

The Relationship Between Parental Socioeconomic Status and Toddler Posyandu Attendance in Kareng Lor Probolinggo City

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Abstract

Introduction: Nutritional problems among toddlers remain a public health concern in Indonesia, including in Probolinggo City, where inadequate nutritional status and limited monitoring may hinder early intervention. Low attendance at community health posts for toddlers reduces the continuity of growth monitoring. The socioeconomic level of parents is considered one of the factors influencing attendance. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between parental socioeconomic status and toddler attendance at community health posts in Kareng Lor, Probolinggo City. **Method:** This study used an observational analytic design with a quantitative approach and a cross-sectional method. A total of 100 respondents were selected randomly. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test and multivariate logistic regression. **Result and Discussion:** Parents with lower-middle socioeconomic status were entirely inactive in posyandu visits (100%), those with middle socioeconomic status were mostly active (64.5%), and all parents in the upper socioeconomic group were active (100%). Socioeconomic status showed a significant relationship with posyandu attendance ($p < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis indicated that the father's occupation ($OR = 16.43$; $p = 0.006$) and household asset ownership ($OR = 12.47$; $p = 0.005$) were the dominant factors influencing posyandu attendance. **Conclusions:** Most parents had a middle socioeconomic level, and socioeconomic differences were associated with the activeness of posyandu visits. Father's occupation and household assets were the key factors linked to higher attendance.

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Introduction

Nutritional problems among toddlers remain a major public health issue in Indonesia. National data show a persistent burden of malnutrition, including severe malnutrition (4.9%), undernutrition (13.0%), and overweight (5.8%), indicating ongoing challenges in child nutrition management (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Similar trends are observed in East Java, where undernutrition and increasing overweight prevalence highlight the need for effective monitoring and early intervention (Risksedas, 2020).

In Probolinggo City, nutritional problems among toddlers are still evident, with reported cases of underweight, stunting, and wasting. Within the working area of Kedopok Community Health Center, including Kareng Lor Village, several indicators of undernutrition remain present, suggesting that not all children receive optimal nutritional monitoring. Unresolved nutritional problems may lead to impaired immunity, delayed growth and development, and increased child morbidity and mortality (Dinkes Kota Probolinggo, 2023; UNICEF, 2021).

Community health posts (Posyandu) serve as a key strategy to support child health through growth monitoring, immunization, nutrition education, and early detection of nutritional problems (Kemenkes RI, 2023). Despite their strategic role, Posyandu attendance remains below national targets. In Probolinggo City, toddler attendance at Posyandu was only 53.5%, reflecting low community participation in preventive health services (Dinkes Kota Probolinggo, 2023).

Health service utilization is influenced by various factors, including socioeconomic conditions. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), socioeconomic status is a predisposing factor that shapes health-seeking behavior. Parental education, occupation, income, asset ownership, and living conditions affect the ability and willingness of families to access health services. Previous studies have shown that higher socioeconomic status is associated with more regular Posyandu attendance (Rahmawati et al., 2020).

Kedopok District, particularly Kareng Lor Village, has diverse socioeconomic characteristics due to its suburban setting and mixed economic activities (BPS Kota Probolinggo, 2024). These variations may contribute to differences in Posyandu utilization among families.

Based on this background, the problem addressed in this study is the low attendance of toddlers at Posyandu in Kareng Lor Village. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the relationship between parental socioeconomic status and Posyandu attendance among toddlers in Kareng Lor Village, Kedopok District, Probolinggo City. The results are expected to inform strategies to improve Posyandu utilization and strengthen child health outcomes.

Method

This study employed an observational analytic method with a quantitative approach and a cross-sectional design. The research target consisted of parents of toddlers residing in Kareng Lor, Probolinggo City. The population included all parents who had toddlers registered at the community health post, from which a total sample of 100 respondents was selected using simple random sampling.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that measured parental socioeconomic status across several dimensions, including education, occupation, income, household expenditure, asset ownership, number of dependents, and housing conditions. The development of the questionnaire involved content validation and

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preliminary testing to ensure clarity, accuracy, and feasibility for respondents. Toddler attendance at community health posts was assessed based on parental reports and verification through community health post records.

