

**HUBUNGAN KESIAPSIAGAAN DENGAN *SELF-EFFICACY*
MASYARAKAT DALAM MENGHADAPI BENCANA BANJIR ROB DI
DESA MAYANGAN KECAMATAN LEGONKULON
KABUPATEN SUBANG PROVINSI JAWA BARAT**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Banjir rob adalah banjir yang diakibatkan air laut pasang. Banjir rob menimbulkan dampak seperti kesehatan yaitu gatal-gatal di area kulit, menurunnya kebutuhan ekonomi, serta sarana dan prasarana sulit digunakan oleh masyarakat. Hal ini membutuhkan kesiapsiagaan dan *self-efficacy* banjir rob yang baik guna meminimalisir dampak yang terjadi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara kesiapsiagaan dan *self-efficacy* dalam menghadapi bencana banjir rob di Desa Mayangan Kecamatan Legonkulon Kabupaten Subang Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian kuantitatif metode deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 68 responden yang diambil dengan teknik *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Kuesioner yang digunakan adalah kuesioner kesiapsiagaan banjir rob dan kuesioner *general self-efficacy* versi Indonesia dengan aspek bencana. Analisa data menggunakan uji korelasi Gamma ($\alpha=0,05$).

Hasil: Hasil penelitian sebanyak 64 responden (94,1%) memiliki kesiapsiagaan tinggi dan sebanyak 65 responden (95,6%) memiliki *self-efficacy* sedang. Uji statistik antara variabel kesiapsiagaan dengan *self-efficacy* menunjukkan *p-value*=0,265 dengan $r = 0,055$, sehingga tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara kesiapsiagaan dengan *self-efficacy* banjir rob.

Kesimpulan: Diharapkan dapat berkontribusi dalam mempertahankan dan meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan dan *self-efficacy* terhadap banjir rob serta mengoptimalkan pelatihan banjir rob maupun simulasi bencana lainnya.

Kata Kunci: Kesiapsiagaan, *Self-Efficacy*, Banjir Rob

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREPAREDNESS AND COMMUNITY
SELF-EFFICACY IN FACING TIDAL FLOOD DISASTER
IN MAYANGAN VILLAGE, LEGONKULON SUB-DISTRICT
SUBANG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tidal flooding is flooding caused by high tides. Tidal floods cause impacts such as health, namely itching in the skin area, decreased economic needs, and facilities and infrastructure are difficult to use by the community. This requires good tidal flood preparedness and self-efficacy to minimize the impact that occurs.

Objective: The study aims to explore the relationship between preparedness and self-efficacy in facing tidal flood disasters in Mayangan Village, Legonkulon Subang District, Subang Regency, West Java Province.

Methods: This research employs a quantitative approach, using an analytic descriptive method with a cross-sectional design. A sample of 68 respondents was selected through proportionate stratified random sampling. The tools utilized included a tidal flood preparedness questionnaire and an Indonesian version of the general self-efficacy questionnaire focusing on disaster-related aspects. Data analysis was using the Gamma correlation test ($\alpha=0.05$).

Results: The findings indicated that 64 respondents (94.1%) demonstrated high levels of preparedness, while 65 respondents (95.6%) exhibited moderate self-efficacy. Statistical analysis revealed a *p*-value of 0.265 and a correlation coefficient (*r*) of 0.055, indicating no significant relationship between preparedness and self-efficacy in the context of tidal flooding.

Conclusion: The study suggests that efforts should be made to maintain and enhance preparedness and self-efficacy regarding tidal floods. Additionally, optimizing tidal flood training and conducting other disaster simulations is recommended.

Keywords: Preparedness, Self-Efficacy, Tidal Flooding

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