

Factors Related To Toddler Visits At The Kenanga Posyandu In Jurang Mangu Timur Village For The Period Of May 2023 - April 2024

Sekar Hara Ayu Ningrum^{1*}, Nurika Rahma², Anah Sugihanawati³, Ernawati⁴

^{1,3}STIK Budi Kemuliaan Undergraduate Midwifery Study Program

^{2,4}STIK Budi Kemuliaan Midwifery Professional Study Program

*Corresponding author: bidancilik_1493@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

Posyandu has an important role in making it easier for the community to check their health, one of the goals of which is to monitor nutrition in toddlers to prevent stunting. Risesdas data showed that the percentage of routine weighing of toddlers in Banten is still very low. The purpose of the study was to find out predisposition factors (age of toddlers, maternal age, parity, knowledge, education, occupation, attitude, income), supporting factors (distance from the posyandu), driving factors (family support, cadre roles) related to visits by toddlers at the Kenanga Posyandu, East Jurang Mangu Village, for the period of May 2023 - April 2024. The research used an observational analytical method with cross sectional approach. Data was obtained through questionnaires and records of posyandu register books. The data collection technique used a purposive sampling technique. The population in this study were all mothers who have toddlers aged 12-59 months and the number of samples were 110 people. The research was carried out within the scope of the Kenanga Posyandu, East Jurang Mangu Village, which consisted of RT 002 to RT 005. Data collection was carried out on May 13 - 30, 2024. The results showed that there was a relationship between education (p -value = 0.044), attitude (p -value = 0.013), support (p -value = 0.003), and the role of cadres (p -value = 0.000). There was no relationship between the age of toddlers (p -value = 0.360), maternal age (p -value = 0.627), parity (p -value = 1.000), knowledge (p -value = 0.515), occupation (p -value = 0.183), income (p -value = 0.265), and posyandu distance (p -value = 0.424). It is hoped that the health centre can work together to create health promotion activities in the community about the importance of bringing toddlers to the posyandu, as well as inviting family members and cadres to provide support to mothers of toddlers to bring their toddlers to the posyandu.

Keywords: Posyandu, Toddler Visits

1. INTRODUCTION

One indicator of the level of public health in Indonesia is the maternal, infant and toddler mortality rates which are still high. Based on global agreement (Sustainable Development Goals/SDG's 2015) For 2030, it is hoped that the maternal mortality rate will decrease from 102 per 100,000 live births to 70 per 100,000 live births and the infant mortality rate will decrease from 34 to 12 per 1000 live births.¹

Data 2020 UN statistics noted that more than 149 million (22%) children under five worldwide experienced it stunting, where 6.3 million Indonesian early childhood or toddlers experience stunting.² The results of the 2021 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI) show that the prevalence of children under five experiencing stunting in Indonesia has reached 24.4% and the incidence rate has decreased. stunting in 2022 it will be 21.6%, while the target to be achieved is 14% in 2024.³ Malnutrition which causes stunting can be prevented by monitoring through weighing activities at posyandu.

Based on the Indonesian Health Survey Data on Health Data and Information 2023, the percentage of coverage for weighing toddlers in Indonesia is 83.2%, while in Banten Province the percentage of coverage for weighing toddlers is 77.9%.⁴ In the city of South Tangerang itself, the percentage of toddlers being weighed was 88.7%, this achievement is still below the government's target which sets a minimum achievement of weighing toddlers at 90%. For the weighing of toddlers carried out regularly or at least 8 times weighing in the last 12 months in South Tangerang City only shows a percentage of 39.49%. This shows that the percentage of routinely weighing toddlers in South Tangerang City is still very low.⁵

Data on toddlers in Jurang Mangu Timur Subdistrict in 2022 showed that the number of toddlers recorded was 3,639 toddlers with a percentage of toddlers who were weighed at 85.15% but only 36.89% of toddlers who were weighed regularly or > 8x over the last 12 months.⁶ Jurang Mangu Timur sub-district has 23 posyandu, where one of the posyandu which was the point for conducting this research was Kenanga posyandu. Data from the profile of

Posyandu Kenanga in 2023, the number of toddlers recorded was 113, but in practice, an average of only 32 toddlers visited Posyandu Kenanga every month and only 21.83% carried out regular weighing or > 8x over the last 12 months.⁷

Seeing the low number of visits by children under five to Posyandu Kenanga indicates that the success rate in utilizing health facilities is still lacking. This could be caused by several factors that result in low visits by toddlers to Posyandu. Based on the background above, the researcher wants to know what are the "Factors that Influence the Visitation of Toddlers at Posyandu Kenanga, Jurang Mangu Timur District for the Period May 2023 - April 2024."

