CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia is a developing country which is in the process of becoming developed. In its journey to become a developed country, of course, it must face various problems. The health sector is certainly one of the sectors that must be forwarded in order to fulfill human rights in his welfare. Prosperity is a condition of being safe, secure, and affluent and safe (Notodidagdo, 2016). Several indicators in measuring welfare are found in Law No. 11 of 2009 measuring social welfare by looking at the adequacy or fulfillment of needs such as material needs, spiritual needs, physical and spiritual health needs. With this explanation it can be concluded that health is one indicator of social welfare.

Health is one of the basic needs of society, so health is a right for every citizen (Khariza, 2015). The right of every community in the health sector is of course a special concern for the government to ensure that every community gets the same health services. The right to obtain health degrees will certainly help reduce morbidity rates. People who experience physical health problems will certainly reduce the quality of work. The increase in health rates should be proportional to the increase in health services. Morbidity rates in an area vary widely due to the different problems faced by each province in Indonesia. In general, the most important public health problem is the economy. The need for health services but the community has difficulty getting services due to economic problems. The problems that arise are one of the factors increasing the morbidity rate in an area. Economy and health are two elements that cannot be separated. The increasing demand for services and products of the health care sector makes a positive contribution to economic performance in the national economy (Timotej et al., 2021).

Economic conditions can affect a person's level of health. Good economic conditions tend to encourage an increase in the level of health. Improving economic conditions will bring changes to improving health levels (Syamsurijal, 2008). Good health conditions will encourage someone to carry out activities in order to fulfill economic welfare. Syamsurijal (2006) also said that the level of education can affect a person's per capita income and per capita income can affect a person's health. In this description it means that the social economy is directly related to one's health. Inversely if someone whose income per capita is low of course to get

good health services is very difficult. As explained in Law number 11 of 2009 that health is one of the factors for one's well-being.

Socioeconomic status can affect a person's health condition, with low socioeconomic status having a relationship with decreased life expectancy and increased morbidity status (Kapral et al., 2002). Socioeconomic status has a relationship with a person's health condition. Someone will increase their awareness to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Socioeconomic can be seen from the educational status, income, household expenses, and demographic location of a person (Jiang et al., 2019). Someone who has a high level of education will certainly increase their knowledge about health (Jiang et al., 2019). Someone who has health problems certainly comes from self-awareness first. Generally someone will increase their economic welfare to get health welfare.

Demography where you live can affect a person's health condition. In general, someone who lives in an urban area will get better health facilities compared to other people who live in the rural area. According to the West Nusa Tenggara Central Bureau of Statistics, the largest hospital in 2016-2018 was concentrated only in the city of Mataram. In contrast to several other districts where there are only a few hospitals, even only 1 hospital. At the district level distribution of Public Health Centers and Integrated Healthcare Centers are more than urban areas. In this case, of course, residents in urban areas will have better access to health than people who live in district areas (Hapsari et al., 2009)
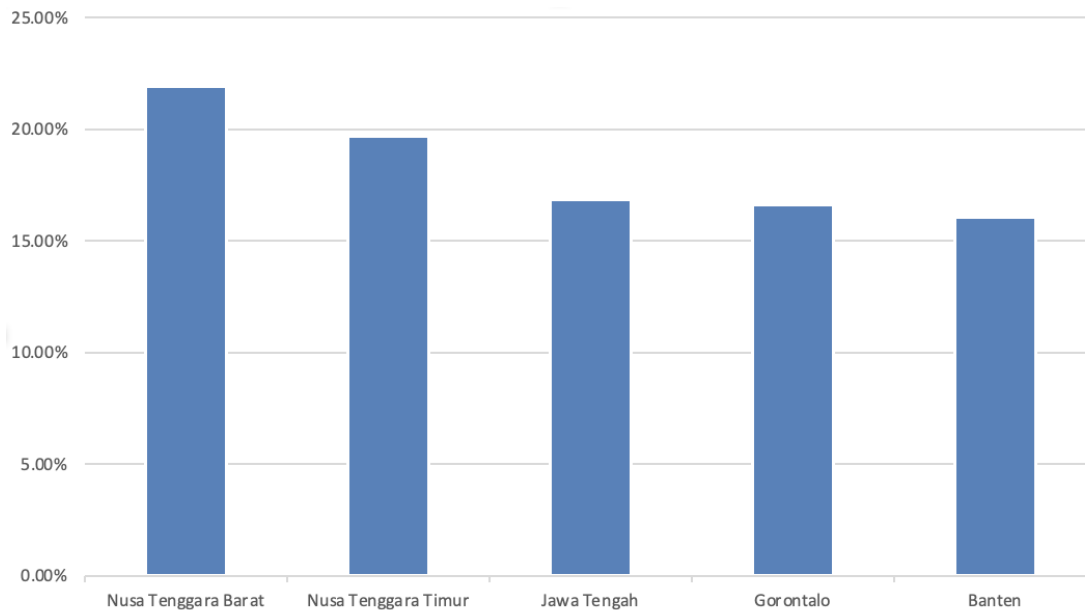
Figure 1.1 5 Province With the Highest Morbidity Rate in 2020

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

Based on Figure 1.1, Nusa Tenggara Barat is the province with the highest morbidity rate in all of Indonesia. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, Nusa Tenggara Barat recorded a morbidity rate of 21.09%. The total population in Nusa Tenggara Barat according to BPS in 2020 is 5,320,092 people. Based on BPS, in 2020 the total population in Nusa Tenggara Barat is 5.320.092 people. This means that there were 1,122,007 people who experienced pain in that year. This figure is very far from the national morbidity rate found in the 2020 BPS, which is 13.09%.