The independent variable in this study was parental socioeconomic status, while the dependent variable was toddler attendance at community health posts. Data analysis was carried out using the Chi-Square test to identify the relationship between socioeconomic indicators and attendance behavior, followed by multivariate logistic regression to determine which socioeconomic components most strongly influenced attendance. A significance level of 0.05 was applied to all analyses.

Result and Discussion

1. Result

Univariate Analysis

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents by Socioeconomics factors, Socioeconomic level, Posyandu attendance (n=100)

Variable	Category	n	%
Education			
Father's education	Low education	22	22
	Medium education	58	58
	High education	20	20
Mother's education	Low education	26	26
	Medium education	55	55
	High education	19	19
Occupation			
Father's occupation	Unemployed	3	3
	Informal employment	30	30
	Formal employment	67	67
Mother's occupation	Unemployed	60	60
	Informal employment	5	5
	Formal employment	35	35
Income			
Father's income	No income	3	3
	Below minimum wage	70	70
	Above minimum wage	27	27
Mother's income	No income	61	61
	Below minimum wage	24	24
	Above minimum wage	15	15
Expenditure			
Total expenditure	Below average	81	81
	Above average	19	19
Food expenditure	Below average	87	87
	Above average	13	13
Non-food expenditure	Below average	91	91
	Above average	9	9
Asset ownership			
Asset ownership	Limited ownership	42	42
	Moderate ownership	44	44
	Established ownership	14	14

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Variable	Category	n	%
Family	Few	20	20
	Moderate	58	58
	Many	25	25
Housing Conditions	Basic condition	2	2
	Moderate condition	64	64
	Good condition	34	34
Socioeconomic level	Lower-middle	25	25
	Middle	62	62
	Upper-middle	13	13
Posyandu attendance	Inactive	47	47
	Active	53	53

The univariate analysis shows most fathers (58%) and mothers (55%) had a medium education level. The majority of fathers were employed in the formal sector (67%), while most mothers were not employed (60%). Most fathers earned below the regional minimum wage (70%), and most mothers had no income (61%). Total household expenditure was predominantly below the average (81%), as were food expenditure (87%) and non-food expenditure (91%). Nearly half of the families had moderate asset ownership (44%), most had a moderate number of dependents (58%), and most lived in dwellings categorized as adequate (64%). Overall, the majority of parents were in the middle socioeconomic level (62%). Posyandu attendance was relatively balanced, with 53% categorized as active and 47% inactive.

Bivariate Analysis (Chi-Square Test)

Table 2

Distribution of Respondents by Socioeconomics factors, Socioeconomic level, Posyandu attendance

Variable	Category	Inactive n (%)	Active n (%)	P-Value
Socioeconomic status	Lower-middle	25 (100)	0	0.001
	Middle	22 (35.5)	40 (64.5)	
	Upper-middle	0	13 (100)	
Socioeconomic factors				
Father's education	Low education	22 (100)	0	0.001
	Medium education	25 (43.1)	33 (56.9)	
	High education	0	20 (100)	
Mother's education	Low education	24 (92.3)	2 (7.7)	0.001
	Medium education	23 (41.8)	32 (58.2)	
	High education	0	19 (100)	
Occupation				
Father's occupation	Unemployed	3 (100)	0	0.001
	Informal employment	28 (93.3)	2 (6.7)	
	Formal employment	16 (23.9)	51 (76.1)	
Mother's occupation	Unemployed	38 (63.3)	22 (41.5)	0.001
	Informal employment	2 (40)	3 (5.7)	
	Formal employment	7 (20)	28 (52.8)	

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Variable	Category	Inactive n (%)	Active n (%)	P-Value
Income				
Father's income	No income	3 (100)	0	0.001
	Below minimum wage	39 (55.7)	31 (44.3)	
	Above minimum wage	5 (18.5)	22 (81.5)	
Mother's income	No income	34 (55.7)	27 (44.3)	0.073
	Below minimum wage	9 (37.5)	15 (62.5)	
	Above minimum wage	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)	
Expenditure				
Total expenditure	Below average	40 (49.4)	41 (50.6)	0.445
	Above average	7 (36.8)	12 (63.2)	
Food expenditure	Below average	44 (50.6)	43 (49.4)	0.079
	Above average	3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	
Non-food expenditure	Below average	43 (47.3)	48 (52.7)	0.577
	Above average	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	
Asset ownership	Limited ownership	35 (83.3)	7 (16.7)	0.001
	Moderate ownership	12 (27.3)	32 (72.7)	
	Established ownership	0	14 (100)	
Family	Few	22 (100)	0	0.001
	Moderate	25 (43.1)	33 (56.9)	
	Many	0	20 (100)	
Housing Conditions	Basic condition	2 (100)	0	0.001
	Moderate condition	38 (59.4)	26 (40.6)	
	Good condition	7 (20.6)	27 (79.4)	

The bivariate analysis shows Respondents in the lower-middle socioeconomic group were entirely inactive in Posyandu visits (100%). Those in the middle socioeconomic group were mostly active (64.5%), while all respondents in the upper-middle group were active (100%). The statistical test showed a p-value of 0.001 (< 0.05), indicating a significant association between socioeconomic level and Posyandu attendance. Significant associations were also found for father's education, mother's education, father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's income, asset ownership, number of family dependents, and housing condition, each with p-values < 0.05 . This indicates that these variables were significantly related to Posyandu attendance. In contrast, mother's income, total expenditure, food expenditure, and non-food expenditure showed p-values > 0.05 , indicating no significant relationship between these variables and Posyandu attendance.

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Multivariate Analysis (Logistic Regression)

Table 3

Multivariate logistic regression of Socioeconomics factors and Posyandu attendance

Variable	Adjusted OR	95% CI	P-Value
Father's education	1.38	0.56 - 3.39	0.462
Mother's education	1.21	0.53 - 2.77	0.664
Father's occupation	4.72	1.78 - 12.64	0.006
Mother's occupation	1.64	0.75 - 3.56	0.214
Father's income	1.89	0.84 - 4.20	0.122
Mother's income	1.47	0.63 - 3.38	0.368
Food expenditure	1.58	0.70 - 3.56	0.266
Non-food expenditure	1.42	0.62 - 3.23	0.392
Total expenditure	1.63	0.71 - 3.73	0.251
Aset ownership	3.82	1.52 - 9.60	0.005
Family	1.31	0.57 - 2.98	0.514
Housing condition	1.77	0.75 - 4.13	0.189

The multivariate analysis shows the father's occupation shows a significant influence on Posyandu attendance ($p = 0.006$). Children whose fathers work in more stable or formal employment settings are approximately 4.72 times more likely to attend Posyandu equivalent to about a 372% higher likelihood compared to the reference group. Asset ownership is also significant ($p = 0.005$). Families with stronger asset ownership have 3.82 times higher odds of ensuring Posyandu attendance, which corresponds to around a 282% increase in likelihood relative to families with fewer assets.

2. Discussion

Parental Socioeconomic Status and Posyandu Attendance

Parental socioeconomic status which includes education, occupation, income, expenditures, asset ownership, household dependents, and housing conditions plays an important role in shaping Posyandu attendance. Most parents in this study had a middle level of education, enabling basic understanding of child health, consistent with Green's Health Behavior Theory (1980), which states that education influences knowledge, attitudes, and health practices. Parents with higher education generally possess better awareness of immunization, growth monitoring, and nutrition.

The economic role division within families also reflects traditional Indonesian patterns, where fathers predominantly hold formal jobs while mothers focus on childcare (Naziah et al., 2023). Stable paternal employment contributes to meeting children's health and nutritional needs, whereas non-working mothers tend to have more time for caregiving (Aritonang et al., 2020). However, limited family income—where most fathers earn below the regional minimum wage and most mothers have no income—reduces the family's ability to support optimal child health. Previous research shows that low family income is associated with poor nutritional status and increased risk of stunting (Rahayuwati et al., 2023; Budiman & Damayanti, 2018).

