

**FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN
KEJADIAN *STUNTING* PADA BALITA USIA
6-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD
PUSKESMAS BANTARUJEG 2024**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana
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Universitas Bhakti Husada Indonesia

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**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEBIDANAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN
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**FAKTOR RISIKO YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 6-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
UPTD PUSKESMAS BANTARUJEG 2024**

xvi + 112 halaman, 11 tabel, 12 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Stunting* adalah gangguan tumbuh kembang anak yang diakibatkan oleh kekurangan gizi kronis, dikatakan *stunting* apabila mengalami pertumbuhan terhambat dan tinggi badannya tidak sesuai dengan usianya. Kejadian *stunting* di Kabupaten Majalengka sebanyak 2.932 balita pada tahun 2024, sedangkan kejadian *stunting* di wilayah Kecamatan Bantarujeg sebanyak 136 balita pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor risiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Bantarujeg 2024.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah ibu yang memiliki balita *stunting* di wilayah Kecamatan Bantarujeg 2024 dengan jumlah 136 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan total sampling. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar checklist. Analisis data yang digunakan univariat dan bivariat khususnta dengan uji *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan sebagian besar usia ibu tidak berisiko, sebagian besar ibu berpendidikan rendah, pada umumnya ibu tidak bekerja, pada umumnya akses ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan jauh, dan sebagian besar balita *stunting* dengan kategori pendek. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan usia ibu ($p\text{ value} = 0,001$), pendidikan ibu ($p\text{ value} = 0,005$), status pekerjaan ibu ($p\text{ value} = 0,026$), akses ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan ($p\text{ value} = 0,009$) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada baita usia 6-59 bulan.

Kesimpulan: Usia, pendidikan, status pekerjaan ibu, dan akses ke fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 6-59 bulan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Bantarujeg 2024.

Saran: Diperlukan pemantauan tumbuh kembang anak terutama balita dan proses pencegahan *stunting* melalui skrining tumbuh kembang balita dan pemeriksaan kesehatan calon orang tua dengan cara skrining gizi dan skrining pranikah.

Kata Kunci: Akses, Pekerjaan, Pendidikan, *Stunting*, Usia

**UNIVERSITY OF BHAKTI HUSADA INDONESIA
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**RISKE VIONITA ANDINI
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**RISK FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF *STUNTING* IN
TODDLERS AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN THE WORK AREA OF UPTD
PUSKESMAS BANTARUJEG 2024**

xvi + 112 pages, 11 tables, 12 appendices

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a disorder of children's growth and development caused by chronic malnutrition, it is said to be stunted if the growth is stunted and the height is not in accordance with the age. The incidence of stunting in Majalengka Regency, as many as 2,932 toddlers in 2024, while the incidence of stunting in the Bantarujeg District area was 136 toddlers in 2024. This study aims to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 6-59 months in the Bantarujeg Health Center UPTD Work Area 2024.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative research with observational analytical methods with cross-sectional design. The population is mothers who have toddlers, stunting in the District of Bantarujeg, 2024 with a total of 136 people. The sampling technique was carried out by total sampling. The research instrument used a checklist sheet. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate, especially with the chi square test.

Results: The results of univariate analysis showed that most of the mothers' ages were not at risk. Most of the mothers had low education, generally mothers did not work, generally, access to health service facilities was far away, and most of the toddlers were stunted in the short category. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal age (p value = 0.001), maternal education (p value = 0.005), maternal employment status (p value = 0.026), access to health service facilities (p value = 0.009) with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 6-59 months.

Conclusion: Age, education, maternal employment status, and access to health service facilities are associated with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 6-59 months, in the working area, UPTD Bantarujeg Health Center 2024.

Recommendations: It is necessary to monitor the growth and development of children, especially toddlers, and the process of preventing stunting through screening for the growth and development of toddlers, and health checks for prospective parents by means of nutritional testing and premarital screening.

Keywords: Access, Employment, Education, *Stunting*, Age

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