

## ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI INTENSI ORANG TUA  
TERHADAP VAKSINASI COVID-19 PADA ANAK USIA 6-11 TAHUN  
BERDASARKAN *THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR***

Penelitian Korelasional

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**Pendahuluan :** COVID-19 menjadi persoalan serius di Indonesia yang juga terjadi pada anak usia 6-11 tahun. Berbagai upaya dilakukan salah satunya yaitu vaksinasi. Namun, keraguan orang tua pada vaksinasi COVID-19 menyebabkan rendahnya angka vaksinasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang memengaruhi intensi orang tua untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada anak usia 6-11 tahun. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik. Terdapat 240 responden dari 721 populasi menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Variabel independen pada penelitian ini yaitu Pengetahuan, *Attitude Toward Behavior* (Sikap), Norma Subjektif, dan *Perceived Behavior Control* (PBC) sedangkan variabel dependen yaitu intensi. Data diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan *spearman's rho test* ( $\alpha \leq 0,05$ ). **Hasil :** Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan *Attitude Toward Behavior* ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,773$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan Norma Subjektif (Norma Subjektif) ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,559$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan *Perceived Behavior Control* (PBC) ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,544$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara *Attitude Toward Behavior* dengan intensi ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,490$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara Norma Subjektif dengan intensi ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,298$ ). Terdapat hubungan antara *Perceived Behavior Control* (PBC) dengan intensi ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,327$ ) dengan arah hubungan positif. **Kesimpulan :** Semakin baik *Attitude Toward Behavior*, norma subjektif, dan PBC yang dimiliki orang tua dapat meningkatkan intensi orang tua untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada anak usia 6-11 tahun. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan dukungan promosi kesehatan oleh perawat terkait edukasi informasi vaksinasi COVID-19 yang transparan dan berkesinambungan serta yang mudah dipahami oleh orang tua untuk meningkatkan cakupan vaksinasi yang lebih tinggi.

**Kata Kunci :** intensi, orang tua, vaksinasi COVID-19, anak usia 6-11 tahun

ABSTRACT

**FACTORS CORRELATED WITH AFFECTING PARENTS INTENTION  
ON COVID-19 VACCINATION IN CHILDREN AGED 6-11 YEARS  
BASED ON THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR**

Correlational Study

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**Background :** COVID-19 is a serious problem in Indonesia which also occurs in children aged 6-11 years. Various efforts have been made, one of which is vaccination. However, parents hesitancy on COVID-19 vaccination has lead to low vaccination rates. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence parents intentions to vaccinate against COVID-19 in children aged 6-11 years. **Method :** This study uses a descriptive analytic design. There are 240 respondents from 721 populations using consecutive technique. The data were obtained using a questionnaire and analyzed using the spearman's rho test ( $\alpha \leq 0,05$ ). The independent variables in this study are knowledge, Attitude Toward Behavior (Attitude), Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavior Control (PBC) while the dependent variable is intention. **Result :** The result of the analyze show that there is a relationship between knowledge and Attitude Toward Behavior ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,773$ ). There is a relationship between knowledge and Subjective Norm (Subjective Norm) ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,559$ ). There is a relationship between knowledge and Perceived Behavior Control (PBC) ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,544$ ). There is a relationship between Attitude Toward Behavior and intention ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,490$ ). There is a relationship between Subjective Norm and intention ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,298$ ). There is a relationship between Perceived Behavior Control (PBC) with the intention ( $p=0,000$ ;  $r=0,327$ ) with a positive relationship direction. **Conclusion :** The better the Attitude Toward Behavior, Subjective Norms, and PBC can increase the intention parents to vaccinate against COVID-19 in children aged 6-11 years. Therefore, it's need to support health promotion by nurses related to education on COVID-19 vaccination information that is transparent and sustainable and that is easily understand by parents to increase vaccination coverage higher.

**Keyword :** intention, parents, COVID-19 vaccination, children aged 6-11 years