

PERCEPÇÃO DAS INFORMAÇÕES TRANSMITIDAS PELA MÍDIA SOBRE A COVID-19 E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O FATALISMO CAUSADO PELA PANDÊMICA EM ESTUDANTES UNIVERSITÁRIOS DA CIDADE DE LIMA

PERCEPTION OF THE INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE MEDIA ABOUT COVID-19 AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FATALISM CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE CITY OF LIMA

PERCEPCIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN TRANSMITIDA POR LOS MEDIOS SOBRE COVID-19 Y SU RELACIÓN CON EL FATALISMO PROVOCADO POR LA PANDEMIA EN ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS DE LA CIUDAD DE LIMA

Dennis ARIAS-CHÁVEZ¹

Julio E. POSTIGO-ZUMARÁN²

Luis Miguel CANGALAYA-SEVILLANO³

RESUMO: O presente estudo tem como objetivo verificar a relação entre a percepção das informações veiculadas pelos meios de comunicação sobre a Covid-19 e o fatalismo originado pela pandemia em estudantes universitários da cidade de Lima. A composição da população foi de 6.500 alunos, da qual foi extraída uma amostra de 655 sujeitos, 310 homens e 345 mulheres, com idades entre 16 e 32 anos (média de 19,50 e desvio padrão de 3,08) extraída dos dois primeiros ciclos de quatro universidades privadas e uma universidade pública da cidade de Lima, por via virtual, em junho de 2020. O estudo é de delineamento não experimental no nível relacional. O resultado obtido mostra que existe uma relação entre a percepção das informações veiculadas pela mídia sobre a Covid-19 e o fatalismo causado pela pandemia. A correlação de Spearman é 0,238. O tamanho do efeito é 0,4978. O poder estatístico é de 0,9542, e esses resultados podem ser generalizados para toda a população de estudantes universitários da cidade de Lima.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Covid-19, estudantes universitários, fatalismo, mídia.

Introduction

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared a state of global public health emergency following the Covid-19 outbreak in China, considered one of the most significant pandemics in recent centuries (SOHRABI et al., 2020; ARIAS-CHÁVEZ et al., 2020). This virus began infecting people in China in late 2019 and since then its advance around the world has been exponential. Several countries have taken radical measures to halt its progress as its effects have been devastating in various spheres of society, including the economy, health, and, of course, education. Since then, information has become a valuable

¹ Universidad Continental, Arequipa, Perú, E-mail: darias@continental.edu.per, ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1500-8366>

² Universidad Continental, Arequipa, Perú, E-mail: jpostigo@continental.edu.pe, ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7954-0127>

³ Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, Lima, Perú, E-mail: luis.cangalva@upc.edu.pe, ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4309-0598>

Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: 10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329

resource for tackling the problem and many media have adapted their formats and content based on information on the progress of the virus (CASERO-RIPOLLÉS, 2020).

Just as these changes have been brought about in the serious media, so have the disinformation media transmitted by people with a lack of information skills (ALFONSO-SÁNCHEZ, FERNÁNDEZ-VALDÉS, 2020) that promote unsubstantiated theories about the origin of the virus, or provide inconsistent data about the virus that, in the short term, generate negative impacts such as "collective hysteria", speculation, looting, among others (DOMÍNGUEZ, AMADOR-BEDOLLA, 2020; MEJÍA et al., 2020a; MEJÍA et al., 2020b).

The media play a decisive role in the transmission of reliable and scientific information, especially when it comes to public health issues, since it is in these contexts that the interest in being informed increases (WESTLUND, GHERSETTI, 2015). The current context requires that both journalists and medical personnel join together to transmit information on prevention and care against the virus, thus avoiding panic and anxiety in the population (LUBENS, 2015); however, studies such as that of KILGO et al. (2019) have shown that there is a tendency for the media to contribute to these phenomena instead of fighting them.

The appearance of Covid-19 has been increasing the feelings of frustration and uncertainty in people and in society in general, leading to an increase in fear, distrust and uncertainty about the future, as well as exacerbating psychological problems such as anxiety, depression and suicide attempts. On a collective level, this feeling is expressed in cases of violence, social conflict and loss of trust in government institutions (VALLEJO-MARTIN et al., 2016). Fatalism is a sensation characterized by the perception of uncertainty that one has due to a complex situation, distrust in one's ability to solve problems, and generalized apathy in the face of adversity.

This sensation is heightened when, at the level of society, resignation and an uncritical attitude grows in the face of a situation that, by all means, may seem inevitable and impossible to solve.

Governments have imposed a series of measures to mitigate the effects of Covid-19, among them the one that has generated the greatest social and individual impact is the application of social distancing, a measure that has been described as "necessary" by specialists since it is one of the most effective epidemiological strategies to stop the advance of the virus (LEWNARD, 2020; ANDERSON et al., 2020).

