

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINATION IN THE USE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH FACILITIES IN NANGA MBAUR VILLAGE, EAST MANGGARAI REGENCY

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### **Abstract**

*This study is motivated by the limited utilization of health facilities in rural areas, which is influenced by social, economic, and geographical factors. These limitations contribute to low access and utilization of health services, despite the availability of basic healthcare facilities. The purpose of this study is to analyze the socio-economic determinants of health facility utilization in Nanga Mbaur Village, East Manggarai Regency, and to formulate improvement strategies using a SWOT analysis approach. This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method through direct interviews with community members as respondents. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews covering social aspects such as education level, trust in traditional medicine, and social influence, as well as economic aspects including income level, medical expenses, and transportation costs. Data analysis was conducted using thematic analysis, which was then integrated into a SWOT framework to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to health service utilization. The results indicate that social factors shape community perceptions and behaviors, while economic factors act as the primary barriers to accessing health services. In addition, geographical limitations further exacerbate these challenges. Based on the SWOT analysis, strategies categorized into SO, WO, ST, and WT are formulated to improve health facility utilization sustainably. This study highlights the importance of a place-based approach to enhance access and quality of healthcare services in rural communities.*

**Key words:** *socio-economic determinants; health service utilization; SWOT analysis; rural community; health geography*

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masih terbatasnya pemanfaatan sarana kesehatan di wilayah pedesaan yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan kondisi geografis. Keterbatasan tersebut berdampak pada rendahnya akses dan pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan oleh masyarakat, meskipun fasilitas dasar telah tersedia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis determinasi sosial-ekonomi dalam pemanfaatan sarana kesehatan masyarakat di Desa Nanga Mbaur, Kabupaten Manggarai Timur, serta merumuskan strategi peningkatan melalui pendekatan analisis SWOT. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif melalui teknik wawancara langsung kepada masyarakat sebagai responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur yang mencakup aspek sosial seperti tingkat pendidikan, kepercayaan

terhadap pengobatan tradisional, dan pengaruh lingkungan sosial, serta aspek ekonomi seperti pendapatan, biaya pengobatan, dan biaya transportasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan analisis tematik yang kemudian diintegrasikan ke dalam kerangka SWOT untuk mengidentifikasi kekuatan, kelemahan, peluang, dan ancaman dalam pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor sosial berperan dalam membentuk persepsi dan perilaku masyarakat, sementara faktor ekonomi menjadi kendala utama dalam akses layanan kesehatan. Selain itu, keterbatasan geografis turut memperkuat hambatan tersebut. Berdasarkan analisis SWOT, dirumuskan strategi SO, WO, ST, dan WT sebagai upaya peningkatan pemanfaatan sarana kesehatan secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya pendekatan berbasis wilayah dalam meningkatkan akses dan kualitas layanan kesehatan masyarakat pedesaan.

**Kata kunci:** determinasi sosial-ekonomi; pemanfaatan layanan kesehatan; analisis SWOT; masyarakat pedesaan; geografi kesehatan

## A. Introduction

The utilization of healthcare facilities constitutes a critical indicator in assessing the quality of life and overall well-being of communities, particularly in rural areas where access and resources remain limited<sup>1</sup>. From a health geography perspective, the use of healthcare services is not solely determined by the availability of facilities, but also by a complex interplay of social, economic, and environmental factors<sup>23</sup>. Social factors such as educational attainment, cultural values, and social environment shape community perceptions of health, while economic factors, including income levels and healthcare costs, determine the ability of individuals to access services<sup>45</sup>. Therefore, healthcare utilization represents a multidimensional phenomenon that necessitates comprehensive analysis.

Previous studies indicate that low utilization of healthcare services in rural areas is driven by interconnected social and economic factors<sup>67</sup>. Educational level and health literacy

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<sup>1</sup> Nur Afifah, "Analisis Akses Layanan Kesehatan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Indonesia," 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Jasmine L Travers, Karen B Hirschman, and Mary D Naylor, "Adapting Andersen's Expanded Behavioral Model of Health Services Use to Include Older Adults Receiving Long-Term Services and Supports," *BMC Geriatrics* 20, no. 1 (2020): 58, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-019-1405-7>.

<sup>3</sup> Sujarwoto Sujarwoto, "Health Information Inequalities and Child Healthcare: Evidence from Indonesia National Socio-Economic Survey 2013," *JPAS (Journal of Public Administration Studies)* 3, no. 1 (2018): 51–61.

