Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine)

Family Functional Their Related Factor for Stunting: A Cross Sectional Study of Agrarian Families

Sulton Wariin[1], Tantut Susanto[2*], Iis Rahmawati[3]
[1] Postgraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Nursing, Jember University, Indonesia
[2] Department of Community, Family and Geriatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Jember University, Indonesia
[3] Department of Maternity and Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Jember University, Indonesia
*Correspondence author: tantut_s.psik@unej.ac.id

Submited : 15 August 2024 ; Accepted : 22 January 2025
Doi : https://doi.org/10.36858/jkds.v13i1.788

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a problem for families, especially for those who work in agriculture. Families can reduce the risk of stunting by optimizing their functions for the common welfare. This research aims to analyze differences in the function of agricultural families regarding the incidence of stunting. This research is a cross-sectional study involving 236 agrarian families with stunted children using stratified random sampling in two stunting locus areas and one other area in the Jember Regency. Family functioning was measured using the Family Assessment Device Questionnaire, and stunting was calculated using WHO Anthroplus. Data were analyzed using descriptive and comparative analysis with Mann Whitney test. The results showed a significant influence of family function on problem-solving (0.001), communication (0.001), roles (0.001), affective responsiveness (0.001). Malfunctioning family functions can contribute to the incidence of stunting. It is hoped that families will be able to improve family function for the welfare of all family members with the contribution of community nurses through visits and counseling with a family approach

Keyword: Family functions, Agricultural families, Stunting

ABSTRAK

Stunting adalah masalah bagi keluarga, terutama bagi mereka yang bekerja di pertanian. Keluarga dapat mengurangi risiko stunting dengan mengoptimalkan fungsi mereka untuk kesejahteraan bersama.. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan fungsi keluarga petani terhadap kejadian stunting. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross-sectional yang melibatkan 236 keluarga agraris yang memiliki anak stunting dengan menggunakan stratified random sampling di dua wilayah lokus stunting dan satu wilayah lainnya di Kabupaten Jember. Fungsi keluarga diukur menggunakan Family Assessment Device Questionnaire, dan stunting dihitung menggunakan WHO Anthroplus. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan komparatif dengan uji Mann Whitney. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan fungsi keluarga terhadap pemecahan masalah (0,001), komunikasi (0,001), peran (0,001), daya tanggap afektif (0,001). Fungsi keluarga yang tidak berfungsi dapat berkontribusi terhadap kejadian stunting. Keluarga diharapkan mampu meningkatkan fungsi keluarga demi kesejahteraan seluruh anggota keluarga dengan kontribusi perawat komunitas melalui kunjungan dan konseling dengan pendekatan keluarga.

Kata Kunci: *Fungsi keluarga, Keluarga agraris, Stunting.*

*Correspondence author: tantut_s.psik@unej.ac.id

How to Cite : Wariin, S., Susanto, T., & Rahmawati, I. Analysis of Agrarian Family Functionality on Stunting Incidence to Support the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach: Analysis of Agrarian Family Functionality on Stunting Incidence to Support the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach. *Jurnal Kesehatan Dr. Soebandi*, *13*(1). https://doi.org/10.36858/jkds.v13i1.788

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine

Introduction:

Stunting is part of malnutrition and is a global problem that can cause various health problems, one of which is stunting. Stunting can be prevented with special attention in the First 1000 Days of Life (GLOBAL, 2020; Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2021).

The prevalence of stunting in the world is relatively high, including in Indonesia, with a target of reducing it to 14% by 2024 (Kemenkes RI, 2022). Stunting in Jember (34.9%) with the majority of its areas being agricultural (BPS, 2020), should be able to meet nutritional needs due to the results of agriculture and plantations. Susanto et al. (2017) stated that improving the nutritional status of children in rural areas can be achieved through the use of local food supplements.

