ABSTRACT

Stunting is a condition of impaired growth due to chronic malnutrition and recurrent infections during the critical period of the First 1,000 Days of Life (HPK). This study aims to analyze the determinants of stunting prevalence in Indonesia using panel data from 2016 to 2023. The variables analyzed include access to adequate sanitation, income (Provincial Minimum Wage), average years of schooling for women, healthcare facilities, and complete basic immunization. The study employs a dynamic panel model using the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). The results indicate that access to adequate sanitation, income, and healthcare facilities have a significant influence on reducing the prevalence of stunting. These findings underscore the importance of evidence-based policy approaches focusing on improving access to sanitation, income, and healthcare facilities, as well as strengthening income-related policies to effectively reduce stunting among children.

Keywords *: Indonesia, Stunting, GMM*