

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN POLA ASUH ORANG TUA YANG MEMPUNYAI BALITA STUNTING USIA 24-59 BULAN DI KALURAHAN SENDANGAGUNG KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita akibat kekurangan gizi kronis yang ditandai dengan tinggi badan menurut umur berada di bawah standar. Kalurahan Sendangagung merupakan wilayah dengan prevalensi balita stunting tertinggi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Minggir, Kabupaten Sleman. Kejadian stunting dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, salah satunya adalah pola asuh orang tua dan karakteristik keluarga.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik dan pola asuh orang tua yang mempunyai balita stunting usia 24-59 bulan di Kalurahan Sendangagung Kabupaten Sleman.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian dilakukan di Kalurahan Sendangagung dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 34 orang tua balita stunting usia 24-59 bulan. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner karakteristik responden dan *Parenting Styles & Dimensions Questionnaire-Short Version* (PSDQ). Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat untuk melihat distribusi frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik responden menunjukkan mayoritas orang tua berusia 30-50 tahun (73,5%), berpendidikan menengah (76,5%), bekerja sebagai Ibu Rumah Tangga (IRT) (67,6%), dan memiliki pendapatan keluarga di bawah UMR Kabupaten Sleman (64,7%). Untuk gambaran pola asuh, mayoritas responden menerapkan pola asuh dominan demokratis (85,3%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas responden memiliki karakteristik pendidikan menengah, pekerjaan sebagai ibu rumah tangga, dan pendapatan keluarga di bawah UMR dengan pola asuh dominan demokratis.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Karakteristik Orang Tua, Pola Asuh, Balita.

***DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND
PARENTING STYLES OF PARENTS OF STUNTED TODDLERS AGED
24–59 MONTHS IN SENDANGAGUNG VILLAGE
SLEMAN REGENCY***

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a growth failure condition in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition, characterized by a height-for-age z-score below the standard. Sendangagung Village is the area with the highest prevalence of stunted toddlers within the working area of the Minggir Public Health Center, Sleman Regency. The incidence of stunting is influenced by various factors, including parental parenting styles and family characteristics.

Objective: To determine the characteristics and parenting styles of parents with stunted toddlers aged 24–59 months in Sendangagung Village, Sleman Regency.

Methods: This study utilized a descriptive quantitative design. The research was conducted in Sendangagung Village with a total sample of 34 parents of stunted toddlers aged 24–59 months. The research instruments consisted of a respondent characteristic questionnaire and the Parenting Styles & Dimensions Questionnaire-Short Version (PSDQ). Data analysis employed univariate analysis to determine frequency distributions and percentages.

Results: The results indicated that the majority of respondents were aged 30–50 years (73.5%), attained a secondary education level (76.5%), worked as housewives (67.6%), and had a family income below the minimum wage (UMR) of Sleman Regency (64.7%). Regarding parenting styles, the majority of respondents predominantly implemented an authoritative parenting style (85.3%).

Conclusion: The majority of respondents had a secondary education, worked as housewives, and earned a family income below the minimum wage, while predominantly practicing an authoritative parenting style.

Keywords: Stunting, Parental Characteristics, Parenting Style, Toddler.