Families in Indonesia with the lowest level of welfare come from agrarian families with the highest percentage of poor people, including in Jember Regency (9.39%) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). Poor people generally experience malnutrition and poor health levels (Haryanto et al., 2021). Poverty is also related to family function. Friedman (2003) states that the economic function of the family is one of its functions, and the continuation of this function will be affected by poverty. Conditions within the family can affect cognitive development and function, which results in decreased productivity and economic growth. This condition is one of the causes of stunting (GLOBAL, 2020; Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2021) and will have an impact on family life, including the family not functioning optimally when an individual has a family.

Family dysfunction can be seen from the relationships between family members. Stressful relationships and emotional disturbances are the main things related to family dysfunction that have a negative impact on health and well-being (Silva et al. 2023), including the possibility of suboptimal family function occurring in low-income families (poverty), whereas poverty will affect the suboptimal fulfillment of family functions (BPS, 2024; Isnaini et al., 2020; Wahyudi et al., 2023), o that there is a vulnerability to family dysfunction in farming families. Families are expected to provide appropriate parenting patterns to toddlers to ensure exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition, and optimal child growth and development in rural areas. (Susanto et al., 2021), Including the role of farming families in raising their children, which shows the process of parenting. This is important to note because the risk of agrarian families that are closely related to poverty will have a negative impact and not be optimal in handling stunting.

The Government's efforts to reduce the stunting rate through Presidential Decree number 72 of 2021, which involves all elements of regional leadership and strategies to achieve the goal are increasing leadership vision, community empowerment, specific and sensitive interventions without neglecting family participation (Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI, 2021). Previous research has described the relationship between family functioning in general and nutritional status, while in this study researchers tried to more specifically analyze elements of family functioning on stunting. The agrarian family approach is most important to optimize because family functioning in caring for stunted children is a measure of success in overcoming stunting. This research aimed aims to analyze differences in the function of agricultural families regarding the incidence of stunting, especially in Jember Regency.

Methods:

This research design was analytical descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The design used was an analytical observational *Cross-sectional* study, which was carried out in May-June 2024 at two stunting locations and 1 geographically representative location in Jember Regency. The population in this study was 784, with a calculated sample of 258. The sampling technique used was stratified random sampling with data from each posyandu in each village represented according to their proportions. In its implementation, the number of respondents collected was 236 agricultural families with children stunting, so the response rate in this study was 91%. Stunted children who are sick are not included in the research data.

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine)

Data was collected using the Family Assessment Device questionnaire adapted from Melfira (2018). The questionnaire has 47 questions whose validity and reliability have been tested with a calculated r value in the range 0.421- 0.849 > 0.349 (r table). The reliability test shows a value of cronbach's alpha 0.804>0.60. This questionnaire's answers include:1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=agree and 4=strongly agree. This questionnaire consists of 7 dimensions of family function: problem-solving, communication processes, the role of each family member, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, behavioral control, and general family function. This method of measuring family function uses a cut of points from the mean value obtained and is categorized into functioning and non-functioning. After that, the data was tested with Mann Whitney to determine the differences in each component of family function regarding stunting in the short and very short categories.

The stunting measurement used digital scales and calibrated height meters. The measurement results are entered in the WHO AntroPlus application. The data entered is the date of visit, the child's date of birth, weight, and height, and whether there is edema or not, and data is obtained in the form of the child's Z-score, which is then categorized into short = very short and short = 2.

The respondents involved in this study are agrarian families in agricultural areas who have stunted children. They were provided with informed consent, and the research purpose and how to fill out the questionnaire were explained via Google Forms. Respondents who did not have smartphones were assisted by the researchers, who helped them with the filling process when they had difficulty understanding it. Ethical approval was obtained from the Health Research Ethics Committee of dr. Soebandi University, number 332/KEPK/UDS/VI/2023. Data analysis used in this research uses descriptive and comparative tests.

