CORRELATION OF THE LENGTH OF BEING A CADRE, KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATION, TRAINING, SKILLS WITH THE PRECISION AND ACCURACY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE'S WEIGHING RESULTS BY INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE POST (POSYANDU) CADRES IN THE WORKING AREA OF BANGKALAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, BANGKALAN DISTRICT, BANGKALAN DISTRICT, INDONESIA

Hubungan Lama Menjadi Kader, Pengetahuan, Pendidikan, Pelatihan, Keterampilan Dengan Presisi Dan Akurasi Hasil Penimbangan Berat Badan Balita Oleh Kader Posyandu Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bangkalan Kecamatan Bangkalan Kabupaten Bangkalan, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

    The ability and accuracy of Integrated Healthcare Post (Posyandu) cadres in taking anthropometric measurements is critical, this is related to the interpretation of the nutritional status of children. The purpose of this study was to determine the old relationship between being a cadre, knowledge, education, training, skills with precision, and accuracy of the results of weighing under five by Integrated Healthcare Post cadres in the working area of Bangkalan Community Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency. This type of research is an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional approach method. The results showed (41%) respondents who had long been cadres had good precision, (47%) respondents who had long been cadres had poor accuracy, (10%) had a good knowledge with good precision, (10%) have good knowledge with good accuracy, (7%) have tertiary education with good precision, (7%) have tertiary education with good accuracy, (11%) do frequent training with no precision. good, (43%) did adequate training with poor accuracy, (44%) had unskilled skills with poor precision, (58%) had unskilled skills with poor accuracy. There is a relationship between years of being a cadre, education, skills, training and knowledge with the precision of weighing children under five, there is a relationship between skills and education with the accuracy of weighing results for toddlers Integrated Healthcare Post cadres are expected to add insight related to knowledge and add experience in weighing toddlers.
Keywords: Integrated Healthcare Posts cadres, precision, accuracy.

ABSTRAK

    Kemampuan serta ketepatan kader Posyandu pada saat melakukan pengukuran antropometrik sangat penting hal ini akan interpretasi status gizi balita. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan lama menjadi kader, pengetahuan, pendidikan, pelatihan, keterampilan dengan presisi dan akurasi hasil penimbangan berat badan balita oleh kader Posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bangkalan Kecamatan Bangkalan Kabupaten Bangkalan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan metode pendekatan cross-sectional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan (41%) responden yang lama menjadi kader memiliki presisi baik, (47%) responden yang lama menjadi kader memiliki akurasi tidak baik, (10%) memiliki pengetahuan yang baik dengan presisi baik, (10%) memiliki pengetahuan yang baik dengan akurasi baik, (7%) memiliki pendidikan tinggi dengan presisi baik, (7%) memiliki pendidikan tinggi dengan akurasi baik, (11%) melakukan pelatihan sering dengan presisi tidak baik, (43%) melakukan pelatihan yang cukup dengan akurasi tidak baik, (44%) memiliki keterampilan yang tidak terampil dengan presisi tidak baik, (58%) memiliki keterampilan yang tidak terampil dengan akurasi tidak baik. terdapat hubungan antara lama menjadi kader, pendidikan, keterampilan, pelatihan dan pengetahuan dengan presisi hasil penimbangan balita, terdapat hubungan antara keterampilan dan pendidikan dengan akurasi hasil penimbangan balita. Kader Integrated Healthcare Post diharapkan menambah wawasan terkait pengetahuan serta menambah pengalaman dalam melakukan penimbangan berat badan balita.
Kata kunci: Kader Integrated Healthcare Post, Presisi, Akurasi

INTRODUCTION

One indicator of health status in Indonesia is Nutritional Status. Nutritional status can help in the process of monitoring the growth and development of children in order to reach optimal maturity. Detecting the risk of developing health problems early can also be helped through nutritional status (Kemenkes RI, 2010). The Body Weight Index for Age (W/U) gives an indication of general nutritional problems because weight is positively correlated with age and height. Malnutrition in toddlerhood can affect intelligence and growth and development of toddlers in the process of forming the quality of human resources in the future (Rosliana, 2018).

Based on UNICEF data in 2017, there are 92 million (13.5%) toddlers in the world who are underweight. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research stated that children aged 0-59 months in East Java were 11.6% suffering from malnutrition. Based on the Bangkalan District Health Office from January to March 2020, data obtained from 22 health centers in Bangkalan has the highest incidence of underweight in Bangkalan district in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center, which is 11.23%.

