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Notifications**[PHI] Editor Decision**

2022-03-05 03:06 AM

Dear Nuri Hastuti, Sitti Nur Djannah, Dyah Suryani, Suyitno Suyitno:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Public Health of Indonesia, "Relationship of Socio-demographic Factors, Knowledge, Attitude, and Food Consumption Behavior Among Vocational High School Students During COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesia".

Our decision is to: Accept

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We appreciate your interest in the Journal, and we look forward to publishing your work.

Sincerely,

Ramadhan Tosepu

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We appreciate your interest in the Journal, and we look forward to publishing your work.

Sincerely,

Ramadhan Tosepu

Public Health of Indonesia

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Bukti Review dari Reviewer

Dyah Suryani <dyah.suryani@ikm.uad.ac.id>

[PHI] Editor Decision: Revisions required

1 pesan

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13 Februari 2022 pukul 10.51

Kepada: nuri.hastuti@gmail.com, sitti.nurdjannah@ikm.uad.ac.id, dyah.suryani@ikm.uad.ac.id, Seno Palawija <senopalawija@gmail.com>

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Public Health of Indonesia, "Relationship of Socio-demographic Factors, Knowledge, Attitude, and Food Consumption Behavior Among Vocational High School Students During COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesia".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Specifically:

- 1) Please restructure the abstract based on guideline.
- 2) Please restructure the Methods according to the guideline. Use the same subheadings.
- 3) Provide the details of validity and reliability of every instrument used in this study.

Deadline for resubmission: 13 March 2022

Sincerely,

Ramadhan Tosepu, SKM, M.Kes, PhD

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Hasil Revisi artikel sesuai masukan

Relationship of Socio-demographic Factors, Knowledge, Attitude, and Food Consumption Behavior Among Vocational High School Students During COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maintaining a nutritious eating behavior for school children is one of the important health issues to be carried out during the current COVID-19 pandemic. The role of parents, the role of teachers, and the role of health workers is very necessary for school children.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine socio-demographic factors, knowledge, attitude and food consumption behavior among vocational high school Binatama students during COVID-19 Pandemic in Municipality of Sleman, Indonesia.

Method: Crosssectional study was examined 84 students as the respondents. The purposive sampling technique was used to specify the students. The data were collected in September 2021 by seven parts question in the questionnaire.

Results: This study found majority of respondents was female (94%) and range of age of all the respondents was 15-18 years old. The multi logistic regression showed that who had low family income (Adj. OR= 4.38, 95% C.I=1.26-15.19), poor knowledge (Adj. OR= 8.39, 95% C.I=2.10-33.52), and no have role of parent (Adj. OR= 5.45, 95% C.I=2.37-23.43) were statistically significantly have poor food consumption behavior among the students.

Conclusion: The main variables that significantly influence food consumption behavior for vocational high school students were level of knowledge, family income, and the role of parents. That way, the public health decision-maker should improve health promotion to the students in the school.

Keyword: food consumption behavior; knowledge, student, COVID-19

BACKGROUND

Human life changed after the COVID-19 pandemic occurred around the world (Alzueta et al., 2021; Birditt et al., 2021; Kabasawa et al., 2021). The obligation to wear masks, maintain distance, and avoid crowds was implemented by every affected country (Maleki et al., 2020; Yanti et al., 2020). Many people have been lost their jobs due to the decline in the selling value of the company's products In the COVID-19 pandemic era (Tantrakarnapa et al., 2020). Office and school activities that were originally offline suddenly turned online (Meulenbroeks, 2020; Tran et al., 2020). The change was very difficult for students to accept, causing stress when studying in class (Agarwal & Kaushik, 2020; Lazarevic & Bentz, 2021).

The behavior of consuming nutrition were played an important role in keeping antibodies stable (Huber et al., 2021). Adolescence is an important stage of human

development when several psychological and social changes occur, in addition to the acquisition of new life habits which are determinants of health status in adulthood (Wu et al., 2019). Eating habits among adolescents were influenced by biological, social, cultural, and economic factors; and there was evidence to suggest that food consumption habits formed during adolescence remain the same into adulthood (Haddad & Sarti, 2020). Parental education, household socioeconomic conditions, and the number of people in the family were social determinants that could shape adolescent health behavior (Ruiz-Roso et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 2014). School was a predictor of knowledge on food consumption for handling malnutrition (Council et al., 2020). The level of nutritional knowledge was affected attitudes and behavior towards food choices so that if they have good knowledge, then someone will apply this knowledge in attitudes and daily food choices (Adiba et al., 2020). Women tend to showed more concern with taste and better nutritional knowledge than men. This gender difference might be due to the fact that girls pay more attention to the quality of food, while boys eat out more often with their peers (Hu et al., 2016).

