

Konsekuensi Inflasi Makanan Tahun 2000-2007 terhadap Hasil Status Gizi Anak dengan Pengukuran Antropometri di Indonesia = The Consequences of Food Inflation During 2000-2007 on Children's Nutritional Status Outcome With Anthropometrics Measure in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Malnutrisi adalah salah satu penyebab utama kematian anak-anak di seluruh dunia. Salah satu penyebab gizi buruk yang sering diabaikan adalah kenaikan harga makanan yang dikenal dengan inflasi makanan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) gelombang 3 dan 4, dengan mengeksplorasi dampak inflasi makanan terhadap gizi anak dalam pengukuran antropometri z-scores yaitu stunting, wasting, dan underweight pada anak usia 0-35 bulan. Dengan menggunakan regresi OLS, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan inflasi makanan sebesar 1% menurunkan z-scores height-for-age yang meningkatkan risiko stunting. Di sisi lain, z-scores weight-for-height dan weight-for-age yang menentukan wasting dan underweight ditemukan tidak sensitif terhadap inflasi makanan.

.....Malnutrition is one of the primary causes of death of children around the world. One of the overlooked causes of malnutrition is an increase in food prices, known as food inflation. This study utilizes the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) waves 3 and 4, by exploring the impacts of food inflation on the nutritional outcomes of children in the anthropometrics measurement of z-scores, namely stunting, wasting, and being underweight among children aged 0-35 months old. With OLS regression, the result reveals that an increase of 1% in food inflation decreases the height-for-age z-scores, which increases the risk of stunting. On the other hand, weight-for-height and weight-for-age z-scores that determine wasting and underweight were found to be insensitive to food inflation.