

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background :** *COVID-19 is a fast-spreading infectious disease. In Indonesia, there are 1,863,031 confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 while in Jambi Province 108 cases as of 07 June 2021. Washing hands with soap can prevent transmission of COVID-19 on campus. This study aims to analyze the factors related to the behavior of washing hands with soap (CTPS) in Jambi University students during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

**Method :** *This research uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional study design. The number of samples used were 106 students who were selected using the Multistage Sampling technique.*

**Result:** *The results showed that students who had good CTPS behavior were 50%, good knowledge was 72.6%, positive attitude was 58.5%, peer support was 52.8%, and available infrastructure was 81.1%. Based on the results of statistical tests, the relationship between knowledge and infrastructure with CTPS behavior has p-values of 0.191 and 0.804, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ), while the relationship between attitudes and peer support with CTPS behavior has a p-value of 0.030. and 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ).*

**Conclusion:** *Knowledge and infrastructure do not have a significant relationship with CTPS behavior, while attitudes and peer support have a significant relationship with CTPS behavior. It is recommended to improve attitudes and peer support to improve CTPS behavior in students during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

**Keywords :** *Students, Washing Hands with Soap (CTPS), COVID-19.*

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** COVID-19 merupakan penyakit menular yang cepat menyebar. Di Indonesia terdapat jumlah kasus terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 1.863.031 sedangkan di Provinsi Jambi 108 kasus per tanggal 07 Juni 2021. Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun dapat mencegah penularan COVID-19 di kampus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) pada mahasiswa Universitas Jambi selama pandemi COVID-19.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain studi *Cross-Sectional*. Jumlah Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 106 mahasiswa yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *Multistage Sampling*.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa yang memiliki perilaku CTPS baik sebesar 50%, pengetahuan baik sebesar 72,6%, sikap positif sebesar 58,5%, dukungan teman sebaya baik sebesar 52,8%, dan sarana prasarana tersedia sebesar 81,1%. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik, hubungan pengetahuan dan sarana prasarana dengan perilaku CTPS masing-masing memiliki nilai p-value sebesar 0,191 dan 0,804 ( $p > 0,05$ ) sedangkan untuk hubungan sikap dan dukungan teman sebaya dengan perilaku CTPS memiliki nilai p-value sebesar 0,030 dan 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Pengetahuan dan sarana prasarana tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku CTPS, sedangkan sikap dan dukungan teman sebaya memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku CTPS. Disarankan meningkatkan sikap serta dukungan teman sebaya untuk meningkatkan perilaku CTPS pada mahasiswa selama pandemi COVID-19.

**Kata Kunci :** Mahasiswa, Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS), COVID-19.