

ABSTRACT

Drawing on the high prevalence of stunting and smokers in East Indonesia, this cross-sectional study examines the relationship between parental smoking behavior (particularly, parental smoking status) and child development (measured in height-for-age) on children aged 0-59 months in Eastern Indonesia using the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) East 2012. The estimation is done using logistic regression and OLS. Results show that there is no correlation between parental smoking status, stunting incidence, and severe stunting. The underreporting of prenatal smoking behavior is likely responsible for the disconnections. Gender disparity is also not found to have any association with height malnourishment. However, the number of cigarettes consumed by mothers and the average filtered clove cigarette price per pack are significantly associated with stunting. Household whose smoking expenditure is equal to or more than its median value is also associated with stunting incidence. As for severe stunting, only filtered clove cigarette price is significant. Other non-smoking factors that are significantly associated with stunting are paternal height, maternal height, child's low birthweight, household size, distance minutes to the nearest health facility, and being a rural resident. As for severe stunting, there are paternal height, maternal height, moderate prematurity, and household size.

Keywords: parental smoking, stunting, logistic regressions, IFLS East 2012