



# Journal of Applied Health Management and Technology

p-ISSN: 2715-3061  
e-ISSN: 2715-307X

<http://ejournal.poltekkes->

[smg.ac.id/ojs/index.php/JAHM](http://smg.ac.id/ojs/index.php/JAHM)

## FACTORS AFFECTING MOTHER OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD'S ACTIVITY TO POSYANDU

Syifa Sofia Wibowo<sup>1</sup>, Dhita Aulia Octaviani<sup>2</sup>, Sri Wahyuni<sup>3</sup>  
*Department of Midwifery, Poltekkes kemenkes Semarang, Indonesia*  
*Jl. Tirta Agung, Pedalangan, Banyumanik, Kota Semarang*  
*email : [syifasofia1998@gmail.com](mailto:syifasofia1998@gmail.com)*

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The 2017 Indonesian Health Profile shows the number of posyandu in Indonesia has 164,867 (56.57%) active posyandu. However, the quantity of posyandu is not in line with the quality of utilization of the posyandu. In 2017 there were only 89,070 (82.6%) toddlers weighed in posyandu from 107,846 toddlers who were there. This amount is far from the target of visiting toddlers in Central Java Province, which is equal to 90%. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the activity of mothers of children under five to posyandu, including factors of education, employment, age and knowledge of children under five at the posyandu. **Methods:** This research was carried out at the Posyandu in the Pandean Lamper Sub-District of Semarang City in March 2019. This type of research was analytic observational with a cross sectional design. The study population was mothers of children under five (1-5 years). Sampling using proportionate stratified random sampling. **Results:** The relationship of education and activity of mothers of children under five has a moderate correlation with a value of 0.580 and the relationship between knowledge and activity of mothers of children under five has a strong correlation with a value of 0.675. In the future, it is expected that mothers of toddlers always maintain the activity of posyandu and cadres always provide motivation to mothers to attend the posyandu activities. **Conclusion:** the longer the mother under five takes the level of education and the higher the knowledge of the mother under five, the higher the activity of the mother of the toddler to the posyandu.

Key words : activity of mothers of children under five, posyandu  
Library : 2003 to 2018

### PRELIMINARY

The Government of Indonesia has launched the 2015-2019 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) program to achieve optimal public health status. The main activity of the RPJM is an effort to empower the community. One form of community empowerment efforts in the health sector is to develop UKBM (Community-based Health

Efforts) through the Posyandu program<sup>9,10</sup>.

The number of active posyandu in Indonesia in 2017 was 56.57%, in Central Java Province as much as 66.26% and in Semarang City had 100% active posyandu. The number of active posyandu is not in line with the number of posyandu utilization by the community. In the last three years the

data on the number of children under five per toddler who were weighed at the posyandu in Semarang City are as follows in 2015 there were 87,577 children under five (81.9%), in 2016 there were 87,134 children under five (81.1%) and in 2017 there were 89,070 children under five (82.6%). This number is still far from the target for toddler visits in Central Java Province, which is 90%<sup>5,6</sup>.

The effectiveness of posyandu is related to the participation and utilization of posyandu by mothers of children under five. The participation rate of mothers under five to visit the posyandu is closely related to public health behavior. Based on Lawrence Green's theory explains that a person's health behavior is influenced by three factors, namely: predisposing factors (education, occupation, age and knowledge), enabling factors (distance/access to health facilities), reinforcing factors (family support, health cadres and community leaders)<sup>12,14</sup>.

Research by Sativa (2017) in Sleman Regency states that there is a relationship between knowledge and mother's activity in posyandu activities (p value 0.000), there is a relationship between family socio-economics and mother activity in posyandu activities (p value 0.000) and there is a relationship between mother's occupation with the activeness of mothers in posyandu activities (p value 0.000)<sup>16</sup>.

