The Factor's affecting with Nutrient State of Toddler Age 1-3 Year at Public Health Centre Timika Jaya Mimika Regency

Dewi Mariana Sorontouw[1], Rosmin Tingginehe[2], Yermia Msen[3] ,Anwar Mallongi[4]

[1] *Magister Program of Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura .*

[2.3] *Lecturer of Master Program in Public Health Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura*

[4] *Environmental Health Department, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar*

Abstract-Introduction: ***The child including toddler in age 1-3 year is risk a group nutrient state. The mother is very important to nutrien state of toddler and influencing of by characteristic, knowledge, attitude, income, eat culture and role of eating.***

Target of research : To knowing the factor's affecting with nutrient state of toddler age 1-3 year at Public Health Centre Timika Jaya Mimika Regency.

Method Research : Analytic of observasional with sectional cross study design. Research executed on 1 April and 14 May 2018 in Public health centre Timika Jaya with population is toddler and responden counted 100 mother with purposive sampling. Data approach used questionaire and analyzed used chi square test and logistics binary regretion.

Result of research : There is not corelation nutrient state of toddler at Public Helath Centre Timika Jaya Mimika Regency is mother age (p-value 0,463; RP = 0,735; CI95% (0,382– 1,412), Study (p-value 0,046; RP = 0,542; CI95% (0,306– 0,959) and family income (p-value 0,183; RP = 1,518; CI95% (0,909– 2,534). There is corelation nutrient state of toddler at Public Heltlh Centre Timika Jaya Mimika Regency is mother work (p-value 0,000; RP = 3,107; CI95% (2,041– 4,731), mother knowledge (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,702; CI95% (3,005 – 7,359), mother attitude (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,000; CI95% (2,596 – 6,162), eating culture (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,964; CI95% (3,121 – 7,893) and role of eating (p-value 0,000; RP = 3,254; CI95% (2,132 – 4,966). Knowledge and eating culture is dominant factor variable and attitude is interaction variable.

Keyword: Nutrient State, Child, Public Helath Centre Timika, Mimika Regency

I. INTRODUCTION

Health development is characterized by health and family welfare. One indicator of health development is the nutritional status of infants / toddlers. If the nutritional status of infants / toddlers in a region is good, due to the welfare in the community (MoH RI, 2015). Health Ministry 2017 in the last two years reported the nutritional status of children under five in Indonesia based on age (BB / U) weight by 2015, good nutrition of 83.3% while malnutrition was recorded 3.2%, malnutrition less 11.9% and more nutrition 1.6%. In 2016, good nutrition was 83.6% while malnutrition was recorded at 3.1%, malnutrition was 11.8% and nutrition was over 1.5% (Ministry of Health RI, 2017). This indicates that the state of malnutrition status and less in toddlers did not decrease significantly.

Data on the nutritional status of children under five years in Papua Province, 2015 to 2016 showed a decrease in malnutrition and poor status, where in 2015, malnutrition was recorded 5.7% and less than 12.4%, while in 2016 malnutrition was recorded at 3, 7% and less nutrition 11%. Decreased malnutrition and underweight status in underfives have not shown any significant decrease. Children under the age of 5 years or called Toddlers are included in the community group of nutrient vulnerable and if not addressed are very susceptible to various infectious diseases that can cause increased mortality rate of children under five (Badriah, 2013). Factors that cause less nutrition, that is intake nutrition due to low nutritional knowledge of mothers and understanding of safe food to eat, infectious diseases, the environment, access to health care and parenting (Marmi, 2012).

The emergence of nutritional problems of children under five is influenced by many interrelated factors. Directly influenced by some things, that is children do not get enough balanced nutrition at the age of toddlers, children do not get adequate nutrition and children suffering from infectious diseases. Poverty is also one of the causes of the emergence of malnutrition cases related to the availability and consumption of family food (Ministry of Health RI, 2015).

Mimika Regency is one of the regencies in Papua Province with geographical condition of mountainous area and the livelihood of most of the people are farmers who depend on natural resources (forest), either as a source of income or to meet the needs of the family and partly still rely on nature to fulfill expectations needs of life. Based on preliminary studies, data on nutrition status of toddlers Mimika Regency in 2017 as many as 117,197 toddlers who weighed. Toddlers under the red line (BGM) as many as 507 children under five (0.5%). The number of children under five with BGM from 23 health centers in Mimika

regency was highest at 99 (19.52 %%) Puskesmas Kwamki Narama and the second highest in Timika Jaya Community Health Center as many as 57 children under five (11.24%) (Mimika Regency Health Office 2017). The purpose of the study was to find out "Factors Related to Nutrition Status in Children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya, Mimika District".

