



## **KNOWLEDGE RELATES TO PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES**

**Livana PH<sup>1\*</sup>, Amin Kuncoro<sup>2</sup>, Titik Suerni<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kendal, Jln Laut 31 Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Maritim AMNI Semarang, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.180, Palebon, Pedurungan, Semarang, Central Java 50246, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>RSJD Dr Amino Gondohutomo Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Jl. Brigjen Sudiarto No.347, Gemah, Pedurungan, Kota Semarang, Central Java 50611, Indonesia

\*[kiaisekuler@gmail.com](mailto:kiaisekuler@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has become a pandemic worldwide, including in Indonesia. The transmission of Covid-19 in Indonesia is very fast and affects 34 provinces, many of which are in red zones. Central Java is one of the provinces with a very fast Covid-19 transmission. Public knowledge and attitudes towards the Covid-19 pandemic are very important to reduce the risk of infection among the community. The purpose of this study was to know knowledge is related to people's attitudes. The research design used was descriptive analitik with cross sectional approach, with a sample size of 65 respondents who were selected using the random sampling method. Data collection used a google form questionnaire and analyzed using Chi-Square. The results showed knowledge is related to people's attitudes with a p value (0.000). Good knowledge and a positive attitude from the public in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic can make people take real action to reduce the risk of contracting Covid-19.

Keywords: attitude; covid-19; knowledge; risk of contracting

### **INTRODUCTION**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) can cause respiratory tract infections in humans, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Transmission of Covid-19 can occur from person to person through respiratory droplets from coughs and sneezes (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020). Almost the entire world has been infected with Covid-19, based on WHO data (2020), the number of confirmed positive cases worldwide has reached 4,170,424 cases with a death toll of 287,399 cases. The United States is the country with the most Covid-19 cases, reaching 1,322,054 positive confirmed cases with a total of 79,634 deaths.

Indonesia is also a country infected with Covid-19 with the number of confirmed positive cases as of January 12 2021, namely 846,765 cases with a death toll of 24,645 cases and the number of recovered patients being 695,807 cases. The spread of Covid-19 is so fast, that currently 34 provinces in Indonesia have confirmed positive cases of Covid-19, including Central Java (Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, 2021). The number of positive confirmed cases in Central Java on January 12 2021 was 12,695 cases, the number of deaths was 6,696 cases. And the number of confirmed recoveries is 88,876 cases. (Central Java Government, 2021).

Positive cases of Covid-19 occurring in Kendal have increased, the latest data is on Tuesday 12 January 2021 at 14.04 WIB, the total number of confirmed cases is 4419, suspected cases 1328, probable cases 98, travelers 24314, and close contacts 9052. First time Covid-19 appeared in Kendal Regency, occurred in South Kaliwungu District, precisely in Plantaran village and the recapitulation of Covid-19 preparedness on January 12 2021 showed data that

the South Kaliwungu area had a large number of data supporting the occurrence of confirmed cases of Covid-19, namely 230 cases, 65 suspected cases, probable cases 7, close contacts were 697 cases and travelers were 506 cases. (Kendal District Health Service, 2021).

Socialization and guidance regarding Covid-19 has been disseminated throughout the population. Most people already know about Covid-19 disease and how to prevent it. However, there are quite a few people who don't really understand how to prevent it. There are still many people who have not done what is recommended and directed by the government (Bekti, R.D., Suryowati, 2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) can cause respiratory tract infections in humans, ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome). Transmission of Covid-19 can occur from person to person through respiratory droplets from coughs and sneezes (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020). Almost the entire world has been infected with Covid-19, based on WHO data (2020), the number of confirmed positive cases worldwide has reached 4,170,424 cases with a death toll of 287,399 cases. The United States is the country with the most Covid-19 cases, reaching 1,322,054 positive confirmed cases with a total of 79,634 deaths.

