Relationship between Socioeconomic Factors and the Incidence of Stunting In Padang Jaya Village, Bengkulu Utara Regency

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition in which a young child has impaired growth due to chronic spikes in nutrition, making him or her weaker than other children of the same age. Globally, stunting is a more serious problem than wasting and underweight. A number of factors, including socioeconomic factors stemming from wages, education, and awareness of the impact of stunting. The purpose of this study is to understand the social and economic consequences of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency. This research uses Quantitative methods by using a systematic, organized, and continuous process from the beginning to the end of the research.

INTRODUCTION

Stunting based on the TB/U index is one of the nutritional problems in toddlers that has received a lot of attention. Stunting is a short and very short body condition that reaches a deficit of -2 SD below the median length or height and inhibits healthy, normal, and childlike height development. (Gibney, et al., 2008: 217). Stunting is the most common form of nutrition that occurs in Indonesia. Stunting does not always cause harm to those affected, but it can also cause harm to the economy and growth of the nation. This is because humans who are stunted have a higher human quality than normal humans. (Yunita, A., 2022).Globally, stunting is a more serious problem than overweight and wasting. Stunting deserves everyone's attention because the situation is urgent. Various factors, including those related to economics, politics, public health, education, society, culture, and the environment, can reduce the severity of stunting. Parenting.

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Globally, stunting is a more serious problem than overweight and wasting. Stunting deserves everyone's attention because the situation is urgent. Various factors, including those related to economics, politics, public health, education, society, culture, and the environment, can reduce the severity of stunting. Parenting Patterns, Health Services, and Household Environment as Temporary Factors, as well as Issues Affecting Economic Status (Semba and Bloem, 2001). In Farhanasyah (2018), the main argument is that exclusive breastfeeding participation contributes to stunting (Oktavia, 2011). In Rizki Kurnia Ilahi (2017), family characteristics are parental education and family support systems that are associated with stunting in children aged 6 to 12 years (Astari et al., 2005).

In addition to education, working with communities has a strong relationship with stunting. In the near future, education and training for young people will affect the economic situation of their communities. In addition, stunting in the early years of a child's life can result in decreased IQ due to changes in the brain's neuromotor, psychomotor and sensory integration abilities. (Anggraheny et al., 2021). The impact of stunting affects groups and countries as well as individuals, not just individually. Increased health costs, increased cognitive, decreased achievement, decreased ability and decreased work capacity which expertly impact on nation building, includes the impact of stunting on individuals. (World Health Organization, 2013; Oktarina & Sudiarti, 2014).

Based on data from the Indonesian Nutrition Status Study (SSGI) in 2021, the prevalence of stunted children in Indonesia is at an all-time high as it is estimated to be at 24.4% or above 5.33 million children. The number of stunted toddlers in Indonesia in 2021 is much more extreme than the usual 20% as reported by WHO. In Bengkulu Province in 2022, the SSGI survey on child stunting found the percentage to be around 19.8%. Based on research from the Ministry of Health announcing the results of the Status of Nutrition Indonesia (SSGI) survey, the stunting rate in Bengkulu Province dropped from 22.10% in 2021 to 19.8% in 2022. For the prevalence of stunting toddlers in North Bengkulu district in 2022 of 22.8%, the district has the third highest number of stunting in Bengkulu province. The prevalence of stunting in North Bengkulu, to be precise the Air Lais Health Center, Padang Jaya Village, there were 50 cases of stunting in 2023. Based on the data above, the prevalence of stunting cases is still quite high at the Air Lais Health Center. This must be done to deal with the problem.

The purpose of this study are:
1. To identify whether there is a relationship between social factors and the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
2. To identify whether there is a relationship between economic factors and the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2018), the causes of stunting in children under five years of age can be long-term or short-term, and may occur before, during, or after birth. Indirect causes include factors such as the availability of nutritious food, access to health care, adequate sanitation, and clean water supply, as well as socioeconomic conditions, while direct causes are related to health such as changes in diet and disease transmission. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Nirmalasari in 2020 which stated that parental, child, and environmental factors have the greatest risk of stunting in Indonesia. The factors mentioned above are understood by the general public, the economy, and organizations through educational factors. The most significant cause of growth and development is the problem of political structure, ideology, and socio-economic aspects that are increasingly complicated due to the potential energy sources available (Supariasa, 2012).

One of the factors that plays a role in inhibiting economic growth and is the focus of this study is the socioeconomic situation as a cause. Toddler stunting is an attempt to reach potential that is hampered by health or nutrition problems. Based on the data, high rates of stunting are

associated with poor socioeconomic conditions, and this risk is increased by disease or an unhealthy diet. The prevalence of stunting shows a decline from the time a toddler reaches three months of age, and the decline continues until about three years later (Samba & Bloem, 2011).