II. MATERIALS AND METODE

This study explains the influence and influence of the variables to be studied. Using cross sectional approach with data collection done simultaneously at one time (Sastroasmoro, 2010) .The location of this research was conducted at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika. The research was conducted on April 1 - May 14, 2018. The population in this research is all children under five in Puskesmas TimikaJaya in 2017 is 6,761balita. Samples of 100 samples by purposive sampling. Data were obtained using questionnaire and analyzed using chi square test and logistic binary regression.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Distribution of age, education, occupation, Knowledge, Attitude, Family Income, Food Culture, Diet and Nutrition Statistics 1-3 years

No	Variabel	Frekuensi (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Umur		
	< 21 tahun	28	28
	≥ 21 tahun	72	72
2	Pendidikan		
	Rendah	48	48
	Tinggi	52	52
3	Pekerjaan		
	Bekerja	17	17
	Tidak Bekerja	83	83
4	Pengetahuan		
	Kurang	21	21
	Baik	79	79
5	Sikap		
	Kurang	20	20
	Baik	80	80
6	Pendapatan Keluarga		
	Rendah	32	32
	Tinggi	68	68
7	Budaya Makan		
	Kurang	22	22
	Baik	78	78
8	Pola Makan		
	Kurang	18	18
	Baik	82	82
9	Status Gizi		
	Kurang	36	36
	Baik	64	64
Jumlah		100	100

Based on table 1 shows the majority of respondents aged> 21 years as many as 78 people (78%), highly educated as many as 52 people (52%), not working as many as 83 people (83%). Most respondents have good knowledge as many as 79 people (79%), good attitude as much 80 people (80%). Family income from family expenditure is mostly high or more up to Rp. 1.200.0000 as many as 68 people (68%). Application of family eating culture is mostly in good category as many as 78 people (78%) and good diet as many as 82 people (82%). The results of the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years as many as 64 people (64%).

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

a. Maternal Age Relation with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years

Table 2. Maternal Age Relation with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Umur	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	≤ 21 tahun	8	28,6	20	71,4	28	100
2	> 21 tahun	28	38,9	44	61,1	72	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,463; RP = 0,735; CI95% (0,382– 1,412)							

Table 2 shows that of 28 mothers aged less than 21 years there were 8 people (28.6%) with malnutrition and 9 (75%) with good nutritional status. Whereas from 72 mothers aged over 21 years there were 28 people (38,9%) with less gisi status and 44 people (61,1%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value0,463 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (> α (0,05). This means that there is no relationship between maternal age and nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika. The result value RP = 0.735; CI95% (0.382- 1.412) is less than 1, so age is not a significant factor with the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years.

b. Maternal education relationship with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years

Table 3. Relationship of maternal education with nutritional status of children 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Pendidikan	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Rendah	12	25	36	75	48	100
2	Tinggi	24	46,2	28	53	52	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,046; RP = 0,542; CI95% (0,306– 0,959)							

Table 3 shows that of 48 low-educated mothers, there were 12 (25%) with under-nutritional status and 36 (75%) with good nutritional status. Whereas from 52 high educated mothers there were 24 people (46,2%) with less nutrition status and 28 people (53%) with good nutritional status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,046 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (> α (0,05). This means that there is no relationship of maternal education with nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. The result value RP = 0,542; CI95% (0.306 - 0.959) with a value <1, so that education is not a significant factor with the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years

c. Relationship of mother's job with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years

Table 4. Relationship of maternal job with nutritional status of children 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Pekerjaan	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Bekerja	14	62,4	3	17,6	17	100
2	Tidak bekerja	22	26,5	61	73,5	83	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,000; RP = 3,107; CI95% (2,041– 4,731)							

Table 4 shows that out of 17 working mothers there were 14 people (62.4%) with malnutrition and 3 (17.6%) with good nutritional status. Of 83 mothers who did not work were 22 people (26,5%) with malnutrition and 61 people (73,5%) with good nutritional status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,000 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (<α (0,05). This means that there is a relationship of mother's work with nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. The result value RP = 3.107; CI95% (2,041-4,731) who interrogated that working mothers berisperko with less nutritional status in children aged 1-3 years amounted to 3.107 times higher than working mothers.

