PERBEDAAN KONSUMSI ENERGI PROTEIN DAN STATUS GIZI ANAK USIA 12-60 BULAN ANTARA KELUARGA PENERIMA DENGAN BUKAN PENERIMA DAN ABANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI STUDI DI DESA KALIGONO KECAMATAN KALIGESING KABUPATEN PURWOREJO 2006

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Permasalahan kemiskinan tinggi 31% sebagi akibat dari krisis ekonomi, dapat berdampak pada peningkatan KEP balita dari 4,5% menjadi 5,7% di Desa Kaligono sebagai alasan untuk penelitian.
Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendiskripsikan tingkat konsumsi energi protein, status gizi dan menganalisis perbedaan tingkat konsumsi energi protein, status gizi pada balita penerima dan bukan penerima BLT.
Jenis penelitian ini adalah *explanatory research* dengan metode survei dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Kaligono Kecamatan Kaligesing Kabupaten Purworejo dengan sampel balita usia 12-60 bulan pada keluarga penerima dan bukan penerima BLT dengan jumlah masing-masing 33 balita. Untuk melihat perbedaan tingkat kecukupan konsumsi energi protein, status gizi sampel dianalisis denga uji *T Test* bila data berdistribusi normal dan uji *Mann Whitney* bila data tidak berdistribusi normal.
Analisis statistik tingkat kecukupan energi p=0.246, tingkat kecukupan protein p=0.241, asupan energi hewani p=0.246, asupan protein hewani p=0.241 dan status gizi p=0.489 menunjukkan hasil bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara sampel pada keluarga penerima dan bukan penerima BLT.
Perlu adanya penigkatan penyuluhan kepada ibu tentang gizi, pemberian makanan tambahan kepada sampel dengan gizi buruk dan kurang pada penerima BLT, pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat.
**Kata Kunci:** kemiskinan, konsumsi energi, protein, dan staus gizi, anak usia 12-60 bulan

*DIFFERENCES PROTEIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND NUTRION STATUS OF CHILDREN AGE 12-60 MONTH BETWEEN RECEIVER FAMILY WITH RECEIVER OF COMPENSATION CASH SUBSIDIZE DIRECT IN KALIGONO VILLAGE, KALIGESING SUBDISTRICT OF PURWOREJO REGENCY 2006*
*Poperty problems with tend to still be high in consequence of economic crisis can effect make-up PEM (Problem Energy Malnutrition) of children age 12-60 month from 4.5 % to become 5.7 % in Kaligono Village become the reason to doing this research.
This research aim to explain of mouth the protein energy consumption nutrition status and analyse the difference mouth of protein energy consumption nutrition status at children age 12-60 month receiver and non receiver BLT.
This research type is "explanatory research" with the survey method by cross sectional design. This research was conducted in Kaligono Village, Kaligesing Subdistrict of Purworejo Regency by sample children age 12-60 month in receiver family and non receiver BLT with the amount each 33 children, to see the difference moun the sufficiency consume the energy, protein and nutrition status at sample. Analysed with the test T test because data distribution was normal and the test mann whitney because data distribution was not normal. Result of stasistical analysis consumption energy p=0.445, sonsumption protein p=0.241, food animal energy p=0.246 and food animal protein p=0.241, indicate that there isn't difference having family and non receiver BLT.
Need the evistance of counseling to mother about nutrition, giving food to sample less nutrition and ugly nutrition in receiver family BLT, enableness of economic society*

*Keyword: poor, energy protein comsumption and nutrion status, children age 12-60 month*