Abstrak

HUBUNGAN ANTARA STATUS SOSIAL EKONOMI DAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN DENGAN STATUS GIZI BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS I PURWOKERTO TIMUR

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Latar Belakang: Indonesia masih menghadapi permasalahan gizi yang berdampak serius pada kualitas sumber daya manusia, yaitu gizi kurang (*underweight)* pada balita. Hasil data Penilaian Status Gizi Balita Kabupaten Banyumas tahun 2017 pada Puskesmas I Puwokerto Timur memiliki prosentase balita gizi kurang tertinggi diantara puskesmas lain yaitu 16,7%. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya gizi kurang diantaranya masih tingginya kemiskinan, rendahnya kesehatan lingkungan, serta masih tingginya penyakit infeksi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan status sosial ekonomi dan sanitasi lingkungan keluarga dengan status gizi pada balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas I Purwokerto Timur.

Metodologi: Desain penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel 56 yang diambil secara *purposive sampling* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas I Purwokerto Timur. Analisis data menggunakan *fisher exact.*

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan ayah (p=0.073), pekerjaan ibu (p=0.727), pendidikan ayah (p=1.000), pendidikan ibu (p=0.656), pendapatan keluarga (p=0.596), dan terdapat hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan (p=0.014 dengan status gizi balita.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan ayah, pekerjaan ibu, pendidikan ayah, pendidikan ibu, pendapatan keluarga, dan terdapat hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan status gizi balita.

Kata kunci: status gizi, sosial ekonomi, dan sanitasi lingkungan

Abstract

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION WITH NUTRITION STATUS OF TODDLERS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS I PURWOKERTO TIMUR

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Background: Indonesia still faces nutritional problems that have a serious impact on the quality of human resources, namely underweight in infants. The results of the 2017 Measurement Nutritional Status of Toddler Banyumas District at the Puskesmas I Puwokerto Timur have the highest percentage of malnourished children among other health centers (16.7%). Several factors that influence the occurrence of malnutrition include the still high poverty, low environmental health, and still high rates of infectious diseases.

Objective: To find out the relationship between socio-economic status and family environmental sanitation with nutritional status of children under five in the Work Area of Puskesmas I Purwokerto Timur.

Methodology: Design of observational research with cross-sectional design. The number of samples was 56 taken by purposive sampling in the working area of the Puskesmas I Purwokerto Timur. Data analysis using fisher exact.

Results: The results showed that there was no relationship between father's work (p=0.073), mother's work (p=0.727), father's education (p=1.000), mother's education (p=0.656), family income (p=-0.596), and there was a relationship between environmental sanitation (p=0.014) with the nutritional status of children.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between father's work, mother's work, father's education, mother's education, family income, and there was a relationship between environmental sanitation with nutritional status of children.

Keywords: toddlers, nutrition status, and environmental sanitation.