

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Efikasi diri yang tinggi mendorong kader untuk percaya diri, bersemangat, dan optimal dalam memberikan pelayanan kesehatan. Pada era transformasi layanan primer, perluasan peran dan tanggung jawab kader dalam pelaksanaan Posyandu Integrasi Layanan Primer (ILP) dapat menjadi tantangan terhadap keyakinan diri kader. Perubahan tersebut berpotensi memengaruhi efikasi diri kader dalam menjalankan tugas, yang juga dipengaruhi karakteristik demografi seperti usia, tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja kader, dan pelatihan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran efikasi diri kader posyandu dalam memberikan pelayanan pada era transformasi layanan primer di Kota Yogyakarta serta gambaran efikasi diri berdasarkan karakteristik demografi responden (usia, pendidikan, masa kerja, dan pelatihan).

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Total responden adalah 100 kader posyandu ILP di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tegalrejo dan Umbulharjo I dengan *consecutive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *General Self Efficacy Scale* (GSES) yang telah dimodifikasi dan diuji validitas serta reliabilitasnya. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan *Google Form*. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Kruskal-Wallis dan Mann Whitney.

Hasil: Kader posyandu ILP memiliki nilai median efikasi diri sebesar 30, dengan nilai minimum 20 dan maksimum 40. Sebanyak 83 kader (83%) memiliki nilai efikasi diri $\geq$ median. Efikasi diri berbeda signifikan berdasarkan pelatihan ($p=0,040$), namun tidak berdasarkan usia, pendidikan, dan masa kerja ($p>0,05$)

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas kader posyandu ILP di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tegalrejo dan Umbulharjo I Kota Yogyakarta memiliki efikasi diri yang baik. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan efikasi diri kader posyandu ILP berdasarkan pelatihan.

Kata kunci: efikasi diri, kader posyandu ILP, TLP

ABSTRACT

Background: High self-efficacy enables health cadres to be confident, motivated, and effective in delivering health services. During the primary health care transformation era, expanded roles and responsibilities in Integrated Primary Health Care (ILP) posyandu may challenge cadres' self-confidence. These challenges, along with demographic factors such as age, education, length of service, and training, may influence cadres' self-efficacy.

Objective: To describe the self-efficacy of posyandu cadres in providing services during the primary care transformation era in Yogyakarta City, and to examine self-efficacy according to respondents' demographic characteristics (age, education, length of service, and training).

Method: A descriptive analytic study with a cross-sectional design was conducted on 100 cadres in the working areas of Puskesmas (public health center) Tegalrejo and Umbulharjo I. The instrument used was a modified General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), which was tested for validity and reliability. Data were collected using Google Form. Consecutive sampling was used, and data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Kruskal–Wallis and Mann Whitney test.

Result: ILP Posyandu cadres had a median self-efficacy score of 30 (range 20–40), with 83 cadres (83%) scoring at or above the median. Self-efficacy differed significantly based on training ($p=0,040$), but not by age, education, or length of service ($p>0,05$).

Conclusion: The majority of ILP posyandu cadres in the working areas of Puskesmas Tegalrejo and Umbulharjo I in Yogyakarta City demonstrated good self-efficacy. There were significant differences in self-efficacy among ILP posyandu cadres based on training.

Keywords: self-efficacy, ILP posyandu cadres, primary health care transformation