

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH KARAKTERISTIK RUMAH TANGGA DAN PERAN KONTEKSTUAL KARAKTERISTIK WILAYAH SEBAGAI FAKTOR RISIKO STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI INDONESIA (ANALISIS DATA RISKESDAS 2018)**

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*Stunting* saat ini menjadi permasalahan gizi pada balita di Indonesia, angka *stunting* menurut Riskesdas 2018 sebesar 30,8 persen, angka ini masih tinggi karena masih di atas target WHO (20%). *Stunting* disebabkan oleh faktor multidimensi dan tidak hanya disebabkan oleh faktor gizi buruk yang dialami oleh ibu hamil maupun anak balita, akan tetapi juga dipengaruhi akses ke pelayanan kesehatan, kesehatan lingkungan rumah tangga, dan karakteristik wilayah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik rumah tangga dan peran kontekstual wilayah sebagai faktor risiko *stunting* di Indonesia. Jenis penelitian *analitik observasional* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2021. Sampel sebanyak 5.438 rumah tangga menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2018 yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengolahan data dengan analisis *regresi logistik multilevel*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa waktu tempuh ke fasilitas kesehatan ( $p=0,002$ ), biaya transportasi ke fasilitas kesehatan ( $p=0,015$ ), cara penanganan tinja balita ( $p=0,001$ ), penanganan sampah rumah tangga ( $p=0,001$ ), pencegahan penularan gigitan nyamuk ( $p=0,002$ ) merupakan faktor risiko *stunting*, tempat pembuangan air limbah ( $p=0,455$ ), penanganan sampah organik dalam rumah ( $p= 0,784$ ), frekuensi menguras bak mandi ( $p=0,910$ ), sumber air minum ( $p=0,159$ ) bukan merupakan faktor risiko *stunting* dan wilayah memiliki pengaruh kontekstual terhadap kejadian *stunting* dengan ICC 11,11% di Indonesia. Sehingga disarankan pengaruh kontekstual wilayah tidak bisa diabaikan.

Kata kunci : *stunting*, peran kontekstual, faktor risiko, multilevel.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE INFLUENCE OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CONTEXTUAL ROLE OF REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AS STUNTING RISK FACTORS IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN INDONESIA (DATA ANALYSIS OF RISKESDAS 2018)**

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Stunting is currently a nutritional problem for children under five in Indonesia, the stunting rate according to Riskesdas 2018 is 30.8 percent, this figure is still high because it is still above the WHO target (20%). Stunting is caused by multidimensional factors and is not only caused by poor nutrition experienced by pregnant women and children under five, but is also influenced by access to health services, household environmental health, and regional characteristics. This study aims to analyze household characteristics and the contextual role of the region as a risk factor for stunting in Indonesia. This type of analytic research is observational with a cross sectional approach. The study was carried out in November 2021. A sample of 5,438 households used the 2018 Riskesdas secondary data which was selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data processing with multilevel logistic regression analysis.

The results showed that travel time to health facilities ( $p = 0.002$ ), transportation costs to health facilities ( $p = 0.015$ ), how to handle toddler feces ( $p = 0.001$ ), household waste handling ( $p = 0.001$ ), prevention of mosquito bites transmission. ( $p = 0.002$ ) is a risk factor for stunting, waste water disposal ( $p = 0.455$ ), handling of organic waste in the house ( $p = 0.784$ ), the frequency of draining the bath ( $p = 0.910$ ), drinking water sources ( $p = 0.159$ ) is a risk factor for stunting and region has a contextual influence on the incidence of stunting with an ICC of 11.11% in Indonesia. So it is suggested that the contextual influence of the region cannot be ignored.

Keywords : stunting, contextual roles, risk factors, multilevel.