

Meta Study of the Relationship between Knowledge and Incentives with Posyandu Cadre Performance

Arjan Arkasi^{1,2}, Syamsul Arifin², Ari Yunanto³, Eko Suhartono², Fauzie Rahman⁴

¹South Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, Indonesia, ²Master of Public Health Study Program, Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru, Indonesia, ³Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Kalimantan Selatan, ⁴Public Health Study Program, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru, Indonesia

Abstract

Background: Posyandu cadre performance refers to the role of cadres in posyandu activities as in the Posyandu cadre handbook, explaining the role of posyandu cadres is divided into three stages, namely before posyandu opening days, posyandu opening days and after posyandu opening days. Many studies report different results on the performance of health cadres related to knowledge and incentives. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the relationship between knowledge and incentives with the performance of posyandu cadres.

Method: The research method used is meta-analysis to assess how big the effect of the knowledge and incentive variables will be on the performance of posyandu cadres.

Result: Based on the results of the study of research articles, the combined P-value of 0,000 on the knowledge variable, and the combined p-value of 0,039 on the incentive variable.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge and incentive variables on the performance of posyandu cadres.

Keywords: Knowledge, incentives, performance of posyandu cadres.

Abstract

Background: According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health¹ (2012), The Posyandu cadre handbook states that Posyandu is a form of Community Based Health Efforts which is managed from, by, for and with the community, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services.

Posyandu has 5 priority programs, namely maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, nutrition, and prevention and control of diarrhea. Until 2014, there were 55.517 poskesdes operating

and 289.635 posyandu in Indonesia. According to data compiled by the Central Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, the number of posyandu spread across Central Kalimantan province in 2017 was 2.645 posyandu with active coverage of 46,02% in 2019 and 34,08% in 2020.²

Posyandu cadres are community members appointed by the community to work for the community voluntarily, to carry out activities related to simple health services at the posyandu. Most posyandu cadres are married women and PKK members aged 20-40 years with a minimum education of elementary