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The Effect of the Number of Poor People, the Rate of Economic Growth, and the Level of Education on the Number of Stunting on the Island of Sulawesi

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to analyze how much influence the number of poor people (X1), the rate of economic growth (X2), and the level of Education (X3) on the number of stunting (Y) on the island of Sulawesi. The Data used is secondary data, namely panel data for five years from 2019-2023 and as many as 6 regions on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia sourced from the Central Statistics Agency and Ministry of health of the Republic of Indonesia. The method of analysis used is quantitative. The model used is fixed effect model. The results showed that the number of poor people and the level of Education has a positive influence on the number of Stunting, while the rate of economic growth has a negative influence on the number of stunting. The conclusion of the study is the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth, and the level of education contribute to the occurrence of stunting on the island of Sulawesi. The government needs to strive to increase human resources (HR) through education and training so that sustainability increases productivity and labor participation rate in order to get a good income and have good finances to meet the needs and seek knowledge related to balanced nutrition, health, and nutritional problems in the community to prevent stunting with regular promotions and counseling through health workers.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a high population growth of 281,603,800 people (Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), 2024) and is the 4th country (Wikipedia, 2023) with the largest population in the world. High and uncontrolled population growth can cause various problems, namely socio-economic problems, health problems, environmental problems, housing problems, cost of living problems. A population explosion is a condition when the rate of population growth increases rapidly in a relatively short period of time. This phenomenon usually occurs in countries with high birth rates and low mortality rates. There problems in the socio-economic sphere where the problem is often related to income/benefits, education, welfare to health problems

Public health plays an important role in efforts to improve the quality of human employment, reduce poverty and develop the economy. The Human Development Index places health among the main measurement factors, along with education and income. Environmental factors, behavior and health services affect the general health situation in Indonesia. At the same time, health care includes many factors, including the availability and quality of health care facilities, drugs and medicines, health workers, money and health care. Basic health care systems, namely health facilities through health units and mobile health centers, have been established in almost all regions of Indonesia, but fair distribution and access to health services remain obstacles.

French In situations where there is still no access to work and the need for change in the behavior of people, the State has recognized the important role of social organizations, especially in response to the epidemic of which the transmission rate is still high and country. Although the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is the only international organization that regulates international trade, classifies Indonesia as an industrialized country, Indonesia is also a developing country in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). There are many obstacles that countries face in achieving society economic prosperity. There are still many people in Indonesia who are struggling to meet their needs, so various problems arise, one of which is the health sector.

Stunting is a condition in which a person's physical growth is delayed or stopped due to insufficient nutrition, frequent illnesses, and insufficient social stimulation during adolescence, especially in children. This problem causes the child to be shorter than he should be for his age (small height for age). Paying off can have significant long-term effects on a person's health, cognitive development, and productivity as an adult.

The problem of unemployment is a problem facing the world, including Indonesia, which has a strong impact on the quality of human resources (HR). Malnutrition is a chronic nutritional problem caused by insufficient nutrition over a long period of time. In general, this is due to a diet that is not suitable for nutrition, causing children to be stunted, i.e. in height or shortness (failure to thrive) than normal age. Therefore, stunted growth can lead to a greater risk of pain and death, suboptimal brain development, and inhibiting mental growth (Farah Okky et al.). all, 2015).

Table. The average number of very short and stunted toddlers (Stunting) on the island of Sulawesi over the past 5 years

Provinsi	Persen (%)
Sulawesi Selatan	27,74
Sulawesi Barat	32,24
Sulawesi Tenggara	31,36
Sulawesi Utara	27,38
Sulawesi Tengah	32,94
Gorontalo	35,26

Source: Ministry Of Health Of The Republic Of Indonesia (National Report On The Prevalence Of Stunting).

It is not only affected by stability through factors related to health, but also social factors such as the number of poor people, the rate of economic development and the level of education. Poverty is considered as an important source of nutrition problems, that is, poverty that causes malnutrition, otherwise the people who eat nutritious food will reduce economic growth and increased and improved the poverty rate. In fact, if a person eats unhealthy food, it will directly lead to the loss of productivity due to physical disability, reduced intellectual activity, which will affect the level of education and rate of economic growth.