In the city of Semarang, there are 37 health centers spread across 16 sub-districts. Gayamsari Health Center ranks in the top 3 in the coverage of the lowest toddler visits in Semarang City with only 80.2% of children under five (Dinkes Kota Semarang, 2015). The Gayamsari Health Center is recorded to have 64 posyandu with the number of active posyandu reaching 100%. Toddlers in the working area of the Gayamsari Health Center reached 5,128 toddlers<sup>1,4</sup>.

Based on a preliminary survey on November 17, 2018 to the Chairperson of the Posyandu Forum, Gayamsari District, Semarang City, with the interview method, information was

obtained that there were 12 posyandu in Pandean Lamper Village. On average, each posyandu carries out routine activities once a month. In April 2018 the percentage of the number of children under five years old was recorded compared to the number of children under five who weighed only 80.76%. The chairman of the Posyandu Forum, Gayamsari District, Semarang City said that after the baby was fully immunized, many mothers did not visit the posyandu to weigh their toddlers.

The results of interviews with 5 mothers of children under five who did not come to the posyandu on November 19, 2018 obtained several reasons, namely there were 2 mothers of children under five who were working, 2 mothers of toddlers who admitted that their toddlers had received complete immunizations and did not have the need to come to the posyandu and 1 mother of a toddler who said that her toddler was sick and had not been examined but the mother did not come to the posyandu.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is an analytic observational with a cross sectional design. The subjects of this study were mothers of toddlers (1-5 years) in the posyandu in the Pandean Lamper Village, Semarang City. Sampling used proportionate stratified random sampling. The number of samples in this study were 86 respondents. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. The question items in the questionnaire have been tested for validity and reliability. This research was conducted in March 2019. The analysis used is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the calculation of the mean, median, mode, min and max values and the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient.

The Ethical Clearance of this research has been published by the Faculty of Medicine, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang with No. 235/V/2019/Commission on Bioethics.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.1. Mother Toddler Education**

Mea n	Medi an	Mo de	Mi n	Ma x	N
10,5	9,0	9,0	6,0	16, 0	86

From the table above, information is obtained that there are 86 respondents who have been successfully processed with the mean or average value or if in this study it can be interpreted as the average mother of children under five years of schooling for 10.5 years or if rounded up to 11 years. The median value or the median value of the data from the length of education for mothers of children under five who were used as respondents in this study was 9 years. Mode values or values that often appear or in this study can be interpreted as the longest amount of education for mothers of children under five years old, which is 9 years. The minimum value or in this study can be interpreted as the shortest length of education for mothers of toddlers, which is 6 years and the maximum value or in this study can be interpreted as the longest education for mothers of toddlers, which is 16 years.

**Table 1.2. Mother Toddler Job**

Mea n	Medi an	Mo de	Mi n	Ma x	N
4,5	6,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	86

From the table above, information can be obtained that there are 86 respondents who have been successfully processed with the mean or average value of working hours for mothers of children under five who were used as respondents in this study is 4.5 hours or if rounded to 5 hours/day. The median value or the median value of the data from the length of work mothers of children under five who were used as respondents in this study was 6 hours/day. The value of the mode or value that often appears or in this study can be interpreted as the length of work of mothers of children under five who are respondents in this study is 0 hours/day. The minimum value or in this study can be interpreted as the minimum working

time for mothers of toddlers is 0 hours/day and the maximum value or in this study can be interpreted as the longest working hours for mothers of toddlers is 8 hours/day.

**Table 1.3. Mother's Age Toddler**

Mea n	Medi an	Mo de	Mi n	Ma x	N
31,6	30,0	27, 0	23, 0	44, 0	86

From the table above, information can be obtained that there are 86 respondents who have been successfully processed with the mean or average value of the age of the mother of children under five who are respondents in this study is 31.6 years or if rounded up to 32 years. The median value or the median value of the data from the age of the mother of children under five as respondents in this study was 30 years. Mode values or values that often appear or in this study can be interpreted as the age of the mother of toddlers who is at most 27 years old. The minimum value or in this study can be interpreted as the age of the youngest mother, namely the mother of a toddler who is 23 years old and the maximum value or in this study can be interpreted as the age of the oldest mother, namely the mother of a toddler who is 44 years old.

