

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN  
UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA**

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**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN EFIKASI DIRI DENGAN SIKAP  
PENANGANAN BANJIR PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN PUSKESMAS  
KRAMAT JATI JAKARTA 2025**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Bencana banjir di Jakarta menuntut kesiapsiagaan optimal tenaga kesehatan sebagai garda terdepan pelayanan medis. Studi terdahulu terfokus parsial, namun penelitian ini mengintegrasikan variabel kognitif dan psikologis secara komprehensif. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan efikasi diri dengan sikap penanganan banjir tenaga kesehatan. **Metode:** Desain kuantitatif potong lintang diterapkan pada 52 responden melalui teknik random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan tiga instrumen yang telah divalidasi, yaitu kuesioner pengetahuan bencana banjir, General Self-Efficacy Scale, dan kuesioner sikap tanggap darurat. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki pengetahuan yang baik sebesar 81% dan efikasi diri yang sangat tinggi sebesar 56%. Distribusi sikap tergolong relatif seimbang dengan 52% responden menunjukkan sikap positif. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan serta antara efikasi diri dengan sikap. Analisis multivariat mengidentifikasi efikasi diri sebagai faktor dominan yang memengaruhi sikap dengan nilai OR sebesar 7,508. **Kesimpulan:** Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa kepercayaan diri memainkan peran yang lebih kuat dibandingkan pengetahuan dalam membentuk sikap tanggap darurat. **Saran:** Peningkatan kapasitas tenaga kesehatan perlu memprioritaskan penguatan aspek psikologis melalui pelatihan berbasis simulasi dan pengalaman praktik langsung guna membangun kepercayaan diri dalam menghadapi situasi bencana banjir.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengetahuan bencana; Efikasi diri; Sikap tenaga Kesehatan; respon darurat banjir; kesiapsiagaan bencana.

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***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND SELF-EFFICACY  
AND FLOOD MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES IN HEALTH WORKERS AT THE  
KRAMAT JATI PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER JAKARTA 2025***

### ***ABSTRACT***

***Introduction:*** Flood disasters in Jakarta demand optimal preparedness from healthcare workers as frontline medical service providers. While previous studies have been partially focused, this research comprehensively integrates cognitive and psychological variables. This study aims to analyze the relationship between knowledge and self-efficacy with healthcare workers' attitudes toward flood disaster management. ***Methods:*** A quantitative cross-sectional design was applied involving 52 respondents selected via random sampling technique. Data collection utilized three validated instruments: a flood disaster knowledge questionnaire, the General Self-Efficacy Scale, and an emergency response attitude questionnaire. ***Results:*** The results showed that the majority of respondents possessed good knowledge (81%) and very high self-efficacy (56%). The distribution of attitudes was relatively balanced, with 52% of respondents demonstrating a positive attitude. Bivariate analysis revealed significant relationships between knowledge and attitude, as well as between self-efficacy and attitude. Multivariate analysis identified self-efficacy as the dominant factor influencing attitude, with an Odds Ratio (OR) of 7.508. ***Conclusion:*** These findings indicate that self-confidence plays a stronger role than knowledge in shaping emergency response attitudes. ***Recommendation:*** Capacity building for healthcare workers needs to prioritize strengthening psychological aspects through simulation-based training and hands-on experience to build confidence in facing flood disaster situations.

***Keywords:*** disaster knowledge; self-efficacy; attitude of health workers; flood emergency response; disaster preparedness.