

## ABSTRAK



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FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN  
PROGRAM STUDI GIZI  
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LIA NURHAYATI  
HUBUNGAN PREFERENSI DAN KONTRIBUSI MAKAN SIANG TERHADAP  
TINGKAT KECUKUPAN GIZI SISWA/I SDIT AL-MUFTI TANGERANG

VI Bab, 59 Halaman, 20 Tabel, 2 Bagan, 11 Lampiran

**Latar Belakang:** Ketersediaan katering sekolah khususnya pada sekolah dengan sistem *full day school* adalah sebagai sarana untuk memberikan sumbangan asupan makanan kepada siswa/i di sekolah, makanan yang disediakan harus memperhatikan cita rasa, penampilan makanan, dan keseimbangan zat gizi untuk siswa/i agar kebutuhan asupan serta tingkat kecukupan gizi dapat terpenuhi. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan preferensi dan kontribusi makan siang terhadap tingkat kecukupan gizi siswa/i SDIT Al-Mufti Tangerang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan sampel sebanyak 47 siswa, menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner, *form recall*, timbangan makanan dan alat ukur antropometri. **Hasil:** Tidak ada hubungan antara preferensi terhadap protein (*P-Value* 0,435) dan zat besi (*P-Value* 0,147). Ada hubungan antara preferensi terhadap tingkat kecukupan energi (*P-Value* 0,032), karbohidrat (*P-Value* 0,029), lemak (*P-Value* 0,000), kalsium (*P-Value* 0,003). Tidak ada hubungan antara kontribusi terhadap tingkat kecukupan protein (*P-Value* 0,342). Ada hubungan antara kontribusi terhadap tingkat kecukupan energi (*P-Value* 0,000), karbohidrat (*P-Value* 0,001), lemak (*P-Value* 0,001), zat besi (*P-Value* 0,091), kalsium (*P-Value* 0,002). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan preferensi makan siang terhadap tingkat kecukupan gizi. Terdapat juga hubungan antara kontribusi makan siang terhadap tingkat kecukupan gizi. **Saran:** Pihak sekolah bekerjasama dengan ahli gizi dalam perencanaan menu agar kebutuhan gizi siswa/i terpenuhi secara seimbang dan optimal.

**Kata Kunci:** Anak Usia Sekolah, Preferensi Makan Siang, Kontribusi Makan Siang, Tingkat Kecukupan Gizi



## *Abstract*

ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSIT

# **FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE NUTRITIONAL STUDY PROGRAM**

## **SKRIPSI, LIA NURHAYATI**

## LIA NURHAYATI

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREFERENCES AND CONTRIBUTION OF LUNCH AGAINST RATE ADEQUACY OF STUDENT SDIT AL-MUFTI TANGERANG**

**Background:** The availability of school catering, especially in schools with a full day school system is as a means to contribute food intake to students in the school, the food provided must pay attention to taste, food appearance, and nutrient balance for students so that their intake needs and levels nutritional adequacy can be fulfilled.

**Purpose:** To determine the relationship between preference and contribution of lunch to the level of nutritional adequacy of students of SDIT Al-Mufti Tangerang. **Method:** This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of 47 students, using the Chi-Square test. The instruments used were questionnaires, form recall, food scales and anthropometric measuring devices. **Results:** There is no relationship between

and preference to measuring devices. Results: There is no relationship between preference to protein (*P*-Value 0.435) and iron (*P*-Value 0.147). There is a relationship between preference to energy (*P*-Value 0.032), carbohydrates (*P*-Value 0.029), fat (*P*-Value 0.000), calcium (*P*-Value 0.003). There is no relationship between contributions to protein (*P*-Value 0.342). There is a relationship between contributions to the level of energy sufficiency (*P*-Value 0.000), carbohydrates (*P*-Value 0.001), fat (*P*-Value

of energy sufficiency ( $P$ -Value 0.000), carbonylates ( $P$ -Value 0.001), fat ( $P$ -Value 0.001), iron ( $P$ -Value 0.091), calcium ( $P$ -Value 0.002). **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between lunch preference and nutritional adequacy level. There is also a relationship between the contribution of lunch to the level of nutritional adequacy.

**Suggestion:** The school works closely with nutritionists to ensure nutritional needs of students are balanced and optimal.

**Keywords:** School Age Children, Lunch Preference, Contribution of Lunch, Nutrition Adequacy Level