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Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of The Community in Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19): Indonesian Case

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Abstract

Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) becomes a pandemic of serious world problems. Prevention of spread becomes a shared responsibility between government, health workers and community participation. Community participation in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 has been consciously carried out. However, the level of community participation is still not in accordance with what is expected so that in some areas there are still high cases of COVID-19. This research was conducted to analyze factors related to community participation in the Prevention of the Spread of COVID-19. It applied descriptive analysis, distributing closed-door questions to 397 respondents in *Biru Health Center Work Area* – Indonesia. Simple random sampling technique of data collection with questionnaires. Data was processed using by calculating frequency and percentage. This study shows that 47.6% of the public has good knowledge, 50.1% of the community has adequate attitudes and 46.9% of the public have sufficient behavior in the prevention of the spread COVID-19.

1. Introduction

Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) is a type of virus characterized by very rapid transmission, and occurs through contact with an infected person (Sani et al., 2021). According to Jaji (2020), this virus affects everyone regardless of age, gender or nationality. Data from WHO (2020), as of October 2, 2021 has recorded 233,503,524 confirmed positive cases globally, as many as 4,777,503 who died. While at the same time the distribution data in Indonesia recorded 4,219,284 positive cases,

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4,044,235 were declared cured and 142,173 died. This explains that the increase in corona cases worldwide continues to increase including Indonesia (KEMENKES, 2021).

This is certainly a concern of the whole world including the Indonesian government. However, the resolution of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) problem not only relies on the government and health workers but the public must be involved and support the appeal from the government by conducting health protocols, Physical Distancing, self quarantine and Self Isolation. According to Liu et al. (2020), explaining that the health protocol action is a strategic step that can be applied by the community to inhibit the spread of this type of virus.

Community participation in preventing the transmission of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) as stipulated by WHO and the Ministry of Health will not work well without awareness from the community itself. Society must be equipped with knowledge, attitude and good behavior (Saqlain et al., 2020). Based on this background, researchers are interested in analyzing community participation by measuring knowledge, attitudes and behaviors towards preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in the working area of Biru Health Center in Bone District.

2. Materials and Methods

This research method uses descriptive analysis methods. To analyze factors related to community participation in the Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). The determination of samples in this study is the Working Area community of Biru Health Center in Bone, Indonesia. It consists of eight villages using simple random sampling techniques Sampling from the closest distance of 1 meter to the furthest 1000 meters from the home of Corona Virus Disease (COVID 19) patients. It used formula SLOVIN with 397 respondents. The instrument used to measure behavior, attitudes, and behaviors is a questionnaire consisting of questions related to preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) such as the Implementation of Health Protocols, Physical Distancing, Self Quarantine and Self Isolation as one of the strategies to break the chain of spread. Measurement of variables using the likert scale is then analyzed with descriptive analysis that calculates the frequency distribution and percentage of each variable.

3. Results and Discussions

Table. 1
Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent's Education

Education (n)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementrary School	51	12.8
Not Finished Junior High School	118	29.7
Not Finished Senior High School	31	78
High School End	72	18.1
Diploma/ Bachelor	125	31.5
Total	397	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 1, it was obtained that the majority of respondents educated diploma / undergraduate as many as 125 (31.5%), respondents ended high school as many as 72 (18.1%), respondents did not finish Junior high school as many as 118 (29.7%), and were the second highest

respondents, lastly elementary-educated respondents as many as 51 (12.8%) with an overall number of 397 respondents.

Table. 2
Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent's Age

Age (n)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
15 – 19 Year	73	18,4
20 – 24 Year	78	19,6
25 – 29 Year	40	10,1
30 – 34 Year	120	30,2
≥ 35 Year	86	21,7
Total	397	100

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 2, it was obtained that the majority of respondents aged 30 - 34 years as many as 120 (30.2%), respondents aged ≥ 35 years as many as 86 (21.7%), respondents aged 25 - 29 years as many as 40 (10.1%), respondents aged 20 - 24 years as many as 78 (19.6%), and respondents aged 15 - 19 years as many as 73 (18.1%) of the total number of 397 respondents.

Table. 3
Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent's Knowledge

Knowledge					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Less	38	9.6	9.6	9.6
	Enougt	170	42.8	42.8	52.4
	Good	189	47.6	47.6	100.0
	Total	397	100.00	100.00	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 3, it was obtained that public knowledge of the category was good as many as 189 (47.6%) respondents, the category community was enough as many as 170 (42.8%) respondents and the category less as many as 38 (9.6%) respondents about preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

Table. 4
Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent's Attitude

Attitude					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
	Less	73	18.4	18.4	18.4
	Enougt	199	50.1	50.1	68.5

Valid	Good	125	31.5	31.5	100.0
	Total	397	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 4, it was obtained that the attitude of the good category community as many as 125 (31.5%) respondents, the category community is quite 199 (50.1%) respondents and the category Less as many as 73 (18.4%) respondents about preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

Table. 5
Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent's Behavior

Behavior					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Less	85	21.4	21.4	21.4
	Enougt	186	46.9	46.9	68.3
	Good	126	31.7	31.7	100.0
	Valid	397	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on Table 5, it was obtained that the behavior of the good category community as many as 126 (31.7%) respondents, the category community is quite 186 (46.9%) respondents and the category Less as many as 85 (21.4%) respondents about preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

Characteristics of Respondents

The results of the analysis obtained on the educational characteristics of respondents were the majority of respondents with Diploma / undergraduate education as much as 31.5% and as many as 29.7% of educated respondents did not finish junior high school. A person with higher education will be more receptive and understand the information obtained and able to sort out which information is valid and which cannot be trusted.

