Analysis of Perception Factors, Knowledge and Attitudes of Coffee Shop Visitors to the Risk of Spreading Covid -19

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Abstract

Corona Virus is a large family of viruses that are known to cause serious lung disease. The cause of the crowds is the activities carried out that can create a crowd of masses such as crowds of coffee shops, wedding parties, face-to-face schools, and whipping processions in public places. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the characteristics of coffee shop visitors with perceptions, knowledge and attitudes, the spread of covid-19 in Banda Aceh City. This research was conducted using a quasi-questionnaire, with the method of Quantitative Analytical, with a cross sectional approach. The analysis carried out is the square test. This research has received approval from the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Syiah Kuala University RSUDZA with No: 067/EA/FK-RSUDZA/2021. The Chi square test showed that there was a relationship between the characteristics of coffee shop visitors and the last education with perception (p value = 0.002), knowledge (p value = 0.000), attitude (p value = 0.000), occupation with knowledge (p value = 0.049), and place Stay with the attitude (p value = 0.040) the spread of covid-19 in Banda Aceh City. The results of the Chi square test also obtained a non-significant value between age and perception (p value = 0.160), knowledge (p value = 0.059), attitude (p value = 0.262), gender and perception (p value = 0.148), knowledge (p value = 0.182), attitude (p value = 0.065), between work and perception (p value = 0.147), attitude (p value = 0.207), between residence and perception (p value = 0.481), knowledge (p value = 0.240), the spread of covid-19 in Banda Aceh City. There is a relationship between the characteristics of the last education with perceptions, knowledge and attitudes, work with knowledge and residence with attitudes. There is no relationship between age characteristics with perceptions, knowledge and attitudes, gender with perceptions of knowledge and attitudes, work with perceptions and attitudes, residence with perceptions and knowledge of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.

I. Introduction

Corona Virus is a large family of viruses that are known to cause serious lung diseases, including those that have occurred, namely: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-). SARS-CoV was first identified as pneumonia in Guangdong, China, which later turned into life-threatening respiratory failure. Initially, only transmission between animal-human species which later developed into human-to-human transmission called SARS-Cov 2 until now called COVID-19, the virus has infected about 8500 people with a mortality rate of 10%. (Kushalkumar H. Gohel 2020) The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al,

2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

Data reported by WHO showed that there were 120,383,919 confirmed COVID-19 patients, with a mortality rate of 2,664,386, while in China, 71.45% of patients aged between 30 and 65 years had confirmed COVID-19, while children aged less from 10 years obtained as much as 0.35%. The elderly population, especially those who are not immunized, as well as field workers and their respective families are more included in the high-risk group. In addition, patients with underlying diseases such as asthma, people with diabetes and heart disease are most vulnerable to COVID-19. With the latest data in December 2021, 238 million were confirmed positive and 4.28 million people died. (WHO 2021)

It was recorded that on March 11, 2020, WHO officially declared COVID-19 in Indonesia as a pandemic, an announcement attended by a number of governments and various institutions to take action to mitigate the virus and issue recommendations or requirements for the use of health protective behavior for various parties in society. (Vally 2020)

Nationally, in Indonesia on January 31, 2021, the highest number of positivity rates reached 36.18%, where this figure was more than 7 times the limit set by the WHO, namely 5%, while the death rate on January 28, 2021 reached the number 476 people, so the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) or the death rate in Indonesia is one of the highest categories, which is 2.8% above the global CFR (2.3%). The latest confirmed number of Covid-19 in Indonesia is 12,800,000 deaths, 144,000 (Sun 2021).

Several steps have been taken by the government to prevent the wider spread of COVID-19 and also to ease the burden on the health care system, including: temporarily stopping the teaching and learning process, limiting social gatherings and also implementing PSBB. Although considered one of the most stringent measures in the world, the above measures have succeeded in controlling the spread of the virus in several places (Omar F Khabour 2020).

