

## **ABSTRACT**

*Stunting remains a major public health challenge in Indonesia, representing a chronic nutritional disorder that reflects impaired growth due to prolonged nutritional deficiencies. This condition is often influenced by environmental, social, and economic factors. The high prevalence of stunting, coupled with significant regional disparities, indicates unequal access to health services, including immunization coverage. Furthermore, low levels of maternal education contribute to suboptimal childcare practices and inadequate nutritional fulfillment for children. Economic constraints and limited nutritional knowledge also hinder the adequate intake of both macronutrients and micronutrients, such as carbohydrates, proteins, and minerals.*

*This study utilizes data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 5 to analyze the determinants influencing the probability of stunting among children under five. The independent variables examined include maternal education, immunization status, nutritional intake (carbohydrates, proteins, minerals), and area of residence. Employing the logit regression method, this research aims to provide empirical evidence to support more targeted intervention policies in the effort to reduce stunting in Indonesia.*

*The results show that maternal education, mineral intake, and area of residence have a statistically significant effect on the likelihood of stunting among children at a 5% significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). In contrast, immunization, carbohydrate intake, and protein intake do not have a significant impact. These findings highlight the critical importance of improving maternal education and addressing nutritional deficiencies as key strategies in preventing stunting among children.*

**Keywords: Stunting, IFLS, Logit**