

Analisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan Stigma Sosial COVID-19 di kalangan mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia tahun 2021 = Analysis of factors associated with Social Stigma COVID-19 among University of Indonesia students in 2021

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Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 merupakan masa-masa stress bagi masyarakat, kecemasan dan rasa takut akan adanya penyakit baru menimbulkan stigma sosial. Stigma sosial dapat berdampak buruk bagi penanganan dan pengendalian wabah. Mahasiswa memiliki peran sebagai pembawa dan pelaku perubahan serta contoh nyata. Salah satu bentuk nyata dapat diwujudkan melalui upaya pencegahan dan mengatasi stigma sosial COVID-19 di masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui stigma sosial COVID-19 di kalangan mahasiswa Universitas Indonesia dan faktor yang berpotensi menyebabkan stigma sosial COVID-19 tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu studi potong lintang. Populasi penelitian ini merupakan seluruh mahasiswa jenjang studi strata 1 (S1) dengan sampel sebanyak 373 responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner daring yang diisi mandiri oleh responden. Analisis yang dilakukan meliputi analisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji chi square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 31,1% responden masih memiliki stigma sosial. Analisis bivariat yang dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara variabel jenis kelamin, pengetahuan dan keterpaparan informasi dengan stigma sosial COVID-19. Meskipun secara statistik tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan namun ditemukan kecenderungan pada variabel asal fakultas non-kesehatan, sikap, peran tokoh masyarakat, dan peran petugas kesehatan.

.....The COVID-19 pandemic is a stressful time for the community, anxiety and fear of a new disease causing social stigma. Social stigma can have a negative impact on the handling and control of the outbreaks. Students have a role as agents of change as well as the real examples in society. One of the real action of this role can be realized through the efforts to prevent and overcome the social stigma of COVID-19 in society. This study aims to determine the social stigma of COVID-19 among University of Indonesia students and the factors that potentially causing the social stigma of COVID-19. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis with a cross-sectional study design. The population of this study were all undergraduate students (S1) and minimum sample of 373 respondents was obtained. Data were collected through online questionnaires and filled out independently by respondents. The analysis carried out includes univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi square test. The results showed that 31.1% of respondents still had COVID-19 social stigma. The bivariate analysis conducted showed that there was no statistically significant relationship between the variables of gender, knowledge and information exposure with the social stigma of COVID-19. Although there is no statistically significant relationship, a trend was found in the non-health faculty origin variables, attitudes, the role of community leaders, and the role of health workers.