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Kualitas Permukiman Berbasis Eco-Settlement dan Kaitannya dengan Angka Stunting di Kalurahan Sendangagung Kapanewon Minggir Kabupaten Sleman
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KUALITAS PERMUKIMAN BERBASIS *ECO-SETTLEMENT* DAN KAITANNYA DENGAN ANGKA *STUNTING* DI KALURAHAN SENDANGAGUNG KAPANEWON MINGGIR KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Kualitas permukiman merupakan salah satu faktor yang berperan dalam mendukung keberlanjutan lingkungan dan kesehatan masyarakat, termasuk risiko *stunting* pada balita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi eksisting permukiman di Kalurahan Sendangagung, menganalisis kualitas permukiman berdasarkan kriteria *eco-settlement*, serta mengidentifikasi perbedaan kualitas permukiman antara rumah tangga yang memiliki balita *stunting* dan tidak *stunting*. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Penilaian kualitas permukiman dilakukan berdasarkan aspek ekologi, sosial, ekonomi, dan kelembagaan melalui sistem *skoring* dan klasifikasi kualitas permukiman. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif spasial dan statistik menggunakan uji *Independent Samples T Test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas permukiman di Kalurahan Sendangagung secara umum didominasi kualitas baik. Aspek ekologi dan ekonomi masih menunjukkan beberapa rumah tangga dengan kualitas sedang, sedangkan aspek sosial dan kelembagaan didominasi dengan kualitas baik. Berdasarkan klasifikasi *eco-settlement*, sebanyak 78.69% rumah tangga memiliki kualitas permukiman baik dan 21.32% memiliki kualitas sedang, tanpa ditemukan kualitas buruk. Secara spasial, kualitas baik tersebar hampir di seluruh padukuhan, sedangkan kualitas sedang hanya tersebar pada beberapa wilayah tertentu. Hasil uji *Independent Samples T Test* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan kualitas permukiman antara rumah tangga yang memiliki balita *stunting* dan tidak *stunting* dengan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0.006 (<0.05). Rumah tangga yang memiliki balita *stunting* cenderung memiliki kualitas permukiman yang lebih rendah daripada rumah tangga yang memiliki balita tidak *stunting*.

Kata kunci: kualitas permukiman, *eco-settlement*, *stunting*, analisis spasial, Kalurahan Sendangagung

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SETTLEMENT QUALITY BASED ON THE ECO-SETTLEMENT CONCEPT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH STUNTING RATES IN SENDANGAGUNG VILLAGE MINGGIR DISTRICT SLEMAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Settlement quality is one of the factors that plays an important role in supporting environmental sustainability and public health, including the risk of stunting among children under five. This study aims to identify the existing conditions of settlements in Sendangagung Village, analyze settlement quality based on the eco-settlement criteria, and examine the differences in settlement quality between households with stunted children and those without stunted children. This research employed a survey method with a quantitative approach. Settlement quality assessment was conducted based on ecological, social, economic, and institutional aspects using a scoring system and settlement quality classification. Data analysis was carried out using spatial descriptive analysis and statistical analysis through the Independent Samples T Test.

The results indicate that settlement quality in Sendangagung Village is generally dominated by the good category. The ecological and economic aspects still show several households with moderate quality, while the social and institutional aspects are predominantly classified as good. Based on the eco-settlement classification, 78.69% of households have good settlement quality and 21.31% have moderate settlement quality, with no households categorized as poor quality. Spatially, good quality settlements are distributed across almost all hamlets, while moderate quality settlements are concentrated in several specific areas. The Independent Samples T Test results reveal a significant difference in settlement quality between households with stunted children and those without stunted children, with a significance value 0.006 (<0.05). Households with stunted children tend to have lower settlement quality compared to households without stunted children.

Keywords: *settlement quality, eco-settlement, stunting, spatial analysis, Sendangagung Village*