

## ABSTRAK

**Judul** : Analisis Determinan Program KADARZI sesuai Permenkes No. 23 Tahun 2014 Pada Keluarga Balita Di Kecamatan Cihara, Banten  
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**Program Studi** : Gizi

VI BAB, 112 Halaman, 32 Tabel, 12 Gambar

**Latar Belakang** : Salah satu indikator program Keluarga Sadar Gizi (KADARZI) pada tahun 2018, baru 54,6 % anak balita yang dibawa ke fasilitas kesehatan untuk ditimbang sesuai standar. Hal ini membuat peneliti memiliki ketertarikan untuk meneliti mengenai analisis determinan program KADARZI. **Tujuan** : Mengetahui determinan program KADARZI pada keluarga balita. **Metode** : Penelitian *cross sectional* dengan perhitungan sampling menggunakan aplikasi *G\*Power* sebanyak 200 ibu yang mempunyai balita 6-59 bulan, dilakukan dengan teknik *stratified proportional random sampling*. Dilakukan uji statistik untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor (pengetahuan gizi ibu, pendapatan keluarga, besar keluarga, peran tokoh masyarakat, sarana, jarak, waktu menuju fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, pelayanan petugas kesehatan/kader dan keterpaparan informasi) dengan Status KADARZI pada keluarga balita. **Hasil** : Sebagian besar ibu berumur dewasa awal (38,5%), berlatar pendidikan rendah (77%), memiliki pekerjaan sebagai IRT (64,0%), dengan rata-rata skor pengetahuan ( $4,64 \pm 2,2$ ), keluarga dalam kategori besar (57,5%), berpendapatan rendah (69,0%), skor rata-rata peran tokoh masyarakat ( $5,03 \pm 2,2$ ), sarana pelayanan kesehatan yang tersedia sebagian besar  $\leq 2$  buah (51,0%), memiliki jarak yg jauh (46,0%) dan waktu tempuh yang sangat lama (37,0%) dalam menuju pelayanan kesehatan, juga memiliki skor rata-rata pelayanan petugas kesehatan/kader ( $6,31 \pm 2,33$ ), dengan 135 (67,5%) ibu balita telah melaksanakan indikator Keluarga Sadar Gizi. KADARZI dapat terkait dengan pengetahuan gizi ibu, peran tokoh masyarakat, sarana pelayanan kesehatan yang tersedia, jarak dan waktu menuju fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, serta pelayanan petugas kesehatan/kader ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). Sedangkan KADARZI ibu tidak terkait dengan pendapatan keluarga, besar keluarga, dan keterpaparan informasi ( $p > 0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan** : Perlunya upaya-upaya perbaikan dalam aspek dukungan keluarga, tokoh masyarakat, pelayanan kesehatan agar tujuan KADARZI dapat tercapai di masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci** : Balita, KADARZI, Program.

**Daftar Bacaan** : 81, (2002 – 2018)

### ABSTRACT

**Title** : *KADARZI Program Determinant Analysis according to Permenkes No. 23 of 2014 in Families Whose Has Toddler in the Subdistrict of Cihara, Banten*

**Name** : *Gesa Aldin Barqin*

**Study Program** : *Nutrition*

*VI CHAPTERS, 112 Pages, 32 Tables, 12 Pictures*

**Background** : One indicator of the Keluarga Sadar Gizi Program (KADARZI) in 2018, only 54.6% of children under five are taken to health facilities to be weighed according to standards. This makes researchers interested in researching about the determinant analysis of the KADARZI program. **Aim** : Knowing the determinants of the KADARZI program in toddlers' families. **Methods** : Cross sectional study with sampling calculations using  $G * Power$  application of 200 mothers who have infants 6-59 months, conducted with stratified proportional random sampling technique. A static test was performed to determine the relationship of factors (maternal nutritional knowledge, family income, number of family members, role of community leaders, facilities, distance and time to health service facilities, health worker / cadre services and information exposure) with KADARZI status in toddlers' families. **Finding** : Most of the mothers of early adulthood (38.5%), low educational background (77%), had a job as a housewife (64.0%), with an average knowledge score ( $4.64 \pm 2.2$ ), families in the large category (57.5%), low income (69.0%), the average score of the role of community leaders ( $5.03 \pm 2.2$ ), the majority of available health care facilities (51, 0%), have a long distance (46.0%) and a very long travel time (37.0%) in going to health services, also has an average score of services of health workers / cadres ( $6.31 \pm 2.33$ ), with 135 (67.5%) mothers of children under five having implemented the Nutrition Awareness Family indicator. KADARZI can be related to knowledge of maternal nutrition, the role of community leaders, available health service facilities, distance and time to health service facilities, as well as health worker / cadre services ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). Whereas KADARZI was not related to family income, family size, and information exposure ( $p > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** : The need for improvement efforts in aspects of family support, community leaders, health services so that KADARZI goals can be achieved in the community.

**Key Words** : *Toddlers, KADARZI, Program.*

**References** : *81, (2002 – 2018)*