JURNAL KEPERAWATAN KOMPREHENSIF	VOL. 9	NO. 4	Bandung October 2023	ISSN 2354-8428	e-ISSN 2598-8727

Research Article

The Influence of Social Support, Community Resilience, and Coping Strategies on Community Preparedness for Flood Disasters

Iwan Permana*

*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia

*contact

iwanpermana@dosen.stikesmi.ac.id

Abstract

Aims: The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of social support, community resilience, and coping techniques on preparedness, as well as the concurrent influence of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on preparedness.

Methods: This study uses a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population was 1,538 people, and a sample of 317 people with a proportional random sampling technique. Instruments used in this study are LIPI-UNESCO, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSP), Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), and Ways of Coping Questionnaire (WCQ), data analysis using linear regression.

Results: Most social support was moderate, at 45.7%; community resilience was moderate, at 50.2%; coping strategies were high, at 50.8%; and preparedness was ready, at 36.9%. There is an influence of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on preparedness (p-value <0.05). Social support, community resilience, and coping strategies have a simultaneous influence on preparedness (p-value <0.05).

Conclusion: Social support, community resilience, and coping strategies simultaneously influence preparedness.

Keywords:
Coping Strategies, Disaster, Preparedness, Resilience, Social Support

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country with a million charms and disasters. Indonesia's geographical location is located from 6°N-11°S and 95°BT-141°BT. Indonesia's location on the equator results in high rainfall, year-round sunlight, seasonal wind transition areas, and other natural phenomena that affect the occurrence of disasters (1).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Indonesia is a disaster-prone region in Southeast Asia due to geographical, geological, and demographic conditions that allow disasters to occur, both those caused by natural factors, such as floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and landslides, and those caused by non-natural factors and human factors, such as terrorist attacks or technological failures (2).

Natural and/or unnatural elements and human variables can combine to generate disasters, defined as occurrences or chains of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods and often lead to

fatalities, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological effects. There are three broad categories of catastrophes: those caused by nature, those caused by humans, and societal disasters (3).

In 2021, Indonesia was hit by multiple natural disasters, including floods. A flood is the sudden accumulation of water on normally dry terrain (as opposed to naturally wet areas). High precipitation and the region's low-to-concave topography combine to generate this phenomenon. Flooding can also be caused by surface water runoff whose volume is too much for the drainage or river flow systems to handle. The inability of the soil to absorb water because of its limited infiltration capacity contributes to the occurrence of floods (4).

The impacts caused by floods are usually detrimental to the community. These losses can include damage to facilities and disruption to the community's economy, health, education, etc. Flooding is the most frequent and widespread disaster affecting the economy, business, infrastructure, services, and public health (5).

When people in a community are informed about flood preparedness, they can better mitigate the effects of flooding on their daily lives. This is especially important for those living in areas prone to natural disasters (6). To face the threat of disaster, one must have preparedness. Flood preparedness helps communities shape and plan actions to take when a flood occurs (7).

Preparedness is a crucial aspect of disaster management. Disaster capacity building is emphasized by increasing the ability of the community, especially for communities in disaster-prone areas, so they can reduce the impact of the disaster early. Preparedness plays a critical role when facing a disaster. The better the behaviour about disasters, the more prepared a person will be in the face of flooding. Preparedness also includes education in making standardized policies for handling supplies and using funds. Thus,

it aims to minimize losses through quick, appropriate, and practical actions (8,9).

An example of social support is feedback or information from others that shows you are cared for, appreciated, loved, and respected and that you are part of a network of reciprocal communication and obligations. Those with lots of friends and family to lean on are statistically more likely to take precautions in an emergency than those without. For instance, just one-fourth of those with significant social support had all four of the following prepared: a departure strategy, an emergency supplies bag, additional copies of critical documents, and an emergency contact list (10).

Preparedness efforts are a form of community resilience to disasters, especially floods. Resilience is the ability to survive and adapt when circumstances become uncertain. Everyone needs resilience because misfortune is included in the process of life. Resilience is an individual's ability to respond healthily and productively when dealing with suffering or trauma, which is crucial for managing stress in everyday life (11).