**Table 1.4. Mother Toddler Knowledge**

Mea n	Me dia n	Mod e	Mi n	Ma x	N
19,5	21, 0	13,0	12, 0	28, 0	86

From the table above, information can be obtained that there are 86 respondents who have been successfully processed with the mean or average value of the knowledge of mothers of children under five who were used as respondents in this study is 19.5 points or if rounded to 20 points. The median value or the mean value of the data from the knowledge of mothers of children under five who were used as

respondents in this study was 21 points. The value of the mode or value that often appears or in this study can be interpreted as the knowledge of the mother of toddlers who is at most 13 points. The minimum value or in this study can be interpreted as the lowest mother's knowledge of 12 points and the maximum value or in this study can be interpreted as the highest mother's knowledge of 28 points.

Based on the Pearson Product Moment correlation test,

**Table 1.5. Mother Toddler Education With Mother Toddler Activity**

	Education	N
Activity	Correlation strength	0,580
	p-value*	0,000

\*pearson correlation dan sig. 2 tailed

The Pearson Correlation value (strength of correlation) between the education of mothers of children under five and the activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu shows the number 0.580 if interpreted, it is known that the strength of the correlation between the education of mothers of children under five and the activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu is in the medium category (0.4 - <0.6) , for the value of Sig. (2 tailed) shows the number 0.000 if interpreted, it is known that the correlation between the education of mothers of children under five and the activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu is significant (<0.05) with the direction of the correlation being positive which means that the higher the education of mothers of children under five, the higher the activity of mothers of children under five Integrated Healthcare Center.

**Table 1.6. Mother Toddler Work With Mother Toddler Activity**

	Profession	N
Activity	Correlation strength	0,002
	p-value*	0,983

\*pearson correlation dan sig. 2 tailed

The Pearson Correlation (strength of correlation) between the work of mothers of children under five and the activity of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu shows the number 0.002 if interpreted, it is known that the strength of the correlation between the work of mothers of children under five and the activities of mothers of children under five to the posyandu is in the very weak category (0.0 - <0.2) , for the value of Sig. (2 tailed) shows the number 0.983 if interpreted, it is known that between the work of mothers of toddlers and the activeness of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu is not significant (> 0.05) with a positive direction of correlation, it means that if mothers of children under five are not working, the higher the activity of mothers of children under five to posyandu.

**Table 1.7. Age of Mother Toddler With Mother Toddler Activity**

	Age	N
Activity	Correlation strength	0,126
	p-value*	0,248

\*pearson correlation dan sig. 2 tailed

The Pearson Correlation value (strength of correlation) between the age of the mother under five and the activeness of the mother of the toddler to the posyandu shows the number 0.126 if interpreted, it is known that the strength of the correlation between the age of the mother under five and the activity of the mother of the toddler to the posyandu is in the very weak category (0.0 - <0.2) , for the value of Sig. (2 tailed) shows the number 0.248 if interpreted, it is known that the correlation between the age of the mother of toddlers and the activity of the mother of the toddler to the posyandu is not significant (> 0.05) with the direction of the correlation being positive which means that the older the mother of the toddler is, the higher the activity of the mother. toddler to posyandu.

**Table 1.8. Mother Toddler Knowledge With Mother Toddler Activity**

	Knowledge	N
--	-----------	---

Activity	Correlation strength	0,675	86
	p-value*	0,000	

\*pearson correlation dan sig. 2 tailed

The Pearson Correlation value (correlation strength) between the knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the activity of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu shows the number 0.675 if interpreted, it is known that the strength of the correlation between the knowledge of mothers of children under five and the activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu in the strong category (0.6 - <0.8) , for the value of Sig. (2 tailed) shows the number 0.000 if interpreted, it is known that the correlation between the knowledge of mothers of children under five and the activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu is significant (<0.05) with a positive direction of correlation which means that the higher the knowledge of mothers of children under five, the higher the activity of mothers of children under five to Integrated Healthcare Center.

