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## The Community's Preparation In Facing The Outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province

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### Abstract

**Background of the problem:** The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the COVID-19 corona virus as a pandemic in March 2020. The growth of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia is included as the fastest growth. On March 26<sup>th</sup> 2020, the number of cases has reached 893 cases with a cure rate of 4% and a mortality rate of 9%. The spread of the virus happens through the liquid droplets spread by someone positive for Covid-19. Prevention of pandemic transmission that can be done by us is by staying at home, using masks when leaving the house and washing hands frequently, this is one of the public's preparations, which must be done to reduce the cases of Covid-19 pandemic. The phenomenon that happens in a community is there are still many people who ignores the protocols such as staying at home, using masks when leaving the house, of course this will make the cases of Covid 19 hardly stop the transmission of Covid-19, so preparation is very important against the Covid 19's outbreak, with this preparation hopefully, the community will have the same concern in facing the Covid 19's outbreak together. **Methodology:** using descriptive research design with survey method. The population is all the households in Lampung Province, which amounted to 2,141.110 households, so the sample needed is 1,500 households spread over 15 districts/cities determined by cluster random sampling technique. To collect the data a modified questionnaire is used from the framework of individual and household preparation in anticipating natural disasters from LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR. **The Results:** The Lampung community's preparation index in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak is mostly in the high category or very ready at 41.6%, the medium or ready category at 37.6% and the low or unprepared category at 20.8%. This high category index has not been followed by all high elements or components, there are still elements of the availability of preparation plans to deal with the Covid 19 outbreak and preparation in mobilizing resources when the COVID-19 outbreak happens. Mostly they are still in the medium and low categories. **Kata kunci :** Prpeparation, outbreak, covid-19

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## Background of the problem:

The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the COVID-19 coronavirus as a pandemic in March 2020. A pandemic is the spreading scale of a disease that occurs globally throughout the world. A pandemic also has a higher level than an epidemic or a situation when a disease spreads quickly among many people and in high numbers than normal. When a disease is declared as a pandemic by WHO, it is intended to alarm the governments from all countries all over the world to increase preparation to prevent or deal with the outbreak. On January 30th, 2020, WHO has declared it as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The increase in the number of COVID-19 cases has happened quite quickly and has already spread outside the Wuhan area and other countries. As of February 16th, 2020, globally, 51,857 confirmed cases were reported in 25 countries with 1,669 deaths (CFR 3.2%). In March 2020, at the Southeast Asian level, Indonesia was in the 3rd highest position, with a total of 514 cases with a new cure rate of 5%. The first case of Covid 19 in Lampung was found on March 19th, 2020, and on March 26th, 2020, currently, there are three positive patients and 18 patients under the surveillance (PDP). None of the patients who tested positive had local transmission, all received the transmission from the outside of the area. According to Dr. Maria Van Kerkhove, a WHO Zoonosis said the transmission of the coronavirus occurs when someone coughs or sneezes and releases fluid containing the virus, which has the potential to spread through the air and can directly get into other people's bodies if they are close. The virus is transmitted through droplets, or small amounts of liquid, mostly through sneezing or coughing. The efforts that can be done to stop the spread of COVID-19 are by implementing social distancing protocol such as working from home, an online teaching and learning process, delaying activities that involve many people. Other preventions that are most effective are screening, isolation, and contact tracing. Geographically, Lampung is directly connected to the Java island, especially Banten and DKI Jakarta. DKI Jakarta is known as the epicenter in the development of the virus in Indonesia. The migration population between Lampung and DKI Jakarta is very active. This condition is of course very easy for Lampung to have a contagion from the Covid 19's outbreak. Currently, the total population of Lampung is 8,289,577. The population is very likely to become an epidemic if the awareness of the people to prevent the spread of Covid 19 is not good.

Research conducted in The Gambia in 2009 showed that in attempting to gain deeper information in preventing the spread of malaria, knowledge, attitude, and practice factors were very influential. In this questionnaire-based survey, the main determining factor which is the risk profile of the spread of malaria can be systematically avoided by increasing knowledge, attitudes, and behavior.

Research conducted by Saidy Fahrul Radhi et al, who researched the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of nurses and preparation for the malaria epidemic in Aceh Besar District, concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge and nurses' preparation to face malaria outbreaks in Aceh Besar District (mudatsir: 2015).

Although there is no data yet, as we can see in our community, the awareness to use masks is still very low. there are still many people who go out of the house not wearing masks, people are still not obedient to stay at home, hard to keep the distance between people, this often happens in traditional markets, there are still many people who don't care about the distance between people and not wearing masks.

To prevent the outbreaks so that they won't happen, preparation for the Covid 19 outbreak is very important. By implementing this preparation, hopefully, the community will have the self-awareness to prevent the outbreak of the Covid 19. Therefore, this study aims to see the extent of community preparation in dealing with the Covid 19's outbreak. The level of community preparation can be a reference for local governments to take policies in the field, to prevent the Covid 19 outbreak in Lampung. The outputs obtained from this research are recommendations to local governments to take strategic policies to prevent the spread of the Covid 19's outbreak.

