

Hubungan Karakteristik Ibu dengan Partisipasi Ibu untuk Membawa  
Anak ke Posyandu di Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul  
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## INTISARI

**Latar belakang** : Posyandu merupakan ujung tombak pelayanan kesehatan dasar masyarakat. Pelayanan kesehatan dasar yang ada di posyandu adalah Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA), Keluarga Berencana (KB), imunisasi, gizi dan penanggulangan diare. Kegiatan posyandu diasumsikan sebagai salah satu pendekatan yang tepat untuk menurunkan angka kematian dan kesakitan balita serta dapat meningkatkan status gizi pada balita.

**Tujuan** : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan **karakteristik** ibu dengan Partisipasi Ibu untuk Membawa Balita Ke Posyandu di Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul.

**Metode** : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode korelasional dengan menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik uji *chi-square*.

**Hasil** : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ibu yang aktif mengikuti posyandu sebanyak 86 responden (60,6%). Ibu yang paling banyak berpartisipasi dalam posyandu berusia 20-29 tahun (dewasa awal) sebanyak 46 responden (32,4%). Ibu yang bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga yang aktif ke posyandu sebanyak 81 responden (57,0). Ibu dengan pendidikan rendah yang aktif ke posyandu sebanyak 77 responden (54,2). Ibu dengan pengetahuan baik yang aktif ke posyandu sebanyak 69 responden (48,6%).

**Kesimpulan** : **Pendidikan** dan pekerjaan ibu memiliki hubungan dengan partisipasi ibu ke posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul, sedangkan usia dan pengetahuan tidak memiliki hubungan dengan partisipasi ibu ke posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul.

**Kata kunci**: Posyandu, Balita, partisipasi

Relationship of Characteristics of Mothers with Mother Participation to Bring  
Children to Posyandu in the Kasihan Health Center 1 Bantul

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background** : Posyandu is the spearhead of basic community health services. Basic health services at the Posyandu are Maternal and Child Health (KIA), Family **Planning** (KB), immunization, nutrition and prevention of diarrhea. Posyandu activities are assumed to be one of the right approaches to reduce infant mortality and morbidity and can improve nutritional status in children under five.

**Objective** : This study aims to determine the relationship of maternal characteristics with maternal participation to bring toddlers to Posyandu in the Kasihan **Health** Center 1 Bantul.

**Method** :This **type** of research is quantitative research using a correlational method using cross sectional design.Data analysis using chi-square test statistical test.

**Results** : The results showed that 86 active mothers followed posyandu (60.6%).The mothers who participated most in Posyandu aged 20-29 years (early adults) were 46 respondents (32.4%).Mothers who worked as housewives who were active in posyandu were 81 respondents (57.0).Mothers with low education who were active in posyandu were 77 respondents (54.2). Mothers with good knowledge who were active in posyandu were 69 respondents (48,6%).

**Conclusion** : So the conclusion of the education and mothers's work has a relationship **with** the participation of the mother to the posyandu at Kasihan 1 Public Health Center in Bantul, while age and knowledge do not have a relationship with maternal participation posyandu in the work area of Kasihan Health Center 1 Bantul.

**Keywords** : **Posyandu**, children, participation.