d. Relationship of knowledge of mother with Nutritional Status of children

Table 5. Relationship of knowledge of mother with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Pengetahuan	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Kurang	20	95,2	1	4,8	21	100
2	Baik	16	20,3	63	79,7	79	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,000; RP = 4,702; CI95% (3,005 – 7,359)							

Table 6 shows that of 21 mothers with less knowledge there were 20 people (95,2%) with less nutritional status and 1 person (4.8%) with good nutritional status. While from 79 mothers with good knowledge there are 16 people (20,3%) with less nutrition status and 63 people (79,7%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,000 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (<α (0,05). This means that there is a relationship of knowledge of mother with child nutrition status 1-3 years at health center of Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. The result value of RP = 4,702; CI95% (3,005 - 7,359) interpreted that respondents with less risky knowledge with less nutritional status in children aged 1-3 years were 4,702 times higher than those of well-informed mothers.

e. Relationship of mother's attitude with Nutrition Status of Child Age 1-3 years

Table 7. Relationship of mother attitude with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Sikap	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Kurang	18	90	22	10	20	100
2	Baik	18	22,5	10	77,5	80	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,000; RP = 4,000; CI95% (2,596 – 6,162)							

Table 7 shows that out of 20 mothers who were inadequate were 18 (90%) with less nutritional status and 22 people (10%) with good nutritional status. While from 80 mothers

with good attitude there are 18 people (22,5%) with less nutrition status and 10 people (77,5%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,000 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (<α (0,05). This means that there is a relationship of mother attitude with child nutrition status 1-3 years at health center of Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. RP value = 4,000; CI95% (2,596 - 6,162) interpreted that mothers who are less risky with less nutritional status in children 1-3 years of age less 4 times higher than mothers who behave well

f. Family income relationship with nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years

Table 8. Relation of family income of mother with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Pendapatan Keluarga	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Rendah	15	46,9	17	53,1	32	100
2	Tinggi	21	30,9	47	69,1	68	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,183; RP = 1,518; CI95% (0,909– 2,534)							

Table 8 shows that family income from mother's family expenditure from 32 people with low family income was 15 people (46,9%) with nutritional status of kur kur and 17 people (53,1%) with good nutrition status. Whereas from 68 mothers with high family income there were 21 people (30,9%) with less nutritional status and 47 people (69,1%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,183 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (> α (0,05). This means that there is no relation between mother's family income and child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika. The result value of RP = 1.518; CI95% (0.909 - 2,534) with a lower value less than 1, so it is not meaningful.

g. Relationship between mother's eating culture and Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 years

Table 9. Relationship between maternal culture with nutritional status of children 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Budaya Makan	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Kurang	21	95,5	1	4,5	22	100
2	Baik	15	19,2	63	80,8	78	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,000; RP = 4,964; CI95% (3,121 – 7,893)							

Table 9 shows that of 22 mothers with less eating culture there were 21 people (95,5%) with less nutritional status and 1 person (4.5%) with good nutritional status. While from 78 mothers with good food culture there were 15 people (19,2%) with less nutritional status and 63 people (80,8%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,000 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (<α (0,05). This means that there is a relationship of mother's eating culture with the nutritional status of children 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. The result value of RP = 4,964; CI95% (3,121 - 7,893) interpreted that respondents with a culture of eating less risk with nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years less by 4,964 times higher compared with mothers who have a good family eating culture.

h. Relationship Diet with Nutritional Status of Children Ages 1 - 3 Years

Table 10. Relationship Pattern Makandengan nutritional status of children 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Pola Makan	Status Gizi Anak Umur 1 – 3 tahun				n	%
		Kurang		Baik			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Kurang	15	83,3	3	16,7	18	100
2	Baik	21	25,6	61	74,4	82	100
Total		36	36	64	64	100	100
p-value = 0,000; RP = 3,254; CI95% (2,132 – 4,966)							

Table 10 shows that from 18 mothers with less diet there were 15 people (83,3%) with less nutritional status and 3 people (16,7%) with good nutrition statsu. While from 82 mothers with good child pattern there are 21 people (25,6%) with less nutrition status and 61 people (74,4%) with good nutrition status. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,000 or pαThe result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (<α (0,05). This means that there is an association of eating patterns with the nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. RP value = 3,254; CI95% (2,132 - 4,966) interpreted that the eating pattern of children aged 1-3 years is less risky with nutritional status is less than 3,254 times higher than the pattern of good children.