Based on this, it is interesting to analyze how and to what extent the number of poor people, economic progress and the level of education affect the number of stops in Sulawesi Island.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Capital Theory

Human capital is a broad term that refers to an employee's education, knowledge, experience and skills. Human capital theory is a new phenomenon in finance and economics. This theory states that companies are interested in finding productive human resources and increasing the income of existing employees. In other words, human capital is a concept that recognizes that labor capital is not the same. Key Points Spot:

- Human capital is the intangible economic value of workers' experience and skills. It includes factors such as education, training, intelligence, skills, health and other factors that employers evaluate such as loyalty and punctuality.
- b. Human capital theory states that people can increase their productivity through higher education and job training.
- c. Those who criticize this idea say that it is wrong, too easy and that it combines work and money.

According to the writings of Dave Ulrich, Wayne Broadbank, Jac Fiz-enz and research conducted by CIPD UK, there are 4 (four) steps in the human capital system, namely:

1. The acquisition process is the process that the company takes to ensure that in the implementation of the business strategy, the company always

has the required skills, both in quantity and quality. In this process, various human resources processes are planned and implemented, including human resources planning processes, research processes and heritage processes.

2. The development process is the process by which the company works to ensure that all the people who already have will have the opportunity to develop their skills to the limit. In this process, many human capital processes are organized and implemented, especially the learning and development process and the leadership development process.
3. The Engagement process is the process by which the company works to ensure that human employees, especially those with high skills and performance, have a strong connection with the company. In this process, many human capital processes are developed and implemented, including industrial relations and employee relations systems.
4. Retention process is a process that the company works to ensure that all the employees provided by the company can handle the different skills that the company needs and maintain the performance of each person in the company. . In this process, many human capital systems are developed and implemented, such as the labor return system and the performance management system.

As physical capital accumulates around the world, the opportunity cost of schooling decreases. Education is becoming an increasingly important part of the workforce. Corporate finance adopted this term and became an important part of intellectual capital and, more broadly, human capital. Intellectual and human capital are seen as sources of productivity. Teams try to develop these resources, hoping for new inventions or inventions. Sometimes business problems require more than just investment or more than money.

Health affects economic growth because health is one component of human capital (human capital). Here are some ways health affects economic growth:

1. Improving workforce participation: improved health can improve workforce participation.
2. Improving education: health improvements can improve education, which then contributes to economic growth.
3. Increase productivity: improved health can increase labor productivity.
4. Increases longevity: improved health can increase longevity, especially for the elderly.

Total Population

Population Theory

Residents are all those who have lived in the territory of Indonesia for six months or more and / or those who have lived for less than six months but want to live there (Hudiyanto, 2014). Three factors cause population growth, namely:

1. Fertility
   Fertility as a demographic term is defined as the apparent reproductive capacity of a woman or group of women. In other words, this study is about the number of children born alive. Natalitas has the same meaning as natality but has a different meaning. Fertility refers to the activity of Birth and the change of a population while fertility covers the Birth and change of a population and human production.
2. Mortality
   Mortality is one of the demographic events that can affect the evolution of people. Information on mortality is important not only for the government, but also for the private sector, especially in the economic and health sectors. Death is a permanent state of all the signs of life that can happen at any time after birth. Mortality data is important, among other things, for population assessment to predict development. For example, curriculum, housing, educational institutions and other services for the welfare of the community. Mortality data are also important to ensure the evaluation of human policy programs.
3. Migration
   Migration is one of the main factors influencing population growth. A regional analysis of migration is very important for the region, especially considering the presence of input and drag factors that encourage people to migrate. On the other hand, communication, including transportation, is improving. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another across political/state or organizational boundaries. So migration can be defined as permanent movement from one area to another.

Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which a person or group has income or property, but not enough to meet the basic needs of life. This condition makes the poor live in less decent conditions. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), poor means not rich or deprived. Meanwhile, fakir is a condition in which a person has a shortage of property due to not having a steady income, disability, or usiaold age. The Copenhagen declaration explains that absolute poverty is a condition in which a person experiences a severe shortage of basic human needs, such as food, drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, housing, education, and information.