According to Soekanto's 2007 book, Yakub Pirdaus, social economy is a person's position in society in relation to others through the art of interpersonal communication, achievements, and rights, as well as his responsibilities in interacting with currency. According to Soekanto, in 2001, Yakub Pirdaus stated that the elements of socio-economic composition include aspects such as the horizons of wealth, power, honor, and knowledge. Meanwhile, according to Koendjaraningrat in Rahmawati in 2020, there are three factors that influence the socio-economic situation, namely education, employment, and income. When we study the economic circumstances of a person or group, we must not only consider their work, but also other factors related to work, such as income or education level, personal beliefs, access to resources, and even the materials they use in their homes (Marpadi, 2012). Socio-economic thresholds will affect a group's security threshold. This statement is made with reference to the ability to meet or lack thereof with respect to the fulfillment of long-term social obligations (Oktama, 2013).

The hypotheses of this study are:
1. It is predicted that social factors have an adverse impact on stunting rates in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
2. It is predicted that social factors have a beneficial influence on the level of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
3. It is estimated that economic factors have a detrimental impact on the level of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
4. It is estimated that economic factors have a favorable influence on the level of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.

METHODS

Multiple Regression Analysis

Analysis used to understand the relationship between one variable and another. According to Nugroho (2005), regression that has one dependent variable and more than one unrelated variable is called multiple regression. The result of regression analysis is the independent coefficient for each independent variable. There are several independent variables that affect one of the bond variables in multiple layer regression. The independent variables of this study are Economic Influence (X1), Social Influence (X2) while the dependent variable of this variable is Stunting (Y).

Presents an example of a multiple linear regression model expressed in the form of the following equation:

$Y = \alpha + b1X1 + b2X2$

Description:
A = Constant
b1 b2 = Regression Coefficient
X1 = Social Influence
X2 = Economic Influence
Y = Stunting

Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) based on the data raises the question of how well the model can describe the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination lies in the range between zero and one. If R^2 is high, it means that the independent variables have a

weaker ability to describe the variation in the dependent variable. A value that follows the first value states that the independent variables almost always provide the information needed to determine the variation in the dependent variable. However, in empirical research, if the Adjusted R2 value is negative, the Adjusted R2 value will be equal to zero. Systematically, if the value of R2 = 1, then Adjusted R2 is also equal to 1, while if the value of R2 = 0, then Adjusted R2 will turn negative.

K_d - r^2 x 100%

Description:
Kd = Determination Coefficient Value
r = correlation coefficient value

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Multicollinearity Testing

Multicollinearity testing is used to determine the absence of significant correlation between independent variables in the regressive curved line model. The relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable can be unstable if there is a significant

correlation between them. In the multicollinear equation, researchers use the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) as the main measure of conclusion:

a. If the tolerance value is less than 0.1 and VIF is greater than 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem.

b. However, this indicates the possibility of a multicollinearity problem if the tolerance value is less than 0.1 and the VIF value is greater than 10.

Normality Testing

Normality testing is used to determine whether a particular regression model, a model of dependent or independent variables, or both, has a distribution that is close to normal distribution or not (Ghozali, 2011). The One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, a method for evaluating normality, was used in this study to compare the significance level (p value) with the expected significance level. In this study, only about 5% significance threshold was used. Therefore, if the significance level of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test result is greater than 5%, it is likely that the distribution of a large amount of data will be normal. Conversely, if the significance level is below 5%, then the data will not be poorly distributed.

Review of Participant Responses

Data analysis techniques encompass a procedure of steps including the collection of data by variable, the collection of data from each variable now being evaluated, and using statistics to support hypotheses that have been made previously. In this study, an approach was used to establish the rating range as follows:

$X = \frac{N}{\Sigma}$

Where:

Ẍ = Average Number

N = Respondent's score

∑ = Total Respondents

The responses given by respondents are then converted into values on a scale that considers the following information interval (I):

$I = \frac{R}{K}$

In this case,

I = Interval

R = Range (Maximum and Minimum Numbers).

K = There are five items in this category, namely:

Very Good, Good, Fairly Good, Poor, and Very Poor, all of which stand for the same word. After understanding the width of the interval, the distance scale is built to understand the threshold of the variable mean.

