

**ABSTRAK:** Banyaknya kegiatan yang wajib dilakukan oleh santri menjadi salah satu penyebab santri mengalami berbagai macam masalah gizi. Keterbatasan makanan yang terdapat di pondok pesantren menjadi salah satu pemicu tidak tercapainya kebutuhan zat gizi santri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan tingkat kepuasan penyelenggaraan makanan, pola makan, dan asupan energi dan zat gizi makro terhadap status gizi pada santri di Pondok Pesantren Al-Barkah Al-Islamiyah, Tangerang Selatan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian observasional analitik jenis *cross sectional* yang diukur melalui kuesioner serta pengukuran status gizi dengan jumlah 58 santri. Hasil penelitian yang dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Spearman* menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat penyelenggaraan makanan dengan frekuensi pola konsumsi makan ( $p=0.563$ ), frekuensi pola konsumsi makan dengan frekuensi asupan energi ( $p=0.925$ ), frekuensi pola konsumsi makan dengan frekuensi asupan karbohidrat ( $p=0.571$ ), frekuensi pola konsumsi makan dengan frekuensi asupan protein ( $p=0.633$ ), frekuensi pola konsumsi makan dengan frekuensi asupan lemak ( $p=0.266$ ), frekuensi asupan energi dengan status gizi ( $p=0.235$ ), frekuensi asupan karbohidrat dengan status gizi ( $p=0.235$ ), frekuensi asupan protein dengan status gizi ( $p=0.137$ ), frekuensi asupan lemak dengan status gizi ( $p=0.599$ ). Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat penyelenggaraan makanan dengan frekuensi pola konsumsi makan, tidak terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi pola konsumsi makan dengan frekuensi asupan energi dan zat gizi makro, dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi asupan energi dengan status gizi. Kata Kunci : Asupan zat gizi, pola makan, santri, status gizi, tingkat kepuasan penyelenggaraan makanan

**ABSTRACT :** The large number of activities that students must carry out is one of the causes of students experiencing various kinds of nutritional problems. The limited food available in Islamic boarding schools is one of the triggers for not achieving the nutritional needs of students. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the level of satisfaction with food administration, eating patterns, and energy and macronutrient intake on the nutritional status of students at the Al-Barkah Al-Islamiyah Islamic Boarding School, South Tangerang. This research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional analytical observational research design measured through questionnaires and measuring the nutritional status of 58 students. The results of the study which were analyzed using the Spearman statistical test showed that there was no significant relationship between the level of food management and the frequency of food consumption patterns ( $p=0.563$ ), the frequency of food consumption patterns, and the frequency of energy intake ( $p=0.925$ ), the frequency of food consumption patterns and the frequency of carbohydrate intake ( $p=0.571$ ), frequency of food consumption patterns with the frequency of protein intake ( $p=0.633$ ), frequency of food consumption patterns with frequency of fat intake ( $p=0.266$ ), frequency of energy intake with nutritional status ( $p=0.235$ ), frequency of carbohydrate intake with nutritional status ( $p = 0.235$ ), frequency of protein intake with nutritional status ( $p=0.137$ ), frequency of fat intake with nutritional status ( $p=0.599$ ). This research concludes that there is no relationship between the level of food management and the frequency of food consumption patterns, there is no relationship between the frequency of food consumption patterns and the frequency of energy and macronutrient intake, and there is no relationship between the frequency of energy intake and nutritional status.

**Keywords :** Eating patterns, level of satisfaction with food administration, nutritional intake, nutritional status, students