In view of this fact, the labor and social dynamics have been modified; thus, schools, universities and labor centers have decided to apply virtual mechanisms that help prevent the labor and academic flow from being harmed. At the individual level, this situation of isolation has led people to modify their habits of living together surrounded by the constant threat of contagion, modifying their ties to the community and increasing the risk of stress, low performance and physical problems due to inactivity.

The education sector is one of the sectors most affected by this isolation. Attendance is a fundamental characteristic of the teacher-student and student-student relationship, and has been replaced by virtual sessions mediated by a computer, which can lead to an increased sense of fatalism since it requires a greater cognitive effort on the part of the individual to manage feelings of helplessness and despair, especially if it is perceived that there is no possibility of success if the principles and values promoted by society are followed (ALARCÓN, 1988; BATTLE, ROTTER, 1963; GISSI, 1986, 1990; LEWIS, 1969; MARTÍN-BARÓ, 1973, 1989, 1998).

At this point the question arises, do the media relate to the sense of fatalism in a population also affected such as university students? According to data from UNESCO (2020) it is estimated that more than 98% of the population of students and university professors in Latin America and the Caribbean have been affected by the pandemic.

The suspension of almost immediate face-to-face activities (Colombia and Peru were the first countries in the region to decree this measure) has forced higher education institutions to modify their teaching and learning systems, migrating towards virtualization through computer programs and systems that, although already used in specific modalities (non-face-to-face education), were not done with the intensity that is now being done.

The media, especially social networks, have become a form of escape from the crisis before other media such as television, video games or newspapers. It is known that the vast majority of university students use social media for leisure activities (IGLESIAS, GONZÁLEZ, 2012) and not as a means of information.

This change in the educational paradigm is forcing us to see the learning and teaching processes in a different way, and to be concerned about the mental health not only of the teachers but also of the students, since it is estimated that in pandemic situations the levels of stress are increased, psychosomatic problems to sleep social dysfunction in the daily activity among others (GONZÁLEZ-JAIMES et al., 2020) that can lead to cases of fatalism and, in the worst case, to depression.

Therefore, this study seeks to determine the relationship between the perception of information transmitted by the media about Covid-19 and the fatalism caused by the pandemic in university students in the city of Lima, all within the current context: the Covid-19 pandemic.

Literature Review

Staying at home has been one of the slogans-orders dictated by the government that has forced people to change their routine and their way of interacting with reality. Family life and work activities have taken an unexpected turn where technological equipment has been playing a determining role.

Similarly, work and educational functions have changed from open and public spaces to confined places, sometimes shared by more than one person. In this situation, television and social networks have become the media par excellence to overcome isolation. The effect of these changes are diverse as well as the studies conducted on them. Below we detail some research done on the role of the media in this pandemic, as well as the psychological problems derived or exacerbated by it.

With regard to the implications of misinformation in times of Covid-19 and the theories that revolve around the virus, the studies of Alfonso-Sanchez and Fernandez-Valdes (2020), Dominguez and Amador-Bedoya (2020), Ramon Fernandez (2020) and Pulido Rodriguez et al. (2020) stand out.

The impact of Covid-19 on the media is a phenomenon that is gaining more interest and concern since it has a direct effect on a country's democracy and the role it plays in the population, as shown in the studies by Casero-Ripolles (2020), Lázaro-Rodríguez and Herrera-Viedma (2020) and Mejía et al. (2020a; 2020c). The psychological problems derived from the pandemic are a topic that has aroused great interest because of the impact they have been having on a country's public health.

In this line, the studies of the psychological impact of the pandemic on Chinese university students carried out by Cao et al. (2020), the psychological remains of the pandemic for the countries carried out by Rodríguez (2020), the studies that relate phenomena such as intolerance of uncertainty and its effects on anxiety and symptoms of depression in Argentineans carried out by Del Valle et al. (2020), the factors associated with fatalism in the face of Covid-19 in 20 cities in Peru by Mejía et al (2020d), the study on the sense of community, fatalism and participation in contexts of socioeconomic crisis by Vallejo-Martín

et al (2016) and the validation of an instrument on fatalism in the face of the possibility of coronavirus infection by Mejía et al (2020b).

Como se puede observar no existen estudios similares al presente y son escasos aquellos cuyo interés se ha centrado en estudiantes universitarios. Por esta razón, el presente estudio busca sentar las bases para futuras investigaciones que indaguen sobre los efectos de la pandemia en esta población.

