

Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada masyarakat Desa X di wilayah Kabupaten Pati Jawa Tengah = The relationship between knowledge and attitude towards the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination in X Village community in the Pati Regency, Central Java

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Abstrak

Penyebaran COVID-19 yang begitu cepat perlu adanya pencegahan dan pengendalian COVID-19 salah satunya yaitu dengan vaksinasi. Program vaksinasi COVID-19 telah dilakukan di Indonesia, namun dalam pelaksanaannya masih banyak masyarakat yang ragu-ragu bahkan menolak untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu cross sectional dengan sampel 111 masyarakat di Desa Sinomwidodo, Kecamatan Tambakromo, Kabupaten Pati, Jawa Tengah. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap dari kuesioner penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Al-Marshoudi et al (2021), Kumari et al (2021), dan Mohamed et al (2021), kemudian dimodifikasi lagi oleh peneliti dengan menambahkan pertanyaan berdasarkan tinjauan pustaka. Hasil uji validitas kuesioner pengetahuan di dapatkan nilai r berada pada rentang $0,376 - 0,886 > r$ tabel ($0,361$) dan memiliki nilai cronbach's alpha sebesar $0,894$. Hasil uji validitas kuesioner sikap di dapatkan nilai r berada pada rentang $0,831 - 0,886 > r$ tabel ($0,361$) dan memiliki nilai cronbach's alpha sebesar $0,928$. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19 ($p = 0,001$; $\hat{I}_{\pm} = 0,05$). Semakin baik pengetahuan mengenai vaksinasi COVID-19, maka semakin baik juga sikap penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19. Peneliti merekomendasikan agar pemerintah dan pihak terkait dapat memberikan pemerataan edukasi mengenai pentingnya vaksinasi COVID-19. Penelitian lebih lanjut disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian mengenai faktor penghambat dan pendukung penerimaan vaksinasi COVID-19.

.....The rapid spread of COVID-19 requires prevention and control of COVID-19, one of which is vaccination. The COVID-19 vaccination program has been carried out in Indonesia, but in its implementation there are still many people who are hesitant and even refuse to vaccinate against COVID-19. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination. The research design used was cross sectional with a sample of 111 people in Sinomwidodo Village, Tambakromo District, Pati Regency, Central Java. The instrument used is the knowledge and attitude questionnaire from the research questionnaire conducted by Al-Marshoudi et al (2021), Kumari et al (2021), and Mohamed et al (2021), then modified again by the researcher by adding questions based on the literature review. The results of the validity test of the knowledge questionnaire obtained that the r value was in the range of $0.376 - 0.886 > r$ table (0.361) and had a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.894 . The results of the attitude questionnaire validity test obtained that the r value was in the range of $0.831 - 0.886 > r$ table (0.361) and had a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.928 . The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination ($p = 0.001$; $= 0.05$). The better the knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccination, the

better the attitude towards receiving the COVID-19 vaccination will be. The researcher recommends that the government and related parties can provide equal distribution of education regarding the importance of COVID-19 vaccination. Further research is recommended to conduct research on the inhibiting and supporting factors for receiving COVID-19 vaccination.