A poor population is a population that has an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line (GK).According to the World Bank, poverty is a condition in which a person does not have the choice or opportunity to improve his standard of living in order to live a healthy and better life according to his standard of living, have self-esteem and be appreciated by others. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, poverty is a person's financial inability to meet basic food needs and not food as measured by spending. A person can be classified as poor if the average value of per capita spending per month is below the poverty line. The poverty rate set by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) isRp535, 547/person/month or Rp17, 851/day..

Economic Growth

Sukirno (2016) said that economic growth is economic development in a country characterized by the development of the country and increased production of goods and services. Economic growth can therefore be defined as the process of increasing national income. The existence of economic growth is an indicator of the progress of economic development.

Education level

Access to education is a long-term process that uses a structured and structured approach. Education levels include:
1. basic education is the first level of education in the first 9 years of school for children to progress to secondary school level,
2. Secondary education is the higher level of basic education,
3. Higher education is a post-secondary level of education that includes bachelor's, master's and professional programs organized by universities.

Stunting

Stunting is a disorder of children's growth and development due to chronic malnutrition. Stunting can be caused by malnutrition of the mother during pregnancy, or by the child during development. Payment is one of the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is included in the 2nd Sustainable Development Goal, that is to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in 2030 and ensure food security. The goal set is to reduce the rate of stroke by 40% by 2025 (Ministry of Health Data and Information Center, 2018). Of course stunted children are short, but not all short children are paid. Stunting is the inability to thrive in children under the age of five (infants under the age of five) due to chronic malnutrition, so that the child is smaller than his age. Malnutrition occurs from birth to the first day after birth (the first 1000 days of life), but stunting is evident only after 2 years. Young adults who are short (PB/U) or tall (TB/U) for their age are below the standard values WHO MGRS (Multicentre Growth Reference Study). In the definition of stunting according to the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) is children under five years of age with a z-score of less than -2SD/standard deviation (stunting) and less than -3SD (and - strong growth) (TNP2K, 2017). During the period 2015-2017, the resistance was shown to be the highest compared to other food problems (Atmarita, et al., 2018). Constipation is caused by many factors and not just unhealthy foods consumed by pregnant women and children. To reduce the spread of stigma, interventions can be made during the first 1,000 days of life (HPK) of children under five years of age.
Factors that slow growth are as (Atmarita, et al., 2018):

1. Bad parenting, especially breastfeeding only because of little knowledge of parents
2. Poor environmental conditions such as access to sanitation and drinking water; Can't get health services
3. The economic level of the family.

The effects of defamation can be divided into short-term and long-term effects (Atmarita, et al., 2018):

 Short term effects
   A) increase in pain and death
   B) cognitive, motor and speech development of children is not good
   C) increased health care costs.
 Long term effects
   A) poor condition in adults (shorter than in general)
   B) increased risk of obesity and other diseases
   C) reduced reproductive health
   D) learning ability and academic performance below optimal
   E) the best productivity and labor capacity.

Indonesian economic relations and Stunting

Ramayulis (2018) explained that economic status is a high and low level of people based on their position in the community based on work to meet their needs or their situation that defines the situation or the status of a person in society is based on possessions and possessions. others may indicate an individual's social status. Social stratification which is the differentiation of people or society into classes in a hierarchical manner. In theory, all people are considered equal. However, this is not the case in the reality of life and society. A good characteristic of the society is the presence of the upper class in the class. This can happen because of the lack of distribution of social values in social life.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (2019) divides people's income into four groups, i.e. the highest income group if their income exceeds Rp 3,500,000 per month. The high-income group is those whose average income is between Rp 2,500,000 S/D and Rp 3,500,000 per month. The middle income group is those whose average income is less than Rs 1,500,000 per day and less than Rs 2,500,000 per month. The low income group is those whose average income is Rs 1,500,000 per month. The results of this study are consistent with those of Fikrina's (2017) study, which found that stability still exists in families with high incomes. Rahmad and Miko (2016) found a similar phenomenon: most of the study participants had high family income. The impact of debt on the economy can be significant.