2. METHODS

This research discusses the factors related to visits by toddlers at Kenanga Posyandu, Jurang Mangu Timur District for the period May 2023 – April 2024. The dependent variable is visits by toddlers to the posyandu, while the independent variables include mother's age, toddler's age, number of children in the family, mother's education, mother's occupation, mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, family income, distance from home to posyandu, family support, and the role of posyandu cadres. This type of research is analytical research with an approach cross sectional. The data source is primary data through questionnaires by mothers of toddlers aged 12-59 months whose validity and reliability have been tested on 30 respondents and secondary data in the form of posyandu register book records. Amount The sample for this study was 110 people (purposive sampling). The research was carried out at Posyandu Kenanga, Jurang Mangu Timur Village, located at Jl. K.H. Wahid Hasyim Jurang Mangu Timur, Pondok Aren, South Tangerang, Banten consisting of RT 002 to RT 005. Data collection was carried out on 13 – 30 May 2024. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis using tests Chi-Square.

3. RESULT

Univariate Analysis

Visit	(f)	(%)
Routine	23	20,9
Not Routine	87	79,1
Total	110	100%

Respondent Characteristics				(f)	(%)
Toddler Age	Age 12 - 23 months			35	31,8
	Age 24 - 59 months			75	68,2
Total				110	100
Mother's Age	Age 20 - 35 years			74	67,3
	Age >35 years			36	32,7
Total				110	100
Parity	Primiparous (1 child)			27	24,6
	Multipara or Grandemultipara (>1 child)			83	75,4
Total				110	100
Education	Low			34	30,9
	High			76	69,1
Total				110	100
Knowledge	Good			94	85,5
	Not enough			16	14,5
Total				110	100
Work	Work			33	30
	Doesn't work			77	70
Total				110	100
Income	Low			52	47,3
	High			58	52,7
Total				110	100
Attitude	Positive			84	76,4
	Negative			26	23,6
Total				110	100
Distance	Close			82	74,5
	Far			28	25,5
Total				110	100
Family Support	Support			25	22,7
	Not very supportive			85	77,3

Table 3.3 Relationship between Respondent Characteristics and Toddler Visits at Kenanga Posyandu, Jurang Mangu Timur District, Period May 2023 – April 2024

Respondent Characteristic s	Posyandu visit				r	OR
	Routine		Not Routine			
	f	%	f	%		
Toddler Age						
Baduta	5	4,5%	3	27,3	0,360	0,58
news	1		5	51,8		
	8	16,4%	7	%		
Total	2	20,9%	8	79,1		
	3		7	%		
Mother's Age						
20 – 35	1		6	54,6	0,627	0,70
	4	12,7%	0	%		
>35	9	8,2%	2	24,5		
			7	%		
Total	2	20,9%	8	79,1		
	3		7	%		
Number of children						
1 Child	6	5,4	2	19,1	1,000	1,19
			1			
> 1 Child	1		6	60		
	7	15,5	6			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Mother's Education						
Low	3	2,7	3	28,2	0,044	3,60
			1			
High	2	18,2	5	50,9		
	0		6			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Mother's Knowledge					0,515	2,04

Good	2	19,1	7	66,4		
	1		3			
Not enough	2	1,8	1	12,7		
			4			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7	%		
Mother's Job Work	1	9,1	2	20,9		
	0		3			
No	1	11,8	6	58,2	0,183	2,140
	3		4			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Income Low	8	7,3	4	40		
			4			
High	1	13,6	4	39,1	0,265	1,919
	5		3			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Mother's attitude Positive	2	20	6	56,4		
	2		2			
Negative	1	0,9	2	22,7	0,013	8,871
			5			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Posyandu distance Close	1	17,3	6	57,3		
	9		3			
Far	4	3,6	2	21,8	0,424	1,810
			4			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Husband/Family Support Support	1	10	1	12,7		
	1		4			
Not enough	1	10,9	7	66,4	0,003	4,780
	2		3			
Total	2	20,9	8	79,1		
	3		7			
Cadre Role Play a role	1	15,5	2	24,5	0,000	6,296
	7		7			

4. DISCUSSION

Toddler Visit at Posyandu Kenanga

The success of the posyandu can be seen from the level of visits by mothers in posyandu activities, namely mothers who come to bring their toddlers to the posyandu every month to be weighed at least 8 times a year.

