

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENDAPATAN PEDAGANG JAJANAN SEKOLAH DASAR DENGAN PENGGUNAAN BAHAN TAMBAHAN PANGAN BERBAHAYA DI BANTUL

INTISARI

Nazaruddin¹, Yhona Paratmanitya², Veriani Aprilia²

Latar Belakang: Masyarakat sering mengkonsumsi bahan yang dikategorikan sebagai bahan tambahan pangan (BTP). BTP yang berbahaya berupa bahan kimia non-pangan yang digunakan melebihi batas penggunaannya atau senyawa kimia yang terbentuk dalam proses pengolahannya. Tahun 2007 menunjukkan bahwa diantara 2903 sampel PJAS (Pangan Jajanan Anak Sekolah) yang diambil dari 478 SD di 26 provinsi terdapat 49,43% sampel PJAS yang tidak memenuhi syarat (TMS). Menurut hasil penelitian yang dilakukan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo DIY tahun 2013, PJAS yang mengandung boraks ada 3% sampel dan formalin 1% sampel. Saat ini diketahui banyak PJAS yang menggunakan BTP dengan harga yang relatif murah. Namun, pedagang jajanan tidak memikirkan keamanannya seperti jenis BTP yang aman digunakan dan batas jumlah penggunaannya. Kemampuan pedagang untuk mencukupi bahan makanan dalam pembuatan jajanan juga tergantung dari pendapatan pedagang. Seseorang dengan pendapatan tinggi diharapkan memilih bahan pangan yang bermutu sedangkan seseorang dengan pendapatan rendah relatif memilih menambahkan BTP berbahaya karena harganya yang relatif lebih murah.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan pedagang jajanan sekolah dasar dengan penggunaan BTP berbahaya di Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh pedagang jajanan di SD/MI di wilayah Kabupaten Bantul. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*, dengan jumlah sample minimal 68 pedagang dari 68 SD/MI di Kabupaten Bantul. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah *chi square*. Alat ukur dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden memiliki pendapatan per kapita \geq Rp195.000 sebanyak 36 responden (52,9%). Mayoritas pedagang jajanan di sekolah dasar di Bantul menggunakan BTP berbahaya yaitu sebanyak 36 responden (52,9%). Nilai p value $0,606 > 0,05$ hal ini dapat diartikan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara pendapatan pedagang jajanan SD dengan penggunaan bahan tambahan pangan berbahaya di Bantul

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pendapatan pedagang jajanan SD dengan penggunaan bahan tambahan pangan berbahaya di Bantul.

Kata Kunci: tingkat pendapatan, pedagang jajanan, sekolah dasar, bahan tambahan pangan berbahaya, Bantul.

¹ Mahasiswa S1 Ilmu Gizi Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

² Dosen Program Studi S1 Ilmu Gizi Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME LEVELS OF SELLER WITH
THE USE OF DANGEROUS FOOD ADDITIVES IN SNACK FOOD
OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN
IN BANTUL**

ABSTRACT

Nazaruddin¹, Yhona Paratmanitya², Veriani Aprilia²

Background: People often consume food additive. The dangerous food additive is non-food chemicals that the use can be more than the limits or chemical compounds that formed in processing. In 2007, among 2,903 samples of snack foods taken from 478 elementary schools in 26 provinces, 49.43% samples were under qualified. According to the research in Kulon Progo Yogyakarta in 2013, there were 3% snack food containing borax and 1% snack foods containing formaldehyde. It is currently known that many snack foods at elementary school use food additive with cheap price. However, the seller of snack foods do not care about the safety of food additive either the kind and the amount of usage. The ability of seller to use food additive also depend on the income of seller. Sellers with high income are expected to choose food with good quality, while sellers with relatively low income prefer to use the dangerous additional food because the price is cheaper.

Objectives: To determine the relationship between income levels of snack food seller with the use of dangerous food additive in snack food of elementary school children in Bantul.

Methods: This research used observational method with cross sectional design. The population were all snack food sellers in elementary school in Bantul. The sampling technique used simple random sampling. The samples were at least 68 sellers from 68 elementary schools in Bantul. The analysis method used chi square.

Results: The most of respondents had income \geq Rp195,000 that were 36 respondents (52.9%). The most of sellers also used dangerous food additive that were 36 respondents (52.9%). P value was $0.606 > 0.05$ that meant that there was not relationship between income levels of snack food seller with the use of dangerous food additive in snack food of elementary school children in Bantul.

Conclusion: There was not significant relationship between income levels of snack food seller with the use of dangerous food additive in snack food of elementary school children in Bantul.

Keywords: income levels, seller, snack food, elementary school children, dangerous food additive, Bantul.

¹ Student of S1 Science of Nutrition University of Alma Ata Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of S1 Science of Nutrition University of Alma Ata Yogyakarta