

# **Analisis Klasifikasi Data Stunting pada Balita di Kota Bekasi Menggunakan Logistic Regression dan Random Forest**

**Tugas Akhir  
diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat  
memperoleh gelar sarjana  
dari Program Data Sains  
Fakultas Informatika  
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Bandung**

**2025**

# LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

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Regression dan Random Forest**

*Classification Analysis of Stunting Data on Toddlers in Bekasi City Using Logistic  
Regression and Random Forest*

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Tugas akhir ini telah diterima dan disahkan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh  
gelar pada Program Studi Sarjana Data Sains

Fakultas Informatika

Universitas Telkom

Bandung, 20 Januari 2025

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## LEMBAR PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya, Azka Nadhira, menyatakan sesungguhnya bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan judul **"Analisis Klasifikasi Data Stunting pada Balita di Kota Bekasi Menggunakan Logistic Regression dan Random Forest"** beserta dengan seluruh isinya adalah merupakan hasil karya sendiri, dan saya tidak melakukan penjiplakan yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat keilmuan. Saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi yang diberikan jika dikemudian hari ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam buku TA atau jika ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya.

Bandung, 20 Januari 2025

Yang Menyatakan,

  
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# Classification Analysis of Stunting Data on Toddlers in Bekasi City Using Logistic Regression and Random Forest

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**Abstract**—Stunting in toddlers is one of the most pressing nutritional issues in Indonesia. This condition, caused by chronic malnutrition, is a key indicator of maternal and infant health, particularly during early life. Regular monitoring of toddler growth and development is necessary for stunting prevention. Therefore, developing accurate and efficient predictive models is essential. This study aims to analyze the performance of two Machine Learning models, namely Logistic Regression and Random Forest, in predicting stunting status in toddlers. The dataset used is toddler development data from the Kota Baru Health Center, Bekasi City. Due to the limited amount of data, the data split is done using k-fold cross-validation with  $k=5$  to maximize the use of the dataset. Given the imbalanced data, with 39.4% stunting from the total data, an oversampling method was applied to the minority class. Logistic Regression was selected for its simplicity and interpretability, whereas Random Forest was favored for its ability to handle data complexity by combining predictions from multiple decision trees. The evaluation results indicate that Random Forest outperforms Logistic Regression, achieving an average accuracy of 88.07% and a macro-average F1-score of 87.32%, compared to Logistic Regression's average accuracy of 85.48% and macro-average F1-score of 84.73%. This research is expected to support stunting prevention in Indonesia by providing a predictive approach based on Machine Learning to improve the monitoring of the growth and development of toddlers.

**Index Terms**—stunting, logistic regression, random forest

## I. INTRODUCTION

Stunting in toddlers is a significant nutritional issue in Indonesia and serves as a crucial indicator of maternal and child health, as it results from prolonged malnutrition [1]. Stunting can cause inhibition of physical growth, disruption of motor skills, and suboptimal health development [2]. According to the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey for 2022, the national stunting prevalence declined from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022. Bekasi City plays an active role in collecting data on toddler growth and development and running nutrition monitoring and counseling programs, based on data from [www.kemkes.go.id](http://www.kemkes.go.id), in line with the national goal of reducing the prevalence of stunting to 14% by 2024.

One of the most effective ways to address stunting is through prevention to eliminate the issue before it arises, it

is necessary to regularly monitor the growth and development of toddlers. Machine Learning can help identify stunting status efficiently and accurately based on weight, height, and age. In early 2024, a study conducted by Gustriansyah et al. [3] revealed that the Random Forest algorithm achieved the highest accuracy of 97.37% in predicting toddlers' nutritional status, utilizing a confusion matrix and k-fold cross-validation. This was followed by the Support Vector Machine, which obtained an accuracy of 96.09%. Meanwhile, research by Rahman et al. [4] showed that Random Forest excels in stunting classification with 88.3% accuracy, followed by SVM with 88.1% accuracy and Logistic Regression with 87.7% accuracy.

The novelty of this research lies in the combination of Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and the SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique) method to address the challenge of small dataset sizes and improve predictive performance. For example, the research by [5] used the oversampling method with SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique) from the Python `imblearn.over_sampling` module and successfully increased the accuracy of Random Forest from 98.83% to 99.77%. Another study by [6] compared Machine Learning models, including Naive Bayes, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Random Forest, on a limited dataset. Random Forest achieved the best performance with an accuracy of 87.75% and an F1-score of 92.2%.

