

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Kejadian *stunting* pada balita di Puskesmas Tambak Wedi Surabaya pada tahun 2015 sebanyak 31,3%, dan 2016 meningkat menjadi 33%. *Stunting* menjadi masalah kesehatan apabila prevalensi kejadian diatas 20%, tetapi faktor risiko pada balita tidak dapat dijelaskan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor risiko kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tambak Wedi Surabaya. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini sebanyak 220 dan jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 ibu dan balita. Pengambilan sampel dengan *proportional cluster random sampling*. Variabel independen pada ibu meliputi tinggi badan, riwayat lingkaran lengan atas, riwayat frekuensi kunjungan ANC, riwayat peningkatan berat badan saat hamil, serta pada balita meliputi panjang badan lahir, berat badan lahir, dan variabel dependen yaitu *stunting*. Data diolah dengan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square* dan analisis multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik berganda. **Hasil:** Hasil bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan antara tinggi badan ibu ( $p=0,025$ ,  $RR=0,406$ ), frekuensi kunjungan ANC ( $p=0,017$ ,  $RR=0,382$ ), peningkatan berat badan ibu saat hamil ( $p=0,017$ ,  $RR=0,328$ ), panjang badan lahir bayi ( $p<0,001$ ,  $RR=0,256$ ), dan berat badan lahir bayi ( $p<0,001$ ,  $RR=0,208$ ) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Hasil multivariat menunjukkan tinggi badan ibu dan kunjungan ANC merupakan faktor kejadian *stunting*. **Kesimpulan:** Tinggi badan ibu, frekuensi kunjungan ANC, peningkatan berat badan ibu saat hamil, panjang badan lahir bayi dan panjang badan lahir bayi menjadi faktor risiko kejadian *stunting* balita usia 24-59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tambak Wedi Surabaya.

Kata kunci: *stunting*, faktor risiko balita

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The incidence of stunting in toddlers at the Tambak Wedi public Health Center Surabaya in 2015 was 31.3%, and 2016 it increased to 33%. Stunting becomes a health problem if the prevalence is above 20%, but risk factors for toddlers cannot explained. This study aims to analyze the risk factors for stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Tambak Wedi Health Center in Surabaya. **Method:** This research was an observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 220 and the sample size was 110 mothers and toddlers. Sampling with proportional cluster random sampling. Independent variables in mother include height, history of upper arm circumference, history of frequency of ANC visits, history of weight gain during pregnancy, as well as toddlers including birth length, birth weight, and the dependent variable, namely stunting. Data processed by bivariate analysis using chi-square statistical tests and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression tests. **Results:** Bivariate results showed a relationship between maternal height ( $p = 0.025$ ,  $RR = 0.406$ ), frequency of ANC visits ( $p = 0.017$ ,  $RR = 0.382$ ), increase in maternal weight during pregnancy ( $p = 0.017$ ,  $RR = 0.328$ ), the baby's birth length ( $p = <0.001$ ,  $RR = 0.256$ ), and the baby's birth weight ( $p = <0.001$ ,  $RR = 0.208$ ) with the occurrence of stunting. Multivariate results showed maternal height and ANC visit were factors of stunting. **Conclusion:** Mother's height, frequency of ANC visits, increase in maternal weight during pregnancy, length of the baby's birth and length of the baby's birth are risk factors for stunting among toddlers aged 24-59 months in the working area of Tambak Wedi Public Health Center in Surabaya.

**Keywords:** stunting, toddlers risk factors