

Pengetahuan COVID-19 dan Intensi Menetap di Rumah Emerging Adult: Mediasi Persepsi Risiko = Emerging Adult's COVID-19 Knowledge and Stay at Home Intention: Mediation of Risk Perception

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Abstrak

Sebagian besar kaum emerging adult setidaknya mengetahui bahaya dari COVID-19, tetapi belum tentu semuanya berkeinginan untuk mematuhi himbauan menetap di rumah. Hal ini diprediksi oleh perbedaan persepsi risiko yang dimiliki, mengingat mereka tidak termasuk kelompok yang rentan berdampak parah jika terinfeksi COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana pengetahuan tentang COVID-19 mempengaruhi intensi kaum emerging adult menetap di rumah selama masa pandemi dengan dimediasi oleh adanya persepsi risiko tertular COVID-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dan bersifat non-eksperimental. Data diperoleh dengan kuesioner self-report (N = 308) dan dianalisis menggunakan Hayes PROCESS Macro model 4. Hasil indirect effect menunjukkan bahwa persepsi risiko memediasi penuh hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan intensi ($ab = .08$; 95% CI [.04, .14]). Mengetahui hal-hal seputar COVID-19 terlebih dulu membentuk persepsi bahwa individu berisiko tertular COVID-19, sebelum pada akhirnya memunculkan intensi untuk menetap di rumah. Dengan ini, dibutuhkan pesan kesehatan masyarakat yang efektif untuk memperluas pengetahuan emerging adult terkait bahaya COVID-19, sehingga mereka menyadari bahwa mereka tetap berisiko tertular dan perlu menetap di rumah selama masa pandemi sebagai implementasi perlindungan kesehatan diri maupun orang sekitar.

.....Most emerging adults are at least aware of the dangers of COVID-19, but not all of them are willing to comply with stay-at-home orders. This is predicted by the differences in their perception of risk, considering that they are not classified as a group that is vulnerable to severe impacts if infected by COVID-19. This study aims to see how COVID-19 knowledge affects emerging adults' stay-at-home intention during the pandemic, which is mediated by the risk perception of contracting COVID-19. This study used a cross-sectional, non-experimental design. Data were obtained by self-report questionnaire (N = 308) and analyzed using Hayes PROCESS Macro model 4. The indirect effect result showed that risk perception fully mediates the relationship between knowledge and intention ($ab = .08$; 95% CI [.04, .14]). Knowing things about COVID-19 forms the perception that individual is at risk of contracting COVID-19, before finally raising the intention to stay at home. Therefore, an effective public health message is needed to expand emerging adults's knowledge regarding the COVID-19's dangers, so they realize that they are also at risk of contracting the virus and need to stay-at-home during the pandemics as an implementation of protecting the health of themselves and those around them.