

ABSTRAK

Judu : Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Daya Beli Terhadap Penggunaan Garam Beryodium di Kecamatan Cihara, Lebak, Banten.
Nama : Wahyudi
Program Studi : Gizi

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Latar Belakang : Pada tahun 2015 Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia (YLKI), menemukan masih banyak garam yang belum memenuhi Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) yaitu kandungan yodium dibawah (30-80 ppm).

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dan daya beli terhadap penggunaan garam beryodium sesuai Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) di Kecamatan Cihara, Lebak, Banten.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif bersifat observasional dan berjenis *cross sectional* dengan perhitungan sampling menggunakan aplikasi *G*Power*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 200 ibu rumah tangga, pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *stratified proportional random sampling*.

Hasil : Sebagian besar ibu rumah tangga berumur dewasa awal (38,5%) dan berlatar pendidikan rendah (77%). dan (69%) responden tidak mampu, rata-rata skor pengetahuan ($5,52 \pm 2,4$); rata-rata skor sikap ($5,93 \pm 2,5$). Pengetahuan dan sikap ibu rumah tangga mempengaruhi terhadap penggunaan garam beryodium ($p \leq 0,05$). Penggunaan garam beryodium tidak terkait dengan daya beli.

Kesimpulan : Perlu dilakukan penyuluhan dan sosialisasi yang merata agar masyarakat menggunakan garam beryodium sesuai Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI).

Kata Kunci : Garam Beryodium, Daya Beli Keluarga, dan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI).

Daftar Bacaan : 54, (1984-2018)

ABSTRACT

Title : Relationships of Knowledge, Attitude, and Buying Power Towards the Use of Sodium Salt in Cihara District, Lebak, Banten.
Name : Wahyudi
Study Program : Nutrition

VI Chapter, 98 Page, 13 Table, 10 Pictures

Background: In 2015 the Indonesian Consumers Foundation (YLKI) found that there was still a lot of salt that did not meet the Indonesian National Standard (SNI), iodine content below (30-80 ppm).

Objective: To determine the relationship of knowledge, attitudes, and purchasing power to the use of iodized salt according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) in the Subdistrict of Cihara, Lebak, Banten.

Method: This research uses descriptive observational method and cross sectional type with sampling calculation using G * Power application. The number of samples is 200 housewives, the sampling is done by stratified proportional random sampling technique.

Results: Most housewives were in early adulthood (38.5%) and had a low educational background (77%). and (69%) of respondents being unable, average knowledge score (5.52 ± 2.4); average attitude score (5.93 ± 2.5). Knowledge and attitude of housewives influence the use of iodized salt ($p \leq 0.05$). The use of iodized salt is not related to purchasing power.

Conclusion: Counseling and outreach needs to be done so that people use iodized salt according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI).

Keywords: Iodized Salt, Family Purchasing Power, and Indonesian National Standards (SNI)

Reading List: 54, (1984-2018)