

**HUBUNGAN PROPORSI PEMANTAUAN PERTUMBUHAN  
DENGAN PREVALENSI STUNTING, WASTING DAN UNDERWEIGHT  
PADA BALITA DI INDONESIA (ANALISIS DATA SKI 2023)**

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<b>Article Info</b>	<b>ABSTRAK</b>
<p><b>Article History:</b> Received 14/03/2025 Revised - Accepted 18/03/2025</p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Growth Monitoring Indonesia Nutritional Status Toddlers</p>	<p>Pemantauan pertumbuhan secara rutin sesuai standar menjadi langkah krusial untuk mengidentifikasi masalah gizi seperti stunting, wasting dan underweight agar intervensi dapat dilakukan tepat waktu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara proporsi pemantauan pertumbuhan yang sesuai standar dan tidak sesuai standar dengan prevalensi stunting, wasting dan underweight pada anak balita di Indonesia berdasarkan data survei kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional di 38 provinsi Indonesia, melibatkan 586 ribu rumah tangga. Data diperoleh dari Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023, yang mengukur status gizi balita berdasarkan Z-score. Analisis data menggunakan SPSS versi 22 dengan uji korelasi Spearman. Proporsi pemantauan pertumbuhan balita sesuai standar tertinggi di Nusa Tenggara (56,2%) dan terendah di Papua (15,4%), dengan rata-rata nasional 43,3%. Prevalensi stunting tertinggi juga terjadi di Nusa Tenggara (22,7%), sementara wasting tertinggi di Maluku (10,8%) dan underweight tertinggi di Nusa Tenggara (20,0%). Analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa pemantauan pertumbuhan balita tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan prevalensi stunting, wasting, dan underweight (<math>p &gt; 0,05</math>). Pemantauan pertumbuhan balita, baik sesuai maupun tidak sesuai standar, tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap prevalensi stunting, wasting, atau underweight. Faktor lain seperti pola asuh, nutrisi, dan kondisi sosial-ekonomi lebih menentukan status gizi balita. Diperlukan pendekatan komprehensif untuk menangani gizi buruk.</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><i>Regular growth monitoring according to standards is a crucial step to identify nutritional problems such as stunting, wasting and underweight so that interventions can be carried out in a timely manner. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the proportion of growth monitoring that meets standards and does not meet standards with the prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight in toddlers in Indonesia based on data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI). This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design in 38 provinces in Indonesia, involving 586 thousand households. Data were obtained from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), which measures the nutritional status of toddlers based on the Z-score. Data analysis used SPSS version 22 with the Spearman correlation test. The proportion of toddler growth monitoring according to standards was highest in Nusa Tenggara (56.2%) and lowest in Papua (15.4%), with a national average of 43.3%. The highest prevalence of stunting also occurred in Nusa Tenggara (22.7%), while</i></p>

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*wasting was highest in Maluku (10.8%) and underweight was highest in Nusa Tenggara (20.0%). Statistical analysis showed that toddler growth monitoring was not significantly related to the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight ( $p>0.05$ ). Monitoring toddler growth, whether or not it meets standards, does not have a significant effect on the prevalence of stunting, wasting, or underweight. Other factors such as parenting, nutrition, and socio-economic conditions are more important in determining the nutritional status of toddlers. A comprehensive approach is needed to address malnutrition.*

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