# Determinant Analysis of Compliance with the Use of Mask in Wilangan Village Nganjuk Regency

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**ABSTRACT**

In December 2019, the world was shocked by the outbreak of a new virus that originated in Wuhan, China and then spread rapidly to more than 216 countries and territories. The design of this research is an observational quantitative research with a cross sectional approach with the focus of the research being directed at analyzingthe influence of knowledge, motivation, beliefs and attitudes on the compliance of the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency. The total population is 258 respondents and a sample of 158 respondents is taken by using Simple Random Sampling technique. The results showed that based on the results of Linear Regression analysis showed that the p-value $0.000 < 0.05$ then H1 was accepted so that it was concluded that partially there was an effect of knowledge on mask compliance, p-value $0.000 < 0.05$ then H1 was accepted so that it was concluded that partially there is an effect of motivation on adherence to the use of masks, p-value $0.009 < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is an effect of trust on adherence to the use of masks, p-value $0.001 < 0, 05$ then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is an effect of attitude on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency. And based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that simultaneously there is an influence of knowledge, motivation, belief and attitude towards compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency with a magnitude of influence of 72.4%. It is hoped that the public can comply with health protocols as they should where they must use standard masks, keep their distance and diligently wash their hands with soap. This will reduce the risk of spreading the Covid-19 virus.

**Keywords:** Trust, Motivation, Knowledge & Attitude

## INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, the world was shocked by the outbreak of a new virus that originated in Wuhan, China and then spread rapidly to more than 216 countries and territories. This outbreak was named Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) caused by Severe Acute Resporatory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)(Susilo et al., 2020).

This virus can be transmitted from human to human. On March 12, 2020 WHO announced COVID-19 as a pandemic until August 7, 2020 there were 18,902,735 cases and 709,511 deaths worldwide. While the number of positive cases in ASIA was 2,428,584 cases with a death rate of 50,571(WHO, 2020b).

Indonesia is the second ranked country with the highest COVID-19 cases in Southeast ASIA of (WHO, 2020b). Covid-19 was first reported in Indonesia on March 2, 2020 with two cases. Data on August 7, 2020 shows that there are 121,226 confirmed positive cases with 5,593 deaths(Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, 2020).

East Java ranks first nationally with the highest number of Covid-19 cases. On August 7, 2020 there were 24,493 positive cases and the death toll reached 1,834 cases. Nganjuk Regency on August 7, 2020, the data showed 227 positive cases and there were 29 deaths(East Java Covid-19 Response, 2020).

Based on data from the Wilangan Health Center in Nganjuk Regency, the highest number of confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 with a total of 16 patients. while based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by the author through observations, it was found that 5 out of 10 people did not use masks when leaving the house. In the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, it should raise public awareness to be more disciplined in following the government regarding the implementation of health protocols to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Symptoms experienced from Covid-19 are usually mild, even some people who are infected do not show any symptoms. The most common symptoms of Covid-19 are fever, cough/runny nose, and fatigue. As well as other symptoms such as aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, headache, loss of smell or skin rash. Covid-19 is transmitted through droplets or droplets of liquid that come from coughing and sneezing. The way to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 is to wash your hands properly, keep a distance of at least 1 meter from people, use a mask when traveling(Ministry of Health RI, 2020b).

WHO recommends that everyone wears a mask as a prevention and control measure that can limit the spread of COVID-19. Masks can be used to protect healthy people when in contact with infected people or to control the source of infection used by infected people to prevent further transmission(WHO, 2020a). According to Chu DK et all (2020) in their research on face masks for the prevention of COVID-19, the results show that the use of medical masks or cloth masks can drastically reduce disease transmission.(Chu et al., 2020).

According to Kozier (2010), compliance is behavior according to the advice of therapy and health and can be started from the act of heeding every aspect of the recommendation to complying with the plan. while Ian & Marcus (2011) state that compliance refers to a situation when an individual's behavior is commensurate with the recommended action or advice proposed by a health practitioner or information obtained from another source of information. furthermore, Smeth in Rosa (2018) also states that compliance is a form of a person's obedience to the goals that have been set.

