

**ANALISIS PENGARUH VARIABEL KARAKTERISTIK RUMAH TANGGA, KELUARGA SADAR GIZI (KADARZI) DAN SANITASI LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN STUNTING (STUDI KOMPARASI KELUARGA PERTANIAN DAN NON PERTANIAN DI WILAYAH KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN)**

*The Analysis of the Effects of Household Characteristic, Nutrition-Aware Family, and Environmental Sanitation Variables as Risk Factors of Stunting (Comparative Study of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Families in South Lampung District)*

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**ABSTRAK**

Kejadian balita pendek atau biasa disebut *Stunting* merupakan masalah gizi yang di alami oleh balita di dunia saat ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh variabel karakteristik rumah tangga, Kadarzi dan sanitasi lingkungan sebagai faktor resiko kejadian stunting studi komparasi keluarga pertanian dan non pertanian di kabupaten lampung selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer diperoleh dari kuesioner yaitu data karakteristik keluarga, Kadarzi serta sanitasi lingkungan dari 198 sampel rumah tangga dan data sekunder yaitu data mengenai jumlah balita *stunting* dan data wilayah pertanian dan non pertanian di kabupaten lampung selatan tahun 2022. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *analitik observasional* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel pekerjaan keluarga, pendapatan keluarga, perilaku kadarzi, variabel pengukuran berat badan, pemberian ASI eksklusif, pemberian makanan beraneka ragam, suplemen gizi vitamin A, jamban keluarga, saluran pembuangan air limbah dan zona wilayah pertanian dan non-pertanian berpengaruh nyata terhadap kejadian stunting, sedangkan variabel pendidikan orang tua, pengetahuan gizi, jenis kelamin balita, penggunaan garam beryodium, sumber air bersih dan tempat sampah tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap kejadian stunting.

**Kata kunci :** Kadarzi, karakteristik rumah tangga, sanitasi lingkungan, *stunting*.

**ABSTRACT**

Stunting is a nutritional problem experienced by toddlers in the world today. The employed research method was the observational analysis with a cross-sectional approach. This study was aimed at analyzing the effects of household characteristics, nutrition-aware families, and environmental sanitation as risk factors of stunting in a comparative study of agricultural and non-agricultural families in South Lampung District. This study's primary data were obtained from questionnaires, which are the data of family characteristics, nutrition-aware families, and environmental sanitation from 198 sample households, and its secondary data are those of stunting toddlers and agricultural and non-agricultural areas in South Lampung District in 2022. The research was conducted from July 2022 to September 2022. The results indicate that the variables of family occupations, family income, the behavioral Kadarzi, weight measurements, exclusive breastfeeding, various kinds of food, vitamin A nutritional supplements, family latrines, sewer wastewater, and agricultural and non-agricultural zones had significant effects on stunting, while the variables of parental education, nutritional knowledge, toddlers' genders, use of ionized salt, clean water sources, and trash bins insignificantly affected stunting.

**Keywords:** *nutrition-aware families, household characteristics, environmental sanitation, stunting.*