ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition in children under five who experience failure to grow and develop caused by malnutrition, and repeated infections in 1,000 HPK. This study aims to determine the factors of stunting determination seen from a point of view of human resource development in Indonesian provinces in 2010-2021. The data analysis method in this study uses a panel data regression model with a (fixed effect model) approach and is estimated using the Eviews 12 estimator. The research results show that (1) Access to sanitation has a negative and significant influence on the incidence of stunting, this happens because poor sanitation can cause diseases in children under five, such as diarrhea and worms that can interfere with digestion. So it can be interpreted that if access to proper sanitation in an area increases, stunting in the region decreases. (2) The provincial minimum wage has a negative and significant influence on the prevalence of stunting and plays a substantial role in the incidence of stunting. So it can be interpreted that if the income level of people in an area increases above the provincial minimum wage, stunting in the region decreases. (3) Poverty has a negative and significant effect on stunting because it is basically poverty an identity that cannot meet nutritional intake, houses are not livable, and people do not have health insurance. So it can be interpreted that if poverty conditions in an area improve, stunting in that area will decrease. (4) The female literacy rate partially has a negative and significant effect on the incidence of stunting; this happens because a woman has an important role in nurturing and educating children during their development. So it can be interpreted that if the level of women's ability to read and write in an area increases, then stunting in the region decreases.

Keywords: Stunting Prevalence, Access to proper sanitation, Province Minimum Wage, Poverty, Female Literacy Rate, And Human Resource Development