Results:

The respondents in this study were 236 agricultural families who had stunted children. The research results showed the characteristics of farming families, the distribution of family functioning, and the distribution of stunting. Bivariate analysis, namely agricultural family characteristics, family function, and the incidence of stunting for selection to the multivariate stage. The characteristics of agrarian families can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 1 Characteristics of Agrarian Families (f=236)

Indicator	f	(%)
Ethnic		
Java	145	61.4
Madurese	90	38.1
Osing	1	0.4
Education Level		
Not attending school	10	4,2
Elementary School	135	57,2
Junior High School	37	15,7
Senior High School	42	17,8
Bachelor	12	5,1
Income		
< District Minimum Wage	232	98,3
> District Minimum Wage	4	1,7
Marital Status		
Married	231	97,9
Widow	5	2,1
Mother's age when pregnant		
17-25 years old	118	50,1
26-35 years old	95	40,2
36-45 years old	23	9,7
Number of children		
≤2	168	71
>2	68	29

Based on Table 1, it is known that the total number of agricultural families in this study was 236. Most of the agricultural families with stunted children came from the Javanese tribe (61.4%), with the parents' educational background being elementary school (57.2%), and in most families, the status is married (97.7%). Most families have incomes below the district minimum wage (98,3%) and Most mothers in this family were aged 17-25 (50.1%).

This research also looks at the functioning distribution of agricultural families. The functioning of the agrarian family can be seen in the following Table 2:

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine

Table 2 Distribution of Agrarian Family Functions with Stunted Children (f=236)

Indicator	Mean ± SD	Z	*P-value*
Problem-solving	9,89±2,059	-2,348	<0,001
Communication	12,17±2,554	-1,134	<0,001
Role	16,43±3,102	-0,021	<0,001
Affective response	9,03±2,349	-5,639	<0,001
Affective involvement	12,29±2,821	-5,457	<0,001
Behavior control	118,94±2,048	-0,551	<0,001
General function	31,93±2,790	-0,174	<0,001
Total score	102,283±10,399	-9,396	<0,001

Note: P-value based on Kolmogorov test

Based on Table 2, the results showed significant differences in the total function score of agrarian families with stunted children (Z=-9.369., P-value= <0.001). Furthermore, if we look at the indicators of family functioning, the results showed significant differences in problem-solving, Communication, Roles, Affective Response, and Affective Involvement (P<0.001).

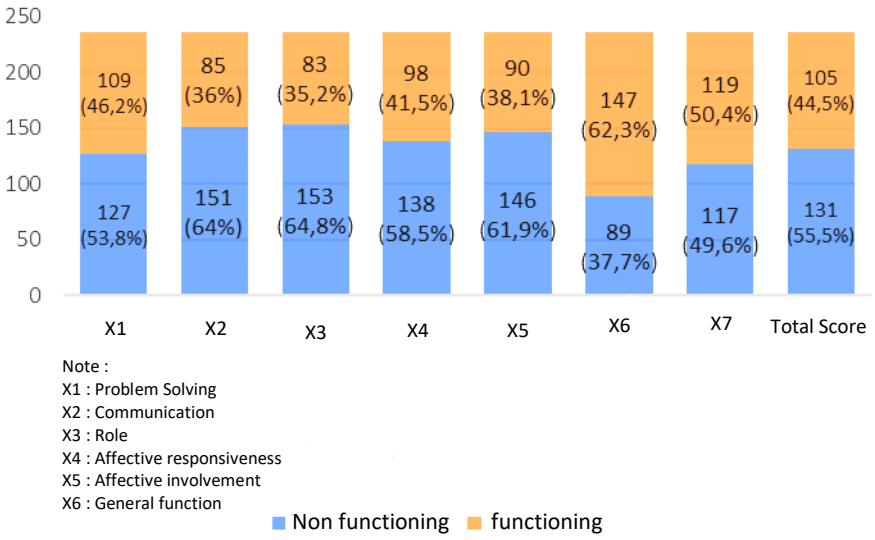

Figure 1 Proportion distribution of agricultural family function (f=23)

Figure 1 shows that most agrarian families are non-functioning in the family function elements of problem-solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness, and affective involvement. Family functions that function are behavior control (62.3%) and general function (50.4%).

