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Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan dengan Kecemasan Orang Tua dalam Menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19 di Desa Wonoyoso Kecamatan Pringapus Kabupaten Semarang

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pandemi Covid-19 yang dimulai Desember 2019 diikuti dengan berbagai informasi menyebar menyebabkan kecemasan orang tua kepada anak, penerimaan informasi tersebut dipengaruhi oleh tinggi rendahnya pendidikan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pendidikan dengan kecemasan orang tua dalam menghadapi pandemi covid-19.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif, dengan desain penelitian analitik korelasi, melalui pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi sejumlah 493 orang tua yang memiliki anak usia sekolah. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *cluster random sampling* dengan total sampel 221 orang tua usia 21-55 tahun yang memiliki anak usia sekolah. Alat pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner kecemasan *Zung Self Anxiety Scale (ZSAS)* sebagai instrument penelitian. Analisa data menggunakan *Spearman Rank Correlation*.

Hasil : Tingkat pendidikan orang tua di Desa Wonoyoso mayoritas memiliki tingkat pendidikan rendah (SD,SMP) sebanyak 137 responden (62,0%), sedangkan tingkat kecemasan orang tua di Desa Wonoyoso sebagian besar ringan sebanyak 112 responden (50,6%), dan sedang 3 responden (1,4%). Hasil uji statistik menggunakan *Spearman Rank Correlation* dengan nilai Sig. (2-tailed)= $0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ dan koefisien korelasi -0,298.

Simpulan : Ada hubungan antara Tingkat Pendidikan dengan Kecemasan Orang Tua dalam menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19 di Desa Wonoyoso Kecamatan Pringapus Kabupaten Semarang

Saran : Diharapkan tingkat pendidikan dapat ditingkatkan sehingga orang tua dapat memahami kesehatan terkait anak yang dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kecemasan.

Kata Kunci : Tingkat Pendidikan, Kecemasan Orang Tua, Pandemi Covid-19

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The Correlation between Parental Anxiety and Education Level in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic in Wonoyoso Village Pringapus District Semarang Regency

ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 pandemic, which began in December 2019, spread along with much information related to it making parents worry about their children. The way parents accepted the information could vary based on their level of education. The researcher wanted to see if there was a link between parental concern and their level of education when coping with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional approach and employed a quantitative method with analytical correlative research design. The participants in this study were 493 parents with school-aged children. Sampling technique used cluster random sampling with total samples of 221 parents age 21-55 years who have school-aged children. Data collecting tool used Zung Self Anxiety Scale (ZSAS) anxiety questionnaire as the research instrument. Data analysis used Spearman Rank Correlation.

Results: The majority of parents in Wonoyoso Village had low level of education (Elementary School, Junior High School), as many as 137 respondents (62.0 %), while parents' anxiety level in Wonoyoso Village was generally mild as many as 112 respondents (50.6%), and 3 respondents had high level of anxiety (1.4 %). The results of statistical tests with a Sig value using Spearman Rank Correlation got Sig. (2-tailed) = 0,000 < α = 0,05 and correlation coefficient was -0.298.

Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between parental anxiety and education level in dealing with the COVID-19 epidemic in Wonoyoso Village, Pringapus District, Semarang Regency.

Suggestion: The level of knowledge of the parents are expected to be increased so that parents are more aware of their children's health issues, which can effect anxiety levels.

Keywords: Education Level, Parental Anxiety, Covid-19 Pandemic