

ABSTRACT

Stunting remains one of the major public health challenges related to malnutrition in Indonesia, owing to its long-term adverse effects on physical growth, cognitive development, and future productivity among children. Despite various government interventions, the prevalence of stunting remains relatively high. The occurrence of stunting is influenced by various factors, nutritional intake maternal characteristics, and household socioeconomic conditions. Inadequate nutrition and unfavorable environmental and socioeconomic factors may increase the risk of growth faltering during early childhood. Therefore, identifying the determinants of stunting is essential for developing effective interventions and policies to improve child health outcomes.

This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with stunting among children under five in Indonesia. The study employed a quantitative approach using secondary data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). A total of 6,720 children under five were included in the analysis. The independent variables included nutritional intake, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization status, history of diarrhea, exposure to cigarette smoke, maternal age at marriage, maternal education level, and household income. Logistic regression analysis was applied to examine the influence of these variables on the likelihood of stunting among children under five.

The results of the logistic regression analysis showed that maternal education level, maternal age at marriage, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization status, history of diarrhea, exposure to cigarette smoke, household income, and protein intake were significantly associated with stunting among children under five. Among these factors, household income was identified as the most dominant determinant, with children from high-income households lower odds of experiencing stunting compared to those from low-income households. These findings indicate that nutritional, health-related, maternal, and socioeconomic factors play important roles in determining stunting among children under five.

Keywords: *Stunting, IFLS, Logit*