

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK SOSIODEMOGRAFI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN TENTANG VAKSIN COVID-19 PADA MASYARAKAT DI WILAYAH KABUPATEN BANJAR (Oleh Mahdaniah; Pembimbing apt. Nurul Mardiaty, M. Sc., Wahyudi, S.E., M.M. ; 2022; 133 halaman)

COVID-19 adalah penyakit menular yang menyebar melalui cairan ketika orang terinfeksi batuk atau bersin. Vaksinasi salah satu tindakan efektif dalam mencegah COVID-19. Pengetahuan tepat akan meningkatkan kesediaan masyarakat untuk menerima vaksin COVID-19, agar program vaksinasi berhasil sehingga dapat mengurangi dan mengendalikan penyebaran COVID-19. Faktor sosiodemografi seperti pendidikan dan pendapatan berhubungan secara signifikan dengan pengetahuan seseorang tentang vaksin COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui karakteristik sosiodemografi, tingkat pengetahuan dan hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi terhadap pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 pada masyarakat di wilayah Kabupaten Banjar. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 400 diperoleh dengan teknik *Accidental Sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas berjenis kelamin perempuan (61,3%), berusia dewasa muda (73,8%), tidak bekerja (55,5%), berpendidikan tinggi (53,5%), memiliki penghasilan <UMP Kalimantan Selatan (75,8%), tidak memiliki riwayat penyakit kronis (91,8%), sumber pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 dari media sosial dan TV (81%) dan telah mendapatkan vaksin dosis 2 (57,8%). Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat tentang vaksin COVID-19 mayoritas termasuk kategori kurang (40,3%). Terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin ($P=0,038$), usia ($P=0,007$), pendidikan ($P=0,004$), penghasilan ($P=0,031$) dan sumber pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 ($P=0,023$) terhadap pengetahuan tentang vaksin COVID-19 pada masyarakat di wilayah Kabupaten Banjar.

Kata kunci : Karakteristik Sosiodemografi, Pengetahuan, Vaksin COVID-19

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS TO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE IN THE COMMUNITY OF BANJAR REGENCY (By Mahdaniah; Supervisor apt. Nurul Mardiaty, M. Sc., Wahyudi, S.E., M.M. ; 2022; 133 pages)

COVID-19 is an infectious disease that spreads through fluids when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Vaccination is one of the most effective measures to prevent COVID-19. Accurate knowledge will increase people's willingness to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, so that the vaccination program is successful so that it can reduce and control the spread of COVID-19. Sociodemographic factors such as education and income are significantly related to a person's knowledge of the COVID-19 vaccine. The purpose of this study was to determine the sociodemographic characteristics, level of knowledge and the relationship of sociodemographic characteristics to knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine in the community in the Banjar Regency area. Quantitative research with Cross Sectional design. A total of 400 samples were obtained using the Accidental Sampling technique. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi Square test. The results showed that the majority were female (61.3%), young adults (73.8%), not working (55.5%), highly educated (53.5%), having income <UMP South Kalimantan (75.8%), had no history of chronic disease (91.8%), sources of knowledge about COVID-19 vaccine from social media and TV (81%) and had received dose 2 vaccine (57.8%). The level of public knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine is in the poor category (40.3%). There was a relationship between gender ($P=0.038$), age ($P=0.007$), education ($P=0.004$), income ($P=0.031$) and sources of knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine ($P=0.023$) on knowledge about the COVID-19 vaccine in the community in the Banjar Regency area.

Keywords: Sociodemographic Characteristics, Knowledge, COVID-19 Vaccine