

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “*Kondisi Demografi, Sosial, Ekonomi Keluarga dan Hubungannya dengan Program Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (PPPS) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang Kota Jambi*”. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis kondisi demografi, sosial, dan ekonomi keluarga yang memiliki balita stunting serta hubungannya dengan efektivitas Program Percepatan Penurunan Stunting (PPPS). Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan data primer dari 37 responden, dianalisis melalui uji Kendall’s W untuk menilai hubungan faktor demografi, sosial, dan ekonomi dengan keberhasilan program.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas balita stunting berusia rata-rata 3,7 tahun dengan tinggi 93,86 cm dan berat 14,54 kg, serta lebih banyak dialami balita laki-laki dibanding perempuan. Faktor pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan, pola asuh, dan sanitasi keluarga terbukti memengaruhi pelaksanaan program. Uji Kendall’s W memperoleh nilai 0,526 dengan signifikansi 0,000 yang menandakan adanya keselarasan cukup kuat antara faktor-faktor tersebut dengan persepsi orang tua terhadap PPPS. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kondisi demografi, sosial, dan ekonomi keluarga berhubungan erat dengan efektivitas program, sehingga perlu penguatan intervensi lintas sektor untuk mendukung keberhasilan penurunan stunting.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Demografi, Sosial Ekonomi, Program Percepatan Penurunan Stunting, Puskesmas Tanjung Pinang Kota Jambi

ABSTRACT

*This study, entitled “Demographic, Social, and Economic Conditions of Families and Their Relationship with the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program (PPPS) in the Working Area of Tanjung Pinang Health Center, Jambi City”, aims to analyze the demographic, social, and economic conditions of families with stunted children and their relationship with the effectiveness of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program (PPPS). The research employed a quantitative descriptive approach using primary data from 37 respondents, analyzed with Kendall’s *W* test to assess the relationship between demographic, social, and economic factors and the success of the program.*

*The findings show that most stunted children were on average 3.7 years old, with an average height of 93.86 cm and weight of 14.54 kg, and stunting was more prevalent among boys than girls. Factors such as parental education, occupation, income, parenting patterns, and household sanitation were found to influence program implementation. Kendall’s *W* test yielded a value of 0.526 with a significance of 0.000, indicating a moderately strong concordance between these factors and parents’ perceptions of PPPS. The study concludes that demographic, social, and economic conditions of families are closely related to the effectiveness of stunting reduction programs, thus requiring strengthened multi-sectoral interventions to ensure program sustainability.*

Keywords: Stunting, Demographics, Socioeconomics, Stunting Reduction Acceleration Program, Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center