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A Linear Regression Application of Comprehensive Knowledge with Attitudes Towards HIV / AIDS Sufferers in Indonesia Based on 2018 Riskesdas Data

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Abstract—Public understanding of carry detection of HIV disease that is lacking should be a major concern because this will trigger the emergence of infectious disease transmission will be wider. The purpose of this study is to understand the prevalence of HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS sufferers in Indonesia.

This type of research in this study is quantitative using secondary data from Riskesdas 2018. The method in this study uses linear regression is useful for identifying the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS. The linear regression assumption is that the error follows the normal distribution, there is no autocorrelation with heteroscedasticity, and there is no autocorrelation problem. After the assumptions are met overall testing and partial testing are done.

Assumption test results for normally distributed errors are not based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a significance value of . Assumption test there is no autocorrelation with heteroscedasticity fulfilled based on the results of scatterplot that is not forming a certain pattern and is confirmed using the Spearman rho's test with a significance value of 0.05. The assumption test that there is no autocorrelation is also fulfilled based on the Run test with a significance value of 1.117. The results of testing the whole model using the F Test obtained the model with a significance value of 0.001. The results of individual feeling (partial) using the t-test found that knowledge has a significant influence on the attitudes of people with HIV/AIDS with a significance value of 0.001.

The conclusion from this study obtained a linear regression equation that attitude = -219a + 4,555 * knowledge means that attitude will increase by 4555 each increase in knowledge by 1 unit.

Keywords—linear regression, knowledge, attitude, HIV/AIDS

I. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of HIV / AIDS is important for the community because knowledge is one of the predisposing factors that influence the community in the early detection of HIV / AIDS. Understanding the community with early detection that is less cause of transmission of infection will be wider. HIV / AIDS and its transmission in the world are increasing rapidly, around 60 million people in the world have been infected with HIV. The spread and transmission of HIV / AIDS are predominant in Africa and Asia. The increase in deaths in AIDS patients in poor and developing countries was 4.2 million in the period 2002 to 2012. Data from WHO in 2015 showed an increase of

approximately 25% of people with HIV at the age of 15-24 years. In Indonesia, the spread of HIV / AIDS occurs evenly in almost all provinces. The prevalence of HIV cases in the population aged 15 - 49 years has increased. In early 2009, the prevalence of HIV cases in the population aged 15 - 49 years was only 0.16% then increased to 0.30% in 2011,

increased again to 0.32% in 2012 and continued to increase to 0.43% in 2013. The cumulative percentage of AIDS cases based on age is the highest in the age group 20- 29 years (35.2%), and the highest percentage of adolescents and approaching adulthood. The most risk factors for transmission are through heterosexual contact (58.7%), injecting narcotics users (17.9%), followed by perinatal transmission (2.796) and homosexuality by 2.3%.

Transmission of HIV can occur through intimate contact (vaginal, anal, or oral), blood transfusion, contaminated syringes, between mother and baby during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding, as well as other forms of contact with these bodily fluids. Lack of knowledge of HIV / AIDS will cause an increase in the incidence of HIV / AIDS.

Based on the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare No. 9 of 1994, which is one of the targets of information and education communication (IEC) for HIV / AIDS prevention and how to provide IEC to high-risk groups. Information about HIV / AIDS can increase the knowledge of housewives who are at high risk of suffering from HIV / AIDS and the knowledge received is expected to be able to change sexual attitudes and behavior to prevent HIV / AIDS.

The purpose of this study is to model comprehensive knowledge with attitudes towards HIV / AIDS sufferers in Indonesia.

II. METHOD

This type of research used in this study is quantitative using the 2018 Riskesdas secondary data. The population used is all provinces in Indonesia with a sample of 34 provinces. The instrument used based on Riskesdas 2018 for the comprehensive knowledge variable was built with 24 questions about how to be transmitted, how to prevent it and how to find out someone suffering from HIV/AIDS. Variable attitudes with confidentiality parameters if there are family members who are HIV/AIDS, are willing to care for family members who suffer from HIV/AIDS, isolate neighbors who suffer from HIV/AIDS, buy fresh vegetables from

farmers or sellers known to be infected with HIV/AIDS,
midwives not to introduce sterilizing teachers HIV/AIDS
teaching in the DaLi analysis using linear regression
is to model the relationship between comprehensive
knowledge and attitudes towards

Qs Before being analyzed using a mgcedson test, the data must meet the assumption test, that his, re | fofo' * I normal tribuion, I+ no problems with heteroscedasticity, and there are ix) autoconelaon probRms. After the assumpaons arr fulfilled, then the whole test is d kme with the P test and a partial testing using thet-test.

III. RESULT

Based on the descriptive statistical results from the attitude and knowledge variables. The average aiinDe of HIV AIDS sufferers in Indmieaia based on 2018 RixkeWs data is 223.1176 with a standard deviation of i3. %873. Th verage knowledge ofHIVALDS suffemrs in Indonesia based on 2018 Riskesdas data is 972353 with a standard deviation of 137747.

