

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PERKAWINAN ANAK DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING DI PUSKESMAS SAYOSA KABUPATEN SORONG PROVINSI PAPUA BARAT DAYA TAHUN 2025

OLEH : EKA CHINTIYA ANGGO

Masalah perkawinan anak adalah faktor risiko yang berkontribusi terhadap kejadian stunting, yang merupakan masalah gizi kronis berdampak pada pertumbuhan fisik dan perkembangan kognitif anak serta masih menjadi isu kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia, terutama di wilayah dengan pengaruh budaya lokal. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan perkawinan anak dengan kejadian stunting di Puskesmas Sayosa, Kabupaten Sorong Provinsi Papua Barat Daya Tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* pada 46 Ibu yang memiliki anak pertama balita berusia >24 bulan dengan menerapkan teknik *non-probability sampling* dengan metode *total sampling*. Variabel independent dalam penelitian ini adalah perkawinan anak sedangkan variabel dependen adalah kejadian stunting. Data sekunder diperoleh dari program KIA dan Gizi Puskesmas dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* ($\alpha = 0,05$). Hasil menunjukkan nilai χ^2 hitung 10,61 lebih besar dari χ^2 tabel 5,991, sehingga terdapat hubungan signifikan antara perkawinan anak dan kejadian stunting. Temuan ini menunjukkan perkawinan anak berkontribusi terhadap risiko stunting melalui faktor biologis, sosial, dan ekonomi. Kebaruan penelitian ini terletak pada identifikasi perkawinan anak yang dipengaruhi budaya lokal berhubungan dengan stunting. Implikasi penelitian menekankan perlunya integrasi pencegahan perkawinan anak dalam program penurunan stunting melalui edukasi, penguatan pencatatan perkawinan, dan kebijakan lintas sektor.

Kata Kunci: Perkawinan Anak, Stunting, Balita

BINA SEHAT PPNI

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD MARRIAGE AND STUNTING INCIDENTS AT THE SAYOSA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER SORONG REGENCY, SOUTHWEST PAPUA PROVINCE IN 2025

BY: EKA CHINTIYA ANGGO

The problem of child marriage is a risk factor that contributes to the incidence of stunting, which is a chronic nutritional problem that impacts the physical growth and cognitive development of children and is still a public health issue in Indonesia, especially in areas with local cultural influences. This study aims to determine the relationship between child marriage and the incidence of stunting at the Sayosa Community Health Center, Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua Province in 2025. This study used an analytical quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach on 46 mothers who had their first child aged >24 months by applying a non-probability sampling technique with a total sampling method. The independent variable in this study is child marriage while the dependent variable is the incidence of stunting. Secondary data were obtained from the KIA and Nutrition programs of the Community Health Center and analyzed using the Chi-Square test ($\alpha = 0.05$). The results showed a calculated χ^2 value of 10.61 which was greater than the χ^2 table of 5.991, so there was a significant relationship between child marriage and the incidence of stunting. These findings indicate that child marriage contributes to the risk of stunting through biological, social, and economic factors. The novelty of this research lies in identifying child marriage influenced by local culture as associated with stunting. The implications of this research emphasize the need to integrate child marriage prevention into stunting reduction programs through education, strengthening marriage registration, and cross-sectoral policies.

Keywords: Child Marriage, Stunting, Toddlers

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