Indonesia is also a country infected with Covid-19 with the number of confirmed positive cases as of January 12 2021, namely 846,765 cases with a death toll of 24,645 cases and the number of recovered patients being 695,807 cases. The spread of Covid-19 is so fast, that currently 34 provinces in Indonesia have confirmed positive cases of Covid-19, including Central Java (Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, 2021). The number of positive confirmed cases in Central Java on January 12 2021 was 12,695 cases, the number of deaths was 6,696 cases. And the number of confirmed recoveries is 88,876 cases. (Central Java Government, 2021).

Positive cases of Covid-19 occurring in Kendal have increased, the latest data is on Tuesday 12 January 2021 at 14.04 WIB, the total number of confirmed cases is 4419, suspected cases 1328, probable cases 98, travelers 24314, and close contacts 9052. First time Covid-19 appeared in Kendal Regency, occurred in South Kaliwungu District, precisely in Plantaran village and the recapitulation of Covid-19 preparedness on January 12 2021 showed data that the South Kaliwungu area had a large number of data supporting the occurrence of confirmed cases of Covid-19, namely 230 cases, 65 suspected cases, probable cases 7, close contacts were 697 cases and travelers were 506 cases. (Kendal District Health Service, 2021). Socialization and guidance regarding Covid-19 has been disseminated throughout the population. Most people already know about Covid-19 disease and how to prevent it. However, there are quite a few people who don't really understand how to prevent it. There are still many people who have not done what is recommended and directed by the government (Bekti, R.D., Suryowati, 2020).

## **METHOD**

This type of research uses descriptive correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population taken were residents of Plantaran RW 13, totaling 175. A sample of 65 respondents was taken. The sampling technique in this research used random sampling. The variables in this research are people's knowledge and attitudes regarding COVID-19. The measuring tool used to assess these three variables was an online questionnaire created in Google Form which was distributed to the Plantaran Village community via WhatsApp groups and other social media.

The knowledge questionnaire consists of 14 questions with right and wrong answer options. The behavior/attitude questionnaire used consists of seven question items with answer choices using a Linkert scale. The behavioral questionnaire scores for positive statements are "Always" score 4, "Often" 3, "Rarely" 2, "Never" 1. Meanwhile for unfavorable statements the score is the opposite. This questionnaire has been tested for validity with a calculated  $r$  value of  $0.187-1 > r$  table  $0.1409$  and reliability with Cronbach's alpha of  $0.770$ . The results of this data were processed using the Chi Square method. In this study, researchers continued to comply with health protocols by washing hands, wearing masks and maintaining distance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.  
Characteristics of age respondents (n=65)

Variabel	Mean	SD	Minimum Age	Maximal Age
Usia	30	10,668	19	61

Table 1 shows that the average age is 30 years.

Table 2.  
Gender, Education, Occupation, Income (n=65)

Variabel	f	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	7	10,8
Female	46	69,7
<b>Education</b>		
Elementary school	1	1,5
Junior High School	3	4,5
Senior High School	29	43,9
College	32	48,5
<b>Employment</b>		
Doesn't work	5	7,7
IRT	5	7,7
Student	12	18,5
Private	30	46,2
Civil servants	4	6,2
Businessman	9	13,8
<b>Income</b>		
Less than UMR	18	27,7
Minimum wage	11	16,9
More than UMR	16	24,6
No income	20	30,8

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents are female, work as private employees, have a university education and have no income.

Table 3.  
Knowledge (n=65)

Knowledge	f	%
Good	63	96,9
Not enough	2	3,1

Table 3. Shows that most of the respondents' knowledge is in the good category.

Table 4.  
Attitude (n=65)

Attitude	f	%
Good	63	96,9
Not enough	2	3,1

Table 4 shows that most of the respondents' attitudes are in the good category.