This study aims to determine the stunting status of toddlers by utilizing a dataset from the Kota Baru Health Center, Bekasi City, consisting of 193 physical measurement records of toddlers. Unlike previous research, this study develops a methodology that combines Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and the SMOTE oversampling technique to overcome the challenges of a relatively small dataset. Additionally, k-fold cross-validation is applied to maximize data utilization and ensure reliable analysis results. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to stunting prevention efforts in Indonesia by improving the accuracy and efficiency of stunting status identification in toddlers.

## II. METHODS

### A. Research Design

This research starts with a literature review to get the background of the problem and ideas of methods that can be used. The next step is to collect data from Kota Baru Health Care. The collected data then went through the data understanding stage to understand each feature. After that, feature selection is performed to select relevant features. The features that have been chosen then go through the data cleaning and data conversion stages to fit the required format. The analyzed data are presented in a visual format to enhance understanding. Next, the data is balanced to ensure the dataset is balanced before applying the method. After preprocessing, the Logistic Regression and Random Forest methods are implemented on the data. The accuracy of both methods is evaluated and compared to determine the optimal outcome. The comparison results are used to formulate a conclusion. Fig. 1 illustrates the flowchart of the research process.

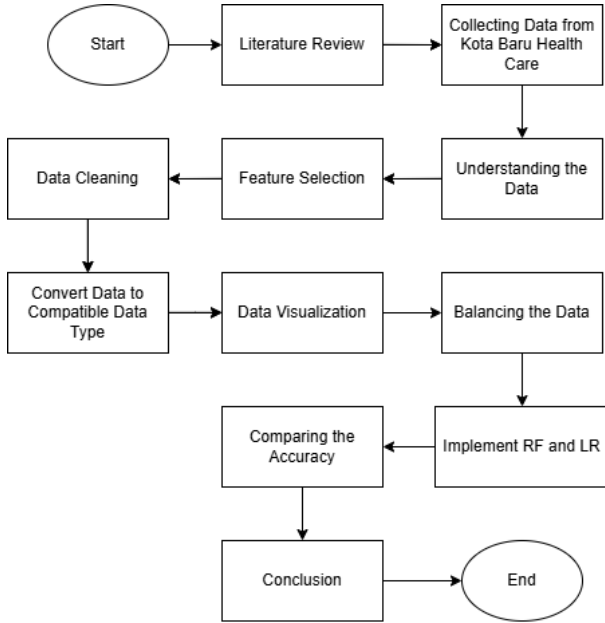


Fig. 1. Flowchart of Research

### B. Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression was selected for comparison due to its simplicity, interpretability, and ability to handle continuous or more than two explanatory variables simultaneously [4] [7]. This algorithm is handy for modeling the likelihood of an outcome based on individual characteristics and provides clear probabilistic predictions through the sigmoid function [8]. However, its limitation lies in its inability to effectively capture complex, non-linear relationships in data. The following is the sigmoid function formula:

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad (1)$$

Where  $P(x)$  denotes a probability estimation function with a value between 0 and 1,  $x$  is the predicted value of the algorithm and  $e$  is a mathematical constant valued at 2.71828 [9].

### C. Random Forest

Random Forest is a diverse Decision Tree ensemble learning algorithm that excels at capturing non-linear relationships [10]. Its bootstrap method and random feature selection reduce variance and the risk of overfitting [11] [12] [13]. The final prediction is made by using majority voting from all the Decision Trees, where the class receiving the highest number of votes is selected as the result [14]. Despite its strength in handling complex data structures, Random Forest's interpretability is lower than Logistic Regression [15]. Algorithm 1 demonstrates an implementation of the Random Forest algorithm [16].

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#### Algorithm 1 Random Forest

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**Input:**  $D$ : training dataset,  $c$ : number of decision trees.  
**Output:** Classification result from the Random Forest.  
**Build  $c$  decision trees:**  
**for**  $i = 1$  **to**  $c$  **do**  
     Create bootstrap sample  $D_t$  from  $D$ .  
     Initialize root node  $N_t$  with  $D_t$ .  
     Call **BuildTree**( $N_t$ ).  
**end for**  
  
**BuildTree**( $N$ ):  
**if** all data in  $N$  belongs to the same class **then**  
     Return.  
**else**  
     Randomly select  $x\%$  of the features in  $N$ .  
     Identify the feature  $F$  that maximizes information gain.  
     Split  $N$  into  $f$  nodes  $N_1, N_2, \dots, N_f$ , where  $f$  equals the possible values of  $F$ .  
     **for each** child node  $N_i$  **do**  
         Assign the subset of  $D$  matching  $F_i$  to  $N_i$ .  
         Recursively call **BuildTree**( $N_i$ ).  
     **end for**  
**end if**

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### D. K-Fold Cross-Validation

K-fold cross-validation is a method for evaluating models by splitting the dataset into equal parts. The model is trained on  $k-1$  parts and tested on the remaining part, repeating this process until each part has been used as the test set once [17]. This process is repeated  $k$  times, resulting in an average of the evaluation metrics from all iterations for more stable and accurate performance estimation. This technique ensures that all data is optimally used for training and testing, making it incredibly compelling. In this study, 5-fold cross-validation was used, with each subset of data alternately serving as test data and  $k-1$  fold as training data. This method helps to reduce data splitting bias, optimize model parameters, and achieve lower empirical risk than simple data splitting [18].

