

PERANAN UKURAN NILAI TENGAH DAN VARIASI TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN HASIL PEMBUKTIAN HIPOTESIS MENGGUNAKAN UJI t SAMPEL BEBAS (Aplikasi pada Status Gizi Anak Balita di Desa Brebeg Kecamatan Jeruklegi Kabupaten Cilacap) THE ROLE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND VARIATION MEASUREMENT TOWARD DECISION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT NULL HYPOTESIS USING INDEPENDENT SAMPLE t TEST (Application on nutritional status of children under five years at Brebeg Village of Sub District Jeruklegi District Cilacap)

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Statistik selain digunakan untuk kegiatan penelitian dan survei, juga dimanfaatkan sebagai metoda bantu dalam pengelolaan program untuk perencanaan dan evaluasi kegiatan. Uji t Sampel Bebas merupakan salah satu metoda yang sering digunakan, termasuk dalam program gizi masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui peran rata-rata dan simpangan baku terhadap keputusan hasil pembuktian hipotesis. Penelitian bersifat deskriptif *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah anak balita di Desa Brebeg dengan pengambilan sampel secara acak sederhana. Pengumpulan data primer berupa berat badan dan umur anak balita, nilai rata-rata, simpangan baku dan keputusan hasil pembuktian hipotesis Uji t Sampel Bebas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan anak balita dengan status gizi lebih 1,40%, gizi baik 83,20%, gizi kurang 13,20% dan gizi buruk 2,10%. Uji *Levene* menunjukkan *p-value* > 0,05 berarti keseluruhan sampel mempunyai varian yang homogen. Hasil Uji t Sampel Bebas menunjukkan 92,90% hipotesis nol ditolak dan 7,10% hipotesis nol diterima. Beda rata-rata berkisar antara 0,281-0,671 satu dan beda simpangan baku berkisar antara -0,116-0,121 satuan. Beda rata-rata minimal 58,57% dengan beda simpangan baku 0,08%-9,84% akan menolak hipotesis nol. *Statistic besides for the research activity and survey, is also exploited as method assist in program management for the planning and evaluation activity. Independent sample t test represent one of the method which is often used, included in community nutrition program. Research target to know role of mean and standard deviation to decision of hypothesis verification result. Research have the character cross sectional descriptive. Research population is children under five years in Brebeg Village with intake of sample at random modestly. Collecting of primary data in the form of body weight and child age, average value, standard deviation and decision of independent sample t test hypothesis. Result of the research indicate that children under five year with more nutrition 1,40%, good nutrition 83,20%, less nutrition 13,20% and ugly nutrition 2,10%. Levenne test show p-value > 0,05 meaning the overall of sample have homogeneous variant. Result of independent sample t test show 92,90% hypothesis zero refused and 7,10% hypothesis zero accepted. Average difference gyrate 0,281-0,671 and standard deviation difference gyrate -0,116-0,12. Meaning avarege difference more consistent its role to hypothesis verification decision. Minimum average difference 58,57% with standard deviation difference 0,08-9,84% will refuse hypothesis zero.*

**Kata Kunci:** Nilai Tengah, Variasi, Keputusan Hipotesis, Status Gizi Anak Balita. Measure of Central Tendency, Hypothesis Decision, Nutritional Status of Children Under Five Years.