Based on scientific research, Covid-19 can be transmitted from human to human through coughing/sneezing droplets (droplets), people who are at high risk of contracting this disease are people who are in close contact with Covid-19 patients, including those who care for Covid-19 patients and people who gather in public places resulting in a greater risk of contracting (Mourine V. Lomboan 2020).

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends controlling the spread of COVID-19 by maintaining a distance of more than 1 meter from other people (physical distance) and avoiding crowds in public places. This aims to reduce direct contact with other people who have symptoms of COVID-19 and those who are asymptomatic but have the potential to infect people. One of the recommended policies is very effective in reducing the potential for virus transmission. Several other actions were also recommended such as a policy of reducing gatherings, closing schools, workplaces, markets, public transportation, religious events, and weddings. This policy also encourages people to stay at home, work at home, study at home, and worship at home. (Sang Gede Purnama 2020).

Corona virusIt is transmitted through the droplets of an infected person. This can happen when someone sneezes or coughs, the droplets release so that the droplets stick to the surrounding area, especially in public places such as tables and chairs and even to open food plates where there is a crowd if other visitors touch accidentally then If you touch your nose, mouth and eyes, this can lead to contracting Covid 19 (Sartika 2020).

Coffee shops in Banda Aceh are a place that can be a place for Acehnese in general to carry out communication with other people. Coffee shops are an option for the residents of Banda Aceh City to hold meetings, interact, and get data. Some people go to coffee shops to look for data and conduct other business meetings (Mauriza, 1998).

Since the beginning of July, the government issued a regulation on Large-Scale Social Restrictions for transitional PSBB in several areas. One form of PSBB is closing restaurants, restaurants, coffee shops and so on. At the beginning, when the PSBB was carried out, it was only allowed to serve, this was carried out to prevent gatherings from happening. (Andre Dani Mawardhi 2020)

PSBB revocation, restaurants, restaurants, coffee shops and other public places can be reopened on condition that they continue to follow the health protocols as set by the government, however, there are still visitors to public places, one of which: coffee shops that ignore health protocols, such as not wearing a mask, keeping a distance and washing hands, this can be seen in almost all coffee shops in Banda Aceh. Even if you pay attention, there are as many coffee shop visitors in Banda Aceh as before the COVID-19 pandemic.

A coffee shop that is a place to meet and interact is a habit that is difficult to break from the people of Aceh. In terms of health, with the COVID-19 pandemic, this matter certainly violates the applicable rules, such as: not implementing the recommended health protocols, plus smoking behavior that spreads in almost all coffee shop rooms which results in insufficient air circulation and hygiene that is not guaranteed, can certainly make it easier for the virus to settle in that place and the transmission process occurs easily. This has become a very troubling situation and some residents / communities still do not believe in the existence of the COVID-19 pandemic that has occurred. (Pradana et al. 2020)

Based on the demographic characteristics of coffee shops in Banda Aceh, there are 51 coffee shops registered at the Public Service Mall (MPP) with different types of coffee shops, namely: with open rooms and closed rooms when viewed from the perspective of the principle of spreading the virus in a closed room the spread of a virus is faster than in an open room, because the air exchange process is not good, especially when using an air conditioning system that does not have a good air exchange process and COVID-19 is a pathogen that spreads through the air, which is transmitted through droplets (Rev. Dwi Nugroh 2020).

The city of Banda Aceh has the largest distribution of coffee shops, namely the Kuta Alam sub-district according to data reports obtained from the Public Service Mall (MPP) in the city of Banda Aceh as many as 13 coffee shops, while the lowest sub-district for the distribution of coffee shops is in the districts of Kuta Raja and Meuraxa with 1 coffee shop per sub-district. During the researchers conducted observations at several coffee shops in Banda Aceh, the researchers found that many people did not implement health protocols in coffee shops during the COVID-19 pandemic. So in this case the researcher wants to analyze the perceptions, knowledge and attitudes of coffee shop visitors to the risk of contracting COVID-19 in the city of Banda Aceh.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Perception

Perception or assumption is one of the zones that influence attitude. Attitude changes in a person can be recognized through assumptions. In general, perception can be interpreted as an experience produced through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, and so on. Perception Assumptions are impressions that people get through the five senses and are grouped, after that the person gives comments so that they get the results from these

impressions, there are 3 aspects that influence a person's assumptions, namely people, goals, and atmosphere factors (Robbin 2016).

