

## Factors Influencing the Utilization of Posyandu Services in the Work Area of Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar

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### ABSTRACT

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Coverage of under-five weighing in posyandu is one of the high and low indicators of community participation in posyandu. The large number of mothers who do not know what programs are in the posyandu make the general public only know that the posyandu is only for immunization. In the city of Pematangsiantar the lowest coverage of weighing toddlers was found in the Bah Biak Health Center area of 19.03%. This research is a survey research with the type of *explanatory* research and aims to explain the influence of predisposing, supporting, and driving variables on posyandu utilization in the region. Work of the Bah Biak Health Center. The population in this study were all PUS women in the work area of the Lalang Village Health Center. Sampling was carried out by *simple random sampling* using a questionnaire and analyzed using a *logistic regression test*. The results showed that out of 140 respondents, 59 respondents (42.1%) used the posyandu and 81 respondents (57.9%) did not use the posyandu. Based on the results of the bivariate test in this study, it showed that the variables of knowledge (0.023), occupation (0.004), distance to health facilities (0.004), support for health workers (0.023), had a relationship with the utilization of posyandu in the Bah Biak Health Center area. Based on the results of the research, it is hoped that the posyandu managers will provide comprehensive information regarding both the program and the benefits that can be obtained from posyandu services. It is expected to increase collaboration between cadres and various parties, especially with community leaders and PKK women in posyandu activities with monitoring and guidance from the Lalang Village Health Center.

#### Keywords:

Predisposing Factors, Supporters, Drivers, Utilization of Posyandu

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The success of Indonesia's health development is inseparable from the active participation of the community. One of the active roles of the community and the private sector in implementing first-level public health efforts is realized through various efforts starting from oneself, the family to community-based health efforts (UKBM). Community-based health efforts have been developed, one of which is Posyandu [3].

Posyandu was formed by village/kelurahan communities with the aim of bringing basic services, especially Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Family Planning (KB), Immunization, Nutrition, and Diarrhea Management to the local community. One posyandu serves around 80-100 toddlers. Under certain circumstances, such as the geographical location of one area, residential areas that are too far apart or the number of children under five is more than 100 people, a new posyandu can be formed.

Posyandu utilization by toddlers is not as expected. According to Susenas 2001, only 40% of children under five were reported to have been taken to Posyandu in the last 1 month and about 28% of children under five had never been brought to visit a Posyandu. If viewed from the age group, those who use the most Posyandu are infants 0-11 months. Furthermore, this proportion decreased with increasing age of the child. In urban areas, more people do not use Posyandu compared to rural areas (30.6% in rural areas and 25.7% in urban areas). The low utilization of

posyandu by mothers is influenced by the low level of knowledge of mothers about the benefits of posyandu, therefore mothers are not motivated to bring babies to posyandu. In addition, there is a mother's opinion that there is no need to bring their baby to the posyandu if the child is not sick. [2]

Based on data from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office the number of Posyandu in 2015 was 14,533 consisting of 4,960 Primary Posyandu (34.13%), 7,054 Middle Posyandu (48.54%), 2,338 Full Posyandu (16.09%) and Independent Posyandu 181 (1.25%). Meanwhile, according to strata from 2005-2007 specifically the percentage of Posyandu Purnama and Mandiri only reached 17.34%, this figure is still far from the target of 40% [7].

Bahbiak Health Center is one of the Health Centers in the city of Pematangsiantar. This Health Center provides health services through posyandu. There are 6 (six) Posyandu in the Bahbiak Health Center working area, namely, Posyandu Marihat I, II, Sibiak, Bahail, Marihat III, Huta Pisang, Marihat Central, Padang Matinggi Atas, Bawah and Jalan Durian.

Puskesmas annual report data Achievement of posyandu visit coverage for 2 years starting from 2015-2016 has decreased. In 2015 there were 434 toddlers, 157 people (36.17%) were weighed, and in 2016 there were 446 toddlers, 127 people (28.47%) were weighed.

