

# **The Effect of Education Level and Health Facilities on Maternal Participation through Health Services at Binuang Public Health Center, Polewali Mandar District**

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## **Abstract**

This study aimed to determine the effect of education and health facilities on maternal participation through health services at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. This research approach is quantitative. This research took place at the PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, and lasted for approximately two months, from August to October 2019. The research sample used total sampling by taking the entire population as a sample, namely 115 maternal. The data collection technique was done using a questionnaire, observation; documentation; and interviews data analysis using multiple linear regression and path analysis using the SPSS for Windows program. This study indicates that: (1) the level of maternal education has a significant positive effect on PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, (2) Health facilities have a significant positive impact on health services PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, (3) Mother's education level has a significant positive effect on maternal participation in childbirth at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, (4) Health facilities have a significant positive impact on maternal participation in PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, (5) Health services have a significant positive effect on maternal involvement in the PHC at Binuang's work area, Polewali Mandar Regency, (6) The maternal education level has a significant positive effect on maternal participation through health services at the PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency, (7) Health facilities have a significant positive impact on maternal participation through health services at the PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency.

## **Keywords:**

Education Level, Health Facilities, Participation and Health Services

## **1. Introduction**

PHC, through its activities, has given tangible results where the health status has continued to increase; this is evidenced by a decrease in maternal mortality and improved nutrition and community life expectancy (Department of

Health RI, 2009). Even so, fully PHC still does not meet community expectations. This is due to the limited infrastructure available in Public Health Centre (PHC) and Village Health Post (Village Health Post (Posyandu)) and inadequate and qualified health personnel in providing services to the community. Resulting in high Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates, the cause is the delay in getting services during an emergency (Ministry of Health RI, 2018). Delivery is also influenced by the place of delivery and the environment. Ideally, mothers give birth with the help of a team and facilitate their delivery efforts and work together in a safe and comfortable environment for the mother (Warney, 2008). The place of delivery as a factor influences the psychological condition of the mother. The area of delivery and its attendants will directly affect the mother's health and safety in childbirth. Therefore, the choice of delivery choice is at least two choices, either at home or at a health facility. According to Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 97/2014, Article 14 paragraph (1) states that childbirth must be carried out in a health service facility or health care facility even though there is no prohibition for a midwife birth outside the health care facility.

Service quality is also an essential and fundamental factor for health workers and stakeholders. Health services include Physical facilities, supporting facilities, Health workers, communication, and Nurses' ability to provide services in a timely and satisfactory manner and provide courteous and responsive service from healthcare professionals and empaths who understand patients' needs. Factors that can influence a mother in having/seeking help from health workers can reduce complications if there are complications and be immediately recognized or referred to the hospital. Pay attention during the labor process, pay attention to labor progress, be careful if an abnormality appears that can interfere with childbirth, home visits, and provision of family planning after (Rohmah, 2010). The research results (Jekti, Pangerti Rabea, & Mutiatikum, 2011) that the relationship between antenatal care adherence and birth attendants showed that mothers who did not comply with ANC preferred traditional birth attendants to assist with their deliveries. On the other hand, those who attended ANC sought health workers to help with childbirth. Also, (Siswanto & Bedjo, 2006; Nuraini et al., 2019; Umanailo, 2020, 2019), an increase in birth for health workers according to the Need & Demand Analysis shows a tendency towards traditional healers rather than health workers. The place of delivery you want (need) in PHC at Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency, is at home because husbands and relatives can accompany it. Demand for mothers giving birth at home shows an increase in home delivery.

Also, factors that influence maternal participation are health facilities (health facilities). Fakes is a term that refers to complete infrastructure in the form of services from the government, local government, or the private sector for the community to improve health with preventive measures; curative or rehabilitative. Meanwhile, health facilities such as PHC, Regional General Hospitals, and Village Health Post (Posyandu). The phenomenon of community participation in childbirth in Binuang District, Polewali District is based on the survey results and the author's interview where mothers give birth in utilizing health facilities. We are still constrained by the community's culture and traditions where childbirth determination even involves all family members. Sometimes, it is late to arrive at the health center, and transportation obstacles for these areas. These are far from health facilities, and the quality of health services is still constrained by the limited number of professional health personnel on duty at the PHC and the health facilities and infrastructure factors that impact patients' quality of service.

Data from the PHC at Binuang Profile in 2018 shows 243 deliveries in the PHC at Binuang work area. One hundred ninety-three people (79%) gave birth at a health service facility. And there are still 21% of mothers who choose to give birth at home and are assisted by a traditional birth attendant. Home is an environment that is known to provide comfort and relaxation in childbirth, as a place to maintain privacy, and because many families accompany when giving birth, which is essential as a support and to keep self-calm. Having a companion in the labor process has a huge effect because it can help a woman feel comfortable during labor.

