# RELATIONSHIP ATTITUDE WITH COMMUNITY COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING HEALTH PROTOCOL PREVENTION OF COVID 19 IN RW 03 KELURAHAN MANUKAN KULON SURABAYA

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted people's activities when socializing, so many people feel anxious to understand how to reduce the spread of this virus. The majority of people still underestimate and do not comply with the policies launched by the government. The purpose of this study was to analyze attitudes with compliance in the Covid-19 health protocol.

**Method:** This study used a cross sectional approach. Samples were taken by accidental sampling technique as many as 154 people in RW 03 Manukan Kulon Village, Surabaya City. The instrument of attitude and compliance variables used a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Spearman Rho's test with a significance degree of 0.05.

**Results:** The results showed that there was a relationship between the attitude variable (0.034) and compliance with the Covid-19 health protocol in RW 03, Manukan Kulon Village, Surabaya.

**Conclusion:** The results showed that there was a relationship between attitude and compliance in carrying out health protocols. The suggestion of this research is that it is hoped that community leaders in RW 03 can provide an understanding of health protocols and if necessary, hold the Covid-19 task force again in RW 03 in order to minimize community carelessness in socializing.

**Keywords:** Attitude; Compliance; Health Protocol

## INTRODUCTION

Covid 19 (RI, 2019) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Based on current epidemiological and virological studies, it is proven that COVID-19 is mainly transmitted from symptomatic people to other people who are in close proximity through droplets. There is no truly effective drug to treat the covid 19 infection. Treatment options will be tailored to the patient's condition and severity. Some patients with mild or asymptomatic symptoms will be advised to carry out self-isolation protocols at home while still taking steps to prevent the spread of the Corona virus(Paisal, 2020)

In Indonesia, cases of Covid 19 infection have been found since March 2020. Since it was first discovered in Indonesia, the number of cases of Covid 19 has continued to increase. This is because most people do not obey the government's recommendations to comply with health protocols. Non-compliance with health protocols includes carrying out 5M properly, namely maintaining a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from other people, secondly not using masks properly, and not washing hands as often as possible and not increasing immunity. This non-compliance can be caused by a lack of public knowledge about Covid 19 and how it spreads(Lumbanrau, 2020).

Based on Lawrence green's theory, there are 3 factors that influence people's compliance in their health behavior, namely predisposing factors consisting of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, values, beliefs, society. Supporting factors are manifested in the availability or not of the physical environment and the availability or absence of health facilities.

While the driving factors that influence the behavior of health workers, parents, friends. With a good level of knowledge, it is hoped that the community can change, maintain and improve behavior towards a better direction, so that the virus does not spread widely.

Attitude is a person's response or reaction to an object that is positive or negative, and is manifested in the form of likes or dislikes, and agrees or disagrees (Wahyuni, 2017). It can be explained that attitudes can be formed by several factors, including personal experience, influence from other people who are considered important, culture, mass media, educational and religious institutions, as well as emotional factors. But all of that can change at any time according to the circumstances of the surrounding environment and the person's condition(Wiranti, Sriatmi and Kusumastuti, 2020). The Surabaya government has issued regulations regarding the discipline of using masks as well as sanctions if they do not comply with using masks which are written in the Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 33 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as an Effort for Prevention and Control of COVID-19. However, the results of a preliminary survey with direct observation found that there were still many people who did not use masks and crowded together without keeping their distance. Based on the background described, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the relationship between the attitudes of the people of Manukan Kulon Village, Surabaya with compliance with health protocols as an effort to prevent COVID-19.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional research design that emphasizes the time of measurement or observation of data on the independent variable about people's attitudes about Covid 19 and the dependent variable on community compliance in carrying out the Covid 19 prevention health protocol. The independent variable and the dependent variable were assessed only once in just one moment. The research was carried out in RW 03, Manukan Kulon sub-district, Tandes sub-district, Surabaya and was carried out in January 2021. The population in this study were residents of RW 03, Manukan Kulon sub-district, Tandes sub-district, Surabaya, amounting to 250 respondents, the total sample was 154 respondents. The sampling technique in this study is accidental sampling, namely the determination of the sample based on coincidence, namely consumers who coincidentally / incidentally meet with researchers can be used as

samples, if in the view of the person who happened to be met it is suitable as a data source (Nursalam, 2020)

Inclusion criteria in this study: residents of RW 03 who are able to use Smartphones to access and fill out questionnaires in a complete google form, residents of RT 03, RT 06, RT 11 where many in this RT are affected by covid 19 disease, and residents of RT 03, RT 06 , RT 11 who is able to be a respondent and is able to communicate. While the exclusion criteria: a subject who is willing to become a respondent but when he is about to fill in the data, it turns out that the person is confirmed to be Covid 19 and must be hospitalized.

In this study, the test used was the non-parametric test of the Spearman Rho method, which measured the level or close relationship between two variables on an ordinal scale. The significant value used is = 0.05, if the test results are obtained < = 0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between attitude and community compliance in carrying out the health protocol for the spread of Covid 19.