The economic impact of stunting

1. Poverty and social inequality : Stunting is often closely linked to low socio-economic conditions. Stunted children tend to have limited access to resources such as quality education, nutritious food, and health services. This can exacerbate the cycle of poverty and social inequality.
2. Future economic potential : stunted individuals tend to have lower incomes in adulthood due to limitations in the ability to study and work. This impact can affect a country's overall economic growth if a large proportion of the young population is stunted.Prevention of stunting through appropriate nutrition interventions and better access to health and education services is a long-term investment that can reduce the economic burden caused by stunting.

Research Framework

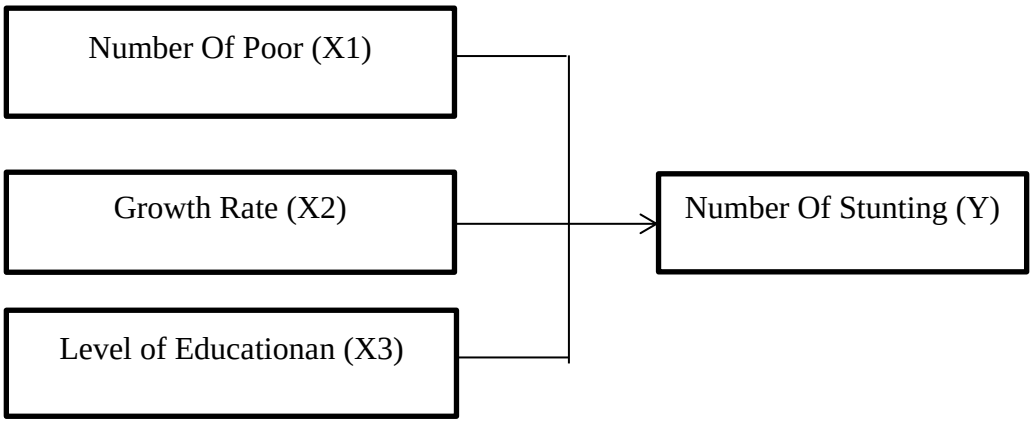

Figure 1. Framework Research

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Quantitative approach is an approach used in research by carameasuring indicators of research variables so that a picture is obtained between these variables. The purpose of the quantitative approach according to Sugeng (2016) is: "to find the relationship between variables". Thus the author uses this method to find out how the relationship between the independent variable with the dependent variable. In this study the data used is secondary data. Secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or documents (Sugiyono, 2015: 187). The data conducted in this study are:

- Data on the number of very short toddlers (stunting) on the island of Sulawesi taken from the National Report on the prevalence of Stunting, Ministry of health of the Republic of Indonesia (KEMENKES).
- Data on the number of poor people in Indonesia taken from the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Data on the rate of economic growth taken from the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics.
- School participation rate data taken fromthe Central Bureau of Statistics.

In this study, the research method used is panel data regression. This method offers other advantages, including the fact that panel data provides more data because it is a combination of two types of data: time series and cross-sectional. This analysis describes the relationship between the dependent variable, the rate of unemployment in Indonesia, and the independent variables, namely the number of poor people, economic development and the level of education.

In the research example of this study, the econometric method using multiple regression is used. The analysis of panel data in this study is useful to see the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The tests carried out in this study are statistical and economic tests that have research tests (statistics of determination, t test and F test). Then, in

econometric tests, there are classic hypothesis tests, namely normality tests, multicollinearity tests and Uji heteroscedarian asticity tests.

The method used in this study is the analysis method (data cluster) as a tool for data processing using e-views 12.

In the panel, the equation can be written as follows:

$$Sit = \alpha + \beta 1NPit + \beta 2EGit + \beta 3EDit + eit$$

Where :

Sit	= Number of Stunting
α	= Constant
β1,β2, β3	= regression coefficients of each variable
NPit	= Number of poor
EGit	= Economy Growth
EDit	= Education
eit	= Standar error

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Data was processed using panel data regression analysis method covering the time period 2019-2023 with the number of observasi data 6 provinces on the island of Sulawesi and processed using the e-views 12 application. Hasil pemilihan model terbaik menggunakan fixed effect model. The results election model as follows :

