

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND STUNTING INCIDENCE AT BANJAR 1 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem in children under five characterized by impaired linear growth resulting from long-term nutritional deficiencies and recurrent infections, which affect children's physical and cognitive development. Family socioeconomic status and parents' socioeconomic knowledge are indirect factors that play a role in the occurrence of stunting. This study aimed to determine the relationship between socioeconomic status and parents' socioeconomic knowledge with the incidence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of Banjar 1 Public Health Center in 2025. This study used an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 176 mothers who had children aged 24–59 months and were selected using consecutive sampling techniques. Socioeconomic status and parents' socioeconomic knowledge data were collected using questionnaires, while stunting status data were obtained from Maternal and Child Health (MCH) handbooks and posyandu records. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test at a significance level of 0.05. The results showed a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and the incidence of stunting ($p < 0.001$; OR = 3.117; 95% CI = 1.601–6.066), indicating that families with low socioeconomic status had a higher risk of experiencing stunting. In addition, there was a significant relationship between parents' socioeconomic knowledge and the incidence of stunting ($p = 0.027$; OR = 2.175; 95% CI = 1.083–4.370). The conclusion of this study is that socioeconomic status and parents' socioeconomic knowledge are significantly associated with the incidence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months at Banjar 1 Public Health Center. Therefore, stunting prevention efforts are needed with a focus on improving family socioeconomic conditions and providing nutrition education through primary healthcare services.

Keywords: Stunting; Socioeconomic Status; Socioeconomic Knowledge; Children Aged 24–59 Months

HUBUNGAN SOSIAL EKONOMI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI PUSKESMAS BANJAR 1

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ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan masalah gizi kronis pada balita yang ditandai dengan gangguan pertumbuhan linier akibat kekurangan gizi jangka panjang dan infeksi berulang serta berdampak pada perkembangan fisik dan kognitif anak. Status sosial ekonomi keluarga dan pengetahuan orang tua merupakan faktor tidak langsung yang berperan dalam kejadian stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sosial ekonomi dan pengetahuan sosial ekonomi orang tua dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banjar 1 Tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 176 ibu yang memiliki balita usia 24–59 bulan dan dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Data sosial ekonomi dan pengetahuan sosial ekonomi dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, sedangkan data status stunting diperoleh dari buku KIA dan catatan posyandu. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan tingkat kemaknaan 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat sosial ekonomi dengan kejadian stunting ($p < 0,001$; OR = 3,117; 95% CI = 1,601–6,066), dimana keluarga dengan sosial ekonomi rendah memiliki risiko lebih tinggi mengalami stunting. Selain itu, terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan sosial ekonomi orang tua dengan kejadian stunting ($p = 0,027$; OR = 2,175; 95% CI = 1,083–4,370). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah sosial ekonomi dan pengetahuan sosial ekonomi orang tua berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di Puskesmas Banjar 1, sehingga diperlukan upaya pencegahan stunting yang berfokus pada peningkatan kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga dan edukasi gizi melalui pelayanan kesehatan primer.

Kata Kunci : Stunting; Sosial Ekonomi; Pengetahuan Sosial Ekonomi; Balita Usia 24–59 bulan