Ethical Considerations

Given the public health situation in the country and the world, this study adapted its processes following the health emergency measures indicated by the competent health institutions. Therefore, the information gathering was carried out through the virtual format, which avoids any type of physical contact. This method is recommended in situations of isolation. Likewise, each one of the students who took part in the study gave their verbal consent after indicating that their participation is totally voluntary and anonymous.

Method

This is a relational, cross-sectional or transactional research. The population was 6,500 students, from which a sample of 655 subjects (310 males and 345 females) between the ages of 16 and 32 (mean 19.50 and standard deviation 3.08) was taken from the first two cycles of four private universities and one public university in the city of Metropolitan Lima, in June 2020. The instruments applied were the Scale of Perception of Information Transmitted by the Media about the Covid-19 (hereinafter EPITMC-Covid-19) designed by Mejía et al. The scale consists of 12 items that are answered using a Likert scale. The scale of five alternatives was used (where 1=very much in disagreement; 2=disagreement; 3=indifferent; 4=agreement, and 5=very much in agreement). The instrument was adapted and validated in this study for the university setting.

For the second variable, the Coronavirus Pandemic Fatalism Scale (hereinafter EFPC), proposed by MEJÍA et al. (2020b), composed of 6 items, was used. The instrument uses a Likert scale with the possibility of 5 responses (strongly disagree, disagree, indifferent, agree, and strongly agree). In its validation it obtained a KMO (0.779) and Bartlett ($p < 0.001$), with a total variance of almost 60% that was explained in 2 factors with an Alpha Crombach of 0.78. The instruments were applied through a digital form created in Google forms and applied by professors from the five chosen universities. The application time did not exceed 15 minutes, being the instruments very short and simple to apply.

Results - Psychometric analysis of EPITMC-Covid-19

The psychometric analysis of the EPITMC-Covid-19 concludes that the items have homogeneity indexes that go from .324 (item 9) to .711 (item 5) being these significant ones exceeding the minimum values established by KLINE's (2002) criterion of 0.20, with which it can be affirmed that the items of the scale of have correct homogeneity indexes. The reliability coefficient was obtained through the internal consistency method, calculating a Cronbach's alpha of .847 based on the 12 items of the scale. It is concluded that the instrument has a high reliability, since the items have homogeneity indexes ranging from .342 (item 11) to .636 (item 6), both significant. These values exceed the minimum established by the KLINE criterion (2002) of 0.20, so it can be stated that the items of the scale have correct homogeneity indexes. The reliability coefficient was obtained by means of the internal consistency method, calculating a Cronbach's alpha of .880 based on the 12 items of the scale. In this sense, it can be concluded that the instrument has a high reliability (see table 1).

Table 1 - EPITMC-Covid-19 Reliability

	M	D E	Ritc
With respect to the media... [Television is exaggerating its magnitude]	2,97	1,085	,496
With respect to the media... [Television generates a lot of fear in me]	2,89	1,063	,585
With respect to the media... [Social networks are exaggerating their magnitude]	3,82	1,101	,362
With respect to the media... [Social networks generate a lot of fear in me]	2,82	1,075	,587
With respect to the media... [Newspapers/dailies are exaggerating their magnitude]	3,00	,929	,544
With respect to the media... [Newspapers/dailies generate a lot of fear in me]	2,73	,932	,636
With respect to the media... [The radio is exaggerating its magnitude]	2,83	,845	,601
With respect to the media... [The radio generates a lot of fear in me]	2,66	,877	,604
With respect to the media... [Doctors/health staff are exaggerating the magnitude]	2,35	,948	,488
With respect to the media... [Doctors/health workers make me very afraid]	2,55	1,030	,518
With respect to the media... [My family/friends are the ones who are exaggerating its magnitude]	3,06	1,213	,342
With respect to the media... [My family/friends generate a lot of fear in me]	2,58	1,075	,509

n=655, ritc=Item-test correlations corrected.

The construct validity of the EPITMC-Covid-19 was obtained through exploratory factor analysis. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin index was 844, demonstrating this value that the instrument has explanatory potential. Bartlett's sphericity test is significant because Chi-square is 3291.208 and $p = 0,00$ being lower than $p < .05$, demonstrating that it is pertinent to perform a factorial analysis with the resulting data.

Finally, the exploratory factorial analysis through the principal components method establishes the conformation of a single factor that explains 63.64% of the totality of the variance. This allows us to conclude that the instrument has optimal construct validity (see table 2).

