ABSTRACT

Children under five is a period suffer to poor nutrition. Poor nutrition is more common in poor families, and more in rural areas than urban areas. Poor nutrition caused by multifacotrs, such as poor family. The aim of research was to identify factors associated with the nutritional status of poor families in rural and urban areas in Bojonegoro.

The research was observational analytic with cross sectional approach. sampling method using proportional random sampling. Sample of 49 children from poor families aged> 12 months- <60 months, as many as 22 children in rural areas, 27 children in urban areas. The independent variable were the basic cause of malnutrition: the level of mother's education, mother's level of knowledge, economic factors (family income, food expenditure, non-food expenditures), indirect causes: care giving, and the direct cause: the amount of consumption (energy, protein, carbohydrate, fat), history of infectious diseases. The dependent variable was the nutritional status of children based on W/A, H/A, W/H index. Data were analyzed using Spearman correlation test, and Pearson Correlation with $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results showed that factors associated with the nutritional status of children were non-food expenditure based on H/A index in rural and W/H index in urban areas, the level of income based on W/H index in urban areas. Factors that not associated with nutritional status were indirect causes, proximate cause, the level of mother's education, mother's knowledge level, and the food expenditure.

Conclusions of research that non-food expenditures and income level which is the economic factors contributed with the nutritional status of children under five from poor families in rural and urban areas. So that families need good expense management, in accordance with the level of income that non food and food needs can be met, particularly nutritional needs.

Keywords: Nutritional status, poor families, rural and urban