THE INCIDENT OF STUNTING IN A RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting contributes to the increasing number of noncommunicable disease in the future and unemployment condition due to the reduced intelligence levels. In rural areas, stunting conditions are not detected properly, and their exact extent is poorly documented. This study aimed to examine the incidence of stunting in a rural area.

Samples and Method: This was a descriptive survey study. The total sample used were 84 children under five years in a rural area. The main variable of this study was stunting. Data was collected using questionnaire and medical record of children's height from maternal and child health (MCH) book in 2015 – December 2019. Data were analysed descriptively.

Results: A total of 29 children (34%) were stunted. 65 children had normal weight (77%). 2 mothers were graduated from junior high school (43%). Mothers 2 mothers had a smoking history (2%), 46 mothers did not have a health insurance (55%). The income per month for 66 mothers were less than 2 million rupiah per month. 73 mothers had family member(s) who smoke in household. 55 children had birth spacing with older sibling between 6-17 years (65.5%). 21 mothers had six family members who live together in one house (25%).

Conclusion: The incidence of stunting in a rural area is 34%, in which it is higher than the target of National Development Planning Agency in 2024.

Keywords: incidence, stunting, children, rural area

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