

**CONFLUENCE OF SOME ECOLOGICAL FACTORS TO
NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF
HUSBANDS/ WIVES IN LAMPUNG
PROVINCE, INDONESIA**

EMIR A. A. SIREGAR

OCTOBER 1981

CONFLUENCE OF SOME ECOLOGICAL FACTORS TO NUTRITION
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF HUSBANDS/WIVES
IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE, INDONESIA

EMIR A. A. SIREGAR



00002309

*Confluence of some ecological factors to
nutrition knowledge and attitudes of*
307.14 S17 1981
L1426

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LOS BAÑOS
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(Community Development)

October, 1981

ABSTRACT

SIREGAR, EMIR ALKISSAH ANANDA, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, October, 1981. Confluence of Some Ecological Factors to Nutrition Knowledge and Attitudes of Husbands/Wives in Lampung Province, Indonesia. Major Professor : Dr. Pura T. Depositario.

The purpose of this study was to determine the confluence of some ecological factors to nutrition knowledge and attitude. Specifically, it sought to: (1) determine the nutrition knowledge and attitudes of husbands and wives; (2) ascertain the relationship of nutrition knowledge and attitude to some demographic characteristics, some socio-economic factors, involvement in related community activities and access to sources of information to nutrition knowledge and attitudes of husbands and wives; (3) determine the confluence of ecological factors that affect nutrition knowledge and attitude; and (4) find out the relationship between nutrition knowledge and attitude.

The study included 205 husbands and wives selected from six villages in Way Abung transmigration area. Interview schedule was used in gathering data.

The husbands and wives tended to be adequately and moderately informed about nutrition knowledge. There were more husbands having favorable attitude towards nutrition compared to wives.

A significant positive relationship existed between nutrition knowledge and attitudes and educational attainment of husbands and wives.

Likewise, a significant positive relationship existed between nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands with some socio-economic factors such as annual household income, level of living, production consumed from the rice field and the dry land, production Consumed from home yard, weekly consumption, and various important expenses.

A significant positive relationship existed between nutrition knowledge and attitude of wives and some socio-economic factors such as annual household income, production consumed from home yard and other household expenditures.

Involvement in related community activities such as membership and positions held by husbands in organization, was found positively related to their nutrition knowledge. On the other hand, positions held by wives in organization was positively related to their nutrition knowledge and attitude; membership of wives in organization was only positively related to their nutrition knowledge.

A significant positive relationship also existed between nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands and access to sources of information variables such as contact with extension

worker for rice production, contact with health personnel for medical treatment, supplementary feeding and milk feeding, and exposure to mass media. Furthermore, nutrition knowledge and attitude of wives were found positively related to contact with drug store dealer for medical treatment.

From the results of the stepwise multiple regression it appears that educational attainment, contact with resource persons (such as extension worker, health personnel, traditional healer and drug store dealer), exposure to mass media, food production, household expenditures, weekly consumption, membership and position in organization and level of living were considered as good predictors to determine nutrition knowledge and attitudes of husbands and wives. The remaining variables did not show significant contribution. However, these variables tended to have an indirect influence towards nutrition knowledge and attitude when two of them were combined and interacted as shown in the model.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	Statement of the Problem	5
	Objective of the Study	6
	Importance of the Study	7
	Scope and Limitation of the Study	9
	Operational Definition of Terms	9
II	REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	15
	Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude	15
	Demographic Characteristics	18
	Socio-economic Factors	21
	Involvement in Related Community Activities	32
	Access to Sources of Information	34
	Theoretical Framework	37
	Hypotheses of the Study	46
III	METHODOLOGY	48
	Selection of the Site and Respondents	48
	Locale Situation	49
	Sampling Procedure	51
	Data Collection	53
	Analysis of Data	57
IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	59
	Demographic Characteristics of the Husbands and Wives	
	Age	59
	Age of Marriage	61
	Educational Attainment	62
	Household Size	63

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Socio-economic Factors	64
Occupation	64
Annual Household Income	66
Level of Living	68
Size of Farm Cultivated	70
Home Food Production	71
Expenditure Pattern	83
Involvement in Related Community Activities	87
Husbands' Affiliation in Organization	87
Wives' Affiliation in Organization	90
Access to Sources of Information	96
Agricultural Production	96
Medical Treatment	99
Nutrition Information and Education	99
Access to Mass Media	102
Ranking of Sources of Nutrition Related Information	103
Nutrition Knowledge and Attitudes of Husband and Wife	103
Nutrition Knowledge	103
Nutrition Attitude	108
Testing of Hypotheses	110
Relationship Between Demographic Characteristics and Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	113
Age	113

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Educational Attainment	114
Household Size	116
Relationship Between Socio-Economic Factors and Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	117
Occupation	117
Annual Household Income	117
Level of Living	119
Size of Farm Cultivated	119
Home Food Production	120
Expenditure Pattern	123
Relationship Between Involvement in Related Community Activities and Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	125
Membership in Organization	125
Involvement in Nutrition Activities	129
Relationship Between Access to Sources of Information and Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	130
Contact with Resource Persons for Agricultural Production	130
Contact with Resource Persons on Medical Treatment	133
Contact with Resource Persons for Nutrition Education and Information	135
Exposure to Mass Media	139