One of the other factors that influence preparedness is coping strategies. A coping strategy is a certain process accompanied by an effort or behavior to regulate and control external and internal demands and pressures that are predicted to burden and exceed the ability of the individual concerned. If individuals can use their coping behaviour well, they can make adjustments. If people can carry out a good coping strategy, it will affect how decisions are made and how to respond to a problem. Thus, coping strategies are needed when facing crises, such as floods, so that the negative impacts of disasters can be prevented (12).

A wet tropical climate with rainfall heavily impacted by monsoon winds coming from the plains of Australia and Asia is still a factor in the climate of Cicurug Sub-district, according to climatological circumstances. Cicurug receives an average of 2,309 mm of

rain per year (according to data from rain measuring stations), with an associated average humidity of 85% and a temperature range of 18°-30°C (with an average of 26°C).

Based on the results of a preliminary study located in Pasawahan Village, Cicurug Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency, conducted through interviews with ten people, it was found that four people had preparedness that was classified as ready, such as knowing the flood disaster warning system, knowing the availability of maps or routes for evacuation or evacuation, having good knowledge about flood disasters, and knowing that the place where they currently live in a flood-prone area. Meanwhile, six communities were unpreparedness, such as not knowing where they currently live in a flood-prone area, not going to the evacuation route in the event of a flood disaster, and not knowing traditional disaster warning systems such as bells.

The lack of community preparedness shows that disaster-related issues are still constrained, especially mitigation and community readiness to face disasters is still lacking. Various factors certainly influence this. Community social support, community resilience, and coping strategies are factors that determine community preparedness.

The study aimed to determine the effect of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on preparedness and the simultaneous effect of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on preparedness.

METHODS

This type of research uses correlation with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study was 1,538 people, with a sample of 317 people in RW 06 Pasawahan Village, Sukabumi-West Java, using a proportional random sampling technique. The answer value scale refers to standardized instruments, namely LIPI-UNESCO/ISDR (2006) for preparedness, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSP) for social support, the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) for community resilience, and modified Ways of Coping Questionnaire (WCQ) for coping strategies. Data collection techniques used questionnaires. Data analysis used univariate analysis with mean, standard deviation, frequency distribution, and percentage of each category, bivariate analysis using simple linear regression, and multivariate analysis using multiple linear regression.

RESULTS

1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Overview of Respondent Characteristics

No	Respondent Characteristics	F	%
1	**Gender**		
	Male	148	46,7
	Female	169	53,3
2	**Age (Years)**		
	15-25	86	27,1
	26-50	185	58,4
	> 50	46	14,5
3	**Marital Status**		
	Married	210	66,2

	Unmarried	90	28,4
	Divorce	17	5,4
4	**Education**		
	Elementary School	84	26,5
	Junior High School	131	41,3
	Senior High School	97	30,6
	College	5	1,6
5	**Employment Status**		
	Working	239	75,4
	Not Working	78	24,6
6	**Information Source**		
	Neighborhood Association	170	53,6
	Relatives	45	14,2
	Internet	76	24,0
	Television	26	8,2
7	**Organization Participation**		
	Participate	53	16,7
	Not Participating	264	83,3
8	**Flood Disaster Training**		
	Ever	24	7,6
	Never	293	92,4
9	**Experiencing a Flood Disaster**		
	Ever	96	30,3
	Never	221	69,7
10	**Length of Residency (Years)**		
	1-5	15	4,7
	6-10	17	5,4
	> 10	285	89,9

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents are female (169 out of 293), between the ages of 26 and 50 (185 out of 293), married (210 out of 66.2%), have a junior high school education (131 out of 292), are employed (233 out of 293), obtained information from a neighbourhood association (170 out of 53.6%), do not participate in organizations (264 out of 83.3%), and have never participated in flood disaster training (293)

Table 2. Social Support, Community Resilience, Coping Strategy, and Preparedness Among Community in Sukabumi-West Java (n=317)

Variable	F	%
Social Support		
High	130	41,0
Medium	145	45,7
Low	42	13,3
Community Resilience		
High	154	48,6
Medium	159	50,2
Low	4	1,2
Coping Strategy		
High	161	50,8
Medium	155	48,9

