

**Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan
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Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
Februari , 2023**

ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Pengetahuan tentang Vaksinasi Covid-19 dengan Motivasi Remaja untuk Vaksinasi Covid-19

Latar Belakang : Remaja merupakan kelompok yang rentan terkena virus Covid-19 tanpa gejala sehingga menyebabkan sumber penularan virus Covid-19. Seiring bertambahnya jumlah kasus Covid-19, pemerintah melakukan berbagai upaya pencegahan Covid-19 salah satunya dengan melakukan vaksinasi Covid-19.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi Covid-19 dengan motivasi remaja untuk mengikuti vaksinasi Covid-19.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini yaitu deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian menggunakan *cluster sampling* dengan 105 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi Covid-19 dan motivasi vaksinasi Covid-19.

Kesimpulan : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 40 responden (38,10%) mempunyai pengetahuan yang cukup, motivasi remaja untuk vaksinasi sebanyak (58,10%) atau 61 responden memiliki motivasi yang baik, pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi Covid-19 didapatkan *p-value* 0,635 yang berarti tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang vaksinasi Covid-19 dengan motivasi remaja untuk vaksinasi Covid-19.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, vaksinasi Covid-19, motivasi remaja

Daftar Pustaka : 31 (2014-2022)

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February, 2023

ABSTRACT

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The Relationship between Knowledge of COVID-19 Vaccination and Youth Motivation for COVID-19 Vaccination

Background: The Covid-19 virus is spread through contact with adolescents, who are particularly susceptible to it despite showing no symptoms. The government attempts various methods to prevent the spread of Covid-19 as the number of cases rises, one of which is through providing the COVID-19 vaccinations.

Objective: This study aims to identify the relationship between youth motivation for vaccination and knowledge of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Methods: This descriptive correlative study used cross-sectional approach. A cluster sampling method was used and there were 105 respondents involved in this study. A Questionnaires assessing COVID-19 vaccination knowledge and COVID-19 vaccination motivation were used.

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that 40 respondents (38.10%) had sufficient knowledge, the motivation of teenagers to vaccinate was as much (58.10%) or 61 respondents had good motivation, knowledge of Covid-19 vaccination obtained a p-value of 0.635 which means that there is no relationship between knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination and youth motivation to vaccinate COVID-19.

Keywords: *Knowledge, COVID-19 vaccination, youth motivation*

References: 31 (2014-2022)