

ABSTRACT

Background : Nutritional problems must be the focus of the problem from the age of babies and toddlers, because this age is a golden period for optimal development and growth. Problems with nutritional status at the age of toddlers have an impact on children's growth and development and can result in children receiving incomplete and long-term nutrition in relation to children's growth and development, health and intelligence as well as infectious diseases. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal socio-economic characteristics, maternal knowledge, and maternal parenting patterns on the nutritional status of children aged 6-24 months in the Simpang Kawat Community Health Center Working Area.

Research Method : This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional study. Data was collected in March-June 2024. The total sample was 81 respondents using accidental sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires, measuring body weight (scales). Data analysis used the Chi-Square test.

Result : The results of the univariate analysis showed that the nutritional status of the majority of baduts was good (76.5%), and the mother's education was high (67.9%). The mother's occupation is in the non-working category (69.1%), the mother's age is in the no-risk category (86.4%), the mother's knowledge is good (53.1%) and the mother's parenting pattern is good (64.2%). Bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between maternal education (p-value 0.013), mother's knowledge (0.016), and mother's parenting style (p-value 0.043) on the nutritional status of baduts, while there was no relationship between mother's employment (0.836), mother's age (0.277). with nutritional status.

Conslusion : The research concluded that there is a relationship between maternal education, maternal knowledge, maternal parenting patterns and the nutritional status of children aged 6-24 months. From this research, the suggestions given are that it is hoped that respondents will further increase their understanding of nutritional status and how to care, especially for working mothers, to provide special time with their children by paying attention to children's nutritional intake and nutritional parenting practices.

Keyword : Nutritional Status, Mother's Education, Mother's Occupation, Mother's Age, Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Parenting Pattern

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Permasalahan gizi harus dijadikan fokus masalah sejak usia bayi dan balita, dikarenakan umur ini adalah suatu *golden period* untuk masa perkembangan dan pertumbuhan yang optimal. Masalah status gizi pada usia baduta mempunyai dampak pada tumbuh kembang anak dan bisa mengakibatkan anak akan mendapatkan zat gizi yang tidak sempurna dan berkempanjangan dalam kaitannya terhadap tumbuh kembang, kesehatan dan kecerdasan anak serta penyakit menular. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik sosial ekonomi ibu, pengetahuan ibu, dan pola asuh ibu terhadap status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Simpang Kawat.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan *study cross sectional*. Data dikumpulkan pada bulan Maret-Juni 2024. Jumlah sampel 81 responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *accidental sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner, pengukuran berat badan (timbangan). Analisis data menggunakan *uji Chi-Square*.

Hasil : Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan status gizi baduta sebagian besar dengan status gizi baik (76,5%), pendidikan ibu yang tinggi (67,9%). Pekerjaan ibu dengan kategori tidak bekerja (69,1%), usia ibu dengan kategori tidak beresiko (86,4%), pengetahuan ibu yang baik (53,1%) dan pola asuh ibu yang baik (64,2%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan pendidikan ibu (p -value 0,013), pengetahuan ibu (0,016), dan pola asuh ibu (p -value 0,043) terhadap status gizi baduta, sedangkan tidak dapat hubungan pekerjaan ibu (0,836), usia ibu (0,277) dengan status gizi.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan pendidikan ibu, pengetahuan ibu dan pola asuh ibu terhadap status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan. Sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan pekerjaan ibu dan usia ibu dengan status gizi anak usia 6-24 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Simpang Kawat Kota Jambi Tahun 2024.

Kata Kunci : Status Gizi, Pendidikan Ibu, Pekerjaan Ibu, Usia Ibu, Pengetahuan Ibu, Pola Asuh Ibu