

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan adanya perubahan pada sistem respon terhadap bencana. Perubahan tersebut perlu dipahami oleh masyarakat termasuk anak-anak. Orang tua berperan penting dalam memberikan edukasi kesiapsiagaan bencana selama pandemi COVID-19 kepada anak-anak. Dalam memberikan edukasi kesiapsiagaan bencana, orang tua memerlukan efikasi diri yang salah satunya dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan. Pengetahuan orang tua dapat ditingkatkan melalui edukasi kesiapsiagaan bencana melalui media video animasi.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan video animasi terhadap efikasi diri orang tua dalam memberikan edukasi kesiapsiagaan bencana selama pandemi pada anak.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan *experimental research* dengan desain berupa *quasi experiment*. *Quasi experiment* yang digunakan adalah *one group pre-test post-test*. Penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga tahap yaitu *pre-test*, intervensi edukasi video animasi kesiapsiagaan bencana gempa bumi dan erupsi gunung berapi selama pandemi COVID-19, dan diakhiri dengan *post-test*.

**Hasil:** Terdapat peningkatan rata-rata efikasi diri orang tua sebelum *pre-test* (33.70) menjadi (34.78) setelah *post-test*. Terdapat peningkatan pula pada nilai maksimum sebelum *pre-test* (43) menjadi (50) setelah *post-test*. Pada uji *Paired T-test*, diperoleh hasil rata-rata sebesar (-1.075), standar deviasi sebesar (5.146), dan df sebesar (39). Untuk hasil signifikansi diperoleh hasil *one-sided* (.097) dan *two-sided* (.194).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat peningkatan nilai rata-rata efikasi diri pada orang tua sebelum dan sesudah dilaksanakannya intervensi. Berdasarkan analisis statistik, diperoleh hasil bahwa tidak ada pengaruh signifikan edukasi video animasi terhadap efikasi diri orang tua dalam memberikan edukasi kesiapsiagaan bencana selama pandemi COVID-19 kepada anak.

**Kata kunci:** Efikasi diri, kesiapsiagaan bencana, orang tua, pandemi COVID-19, video animasi

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has led to changes in the disaster response system. These changes need to be understood by the community, including children. Parents play an important role in providing disaster preparedness education during the COVID-19 pandemic to children. In providing disaster preparedness education, parents need self-efficacy, one of which is influenced by knowledge. Parents' knowledge can be increased through disaster preparedness education through animated video media.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of using animated videos on parents' self-efficacy in providing disaster preparedness education for children during a pandemic.

**Method:** This research is an experimental research with a quasi-experimental design. The quasi experiment used was one group pre-test post-test. This study consisted of three stages, namely pre-test, educational intervention video animation on earthquake and volcanic eruption preparedness during the COVID-19 pandemic, and ended with a post-test.

**Result:** There was an increase in the average self-efficacy of parents before the pre-test (33.70) to (34.78) after the post-test. There was also an increase in the maximum value before the pre-test (43) to (50) after the post-test. In the Paired T-test, the average result is (-1.075), the standard deviation is (5.146), and the df is (39). For the significance results, one-sided (.097) and two-sided (.194) results were obtained.

**Conclusion:** There is an increase in the average value of self-efficacy in parents before and after the intervention. Based on the statistical analysis, there is no significant effect of animated video education on parents' self-efficacy in providing disaster preparedness education during the COVID-19 pandemic to children.

**Keywords:** Animated video, COVID-19 pandemic, disaster preparedness, parents, self-efficacy