


Difference Risk Incident Stunting Based On Age And Gender In Jagran, Tembarak, Temanggung

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Local Supplementary Food, Stunting	Stunting is a disruption in the growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by their body length or height being below standard (WHO 2015). Indonesia is currently having a problem with stunting. The results of the 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskedas) showed that the prevalence of stunting reached 37.2%. Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2024, stunting cases in Temanggung Regency will still be at 25.1 percent. With the still high stunting rate, various efforts have been made by the Temanggung Regency Government. This research aims to determine difference risk incident stunting based on age and gender in Jagran, tembarak, temanggung. Method study which used in study this is descriptive correlational with using secondary data. Technique taking sample use total sampling technique. Technique analysis data which used is Chi Square. Cross-sectional results show that the p-value of the group age with depression term short of 0.000. Results chi-square analysis type sex with incident stunting with mark p-value as big as 0.002.
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INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a disruption in the growth and development of children due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections, which is characterized by their body length or height being below standard (WHO 2015). Stunting in children is also a risk factor for death, problems with low motor development, low language skills, and functional imbalance (Anwar, Khomsan, and Mauludyani, 2014). Stunting is a problem of failure to thrive experienced by babies under five years old who experience malnutrition from the time they are in the womb until the moment the baby is born, stunting itself will begin to appear when the baby is two years old (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, 2017)

Indonesia is currently having a problem with stunting. The results of the 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskedas) showed that the prevalence of stunting reached 37.2%. Stunting is not a trivial matter. World Bank research results show that losses due to stunting reach 3-11% of Gross Domestic Income (GDP). With a 2015 GDP value of IDR 11,000 trillion, economic losses due to stunting in Indonesia are estimated to reach IDR 300 trillion - IDR 1,210 trillion per year. Stunting hampers Indonesia's potential demographic

transition where the ratio of the non-working age population to the working age population decreases. Not to mention that in handling stunting, there is a threat of reducing the intelligence level by 5-11 points.

Based on the results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2024, stunting cases in Temanggung Regency will still be at 25.1 percent. With the still high stunting rate, various efforts have been made by the Temanggung Regency Government. Apart from collaboration between various parties through convergence between programs from district to village level, the Temanggung Regency Government is also running a program for each OPD in Temanggung to support one village in overcoming stunting. Then, at the sub-district level, we must ensure that two villages are free from stunting. Stunting is also a threat to village communities. The government formed a Stunting Task Force at the district, sub-district and village/ward levels, involving various parties. The task force that was formed will be tasked with creating a public kitchen in the village, providing food with a predetermined menu, distributing it to the target, and ensuring that the food is consumed by the target for 90 consecutive days. The existence of a supplementary feeding program is a challenge in itself to maintain the development of the target condition. Jagran Tembarak is one of the villages in Temanggung that is the target of the PMT program with 51 recipients under five and four pregnant women. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research "Difference Risk Incident Stunting Based On Age And Gender In Jagran, Tembarak, Temanggung."

METHOD

Method study which used in study this is descriptive correlational with using secondary data. Technique taking sample use total sampling technique namely all over toddler who becomes Local PMT targets in Village Jagran, Tembarak, Temanggung In 2024 there will be 51 toddlers . Independent variables in this study is type sex And age toddler, variable dependent is stunting . Technique analysis data which used is Chi Square. Statistical tests are used to analyze categorical data and assess the independence or relationship between variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents based on Age, Gender and Stunting

Characteristics	Total (n=51)	
	n	%
Age Toddler		
0 - 36 Months	26	50.98
37 - 60 Months	25	49.02
Gender		
Man	25	49.02
Woman	26	50.98
Category		

Waste	19	37.25
Underweight	13	25.49
Weight Faltering	18	35.29
Stunting	1	1.96

Table 1 show that most of the Respondent aged 0 - 36 month a number of 50.98%, part big Respondent various sex Woman a number of 50.98%, And Respondent Which Waste a number of 37.25%.

Table 2. Stunting according to Age And Gender

Age And Gender	Total (N=51)				P-Value
	Waste	Under weight	Weight Faltering	Stunting	
0-36	11	9	5	0	
37-60	8	4	13	1	.000
Man	11	4	9	1	
Woman	8	9	9	0	.002

Table 2 explain that There is connection between age toddler with incident stunting with mark p-value as big as 0.000 And There is connection between type sex with incident stunting with value p-value as big as 0.002.

Discussion

Cross-sectional results show that the p-value of the group age with depression term short of 0.000 which means there is connection between age with depression term short . The data percentage shows baby age 36-48 months, two person in part short, 12 people, and One person in part short, will grow more many . Numbers This more tall on 49-60 months baby that is category short as many as 6 people And category very short as many as 1 person . This is in line with research conducted by Mzumara et al (2018) who also explain that age child related with development price self , with child age in under five years at most caught disease so that prone to to older age old. children. Peak wasting occurs on age 10-12 months at 12-18%, at 37-39% at 24 months old. It means form short will develop in more time short. Along increase age, risk term short down.On age this, when food changed from liquid (breast milk) becomes food solid, child small often experience difficulty adapt with changes that affect amount the food he eats .

Results chi-square analysis type sex with incident stunting with mark p-value as big as 0.002 which means there is connection between sex with incident stunting. The data percentage shows percentage child man more tall on group washing, and stunting. This matter in line with study Ramli et al (2009) in Larasati (2017) stated that that type sex determine need nutrition individual. Man need more Lots energy and protein compared woman. Man more capable do work weight that is not Can done Woman . Child Woman have opportunity more small For experiencing stunting and stunting in time baby And children compared to child men, and in part big country developing , including Indonesia, babies Woman life longer than baby boy. Child Woman reach puberty two year more beginning compared to child men, and difference between second type sex is two year. Child man tend more short And heavy his body more light compared to child Woman . A

number of study in Sub-Saharan Africa shows that child man age preschool more big the possibility compared to child women (Lesiapt, et al., 2010). Other research conducted by Tsani et al (2018) regarding

By Because that, a lot factors that can influence growth or tall body child toddlers , among other characteristics baby And person old age, level nutrition baby, history breastfeeding and pattern Eat baby , and pattern birth baby, vulnerability to disease infectious And condition health (Valasih) And Virjatmadi , 2011). Fulfillment need element happiness can due to in short plant consequence comparison element happiness micro And the macros it contains . Nutrition macro And micro This contribute on process development (UNICEF, WHO and World Bank Group , 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on results analysis data, then can concluded that in Village Jagran, Temabarak Temanggung there is connection between age with incident stunting and there is connection Also between type sex with incident stunting. It is hoped that this research can become a reference in efforts to reduce stunting in this area.

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