

**HUBUNGAN AKSES AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI DENGAN
KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA ANAK BALITA DI
INDONESIA: STUDI BERDASARKAN DATA SSGI**

SKRIPSI

Untuk Memenuhi Sebagai Persyaratan Mencapai Derajat Sarjana Keperawatan
(S.Kep) Pada Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas
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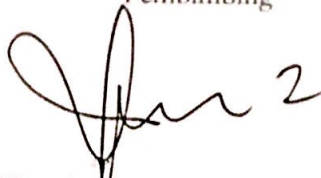
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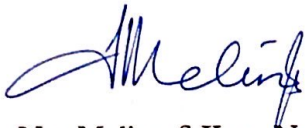
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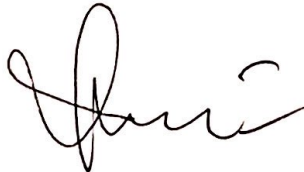


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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa Tugas Akhir yang saya tulis ini benar-benar hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilalihan tulisan atau pikiran orang lain yang saya akui sebagai tulisan atau pikiran saya sendiri.

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KATA PENGANTAR

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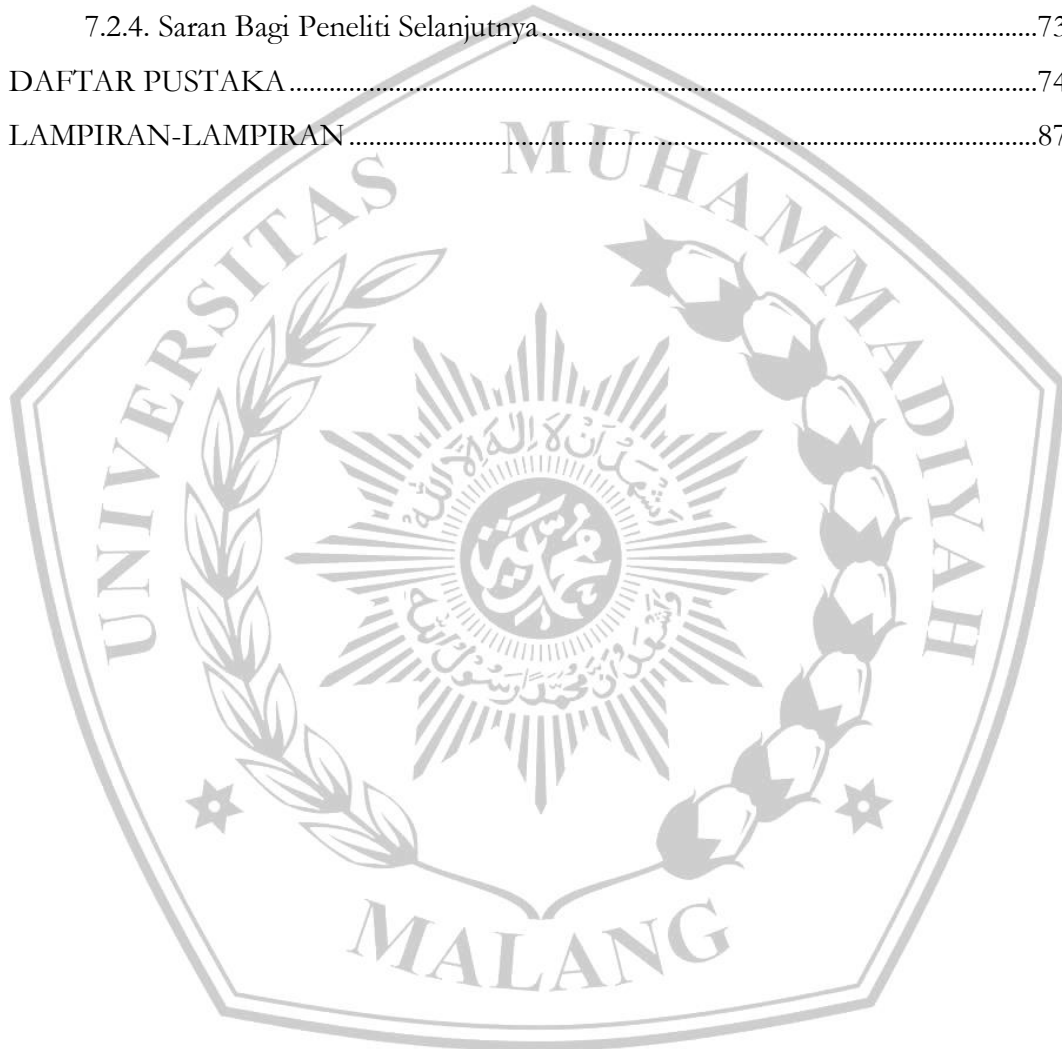
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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN AKSES AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA ANAK BALITA DI INDONESIA: STUDI BERDASARKAN DATA SSGI

