

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS DETERMINAN KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA DI KECAMATAN ABUNG SELATAN KABUPATEN LAMPUNG UTARA

Oleh

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*Stunting* merupakan masalah gizi kronis pada balita yang berdampak terhadap pertumbuhan fisik, perkembangan kognitif, dan kualitas sumber daya manusia. Pada tahun 2024, prevalensi *stunting* Provinsi Lampung sebesar 15,9%, meningkat dibandingkan SSGI 2022 sebesar 15,2%. Kabupaten Lampung Utara termasuk tiga kabupaten dengan prevalensi *stunting* tertinggi di Provinsi Lampung, yaitu 20%, disertai *underweight* 18,4% dan *wasting* 6,6%. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Lampung Utara, prevalensi *stunting* tertinggi berada di Kecamatan Abung Selatan sebesar 21,6%, dengan jumlah kasus mencapai 34,7% dari total balita *stunting* di Kabupaten Lampung Utara. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis determinan kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Kecamatan Abung Selatan. Penelitian menggunakan desain *case-control* dengan 120 balita usia 12–59 bulan. Variabel yang berhubungan dengan *stunting* adalah panjang badan lahir, ASI eksklusif, asupan energi, protein, kalsium, zink, dan pendapatan keluarga. Asupan kalsium merupakan faktor paling dominan dan memiliki kekuatan asosiasi terbesar terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Kecamatan Abung Selatan, dengan nilai OR sebesar 10,239 setelah dikontrol oleh variabel lain dalam model akhir regresi logistik.

**Kata kunci:** *stunting*, balita, *case-control*, gizi.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN ABUNG SELATAN DISTRICT, NORTH LAMPUNG REGENCY**

**By**

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem among children under five that affects physical growth, cognitive development, and the quality of human resources. In 2024, the prevalence of stunting in Lampung Province was 15.9%, an increase compared with 15.2% reported in the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey. North Lampung Regency was among the three regencies with the highest stunting prevalence in Lampung Province, reaching 20%, accompanied by an underweight prevalence of 18.4% and wasting prevalence of 6.6%. Based on data from the North Lampung District Health Office, the highest prevalence of stunting was found in Abung Selatan District, at 21.6%, with cases accounting for 34.7% of all stunted children under five in North Lampung Regency. This study aimed to analyze the determinants of stunting among children under five in Abung Selatan District. This study used a case-control design involving 120 children aged 12–59 months. Variables associated with stunting were birth length, exclusive breastfeeding, energy intake, protein intake, calcium intake, zinc intake, and family income. Calcium intake was identified as the most dominant factor associated with stunting among children under five in Abung Selatan District, as it had the highest OR value of 10.239 after adjustment for other variables in the final logistic regression model.

**Keywords:** stunting, children under five, case-control, nutrition.