

# KORELASI TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 DI JAKARTA SELATAN

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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Terjadinya pandemi COVID-19 akibat infeksi virus saluran pernapasan telah menyebabkan lebih dari 1,93 juta kasus di 210 negara di dunia termasuk Indonesia. Jakarta Selatan merupakan salah satu daerah dengan kasus positif tertinggi yang mencapai 16.038 kasus.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat dengan perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 di Jakarta Selatan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan manfaat bagi mahasiswa, institusi pendidikan, dan peneliti.

**Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional, yang digunakan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat dengan jumlah responden 100 orang berdasarkan usia dan jenis kelamin. Selanjutnya dilakukan analisis dinamika variabel melalui uji hipotesa menggunakan metode wawancara dengan kuesioner .

**Hasil:** Hasil menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik (65%), sikap baik (47%), dan perilaku baik (46%). Uji korelasi *Kendall's Tau B* menunjukkan korelasi antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat terhadap perilaku pencegahan COVID-19 ( $p < 0,05$ ). Koefisien korelasi menunjukkan kekuatan hubungan yang lemah pada variabel tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ( $r = 0,245$ ) serta variabel tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku ( $r = 0,272$ ). Kekuatan hubungan yang cukup kuat yaitu antara variabel tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku ( $r = 0,533$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Perilaku pencegahan masyarakat diperlukan dalam mencegah penyebaran COVID-19 dengan pengetahuan dan sikap yang dimiliki masyarakat di Jakarta Selatan. Disarankan masyarakat dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap untuk mencegah COVID-19 serta bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengetahui korelasi sebab-akibat antar variabel dan faktor lain yang berpengaruh.

**Kata kunci:** pandemi, covid-19, perilaku

## **The Correlation between The Level of Knowledge and Attitudes of Community with COVID-19 Prevention Behavior In South Jakarta**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** COVID-19 pandemic occurs due to respiratory virus infection that has caused over 1.93 million cases in 210 countries around the world, which also exists in Indonesia. The highest positive cases was in South Jakarta which reached 16,038 cases.

**Objective:** to determine the correlation between the level of knowledge & attitudes of the community and COVID-19 prevention behavior in South Jakarta. This research aims to give positive impacts for students, educational institutions, and researchers.

**Methods:** Analytical observational research with Cross Sectional approach, which was used to determine knowledge and attitude of the community with 100 respondents based on their age and gender. Furthermore, analyzing variable dynamics through hypothesis test interview-used method with questionnaire.

**Results:** Results showed that the majority of respondents had good knowledge levels (65%), good attitudes (47%), and good behavior (46%). Kendall's Tau B correlation test showed a correlation between knowledge levels and public attitudes towards COVID-19 prevention behavior ( $p < 0.05$ ). The correlation coefficient shows weak relationship in knowledge and attitude level variables ( $r = 0.245$ ) as well as knowledge and behavior level variables ( $r = 0.272$ ). A fairly strong relationship between knowledge and behavior level variables ( $r = 0.533$ ).

**Conclusion:** Community prevention behavior is necessary in preventing the spread of COVID-19 with knowledge and attitudes owned by the community in South Jakarta. It is recommended that the community should increase knowledge and attitudes in preventing COVID-19 and for the next researchers could find out more about the correlation of causation between variables and influence of other factors.

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**Keywords:** pandemic, COVID-19, behavior