

Dampak Bantuan Sosial sebagai Intervensi Gizi Sensitif terhadap Balita Stunting = The Impact of Social Assistance as a Sensitive Nutrition Intervention Among Under Five Years Children

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920541447&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Stunting adalah permasalahan besar bagi suatu negara karena akan berdampak pada kesehatan bangsa hingga kemampuan ekonomi suatu negara. Stunting disebabkan oleh faktor langsung dan tidak langsung. Untuk mengatasi stunting, pemerintah melakukan intervensi gizi spesifik untuk mengatasi penyebab langsung dari stunting dan intervensi gizi negatif untuk mengatasi penyebab tidak langsung stunting. Karena stunting adalah masalah yang erat kaitannya dengan kemiskinan maka pemerintah berupaya mengatasi stunting melalui melalui program bantuan sosial yang terdiri dari Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) dan Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin (RASKIN). Penelitian ini menganalisis dampak program bantuan sosial sebagai intervensi gizi sensitif terhadap balita stunting dengan menggunakan data sampel yang diambil dari Indonesian Family Live Surveys (IFLS) tahun 2007 dan 2014 dengan sampel balita umur 12-59 bulan. Metode logit digunakan untuk mengestimasi hubungan antara program bantuan sosial dan faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan stunting. Metode kombinasi Propensity Score Matching (PSM) dan Difference-in-Differences (DID) digunakan untuk mengevaluasi dampak bantuan sosial terhadap individu stunting, kombinasi ini dilakukan untuk memenuhi parallel trend assumption dengan cara mencocokkan karakteristik antara kelompok penerima dan non-penerima program bantuan sosial. Hasil dari PSM-DID menunjukkan bahwa program bantuan sosial memberikan dampak pada peningkatan probabilitas balita stunting sebesar 4,7 persen. Diperlukan perbaikan desain pada program bantuan sosial agar income transfer yang diterima melalui program bantuan sosial dapat mengubah perilaku masyarakat.

.....Stunting is a major problem for any country because it can have an impact on the health of a nation up to the economic capacity of a country. Stunting is caused by direct and indirect factors. To address stunting, the government conducts specific nutrition interventions to address the direct causes of stunting and negative nutrition interventions to address the indirect causes of stunting. Because stunting is a problem closely related to poverty, the government is trying to address stunting through social assistance programs consisting of the Indonesia Family Hope Program (PKH) and Rice for Poor People (RASKIN). This study analyzed the impact of social assistance programs as sensitive nutrition interventions on stunted toddlers using sample data taken from the Indonesian Family Live Surveys (IFLS) in 2007 and 2014 with a sample of toddlers aged 12-59 months. The logit method was used to estimate the relationship between social assistance programs and other factors related to stunting. The combination of Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and Difference-in-Differences (DID) methods was used to evaluate the impact of social assistance on stunting individuals, this combination was done to meet the parallel trend assumption by matching characteristics between the recipient and non-recipient groups of social assistance programs. The results of PSM-DID show that social assistance programs have an impact on increasing the probability of stunted toddlers by 4.7 percent. Design improvements are needed in social assistance programs so that income transfers received through social assistance programs can change people's behavior.