<sup>4</sup> Ibrahim Ibrahim et al., "Innovative Management and Capacity Building of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) for Economic Welfare and Entrepreneurship in the West Sumbawa Gold Mining Area," *Indonesian Journal of Geography* 57, no. 2 (2025): 273–83.

<sup>5</sup> Raafika Studiviani Dwi Binuko and Nida Faradisa Fauziyah, "Pengaruh Faktor Ekonomi Dan Sosial Terhadap Akses Pelayanan Kesehatan Di Rumah Sakit," *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Administrasi Rumah Sakit Indonesia (MARS)* 8, no. 2 (2024): 123–34.

<sup>6</sup> Ibrahim Ibrahim and Mintasrihardi Mintasrihardi, "Driving and Inhibiting Factors for Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Around Muhammadiyah Charity in West Sumbawa," *International Journal for Disaster and Development Interface* 4, no. 2 (2024): 95–108.

significantly influence public awareness in seeking appropriate medical treatment, while reliance on traditional medicine remains prevalent among certain communities<sup>8 9</sup>. Meanwhile, economic constraints such as low income and high costs of treatment and transportation constitute major barriers to accessing healthcare services<sup>10 11</sup>. These conditions highlight disparities in healthcare utilization shaped by socio-economic characteristics.

In addition to social and economic determinants, cultural aspects play a pivotal role in shaping health-seeking behavior<sup>12 13</sup>. Strong adherence to traditional healing practices in rural communities often serves as the primary alternative before formal healthcare services are considered<sup>14 15</sup>. This underscores that cultural values and inherited practices significantly influence decision-making processes in healthcare, and thus must be recognized as integral components of social determinants within health geography studies.

Geographical factors including distance, accessibility, and infrastructure conditions also critically influence healthcare utilization<sup>16 17</sup>. Prior research demonstrates that populations residing in remote areas tend to experience more limited access to healthcare facilities compared to urban populations. Inadequate transportation and poor road infrastructure further exacerbate barriers, reinforcing spatial inequalities in healthcare access.

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<sup>7</sup> Mardiyah Hayati Ali, “Pelatihan Program Penguatan Ekonomi Desa Berbasis Kemandirian Umat Dan Potensi Lokal Di Lingsar Lombok Barat,” *Journal of Creativity in Community Services*. Vol 2, no. 1 (2025): 29–34.

<sup>8</sup> Ririn Kuncaraning Sari and Dwini Handayani, “Food Insecurity and Healthcare Utilization in Indonesia: Evidence from Indonesian National Household Surveys.,” *Journal of Population & Social Studies* 29, no. 3 (2021).

<sup>9</sup> Masykur Alawi et al., “Regional Disparities in Public Health: A Sub-District Level Analysis to Health Planning Development of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia.,” *International Journal of Sustainable Development & Planning* 20, no. 8 (2025).

<sup>10</sup> Ratna Dwi Wulandari et al., “Socioeconomic Disparities in Hospital Utilization Among Female Workers in Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study,” *Journal of Primary Care and Community Health* 13 (2022): 21501319211072680, <https://doi.org/10.1177/21501319211072679>.

<sup>11</sup> Toar W J Hatibie, Anastasia Bata, and Nursela Adjim, “Pemanfaatan Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Untuk Meningkatkan Akses Dan Kualitas Layanan Kesehatan Di Desa,” *Journal Of Hulonthalo Service Society (JHSS)* 2, no. 2 (2023): 215–21.

<sup>12</sup> Hermien Nugraheni, Tri Wiyatini, and Ir-Manita Wiradona, *Kesehatan Masyarakat Dalam Determinan Sosial Budaya* (Deepublish, 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Nur Asiah, “Analisis Faktor Sosial Budaya Terhadap Pemanfaatan Layanan Kesehatan Ibu Dan Anak Di Aceh,” *Assyifa: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan* 1, no. 1 (2025): 42–50.

<sup>14</sup> Sintiya Sari, “Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Penggunaan Obat Tradisional Dalam Pengobatan Penyakit Ringan,” *Journal Central Publisher* 2, no. 3 (2024): 1699–1705.

<sup>15</sup> Radiansyah Radiansyah, Anrial Anrial, and Dede Sihabudin, “Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Praktik Pengobatan Tradisional Rejang (Ubet Jang) Di Desa Lubuk Penyamun Kecamatan Merigi Kabupaten Kepahiang” (Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup, 2025).

<sup>16</sup> Rahman Rahman, “Aksesibilitas, Ketersediaan Tenaga Kerja, Dan Ketersediaan Fasilitas Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Kesehatan Puskesmas Di Wilayah Pesisir: Literature Review,” *Jurnal Kendari Kesehatan Masyarakat* 4, no. 3 (2025): 136–52.

