

ABSTRACT

The growth and development of individuals significantly depend on adequate nutritional intake, profoundly impacting their quality of life and life expectancy. Early-age children experiencing nutritional deficiencies are at high risk of stunting, affecting their brain development and physical height. Stunting limits a child's potential into adulthood, influencing educational aspects, social interactions, and participation in society. Indonesia aims to become a developed nation by 2045, yet stunting remains a significant hurdle in the effort to develop human resources. The government prioritizes reducing stunting rates, viewing health monitoring applications from the perspective of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) as a promising solution. However, the implementation of health monitoring applications still faces numerous challenges, such as limited use of the applications and other obstacles. This study aims to analyze the acceptance of health monitoring applications among the Indonesian population, especially healthcare workers and PKK members, using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT2) model. The results showed that most hypotheses were supported. Facilitating Conditions (FC) significantly influenced Use Behavior (UB) in the 25-34 and 35+ age groups, with a p-value of 0.017, emphasizing the importance of improving technical infrastructure and support for these age groups. Additionally, Behavioral Intention (BI), with a t-value of 6.297, which reflects an individual's intention to use the application, was found to have a direct effect on Use Behavior. Therefore, it is recommended to focus on enhancing user motivation and perceived ease of use to increase adoption. These findings provide important insights for improving the adoption and effectiveness of health monitoring applications in Indonesia, particularly in stunting prevention efforts.

Keywords: Growth, Nutrition, Stunting, Adoption, Health Monitoring Application, UTAUT2, MGA, Measurement Invariance.