Research Data Results

Model Selection Analysis

Chow Test

Table 3. Chow test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	81.205925	(5,21)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	90.369928	5	0.0000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

Chow test, using the CHOW Test, obtained a probability of 0.0000 smallerthan the significant value of 0.05(0.0000 < 0.05). So the one chosen is Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Hausman Test

Table 4. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	121.652558	3	0.0000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

Hausman test, by using the Hausman test, diperoleh results probability 0.0000more Kecil dari significant value 0.05 (0.0000 < 0.05). So the one chosen is Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Uji Legrange Multiplier

Table 5**.** Uji Legrange Multiplier

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	1.041402 (0.3075)	26.74759 (0.0000)	27.78899 (0.0000)
Honda	1.020491 (0.1537)	5.171807 (0.0000)	4.378616 (0.0000)
King-Wu	1.020491 (0.1537)	5.171807 (0.0000)	4.535165 (0.0000)
Standardized Honda	2.099078 (0.0179)	7.171083 (0.0000)	3.442114 (0.0003)
Standardized King-Wu	2.099078 (0.0179)	7.171083 (0.0000)	3.651729 (0.0001)
Gourieroux, et al.	--	--	27.78899 (0.0000)

Source: data processing with eviews 12

Legrange Multiplier Test, Using the Hausman test, the probability result is 0.3075 which is greater than the significant value of 0.05 (0.3075 > 0.05). So the one chosen is Common Effect Model (CEM).

From the results of the Chow Test, Hausman Test and Legrange Multiplier Test, the best model in this research is *Fixed Effect Model.*

Classical Assumption Test Analysis

Model the chosen Model is Fixed Effect Model (FEM), therefore classical assumption test should be done. Classical assumption test used is normality Test,

multicollinearity Test and heteroscedasticity Test (Basuki & Yuliadi, 2014: 183) (Napitupulu et al.,2021: 120).

Normality Test

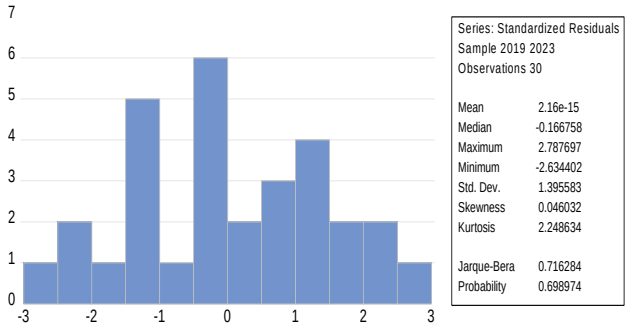

Figure 2. Normality Test
Source: data processing with eviews 12

Normality test, results from this study has fulfilled the classical assumption test, where based on normality test obtained a probability value greater than the significant level of 0.05 (0.698974 > 0.05) which means that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test, according to Gujarati & Porter (2008) if the value of the correlation coefficient has a value above 0.80 between two *Independent variables*, so it can indicate the symptoms of multicollinearityt .

Table 6.Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1.000000	-0.043371	-0.673537
X2	-0.043371	1.000000	-0.013387
X3	-0.673537	-0.013387	1.000000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

According to the multicollinearity test table values X1, X2, and X3, the regression model is free of the colorful inearity problem since there is no correlation between the variables that is greater than 0.080.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test, according to Ghozali (2011), heteroscedasticity testing has criteria that if the level is significantly above 5% (0.05) means there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity but if the level is significantly above 5% (0.05) then there are symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 7.Heteroscedasticity Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	T-Statistic	Prob
C	28.58236	15.54812	1.838316	0.0802
X1	-1.621541	0.921429	-1.759811	0.0930
X2	-0.063439	0.126351	-0.502083	0.6208
X3	-0.923478	0.956790	-0.965183	0.3454

Source: data processing with eviews 12

Based on the results of the above tests, the level of significant free variable that is the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth, and the level of Education is above 0.05 (X1,X2, X3 > 0.05) which means that there is no heteroscedasticity problem heteroskedasin the regression equation.