<u>CHAPTER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
	Confluence of Ecological Factors Contributing to Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	140
	Confluence of Ecological Factors and Nutrition Knowledge of Husband	140
	Confluence of Ecological Factors and Nutrition Attitude of Husband	147
	Confluence of Ecological Factors and Nutrition Knowledge of Wives	154
	Confluence of Ecological Factors and Nutrition Attitude of Wives	157
	Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husband and Wife	160
V	SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS	164
	Summary of Findings	165
	Demographic Characteristics	165
	Socio-economic Factors	166
	Involvement in Related Community Activities	169
	Access to Sources of Information	170
	Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	172
	Relationship of Variables	172
	Conclusions and Implications	176
	Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	176

<u>CHAPTER</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
	Relationship between Ecological Factors to Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	177
	Confluence of Some Ecological Factors to Nutrition Knowledge and Attitude of Husbands and Wives	181
	Generalization and Recommendation	182
	Suggestion for Further Study	187
	Limitation of the Study	189
VI	LITERATURE CITED	190
VII	APPENDICES	
	Appendix A - Interview Schedule	196
	Appendix B - Scoring of Indicators of Level of Living	220
	Appendix Tables	224

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Distribution of respondents by village	50
2	Distribution of husbands and wives according to age	60
3	Distribution of husbands and wives according to age of marriage	61
4	Distribution of husbands and wives according to educational attainment	63
5	Distribution of respondents according to household size	64
6	Distribution of husbands and wives according to occupation	65
7	Distribution of respondents according to annual household gross income	67
8	Respondents' level of living	69
9	Size of farms cultivated by respondents	71
10	Crops planted by respondents in rice fields and dry lands	72
11	Crops produce sold from the rice fields and the dry lands by the respondents	74
12	Crops production consumed from the rice field and the dry land	76
13	Respondents' crop production from the rice field and the dry land	77
14	Size of home yard cultivated by respondents	79

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
15	Respondents' reasons for putting up home yards and source of planting material	81
16	Respondents' pinpointed persons responsible for household expenditures	84
17	Households' various expenses last year (1980)	85
18	Composition of weekly household food consumption of respondents	86
19	Husbands' affiliation and reasons for joining organization	88
20	Position held by husbands in organizations	89
21	Length of membership of husbands in organizations (year)	90
22	Wife's organization affiliation and their reasons for joining	91
23	Positions held by wives in organizations	92
24	Length of membership of wives in organizations	93
25	Husband's involvement in nutrition activities	95
26	Wife's involvement in nutrition activities	95
27	Respondents' access to sources of information regarding agricultural production	97
28	Respondents' access to sources and information regarding health and nutrition	100

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
29	Kind of media husbands and wives had access to per month	104
30	Husbands' ranking of sources of nutrition-related information	105
31	Wives' ranking of sources of nutrition-related information	106
32	Nutrition knowledge level of husbands and wives	108
33	Nutrition attitude level of husbands and wives	110
34	Correlation of nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands and wives with selected demographic characteristics	117
35	Correlation of nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands and wives with socio-economic variables	126
36	Correlation of nutrition knowledge and attitudes of husbands and wives with involvement in related community activities variables	131
37	Correlation of nutrition knowledge and attitude of husband and wife with access to sources and information variables	141
38	Regression coefficient of five variables attributable to nutrition knowledge of husbands	143
39	Regression coefficient of nine variables attributable to nutrition attitude of husbands	148

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
40	Regression coefficient of three variables attributable to nutrition knowledge of wives	154
41	Regression coefficient of four variables attributable to nutrition attitude of wives	157
42	Summary of relationships between some ecological variables and nutrition knowledge and attitudes of husbands and wives	161

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
1	Paradigm showing the relationship of some ecological factors related to nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands/wives	45
2	Locale of the study	52
3	Paradigm showing joint contribution of some ecological factors to nutrition knowledge and attitude of husbands	183
4	Paradigm showing joint contribution of some ecological factors to nutrition knowledge and attitude of wives	183

INTRODUCTION

Development is in people, its objectives are addressed to people, it is carried out by the people and the outcomes are enjoyed by the people. Hence, people must be physically and mentally fit to assume their duties and roles. Nutrition, therefore, becomes the vital factor to development.

In Asia, the nutritional future depends on the energy and enthusiasm of the rural cultivators and their families. The productive energies of these people to produce food depend on their correct nutrition and on the creation of adequate incentives to give them the physical and mental energy so that they may produce more and better crops per unit area in order for them to provide food for their own improved subsistence.

In the case of Indonesia, the government is fully aware of the tremendous social cost of endemic malnutrition and is endeavoring to provide for the needs of its people. The basic State Policy Guidelines for REPELTA III (Five-Year Plan of the Republic of Indonesia III) state that:

... In the framework of improving the level of health and intelligence of the people, it is necessary to increase the provision of health services and to improve the nutritional status of the people. The increase in the provision of health services and the improvement of the nutritional status are primarily directed to the group of people with low income, in the rural as well as urban areas.¹

¹The Guidelines of State Policy of the Republic of Indonesia, 1978, p. 46.