2.2 Knowledge
Knowledge is awareness that humans get directly from life. Individual knowledge comes from teaching the level of education and training which is influenced by the educational level of the individual or his community and the media designed to provide information to the public. Individuals who have information will be able to determine how to make decisions and react when faced with problems. Epidemiological studies with various models show that knowledge of social distancing can reduce the number of cases of respiratory infections in cases such as influenza (Nur Alvira Pascawati 2020).

2.3 Attitude
Attitude is a form of evaluation statement towards objects, events and individuals that can reflect one's feelings towards something. (Hidayatullah 2020)

Attitude is a positive or negative feeling or mental state that is always prepared, studied and regulated so as to give a special influence on a person's response to environmental objects or other people. Attitude is part of a person's intrinsic or personality (Gibson cit 2006). Attitude can be a predisposition to act or act because for people to start changing or doing a behavior is very dependent on attitudes and knowledge changes in the attitude and knowledge of an individual starting from the stage of compliance with identification then can only be implemented. (Sylvina Rahmawati 2020) From the results of a study conducted by Emdat, it was found that several factors can influence attitudes in implementing the implementation of

One of the ways to prevent COVID-19 is to:
1. Knowledge of the respondent / community is good so that if the community knows about a certain phenomenon or information, then they will be able to determine and make decisions in dealing with it in other words when they have received information about covid 19, how dangerous is covid 19, the community will be able to make behavior towards covid 19 (Ahmadi 2013).
2. Azwar revealed that one of the factors that influence attitudes is social media or print media where social media plays an important role in providing information to the public, now it can be seen that the role of social media is so large that almost the entire population in Indonesia uses social media, the minimum of which is cellphones (Ekka, Meiri, et al 2020).
3. Education can affect attitudes where people who have education with people who don't have education or people with low education will have low knowledge. If someone with a lower education is given a stimulus, it will take longer to be understood, in contrast to people who have an education (Suprayitno et al., 2020).
4. Not caring about the environment, not caring about the environment or the phenomena that are happening that are triggered from one's family or internal, this can affect attitudes towards the spread of covid 19, which is more dangerous because the individual does not care about other people.

2.4 Coffee shop
According to Moelyono Susilo (2016), the need for coffee is based on 2 reasons, the need for coffee and the lifestyle of the Indonesian people. The Association of Indonesian Coffee Exporters (AEKI) noted that the consumption of coffee absorption in Indonesia increased by 36% from 2010-2014. AEKI also said that the need for coffee in 2014

amounted to 96,016 tons. From the big results, this need defines that in general, Indonesian people "drinking coffee" has become a habit of people in Indonesia. (R. Sukatmadiredja 2016).

The tradition to gather at coffee shops in Banda Aceh has long been formed by the community, because some people gather for social interaction, discuss work, get together with relatives, enjoy coffee with free wifi, discuss work and bring family to gather while enjoying the menu. food provided (Nura Usrina 2017).

2.5 Covid 19 risk

Corona virus(CoV) is a large family of viruses, the name of this virus comes from the Latin (corona) if it is interpreted as a crown, Corona Virus is a group of positive single-strain RNA viruses, encapsulated and has no stem. Diseases are known to cause serious and sometimes fatal lung diseases such as, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-).

Corona virusare small (65–125 nm in diameter) and contain a single RNAStrain as the nucleic material, ranging in length from 26 to 32 kbs. SARS-CoV was first identified as pneumonia in Guangdong, China, which later turned into life-threatening respiratory failure. Initially, only transmission between animal-human species which later developed into human-to-human transmission. The virus infected about 8500 people with a fatality rate of 10%. (Gohel 2020)

III. Research Method

3.1. Types of research

This study uses an analytical survey research type: cross sectional, namely research that aims to determine the relationship between variables where the independent variable and dependent variable are identified in one unit of time (Dharma, 2011).

