

## **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LEVEL OF YOUTH ATTENDANCE AT THE YOUTH POSYANDU IN THE CIPONDOH HEALTH CENTER IN 2022**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Berdasarkan Profil Kesehatan Indonesia (2021), Provinsi Banten merupakan salah satu provinsi yang cakupan pelayanan kesehatannya terhadap anak usia sekolah masih terbatas. Selain itu, tingkat kehadiran remaja di Posyandu remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cipondoh masih berada di bawah target dalam 1 tahun terakhir yaitu hanya 15% dari target yang ditetapkan sebesar 70%. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan *cross-sectional* dengan sampel 50 remaja. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Analisis data dengan uji *Chi-Square* ( $\alpha$  0,005). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ), jarak ( $p=0,020$ ), dukungan teman sebaya ( $p=0,008$ ), dengan tingkat kehadiran remaja di Posyandu remaja. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan keluarga dengan kehadiran remaja di Posyandu remaja. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan tingkat kehadiran remaja di Posyandu remaja wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cipondoh tahun 2022 adalah pengetahuan, jarak, dan dukungan teman sebaya. Saran yang dapat diberikan ialah dengan memberdayakan kader Posyandu remaja di setiap RW agar dapat mengkoordinir remaja untuk datang ke Posyandu remaja dan melakukan kegiatan yang dapat menarik minat remaja untuk datang ke Posyandu.

**Kata kunci:** *Tingkat Kehadiran, Posyandu Remaja, Remaja*

### **ABSTRACT**

*Based on the Indonesian Health Profile (2021), Banten Province is one of the provinces whose health service coverage for school-age children is still limited. Apart from that, the attendance rate of teenagers at the youth Posyandu in the Cipondoh Community Health Center working area was still below the target in the last year, namely only 15% of the target set at 70%. This research design used a cross-sectional design with a sample of 50 teenagers. The sampling technique uses total sampling. Data analysis using the Chi-Square test ( $\alpha$  0.005). There is a significant relationship between knowledge ( $p=0.000$ ), distance ( $p=0.020$ ), peer support ( $p=0.008$ ), and the level of attendance of teenagers at the youth Posyandu. There is no significant relationship between family support and adolescent attendance at the youth Posyandu. Factors related to the level of attendance of teenagers at the youth Posyandu in the Cipondoh Community Health Center working area in 2022 are knowledge, distance, and peer support. Suggestions that can be given are to empower youth Posyandu cadres in each RW to be able to coordinate teenagers to come to youth Posyandu and carry out activities that can attract teenagers to come to Posyandu.*

**Keywords:** *Attendance rate, Youth Posyandu, Youth*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Posyandu is a health program originating from the Ministry of Health that is implemented from, by, and for the community as an effort to improve public health status (1). Health services for adolescents can be provided through youth Posyandu which includes promotive and preventive efforts in the form of Healthy Life Skills (PKHS), adolescent reproductive health, mental health and drug prevention, physical activity nutrition, prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (PTM), and prevention of

violence in adolescents (2). Many problems occur in adolescents because of the tendency to engage in risky behavior. Some of the problems that occur in adolescents include anemia in adolescents, juvenile delinquency, difficulty focusing, lack of confidence, use of illegal drugs, and smoking (3).

According to the Indonesian Health Profile (2021), Banten Province is one of the provinces with the coverage of health services for school-age children that is still lacking. This school-age child health service aims to detect early risk of disease in adolescents in the school environment so that it can be followed up immediately and promote optimal growth and development. Health services for school-aged children are integrated with the local Puskesmas. The coverage of health services for SMP/MTs children in Indonesia is 54.4%, but Banten Province is only at 48.1%. While the coverage of services for SMA/MA children in Indonesia is 45.2%, Banten Province is only at 38.9% (4). The attendance rate for adolescents at the Posyandu for youth in the working area of the Cipondoh Health Center is still below the target for the last 1 year, which is only 15% of the target set at 70%.

Health services for adolescents can be provided through youth Posyandu which includes promotive and preventive efforts in the form of Healthy Life Skills (PKHS), adolescent reproductive health, mental health and drug prevention, physical activity nutrition, prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (PTM), and prevention of violence in adolescents. According to Notoatmodjo, the attendance rate of adolescents at the youth Posyandu has several related factors, including predisposing factors, supporting factors, and driving factors. Several variables that are believed to be related to the level of youth attendance at youth Posyandu include knowledge, distance, peer support, and family support (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10).

Based on the description above and the impact arising from the low level of attendance of adolescents in youth Posyandu can hinder the process of implementing adolescents, so that adolescents can tend to engage in risky behavior. Therefore, researchers are interested in examining the factors related to the attendance rate of adolescents at the youth Posyandu in the working area of the Cipondoh Health Center in 2022.