The companions referred to are sensitive and asked by the mother to assist them in the process (Jekti et al., 2011; Mu'adi et al., 2020; Nawawi et al., 2020). On this basis, the researchers tried to test the "Effect of Education Level and Health Facilities on Maternal Participation through Health Services at PHC Binuang, Polewali Mandar Polewali Regency".

## 2. Literature Review

According to (Notoatmodjo 2010) that education is an effort that is persuasive in nature or a form of learning for the community so that it can act (practice) in maintaining, including overcoming problems and improving their health. Steps to sustain and maintain and improve health through health education are based on awareness and knowledge in the learning process. It is expected that the behavior will last long and remain due to the understanding of him.

According to (Mubarak, W, I & Chayatin, 2009), a health service is an organization in maintaining and improving health, preventing disease, and healing individuals, groups, and communities. The role of this health service for the district is to provide the best possible service to patients. Various studies have been conducted regarding the level of education about health services (Ira Wulan Rahma, 2015; Musyrifatul Jannah, 2017).

Health development is an effort to fulfill people's fundamental rights in accessing health services because health is a human right (Sulistiyorini, 2011). Based on the Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2013, health service facilities are divided into three, namely: TK I health facilities are facilities to serve and implement essential health services. Kindergarten II health facilities are types of health facilities that provide critical services and health specialists. Health facility TK III is a type of health service that provides essential, specialist, and sub-specialist health services. The community's role in health services is providing the best possible service for patients (Umar Fahmi, 2014). Pohan (2006) argues that health service providers need to know the community's status and needs, teach the community about essential health services, and involve them in determining effective ways of providing health services. Yulfiata Aini's research (2016) shows that health facilities affect the level of health services.

Andrew E. Sikula in (Adang 1993) argues that the level of education is a long-term process and uses an organized, systematic approach in which managerial personnel assesses both conceptual and theoretical knowledge. (Hariandja, 2002) states that the level of education for personnel/employees can increase its competitive power and improve its performance. Participation is a condition in which individuals, families, and communities are involved and responsible for their health, families, or environment. There is always a stimulus/stimulus; this mechanism is considered a solution to problems (Umar Fahmi, 2014). Here, participation means mothers giving birth and their families/husbands in following, supporting, and participating in experiencing maternal participation results carried out by health workers. Various studies have shown the effect of education on maternal participation (Harcayani & Grestiyaning, 2010); (Rasyidin Abdullah, 2019). Community participation can be understood as a stage of involvement (Mardikanto, 2013) states there are 5 (five) stages, namely: 1) Providing information; 2) Consultation; 3) Deciding together; 4) Acting together (acting together), and 5) Provide support (supporting independent community interest). Research related to this (Burhanuddin, 2015).

Regarding the process of service delivery, several measures can be seen through quality. This measure is what characterizes service quality (Mukti, AG, 2007). (Parasuraman, Zeithaml, & Berry, 1994) identified 10 (ten) dimensions: responsiveness, reliability, competence, politeness, access, communication, credibility, ability to understand customers, security, and physical evidence. Community participation is the participation of all community members in solving community problems. Community participation in the health sector (including maternal participation in childbirth) means the entire community's involvement in solving their health problems. In this case, they are actively thinking, planning, implementing, and evaluating their public health programs. Institutions in health only motivate and direct it (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Various studies have shown a positive effect of service on maternal participation rates (Muh. Saleh S, 2018); (Ayu Wulandari Kahar, 2017).

### **3. Methods**

This research approach is quantitative. The result of this study is a description of the causal relationship (Sugiyono, 2007). In this study, the researcher will explain the hypothesis of the effect of the variables under study. The PHC carried out this research at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. The location selection was since the district represented representative research on the Effect of Maternal Education and Health Facilities through Health Services at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. The research subjects who will be the population are all women giving birth in Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency, with a total population of 115 mothers who gave birth, by taking data on mothers who gave birth January to July 2019. The sample used complete sampling by taking the total population of the research sample. A wide selection of 115 mothers gave birth in Binuang District, Polewali Mandar Regency. Data analysis used multiple linear regression and path analysis.

The education referred to in this research is a long-term process that uses systematic and organized procedures by studying conceptual and theoretical knowledge for general purposes. The indicators used to refer to the SISDIKNAS Law No. 20 (2003), namely: 1) Basic Education; 2) Secondary Education; 3) Higher Education.

The health facilities referred to in this study are the facilities available to provide services to patients. The indicators used to refer to PP RI number 47 of 2016, namely: Human resources for health workers; Completeness of health facilities and infrastructure is the community service's standard equipment, Integrated Healthcare Centre, and hospital;

The scope of service is an internal regulation related to health services, administration, and management; Commitment to turn provides health services by applicable rules and does so with a complete sense of responsibility.

