

**ABSTRACT**

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MASCULINITY AND HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION AMONG MEN IN EAST SURABAYA**

Descriptive Correlational Study

**By: Amalia Khasanah Ima Dudini**

**Introduction:** Men's health becomes a trend of health care focus due low life expectancies among men. The low expectancies can caused by poor use of health service. Men have lower level of health service utilization than women. The label of man identity called masculinity, influences this condition. **Methods:** this study was aimed to illustrate the ideology masculinity, masculinity norms, and gender role conflict among men in East Surabaya and link it to the health service utilization. The sample of this study were 134 men aged 20-40 years old who live in East Surabaya. The independent variables were ideology masculinity, masculinity norms, and gender role conflict among men. The dependent variable was health service utilization among men. Data were collected using online and offline questionnaire then analyzed using Spearman Rho test. **Results:** The results study showed that ideology masculinity had no correlation with the health service utilization ( $p = 0,455$ ), the masculinity norms had no correlation with the health service utilization ( $p = 0,654$ ), and the gender role conflicts had no correlation with the health service utilization among men in East Surabaya ( $p = 0,300$ ). **Discussion:** It can be concluded that masculinity which constructed of ideology masculinity, masculinity norms and gender role conflict had no correlation with health service utilization among men. Further studies should explore the other factors such as religious factor or income level to obtain the factors that may affect a health service utilization.

**Keyword:** *masculinity, ideology masculinity, masculinity norms, gender role conflict, health service utilization*