Family expenditures, which in this study were mostly below average, indicate that households remain focused on basic necessities. Low food expenditure is linked to limited access to nutrient-rich foods, while low non-food expenditure restricts investment in health and education (Manalor et al., 2023). Asset ownership also reflects long-term

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economic stability; families with more assets tend to provide better environments for child growth and development (Gibson-Davis et al., 2022; Lukluli & Cahyono, 2022; Vebrianna et al., 2024). Households with more dependents face reduced resource allocation per child, potentially lowering child health outcomes (Lemaking et al., 2022). Housing conditions similarly contribute to children's well-being, as inadequate housing increases the risk of infectious diseases (Tasnim et al., 2017; Brown et al., 2023).

Overall, families with higher socioeconomic standing characterized by adequate income, sufficient expenditures, stable assets, fewer dependents, and better housing—are more likely to utilize Posyandu regularly. In contrast, families in the lower socioeconomic group face financial limitations that contribute to lower participation. This aligns with regional findings from SEANUTS, which show that children from low socioeconomic households have higher risks of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies (Sandjaja et al., 2021).

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This study shows a significant relationship between parental socioeconomic status and Posyandu attendance among children. Families in the lower socioeconomic group were entirely inactive in Posyandu visits (<8 visits; 100%), those in the middle group were mostly active (64.5%), and all families in the upper socioeconomic group were consistently active (≥ 8 visits; 100%). The chi-square test ($p = 0.001$) confirms that higher socioeconomic status increases the likelihood of regular Posyandu utilization, aligning with Green's Health Behavior Theory (1980), which emphasizes socioeconomic status as a key predisposing factor influencing health behavior.

This study supports the notion that socioeconomic status (SES) is closely associated with Posyandu attendance. For example, a study in Magelang (2023) found that mothers with higher education and better financial stability were significantly more likely to take their children regularly to the Posyandu (Widiyanti & Wahyono, 2023). Additionally, employment and education of the mother were shown to influence Posyandu visit frequency, as a cross-sectional study in Sungai Bali (2023) reported a strong link between mother's job, level of education, and regular Posyandu attendance.

Beyond SES, non-economic factors also contribute. A 2024 study in Pelalihan found that mothers' knowledge and attitude toward Posyandu had a meaningful impact on their participation (Misbah S., et al., 2023). Similarly, research from Pelalawan (2024) revealed that low ranks in education, joblessness, and poor knowledge about Posyandu were significant barriers to Posyandu visits (Mulyanti S., et al., 2024). Overall, while higher socioeconomic status tends to support higher Posyandu utilization, these findings underline that increasing mothers' knowledge, improving attitudes, and strengthening social support are also critically important.

Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Posyandu Attendance Among Toddlers

This study found that the father's occupation and household asset ownership were the dominant socioeconomic factors influencing Posyandu attendance. The univariate logistic regression showed that the father's occupation ($p = 0.006$; OR = 4.72) and asset ownership ($p = 0.005$; OR = 3.82) significantly affected visit frequency. A father's role as the primary breadwinner significantly influences the family's capacity to meet children's needs, including access to and consistent use of health services. Job stability

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provides a more secure income, enabling families to afford transportation, nutritious food, and unexpected expenses, while also expanding opportunities to obtain health information through workplace networks. These conditions contribute to a higher likelihood of regular Posyandu visits and align with evidence that the type and stability of parental employment shape child health outcomes and patterns of healthcare utilization (Karlsson O, et al., 2019).

Household asset ownership such as permanent housing, vehicles, savings, or domestic equipment reflects long-term economic security that helps families overcome structural barriers to accessing health services. Numerous studies indicate that wealth indices and asset ownership are associated with nutritional status, immunization coverage, and the ability to finance healthcare (Bliznashka L, et al., 2023).

Conclusion

This study concludes that most parents of toddlers in Kareng Lor belong to the middle socioeconomic group and are generally active in Posyandu visits. Socioeconomic status shows a significant relationship with Posyandu attendance. Furthermore, father's occupation and household asset ownership have a notable influence on the likelihood of regular Posyandu participation.

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