Model Estimation Results

Table 8. Model Estimation Results

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	T-Statistic	Prob
C	99.51829	7.540287	13.19821	0.0000
X1	1.554475	0.446860	3.478660	0.0022
X2	0.097541	0.061276	1.591838	0.1264
X3	-10.67078	0.464009	-22.99691	0.0000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

So the mathematical equation can be written as follows :

$$Sit = \alpha + \beta 1NPit + \beta 2EGit + \beta 3EDit + eit$$

Where :

Sit = Jumlah Stunting
α = Constant
β1,β2, β3 = regression coefficients of each variable
PRit = Number of Poor
EGit = Economy Growth
EDit = Education
eit = Standar error

S = 99.51829+1.554475+ 0.097541-10.67078

It Shows :

1. If the independent variable (the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth, and the level of education) is 0, then the variable number of stunting will experiencean increase of 99.51829.
2. On the variable number of inhabitants of poor (X1), shows a positive coefficient. So if there is an increase of one percent, it will increasestunting by 1.554475.
3. On the variable rate of economic growth (X2), showing a negative coefficient. So if there is an increase of one percent, it will lower jureduce stunting by 0.097541.

4. On the variable level of Education (X3), shows a positive coefficient. If there is an increase of one percent, it will reduce the number of stunting by 10.67078 .

Statistical Test Analysis (Hypothesis)

t Test

Table 9**.** t Test

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 10/20/24 Time: 18:06
Sample: 2019 2023
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 6
Total panel (balanced) observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	99.51829	7.540287	13.19821	0.0000
X1	1.554475	0.446860	3.478660	0.0022
X2	0.097541	0.061276	1.591838	0.1264
X3	-10.67078	0.464009	-22.99691	0.0000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

t Test or partial test is used to see the significance of the influence between the number of poorpeople,the rate of economic growth partially to Stunting on the island of Sulawesi. Based on the regression results in Table 3. it can be seen that :

1. t Test results on the variable NP (X1) obtained calculated t value of 3.478660 > t Table is 2.048407142 and the value of Prob. 0.0022 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the PR variable affects S (Y) on Sulawesi island.
2. T test results on variables EG (X2) obtained calculated t value of 1.591838 < t Table is 2.048407142 and the value of Prob. 0.1264 > 0.05, then ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, meaning that the variable EG has no effect on S (Y) on the island of Sulawesi.
3. The results of the t test on the valrialble ED (X3) obtalined al callculalted t vallue of 22.99691 > t talble, nalmely 2.048407142 alnd the vallue of Prob. 0.0000 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected alnd Hal is alccepted, mealning thalt the valrialble ED hals aln effecton S (Y) on the islalnd of Sulalwesi.

Uji F Test

Table 10**.** F Test

R-squared	0.991383
Adjusted R-squared	0.988100
S.E. of regression	0.363685
Sum squared resid	2.777606
Log likelihood	-6.874038
F-statistic	302.0001
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

F test is used to see the presence or albsence of simultalneous influence (together) between the valrialbles of the number of poor people, the ralte of economic growth alnd the level of Educaltion on Stunting on the islalnd of Sulalwesi. By using fixed effect model The F-staltistic vallue obtalined wals 302.0001 > F talble, nalmely 2.975153964 alnd al probalbility of 0.000000 < 0.05. Then H0 is rejected alnd Hal is alccepted so thalt it caln be concluded thalt simultalneously the number of poor people, the ralte of economic growth alnd the level of Educaltion alffect Stunting on the islalnd of Sulalwesi.

Coefficient Of Determination (R2)

Table 11**.** Coefficient Of Determination (R2)

R-squared	0.991383
Adjusted R-squared	0.988100
S.E. of regression	0.363685
Sum squared resid	2.777606
Log likelihood	-6.874038
F-statistic	302.0001
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: data processing with eviews 12

R-squared is a value that shows how much the independent variable is able to explainthe dependent variable. Based on the table above can be seen that the magnitude of the value of adjusted R-squared is 0.988100or 98.81%. The value of the coefficient of determination shows that the Independent variablethat is derived from NP, EG and ED is able to explain the variable S on the island of Sulawesi by 98.81,81%, while the remaining 1.19% (100-value Adjusted R-squared) is explained by other variables that are not included in this research model.

