

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis pengaruh faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan kesehatan terhadap tingkat prevalensi stunting di Nusa Tenggara Timur dari tahun 2017 hingga 2021. Mengingat luasnya cakupan faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan kesehatan, peneliti memilih empat variabel yang mewakili faktor tersebut, yaitu jumlah penduduk miskin, tingkat melek huruf, persentase rumah tangga tanpa jamban, dan persentase rumah tangga dengan sumur tak terlindungi. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui publikasi resmi seperti BPS, Susenas, SSGI, WHO, Kementerian Kesehatan, serta melalui buku dan jurnal yang relevan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan regresi linier data panel. Dalam penelitian ini, model data panel yang terpilih adalah *Common Effect Model*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jumlah penduduk miskin dan persentase rumah tangga dengan sumber air tak terlindungi memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap prevalensi stunting di Nusa Tenggara Timur, sementara tingkat melek huruf dan persentase rumah tangga tanpa jamban tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap prevalensi stunting di Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Kata kunci: *stunting*, sosial, ekonomi, kesehatan, sanitasi

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying and analyzing the influence of social, economic, and health factors on the prevalence of stunting in East Nusa Tenggara from 2017 to 2021. Given the broad scope of social, economic, and health factors, the researchers selected four variables that represented these factors, namely the number of people living in poverty, literacy rate, the percentage of households without sanitation facilities, and the percentage of households with unprotected wells. The research data was obtained through official publications such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas), Indonesian Family Life Survey (SSGI), World Health Organization (WHO), Ministry of Health, as well as relevant books and journals. The research methodology used a quantitative descriptive approach utilizing panel data linear regression. In this study, the selected panel data model was the Common Effect Model. The results of the study showed that the number of people living in poverty and the percentage of households with unprotected water sources had a significant positive influence on the prevalence of stunting in East Nusa Tenggara, while the literacy rate and the percentage of households without sanitation facilities did not have a significant influence on the prevalence of stunting in East Nusa Tenggara..

Keywords: stunting, social, economic, health, sanitation