Considering that for almost 2 years the world has been experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to study food consumption, in-school adolescents. Schools in Indonesia, which was still implemented limited meetings, will be caused limited interaction so that it will indirectly affect food consumption behavior in adolescents because they represent potential risk factors for non-communicable diseases in the future. So, the purpose of this study was to determine the socio-demographic factors, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of food consumption in healthy secondary students during the COVID-19 period.

METHOD

Study design

This study was conducted by quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The respondents were the students at Health Vocational Schools Binatama, Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in September 2021.

Sample

The population of this study were 277 students. The samples were taken by purposive sampling technique. The number of the participants was 84 students after calculated by Slovin's formula with the inclusion criteria; 1) active student, 2) Available to be a respondent (sign the informed consent), 3) understand Bahasa Indonesia, 4) can be invited to communicate. On the other hand, the exclusion criteria were seriously ill and incomplete filling out the questionnaire.

Instrument

Food consumption behavior is eating patterns in accordance with balanced nutrition guidelines to regulate a balanced and safe daily diet in order to achieve and maintain optimal food and health status. Foods containing fruit vegetables, protein, plus physical activity, food safety aspects of reading food labels and choosing safe snacks.

Six parts of questionnaire were food consumption behavior (6 questions), knowledge (10 questions about nutrition conception behavior), attitude (8 questions about nutrition conception behavior), role of parents (5 questions), role of teacher (4 questions), and role of health worker (4 questions). Each correct answer in each part of question was scored "1" and wrong answer was scored "0". The total score of each part was classified into two group using medias as cut-off point: good/yes if score > median and poor/no if total score ≤ median.

Data collection

This questionnaire was composed of seven parts: socio-demographic factors, food consumption behavior, knowledge, attitude, the role from parents, the role from teacher, and the role from health workers. All questions were originally designed in Bahasa Indonesia. The data was collected by face to face interview by Bahasa Indonesia. Basically, the questions

were the closed-ended type. The result of validity of each variable were nutrition consumption behavior (0.364), knowledge (0.367), attitude (0.382), role of parents (0.390), role of teachers (0.458), and role of health workers (0.696). From these results, it can be concluded that the calculated R value on all items has a value greater than T table, so this research questionnaire is valid.

Kurder Richardson 20 (KR-20) was used for the reliability test of the nutrition consumption behavior (0.819), knowledge (0.759), attitude (0.819), role of parents (0.885), role of teachers (0.926), and role of health workers (0.974) in the pre-test. The pre-test of 30 student was conducted in other area that is similar to the study area. From these results, it is known that all alpha values >0.60, then the questionnaire was reliable.

Data analysis

Outcome measurement was food consumption behavior (good, poor). Descriptive statistic was used to determine the frequency and percentage for all variables. Chi-square test and multi logistic regression were used to examine associations between independent variables and food consumption behavior. The IBM SPSS Statistics 26 Gadjah Mada University licensed was used to analysis the data.

Ethical Consideration

The data collection has been collected after getting the Ethical Approval from Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta ethics committee office (Certificate of Approval No. 012107047).

RESULTS

Table 1 below describes the general information of the respondents. The majority of respondents were female (94%). The average age of the respondents was 16 years old. More than three fourth of all respondents had a working parent and attended high education level (84.5% and 78.6%, respectively). More than a half of respondents had a family income more than or equal Rp.1,500,000.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents by socio-demographic factors

Socio-Demographic factors	Frequency	Percent
Sex		
Male	5	6
Female	79	94
Age (years), n=421		
Mean ± SD (min-max)	16.14 ± 0.9 (15-18)	
Working status of parents		
Yes	71	84.5
No	13	15.5
Education of parents		
High	66	78.6
Low	18	21.4
Family Income		
≥Rp. 1,500,000	47	56
< Rp. 1,500,000	37	44

Table 2 below explains the characteristics of knowledge and attitude of respondents. More than a half of them had a good level of knowledge (64.3%). The same proportion was showed for those who had good and poor level of attitude. Most of the respondents had a parent's role for food consumption, teacher's role, and health worker's role also (65.5%, 61.9%, 67.9%, respectively). More than a half of them also had a good food consumption behavior (53.6%).