Based on the reports the researchers got, the researchers then conducted brief interviews with several health workers at the Bah Biak Health Center, it was found that many mothers who came to the posyandu at the start of immunization brought their babies/toddlers to the posyandu, but did not bring their babies/toddlers back to the posyandu the following month. Integrated Healthcare Center. Then the researchers conducted interviews with several mothers in the Bah Biak Health Center area and asked why they didn't bring their children to the posyandu.

Starting from the explanation of the background above and the results of short interviews with the women, the researchers wanted to investigate further about the factors that influence the utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, 2022.

### **Formulation of the problem**

Based on the description of the background above, and the explanation from pregnant women during the preliminary survey, the researchers are interested in examining what factors influence the utilization of posyandu services in the work area

## **2. METHOD**

### **Research design**

*cross-sectional* approach in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time to respondents in the Posyandu in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, 2022.

### **Place and time**

The location of this research will be carried out at 6 (six) Posyandu in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022. The research was conducted in May-August 2022

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate and bivariate analysis

#### **Univariate analysis**

Univariate analysis was performed to get an overview of each *dependent variable and independent variable*. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

#### **Bivariate Analysis**

Bivariate analysis, namely to see the relationship between the independent (independent) variables between the dependent (dependent) variables was carried out by testing the chi-square statistic with a 95% degree of confidence ( $\alpha = 0.05\%$ ). From the chi-square statistics, *the p value is obtained*.

- If the p value  $< 0.05$  then the hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
- if the p value  $\geq 0.05$  then the hypothesis is accepted meaning that there is no relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Effect of Mother's Knowledge on the Utilization of Posyandu in the Working Area of Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022**

From the results of the Chi Square Test, it was obtained p-value = 0.023 ( $< 0.05$ ) This means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak health center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022.

The results of this study can be seen that someone who has high knowledge tends to have a good attitude towards health services. to carry out pregnancy checks and family planning at posyandu on the grounds that they will not incur costs.

This is in accordance with the theory that knowledge factors influence the importance of health. Someone with high knowledge tends to have higher demands. Higher knowledge tends to increase awareness of health status and its consequences for using health services by demonstrating it through attitudes towards health service utilization. Communities with higher knowledge consider the value of health important, so they will consume more health services than people with low knowledge (Joko, 2005 in Laij, 2012).

#### **The Effect of Mother's Occupation on the Utilization of Posyandu in the Working Area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022**

From the Chi Square test results obtained  $p\text{-value} = 0.004 (<0.05)$ . This means that there is a relationship between mother's work and utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Farida Heriyani (2001) that work variables affect mothers on the frequency and visits of toddlers to posyandu.

#### **The Effect of the Distance between Health Services and the Utilization of Posyandu in the Working Area of the Bah Biak Community Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022**

From the results of the Chi Square test, a  $p\text{-value} = -0.004 (<0.05)$  was obtained. This means that there is a relationship between the distance of health services and the utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak health center, Pematangsiantar city in 2022. This is in accordance with the theory that the distance between the residence and the place of health services has a negative effect on the number of health services. This is understandable because the farther the residence from the place of health services will be more expensive. This is in accordance with the theory of demand, namely that if the goods demanded are more expensive, then the number of goods purchased will be less (Andersen et al, 1975; Santerre & Neun, 2000, Mills & Gilson, 1990 in Laij, 2012)

#### **The Influence of the Support of Health Workers with the Utilization of Posyandu in the Working Area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022**

From the Chi Square test results obtained  $p\text{-value} = 0.023 (<0.05)$ . This means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak health center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Hanafiah (2004) which showed a significant effect of 0.001 between the support of health workers and the use of posyandu in Matang Tepah Village, Bendahara District, Aceh Tamiang Regency.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the previous research and discussion, the maximum conclusions that can be formulated are as follows:

1. There is an Effect of Knowledge on the Utilization of Posyandu services in the work area of the 2022 Health Center. Bah Biak City of Pematangsiantar Year
2. There is an influence of mother's work with the use of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022.
3. There is an effect of service distance to the utilization of posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City in 2022.
4. There is an influence of the support of health workers by utilizing posyandu services in the working area of the Bah Biak Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, in 2022.

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