

PERBANDINGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 ANTARA LAKI-LAKI DAN PEREMPUAN DI KAPANEWON BANGUNTAPAN, KABUPATEN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Perilaku pencegahan penting dilakukan dalam mengelola situasi pandemi COVID-19. Jenis kelamin menjadi salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi pembentukan perilaku pencegahan seorang individu.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui perbandingan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 antara laki-laki dan perempuan di Kapanewon Banguntapan, Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian komparatif kuantitatif rancangan *cross-sectional* yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Maret sampai April 2022 dengan 50 responden pada setiap kelompok. Pengambilan data menggunakan data demografi dan kuesioner *Protective Behaviors towards COVID-19 Scale* (PBCS) yang telah diadaptasi ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Responden dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan 57% termasuk kedalam kategori usia dewasa akhir (36 – 45 tahun) dan mayoritas responden memiliki riwayat pendidikan tinggi (49%). Pada kelompok laki-laki, nilai median adalah 54, nilai minimum adalah 35, dan nilai maksimum adalah 70. Pada kelompok perempuan, nilai median adalah 55, nilai minimum adalah 34, dan nilai maksimum adalah 70. Hasil uji perbedaan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 antara kelompok laki-laki dan perempuan memiliki nilai $p = 0,356$. Sebagian besar responden, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, menjawab “seperti saya” atau “sangat seperti saya” pada dimensi *Routine Protective Behaviors* (RPB) dan *Post-exposure Protective Behaviors* (PPB).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 antara kelompok laki-laki dan perempuan.

Kata kunci: perilaku pencegahan, COVID-19, jenis kelamin

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COMPARISON OF COVID-19 PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOR BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN BANGUNTAPAN SUBDISTRICT, BANTUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Protective behavior is important in managing the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Gender is one of the affect factors in forming an individual's protective behavior.

Objective: To identify the comparison of COVID-19 protective behavior between men and women in Banguntapan Subdistrict, Bantul Regency.

Methods: This research was a comparative quantitative with cross-sectional design which is implemented in March until April of 2022, involving 50 respondents in each group. The data were collected from demographic data questionnaire and Protective Behaviors towards COVID-19 Scale (PBCS) questionnaire that has been adapted to Bahasa Indonesia and has been tested for its validity and reliability. The data were analyzed in univariate and bivariate.

Result: Respondents in this research showed that 57% was included in the category of late adulthood (36 – 45 years old) and the majority of respondents have a history of higher education (49%). In the men group, the median score was 54, the minimum score was 35, while the maximum score was 70. In the women group, the median score was 55, the minimum score was 34, while the maximum score was 70. The result of comparison test in COVID-19 protective behavior between men and women has $p\text{-value} = 0.356$. Most of the respondents, including men and women, answered “like me” or “just like me” on the Routine Protective Behaviors (RPB) dimension and Post-exposure Protective Behaviors (PPB) dimension.

Conclusion: There were no significant differences in COVID-19 protective behavior between the men and women groups.

Key words: protective behavior, COVID-19, gender

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