

RINGKASAN

Permasalahan stunting masih menjadi prioritas pembangunan. Saat ini, stunting di Indonesia Timur terus mengalami penurunan, tetapi masih dibawah angka stunting yang ditetapkan oleh *World Health Organization* (WHO). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh IPM, PDRB, TPAKP, dan Sanitasi secara simultan dan parsial terhadap stunting di Indonesia Timur yang terdiri dari variabel independen indeks pembangunan manusia, pendapatan domestik regional bruto, tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja perempuan, dan sanitasi.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian kuantitatif, dengan metode pengumpulan data sekunder menggunakan studi pustaka yang diambil dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan Kementerian Kesehatan. Data yang diambil berupa data tahun 2019-2022 dari 12 provinsi yang ada di Indonesia Timur. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis regresi data panel dengan model terbaik adalah *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa (1) IPM secara statistik tidak signifikan terhadap stunting (2) PDRB berpengaruh positif terhadap stunting (3) TPAKP berpengaruh positif terhadap stunting (4) Sanitasi berpengaruh negatif terhadap stunting. Pemerintah pusat dan daerah perlu mengembangkan kebijakan yang terfokus pada perbaikan akses, kualitas layanan kesehatan dan pendidikan, serta mengembangkan program ekonomi untuk meningkatkan pendapatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin di daerah-daerah terpencil. Peningkatan pengetahuan dan kesadaran pada masyarakat, khususnya perempuan dan anak-anak tentang pentingnya gizi seimbang dan pola makan sehat. Percepatan program pembangunan dan perbaikan fasilitas sanitasi di daerah pedesaan dan wilayah terpencil harus segera dilakukan. Selain itu, pemantauan dan evaluasi program sanitasi dijalankan secara berkala untuk memastikan bahwa intervensi yang dilakukan berdampak positif dan sesuai dengan tujuan pengurangan stunting.

Kata Kunci: Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Pendapatan Domestik Regional Bruto, Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja Perempuan, Sanitasi, Stunting

SUMMARY

The issue of stunting remains a development priority. Currently, stunting rates in Eastern Indonesia continue to decline, yet they remain above the threshold set by the World Health Organization (WHO). This study aims to examine the simultaneous and partial effects of the Human Development Index (HDI), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Female Labor Force Participation Rate (FLFPR), and Sanitation on stunting in Eastern Indonesia. The independent variables in this study include the Human Development Index, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Female Labor Force Participation Rate, and Sanitation.

This research is quantitative in nature, utilizing secondary data collection methods through a literature review based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Health. The data covers the years 2019-2022 and includes 12 provinces in Eastern Indonesia. The research method employed is panel data regression analysis, with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) identified as the best model.

The findings of the study indicate that (1) HDI is statistically insignificant in relation to stunting, (2) GRDP has a positive effect on stunting, (3) FLFPR has a positive effect on stunting, and (4) Sanitation has a negative effect on stunting. The central and local governments need to develop policies focused on improving access to and the quality of healthcare and education services, as well as creating economic programs to increase income and welfare for the poor in remote areas. It is also essential to enhance public knowledge and awareness, particularly among women and children, about the importance of balanced nutrition and healthy eating habits. The acceleration of the development and improvement of sanitation facilities in rural and remote areas must be prioritized. Additionally, the monitoring and evaluation of sanitation programs should be conducted regularly to ensure that interventions have a positive impact and align with the objectives of reducing stunting.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Female Labor Force Participation Rate, Sanitation, Stunting