

EVALUATION ON THE UTILIZATION OF *JAMPERSAL* IN ROTE NDAO REGENCY, EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal insurance schemes provided for the delivery woman who is helped by skilled birth attendant in the health facility. In District Rote Ndao, there were 492(28%) delivering women who were helped by non skilled birth attendant and there were 598(27%) women who delivered in their home, this caused delivery insurance(*Jampersal*) that was provided by the government had been not utilized. Skilled birth attendant and accessibility to health service are the factors that have correlation to the utilization of delivery insurance.

Objectives: The general objective of the study was to evaluate the utilization of *Jampersal*(delivery insurance) in District Rote Ndao. Whereas the special objective was to knowing the correlation between skilled birth attendant and accessibility to health service and utilization of *Jampersal* and other factors that involved to influence the correlation.

Methods: This was observational analytic study by *cross sectional* design and quantitative method that was supported by qualitative method. The sample was delivering women in 2013 in 6 work areas of the *Puskesmas* (Public Health Center) in District Rote Ndao, those were 160 women. Sampling was performed by integrating *proportional stratified random sampling* design and *simple random sampling*. Informant in qualitative method consist of delivering women, health worker from *Pustu*(auxillary PHC), *Puskesmas*(Public Health Center) and Health Office.

Data analysis: Quantitative analysis was performed by *univariate*, *bivariate* analysis by *chi-square* test, and multivariate analysis by multiple logistic regression test by significance level $p < 0,05$ and CI 95%. Qualitative analysis was performed to augment quantitative result.

Results: Bivariate analysis showed that skilled birth attendant had significant correlation to the utilization of *Jampersal* (OR=18,33). As such too with accessibility to health service, had significant correlation to the utilization of *Jampersal* (OR=5,24). Whereas the result of multivariate analysis showed that the women who attended by skilled birth attendant (skilled birth attendant) had probability 14,63 times greater to utilize *Jampersal* (OR=14,63). Whereas the women who with easy health service accessibility had probability 3,38 times greater to utilize *Jampersal* (OR=3,38).

Conclusion: The women who attended by skilled birth attendant and who with easy health service access had probability to utilize *Jampersal* compared to the women who was attended by non skilled birth attendant and with difficult health service accessibility.

Keywords: *Jampersal*, utilization, health service, accessibility.

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**MINAT MASYARAKAT SEKTOR INFORMAL TERHADAP
PROGRAM JAMINAN KESEHATAN NASIONAL
DI KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penduduk Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara yang belum memiliki jaminan kesehatan sampai tahun 2014 cukup besar yaitu 47,49% dengan jumlah peserta mandiri dalam Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional hanya 0,82%. Sebagian besar penduduk yang belum memiliki jaminan kesehatan merupakan penduduk yang bekerja di sektor informal. Minat masyarakat khususnya masyarakat yang bekerja di sektor informal perlu digali terkait *Universal Coverage* tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan *Theory of Planned Behavior* yang memprediksi minat berdasarkan sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian merupakan penelitian korelasional menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sample dengan *Consecutive Sampling* sebanyak 148 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang diolah berdasarkan studi elisitasi dan dilakukan uji coba terlebih dahulu. Analisa data dengan uji korelasi Pearson dan uji regresi linier berganda.

Hasil : Responden memiliki sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku yang positif terhadap minat masyarakat sektor informal. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara minat dengan sikap ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$, $r = 0,728$), norma subyektif ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$, $r = 0,750$) ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$, $r = 0,328$). Pengaruh masing-masing variabel didasarkan koefisien regresi didapatkan persamaan minat terhadap Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional = $-6,370 + 0,223$ sikap + $0,429$ norma subyektif + $0,141$ kontrol perilaku. *Adjusted R Square* memiliki nilai 0,674 yang berarti bahwa 67,40% perubahan minat dipengaruhi oleh sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku dengan minat masyarakat sektor informal terhadap program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional. Norma subyektif memiliki pengaruh positif paling besar dibandingkan dengan sikap dan kontrol perilaku.

Kata Kunci: Minat, Masyarakat Sektor Informal, *Theory of Planned Behavior* dan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional.

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