

Determinan Perilaku Pencegahan Covid-19 Berdasarkan Model Kepercayaan Kesehatan pada Masyarakat Usia >15 Tahun di Jakarta Timur Tahun 2021 = Determinants of Covid-19 Prevention Behavior Based on Health Belief Model Among People Age >15 Years in East Jakarta 2021

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Abstrak

Studi pada penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan dari determinan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 berdasarkan model kepercayaan kesehatan pada masyarakat kelompok usia >15 tahun di Jakarta Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross-sectional. Sebanyak 315 responden yang dipilih menggunakan purposive sampling berpartisipasi dengan melakukan pengisian kuesioner berbasis online melalui google form. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 pada masyarakat usia > 15 tahun di Jakarta Timur dikategorikan baik dengan proporsi sebesar 50.8%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis didapatkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan pada variabel persepsi mengenai hambatan (p-value 0.001) dan isyarat untuk bertindak (p-value 0.001). Hasil penelitian menyarankan bahwa perlu adanya optimalisasi pada edukasi terkait COVID-19 dan perilaku pencegahan yang baik dan benar melalui media sosial serta menjalin kemitraan dengan perangkat daerah di wilayah setempat.

.....This study was conducted to see the relationship between determinants of COVID-19 prevention behavior based on the health belief model among people aged >15 years in East Jakarta. This study uses quantitative research methods with a cross-sectional study design. A total of 315 respondents who were selected using purposive sampling participated by filling out online-based questionnaires via google form. The results showed that the implementation of COVID-19 prevention behavior in people aged > 15 years in East Jakarta was categorized as good with a proportion of 50.8%. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that there was a significant relationship on the perceived barriers (p-value 0.001) and cues to action (p-value 0.001). The results of the study suggest that there is a need for optimization of education related to COVID-19 and preventive behavior through social media as well as establishing partnerships with regional officials in the local area.