

Underfive Children of Household Poor in Prioritized Districts of Food Insecurity in Indonesia More Risk Malnutrition

Annis Catur Adi dan Dini Ririn Andrias

Abstract:

Background: Risk of household food insecurity may occur because of low income, low food availability as well as geographical factor. Proportion of Indonesian people with calorie intake below the minimum consumption (<1400 kcal/day) was 14.47% and (<2000 kcal/hr) was 64.21%, which nearly twice fold than the MDGs target (35.32%). It shows that disruption on household food security still exists in Indonesia, which may give negative impact to nutritional status of under five children.

Objectives: The objectives of this study was to assess underfive children nutritional status and analyze malnutrition risk of underfive children from poor households in prioritized and non prioritized districts for food insecurity in Indonesia.

Methods: Quantitative analysis (using SPSS) was done by using national data from basic health research in 2010. Ninety-nine districts which consists of 71 prioritized district (first priority: 11 districts; second priority: 25 districts; and third priority: 35 districts), and 28 non prioritized districts. In total, 2464 poor households that have children were analyzed in this study, and the unit for analysis were households and individuals (underfive children).

Results: Analysis showed that risk of malnutrition (underweight dan stunting) among underfive children from poor household in prioritized districts were 2,172 times and 1,669 times than non prioritized districts of Food Insecurity in Indonesia (sig). However risk of wasting among underfive children from poor household in prioritized districts was relatively similar with non prioritized districts (non sig).

Risk of underweight among underfive children from poor households in prioritized districts was 1,927 times than non prioritized districts (sig). Risk of underweight among underfive children from poor household in prioritized districts was 1,445 times and the risk of stunting was 1,406 times than non poor household (sig). According to age category, risk of underweight among 1-3 years old children from poor household in prioritized districts was 1,535 times and the risk of stunting was 1,406 times than among 0-6 month old children.

Conclusion: Underfive children from poor households in prioritized districts for food insecurity are more prone to risk of malnutrition compared to those in non priority districts.

Recommendation: Underfive children (especially 1-3 years old) of poor households in prioritized districts for food insecurity need to be first prioritized in nutritional improvement.

Key words: poor household, nutritional status, underfive children, food insecurity