Table 2 - EPITMC-Covid-19 construct validity through exploratory factor analysis

	Component		
	1	2	3
With respect to the media... [Television is exaggerating its magnitude]		,775	
With respect to the media... [Television generates a lot of fear in me]	,832		
With respect to the media... [Social networks are exaggerating their magnitude]		,637	
With respect to the media... [Social networks generate a lot of fear in me]	,803		
With respect to the media... [Newspapers/dailies are exaggerating their magnitude]		,825	
With respect to the media... [Newspapers/dailies generate a lot of fear in me]	,840		
With respect to the media... [The radio is exaggerating its magnitude]		,737	
With respect to the media... [The radio is exaggerating its magnitude]	,799		
With respect to the media... [Doctors/health staff are exaggerating the magnitude]			,556
With respect to the media... [Doctors/health workers make me very afraid]			,593
With respect to the media... [My family/friends are the ones who are exaggerating its magnitude]			,744
With respect to the media... [My family/friends generate a lot of fear in me]			,619

Extraction method: principal component analysis.

Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser standardization.

a. The rotation has converged in 6 iterations.

Variance explained 63, 64%, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sample adequacy measure = .844, Bartlett Chi-square sphericity test = 3291.208 G.L. = 45 p = .0000. n=655

Psychometric analysis of the EFPC

The reliability of the items of the EFPC was evaluated by means of the internal consistency method, obtaining a Cronbach's alpha value of .725 for the 6 items having also homogeneity indexes that go from .272 (item 5) to .623 (item 10), being higher than KLINE's (2002) criterion. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Covid-19 Pandemic Fatalism Scale is reliable (see table 3).

Table 3 - Reliability of the EFPC

	M	D E	ritc
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think I would get it at my job or school]	3,40	1,273	,435
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think, if I get sick, I will infect my family/friends]	3,86	1,063	,452
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think I'll be admitted to a hospital for a complication]	3,47	1,054	,427
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think, by getting this virus, I'll get depressed]	3,07	1,208	,519
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think that, by catching this virus, I could die (I will die from the virus)]	2,93	1,168	,553
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think that by getting it, I could make	1,84	,973	,374

a fatal decision (like suicide)]

n=655, r_{itc}=Item-test correlations corrected

The construct validity of the FPCS was evaluated through exploratory factor analysis. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin index obtained a value of .757, highlighting its adequate explanatory potential. In addition, Bartlett's sphericity test is significant, being the Chi-square of 714.695 and the $p < .05$. The exploratory factorial analysis using the principal components method concludes that the scale is two-dimensional, since two factors emerge that allow explaining 59.131% of the totality of the variance, obtaining factorial saturations between .839 (item 2) and .584 (item 3). Therefore, it can be concluded that the FPCS has construct validity (see table 4).

Table 4 - Construct-Validity of the FPCS through exploratory factor analysis

	Component	
	1	2
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think I would get/infect at my work or school]		,819
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think, if I get sick, I will infect my family/friends]		,839
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think I will be admitted to a hospital for a complication]	,584	
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think that, by catching this virus, I'll get depressed]	,692	
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think that, by catching this virus, I could die (I will die from the virus)]	,777	
If you were to get the coronavirus... [I think that, by catching it, I could make a fatal decisión]	,722	

Descriptive analysis

By analyzing the goodness of fit to the normal curve using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, statistics with high and significant values were obtained for both scales (Perception of Media Information on Covid-19 and Fatalism in the Covid-19 Pandemic).

These results allow us to determine that the instruments present a distribution far from normal. Therefore, a statistical analysis of the non-parametric data will be carried out (see table 5).

Table 5 - Analysis of goodness-of-fit to the normal Kolmogorov-Smirnov curve

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		
	Estadistic	G1	Sig.
Perception of information	,090	655	,000
Fatalism	,106	655	,000

As for the results of each variable, an average trend towards the value 3 can be seen, which is equivalent to "Indifferent" in both variables (see table 6).

Table 6 - Descriptive statistics

	N	Mín	Máy	M	D.E.
Perception of media information about Covid-19	655	1,00	5,00	2,8541	,62199
Fatalism in the Covid-19 pandemic	655	1,17	5,00	3,0975	,73205

Hypothesis Contrast

The hypothesis states that there is a significant and direct relationship between the perception of the information transmitted by the media about Covid-19 and Fatalism in the pandemic in first cycle university students in the city of Lima. The contrast was made through Spearman's correlation coefficient. In table 7 it can be seen that there is a direct relationship between both variables.

The correlation is .238. The effect size is large, being 0.4978, validating also the correlation and demonstrating that it is relevant and important. As for the statistical power, the values exceed 0.80, obtaining the value of 0.9542, and these results can be generalized to the entire population of university students in the city of Lima.

Table 7 - Correlation of the variables the perception of information transmitted by the media about Covid-19 and Fatalism in the Covid-19 pandemic

	Fatalism in the pandemic
Perception of media information about Covid-19	Rho of Spearman 0.238*
	Sig. (bilateral) 0.0000
	P 0.4978
	1- β 0.9542
	N 655

*. The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tails).