## **Methodology**

### **Research design**

This research is quantitative research with a descriptive survey approach.

### **Population and Sample**

The population of this research is all households in Lampung projected in 2019 with the amount 2,141,110 households spread over 15 districts/cities (BPS Lampung Province in 2020).

The sample size is calculated using the Slovin formula, obtained a sample size of 1,498.41 which is rounded up to 1500 household samples. The sampling uses cluster random sampling method.

#### Research's variable:

The variables of this research are the level of community preparation in the Province of Lampung to face the Covid 19 disaster/outbreak with sub-variables 1) the knowledge and attitudes of the community towards the COVID-19 disaster/outbreak, 2) The level of availability of plans to respond to the COVID-19 disaster/outbreak, 3) The understanding of the community regarding the early warning system against the COVID-19 disaster/outbreak, 4) the level of availability of resources that are ready to mobilize in facing the COVID-19 disaster/outbreak.

#### Data Collection Instruments

The data collection instrument uses a questionnaire modified from the individual and household preparation questionnaire in anticipating natural disasters from LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR.

#### Data analysis

Univariate analysis is carried out by performing calculations using the scoring method or an assessment from the respondents' answers. If the respondent's answer is "yes/has been done" then the score is 1 and if the respondent's answer is "no/has not been done" then the score is 0 (Guttman Scale). Answers from respondents are grouped based on parameters then added up and weighted. According to BNPB, BPS and UNFPA, to determine preparation, calculations can be made using the following formula:

##### Indeks kesiapsiagaan Bencana (IKB) :

$$\frac{(KAP) + (EP) + (WS) + (RMC)}{77} \times 100$$

KAP : Knowledge and Attitude  
EP : Emergency Response Plan  
WS : Disaster Warning System  
RMC : Resource Mobilization

The preparation index is scored as follows:

Interval Score	Class	Criteria
< 60	1	Low/TNot ready
61 – 79	2	Medium/ Almost ready
80 - 100	3	High/ Very ready

## Research result

### Knowledge of Epidemic Disasters (KAP)

The results of this research on the sub-knowledge from the head family about the Covid 19 outbreak in Lampung province can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1: Index of Respondents' Knowledge About the Covid 19 Pandemic Outbreak

Index Category	Total	Percentage	Index Score		
			Mean	Medan	SD
Low	189	12.6	80.5	85.5	16.4
Medium	376	25.1			
High	935	62.3			
Total	1500	100			

In table 1, it can be seen that for respondents' sub-knowledge about the Covid 19 outbreak in Lampung, mostly they were in the High category by 935 (62.3%) respondents, with a mean knowledge score of 80.5, a median of 85.5 and a standard deviation of 16.4. Knowledge in the high category is mostly found in Bandarlampung City with a total of 89 (88.1%) respondents and the lowest category, mostly in South Lampung Regency with a total of 27 (26.7%).

### Family Preparation Plan for the Covid-19 Outbreak (EP)

The results of the research on the family preparation sub-plan regarding the COVID-19 outbreak in Lampung can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2: Index of Respondents' Preparation Plans About the Covid 19 Outbreak

Index Category	Total	Percentage	Index Score		
			Mean	Medan	SD
Low	318	12.6	80.5	85.5	16.4
Medium	622	25.1			
High	560	62.3			
Total	1500	100			

From Table 2 above, it is explained that for the respondent's preparation sub plan regarding the Covid 19 outbreak in Lampung, mostly it is in the Medium category were 622 (41.5%) respondents, with a mean preparation plan score of 72.3, a median

of 76.7 and a standard deviation of 19.0, with the highest category is found in North Lampung district with 73 (72.3%) and the lowest category mostly in Central Lampung district with 40 respondents (39.6%).

### Family's Understanding of the Covid-19 Outbreak Warning (WS)

The results of this study on the sub-family understanding of the Covid-19 outbreak warning in Lampung Province can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3. The Index of Family Understanding About the Covid-19 Outbreak Disaster Warning (WS)

Index Category	Total	Percentage	Index Score		
			Mean	Medan	SD
Low	367	24.5	71.9	77.6	21.4
Medium	359	23.9			
High	774	51.6			
Total	1500	100			

From table 3 above, it can be explained that most of the respondents or household heads have an index of family understanding about the warning of the Covid 19 outbreak (WS) in the High index category or very ready with a total of 774 respondents or 51.6%, with a mean score of understanding about The warning for the Covid 19 outbreak is 71.9, a median of 77.6 and a standard deviation of 21.4, the highest category is North Lampung Regency at 74 (73.3%), while the lowest category is mostly in South Lampung Regency with 45 respondents (44.6%).