F-testing

F statistical testing is used to determine whether the regression function in a sample can accurately predict the current value of a variable ("goodness of fit"). The F test is used to To determine whether a particular variable has the necessary ability to describe a variable in detail, to determine whether a model is effective or not at all (Ghozali, 2018). Evaluation of the F Test hypothesis results is carried out using a significance level of around 5%, using the derivation of the distribution of freedom for the numerator df = k and denominator df = n-k-1, where k is the number of independent variables.

T test

Evidence-based T testing shows how the dependence of independent variables is explained by the dependence of independent variables. The T test is used to assess the significance of a result by comparing the regression coefficient score of each variable with the score corresponding to the level of significance used. Assessment of Hypothesis Results The T test is conducted with a significance level of 5% and degrees of freedom df = n-1.

RESULTS

Research data is a type of information that cannot be analyzed by using data analysis strategies to reach the focal point and reveal the research results. This paragraph will discuss the findings of the field research. These sources come from: Respondent Characteristics, Results Analysis, Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, Coefficient of Determination (R2) Analysis, and Hypothesis Testing.

DISCUSSION

Research Instrument Testing

Instruments are used to ensure that research has the ability to change a variable being evaluated, with the aim of facilitating researchers' data analysis procedures.

Validity Testing

Table 1 Validity Testing Results

Variable	Number of Questions	Correlation Result	R Tabel	Explanation
X1 (Social Influece)	1.	0,6631	0,4444	As per
	2.	0,6958	0,4444	As per
	3.	0,6917	0,4444	As per
	4.	0,6665	0,4444	As per
	5.	0,7660	0,4444	As per
	6.	0,6859	0,4444	As per
	7.	0,7407	0,4444	As per
	8.	0,6752	0,4444	As per
	9.	0,0605	0,4444	As per
	10.	0,7402	0,4444	As per
X2 (Economic Influence)	1.	0,6586	0,4444	As per
	2.	0,7217	0,4444	As per
	3.	0,6484	0,4444	As per
	4.	0,6063	0,4444	As per
	5.	0,6147	0,4444	As per
	6.	0,6970	0,4444	As per
	7.	0,6087	0,4444	As per
	8.	0,6159	0,4444	As per
	9.	0,6330	0,4444	As per
	10.	0,6330	0,4444	As per
Y (Stunting)	1.	0,8705	0,4444	As per
	2.	0,7620	0,4444	As per
	3.	0,8138	0,4444	As per
	4.	0,7242	0,4444	As per
	5.	0,8589	0,4444	As per
	6.	0,7479	0,4444	As per
	7.	0,8778	0,4444	As per
	8.	0,7433	0,4444	As per

9.	0,7988	0,4444	As per
10.	0,6168	0,4444	As per

Source: Processed Data in 2023 Research

Reliability Testing

The purpose of reliability testing is to determine how consistent accurate measurement results are obtained when applied to identical symptoms using the same measuring device.

Table 2 Reliability Testing Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Explanation
Social Influence (X1)	0,882	Reliable
Economic Influence(X2)	0,915	Reliable
Stunting (Y)	0,930	Reliable

Source: Processed Data in 2023 Research

Classical Assumption Testing

The importance of conducting a classical assumption test in research is that it can evaluate whether the regression analysis model used meets the necessary conditions. This test includes an assessment of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity.

Normality Testing

Using the concept of normality, one can determine whether the data collected follows a normal pattern or not. Observations are made using normal probability plot graphs and non-parametric statistics. Kolmogorov-Smirnov in conducting normality testing using statistical tools such as SPSS. Regression is likely to be normally distributed if the diagonal Normal Probability Plot graph and the normal distribution pattern are parallel to each other and the diagonals are separated from the 45 degree line by the normality axis. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results show that the residual data will be normally distributed if the significance level is greater than 0.05. (with a minimum significance level of 5%).
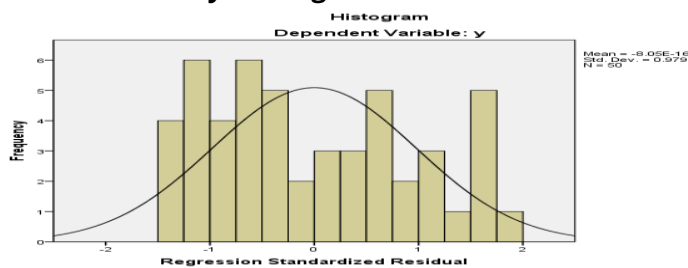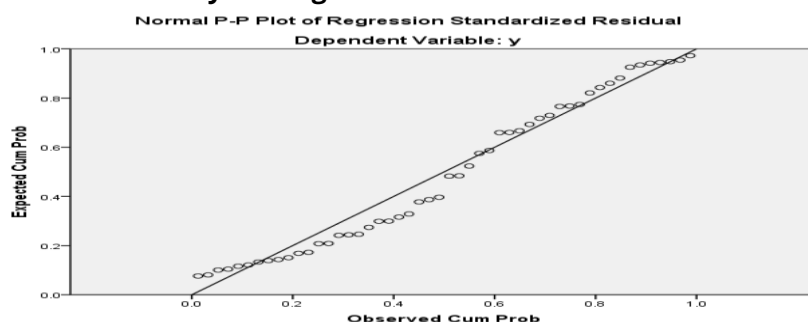
Table 3 Normality Testing

