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HUBUNGAN KONSUMSI MAKANAN JAJANAN, AKTIVITAS FISIK, DAN POLA MAKAN DENGAN KEJADIAN OBESITAS PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR DI SDN 1 GUNTUNG MANGGIS BANJARBARU.

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(xv + 44 Halaman + 39 Lampiran)

Obesitas yang terjadi pada anak sekolah disebabkan karena pola konsumsi makan yang salah, yaitu anak menyukai makanan jajanan yang tinggi lemak, dan tinggi gula serta aktivitas fisik yang kurang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan konsumsi makanan jajanan, aktivitas fisik dan pola makan dengan kejadian obesitas pada anak sekolah dasar di SDN 1 Guntung Manggis Banjarbaru. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *observasional* dengan design penelitian *cross-sectional*. Jumlah responden yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 57 responden yang diambil dengan metode random sampling. Dari 57 responden yang sering mengkonsumsi makanan jajanan sebanyak 37 siswa (64,91%). Responden yang kurang melakukan aktivitas fisik sebanyak 51 siswa (89,47%). Responden yang pola makan sering sebanyak 42 siswa (73,7%). Dan responden yang mengalami obesitas besar 34 siswa (59,64%). Analisi data dilakukan menggunakan *uji Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan konsumsi makanan jajanan terbukti memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian obesitas ( $p=0,025$ ), Aktivitas fisik tidak terbukti memiliki hubungan dengan obesitas ( $p= 0,771$ ) dan Pola makan terbukti memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian obesitas ( $p=0,000$ ).

Kata kunci: Konsumsi, Makanan Jajanan, Aktivitas Fisik, Pola Makan, Obesitas

## **ABSTRACT**

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*THE RELATIONSHIP OF SNACK FOOD CONSUMPTION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, AND DIET WITH THE INCIDENCE OF OBESITY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SDN 1 GUNTUNG MANGGIS, BANJARBARU.*

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*Obesity that occurs in school children is caused by wrong eating patterns, namely children like snacks that are high in fat, high in sugar and lack of physical activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between snack food consumption, physical activity and diet with the incidence of obesity in elementary school children at SDN 1 Guntung Manggis Banjarbaru. This study was an observational study with a cross-sectional design. The number of respondents used were 57 respondents who were taken by random sampling method. Of the 57 respondents who often consume snacks as many as 37 students (64.91%). Respondents who did not do physical activity were 51 students (89.47%). Respondents who eat frequently are 42 students (73.7%). And respondents who are obese are 34 students (59.64%). Data analysis was carried out using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that snack food consumption was proven to have a relationship with the incidence of obesity ( $p = 0.025$ ), physical activity was not proven to have a relationship with obesity ( $p = 0.771$ ) and diet was proven to have a relationship with the incidence of obesity ( $p = 0.000$ ).*