

Menilik Health Belief model dalam perilaku preventif Covid-19 pada dewasa muda yang tinggal dengan lansia di Jabodetabek = Covid-19 preventive behavior of young adults living with elderly through the lens of Health Belief model

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Abstrak

Untuk menekan laju pandemi Covid-19, serangkaian tindakan pencegahan, baik promotif maupun interventif dilakukan. Dari variabel pencegahan dari anak kecil hingga lansia terus dilakukan sosialisasi. Akan tetapi, cukup banyak variabel risiko bagi kelompok lansia yakni komorbid dan umur lansia. Lalu, bagaimana pada individu yang tinggal dengan lansia? Penelitian ini menilik perilaku pencegahan Covid-19 pada individu yang tinggal dengan lansia melalui lensa Health Belief Model (HBM) dan persepsi individu terhadap kerentanan lansia terhadap infeksi Covid-19.

Dari 305 partisipan penelitian, hasil penelitian menunjukkan model konseptual HBM dan persepsi individu terhadap kerentanan lansia terhadap infeksi Covid-19 dapat menjelaskan hampir 25% ($R^2 = 0,247$) varians dari perilaku pencegahan Covid-19. Dua variabel ditemukan signifikan dalam memprediksikan perilaku pencegahan Covid-19, yaitu perceived benefits dan cues to action. Maka apabila individu mengetahui bahwa melakukan perilaku pencegahan Covid-19 memiliki banyak keuntungan dan tersadarkan dengan informasi terkait pencegahan Covid-19, ia akan lebih cenderung untuk melakukan perilaku pencegahan Covid-19.

.....To suppress the Covid-19 pandemic, a series of preventive measures, both promotive and interventive were taken. From small children to the elderly, socialization continues to be carried out. However, there are quite a lot of risk factors for the elderly group, namely comorbid and elderly age. Then how about individuals living with the elderly? This research looks at the Covid-19 preventive behavior in individuals living with the elderly through the lens of the Health Belief Model (HBM) and individual perceptions of the susceptibility of the elderly to Covid-19 infection.

Of the 305 research participants, the research results show that the Health Belief Model conceptual model and individual perceptions of the elderly's vulnerability to Covid-19 infection can explain almost 25% ($R^2 = 0.247$) the variance of Covid-19 prevention behavior. Two variables were found to be significant in predicting Covid-19 prevention behavior, namely perceived benefits and cues to action. Therefore, if the individual knows that carrying out Covid-19 preventive behavior has many advantages and is awakened with information related to Covid-19 prevention, he will be more inclined to carry out Covid-19 preventive behavior.