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**HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA
BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
WARWANAI**

ABSTRAK

Masalah gizi pada balita, khususnya stunting, masih menjadi perhatian global. Secara global, sekitar 22,2% balita mengalami stunting, dengan prevalensi tertinggi berada di kawasan Asia. Di Indonesia, prevalensi stunting masih tergolong tinggi, termasuk di Provinsi Papua Barat dan Kabupaten Raja Ampat. Di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Warwanai, sebanyak 27% dari 116 balita terindikasi stunting. Stunting dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya pola asuh orang tua. Beberapa ibu masih memberikan makanan tanpa memperhatikan nilai gizi, menghadapi masalah sanitasi air yang kurang bersih, serta keterbatasan ekonomi dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan gizi anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Warwanai. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan case control. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki balita usia 24–59 bulan. Kelompok kasus berjumlah 31 balita stunting dan kelompok kontrol 31 balita tidak stunting, dengan teknik total sampling pada kelompok kasus dan random sampling pada kelompok kontrol. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner pola asuh dan data status gizi dari EPP/BGM, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar orang tua menerapkan pola asuh demokratis (59,7%). Proporsi balita stunting dan tidak stunting masing-masing sebesar 50,0%. Uji chi-square menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan kejadian stunting pada balita ($p = 0,437$). Disimpulkan bahwa pola asuh tidak berhubungan secara signifikan dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24–59 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Warwanai.

Kata Kunci : Pola Asuh, Stunting, Balita

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND STUNTING
INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AGED 24–59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING
AREA OF WARWANAI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER**

ABSTRACT

Malnutrition among children under five, particularly stunting, remains a global concern. Globally, approximately 22.2% of children under five experience stunting, with the highest prevalence found in Asia. In Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting remains relatively high, including in West Papua Province and Raja Ampat Regency. In the working area of Warwanai Public Health Center, 27% of 116 children under five were identified as stunted. Stunting is influenced by various factors, one of which is parenting style. Some mothers provide food based solely on the child's preferences without considering nutritional value, face issues related to unsafe water sources, and experience economic limitations in fulfilling their children's nutritional needs. This study aimed to determine the relationship between parenting style and the incidence of stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of Warwanai Public Health Center. The study employed an analytic correlation design with a case-control approach. The population consisted of mothers with children aged 24–59 months. The case group included 31 mothers with stunted children, while the control group consisted of 31 mothers with non-stunted children. Total sampling was used for the case group and random sampling for the control group. Data were collected using a parenting style questionnaire and nutritional status data from EPP/BGM records, and analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed that most parents applied a democratic parenting style (59.7%). The proportion of stunted and non-stunted children was equal, each accounting for 50.0%. The chi-square test indicated no significant relationship between parenting style and the incidence of stunting ($p = 0.437$). It can be concluded that parenting style is not significantly associated with stunting among children aged 24–59 months in the working area of Warwanai Public Health Center.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Stunting, Children Under Five