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the majority of respondents do not regularly visit Kenanga Posyandu, namely 87 respondents (79.1%), while the number of respondents who regularly visit toddlers to Posyandu is 23 respondents (20.9%).

This research is in line with research conducted by Donna (2020) entitled The Relationship between the Number of Mothers' Visits to Posyandu and the Nutritional Status of Toddlers in the Amplas Health Center Working Area.

The mother's active activity at the posyandu has a big influence on monitoring nutritional status. Monitoring the growth of toddlers at posyandu is an effort to detect early growth disorders so that stunting in toddlers can be prevented. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), the low number of visits by toddlers to posyandu can result in the growth and development of toddlers not being monitored intensively.

Relationship between Toddler Age and Visits at Posyandu

The toddler years are the beginning of life for a person and during this period the development of language skills, creativity, social, emotional and intelligence awareness runs very quickly.

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 5 respondents (4.5%) who had toddlers (aged 12 - 23 months), while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 57 respondents (68.2%) who had toddlers (aged 24 - 59 months). Results of statistical analysis using chi

squire obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.360$ ($p\text{-value} > \alpha$ value (0.05)), which means there is no relationship between the age of toddlers and visits to posyandu.

According to Duarsa (2009), Herlinda's (2019) research stated that mothers need to take their toddlers to Posyandu at <12 months of age for immunization. Meanwhile, for toddlers aged 5 years, weighing is carried out to monitor their growth and development. However, sometimes mothers who have toddlers >12 months often think this is something that is not important. After 12 months of age and immunization is complete, the mother will only come back if there is a schedule for giving vitamins. So mothers of toddlers need to be explained the importance of weighing toddlers (1 year) because toddlerhood (<5 years) is the golden period for a child's growth.⁸

Relationship between Maternal Age and Visits at Posyandu

Age is a person's age from birth to birthday.

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 14 respondents (12.7%) in the 20 - 35 year age category, while of the 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Kenanga Posyandu, there were 27 respondents (32.7%) in the >35 year age category. Results of statistical analysis using chi square test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.627$ ($p\text{-value} > \alpha$ value (0.05)), which means there is no relationship between maternal age and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Satriani, et al (2019) which shows that the Chi-Square test results obtained a p value of 0.002, because the p value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected. It can be seen that there is a relationship between age and toddlers' visits to posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁹

However, the results of this study are in line with research conducted by Pramita, et al (2022) which stated that there was no relationship between maternal age and toddler visits at posyandu. Maternal age is only an individual characteristic and is a demographic factor that is only a predisposing factor, while visits to posyandu are a form of health behavior, especially related to the use of health services.¹⁰

Relationship between Number of Children and Visits at Posyandu

Parity is the condition of giving birth to children either alive or dead or the number of live births a woman has.

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 6 respondents (5.4%) who had 1 child, while 87 respondents (79.1%) did not regularly visit Posyandu, there were 66 respondents (60%) who had > 1 child. Results of statistical analysis using chi square test obtained $p\text{-value} = 1,000$ ($p\text{-value} > \alpha$ value (0.05)), which means there is no significant relationship between the number of children and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Satriani, et al (2019) which showed that the results of statistical tests obtained a P value (0.020), meaning there was a relationship between parity or the number of children and visits by toddlers to posyandu in the Mangkoso Community Health Center working area in 2017.¹¹

However, this research is in line with research conducted by Yohana (2019) which states that activeness in posyandu activities is not measured by the large or small number of children but rather by the extent to which a mother understands and understands and is sensitive to the benefits of these activities. This can be seen in statistical tests which show that there is no relationship between parity and mother's behavior in participating in posyandu activities, which in the end is not a factor that influences mother's behavior in participating in posyandu for toddlers at Muntung Ata Posyandu, Mano Community Health Center working area.¹²

Relationship between Education and Visits at Posyandu

In general, education can be interpreted as a conscious and systematic effort to achieve a better standard of living or progress.