## **METHOD**

This type of research uses a cross-sectional study design with a total sampling technique. The sample in this study was 50 adolescents who lived in the working area of the Cipondoh Health Center and visited the youth of Posyandu. The independent variables in this study were knowledge, the distance from the residence to the youth posyandu, peer support, and family support. The dependent variable in this study is the presence of adolescents. Statistical analysis in this study used the chi-square test.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the data above, it can be seen that there are 29 teenagers (58.0%) who can be said to regularly visit the youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, there were 21 teenagers (42.0%) who did not routinely

visit the youth Posyandu. In the knowledge variable, it can be seen that there are 39 teenagers (78.0%) who have good knowledge about youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, there were 11 teenagers (22.0%) who had poor knowledge about youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, in the variable distance from the respondent's residence to the youth Posyandu, there were 34 adolescents (68.0%) who had houses that were close to the youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, 16 teenagers (32.0%) have homes that are far from the youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, 16 teenagers (32.0%) have homes that are far from the youth Posyandu.

**Table 1. Distribution of Youth Attendance Rate, Knowledge, Distance, Peer Support, and Family Support**

Variable	n	%
<b>Youth attendance rate</b>	29	58
Routine	21	42
Not a routine		
<b>Knowledge</b>	39	78
Good	11	22
Not enough		
<b>Distance</b>	34	68
Near	16	32
Far		
<b>Peer support</b>	37	74
Support	13	26
Does not support		
<b>Family support</b>	31	62
Support	19	38
Does not support		

In addition, 37 teenagers (74.0%) had peers who supported them in coming to the youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, there were 13 teenagers (26.0%) who did not have peers who supported them in coming to the youth Posyandu. In the family support variable, there were 31 teenagers (62.0%) who had supportive families to come to the youth Posyandu. Meanwhile, there were 19 teenagers (38.0%) who did not have a supportive family to come to the youth Posyandu.

**Table 2. Bivariate Analysis of Handwashing Behavior**

Variable	Youth Attendance Rate				Total		OR (95% CI)	P-Value
	Routine		Not Routine					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
<b>Knowledge</b>								
Good	28	71.8	11	28.2	39	100	5.280 (1.455-19.163)	0.020
Not enough	1	9.1	10	90	11	100		
<b>Distance</b>								
Near	24	70.6	10	29.4	34	100	5.280 (1.455-19.163)	0.020
Far	5	31.3	11	68.8	16	100		
<b>Peer support</b>								
Support	26	70.3	11	29.7	37	100	7.879 (1.811-34.275)	0.008
Does not support	3	23.1	10	76.9	13	100		

Variable	Youth Attendance Rate				Total		OR (95% CI)	P-Value
	Routine		Not Routine					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
<b>Family support</b>								
Support	18	58.1	13	41.9	31	100	1.007 (0.317-3.202)	1.000
Does not support	11	57.9	8	42.1	19	100		

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis table, a significant relationship was found between knowledge and the attendance rate of adolescents at the youth Posyandu with a p-value of 0.000 (CI 2.904- 22.099). The same is true of distance and peer support variables with a p-value of 0.020 (CI 1.455-19.163) and a p-value of 0.008 (CI 1.811- 34.275). Whereas in the family support variable, no significant relationship was found with the attendance rate of adolescents in youth Posyandu with a p-value of 1.000 (CI 0.317–3.202).

The analysis of the relationship between knowledge and the attendance level of adolescents at the youth Posyandu, the p-value was 0.000. This shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about youth Posyandu and the level of attendance of adolescents at the Youth Posyandu in the working area of the Cipondoh Health Center. The relationship between knowledge and the level of attendance of adolescents at the youth Posyandu is consistent with Notoatmodjo's theory, which states that knowledge is one of the predisposing factors that influence adolescents to regularly come to the youth Posyandu every month (11).

Based on the results of the bivariate test analysis, it was found that there was a significant relationship between the distance of the respondents' residence and the attendance rate of adolescents at the youth Posyandu with a p-value of 0.020. Teenagers say that with the existence of a youth Posyandu in their neighborhood, they feel that access to health services is easy to reach. Especially if the place of service is near where he lives. Adolescent visits to youth Posyandu can increase their knowledge and skills in living a healthy lifestyle (12).

Peers are one of the factors that can influence a teenager's interest in coming to the youth Posyandu in the vicinity. Teenagers will imitate the actions of their friends or accept invitations to come to the youth Posyandu from their friends. Therefore, an approach through peers is a form of health promotion that is quite effective so that teenagers want to come to the youth Posyandu with their friends (13).

One other factor that influences the interest of adolescents to visit the youth Posyandu is the family factor. Families can provide support in the form of providing information and advice, suggestions, and discussions to adolescents to solve the problems they are facing. Various other supports that can be given by the family to their adolescent children can include material assistance such as providing housing, money, and so on (14).

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research conducted on 50 adolescents at the Posyandu for youth in the working area of the Cipondoh Health Center, it can be concluded that the variables that have a significant relationship are knowledge (p-value 0.000), distance (p-value 0.020) and peer support (0.008). while the variable that has no significant relationship is family support with a p-value of 1,000.

It is expected that the Community Health Center will improve the implementation of Posyandu activities so that they can function optimally in increasing teenagers' knowledge about youth Posyandu, empowering youth Posyandu cadres in each RW so that they can coordinate teenagers to come to youth Posyandu and more frequently hold activities that can attract the interest of the community, especially teenagers.

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