

ABSTRAK

Sabrina Agustina. Nim 5173240019. Determinan Kejadian *Stunting* Pada Balita Usia 6-59 Bulan Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Titi Papan.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui: 1) Determinan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 6-59 bulan (BBLR, pekerjaan ibu, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, pemberian ASI eksklusif, pola makan); 2) Kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia 6-59 bulan; 3) Hubungan faktor kejadian *stunting* dengan *stunting* (pendidikan ibu, pendapatan keluarga, pola makan). Waktu penelitian dilaksanakan mulai Juni-Juli 2022. Lokasi penelitian di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Titi Papan Kota Medan. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *Simple Random Sampling* dengan jumlah 60 balita. Desai penelitian *Cross-sectional*. Data determinan kejadian *stunting* (BBLR, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, pendapatan keluarga, pemberian ASI Eksklusif, dan pola makan) dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner. Data kejadian *stunting* dikumpulkan dengan pengukuran PB dan TB. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis *Chi-square* dan *regresi logistic*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang didapatkan oleh peneliti bahwa karakteristik responden yang paling dominan dalam penelitian ini yaitu balita yang berusia 25-59 bulan, jenis kelamin perempuan, balita yang tidak memiliki riwayat BBLR, pendidikan ibu termasuk kategori SMP/SMA (6-12 tahun), pekerjaan ibu termasuk kategori tidak bekerja (IRT), pendapatan keluarga (sosial ekonomi) termasuk dalam kategori sangat tinggi (\geq Rp. 3.500.000), balita yang tidak diberikan ASI eksklusif dan pola makan dengan kategori kurang. Status gizi yang dilihat pada penelitian ini yaitu PB/U atau TB/U. Balita yang mengalami *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Titi Papan yaitu sebanyak 40 balita (67%) dan balita dengan tinggi badan normal yaitu sebanyak 20 balita (33%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat diketahui bahwa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian *stunting* pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Titi Papan yaitu pendidikan ibu ($p=0,004$), pendapatan keluarga ($p=0,026$), dan pola makan ($p=0,023$). Berdasarkan hasil uji regresi logistik yang telah dilakukan bahwa pola makan merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Titi Papan dengan nilai $p=0,044$ ($p<0,05$).

ABSTRACT

Sabrina Agustina. Nim 5173240019. Determinants of *stunting* in Toddlers Aged 6-59 Months in The Working Area of The Titi Papan Health Center.

The aims of this study were to find out: 1) Determine the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months (LBW, mother's occupation, mother's education, mother's occupation, exclusive breastfeeding, diet); 2) Incidence of stunting in children aged 6-59 months; 3) Relationship between stunting and stunting (mother's education, family income, diet). The implementation time starts from June to July 2022. The research location is in the Working Area of the Titi Papan Health Center, Medan City. The sampling technique was by means of Simple Random Sampling with a total of 60 toddlers. *Cross-sectional* study design. Data on the determinants of stunting (LBW, mother's education, mother's occupation, family income, exclusive breastfeeding, and diet) were collected using a questionnaire. Stunting incidence data was collected by measuring PB and TB. Data analysis technique using *Chi-square* analysis and *logistic regression*.

Based on the research results obtained by the researchers that the most dominant characteristics of the respondents in this study were toddlers aged 25-59 months, female sex, toddlers who had no history of LBW, mother's education included in the middle/high school category (6-12 years), mother's occupation is included in the unemployed category (IRT), family income (socio-economic) is included in the very high category (\geq Rp.3,500,000), toddlers who are not given exclusive breastfeeding and eating patterns are in the less category. The nutritional status seen in this study was PB/U or TB/U. Toddlers who experience stunting in the Titi Papan Health Center work area are as many as 40 toddlers (67%) and toddlers with normal height, namely 20 toddlers (33%). Based on the research results, it can be seen that the factors that influence the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the working area of the Titi Papan Health Center are mother's education ($p=0.004$), family income ($p=0.026$), and eating pattern ($p=0.023$). Based on the results of the logistic regression test that has been carried out that diet is the factor that most influences the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Titi Papan Health Center work area with a value of $p = 0.044$ ($p < 0.05$).