

## Pengaruh pendidikan paternal dan maternal terhadap status nutrisi anak usia 6-59 bulan = Effect of Paternal and maternal education on nutrition status of children aged 6-59 months

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan ayah dan pendidikan ibu terhadap status nutrisi anak usia 6-59 bulan. Status nutrisi anak yang terdiri atas malnutrisi dan tidak malnutrisi dihitung menggunakan aplikasi antropometri WHO berdasarkan pengukuran TB/U, BB/U, dan BB/TB. Analisis regresi logistik menggunakan data IFLS 2014 digunakan untuk dapat menjawab tujuan penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan ayah dan ibu signifikan berpengaruh pada status nutrisi anak. Namun, setelah memasukkan variabel kontrol, tingkat pendidikan ayah tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap status nutrisi anak usia 6-59 bulan, sedangkan tingkat pendidikan ibu memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap status nutrisi anak usia 6-59 bulan. Kecenderungan mengalami malnutrisi lebih tinggi pada anak dari ibu yang berpendidikan rendah. Diantara semua variabel kontrol yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, variabel yang signifikan berpengaruh terhadap malnutrisi anak yaitu usia 12-23 bulan dan 24-35 bulan, lahir dengan berat rendah, tinggi ayah, tinggi ibu, dan tinggal di perdesaan. Namun, jenis kelamin, status ASI Eksklusif, Imunisasi DPT3, status kerja ibu, dan status ekonomi rumah tangga tidak signifikan berpengaruh pada malnutrisi anak usia 6-59 bulan.

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This study was conducted to determine the effect of fathers education and mothers education on the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months. The nutritional status of children consisting of malnutrition and not malnutrition was calculated using the WHO anthropometry application based on measurements of TB/U/BB/U, and BB/TB. Logistic regression analysis using 2014 IFLS data was used to answer the research objectives. The results showed that the level of fathers education and mothers education significantly affected the nutritional status of children. However, after entering the control variable, fathers education level did not significantly influence the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months, while the mothers education level had a significant influence on the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months. The tendency to experience malnutrition is higher in children of less educated mothers. Among all the control variables that used in this study, there are several variables that significantly influence child malnutrition such as age 12-23 months and 24-35 months, born with low weight, high father, high mother, and living in rural areas. However, gender, exclusive breastfeeding status, DPT3 immunization, maternal employment status, and household economic status did not significantly affect malnutrition of children aged 6-59 months.