

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN DENGAN PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG STUNTING PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SEMANDING

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Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh yang terjadi pada balita berusia kurang dari lima tahun, yang disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi kronis. Tahun 2019 prevalensi stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding 25,54%, akan tetapi tahun 2020 stunting di Desa Penambangan mencapai 44,4%. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan orang tua tentang stunting pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah korelasi. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah orang tua yang memiliki balita stunting di Desa Penambangan wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding. Besar sampel 114 orang, teknik sampling menggunakan *Purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah kuesioner, yang di analisis menggunakan uji *Korelasi Spearman*.

Hasil Penelitian sebagian besar (54,4%) orang tua memiliki tingkat pendidikan dasar dan hampir setengahnya (43,0%) memiliki pengetahuan tentang stunting yang cukup. Berdasarkan hasil uji *Spearman Rank Correlation* didapatkan nilai signifikan sebesar 0,000 ($<0,05$), maka terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan orang tua tentang stunting.

Sebagian besar orang tua dengan tingkat pendidikan dasar memiliki pengetahuan cukup, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan orang tua tentang stunting di Desa Penambangan wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan. Dengan demikian perlu ditingkatkan pendidikan secara informal maupun non formal, dan meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang stunting pada orang tua dengan cara lebih aktif mengikuti kegiatan posyandu, kegiatan penyuluhan, serta melakukan pendampingan untuk para orang tua yang memiliki balita stunting di Desa Penambangan wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding.

Kata Kunci : Pendidikan, Pengetahuan, Stunting, Balita

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATION LEVEL WITH PARENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STUNTING on CHILDREN UNDER FIVE in THE WORKING AREA OF SEMANDING PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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Stunting is a condition of failure to thrive that occurs in children under five years old, which is caused by chronic malnutrition. In 2019 the prevalence of stunting in the working area of the Semanding Health Center was 25.54%, but in 2020 stunting in Penambangan Village reached 44.4%. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship of education level and parents' knowledge about stunting on children under five in the working area of the Semanding Public Health Center.

The research design used was correlation. The population in this study were parents who had stunted children in Penambangan Village, the working area of the Semanding Public Health Center. The sample size were 114 people, the sampling technique used purposive sampling. The data collection technique used a questionnaire, which was analyzed by using the Spearman Correlation test.

The results of the study, most of the parents (54.4%) had a basic education level and almost half (43.0%) had sufficient knowledge about stunting. Based on the results of the Spearman Rank Correlation test, a significant value of 0.000 (<0.05) was obtained, so there was a significant relationship between education level and parents' knowledge about stunting.

Most parents with basic education level have sufficient knowledge, this shows that the level of education with parents' knowledge about stunting in Penambangan Village, the working area of the Semanding Public Health Center, has a significant relationship. Thus, it is necessary to improve informal and non-formal education, and increase knowledge about stunting in parents by being more active in participating in posyandu activities, counseling activities, and providing assistance to parents who have stunting children in Penambangan Village, the work area of Semanding Public Health Center.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Stunting, Children under Five