<sup>17</sup> Nur Fajriah Humairah, “ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PEMANFAATAN PELAYANAN KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT DUSUN TERTINGGAL DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TIPO KOTA PALU= ANALYSIS FACTORS INFLUENCING UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES BY DISADVANTAGED HAMLETS COMMUNITY IN THE WORK AREA OF TIP” (Universitas Hasanuddin, 2022).

Furthermore, institutional factors and external support systems such as government programs and the availability of healthcare personnel play an essential role in improving service utilization. Government policies, including health insurance schemes and healthcare infrastructure development, are expected to reduce disparities in access; however, their implementation in rural areas continues to face significant challenges. This indicates that healthcare utilization is influenced not only by individual-level factors but also by systemic and policy-related dimensions.

Although numerous studies have examined determinants of healthcare utilization, most remain limited to partial analyses and lack integrated strategic perspectives. An approach incorporating strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) is therefore essential to provide a more comprehensive understanding and to formulate effective strategies for improving access to and quality of healthcare services.

Nanga Mbaur Village in East Manggarai Regency represents a rural area facing multiple challenges in healthcare utilization. Field observations indicate that communities encounter limited access, economic constraints, and socio-cultural influences that shape healthcare decisions. Nevertheless, existing potentials such as basic healthcare facilities and community support offer opportunities for improvement. Accordingly, this study aims to analyze the socio-economic determinants of healthcare utilization in Nanga Mbaur Village by integrating social, economic, and geographical factors within a comprehensive analytical framework. Additionally, this research seeks to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats through a SWOT approach in order to formulate context specific, regionally grounded strategies. This study is expected to contribute empirically to the field of health geography and inform the development of more effective, adaptive, and sustainable health policies.

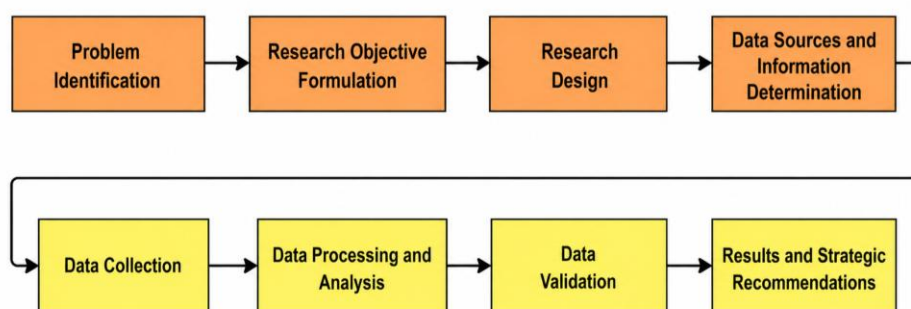
## **B. Research Methods**

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to gain an in-depth understanding of socio-economic determinants influencing healthcare utilization in Nanga Mbaur Village, East Manggarai Regency. A qualitative approach was selected due to its capacity to explore social phenomena contextually based on lived experiences, perceptions, and realities of the community<sup>18</sup>. The study focuses on identifying social and economic factors shaping healthcare-seeking behavior and integrating these into a strategic analytical framework.

Data sources consist of both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with community members selected purposively based on variations in socio-economic characteristics, including age, occupation, and educational background. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to enable comprehensive exploration of perceptions, experiences, and constraints related to healthcare utilization. Secondary data were obtained from relevant scientific literature, including national and international journals, to support data analysis and interpretation.

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<sup>18</sup> John W Creswell and J David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Sage publications, 2017).



**Figure 1.** Research procedure

The research instrument was developed based on social and economic indicators, including education level, beliefs in traditional medicine, social environmental influence, income, treatment costs, and transportation expenses. The research procedure encompassed instrument preparation, data collection through interviews, and data analysis using thematic analysis techniques involving data reduction, coding, categorization, and conclusion drawing<sup>19</sup>. The findings were subsequently integrated into a SWOT framework to identify internal and external factors and formulate strategies for improving healthcare utilization. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation and supported by member checking to confirm consistency between findings and actual field conditions.

### C. Result and Discussion

Findings from interviews with residents of Nanga Mbaur Village reveal that healthcare utilization remains suboptimal despite the availability of basic facilities such as community health centers. Most respondents reported that formal healthcare services are typically sought only when health conditions become severe, whereas minor ailments are commonly treated through traditional or self-medication practices. This suggests that healthcare utilization is influenced not only by facility availability but also by social, economic, and cultural factors.

