

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Coronavirus disease 2019* (COVID-19) merupakan isu global kesehatan masyarakat pada tahun 2020. Berdasarkan perkembangan virus tersebut, muncul stigma terhadap pasien COVID-19 di masyarakat. Menurut penelitian sebelumnya, pemberian stigma berkaitan dengan pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan masyarakat. Namun, ada hasil penelitian yang tidak sejalan dengan teori itu. Pemberian stigma terhadap pasien COVID-19 dapat mendorong terjadinya masalah kesehatan yang lebih berat.

Tujuan: Melihat hubungan kondisi sosial ekonomi (pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan) dengan stigma masyarakat Indonesia terhadap pasien COVID-19.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan studi *cross sectional* dengan data sekunder dari Pusat Perilaku dan Promosi Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Kriteria inklusi yaitu responden berusia ≥ 18 tahun dan berdomisili di Indonesia. Kriteria eksklusi yaitu responden yang tidak mengisi lengkap. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis univariabel untuk melihat distribusi frekuensi, analisis bivariabel dan multivariabel untuk mengetahui *Odds Ratio* (OR) dan *Confidence Interval* 95% (CI 95%).

Hasil: Hasil analisis bivariabel menunjukkan pendidikan (OR 3,9, CI 95% 2,38-6,55), pekerjaan (OR 8,7, CI 95% 4,03 – 18,82), pendapatan (OR 4,8, CI 95% 2,43-9,44), dan usia (OR 2,3, CI 95% 1,49-3,45) berhubungan signifikan dengan stigma pasien COVID-19, sedangkan jenis kelamin (OR 1,4, CI 95% 0,91-2,07) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan stigma. Analisis multivariabel menganalisis pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan bersama-sama dengan variabel luar (jenis kelamin dan usia) dengan hasil pendidikan (OR 3,8, CI 95% 1,98-7,39), pekerjaan (OR 4,7, CI 95% 1,97-11,43), dan pendapatan (OR 4, CI 95% 1,57-10,43) berhubungan signifikan, sedangkan jenis kelamin (OR 1,2, CI 95% 0,78-1,98) dan usia (OR 0,9 CI 95% 0,45-1,92) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan stigma.

Kesimpulan: Pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan berhubungan signifikan dengan stigma pasien COVID-19. Penting untuk meningkatkan penyebaran informasi yang merata baik pada masyarakat dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah, menengah, ataupun tinggi, masyarakat yang bekerja dengan jenis pekerjaan apapun maupun yang tidak bekerja, serta pada semua kalangan masyarakat dengan tingkat pendapatan yang berbeda-beda sehingga perbedaan tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan pendapatan tidak menjadi penghalang untuk mendapatkan informasi yang sama guna meminimalisasi stigma terhadap pasien COVID-19.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, stigma, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan

ABSTRACT

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is one of the global public health issues in 2020. Based on the development of the virus, there is a social stigma against COVID-19 patients in the community. According to previous research, stigmatization is often related to education, occupation, income of the community. However, there are also research results that are not in line with that theory. The stigmatization of COVID-19 patients can lead to more serious health problems.

Objective: Examine the relationship between socioeconomic conditions (education, occupation, income) and the stigma of Indonesian society towards COVID-19 patients.

Methods: This study used a cross sectional study with secondary data from the Center for Health Behavior and Promotion, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing. Gadjah Mada University. The inclusion criteria were respondents aged ≥ 18 years and domiciled in Indonesia. The exclusion criteria were respondents who did not fill in completely. This study uses univariable analysis to see the frequency distribution, as well as bivariable and multivariable analysis to see the Odds Ratio (OR) and Confidence Interval 95% (CI 95%).

Results: The results of bivariable analysis showed education (OR 3.9, 95% CI 2.38-6.55), occupation (OR 8.7, 95% CI 4.03 – 18.82), income (OR 4.8, CI 95% 2.43-9.44), and age (OR 2.3, 95% CI 1.49-3.45) were significantly associated with the stigma of COVID-19 patients, while gender (OR 1.4, CI 95 % 0.91 to 2.07) was not significantly associated with stigma. Multivariable analysis analyzed education, occupation, income together with external variables (gender and age) with educational outcomes (OR 3.8, 95% CI 1.98-7.39), occupation (OR 4.7, CI 95 % 1.97-11.43), and income (OR 4, 95% CI 1.57-10.43) were significantly related, while gender (OR 1.2, 95% CI 0.78-1.98) and age (OR 0.9 95% CI 0.45-1.92) was not significantly associated with stigma.

Conclusion: Education, occupation, and income are significantly related to the stigma of COVID-19 patients. It is important to increase the distribution of information evenly, both to people with low, middle, or high education levels, people who work in any type of work or those who do not work, as well as to all groups of people with different income levels so that differences in education level, occupation, and income is not a barrier to getting the same information to minimize stigma against COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: COVID-19, stigma, education, occupation, income