

ABSTRACT

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN BUILDING WORKERS'
PERCEPTION AND THE WILLINGNESS TO UTILIZE HIV-AIDS
HEALTHCARE BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL THEORY
IN BUILDING SITE OF EDUCITY RESIDENCE
PT. PP PERSERO SURABAYA**

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HIV-AIDS healthcare is a preventive effort to prevent and limit the spread of HIV. Building worker is one of the groups at high risk of HIV-AIDS. However, the willingness of HIV-AIDS healthcare utilization among building workers is still low. The purpose of this study is to analyze the building workers' perception and the willingness of healthcare utilization of HIV-AIDS based on the theory of Health Belief Model (HBM) in building site of Educity Residence PT. PP Persero Surabaya.

The research design used was cross-sectional research. The population of building workers in the building site was 443 people. The sample used was 50 people. The independent variable in this research was perceived benefits and perceived barriers, while the dependent variable was willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare. The instrument used was questionnaire. The data were then analyzed by using Spearman's Rho correlation test with significance level of 0,05.

The results of this research showed that there was a moderate correlation between perceived benefits and the willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare with the number of correlation coefficient (r) = 0.456. The higher perceived benefits, the higher the willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare. There was a strong correlation between perceived barriers and the willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare with the number of coefficient (r) = -0.639. The higher perceived barriers, the lower the willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare. Referring to the data, it could be concluded that there was a correlation between perception and the willingness to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare. Medical personnels were expected to give guidance about HIV-AIDS healthcare to minimize the barriers, especially the stigma, in order to increase the willingness of building workers to utilize HIV-AIDS healthcare.

Keywords: perception, building workers, willingness, HIV-AIDS

ABSTRAK

**HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI PEKERJA BANGUNAN DENGAN
KEMAUAN PEMANFAATAN PELAYANAN KESEHATAN HIV-AIDS
BERDASARKAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* DI PROYEK
BANGUNAN EDUCITY RESIDENCE PT. PP PERSERO
KOTA SURABAYA**

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Pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS merupakan upaya penanggulangan untuk mencegah dan membatasi penularan HIV. Pekerja bangunan merupakan salah satu kelompok masyarakat yang berisiko tinggi terkena HIV-AIDS. Namun, kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS pada pekerja bangunan masih rendah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan persepsi pekerja bangunan terhadap kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS berdasarkan teori HBM di proyek Bangunan Educity Residence PT. PP Persero Kota Surabaya.

Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah cross-sectional. Populasi pekerja bangunan di proyek tersebut berjumlah 443 orang. Sampel yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 50 orang. Variabel independent dalam penelitian ini adalah *perceived benefit* dan *perceived barriers*, dan variabel dependent adalah kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS. Instrument yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan *Spearman's Rho correlation test* dengan signifikansi 0.05.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan yang sedang antara *perceived benefit* dengan kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS dengan nilai koefisien korelasi (r) = 0.456. Semakin tinggi persepsi manfaat maka semakin meningkatkan kemauan pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS. Ada hubungan yang kuat antara *perceived barriers* dengan kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS dengan nilai koefisien (r) = -0.639. Semakin tinggi persepsi hambatan maka kecenderungan kemauan memanfaatkan layanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS semakin rendah. Kesimpulan penelitian ini ada hubungan antara persepsi dengan kemauan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS. Diharapkan kepada tenaga kesehatan untuk memberikan penyuluhan mengenai pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS agar mengurangi hambatan terutama stigma sehingga meningkatkan kemauan pekerja bangunan memanfaatkan pelayanan kesehatan HIV-AIDS.

Kata Kunci : Persepsi, Pekerja Bangunan, Kemauan, HIV-AIDS