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 20 respondents (18.2%) with higher education while 87 respondents (79.1%) did not regularly visit Posyandu, there were 31 respondents (28.2%) with low education. Results of statistical analysis

using fisher exact obtained p -value = 0.044 (p -value < α value (0.05)), which means there is a significant relationship between maternal education and visits to posyandu.

This research is in line with the theory put forward by Narendra (2010) in the research of Syafitri, et al (2023), parental education is an important factor in children's growth and development. Because with good education, parents can receive all information from outside about how to raise children well, how to maintain their children's health, and so on. So that the more knowledge they have and the expected behavior, the mother will make wise decisions and have good understanding and high awareness regarding the importance of bringing toddlers to the posyandu every month.¹³

According to Nursalam (2003) in research conducted by Sri Heniarti (2015), in general the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information. Education is needed to obtain information, for example things that support health so that it can improve the quality of life.¹⁴

In this study, it was noted that the majority of respondents were highly educated and had good knowledge. It is hoped that with good knowledge, mothers will have awareness in maintaining the health of their lives and those of their families.

Relationship between Knowledge and Visits at Posyandu

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and occurs after people sense a particular object. In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 21 respondents (19.1%) with good knowledge, while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 14 respondents (12.7%) with poor knowledge. Results of statistical analysis using fisher exact obtained p -value = 0.515 (p -value > α value (0.05)), which means there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Septi, et al (2023) which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and

visits by toddlers to posyandu with an p value of 0.000 (< 0.05).¹⁶

However, this research is in line with research conducted by Irma and Lily (2019) which stated that there was no relationship between the knowledge of mothers of toddlers and visits by toddlers to posyandu in Beringin Kencana village, Tabunganan District, Barito Kuala Regency.¹⁷

According to Pramono (2012) in Ermy's (2020) research, mothers of toddlers who have good knowledge about health do not necessarily have good behavior in carrying out weighing at the Posyandu. There is no relationship between maternal knowledge and toddler visiting behavior due to other factors that influence toddler visiting behavior such as posyandu facilities, family support, cadre services, geographical factors and other factors.¹⁸

This research shows that the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers cannot fully influence visits to Posyandu Kenanga. It is proven from the results of this research that there were 73 mothers who had a good level of knowledge but did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga.

Relationship between Work and Visits at Posyandu

Maternal work is a daily activity carried out by mothers to fulfill household needs in addition to their main duties as a housewife.

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 10 respondents (9.1%) who worked, while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 64 respondents (58.2%) who did not work. Results of statistical analysis using chi square test obtained p -value = 0.183 (p -value > α value (0.05)), which means there is no relationship between work and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Isnoviana (2020), with the results of the Spearman rank statistical test, it was found that the probability value (p) = 0.000 means there is a relationship between work and the activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers in posyandu activities at Posyandu X Surabaya.

However, the results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susanto, et al

(2023) which states that there is no relationship between work and toddlers' visits to posyandu.¹⁹ According to Pristiani, et al (2016), mothers of toddlers who work but have a sufficient frequency of weighing their toddlers can be linked to the knowledge, attitudes and type of work of mothers of toddlers. The mother's knowledge and attitude are sufficient to make the mother continue to take her toddler to Posyandu because the mother has great attention and concern for her toddler. Apart from that, the mother's type of work can also influence the mother's activity in bringing her toddler to the posyandu, where the mother's work time can be arranged according to the mother's wishes.²⁰

In this study, even though mothers were busy working, there were still mothers who regularly visited the posyandu. This is because the mother's working hours do not coincide with the weighing schedule at the Kenanga Posyandu so the mother still has time to come to the posyandu before going to work. Apart from that, support from the family who replaces the mother in visiting the posyandu is one of the factors that influences visits to the posyandu. Even though the mother did not have time to take her child to be weighed, the family was willing to replace the mother in taking her child to the posyandu so that the child would still be weighed regularly.

On the other hand, in this study there were more mothers who did not work who did not regularly visit the posyandu. Even though mothers who don't work have a lot of time at home and have more free time to visit the posyandu, after they have finished their homework. This can be caused by several factors such as the distance to the posyandu, lack of information from cadres, family support, the mother's attitude and motivation to bring her toddler to the posyandu.

Relationship between Income and Visits at Posyandu

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 15 respondents (13.6%) who had family incomes in the high category, while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 44 respondents (40.0%) who had family incomes in the low category. Results of

statistical analysis using fisher exact obtained p value = 0.265 (p -value > α value (0.05)), which means there is no significant relationship between income and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Ainun and Anita (2022) which states that there is a significant relationship between income and visits by toddlers to posyandu.²¹

However, this research is in line with research conducted by Desty and Wahyono (2021) which states that there is no relationship between family income and visits to posyandu. This could be because those who earn family income are mostly the head of the family or the husband. So mothers have a lot of free time to take their toddlers to the posyandu because mothers are not focused on earning income or money.⁹

The lack of significance between income and visits by toddlers to Posyandu Kenanga is because respondents with high incomes and respondents with low incomes do not routinely visit posyandu Kenanga toddlers.

The Relationship between Attitudes and Visits at Posyandu

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 22 respondents (20.0%) with a positive attitude, while of the 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 25 respondents (22.7%) with a negative attitude. Results of statistical analysis using fisher exact obtained p value = 0.013 (p -value > α value (0.05)), which means there is a relationship between mother's attitude and visits to posyandu.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Damayanti, et al (2022) which states that there is a significant relationship between maternal attitudes and toddler visits to posyandu with p value = 0.036. Mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude about posyandu but are not active in going to posyandu, this is related to the number of toddlers in the family, unclear posyandu schedule information, lack of support from their husbands are also the reasons why some mothers of toddlers do not regularly visit posyandu.²²

The research results that the researchers found were that mothers of toddlers who had a

positive attitude about posyandu but were not active in going to the posyandu were related to mothers of toddlers who forgot the Posyandu schedule, lacked information on when the Kenanga Posyandu schedule was implemented, and the absence of husband/family support were also the reasons why some mothers of toddlers did not regularly visit the Posyandu.

There were also several respondents who routinely weighed their toddlers every month, but this was not done at Posyandu Kenanga. This was due to not getting information on when the Posyandu Kenanga implementation would be carried out, so there were some mothers who had their weigh-ins in other places such as Community Health Centers, clinics, TPMB where the times were more flexible, and there were those who had their weigh-ins at other Posyandu which were closer than the Kenanga Posyandu. Several other reasons are that mothers with a positive attitude do not regularly visit the Posyandu because their husbands forbid them on the grounds that their toddler is afraid when being weighed and is afraid of being given immunizations.

Relationship between Distance and Visits at Posyandu

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 19 respondents (17.3%) who lived close to Posyandu Kenanga, while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 24 respondents (21.8%) who lived far from Posyandu Kenanga. Results of statistical analysis using fisher exact obtained p value = 0.424 (p -value $>$ α value (0.05)), which means there is no significant relationship between distance and visits to posyandu.

This research is not in line with research conducted by Andriani (2024) which stated that there was a significant relationship between distance and visits by toddlers to posyandu.

However, this research is in line with research conducted by Yelkiana, et al (2018) which states that there is no relationship between the distance from home to the posyandu and the participation of mothers of toddlers in the posyandu, namely p value 0.082 $>$ 0.05. The

results of the bivariate analysis show that those whose homes are far from or close to the Posyandu are more likely to be less active in visiting the Posyandu. This is because the level of public awareness about the importance of monitoring the growth and development of their infants and toddlers is still very low because the education level of the community in Bambasiang village is mostly still low.²³

This research shows that the distance from home to the Kenanga Posyandu does not completely influence visits to the posyandu. This is evident from the 82 respondents whose homes are close to the posyandu, there are 63 respondents who do not go to the posyandu regularly and only 19 respondents regularly visit the posyandu, so even though the distance from home to the posyandu is close, there are still many mothers who do not regularly visit the posyandu. Apart from that, there were 4 respondents whose homes were far from the posyandu, but regularly visited the posyandu.

