

**HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF  
CHILDREN AGE 24- 59 MONTHS IN THE VILLAGE OF  
BANJARHARJO, KALIBAWANG, KULON PROGO**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Based on the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2013) states that, nationally the weight-less prevalence is 19.6 percent, consisting of 5.7 percent malnutrition and 13.9 percent less nutrition. Increased prevalence occurred in 2007-2013, malnutrition status increased 0.3 percent and less nutrition increased 0.9 percent. In Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) alone, the weight-less prevalence of 16.2 percent is malnutrition 4 percent and nutrition less 12.2 percent, while nutrition over 3.5 percent. While in Kulon Progo the prevalence of weight - less 12.3 percent of poor nutrition 2.4 percent and malnutrition 9.9 percent, while more nutrition 2.7 percent. Food insecurity will lead to malnutrition (Khomsan, 2008). Therefore, wherever food insecurity occurs, it is at risk of malnutrition.

**Objectives :** The objectives of this study were to identify household food insecurity and nutritional status of children aged 24- 59 months.

**Method :** This research method is survey with cross-sectional research design. This research was conducted in Banjarharjo Village, Kalibawang, Kulon Progo. A total of 162 infants were used as research samples. The independent variable of this research is household food insecurity. The dependent variable is nutritional status of children aged 24- 59 months.

**Results :** Based on the results of the study it was found that households included in the category of foodstuffs with good nutritional status were 107 (88.4%), 11 (68.8%) households were susceptible to light food with good nutritional status and as many as 15 (60, 0%) households including medium food insecurity with good nutritional status.

**Conclusion :** The better the level of food security, the better the nutritional status of children.

**Keywords:** household food insecurity, nutritional status, children aged 24-59 months.

**KERAWANAN PANGAN TINGKAT RUMAH TANGGA DAN STATUS  
GIZI BALITA USIA 24- 59 BULAN DI DESA BANJARHARJO,  
KALIBAWANG, KULON PROGO**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Berdasarkan Kementerian Kesehatan RI (2013) menyatakan bahwa, secara nasional prevalensi berat-kurang adalah 19,6 persen, terdiri dari 5,7 persen gizi buruk dan 13,9 persen gizi kurang. Peningkatan prevalensi terjadi pada tahun 2007-2013, status gizi buruk meningkat 0,3 persen dan gizi kurang meingkat 0,9 persen. Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) sendiri, prevalensi berat-kurang 16,2 persen yaitu gizi buruk 4 persen dan gizi kurang 12,2 persen, sedangkan gizi lebih 3,5 persen. Sedangkan di Kulon Progo prevalensi berat-kurang 12,3 persen yaitu gizi buruk 2,4 persen dan gizi kurang 9,9 persen, sedangkan gizi lebih 2,7 persen. Kerawanan pangan akan memunculkan rawan gizi (Khomsan, 2008). Oleh karena itu, dimanapun terjadi kerawanan pangan, maka akan beresiko kekurangan gizi.

**Tujuan:** mengetahui kerawanan pangan tingkat rumah tangga dan status gizi anak balita umur 24- 59 bulan.

**Metode:** jenis penelitian survey dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Banjarharjo, Kalibawang, Kulon Progo. Sebanyak 162 balita dijadikan sebagai sampel penelitian. Variabel bebas dari penelitian ini adalah kerawanan pangan rumah tangga. Variabel terikat adalah status gizi balita umur 24- 59 bulan.

**Hasil:** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa rumah tangga yang termasuk dalam kategori tahan pangan dengan status gizi baik sebesar 107 (88,4%), sebanyak 11 (68,8%) rumah tangga rawan pangan ringan dengan status gizi baik dan sebanyak 15 (60,0%) rumah tangga termasuk rawan pangan sedang dengan status gizi baik.

**Kesimpulan:** Semakin baik tingkat ketahanan pangan maka semakin baik status gizi balita.

**Kata Kunci:** Kerawanan pangan rumah tangga, status gizi, balita usia 24-59 bulan.