Sukiarko (2007) in Catur (2016) stated that one of the causes of malnutrition in the community is due to the non-functioning of social institutions such as the Integrated Healthcare Post. The importance of the accuracy of cadres in weighing will have an impact on the results of measuring the nutritional status of toddlers and making decisions and planning and for further handling (Rusdiarti, 2019).

Many factors lead to the low precision and accuracy of cadres when weighing toddler, such as: level of knowledge, implementation of weighing procedures, occupation, education, frequency of weighing and number of trainings attended. Anthropometric measurement training according to weighing procedures can improve the skills of cadres in measuring anthropometry. The achievement of skilled cadres in anthropometric measurements can be done by selecting a training method that must be adapted to the problems, situations, and conditions of the trainees (Rusdiarti, 2019). Improving the skills of Integrated Healthcare Post cadres aims to improve the quality of a health service where this skill improvement

must be carried out regularly (Shi et al., 2003). The purpose of this study is to determine the correlations between the length of being a cadre, knowledge, education, training, skills with precision and accuracy in weighing the results of toddlers weight by Integrated Healthcare Post cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Public Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

METHOD

The design of this study used an observational analytic research method using a cross sectional approach. Subjects were selected using convenience sampling method with inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria. This research was conducted in October – December 2020 in Bangkalan City. The place of research was carried out in the Work Area of the Bangkalan Public Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

This study used convenience sampling technique. The sample was taken or selected because the sample was at the right place and time, this was due to the covid-19 pandemic condition which required that sampling was done by taking Integrated Healthcare Post cadres who were on the outskirts of the Bangkalan Public Health Center working area, which were 100 cadres.

The data collection of the length of service as cadres, education, knowledge and training was carried out by means of interviews using questionnaires. Skills data collection by direct observation with the cadre skills checklist form. The precision and accuracy of the weighing results were collected from the weighing results of toddlers weight.

This study used the ordinal data scale. The analysis used a statistical test of Sperman Rank correlation with a confidence level of $\alpha > 0.05$ where $p > \alpha = 0.05$, the hypothesis is accepted, which means that there is no relationship between the independent variables. On the other hand, if $p < \alpha = 0.05$, the hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

RESULT

The results of the study on the correlations between the length of becoming a cadre, education, skills, training, and knowledge with precision and accuracy of the results of weighing toddlers' weight by

Integrated Healthcare Post cadres in the work area of the Bangkalan Public Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency which will be presented in the form of narratives and tables, as for the results are as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Length of becoming a Cadre, Knowledge, Education, Training and Skills of Integrated Healthcare Post Cadres.

No		Frequency (n)	Presentation (%)
	Length of becoming a Cadre		
1	Old	78	78
2	New	22	22
	Knowledge		
1	Good	15	15
2	Moderate	26	26
3	Poor	59	59
	Education		
1	High	7	7
2	Moderate	36	36
3	Basic	57	57
	Training		
1	Frequent	25	25
2	Moderate	43	43
3	Lacking	32	32
	Skill		
1	Skilled	37	37
2	Unskilled	63	63
	Precision		
1	Good Precision	41	41
2	Poor Precision	59	59
	Accuracy		
1	Poor accuracy	60	60
2	Good accuracy	40	40

Based on Table 1, out of 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, it shows that 78% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres who have long been ($\geq$ 5 years) to become cadres, totaling 78 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. The results of this study illustrate that almost all of the cadres who are in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center have been cadres for a long time, namely 5 years. Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, 59% were Integrated Healthcare Post cadres with less knowledge, totaling 59 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, data on cadre knowledge was obtained from the results of filling out 15 questions. The results of this study illustrate that most of the cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center have less knowledge about Integrated Healthcare Post activities.

Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, 57% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres with basic education, totaling 57 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, cadre education data is obtained from the results of filling out questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that most of the cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center have basic education, namely SMP, SD/equivalent. Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, 25% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres who often attend training, totaling 25 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. Training data obtained from the results of filling out the questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that only a small number of cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center often participate in training for Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, 63% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres skilled in weighing, totaling 63 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. Data on cadre skills were obtained from observations when cadres weighed

toddlers. If the cadres perform the weighing steps correctly, they will be checked on the checklist form in the questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that most of the cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center are skilled in weighing toddlers.

Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, 59% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres whose weighing precision for toddlers is not good, totaling 59 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. The precision data for weighing cadres is obtained from the weighing results by comparing the number of measurement results of supervisors and cadres. The results of this study indicate that cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center have almost entirely poor weighing precision.

Of the 100 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, most of them 60% are Integrated Healthcare Post cadres whose accuracy in weighing is not good, totaling 60 Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. Accuracy data on cadre weighing is obtained from the results of weighing by comparing the measurement results of supervisors and cadres. The results of this study indicate that cadres in the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center have almost entirely poor weighing precision.

