

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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Determinan Ketidakikutsertaan Vaksinasi COVID-19 Pada Anak Usia 6-12 Tahun
Berbasis *Theory Planned Behavior*

xv + 87 hal + 2 bagan + 10 tabel + 10 lampiran

Abstrak

Vaksinasi COVID-19 untuk anak merupakan kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia sejak awal tahun 2021, namun tidak semua masyarakat ikut serta dalam vaksinasi COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui determinan ketidakikutsertaan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada anak usia 6-12 tahun berbaasis *Theory Planned Behavior*. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode *deskriptif analitik* dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasinya adalah 162 siswa MI Darussalam dan SDN Bajuran 01. Penentuan sample menggunakan rumus slovin dan ditentukan besar sample sebanyak 115. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple ramdom sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuisioner, analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 92 anak (80%) tidak ikut serta vaksinasi COVID-19. Faktor predisposing yang mempengaruhi adalah pengetahuan orang tua ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ OR=18,98) dan pendidikan orang tua ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ OR=42,93). Faktor reinforcing yang mempengaruhi adalah dukungan keluarga ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ OR=12,28). Faktor enabling yang mempengaruhi adalah ketersediaan pelayanan vaksinasi ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ OR=111,4) dan akses tempat pelayanan vaksinasi ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ OR=56,42). Disarankan agar dilakukan sosialisasi vaksinasi COVID-19 melalui televisi dan media sosial seperti facebook dan instragram oleh satgas COVID-19 dan Kementerian Kesehatan.

Kata kunci: Tidak ikutserta, Vaksinasi, Vaksin Covid-19

Abstract

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Determinants Of Not Participating In COVID-19 Vaccination In Children Aged 6-12 Years Based On The Theory Planned Behavior

xii + 97 hal + 2 bagan + 10 tabel + 3 lampiran

Abstract

COVID-19 vaccination for children has been a policy of the Indonesian government since early 2021, but not all people participate in COVID-19 vaccination. The purpose of this study was to determine the determinants of not participating in COVID-19 vaccination in children aged 6-12 years based on the Theory Planned Behavior. The research design used descriptive analytic method using a cross sectional approach. The population is 162 students of MI Darussalam and SDN Bajuran 01. The sample is determined using the Slovin formula and the sample size is 115. The sampling technique is using simple random sampling. Data collection is using questionnaires, data analysis is using chi-square test. The results showed that 92 children (80%) did not participate in the COVID-19 vaccination. The predisposing factors that influence are parents' knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0,000$ $OR = 18,89$) and parental education ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ $OR=42,93$). The reinforcing factor that influences is family support($p\text{-value}=0,000$ $OR=12,28$). The influencing factors are the availability of vaccination services ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ $OR=111,4$) and access to vaccination service places ($p\text{-value}=0,000$ $OR=56,42$). It is recommended that the COVID-19 vaccination socialization be carried out through television and social media such as Facebook and Instagram by the COVID-19 task force and the Ministry of Health.

Keywords : Not participating, Vaccination, Covid-19 Vaccine