Determinan Status Gizi Balita Usia 6-59 Bulan berdasarkan Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) di Indonesia (IFLS 5 2014/2015)

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Abstrak

Terjadinya masalah gizi di 1000 hari pertama kehidupan dapat memberikan dampak yang buruk bagi anak yaitu dapat menyebabkan gagal tumbuh seiring dengan bertambahnya usia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan yang berhubungan dengan status gizi balita usia 6-59 bulan berdasarkan composite index of anthropometric failure (CIAF) di Indonesia (IFLS5 2014/2015). Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) tahun 2014. Total sampel sebanyak 4079 anak balita. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi square dan regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara umur balita dengan CIAF, dimana balita yang berusia 6-23 bulan lebih banyak mengalami gagal tumbuh sebanyak 1,1 kali. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan ada hubungan antara keragaman makanan dengan kejadian CIAF, dimana anak balita yang keragaman makanan tidak tercapai berisiko 1,2 kali mengalami gagal tumbuh dan pendidikan ibu yang rendah menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian gagal tumbuh<hr /> The occurrence of nutritional problems in the first 1000 days of life can have a bad impact on children, which can cause failure to grow with age. This study aims to determine the determinants associated with the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months based on the composite index of anthropometric failure (CIAF) in Indonesia (IFLS5 2014/2015). This study uses secondary data from the 2014 Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS). The total sample is 4079 children under five. Data analysis used chi square test and multiple logistic regression. The results showed that there was a relationship between the age of children and CIAF, where children aged 6-23 months experienced more anthropometric failure as much as 1.1 times. The results show that there is a relationship between dietary diversity and the incidence of CIAF, where children under five whose dietary diversity is not reached have a 1.2 times risk of anthropometric failure and mother's education shows a significant relationship with the incidence of anthropometric failure, mothers who have low education experience more anthropometric failure