Distribusi stunting pada keluarga agraris dapat dilihat melalui Tabel 3 berikut:

Tabel 3 Distribution of Stunting in Agrarian Families

Stunting Indicator	Mean ± SD	Z	*P-value*
Sangat Pendek Pendek	1,36±0,482	0,411	<0,001

Note: P-value based on Kolmogorov test

Based on Table 3, it is found that there is a significant difference in stunting in the short and very short categories in agricultural families (Z=0,411., *P-value* <0,001).

This research also looks at the distribution of stunting in agricultural families. The distribution of stunted children in Agararis families can be seen in Figure 2 as follows:

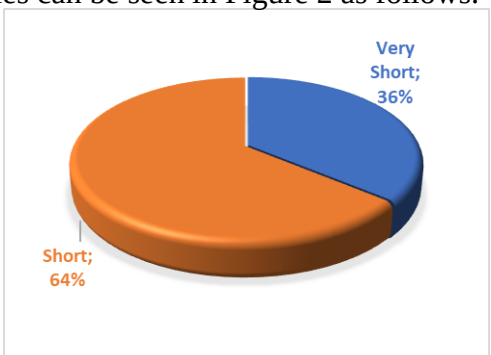

Figure 2 Stunting Distribution Frequency

Figure 2 shows that stunting is mainly concentrated in the very short category (64%) in agricultural families.

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine

This research also looks at the correlation between the characteristics of agricultural families and the incidence of stunting, which can be seen in the following table:

Table 4 Differences in Functionality Family against stunting (f=236)

Indicator	Stunting				*P-value*
	Very Short		Short		
	f	%	f	%	
Problem-solving					
Functioning	94	40	33	14	<0,001
Non-Functioning	56	24	53	22	
Communication					
Functioning	100	42	51	22	<0,001
Non-Functioning	50	21	35	15	
Role					
Functioning	101	43	52	22	<0,001
Non-Functioning	49	21	34	14	
Affective responsiveness					
Functioning	88	37	50	21	<0,001
Non-Functioning	62	26	36	15	
Affective involvement					
Functioning	88	37	58	25	<0,001
Non-Functioning	62	26	28	12	
Behavior control					
Functioning	58	25	31	13	0,582
Non-Functioning	92	39	55	23	
Problem-solving					
Functioning	79	33	38	16	0,862
Non-Functioning	71	30	48	21	
Total Skor					
Functioning	89	38	45	19	<0,001
Non-Functioning	61	26	41	17	

Note: P-value is determined through the Mann-Whitney test

Based on Table 4, the data was tested using the Mann Whitney test and it was found that there were primary differences between family function in the short and very short categories with a significance value of <0.05 in problem solving, communication, roles, affective responsiveness and affective involvement. However, there were no significant differences in behavioral control variables and general functioning.

Discussion:

Functioning of the Agrarian Family

Most of the family functions in agricultural families are not functioning, as indicated by the majority of indicators of family function not being functional, such as problem solving (53.8%) and communication (64%). This is because it is related to parent education, most of which comes from elementary school (SD). Riskiana dan Mandagi (2021) stated that there is a relationship between the level of education and human cognitive abilities which influences communication and problem solving skills (Anas, 2022; Pradestya et al., 2020) as an indicator of family function, so it can be concluded that the low level of education Agrarian families will have an impact on family function in communication skills and problem solving processes in daily life. Furthermore, efforts are needed to increase parental education, either formally or if this is not possible, non-formally, such as through television or radio, especially in efforts to resolve health problems so that family functions can optimally.

The next non-optimal agricultural family function is role (64.8%). This is because most agricultural families have more than two children. Trio (2023) stated that families with more than two children tend to experience difficulties in dealing with various different characters and moods, resulting in inconsistent parenting practices and having more than two children is very likely to risk dysfunctional family functions, therefore understanding is needed. towards families regarding compliance with government programs regarding the number of children through ongoing socialization including intensifying family planning socialization so that parenting practices become consistent.

