HUBUNGAN INDIKATOR SOSIAL EKONOMI DAN KETAHANAN PANGAN KELUARGA DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA 6-24 BULAN DI POSYANDU MEKARSARI RW 20 KELURAHAN BAKTIJAYA DEPOK

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan bentuk kegagalan pertumbuhan pada balita sehingga balita menjadi lebih pendek dari standar tinggi badan di usianya. Penyebab tidak langsung dan faktor pendukung permasalahan *stunting* salah satunya adalah ketahanan pangan keluarga dan kondisi sosial ekonomi. Pandemi COVID-19 yang saat terjadi dapat mengganggu ketahanan pangan keluarga dan kondisi sosial ekonomi keluarga sehingga berdampak pada kejadian *stunting*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan antara indikator sosial ekonomi dan ketahanan pangan keluarga di masa pandemi COVID-19 dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita 6-24 bulan di Posyandu Mekarsari RW 20 Kelurahan Baktijaya Depok. Metode yang digunakan yaitu deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel yang digunakan berjumlah 93 sampel didapatkan melalui teknik *Proportional random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melakukan pengukuran tinggi badan dan wawancara menggunakan instrumen terstruktur. Hasil analisis dengan uji *chi square* menunjukkan bahwa pada indikator sosial ekonomi ditemukan adanya hubungan antara pendidikan ayah (p=0,007), pendidikan ibu (p=0,010), pekerjaan ayah (p=0,009), dan pendapatan keluarga (p=0,013) dengan kejadian *stunting*, tetapi tidak terdapat hubungan antara pekerjaan ibu (p=0,149) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Penelitian juga mengungkapkan adanya hubungan antara ketahanan pangan (p=0,010) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Kondisi sosial ekonomi dan ketahanan pangan keluarga harus turut menjadi hal yang diperhatikan dalam upaya mengatasi *stunting* sampai ke akarnya.
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Kata kunci : ketahanan pangan keluarga, sosial ekonomi, stunting

CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY WITH STUNTING EVENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TODDLERS 12-24 MONTHS IN POSYANDU MEKARSARI RW 20 KELURAHAN BAKTIJAYA DEPOK

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Abstract

Stunting is a form of growth failure in toddlers so that toddlers become shorter than the standard height for their age. One of the underlying determinants and enabling determinants for stunting is family food security and socio-economic conditions. The current COVID-19 pandemic can disrupt family food security and family socioeconomic conditions, resulting in stunting. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between socio-economic indicators and family food security during the COVID-19 pandemic with the incidence of stunting in toddlers 6-24 months at the Mekarsari Posyandu RW 20, Baktijaya Village, Depok. The method used is descriptive quantitative with cross sectional design. The sample in this study was 93 samples and obtained through proportional random sampling technique. Data was collected by measuring height and interviewing using structured instruments. The results of the analysis using the chi square test showed that for socio-economic indicators, there was a relationship between father's education (p=0.007), mother's education (p=0.010), father's occupation (p=0.009), and family income (p=0.013) with the incidence of stunting, but there was no relationship between the mother's occupation (p=0.149) with the incidence of stunting. The study also revealed a relationship between food security (p=0.010) with the incidence of stunting. Socio-economic conditions and family food security must also be considered to overcome stunting to its roots.

Keywords : food security, socio-economic, stunting