While the characteristics of age respondents aged 30 - 34 years as many as 30.2% are respondents with early adulthood. Early adulthood, which between 20 and 40 years of age is the most dynamic stage, where a person at that stage has many progressive changes physically, cognitively, psychologically and emotion for the integration of an increasingly mature and wise personality. According to Iskriyanti in (Karuniawati & Putrianti, 2020) age is one of the factors that describes a person's physical, psychic and social maturity. Increasing age makes a person more mature and mature with an increased sense of responsibility and concern for himself and the environment.

The knowledge studied in this study is the result of knowing from the process of seeing and hearing something related to the Prevention of COVID-19 Transmission in BiruHealth Center Work Area. The results of descriptive analysis were obtained as many as 47.6% of respondents who had good knowledge about preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). This study is in accordance with research conducted by Purnamasari and Raharyani (2020) who found that 90.3% of wonosobo regency people's knowledge about COVID-19 categories is good, this study is also in line with research conducted by Budi Yanti et al. (2020), which found that 99% of Indonesians have good knowledge about efforts to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). It is assumed that a society that has high knowledge is a society that has a high level of education. People in Biru Health Center Work Area mostly have a high education so that they quickly and easily understand the information provided. This is in accordance with the opinion of Prihati, Wirawati, and Supriyanti (2020), according to him, the factors that can affect a person's knowledge are the level of education, exposure to information, experience and the surrounding environment. This is supported by Purnamasari and Raharyani (2020), who explained that good knowledge can be supported by the acceptance of information circulating in the community around Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) is a very important aspect in the current pandemic period, which includes the causes of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), signs and symptoms, terms related to corona virus disease (COVID-19) cases, necessary examination, transmission process and prevention efforts related to this disease. If the public has a good and correct understanding of the risks of contracting Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), the purpose of prevention and compliance with the Health Protocol then the risk to contract corona virus disease (COVID-19) is increasingly preventable.

The attitude studied in this study is a person's desire for something to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) in Biru Health Center Work Area. The results of descriptive analysis were obtained as many as 50.1% of respondents who had sufficient attitudes regarding the prevention of the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). This study in accordance with research conducted by Budi Yanti et al. (2020), obtained 59% of respondents have a positive attitude towards the prevention of corona virus disease (COVID-19) transmission, it is assumed that respondents who have higher education can affect a person's positive attitude towards the prevention of corona virus disease (COVID-19) transmission. According to Azwar (1988), in his book explained that there are several factors that can influence attitudes including information obtained, personal experience, culture, education and beliefs. Anwar also explained that knowledge has an important role in defining and improving one's attitude. If the community has good knowledge, it will support a positive attitude towards preventing the spread of COVID-19 so as to suppress the transmission of the virus in the community.

The behavior studied in this study is the behavior of the community in carrying out the Government's Appeal to comply with the Health Protocol (wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance), Physical Distancing, Self Quarantine and Self Isolation. Descriptive analysis results obtained as many as 46.9% of respondents who have sufficient behavior regarding the prevention of the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Forms of prevention carried out by the community of Biru Health Center work area include wearing a mask if out of the house, washing hands, Physical Distancing, Self Quarantine and Self Isolation. This action is a strategic step in breaking the chain of spread of COVID-19.

This is in accordance with what is set by WHO and the Indonesian Ministry of Health, on Health Protocols, and in accordance with research conducted by Liu et al. (2020), according to him, the health protocol action is a strategic step that can be applied by the public to inhibit the spread of this type of virus. Barriers and benefits received by the community have a big role in changes in public health behavior including prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in the community.

This is in accordance with previous research explaining that every citizen has a response to the obstacles faced. The obstacles found in carrying out a person's precautions will affect the small amount of his business. If the obstacles faced in preventive measures are very large then the perception of doing the action is getting smaller, but if the obstacles faced are small then the greater for individuals to carry out such precautions (Afro, Isfiya, & Rochmah, 2020).

In general, the mayorita knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the people of Biru Health Center work area category is sufficient in preventing the spread of this virus but it is undeniable that there are still some people who are wrong and think it is not appropriate so that participation is still lacking. This may be due to misleading information. This is in accordance with the opinion of Natasha Aqmaria, Martini and Sri Yuliawati (2020), the information obtained about Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) should be checked again so as not to cause misleading information or false information because that information will form public understanding. The more information obtained from unclear sources, the more likely it is to arise a mistaken public understanding of COVID-19.

4. Conclusion

The results of this study show that community participation falls into the category of sufficient, but the number of cases in Biru Health Center Work Area is still increasing compared to other villages. It can be concluded that in preventing the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) is not enough with standard and ordinary attitudes and behaviors but must be improved more active and continuously.

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