

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan stunting menjadi salah satu permasalahan di bidang kesehatan bagi suatu negara. Stunting terjadi ketika seorang anak menderita kekurangan gizi kronis pada masa darurat perkembangannya, khususnya dalam 1.000 hari pertama kehidupan. Menurut data balita stunting di Kabupaten Sragen Tahun 2021-2023, terdapat dua kecamatan yang memiliki kasus balita stunting tinggi di Kabupaten Sragen yaitu Kecamatan Kalijambe dan Mondokan. Nilai stunting di kedua kecamatan ini tidak stabil tiap tahunnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui distribusi prevalensi balita stunting dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi balita stunting dengan pendekatan spasial yaitu *Geographically Weighted Regression* (GWR). Dari hasil analisis data Desember 2023 hingga 2024, Kecamatan Mondokan memiliki prevalensi balita stunting lebih tinggi (18%), dibandingkan Kecamatan Kalijambe (14%). Namun, kedua kecamatan ini termasuk dalam kategori prevalensi balita stunting rendah ($< 20\%$). Hasil dari pengolahan *Geographically Weighted Regression* (GWR) di Kecamatan Kalijambe, menunjukkan bahwa semua desa di Kecamatan Kalijambe tidak terdapat variabel independen yang berpengaruh terhadap prevalensi balita stunting. Sedangkan, di Kecamatan Mondokan, menunjukkan bahwa variabel balita yang mendapatkan imunisasi lengkap dan penduduk miskin berpengaruh terhadap prevalensi balita stunting di semua desa di Kecamatan Mondokan.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, *Geographically Weighted Regression*, Kabupaten Sragen

ABSTRACT

The problem of stunting is one of the health problems for a country. Stunting occurs when a child suffers from chronic malnutrition during an emergency period of development, especially in the first 1,000 days of life. According to data on stunted toddlers in Sragen Regency in 2021-2023, there are two sub-districts that have high cases of stunted toddlers in Sragen Regency, namely Kalijambe and Mondokan Districts. The stunting value in these two sub-districts is unstable every year. This study aims to determine the distribution of the prevalence of stunted toddlers and the factors that influence stunted toddlers using a spatial approach, namely Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR). From the results of the analysis of data from December 2023 to 2024, Mondokan District has a higher prevalence of stunted toddlers (18%), compared to Kalijambe District (14%). However, these two sub-districts are included in the category of low prevalence of stunted toddlers (<20%). The results of the Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR) processing in Kalijambe District, show that all villages in Kalijambe District do not have independent variables that affect the prevalence of stunted toddlers. Meanwhile, in Mondokan District, it shows that the variables of toddlers who receive complete immunization and poor residents affect the prevalence of stunted toddlers in all villages in Mondokan District.

Keywords: *Stunting, Geographically Weighted Regression, Sragen Regency*