Table 5.  
Knowledge is related to Attitude (n=65)

Knowledge is Related to Attitude (n=63)						
Knowledge	Attitude				Total	P value
	Not enough		Good			
	f	%	f	%		
Not enough	1	1,5	1	1,5	2 (3,1%)	0,000
Good	1	1,5	62	95,4	63(96,9%)	

The results showed that there were a total of 63 people (96.9%) with good knowledge and good attitudes. The results of calculations using chi-square obtained a p value of 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) so it can be concluded that knowledge is related to people's attitudes.

## Respondent Characteristics

### Age

The research results showed that the majority of respondents were adults, namely 30 years old. The research results are in line with Wawan's (2010) theory that adults have a mature physiological function stage and are able to make decisions and easily obtain and receive information. The older they are, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking. In conclusion, from the results of the research and theory, the researchers concluded that as one gets older, a person's thinking pattern increases so that they are able to make decisions and a person's level of maturity and strength becomes more mature in thinking and working, showing the results of the majority of respondents in late adulthood.

### Gender

The research results showed that the majority of respondents were 46 women (69.7%). The research results are in line with Fakih's (2010) gender theory, namely the characteristics or division of two human sexes that are determined biologically and are attached to certain genders. The results of the research are in line with research by Ineke and Rimawati (2017) in that the majority of respondents were female, namely 77 people (67%). The research results are in line with research by Olgrid (2015) that the majority of respondents were 31 women (73.8%). The research results are in line with Betty's (2012) research that the majority of respondents were female, 41 people (73.2%). The research results are in line with research by Alfiaturrohman (2018) that the majority of respondents were female, 28 people (62.2%). In conclusion, from the results of research and theory, researchers conclude that the majority of women do more activities at home and take care of all family members who are sick and not sick. the majority who care for sick family members are women, the majority of whom are female.

### Education

The research results showed that the majority of respondents had tertiary education as many as 32 people (48.5%). The research results are in line with Elfian's theory (2017) that education is a secondary need, education still has a very important meaning, because without education it will be difficult for humans to develop, thus education must be directed at producing people who are qualified and have competitive competencies, and must have noble character and good morals.

### **Employment**

The research results showed that the majority of respondents worked as private workers, 30 people (46.2%).

### **Income**

The research results showed that the majority of respondents had no income, as many as 20 people (30.8%).

### **Knowledge**

The research results showed that the majority of respondents had good knowledge, namely 63 people (96.9%). In line with the results of Purnamasari's 2020 research, the knowledge of the people of Wonosobo Regency about Covid 19 is in the Good category (90%) (Purnamasari & Raharyani, 2020). Research conducted by Yanti B, et al (2020) stated that 99% of Indonesian people have good knowledge, 59% (Yanti et al., 2020). People who have good knowledge also have good attitudes and behavior. The higher a person's education level, the easier it will be to get access to information about a problem (Yanti B et al, 2020). One of the internal factors that influences a person's level of knowledge is the level of education, the higher a person's level of education, the higher the knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Knowledge of preventing Covid-19 among the public is very important during the pandemic, which includes the causes of Covid-19 transmission, the characteristics of the virus, signs and symptoms, examinations carried out and the spread process and how to prevent it. Several studies show that the use of face masks by the general public has potential value in limiting the transmission of Covid-19 (Eikenberry et al., 2020). The high level of knowledge of the Murtajih village community about Covid-19 has an influence on the incidence and prevention of Covid-19 disease. Good knowledge can be supported by acceptance of information circulating in the community about Covid 19 (Tri, 2020).

### **Attitude**

The research results showed that the majority of respondents behaved well, namely 63 people (96.9%). This respondent's attitude is influenced by the respondent's good knowledge, where a person who already knows about certain information will be able to determine and make decisions about how he should deal with it. In other words, when someone has information about Covid-19, he will be able to determine how he should behave towards Covid-19 (Ahmadi, 2013). These results are in line with Sari's 2020 research. A total of 201 people had good knowledge (98%) and positive attitudes (96%) regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with Kabede's research (2020), the majority 170 (68.8%), felt it was useful and important to control Covid-19. In line with Yanti's (2020) research, the majority of Indonesian people (59%) have a positive attitude about social distancing to prevent the transmission of COVID-19.

