

ABSTRAK
ANALISIS PENGARUH DETERMINAN SOSIAL,
KESEHATAN, LINGKUNGAN DAN KETAHANAN PANGAN
TERHADAP KEJADIAN BALITA STUNTING MENGGUNAKAN
METODE *STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING* (SEM)

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Prevalensi balita *stunting* di Kecamatan Teluk Betung Selatan Kota Bandar Lampung terdapat peningkatan, hasil PSG Kota Bandar Lampung tahun 2015 ditemukan 90 balita dan berdasarkan hasil kegiatan pengukuran TB/U tahun 2018 ditemukan 310 balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh determinan sosial dan faktor risiko kejadian *stunting* anak usia 12-59 bulan.

Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer yang diperoleh dari hasil wawancara dengan kuisioner dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari instansi terkait, literatur dan internet. Metode penelitian studi *case control* dilakukan pada bulan April 2019 di Kecamatan Teluk Betung Selatan Kota Bandar Lampung, pengambilan sampel penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara *purposive sampling*, jumlah sampel penelitian 50 responden kelompok kasus dan 50 responden kelompok kontrol. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan observasi. Analisis data menggunakan *Structural Equation Model* dengan bantuan *software Smart PLS 3.0*.

Variabel penelitian terdiri dari variabel dependen yaitu balita *stunting* dan variabel independen yaitu determinan sosial (tingkat pendidikan ibu, tingkat pendapatan), determinan lingkungan (akses dan kualitas air bersih, akses sanitasi, SPAL),

determinan kesehatan (jarak, transportasi, kepemilikan asuransi kesehatan), dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga (akses kerawanan, keragaman pangan).

Hasil menunjukkan determinan sosial secara langsung dan melalui determinan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga secara signifikan mempengaruhi kejadian balita stunting dengan R^2 31,4%. Indikator terkuat yang menjelaskan masing-masing variabel laten adalah tingkat pendapatan, jarak ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, akses air bersih dan akses rawan pangan. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut penanggulangan kejadian balita stunting harus diperkuat dengan intervensi untuk meningkatkan pendapatan keluarga agar dapat mengurangi akses rawan pangan keluarga.

Kata Kunci : Balita *stunting* , determinan sosial, determinan lingkungan, determinan kesehatan, ketahanan pangan, SEM

ABSTRACT**ANALYSIS THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS,
HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS THE
EVENT OF STUNTING TODDLERS USING STUCTURAL EQUATION
MODELING (SEM) METHOD****By****MARITA WULANDARI**

The prevalence of stunting toddlers in Teluk Betung Selatan Subdistrict of Bandar Lampung City has increased, the results of the PSG in Bandar Lampung City in 2015 were found 90 toddlers and based on the results of the TB / U measurement activities in 2018 310 children were found. This study aims to analyze the influence of social determinants and risk factors on the incidence of stunting of children aged 12-59. The data used in this study are primary data obtained from the questionnaire results, as well as secondary data obtained from related agencies, literature and the internet. This study was conducted with case control design method, conducted in April - May 2019 in the Teluk Betung Selatan sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. The sampling technique in this study is to use purposive sampling, the number of samples was 50 cases and 50 controls. Data was collected through interviews and observations. Analysis technique uses the Structural Equation Model with the help of SmartPLS 3.0 statistical software. The research variables consist of the dependent variable is stunting toddlers and the independent variables in the study are social determinants (the level of education, and the level of income) environmental determinants (access and fisical quality of clean water, sanitation access, SPAL), health determinants (distance,

transportation, health insurance ownership), and household food security (vulnerability access, food diversity).

The results of the study state that social determinants through determinants of household food security significantly influence the incidence of stunting toddlers with R^2 31.4%. The strongest indicator that explains each latent variable is the level of income, distance to health service facilities, access to clean water and access to food insecurity. Based on these results, the prevention of the incidence of stunting toddlers must be strengthened by intervention to increasing family income to reduce access to family food insecurity.

Keywords : Toddler stunting, social determinants, environmental determinans, health determinans, food security, SEM