

## COMPARISON OF MOTHER'S PARENTING AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PATTERNS ON STUNTING INCIDENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE SUKA INDAH PUSKESMAS IN 2023

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### Abstract

Background: Every child has the right to get good nutrition. Children who receive good nutrition will grow and develop to their full potential. *Stunting* is a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and toddlers (12-59 months) resulting from chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) so that children are too short for their age. Malnutrition occurs when the baby is in the womb and in the early days after the baby is born, but stunting only appears after the child is 2 years old. *Stunting* occurs in around 148.1 million (22.3%) children under five years of age in the world. Stunted toddlers in Asia have the highest prevalence in the world, namely around 52%. Toddlers experience various child development problems such as motor delays, language, behavior, autism and hyperactivity. The socio-economic conditions of residence can also influence the prevalence of stunting. To realize children's development according to their age, parents must have. Comparison of Parenting Patterns and Mother's Socio-Economics on Stunting Incidents in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023. Research purposes: This research was conducted to determine the comparison of mother's parenting and socio-economic patterns in the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center work area in 2023. Research methods: This research is a comparative descriptive research. The total sample was 31 parents who had stunted toddlers taken using purposive sampling technique. Parental parenting patterns use a questionnaire, while the development of stunted children is measured using the KMS. Statistical test using Chi-Square. Research result: The statistical test results obtained on maternal parenting patterns, namely the p value is 0.292, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between maternal parenting patterns on the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023. The statistical test results in the socio-economic category, namely the p value obtained is  $0.329 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no socio-economic relationship between the mother and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023. Conclusions and recommendations: There needs to be education and outreach to parents strive to provide midwifery care for children and toddlers as well as families so that the incidence of stunting continues to decrease and decrease.

**Keywords:** Parenting Style, Socio-Economics, Stunting, Toddlers

### Introduction

*Stunting* is a condition of failure to thrive in infants (0-11 months) and toddlers (12-59 months) resulting from chronic malnutrition, especially in the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) so that children are too short for their age. Malnutrition occurs when the baby is in the womb and in the early days after the baby is born, but stunting only appears after the child is 2 years old (Malau, 2019).

*Stunting* affects brain growth and development. Stunted children also have a higher risk of suffering from chronic diseases in adulthood. In fact, stunting and malnutrition are estimated to contribute to a reduction of 2-3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) every year (Chowdhury TR, 2020;). Stunting occurs in around 148.1 million (22.3%) children under five years of age in the world. Stunted toddlers in Asia have the highest prevalence in the world, namely around 52% (WHO, 2023). Meanwhile, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia according to the results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) by the BKKP Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2021 shows that 24.4% of toddlers suffer from stunting. It is known that the highest proportion of stunting is found in East Nusa Tenggara (37.8%), West Sulawesi (33.8%), and Aceh (33.2%). It is known that the proportion of stunting in DKI Jakarta is 16.8% (Ministry of Health, 2022).

The impact of stunting is divided into 3, namely short, medium and long term impacts. The short-term impacts of stunting include increased morbidity, hampered cognitive and motor development, if it continues for a long time it will cause a decrease in children's school performance, and if stunting has long-term impacts it can lead to the risk of degenerative diseases such as diabetes mellitus, obesity, stroke, heart disease and can affect the decline in economic income (Leroy JL, 2019).

Based on Minister of Health Regulation Number 23 of 2014 concerning Efforts to Improve Nutrition, it is necessary to improve individual nutrition and community nutrition in an effort to implement balanced nutrition. Nutritional parenting is a form of parenting practice applied by mothers to children which is related to food consumption patterns, food preparation, food safety and eating habits. The nutritional status of toddlers is influenced by poor nutritional parenting if it lasts for a long time.

In research conducted by Eva Setiawati, et al in 2022 with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Economic Status and the Incident of Stunting in Toddlers Aged 24-59 Months*, it shows that parenting patterns tend to influence the incidence of stunting in children in the family and their socio-economic status. which is related to the incidence of stunting in children (Setiawati, 2022).

Based on the results of a preliminary study at the Suka Indah Community Health Center in 2022, researchers obtained data on the incidence of stunting in toddlers as many as 46 toddlers, but there was a decrease in 2023 data on the incidence of stunting in toddlers to 32 toddlers. Based on this background and data, the author is interested in conducting research on "Comparison of Mothers' Parenting and Socioeconomic Patterns on the Incident of Stunting in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023".

## **Method**

The research used is descriptive comparative research, namely research that is comparative in nature. This research is carried out to compare the similarities and differences of two or more facts and properties of the objects studied based on a certain framework of thought. The population in this study were all mothers who had stunted toddlers at the Sukaindah Community Health Center in January-November 2023, totaling 31 people with purposive sampling technique. The independent variables are parenting and socio-economic patterns and the dependent variable is stunting. Parenting patterns were measured using a questionnaire, socioeconomics were measured using a questionnaire and stunting was measured using the KMS. Bivariate data analysis using chi-square with the SPSS program.

