



**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**PERBANDINGAN FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN  
BALITA STUNTING DAN TIDAK STUNTING DI KECAMATAN  
SUTERA KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN TAHUN 2023**

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**Diajukan Sebagai Pemenuhan Syarat untuk Mendapatkan Gelar  
Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT**

**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**PADANG, 2023**

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**Skripsi, Juli 2023**

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STUNTING DAN TIDAK STUNTING DI KECAMATAN SUTERA  
KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN TAHUN 2023**

xv + 165 halaman, 56 tabel, 2 gambar, 11 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

**Tujuan**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan faktor yang berhubungan dengan balita stunting dan tidak stunting usia 24-59 bulan di Kecamatan Sutera Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan pada tahun 2023.

**Metode**

Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional comparative*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah Kecamatan Sutera Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan pada bulan April-Juli 2023. Populasi penelitian adalah balita stunting usia 24 - 59 bulan di Kecamatan Sutera dengan jumlah sampel 240 balita. Teknik pengambilan sampel *simple random sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat.

**Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan bermakna usia ibu ( $p=0,515$ ), status imunisasi ( $p=0,208$ ), status pekerjaan ibu ( $p=1,000$ ), status pekerjaan ayah ( $p=0,830$ ), kepemilikan jamban ( $p=0,061$ ), dan perilaku merokok orang tua ( $p=0,177$ ) terhadap kejadian stunting. Terdapat hubungan bermakna tinggi badan ibu ( $p=0,001$ ), jarak kehamilan ( $p=0,000$ ), ASI eksklusif ( $p=0,000$ ), pendidikan ibu ( $p=0,000$ ), pendidikan ayah ( $p=0,003$ ), jumlah anggota keluarga ( $p=0,002$ ), sumber air minum ( $p=0,018$ ), pendapatan ( $p=0,000$ ), ATP 1 ( $p=0,000$ ), ATP 2 ( $p=0,000$ ) terhadap kejadian stunting.

**Kesimpulan**

Tinggi badan ibu, jarak kehamilan, ASI eksklusif, pendidikan ibu, pendidikan ayah, jumlah anggota keluarga, sumber air minum, pendapatan, ATP 1 dan ATP 2 memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap kejadian stunting. Variabel yang memiliki hubungan paling signifikan adalah ASI eksklusif. Disarankan pemerintah dapat mengimplementasikan kebijakan mengenai ASI eksklusif didalam Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 33 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pemberian Air Susu Ibu Eksklusif.

**Daftar Pustaka** : 75 (2011-2023)

**Kata Kunci** : Kejadian Stunting, ASI Eksklusif, Balita

**FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

**Undergraduate Thesis, July 2023**

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**COMPARISON OF FACTORS RELATED TO STUNTING AND NON-STUNTING UNDERFIVES IN SUTERA DISTRICT, PESISIR SELATAN DISTRICT IN 2023**

xv + 165 pages, 56 tables, 2 pictures, 11 appendices

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

This study aims to determine the comparison of factors related to stunting and non-stunted toddlers aged 24-59 months in Sutera District, Pesisir Selatan Regency in 2023.

**Method**

This type of quantitative research with a comparative cross sectional design. The research was conducted in the Sutera District, Pesisir Selatan District in April-July 2023. The study population was stunted toddlers aged 24 - 59 months in Sutera District with a total sample of 240 toddlers. The sampling technique is simple random sampling. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis.

**Results**

The results showed that there was no significant relationship between mother's age ( $p=0.515$ ), immunization status ( $p=0.208$ ), mother's employment status ( $p=1.000$ ), father's employment status ( $p=0.830$ ), toilet ownership ( $p=0.061$ ), and parents' smoking behavior ( $p=0.177$ ) on the incidence of stunting. There is a significant relationship between mother's height ( $p=0.001$ ), pregnancy interval ( $p=0.000$ ), exclusive breastfeeding ( $p=0.000$ ), mother's education ( $p=0.000$ ), father's education ( $p=0.003$ ), number of family members ( $p=0.002$ ), source of drinking water ( $p=0.018$ ), income ( $p=0.000$ ), ATP 1 ( $p=0.000$ ), ATP 2 ( $p=0.000$ ) on the incidence of stunting.

**Conclusion**

Mother's height, pregnancy interval, exclusive breastfeeding, mother's education, father's education, number of family members, source of drinking water, income, ATP 1 and ATP 2 have a significant relationship to the incidence of stunting. The variable that has the most significant relationship is exclusive breastfeeding. It is suggested that the government can implement policies regarding exclusive breastfeeding in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2012 concerning Exclusive Breastfeeding.

**References** : 75 (2011-2023)

**Keywords** : Stunting Incidence, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Toddler