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Latar belakang: Stunting pada balita masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia yang berdampak jangka panjang terhadap kualitas sumber daya manusia. Salah satu faktor penting yang berkontribusi terhadap kejadian stunting adalah keterbatasan akses air bersih dan sanitasi yang tidak layak, yang meningkatkan risiko penyakit infeksi dan gangguan penyerapan zat gizi.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara akses air bersih dan sanitasi dengan kejadian stunting pada anak balita di Indonesia berdasarkan data Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif deskriptif-analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional* menggunakan data sekunder SSGI tahun 2022. Populasi penelitian adalah balita usia 24–59 bulan di Indonesia dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 34.573 balita yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Variabel independen meliputi akses air bersih dan sanitasi layak, sedangkan variabel dependen adalah kejadian stunting. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik biner dengan bantuan perangkat lunak SPSS.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akses air bersih dan sanitasi yang tidak layak berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita ($p < 0,001$). Balita yang tinggal di rumah tangga dengan akses air bersih dan sanitasi buruk memiliki risiko stunting lebih tinggi dibandingkan balita dengan akses lingkungan yang layak. Selain itu, pendidikan ibu juga berhubungan signifikan dengan status gizi balita.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa akses air bersih, sanitasi lingkungan, dan pendidikan ibu merupakan determinan penting kejadian stunting pada balita di Indonesia. Upaya pencegahan stunting perlu difokuskan pada perbaikan kualitas lingkungan dan peningkatan edukasi kesehatan keluarga.

Kata Kunci: Akses air bersih, balita, sanitasi, stunting

sABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION AND THE INCIDENT OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN INDONESIA: A STUDY BASED ON SSGI DATA

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Introduction: *Stunting in toddlers remains a public health problem in Indonesia, with long-term impacts on the quality of human resources. One important factor contributing to stunting is limited access to clean water and inadequate sanitation, which increases the risk of infectious diseases and impaired nutrient absorption.*

Objective: *This study aims to analyze the relationship between access to clean water and adequate sanitation and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in Indonesia, based on data from the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI).*

Methods: *This is a quantitative, descriptive-analytical study with a cross-sectional design using secondary data from the 2022 SSGI. The study population was toddlers aged 24–59 months in Indonesia, with a sample size of 34,573 selected using stratified random sampling. The independent variables were access to clean water and adequate sanitation, while the dependent variable was the incidence of stunting. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test and binary logistic regression using SPSS software.*

Results: *The results showed that access to clean water and inadequate sanitation was significantly associated with the incidence of stunting in toddlers ($p < 0.001$). Toddlers living in households with poor access to clean water and sanitation have a higher risk of stunting than those with adequate access to a healthy environment. Furthermore, maternal education is also significantly associated with toddler nutritional status.*

Conclusion: *This study shows that access to clean water, environmental sanitation, and maternal education are important determinants of stunting in toddlers in Indonesia. Stunting prevention efforts need to focus on improving environmental quality and enhancing family health education..*

