

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* DI BOTANIA KELURAHAN BELIAN KOTA BATAM

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Permasalahan gizi merupakan permasalahan kesehatan globalisasi sebab berlangsung hampir di semua belahan dunia. Kekurangan gizi dapat memperlambat proses tumbuh kembang pada anak. Stunting menjadi salah satu dampak masalah gizi kronis disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi akibat ketidakcukupan gizi masa lalu. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan metode yang digunakan adalah metode jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *Simple Random sampling* sebanyak 82 balita. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah lembar ceklist. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *Chi square* dengan menggunakan program SPSS 25 for Windows. Hasil penelitian dari 82 balita menunjukkan Pendidikan dasar sebanyak 15 (18.3%), balita dengan Pendidikan menengah sebanyak 48 (58.5%), dan balita dengan Pendidikan tinggi sebanyak 19 (23.2%). Pada pendapatan keluarga > UMK sebanyak 50 (61%), dan < UMK 32 (39%). Pada Riwayat berat badan lahir sebanyak 18 (22%) memiliki kriteria BBLR dan 64 (78%) memiliki kriteria normal. Pada pemberian ASI eksklusif sebanyak 66 (80.5%) yang diberikan ASI eksklusif dan 16 (19.5%) balita yang tidak diberikan ASI eksklusif. Pada kejadian stunting balita dengan kriteria sangat pendek 7 (8.5%), balita kriteria pendek 8 (9.8%), balita kriteria normal 55 (67.1%), dan kriteria balita tinggi 12 (14.6%). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa ada faktor-faktor yang berhubungan pendapatan keluarga, pendidikan, pemberian ASI, riwayat BBL dengan kejadian stunting Di Botania Kelurahan Belian Kota Batam.

Kata Kunci : Pendapatan keluarga, Pendidikan, Pemberian ASI, Riwayat BBL, Stunting

ABSTRACT

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN BOTANIA, BELIAN VILLAGE, BATAM CITY

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Nutrition is a globalized health problem because it occurs in almost all parts of the world. Malnutrition can slow down the growth and development process in children. Stunting is one of the impacts of chronic nutritional problems caused by malnutrition due to past nutritional inadequacies. This type of research is quantitative with the method used is an analytical observational research type method with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used Simple Random sampling of 82 toddlers. The research instrument used was a checklist sheet. Data analysis using Chi square statistical test using SPSS 25 for Windows program. The results of the study of 82 toddlers showed primary education as many as 15 (18.3%), toddlers with secondary education as many as 48 (58.5%), and toddlers with higher education as many as 19 (23.2%). In family income > MSE as much as 50 (61%), and < MSE 32(39%). In birth weight history as many as 18 (22%) had LBW criteria and 64 (78%) had normal criteria. In exclusive breastfeeding as many as 66 (80.5%) were given exclusive breastfeeding and 16 (19.5%) toddlers who were not given exclusive breastfeeding. In the incidence of stunting toddlers with very short criteria 7 (8.5%), short criteria 8 (9.8%), normal criteria 55 (67.1%), and high criteria 12 (14.6%). The conclusion of this study states that there are factors related to family income, education, breastfeeding, Birth Weight History with the incidence of stunting in Botania, Belian Village, Batam City.

Keywords: Family Income, Education, Breastfeeding, Birth Weight History, Stunting