



**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KARAKTERISTIK IBU BALITA
DENGAN KUNJUNGAN BALITA DALAM KEGIATAN
POSYANDU DI KELURAHAN GENUKSARI
KECAMATAN GENUK KOTA SEMARANG
TAHUN 2009**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat
untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Kesehatan Masyarakat

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ABSTRAK

Lilik Indah Lestari. 2009. **Hubungan antara Karakteristik Ibu Balita dengan Kunjungan Balita dalam Kegiatan Posyandu di Kelurahan Genuksari Kecamatan Genuk Kota Semarang Tahun 2009**. Skripsi. Jurusan Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Pembimbing: I. dr. Oktia Woro KH, M. Kes, II. dr. Mahalul Azam, M. Kes.

Kata Kunci: Karakteristik ibu balita (umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, sikap pengetahuan) dan kunjungan balita dalam kegiatan posyandu.

Posyandu merupakan salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan taraf kesehatan di Indonesia, karena dalam kegiatan posyandu status gizi anak dapat diketahui sejak dini dan anak bisa memperoleh pelayanan kesehatan secara gratis. Posyandu diklasifikasikan menjadi 4 strata yaitu posyandu pratama, madya, purnama, dan posyandu mandiri. Berdasarkan data dari Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah, indikator kinerja bidang kesehatan dari tahun 2004 sampai tahun 2006 pada posyandu purnama dan mandiri mengalami penurunan. Kunjungan balita dalam kegiatan posyandu di Kelurahan Genuksari Kecamatan Genuk Kota Semarang masih sangat rendah, itu dapat dilihat dari proporsi D/S hanya mencapai 33 %. Ini juga berarti belum dapat mencapai SPM yang telah ditetapkan berdasarkan KEPMENKES No. 1457/ MENKES/ SK/ 2003 sebesar 90 %.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik ibu balita dengan kunjungan balita dalam kegiatan posyandu di Kelurahan Genuksari Kecamatan Genuk Kota Semarang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *explanatory research* dengan metode survey dan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu balita di Kelurahan Genuksari Kecamatan Genuk Kota Semarang sejumlah 873 responden. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 90 responden diambil secara *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan derajat kemaknaan (α)= 0,05.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis uji statistik didapatkan $p= 0,016$ untuk umur ibu balita, $p= 0,032$ untuk pendidikan ibu balita, $p= 0,0001$ pekerjaan ibu balita, $p= 0,0001$ untuk sikap ibu balita, dan $p= 0,013$ untuk hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu balita dengan kunjungan balita dalam kegiatan posyandu.

Dari hasil penelitian dan pembahasan dapat disimpulkan ada hubungan antara karakteristik ibu balita dengan kunjungan balita dalam kegiatan posyandu. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian saran yang diajukan adalah bagi ibu balita diharapkan membawa balitanya setiap satu bulan sekali dalam kegiatan posyandu.

ABSTRACT

Lilik Indah Lestari. 2009. **The Relation Between The Characteristics of Mother of Children Under Five with The Attendance of Children Under Five in Posyandu Activities in Genuksari Village, Subdistrict of Genuk Semarang City, 2009.** A Final Project. Public Health Science Department, Sportsmanship Science Faculty, Semarang State University. The first advisor is dr. Oktia Woro KH, M.Kes, and the second advisor is dr. Mahalaul Azam, M.Kes.

Key Word: The Characteristics of Mother of Children Under Five (Age, education, occupation, attitude, knowledge) and The Attendance of Children Under Five in *posyandu* activities.

Posyandu is one of efforts to improve healthy level in Indonesia because in *posyandu* activities the children nutrition status has been known early on and children can get healthy services freely. *Posyandu* can be classified into four strata that are *pratama posyandu*, *madya posyandu*, *puhnama posyandu*, and *mandiri posyandu*. Based on the data from Health Department Province of Central Java, the indicator of work achievement in health sector start from 2004 until 2006 in *puhnama posyandu* and *mandiri posyandu* was decrease. The attendance of children under five in *posyandu* activities in Genuksari village, subdistrict of Genuk, Semarang City still in low level, it can be seen from the proportion D/S which is achieved 33 percent. It also means that it is not reach SPM which fixed based on KEPMENKES No. 1457/MENKES/ SK/ 2003 as much as 90 percent.

The objective of the research is to know the relation between the characteristics of mother of children under five with the attendance of children under five in *posyandu* activities in Genuksari village, subdistrict of Genuk, Semarang City. The kind of this research is explanatory research with survey method and cross-sectional approach. The population of this research are all mothers of children under five in Genuksari village, subdistrict of Genuk, Semarang City a number of 873 respondents. The number of sample are 90 respondents which was taken in a proportionate stratified random sampling. The instrument which is used in this research is questioners. The data which is obtained in this research, then analyzed using Chi-Square test with alpha (α) = 0,05.

Based on the result of the analysis of statistic test was obtained, $p= 0,016$ for mother of children under five age, $p= 0,032$ for mother of children under five education, $p= 0,0001$ for mother of children under five occupation, $p= 0,0001$ for mother of children under five attitude, and $p= 0,013$ for the relation between mother of children under five knowledge with the attendance of children under five in *posyandu* activities.

From the result of this research and the analysis can be conclude that there is relation between the characteristics of mother of children under five with the attendance of children under five in *posyandu* activities. Based on the result of the research, suggestion for mother of children under five is that mother should take their children under five to *posyandu* activities once a month.