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ABSTRACT

The Correlation Between Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Among FSR Students at UiTM Seremban 3

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I. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge, attitudes and the practices (KAP) of using sunscreen, many people understand the importance of using sunscreen to protect their skin from harmful UV radiation which shows the knowledge of using sunscreen is increasing, yet many still apply it incorrectly or inconsistently. The aim of this study is to explore the correlation between knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) on sunscreen usage among FSR students at UiTM Seremban 3.

II. METHODS

Data were collected via an online questionnaire using a set of Likert Scale (5) from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree and Multiple Choices questions. A total of 383 FSR students participated, selected using the Krejcie and Morgan formula for a population of 1,322, with an added 20% buffer to ensure validity. The participants consisted of Diploma and Degree level FSR students at UiTM Seremban 3.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Level of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) on Sunscreen Usage

FSR students demonstrated moderate levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) was ($M = 4.02$) and sunscreen usage ($M = 10.09$). These findings highlight the need for targeted educational efforts to enhance students' understanding and attitudes towards sunscreen application, ultimately promoting more consistent and effective sun protection practices.

B. Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) on Sunscreen Usage

There is a very strong and positive correlation between knowledge and attitudes ($r = 0.950, p < 0.001$). This indicates that as respondents' knowledge increases, their attitudes also become more positive. The statistically significant result ($p < 0.001$) confirms that this relationship is not due to chance. The correlation between knowledge and practices is also very strong and positive ($r = 0.926, p < 0.001$), suggesting that higher levels of knowledge among respondents are associated with more effective or consistent practices. This implies that knowledge plays a significant role in shaping practical behaviors.

Similarly, a very strong and positive correlation was found between attitudes and practices ($r = 0.944, p < 0.001$). This

means that more positive attitudes are strongly linked to better or more frequent practices, emphasizing the role of mindset in behavior implementation. The correlation results reveal that all three variables, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices are strongly interrelated with statistically significant, positive linear relationships. These findings underscore the importance of promoting both knowledge and positive attitudes as they significantly influence practical behavior among FSR students at UiTM Seremban 3.

TABLE I
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES (KAP) ON SUNSCREEN USAGE

		KNOWLEDGE	ATTITUDES	PRACTICES
KNOWLEDGE	Pearson's r	—		
	df	—		
	p-value	—		
ATTITUDES	Pearson's r	0.950	—	
	df	381	—	
	p-value	<.001	—	
PRACTICES	Pearson's r	0.926	0.944	—
	df	381	381	—
	p-value	<.001	<.001	—

C. Differences Between Gender on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) on Sunscreen Usage

The MANOVA test revealed no significant gender differences in knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to sunscreen usage among FSR students at UiTM Seremban 3. While females reported marginally higher attitudes and practices, and males slightly higher knowledge, these variations did not reach statistical significance. Despite the lack of notable gender disparities, the overall mean scores suggest moderate levels of knowledge and practices across both groups.

TABLE II
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND
PRACTICES (KAP) ON SUNSCREEN USAGE

	Group	N	Mean	Median	SD	SE	F	df	df2	p
Knowledge	Female / Perempuan	175	3.95	4.50	1.13	0.09	2.74	1	381	0.099
	Male / Lelaki	208	3.97	4.33	1.03	0.07	2.74	1	381	0.099
Attitudes	Female / Perempuan	175	3.73	4.13	0.94	0.07	0.48	1	381	0.489
	Male / Lelaki	208	3.65	4.00	0.87	0.06	0.48	1	381	0.489
Practices	Female / Perempuan	175	3.94	4.33	1.01	0.08	0.04	1	381	0.842
	Male / Lelaki	208	3.79	4.33	0.95	0.07	0.04	1	381	0.842

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The findings demonstrate that enhancing knowledge and addressing negative attitudes are key priorities to improve sunscreen usage among FSR students. Unlike many prior studies conducted in Western contexts which found that females tend to engage more frequently in sunscreen use, the present study found no statistically significant difference in sunscreen usage between male and female students [1].

This suggests that among FSR students at UITM Seremban 3, gender may not be a salient factor influencing sunscreen-related knowledge, attitudes, or practices. This result may reflect homogeneity in health education, shared social norms, or similar exposure to sun safety campaigns within the university environment. [2] have shown inconsistent or no significant gender differences when adjusting for other factors like education, cultural norms, or acculturation.

The result adds to the evidence that gender differences are not universal and can be context dependent. It highlights the importance of considering cultural, institutional, and educational factors when studying sunscreen practices.

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