Almi (2020) stated that compliance can be increased through increasing public awareness with effective communication through various media and methods that are suitable for the diversity of society, clearer and more targeted campaigns, facilitating access to health with clear and continuous information so that people can quickly take action checks, treatment and self-isolation when infected as well as consistent policies so as not to confuse the public.

Many factors influence the formation of a person's compliance, where Kozier (2010) states that compliance is influenced by several factors including motivation, the level of style change required, the perception of the severity of health problems, knowledge, the impact of change, culture, and the level of satisfaction and quality of health services. received. while Kamidah (2015) mentions factors that affect a person's compliance in the form of knowledge, motivation, and family support.

According to Atiqoh & Devi (2020) there is a relationship between public knowledge and compliance with the use of masks as an effort to prevent Covid19 disease, this is supported by Almi's statement (2020) which explains that confidence in a person's ability and ability to be able to carry out health protocols can be grown by looking at Her past health achievements saw the success of others, being firm with herself and eliminating emotional attitudes and setting goals. But in reality, Hamdani (2020) stated that the community was very obedient in implementing government appeals and instructions regarding health protocols in handling COVID-19. There are even people who underestimate and ignore, this situation is influenced by mental, character, level of education,

Community compliance is still a phenomenon that must continue to be improved to improve behavior in breaking the chain of Covid-19 transmission. Based on the above conditions, the authors are interested in researching the analysis of the determinants of compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

## METHODS

In this study, the researcher used an observational quantitative design with a cross sectional approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing or collecting data all at once (point time approach), that is, each subject The study was observed only once and measurements were made on the status of the character or variable of the subject at the time of examination. This does not mean that all research subjects are observed at the same time (Soekidjo, 2012). This research will analyzethe influence of knowledge, motivation, beliefs and attitudes on the compliance of the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency. The total population is 258 respondents and a sample of 158 respondents is taken by using Simple Random Sampling technique. Data analysis using Linear Regression test. This research has gone through an ethical test process with SK: 2368/KEPK/III/2021.

## RESULTS

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression statistical test results analysis of the determinants of compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency which was carried out on 18 May - 18 June 20121 with a total of 158 respondents

| No | Variable | Sig | $R^2$ | Sig |
|----|----------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1 | (Constant) | .004 | | |
| 2 | Knowledge | .000 | | |
| 3 | Motivation | .000 | 0.724 | 0.000 |
| 4 | Trust | .009 | | |
| 5 | Attitude | .001 | | |

1. **Partial**
   a. Effect of knowledge on compliance

   Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that there is partially the effect of knowledge on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

   b. The effect of motivation on compliance

   Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that there is partially the effect of motivation on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

   c. The effect of trust on compliance

   Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value is 0.009 < 0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is the effect of trust on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

   d. The influence of attitude on compliance

   Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value is 0.001 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

2. **Simultaneous**

   Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that with a p-value of 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that simultaneously there is the

effect of knowledge, motivation, belief and attitude on the compliance of the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency with a magnitude of 72.4%.

**DISCUSSION**
**A. The Effect of Knowledge on Compliance with the Use of Masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency**

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that there is partially the effect of knowledge on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

In the world today, Covid-19 is a pandemic case since March 11, 2020. Covid-19 is a disease caused by the corona virus. Coronaviruses (CoV) are part of a family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the flu to more severe illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The disease caused by the corona virus, otherwise known as COVID-19, is a new type that was discovered in 2019 and has never been identified to attack humans before (Widiyani, 2020).

The case of the corona virus appeared and attacked humans for the first time in the province of Wuhan, China. Initially, it was suspected that it was pneumonia, with flu-like symptoms in general. Symptoms include cough, fever, fatigue, shortness of breath, and no appetite. However, unlike influenza, the corona virus can develop rapidly, resulting in more severe infections and organ failure and death. This emergency condition mainly occurs in patients with previous health problems (Mona, 2020).

