

Komparasi Determinan Stunting (Anak 6-23 Bulan) di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat dan Bali (Analisis Data SSGI 2022) = Comparison of the Determinants of Stunting (Children Aged 6-23 Months) in the Provinces of West Sulawesi and Bali (Analysis of SSGI 2022 Data)

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Abstrak

Stunting merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat dunia. Prevalensi Stunting di Indonesia pada tahun 2022 adalah 21,6 persen, di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat pada tahun 2019 sebesar 39,3 persen, 2021 sebesar 33,8 persen dan 2022 sebesar 35,0 persen (479.699 anak). Prevalensi stunting terendah di Indonesia tahun 2019, 2021 dan 2022 adalah di Provinsi Bali berturut-turut 14,3 persen, 10,9 persen dan 8,0 persen. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis komparasi determinan stunting pada anak usia 6-23 bulan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat dan Bali. Desain adalah *cross-sectional*. Sampel adalah sebagian anak usia 6-23 bulan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat dan Bali yang menjadi responden SSGI 2022 dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data menggunakan kompleks sampel (*crosstab* dan regresi logistik berganda). Determinan stunting Provinsi Sulawesi Barat dan Bali berbeda. Faktor anak (jenis kelamin dan berat bayi lahir rendah) menjadi faktor penyebab stunting di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat tinggi. Peluang anak dengan riwayat BBLR 2,64 kali lebih besar untuk mengalami stunting daripada anak dengan riwayat tidak BBLR. Determinan stunting di Provinsi Bali adalah pendidikan ayah, tinggi ibu, umur ibu dan IMD. Variabel jenis kelamin, BBLR, pekerjaan ibu sumber air minum dan riwayat pneumonia merupakan variabel *confounding*. Anak yang tidak IMD berisiko mengalami stunting 4,47 kali lebih besar dibandingkan anak yang IMD.

.....Stunting is a global public health concern. The stunting prevalence in Indonesia was 21.6 per cent in 2022, 39.3 per cent in 2019, 33.8 per cent in 2021 and 35.0 per cent in 2022 in West Sulawesi Province (479,699 children). The lowest stunting prevalence in Indonesia in 2019, 2021 and 2022 was in Bali Province with 14.3 percent, 10.9 percent and 8.0 percent respectively. This study aims to analyse the comparative determinants of stunting among children aged 6-23 months in West Sulawesi Province and Bali. The design was cross-sectional. Samples were children aged 6-23 months in the provinces of West Sulawesi and Bali who were respondents to the SSGI 2022 and met the inclusion criteria. Data were analysed using complex sampling (*crosstabs* and multiple logistic regression). Determinants of stunting differed between West Sulawesi and Bali provinces. Child factors (gender and low birth weight) were the most important determinants of stunting in West Sulawesi. A child with a history of LBW is 2.64 times more likely to be stunted than a child without a history of LBW. Determinants of stunting in Bali Province are father's education, mother's height, mother's age and IMD. Gender, LBW, maternal occupation, source of drinking water and history of pneumonia were confounding variables. Children without IMD had a 4.47 times higher risk of stunting than children with IMD.