

FAKTOR MATERNAL, SOSIAL BUDAYA DAN LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN BALITA STUNTING DI KECAMATAN KLAPANUNGGAL TAHUN 2025

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Abstrak

Faktor maternal, sosial budaya, dan lingkungan menjadi faktor dari kejadian stunting. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor maternal, sosial budaya, dan lingkungan terhadap kejadian balita stunting di Kecamatan Klapanunggal. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan metode *stratified random sampling*. Sampel melibatkan 100 ibu balita. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan signifikansi $p < 0,05$. Ditemukan prevalensi kejadian stunting adalah 1,45%. Faktor maternal yang berhubungan meliputi LILA ibu ($POR = 5,069$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,235-20,813$), perawakan ibu yang pendek ($POR = 14,167$; $CI\ 95\% = 4,695-42,745$), kehamilan remaja ($POR = 7,680$; $CI\ 95\% = 2,204-26,757$) dan kesehatan mental ($POR = 3,052$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,171-7,956$). Faktor sosial budaya meliputi kepercayaan/norma ($POR = 3,857$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,346-11,055$), dukungan keluarga ($POR = 3,236$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,234-8,4842$), dan status wanita ($POR = 9,375$; $CI\ 95\% = 2,567-34,241$). Faktor lingkungan berupa sarana air bersih ($POR = 3,583$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,275-10,074$), sarana kondisi jamban ($POR = 2,909$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,114-7,595$), sarana tempat pembuangan sampah ($POR = 5,271$; $CI\ 95\% = 1,445-19,230$), sarana pembuangan air limbah ($POR = 0,709$; $CI\ 95\% = 0,615-0,816$). Disimpulkan faktor dengan POR terbesar adalah perawakan ibu pendek. Disarankan pihak kecamatan membuat program intervensi meningkatkan status gizi calon ibu.

Kata Kunci : Lingkungan, Maternal, Sosial Budaya, Stunting.

MATERNAL, SOCIO-CULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN KLAPANUNGGAL DISTRICT 2025

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Abstract

Maternal, socio-cultural, and environmental factors are factors stunting. This study was conducted to determine relationship between maternal, socio-cultural, and environmental factors on the incidence of stunting in Klapanunggal District. The study used a cross-sectional design with stratified random sampling method. The sample involved 100 mothers of toddlers. Bivariate analysis used the Chi-Square test with a significance of $p < 0.05$. It was found prevalence of stunting was 1.45%. Associated maternal factors included maternal mid-upper arm (POR = 5.069; 95% CI = 1.235-20.813), short maternal stature (POR = 14.167; 95% CI = 4.695-42.745), teenage pregnancy (POR = 7.680; 95% CI = 2.204-26.757) and mental health (POR = 3.052; 95% CI = 1.171-7.956). Socio-cultural factors included beliefs/norms (POR = 3.857; 95% CI = 1.346-11.055), family support (POR = 3.236; 95% CI = 1.234-8.4842), and female status (POR = 9.375; 95% CI = 2.567-34.241). Environmental factors were clean water facilities (POR = 3.583; 95% CI = 1.275-10.074), latrine conditions (POR = 2.909; 95% CI = 1.114-7.595), garbage disposal facilities (POR = 5.271; 95% CI = 1.445-19.230), waste water disposal facilities (POR = 0.709; 95% CI = 0.615-0.816). Short maternal stature had the largest POR. District should develop programs to improve future mothers' nutrition.

Keywords : Environment, Maternal, Sosio-Cultural, Stunting.