

HUBUNGAN STATUS EKONOMI KELUARGA DAN AKSES TERHADAP LAYANAN KESEHATAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA ANAK BADUTA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CINERE KOTA DEPOK

Fariha Nurhusna

Abstrak

Anak-anak yang mengalami *stunting* cenderung memiliki tingkat kecerdasan yang lebih rendah dan lebih mudah terserang penyakit. Kejadian *stunting* pada anak dapat terjadi karna beberapa faktor, jika asupan gizi pada anak terpenuhi dengan optimal maka *stunting* bisa di cegah namun banyak orang tua yang yang tidak mampu memenuhi kebutuhan makanan serta akses terhadap fasilitas kesehatan terdekat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara status ekonomi keluarga dan akses ke layanan kesehatan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baduta di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cinere, Depok. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi yang diteliti terdiri dari anak-anak berumur 0 hingga 23 bulan, dengan total sampel sebanyak 201 anak yang diambil menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner dan pengukuran langsung terhadap tinggi serta berat badan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara status ekonomi keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cinere Kota Depok $<0,001$ serta terdapat hubungan antara akses pelayanan kesehatan dengan kejadian *stunting* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cinere Kota Depok $<0,011$. Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat menggunakan indikator status gizi yang lebih beragam untuk meningkatkan ketepatan klasifikasi *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: Akses Layanan Kesehatan, Baduta, Status Ekonomi Keluarga, *Stunting*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY ECONOMIC
STATUS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES WITH THE
INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN IN THE WORKING
AREA OF THE CINERE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN DEPOK
CITY**

Fariha Nurhusna

Abstract

Toddlers suffering from growth retardation tend to exhibit suboptimal intellectual development. Furthermore, this condition also increases their susceptibility to various illnesses. Growth retardation in children can occur due to several factors. While optimal nutritional intake can prevent growth retardation, many parents are unable to meet their children's nutritional needs and lack access to the nearest healthcare facilities. This study aims to analyze the relationship between family economic status and access to healthcare services and the occurrence of growth retardation in infants within the catchment area of the Cinere Health Center in Depok City. The research methodology is based on quantitative research using a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of children aged 0 to 23 months, with a sample of 201 infants selected using stratified random sampling. Data collection was conducted via questionnaires and direct measurements of height and weight. The study results showed a significant correlation between family economic status and the occurrence of growth retardation in the catchment area of the Cinere Health Center in Depok City (<0.001), as well as a correlation between access to health services and the occurrence of growth retardation in the catchment area of the Cinere Health Center in Depok City (<0.011). Future researchers are expected to use more diverse indicators of nutritional status to improve the accuracy of growth retardation classification.

Keywords: *Access to Health Services, Family Economic Status, Stunting, Toddlers*