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HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENDAPATAN KELUARGA DAN KERAWANAN PANGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24 – 59 BULAN DI DESA BANSARI KABUPATEN TEMANGGUNG

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Data hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia tahun 2022, prevalensi stunting di Indonesia sebesar 21,6%. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian stunting antara lain tingkat pendapatan keluarga dan kerawanan pangan.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pendapatan keluarga dan kerawanan pangan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24 – 59 bulan di Desa Bansari Kabupaten Temanggung.

Metode : Desain penelitian dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel 59 responden yang terdiri dari balita usia 24 – 59 bulan yang didapatkan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data tinggi badan balita diukur menggunakan *microtoise*, sedangkan tingkat pendapatan keluarga dan kerawanan pangan menggunakan kuesioner karakteristik responden dan kuesioner *Household Food Insecurity Acces Scale*. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square* ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil : Prevalensi stunting pada balita usia 24 – 59 bulan di Desa Bansari sebesar 37,3%. Sebesar 64,4% balita berasal dari keluarga dengan tingkat pendapatan rendah dan 76,3% keluarga balita tergolong keluarga dengan rawan pangan. Terdapat hubungan antara kejadian stunting dengan tingkat pendapatan keluarga ($p=0,031$) dan kerawanan pangan ($p=0,042$). Keluarga dengan tingkat pendapatan rendah berisiko 3,825 kali lebih tinggi mengalami stunting dibandingkan keluarga dengan pendapatan tinggi dan keluarga yang tergolong rawan pangan berisiko 4,8 kali lebih tinggi mengalami stunting dibandingkan dengan keluarga yang tahan pangan.

Simpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan keluarga dan kerawanan pangan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24 – 59 bulan di Desa Bansari Kabupaten Temanggung.

Kata Kunci : Pendapatan, Kerawanan Pangan, Stunting, Balita

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY INCOME LEVEL AND FOOD INSECURITY WITH STUNTING INCIDENCE IN TODDLERS AGED 24 – 59 MONTHS IN BANSARI VILLAGE, TEMANGGUNG DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Background : Data from the 2022 Indonesia Nutrition Status Survey, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is 21,6%. Factors that influence the incidence of stunting include family income levels and food security.

Objective : To determine the correlation between family income level and food insecurity with stunting incidence toddlers aged 24 – 59 months in Bansari Village, Temanggung District.

Methods : Research design with a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 59 respondents consisting of toddlers aged 24 – 59 months were obtained using purposive sampling technique. Data collection on toddlers height was measured using a microtoise, while data on family income levels and food insecurity were obtained through interviews with toddlers caregivers using a respondent characteristics questionnaire and the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale questionnaire. Bivariate analysis used the chi-square test ($\alpha=0,05$).

Results : The prevalence of stunting in toddlers aged 24 – 59 months in Bansari Village is 37,3%. 64,4% of toddlers come from families with low income levels and 76,3% of toddlers families are classified as food insecure families. There is a correlation between the incidence of stunting and family income level ($p=0,031$) and food insecurity ($p=0,042$). Families with low income levels are at 3,825 timer higher risk of experiencing stunting than families with high income and families classified as food insecure are at 4,8 times higher risk of experiencing stunting compared to families who are food secure.

Conclusion : There is a correlation between family income level and food insecurity with stunting incidence toddlers aged 24 – 59 months in Bansari Village, Temanggung District.

Keywords : Income, Food Insecurity, Stunting, Toddlers