

Persepsi Risiko Kerentanan Tertular Covid-19 dan Perilaku Pencegahan penularan COVID-19 pada Individu yang Beraktifitas di Pasar Tradisional Bogor = Perception of Vulnerability of Infecting Covid-19 and Behavior of Prevention of Transmission COVID-19 on Individuals who are Active in Bogor Traditional Market

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Abstrak

Seseorang akan rentan terpapar COVID-19 apabila tidak mampu berperilaku baik. Penularan infeksi COVID-19 dapat dicegah dengan mencuci tangan, menggunakan masker, dan menjaga jarak. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis persepsi kerentanan terpapar Covid-19 dan mengetahui perilaku individu selama pandemi di pasar tradisional. Penelitian ini berjenis kualitatif dengan desain cross sectional, menggunakan sampel masyarakat di pasar tradisional Kota Bogor berusia minimal 18 tahun, sebanyak 120 orang, dan analisis bivariat. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lebih banyak responden dengan usia 21-50 tahun, jenis kelamin perempuan, pendidikan terakhir SMA, pekerjaan ibu rumah tangga, suku Sunda, sudah menikah, persepsi kerentanan responden sudah positif, dan perilaku baik dalam upaya pencegahan penularan covid-19. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan antara persepsi kerentanan dengan perilaku pencegahan penularan covid-19. Kesimpulannya, tidak ada hubungan antara persepsi kerentanan dengan perilaku pencegahan penularan covid-19. Peneliti berharap agar individu tetap menerapkan perilaku pencegahan yang baik, dengan persepsi yang sudah positif, dikarenakan pandemi belum selesai.

.....A person will be vulnerable to being exposed to COVID-19 if they are not able to behave properly. The transmission of COVID-19 infection can be prevented by washing hands, wearing masks, and keeping a distance. This study aims to analyze the perception of vulnerability to being exposed to Covid-19 and determine individual behavior during the pandemic in traditional markets. This research is a qualitative type with a cross sectional design, using a sample of people in traditional markets in Bogor City at least 18 years old, as many as 120 people, and bivariate analysis. The results of this study indicate that there are more respondents aged 21-50 years, female gender, last high school education, work of housewives, Sundanese, married, respondents' perceptions of vulnerability are positive, and good behavior in efforts to prevent transmission of covid-19 . Bivariate analysis showed that there was no relationship between perceived vulnerability and behavior to prevent transmission of COVID-19. In conclusion, there is no relationship between the perception of vulnerability and the behavior of preventing the transmission of COVID-19. Researchers hope that individuals will continue to apply good preventive behavior, with positive perceptions, because the pandemic is not over yet.