## Results

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Parenting Patterns in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023**

No.	Sosial Ekonomi	f	%
1	Cukup	13	41,9
2	Kurang	18	58,1
Total		31	100,0

Based on table 1 obtained from the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaire on maternal parenting patterns regarding the incidence of stunting, it is known that of the 31 respondents, the majority had bad parenting patterns, namely 17 respondents (54.8%) and the minority had good parenting patterns, namely 14 respondents (45.2%).

**Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Socio-Economics at the Keagungan Village Community Health Center in 2023**

No.	Pola Asuh Ibu	f	%
1	Tidak Baik	17	54,8
2	Baik	14	45,2
Total		31	100,0

Table 2 results obtained from 31 respondents regarding socio-economic aspects of stunting, it was found that the majority were socio-economic. those lacking were 18 respondents (58.1%) and minorities had sufficient socio-economic status, namely 13 respondents (41.9%).

**Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Stunting Incidents at the Keagungan Village Community Health Center in 2023**

No.	Kejadian Stunting	f	%
1	Sangat Pendek	2	6,5
2	Pendek	29	93,5
3	Normal	0	0
Total		31	100,0

Table 3 results obtained from 31 respondents regarding stunting, it was found that the majority had the very short category, namely 29 respondents (93.5%) and the minority had the short category, namely 2 respondents (6.5%).

## Bivariate Analysis

### The Relationship between Mother's Parenting Patterns and Stunting Incidents in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023

**Table 4 Cross Tabulation Between Mothers' Parenting Patterns on Stunting Incidents in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023**

Pola Asuh Ibu	Stunting								p value	
	Sangat Pendek				Pendek					Jumlah
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Tidak Baik	2	6,5	15	48,4	0	0	17	54,8	0,292	
Baik	0	0	14	45,2	0	0	14	45,2		
Total	2	6,5	29	93,5	0	0	31	100		

Based on table 4 It can be seen that of the 31 respondents there are 17 respondents (54.8%) who have bad parenting patterns in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023 where the majority of stunting incidents in children are in the short category, namely as many as 15 respondent (48.4%) and

minorities have a very short category, namely 2 respondents (6.5%), who have good parenting patterns, where the incidence of stunting in all children is in the short category, namely 14 respondents (45.2%).

### Maternal Socio-Economic Relations in the Event of Stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023

**Table 5 Cross Tabulation Between Maternal Socioeconomic and Stunting Incidences in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023**

Sosial Ekonomi	Stunting								p value
	Sangat Pendek		Pendek		Normal		Jumlah		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	
Cukup	0	0	13	41,9	0	0	13	41,9	0,329
Kurang	2	6,5	16	51,6	0	0	18	58,1	
Total	2	6,5	29	93,5	0	0	31	100	

Table 5 shows that of the 31 respondents there are 13 respondents (41.9%) who have sufficient socio-economic status in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023, where the incidence of stunting in children is all in the short category, namely 13 respondents (41.9%) , there were 18 respondents (58.1%) who had poor socio-economic conditions, the majority of whom were stunting.

Children have a short category, namely as many as 16 respondent (51.6%) and minorities have a very short category, namely 2 respondents (6.5%).

The results of further statistical tests obtained a p value of  $0.329 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no socio-economic relationship between the mother and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023

### Discussion

Based on the results of research on maternal parenting patterns on the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023, obtained from the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaire, it was found that of the 31 respondents, the majority had poor parenting patterns, namely 17 respondents (54.8%) and the minority had poor parenting patterns. good, namely 14 respondents (45.2%). The incidence of stunting is known to be that the majority have poor socio-economic status, namely 18 respondents (58.1%) and the minority has sufficient socio-economic status, namely 13 respondents (41.9%).

Based on the results of research conducted regarding maternal parenting patterns in the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Working Area in 2023, it is known that out of 31 respondents, 17 respondents (54.8%) had poor parenting patterns in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Working Area in 2023, where the majority of stunting incidents in children are in the short category, namely as many as 15 respondent (48.4%) and minorities have a very short category, namely 2 respondents (6.5%), who have good parenting patterns, where the incidence of stunting in all children is in the short category, namely 14 respondents (45.2%). The results of further statistical tests obtained a p value of  $0.292 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between maternal parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023.

*Stunting* is low height according to age ( $< - 2SD$ ), characterized by delays in the child's growth which results in failure to achieve normal and healthy height according to the child's age. Stunting is chronic malnutrition or past growth failure and is used as a long-term indicator of malnutrition in children. Stunting can be diagnosed through anthropometric indices of body length or height for age which reflect the linear growth achieved in pre-natal and post-natal periods with indications of long-

term malnutrition, resulting from inadequate nutrition and/or health (Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, 2018).

