

Hubungan modal finansial dan modal sosial terhadap status gizi balita di Indonesia = Relationship between financial capital and social capital against nutritional status of infants in Indonesia

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh modal finansial dan modal sosial dalam bentuk reciprocity, kohesivitas serta trust di masyarakat terhadap status gizi khususnya status gizi anak balita. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer yang berasal dari Indonesia Family Life survey (IFLS) tahun 2007. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Data dianalisis dengan dua cara yaitu analisis deskriptif dan metode statistik inferensial dengan menggunakan metode Regresi Logistik, tepatnya dengan Model Multinomial Logit.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara modal finansial dan status gizi balita. Responden dengan modal finansial atau pendapatan keluarga yang tinggi memiliki peluang terjadinya kasus balita gizi buruk lebih kecil dibandingkan pada responden dengan modal finansial atau pendapatan keluarga yang rendah. Semakin tinggi tingkat pendapatan maka pemenuhan kebutuhan gizi pada anak balita akan semakin baik.

Variabel modal sosial yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah variabel keimbal-balikan, partisipasi jaringan dan rasa saling mempercayai. Dari ketiga komponen modal sosial tersebut dapat terlihat bahwa semua variabel berpengaruh terhadap status gizi balita. Secara keseluruhan tingkat modal sosial yang tinggi dapat menyebabkan peningkatan status gizi dalam masyarakat. Secara bersama-sama seluruh variabel dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan, artinya status gizi balita dipengaruhi oleh modal finansial orang tua dan modal sosial ibu, Semakin tinggi modal finansial dan modal sosial ibu maka tingkat status gizi balita akan semakin baik.

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed the influence of financial capital and social capital in the form of reciprocity, cohesion and trust in the community with nutritional status of infants. This study uses primary data derived from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) in 2007. This study is a cross sectional analytic approach. The data were analyzed in two ways: a descriptive analysis and inferential statistical methods using logistic regression, specifically the multinomial logit model.

The results of this study show there is a significant relationship between financial capital and nutritional status of infants. Respondents with financial capital or high family income opportunities for children malnutrition cases is smaller than the respondents with financial capital or low family income. More higher level of income, the nutritional needs of infants will get better.

Social capital variables used in this study is reciprocity, network participation and mutual trust. By the three components of social capital it can be seen that all the variables affect the nutritional status of infants. Overall a high level of social capital can lead to an increase in the nutritional status of the community. Taken together all of the variables in this study showed a significant relationship, which mean that nutritional status of infants affected by parental financial capital and mother social capital, the more higher financial capital and social capital, the level of infants nutritional status will be better.

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