

RISK PERCEPTIONS OF COVID-19 INCREASE ALERTNESS AROUND MUHAMMADIYAH PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: The Indonesian has professed the rapid feast of COVID-19 around Indonesia, a global public health emergency. It is well-known that the spread of the disease is influenced by people's willingness to adopt preventative public health behaviors, which are often associated with muhammadiyah people risk perception. In this study, we present the first assessment of muhammadiyah people risk perception of COVID-19 meningkatkan kewaspadaan around the Indonesia using national samples in Indonesia. Personal experience with the virus, hearing about the virus from family, were all significant predictors of risk perception. Although there was substantial variability across cultures, individualistic worldviews, personal experience, prosocial values, and social amplification through friends and family in particular were found to be significant determinants in more than half of the muhammadiyah people examined. Risk perception correlated significantly with attitude of preventative health behaviors. Implications for attitude are discussed.

Keywords: COVID-19; risk perception; coronavirus; attitude

Introduction

The new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) is a extremely communicable disease that affected an epidemic of severe respiratory syndrome (COVID-19) (Dryhurst et al., 2020). Between January and April 2020, the epidemic turned into a global pandemic from its centre of origin in Wuhan, China to now having reached most countries around the world. As of December 14th, 2020, over 1,61 million people have died from COVID-19 globally and 18,8 thousand in Indonesia (Wordometer, 2020; covid19, 2020). Gender is proven to be a risk factor for mortality in COVID-19 patients, where more men die than women (Satria et al., 2020). In addition to affecting oocyte maturity (Dwirahayu & Mashudi, 2016), the different prevalence of smoking in men and women increases the chances of COVID-19 patients dying (Wenham et al., 2020).

The study of risk perception has, in detail, become increasingly relevant with the respect that beliefs, knowledge, values, and attitudes influence not only decisions but also behaviors and, directly, the exposure of people to environmental pressures (Liliana Cori & Anthonj, 2020). Public's initial emotional fears and morale will play a key role in raising the perceived risk of a pandemic (Khosravi, 2020). In fact, collectively, people's behavior can fundamentally influence and alter the spread of a pandemic (Van Bavel, et.al., 2020). Risk perception is a core feature of plan behaviour theory (Ajzen, 1991). and thus, is recognized as an important determinant of the willingness of Muhammadiyah citizens to cooperate and adopt health protection behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic, including wearing face masks, keep your distance when praying, and use your own worship mat. As a result, accurate risk perceptions of Muhammadiyah residents during the COVID-19 pandemic are very important to manage the worship behavior of Muhammadiyah residents.

Methods

We surveyed people in Muhammadiyah charities across Indonesia. Participants are recruited through the google form platform which is distributed on social media. The survey was conducted on social media and It took about 20 minutes to complete, 10 lucky participants were paid Rp. 100,000 mobile credit. Our dependent measure attitude and independent measure by risk perception and personal factor, family factor and organization factor. All data analyze by SMART PLS 3.1 version.

Results

Table 1. Statistic Descriptive

Descriptive	N=118
Sex	
Man	46,6%
woman	53,4%
Number of family	
<3	23,7 %
>3	75,4 %
Long served in AUM	
<5 years	37,3%
6-10 years	24,6%
>10 years	39,8%

Education	
Senior high school	16,9%
Bachelor	22%
Master	47,5%
Doctor	13,6%
Married status	
Single	22%
Marriage	77,1%
Widow	2,7%
Business fields	
Education	78%
Community health and well-being	16,1%
Religion	5,1%
State Politics	0,8%
Economics and finance	2,5%

Table 2. Value of T statistic

No	statistic test	Value	Note
1	Individual and family factore → Risk Perception	1,1719	Signifikan
2	Risk Perception → Sikap	3,388	Signifikan

The results of the descriptive statistics table 1 show that 53.4% of respondents are female. Most of the 75.4% of the respondents have > 3 total family members. Most of the education levels are Masters, most of the work experience in Amal Usaha Muhammadiyah > ten years with Business fields education.

Based on table 2, that individual and family factors affect risk perception. Increased risk perception affects attitude. The higher the risk perception of muhammadiyah residents, the better the attitude to face Covid 19 so that the prevention behavior will be better.