Table 2. Correlation between the Independent Variables with the Precision of the Results of Weighing Toddlers in the Work Area of the Bangkalan Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

No		Weighting Precision				Total		*p-value*	rp
		Good		Poor					
		N	%	n	%	N	%		
	The Length of becoming cadre								
1	Old	41	41	37	37	78	78	0,001	0,443
2	New	0	0	22	22	22	22		
	Knowledge								
1	Good	10	10	5	5	15	15		
2	Moderate	15	15	11	11	26	26	0,922	0,342
3	Poor	16	16	43	43	59	59		
	Education								
1	High	7	7	0	0	7	7		
2	Moderate	20	20	16	16	36	36	0,001	0,442
3	Basic	14	14	43	43	57	57		
	Training								
1	Frequent	14	14	11	11	25	25		
2	Moderate	15	15	28	28	43	43	0,001	0,288
3	Lacking	12	12	20	20	32	32		
	Skills								
1	Skilled	22	22	15	15	37	37	0,004	0,433
2	Unskilled	19	19	44	44	63	63		

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that of the 78 respondents who have worked as cadres (41%) have good weighing precision for toddlers. The results of statistical tests using Spearman's Rank with a significance of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a significant value of 0.001 (<0.05) and a correlation coefficient of 0.443 with sufficient closeness. $p < \alpha$, then there is a long-standing relationship between being a cadre with the precision of weighing children under five. Of the 15 respondents who have good knowledge (10%) have good weighing

precision for toddlers, the results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.001

$< \alpha$. Therefore, there is correlation between cadres and the precision of weighing toddlers.

Of the 7 respondents who have higher education, all of them (7%) have good weighing precision for toddler. The results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a significant value of 0.001 $< \alpha$. Therefore, there is

correlation between cadres and the precision of weighing toddlers. Of the 25 respondents who participated in frequent training (11%) had good weighing precision for toddlers, the results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of α = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.205 α. Therefore, no correlation between cadre training and the precision of weighing toddlers. Of the 37 respondents who are skilled in weighing (22%)

have good weighing precision for toddlers, the results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.004 < , so there is a relationship between cadre skills and the precision of weighing toddlers in Indonesia. the working area of the Bangkalan Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

Table 3. Correlation between the Independent Variables with the Precision of the Results of Weighing Toddlers in the Work Area of the Bangkalan Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

No		Weighting Accuracy				Total		p-value	rp
		God Accuracy		Poor Accuracy					
		N	%	n	%	N	%		
	The Length of becoming cadre								
1	Old	31	31	47	47	78	78	0,922	-0,010
2	New	9	9	13	13	22	22		
	Knowledge								
1	Good	5	5	10	10	15	15		
2	Moderate	15	15	11	11	26	26	0,292	0,107
3	Poor	20	20	39	39	59	59		
	Education								
1	High	7	7	0	0	7	7		
2	Moderate	15	15	21	21	36	36	0,011	0,254
3	Basic	18	18	39	39	57	57		
	Training								
1	Frequent	13	13	12	12	25	25		
2	Moderate	15	15	28	28	43	43	0,322	0,854
3	Lacking	12	12	20	20	32	32		
	Skills								
1	Skilled	35	35	2	2	37	37	0,001	-0,010
2	Unskilled	5	5	58	58	63	63		

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that 78 respondents who have been working as cadres for a long time (47%) have poor weighing accuracy of toddlers. The results of statistical tests using Spearman's Rank with a significance of α = 0.05, then Ho is accepted. Therefore, there is no correlation between being a cadre and the accuracy of the results of weighing children under five. Moreover, 15 respondents who have good knowledge (10%) have poor weighing accuracy for toddlers. The results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of α = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.292. Therefore, there is

no correlation between cadre knowledge and accuracy of toddler weighing results.

Of the 7 respondents who have higher education, all of them (7%) have good weighing accuracy for toddlers. The results of

statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.011 <α. Therefore, there is correlation relationship between cadre education and the accuracy of weighing children under five. Of the 25 respondents who participated in frequent training (13%) had good weighing precision for toddlers. The results of statistical tests using Spearman's Rank with a significance of = 0.05 obtained a

significant value of 0.322, so there is no relationship between cadre training and the accuracy of weighing children under five. Of the 37 respondents who are skilled in weighing (35%) have good weighing precision for toddlers. The results of statistical tests using Rank Spearman with a significance of = 0.05 obtained a significant value of 0.001 (< then there is a relationship between cadre skills and the accuracy of weighing results for children under five in the working area of Bangkalan Health Center, Bangkalan District, Bangkalan Regency.

