple random sample. Data collecting method which is used is the interview using questioner, recall sheet and food models are used as Batita's food consumption recall for 2 days, status of batita's nutrient by conducting body's heavy weighing use weigh-beam.*

*The research result indicate that the level of mother's education 46,07% have gone through second education ( $>SLTP$ ) and 53,93%  $\leq SLTP$  (9 years elementary education). Mother's nutrient knowledge mostly pertained good (70,79%) and other 29,21% is not good. Most of the mother's job status workers (51,69%) and they who are not workers are 48,31%. Batita's nutrient consumption levels seen from the consumption of energy are; what pertained good (46,06%), average (30,34%), less (14,61%), deficit (8,99%). Seen from protein consumption are; what pertained good (77,53%), average (20,22%), and less protein consuming and deficit level are not found.*

*Result of statistical analysis indicates that; There is relation between mother's education and batita's nutrient sufficiency level on protein consumption ( $p=0,035$  and  $r_s=0,224$ ), while consumption of energy is meaningless ( $p=0,185$ ) according to Spearman Correlation Test. There is relation between mother's nutrient knowledge and Batita's sufficiency level with  $p=0,026$  and  $r=0,236$  (Pearson Correlation Test) at energy consumption and  $p=0,038$  and  $r_s=0,220$  (Spearman Correlation Test) at protein consumption. There is relation between mother's job status and the level of Batita's nutrient consumption with  $p=0,037$  (Chi-Square Test) at consumption of energy and of  $p=0,023$  (Chi-Square Test) at protein consumption. There is relation between Batita's nutrient consumption level and Batita's nutrient status with  $p=0,001$  and  $r=0,70$  (Pearson Correlation Test) at energy consumption and  $p=0,001$  and  $r_s=0,61$  (Spearman Correlation test) at protein consumption.*

*Keyword: Mother's characteristic, nutrient status, Batita.)*