Discussion

Perceptions of the Risk of Worship during the Covid Pandemic 19

Table 2, shows that individual and family factors affect risk perception. The research results on Chinese students during quarantine show that female college students, non-medical students, college students whose schools are located in Hubei, and students with a greater degree of education, there is greater risk perception (Ding et al., 2020). Results of research on 150 patients presenting in the emergency and out-patient department of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Kota Lahore, Pakistan, showed that The risk perception of COVID-19 for pregnant women was greater than COVID-19's risk perception for themselves and their pregnancy (Din et al., 2020). We have observed that relative to working from home, working outside the home improved the sense of risk of illness and the perception of deteriorating wellbeing (Domínguez et al., 2020). The results of research in Qatar showed that the significance of human variations in the reaction to pan-demic COVID-19 and presented valuable details regarding social distance predictors demonstrated (Abdelrahman, 2020). People use their emotions to assess risk, motivate action, and focus their thinking. These emotional influences are generally helpful, but they can also be harmful (Dryhurst et al., 2020). First perceptual reactions to risk situations often deviate from cognitive evaluation and ultimately drive risk perceptions (Dryhurst et al., 2020). People rely on their feelings as a substitute for other information, such as actual numerical risk. In this case, a person experiencing more negative perceptions during a pandemic will feel a greater risk than if they experience less negative emotions (Johnson & Tversky, 1983). Emotions felt in response to risky situations also influence judgment in two stages (Peters, Lipkus, & Diefenbach, 2006). First, emotional qualities (eg, positive vs negative) focus decision-makers on congruent information. That information, rather than the feelings itself, is then used to guide the judgment. For example, smokers exposed to more emotional health warnings experienced more negative emotions about warnings and smoking, spent more time examining warnings, and remembered more risks, with a subsequent effect on risk perception and quitting intention (Van Bavel et al., 2020). In the case of Covid 19, when negative emotions escalated, people might seek or consider negative information about Covid 19 more than others. Perceived risk is understood as the extent to which mental recognition perceives factors associated with potentially dangerous ones.

Attitude of Worship during the Covid Pandemic 19

The results of research in Egypt on Health Care Workers show that, Other than doctors, an optimistic outlook was found among allied health professionals. Among Health Care Workers, risk perception was strong. The government and the Egyptian Ministry of Health must identify the reasons of an elevated sense of harm (Abdel Wahed et al., 2020). Results of research on mental healthcare in India Public attitude towards social isolation, avoiding party and ride, and retaining hygiene (Deblina Roy, Sarvodaya Tripathy, Sujita Kumar Kar, Nivedita Sharma, Sudhir Kumar Verma, 2020). People's decisions are influenced by social norms as Subjective Norms: what they think other people do or agree with / agree with (Van Bavel et al., 2020). Information influence occurs when people use the behavior of others as input for reasonable interpretation. Normative influences occur when people adjust for social approval and are associated with more conformity in public than private (Sowden et al., 2018). Even though people are influenced by perceived norms, estimates of their behavior are often inaccurate. For example, they underestimate health-enhancing

behaviors (e.g., washing hands (Dickie, Rasmussen, Cain, Williams, & MacKay, 2018)) and exaggerate unhealthy behaviors. Changing behavior by correcting misperceptions is likely better achieved with public messages that reinforce health-promoting norms (collective engagement in social distancing and handwashing) rather than highlighting extreme / uncommon behavior (panic buying, gathering of young adults). Perceived norms and corrective information are most influential when specific to others with whom we share identities (Abrams, Wetherell, Cochrane, Hogg, & Turner, 1990). The risk is meant as a probabilistic assessment that contrasts the likelihood of an occurrence happening and the magnitude of the possible harm generated. It is primarily influenced by indignation, which then forms a core component of the calculated risk capture (or understanding), which concerns both the essence of the risk and its management. (Liliana Cori & Anthonj, 2020). People will be able to overcome the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing healthy coping skills and therapeutic intervention (Riedel et al., 2021). Use a variety of coping strategies to promote optimal family health (Mashudi et al., 2020).

Perceived risk is seen as more troubling, and the novel coronavirus circulating during these times has been presented as an entirely unknown virus. The danger of natural origin triggers less anxiety than that caused by a human, and the conspiracy theories that accompany the novel hazard give rise to a feeling of discomfort and terror (Gerhold, 2020).

Conclusion

The results show that the initial emotional concerns and morals of the population would play a crucial role in raising the perceived danger of a pandemic and in increasing public interest in preventive measures. Therefore, practitioners should exploit and refine these models of responding to a pandemic while meeting newly emerging challenges.

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