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**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KARAKTERISTIK KELUARGA, ASUPAN ENERGI DAN PROTEIN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI DESA PRAIHAMBULI KECAMATAN NGGAHA ORI ANGU KABUPATEN SUMBA TIMUR.**

**ABSTRAK**

**Pendahuluan :** *Stunting* adalah masalah kurang gizi kronis yang disebabkan oleh asupan energy, protein dan banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian *stunting* seperti karakteristik keluarga, pendapatan orang tua, dan jumlah anggota keluarga.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui hubungan karakteristik antara keluarga, asupan energi dan protein dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Desa Praihambuli Kecamatan Nggaha Ori Angu Kabupaten Sumba Timur

**Metode :** Metode penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 177 balita. Sampel penelitian ini ditentukan dengan teknik *Proportional Random Sampling* sejumlah 71 responden yang memenuhi kriteria. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan bivariat menggunakan uji korelasi Kendal tau. Istrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan data sekunder pengukuran antropometri, kuesioner, form SSFQ.

**Hasil :** Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan antara pendidikan ayah dengan kejadian *stunting* memiliki nilai p (value) 0,565 sedangkan hubungan antara pekerjaan ayah dengan *stunting* memiliki nilai p (value) 0,00. Pendidikan ibu memiliki nilai p (value) 0,816 sedangkan nilai hubungan antara pekerjaan ibu dengan *stunting* memiliki nilai p (value) 0,0147. Hubungan antara jumlah anggota keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* memiliki nilai p (value) 0,763. Sedangkan kejadian *stunting* pada balita sejumlah 23 balita ( 32,4 %) dan balita yang tidak *stunting* yaitu 48 balita (67.6 %); asupan energy baik 20 balita (28,2 %), energi kurang 37 balita (52,1 %), asupan energy lebih 14 balita (19,7%); asupan protein baik 12 balita (16,9 %), protein kurang 34 balita (47,9 %), protein lebih 25 balita (35,2%)( p=0,004, p=0,004)

**Simpulan :** Tidak ada hubungan antara *stunting* dengan karakteristik keluarga ( pendidikan orang tua, pekerjaan orang tua, jumlah anggota keluarga) dan Ada hubungan antara asupan energi dan asupan protein dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Desa Praihambuli Kecamatan Nggaha Ori Angu Kabupaten Sumba Timur

**Kata Kunci :** *Stunting*, Asupan Energi, Asupan Protein, karakteristik keluarga

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**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS,  
ENERGY AND PROTEIN INTAKE WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE  
TODDLERS IN PRAIHAMBULI VILLAGE, NGGAHA ORI AGU  
DISTRICT, EAST SUMBA REGENCY.**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction :** Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem caused by energy, protein intake and many factors that influence stunting such as family characteristics, parental income, and number of family members.

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between family characteristics, energy and protein intake and the incidence of stunting in children under five in Praihambuli Village, Nggaha Ori Angu District, East Sumba Regency.

**Method :** The research method is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. The total population in this study was 177 toddlers. The sample of this study was determined by the Proportional Random Sampling technique with a total of 71 respondents who met the criteria. Data analysis used univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate using Kendal tau correlation test. The data collection instrument used secondary data from anthropometric measurements, questionnaires, SSFQ form.

**Results:** The study showed that the relationship between father's education and the incidence of stunting has a p value (value) of 0.565 while the relationship between father's work and stunting has a p value (value) of 0.00. Mother's education has a p value (value) of 0.816 while the value of the relationship between mother's work and stunting has a p value (value) of 0.0147. The relationship between the number of family members and the incidence of stunting has a p value (value) of 0.763. while the incidence of stunting in toddlers is 23 toddlers (32.4%) and toddlers who are not stunted are 48 toddlers (67.6%); good energy intake of 20 toddlers (28.2%), less energy 37 toddlers (52.1 %), energy intake of more than 14 toddlers (19.7%); good protein intake 12 toddlers (16.9 %), less protein 34 toddlers (47.9 %), more protein 25 toddlers (35.2%) ( p=0.004, p=0.004)

**Conclusion:** There is no relationship between stunting and family characteristics (parental education, parental occupation, number of family members) and There is a relationship between energy intake and protein intake with the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Praihambuli Village, Nggaha Ori Angu District, East Sumba Regency.

**Keywords:** Stunting, Energy Intake, Protein Intake, family characteristics