

**The Relationship Between Knowledge, Income, And Dietary Intake Of Pregnant Women  
And The Incidence Of Chronic Energy Deficiency (Ced) In Pakusari Village, Pakusari  
District, Jember Regency**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women is a long-term nutritional issue that significantly affects maternal and fetal health. In Pakusari Village, Pakusari Subdistrict, Jember Regency, the prevalence of CED reaches 29%, the highest within the local health center's service area. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between knowledge, income, and dietary intake with CED incidence among 41 pregnant women using a cross-sectional design, interviews (nutrition knowledge questionnaire, SQ-FFQ), and MUAC measurements. Chi-Square and Fisher's Exact Test analysis showed no significant relationship between nutritional knowledge ( $p=0.302$ ), energy intake ( $p=0.781$ ), and protein intake ( $p=0.595$ ) with CED, but a significant relationship was found with family income ( $p=0.043$ ). These findings can enrich public nutrition literature. Health centers are advised to strengthen nutrition education and monitoring for low-income pregnant women, pregnant women are encouraged to optimize the use of affordable local nutritious food, and future researchers are suggested to explore other influencing factors such as infection status, parity, and pregnancy spacing across broader populations.*

**Keywords:** *Chronic Energy Deficiency, Pregnant Women, Knowledge, Income, Dietary Intake*