Affective responsiveness (58.5%) and affective involvement (61.9%) in this study also showed dysfunction. This is because the mother's age at the time of pregnancy was in the age range of 17-25 years (50.1%) and 25-35 years (40.2%) and shows that the mother's age is still in the late teenage-early adulthood phase so she is still not mature in terms of emotional. Meanwhile, research by Herawati et al (2020) stated that respondents aged 35-55 years (middle adults) showed that family function was getting better because at that age the way of behaving tended to be wiser and emotionally mature in placing their roles and functions in the family. So it can be concluded that the low affective responsiveness and affective involvement of agrarian families is not functioning because the mother's age is not

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine

yet mature, therefore it is important to train the family's emotions and be facilitated by community nurses with a family approach in order to improve affective attitudes between families so that family function becomes optimal.

Differences in Communication Regarding Stunting Incidents

Communication influences the incidence of stunting because there is a difference in dysfunctional communication (64.1%) which contributes to the incidence of stunting in the very short (42%) and very short (22%) categories compared to functioning communication which contributes to the incidence of stunting with a higher percentage. small. In the characteristics of respondents in this study, parental education is elementary school (57%), which indicates that the family has formal education at the lowest elementary level, even though high education has an impact on the level of knowledge which in turn influences communication skills (Afiyah, 2018; Chandra et al., 2023). Communication is a fundamental thing that is really needed in the problem solving process and effective communication creates an affective response between families. On the other hand, speedy communication will also emphasize the role of each family member (Epstein et al., 1983; Ryan et al., 2012). Therefore, the process of interaction between family members, exchanging information in solving problems together needs to be facilitated and trained by verbally expressing the problems faced with a counseling approach to the family.

Differences in problem solving regarding stunting incidents

Problem solving influences the incidence of stunting because some agricultural families, even though they are married (97.9%), problem solving does not function optimally (58%) and there are significant differences in problem solving which does not function and contributes to stunting in the very short category (40 %) and short (14%) compared to functional problem solving with a contribution to the incidence of stunting with a smaller percentage. Yunita et al (2020) stated that families will not have the skills to solve problems if they do not have good communication skills, including in dealing with stunting problems. Problems are difficult to resolve if family support is low (Mariyani et al., 2021). Therefore, it is important for family support and good adaptation to be improved and trained in the process of solving problems in the family setting to find a way out of problems, including in dealing with stunting toddlers with various approaches by community nurses in education and practice so that each family is ready to deal with the problems that are currently occurring there are or will be faced.

Differences in Roles in Stunting Events

The role that influences the incidence of stunting. This is because there are differences, especially in non-functioning roles (64.8%) which contribute to the incidence of stunting in the categories of very short (43%) and short (22%) compared to functioning roles which contribute to the incidence of stunting with a smaller percentage. On the other hand, agricultural family income is below the District Minimum Wage (98.3%). Utaminingsih and Suwendra (2022) stated that low income results in unfulfilled needs such as care needs and nutritional needs and will further affect the dysfunction of formal family roles due to low income levels. One of the father's formal roles is to work while the mother is the manager of the household (Susanto, 2020). Ashidiqie (2020) dan Yani *et al* (2023) states that carrying out roles and tasks well has a strong influence on the incidence of disease, the development of family members and the provision of good nutrition. Therefore, it is important to facilitate and improve the

Jurnal Kesehatan dr. Soebandi
ISSN : 2302-7932 (Print)
ISSN : 2527-7529 (OnLine

optimization of family tasks and roles by means of counseling by community nurses by providing an understanding of the mother's role in household management, such as managing finances well to access economical food sources but with good nutritional value.

