

KORELASIONAL PEMBERITAAN COVID-19 DI MEDIA ONLINE TERHADAP KECEMASAN PEKERJA

ABSTRAK

Abstract: Online media is known as public's choice to seek for COVID-19 news. Those news bring up public's variative responses, one of them is anxiety. This research used quantitative approach with survey method which distributed questionnaires to 100 respondents. The sampling technique used nonprobability sampling with purposive technique. Data were analysed using validity test, reliability test, normality test, correlation test, simple linier regression test, and hypothesis test. The result of correlation test showed there are correlations of COVID-19 news in online media towards workers in Mampang Prapatan Subdistrict anxiety by 54,4%, the remaining 45,6% is influenced by other factors. Correlation test showed strong relation between both variables by 0,738. The results of the hypothesis test showed that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which the conclusion to this research is there are correlations of COVID-19 news in online media towards workers in Mampang Prapatan Subdistrict anxiety.

Keywords: anxiety, covid-19, media online, news.

Abstrak: Media online diketahui menjadi pilihan masyarakat untuk mencari berita COVID-19 saat ini. Pemberitaan tersebut memunculkan respon yang sangat bervariasi di masyarakat, salah satunya kecemasan. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat apakah terdapat hubungan antara pemberitaan COVID-19 di media online dengan kecemasan pekerja. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan metode survey yang dibagikan ke 100 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan nonprobability sampling dengan teknik sampling purposive. Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji normalitas, uji koefisien korelasi, uji regresi linier sederhana, dan uji hipotesis. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi antara pemberitaan COVID-19 di media terhadap kecemasan pekerja di kecamatan Mampang Prapatan, Jakarta Selatan sebesar 54,4%, sisanya 45,6% dipengaruhi faktor lain. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan hubungan yang kuat antara kedua variabel sebesar 0,738. Hasil hipotesis menunjukkan H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, sehingga kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat korelasi pemberitaan COVID-19 di media terhadap kecemasan pekerja di kecamatan Mampang Prapatan, Jakarta Selatan.

Kata kunci: berita, covid-19, kecemasan, media online.