Table 4 Normality Testing

Multicollinearity Testing

Multicollinearity testing is recommended to show that there is no relationship between independent variables in a particular regression model. When independent variables are correlated, this indicates the presence of multicollinearity, which may lead to a mismatch in the context of the multiple regression used for analysis. Therefore, an ideal regression model should always take into account any correlation of independent variables. Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values are used to assess the presence of multicollinearity. If the tolerance threshold is greater than 0.1 and the VIF is greater than 10, it can be concluded that the regression model will not experience multicollinearity.

**Table 5 Multicollinearity Test Calculation**

No	Variable	Tolerant	VIF	Explanation
1.	Social Influencel (X1)	0,999	1,001	Nonmulticollinearity
2.	Economic Influence (X2)	0,999	1,001	Nonmulticollinearity

Source: SPSS 18 Output Results for Windows, Data Processing (Year 2023)

Heteroscedasticity Testing

Heteroscedasticity testing is used to determine whether or not there is non-sergam variation among various observations in the regression model. To determine the possibility of heteroscedasticity, it can be seen whether there is a distorted line on the scatterplot graph between the residual value (Y axis) and the predetermined value (X axis). If the scatterplot graph shows a consistent pattern of data, it indicates the presence of heteroscedasticity. Conversely, if there is no clear pattern, there is most likely no heteroscedasticity.

Figure 1 Heteroscedasticity Testing Results
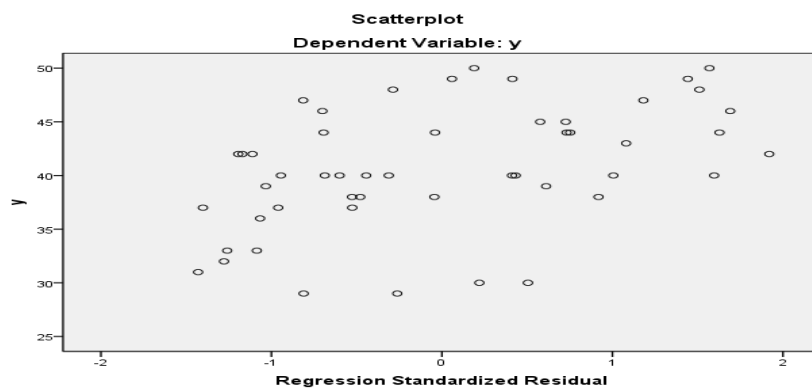
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis
Table 6 Multiple Linear Regression Management Results

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig	Tolerance	VIF
(Konstant)	17,240	2,955		5,834	,000		
X1_SocialInfluence	-,178	,055	-,216	-3,214	,002	,999	1,001
X2_EconomicInfluence	,770	,059	,869	12,941	,000	,999	1,001

a. *Dependent Variable: Incidence of Stunting*

Source: Processed Data in Research Year 2023

The T table provides support for the coefficient values in relation to the multiple regression line. The equation used is located in column B (coefficient). The following results can be obtained using the standard regression line:

Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2
Y=17.240+(-0.178)X1 + 0.770X2

Based on the formula that has been presented, the conclusion that can be drawn is as follows:

1. a=17,240

   The coefficient shows that if the variables of Social Factors (X1) and Economic Factors (X2) are equal to 0 and the Stunting Variable (Y) is greater than 17.240 at the time of analysis, then the situation is valid.

2. b1X1 = -0.178

   The regression coefficient of the Social Influence variable (X1) has the knowledge that if the economic factor is increased by at least one portion, the Social Influence will decrease by about 0.178, assuming other variables remain constant.

3. b2X2 = 0.770

   The regression coefficient of the Economic Factor (X2) has a meaning which states that if the influence of social variables increases by one standard deviation, the influence of economic variables will increase by 0.770 standard deviations.

Due to:

1. The coefficient of the Social Influence variable (X1) is around -0.178. This indicates that when the X1 variable increases by one time, Y will experience a decrease change of -0.178. The X1 variable has a negative feedback loop compared to the stunting influence variable (Y), so that the higher X1, the smaller Y.

