**Predictors Preventive Behavior Against COVID-19 among People Living in Sub-Urban Area a Year after Pandemic**

**Karina Megasari Winahyu\*, Imas Yoyoh, Eriyono Budi Wijoyo, Rizkiyani Istifada, Kartini Kartini, Annisaa Fitrah Umara**

**Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang**

**\*Correspondence to:** [karinawinahyu@yahoo.com](mailto:karinawinahyu@yahoo.com)

**Abstract**

Corona Virus Disease 19 (COVID-19) has dramatically impacted people's lives by its uncertainty. While preventive behavior is crucial, factors contributing to adopting such behavior are varied in a specific context. This study aimed to examine predictors of COVID-19 preventive behavior of people living in the suburban area of Indonesia one year after the pandemic. A cross-sectional, correlational study recruited 246 people living in a suburban area, Tangerang, Indonesia. A form of personal characteristics, vaccine acceptance, self-efficacy, COVID-19 knowledge, and COVID-19 prevention behavior questionnaires were provided based on validity and reliability test. Factor predictors of COVID-19 prevention behavior were analyzed by linear regression. The results revealed that age negatively predicted preventive behavior, while years of education and self-efficacy positively predicted COVID-19 prevention behavior among people living in a suburban area. 9.6 % of the variation in COVID-19 preventive behavior in people living in suburban areas could be explained by age, education, vaccine acceptance, self-efficacy, and knowledge about COVID-19. The study suggests that older age, low education, and poor self-efficacy need to be the priority group of concern in promoting the adoption of preventive behavior against the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:**

COVID-19 Preventive Behavior; Self-efficacy, Vaccine Acceptance