

Determinan status gizi anak balita usia 6-59 bulan di Pulau Kalimantan : Analisis hirarki data susenas dan riskesdas 2007 = Determinants of nutritional status of children 6-59 months in Kalimantan : A hierarchical analysis of susenas and riskesdas 2007

Ana Afiqotul Azqiyah, author

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Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas status gizi anak balita usia 6-59 bulan di Pulau Kalimantan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Analisis regresi logistik dengan efek random digunakan untuk mempelajari determinan status gizi secara hirarki. Sebanyak 23,4% anak balita usia 6-59 bulan di Pulau Kalimantan mengalami gizi buruk dan gizi kurang. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa provinsi, tingkat pendidikan ibu dan pengeluaran rumah tangga per kapita merupakan determinan sosial ekonomi (distal factors) yang signifikan mempengaruhi status gizi anak usia balita. Faktor lingkungan dan maternal (intermediate factors) yang mempengaruhi status gizi anak usia balita adalah jumlah anggota rumah tangga, jenis kakus, umur ibu dan IMT (Indeks Massa Tubuh) ibu. Umur dan jenis kelamin anak merupakan faktor individual (proximal factors) yang signifikan mempengaruhi status gizi anak usia balita. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan terdapat interdependensi keluanm (outcome) status gizi antaranak balita usia 6-59 bulan dari ibu yang sama.

.....The focus of this study is to asses the nutritional status and to determine potential risk factors of malnutrition in children 6-59 months of age in Kalimantan. The hierarchical logistic regression analysis was used to study relationship between potential determinants of malnutrition, 23,4% of children (6-59 months) in Kalimantan were underweight. The results of analysis show that province, mother's education and per capita family expenditure were the socioeconomic determinants (distal factors) of nutritional status. The environment and maternal factors (intermediate factors} that was associated with children's nutritional status were household size, kind of latrine, mother's age and mother's BMI (Body Mass Index). Children's age and sex were the individual factors (proximal factors) that was significantly related to underweight. There was also outcome interdependency of nutritional status runong children 6M59 months of age with the same mother.