Kata Kunci: *Access to clean water, toddlers, sanitation, stunting*

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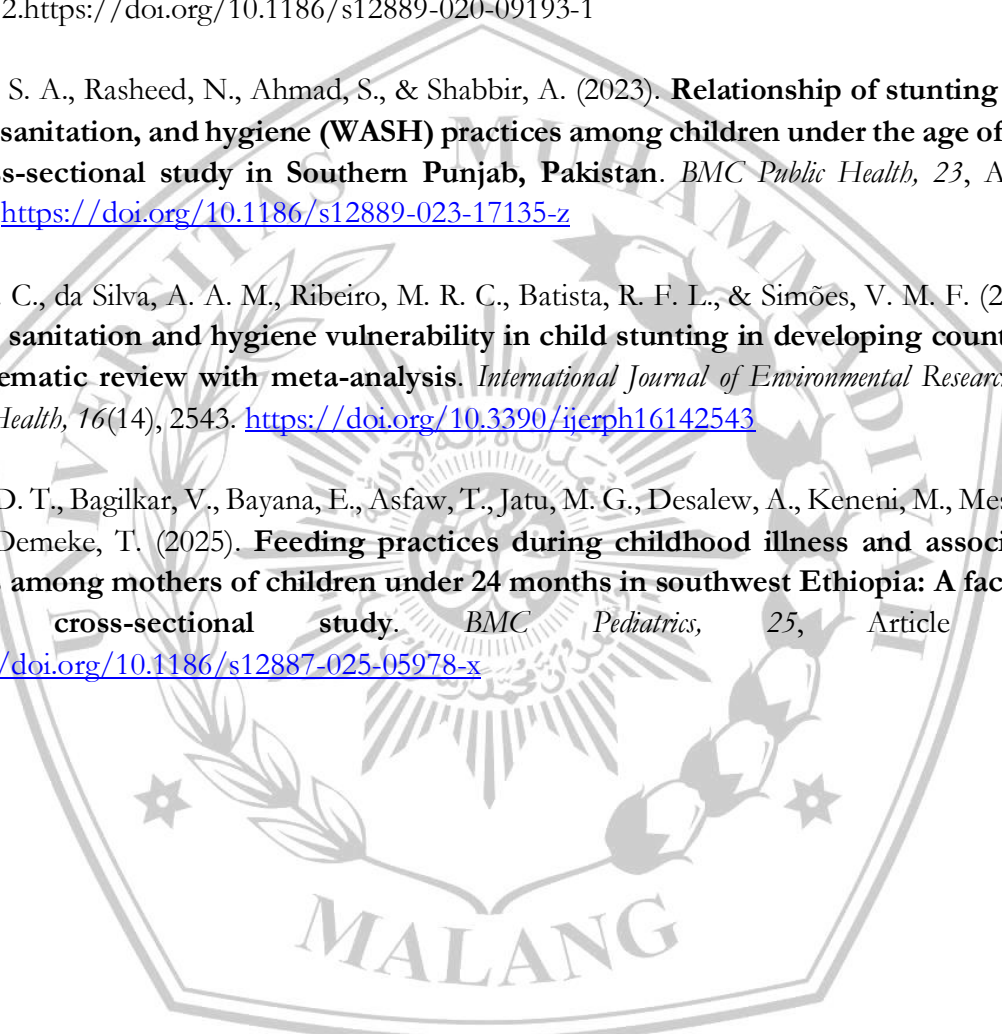
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Prodi : Ilmu Keperawatan

Judul Naskah : HUBUNGAN AKSES AIR BERSIH DAN SANITASI DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA ANAK BALITA DI INDONESIA: STUDI BERDASARKAN DATA SSGI

Jenis Naskah : Skripsi

Keperluan : Seminar Hasil

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2.	Bab 2 (Tinjauan Pustaka)	25	
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