

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Usia 6-24 bulan termasuk ke dalam seribu hari pertama kehidupan yang penting untuk pertumbuhan dan perkembangan sehingga membutuhkan pemenuhan nutrisi, salah satunya melalui MPASI. Keluarga memiliki peran penting dalam keberhasilan pemberian MPASI dan tidak lepas dari faktor sosiodemografi. Oleh karena itu, melalui data HDSS (*Health Demographic and Surveillance System*) Sleman, peneliti ingin mengetahui lebih lanjut mengenai ada tidaknya hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi keluarga dengan pemberian MPASI di Kabupaten Sleman.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi keluarga dengan pemberian MPASI di Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan analisis data sekunder yang berlokasi di Kabupaten Sleman dengan desain *cross-sectional* yang menggunakan data dari HDSS Sleman siklus 4 dan 5. Data yang digunakan antara lain data sosiodemografi (usia, pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan, lokasi tinggal, tingkat sosial ekonomi) dan data MPASI. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *total sampling* sejumlah 290 keluarga dengan 294 anak usia 6-24 bulan. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis univariabel untuk melihat karakteristik subjek dan analisis bivariabel menggunakan uji *chi square* atau *fisher exact* untuk melihat perbedaan proporsi.

Hasil: Prevalensi pemberian MPASI dini pada populasi balita yang ada pada data HDSS Sleman siklus 5 adalah 2,5%. Karakteristik sosiodemografi keluarga (usia ibu, tingkat pendidikan ibu, status pekerjaan ibu, tingkat pendidikan ayah, status pekerjaan ayah, tingkat sosial ekonomi keluarga, dan lokasi tinggal) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan usia pertama kali diberikan MPASI pada anak usia 6-24 bulan di Kabupaten Sleman. Berdasarkan jenisnya, terdapat 2,0%, 24,9%, 6,1%, dan 8,6% yang hingga berusia 13-24 bulan belum dikenalkan buah, bubur susu, makanan lembek, atau nasi/makanan keluarga.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi keluarga dengan pemberian MPASI di Kabupaten Sleman.

Kata kunci: MPASI, ibu, ayah, anak, keluarga, sosiodemografi, HDSS Sleman.

ABSTRACT

Background: The first 1000 days of life is important for growth and development that requires nutrition fulfillment, that can be reach through complementary feeding. Family has an important role in complementary feeding practice and influenced by sociodemographic factors. Therefore, through the Sleman Health Demographic and Surveillance System (HDSS) data, researchers wanted to find out further about relationship between family sociodemographic characteristics and complementary feeding in Sleman Regency.

Objective: Determine the relationship between family sociodemographic characteristics and complementary feeding practice in Sleman Regency.

Method: This study is a secondary data analysis located in Sleman Regency with a cross-sectional design using data from Sleman HDSS waves 4 and 5. The data used include sociodemographics data (age, occupation, education level, location of residence, socioeconomic level) and complementary feeding practice data. Samples were taken using a total sampling technique of 290 families with 294 children aged 6-24 months. Data analysis was carried out using univariable analysis to obtain the characteristics of the subjects and bivariable analysis using chi square test or fisher's exact test to obtain the differences in proportion.

Result: The prevalence of early complementary feeding in the under-five population in Sleman HDSS data wave 5 was 2,5%. Sociodemographic characteristics of the family (mother's age, mother's education level, mother's employment status, father's education level, father's employment status, family's socioeconomic level, and location of residence) were not significantly related to the age at which complementary foods were first given to children aged 6-24 months in the Sleman Regency. Based on the type, there were 2.0%, 24.9%, 6.1%, and 8.6% of children who until they were 13-24 months old had not been introduced to fruit, milk porridge, mushy food, or rice/family food, respectively.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between family sociodemographic factors and complementary feeding in Sleman Regency.

Keywords: Complementary feeding, maternal, paternal, child, family, sociodemographics, Sleman HDSS.