ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh disparitas capaian Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) antarkabupaten/kota di Provinsi Aceh yang masih tinggi, di tengah stagnasi peringkat IPM Aceh secara nasional serta tingginya prevalensi stunting dan kemiskinan di sejumlah wilayah tertinggal. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh prevalensi stunting dan kemiskinan, baik secara parsial maupun simultan, terhadap IPM kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Aceh periode 2018–2025, dengan berlandaskan pada *Human Capability Approach* Amartya Sen, yang memandang stunting dan kemiskinan sebagai bentuk *capability deprivation* penghambat pembangunan manusia. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain data panel pada 23 kabupaten/kota, di mana data sekunder dikumpulkan melalui teknik dokumentasi dari Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Aceh dan Survei Status Gizi Indonesia, didukung studi literatur, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan regresi data panel *Fixed Effect Model* motode diferensiasi melalui EViews 12. Hasil uji parsial menunjukkan prevalensi stunting berpengaruh negatif namun tidak signifikan terhadap IPM, sedangkan kemiskinan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan. Secara simultan, kedua variabel berpengaruh signifikan terhadap IPM dengan Adjusted R^2 sebesar 0.7618. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kemiskinan merupakan determinan utama IPM di Provinsi Aceh, sehingga kebijakan pembangunan manusia perlu memprioritaskan pengentasan kemiskinan secara terpadu dengan penanganan stunting yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: prevalensi stunting, kemiskinan, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, data panel, Provinsi Aceh.

ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the persistent disparity in Human Development Index (HDI) achievement across regencies/municipalities in Aceh Province, amid Aceh's stagnant national HDI ranking and the high prevalence of stunting and poverty in several underdeveloped areas. This study aims to analyze the effect of stunting prevalence and poverty, both partially and simultaneously, on the HDI of regencies/municipalities in Aceh Province during the 2018–2025 period, grounded in Amartya Sen's Human Capability Approach, which views stunting and poverty as forms of capability deprivation that hinder human development. The study employs a quantitative approach with a panel data design across 23 regencies/municipalities, in which secondary data were collected through documentation techniques from the Aceh Provincial Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey, supported by a literature review, and then analyzed using panel data regression with a Fixed Effect Model applying a differencing method through EViews 12. The partial test results show that stunting prevalence has a negative but insignificant effect on HDI, while poverty has a negative and significant effect. Simultaneously, both variables significantly affect HDI, with an Adjusted R^2 of 0.7618. The study concludes that poverty is the main determinant of HDI in Aceh Province, so human development policy should prioritize integrated poverty alleviation alongside sustainable stunting reduction efforts.

Keywords: *stunting prevalence, poverty, Human Development Index, panel data, Aceh Province*