

## ABSTRAK

Judul : Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian *Stunting* Saat Pandemi *Covid-19* Pada Balita Usia 0-59 Bulan di Wilayah Puskesmas Mustikajaya Kota Bekasi Tahun 2020  
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Program Studi : Ilmu Gizi

Latar Belakang : Dari hasil Bulan Penimbangan Balita di Puskesmas Mustika Jaya pada bulan Februari tahun 2020 di dapati angka kejadian *stunting* sebesar 5,65% (323 balita) terdiri dari 4,97% (284 balita pendek) dan 0,68% (39 balita sangat pendek) dari 5714 balita yang di ukur antropometinya.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara berat badan lahir rendah, panjang badan lahir, riwayat ASI eksklusif, imunisasi, pendidikan ibu, ekonomi keluarga dan sanitasi terhadap terjadinya *stunting* pada anak usia 0-59 bulan di Wilayah Mustika Jaya, Kota Bekasi di masa pandemi *covid-19*.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan secara observasional (pengamatan) dan wawancara. Penelitian menggunakan *probability sample* yaitu *simple random sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 216 anak usia 0-59 bulan. Pengujian statistik dengan uji *chi-square*. Penelitian terfokus kepada anak yang dikhawatirkan dan atau mengalami kejadian *stunting*.

Hasil : Uji statistik menunjukkan nilai *p-value* BBLR (0,811) dan riwayat imunisasi (0,746) tidak ada hubungan signifikan karena *p-value* > 0,05. Sedangkan status ekonomi keluarga (0,031), penerapan sanitasi (0,042), tingkat pendidikan ibu (0,047), panjang badan bayi lahir (0,012), riwayat ASI eksklusif (0,048) menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan *p-value* < 0,05.

Kesimpulan : Status ekonomi keluarga dan penerapan sanitasi merupakan faktor penyebab terjadinya *stunting* di masa pandemi *covid-19* pada balita usia 0-59 bulan di wilayah kerja di UPTD Puskesmas Mustika Jaya Kota Bekasi, sedangkan variabel lainnya sebagai variabel *confounding* tidak dapat atau kurang mempengaruhi kejadian *stunting*.

Kata Kunci : Kejadian *stunting*, riwayat BBLR, panjang badan saat lahir dan riwayat ASI Eksklusif, pendidikan ibu, ekonomi keluarga dan sanitasi

## ABSTRACT

Title : Factors Associated with the Incidence of Stunting During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Toddlers Aged 0-59 Months In Region Puskesmas Mustikajaya Bekasi City, 2020.  
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Study Program : Nutrition

Background : From the results of the Month for Weighing Toddlers at Mustika Jaya Health Center in February 2020, it was found that the incidence of stunting was 5.65% (323 toddlers) consisting of 0.97% (284 short children) and 0.68% (39 very short toddlers) from 5174 toddlers whose anthropometry was measured.

Objective : Knowing the relationship between low birth weight, birth length, history of exclusive breastfeeding, immunization, maternal education, family economy and sanitation to the occurrence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months in Mustika Jaya Region, Bekasi City during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Methods : This type of research is conducted by observational approaches (observations) and interviews. The study used *aprobability sample* that is *simple random sampling*. This research sample amounted 216 age children 0-59 months. Statistical testing using the *chi-square* test. This research focuses on children who are concerned about and / or have experienced stunting.

Results: The results of statistical tests showed that the *p-value* of LBW (0.811) and immunization history (0.746) had no significant relationship because the *p-value* > 0.05. Meanwhile, family economic status (0.031), implementation of sanitation (0.042), mother's education level (0.047), birth length (0.012), history of exclusive breastfeeding (0.048) showed a significant relationship with *p-value* < 0.05.

Conclusion: The economic status of the family and the implementation of sanitation are factors that cause stunting during the Covid-19 pandemic in children aged 0-59 months in the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Mustika Jaya, Bekasi City, while other variables as confounding variables cannot or do not affect the incidence of stunting.

Keywords : Stunting incidence, history of low birth weight, body length at birth and history of exclusive breastfeeding, maternal education, family economy and sanitation.