ABSTRAK

Kejadian balita *stunting* merupakan masalah gizi utama yang dihadapi Indonesia. Rata-rata prevalensi balita *stunting* di Indonesia tahun 2015-2017 adalah 36,4%. Persentase balita sangat pendek dan pendek usia 0-59 bulan di Indonesia tahun 2018 adalah 30,8%, Di Kabupaten Demak angka Prevalensi *stunting* pada tahun 2019 yaitu sebesar 50,23%. Penyebab dari *Stunting* diantaranya adalah faktor dari lingkungan, faktor ibu, faktor pola asuh ibu dan faktor bayi dan balita. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor apa sajakah yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak berusia 24-59 bulan di Desa Temuroso. Penelitian ini mengggunakan metode kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 72 responden yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan buku KIA yang dimiliki responden kemudian di analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Berdasarkan analisis uji *Chi Square* dihasilkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi (p= 0,137), tinggi badan ibu (p = 0,800), riwayat KEK saat hamil (p= 0,540), riwayat BBLR (p= 0,859), riwayat IMD (p= 0,626), riwayat ASI Eksklusif (p= 0,888), dan sumber air (p= 1000) dengan kejadian *stunting*. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi, tinggi badan ibu, riwayat KEK saat hamil, riwayat BBLR, riwayat IMD, riwayat ASI Eksklusif, dan sumber air dengan kejadian *stunting* di Desa Temuroso Tahun 2020.

Kata kunci : Balita, Faktor, *Stunting*.

ABSTRACT

The incidence of *stunting* under five is a major nutritional problem facing in Indonesia. The average prevalence of *stunting* under five in Indonesia in 2015-2017 is 36.4%. The percentage of very short and short toddlers aged 0-59 months in Indonesia in 2018 was 30.8%. In Demak Regency, the prevalence of *stunting* was in 2019 at 50.23%. The causes of *stunting* include environmental factors, maternal factors, maternal parenting factors and factors for babies and toddlers. The purpose of this study was to determine which factors are associated with the incidence of *stunting* in children aged 24-59 months in Temuroso Village. This study used quantitative analytical methods with a cross-sectional approach with purposive sampling technique. The number of samples in this study were 72 respondents who were selected based on inclusion criteria. The data were obtained using a questionnaire and a Maternal and Child Health book owned by the respondent. Then the data were analyzed using the Chi Square test. Based on the analysis of the Chi Square test, there was no significant relationship between maternal knowledge about nutrition ($p = 0.137$), maternal height ($p = 0.800$), history of Chronic Energy Deficiency during pregnancy ($p = 0.540$), history of low birth weight ($p = 0.859$), history of early initiation breastfeeding ($p = 0.626$), history of exclusive breastfeeding ($p = 0.888$), and water sources ($p = 1000$) with the incidence of *stunting*. It can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between maternal knowledge about nutrition, maternal height, history of Chronic Energy Deficiency during pregnancy, history of LBW, history of early initiation breastfeeding, history of exclusive breastfeeding, and water sources with the incidence of *stunting* in Temuroso Village in 2020.

Keywords: Toddlers, Factors, *Stunting*.