DISCUSSION

The longer a person works as a Integrated Healthcare Post cadre, the higher the skill in undertaking Integrated Healthcare Post activities. Active Integrated Healthcare Post cadres have a working period of 1-10 years (Laraeni, 2014). In this study, the longest serving cadre was 33 years, while the earliset cadre was for 1 year. A cadre who has worked for a long time can experience an increase in knowledge due to experience. Knowledge of cadres can increase over time working as cadres, experience in the field in handling a case, and trainings that have been attended by cadres (Gede, 2016).

According to Ariana (2018), the cause of the lack of knowledge of Integrated Healthcare Post cadres is the lack of information about the development of Integrated Healthcare Post. Notoatmodio (2014) argued that knowledge is an important part of the shaping one's behavior process. In contrast to the opinion of N. Legi, et al (2015) which stated that cadres with low knowledge are usually less active in performing Integrated Healthcare Post activities and do not know what the true benefits of Integrated Healthcare Post are.

According to Nana (2017), the higher a person's level of education, the knowledge absorbed will also be higher. The knowledge possessed, for instance, is the knowledge of conveying or absorbing information as a means to convey information about health to the public.

Training is something that is continuously conducted, when compared to cadres who have attended training. The knowledge gained will increase compared to cadres who have never attended training. Hence, all cadres are expected to have good knowledge by participating in training (Gede, 2016).

One of the keys to the success of the Integrated Healthcare Post is the increased skills of the cadres, because with skilled Integrated Healthcare Post cadres, it is hoped that they will be able to get a positive response from mothers of toddlers thus they seem friendly and great. Regular service is what encourages mothers to be diligent in going to Integrated Healthcare Post. Skills here are seen in an effort to expedite the service process at the Integrated Healthcare Post (Notoatmodjo, 2003 in Zulhaida, 2015). In this study, the procedures for weighing were good, but there were some procedures that were not conducted by Integrated Healthcare Post cadres.

According to Supriasa (2020) in Fadjri (2016), many factors cause the low precision and accuracy of cadres in weighing toddlers, such as: education, level of knowledge, occupation, implementation of weighing procedures, weighing frequency, and training followed by cadres.

There is a significant relationship between the length of time being a cadre variable and the precision of the results of weighing toddlers by Integrated Healthcare Post. According to the researcher, cadres in the Bangkalan Health Center working area who have been working as cadres for 5 years have good precision weighing toddlers. One of the factors that affect the precision of weighing toddlers by Integrated Healthcare Post cadres is the length of time they have been Integrated Healthcare Post cadres related to the experience gained while being a Integrated Healthcare Post cadre. This study is not in line with research conducted by Hardiyanti, et al (2016) which stated that length of time being a cadre is not related to weighing precision with an Odd Ratio value of 1.560.

There is no significant relationship between the variable length of time being a cadre and the accuracy of the results of weighing children under five. According to the researcher, this happened because when weighing children under five, cadres who had long served as Integrated Healthcare Post cadres did not calibrate the weighing. Systematic errors can affect the accuracy of weighing results. The greater the systematic error, the greater the accuracy error. This study is in line with the research conducted by Hardiyanti et al. (2016), it was known that

there is no relationship between the length of work as a cadre and the accuracy of the weighing results. Cadres who have worked less than three years are at risk of 1.75 inaccurate.

There is a significant relationship between the knowledge variable and the precision of the toddler's weight weighing results. According to Adistie (2017), a person's lack of knowledge will affect, among others, the lack of information obtained, lack of memorization/memory, misinterpreting information, lack of interest in learning and unfamiliar with information sources. This study is in line with Fadjri's research (2016) which stated that there is a relationship between the knowledge of Integrated Healthcare Postcadres about weighing toddlers and the quality of the results of weighing toddlers. Based on the research of Hardiyanti, et al (2016), it is known that cadres who have less knowledge tend to be 22.3 times to get poor precision.

There is no significant relationship between the knowledge variable and the accuracy of the results of weighing children under five. This is because some cadres who have good knowledge do not apply what the cadres have learned. This study is not in accordance with research conducted by Fadjri (2016) which showed that there is a relationship between knowledge of Integrated Healthcare Post cadres about weighing toddlers and the quality of weighing results. In contrast to the results of Hardiyanti's research, et al (2016), it was known that cadres who have less knowledge tend to be 5.6 times to get poor accuracy.

