

ABSTRACT

Background: Global Tuberculosis Report (2014) had mentioned that in 2013 an estimated 9 million people suffer from TB and 1.5 million people died from the disease. Local and provincial governments need to allocate funds to address the entire cost of the TB and MDR-TB program after a grant does not continue. The government that allocates a small budget for TB and MDR-TB control programs will affect program sustainability

The aim of study: To determine the commitment of stakeholders in tackling the funding gap to ensure the financing of the TB and MDR-TB program towards the post-grant period in Bengkulu city.

Method: This study was a qualitative descriptive study. This study involves 17 informants as research subjects.

Result: The demands of sustainability TB programs and MDR-TB at Bengkulu is still high. The program still has to be implemented because the discovery of the case is still low and the potential of patients with MDR-TB is also high. Funding support to TB programs and MDR-TB, one of the MDGs indicator from the regional budget is still low. The local government allocates a small budget from APBD for TB and MDR-TB program. Bengkulu city health office is need to make a planning to prioritize the budget for TB programs are supported with complete data in the form of Puskesmas and hospitals report about the state of TB disease and the needs for treatment.

Conclusion: Stakeholders associated with the TB and MDR-TB program in the city of Bengkulu stated that the sustainability of the TB and MDR-TB program is still very important in the city of Bengkulu. However, the support of stakeholders in the city of Bengkulu is still lacking. The government was still allocates a small budget for TB programs.

Keyword: TB, MDR-TB, financing, Global Fund, stakeholder

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

Rusmiati¹, Fatwa Sari Tetra Dewi², Retna Siwi Padmawati³

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.

1. Postgraduate Student of KPMK, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
2. Lecturer in Public Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada.
3. Lecturer in Public Health Science, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada.