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Original Article

Factors Related to Community Behaviors in Rural Area in Preventing The Covid-19

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Abstract

Background: Coronavirus Disease 2019 or Covid-19 is a new disease that can cause respiratory problems and pneumonia. This disease caused by infection with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Based on the visible symptoms, Covid-19 infection can interfere with acute breathing, such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days, with the most extended incubation period being 14 days.
Aim: To find out the factors related to community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic.
Method: The research method is a quantitative method with cross -sectional study approach. The research location is in Baebunta District, North Luwu, and the research time is in February-August 2021. Data collection by distributing questionnaires with a sample of 395 people. Data analysis using chi-square test through SPSS Version 23.
Results: The results of the study show that there is a relationship between gender and Education regarding the behavior of each community with P-value = 0.017 < 0.05 and Pvalue = 0.011 < 0.05 while employment, knowledge, and government policies have no significant value with P-Value respectively 0.374, 0.993 and 0.957 > 0.05.
Conclusion: Education and gender have correlation on people's behavior, while, occupation, knowledge, and government policies were not.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 or Covid-19 is a new disease that can cause respiratory disorders and pneumonia. The disease is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Clinical symptoms that appear vary, ranging from symptoms of the common cold (cough, cold, sore throat, muscle pain, headache) to severe complications. The Covid-19 virus was first discovered in Wuhan, China, in late 2019. Nearly 200 countries in the world have reported cases of exposure to the virus (Afrianti 2021). In general, based on visible symptoms, Covid-19 infection can interfere with acute breathing, such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days, with the longest incubation period being 14 days. On January 30, 2020, WHO has declared a public health emergency of concern to the world, the process of spreading Covid-19 transmitted from human to human, which initially occurred in China and more than 190 other countries (World Health Organization 2019).

Data on March 29, 2020, there were 634,835 cases and 33,106 deaths worldwide, while in Indonesia there have been 1,528 cases with positive Covid-19 and 136 cases of death. It shows that the spread of Covid-19 cannot be underestimated, the acceleration of its spread only took place within 4 months from December 2019 - March 2020 (Susilo 2020). South Sulawesi is a province with a very rapid increase in cases. Covid-19 case data on March 9, 2021 at 5.49 PM recorded 57,698 confirmed cases. He died in 878 people and recovered 53,729 people (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan 2021).

As for the data of the South Sulawesi Health Office (2021), North Luwu Regency is one of the districts with a fairly high number of Covid-19 cases and continues to increase, namely on March 7, 2021 as many as

1,285 confirmed cases. 45 people died, 47 people were confirmed active, and 1,238 people recovered. Of the 15 subdistricts in North Luwu Regency, there are still two areas that enter the orange zone, namely Masamba District and Baebunta Subdistrict where confirmed cases in Masamba District area as many as 290 cases, died 8 people, active confirmation of 12 people and recovered 278 people while Baebunta District confirmed 192 cases, died 4 people, actively confirmed 13 people and recovered 179 people (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Luwu Utara 2021). Judging from the situation of the spread of Covid-19 which has almost reached all provinces in Indonesia with the number of cases and / or the number of deaths is increasing and has an impact on political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of people in Indonesia. This significant increase in the number of sufferers is associated with community non-compliance or disciplining behavior.

In maintaining a person's health, there are two main factors that affect health, namely behavioral factors and non-behavioral factors. According to B. Bloom, there are three domains of behavior, namely knowledge, attitude, and action (Notoatmodjo 2011). While the health behavior, according to L. Green, is influenced and determined by three factors, namely predisposing factor, enabling factor, and reinforcing factor. When viewed from predisposing factors, society has sociodemographic factors such as differences in age, gender, education, employment, educational / employment background and region of origin. An overview of sociodemographic characteristics can affect people's behavior and outcomes of public health (Wiranti 2020).

A number of studies mention that the level of community compliance with the prevention and control of Covid-19 disease is still low and there is a presumption that the disease is a common cold disease where non-compliance is influenced by factors of age, education, employment status and the existence of psychological aspects that play a role in non-compliance that includes personal traits, stress reactions, psicological wellbeing (Sari dan Dkk 2020). Based on the results of Lenny Gannika's research, et al. in 2020 stated that there is a relationship of education level with Covid-19 prevention behavior in the people of North Sulawesi. From the results of the questionnaire, most respondents who are middle educated (83.6%) and high (85.2%) always / often wash their hands, use hand sanitizer, use masks if out of the house, exercise, do self-isolation when sick or have just traveled from outside the area, maintain personal hygiene and consume nutritious food (Gannika 2020).

The female gender tends to be more concerned about environmental conditions and health. Women have a tendency to behave well compared to men. This phenomenon produces women who are more concerned about environmental conditions and health. Covid-19 deaths in Indonesia are dominated by male sex. This is thought to be related to men who still often leave the house compared to self-isolation at home (Sari dan Dkk 2020). Yanti., et al (2020) show that 41% of the public still has a bad attitude towards the prevention of Covid-19 disease. Yanti, et al. (2020) also stated that the application of health behaviors is closely related to one's knowledge and response or attitude. The study, which analyzed the behavior of obeying social distancing policies as an effort to prevent Covid-9 transmission in Indonesia, showed that education and work levels influence positive attitudes in the application of social distancing. Good knowledge in the effectiveness of social distancing and positive attitudes or responses will increase the intention to behave according to government recommendations (Yanti 2020).

Although various protocols have been implemented by the government, the addition of Covid-19 cases occurs every day with transmission rates that are still quite high. The Ministry of Health (2020) on its official website revealed that the addition of cases day by day illustrates that compliance with health protocols is still not optimized (low) implemented by the community (Kementrian Kesehatan 2020).

Research conducted by Novi Afrianti, et al (2021) in Banda Aceh City, showed that there are factors that affect compliance namely age (p 0.001), education (p.035), knowledge (p 0.015), attitude (p 0.006), and motivation (p 0.027) and it is known that some variables in the form of age, education, knowledge, attitude, and motivation have a real influence in compliance with health protocols (p value < 0.05) with omnibustest values of 0.001 (p < 0.05) (Afrianti 2021). Based on the background description described earlier, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Factors Related to Community Behavior in the Prevention of the Covid-19 Pandemic in North Luwu Regency".

METHOD

Research

The research method used is a quantitative method with a *cross sectional* study approach. The research location is in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency, and the research time is in February-August 2021. Collecting data by distributing questionnaires with a sample of 395 people from 30,437 residents of Baebunta District. Data analysis using *chi-square* test through SPSS Version 23.

Variables

Community behavior in preventing Covid-19 is community behavior in carrying out Covid-19 health protocols such as the 5 M behavior, namely using masks, washing hands, maintaining distance, staying away from crowds and reducing mobility. *Gender* is biological characteristics seen from the outward appearance. *Education*; the level of formal education completed by the respondent is based on the latest certificate held. *Work*; routine activities carried out by respondents, whether they are paid or not, and are still being carried out at the time of the interview. *Knowledge*; knowledge possessed by respondents regarding prevention of Covid-19. *Government policy*; public Compliance in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number Hk.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for the Community in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).

RESULTS

Table 1. **Distribution of Respondents Characteristics in the Baebunta District**

Characteristics of Respondents	n=395	%
Age Group (Years)		
Teenagers (15-19)	21	5,3
Adult (20-60)	365	92,4
Elderly (>60)	9	2,3
Work		
Student/Student	56	14,2
Civil servant	64	16,2
Entrepreneur	63	15,9
Village officials	18	4,6
Farmers/Growers	103	26,1
Honorary	30	7,6
IRT	49	12,4
TNI/POLRI	5	1,3
Retired PNS-TNI-POLRI	7	1,8
Gender		
Woman	162	41,0
Man	233	59,0
Characteristics of Respondents	**n=395**	**%**
Education		
Low (TS, SD, SMP and SMA)	227	57,4
Higher (Advanced Education)	168	42,5

