Faktor Determinan Kejadian *Wasting* Balita Usia 6-23 Bulan Pada Keluarga Miskin di Indonesia (Analisis SSGI 2022)

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : *Wasting* merupakan kondisi balita terlalu kurus untuk tinggi badan di usianya (*low weight-for-height*). Prevalensi *wasting* meningkat dari tahun 2021-2023. Keluarga miskin menjadi kelompok paling rentan.

Tujuan : Menganalisis faktor determinan kejadian *wasting* balita usia 6-23 bulan dari keluarga miskin di Indonesia.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan data Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022 dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 31.787 balita 6-23 bulan dari keluarga miskin. Variabel terikat adalah *wasting*. Variabel bebas meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, berat badan lahir, tingkat pendidikan ibu, keragaman pangan, ASI eksklusif, imunisasi dasar, riwayat diare, riwayat infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA), sanitasi lingkungan, dan sumber air minum. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat (uji *chi-square*), dan multivariat (uji regresi logistik ganda).

Hasil : Prevalensi *wasting* balita usia 6-23 bulan pada keluarga miskin sebesar 6,4%. Berat badan lahir rendah berisiko 2,01 kali (95% CI: 1,17-2,37), usia 12-23 bulan berisiko 1,24 kali (95% CI: 1,12–1,37), perempuan kurang berisiko 0,77 kali (95% CI: 0,70–0,85), konsumsi pangan tidak beragam berisiko 1,16 kali (95% CI: 1,06–1,27), riwayat imunisasi dasar tidak lengkap berisiko 1,18 kali (95% CI: 1,07–1,31), memiliki riwayat ISPA berisiko 1,19 kali (95% CI: 1,01-1,41), dan akses sumber air minum tidak layak berisiko 1,27 kali (95% CI: 1,16-1,39) terhadap kejadian *wasting*.

Simpulan : Faktor determinan *wasting* pada balita keluarga miskin di Indonesia adalah usia 12-23 bulan, laki-laki, BBLR, konsumsi pangan tidak beragam, memiliki riwayat ISPA, imunisasi dasar tidak lengkap, dan akses sumber air minum yang tidak layak.

Kata Kunci : Wasting, balita, keluarga miskin, faktor determinan

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Determinants of Wasting Among Children Aged 6-23 Months in Poor Families in Indonesia (SSGI Analysis 2022)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Wasting is a condition of toddlers who are too thin for their age (low weight-for-height). The prevalence of wasting increased from 2021 to 2023. Poor families are the most vulnerable group.

Objective: To analyze the determinants of wasting in children aged 6-23 months from poor families in Indonesia.

Method: This study utilized data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey with a cross-sectional design. The samples was 31.787 children aged between 6 and 23 months from poor families. The dependent variable was wasting. Independent variables included age, sex, place of residence, birth weight, maternal education level, dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, history of basic immunization, history of diarrhea, history of acute respiratory infections (ARI), environmental sanitation, and drinking water sources. Data were analyzed by univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using chi square test, and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of wasting in children aged 6 to 23 months in poor families was 6,4%. Low birth weight (LBW) has a risk of 2,01 times (95% CI: 1,17-2,37), age 12-23 months has a risk of 1,24 times (95% CI: 1,12-1,37), female has a lower risk of 0,77 times (95% CI: 0,70-0,85), non-diverse food consumption has a risk of 1,16 times (95% CI: 1,06-1,27), incomplete basic immunization had a risk of 1,18 times (95% CI: 1,07-1,31), having a history of ARI had a risk of 1,19 times (95% CI: 1,01-1,41), and access to inappropriate drinking water sources had a risk of 1,27 times (95% CI: 1,16-1,39) for wasting,

Conclusion: The determinants of wasting in children from poor families in Indonesia are 12-23 months of age, male, LBW, non-diverse food consumption, history of ARI, incomplete basic immunizations, and inapropriate drinking water sources,

Keywords : Wasting, under two children, poor households, determinant factors

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