

Prevalensi Presenteeism dan Faktor yang Berhubungan pada Pekerja Sektor Formal di Beberapa Area di Indonesia = Prevalence of Sickness Presenteeism and Contributing Factors among Formal Sector Workers in Several Areas in Indonesia

Jessica, author

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Abstrak

Sickness presenteeism adalah suatu kondisi seseorang yang sakit fisik atau mental namun tetap masuk kerja. Penelitian ini memperoleh data prevalensi penyakit dan faktor penyebabnya di kalangan pekerja sektor formal di beberapa daerah di Indonesia. Studi cross-sectional dilakukan di beberapa daerah di Indonesia dengan jumlah responden 590 orang. Sickness presenteeism ditentukan oleh masalah kesehatan yang dialami selama satu bulan terakhir sebelum mengikuti penelitian. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji bivariat chi-square dan uji multivariat regresi logistik. Dari 590 peserta, prevalensi sickness presenteeism yang didapatkan adalah 26,1% (n=154). Mayoritas responden adalah tenaga kesehatan (33,9%) dan berasal dari Pulau Jawa (64,1%). Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa umur ($p=0.016$), jenis kelamin (0.041), tingkat pendidikan (0.012), dan bidang pekerjaan ($p=0.044$) berpengaruh signifikan. Prevalensi sickness presenteeism pada pekerja sektor formal di beberapa daerah di Indonesia adalah 26,1%. Faktor yang paling relevan dengan kejadian penyakit adalah usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, dan bidang pekerjaan.

.....Sickness presenteeism is a condition in which an individual who is physically or mentally ill still comes to work. We obtained the prevalence of sickness presenteeism and contributing factors among formal sector workers in several areas in Indonesia. A cross-sectional study was done in several areas in Indonesia with 590 participants. Sickness presenteeism was determined by the health problems experienced in the last month before the study. Data analysis was done using the chi-square bivariate test and the logistic regression multivariate test. Out of 590 participants, the prevalence of sickness presenteeism is 26.1% (n=154). The majority of the respondents were healthcare workers (33.9%) and from Java Island (64.1%). Multivariate analysis results showed that age ($p=0.016$), gender (0.041), education level (0.012), and area of employment ($p=0.044$) were significant. The prevalence of sickness presenteeism among formal sector workers in some areas of Indonesia was 26.1%. The most relevant factors to sickness presenteeism were age, gender, education level, and area of employment.