

Analisis Perilaku Pekerja Perkantoran dalam Penerapan Protokol Kesehatan Pencegahan COVID-19 = Analysis of COVID-19 Prevention Practice among Office Worker

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Abstrak

Peningkatan kasus COVID-19 di sektor perkantoran dan pelanggaran protokol kesehatan yang dilakukan tempat kerja di wilayah Jabodetabek yang masih terus terjadi. Pengendalian dan pencegahan COVID-19 di sektor perkantoran menjadi suatu hal yang penting dilakukan, hal tersebut erat kaitannya dengan perilaku pekerja. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis faktor risiko perilaku pekerja perkantoran dalam penerapan protokol kesehatan pencegahan COVID-19. Metode penelitian secara cross sectional dan pengambilan data secara daring dengan populasi pekerja perkantoran di wilayah Jabodetabek, data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan inferensial. Secara umum perilaku responden adalah baik. Variabel yang berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku responden adalah jenis kelamin, persepsi manfaat, persepsi hambatan, persepsi keyakinan diri dan cues to action. Uji regresi logistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kelamin dan perilaku responden serta persepsi keyakinan diri dan perilaku responden. Persepsi keyakinan diri menjadi variabel dominan dengan OR 5,075. Responden yang mempunyai persepsi keyakinan diri tinggi 5,075 kali mempunyai kemungkinan untuk berperilaku baik jika dibandingkan dengan responden yang mempunyai persepsi keyakinan diri rendah, setelah dikontrol variabel pengetahuan.

.....The increase COVID-19 cases in the office sector and violations of health protocols carried out by workplaces in the Greater Jakarta area are still happening. Control and prevention of COVID-19 in the office sector is an important thing to do, it is closely related to COVID-19 prevention practice. The purpose of this study was to analyze risk factors of COVID-19 prevention practice among office workers. The research method was cross sectional and online data collection with the population of office workers in the Greater Jakarta area, the data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially. In general, COVID-19 prevention practice among office workers was good. The variables that were significantly related to practice were gender, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived self-efficacy and cues to action. The logistic regression test showed that there was a significant relationship between gender and practice as well perceived self-efficacy and practice. perceived self-efficacy is the dominant variable with an OR of 5.075. Respondents who have a high perceived self-efficacy 5,075 times have the possibility to have good practice when compared to respondents who have a low perceived self-efficacy, after controlling for the knowledge variable.