

**HUBUNGAN STATUS IMUNISASI RUTIN DENGAN KEJADIAN  
STUNTING PADA ANAK USIA 24 HINGGA 59 BULAN  
DI INDONESIA: ANALISIS DATA SSGI 2024**

**TESIS**

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**2026**

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**Thesis, 20 Juli 2026**

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**x + 119 halaman, 19 tabel, 7 gambar, 7 lampiran**

**ABSTRAK**

**Tujuan Penelitian**

Pada tahun 2024, stunting masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia dengan prevalensi 19,8%. Imunisasi berperan dalam mencegah kejadian stunting melalui penurunan risiko penyakit infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan imunisasi rutin dengan kejadian stunting.

**Metode**

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain potong lintang (*cross-sectional*). Penelitian menggunakan data Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2024. Sebanyak 164.215 anak usia 24-59 bulan dianalisis dengan analisis univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Januari hingga Juni 2026.

**Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi stunting pada anak usia 24–59 bulan di Indonesia adalah 18,6%. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status imunisasi rutin dan kejadian stunting. Anak usia 24 hingga 59 bulan yang memperoleh imunisasi rutin sebagian (PR=1,255; 95% CI: 1,21– 1,30;  $p<0,001$ ) dan tidak memperoleh imunisasi rutin sama sekali (PR=1,462; 95% CI: 1,39–1,54;  $p<0,001$ ) memiliki prevalensi stunting yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak yang mendapatkan imunisasi rutin lengkap. Hasil analisis stratifikasi menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan hubungan antara imunisasi rutin dan stunting bervariasi menurut tempat tinggal dan berat badan lahir.

**Kesimpulan**

Status imunisasi rutin berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kejadian stunting pada anak usia 24–59 bulan di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan cakupan dan kelengkapan imunisasi rutin perlu menjadi prioritas dalam upaya pelayanan kesehatan anak untuk pencegahan dan penurunan kejadian stunting di Indonesia.

**Daftar Pustaka** : 131 sumber (1990–2026)

**Kata Kunci** : Stunting; Imunisasi rutin; Anak usia 24–59 bulan; Indonesia; Survei Status Gizi Indonesia

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**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION STATUS AND STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN AGED 24–59 MONTHS IN INDONESIA: ANALYSIS OF THE 2024 INDONESIAN NUTRITION STATUS SURVEY (SSGI) DATA**

**x + 119 pages, 19 tables, 7 figures, 7 appendices**

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

In 2024, stunting remains a public health issue in Indonesia, with a prevalence of 19.8%. Immunization plays a role in preventing stunting by reducing the risk of infectious diseases. This study aims to analyze the relationship between routine immunization and the incidence of stunting.

**Methods**

This study employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design, utilizing data from the 2024 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI). A total of 164,215 children aged 24–59 months were analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods. The study was conducted from January to June 2026.

**Results**

The study results indicate that the prevalence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months in Indonesia is 18.6%. There is a significant association between routine immunization status and the occurrence of stunting. Children aged 24 to 59 months who received partial routine immunization (PR=1.255; 95% CI: 1.21–1.30;  $p<0.001$ ) and those who received no routine immunization at all (PR=1.46; 95% CI: 1.39–1.54;  $p<0.001$ ) exhibited a higher prevalence of stunting compared to children who received complete routine immunization. Stratified analysis results show that the strength of the association between routine immunization and stunting varies according to place of residence and birth weight..

**Conclusion**

Routine immunization status is significantly associated with the incidence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months in Indonesia. Therefore, increasing the coverage and completeness of routine immunization must be prioritized in child health services to prevent and reduce the incidence of stunting in Indonesia.

**References** : 131 references (1990 - 2026)

**Keywords** : Stunting; Routine immunization; Children aged 24–59 months; Indonesia; The Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey