Healthcare-seeking pattern in Sleman District, Yogyakarta: an observational analysis using secondary data of longitudinal surveillance system HDSS-Sleman cycle 2 (2016)

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INTRODUCTION

Relied on the theories of *The Behavioural Model* , *Health Belief Model* , *Healthcare Utilization Model* , and *Concept of Access* , possible predictors of a healthcare-seeking behaviour are including three sets of individual characteristics: (1) predisposing factors, such as gender and individual's socioeconomic status (SES); (2) enabling factors, such as person's wealth and health insurance ownership; and (3) need factors, such as complexity, burden on lifestyle, and illness severity perception.

Sleman District has been chosen as study setting because of several strategic aspects include urban-rural characteristics, relatively higher life expectancy than other regions, and good transportation accessibility.

All data used in this paper derived from the HDSS-Sleman second wave (2016)
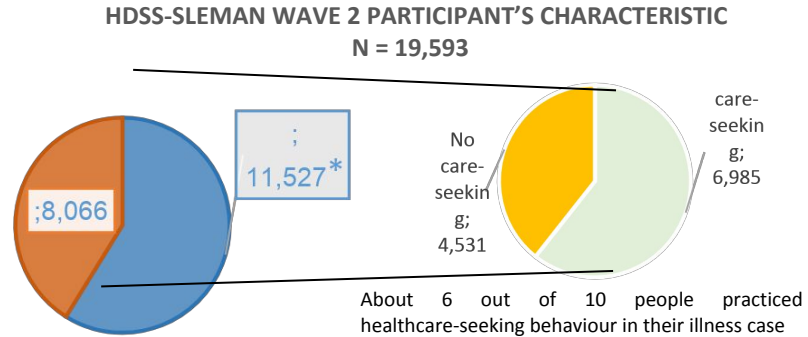
OBJECTIVES

1. *Short term* : a comprehensive investigation and description of care-seeking behaviour pattern upon Sleman District´s population.
2. *Long term* : help the decision maker to understand about this concern and regarding this to evaluate and provide action and policy for a better health service practice through a variety of aspects.
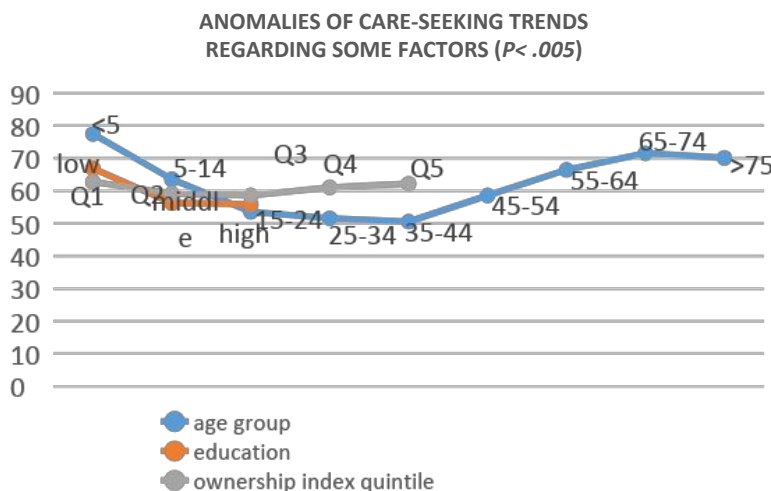
METHODS

Secondary data derived from standardised interview and questionnaire were analysed. Each head of the household in 216 clusters was asked regarding their family sociodemographic background, health status, and care-seeking behaviour pattern.

RESULTS

Some important findings:

HDSS-SLEMAN WAVE 2 PARTICIPANT'S CHARACTERISTIC
N = 19,593

; 11,527*

;8,066

No care-seeking; 4,531

care-seeking; 6,985

About 6 out of 10 people practiced healthcare-seeking behaviour in their illness case

Eligible participants were selected: 11,516 remain. Bivariate analysis was applied using *Pearson-chi square* technic. Multivariate analysis was done using logistic regression.

ANOMALIES OF CARE-SEEKING TRENDS REGARDING SOME FACTORS (*P< .005*)

- age group
- education
- ownership index quintile

*11 participants were excluded, n = 11,516

DISCUSSION

Care-seeking pattern among Sleman District's population is significantly correlated with factors including gender, age, education, family wealth and health insurance ownership. However, some factors throw up a few apparent anomalies: the light U-shaped care-seeking trends by "age group" and "ownership index quintile", as well as inversely proportional relationship by "education" are presumably caused one by higher health literacy rate upon district's population. This is in line with the newly released district's health affair's yearbook which stated that beside universal child immunization percentage and medical visit rate for neonatal and children was nearly 100%, the medical care units are well scattered throughout district's area.

CONCLUSSION

It has been confirmed that care-seeking behaviour upon Sleman District's population depends on their individual characteristics. Further studies are needed to see whether interpersonal factors, such as social and community support, policy and customs might play an important role in influencing population's seeking behaviour.

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