Low	1	0,3
Preparedness		
Very Ready	100	31,5
Ready	117	36,9
Almost Ready	84	26,5
Less Ready	12	3,8
Not Ready	4	1,3

Table 2 shows that most respondents have moderate social support, namely 145 people (45.7%), and a small proportion of respondents have low social support, 42 people (13.3%). Most respondents had moderate community resilience, namely 159 people (50.2%), and a small proportion of respondents had low community resilience, four (1.2%). Most respondents had high coping strategies, namely 161 people (50.8%), and a small proportion of respondents had low coping strategies, one person (0.3%). Most respondents had preparedness in the ready category. Namely, 117 people (36.9%) and a small proportion of respondents had preparedness in the not ready category, four people (1.3%).

Table 3. The Influence of Social Support, Community Resilience, and Coping Strategies for Community Preparedness of Flood Disaster

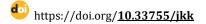| Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	7,686	23,599	0,000	0,419
Social Support	0,147	15,078	0,000	
(Constant)	6,914	16,498	0,000	0,366
Community Resilience	0,217	13,477	0,000	
(Constant)	4,809	7,482	0,000	0,314
Coping Strategy	0,249	11,998	0,000	

Table 3 displays the findings of a fundamental linear regression analysis, which suggests that social support, community resilience, and coping techniques affect preparation. The p-value for the test of the regression coefficient is less than 0.05, indicating that the null hypothesis (H0) that there is no relationship between social support, community resilience, and coping techniques and preparation is not supported. Each factor contributes significantly to the degree to which a community is ready to deal with flood disasters, specifically, 41.9%, 36.6%, and 31.4%.

2. Multivariate Analysis

Table 4. Simultaneous Effect of Social Support, Community Resilience, and Coping Strategy on Community Preparedness of Flood Disaster

Model	B	t	P-Value	R Square
(Constant)	2,429	4,821	0,000	0,621
Social Support	0,094	10,455	0,000	
Community Resilience	0,105	7,150	0,000	
Coping Strategy	0,140	8,210	0,000	

The results of multiple linear regression coefficient analysis in Table 4 show that of the three variables, all variables, namely social support, community resilience and coping strategies, significantly affect community preparedness in the face of disasters because they have a p-value of less than 0.05 each. The magnitude of the multivariate contribution of the three variables is 62.1% to community preparedness in the face of floods.

DISCUSSION

a. Descriptive Analysis of Social Support

The results showed that most respondents in the moderate category had social support, namely 145 people (45.7%). According to Walen & Lackman (2000), social support is a thought that individuals feel for the form of care provided by others and an understanding provided by social relationships around individuals (13). Several factors influence social support, including education (14).

Education is one of the factors that influence social support. Parents' education greatly influences the way of thinking and social support of the extended family. This is expressed by Gunarsa (2000), who states that education shapes a person's way, pattern, thinking ability, understanding, and personality. This will later affect a person's ability to analyze problems, determine coping strategies, support, achieve well-being, and the individual's ability to make the right decisions when faced with unwanted situations (14).

b. Descriptive Analysis of Community Resilience

The results showed that most respondents in the moderate category had community resilience, 159 people (50.2%). Resilience is the ability to return to a state before the disaster or to a better state so that when the same

disaster occurs, individuals or groups can face the disaster with the experience gained from previous disasters (15). According to Twigg (2009), resilience in the context of disasters is the capacity of communities to manage disasters well through the process of adaptation, maintaining basic functions in the community and the capacity to recover to pre-disaster conditions (16). Factors that influence resilience are knowledge and experience (15).

