

**DETERMINANT FACTORS OF STUNTING INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN
AGED 24–59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF KALIGESING
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, PURWOREJO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a condition of impaired growth and development in children under five caused by chronic malnutrition, resulting in a child being too short for their age. Indonesia continues to face a significant burden of nutritional problems, with a stunting prevalence of 24.4%, which exceeds the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 20%. The high prevalence of stunting necessitates integrated interventions to reduce its incidence and control contributing factors in order to prevent and mitigate its impact.

Objective: This study aims to identify the determinant factors associated with stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of the Kaligesing Public Health Center.

Methods: This research is an analytical observational study using a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The population consisted of all mothers with children under five in the working area of the Kaligesing Public Health Center, totaling 1,347 individuals. A sample of 100 respondents was selected using multistage random sampling. Using chi square statistical test and multivariate logistic regression analysis.

Results: Statistical tests showed significant associations between maternal history of anemia ($p = 0.035$) ($\text{Exp}(B)$ 2.545), low birth weight ($p = 0.018$) ($\text{Exp}(B)$ 4.13), history of exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.011$) ($\text{Exp}(B)$ 4.71), and economic status ($p < 0.001$) ($\text{Exp}(B)$ 16.73) with the incidence of stunting. No significant associations were found with maternal education level ($p = 0.118$) and history of infectious diseases ($p = 0.170$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that economic status was the most influential factor associated with stunting, with the highest $\text{Exp}(B)$ value of 31.413.

Conclusion: Economic status is the most influential determinant of stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of the Kaligesing Public Health Center, as indicated by the highest $\text{Exp}(B)$ value of 31.413.

Keywords: Factor, Toddler, Stunting

**DETERMINAN FAKTOR KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA
24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS KALIGESING KABUPATEN
PURWOREJO**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting merupakan suatu kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi kronis sehingga anak terlalu pendek untuk usianya. Indonesia masih mempunyai beban dalam masalah gizi yaitu masalah stunting 24,4% lebih tinggi dibanding standar WHO 20%. Masih tingginya angka kejadian stunting maka perlu adanya intervensi terpadu yang harapannya bisa menurunkan angka kejadian stunting dan mengontrol faktor penyebab untuk menghambat timbulnya stunting serta dampaknya.

Tujuan Penelitian: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui determinan faktor kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kaligesing.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah semua ibu balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kaligesing berjumlah 1347 orang. Sampel yaitu 100 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel *multistage random sampling*. Menggunakan uji statistik *chi square* dan analisis multivariat analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara riwayat anemia ibu (*p value* 0.035, *Exp(B)* 2.545), BBLR (*p value* 0.018, *Exp(B)* 4.13), riwayat ASI eksklusif (*p value* 0.011, *Exp(B)* 4.71) dan status ekonomi (*p value* <0.001, *Exp(B)* 16.73) dengan kejadian stunting. Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan ibu (*p value* 0.118) dan riwayat penyakit infeksi (*p value* 0.170). Hasil analisis regresi logistik multivariat menunjukkan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian stunting adalah status ekonomi dengan nilai *Exp (B)* tertinggi yaitu 31.413.

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kaligesing adalah status ekonomi dengan nilai *Exp (B)* tertinggi yaitu 31.413.

Kata Kunci: Faktor, Balita, Stunting