

ABSTRAK

Analisis Multilevel Ketahanan Keluarga dan Posyandu Sebagai Faktor Resiko *Stunting* di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2021

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Setiap negara di dunia mengalami permasalahan gizi, sebanyak 150.8 juta jiwa mengalami *stunting*, Indonesia adalah negara ranking ke 5 dengan jumlah balita tertinggi mengalami *stunting* yaitu sebanyak 3,9 %. *Stunting* disebabkan oleh factor multidimensi dan tidak hanya disebabkan oleh faktor gizi buruk yang dialami oleh ibu hamil maupun anak balita, salah satunya adalah ketahanan keluarga dan posyandu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketahanan keluarga dan posyandu sebagai faktor resiko *stunting* di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2021. Jenis penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni 2021 - Juli 2021. Sampel dipilih secara *cluster random sampling* sebanyak 252 subjek. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, pengolahan data dengan analisis regresi logistik multilevel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keutuhan keluarga (OR=3.87; CI 95% =1.25-11.94; p 0.019), ketahanan fisik anggota keluarga (OR=16.96; CI 95% =4.23-68; p <0.001), dan ketahanan fisik tempat tinggal (OR=5.68; CI 95% =2.94-5.59; p <0.001), merupakan faktor resiko *stunting*, riwayat penyakit infeksi dalam anggota keluarga (OR=0.10; CI 95% =0.03-0.35; p <0.001) merupakan faktor protektif *stunting*, ketahanan ekonomi keluarga (OR=2.59; CI 95% =0.60 - 11.17; p 0.202), kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (OR=1.79; CI 95% =0.38 - 8.48; p 0.458), paparan asap rokok dalam rumah (OR=0.65; CI 95% =0.14 - 2.95; p 0.579) bukan merupakan faktor resiko *stunting* dan posyandu memiliki pengaruh kontekstual terhadap kejadian *stunting* dengan ICC 22.41% di Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2021. Sehingga disarankan pengaruh kontekstual posyandu tidak bisa diabaikan.

Kata kunci : *stunting*, ketahanan keluarga, posyandu, faktor resiko, multilevel

ABSTRACT

Multilevel Analysis of Family Resilience and Posyandu as Stunting Risk Factors in South Lampung Regency in 2021

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Every country in the world experiences nutritional problems, as many as 150.8 million people are stunted, Indonesia is the 5th ranked country with the highest number of toddlers experiencing stunting, which is 3.9%. Stunting is caused by multidimensional factors and is not only caused by poor nutrition experienced by pregnant women and children under five, one of which is family resilience and posyandu. This study aims to analyze family resilience and posyandu as a risk factor for stunting in South Lampung Regency in 2021. This type of observational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The study was conducted in June 2021 - July 2021. The sample was selected by cluster random sampling as many as 252 subjects. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, data processing with multilevel logistic regression analysis.

The results showed that family integrity (OR=3.87; 95% CI = 1.25-11.94; p 0.019), physical resilience of family members (OR=16.96; 95% CI = 4.23-68; p<0.001), and physical resilience of residence. (OR=5.68; 95% CI = 2.94-5.59; p <0.001), is a risk factor for stunting, a history of infectious disease in family members (OR=0.10; 95% CI = 0.03-0.35; p <0.001) is a protective factor for stunting , family economic resilience (OR = 2.59; 95% CI = 0.60 - 11.17; p 0.202), domestic violence (OR = 1.79; 95% CI = 0.38 - 8.48; p 0.458), exposure to cigarette smoke in the house (OR = 0.65; 95% CI = 0.14 - 2.95; p 0.579) is not a risk factor for stunting and posyandu has a contextual effect on stunting with an ICC of 22.41% in South Lampung Regency in 2021. So it is suggested that the contextual influence of posyandu cannot be ignored.

Keywords: *stunting, family resilience, posyandu, risk factors, multilevel*