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HUBUNGAN ANTARA FEEDING STYLE DENGAN KEJADIAN STUNTING PADA BALITA USIA 24-59 BULAN DI DESA DAWUNG KECAMATAN JENAR KABUPATEN SRAGEN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stunting di Desa Dawung sebanyak 15,3% yaitu 27 balita usia 24-59 bulan. Salah satu faktor stunting adalah *feeding style*.

Tujuan : Untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara *feeding style* dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 24-59 bulan di Desa Dawung Kecamatan Jenar Kabupaten Sragen.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 65 sampel yang merupakan balita usia 24-59 bulan. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *Caregiver's Feeding Style Questionnaire (CFSQ)*. Uji statistik menggunakan korelasi Uji Kendall tau.

Hasil : Terdapat 38.9% balita stunting dan 61.1% balita tidak stunting. Pola asuh demokratis memiliki frekuensi balita tidak stunting sebesar 55.5%. Pola asuh penelantar memiliki frekuensi balita stunting sebesar 27.7% dari jumlah keseluruhan yaitu 27.8%. *Feeding style* berhubungan secara signifikan terhadap kejadian stunting balita 24-59 bulan dengan kekuatan korelasi termasuk ke dalam kategori korelasi kuat.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara *feeding style* dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 25-59 bulan di Desa Dawung Kecamatan Jenar Kabupaten Sragen.

Kata Kunci : *Feeding Style*, Kejadian Stunting.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEEDING STYLE AND THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS AGED 24-59 MONTHS IN DAWUNG VILLAGE, JENAR DISTRICT, SRAGEN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting in Dawung Village is 15.3%, namely 27 toddlers aged 24-59 months. One of the factors of stunting is feeding style.

Objective: Identify the relationship between feeding style and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months in Dawung Village, Jenar District, Sragen Regency.

Method: This study used a cross sectional approach. The sampling method uses simple random sampling. The number of samples was 65 samples who were toddlers aged 24-59 months. The data collection method used the Caregiver's Feeding Style Questionnaire (CFSQ) questionnaire. The statistical test uses the Kendall tau-b Test correlation.

Results: There were 38.9% of stunted toddlers and 61.1% of toddlers were not stunted. Democratic parenting has a frequency of toddlers not stunting at 55.5%. The parenting style of the nurse has a stunting frequency of 27.7% of the total number of 27.8%. Feeding style was significantly related to the incidence of stunting under 24-59 months with the strength of the correlation included in the strong correlation category.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between feeding style and the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 25-59 months in Dawung Village, Jenar District, Sragen Regency

Keywords: Feeding Style, Stunting Incident.