### E. Evaluation Metrics

Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are essential for assessing the performance of models predicting stunting in toddlers. These metrics provide insights into different aspects of model effectiveness in binary classification, such as distinguishing between stunted and non-stunted cases. By using their respective formulas, these metrics help evaluate the model's overall accuracy, ability to correctly identify stunted cases (precision), detect all stunted cases (recall), and balance precision and recall (F1-score). Here's a detailed explanation of these metrics, including their formulas and how they relate to predicting stunting [19].

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN} \quad (2)$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \quad (3)$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \quad (4)$$

$$F1-Score = 2 \times \left( \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall} \right) \quad (5)$$

In these metrics,  $TP$  (True Positive) refers to correctly identified stunted cases,  $TN$  (True Negative) refers to correctly identified non-stunted cases,  $FP$  (False Positive) refers to non-stunted cases misclassified as stunted, and  $FN$  (False Negative) refers to stunted cases misclassified as non-stunted.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### A. Exploratory Data Analysis

The dataset used in this study consists of child growth and development data collected from Kota Baru Health Center, Bekasi City. This dataset includes 193 entries of measurements taken in August 2023 and January 2024. The features analyzed include *Age*, *Height*, *Weight*, *Gender*, *Birth Weight*, *Birth Height*, and *Height/Age*. *Birth Weight* and *Birth Height* are considered relevant factors due to their association with fetal growth and their role as early indicators of a child's growth potential. Low birth weight and short birth height are widely recognized as significant predictors of stunting, as they reflect suboptimal fetal growth and development. Meanwhile, *Gender* was included as a variable to account for potential differences in growth patterns and stunting risk between males and females [20]. The *Height/Age* variable was used as the target for model training, as it contains information on the classifying of a child's status.

In Fig. 2, the distribution of the target variable shows a class imbalance, where the 'Stunting' class has less data than the majority class, the 'Normal' class. This imbalance poses a serious challenge, as the model tends to be biased towards the majority class, reducing its predictive ability to detect the minority class accurately. Class imbalance could affect the overall performance of the model.

Furthermore, Fig. 3 shows the feature distribution analysis, where the *Weight* feature shows extreme values at

both boundaries, with one outlier at the upper boundary. Meanwhile, the *Height* feature has an outlier at the lower boundary. Additionally, the *Birth Weight* and *Birth Height* features also exhibit outliers at both the upper and lower boundaries. These extreme values can introduce noise and affect the stability of the model's predictions, requiring special handling to ensure optimal performance. On the other hand, the *Age* feature has no outliers, indicating a more stable data distribution for the feature.