Health services referred to in this research are all efforts made individually or collectively in an organization to maintain and improve health, heal and restore health, both individuals, groups, and communities. The indicators used to refer to (Mubarak, W, I & Chayatin, 2009): 1). Available (available) and continuous (continuous); 2) Acceptable (acceptable); 3) Easy to reach (accessible); 4) Easy to reach (affordable); and 5) Quality. The participation referred to in this research is the participation of mothers giving birth to take advantage of health facilities and all family members' support in solving health problems. The indicators used to refer to (Notoatmodjo Soekidjo, 2007), namely: 1) Perception; and 2) Motivation.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Results and Discussion

The results of the instrument validity test can be described in the table below.

**Table 1.** Validity test

Variable	Indicator	Corrected Item Total Correlation	Conclusion
Level of Education	X1.1	0,737	Valid
	X1.2	0,800	Valid
	X1.3	0,802	Valid
Health Facilities	X2.1	0,733	Valid
	X2.2	0,774	Valid
	X2.3	0,744	Valid
	X2.4	0,653	Valid
Service	Y1.1	0,737	Valid
	Y1.2	0,822	Valid
	Y1.3	0,849	Valid
	Y1.4	0,756	Valid
	Y1.5	0,816	Valid
Maternity Participation	Y2.1	0,850	Valid
	Y2.2	0,774	Valid
	Y2.3	0,577	Valid

**Source:** Processed data, 2019

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that all statement items of each variable studied are **valid**, as they have a value above 0.30. Therefore, these items can be used in this study for further analysis. Results of reliability testing of educational level variable instruments (X1), health facilities (X2), health services (Y1), and maternity participation (Y2)

**Table 2.** Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Item	Conclusion
Level of Education	0,677	3	Reliabel
Health Facilities	0,703	4	Reliabel
Service	0,854	5	Reliabel
Maternity Participation	0,653	3	Reliabel

**Source:** Processed data,2019

Table 2 reliability testing shows that Cronbach's alpha's alpha is more significant than 0.60 because the value of Cronbach's alpha of each variable above the threshold (cut-of-point)0.60 then concluded the entire variable is reliable.

#### 4.2. Path Analysis

**Table 3.** Substructure Test Result 1

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3,057	1,628		1,877	,063
	Kindergarten education (X1)	,410	,138	,349	2,981	,004
	Health Facilities (X2)	,773	,117	,649	6,583	,000
a. Dependent Variable: Health Care (Y1)						

Based on the table of Education Level (X1), 0.349 shows that if the Education Level (X1) increases by 1 point, Health Services in the District of PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency will increase 0.349.

Health Facilities (X2) 0.649 indicates that if Health Facilities (X2) increase by 1 point, the Health Office in the District of PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency will increase by 0.649.

#### Substructure II

**Table 4.** Substructure Test Result 2

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3,828	1,006		3,806	,000
	Kindergarten education (X1)	,114	,087	,127	2,207	,004
	Health Facilities (X2)	,253	,084	,231	3,010	,003
	Health Care (Y1)	,350	,057	,376	3,609	,000

#### a. Dependent Variable: Mother's Participation (Y2)

Based on table 4, Education Level(X1) 0.127 indicates that if the Level of Education (X1) increases by 1 point, then the Participation of Maternity Mothers in PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency District increases by 0.127. The value of Health Facilities(X2) 0.231 indicates that if the Health Facility (X2) increases by 1 point, then the Participation of Maternity Mothers in PHC BinuangPolewali Mandar Regency will increase by 0.231. The value of Health Services (Y1) 0.376 indicates that if the Health Service (X2) increases by 1 point, then the Participation of Maternity Mothers in PHC at BinuangPolewali Mandar Regency will increase by 0.376.

#### Indirect influence

Based on the results of the confident pathway, the indirect influence of The Education Level (X1) on Health Facilities (Y2) through the Health Service (Y1) is based on diverting  $\beta_1$  with  $\beta_5$ , as well as the indirect influence of Health Facilities (X2) on Maternity Participation (Y2) through the Health Service (Y1) obtained by diverting  $\beta_2$  with  $\beta_5$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that the causal relationship between the variable Level of Education and Health Facilities to the Participation of Maternity Mothers through Health Services can be summarized in the table as follows:

**Table 5.** Indirect Influence Test Results

Path Coefficient	Standardized Coefficient	Std. Error
X1 Y1→	0,349	0,138
Y1 Y2→	0,376	0,057
X1 Y1 Y2→→	0,349 x 0,376 = 0,131	-
X2 Y1→	0,649	0,117
X2 Y1 Y2→→	0,649 x 0,376 = 0,244	-

Source: Primary Data after processing, 2019

## 5. Discussion

The level of education has a significant favorable influence on PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar; This is indicated by the magnitude of the count value of 2,981 > table 1,982 with a significance value of 0.004. The study results are in line with Noatmodjo's statement (2010), education as persuasion or learning for the community to maintain, including addressing problems and improving health value. According to (Handoko 2011), education is formal and taken as an essential capital because schooling can ease him to work. These results are in line with research (Ira Wulan Rahma, 2015) which shows that the Level of Education has a significant effect on service quality. Other research that supports this research is (Ira Wulan Rahma, 2015); (Musyrifatul Jannah, 2017), which concluded that education has a significant positive effect on health services.

