

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Vaksinasi Covid-19 untuk anak telah dilaksanakan di Indonesia. Saat ini, pemerintah Indonesia sedang menggagendakan vaksinasi booster untuk anak. Vaksinasi Covid-19 untuk anak memerlukan *intention* dan kemauan orang tua dalam memberikan akses vaksinasi Covid-19 kepada anak. *Intention* orang tua dipengaruhi oleh sikap, norma subjektif, dan persepsi kontrol perilaku.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *intention* terhadap vaksinasi *booster* Covid-19 dengan *Theory Planned of Behavior* (TPB) orang tua siswa Sekolah Dasar di Kemantren Kotagede.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* yang dilakukan di SD Muhammadiyah Kleco 1, SDN Kotagede 4, dan SDN Pilahan pada bulan Juli 2023 dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 85 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu TPB *Constructs*, *intention* dan tingkat pengetahuan. Analisis data menggunakan uji Spearman Rank.

Hasil: Orang tua memiliki nilai median *intention* sebesar 4,00 dan nilai median skor sikap sebesar 25,00, norma subjektif sebesar 24,00, dan persepsi kontrol perilaku sebesar 12,00. Skor signifikansi sikap dan norma subjektif antara terhadap *intention* bernilai $p < 0,05$ dengan $r = 0,665$ dan $r = 0,673$. Skor signifikansi persepsi kontrol perilaku terhadap *intention* bernilai $p > 0,05$ dengan $r = 0,073$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara terhadap sikap dan norma subjektif *intention* pada orang tua, dengan arah hubungan positif dan korelasi kuat. Namun, antara persepsi kontrol perilaku terhadap *intention* memiliki hubungan yang tidak bermakna dengan arah hubungan positif dan korelasi sangat lemah.

Kata Kunci: Orang tua, anak usia 6-11 tahun, vaksinasi *booster* Covid-19, *intention*, *Theory Planned of Behavior*

ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 vaccination for children has been implemented in Indonesia. Currently, the Indonesian government is agendizing boos ter vaccination for children. Covid-19 vaccination for children requires parents' intention and willingness to provide access to Covid-19 vaccination to children. Intention of parents is influenced by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control.

Objective: To determine the relationship between intention towards Covid-19 booster vaccination with Theory Planned of Behavior (TPB) of parents of elementary school students in Kemantren Kotagede.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design conducted at SD Muhammadiyah Kleco 1, SDN Kotagede 4, and SDN Pilahan in July 2023 with a total of 85 respondents. The instruments used were TPB Constructs, intention and level of knowledge. Data analysis using Spearman Rank test.

Result: Parents have a median intention score of 4.00 and a median attitude score of 25.00, subjective norms of 24.00, and perceived behavioral control of 12.00. The significance score of attitude and subjective norms between intention is $p < 0.05$ with $r = 0.665$ and $r = 0.673$. The significance score of perceived behavioral control on intention is $p > 0.05$ with $r = 0.073$.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between attitude and subjective norm intention in parents, with a positive relationship direction and strong correlation. However, between perceived behavioral control and intention has a non-significant relationship with a positive relationship direction and a very weak correlation.

Keywords: Parents, children aged 6-11 years, Covid-19 booster vaccination, intention, Theory Planned of Behavior