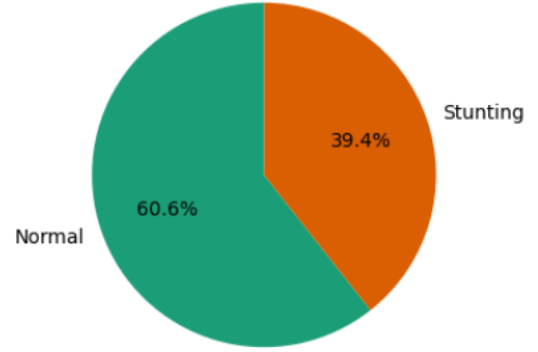


Fig. 2. Class Distribution on Target Feature

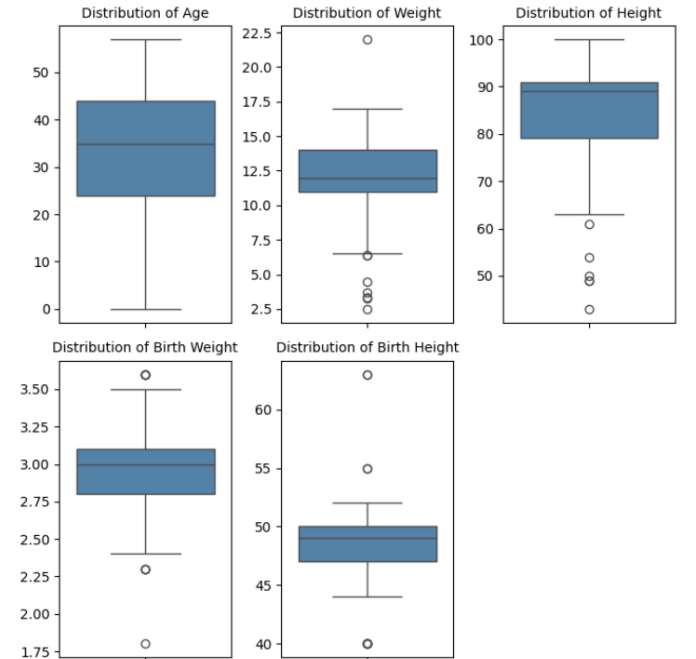


Fig. 3. Visualization of Numerical Feature Distribution Before Preprocessing

### B. Data Preprocessing

The stunting dataset with 193 records was processed for analysis using seven out of 35 features, including the target feature. In the *Height/Age* and *Gender* columns, the data type was converted to integers using encoding, with the class 'Stunting' mapped to 1 and 'Normal' to 0. Additionally, for the *Gender* column, 'Male' was encoded as 0 and 'Female' as 1. The *Age* column was converted to age in months for

consistency. Missing values in the *Height*, *Weight*, and *Birth Height* columns were resolved by calculating the average based on the ‘Stunting’ and ‘Normal’ categories.

Outliers in numerical features were handled using the Interquartile Range (IQR) method by replacing outlier values with the median, and Winsorization was applied to limit extreme values [21]. Feature selection was performed by reducing 35 to seven relevant features to improve model accuracy. The preprocessing results show that missing values and outliers have been effectively managed, as shown in Fig. 4.

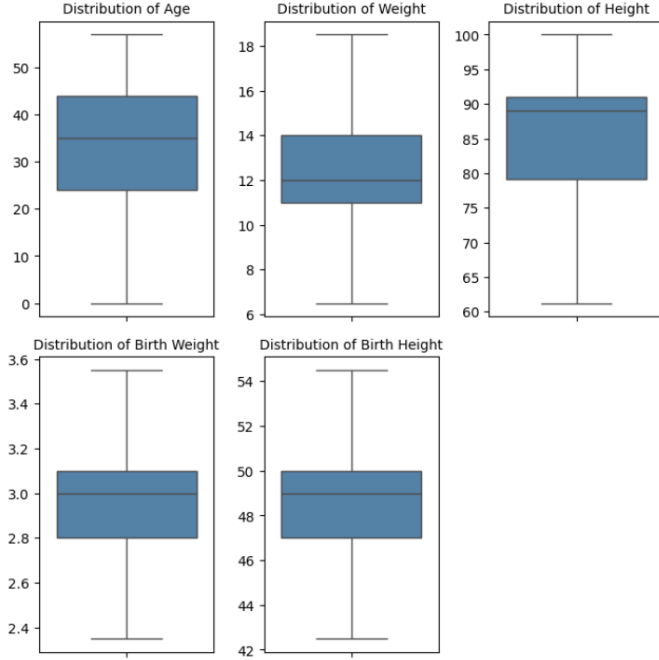


Fig. 4. Visualization of Numerical Feature Distribution After Preprocessing

Based on Fig. 3, the dataset shows a class imbalance with 117 cases of ‘Normal’ and 76 cases of ‘Stunting’. This imbalance can cause the model to predict the majority class (Normal) more accurately but often misclassify the minority class (Stunting). To address this issue, the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE) is applied, which creates synthetic samples for the underrepresented class to balance the class distribution [22].

Before applying SMOTE, the data is split using 5-fold cross-validation, where four subsets are used for training and the remaining subset is used for testing, rotating each time. Next, the features in the training data are scaled using StandardScaler and applied to the testing data to maintain consistency. Before oversampling, the average number of samples per class in the training data was 93 for ‘Normal’ and 62 for ‘Stunting.’ In contrast, after applying SMOTE, the class distribution balanced with an average of 93 samples per class in each fold. The slight variation between folds resulted from the different training data distribution in each fold.

### C. Implementation of Logistic Regression

During training, Logistic Regression from the Scikit-learn library uses a gradient descent-based optimization method with a maximum number of iterations of 1000 to find the optimal parameters (coefficients) and ensure optimal model convergence. The model utilizes a logistic (sigmoid) activation function to estimate class probabilities, with the L-BFGS (Limited-memory Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno) solver, which was chosen for its efficiency in handling small to medium-sized datasets [22]. Before training, the dataset was processed using StandardScaler from Scikit-learn to scale the features, ensuring the variable distribution has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. In addition, the SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique) method was applied to address the class imbalance between stunted and normal data.