Therefore, the hypothesis raised for the present investigation is accepted, since there is a significant and direct relation between the perception of the information that the mass media transmit about the Covid-19 and the fatalism in the Covid-19 pandemic, despite the fact that, the relation between both variables is low.

Discussion

The study determines that there is a low correlation between the variables analyzed. However, the size of the effect is large and the statistical power very high. The result obtained

leads to accept the hypothesis raised. On the other hand, it can be evidenced that there is a relationship between the perception of the information transmitted by the media about Covid-19 and the fatalism originated by the pandemic. Spearman's correlation is 0.238. The effect size is 0.4978 and the statistical power is 0.9542. These data allow generalizing the results to the entire population of university students in the city of Lima.

However, when reviewing the descriptive results, it can be concluded that there is an average trend towards indifference in both variables, which is quite worrying considering that the respondents are young people who have a higher cultural level than other populations. This result is explained in the research of Yildirim et al. (2020) who concluded that there is a greater relationship between the level of education and preventive behaviors and less fear of problems.

Ding et al. (2020) found that university students in China have a high risk perception of Covid-19. In view of the mobility and influence of university students in China, the authors recommend improving the level of knowledge of some university students in order to improve risk perception and allow students to guide people to change their attitudes.

As for the variable Perception of information transmitted by the media about Covid-19, there is evidence of indifference on the part of students regarding the fear that may be generating television, radio, social networks, newspapers and health personnel. In terms of media exaggeration of the severity of the pandemic, students disagree with television and agree with social media.

They are also indifferent to radio and newspapers, considering that these media are hardly used by young people. This result is partially corroborated by Mejía et al. (2020a) who found that the exaggeration and fear conveyed to the Peruvian population was perceived more in social networks and television than in other media. Similar results were obtained by Mertens et al. (2020) who found four predictors for fear of coronavirus in a simultaneous regression analysis: health anxiety, regular use of media, use of social networks, and risks to loved ones.

Shorey et al. (2020) conclude that after a qualitative content analysis of comments to relevant news articles on Covid-19 appearing on Facebook pages, five common themes emerged among which fear and concern stand out (35.42%). On the other hand, in the present study and with respect to the fatalism variable in the face of the pandemic, university students show indifference.

As to whether they would be infected at their school or work, students agree. However, if they would also infect their families, they agree. They also show fatalism when considering that if they get sick they can be admitted to a hospital because of a complication, however they show indifference as to whether they would be depressed by getting infected and if they would die because of the virus. Finally, the results show disagreement with fatal decisions such as suicide in case they become infected.

The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Mejía et al. (2020b), whose results indicate that, if respondents were infected, they would spread the virus to their family members and coworkers. They also agree that they would require hospitalization. Respondents also disagree about dying with the virus or becoming depressed, and strongly disagree with the idea of suicide. However, Jimenez et al. (2020) found an opposite pattern. These authors conclude that younger adults were more likely to associate coronavirus with death and to be more fatalistic than older adults.

Finally, Akesson et al. (2020), state that people who believe that Covid-19 is more contagious than other diseases are less willing to comply with social distancing measures, a finding called the "fatalism effect". This finding affirms Briscese et al. (2020, p.15) for whom "[...] messages that paint a bleak picture of the pandemic, or suggest that it may take years to stop it, may undermine support for mitigation efforts by promoting fatalism".

If so, fatalism may become a key factor in the production of post-pandemic depression and suicide. While current efforts are directed at saving lives from the physical ravages of Covid-19, these efforts may soon have to turn to saving lives from the psychological aftershocks of the crisis.

The phrase "fatalistic effect" makes people less likely to wash their hands during the pandemic. However, the study by Akesson et al. (2020) found that many people correct themselves quickly when given accurate information. The role of television and social networks is important for this, and these media should become sources of scientific truthfulness rather than false and poorly researched fatalistic news.

This study had the limitation of having been conducted only in university students in the city of Lima, which should be taken with caution as a reference for those investigations that try to extrapolate their results to other similar populations. However, considering the size and variety of the sample, the study could be replicated in other cities with similar realities to the city of Lima, given its high statistical power found, which makes the results obtained can be generalized to the entire population of university students in the city of Lima.

Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: 10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329

PERCEPTION OF THE INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE MEDIA ABOUT COVID-19 AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FATALISM CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE CITY OF LIMA

ABSTRACT: The present study aims to determine the relationship between the perception of the information transmitted by mass media about Covid-19 and the fatalism originated by the pandemic in university students of Lima city. The composition of the population was 6,500 students, from which it was extracted a sample of 655 subjects, 310 males and 345 females, with ages between 16 and 32 years old (mean of 19.50 and standard deviation of 3.08) extracted from the first two cycles of four private universities and one public university of the city of Lima, by virtual way, in June 2020. The study is of non-experimental design at the relational level. The result obtained shows that there is a relationship between the perception of the information transmitted by the media about Covid-19 and the fatalism caused by the pandemic. The Spearman correlation is 0.238. The effect size is 0.4978. The statistical power is 0.9542, and these results can be generalized to the entire population of university students in the city of Lima.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, university students, fatalism, media.

PERCEPCIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN TRANSMITIDA POR LOS MEDIOS SOBRE COVID-19 Y SU RELACIÓN CON EL FATALISMO PROVOCADO POR LA PANDEMIA EN ESTUDIANTES UNIVERSITARIOS DE LA CIUDAD DE LIMA

RESUMEN: El presente estudio tiene como objetivo determinar la relación entre la percepción de la información transmitida por los medios de comunicación sobre el Covid-19 y el fatalismo originado por la pandemia en estudiantes universitarios de la ciudad de Lima. La composición de la población fue de 6.500 estudiantes, de los cuales se extrajo una muestra de 655 sujetos, 310 hombres y 345 mujeres, con edades entre 16 y 32 años (media de 19,50 y desviación estándar de 3,08) extraídas de los dos primeros ciclos de cuatro universidades privadas y una universidad pública de la ciudad de Lima, de forma virtual, en junio de 2020. El estudio es de diseño no experimental a nivel relacional. El resultado obtenido muestra que existe una relación entre la percepción de la información transmitida por los medios sobre Covid-19 y el fatalismo provocado por la pandemia. La correlación de Spearman es 0,238. El tamaño del efecto es 0,4978. El poder estadístico es 0.9542, y estos resultados se pueden generalizar a toda la población de estudiantes universitarios de la ciudad de Lima.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Covid-19, universitarios, fatalismo, medios.

REFERENCES

AKESSON J., ASHWORTH-HAYES S., HAHN, R., METCALFE R., RASOOLY, I. Fatalism, Beliefs, and Behaviors During the Covid-19 Pandemic. NBER Working Paper, 2020, w27245. 10.3386/w27245

ALARCÓN R. Psicología, pobreza y subdesarrollo. Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. 1988.

ALFONSO-SÁNCHEZ I., FERNÁNDEZ-VALDÉS M. Comportamiento informacional, infodemia y desinformación durante la pandemia de COVID-19. Anales de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, vol. 10, n. 2, 2020. <http://revistaccuba.sld.cu/index.php/revacc/article/view/882/888>

ANDERSON R., HEESTERBEEK H., KLINKENBERG D., HOLLINGSWORTH, T. (2020). How will country-based mitigation measures influence the course of the COVID-19 epidemic? The Lancet, vol. 395, n. 10228, 2020, pp. 931-934. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30567-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30567-5)

Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: 10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329

ARIAS-CHÁVEZ D., RAMOS-QUISPE T., VILLALBA-CONDORI K., POSTIGO-ZUMARÁN J. E. World scientific production on covid-19: Analysis of the period February-march, 2020. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, vol. 7, n. 9, 2020, pp. 64-69. [10.31838/jcr.07.09.11](https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.09.11)

BATTLE E., ROTTER J. Children feeling of personal control as related to socialclass and ethnic group. *Journal of Personality*, vol. 31, 1963, pp. 482–490. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6494.1963.tb01314.x>

BRISCESE G., LACETERA N., MACIS, M., TONIN M. Compliance with COVID-19 Social-Distancing Measures in Italy: The Role of Expectations and Duration. Working Paper 26916. National Bureau of Economic, 2020. <http://ftp.iza.org/dp13092.pdf>

CAO W., FANG Z., HOU G., HAN M., XU X., DONG J., ZHENG J. The psychological impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on college students in China. *Psychiatry Research*, 2020, pp. 112934. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.112934>

CASERO-RIPOLLÉS A. Impact of Covid-19 on the media system. Communicative and democratic consequences of news consumption during the outbreak. *El profesional de la información*, vol. 29, n. 2, 2020, pp. 1-11. e290223. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2020.mar.23>

DEL VALLE M. V., ANDRÉS M. L., URQUIJO S., YERRO-AVINCETTO M., LÓPEZ-MORALES H., CANET-JURIC L. Intolerance of uncertainty over COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on anxiety and depressive symptoms. *Revista Interamericana de Psicología/Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, vol. 54, n. 2, 2020, e1335. <https://doi.org/10.30849/ripij.v54i2.1335>

DING Y., DU X., LI Q., ZHANG M., ZHANG Q., TAN X., LIU Q. (2020). Risk perception of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and its related factors among college students in China during quarantine. *PloS one*, vol. 15, n. 8, 2020, e0237626. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0237626>

DOMÍNGUEZ L., AMADOR-BEDOLLA C. (2020). El origen de COVID-19: lo que se sabe, lo que se supone y (muy poquito) sobre las teorías de complot. *Educación Química*, vol. 31, n. 2, 2020, pp. 3-11. [10.22201/fq.18708404e.2020.2.75461](https://doi.org/10.22201/fq.18708404e.2020.2.75461)

GISSI J. *Psicosociología de la pobreza*. Cuadernos de Psicología. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, 1986.

