

# Pengaruh Cakupan Imunisasi Dasar Lengkap terhadap Prevalensi Stunting di Indonesia = Estimating the Effect of Full Basic Immunization Coverage on Stunting Prevalence: Evidence from the 2022 Socio-Economic Survey

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## Abstrak

WHO mengestimasi prevalensi stunting di Indonesia pada tahun 2022 masih sangat tinggi, yaitu 31%. Walaupun menurut Survey Status Gizi Indonesia 2022 prevalensi stunting nasional hanya 21,6% namun 101 kabupaten/kota masih di atas 30%. Di sisi lain, program imunisasi nasional sebagai salah satu intervensi pencegahan dan penanganan stunting telah mencapai sejumlah kesuksesan tetapi 20% kelahiran per tahun terutama di daerah tertinggal belum memperoleh imunisasi lengkap bahkan tidak imunisasi sama sekali. Akibatnya, berbagai penyakit yang dapat menghambat tumbuh-kembang anak masih terjadi di berbagai daerah. Dengan menggunakan data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional 2022 penelitian ini mencoba melakukan estimasi pengaruh cakupan imunisasi dasar lengkap terhadap prevalensi stunting di 514 kabupaten/kota di Indonesia. Metode Ordinary Least Square (OLS) digunakan dengan mengestimasi berbagai variabel yang juga berpengaruh terhadap prevalensi stunting. Hasil estimasi menunjukkan imunisasi dasar lengkap berasosiasi terhadap 0,11% penurunan prevalensi stunting secara nasional dan 0,15% di daerah tertinggal, terdepan, dan terluar (3T).

.....The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2022 remained significantly high at 31%. According to the 2022 Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), the national prevalence of stunting was reported to be 21.6%. However, the prevalence of stunting in 101 districts/cities exceeded 30%. Despite the national immunization program achieving considerable success in preventing stunting, approximately 20% of births annually, particularly in underdeveloped areas, remain under-immunized or unimmunized. Consequently, various immunization-preventable diseases that impede children's growth persist in many regions. Utilizing data from the 2022 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS), this study aims to estimate the impact of the coverage of full basic immunization on the prevalence of stunting across 514 districts and cities in Indonesia. The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression method was employed to estimate various factors influencing the coverage of full basic immunization and stunting prevalence. The regression results indicate that the coverage of full basic immunization is associated with a 0,11% reduction in stunting prevalence nationally and 0,15% in underdeveloped districts.