Based on the confusion matrix presented in Table I, which represents the aggregated results across all folds of cross-validation, Logistic Regression implemented through Scikit-learn demonstrates good performance by utilizing linear relationships between features, making it an effective method for the initial classification of stunting cases.

TABLE I  
CONFUSION MATRIX FOR THE LR METHOD

		Predicted Values	
		Stunting	Normal
Actual Values	Stunting	63	13
	Normal	15	102

### D. Implementation of Random Forest

Random Forest captures non-linear patterns by forming many decision trees that collectively provide predictions based on the majority principle. The model was implemented using the Scikitlearn library with key parameters such as `n_estimators=100`, Gini splitting criteria, no maximum depth restriction (`max_depth=None`), and `bootstrap=True` technique to build each tree. The dataset was processed using StandardScaler to scale the features and SMOTE to handle class imbalance between stunted and normal. Random Forest builds 100 decision trees, where the final prediction result is an aggregation of the predictions of each tree.

Based on the confusion matrix evaluation results presented in Table II, which aggregates the results across all folds of cross-validation, Random Forest shows better performance than Logistic Regression with fewer misclassifications. These confusion matrix results demonstrate that Random Forest excels at recognizing complex patterns between features, making it more reliable for stunting data classification.

TABLE II  
CONFUSION MATRIX FOR THE RF METHOD

		Predicted Values	
		Stunting	Normal
Actual Values	Stunting	61	15
	Normal	8	109

## E. Model Evaluation

TABLE III  
COMPARISON OF METHODS

Method	Accuracy	F-1 Score Macro Avg
Logistic Regression	85.48%	84.73%
Random Forest	88.07%	87.32%

Table III presents the evaluation results of the Logistic Regression and Random Forest models based on the accuracy and F1-Score Macro Average metrics. These two metrics are used to assess the model's ability to perform classification by considering the balance between precision and recall in each class. The evaluation results, aggregated across all folds of 5-fold cross-validation, show that Logistic Regression produces an accuracy of 85.48% and macro-average F1-score of 84.73%. The limitation of Logistic Regression in capturing non-linear patterns due to its linear approach makes this model less optimal for datasets with complex patterns. This finding aligns with earlier studies [23], which explore the application of Logistic Regression in assessing child nutritional status and stunting, and highlight the challenges of this method in managing complex interactions between features.

In contrast, Random Forest showed superior performance with an accuracy of 88.07% and macro-average F1-score of 87.32%, also calculated from the aggregated results across all folds of 5-fold cross-validation. Random Forest captures complex patterns and interactions between features more effectively by utilizing an ensemble of 100 decision trees. The model was also more accurate in recognizing the minority class (stunting). This finding is consistent with previous research [3], which shows that Random Forest excels in capturing complex data patterns. Based on these results, Random Forest is better than Logistic Regression for stunting dataset classification because it produces more substantial generalization and higher accuracy.

Using 5-fold cross-validation to evaluate both models is a correct and valid practice. This process helps produce a more stable and reliable estimation of model performance. Previous research [24] emphasizes the importance of cross-validation in producing more stable and reliable accuracy estimates. However, the relatively small dataset size presents a potential limitation, as small sample sizes, may introduce biases and limit generalizability to larger or more diverse populations. Despite these constraints, the combination of 5-fold cross-validation and SMOTE has ensured stable and reliable results, providing a strong foundation for further refinement and practical application in stunting classification.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Stunting is a significant public health problem in Indonesia, influenced by poor nutrition, poor sanitation, and socioeconomic disparities. This study uses data from Bekasi City to develop a machine learning model that supports early detection of stunting, with evaluation through 5-fold cross-validation

and application of the SMOTE technique to overcome class imbalance. The results showed that the Random Forest model performed better than Logistic Regression, with an average accuracy of 88.07% and a macro average F1-score of 87.32%, outperforming Logistic Regression, which achieved an accuracy of 85.48% and macro-average F1-score of 84.73%. Random Forest excels because it can better capture complex patterns between features and handle class imbalance. The health department can implement this Random Forest model to prioritize interventions, such as supplementary nutrition programs or health monitoring in children at high risk of stunting. Additionally, the proposed model can be integrated into health monitoring systems to streamline early detection and intervention efforts. Future research should explore more advanced ensemble methods, such as Gradient Boosting Machines or Neural Networks, and incorporate additional features related to socioeconomic factors, such as household income, parental education, and access to healthcare, to further improve model performance and generalizability.

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