



UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

**PERBEDAAN PENGETAHUAN, KONSUMSI MAKANAN  
KEMASAN, KEBIASAAN MEMBACA LABEL GIZI DAN  
STATUS GIZI PADA MAHASISWA GIZI DAN NON GIZI DI**



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**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT  
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**PERBEDAAN PENGETAHUAN, KONSUMSI MAKANAN KEMASAN, KEBIASAAN MEMBACA LABEL GIZI DAN STATUS GIZI PADA MAHASISWA GIZI DAN NON GIZI DI UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

x + 61 halaman, 11 tabel, 3 gambar, 12 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

**Tujuan**

Mahasiswa gizi dianggap lebih memahami tentang kesehatan lebih baik dari pada mahasiswa non gizi lainnya, sehingga diharapkan pengetahuan tersebut dapat digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Pengetahuan juga dapat berpengaruh terhadap konsumsi makanan kemasan, kebiasaan membaca label gizi dan status gizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan, konsumsi makanan kemasan, kebiasaan membaca label gizi dan status gizi pada mahasiswa gizi dan non gizi di Universitas Andalas.

**Metode**

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini yaitu 118 mahasiswa gizi dan non gizi di Universitas Andalas yang diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Data penelitian dikumpulkan dengan cara pengukuran antropometri dan pengisian kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat. Perbedaan variabel diuji dengan menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney*.

**Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 70,3% mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan cukup, 50,8% konsumsi makanan kemasan mahasiswa gizi baik, sedangkan 76,3% mahasiswa non gizi tidak baik, 45,8% mahasiswa gizi memiliki kebiasaan membaca label gizi sedang, sedangkan 55,9% mahasiswa non gizi rendah, 63,6% mahasiswa memiliki status gizi normal. Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna pada pengetahuan ( $p=0,024$ ), konsumsi makanan kemasan ( $p=0,001$ ), kebiasaan membaca label gizi ( $p=0,0001$ ) dan status gizi ( $p=0,019$ ) pada mahasiswa gizi dan non gizi di Universitas Andalas.

**Kesimpulan**

Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna pada pengetahuan, konsumsi makanan kemasan, kebiasaan membaca label gizi dan status gizi pada mahasiswa gizi dan non gizi di Universitas Andalas.

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| <b>Daftar Pustaka</b> | : 70 (2009-2025)  |
| <b>Kata Kunci</b>     | : Label Gizi, Mahasiswa, Makanan Kemasan, Pengetahuan, Status Gizi. |

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
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**Undergraduate Thesis, July 2025**

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**DIFFERENCES IN KNOWLEDGE, CONSUMPTION OF PACKAGED FOOD,  
HABITS OF READING NUTRITION LABEL AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN  
NUTRITION AND NON-NUTRITION STUDENT AT ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

x + 61 pages, 11 tables, 3 pictures, 12 appendices

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

Nutrition student are considered to have a better understanding of health than non-nutrition student, so it's hoped that this knowledge can be applied in everyday life. This knowledge can also influence packaged food consumption, nutrition label reading habits, and nutritional status. This study aims to find out the differences in knowledge, consumption of packaged food, habits of reading nutrition label and nutritional status in nutrition and non-nutrition student at Andalas University.

**Method**

This study uses a quantitative research method with *a cross-sectional research design*. The sample in this study is 118 nutrition and non-nutrition student at Andalas University, who were taken by *proportional random sampling* technique. The research data was collected by means of anthropometric measurements and questionnaire filling. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate. The difference in variables was tested using *the Mann-Whitney* test.

**Result**

The results showed that 70.3% of student had sufficient knowledge, 50,8% of nutrition student consume packaged food well, while 76,3% of non-nutrition student do not consume it well. 45,8% of nutrition student have moderate nutrition label reading habits, while 55,9% of non-nutrition student have low habits. 63.6% of student have a normal nutritional status. There were significant differences in knowledge ( $p=0.024$ ), consumption of packaged food ( $p=0.001$ ), reading habits of nutrition label ( $p=0.0001$ ), and nutritional status ( $p=0.019$ ) between nutrition and non-nutrition student at Andalas University.

**Conclusion**

There are significant differences in knowledge, consumption of packaged food, habits of reading nutrition label and nutritional status in nutrition and non-nutrition student at Andalas University.

**Bibliography**

: 70 (2009-2025)

**Keywords**

: Knowledge, Nutrition Label, Nutritional Status, Packaged Food, Student.