In line with the theory of Notoatmodjo (2014), attitude is a very important concept in the socio-psychological component, because it is a tendency to act and perceive. According to Azwar (2012) Factors that influence attitudes. Electronic or print media greatly influence the formation of a person's opinions and beliefs. Providing information via mass media about something can form a new cognitive basis for forming attitudes (Azwar, 2013). (Eka Meiri, et al, 2020). The results of the research are also supported by the education of the respondents, most of whom are university educated, where in general someone with a higher education will have broader knowledge. If a person with higher education is given a stimulus regarding health education, he or she will behave towards the stimulus that has been given, so that the attitude is in line with the person's health knowledge (Suprayitno et al., 2020).

### **Knowledge is related to people's attitudes**

The results showed that there were a total of 61 people with higher education with good knowledge and attitudes (96.9%). The results of calculations using chi-square obtained a p value of 0.149 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) so it can be concluded that knowledge is related to people's attitudes. In line with research by Yanti B, et al (2020) shows the results that 99% of Indonesian people have good knowledge, 59 % have a good attitude.

### **CONCLUSION**

Knowledge is related to people's attitudes with a p value = value 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ).

### **REFERENCES**

- Bekti, R.D., Suryowati, K., Suseno, H.P (2020). Pengaruh Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi Penduduk terhadap Pengetahuan dan Perilaku Pencegahan Covid-19.
- Buana, Dana Riksa. (2020). Analisis Perilaku Masyarakat Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Virus Corona (Covid-19) dan Kiat Menjaga Kesejahteraan Jiwa. *Jurnal Sosial & Budaya Syar-i FSH UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta*, 7(3), 217-226
- Cahyadi, Rusli. (2020). Peran Masyarakat Sebagai Ujung Tombak Penanganan Covid-19. Jakarta : *Jurnal keperawatan*
- Febrianto, T., Livana, P. H., & Indrayati, N. (2019). Peningkatan pengetahuan kader tentang deteksi dini kesehatan jiwa melalui pendidikan kesehatan jiwa. *Jurnal Penelitian Perawat Profesional*, 1(1), 33-40.
- Livana, P. H., Susanti, Y., & Silviani, M. A. (2020). Peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap pada remaja melalui pendidikan kesehatan tentang dampak bullying. *Jurnal Ners Widya Husada*, 5(3), 113-122.
- Livana, P. H., Yulianto, E., & Hermanto, H. (2018). Pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan personal hygiene terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat. *Jurnal Keperawatan Komprehensif (Comprehensive Nursing Journal)*, 4(1), 1-6.
- Mona, Nailul. (2020). Konsep Isolasi Dalam Jaringan Sosial Untuk Meminimalisasi Efek Contagious (Kasus Penyebaran Virus Corona Di Indonesia). *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Terapan*, 2(2), 117-125.
- Setianingsih, S., Musyarofah, S., Livana, P. H., & Indrayati, N. (2022). Tingkat pengetahuan kader dalam upaya pencegahan stunting. *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Jiwa*, 5(3), 447-454.
- Utami, Ressa., Mose, Ria., & Martini. (2020). Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Keterampilan Masyarakat dalam Pencegahan COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Kesehatan Holistic*, 4(2), 68-77.
- WHO (2020). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Situation Report–114.
- Wulandari, dkk. (2020). Hubungan Karakteristik Individu dengan Pengetahuan tentang Pencegahan Coronavirus Disease 2019 pada Masyarakat. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 15(1), 42-46.
- Yanti, dkk. (2020). Gambaran Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Covid-19 dan Perilaku Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Keperawatan Jiwa*, 8(3), 491-504.