3.2 Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate analysis was used to find out which factors influenced the performance, bivariate analysis was needed

and continued on multivariate test. Bivariate modeling using logistic regression test begins with bivariate modeling where each independent variable is tested to dependent variable gradually with p value <0.25 so that variables included in multivariate test are education, occupation, study, attitude, income, eating culture and diet. From the results of multivariate test can be seen in table 11.

Table 11. Analysis of Multiple Logistic Regression Variables

No	Variabel	B	*p-value*	OR	95% C. I. for Exp (B)	
					Lower	Upper
1	Pengetahuan	4,058	0,000	57,837	6,050	552,898
2		1,909	0			
3	Sikap	4,088	0,090	6,746	0,744	61,150
	Budaya Makan			59,595	6,284	565,183
			0,000			
	Constant	-17,770	0,000	0,000		

Table 11 above, then attitude is issued and tested again to know the dominant variable.

Table 12. Analysis of Multiple Logistic Regression Variables

No	Variabel	B	*p-value*	OR	95% C. I. for Exp (B)	
					Lower	Upper
1	Pengetahuan	4.284	0,000	72.525	7.944	662.138
2	Budaya Makan	4.401	0,000	81.570	9.038	736.200
	Constant	-15.187	0,000	0,000		

Table 12 above, the knowledge and eating culture is the dominant variable on the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years while the attitude is the interaction variable.

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 Maternal Age Relation with Nutritional Status of Children 1-3 Years

The result of the research shows that there is no relationship between maternal age and nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency, where mother less than 21 years old is 28,6% with less nutritional status, while mother more than 21 years old have children aged 1-3 years as much as 38.9%. This indicates that the proportion in that age group is equally at risk for children aged 1-3 years with less nutritional status. In this study the percentage of gizibalita status is less common in mothers younger <21 years. But this can not be shown risk factors, it is proven from the test of prevalence ratio expressed age is not at risk to nutritional status of children. This is influenced by other research variables that are more strongly influence the mother with nutritional status of children such as knowledge and attitude of mother.This is agreed according to Notoamodjo (2011), that the increase in age affects a person's behavior in acquiring knowledge that affects one's attitude. In adulthood, individuals will play an active role in society and social life and make more preparations for successful adaptation to old age, in addition to adult people will spend more time to read (Fitriani, 2013).

4.2 Maternal education relationship with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years

The result of the research shows that there is no correlation between maternal education with the nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency, the low educated mother as much as 25% have 1-3 years age with less nutritional status, while the high educated mother is 46, 2% with less nutritional status. This research is in line with research conducted by Kristianti (2017) in Pontianak that maternal education is not related to nutritional status of children.

In this research partially mother education 48% with low education and 52% with high education and most is SMA. In this study, there is no correlation of education to the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years caused in the level pendididikan affect the ability of a person to think or gain access to information obtained. Thus mother education in this case is related to the amount of information.

The number of poorly educated mothers, so it is expected the efforts of the Puskesmas in improving health education on nutrition that affects the increase of knowledge, because according to Suhardjo (2009) the low level of education is closely related to the inactivity of mothers who have toddlers to provide food nutritional intake. A low level of maternal education affects the acceptance of information so that knowledge about nutrition is constrained or limited.

4.3 Relationship of mother's job with Nutrition Status of Children 1-3 Years

The result of the research shows that there is relationship of mother's job with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency of Mimika. Working mothers have 1-3 years of age with malnutrition as much

as 62.4% and mothers who do not work as much as 26.5% with less nutritional status. This indicates that the number of mothers who work for children aged 1-3 years experienced a lack of gizisebesar 3,107 times. In this study the proportion of nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years with less nutritional status in working mothers, because the lack of mothers to give penagawasan to the child against the fulfillment of nutritional intake. Although working mothers will certainly affect the family expenditure in the fulfillment of family food security, but the busy work of the mother, so that the intake or consumption of children less attention that affects the diet of children. Some children in mothers who are working on care are given to families or caregivers who are hired, but the mother's own attention is different than the family or caregiver. Working mothers need to pay attention to children aged 1-3 years in providing nutritional intake to their children by arranging the mother's work schedule and feeding time, so the status of children gzi awake well.

