

ABSTRACT

FASYA YUNITA MAHARANI. 2025. Dietary Patterns and Consumption Levels of Stunted Toddlers in Sumberejo Village, Batu City. Scientific Paper, D3 Nutrition Study Program, Healt Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health malang. (Supervised by: **I Nengah Tanu Komalyna dan Tapriadi**).

Stunting is a long-term manifestation of chronic malnutrition that occurs either during pregnancy or early postnatal life, becoming apparent only after the child reaches the age of 2 years. *Stunting* (short stature in children) is a chronic malnutrition problem caused by prolonged insufficient nutrient intake, such as vitamins, minerals, and animal protein sources. One of the causes of *stunting* in children is poor feeding practices and low nutrient intake. This study used a qualitative approach with an observational analytic method and a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique employed was quota sampling, involving 33 children under five in Sumberejo Village, Batu City, in December 2024. Data collection was carried out using SQ-FFQ questionnaires and interviews. The research variables included dietary diversity and nutrient intake among stunted children. The results showed that out of 33 samples, 21 children (63.63%) had poor dietary diversity, while 12 children (36.36%) had diverse diets. Additionally, most children had insufficient energy intake (13 children, 39.39%), excessive protein intake (30 children, 90.90%), severely insufficient fat intake (15 children, 45.45%), and severely insufficient carbohydrate intake (10 children, 30.30%). The study concluded that the majority of the children had poor dietary diversity and insufficient consumption levels, particularly in energy, fats, and carbohydrates. These findings emphasize the need for nutritional interventions to improve dietary patterns and address nutrient deficiencies in stunted children.

Keywords: Children, *Stunting*, Dietary Diversity, Nutrients Intake