

## ABSTRACT

### INDIRECT FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN THE WORK AREA OF SEPUTIH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SURABAYA, CENTRAL LAMPUNG

By :

ABIGAEL LUDWINA KALIH

**Background:** Stunting is short or very short according to length or height according to age which is less than -2 standard deviations on the WHO growth curve. Stunting is caused by two factors, namely direct factors and indirect factors. This study aims to determine the indirect factors that influence the incidence of stunting in the Seputih Surabaya Health Center working area using Siger Kuning data analysis.

**Method:** The type of research is observational analytic with case control design. The research sample was all toddlers in Seputih District, Surabaya, Central Lampung Regency, with 57 case groups and 57 control groups. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately, with the chi-square test.

**Results and Discussion:** This study found that the most toddlers were found at the age of 3 - <4 years as many as 57 toddlers (50%), low father's education 73 toddlers (64%), low mother's education 81 toddlers (71.1%), working father 144 toddlers (100%), working mother 53 toddlers (46.5%), good access to clean water 65 toddlers (57%), ANC status according to standards 75 toddlers (65.8%), low father's income 67 toddlers (58.8%), low mother's income 103 toddlers (90.4%), access to affordable health services 110 toddlers (96.5%). There is a relationship between the incidence of stunting with father's education and access to clean water.

**Conclusion:** There is a relationship between stunting incidence and father's education and access to clean water.

**Keywords :** Stunting, employment, education, water access, ANC status, health access, income, yellow siger

## ABSTRAK

# FAKTOR TIDAK LANGSUNG YANG MEMENGARUHI KEJADIAN *STUNTING* DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SEPUTIH SURABAYA LAMPUNG TENGAH

Oleh :

ABIGAEL LUDWINA KALIH

**Latar belakang:** *Stunting* merupakan pendek atau sangat pendek sesuai dengan panjang atau tinggi badan menurut umur yang kurang dari -2 standar deviasi pada kurva pertumbuhan WHO. *Stunting* disebabkan oleh dua faktor yaitu faktor langsung dan faktor tidak langsung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor tidak langsung yang memengaruhi kejadian *stunting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Seputih Surabaya menggunakan analisis data Siger Kuning.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian yaitu analitik observasional dengan desain *case control*. Sampel penelitian semua balita yang terdapat di Kecamatan Seputih Surabaya Kabupaten Lampung Tengah, sebanyak 57 kelompok kasus dan 57 kelompok kontrol. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat, dengan *uji chi-square*.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa paling banyak balita ditemukan pada usia 3 - < 4 tahun sebanyak 57 balita (50%), pendidikan ayah rendah 73 balita (64%), pendidikan ibu rendah 81 balita (71,1%), ayah bekerja 144 balita (100%), ibu bekerja 53 balita (46,5%), akses air bersih baik 65 balita (57%), status ANC sesuai standar 75 balita (65,8%), pendapatan ayah rendah 67 balita (58,8%), pendapatan ibu rendah 103 balita (90,4%), akses ke pelayanan kesehatan terjangkau 110 balita (96,5%).

**Simpulan:** Terdapat pengaruh antara kejadian *stunting* dengan pendidikan ayah dan akses air bersih.

**Kata kunci :** *Stunting*, pekerjaan, pendidikan, akses air, status ANC, akses kesehatan, pendapatan, siger kuning.