4.4 Relationship of knowledge of mother with Nutritional Status of children

The result of the research shows that there is correlation between knowledge of mother and child nutrition status 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. 95.2% knowledgeable mothers with less nutritional status, while well-informed mothers as much as 20.3% had 1-3-year-olds with less nutritional status. Knowledge of mother who increasingly less increase the incidence of nutritional status is less in children aged 1-3 years 4,702 times. The knowledge of good mothers is aware of the benefits of posyandu in detecting nutritional status of children under five, giving children more preferred in adults, selecting and processing good foodstuffs in giving food to their children as well as mother's knowledge about the frequency of eating in children. Lack of knowledge will have an impact on the mother's actions in providing good nutrition for the mother, so that nutritional intake does not match the needs of the body where stztu less nutrition associated with knowledge as much as 95.2%. This is certainly to be noticed by the officers about improving mother's knowledge about nutritional intake in children aged 1-3 years and health education efforts that are more adequate to the mother by working with nutrition cadres in posyandu with language that is easy to understand, because most mothers have education low, so that good knowledge provides a lasting action and relates to the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years.

4.5 Relationship of mother's attitude with Nutrition Status of Children Age 1-3 years

The result of the research shows that there is relationship of mother attitude with child nutrition status 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. Mothers who have less attitude as much as 90% with less nutritional status, while mothers who have good attitude as much as 22.5% with less nutritional status. Mothers who have less likely attitude of having children aged 1-3 years less 4 times higher than the mother who behaves well. Good attitude of mother in this research because arrange menu for children follow child nutrition requirement in pay attention to nutrition composition and menu variation in arranging menu for child. In addition, the attitude of the mother to supervise the child during meals, so the posi meal given to the child is spent. Sleain is a good mother's attitude in children who have less appetite, mothers provide children with milk as an additional nutrient to the child. A mother's lack of attitudinal attitudes equates the fulfillment of nutritional intake as well as adults and the lack of maternal supervision in the nutritional intake given to the child. And the child is not supervised in this case if the child does not eat food given, the child is not persuaded to spend the portion of food given and do not provide suus as a substitute for children who have less appetite.

4.6 Relationship of family income of mother with Nutritional Status of Child Age 1-3 years

The result of the research shows that there is no relation between mother's family income and child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika. Mothers with low family income from 46.9% of people with low nutritional status and mothers with high-income family income of 30.9% with less nutritional status. The result value of RP = 1.518; CI95% (0.909 - 2,534) with a lower value less than 1, so it is not meaningful. High family income and good management can affect family spending in strengthening family food security. High expenditure on the needs of children's food is related to nutritional intake according to the needs of children. However this is related to the maternal knowledge variable in the selection of good foodstuff, so high expenditure has not been able to meet the nutritional needs of families, especially children. This is evident from the results of the prevalence ratio test that high family opinion becomes meaningless.

4.7 The relationship between eating culture and nutritional status of children 1-3 years

The results obtained that there is a relationship of eating culture with the nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency. Mothers who have less eating culture as much as 95.5% with less nutritional status, while mothers with a good eating culture as much as 19.2% with less nutritional status.The culture of eating is lacking, ie the mother does not provide children with certain restrictive foods that are believed, Mother follows the will of children who are not as diverse

as eating rice with soy sauce alone, Mother gives children solid food in easy child full. In addition, mothers do not provide certain foods, but mothers know that food is beneficial to children. While the culture of good mothers eat mothers choose foods that are cheap and healthy and diverse. The culture of eating less risky nutritional status of under-five children. This is evident from the prevalence ratio test of 4.964 times higher compared with mothers who have a good family eating culture.