2. The coefficient value of the Economic Influence variable (X2) is 0.770, which indicates that when the X2 variable increases by one point, the value of Y will increase by about 0.770. The positively skewed coefficient is more prominent in Economic Influence (X2) and (Y).

Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination (R2)
Table 7 Results of Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination (R2)
Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Squeare	Std.Error Of the Estimate
1	,888	,788	,779	2,701

   a. *Predictor : (Constant), Social Influence (X1), Economic Influence (X2)*

Based on the information in Table 7 above, the multiple determination coefficient or R Square (R2) = 0.788 means that the social and economic growth variable contributes 88.8% to the stunting variable (y), while 11.2% is affected by other factors not included in the research framework.

T-test

In order to partially identify the independent and dependent variables, the researcher conducted hypothesis testing with the t test on a sloping regression graph. This process was run using SPSS version 18 computer software.

Table 8 Partial Hypothesis Test (T Test)

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefisien		
	B	Std.Error	Beta	T	Sig
(Konstant)	17,240	2,955		5,834	,000
Social Influence (X1)	-,178	,055	-,216	-3,214	,002
Economic Influence (X2)	,770	,059	,869	12,941	,000

   a. Dependent Variable: Stunting Occurrence (Y)
      Source: SPSS 18 for Windows Output Results from Research Year 2023

Based on Table 4.17, each variable has a probability value (sig), except for the social variable (X1) which has a probability value (sig) of 0.002 and the economic variable (X2) which has a probability value (sig) of 0.000 and alpha of 0.05. As mentioned earlier, the Social Influence variable (X1) has a tcount value of 3.214 and a number from the t table value of 023. In other words, the tcount is greater than the table (-3.214> 2.01174), and the Economic Influence Variable (X2) has a larger tcount and table number of 12.941 and 2.01174 respectively. The T-count in this situation is greater than the T-table (12.941 > 2.01174). It is true that social and economic education (X1 and X2) have a significant influence on the variable causing stunting (Y), both together and separately.

F test
Table 9 Simultaneous Hypothesis Test
ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	1275,997	2	637,999	87,452	,000
Residual	342,883	47	7,295		
Total	1618,880	49			

   a. Dependent Variable: Stunting Prevalence (Y)
   b. Predictor Variables: (Constant), Social Factors (X1), Economic Factors (X2) Source: SPSS 18 Output Results for Windows from Research Year 2023

According to the data in the table
Based on Table 9, the probability threshold value (sig) is 0.000 alpha 0.05. Ftable and Fcount are 3.18 and 87.452 respectively. The results show that F count is greater than F table (87.452 > 3.18). Thus, the social development variable has a negative but statistically significant impact on the stunting variable (y) while the economic variable (X2) has a positive effect on the stunting variable (Y) and is statistically significant.

Impact of Social Factors on Stunting Prevalence
Evaluation of the impact of social factors was carried out through 10 questions. The research findings show that social influence is already quite positive with an average score of 35. However, it is important to remember that it is important to continue to improve social influence in life because this factor has a significant impact on the incidence of stunting.

Impact of Economic Factors on Stunting Prevalence

Evaluation of the impact of economic factors was conducted through 10 questions. The results showed that the economic influence was quite positive with an average score of 38. However, it is important to realize that it is important to continue to improve the role of economic factors in life because this factor has a very significant impact on the incidence of stunting.

Impact of Socioeconomic Factors on the Prevalence of Stunting

The incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bangkulu Regency was measured from 10 questions followed by parents' occupation, parents' education, income and family expenditure. The results show that the incidence of stunting has an average perception value of 41. It should be noted that social influence factors and economic influences greatly affect the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on extensive research and analysis of the relationship between socioeconomic factors and stunting in the community of padang jaya village, North Bengkulu, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. It is proven that Social Influence (X1) has a positive effect while the Economic Influence variable (X2) has a negative effect but has a significant effect together on the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
2. It is proven that Social Influence (X1) has a negative influence but has a significant effect on the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.
3. It is proven that Economic Influence (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the incidence of stunting in Padang Jaya Village, North Bengkulu Regency.

SUGGESTION

1. Support: Offer moral support to parents or families who have stunted children. The presence of a caring family can make a big difference
2. Incentivized socialization: Do not separate or restrict stunted children from social activities. Encourage their interaction with peers and participate in activities that enable social development.
3. Nutrition awareness: Raise awareness about the importance of good nutrition in your community. You can organize seminars or campaigns to increase knowledge about balanced nutrition.
4. Government involvement: Encourage the local government to adopt policies that support stunting prevention and provide the necessary resources.

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