Compliance is a term used to describe people's behavior in using masks. Compliance is a positive behavior shown by the community when people wear masks. Factors that affect adherence depend on many factors, including knowledge, motivation, attitudes, and beliefs about disease control and prevention efforts, environmental variables, quality of health instructions, and ability to access existing resources (Sinuraya et al, 2018). Meanwhile, non-compliance is a condition when an individual or group wishes to comply, but there are a number of factors that hinder adherence to health advice given by health workers (Prihantana et al, 2016).

According to researchers, compliance goes hand in hand with how high a person is aware of the dangers of Covid-19. When someone tends to have high knowledge, he will be more obedient to health protocols and vice versa when someone doesn't know much about Covid-19 and even has the wrong knowledge then he will tend to disobey health protocols. Based on the results of the study, it was found that many people who have knowledge about health protocols, especially the use of masks, are still in the low category where this can be seen from the public's wrong view of the COVID-19 disease. The community considers that health protocols do not need to be cared for where when using health protocols it actually makes it difficult for the community, especially in the economic sector. So that people tend to have inaccurate knowledge about COVID-19 and the existence of health protocols. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of knowledge on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

**B. The Effect of Motivation on Compliance with the Use of Masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency**

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that there is partially the effect of motivation on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

The implementation of the health protocol serves to prevent the spread of Corona virus infection to the wider community. Some examples of health protocols that have been issued by the Indonesian government during the Corona virus pandemic are: a) Using masks; b) Cover your mouth when coughing and sneezing in a crowd; c) Get enough rest if the body temperature is 38°C or more and cough and runny nose; d) Prohibition of using public transportation for people who are sick; e) If there are people who meet the criteria for suspicion, they will be referred to a Covid hospital or isolated (Presidential Staff Office, 2020).

Face masks are a form of self-protection during the Corona virus pandemic. This statement has also been strengthened by the World Health Organization (WHO) through a provisional guide announced on April 6, 2020 regarding recommendations regarding masks (World Health Organization, 2020b). Face masks are very important to use because they not only function as

protection, but also prevent the spread of Corona virus infection (Shen et al., 2020). Through the use of protective face masks, the process of spreading the Corona virus can also be controlled (Cheng et al., 2020).

Maintaining personal hygiene during the Corona virus pandemic such as washing hands is one of the steps that the community needs to take. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also explained that maintaining hand hygiene has been able to save human lives from Corona virus infection (World Health Organization, 2020d). However, hand washing cannot be done haphazardly by the community. Washing hands properly within 20 seconds or more using running water and liquid soap is an effective way that is recommended and really needs to be implemented by the community (Khedmat, 2020). Through the act of washing hands the transmission cycle and the risk of spreading the Corona virus between 6% and 44% can be reduced (Chen et al., 2020).

Even though social distancing is one of the policies that are now implemented by the world community during the Corona virus pandemic. During the implementation of the Social distancing policy, the Indonesian government has implemented several activities such as: a) Studying and working from home; b) Stay at home; c) Prohibit activities in the community and; d) Limiting operational hours in public places (Yanti et al., 2020). The purpose of social distancing or physical distancing activities is to minimize interactions between communities where there may be several infected residents but not self-isolation (Suppawittaya et al., 2020). In addition, social distancing activities also have a significant impact in minimizing crime rates due to the economic crisis during the Corona virus pandemic (Ippolito et al., 2020).

The spread of the Corona virus in the world has taken place rapidly with millions of patients being infected. One of the spread processes can be through direct contact inhalation with droplets of infected patients (Singhal, 2020). The problem that now arises is that there are infected patients who do not show symptoms so that the process of spreading the Corona virus is difficult to identify (Nishiura et al., 2020).

According to researchers, motivation will encourage someone to do something, where if someone has high motivation then that person will do everything possible so that his wishes can be achieved. Based on the results of the study, it was found that most of the respondents had motivation in the fairly high category, but there were still many who had motivation in the low category. Where this is due to the perspective of the community itself where people think that health protocols do not need to be carried out and even complicate the community's economy. So it can be concluded that there isthe effect of motivation on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

C. **The Effect of Trust on Compliance with the Use of Masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency**

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value is 0.009 < 0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is the effect of trust on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

According to Mowen and Minor in Donni Juni (2017) Trust is all knowledge possessed by consumers and all conclusions made by consumers about objects, attributes and benefits. According to Rousseau et al in Donni Juni (2017) Trust is a psychological area which is a concern for accepting what is based on expectations of good behavior from others.