### Mobilization of Resources in Facing the Covid-19 Outbreak (RMC)

The results of the research on sub mobilization of resources in dealing with the Covid 19 outbreak disaster in Lampung is in the following results:

Table 4. Resource Mobilization Index in Facing the Covid-19 Outbreak

Index Category	Total	Percentage	Index Score		
			Mean	Medan	SD
Low	644	42.9	60.1	61.5	28.2
Medium	415	27.7			



High	441	29.4			
Total	1500	100			

In table 4, it can be explained that most of the respondents or household heads have a Low index category or are not ready to mobilize resources in facing the Covid-19 outbreak with a total of 644 respondents or 42.9%, with a mean resource mobilization score of 60.1, a median of 61.5 and a median of 61.5. standard deviation of 28.2, the highest category is found in East Lampung Regency at 45 (44.3%). While the lowest category is mostly found in Pesisir Barat Regency with 61 (60.4%) respondents.

#### Family Head Preparation Index in Facing the Covid-19 Outbreak Disaster

The results of the research on the preparation index of respondents or head families in dealing with the Covid 19 outbreak in Lampung obtained in the following results:

Table 5. Index of Head of Family Preparation in Facing the Covid-19 Outbreak

Index Category	Total	Percentage	Index Score		
			Mean	Medan	SD
Low	312	20.8	71.2	73.9	17.3
Medium	564	37.6			
High	624	41.6			
Total	1500	100			

In table 5 above, it can be explained that most of the head families have a high index category or are very ready in the readiness of head families to face the Covid 19 outbreak as many as 624 respondents or 41.6%, with a mean of 71.2, a median of 73.9 and a standard deviation of 23.3, a high category ( very ready) the most in North Lampung Regency with 77 (76.2%). While the lowest category (not ready) is mostly in South Lampung Regency with 43 (42.6%) respondents.

#### Discussion

In the category of knowledge and attitudes of respondents about the Covid-19 outbreak in Lampung, the category is High, with 935 (62.5%) respondents. This research was conducted under the conditions of the Covid 19 outbreak that had occurred for several months (early in March 2020) so that the information about the Covid 19's outbreak was widely available to the public because almost all mass media



and social media discussed this matter. The knowledge question items that respondents generally do not know are:

What the meaning of Covid 19 is, the symptoms of Covid 19, what is called ODP, and people who are confirmed positive.

In contrast to the knowledge of respondents about the Covid 19 outbreak, which is mostly in the High category, for the respondent's preparation plan in dealing with the Covid 19 outbreak, mostly the respondents were in the Medium category with a total of 622 (41.5%), meaning that less than half of the population in Lampung who is a respondent in this study do not have a plan yet in dealing with the conditions of the Covid 19 outbreak optimally.

At least, the planning items that can be prepared by the family include participating in training or simulation activities for handling the Covid 19 outbreak. This is possible because there is no special team that provides training or simulations for the Covid 19 outbreak, such as training for natural disasters such as fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, and others. In addition, the family also did not prepare for the evacuation of family members who were exposed to Covid 19 and the family also did not know that they could take family members who had Covid 19 to hospitals, health centers, or hotels for rescue. Families are only preparing ways to save family members who are exposed to Covid 19 at home.

The research sub-variables on respondents' <sup>13</sup> understanding of the Covid 19 outbreak warning were mostly in the good category. During the pandemic, all information media provided information about the covid-19 outbreak, day by day the number of cases was shown so that the public had good concern for this pandemic. In general, respondents received information about the Covid 19 outbreak warning from government officials, social media, and printed or electronic media.

In the resource mobilization sub-variable, households in Lampung are mostly in the low category, this is possible because the income per capita of the Lampung population is still around 42.69 million rupiahs. The inability of the community in terms of resource mobilization is that they have not been trained in handling such disasters including the Covid 19 outbreak, the ability to evacuate family members who have been exposed to Covid 19 properly, lack of sources such as inadequacy savings, inadequacy energy sources, unprepared isolation rooms in their houses, and

the lack of capability in supporting the assets such as land, money, or others if they are affected by the Covid 19 outbreak. Generally, people are only able to provide the backup food and also the availability of masks and other PPE such as hand sanitizers and gloves.

The main variable that is an indicator in this research is the variable of preparation in facing the Covid 19 outbreak. In general, for the province of Lampung, preparation in facing the Covid 19 outbreak is in the High category (very ready) with 624 (41.6%) respondents from 1500 respondents. However, it has not exceeded 50% of the total number of respondents. The highest preparation index or very high preparation is found in North Lampung Regency and the lowest or most unprepared preparation index is in South Lampung Regency.

A high index of preparation to face the COVID-19 outbreak or very prepared is also supported by a high index of knowledge about the COVID-19 outbreak. A study conducted in The Gambia in 2009 showed that to gain more information in preventing the spread of malaria, the factor knowledge, attitudes and practices are very influential (Genderen, P, 2009).

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