

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
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ABSTRAK

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**HUBUNGAN STATUS EKONOMI KELUARGA DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA BADUTA USIA 6-23 BULAN DI KELURAHAN
TANJUNGMAS SEMARANG**

107 halaman + 12 tabel + 2 skema + 15 lampiran + xiii

Latar Belakang : Gizi masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia, terutama berkaitan dengan pertumbuhan yang terhambat (*Stunting*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status ekonomi keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta usia 6-23 bulan di Kelurahan Tanjungmas Semarang.

Metode : Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu observasional dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Sebanyak 51 baduta diambil secara total sampling. Pengolahan data dilakukan pada *SPSS statistics* menggunakan uji *Sommers'd*.

Hasil : Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 47 responden (92.2%) berusia 13-23 bulan, 26 responden (51.0%) anak laki-laki, 37 responden (72.5%) *stunting* kategori pendek, 35 responden (68.6%) berpendidikan tinggi, 28 responden (54.9%) orang tua tidak bekerja, dan 26 responden (51.0%) jumlah anggota keluarga >4. Adapun analisis bivariat dengan uji *Sommers'd* hasil nilai $p = 0.671$ dan $r = -0.057$.

Simpulan : Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara status ekonomi keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta usia 6-23 bulan di Kelurahan Tanjungmas Semarang.

Saran : Kepada orang tua terutama ibu, untuk dapat membelanjakan pendapatannya untuk membeli makanan yang tepat bagi tumbuh kembang anak sehingga dapat mengurangi risiko terjadinya *stunting* pada baduta.

Kata Kunci : status ekonomi keluarga, *stunting*, dan baduta usia 6-23 bulan

Daftar Pustaka : 36 (2010-2020)

NURSING SCIENCE STUDY PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY ECONOMIC STATUS WITH STUNTING EVENTS IN 6-23 MONTHS IN THE TANJUNG MAS VILLAGE OF SEMARANG

107 pages + 12 tables + 2 scheme + 15 attachment + xiii

Background: Nutrition is still a public health problem in Indonesia, especially related to stunted growth. This study aims to determine the relationship between the economic status of the family and the incidence of stunting in baduta aged 6-23 months in Tanjungmas Village, Semarang.

Methods: The research design used was observational with a cross sectional design. A total of 51 baduta were taken by total sampling. Data processing is carried out on SPSS statistics using the Sommers'd test.

Results: The results of this study indicate that 47 respondents (92.2%) were aged 13-23 months, 26 respondents (51.0%) were boys, 37 respondents (72.5%) were stunting in the short category, 35 respondents (68.6%) were highly educated, 28 respondents (54.9%) parents do not work, and 26 respondents (51.0%) number of family members > 4. The bivariate analysis with the Sommers' test resulted in the value of $p = 0.671$ and $r = -0.057$.

Conclusion: There is no significant relationship between the economic status of the family and the incidence of stunting among baduta aged 6-23 months in Kelurahan Tanjungmas Semarang.

Suggestion: To parents, especially mothers, to be able to spend their income to buy the right food for child development so that it can reduce the risk of stunting in baduta.

Keywords: family economic status, stunting, and under-aged 6-23 months

Bibliography : 36 (2010-2020)