The principles in the ethics of this research, namely Informed Consent (Consent Sheet), Anonymity (Anonymous), Confidentiality (Confidentiality). The data that has been collected is then processed through the following stages: Editing, Coding, Data Entry, Cleaning. Data analysis in this study was carried out in two stages, namely univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. This research has been reviewed and approved by the Health Research Etics Commission, Stikes Hang Tuah Surabaya with no. PE/6/I/2021/KEPK/SHT

## RESULTS

1. Characteristics of Respondents

**Tabel 1.** Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics (n=154)

| No. | Characteristics | N | (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gender | | |
| | a. Male | 36 | 23.4 |
| | b. Female | 118 | 76.6 |
| 2. | Education | | |
| | a. Primary school | 1 | 0.6 |
| | b. SMP | 3 | 1.9 |
| | c. SMA | 75 | 48.7 |
| | d. Perguruan Tinggi | 75 | 48.7 |
| 3. | Work | | |
| | a. Enterpreneur | 63 | 40.9 |
| | b. PNS/TNI/POLRI | 16 | 10.4 |
| | c. Student | 28 | 18.2 |
| | d. Doesn't work | 47 | 30.5 |
| 4. | Get information | | |
| | a. Television | 71 | 46.1 |

| No. | Characteristics | N | (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | b. Internet/Social media | 79 | 51.3 |
| | | 4 | 2.6 |
| | c. health worker information | | |

## 2. Distribution of Knowledge Attitude with Community Compliance

Table 2. shows that from 154 residents with a positive attitude, 116 people, including a positive attitude with low compliance as many as 40 people (34.5%), a positive attitude with moderate compliance as many as 67 people (57.8%), and a positive attitude with moderate compliance. high compliance as many as 9 people (7.8%). Meanwhile, for residents who have negative attitudes there are 38 people with low compliance as many as 13 people (34.2%), negative attitudes with moderate compliance as many as 23 people (60.5%), and negative attitudes with high compliance as many as 2 people (5 .3%).
Spearman's rho statistical test value is said to have a relationship or correlation if the value of = 0.05. The results obtained show the results of 0.034, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means there is a relationship between attitude and community compliance in carrying out health protocols in RW 03 Manukan Kulon Village Surabaya.

## DISCUSSION

Table 2 shows that from 154 residents with a positive attitude as many as 116 people, including a positive attitude with low compliance as many as 40 people (34.5%), a positive attitude with moderate compliance as many as 67 people (57.8%), and a positive attitude with compliance. as many as 9 people (7.8%). Meanwhile, for residents who have negative attitudes there are 38 people with low compliance as many as 13 people (34.2%), negative attitudes with moderate compliance as many as 23 people (60.5%), and negative attitudes with high compliance as many as 2 people (5 ,3%). Based on the results of the Spearman's Rho

statistical test, it was found that the value = 0.034 which is smaller than the value, which is 0.05 (ρ <0.05) which indicates that there is a relationship between attitude and compliance in carrying out the Covid-19 virus prevention health protocol in the RW. 03 Manukan Kulon Village, Surabaya.

This research is in line with research from(Afro, Isfiya and Rochmah, 2020) which explains that a positive attitude can mean that someone who has knowledge and is aware of all the obstacles that will be passed when implementing health protocols. This will influence a person to further improve compliance in carrying out health protocols. This research is in line with (Paisal, 2020) who explained that one of the factors that made residents no longer comply with the health protocols in Covid 19, was the lack of knowledge about Covid 19 so that it could have a negative impact on information distortion. Even though there is a lot of information circulating in electronic media and the internet, as well as the ability to access the internet that they have, it makes it easier for them to access various information about Covid 19(Sari *et al.*, 2020). However, the behavior of implementing health protocols at this time should be based on the awareness of the community itself, because many people actually already know various knowledge related to health protocols or the Covid 19 pandemic but cannot implement them properly in their daily lives (Anggreni and Safitri, 2020)

Another factor that can also form compliance is that it can be defined as a person's opinion of a certain situation or situation. The results of this study show that respondents with moderate adherence to the Covid 19 health protocol dominate with respondents who have a positive attitude towards policies regarding health protocols (Afrianti and Rahmiati, 2021).

Based on the previous description, the researcher assumes that the higher the positive attitude a person has, the less he can apply the information obtained. Thus the process of forming attitudes can be caused by various factors including experience, belief. This can be reviewed with as

**Table 2.** Distribution of Knowledge Attitude with Community Compliance in Implementing Health Protocols in RW 03 Manukan Kulon Sub-district Surabaya on January 01 – 31, 2021 (n= 154)

| Attitute | Community Compliance | | | | | | Total | |
| | Low | | Moderate | | High | | | |
| | F | % | F | % | F | % | N | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Negative attitude | 13 | 34,2 | 23 | 60,5 | 2 | 5,3 | 38 | 24.6 |
| Positive attitude | 40 | 34,5 | 67 | 57,8 | 9 | 7,8 | 116 | 75.4 |
| Total | 53 | 34,4 | 80 | 58,4 | 11 | 7,1 | 154 | 100.0 |

Spearman's rho statistical test value 0,034 (α=0,05)

many as 46.1% getting information only through the internet or social media(Arumsari *et al.*, 2021). The results of this study can be used as a community effort to improve compliance with the Covid 19 health protocol that is currently being implemented. This effort to increase compliance can be done by increasing community knowledge, attitudes, and motivation through empowering people who have higher education to cooperate with other communities to comply with policies. which has been announced (Nurmayani, Syamdarniati and Sukma, 2020).

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**CONCLUSION**

This study shows that there is a relationship between attitude and the level of community compliance in carrying out the Covid 19 virus prevention health protocol in RW 03, Manukan Kulon Village, Surabaya. Respondents are encouraged to comply with health protocols. Non-compliance with health protocols includes carrying out 3M properly, namely maintaining a minimum distance of 1.5 meters from other people, secondly

not using masks properly, and not washing hands as often as possible and not increasing immunity.

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