Education is one of the factors that influence community resilience. Education is the most important element in improving the quality of human resources. The higher the level of education, it can be assumed that the higher the knowledge of the community towards a science that is always developing. A person's high level of education affects the knowledge about a good disaster management system to deal with the arrival of disasters, especially floods. In addition, local people who own their own homes claim that they have been in the location for decades tend to have a good adaptation process when a disaster event occurs (16).

c. Descriptive Analysis of Coping Strategies

The results showed that most respondents had coping strategies in the high category, namely 161 people (50.8%). According to Lazarus & Folkman (1984) coping strategy is a change from one condition to another to deal with unexpected situations, which is referred to as a process. Coping strategies refer to specific efforts in the form of behaviour or psychological conditions used to overcome dangerous, threatening, and reducing conditions that make a person depressed. Coping is a process that involves the collective cognitive, emotional, and behavioural responses of the family (14). Factors that

influence coping strategies include education level, gender, and age (17).

Age is one of the factors that influence coping strategies. According to Alif et al. (2015), adolescents respond highly to flood disasters. With a high response, someone can take actions such as preparing everything to deal with flooding. According to Zuhriana (2019) age has a significant relationship with the level of knowledge. The more sufficient the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working in terms of the trust of a more mature society (12).

Education is also one of the factors that influence coping strategies. According to Atkinson et al. (2002) education shapes a person's way, pattern, thinking ability, understanding, and personality. This will later affect a person's ability to analyze problems, determine coping strategies, achieve well-being, and the ability of individuals to make the right decisions when faced with unwanted situations (14).

Another factor that influences coping strategies is gender. According to Resilience Development Initiative (2011) women are more at risk of being adversely affected by disasters in unequal proportions compared to the impact of disasters on men. Women show a deeper understanding of events and because of their high level of understanding women show more attitudes and behaviors towards disaster victims (18).

d. Descriptive Analysis of Preparedness

The results showed that most respondents had preparedness in the ready category, namely 117 people (36.9%). According to Pawirodikromo (2012) preparedness is preparation for the impact of a disaster that aims to build a readiness in the face of disaster and build individual and community resilience and success in handling

evacuation/evacuation. (13). Factors that influence preparedness include education level and age (19).

One aspect that affects readiness is the level of education one has received. A person's or a community's mindset can be altered through education, as argued by Harnindita. Moreover, education is the process of developing one's potential through formal and informal methods of instruction (20).

People can better anticipate and recover from the effects of disasters because of the information, skills, abilities, and perspectives they have gained via education and learning. The susceptibility of individuals and communities to natural and artificial hazards can be mitigated by the indirect provision of material, informational, and social resources made available through education. Preparation, response to early warnings, evacuation and relocation decisions, adaptation to changing environmental conditions, and coping with disaster aftermath were all positively correlated with education levels (19).

Age is also one of the factors that influence preparedness. According to Mubarak (2007) age is a very important factor because the older a person is, the more experience he has, and vice versa. Age can also affect a person's memory and recall. As age increases, so does the knowledge that will be obtained. The knowledge gained will improve due to the pattern of capture and mindset development. This will affect the level of preparedness a person has (21).

e. The Effect of Social Support on Community Preparedness in Facing Flood Disasters

The bivariate analysis results in this study indicate that social support influences community preparedness for flood disasters, with a p-value of 0.000. Research that is in line with this research

is conducted by Setiawicaksana & Fitriani (13), which show that social support significantly influences community preparedness in disasters. The study's results were strengthened by the research of Anggraini et al. (22), which shows that social support affects community preparedness in the face of disasters.

LIPI-UNESCO defines readiness as the ability of governments, institutions, communities, and individuals to respond effectively and rapidly in the face of a disaster. Preparation is one of the most vital parts of preemptive measures to lower the odds of devastating events (23). One of the factors that influence preparedness is social support.

According to King, people have social support when they receive signals from their social network that they are valued, loved, respected, and part of a system of mutually beneficial relationships. As defined by Apollo and Cahyadi, social support is "a resource provided by others that can affect the well-being of the recipient." (13).

Pre-disaster resources, such as social support, have been shown by Kaniasty & Norris to affect the extent to which a person is vulnerable to the effects of a disaster. As a result, pre-disaster social support is expected to protect survivors from unfavorable psychological consequences and enhance pre-disaster preparedness by limiting exposure to disaster-related stresses. Pre-disaster social support affects post-disaster social support, which determines post-disaster psychological suffering. Pre-disaster social assistance that has a larger impact on and leads to greater readiness levels is more dependable in times of crisis and simpler to restore and employ afterwards (13).

