

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN
STIKES PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU**

Skripsi, 22 AGUSTUS 2021

REMA DIANA PERTIWI
17301036

Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Stigma Masyarakat Tentang COVID-19 di Rt 18
Desa Koto Damai Kampar Kiri Tengah

XI + 46 halaman + 10 tabel + 1 sekma + 7 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Stigma muncul hampir diseluruh dunia selama pandemi, stigma diakibatkan oleh COVID-19 memberikan dampak di masyarakat salah satunya adalah perilaku diskriminatif. Stigma yang muncul di masyarakat saat ini salah satunya dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan. Pengetahuan masyarakat yang tidak memadai tentang penularan, pengobatan serta cara mencegah infeksi dapat mempertinggi adanya stigma. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui tentang bagaimana hubungan pengetahuan dengan stigma masyarakat tentang COVID-19 di Rt 18 Desa Koto Damai Kampar Kiri Tengah Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan studi *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 65 responden. Teknik sampling menggunakan *Purposive Sampling*. Penelitian ini dilakukan mulai dari bulan Juni-Agustus 2021. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah kuesioner pengetahuan dari penelitian Darsini dan kuesioner stigma yang telah di uji validitas dan reabilitas. Analisis yang digunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan pengetahuan tinggi 29 responden (44,6%), pengetahuan rendah 36 responden (55,4%), memiliki stigma 35 responden (53,8%) tidak memiliki stigma 30 responden (46,2%). Hasil analisis bivariate pada hubungan pengetahuan dengan stigma masyarakat tentang COVID-19 didapatkan $p\text{ value} = 0,03$ artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan stigma masyarakat tentang COVID-19 di Rt 18 Desa Koto Damai Kampar Kiri Tengah. Peneliti merekomendasikan peneliti selanjutnya membahas tentang upaya peningkatan pengetahuan masyarakat agar stigma berkurang.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Stigma Masyarakat, COVID-19
Daftar Pustaka : 26 (2018-2021)

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REMA DIANA PERTIWI
17301036

Relationship between Knowledge and Public Stigma about COVID-19 at Rt 18
Koto Damai Village, Kampar Kiri Tengah.

XI + 46 page + 10 tables + 1 scheme + 7 attachments

ABSTRACT

Stigma appears almost all over the world during the pandemic, the stigma caused by COVID-19 has an impact on society, one of which is discriminatory behavior. Stigma that appears in society is also influenced by knowledge. Inadequate public knowledge about transmission treatment and how to prevent infection can heighten stigma. The purpose of this study was to find out about the relationship between knowledge and community stigma about COVID-19, Koto Damai Village, Kampar Kiri Tengah. The type of research is a quantitative with the research design used is observational analytic by using a *cross sectional* study approach. The sample in this study were 65 respondents. The sampling technique used *purposive sampling*. This research was started from June-August 2021. The measuring instrument used is a knowledge questionnaire from Darsini's research and a stigma questionnaire which has been tested for validity and reliability. The analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis using Chi Square test. The results of the univariate analysis showed high knowledge of 29 respondents (44.6%), low knowledge 36 respondents (55.4%), had stigma 35 respondents (53.8%) did not have stigma 30 respondents (46.2%). The results of the bivariate analysis on the relationship between knowledge and community stigma about COVID-19 obtained p value = 0.03 which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and community stigma about COVID-19 at Rt 18 Koto Damai Village, Kampar Kiri Tengah. The researcher recommends that further researchers discuss efforts to increase public knowledge so that stigma is reduced

Keywords : Knowledge, stigma, COVID-19

References : 26 (2018-2021)