

## INTISARI *Aske*

Penelitian tentang pengaruh kondisi keluarga terhadap kualitas fisik anak dilaksanakan di kotamadia Manado propinsi Sulawesi Utara ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ; (1) Pengaruh tiap-tiap faktor dalam kondisi keluarga yakni: pendapatan keluarga, keadaan tempat tinggal, jumlah tanggungan keluarga, jarak kelahiran, pendidikan ibu, status kerja ibu, lamanya menyusui dan usia ibu waktu melahirkan terhadap kualitas fisik anak. (2) Pengaruh faktor-faktor dalam kondisi keluarga secara keseluruhan terhadap kualitas fisik anak (3) Hubungan antara tinggi badan anak baru masuk sekolah dasar dengan berat badan adik balita serta (4) Hubungan antara tinggi badan anak baru masuk sekolah dasar dengan lingkaran lengan atas kakak remaja. Sampel dipilih secara purposif yaitu anak baru masuk sekolah dasar yang mempunyai adik balita atau kakak remaja. Didapat 530 anak dari 265 keluarga yang terbagi atas 164 anak baru masuk sekolah dasar yang mempunyai adik balita dan 103 anak baru masuk sekolah dasar yang mempunyai kakak remaja.

Data kualitas fisik anak diperoleh dengan cara menimbang berat badan untuk balita, mengukur tinggi badan untuk anak baru masuk sekolah dasar dan mengukur lingkaran lengan atas untuk remaja sedangkan data kondisi keluarga diperoleh melalui kuesioner kepada ibu dari anak yang bersangkutan.

Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis tabulasi frekuensi, tabulasi silang serta analisis regresi dan korelasi yang dihitung dengan menggunakan perangkat komputer dengan program SPSS-PC. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi keluarga yakni pendapatan keluarga, keadaan tempat tinggal, jumlah tanggungan keluarga, pendidikan dan status kerja ibu berpengaruh secara signifikan dengan kualitas fisik anak. Jarak kelahiran, lamanya menyusui dan usia ibu waktu melahirkan tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan kualitas fisik anak. Secara keseluruhan kondisi keluarga juga berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kualitas fisik anak. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tinggi badan anak baru masuk sekolah dasar dengan berat badan adik balita akan tetapi terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tinggi badan anak baru masuk sekolah dasar dengan lingkaran lengan atas kakak remaja.

**Kata kunci : Kondisi Keluarga, Kualitas Fisik Anak**

## ABSTRACT *aski*

The study is dealing with the influence of the household conditions towards a child's physical quality. The study was conducted in Manado Municipality, North Sulawesi. Its objectives are to investigate 1) the influence of household conditions such as family income, conditions of place of residence, household costs, birth intervals, education of mother, work status of mother, length of time of breastfeeding, and the influence of age of mother during childbirth individually; 2) together towards the physical quality of the child; 3) the relations between the height of the child on his very first day of entering primary school and net weight of sibling-under-five years; 4) the relations between the height of a child entering first year primary school and the upper-arm circumference of an adolescence siblings.

The samples of the study are selected purposively, i.e., children entering first year primary school who have siblings-under-five years, or siblings in their younger age group. As many as 530 children out of 256 families are selected for the study, consisting of 164 children entering first year primary school who have siblings-under-five and 103 children who have adolescence siblings.

Data concerning the physical quality of children are obtained by collecting weight of the children-under-five, measuring the height of the children entering the first year family year primary school and the upper-arm circumference of the adolescents, mothers.

Data analysis are done through frequency tabulation, cross-tabulation, as well as regression and correlation analysis through computerizing and using the SPSS-PC program. The study shows that the household conditions such as family income, conditions of place of residence, size of household costs, education and work status of mother have, individually, significant influence on the physical quality of the child. Birth intervals, the length of the time of breastfeeding, and the age of mother during childbirth have no correlations with the physical quality of the child. Together, family conditions also have significant influence on a child's physical quality. There is no significant correlation between the height of a child entering first year primary school and the weight of his younger sibling-under-five, yet, there are significant correlations between the height of a child entering first-year primary school and the upper-arm circumference of the adolescent siblings.

**Key Words :** Household Conditions, Physical Quality of the Child.