There is a significant relationship between the education variable and the precision of the toddler's weight weighing results. This is because cadres with high or medium education will tend to understand that the measurement of toddler's weight is conducted to determine the nutritional status of toddlers which will have an impact on further treatment. The results of Simanjuntak's research (2015) stated that the number of family members, education level, age, length of service as a cadre were internal characteristics of cadres that were not significantly related to the performance of Integrated Healthcare Post cadres.

There is a significant relationship on the education variable and the accuracy of the results of weighing children under five. In this study, cadres who have low education tend not to understand good weighing methods such as calibrating a tool to weigh toddlers and when reading the scales, it is not accurate because the tool is hanging too high. Based on research by Listyaningsih, et al (2016), cadres recruited by health center staff only have education up to high school level with the lack of knowledge. This study is not in accordance with the research conducted by Indriaty (2003) in Ajeng (2018) which stated that cadre education is not related to the level of precision and accuracy of the weighing results.

There is no significant relationship between the training variables and the precision of the weighing results of toddlers. In this study, cadres who were sufficient in participating in the training were cadres who attended training held from the Integrated Healthcare Post at least each year. In the training held by the Bangkalan Health Center regarding weighing toddlers, several cadres stated that they did not participate in the training because only two to 3 cadres participated in each training. However, it is not in line with Fadjri's research (2016), good precision is also owned by cadres who have received training.

There is no significant relationship between the training variables and the accuracy of the results of weighing toddlers because the training has not been focused on problems that exist in Integrated Healthcare Post such as growth monitoring problems, training methods used, teaching aids used, or more specific material, such as material on growth monitoring (Hardiyanti, 2016). In Sulistiyawati's research (2019), the results of the analysis showed that there was no effect of training on cadre skills.

There is a significant relationship between the skill variable and the precision of the toddler's weight weighing results. Cadres who are skilled in weighing tend to get a difference that is not much different between the first weighing and the second weighing. Thus, the weighing results tend to be precise because cadres who are skilled in weighing will perform the weighing steps correctly. Suhartika's research (2017) said that a significant relationship between cadre skills in interpreting weighing results is training.

There is a significant relationship between the skill variable and the accuracy of the weighing results of toddlers. Most of the

cadres who were less skilled in weighing did not calibrate at the start of the Integrated Healthcare Post and the number on the scales was not correct at 0 (zero). Cadres play a very important role in the implementation of Integrated Healthcare Post in the field thus their existence needs to be maintained (Dewi, 2017).

Research Limitations

The limitation in conducting this research is that the research was conducted during the covid-19 pandemic thus some Integrated Healthcare Post has not conducted Integrated Healthcare Post activities. Hence, data collection is collected door to door and visiting Integrated Healthcare Post that have opened services according to the Integrated Healthcare Post schedule. By implementing strict health protocols, Integrated Healthcare Post cadre's ability is to remember how many times to do the training. When weighing toddlers to take precision and accuracy data, there are some toddlers who are restless and fussy and do not want to be weighed many times. The measuring instruments used by cadres are not the same thus it can cause differences in precision data and accuracy of weighing results.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that most of the cadres have been cadres for a long time ($\geq$ 5 years) as Integrated Healthcare Post cadres. Most of the cadres' knowledge is lacking. Most of the cadres' last education is basic education. Most of the cadres have had enough training. Most of the cadres are not skilled in performing activities. Most of the precision in weighing is poor. Most of the accuracy in weighing is poor.

There is a relationship between the length of time being a Integrated Healthcare Post cadre and the precision of the weighing results. There is no relationship between the length of being a Integrated Healthcare Postcadre and the accuracy of the weighing results for toddlers. There is a relationship between knowledge and the precision of the weighing results. There is no relationship between knowledge and the accuracy of the weighing results. There is a relationship between education and the precision of weighing toddlers. There is a relationship between education and the accuracy of weighing results. There is no relationship between training and the precision of weighing results for toddlers. There is no relationship between training and the accuracy of weighing results toddler's weight. There is a relationship between skills and the precision of the weighing results of toddlers. There is a relationship between skills and the accuracy of the results of weighing toddlers in the Bangkalan Health Center Work Area, Bangkalan District, Kabupaten Bangkalan.

SUGGESTION

Integrated Healthcare Post cadres are expected to conduct weighing procedures properly, such as calibrating the equipment to be used as well as looking at other factors that will affect the weighing results for toddlers and are expected to add insight related to knowledge about minimum weight gain for toddlers, skills in carrying out weighing, and other Integrated Healthcare Post activities. It is hoped that future researchers can use the same weighing device for all samples, for instance, all cadres use steelyard balance which commonly used by cadres for the implementation of Integrated Healthcare Post for the accuracy of precision data and the accuracy of the results of weighing toddlers.

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