

## **ABSTRAK**

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TENTANG VAKSIN COVID-19 DI KECAMATAN BATI BATI (Oleh : Aditia Saputra ; Pembimbing : Esty Restiana Rusida, Revita Saputri, Helmina Wati);2022; 85 halaman**

Pengendalian virus COVID-19 sangat diperlukan terlebih di daerah kawasan industri teruntuk itu diperlukan data pengetahuan dan persepsi masyarakat setempat tentang vaksin COVID-19 guna pemerintah daerah setempat membuat kebijakan terkait virus tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan persepsi masyarakat setempat tentang vaksin COVID-19. Kebermanfaatan penelitian ini adalah sebagai gambaran bagi pemerintah daerah setempat untuk merumuskan kebijakan tentang virus COVID-19. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah non-eksperimental serta rancangan yang digunakan yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan menyebar kuesioner 100 rangkap dari rumah ke rumah. Analisis data ditemukan hasil pengetahuan cukup sebanyak 40%, baik 30%, sangat baik 19%, dan kurang 11%. Hasil persepsi diketahui persepsi tepat sebanyak 90% dan tidak tepat sebanyak 10%. Diharapkan agar kedepannya untuk penelitian lebih lanjut tentang pandangan masyarakat terhadap vaksin COVID-19 agar lebih variatif lagi dengan menambah variabel variabel lain. Sebelum melakukan uji validitas & reliabilitas kuesioner hendaknya jumlah soal dibuat lebih banyak agar tidak mengurangi jumlah soal awal

**Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Persepsi, Vaksin, COVID-19**

## **ABSTRACT**

***DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE IN BATI BATI DISTRICT (By : Aditia Saputra ; Supervisor : Esty Restiana Rusida, Revita Saputri, Helmina Wati); 2022; 85 pages***

*Control of the COVID-19 virus is very much needed, especially in industrial areas, for this reason, data on knowledge and perceptions of the local community about the COVID-19 vaccine are needed for the local government to make policies related to the virus. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge and perceptions of the local community about the COVID-19 vaccine. The benefit of this research is as an illustration for the local government to formulate policies regarding the COVID-19 virus. The type of research used is non-experimental and the design used is descriptive research by distributing 100 duplicate questionnaires from house to house. Analysis of the data found that knowledge was sufficient as much as 40%, good 30%, very good 19%, and less than 11%. The result of perception is known as 90% correct perception and 10% incorrect perception. It is hoped that in the future for further research on the public's view of the COVID-19 vaccine to be more varied by adding other variables. Before testing the validity & reliability of the questionnaire, the number of questions should be made more so that it does not reduce the number of initial questions*

*Keywords: Knowledge, Perception, Vaccine, COVID-19*