

HUBUNGAN KEBIASAAN SARAPAN PAGI DAN STATUS GIZI DENGAN KOSENTRASI
BELAJAR SISWA KELAS V DI SEKOLAH DASAR SE-MEJING, SLEMAN,
YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

Usia sekolah merupakan masa pertumbuhan bagi anak sehingga memerlukan gizi yang cukup dan seimbang. Defisiensi gizi pada usia sekolah dapat menyebabkan anak menjadi lemah dan cepat lelah dan berakibat meningkatnya angka absensi serta mengalami kesulitan dalam konsentrasi belajar sehingga menurunkan prestasi belajar.

Penelitian cross sectional ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kebiasaan sarapan dan status gizi dengan kosentrasi belajar. Penelitian ini melibatkan 86 siswa sekolah dasar kelas 5 di SDN Mejing 1 dan 2, Kabupaten Sleman. Sampel semua siswa kelas V dengan memperhatikan kriteria inklusi yang dibuat peneliti. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan program statistik dan hubungan antar variabel dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik Chi-square.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebiasaan sarapan pagi yang kurang melakukan sarapan dilihat dari kosentrasi belajar siswa 10 orang yang kurang kosentrasi yaitu (17.9%), dan 3 orang cukup kosentrasi yaitu (5.4%), serta 3 orang baik kosentrasi yaitu (5.4%). Kebiasaan sarapan pagi yang cukup melakukan sarapan dilihat dari kosentrasi belajar siswa 7 kurang kosentrasi yaitu (12.5%), dan 9 orang cukup kosentrasi yaitu: (16.1%), serta 1 orang baik kosentrasi yaitu: (1.8%). Sedangkan siswa yang baik melakukan sarapan pagi dilihat dari kosentrasi belajar 2 siswa yang kurang kosentrasinya yaitu: (3.6%), dan 7 siswa yang cukup kosentrasinya yaitu: (7.4%), serta 14 siswa yang kosentrasi belajarnya baik yaitu: (41.1%), jadi dari hasil data yang didapatkan bahwa siswa yang baik melakukan sarapan pagi dengan kosentrasi belajar yang baik lebih banyak berjumlah 14 siswa.. Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara kebiasaan sarapan dengan konsentrasi belajar ($p < 0,00$).

Kata kunci: Sarapan pagi, Kosentrasi belajar

RELATIONS OF BREAKFAST HABITS AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS WITH STUDY CONCENTRATION CLASS V STUDENTS IN MEJING 1 AND MEJING 2 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

School age is a period of growth for the child so they require sufficient and balanced nutrition. Nutritional deficiency at school age can cause a child to become weak and get fatigued rapidly and resulting the increase rates of absence as well as difficulties in learning concentration resulting the decrease of learning achievement.

This cross-sectional study aimed to analyze the relationship between breakfast habits and nutritional status of the study concentration. The study involved 86 students in the fifth grade of Mejing 1 and 2 elementary school, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The samples are all the students in class the fifth grade regarding to inclusion criteria which made by the researchers. Data collected through interviews using a questionnaire. Data processing is performed by the statistical program and the relationship between variables were analyzed using Chi-square statistical test.

The results showed that the habits of breakfast are less did the breakfast viewed of students' concentration of 10 people who are less concentration is (17.9%), and the third person are sufficient concentration (5.4%), as well 3 students have good concentration (5.4%). From the breakfast habits, those who did sufficient breakfast viewed of students' concentration are 7 have less concentration (12.5%), and 9 students have sufficient concentration are: (16.1%), and 1 student has good concentration (1.8%). While the students did the good morning breakfast viewed of concentration to learn two students who lack concentration are: (3.6%), and 7 students who are sufficient concentration (7.4%), and 14 students had good learning concentration (41.1%), so the data obtained from the results that the students did the good breakfast with a good learning concentration more amounted to 14 students. This study showed a significant relationship between breakfast habits with the concentrations studied ($p < 0.00$).

Keywords: Breakfast, Learning concentration