GISSI J. *Psicoantropología de la pobreza*. Oscar Lewis y la realidad chilena. Psicoamerica, 1990.

GONZÁLEZ-JAIMES N., TEJEDA-ALCÁNTARA A., ESPINOSA-MÉNDEZ C., ONTIVEROS-HERNÁNDEZ Z. Impacto psicológico en estudiantes universitarios mexicanos por confinamiento durante la pandemia por Covid-19. 2020, [10.1590/SciELOPreprints.756](https://doi.org/10.1590/SciELOPreprints.756)

IGLESIAS M., GONZÁLEZ C. Radiografía del consumo de medios de comunicación en estudiantes universitarios. *Icono 14*, vol. 10, n. 3, 2012, pp. 100-115. [10.7195/ri14.v10i3.212](https://doi.org/10.7195/ri14.v10i3.212)

JIMENEZ T., RESTAR A., HELM P. J., CROSS R. I., BARATH D., ARNDT J. Fatalism in the context of COVID-19: Perceiving coronavirus as a death sentence predicts reluctance to perform recommended preventative behaviors. *SSM - Population Health*, 11, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100615>

KILGO D., YOO J., JOHNSON T. (2019). Spreading ebola panic: Newspaper and social media coverage of the 2014 ebola health crisis. *Health Communication*, vol. 34, n. 8, 2019, pp. 811-817. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2018.1437524>

Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: [10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329](https://doi.org/10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329)

KLIN P. The handbook of psychological testing (2da ed.). Routledge, 2002.

LÁZARO-RODRÍGUEZ P., HERRERA-VIDEOMA E. Noticias sobre Covid-19 y 2019-nCoV en medios de comunicación de España: el papel de los medios digitales en tiempos de confinamiento. *El profesional de la información*, vol. 29, n. 3, 2020, e290302. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2020.may.02>

LEWIS O. The culture of poverty. In D. Moynihan (Ed.), *On understanding poverty. Perspectives from the social sciences* (pp. 187–199). BasicBooks, 1969.

LEWNARD J., LO N. (2020). Scientific and ethical basis for social-distancing interventions against COVID-19. *The Lancet*, vol. 20, n. 6, 2020, pp. 631-633. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30190-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30190-0)

LUBENS P. Journalists and public health professionals: Challenges of a symbiotic relationship. *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness*, vol. 9, n. 1, 2015, pp. 59-63. [10.1017/dmp.2014.127](https://doi.org/10.1017/dmp.2014.127).

MARTÍN-BARÓ I. *Psicología del campesino salvadoreño*. Estudios Centroamericanos, 1973.

MARTÍN-BARÓ I. *Sistema, grupo y poder*. *Psicología social desde Centroamérica II*, 1989.

MARTÍN-BARÓ I. *Psicología de la liberación*. Trotta, 1988.

MEJIA C. R., TICONA D., RODRÍGUEZ-ALARCÓN J. F., CAMPOS-URBINA A. M., CATAY-MEDINA J. B., PORTA-QUINTO T., GARAYAR-PECEROS H., IGNACIO-QUINTE C., CARRANZA-ESTEBAN R. F., RUIZ-MAMANI P. G., TOVANI-PALONE M. R. The Media and their Informative Role in the Face of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID19): Validation of Fear Perception and Magnitude of the Issue (MED-COVID-19). *Electron J Gen Med*, vol. 17, n. 6, 2020a. <https://doi.org/10.29333/ejgm/7946>

MEJÍA C. R., RODRÍGUEZ-ALARCÓN J. F., CARBAJAL M., PÉREZ-ESPINOZA P., PORRAS-CARHUAMACA L. A., SIFUENTES-ROSALES J., CONTRERAS-CABRERA J. M., CARRANZA-ESTEBAN R. F., RUIZ-MAMANI P. G. Fatalismo ante la posibilidad de contagio por el coronavirus: Generación y validación de un instrumento (F-COVID-19). *Kasmera*, vol. 48, n. 1, 2020b. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3732353>