According to Maharani (2010), trust is the belief of one party in the reliability, durability, and integrity of the other party in the relationship and the belief that his actions are in the best interest and will produce positive results for the trusted party. Meanwhile, according to Pavlo in Donni Juni (2017) Trust is an assessment of a person's relationship with other people who will carry out certain transactions in accordance with expectations in an environment full of uncertainty.

The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies which suggest that belief in rules is closely related to how well it is promoted (Kirscht & Rosenstock, Nelson, et al., Ross, et al., in Heckler, et al., 2008). Research conducted by Shin, Yun, Pender and Jang (2005), shows that the variable of self-confidence towards the rules has a relationship with self-efficacy and individual healthy behavior, meaning that belief will be directly proportional to self-efficacy. However, this contradicts the results of this study which shows that respondents have lower self-efficacy compared to self-confidence. This shows that a high level of self-confidence does not necessarily indicate a high respondent's self-efficacy state.

According to researchers, trust is an expectation held by an individual when a word, promise, oral or written statement from an individual or another group can be realized. Where the things that are said by health workers can be believed by the community and believe in all their recommendations to be done by the community. So that people can follow or comply with the health protocols that have been set by the government and by health workers. Based on the results of the study, it was found that many people did not believe in the use of masks where this was due to the saturation of the community with everything related to Covid-19 starting from inconsistent government rules and also due to the economic downturn of the community when following government rules, causing people to choose not to use masks. Concerned with everything related to Covid-19. So it can be concluded that there is an influence of trust on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

**D. The Influence of Attitudes on Compliance with the Use of Masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency**

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that the p-value is 0.001 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it is concluded that partially there is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

Corona virus is a new type of virus that has now shocked the world community (Mona, 2020). The problem is this virus has managed to infect thousands of millions of people globally in a very short time (Li et al., 2020). Even humans without showing symptoms of being infected with the Corona virus can also spread it to other humans (Kumar & Dwivedi, 2020).

Anticipating an increase in the spread and number of infections, the public is encouraged to adopt a new healthy lifestyle according to health protocols during the Corona virus pandemic. One form of the health protocol is to maintain cleanliness and not to make direct contact with positive Corona virus patients (Izzaty, 2020). Then, use a protective face mask when traveling or outside the home (Howard et al., 2020). Next, maintain cleanliness by washing hands or using hand sanitizer (Lee et al., 2020). The last is the application of social distancing by keeping a distance of 1 meter and covering your mouth when coughing or sneezing using your arms (Hafeez et al., 2020).

Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In most cases, the virus causes only mild respiratory infections, like the flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections/pneumonia. (dr. Merry Dame Cristy Pane 2020). As a result of this pandemic, there is anxiety from all communities, including residents at the Hanudnas Training Center. One of the factors that cause anxiety in the community is because they do not know whether the people around them are healthy or not, so they also avoid crowds or gatherings that invite a lot of people. And they are afraid of themselves whether they carry the virus to the people around them. This is because of the lack of information and the existence of fake news about COVID-19 which likes to circulate carelessly.

According to researchers, since the COVID-19 pandemic, many major changes have occurred in various aspects of our lives. One of the most felt is the necessity to apply *physical distancing* and reduce traveling outside the house if there is no urgent need to break the chain of transmission Corona virus. Faced with a new regulation that is arguably unpleasant, this can cause confusion and the wrong attitude for the general public, especially if it is not explained why this new rule occurred suddenly without any socialization, as a result they can interpret the rule as something scary and scary. will have a negative impact on the survival of the community. So it can be concluded that there is an influence attitudes towards compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency.