Table 2. Characteristic of knowledge and attitude of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Level of knowledge		
Good	54	64.3
Poor	30	35.7
Level of attitude		
Good	42	50
Poor	42	50
Role of parent		
Yes	55	65.5
No	29	34.5
Role of teacher		
Yes	52	61.9
No	32	38.1
Role of health worker		
Yes	57	67.9
No	27	32.1
Food consumption behavior		
Good	45	53.6
Poor	39	46.4

Table 3 shows the variables that have significant correlation with food consumption behavior of students such as family income, level of knowledge, level of attitude, role of parent, and role of health worker. Family income significantly associated with the food consumption (p-value 0.010). The results of Chi-Square test also revealed that level of knowledge and role of parent were significantly associated with the food consumption (p-value <0.001, <0.001, respectively). The level of attitude was also significantly associated with the food consumption with the p-value 0.004.

Table 3. Association between each independent variable and food consumption behavior

Independent variables	n	Food consumption behavior		Crude OR (95% CI)	P-value
		Good	Poor		
Sex	84				0.766
Male	5	3	2	1	0.767
Female	79	42	37	1.321 (0.209-8.345)	
Working status of parents	84				0.073
Yes	71	41	30	1	0.083
No	13	4	9	0.325 (0.091-1.156)	
Education of parents	84				0.732
High	66	36	30	1	0.732
Low	18	9	9	1.200 (0.423-3.406)	
Family Income	84				0.010*
≥Rp. 1.500.000	47	31	16	1	0.011*
< Rp. 1.500.000	37	14	23	0.314 (0.128-0.771)	
Level of knowledge	84				<0.001***
Good	54	40	14	1	<0.001***
Poor	30	5	25	0.070 (0.022-0.218)	
Level of attitude	84				0.004**
Good	42	29	13	1	0.005**
Poor	42	16	26	3.625 (1.469-8.945)	
Role of parent	84				<0.001***
Yes	55	38	17	1	<0.001***

No	29	7	22	7.025 (2.521-19.578)	
Role of teacher	84				0.157
Yes	52	31	21	1	0.159
No	32	14	18	1.898 (0.778-4.628)	
Role of health worker	84				0.037*
Yes	57	35	22	1	0.039*
No	27	10	17	2.705 (1.050-6.964)	

p*-value <0.05, *p*-value <0.01, ****p*-value <0.001

Table 4 below describes the result of multiple logistic regression. After adjusted to all the independent variables, it was found that family income, level of knowledge, and role of parent had significant correlation with food consumption behavior. In detail, compared to those from family with income \geq Rp.1,500,000, those from family with income < Rp.1,500,000 were 4.4 times more likely to have poor food consumption behavior. In terms of level of knowledge, compared to those who had good level of knowledge, those who had poor level of knowledge were 8.4 times more likely to had poor food consumption behavior. Furthermore, compared to those with the role of parent, those without the role of parents were 5.4 times more likely to have poor food consumption behavior.

Table 4. Full model of multiple logistic regression of food consumption behavior

Independent variables	Adj. OR	Adj. OR (95% CI)		P-value
		Lower	Upper	
Sex				
Male	1			0.898
Female	0.769	0.014	42.907	
Working status of parents				
Yes	1			0.153
No	3.534	0.625	19.983	
Education of parents				
High	1			0.495
Low	1.777	0.341	9.257	
Family Income				
\geq Rp. 1.500.000	1			0.020*
< Rp. 1.500.000	4.385	1.265	15.197	
Level of knowledge				
Good	1			0.003**
Poor	8.386	2.098	33.518	
Level of attitude				
Good	1			0.187
Poor	2.280	0.670	7.761	
Role of parent				
Yes	1			0.023*
No	5.452	1.268	23.435	
Role of teacher				
Yes	1			0.309
No	0.412	0.075	2.276	
Role of health worker				
Yes	1			0.278
No	2.682	0.452	15.930	

p*-value <0.05, *p*-value <0.01, ****p*-value <0.001

DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic dramatically has been influencing daily life for everyone all over the world. The government's lockdown policy had significantly changed a person's food intake (Huber et al., 2021). This study was the first one which exploring food consumption behavior during COVID-19 pandemic to students in Indonesia. This study found that 46.4% of respondents had poor food consumption behavior. The majority of their sex was female (94%) and all the students were in the age range of 15-18 years old.