## DISCUSSION

It is known that the average length of education for mothers of children under five in the area is 11 years or in high school education or the equivalent and if it is associated with the activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu, it is known that there is a relationship between the two with a correlation strength of 0.580 (medium correlation strength ). In this research hypothesis, it has been written that the longer mothers of children under five years of education take the higher the level of activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu, thus the hypothesis can be accepted. The education of mothers of children under five has a relationship with a moderate correlation and has a positive direction of correlation, which means the higher the education of mothers of children under five, the higher the activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu.

In theory, it is stated that the level of education can affect the

participation and participation of the community in behavior. This theory is evidenced by the research conducted by Yuryanti (2010) which states that there is a significant relationship between mother's education and the behavior of mothers visiting children under five to the posyandu with an OR value of 3.316, which means that mothers with higher education have a 3.3x chance of good visiting behavior compared to low-educated mothers<sup>15</sup>.

In the work variable of mothers of children under five, it is known that the average mother of children under five works for 5 hours / day and if it is associated with the activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu, it is known that there is no relationship between the two with a correlation strength of 0.002 (very weak correlation strength) with the direction of correlation is positive, which means that if the mother of the toddler works, the higher the activity of the mother of the toddler to the posyandu. In the hypothesis of this study, it has been written that the fewer the number of working hours of mothers of children under five, the higher the level of activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu, thus in this study resulted in a statement that the hypothesis was rejected.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Hasan (2008) who concluded that there is no relationship between work and an OR value of 1.568, which means that working mothers actually have a 1.5x greater chance of visiting posyandu compared to mothers who do not work<sup>7</sup>.

BKKBN (2013) has stated that a woman's healthy reproductive age is included in the age range of 20-35 years. In the variable age of mothers under five, it is known that the average mother of children under five is 32 years old, which means that the average mother of children under five is still in the healthy reproductive age. If it is associated with the activity of mothers of children under five years old to the posyandu, it is known that there is no relationship between the two with a correlation strength of 0.126 (the strength of the

correlation is very weak) with the direction of the correlation being positive, which means that the younger the age of the mother of children under five, the higher the activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu. In this research hypothesis, it has been written that the younger the age of the mother under five, the higher the level of activeness of the mother to the posyandu, thus in this study resulted in a statement that the hypothesis was rejected<sup>2</sup>.

The results of this study are in line with Tricia's (2008) research with an OR value of 1.127, which means that young respondents have a 1.13x opportunity compared to older respondents to bring toddlers to the posyandu. The results of this study are in accordance with Hastono's (2009) theory that mothers who are young (20-30 years old) and have just had children will tend to give greater attention to their children<sup>8,17</sup>.

In the knowledge variable of mothers of children under five, it is known that the average score (mean) for knowledge of mothers of children under five about posyandu is 20 points and if it is associated with the activity of mothers of children under five to posyandu, it is known that there is a relationship between the two with a correlation strength of 0.675 (strong correlation strength). with a positive direction of correlation, which means the higher the knowledge of the mother under five, the higher it is. In this research hypothesis, it has been written that the higher the understanding/knowledge of mothers of children under five, the higher the level of activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu, thus the hypothesis can be accepted.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Maharsi (2007) where an OR value of 20.533 was obtained, which means that respondents with good knowledge have a 20x trend to have compliance in coming to the posyandu compared to respondents with poor knowledge. The results of this study are supported by the theory of Notoatmodjo (2008) which states that knowledge can change behavior in the

desired direction, including the behavior of visiting posyandu<sup>13,15</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

1. On average, mothers of children under five have studied for 11 years or are in high school education or the equivalent.
2. On average, mothers of toddlers work for 5 hours/day.
3. The average age of the mother under five is 32 years old and is still in the healthy reproductive age.
4. The average knowledge score of mothers under five is 20 points.
5. The average activity of mothers under five during visits to posyandu is 9x/year.
6. The longer mothers of toddlers take education, the higher the level of activeness of mothers of toddlers to posyandu.
7. The more hours of work mothers of children under five, the higher the level of activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu.
8. The longer the life of the mother under five, the higher the level of activeness of the mother to the posyandu.
9. The higher the understanding/knowledge of the mothers of children under five, the higher the level of activeness of mothers of children under five to the posyandu.
10. The factor that most influences the activity of mothers of children under five to the posyandu is the knowledge factor of mothers of children under five.

