

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 0-23 MONTHS IN INDONESIA

Sudikno¹⁾, Dodi Izwardy¹⁾, Sugeng Eko²⁾,
Irlina Raswanti Irawan¹⁾, Aditianti¹⁾, Sandjaja²⁾

¹⁾Research and Development Center for Public Health, Health Research
and Development Agency, Jakarta, Indonesia

²⁾Nutrition and Food Experts Society of Indonesia (Pergizi Pangan), Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Growth stunting is considered an important indicator of child health inequalities. It can be caused by several factors in both pre- and post-natal phases of development, some of these factors include poor nutrition, infectious diseases, and household environment. A global review of stunting in low- and middle-income countries identified growth restriction in-utero and lack of access to sanitation as the main drivers of stunting. This study aimed to investigate prevalence and risk factors of stunting in children aged 0-23 months in Indonesia.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted using secondary data from Indonesian Basic Health Research, 2018. A sample of 10,799 children aged 0-23 months in Indonesia was selected for this study. The dependent variable was stunting. The independent variables were gender, age group, region (rural/urban), birth weight, birth length, and maternal height. The data were analyzed using a multiple logistic regression.

Results: The prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-23 months, 0-11 months, and 12-23 months was 28.9%, 22.4%, and 36.8%, respectively. The risk of stunting in children aged 0-23 months in Indonesia increased if male (aOR= 1.32; 95% CI= 1.21 to 1.44; p< 0.001), aged 12-23 months (aOR= 2.05; 95% CI= 1.88 to 2.22; p< 0.001), living in rural areas (aOR= 1.21; 95% CI= 1.11 to 1.32; p< 0.001), low birth weight (aOR= 1.78; 95% CI= 1.48 to 2.15; p< 0.001), birth length <48 cm (aOR= 1.50; 95% CI= 1.35 to 1.66 p< 0.001), and maternal height <145 cm (aOR= 1.93; 95% CI= 1.65 to 2.26; p< 0.001).

Conclusion: The risk of stunting in children aged 0-23 months in Indonesia increases if male, aged 12-23 months, living in rural areas, low birth weight, birth length <48 cm, and maternal height <145 cm.

Keywords: stunting, risk factors, children under five

Correspondence:

Sudikno. Center for Research and Development of Community Health Efforts. Jl. Percetakan Negara 29, Central Jakarta, Indonesia. Email: onkidus@gmail.com. Mobile: +62 81316350502.