Family Income

Family income in this study was found the significance to the food consumption behavior. The lower family income level tends to have poor food consumption behavior. The study in Zambia was supported the result of this study, which found the richer family tend to use the supermarkets and hypersmart with the various type of foods and ultra-processed food (Khonje & Qaim, 2019). Another study in Ghana also found that the income level of family had the negative relationship with the food consumption (Mensah et al., 2013). In other word, it could be explained that higher income tends to choose the healthy food, instead the street food. In terms of the income level in the household, it may relate to the point of view of buying the food. Particularly, the study in China described that the lowest-income households were more sensitive to price and they tend to responsive for the meats, aquatic products and dairy products (Ren et al., 2018). As a result of food consumption pattern, the income level might indirectly related to the BMI (Body Mass Index) (Ren et al., 2019). Another reason was explained by the study that revealed that the high income family tend to visit the healthy shops more often than the lower income family (Blok et al., 2015). If the lower income family tend to visit unhealthy shop more often because of the cheaper price, so the health outcome could be worse than the higher income family. Furthermore, the consumption of meats has the impacts by the income since it has contradictory effects on each (Marques et al., 2018). Based on the mentioned research before, the family income could influence the food consumption in the way of the food selection and the trend of food shops. The lower family income might have no sufficient budget to buy healthy and various kind of food in terms of the quantity and quality of the food.

Level of Knowledge

The level of knowledge was found the significant association with the food consumption in this study. Those who had the poor level of knowledge tend to have poor food consumption behavior. The study in Iran found the knowledge could be a factor affecting the pattern of food consumption practice (Talatappeh et al., 2012). In contrast with this study, the study in Slovenia revealed that formal education could be improved the nutrition knowledge of children but could not influence the healthy eating habits and nutrition behavior (Kostanjevec et al., 2012). The similar findings was found from the Study in India which found the inadequate knowledge about food and effect of fast food then as the result they tend to choose the fast food and delicious taste (Khongrangjem et al., 2018). As mentioned from the previous studies, the level of knowledge might have the correlation with the attitude of purchase the healthy food. If they have the high level of knowledge, they tend to choose the health and safety food in order to have the high health status.

The role of parent

This study found that the role of parent tends to influence the children to have poor food consumption behavior. The previous study also revealed that home environment and characteristics of parenting (Masood & Holub, n.d.). The significant association is also found from the study which showed the relationship between parent and child report of parental role modeling fruit at dinner (Draxten et al., 2014). That study was focusing on fruit and vegetable only. The parental feeding practices was found the association to the intervention success of food consumption (Holley et al., 2016). The intervention mentioned before aimed to reduce fussiness in order to increase vegetable consumptions. The parental modeling effects also

showed the strong association to healthy and unhealthy food consumption (Yee et al., 2017). It makes sense that parent is the closest part in the child life who can control the food consumption of all household member. The same food pattern in the family is also related to have the same food consumption behavior among family member. The role of parent is also showed with the toys offered, for instance after controlling to parent food consumption, the toys offered significantly associated with the fast food consumption (Longacre et al., 2016). As described from the previous studies, parent take a most part of children lives since they spent most of time together. If the parents could control the family members food consumption, it means the parent is the most influencer for children's food consumption.

CONCLUSION

In sum, the most significant in influencing food consumption behavior in students is student's knowledge. This is also significant influenced by other supporting factors such as family income and the role of parents.

RECOMMENDATION

From the findings, there were three important issues for public health programs; 1) improve counseling for parents in order to teach their children to have good food consumption behavior. 2) Adding outreach programs to schools on nutrition consumption behavior for school children. 3) Implementing a nutritious food assistance program for poor households.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Author Contribution

N.H., S.N.D., & D.S. conceived of the presented of idea this study. N.H., & S.N.D., developed the theory and designed the method. N.H., was collecting the data and S.N.D., verified the analytical methods. D.S., supervised the findings of this study. D.S. and S.N. reviewed, revised the manuscript, edited the manuscripts and publications. All authors have been agreed on the final draft of the manuscript before submitted for publication.

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Bukti Accepted

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[PHI] Editor Decision: Accept

2 pesan

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Kepada: nuri.hastuti@gmail.com, sitti.nurdjannah@ikm.uad.ac.id, Dyah Suryani <dyah.suryani@ikm.uad.ac.id>, Seno Palawija <senopalawija@gmail.com>
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Dear Nuri Hastuti, Sitti Nur Djannah, Dyah Suryani, Suyitno Suyitno:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Public Health of Indonesia, "Relationship of Socio-demographic Factors, Knowledge, Attitude, and Food Consumption Behavior Among Vocational High School Students During COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesia".

Our decision is to: Accept

The post-acceptance steps are as follows:

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2. You need to pay Article Processing Charge of your article and send the proof of payment to indonesianpublichealth@gmail.com
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We appreciate your interest in the Journal, and we look forward to publishing your work.

Sincerely,

Ramadhan Tosepu

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[Kutipan teks disembunyikan]