

ABSTRACT

Background: *The problem of this study is based on 2015 PSG data that show stunting in toddlers in Indonesia as high as 29%. If the stunting problem above 20% is a public health problem. Stunting can adversely affect cognitive and motor development, and decrease productivity as adults.*

Objective: *to know factors related to stunting in 1-5 years old children in Manukan Wetan Village Surabaya.*

Method: *The design of this study was analytic with cross-sectional design. Case group sampling was using purposive sampling technique that met inclusion and exclusion criteria as many as 83 samples.*

Result: *this study result showed that 26,5 % of respondents is stunting, As many as 61.4% of underfives have a history of compliance with Fe tablet supplementation. A total of 19.2% of mothers had a history of pregnancy complications. As many as 3.6% of children under five have a low birth weight. As many as 50.6% of toddlers get exclusive breastfeeding. A total of 33.7% of infants were given prelacteal foods. As many as 95.5% of children under five have attendance at posyandu ≥ 8 times / year. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and stunting events.*

Suggestion: *To succeed the exclusive breastfeeding program for later children as an effort to prevent the occurrence of stunting. Conducting further research on the incidence of stunting with dietary factors and anything that may affect the absorption of Fe tablets in pregnant women and other factors that may be associated with stunting occurrence in Indonesia.*

Kywords : stunting, ASI, toddlers 1-5 years