ABSTRACT

The use of information systems today has become a necessity in organizations, including in the health sector. The use of digital data for medical information makes important security for health care providers. The main cause of security violations is illegal access originating from the internal company itself. Therefore, health care providers, especially Puskesmas, need to build information security to reduce the level of security violations and maintain the health information of their patients.

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives to be achieved in this study are to determine the effect of Management, Workplace Capabilities, Risk and Response Factors, Operational Management, Change Management, Organizational Culture, Knowledge, Security Compliance, Security Behavior, Soft Issues-Workplace Independent , Training and Awareness, Information Security Policies, Preceived Security Threat and Attitude to Information Security Culture in Bandung City Health Center. Data from this study using primary data obtained through questionnaires to a number of employees in the Puskesmas as many as 154 employees were used as research samples. The research method used is a quantitative method with data analysis techniques in the form of PLS-SEM using WarpPLS 6.0 Software. The technique used is the model evaluation technique which consists of the Measurement Model and Structural Model and Hypothesis Testing.

Based on the results of Model Evaluation and Hypothesis Testing the results obtained show variables that affect the Security Culture Information on community health centers in the City of Bandung are Management, Change Management, Knowledge, Independent Soft Issue-Workplace and Attitue.

Keywords : *Information Security Culture, Health Services, Public Health Center, PLS-SEM.*