According to Kohn (2013), parenting style is the attitude of parents in interacting with their children. Parenting style is the way parents educate and raise children. Each parent has their own way of implementing parenting patterns, for example interacting with each other in educating, nurturing and guiding their children. A child needs good parenting in the form of treatment and attention from parents, especially for children who have special needs. Some children who have special needs cannot live independently, they need more supervision and attention (Putri, 2018).

So that children can grow according to health standards, the parenting style provided by parents is very important, of course with the right parenting style. Parenting style is the ability of parents and family to provide time and attention. love and support for children so that they can grow and develop well physically, mentally and socially. Parenting is a factor that is closely related to the growth of children under five years old. The toddler years are a time when children really need an adequate supply of food and nutrition. Therefore, health care and feeding in the first year of life are very important for the growth and development of children.

According to the researcher's assumption, the comparison of maternal parenting patterns in the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023 has the same thing, namely that the research results show that maternal parenting patterns show that there is no relationship between maternal parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting. From this, the researchers concluded that the mother's parenting style had nothing to do with the stunting incident that occurred in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023. After the researchers conducted more in-depth research by conducting interviews, it turned out that even though the mother had a good parenting style, this was not able to prevent the incident. stunting. This is because mothers' knowledge about stunting in the research location is still low so they do not know what good parenting patterns are to prevent stunting or how to provide good parenting patterns for their children. So researchers hope that health workers will be more active in providing education about stunting to prevent and reduce the incidence of stunting.

In this study, it was discovered that of the 31 respondents, there were 13 respondents (41.9%) who had sufficient socio-economic status in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023, where the incidence of stunting in children was all in the short category, namely 13 respondents (41.9%), There were 18 respondents (58.1%) who had poor socio-economic conditions, where the majority of stunting incidents in children were in the short category, namely as many as 16 respondent (51.6%) and minorities have a very short category, namely 2 respondents (6.5%). The results of further statistical tests obtained a p value of  $0.329 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no socio-economic relationship between mothers and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Ulva in 2019 with the title Relationship between the Role of Health Workers in Selection of IUD (Intra Uterine Device) Contraceptives in the Wonogiri Community Health Center Area. The results of data analysis using Chi Square show that there is no relationship between family economic status ( $p = 0.996$ ) and the incidence of stunting (Ulva, 2019).

The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Oktariyani in 2019. The results of the research show that there is no significant relationship between socio-economic and stunting group cases ( $p\text{-value} = 0.474$ ) with an OR value= 0.475; 95%. Due to the relationship between socio-economic status and the incidence of stunting, the highest results in the case group were 12 people (63.2%) with a p-value of 0.457 and in the control group the highest was 15 people (78.9%) with a p-value of 0.474. (Oktariyani, 2019).

Stunting occurs as a result of inappropriate nutritional intake and cannot be recovered during the

first 1000 days of life. Stunting is also caused by chronic malnutrition in the early stages of life, even before birth, which can cause less than optimal physical and cognitive development, even though gene factors in cells show the potential for normal physical development (World Bank 2015, Barker 2007 in Renyoet et.al. 2016).

Socioeconomic is a person's position in society in relation to other people in terms of social environment, achievements and rights and obligations in relation to resources. Socioeconomic conditions of society are a joint effort in a society to overcome or reduce life's difficulties, with five parameters that can be used, namely age, gender, education level, occupation and income level (Rizal, 2021).

Families with low economic levels do not have adequate facilities for children and parents cannot meet children's needs. A family's low economic status will influence the choice of food they consume so that it usually becomes less varied and small in quantity, especially food ingredients that function in children's growth (Khoirun and Nadhiroh, 2015).

According to the researcher's assumption, the mother's social economy in the event of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023 has the same thing as the mother's parenting style. Economic status, although researchers found that respondents had sufficient economic status but did not know how to provide children with balanced nutrition so there was no relationship even though their economic status was good.

The statistical test results obtained on maternal parenting patterns, namely the p value is  $0.292 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between maternal parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023. The statistical test results in the socio-economic category are obtained The p value is  $0.329 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no socio-economic relationship between the mother and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023.

Parenting patterns will indirectly affect a child's nutritional status. Parenting is manifested in several activities that are usually carried out by mothers such as child feeding practices, sanitation practices and child health care which will have a major impact on the child's health in the future. Providing food that does not pay attention to the frequency of administration, nutritional quality and inappropriate feeding methods will also result in growth failure (Santi Mutiara, 2018).

## **Conclusion**

There is a comparison between parenting patterns and socio-economics, the p value is  $0.292 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between maternal parenting patterns and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Health Center Work Area in 2023 and the p value is  $0.329 > 0.05$  so it can be concluded that there is no socio-economic relationship between the mother and the incidence of stunting in the Suka Indah Community Health Center Work Area in 2023.

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