3.2. Research sites

The location of this research was carried out in as many as 51 coffee shops in Banda Aceh City that were registered at the Public Service Mall (MPP). With a total of 8 sub-districts, which are in Banda Aceh City.

3.3. Research time

This research was carried out from April to August 2021 and the sampling was finished. The research was conducted on 51 coffee shops in 9 sub-districts in Banda City with a period of 5 months.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Research result

Table 1. Distribution of Characteristics of Coffee Shop Visitors with the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh in 2021 (n=264)

Characteristics	Amount	Percentage (%)
Age		
1. Teenager	38	14.4
2. Early Adult	114	43.2
3. Late Adult	74	28.0
4. seniors	38	14.4
Gender	182	68.9
1. Man	82	31.1
2. Woman		
Education		
1. Low-Medium	107	41.5
2. Tall	157	59.5
Work		
1. formal	53	20.1
2. Informal	211	79.9
Residence		
1. Baiturahman	24	9.1
2. Kuta Alam	42	15.9
3. Ulee Kareng	28	10.6
4. Shia Kuala	37	14.0
5. Lueng Bata	30	11.4
6. Kuta King	25	9.5
7. Banda Raya	31	11.7
8. New Jaya	26	9.8
9. Meuraxa	21	8.0

From the results of the analysis, it was found that the age of the most respondents was 114 respondents in the early adult category with a percentage of 43.2%, while for the late adult age category 74 respondents with a percentage of 28.0%, for the elderly category there were 38 respondents with a percentage of 14, 4% and for the category of teenagers as many as 38 respondents with a percentage of 14.4%. As for the distribution of gender data, 182 male respondents were found with a percentage of 68.9%, while for female respondents, it was found that 82 people with a percentage of 31.1%. For the distribution of the education level of respondents, it is almost evenly distributed for each level of education, most of the respondents have tertiary education as many as 157 people (59.5), while for education and low, each is 100 (37.9%), 7 (2,

The distribution of respondents' work found that the most respondents worked Informal 211 (79.9%) respondents while for formal jobs 53 (20.1%). As for the distribution

of the respondents' residences, it was almost evenly distributed, but it was found that most of the respondents lived in Kuta Alam District as many as 42 (15.9%), while for Baiturrahman 24 (9.1%), Ulee Kareng 28 (10.6), Syiah Kuala 37(14.0), Lueng Bata 30 (11.4%), Kuta Raja 24 (9.5%), Banda Raya 31 (11.7%), Jaya Baru 26 (9.8%) and Meuraxa 21 (8.0%).

Table 2. Distribution of Coffee Shop Visitors' Perceptions with the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh in 2021 (n=264)

Perception	Amount	Percentage (%)
Good	121	54.2
Not good	143	45.8

Based on table 2, it shows that the perception of coffee shop visitors in Banda Aceh is that 121 respondents (54.2%) have a good perception while the other 143 respondents (45.8%) have a bad perception.

Table 3. Knowledge Distribution of Coffee Shop Visitors with the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh in 2021 (n=264)

Knowledge	Amount	Percentage (%)
Good	94	35.6
Not good	170	64.4

Based on table 3 shows that the knowledge of coffee shop visitors in Banda Aceh is as many as 94 respondents (35.6%) have good knowledge while the other 17respondents (64.4%) have poor knowledge.

Table 4. Distribution of Attitudes of Coffee Shop Visitors with the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh in 2021 (n=264)

Attitude	Amount	Percentage (%)
Good	135	51.1
Not good	129	48.9

Table 4 shows that the attitudes of coffee shop visitors in Banda Aceh are 135 respondents (51.1%) have a good attitude while the other 129 respondents (48.9%) have a bad perception.

