

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Konsumsi Telur, Ikan atau Daging pada Anak Usia 6-23 Bulan di Indonesia (Analisis Data SDKI 2017) = Factors Associated with Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption Among Children Aged 6-23 Months in Indonesia (2017 IDHS Data Analysis)

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Abstrak

Indikator Konsumsi Telur, Ikan, atau Daging (TID) adalah salah satu indikator Pemberian Makanan Bayi dan Anak (Infants and Young Child Feeding) WHO dan UNICEF sebagai salah satu cara untuk mencegah dan menanggulangi permasalahan gizi anak, seperti stunting Indikator tersebut mulai digunakan sejak 2021. Penelitian ini dijalankan untuk mengetahui persentase ketercapaian indikator TID dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi konsumsi TID pada anak usia 6-23 bulan. Studi ini menganalisis data sekunder Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) 2017. Studi menggunakan desain potong lintang (cross-sectional) dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Pada SDKI, informasi konsumsi diperoleh melalui frekuensi makan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persentase anak usia 6-23 bulan yang memenuhi konsumsi TID sebesar 71,7%. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara usia anak 6-11 bulan (Prevalence Ratio (PR) = 3,34; 95% CI: 2,96-3,75), akses ibu terhadap internet (PR = 1,19; 95%CI: 1,06-1,34), kepemilikan buku KIA (PR = 0,74; 95% CI: 0,59-0,95), ibu berpendidikan rendah (PR = 1,65; 95% CI: 1,29-2,13) dan menengah (PR = 1,36; 95%CI: 1,09-1,70), ayah berpendidikan rendah (PR = 1,65; 95% CI: 1,27-2,13) dan menengah (PR = 1,28; 95% CI: 1,01-1,619), status bekerja ibu (PR = 1,32; 95%CI: 1,16-1,45), rumah tangga paling miskin (PR=1,86; 95%CI: 1,40-2,47), rumah tangga miskin (PR = 1,74; 95%CI: 1,32-2,31), rumah tangga menengah (PR = 1,67; 95%CI: 1,26-2,22), rumah tangga kaya (PR = 1,39; 95%CI: 1,05-1,83), dan tidak memiliki kulkas (PR = 1,28; 95% CI: 1,14-1,44) terhadap ketidaktercapaian konsumsi TID. Informasi mengenai faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi konsumsi TID ini dapat menjadi dasar informasi terkini mengenai indikator konsumsi TID.

.....Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption is one of WHO and UNICEF's Infants and Young Child Feeding indicators as a way to prevent and overcome child nutrition problems, such as stunting. The indicator was recently used, since 2021. This research was carried out to determine the coverage of EFF and factors that influence EFF consumption in children aged 6-23 months. The 2017 IDHS secondary data was utilized in this research. The study used a cross-sectional design with univariate and bivariate analysis. The research results showed that the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who met EFF consumption was 71.7%. There is a statistically significant relationship between child aged 6-11 months (PR = 3.34; 95% CI: 2.96-3.75), mother's access to the internet (PR = 1.19; 95% CI: 1, 06-1.34), ownership of KIA book (PR = 0.74; 95% CI: 0.59-0.95), mother with low (PR = 1.65; 95% CI: 1.29-2, 13) and middle (PR = 1.36; 95%CI: 1.09-1.70) education, low (PR = 1.65; 95%CI: 1.27-2.13) and middle (PR = 1.28; 95% CI: 1.01-1.619) education, mother's working status (PR = 1.32; 95% CI: 1.16-1.45), poorest household (PR = 1.86; 95%CI: 1.40-2.47), poor households (PR = 1.74; 95%CI: 1.32-2.31), middle class households (PR = 1.67; 95%CI: 1.26-2.22), rich households (PR = 1.39; 95%CI: 1.05-1.83), and not having refrigerator (PR = 1.28; 95%CI: 1.14- 1.44) towards non-achievement of EFF consumption. Information regarding factors that influence EFF

consumption can be the basis for current information regarding EFF consumption indicators.