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Judul : Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan *Self-Efficacy* Ibu Dalam Merawat Bayi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tirto 1 Pekalongan

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ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan *Self-Efficacy* Ibu Dalam Merawat Bayi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tirto 1 Pekalongan

Latar Belakang: *Self-efficacy* ibu dalam merawat bayi berperan penting dalam kualitas pengasuhan. Dukungan suami diyakini dapat meningkatkan *self-efficacy* ibu.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan dukungan suami dengan *self-efficacy* ibu dalam merawat bayi.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif jenis korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian ibu nifas yang mempunyai bayi usia 0-40 hari dipilih menggunakan total sampling dengan jumlah 42 responden, di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tirto 1 Kabupaten Pekalongan. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner *Perceived Maternal Parental Self-Efficacy* menurut Barnes. Sedangkan dukungan suami disusun oleh peneliti sendiri, telah diuji validitas dengan nilai *corrected item-total correlation* 0,533-0,848 ($r_{table} = 0,444$) dan reliabilitas nya nilai *cronbach's alpha* sebesar 0,950. Analisa bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Dukungan suami baik sebanyak 22 orang (52,4%). *Self-efficacy* baik sebanyak 22 orang (52,4%). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara dukungan suami dan *self-efficacy* ibu dalam merawat bayi ($p = 0,032$). Nilai *Odds Ratio* (OR) sebesar 3,980, yang berarti ibu yang tidak mendapatkan dukungan suami memiliki kemungkinan 3,980 kali lebih besar untuk memiliki *self-efficacy* yang rendah dibandingkan dengan ibu yang mendapatkan dukungan suami.

Simpulan: Dukungan suami yang baik dapat meningkatkan *self-efficacy* ibu dalam merawat bayi. Petugas kesehatan diharapkan meningkatkan keterlibatan suami agar *self-efficacy* ibu dalam merawat bayinya meningkat.

Kata Kunci: *Dukungan suami, Self-efficacy ibu, perawatan bayi*

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ABSTRACT

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The Correlation Between Husband Support and Maternal Self-Efficacy in Infant Care in the Work Area of Tirto Public Health Center 1, Pekalongan

Introduction: Maternal self-efficacy in infant care plays an important role in the quality of parenting. Husband support is believed to improve maternal self-efficacy.

Objective: To determine the correlation between husband support and maternal self-efficacy in infant care.

Methods: This research was a quantitative correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample consisted of postpartum mothers with infants aged 0 to 40 days, selected by total sampling, with a total of 42 respondents in the work area of Tirto Public Health Center 1, Pekalongan Regency. Data were collected using the Perceived Maternal Parental Self-Efficacy questionnaire by Barnes. The husband support questionnaire was developed by the researcher, tested for validity with corrected item-total correlation values ranging from 0.533 to 0.848 ($r_{table} = 0.444$) and for reliability with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.950. Bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-Square test.

Results: Good husband support was reported by 22 respondents (52.4 percent). Good self-efficacy was also reported by 22 respondents (52.4 percent). The Chi-Square test showed a significant correlation between husband support and maternal self-efficacy in infant care ($p = 0.032$). The Odds Ratio (OR) was 3.980, indicating that mothers who did not receive husband support were 3.980 times more likely to have low self-efficacy compared to mothers who received husband support.

Conclusion: Good husband support can improve maternal self-efficacy in infant care. Health workers are expected to increase husband involvement to enhance maternal self-efficacy in infant care.

Keywords: *Husband support, Infant care, Maternal self-efficacy*