Differences in Affective Responsiveness to the Risk of Stunting Events

Affective responsiveness influences the incidence of stunting because there are significant differences, especially in affective responsiveness that does not function (58.5%) contributing to the incidence of stunting in the categories of very short (37%) and short (21%) compared to affective responsiveness that functions with contribution. to the incidence of stunting with a smaller percentage. Lawton *et al* (2009) in Van Cappellen *et al* (2018) states that positive affective attitudes (pleasant emotions) influence healthy behavior. The child's growth and development period also requires the fulfillment of the emotion of love (asih) and if it is fulfilled thoroughly and continuously, it will stimulate (stimulate) the child's growth and development to be optimal (Den Ayu Ligina *et al.*, 2022; Fitriyah et al., 2022; Putri *et al*., 2021). Permatasari et al (2022) states that stimulus is very important for the development and growth of toddlers. Social stimulation, play and appropriate nutritional stimuli will contribute positively to children's growth and development (Workie et al., 2020) . On the other hand, the emergence of affective responses is due to the involvement of family members in every problem so that closeness arises between families with a functional form of affective response (Epstein et al., 1983; Ryan et al., 2012). Therefore, the affective responsiveness of family members regarding emotions and affection needs to be introduced and facilitated well, because a loving atmosphere with appropriate emotional responses makes the family atmosphere more conducive and supports the family's attitude in providing stimulus to children so that it will have an impact on development. and toddler growth.

Differences in affective involvement in the risk of stunting

There is a significant difference in affective involvement towards stunting events. This is because there is a difference in dysfunctional affective involvement (56.4%) contributing to stunting in the very short (37%) and short (25%) categories compared to functional affective involvement contributing to stunting incidents with a smaller percentage. Rahmadiyah et al (2024) states that the involvement of family members (teamwork) or affective involvement and mutual support between family members is very necessary to meet children's nutritional needs in order to prevent stunting in toddlers. Family social support for mothers is also very important to provide breast milk for toddlers (so that the involvement of family members such as fathers in providing support to mothers is one way to reduce stunting. Therefore, affective involvement is important for families to improve and facilitate in the midst of busy work with a counseling approach because family members who show interest and value for activities, one of which is involvement in providing support for nutritional fulfillment from family members, can reduce the risk of stunting

Conclusions:

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in family functioning including problem solving, roles, communication, affective responsiveness, affective involvement in stunting incidents compared to family dysfunction in relation to stunting. Therefore, it is important for agricultural families to improve family functioning and the role of community nurses in providing understanding regarding the importance of

improving family function through visits and counseling with a family approach.

Acknowledgment:

This research was funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture, DPRTM 2023.

References:

Afiyah, R. K. (2018). Dukungan Keluarga Mempengaruhi Kemampuan Adaptasi (Penerapan Model Adaptasi Roy) Pada Pasien Kanker Di Yayasan Kanker Indonesia Cabang Jawa Timur. *Journal of Health Sciences*, *10*(1), 96–105. https://doi.org/10.33086/jhs.v10i1.150

Anas, N., & Sapri, S. (2022). Komunikasi Antara Kognitif dan Kemampuan Berbahasa. *EUNOIA (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia)*, *1*(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.30821/eunoia.v1i1.997

Ashidiqie, M. L. I. I. (2020). Peran Keluarga Dalam Mencegah Coronavirus Disease 2019. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, *7*(8), 911–922. https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v7i8.15411

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2020). Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Kabupaten Jember 2020. *Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Jember*, *29*, 7.

BPS. (2020). Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Kabupaten Jember 2020. In *Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Jember*.

Chandra, R. M., Sudjianto, M. K., & Adriana, E. (2023). Faktor-Faktor Komunikasi (Yang Perlu Dimiliki) Generasi Z Dalam Mempersiapkan Karir. *Student Research Journal*, *1*(Juni), 1–7. http://dspace.nelson.usf.edu/xmlui/handle/10806/10

Den Ayu Ligina, B., Suarta, I. N., & Nurhasanah, N. (2022). Implementasi PAUD HI (Holistik Integratif) Pada TK di Kabupaten Lombok Barat Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Ilmiah Profesi Pendidikan*, *7*(3), 1197–1207. https://doi.org/10.29303/jipp.v7i3.733

Epstein, N. B., Baldwin, L. M., & Bishop, D. S. (1983). THE McMASTER FAMILY ASSESSMENT DEVICE. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, *9*(2), 171–180. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1983.tb01497.x

Fitriyah, F., Formen, A., & Suminar, T. (2022). Implementasi PAUD Holistik Integratif dalam Upaya Penguatan Sumber Daya Manusia Unggul. *Prosiding Seminal Nasional Pascasarjana (PROSNAMPAS)*, *60*, 418–422. https://proceeding.unnes.ac.id/index.php/snpasca/article/view/1505/989

GLOBAL, N. R. (2020). Global Nutrition Report. In *Global Nutrition Report* (Issue June).