There are interesting things in Papua in general people still put sago and sweet potatoes as the main choice of staple food of the people of Papua. Anthropologists, looking at eating habits are the whole complex of kitchen-related activities, passions, and dislikes of a kind of food, people's sayings, beliefs, prohibitions and superstitions associated with production, preparation of food processing and eating consumption as (Mapandin, 2006). According to Kristianto (2013), the culture of feeding the infant is due to the fact that the mother and family have a belief based on cultural aspects, so the mother decides to give her food according to her cultural condition. The Lani and Dani tribes occupy Mimika Regency which is the newly created district of Jayawijaya regency. Mimika Regency occupies the western part of the Baliem Valley. Regency of Mimika consists of hilly terrain, steep cliffs, high mountains up to 2,500 meters above sea level (asl). Topographical conditions such as natural isolation is the cause of the backwardness of this area. Mimika land form that cause a dusty roadmaking difficult to do. The livelihood of Lani society is farming, the cultivated plant is sweet potato (Somantri, 2008). The daily life of the Lani tribe is obtained through the cultivation, hunting and rearing of pigs. Their food is sweet potatoes, taro, sugarcane, banana, vegetable candles, sweet potatoes, beans. Women who work in fields. His work is gardening, red fruit, oranges, pineapple, alpuket, banana, corn and hunting. Food given to babies is sweet potatoes, taro and bananas (Somantri, 2008). Ubi and pigs for Lani tribe are a source of basic necessities in many ways, so children have diverse foods.

4.8 Relationship Diet with Nutritional Status of Children Ages 1 - 3 Years

The result of this research shows that there is correlation between eating pattern and child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika. Mothers who have children with less eating as much as 83.3% with less nutritional status while mothers who have children with good diet as much as 25.6% with less nutritional status. RP value = 3,254; CI95% (2,132 - 4,966) interpreted that the eating pattern of children aged 1-3 years is less risky with nutritional status is less than 3,254 times higher than the pattern of good children. Less eating patterns in children aged 1-3 years due to child appetite problems and low supervision by mothers in providing nutritional intake in children, despite having a high family income in the fulfillment of children's eating needs, but a diet that causes less intake of intake of intake nutrients required by the body. Children 1-3 years of age require parental guidance in the fulfillment of the needs of children, because children in Umru has a control of eating high compared to children aged more than 6 years. Children experience psychic development becomes more autonomous, autonomous, able to interact with the environment, and more mengeksresires emotion. The usual form of emotional upheaval is crying or screaming when the child does not feel comfortable. The nature of this development can affect the child's diet. This causes the child sometimes to be too picky, such as tend to like snacks so they become full and refuse to eat during mealtimes. Children are also often fussy and choose to play when parents feed the food. Children will have difficulty eating if not immediately overcome (Soetjiningsih, 2012). In this study a good family gives their children regular meals three times a day with a balanced nutritional fulfillment, but depends on the parents in raising their children because not all children have the same appetite. A healthy diet is inseparable from the nutritional input which is the process of organisms using food consumed through the process of digestion, absorption, transport, storage, metabolism and expenditure of substances that are not used to maintain the normal life, growth and function of organs, and generate energy . A person's diet is influenced by culture, religion and belief factor, socioeconomic status, hunger, appetite, satiety, and health (Baliwati, 2009).

4.9 Dominant Factor

The result of this research shows that the dominant factor related to the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years is the knowledge and eating culture is the dominant variable on the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years while the attitude is the interaction variable. Good knowledge can choose good ingredients and food processing. A family-eating culture that is considered a negative that is not practiced by the mother because the food is not diverse. Knowledge that has less impact on the fulfillment of nutritional intake is supported by the negative culture followed by the family, so that the provision of nutritional intake is not diverse, but this depends on the attitude of the mother. So the interaction of attitude affect the knowledge and culture of family meals.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion can be summarized as follows:

1. There is no correlation between maternal age and child nutrition status 1-3 years in Puskesmas

Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika (p-value 0,463; RP = 0,735; CI95% (0,382- 1,412).

2. There is no relationship of maternal education with nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika (p-value 0,046; RP = 0,542; CI95% (0,306- 0,959).
3. There is a relationship of mother's work with child nutrition status 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency of Mimika (p-value 0,000; RP = 3,107; CI95% (2,041- 4,731).
4. There is a correlation between knowledge of mother with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency of Mimika (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,702; CI95% (3,005 - 7,359)
5. There is a relationship of mother attitude with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency of Mimika (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,000; CI95% (2,596 - 6,162).
6. There is no relation of family income of mother with child nutrition status 1-3 years at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency of Mimika (p-value 0,183; RP = 1,518; CI95% (0,909- 2,534).
7. There is a correlation between eating culture and child nutrition status 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika (p-value 0,000; RP = 4,964; CI95% (3,121 - 7,893).
8. There is no correlation between the nutritional status of children 1-3 years in Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika (p-value 0,000; RP = 3,254; CI95% (2,132 - 4,966).
9. Knowledge and eating culture is the dominant variable on the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years while attitudes are interaction variables.

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