**E. The Most Dominant Factors in Compliance with the Use of Masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency**

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression analysis shows that with a p-value of 0.000 <0.05 then H1 is accepted so that it can be concluded that simultaneously there is the effect of knowledge, motivation, belief and attitude on the compliance of the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency with a magnitude of 72.4%.

Symptoms experienced from Covid-19 are usually mild, even some people who are infected do not show any symptoms. The most common symptoms of Covid-19 are fever, cough/runny nose, and fatigue. As well as other symptoms such as aches and pains, nasal

congestion, runny nose, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, headache, loss of smell or skin rash. Covid-19 is transmitted through droplets or droplets of liquid that come from coughing and sneezing. The way to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 is to wash your hands properly, keep a distance of at least 1 meter from people, use a mask when traveling(Ministry of Health RI, 2020b).

WHO recommends that everyone wears a mask as a prevention and control measure that can limit the spread of COVID-19. Masks can be used to protect healthy people when in contact with infected people or to control the source of infection used by infected people to prevent further transmission(WHO, 2020a). According to Chu DK et all (2020) in their research on face masks for the prevention of COVID-19, the results show that the use of medical masks or cloth masks can drastically reduce disease transmission.(Chu et al., 2020).

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Almi (2020) stated that compliance can be increased through increasing public awareness with effective communication through various media and methods that are suitable for the diversity of society, clearer and more targeted campaigns, facilitating access to health with clear and continuous information so that people can quickly take action checks, treatment and self-isolation when infected as well as consistent policies so as not to confuse the public.

Many factors influence the formation of a person's compliance, where Kozier (2010) states that compliance is influenced by several factors including motivation, the level of style change required, the perception of the severity of health problems, knowledge, the impact of change, culture, and the level of satisfaction and quality of health services. received. while Kamidah (2015) mentions factors that affect a person's compliance in the form of knowledge, motivation, and family support.

According to Atiqoh & Devi (2020) there is a relationship between public knowledge and compliance with the use of masks as an effort to prevent Covid19 disease, this is supported by Almi's statement (2020) which explains that confidence in a person's ability and ability to be able to carry out health protocols can be grown by looking at Her past health achievements saw the success of others, being firm with herself and eliminating emotional attitudes and setting goals. But in reality, Hamdani (2020) stated that the community was very obedient in implementing government appeals and instructions regarding health protocols in handling COVID-19. There are even people who underestimate and ignore, this situation is influenced by mental, character, level of education,

According to researchers, community compliance in implementing health protocols set by the government tends not to be followed properly where this is due to a lack of public knowledge about the dangers and modes of transmission of the COVID-19 virus. At the same time, the public does not understand the function of health protocols. Even the types of masks that can effectively filter the air with viruses are also not well known to the public. Then also due to the low motivation of the public to want to find out about the dangers of covid-19, people tend to believe that this covid-19 is a conspiracy. Then also because of the low public trust with treatment or tests carried out by health workers on Covid-19 patients. And also the attitude of the less society will respond to the problem of this covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

**CONCLUSION**
1. There is the effect of knowledge on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency
2. There is the effect of motivation on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency
3. There is the effect of trust on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency

4. There is the influence of attitudes on compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency
5. There is the effect of knowledge, motivation, belief and attitude on the compliance of the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency with a magnitude of 72.4%.

**SUGGESTION**
1. For Respondents

   It is hoped that the public can comply with health protocols as they should where they must use standard masks, keep their distance and diligently wash their hands with soap. This will reduce the risk of spreading the Covid-19 virus.
2. For Educational Institutions

   It is hoped that educational institutions can use the results of this study as learning input in the influence of knowledge, motivation, beliefs and attitudes towards compliance with the use of masks in RW 1 Wilangan, Wilangan Village, Nganjuk Regency and can be developed again for further research to be more useful for readers and for researchers.
3. For Further Researchers

   It is hoped that further research needs to be deepened and added more specific research on factors that influence the motivation of the community in carrying out the Covid 19 pandemic health protocol in the community.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**
In this study, there is no interest whatsoever regarding myself or with other institutions other than the Indonesian Strada Institute of Health Sciences, Kediri City.

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