

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang:** *Stunting* merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita akibat kekurangan gizi dalam jangka waktu yang lama. *Global Nutritional Report* menyatakan bahwa setidaknya 150,8 juta balita mengalami *stunting*.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara fungsi keluarga terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 0-59 bulan di wilayah kerja puskesmas kota Semarang.

**Metode:** Menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *case control* pendekatan retrospektif yang menggunakan total sampel 178 responden dan uji statistik *chi-square* diikuti dengan analisa multivariat dengan *block 1* metode *backward stepwise*.

**Hasil:** Total sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 178 balita dengan balita yang mengalami *stunting* adalah 82 balita (46,1%) dan tidak *stunting* sebanyak 96 responden (53,9%). hasil uji hubungan penelitian ini didapatkan bahwa adanya hubungan antara fungsi internal keluarga dan fungsi eksternal keluarga terhadap kejadian *stunting* dengan nilai  $P < 0,001$ . Hasil analisa multivariat dengan metode *blackwawrd stepwise (likelihood ratio)* didapatkan bahwa pendapatan serta ketersediaan dan ketahanan pangan juga mempengaruhi adanya kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 0-59 bulan.

**Simpulan:** Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara fungsi internal dan eksternal keluarga terhadap kejadian *stunting* pada balita usia 0-59 bulan. Terdapat juga pengaruh hubungan (pendapatan serta ketersediaan dan ketahanan pangan) yang mempengaruhi hubungan antara fungsi keluarga dengan *stunting*.

**Kata kunci:** fungsi keluarga, balita, *stunting*

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting is a condition of failure to grow in toddlers due to malnutrition over a long period of time. the Global Nutritional Report states that at least 150.8 million toddlers are stunted.

**Objective:** To find out the relationship between family functions and stunting incidence in toddlers aged 0-59 months in the work area of the Semarang city health center.

**Methods:** Using an analytic observational method with a retrospective approach case control research design using a total sample of 178 respondents and a statistical chi-square test followed by multivariate analysis using block 1 backward stepwise method analytical observational methods with a retrospective approach case control research design that uses a total sample of 196 respondents and a chi-square statistical test.

**Results:** The total sample used in this study was 178 toddlers with 82 toddlers experiencing stunting (46.1%) and 96 respondents (53.9%) who were not stunted. the results of the relationship test in this study found that there was a relationship between the internal functions of the family and the external functions of the family on the incidence of stunting with a P value <0.001. The results of multivariate analysis using the stepwise blackwater method (likelihood ratio) found that income and food availability and security also affect the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 0-59 months.

**Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the internal and external functions of the family on the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 0-59 months. There are also relationship influences (income and food availability and security) that affect the relationship between family functioning and stunting.

**Keywords:** family function, toddler, stunting