Relationship between Family Support and Visits at Posyandu

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Kenanga Posyandu, 23 (20.9%) respondents regularly visited the posyandu, only 11 (10%) respondents received good husband support. Meanwhile, 87 (79.1%) respondents did not regularly visit the posyandu, the majority, namely 60 (54.5%) respondents, did not receive enough support from their husbands/family. Results of statistical analysis using chi square test obtained p value = 0.003 (p -value $>$ α value (0.05)) which means there is a relationship between family support and visits to posyandu.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Hidayanti (2022) which stated that there was a significant relationship between family support from mothers of toddlers and visits by toddlers to posyandu in the working area of the Paal Merah I Health Center, Jambi City in 2022.²⁴

Good family support for mothers of toddlers in question includes finding and reminding them of information regarding the schedule and location of posyandu activities, accompanying or even accompanying and replacing the mother taking the toddler to the

posyandu when the mother is busy or asking about the results of the toddler's weighing when the mother returns from the posyandu. This makes mothers feel cared for and supported, thus encouraging mothers to always take their toddlers to the posyandu. Likewise, if the mother does not get support, the mother will not be motivated to take her child to the Posyandu.

In this study, one of the causes of the low number of visits by toddlers to the Kenanga posyandu was due to the low level of husband/family support for the mother to visit the posyandu, such as not helping to find out and reminding her of information about posyandu activities, not being willing to replace the mother in taking the toddler to the posyandu, even the husband forbidding the mother from taking her toddler to the posyandu because he was worried that the child would have a fever after being immunized and the child was afraid to be weighed.

Relationship between the Role of Cadres and Visits at Posyandu

In this study, of the 110 respondents at Posyandu Kenanga, 23 respondents (20.9%) who regularly visited Posyandu Kenanga, there were 17 respondents (15.5%) who thought that cadres played an active role in posyandu activities, while 87 respondents (79.1%) who did not regularly visit Posyandu Kenanga, there were 60 respondents (54.5%) who thought that cadres did not play an active role in posyandu activities. sResults of statistical analysis using chi square test obtained p value = 0.000 (p -value > α value (0.05)), which means there is a relationship between the role of cadres and visits to posyandu.

The results of the research at Posyandu Kenanga are in line with research conducted by Nurhayani, et al (2023) at the Cikalong Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency, which stated that there was a relationship between the role of posyandu cadres and mothers' visits to Posyandu with p value = 0.000 (< 0.005).

The role of good cadres will make mothers aware of and motivated to take part in activities at the Posyandu and mothers visit actively. According to Heny, et al (2023), a cadre is a figure who has roles and responsibilities carried out by someone in mobilizing the community to carry out and participate in health service activities,

especially posyandu. There is a relationship between the role of cadres and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu because mothers of toddlers who do not get the role of cadres are at risk of not being active in visiting the posyandu compared to mothers of toddlers who get a good role from cadres.²⁵

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research conducted in the Posyandu Kenanga work area, the following conclusions were obtained:

There is a relationship between education, attitudes, family support and the role of posyandu cadres with visits by toddlers at Kenanga Posyandu, Jurang Mangu Timur District for the period May 2023 – April 2024

There is no significant relationship between the age of toddlers, mother's age, number of children, knowledge, employment, family income, and distance to posyandu with visits by toddlers at Kenanga Posyandu, Jurang Mangu Timur District for the period May 2023 – April 2024

Suggestion

For Kenanga Posyandu Cadres

It is hoped that Posyandu Kenanga cadres will re-collect data on toddlers who are within the scope of Posyandu Kenanga and enter the cellphone numbers of mothers of toddlers into the Kenanga posyandu WA group, so that information about posyandu activities can be shared more widely.

For Mother

It is hoped that mothers can increase awareness of the importance of visiting posyandu. Mothers are more active in looking for information on when Posyandu Kenanga will be implemented.

For Further Research

Researchers hope that further research will be carried out on other factors related to maternal participation in posyandu activities with other variables and with different research methods, so that it will be more in-depth to find out the causes of the low number of visits by toddlers at Posyandu.

