

Faktor Dominan terhadap Kejadian Stunting pada Balita 0-59 Bulan di DKI Jakarta (Analisis Data SSGI 2022)

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan akibat gizi buruk, infeksi berulang dan stimulasi psikososial tidak memadai yang ditandai oleh indikator TB/U atau PB/U

Stunting is the impaired growth and development of children due to poor nutrition, repeated infection and inadequate psychosocial stimulation that can be identified if their height-for-age (HAZ) is less than -2 standard deviation. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 21,6% in 2022, whereas it's capital city, DKI Jakarta has a prevalence of 14,8%. This study aims to identify the dominant factor and factors associated with stunting among children aged 0-59 months in Jakarta. The design of this study is cross-sectional using data from SSGI 2022 with a sample of children aged 0-59 months who were selected as respondents in the SSGI 2022. Data analysis was carried out in this study using univariate analysis with frequency distribution, bivariate analysis using chi-square test and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression. This study found that among 3.627 children, 17% were stunted. Multivariate analysis showed that birth length is the most dominant factor associated with stunting among children in the age group of 0-5 months and 24-59 months (OR: 37,498 and OR: 1,657), whereas mother's height is the most dominant factor associated with stunting among children in the age group of 6-23 months (OR: 2,287).