Source: Primary Data 2021

Table 1 shows that the distribution of respondents based on the characteristics of respondents in the most age group is adults 20-60 years (92.4%) and the lowest age group is elderly > 60 (2.3%). Based on the characteristics of the respondents, the highest occupation group is farmers/planters (26.1%), and the lowest is TNI/POLRI (1.8%). Based on the characteristics of the respondents in the sex group, the highest was male

(59.0%). Based on the characteristics of respondents in the education group , the highest respondent is low education (57.4%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2 below shows that women are more likely to have good Covid-19 pandemic prevention behaviors (59.9%) compared to men (47.6%). The results of the Chi-Square statistical analysis obtained P value = 0.017 <0.05 that there is a significant relationship between gender and Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior. This shows that higher education has better Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior (60.1%) compared to low education, which is 47.1%. Chi Square statistical analysis obtained P-value = 0.011 <0.05 that there is a significant relationship between education and COVID-19 pandemic prevention behavior. That those who work more have a good Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior (54.1%) compared to those who do not have a job, which is (49.1%). The results of the Chi-Square statistical analysis obtained P-value = 0.374 > 0.05 that there is no significant relationship between work and Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior. People who have good and sufficient knowledge are relatively the same, namely (52.6%) (52.7%). The results of the Chi Square statistical analysis were obtained with a P value = 0.993> 0.05 that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and prevention behavior for the Covid-19 pandemic. Government policies implemented and not implemented are relatively the same, namely (52.8%) (52.4%). The results of the Chi Square statistical analysis were obtained with a P value = 0.957> 0.05 that there is no significant relationship between government policies and the behavior of preventing the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2. **The Relationship of Research Variables with Community Behavior in Preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Baebunta District**

Research variable	Covid-19 Pandemic Prevention Behavior				Amount		P value
	Good		Enough				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Gender							
Woman	97	59, 9	65	40,1	162	41,0	
Man	111	47,6	122	52,4	233	59,0	0,017
Total	208	52,7	187	47,3	395	100	
Education							
Low (TS, SD,SMP Dan SMA)	107	47.1	120	52,9	227	57,4	
Higher (Advanced Education)	101	60,1	67	39,9	168	42,5	0,011
Total	208	52,7	187	47,3	395	100	
Work							
Work	153	54,1	130	45,9	283	71,6	0,374

Research variable	Covid-19 Pandemic Prevention Behavior				Amount		P value
	Good		Enough				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Does not work	55	49,1	57	50,9	112	28,3	
Total	208	52.7	187	47.3	395	100	
Knowledge							
Good	169	52.6	152	47.4	321	81,3	0,993

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Enough	39	52,7	35	47,3	74	18,7	
Total	208	52,7	187	47,3	395	100	
Government policy							
Implemented	94	52,8	84	47,2	178	45.0	
Not implemented	114	52,4	103	47,5	217	53,1	0,957
Total	208	52,7	187	47,3	395	100	

Source: Primary Data 2021

Multivariate Analysis

Determination of Independent Variables included in Logistics Regression Analysis

The independent variable included in the logistic regression analysis is a variable that has a p value 0.25 in the bivariate analysis of the dependent relationship with the independent variable or the variable in substance is suspected to have a close relationship.

Table 3. Analysis Results to Assess Variables Included In Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis

No	Independent Variable	*P*	Followed
1.	Education	0.011	Yes
2.	Work	0.374	Not
3.	Gender	0.017	Yes
4.	Knowledge	0.993	Not
5.	Government policy	0.957	Not

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 3 shows that employment, knowledge and government policies are not included in the multivariate analysis, because it has a p value > 0.25 while the education and gender variables are included in the multivariate analysis.

Logistics Regression Analysis Results

The results of the logistic regression analysis showed that there was a relationship between education (p = 0.014) and gender (p = 0.021) with community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency. In the final analysis of the logistic regression test, gender is the factor that has the strongest relationship with community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency with an OR value of 1.617 with a p-value of 0.021.