6. REFERENCE

1. Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Profil Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak 2022. 1st ed. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik

2. Eko. 2023. 149 Juta Anak di Dunia Alami Stunting Sebanyak 6,3 Juta di Indonesia, Wapres Minta Keluarga Prioritaskan Kebutuhan Gizi. Diakses pada tanggal 3 November 2023. Sumber: <https://paudpedia.kemdikbud.go.id>
3. Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Buku Saku Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia
4. Kemenkes RI. 2024 Survei Kesehatan Indonesia 2023. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan (LBP)
5. Kemenkes RI. 2019. Laporan Provinsi Banten Riskesdas 2018. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbit Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan (LPB); 389-396 p.
6. Puskesmas Jurang Mangu. 2022. Rekap Indikator Kinerja Gizi. Tangerang Selatan
7. Kader Posyandu Kenanga. 2023. Laporan Bulanan Balita Posyandu Kenanga. Tangerang Selatan.
8. Herlinda. 2019. Motivation Relations Of Mother, Family Support, Role Of Kader, Support Of Community Figure and Age Of Children With Participation mother In Posyandu Toddler Activities; 4(2): 66 – 76.
9. Desty EM, Wahyono B. 2021. Kunjungan Balita ke Posyandu pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Indonesian Journal of Public Health and Nutrition (IJPHN); 1 (3): 544-54
10. Pramita NKHY, et al. 2022. Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kunjungan Ibu Balita ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Gerogak I. Prosiding Simposium Kesehatan Nasional; 74 – 81
11. Satriani S, et al. 2019. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Balita ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mangkoso Kabupaten Barru. Jurnal Ilmiah Manusia dan Kesehatan; 2 (3): 473 – 85
12. Hepilita Y, Samoel Y. 2019. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Ibu dalam Partisipasi di Posyandu Balita Dusun Muntung Ata. Jurnal Wawasan Kesehatan; 4 (1): 27 – 40
13. Syafitri H, et al. 2023. Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan Ibu tentang Tumbuh Kembang Anak Usia < 6 Tahun dengan Kunjungan Ibu ke Posyandu di Kecamatan Tempe Kabupaten Wajo. Fakumi Medical Journal: Jurnal Mahasiswa Kedokteran; 3 (12): 926 – 936
14. Herniati S. 2015. Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan, Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Balita dengan Kunjungan ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Belawang; 2: 88-94.
15. Notoatmodjo S. 2007. Kesehatan Masyarakat: Ilmu dan Seni. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 143 p.
16. Marsimin et al. 2023. Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Posyandu dengan Pemanfaatan Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kayu Kunyit Kabupaten Bengkulu Selatan. Jurnal Vokasi Kesehatan (JUVOKES); 2 (2): 85-90.
17. Wulandari I, et al. 2019. Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu dengan Kunjungan Balita ke Posyandu Beringin Kencana Tabunganen Kabupaten Barito Kuala. Jurnal Kesehatan Indonesia; 9 (3): 162 – 6
18. Mage ESR. 2021. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Ibu Balita ke Posyandu Desa Obesi Tahun 2020. Skripsi. Universitas Nusa Cendana Kupang
19. Susanto A, Rasmun R, Wiyadi W. 2023. Faktor - Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kepatuhan Kunjungan Ibu ke Posyandu Balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Long Bia. Aspiration Of Health Journal; 1 (2): 187-201.
20. Pristiani E, et al. 2016. Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Status Pekerjaan Ibu Balita dengan Frekuensi Penimbangan Balita ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pamandati Kabupaten Konawe Selatan. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Kesehatan Masyarakat Unsyiah; 1-10.
21. Hanifa A, Agustina AD. 2022. Pengaruh Pekerjaan dan Pendapatan Keluarga Terhadap Keaktifan Ibu Balita di Posyandu Desa Waung Kecamatan Boyolangu Kabupaten Tulungagung Tahun 2021. Jurnal Kesehatan Hesti Wira Sakti; 10 (2): 100-5.
22. Damayanti VA, Afrika E, Riski M. 2022. Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Rendahnya Kunjungan Ibu Balita ke Posyandu Camar Desa Sialingan Kabupaten Muara Enim Tahun 2021. Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi; 22 (2): 692-9
23. Yelkiyana, et al. 2018. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Posyandu di

Desa Bambasiang Kecamatan Palasa Kabupaten Parigi Moutong; 573-81.

24. Hidayanti N. 2022. Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Balita ke Posyandu di Puskesmas Paal Merah I Jambi. *Maternal Child Health Care*; 5 (3): 948 - 59

25. Nurhayani HS, Lisca SM, Putri R. 2023. Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu, Motivasi Dan Peran Kader Terhadap Kunjungan Balita ke Posyandu di Puskesmas Cikalong Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Tahun 2023. *SENTRI : Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*; 2 (10): 4332 - 45