The results of the analysis obtained from table 5 of the relationship between the characteristics of age respondents and the perception of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh as many as 17 (44.7%) have a good perception. Meanwhile, 21 (55.3%) respondents had a bad perception. Adult respondents early 59 (51.8) have a good perception while 55 (48.2%) have a bad perception, for respondents who have a late adult category age 32 (43.2) have a good perception while 42 (56.8%) have a bad perception, for the age of the elderly respondents it is obtained 13 (34.2) have a good perception while 25 (65.8%) have a bad perception. The statistical test results obtained a P value = 0.160, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the age of the respondent and the perception of covid 19 transmission in Banda Aceh.

4.2. Discussion

1. The Relationship between the Age Characteristics of Respondents, Coffee Shop Visitors, and Perceptions of the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh

This variable will discuss the results of research on the relationship between age characteristics and perceptions of the spread of covid 19 where the value obtained is P> 0.160, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the age of the respondent and the perception of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.

There are many coffee shop visitors in the city of Banda Aceh who are categorized as early adulthood and late adulthood, where at this age coffee shop visitors already know about this pandemic incident, either from social media, banners or billboards posted by the government in almost every corner. The city of Banda Aceh, plus socialization from both the government and the community who care about health, but the community, especially coffee shop visitors, are still not fully concerned about the spread of covid 19.

This is in line with what was reported by the Banda Aceh Health Public Relations (Dinkes 2021) which was conveyed by Plt Satpol PP, Heru Triwijanarko, that there are still many people, especially youths who do not apply health protocols, when they are in public places such as coffee shops and cafes. , from several places visited there are still many who have not used masks, masks exist but are not used.

Perspective for the people of Aceh, Banda Aceh coffee or coffee shops are symbols or symbols to form relationships silahturahmi. The coffee shop is a gathering place for various groups of people, where it is used for business gatherings or office meetings (Putra 2015).

2. The Relationship between the Gender Characteristics of Respondents, Coffee Shop Visitors, and Perceptions of Covid-19 Transmission in Banda Aceh.

This variable will discuss the results of research on the relationship between gender characteristics and the perception of the spread of covid 19 with a P value> 0.148, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the age of the respondent and the perception of the transmission of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.

In accordance with Green's theory stated in (Wulandari 2021) which we often know as the Health Belief Model, it is argued that gender does not affect a person's perception, but gender affects one of the components in perception such as emotion and affect.

The researcher argues that why gender does not affect the perception of the spread of covid19, because at this time the community, especially Banda Aceh, is more familiar with an event that is being experienced by both men and women, this is because access to social media and promotions that are intensively carried out by the government make the public knows better, both men and women, but apart from knowing this, it is not necessarily the community that applies what they already know in their daily lives, this is seen by researchers when conducting research there are still many public perceptions, both male and female boy or women, there are some respondents who say they don't believe in this pandemic, they even make this statement just a government engineering.

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by (Harahap 2021) in this study, which obtained a p value> 0.085, indicating that the perception of health services during the COVID-19 pandemic had no effect on gender.

3. The Relationship between the Last Educational Characteristics of Respondents, Coffee Shop Visitors, and Perceptions of the Spread of Covid-19 in Banda Aceh.

This variable wants to discuss the results of research on the relationship between the characteristics of the last education and the perception of the spread of covid 19 for coffee

shop visitors. The results found a P value> 0.002, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the respondent's last education and the perception of covid 19 transmission in Banda Aceh City.

Based on the results of research conducted by the (Fatma 2021) test, statistical results were obtained with a p value of > 0.045, which means that there is a relationship between public perception and efforts to prevent the spread of covid 19. The correlation coefficient value of 0.184 means that it is related but very weak and in the same direction. Between public perception and efforts to prevent COVID-19, this means that the better the perception, the better the prevention efforts.

According to Leavit, a person gets a perception that is from visual stimuli, namely how to see something, whereas if interpreted broadly this perception is how a person perceives or interprets an object or an event that is happening or being experienced.

The researcher assumes that a person's educational background greatly influences this perception because the higher a person's education, the better/better the perception is, especially for people whose educational background is in the health sector, people with health education understand more about this covid pandemic, because The theory of this group is familiar with health theories, especially about the process of developing a disease. But that doesn't mean people with non-health education backgrounds have bad perceptions, it's just that if they are distinguished from people with health education backgrounds, there must be differences in their perceptions with those with health backgrounds, but with the ease of using social media like now people will easily absorb information about this pandemic.

