

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the effect of minimum wage, food security, and infrastructure on the prevalence of stunting in 34 provinces in Indonesia, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The minimum wage has a negative effect on the prevalence of stunting, which means that if the income level of people in an area can increase above the provincial minimum wage, then stunting in that area decreases.
2. Food security has no effect on the prevalence of stunting, which means that the higher the level of food security in an area, it is not directly related to family food security, so the prevalence of stunting will also not be affected.
3. Physical health infrastructure has no effect on stunting prevalence, which means that the number of public health centres in an area does not affect the decrease in stunting prevalence.
4. Non-physical health infrastructure has a negative effect on stunting, which means that health workers, especially midwives, have a significant role in reducing the prevalence of stunting in a region.

B. Implication

According to the results, minimum wage and the number of health workers have a negative effect on the prevalence of stunting. From this study,

the government can make policies on the importance of investing in human resources, especially in the fields of education and health. In the field of education, both formal and non-formal, the higher the level of education will have an impact on increasing skills, abilities, and awareness, which in turn can increase individual and family income. Meanwhile, in the health sector, access to health services and assistance by health workers is also an investment to improve the health of the community, especially mothers and children. Therefore, the government needs to increase the number of health workers and create programs that encourage healthy behavior, especially in remote areas.

C. Recommendation

Based on the results obtained from this study, there are several suggestions that can be made, namely:

1. For the government, it is expected to constantly update data, be it related to stunting, health data, or others, so that research can be carried out using more complete data.
2. For further research, it can be done with additional variables that contribute to reducing the prevalence of stunting so as to enrich the results of the study.