

## Analisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak balita di Kota Jambi = analysis of factors associated with the growth and development of children under five in the City of Jambi

Mefrie Puspita, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20410673&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

[Pemantauan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan pada anak balita sangat penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui adanya gangguan pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan sejak dini. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak balita. Desain penelitian menggunakan “cross sectional”, yang melibatkan 100 responden yaitu ibu dan anak balita usia 0-59 bulan di Kota Jambi. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner tentang karakteristik responden, alat pengukur berat badan, tinggi badan dan lingkar kepala beserta kuesioner, formulir KPSP, kuesioner stimulasi dan pola asuh. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan antara usia anak balita dengan perkembangan ( $p\text{-value}=0,014, =0,05$ ) dan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu tentang stimulasi dengan perkembangan anak balita ( $p\text{-value}=0,030, =0,05$ ). Rekomendasi penelitian ini adalah perlunya sosialisasi tentang stimulasi perkembangan anak kepada ibu yang memiliki balita di Kota Jambi.;The growth and development monitoring for children under five is very important in order to detect the growth and development disorder early on. The purpose of this study was to identify factors correlated with the growth and development of children under the age of five years. The study design was cross-sectional, which involved 100 respondents including mothers and children aged 0-59 months in Jambi City. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, body weight and height scale, and head circumference along with the questionnaire, KPSP forms, and the questionnaire of stimulation and parenting. The results showed that there was no correlation between the children under five years of age and the development ( $p\text{-value} = 0.014, = 0.05$ ) and there was no correlation between the mothers' knowledge of stimulation and the development of children under five ( $p\text{-value} = 0.030, = 0.05$ ). It is recommended to improve the growth monitoring, especially for children under five in Jambi City and to optimize the socialization of the importance of the parent's roles in providing stimulation to their children.;The growth and development monitoring for children under five is very important in order to detect the growth and development disorder early on. The purpose of this study was to identify factors correlated with the growth and development of children under the age of five years. The study design was cross-sectional, which involved 100 respondents including mothers and children aged 0-59 months in Jambi City. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, body weight and height scale, and head circumference along with the questionnaire, KPSP forms, and the questionnaire of stimulation and parenting. The results showed that there was no correlation between the children under five years of age and the development ( $p\text{-value} = 0.014, = 0.05$ ) and there was no correlation between the mothers'

knowledge of stimulation and the development of children under five (p-value = 0.030, = 0.05).

It is recommended to improve the growth monitoring, especially for children under five in Jambi City and to optimize the socialization of the importance of the parent's roles in providing stimulation to their children.;The growth and development monitoring for children under five is very important in order to

detect the growth and development disorder early on. The purpose of this study was to identify factors correlated with the growth and development of children under the age of five years. The study design was cross-sectional, which involved 100 respondents including mothers and children aged 0-59 months in Jambi City. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, body weight and height scale, and head circumference along with the questionnaire, KPSP forms, and the questionnaire of stimulation and parenting. The results showed that there was no correlation between the children under five years of age and the development (p-value = 0.014, = 0.05) and there was no correlation between the mothers' knowledge of stimulation and the development of children under five (p-value = 0.030, = 0.05).

It is recommended to improve the growth monitoring, especially for children under five in Jambi City and to optimize the socialization of the importance of the parent's roles in providing stimulation to their children.;The growth and development monitoring for children under five is very important in order to

detect the growth and development disorder early on. The purpose of this study was to identify factors correlated with the growth and development of children under the age of five years. The study design was cross-sectional, which involved 100 respondents including mothers and children aged 0-59 months in Jambi City. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, body weight and height scale, and head circumference along with the questionnaire, KPSP forms, and the questionnaire of stimulation and parenting. The results showed that there was no correlation between the children under five years of age and the development (p-value = 0.014, = 0.05) and there was no correlation between the mothers' knowledge of stimulation and the development of children under five (p-value = 0.030, = 0.05).

It is recommended to improve the growth monitoring, especially for children under five in Jambi City and to optimize the socialization of the importance of the parent's roles in providing stimulation to their children., The growth and development monitoring for children under five is very important in order to

detect the growth and development disorder early on. The purpose of this study was to identify factors correlated with the growth and development of children under the age of five years. The study design was cross-sectional, which involved 100 respondents including mothers and children aged 0-59 months in Jambi City. The instrument consisted of a questionnaire about the characteristics of the respondents, body weight and height scale, and head circumference along with the questionnaire, KPSP forms, and the questionnaire of stimulation and parenting. The results showed that there was no correlation between the children under five years of age and the development (p-value = 0.014, = 0.05) and there was no correlation between the mothers' knowledge of stimulation and the development of children under five (p-value = 0.030, = 0.05). It is recommended to improve the growth monitoring, especially for children under five in Jambi City and to optimize the socialization of the importance of the parent's roles in providing

stimulation to their children.]