According to Dougall et al., more stable personality traits like optimism may affect how people see social support and help survivors maintain good relationships after hardship. Butts says that people who actually experience a disaster or big emergency are most likely to get their first information and help from news outlets. This means that help during or right after an emergency comes from people they know, like family, neighbors, and friends. Because of this, the size of their social support networks can be a key part of how ready they are for emergencies (13). The results showed that respondents mostly had social support in the moderate category, thus encouraging respondents' preparedness to be mostly in the ready category.

f. The Effect of Community Resilience on Community Preparedness in Facing Flood Disasters

The results of the bivariate analysis conducted in this study show that there is an influence of community resilience on community preparedness for flood disasters with a p-value of 0.000. The results of this study are supported by Fakhrurozi's research (24) which shows that there is a significant influence between community resilience and community preparedness in facing disasters. The results of the study were strengthened by the research of Irzalinda & Sofia (14) which shows that community resilience affects community preparedness in the face of disaster.

Community resilience is one of the factors that influence preparedness. According to Norris et al. (2008) community resilience is a process that connects components of adaptive capacity so that components or populations can function and adapt properly after a disturbance. Various changes that occur after a disaster require the community to adapt to changing environmental conditions. A community can be said to be resilient, if the existing systems in the community can function properly again and the community feels comfortable with the

current conditions. This cannot be separated from the adaptability of the community to achieve a resilient community (15).

According to Maguire and Cartwright, the "perspective of resilience as transformation" centers on the community's ability to reorganize and renew itself after a calamity. After a crisis has passed through an area, the residents return to normalcy and begin rebuilding their lives, becoming part of the disaster response and returning to normal life. Leadership, a sense of community, and the conviction that disasters bring blessings and trials eventually pass all play a part in a community's preparedness for and response to disasters, as well as the community's ability to adapt to pre- and post-disaster situations. Communities that are resilient will be content with their lives, but they will always be on guard in case a calamity should strike (15). The results showed that respondents mostly had community resilience in the moderate category, thus encouraging respondents' preparedness to be mostly in the ready category.

g. The Effect of Coping Strategies on Community Preparedness in Facing Flood Disasters

The results of the bivariate analysis conducted in this study showed that there was an effect of coping strategies on community preparedness for flood disasters with a p-value of 0.000. The results of this study are supported by the research of Sari & Fitriani (12) which shows that there is an influence of coping strategies on community preparedness in facing disasters. The results of the study are in line with the research of Satria & Sari (2) which states that coping strategies affect community preparedness in the face of disaster.

Keliat (2011) defines coping strategies as a person's steps to solve a problem with changes and a person's response to situations that threaten him. Situations that threaten a person tend to use adaptive coping in situations that the person can overcome. Meanwhile, someone who uses maladaptive coping for situations that are beyond a person's ability. Adaptive coping mechanisms that a person uses in dealing with disasters can make a person ready to face disasters and reduce a person's post-disaster stress (12).

Coping strategies that can be used as a form of disaster preparedness include religious affiliation, material assistance, and moral support. This form of religious affiliation preparedness affects a person's belief that the disaster that occurs is the decree of God Almighty. This belief is a factor that generates enthusiasm to improve themselves, including preparing themselves to cope with disasters. With this in mind, a person shows emotion-focused coping skills. The provision of material assistance from state agencies or local institutions helps coping strategies that focus on disaster problems. Coping strategies are shown when a person overcomes this disaster problem by trying to rebuild their residence. In the process, this development involves several institutions that help so that it can be carried out, such as the local and central government. Some of the assistance they received was in the form of building materials and funds. Moral support comes from family and social environment. When facing a disaster, support from the closest people such as family, neighbors and friends is very helpful to revive the confidence to continue living and repairing existing damage, including building a more disaster-prepared self (25). The results showed that respondents mostly had coping strategies in the high category, thus encouraging respondents' preparedness to be mostly in the ready category.

3. Multivariate Analysis

The results of multivariate analysis conducted in this study show that there is a simultaneous influence of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on community preparedness for flood disasters with a p-value of 0.000.