MEJÍA C. R., RODRIGUEZ-ALARCON J., GARAY-RIOS L., ENRIQUEZ-ANCO M., MORENO A., HUAYTAN-ROJAS K., HUANCHAHUARI-ÑAÑACC HUARI N., JULCA-GONZALES A., ALVAREZ C., CHOQUE-VARGAS J., CURIOSO W. Percepción de miedo o exageración que transmiten los medios de comunicación en la población peruana durante la pandemia de la COVID-19. *Revista Cubana de Investigaciones Biomédicas*, vol. 39, n. 2, 2020c. http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0864-03002020000200001&lng=es&tlng=es

MEJÍA C. R., QUISPE-SANCHO A., RODRÍGUEZ-ALARCÓN J. F., CCASA-VALERO L., PONCE-LÓPEZ V. L., VARELA-VILLANUEVA E.S., MARTICORENA-FLORES R., CHAMORRO-ESPINOZA S., AVALOS-REYES M. S., VERA-GONZALES JEAN J. Factores asociados al fatalismo ante la COVID-19 en 20 ciudades del Perú en marzo 2020. *Rev Haban Cienc Méd*, vol. 19, n. 2, 2020d, e_3233. http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1729-519X2020000200015&lng=es&tlng=es

MERTENS G., GERRITSEN L., DUIJNDAM S., SALEMINK E., ENGELHARD I. M. Fear of the coronavirus (COVID-19): Predictors in an online study conducted in March 2020. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, vol. 74, 2020, 102258. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2020.102258>

Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: 10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329

PULIDO RODRÍGUEZ C., VILLAREJO CARBALLIDO B., REDONDO-SAMA G., GUO M., RAMIS M., FLECHA R. False News Around COVID-19 Circulated Less On Sina Weibo Than On Twitter. How To Overcome False Information? *International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 9, n. 2, 2020, pp. 1-22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.2020.5386>

RODRÍGUEZ CAHILL C. Five psychological challenges of the COVID-19 crisis. *JONNPR*, vol. 5, n. 6, 2020, pp. 583-88. <https://doi.org/10.19230/jonnpr.3662>

RAMÓN FERNÁNDEZ F. Comunicación y noticias falsas en relación al COVID-19: algunas reflexiones sobre la información, la desinformación y propuestas de mejora. *Revista Española de Comunicación en Salud. Suplemento 1*, 2020, pp. 253-264. <https://doi.org/10.20318/recs.2020.5375>

SHOREY S., ANG E., YAMINA A., TAM C. Perceptions of public on the COVID-19 outbreak in Singapore: a qualitative content analysis. *Journal of Public Health*, vol. 42, n. 4, 2020, pp. 665-671. [10.1093/pubmed/fdaa105](https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdaa105)

SOHRABI C., ALSAFI Z., O'NEILL N., KHAN M., KERWAN A., ALJABIR A., IOSIFIDOS C., AGHA R. World Health Organization declares global emergency: A review of the 2019 novel coronavirus (COVID-19). *International Journal of Surgery*, vol. 76, 2020, pp. 71-76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijsu.2020.02.034>

UNESCO. Covid y Educación Superior: de los efectos inmediatos al día después. Análisis de impactos, respuestas políticas y recomendaciones. 2020. <http://www.iesalc.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID-19-ES-130520.pdf>

VALLEJO-MARTÍN M., MORENO-JIMÉNEZ M., RÍOS-RODRÍGUEZ M. L. Sentido de comunidad, fatalismo y participación en contextos de crisis socioeconómica. *Psychosocial Intervention*, vol. 26, n. 1, 2016, pp. 1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psi.2016.10.002>

WESTLUND O., GHERSETTI M. Modelling news media use. Positing and applying the GC/MC model to the analysis of media use in everyday life and crisis situations. *Journalism Studies*, vol. 16, n. 2, 2015, pp. 133-151. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2013.868139>

YILDIRIM M., GEÇER E., AKGÜL O. The impacts of vulnerability, perceived risk, and fear on preventive behaviours against COVID-19. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*, vol. 3, 2020, pp. 1-9. [10.1080/13548506.2020.1776891](https://doi.org/10.1080/13548506.2020.1776891)

Submetido em: Setembro/2020.

Aprovado em: Novembro/2020.

Publicado em: Dezembro/2020.

****Como referenciar o artigo:**

ARIAS-CHÁVEZ, D., POSTIGO-ZUMARÁN, J. E., CANGALAYA-SEVILLANO, L. M. Percepção das informações transmitidas pela mídia sobre a covid-19 e sua relação com o fatalismo causado pela pandêmica em estudantes universitários da cidade de Lima. *Nuances: Estudos sobre Educação, Presidente Prudente-SP*, v. 31, pc92020, p.310-324 jan./dez. 2020, ISSN: 2236-0441. DOI: [10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329](https://doi.org/10.32930/nuances.v31i0.8329)