## SUGGESTION

1. For the community  
For families with toddlers, it is hoped that the family will be able to be active in supporting mothers of toddlers in utilizing posyandu services. The support that can be provided, for example, is by reminding the schedule of posyandu activities to representing mothers of toddlers to bring their toddlers to the posyandu when the mother of toddlers is at work or so on.
2. For posyandu cadres  
Posyandu cadres must be more active in informing mothers of children

under five about the posyandu schedule by always attending events organized by the local community in order to increase the coverage of posyandu visits in their working areas.

3. For health centers/health offices  
Health workers need to facilitate health promotion activities carried out by posyandu cadres, for example by participating in providing places and reading books that can be used by cadres.
4. For researchers  
It is necessary to do other research or further research by adding other variables such as access to posyandu factors, family support factors, cadre support factors and community leaders support factors that are not included in this study and if possible so that qualitative research can be carried out so that information can be obtained a more in-depth study of the factors that influence the activeness of mothers under five to the posyandu.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Semarang. September, 2017. *Kecamatan Gayamsari Dalam Angka 2017*. Semarang : BPS Kota Semarang
2. BKKBN. 2013. *Laporan BKKBN tahun 2013*. Jakarta : BKKBN
3. Dahlan, M. Sopyudin. 2013. *Statistik Untuk Kedokteran dan Kesehatan*. Jakarta : Epidemiologi Indonesia
4. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang. April, 2015. *Profil Kesehatan Kota Semarang 2015*. Semarang : Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang
5. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang. Mei, 2017. *Profil Kesehatan 2016*. Semarang : Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang
6. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang. Juni, 2018. *Profil Kesehatan 2017*. Semarang : Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang
7. Hasan, A. (2008). *Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Ibu-Ibu yang Memiliki Anak Balita ke Posyandu di Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2005*. Skripsi. Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia
8. Hastono, A. (2009). *Analisis Data Kesehatan*. Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia
9. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2011. *Pedoman Umum Pengelolaan Posyandu*. Jakarta : Kemenkes RI
10. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2015. *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2014*. Jakarta : Kemenkes RI
11. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. 2018. *Data dan Informasi*. Jakarta : Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia
12. Khasanah, Ulil. (2013). *Hubungan Pendidikan, Pekerjaan Dan Pendapatan Dengan Keaktifan Ibu Balita Ke Posyandu Di Kebarongan Kemranjen Banyumas Tahun 2013*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Semarang : Politeknik Kemenkes Semarang.
13. Maharsi, R. (2007). *Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi kepatuhan Ibu Balita Datang ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kecamatan Bekasi Utara Kota Bekasi Tahun 2007*. Skripsi. Depok : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia
14. Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2003. *Pendidikan Dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
15. Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2010. *Metodelogi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
16. Sativa, Nila Eriza. (2017). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Keaktifan Ibu Balita Dalam Kegiatan Posyandu Dusun Mlangi Kabupaten Sleman*. Naskah Publikasi. Yogyakarta : Universitas 'Aisyiyah
17. Tricia Y. (2008). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Tindakan Ibu Untuk Membawa Anak Balitanya ke Posyandu di Kecamatan Palas Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2008*. Skripsi. Depok : Program Pasca Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia
18. Yuryanti. (2010). *Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Kunjungan Ibu Balita di Posyandu di Kelurahan Muka Kuning Wilayah*

*Kerja Puskesmas Sei Pancur Kota  
Batam Tahun 2010. Skripsi. Depok*

: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat,  
Universitas Indonesia