

ABSTRACT

At present the use of information systems has become an important requirement for an organization, including one of them in a health care provider, it is hospital. The ability to access, utilize and provide information properly and accurately makes the importance of information security for hospitals.

Information in hospitals is needed to safeguard the validities and values held so as not to be misused by irresponsible parties. Health information in hospitals has a high security breach because it is considered more valuable than data of credit card. The main cause of this security violation is unauthorized access from internal parties in the company.

Hospitals must create information security culture to reduce the number of security violations and protect their patients' health information. This study aims to analyze information security culture in hospitals. The existence of a National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional) system requires hospitals registered in the Social Security Organizing Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/BPJS) to use at least one online system to manage data of patients.

The study used a sample of hospitals in the city of Bandung. The research method is a quantitative method with Partially Least Square Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) data analysis techniques. Research data are primary data through questionnaires for a number of hospital employees. Based on previous research, information security culture is influenced by various factors and overall organisational culture.

This research is expected to provide insight into the culture of information security in Bandung City hospitals and support the national e-health strategy by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.

This research began with 14 variables, namely management, workplace capabilities, risk and response factors, operational management, change management, organisational culture, knowledge, security compliance, security behavior, independent workplace issues, training and awareness, information security policies, perceived security threat and attitude. However, it turns out that the effect on Information Security Culture (ISC) is organisational culture, knowledge, information security policies, perceived security threat and attitude.

Keywords: Information Security, culture, hospitals.