From a social perspective, variations in education and health literacy levels affect community understanding of healthcare importance. Additionally, the influence of community leaders and social environments plays a significant role in determining treatment choices. Economically, limited income and high transportation costs constitute major barriers to accessing healthcare services. Geographical conditions such as travel distance and inadequate infrastructure further exacerbate low utilization rates.

Based on these findings, a SWOT analysis was conducted to examine internal and external factors influencing healthcare utilization.

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<sup>19</sup> Kirsty Williamson, Lisa M Given, and Paul Scifleet, "Qualitative Data Analysis," *Research Methods: Information, Systems, and Contexts*: 2, no. 2 (2018): 453–76.



previous research identifying economic and cultural factors as major barriers in rural healthcare utilization<sup>22,23</sup>.

Geographical limitations, including distance and inadequate infrastructure, further reinforce systemic weaknesses, indicating that barriers are both individual and structural in nature.

### 3. Opportunities Analysis

Despite these challenges, several opportunities can be leveraged to improve healthcare utilization. Government programs aimed at expanding healthcare access, including insurance provision and infrastructure development, represent key opportunities.

Increased public awareness of health issues also provides potential for community-based health education initiatives. Community leaders and local healthcare workers can serve as effective agents of change in enhancing health literacy. Previous studies confirm the effectiveness of community-based interventions in improving healthcare utilization in rural areas<sup>24</sup>.

### 4. Threats Analysis

The study identifies several threats that may hinder progress. Geographic barriers remain a major challenge, limiting access to healthcare facilities. Unequal distribution of healthcare personnel in rural areas further exacerbates service gaps.

Additionally, strong adherence to traditional healing practices may impede behavioral change toward modern healthcare utilization. Economic instability also poses a risk to sustained access. These findings are consistent with studies highlighting geographic and economic barriers to equitable healthcare distribution<sup>25</sup>.

### 5. Strategy Formulation

Based on the SWOT analysis, the following strategies are proposed:

**Table 2.** SWOT Strategy Matrix

	<b>Strengths (S)</b>	<b>Weaknesses (W)</b>
<b>Opportunities (O)</b>	<b>Strategi SO</b> Utilizing health facilities and social support to optimize government health programs	<b>Strategi WO</b> Improving health literacy through community-based education
<b>Threats (T)</b>	<b>Strategi ST</b> Strengthening	<b>Strategi WT</b> Improving

<sup>22</sup> Sari and Handayani, "Food Insecurity and Healthcare Utilization in Indonesia: Evidence from Indonesian National Household Surveys."

<sup>23</sup> Hatibie, Bata, and Adjim, "Pemanfaatan Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Untuk Meningkatkan Akses Dan Kualitas Layanan Kesehatan Di Desa."

<sup>24</sup> Alawi et al., "Regional Disparities in Public Health: A Sub-District Level Analysis to Health Planning Development of Sukabumi Regency, Indonesia."

<sup>25</sup> Wulandari et al., "Socioeconomic Disparities in Hospital Utilization Among Female Workers in Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study."

	the role of health workers and community leaders in addressing cultural barriers	service accessibility through infrastructure improvements
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Overall, healthcare utilization in Nanga Mbaour Village is shaped by a complex interaction of social, economic, and geographical factors. While weaknesses and threats persist, internal strengths and external opportunities offer significant potential for improvement. Strategic efforts should therefore focus not only on increasing access but also on strengthening health literacy, community empowerment, and place-based approaches. This study contributes to the advancement of health geography by emphasizing integrated spatial and social perspectives in rural healthcare systems.

#### D. Conclusion

This study concludes that healthcare utilization in Nanga Mbaour Village is influenced by complex and interrelated socio-economic determinants. Social factors including education level, beliefs in traditional medicine, and community leadership influence health perceptions and behaviors. Economic constraints such as income, treatment costs, and transportation expenses constitute primary barriers to access. Geographical factors, including distance and accessibility, further intensify these challenges.

The SWOT analysis reveals strengths in the availability of healthcare facilities and social support, alongside weaknesses such as economic limitations and low health literacy. Opportunities include government programs and increasing public awareness, while threats stem from geographic constraints and persistent traditional practices.

The findings imply that improving healthcare utilization requires an integrated approach that addresses social, economic, and geographical dimensions in alignment with the social determinants of health framework. Future research should incorporate spatial and technological approaches and expand geographic scope to provide more comprehensive insights into improving healthcare access and quality in rural areas.

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