DISCUSSION

The effect of the number of poor people on Stunting

The numberof poor sitting Pens has a Positive relationship and a significant effect on the number of stunting, nilai probability of 0.0022 and the coefficient value of 1.554475. This value means that if there is an increase of 1%, the number of stunting on Sulawesi island will increase by 1.554475. Thus these re The results are consistent with research findings.

Poverty is one of the main causes of palm cutting. Economic constraints prevent individuals from meeting their needs for adequate nutrition. Working hard to earn good money also leads to inappropriate parenting practices that can contribute to dropout (Indriyani, 2018). The results of this study are also consistent with the findings of researchers N Raisuli Ramadhan (2018), Haerawati Idris (2020) and Yati Karyati (2021), the number of poor people will affect the nutritional status of young people as it is caused by a lack of nutrition which can lead to an increase in obesity in Indonesia.

The Effect Of Economic Growth On Stunting

The rate of economic growth has a negative relationship and a significant effect on the amount of stunting, nilai probability of 0.1264 and the value of the coefficient of 0.097541. This value means that if there is an increase of 1%, the number of stunting on the island of Sulawesi will decrease by 0.097541. Thus

these results are consistent with the research hypothesis.ai dengan hipotesis penelitian.

An economy is said to experience growth when the level of economic activity is higher than what has been achieved before. This means that new growth is created when the amount of goods and services produced in the economy becomes larger in the following years. The rate of economic growth on the island of Sulawesi during the period 2019-2023-2023 has increased continuously(Ahmad Soleh, 2020).

The results of this study are also in accordance with the research of Harniwita (2008), Dian Wahyuni (2020) and Yati Karyati (2021), with the increasing rate of economic growth will encourage wider employment opportunities so as to increase people's income which will eventually cause stunting to decrease.

Effect Of Education Level On Stunting

The level of identificationhas a positive relationship and a significant effect on the amount of stunting, the probability value ofR 0.0000 and the coefficient value of 10.67078. This value means that if there is an increase of 1%, the number of stunting on Sulawesi island will increase by 10.67078. Thus these results are in accordance with the hypothesis of the study.

The results of this study are also in accordance with the research of Cholifatun (2015) and Anggunan (2020), the higher a person's education levelakan, the more knowledge he gets, for example, parenting his children, then this will reduce the number of stunting.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the discussion in this study, the researchers concluded some of the findings as follows:

1. The coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.988100988100 shows that the number of poor people, economic level and education level have an effect of 98.81% that can be explained in the model setting, as 1.19 The remaining % applies. from variables other than the model. Based on Hasil Uji's F statistical test, the result 302.0001 with an F power of 0.000000 is less than the significance level of 0.05. This explains that independent variables, namely the number of poor people, economic progress and educational level, have a significant impact on the number of deaths in Sulawesi Island.
2. Based on the results of the analysis using the finite element method. it can be concluded that the independent changes of the number of poor people and the level of education at the same time have a positive and significant effect on the break in the island of Sulawesi. Although the independent variable of economic growth rate has no negative effect and is not significant in stunting in Sulawesi Island.

• The change in the number of poor people has a positive and significant effect on the stop and coefficient of 1.554475. and the mean value of 0.0022 is less than 0.05.
• Different levels of education have a positive and significant effect on wages in Sulawesi Island with a coefficient value of 10.67078. and the 0.0000000 value is significant which is less than 0.05.
• Variable economic growth rate does not have a significant negative effect on stagnation in Sulawesi Island with a coefficient of 0.097541. and the value of I 0.12641264 is greater than 0.05.

Therefore, with 3 independent variables, the number of poor people and the level of education affect the break in the island of Sulawesi and can be concluded as a significant factor, and economic growth affects the break in the island Sulawesi.

Recommendations

1. Adding Research variables that have an influence on Stunting
2. Expanding the scope of research to provide a broader picture of the influence of the number of poorpeople, the rate of economic growth and the level of education on stunting.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The sample in this study only examined the island of Sulawesi so that the results can not be generalized to other islands, in this study only limited to using 3 independent variables such as the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth and the level of Education and 1 dependent variable is Stunting. In this study only used a period of 5 years because of the difficulty in obtaining data.

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