DISCUSSION

The Relationship of Sex with Community Behavior in Preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021

According to Hungu (2016) gender is the difference between a woman and a man biologically since a person is born. Biological differences and biological functions of men and women are not interchangeable between the two, and their functions remain with men and women on earth (Suhardin 2016).

Gender in this study has a relationship with community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic, from 395 respondents including 97 people (59.9%) female respondents and having good behavior compared to men, as many as 111 people (47.6%). The results of the bivariate analysis of the gender variable with the Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior obtained a value (p = 0.017) <0.05. From these results, it can be seen that

gender has a significant relationship with the behavior of preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021.

More women comply with the Covid-19 health protocol than male respondents because women have more time at home as housewives compared to men who have to work outside the home as the head of the family. Women have more free time to seek information about Covid-19, either through mass media or discussing with neighbors. During the Covid-19 pandemic, women have an important role in family resilience. Women in the Baebunt sub-district do more outdoor activities that gather with many people such as at the market, at celebration parties, etc., so they have a soul who is more willing to protect their families from exposure to Covid-19 compared to men who work and only carry out their activities at home. and in offices that feel safe from exposure to Covid-19 so that if they are outside the office area they ignore the Covid-19 health protocol.

This study is in line with research conducted by Wulandari A, et al (2020), it is known that there is a relationship between gender and COVID-19 prevention behavior. In this study, people with the female gender tend to have better knowledge about preventing Covid-19 when compared to men. This is because people with the female gender have more time to read or discuss with their environment regarding the prevention of Covid-19 (Wulandari 2020). This study is not in line with what was done by Riani (2021) which showed that there was no relationship between gender characteristics and Covid-19 prevention practices in employees who work from home (Indraswari R, Riani 2021).

Relationship between Education and Community Behavior in preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021

The results of this study indicate that of the 395 respondents including 101 people (60.1%) respondents were highly educated and well behaved compared to 107 people (47.1%). The results of the bivariate analysis of the educational variable with the Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior obtained a value (p = 0.011) <0.05. From these results, it can be seen that education has a significant relationship with the behavior of preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021. The higher education of community respondents in Baebunta District starts from Bachelor – Master. Higher education makes his behavior also good. Educated people in Baebunta Sub-district adhere to health protocols more because they have good knowledge about preventing Covid-19 compared to low-educated people who ignore Covid-19 health protocols because they think Covid-19 is just a hoax and only an excuse for the government to make profits.

Education is basically one of the factors that influence a person's knowledge and actions because knowledge will directly affect behavior. People who are highly educated will have better knowledge about preventing the Covid-19 pandemic, so they are able to prepare themselves and carry out behaviors that can reduce the risk of exposure to the Covid-19 virus (Dharmawati dan Wirata 2016). This research is in line with that conducted by Khairunnisa Z, et al. (2021), it is known that there is a relationship between education and Covid-19 prevention behavior in the people of Paya Bujok Blang Pase Village, Langsa City. In this study, the education level of most of the respondents was secondary education (SMA) (Khairunnisa 2021). This research is inversely proportional to that obtained by Wulandari Anggun (2020), stating that there is no relationship between education and knowledge because knowledge is obtained by people with low education about Covid-19 not only from formal education but from their own experiences and the social environment (Wulandari 2020).

Relationship between Work and Community Behavior in Preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021

Based on the results of research from 395 respondents including 153 people (54.1%), respondents who work and behave well compared to those who do not work as many as 55 people (49.1 people). %). The results of the bivariate analysis of work variables with Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior obtained a value (p = 0.374) > 0.05. From these results, it can be seen that work does not have a significant relationship with the behavior of preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency. 2021. Respondents who work and have good behavior due to policies comply with health protocols that apply in the workplace and good awareness of the community. Strict rules in the workplace make the community must comply with health protocols and be supported by good public knowledge.