According to BPS, Morbidity refers to disturbances to physical and mental conditions, including accidents or other things that disrupt daily activities. Common health complaints include fever, headaches, colds, diarrhea, asthma and toothaches. Hernandez (2023) said that "Morbidity is the lack of a sense of well-being due to any ailment or condition. Usually seen by prevalence or estimated by occurrence. Prevalence indicates the proportion of the population with a particular condition or quality. This is demonstrated by collecting the number of people who are differently affected by the overall number of people in the relevant population. Generally, bias is referred to as a ratio or percentage". The high rate of morbidity will certainly reduce the degree of health. The high morbidity rate in Nusa Tenggara Barat indicates that many people suffer from the disease in that region.

Table 1. 1 School Participation Rate in Nusa Tenggara Barat

Education Level	School Participation Rate (percentage)		
	2018	2019	2020
Elementary School	98,86	98,87	98,78
Junior High School	83,88	83,92	84,98
Senior High School	65,77	66,04	66,81

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

Education level to be one of socioeconomic indicators. Education is important for someone in acquiring knowledge. Based on table 1.1, if we look at the school participation rate in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, the school participation rate at each level has decreased. Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics for Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, school participation rates have decreased at the senior high school level. The senior high school participation rate is 66%. This shows that many children do not continue their education to a higher level. Education is important for everyone. With higher education, a person will get a good job, get a good standard of living, and get a high salary (Rakasiwi & Kautsar, 2021). These three things will certainly determine the condition of public health.

In addition to the demographics and education that have been described, several socioeconomic indicators can be seen to find out how they affect one's health. Based on the description above by looking at the Nusa Tenggara Barat Province as a province with the highest morbidity rate, researchers want to conduct research, namely Socioeconomic and Health. This study will show How Socioeconomic Status and Demography Influence Health in Nusa Tenggara Barat.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 3 states that sustainable development is to promote health and well-being at all ages. Sustainable development is useful for determining the future of the world. SDG number 3 regarding Health and Population has a target to reduce mortality and mortality in early childhood or toddlers. SDG number 3 also emphasizes that maintaining a decent life is like minimizing morbidity from various factors that cause morbidity. From the Major Presentation number 3D which was carried out on SDG number 3 Has a target on universal health coverage. Universal access to physical and mental health services for all people of all ages and abilities, including financial risk protection, with

special attention to the most marginalized and increasing financing, development and training of health and mental health workers. Monitoring the health situation and trends is one of WHO's six international mandates and supports evidence-based decision-making in one aspect of health system strengthening. The goal of SEARO's work in this area is to improve the quality, analysis, and use of health information in countries and regions to promote better health care and accountability. Information like this is very important for measuring progress toward achieving universal health and reaching the goals of the Sustainable Program for Public Buildings related to health, health decision making of the national population, review for the current year's health sector, planning and resource allocation, and possibly purchasing health insurance for individuals.

Several factors can affect a person's health condition. Based on the background that has been described, socioeconomic and demographics can determine a person's health condition. Several socioeconomic indicators such as household expenditure, employment status, education level, regional demographics, age, marital status, and gender can determine how it relates to one's health. This is based on previous research by (Rakasiwi & Kautsar, 2021) that there is a relationship between socioeconomics and one's health.

West Nusa Tenggara is the province with the highest morbidity rate compared to other provinces which encourages researchers to conduct research in that province. High morbidity rates will certainly reduce the degree of health in the area. Researchers want to do research on whether socioeconomic factors have a relationship with morbidity in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Based on these problems, the formulation of the problem in this research are :

1. How does household expenditure influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
2. How does employment status influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
3. How does education level influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
4. How does location of residence influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
5. How does age influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
6. How does marital status influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?
7. How does gender influence individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat?

1.3 General Research Objective

Based on the formulation of the problem proposed, the general objectives of this research are:

1. Determine how household expenditure influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
2. Determine how employment status influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
3. Determine how education level influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
4. Determine how location of residence influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
5. Determine how age influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
6. Determine how marital status influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat
7. Determine how gender influences individual health status in Nusa Tenggara Barat

1.4 Research Advantage

This research is divided into 2 benefits, namely theoretical and practical.

1. **Theoretically**

   This research is expected to add insight and knowledge about the factors socioeconomic which affect health, and are also expected to be a means of developing knowledge theoretically studied in lectures.

2. **Practically**
   a. For the author is expected to be a useful tool in implementing the author's knowledge of socioeconomic and human resources.
   b. For further research, it is possible to develop a theory about socioeconomic factors that affect health in an area.
   c. Related government agencies are expected to consider several socioeconomic factors that affect health in order to achieve social welfare.

1.5 Writing System

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the problem, problem statement, general research objectives, and systematics of writing.

CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the theories that support this research and also contains previous research. This chapter also contains research hypotheses as well as literature review.

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains research methods along with explanations about variables, samples, data sources, and how to process data.

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS and DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the results of the research conducted. After presenting the results, this chapter will explain the explanation of the results obtained by the researcher.

CHAPTER 5 CLOSING

This chapter contains conclusions from all research and relevant suggestions on the basis of the research.