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Inhesion 2017 <inhesion2017@gmail.com> Wed, Sep 27, 2017, 8:37 AM

Dear Mr./Mrs./Ms Tri Siswati

Thank you very much for your contribution to the International Nutrition and Health Symposium (INHESION) 2017 which will be held on **November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017** at the **Andrawina Ballroom Jogjakarta Plaza Hotel, Indonesia**.

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, we are delighted to inform you that your abstract (Abstract No. and Title of Paper are shown below) has been accepted. The acceptance letter is attached in this email.

**Abstract ID : INHESION-2017-041**

**Presentation Type : Oral**

**Title : Tax Ratio was the Most Dominant Social Predictor Associated with Stunting and Severe Stunting of Children in Indonesia: A Multilevel Analysis**

Presentation schedule and details of the symposium will be informed at a later date and updated from time to time on our official website. You may also refer the guidelines for oral presentation available on the website.

**[Registration]**

Presenting authors are required to register and pay the registration fee by **October 16<sup>th</sup> 2017**. When transfer the registration fee, please mention your abstract ID and type of participant (national student/ national regular/ international student/ international regular). You're required to send a scanned valid student ID along with the scanned proof of payment if you participate as student both national and international.

Rules and regulations for poster and oral presentation can be found at the attachment. Failure to register will

# International Nutrition and Health Symposium

4 November 2017, Yogyakarta, Indonesia



## ABSTRACT FORM

Please fill this abstract form and send it to [inhesion2017@gmail.com](mailto:inhesion2017@gmail.com)

**TITLE: Tax ratio was the most dominant social predictor associated with stunting and severe stunting of children in Indonesia: A multilevel analysis**

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### ABSTRACT (NOT EXCEEDING 250 WORDS)

**BACKGROUND:** In Indonesia and other developing countries, stunting is still a serious public health problem. Meanwhile, tax revenue is an effort to encourage regional economic growth, equity of income distribution, and development including the health sector.

**OBJECTIVES:** to analyze multilevel risk factors related to stunting and severe stunting of children.

**METHODS:** Ecological study used Indonesia Base Health Research (Riskesdas-2013), Central Bureau of Statistics (2012), KPK (2010), and Susenas (2012). Independent variables were divided into three categories; i.e. biological (birth weight, newborn length, gender, parental height); structural (parental education, occupation, residence setting, SES); and social factors (GDP, gini ratio, HDI, GDI, GEI P1, P2, tax ratio). The dependent variables were stunting and severe stunting. Samples were all under-five children in Riskesdas 2013, including 33 provinces with criteria: 24-59 months, singleton, >37 gestational age, and no chronic disease. Subjects with missing data and

HAZ>-6SD were excluded. A total of 3,812 children were selected. Data were analyzed by general mix model using Stata 13.

RESULTS : prevalence of severe stunting was 43.15%, while the average of tax ratio was  $2.88 \pm 1.13$ , between 1.2-8.8. Risk factors associated with severe stunting at the individual level were LBW (AOR 1.38, CI95%:1.01-1.88); father occupation (unemployment and non-formal sectors: AOR 1.45 CI95%:0.91-2.30; AOR 1.18 CI95%:1.00-1.38 respectively); and the main risk at the provincial level was tax ratio (AOR 0.88 CI95%:0.82-0.95)

CONCLUSION: LBW, unemployment or non-formal sector of father employment were more likely to be severe stunting. Every 1 point increasing of tax ratio will reduce probability of severe stunting by 12%.

KEY WORDS: *stunting, severe stunting, tax ratio, multilevel analysis, Indonesia.*

This abstract will be presented as:

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