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The Indonesian government has focused on improving maternal and child health (MCH) through the organization of volunteer-staffed integrated health service post (Posyandu). However, little is known about the childhood obesity prevention practices of MCH in Indonesia or their equivalent counterparts in other countries. The present study aims to assess the association of the availability of Posyandu with child weight status and what factors might influence such associations. This was a secondary analysis of data collected in the 2013 Riskesdas (or basic health research) survey, a cross-sectional, nationally representative survey of the Indonesian population. Height and weight, information regarding the availability of Posyandu and basic characteristics of the study population were collected from parents with children aged 0 to 5 years (n=63,237) in 2013. Non-availability of Posyandu significantly raised the odds of being obese (OR=1.13, p<0.01). However, non-availability of Posyandu did not seem to show a significant relationship in the odds for overweight. This relationship persisted after a full adjustment.