The Pearson correlaon results that explain the correlation between attkude and knowledge of mV AmS sufferers in Indonesia, tfe magnitude of the corcelatim between attitude and knowledge is 0.526 (positive cornfation) and significant at alpha SP (p-value = 0Dl <(IDS)

A. Tcctas tioz

Before testing the linear regrfsaion test, the daia mua meet the assumption tea. The assumption test is as follows:

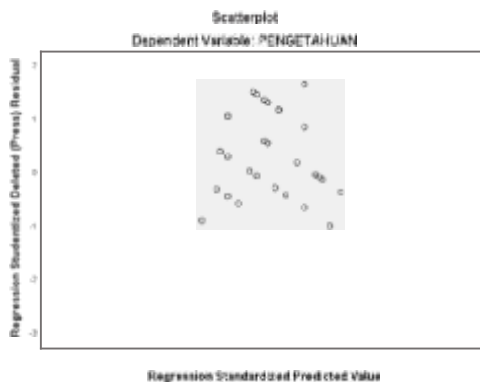
- 1) Rrioi following the normal distribuaon

To test enors following a normal distribubon or not using the Kohmporov Smimov Test.

Based on the results of the Ko lnx)gorov Smimov est, the significance value is 0,4m and the value is greaHr than alpha 0D5, in a can be concluded that the error follows the normal distribution. Therefore the aumption test was fulfilled.

- 2) There is no problem with heimscedasticity

To tea whether them is a heiroscedasticity problem by using scatter pots or by using the Speamian rho' est.



Based on th acr plot pêtreur shows it clces not fern a rtain pattern, and using the rear's spcarman test shows a significance value of 0.245 ed the value is greater than alpha 10. @. The OF It C8tt { 2, x) concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem, so the assumption test is fulfilled.

- 3) There is no autocorrelatio problem

To find on l• hether {or {not I relation {problems using the Run test. The results of the Run test show that the aigniAcance value is 0.117 and the value i8 greater th8n alpha 0D5. Thetefote it can be concluded that there is no autocorielation problem, then the assumption test is fulfilled.

After testing the regresai m aumptims are mrt, then the next is the regresdon cmfficient H osting. This test |is carried out through |two aages |of |tcs g.l- b • g *• ic I salon model and individual testing.

B. TeNng the 'hole model

Por testing the whole model nag the P Test. Based on the P est results obtained a significance value of 0.€i0l and this value iz amanei rim be alpha value qI ODS so Ye Inject HO, which means model fit. This shows that tie rmdel fomied can explain empirical data as a whore.

C. Individual testing (partial)

Por individual (partial) testing using the t-test. Baaxl on the t-test rfaults obtained a dgnificance value of 0fD1 and this is mialler than the alpha vatae of 0D5, so we feject HO wbi h meatis that knowledge has a dgnificant effect on attitudes on alpha 59b or 0.ffi.

The overatl percmgtage of the effect of knowledge on attitude can be seen from the R-squared vale of 27.6%. This means that HIV AIDS knowdgc explains the variability of the attimde variable by 27.6%, while the mmaining 72.4% is explained by other variables not examined.

The trgresdon rra)del formed is attitude = -219Jo4 + 4355 * knowledge means that attitude will increase by 4555 each increase in knowledge by 1 unit.

IV. DISCUSSION

Data on comprrhctiaivc knowdgc about HIV AIDS was obtained frmn ditect intervüws consisting of 24 quesaons with four parametfxs, namely how to transmit, how to prevent and how to find out someone suffering from HIV AIDS. The results of research on knowledge show the highest average number of correct answers is a ximponct regarding the way of tranamisaion with a value of 65.

The asiÿs of this study indicate that respondents' kno gc about preventing HIV AmS tranmission is high oxnpared to knowledge about how to prevent and how to know someone suffering from mV AmS. Indones&is think that talking about sex is taboo6 while one may of tranmittinp HIV AIDS is thfough 8 sexual cont t with 80a - 90d in the world.7 I the * hand, { I • la y {and l• g• technog• technology has evolved access to infoonaam is very |casy wkh finally can in•zeasp knowledge

Attitudes word mV AmS sufferers condst of five parameters, which is I p bit secret |iy there |arc ART embers who arc HIV AIDS, are wñling to treat ART who suffer fmm HIV AiDS, isolate neighbors who suffa from HIV AmS, buy fresh vegetables from farmers or sellers known to be infected wkh Hiv / AIDS, agree not to introduce teachers who suffer from HIV AIDS to teach. The results of attimde research found that the highest value of attitude was on the parameters of being willing to treat ART who suffer from

Most results of the study indicate that attitudes toward HIV AIDS sufferers are high. Attitudes are influenced by

personal knowledge and experience that leave a strong impression.

The results of the Run test show that the significance value is 0.117 and the value is greater than alpha 0.05. Therefore it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem, then the assumption test is fulfilled.

Knowledge about HIV / AIDS in various studies shows that this is the most dominant factor in determining attitudes towards people with HIV AIDS.10

The result of T. Korhonen's study, which took data on several some many of students in Finland, stated that knowledge is positively related to the general attitude towards HIV AIDS sufferers. Knowledge is one of the factors that influence a person's attitude and behavior. According to Lawrence Green and Marshall Kreuter, one's knowledge is one of the predisposing factors that can influence changes in a person's behavior.

V. CONCLUSION

Assumption test results are normally distributed errors are met based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov test with a significance value of 0.4(D. Assumption test there is no problem with heteroscedasticity fulfilled based on the results of scatterplot that is not forming a certain pattern and is confirmed using the Spearman rho s test with a significance value of 0.245. The assumption test that there is no autocorrelation problem is also fulfilled based on the Run test with a significance value of 0.117. The results of testing the whole model using the F Test obtained fit model with a significance value of 0.01. The results of individual testing (partial) using the t-test found that knowledge has a significant influence on the attitudes of people with HIV / AIDS with a significance value of 0.01.

A linear regression model that is formed is attitude = - 219,804 + 4,555 * knowledge means that attitude will increase by 4255 each increase in knowledge by 1 unit.

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