

ABSTRACT

One of street children's problem is lack of nutrition, because of their bad way of consumed food and deficiency food consumption. The alternative solution to recover this condition by given supplementary food feeding. Sanggar Alang-Alang as centre based was given supplementary food feeding program '(PMT)'.

This research aims was to learn the supplementary food feeding to 6-9 years old street children's in Sanggar Alang-Alang, Surabaya.

This research was an observasional analytical research by using cross sectional design. The population was all 6-9 years old street children's who got supplementary food feeding and stay at Sanggar Alang-Alang. The sample is 6-9 street children's years old, good communication, and had feeding food as long as three months it has 24 children.

The result showed that the most of street children's had number of family members less than four (42,8 %), father's as worker in public service and most of the mother were housewife (57,1 %). The expences of food (66,7%) and the expences for non food (90,4%) were most of deficiency category. Most of mother had not enough education (42,8%). Most of street children's were eight to nine years old, they were girl (70,%). Most of productive activity were as singer street (41,%). Most of them had enough knowledge. Their food frequency were ate three times a day (66,7%), composition of food were rice, and side dish. Most of them had deficit Energy and protein consumption. Supplementary food feeding were ate as long as three months (58,4%), the form were given milk and biscuits (95,8%), and the frequency in a day were once time in a day. The nutritional status before and after had normal status. There was not significant relationship between energy and protein consumption with nutrition status. The nutritional status before and after had not difference between before and after nutrition status.

The suggest of this research is increasing food consumption by repairing supplementary food feeding by giving more value nutrition food into supplementary food feeding.

Keyword : *supplementary food feeding, nutrition status, street children*

ABSTRAK

Salah satu masalah anak jalanan adalah keadaan kurang gizi karena pola makan yang tidak teratur dan konsumsi pangan yang kurang dari jumlah yang dibutuhkan. Alternatif solusi untuk mengatasi keadaan kurang gizi tersebut adalah dengan pemberian makanan tambahan. Sanggar Alang-Alang sebagai *centre based* adalah penerima program PMT bagi anak jalanan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pemberian makanan tambahan pada anak jalanan usia 6-9 tahun dirumah singgah Alang-Alang

Penelitian inimenurut klasifikasinya adalah penelitian observasional. analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*, populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh anak jalanan yang mendapatkan PMT di Sanggar Alang-Alang, Surabaya. Sampel penelitian ini adalah anak jalanan yang telah memenuhi syarat sampel yaitu berusia 6-9 tahun, mampu berkomunikasi dan telah mendapatkan PMT selama 3 bulan. Cara pengambilan sampel dengan Total Sampling sebanyak 24 anak.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar keluarga anak jalanan dengan jumlah anggota keluarga ≤ 4 orang (42,8 %). Ayah bekerja di bidang pelayanan jasa dan ibu sebagai ibu rumah tangga (57,1 %). Pengeluaran pangan (66,7%) dan non pangan (90,4%) terkategori rendah. Ibu tidak berpendidikan (42,8%). Anak jalanan sebagian besar sebagai pengamen (41,7%), tingkat pengetahuan gizi baik (65%). Frekuensi makan 3 kali sehari (66,7%) dan susunan makanannya berupa nasi dan lauk, tingkat konsumsi energi (87,5%) dan protein (83,3%) defisit. PMT yang diberikan pada anak jalanan sebagian besar (58,4%) menerima PMT selama 3 bulan dalam bentuk susu dan biskuit yang dikonsumsi 1 hari sekali. Status gizi sebelum dan sesudah PMT tergolong status gizi normal. Tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein dengan status gizi. Tidak ada perbedaan status gizi sebelum PMT dan sesudah PMT

Disarankan dari penelitian ini adalah penambahan konsumsi pangan anak jalanan yang defisit dengan memperbaiki mutu PMT yang diberikan dengan memasukkan makanan yang nilai gizinya lebih tinggi.

Kata kunci : PMT, status gizi, anak jalanan