This study is in line with Sari et al (2020) which showed that there was no relationship between work status and Covid-19 prevention behavior. Employment status is not related to Covid-19 prevention behavior, possibly because respondents took precautions even though they were not working (Sari dan Dkk 2020). Research conducted by Pratiwi et al (2020) also shows that there is no relationship between work and obedience behavior in undergoing health protocols. The results of Pratiwi's research show that respondents with jobs as private/state employees and other jobs are dominated by good behavior (Yani 2020).

Relationship between Knowledge and Community Behavior in Preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021

Based on the results of this study, it shows that of the 395 respondents including 39 people (52.7%) respondents who have sufficient knowledge but have good behavior and good knowledge are 169 people (52.6%). The results of the bivariate analysis of the knowledge variable with the Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior obtained a value ($p = 0.993$) > 0.05. From these results it can be seen that knowledge does not have a significant relationship with the Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency 2021. The knowledge of respondents from the Baebunta District community is relatively the same between good and sufficient knowledge. The knowledge of the people of the Baebunta sub-district is well supported by the high education of the respondents. The respondent's high education makes his knowledge about Covid-19 good so that his behavior in complying with health protocols is also good.

The results of the study are not in line with that conducted by (Rachmani, Budiyono, dan Astorina Yunita Dewanti 2021) which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 and the practice of preventing Covid-19 in people in Depok City, because people with high knowledge carry out more preventive practices than people with low knowledge. Research by (Perdana 2021)also shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 and preventive measures for Covid-19 in the people of the Kelurahan Kebun Bunga Palembang. The results of Perdana's research were obtained as many as 60.9% of respondents who have good knowledge, have good preventive actions (Perdana 2021).

The Relationship between Government Policy and Community Behavior in Preventing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Baebunta District, North Luwu Regency in 2021

Based on the results of this study indicate that of the 395 respondents including 114 people (52.5%) respondents whose behavior is good even though government policies have not been implemented properly compared to government policies that have been implemented as many as 94 people (52.8%). The results of the bivariate analysis of Government Policy variables with Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior obtained a value ($p = 0.957$) > 0.05. From these results it can be seen that Government Policy does not have a significant relationship with Covid-19 pandemic prevention behavior in Baebunta District, Luwu Regency. North 2021. Respondents whose behavior is good even though government policies have not been implemented are due to the awareness of the public who want to avoid exposure to the Covid-19 virus. Even though the government's policies are still not massive enough, the community still adheres to the health protocol.

Commitment is an agreement (attachment) to do something. The government's commitment referred to here is in the form of policies carried out by the government as an effort to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, for example, such as requiring people to wear masks and if anyone violates it will be subject to sanctions. In addition, another form of effort that the government can take is to disseminate information to the public regarding how to use masks properly, wash hands properly, etc. The commitment of the government as a service provider is an important factor in the implementation of a regulation, therefore the commitment of service implementers must be supported by the community (Wiranti 2020). The results of the study by Hayu Lusianawati showed that the inconsistency of government policies was allegedly triggered by motivation, beliefs and dissonance attitudes, namely fears of an economic crisis as an epistemic reaction originating from special values and closed general values.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results obtained, the analysis and discussion can be concluded as follows: 1). There is a relationship between gender and community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency in 2021. Female respondents have better Covid-19 prevention behaviors compared to men, namely (59.9%) (47.6 %). 2). There is a relationship between education and community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency in 2021. Respondents with higher education have more good Covid-19 prevention behaviors compared to low education (60.1%) (47.3%). 1) There is no relationship between work and community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency in 2021. Respondents who work more have good Covid-19 prevention behavior compared to those who do not work, namely (54.1%) (49.1%). 2) There is no relationship between knowledge and community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency in 2021. Respondents who have poor knowledge are more likely to have good Covid-19 prevention behavior compared to respondents who have fairly good knowledge, namely (52.7 %) (52.6%). 3) There is no relationship between government policies and community behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency in 2021. 4)In the final analysis of the logistic regression test, gender is the factor that has the strongest influence on people's behavior in preventing the Covid-19 pandemic in North Luwu Regency with an OR value of 1.617 with a p value of 0.021.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest

All authors state that there is no potential Conflict of Interest in this research and article.

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