# ABSTRAK

*Stunting* merupakan salah satu permasalahan terkait gizi kronis yang terjadi pada balita ditandai dengan hasil pengukuran tinggi badan yang lebih pendek dibandingkan dengan anak seusianya. *Stunting* terutama terjadi dalam 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan (HPK) (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan nutrisi dan tingkat ekonomi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Talang Aur.

Jenis penelitian ini survey analitik dengan metode *Cross Sectional.* Populasi ibu balita usia 24-59 bulan sejumlah 301 responden dengan sampel menggunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling* sebanyak 120 responden. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner asupan nutrisi dan tingkat ekonomi yang telah diuji validitas serta reliabelitas dan kemudian diolah menggunakan uji statistic *Spearman Rho* dan uji *Regresi Ordinal* dengan nilai $\alpha = 0.05$.

Sebagian besar responden sebanyak 59 balita (72,0%) mendapatkan asupan nutrisi yang baik dengan tinggi badan yang normal dan sebagian besar responden sebanyak 52 keluarga (58,4%) dengan tingkat ekonomi yang rendah memiliki balita dengan tinggi badan yang normal. Hasil uji statistic *Regresi Ordinal* diperoleh nilai signifikansi p=0,006 pada asupan nutrisi cukup dan p=0,015 pada tingkat ekonomi rendah dengan $\alpha= <0,05$ sehingga H1 diterima. Hasil analisis dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara asupan nutrisi dan tingkat ekonomi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Talang Aur.

Ada hubungan asupan nutrisi dan tingkat ekonomi dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Talang Aur. Sehingga disarankan bagi ibu-ibu untuk dapat memenuhi asupan nutrisi anaknya sejak dini sehingga dapat mencegah terjadinya *stunting*.

**Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, Asupan Nutrisi, Tingkat Ekonomi**

## ABSTRACT

Stunting is one of the problems related to chronic nutrition that occurs in toddlers, which is characterized by shorter height measurements compared to children their age. Stunting mainly occurs in the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) (Ministry of Health, 2018). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between nutritional intake and economic level with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Talang Aur Health Center.

This type of research is an analytical survey with the Cross Sectional method. The population of mothers under five aged 24-59 months is 301 respondents with a sample using purposive sampling technique as many as 120 respondents. Data were collected using a nutritional intake and economic level questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability and then processed using the Spearman Rho statistical test and the Ordinal Regression test with a value of = 0.05.

Most of the respondents as many as 59 children under five (72.0%) received good nutritional intake with normal height and most of the respondents as many as 52 families (58.4%) with low economic levels had toddlers with normal height. The results of the Ordinal Regression statistical test obtained a significance value of p = 0.006 for adequate nutritional intake and p = 0.015 at a low economic level with = <0.05 so that H1 was accepted. The results of the analysis can be concluded that there is a relationship between nutritional intake and economic level with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in the work area of the Talang Aur Health Center.

There is a relationship between nutritional intake and economic level with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Talang Aur Health Center. So it is recommended for mothers to be able to meet the nutritional intake of their children from an early age so as to prevent stunting.

**Keywords: Stunting, Nutritional Intake, Economic Level**