Haryanto, B., Sugiatmi, Gantina, A., Tristiyanty, W. F., Riza, Wardhani, J. W., & Rusesta, R. R. (2021). Direktori Perkembangan Konsumsi Pangan. In *Kementerian Pertanian RI* (Vol. 3, Issue Tahun 2021).

Herawati, T., Pranaji, D. K., Pujihasvuty, R., & Latifah, E. W. (2020). Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi Pelaksanaan Fungsi Keluarga di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga Dan Konsumen*, *13*(3), 213–227. https://doi.org/10.24156/jikk.2020.13.3.213

Indonesia, K. S. N. R. (2021). *Peraturan Presiden No. 72 tahun 2021*. *1*.

Isnaini, F. Al, Susanto, T., Susumaningrum, L. A., Rasnil, H., & Siswayo, S. (2020). Hubungan fungsi keluarga dengan status gizi balita pada keluarga tiri di kecamatan panti kabupaten jember. *Journal Ppni*, 1–10.

Kemenkes RI. (2022). *Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022*. 77–77. https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/materi-hasil-survei-status-gizi-indonesia-ssgi-2022

Kementrian Kesehatan RI. (2021). *Buku Saku Hasil Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) Tingkat Nasional, Provinsi, dan Kabupaten/Kota Tahun 2021*.

Kusumaningtyas, A., Susanto, T., & Latifa, S. A. (2021). Madago Nursing Journal. *Madago Nursing Journal*, *3*(1), 50–56.

Lawton, R., Conner, M., & McEachan, R. (2009). Desire or reason: predicting health behaviors from affective and cognitive attitudes. *Health Psychology : Official Journal of the Division of Health Psychology, American Psychological Association*, *28*(1), 56–65. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0013424

Mariyani, M., Azriful, A., & Bujawati, E. (2021). Family Support Through Self Care Behavior for Hypertension Patients. *Diversity: Disease Preventive of Research Integrity*, *2*(1), 1–8. https://doi.org/10.24252/diversity.v2i1.23180

Permatasari, I., Tonyka Maharani, F., & Nurdiantami, Y. (2022). Analisis Stimulasi Pertumbuhan Pada Anak Usia Early Chilhood Menggunakan Aplikasi Sdidtk. *Jurnal Keperawatan Sriwijaya*, *9*(1), 34–41. https://doi.org/10.32539/jks.v9i1.143

Pradestya, R., Imswatama, A., & Siti Balkist, P. (2020). Analisis Kemampuan Kognitif Pada Langkah-Langkah Pemecahan Masalah Ditinjau Dari Kecerdasan Logis-Matematis. *Symmetry: Pasundan Journal of Research in Mathematics Learning and Education*, *5*(volume 5), 73–92. https://doi.org/10.23969/symmetry.v5i1.1723

Putri, A., Widyani, K. N., Mazida, Z., Husna, A. B., Sari, Y. P., Putri, M. Y., & Wahyuni, Y. T. (2021). Analisis Pemahaman Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Dasar Anak Usia Dini selama Masa Pandemi COVID-19 berdasarkan Karakteristik Ibu. *BIOGRAPH-I: Journal of Biostatistics and Demographic Dynamic*, *1*(2), 72. https://doi.org/10.19184/biograph-i.v1i2.23522

Rahmadiyah, D. C., Sahar, J., Widyatuti, Sartika, R. A. D., & Hassan, H. (2024). Family Resilience With Stunted Children Aged Below 5 Years: A Qualitative Study in Depok City, Indonesia. *Global Qualitative Nursing Research*, *11*, 23333936231221750. https://doi.org/10.1177/23333936231221753

