

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pengetahuan merupakan keluaran dari proses sensoris utamanya mata dan telinga terhadap suatu objek tertentu. Pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap vaksinasi covid-19 bisa memengaruhi seseorang untuk mau dan mampu melakukan perilaku pencegahan terhadap penularan covid-19. **Tujuan:** untuk mengetahui Pengetahuan Masyarakat tentang Vaksinasi Covid-19 di RW 03 Desa Baranangsiang Kecamatan Cipongkor tahun 2022. **Metode:** deskriptif, populasi dalam penelitian ini masyarakat RW 03 desa Baranangsiang Kecamatan Cipongkor yang belum tuntas di vaksin dosis 1 dan 2 sebanyak 61 orang. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu sebanyak 61 orang dengan menggunakan total sampling, teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuisisioner, analisa data menggunakan analisa univariat deskripsi persentase. **Hasil:** hampir separuh responden (26.2%) memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang, hampir separuh responden (44.3%) memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup dan sebagian kecil responden (29.5%) memiliki pengetahuan yang baik. Responden yang pengetahuannya kurang karena mereka takut untuk divaksin dan juga kurang memanfaatkan sumber informasi mengenai vaksinasi covid-19 tersebut. **Simpulan dan saran:** hampir separuh responden memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup. Saran peneliti responden diharapkan memahami mengenai vaksinasi covid-19 dengan memanfaatkan perkembangan informasi dari media sosial melalui situs resmi seperti website dan akun sosial media Kemenkes RI.

Kata Kunci : Covid-19, Masyarakat, Pengetahuan, Vaksinasi
Daftar Pustaka : 20 (2013 – 2022)
12 Buku (2013 – 2019)
4 Jurnal (2019 – 2022)
4 Website (2019 – 2021)

ABSTRACT

Background: Knowledge is the output of sensory processes, especially the eyes and ears on a particular object. Public knowledge of COVID-19 vaccination can influence a person to be willing and able to carry out preventive behavior against Covid-19 transmission. **Objective:** to find out public knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination in RW 03 Baranangsiang Village, Cipongkor District in 2022. **Methods:** descriptive, the population in this study was 61 people in RW 03 Baranangsiang Village, Cipongkor District, who had not been vaccinated at doses 1 and 2. The sample used is 61 people using total sampling, data collection techniques using questionnaires, data analysis using univariate analysis of percentage descriptions. **Results:** almost half of the respondents (26.2%) have poor knowledge, almost half of the respondents (44.3%) have sufficient knowledge and a small proportion of respondents (29.5%) have good knowledge. Respondents who lacked knowledge because they were afraid to be vaccinated and also did not take advantage of the information sources regarding the covid-19 vaccination. **Conclusions and suggestions:** almost half of the respondents have sufficient knowledge. Suggestions for respondent researchers are expected to understand about Covid-19 vaccination by utilizing information developments from social media through official websites such as the Ministry of Health's website and social media accounts.

Keywords : Covid-19, Society, Knowledge, Vaccination
Bibliography : 20 (2013 – 2022)
12 Books (2013 – 2019)
4 Journals (2019 – 2022)
4 Websites (2017 – 2021)