

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES TANJUNG KARANG JURUSAN
KEBIDANAN PRODI KEBIDANAN METRO
SKRIPSI, MEI 2025**

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Hubungan Kepemilikan Jamkesmas dan Promosi Menyusui dengan Stunting pada
Balita di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Metro Pusat

Xiv +76 Halaman, 9 Tabel, 3 Gambar, 18 Lampiran

RINGKASAN

Stunting menyebabkan gagal tumbuh akibat kekurangan gizi kronis. Berdasarkan laporan WHO Pada tahun 2024 prevalensi balita stunting di dunia 22,3%, di Indonesia 19,8%, di Lampung 13,1%, di Kota Metro 12,1%, kejadian stunting tertinggi tahun 2023 ada di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Metro Pusat 4,55% (72 kasus dari 1.456 balita). Anak dengan stunting mengalami 7% penurunan perkembangan kognitif sehingga pemerintah menciptakan Intervensi gizi sensitif seperti program Jamkesmas dan program promosi menyusui. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kepemilikan jamkesmas dan promosi menyusui dengan stunting pada ibu balita di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Metro Pusat.

Jenis penelitian Kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *survey analitik* dan rancangan *case control*. Populasi adalah seluruh balita yang ada di Puskesmas Yosomulyo ada 1.456 balita. Sampel dihitung menggunakan rumus *lemeshow* didapat 123 responden dengan perbandingan 1:2, terdiri dari 41kasus dan 82 kontrol. Teknik pengambilan sampel *stratified random sampling* berdasarkan dari 23 Posyandu. Pengambilan data dengan observasi dan dokumentasi melalui checklist, stadiometer, dan buku KIA. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan *uji chi-square* tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha=0,05$.

Hasil penelitian dari 123 responden menunjukkan proporsi 29,3% responden tidak memiliki jaminan kesehatan masyarakat dan 43,9% tidak mendapatkan promosi menyusui. Berdasarkan analisis diperoleh ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kepemilikan jamkesmas dengan stunting (*p value* 0,002) dan promosi menyusui pada ibu balita dengan stunting (*p value* 0,004).

Simpulan dari hasil penelitian di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Metro Pusat Tahun 2025 terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kepemilikan jamkesmas dan promosi menyusui pada ibu dengan kejadian stunting. Upaya yang dilakukan untuk mencegah dan menanggulangi stunting diharapkan bagi tenaga kesehatan sebaiknya melakukan metode jemput bola untuk mendaftarkan warga yang belum memiliki jamkesmas, edukasi pentingnya memiliki jamkesmas, dan juga konselor laktasi lebih mengupayakan edukasi yang berkesinambungan agar informasi dapat diterima dengan baik serta sediakan juga layanan pengaduan sehingga dapat mengurangi resiko stunting.

Kata Kunci : Balita, Stunting, Jamkesmas, Promosi Menyusui
Daftar Bacaan : 69 (2012-2025)

**KEMENKES HEALTH POLYTECHNIC TANJUNG KARANG
MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT METRO MIDWIFERY
PROGRAM THEWIS, MAY 2025**

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The Relationship Between Jamkesmas Ownership And Breastfeeding Promotion With Stunting of Toddlers at the Yosomulyo Metro Pusat Health Center

Xiv + 76 Page, 9 Table, 3 Figure, 18 Appendix

SUMMARY

Stunting leads to impaired growth due to chronic nutritional deficiencies. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report in 2024, the global prevalence of stunting among children under five was 22.3%, with Indonesia at 19.8%, Lampung Province at 13.1%, and Metro City at 12.1%. The highest incidence of stunting in 2023 was recorded at Yosomulyo Public Health Center, Central Metro, at 4.55% (72 cases out of 1,456 children under five). Children affected by stunting experience a 7% decline in cognitive development. In response, the government has implemented nutrition-sensitive interventions such as the Jamkesmas (Community Health Insurance) program and breastfeeding promotion initiatives. This study aims to examine the relationship between Jamkesmas ownership and breastfeeding promotion with the incidence of stunting among mothers of children under five at Yosomulyo Public Health Center, Central Metro.

This study employed an analytical survey design with a case-control approach. The population consisted of all children under five years old registered at Yosomulyo Public Health Center, totaling 1.456 individuals. The sample size was calculated using the Lemeshow formula, resulting in 123 respondents, selected through simple random sampling. The dependent variable was stunting, while the independent variables were Jamkesmas ownership and breastfeeding promotion. Data were collected through observation and documentation using a checklist, stadiometer, and maternal and child health (MCH) handbook. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate methods, with the chi-square test applied at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results of the study involving 123 respondents showed that 29.3% did not have public health insurance (Jamkesmas), and 43.9% had not received breastfeeding promotion. Based on the analysis, the p-values obtained were 0.002 for Jamkesmas ownership and 0.004 for breastfeeding promotion among mothers.

The findings of the study conducted at Yosomulyo Public Health Center, Central Metro in 2025 indicate a significant association between Jamkesmas ownership and breastfeeding promotion among mothers with the incidence of stunting. Therefore, it is recommended that healthcare workers adopt proactive outreach strategies to register residents who do not yet have Jamkesmas, provide education on the importance of health insurance ownership, and ensure that lactation counselors deliver continuous and comprehensive breastfeeding education. In addition, the provision of complaint or feedback services is encouraged to help reduce the risk of stunting.

Keywords : Toddlers, Stunting, Jamkesmas, Breastfeeding Promotion
References : 69 (2012-2025)