Riskiana, N. E. P. N., & Mandagi, A. M. (2021). Tingkat Pendidikan Dengan Fungsi Kognitif Pada Lansia Dalam Periode Aging Population. *Preventif : Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, *12*(2), 256. https://doi.org/10.22487/preventif.v12i2.194

Ryan, C., Epstein, N. B., Keitner, G. I., Miller, I. W., & Bishop, D. S. (2012). Evaluating and Treating Families. In *Evaluating and Treating Families*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203843840

Silva, D. F., Souza-Talarico, J. N., Santos, J. L. F., & Duarte, Y. A. O. (2023). Family dysfunction and cognitive decline in aging: the "Health, Wellbeing, and Aging" (SABE) longitudinal population-based study. *Dementia & Neuropsychologia*, *17*, e20220109. https://doi.org/10.1590/1980-5764-DN-2022-0109

Statistiik, B. P. (2024). *Kabupaten Jember Dalam Angka 2024*. BPS Kabupaten Jember.

Susanto, T. (2020). *Buku Ajar Keperawatan Keluarga* (2nd ed.). Trans Info Media.

Susanto, T., Syahrul, Sulistyorini, L., Rondhianto, & Yudisianto, A. (2017). Local-food-based complementary feeding for the nutritional status of children ages 6–36 months in rural areas of Indonesia. *Korean Journal of Pediatrics*, *60*(10), 320–326. https://doi.org/10.3345/kjp.2017.60.10.320

Susanto, T., Yunanto, R. A., Susumaningrum, L. A., & Rasni, H. (2021). Determination Of Maternal And Child Health Status In Relation To Nutritional Status And Development Of Children During Lactation: A Cross-Sectional Study Between Mothers With 0 – 6 Months Children In Rural Agricultural Areas Of Indonesia. *Malaysian Journal of Public Health Medicine*, *21*(2), 61–74. https://doi.org/10.37268/mjphm/vol.21/no.2/art.744

Trio, I. D. (2023). Hubungan Jumlah Anak Dalam Keluarga Dengan Status Gizi Pada Balita Di Desa Pandansari Kecamatan Senduro Kabupaten Lumajang. *Community Health Nursing Journal*, *1*(1), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.47134/cmhn.v1i1.2

Utaminingsih, N. L. A., & Suwendra, W. (2022). Pengaruh Pendapatan dan Jumlah Anggota Keluarga Terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Kelurahan Karangasem. *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, *10*(2), 256–263. https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/EKU

Van Cappellen, P., Rice, E. L., Catalino, L. I., & Fredrickson, B. L. (2018). Positive affective processes underlie positive health behaviour change. *Psychology & Health*, *33*(1), 77–97. https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2017.1320

798

Wahyudi, F., Nugraheni, A., Margawati, A., Suharto, Hariyana, B., & Adespin, D. A. (2023). Analysis of the Influence of Family Functions on Reducing of Stunting Incidence. *Unnes Journal of Public Health*, *12*(2), 26–35. https://doi.org/10.15294/ujph.v12i2.54953

Workie, S. B., Mekonen, T., Mekonen, T. C., & Fekadu, W. (2020). Child development and nutritional status in 12-59 months of age in resource limited setting of Ethiopia. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*, *39*(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.1186/s41043-020-00214-x

Yani, D. I., Rahayuwati, L., Sari, C. W. M., Komariah, M., & Fauziah, S. R. (2023). Family Household Characteristics and Stunting: An Update Scoping Review. *Nutrients*, *15*(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/nu15010233

Yunita, F. C., Yusuf, A., Nihayati, H. E., & Hilfida, N. H. (2020). Coping strategies used by families in Indonesia when caring for patients with mental disorders post-pasung, based on a case study approach. *General Psychiatry*, *33*(1), e100035. https://doi.org/10.1136/gpsych-2018-100035