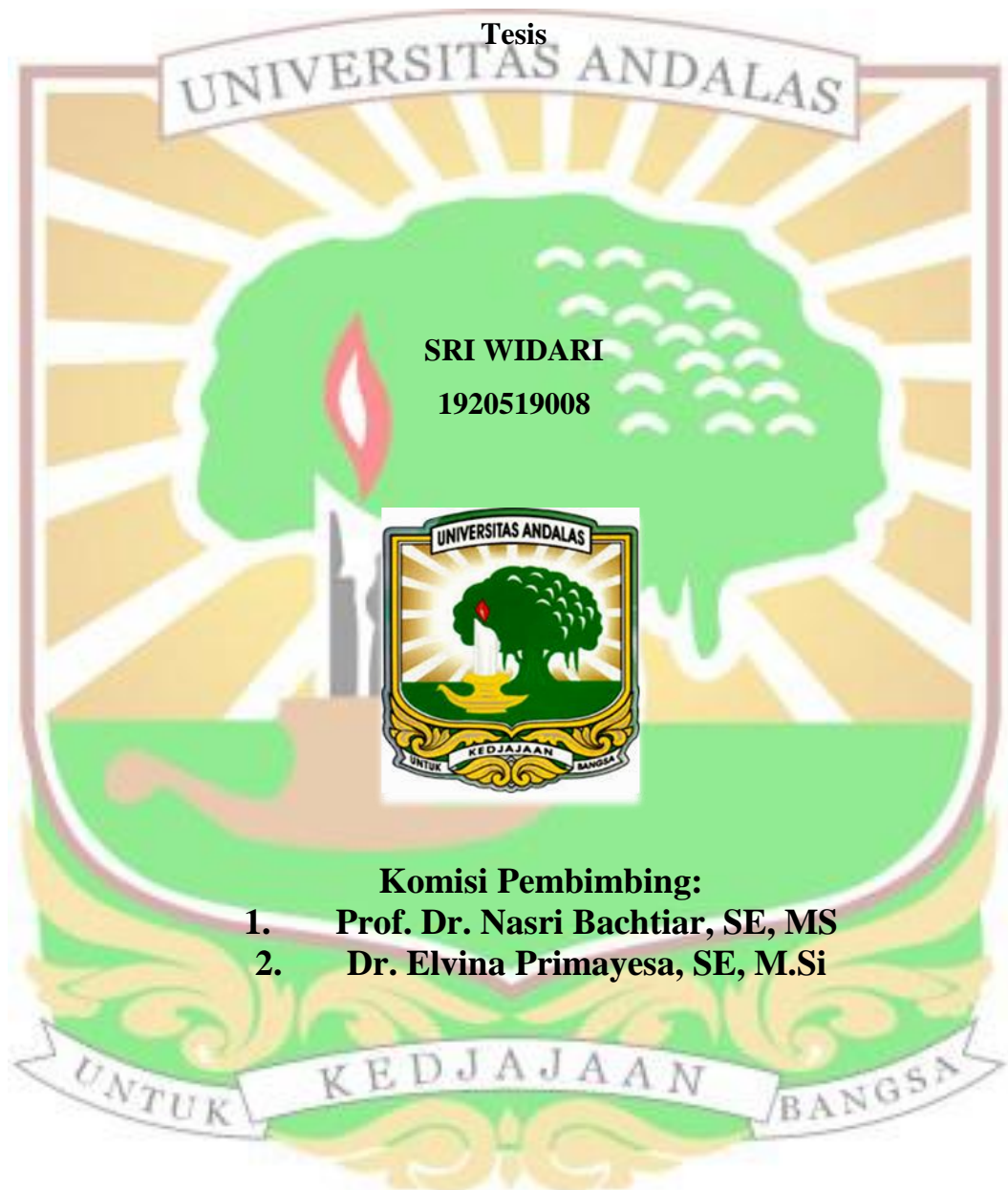


**ANALISIS PREVALENSI *STUNTING* DI INDONESIA DALAM
PERSPEKTIF *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS* (SDGs) 2030**



**PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER EKONOMI
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**ANALISIS PREVALENSI *STUNTING* DI INDONESIA DALAM
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Abstrak

Stunting adalah keadaan balita gagal tumbuh atau terlalu pendek dibandingkan dengan balita seusianya. Diakibatkan oleh penyebab langsung yaitu masalah gizi serta penyebab tidak langsung yang dipengaruhi oleh perekonomian, perdagangan, urbanisasi, globalisasi, sistem pangan, jaminan sosial, kesehatan, pembangunan pertanian, dan pemberdayaan perempuan. Secara nasional angka prevalensi stunting di Indonesia tahun 2018 adalah 30,8%. Angka ini berada diatas target RPJMN 2019 yaitu 28%, ketetapan WHO yaitu prevalensi stunting 20% di tahun 2025 serta 0% stunting tahun 2030 sesuai target SDGs. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis determinan stunting dari karakteristik rumah tangga, karakteristik ibu, dan karakteristik anak serta skenario apa yg bisa dibuat pemerintah dalam pencapaian target tersebut. Kajian ini menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas tahun 2018, diolah dengan regresi logistik untuk determinan dan analisis prospektif untuk penentuan skenario. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berat badan balita saat dilahirkan, ibu dengan tinggi badan kurang, tempat tinggal, akses sanitasi, akses air bersih dan kelahiran prematur memiliki hubungan bermakna (signifikan) terhadap kejadian balita stunting. Target SDGs akan tercapai dengan skenario jumlah kejadian berat badan lahir rendah menurun, jumlah ibu dengan tinggi badan kurang menurun, terjadi pemerataan pembangunan terkait penurunan stunting di wilayah kota dan desa, peningkatan akses sanitasi dan air bersih serta jumlah kelahiran bayi prematur berkurang.

Kata Kunci: Balita, Stunting, SDGs, Skenario, Analisa Prospektif



***THE ANALYSIS OF INDONESIA'S PREVALENCE STUNTING IN THE
PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)2030***

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Abstract

Stunting is a condition when, relative to infants his age, a toddler does not develop or is too small. It can be caused by direct causes, namely problems of nutrition, as well as indirect causes affected by the economy, trade, urbanization, globalization, food systems, social security, health systems, agricultural production and the empowerment of women. Nationally, Indonesia's prevalence rate of stunting in 2018 is 30.8 percent . This figure is also above the RPJMN target for 2019, namely 28% stunting and the WHO stipulation, namely 20% stunting prevalence in 2025 and 0% stunting prevalence in 2030 according to the SDGs target. The purpose of this research is to examine the determinants of stunting from household characteristics, mother characteristics, and child characteristics, as well as the government's scenarios for achieving these goals. This research uses secondary data from Riskesdas in 2018, processed for determinants with logistic regression and scenario determination prospective analysis. Results showed that under-five birth weight, underweight mothers, housing, access to sanitation, access to clean water and preterm birth had a significant (significant) connection with the incidence of under-five stunting. The goal of the SDGs will be accomplished in the scenario of a decrease in the number of accidents involving low birth weight, a decrease in the number of underweight mothers, an equal growth linked to the reduction of stunting in urban and rural areas, an improvement in access to sanitation and clean water, and a decrease in the number of preterm births.

Keywords: Toddlers, Stunting, SDGs, Prospective Analisis, Scenarios