Disaster preparedness according to LIPI-UNESCO (2006) is defined as actions aimed at improving the safety of life during a disaster, such as protective measures during an earthquake, hazardous material spill, or terrorist attack. Preparedness also includes actions designed to improve the ability to carry out emergency actions to protect property from disaster damage and chaos as well as the ability to engage in early post-disaster restoration and recovery activities (22). According to Green's theory, there are several behavioral factors that influence preparedness, including social support, community resilience, and coping strategies (26).

King says that social support is when other people tell you that they care about, love, and respect you, and that you are part of a network of responsibilities and communication that works both ways. On the other hand, Apollo and Cahyadi say that community resilience is the resources that other people give to individuals that can affect their well-being (13). According to Sarafino & Smith that coping strategies refer to providing comfort to others, caring for them, or appreciating them (22).

The impact of social support, community resilience, and coping mechanisms on well-being is evident in the facilitation of beneficial activities that encompass emotional support, instrumental assistance, provision of knowledge, and favorable evaluations of individuals' problem-solving abilities. Individuals that possess elevated levels of social support, community resilience, and coping mechanisms exhibit a higher propensity to adopt disaster preparedness attitudes. As an illustration, a significant proportion of persons exhibiting elevated levels of social support, community resilience, and coping techniques demonstrated preparedness by possessing an exit strategy, additional duplicates of crucial documents, and a comprehensive roster of emergency contacts. Therefore, the presence of robust social support networks, community resilience, and effective coping mechanisms may play a crucial role in individuals' readiness under emergency circumstances. The findings indicated that a majority of participants exhibited a moderate level of social support and resilience, together with a high degree of coping methods, resulting in an enhancement in disaster preparedness (13)

CONCLUSION

The results showed that most respondents had moderate social support, moderate community resilience, high coping strategies, and ready preparedness. The results showed that there was an influence of social support on community preparedness in facing flood disasters. The results showed that there is an influence of community resilience on community preparedness in facing floods. The results showed that there was an influence of coping strategies on community preparedness in facing floods. The results showed that there was a simultaneous influence of social support, community resilience, and coping strategies on disaster preparedness.

REFERENCES

1. Fauzia A, Pawestri DA, Wahrudin U, Rahmawati SN, Himayah S, Nandi N. Analisis Penentuan Lokasi Evakuasi Bencana Banjir dengan Sistem Informasi Geografis dan Metode Simple Additive Wighting (Studi Kasus Kecamatan Cileungsi). J Pendidik Geogr Undiksha. 2021;9(2):121–32.

2. Satria B, Sari M. Tingkat Resiliensi Masyarakat di Area Rawan Bencana. Idea Nurs J. 2017;8(2):30–4.

3. Undang-undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana.

4. Andriani A, Wakhudin W, Pamungkas G, Martiani I. Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat Pantai dalam Upaya Menghadapi Bencana Alam (Studi Kasus Kearifan Local di Wilayah Indonesia). Pros Semin Nas LPPM UMP. 2022;3:348–59.

5. Prihatin RB. Masyarakat Sadar Bencana: Pembelajaran dari Karo, Banjarnegara, dan Jepang. Aspir J Masal Sos. 2018;9(2):221–39.

6. Virianita R. Hubungan antara Karakteristik dan Persepsi Petani dengan Strategi Adaptasi Petani Padi Sawah terhadap Dampak Bencana Banjir. J Sains Komun dan Pengemb Masy. 2021;5(3):563–76.

7. BNPB. Data Informasi Bencana Indonesia [Internet]. 2021. Available from: http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/dibi/

8. Nurmimah N. Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Gampong Teluk Ambun Kecamatan Singkil Kabupaten Aceh Singkil. J Ilm Mhs Fak Ilmu Sos Ilmu Polit. 2021;6(3):1–13.

9. Ferianto K, Hidayati UN. Efektifitas Pelatihan Penanggulangan Bencana dengan Metode Simulasi terhadap Perilaku Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Banjir pada Siswa SMAN 2 Tuban. J Kesehat Mesencephalon. 2019;5(2):88–94.

