

## INTISARI

### DETERMINAN SOSIAL PENYEBAB PENDEK PADA ANAK USIA 6-24 BULAN DI INDONESIA (Analisi Data IFLS 2014).

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**Latar Belakang :** Hasil Riskesdas tahun 2010 balita pendek sebesar 35,6% menjadi 37,2% di tahun 2014. Dengan angka sebesar 37,2% dari 24 juta jumlah balita, berarti Indonesia memiliki 8.9 juta lebih anak penderita pendek. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis determinan sosial penyebab pendek pada anak usia 6-24 bulan di Indonesia.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*, menggunakan data sekunder hasil survei *Indonesian Family Life Survey* (IFLS) 2014 dengan menggunakan analisis *logistic regression*.

**Hasil :** Anak pendek usia 6-24 bulan di Indonesia tahun 2014 sebesar 54,87, Variabel yang berhubungan signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ) adalah pendidikan ayah, pendidikan ibu, tinggi badan ayah, tinggi badan ibu, BBLR, wilayah tempat tinggal, sanitasi dasar, ASI eksklusif dan keteraturan pemberian MP-ASI dengan OR:7,35 (CI 95%=( CI 95%=4,42-12,9). Variabel yang tidak berhubungan adalah jenis kelamin, fasilitas air bersih, pendapatan, jumlah anggota rumah tangga dan riwayat penyakit infeksi.

**Kesimpulan :** Anak pendek usia 6-24 bulan di Indonesia tahun 2014 sebesar 54,87% dan ketidakteraturan pemberian MP-ASI adalah variabel yang paling berisiko daripada variabel lainnya.

**Kata kunci :** Pendek, Stunting, IFLS 2014

## ABSTRACT

### SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF SHORT STATURE AMONG CHILDREN AGE 6-24 MONTHS IN INDONESIA (IFLS 2014 DATA ANALYSIS)

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**Background:** Basic Health Research survey in 2010 found that short stature was 35.6% to 37% in 2013. The 37.2% from 24 million the number of childs means that Indonesia has 8.9 million children with short stature. This study aims to analyze the social determinants of short stature among children aged 6-24 months in Indonesia.

**Method:** This is an observational study with cross sectional design using secondary data from Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) in 2014 and analysis was conducted by logistic regression.

**Results:** Short stature among children aged 6-24 months in Indonesia in 2014 was 54.87%. Significant variables correlated with short stature ( $p < 0,05$ ) are father and mother's education, father and mother's height, Low Birth Weight, region of residence, household sanitation, exclusive breastfeeding, regularity of supplementary food on breastfeeding has OR:7,35 ( CI 95%=4,42-12,9). Variables that do not have correlation are, sex, mother's working status, safe water facilities, income, the number of household members, history of infectious disease.

**Conclusion:** Short stature among children aged 6-24 months was 54.87%, irregularity of supplementary food on breastfeeding is the most significant variable as a cause of short stature in children aged 6-24 months in Indonesia in 2014.

**Key words:** Short stature, Stunting, IFLS 2014