4. The Relationship between the Job Characteristics of Respondents, Coffee Shop Visitors, and Perceptions of Covid-19 Transmission in Banda Aceh.

This variable will discuss the results of research on the relationship between job characteristics and perceptions of the spread of covid 19 with a P value> 0.596, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the respondent's last education and the perception of covid 19 transmission in Banda Aceh City.

This study is in line with research conducted by (Ratih 2021) where the proportion of variance is higher when knowledge and perception are included. No significance was found in employment with perceived vulnerability as the dependent variable. In terms of responses and effects applied/obtained, participants in the central region strongly believe that the community can take practical actions to prevent himself from contracting covid-19 not because he works in a certain place so that he can more freely prevent covid19.

One of the reasons for this lack of a work relationship with people's perceptions is that respondents don't really care about this pandemic, one example is not keeping their distance while they are working and they are not working, not because they don't know that one way to spread covid 19, especially in public places such as coffee shops are caused because they do not keep their distance, this is proven when researchers conduct research in the field, it is still found that people do not keep their distance. It is also possible that this can be related to the habits of the respondents, most of which are habits when people hang out in coffee shops before and during the pandemic, even though in every corner of the coffee shop room there are billboards about health promotion.

It is known from the results of the bivariate analysis test conducted by previous research (Pertiwi 2021) it was found that there was no relationship between work and the level of perception about Covid-19 and the application of physical distancing behavior with a significance value (p> 0.058) and a value of 95 CL, 1.721- 2,431.

5. The Relationship between Respondents' Residence Characteristics of Coffee Shop Visitors and Perceptions of Covid-19 Transmission in Banda Aceh.

This variable will discuss the results of research on the relationship between residence characteristics and perceptions of the spread of covid 19 with the value of P> 0.481, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the respondent's residence and the perception of Covid 19 transmission in Banda Aceh City.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Prastyawati 2021) which results in the finding that the perception of a person's vulnerability and seriousness does not affect the prevention or spread of COVID-19, whether it is living at home or rented. The reason was revealed because the time this research was carried out was at the beginning of covid in Indonesia, namely after 3 months of covid 19.

From the researcher's own observations, why is there no relationship between the place of residence and the perception of the coffee shop visitor community about the spread of covid 19, because people who still don't care about this pandemic are added to the culture of the Acehnese people who generally like to gather in coffee shops, plus that Aceh is nicknamed the country that produces the best and most delicious coffee, so that people don't care about these conditions, even though the general public has a perception about covid 19, but when the implementation is still lacking.

Research conducted by (Sari 2021), said the influence of perception in terms of the way people absorb information from social media, good social media about the dissemination of information about the spread of a disease in terms of 2 factors such as the news factor of individual health protection, the news factor protection of public health, not in terms of fines and a person's place of residence.

V. Conclusion

1. There is no relationship between the age characteristics of the respondents and the perception of the spread of covid 19, with a significance level of p> 0.160, which means that there is no relationship between the age of coffee shop visitors and the perception of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.
2. There is no relationship between the respondent's age characteristics and knowledge of the spread of covid 19, with a significance level of p> 0.059, which means that there is no relationship between the age of coffee shop visitors and knowledge of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.
3. There is no relationship between the respondent's age characteristics on the attitude of the spread of covid 19, with a significance level of p> 0.262, which means that there is no relationship between the age of coffee shop visitors to the attitude of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.
4. There is no relationship between the gender characteristics of the respondents and the perception of the spread of covid 19, with a significance level of p> 0.148, which means that there is no relationship between the sex of coffee shop visitors and the perception of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.
5. There is no relationship between respondents' gender characteristics and knowledge of the spread of covid 19, with a significance level of p> 0.182, which means that there is no relationship between the sex of coffee shop visitors and knowledge of the spread of covid 19 in Banda Aceh City.

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