Health facilities have a significant favorable influence on health services in PHC Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency; This is shown by the magnitude of the count value of 6,583 tables 1,982 with a significance value of 0.000. It shows that the more complete the health facilities. The health services will be increasing in The PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency. Vice versa, if the health facilities are low, then the health service will also be poor. This research is in line with the statement (Sulistiyorini, 2011), which states that the health sector's development is an effort to fulfill the community's fundamental rights to access health care facilities because of health as a human right. This result is also in line with Yulfiata Aini's research (2016) that health facilities affect service quality.

The level of education has a significant favorable influence on mothers' participation in BinuangPHC Polewali Mandar District; This is shown by the magnitude of the count value of 2,207 > table 1,982 with a significance value of 0.003. The study results are relevant to the statement (Lely Suratri, Sintawati, & Andayasari, 2016), which states education as an activity in improving one's understanding, including improving mastery over theory and skills in finding solutions to solve problems and to achieve their goals. According to (Hariandja, 2002) an employee's education can increase participants. These results are in line with research (Harcahyani & Grestiyaning, 2010) and (Rasyidin Abdullah, 2019), which stated that health services significantly influence maternity participation mothers.

Health facilities positively and significantly affect maternity mothers' participation in The PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar District; His is shown by the magnitude of the count value of 3,010 tables 1,982 with a significance value of 0.003. It shows that the more complete the health facilities, the more maternity mothers' participation will be increased in the PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency, and vice versa if the health facilities are low, the participation of maternity mothers will also below. In this case, Village Health Post (Posyandu) is a primary health activity organized by and for the community. According to A. A Gde Muninjaya (2002) integrated health services (Yandu) is a form of integration of health services implemented in a cooperation area PHC. The study results are in line with (Burhanuddin 2015) and Yulfira Media (2016) that there is a relationship between health facilities with maternity participation.

Health services significantly influence maternity mothers' participation in Binuang Library Polewali Mandar District; The magnitude of count value 3,609 shows this> table 1,981 with a significance value of 0.000. This indicates that the more complete the health service, maternity mothers' participation will be increasing in the PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar District, and vice versa. If the health service is low, then the involvement of maternity mothers will also below. The study results are relevant to the statement (Kurniawan, 2017) that quality health care is a health service that can satisfy every health service user according to the population's average satisfaction level. The research results in line with research (Muh. Saleh S, 2018) and (Ayu Wulandari Kahar, 2017) show that service's dimension affects participation.

The level of education towards maternity mothers' participation through health services has a positive and significant effect; It shows that if the a high level of education, then the health service will increase so that maternity mothers' participation in the PHC at Binuang Polewali MandarRegency will also increase. The study results are in line with research (Muh. Saleh S, 2018) that the dimension of service quality positively affects maternity participation. Health development is a form of implementing health efforts to achieve a healthy standard of living independently (independently) and improve public health care optimally, enhancing the quality of human resources and equalization in health services (Ministry of Health, 2009). Health facilities to the participation of maternity mothers through health services have a significant favorable influence; This shows that if the complete health facilities then the health service will increase. Maternity mothers' participation in the PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency will also increase. This study is supported by the statement (Varney, 2008) that delivery is a factor that contributes to the psychic mother. According to Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 97/2014 in Article 14 paragraph (1), childbirth must be done in health care facilities. That does not mean there is a prohibition for midwives in carrying out birth outside. This



study's results are in line with Ajeng Haryati (2018) research, where the results showed that there is an influence of reality, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and attention to maternity participation.

## 6. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it is concluded that the mother's education level has a significant positive effect on health services at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. Health facilities have a significant positive impact on health services at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. Mother's education level has a significant positive effect on maternal participation in childbirth at PHC at Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. Health facilities have a significant positive impact on maternal participation in PHC Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency. Health services have a significant positive effect on maternal involvement in the PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency. The maternal education level has a significant positive impact on maternal participation through health services at the PHC at Binuang Polewali Mandar Regency; Health facilities positively and significantly impact maternal participation through health services at the Puskesmas Binuang, Polewali Mandar Regency. For the following research, it is hoped that it can expand the scope of research, expand the research object and the variables studied.

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