10. King LA. Psikologi Umum: Sebuah Pandangan Apresiatif Buku 2. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika; 2012.

11. Anwaruddin H. Dukungan Sosial dan Kecerdasan Emosi dengan Resiliensi Korban Banjir. J Psikol Indones. 2017;6(21–30).

12. Sari IN, Fitriani DR. Hubungan Mekanisme Koping dengan Kesiapsiagaan Remaja dalam Menghadapi Banjir di Samarinda. Borneo Stud Res. 2021;2(2):915–20.

13. Setiawicaksana N, Fitriani DR. Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dengan Kesiapsiagaan Remaja dalam Menghadapi Banjir di Samarinda. Borneo Student Res. 2021;2(2):921–7.

14. Sofia A, Irzalinda V. Analisis Dukungan Sosial Keluarga di Daerah Rawan Bencana Pulau Pasaran Lampung. Semin Nas Pendidik ke-2 FKIP Unila 2019. 2019;2(2):105–11.

15. Pattipeilohy D, Pattiselanno AE, Mardiatmoko G. Resiliensi Masyarakat terhadap Banjir (Studi Kasus Desa Batu Merah Kecamatan Sirimau Kota Ambon). Agrilan J Agribisnis Kepul. 2019;7(1):88–105.

16. Apriyanto N, Setyawan D. Gambaran Tingkat Resiliensi Masyarakat Desa Sriharjo, Imogiri Pasca Banjir. Holist Nurs Heal Sci. 2020;3(2):21–9.

17. Ma'rifah A, Suryantini NPS, Mardiyana R. Strategi Koping Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Autis dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua. J Heal Sci. 2018;11(2):196–204.

18. Vladimir MC, Guilia R, Adem O, Paolo T, Slavljub D. The Role of Gender in Preparedness and Response Behaviours towards Flood Risk in Serbia. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2018;6(2):30–8.

19. Nastiti RP, Pulungan RM, Iswanto AH. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Kelurahan Kebon Pala Jakarta Timur. Poltekita J Ilmu Kesehat. 2021;15(1):48–56.

20. Wahida AZ, Fatmala SD. Hubungan Karakteristik, Pengetahuan dan Sikap Perawat dengan Kesiapsiagaan Perawat Menghadapi Bencana di RSUD Palabuan Ratu Kabupaten Sukabumi. J Heal Soc. 2020;9(2).

21. Al Fatih H. Hubungan Karakteristik Individu dengan Kesiapsiagaan Perawat Puskesmas dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Kabupaten Bandung. J Ilm Kesehat Keperawatan. 2019;15(1):1–6.

22. Anggraini M, Yaslina Y, Kartika K, Maidani S. Hubungan Dukungan Sosial dan Ketersedian Informasi terhadap Perilaku Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Erupsi Gunung Erupsi Gunung Merapi pada Siswa SMPN 2 Tanjung Baru Kab. Tanah Datar. Pros Semin Kesehat Perintis. 2018;1(2):99–108.

23. Fa'uni AM, Diana RR. Psychological Preparedness for Disaster in Terms of Self Efficacy and Religious Coping. Al-Qalb J Psikol Islam. 2021;12(1):28–38.

24. Fakhrurozi ALR. Kesiapsiagaan dan Resiliensi Komunitas terhadap Bencana Tsunami di Pesisir Kabupaten Purworejo Tahun 2020 (Implemetasi pada Pembelajaran Geografi Kelas XI KD 3.7 Menganalisis Jenis dan Penanggulangan Bencana Alam melalui Edukasi, Kearifan Lokal dan Pemanf. Universitas Sebelas Maret; 2020.

25. Hildayanto A. Pengetahuan dan Sikap Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat terhadap Bencana Banjir. HIGEIA (Journal Public Heal Res Dev. 2020;4(4):577–86.

26. Farilya M, Soeharto S, Suryanto N. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kesiapsiagaan Keluarga Menghadapi Bencana di Desa Labuan Mapin Kecamatan Alas Barat Kabupaten Sumbawa. Universitas Brawijaya; 2021.