



COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON COVID-19 VACCINATION IN SIDOMUKTI VILLAGE TUBAN INDONESIA

Suhartono Suhartono , Miftahul Munir, Aris Puji Utami, Imanita Nur Widyaningsih

Nahdlatul Ulama Institute of Health Science Tuban, East Java, Indonesia

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 17 June 2021
Accepted: 17 August 2021

CONTACT

Suhartono Suhartono
artosuhartono@gmail.com
Nahdlatul Ulama Institute of
Health Science Tuban, East
Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Covid-19 vaccine will be given to all people in Indonesia. Covid-19 vaccination process in community reaps pros and cons. Many perceptions arise in minds of public. on the one hand, people who get enough information tend to accept Covid-19 vaccine. However, people who are uninformed tend to refuse given Covid-19 vaccine. Therefore, it is necessary to study public's perception of Covid-19 vaccination. The aim of this study was to dig deeper into perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and perceived barriers about Covid-19 vaccine in community.

Method: This study used qualitative method. Subjects in this study were people of Sidomukti Village, Kenduruan District, Tuban Regency with consecutive sampling. Instrument in this study used a structured interview sheet with data analysis covering period of data collection, data reduction, data categorization, data display and verification.

Results: Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants, it was found that participants were classified as having good perceptions, although their opinions were different and varied. It is necessary to socialize about Covid-19 vaccination in order to reduce bad perceptions.

Conclusion: It is recommended that local health workers carry out health promotions that provide information about Covid-19 vaccination to the public.

Keywords: perception; society; community; vaccine; Covid-19

Cite as:

Suhartono, S., Munir, M., Utami, A. P., & Widyaningsih, I. N. (2021). Community Perception on Covid-19 Vaccination in Sidomukti Village Tuban Indonesia. *Indonesian J. of Community Health Nurs.*, 6(2), 58-63. [Doi: 10.20473/ijchn.v6i2.30185](https://doi.org/10.20473/ijchn.v6i2.30185)

INTRODUCTION

Clinical trial of final stage of Covid-19 vaccine stage will soon be completed and ready to be given to all people in Indonesia (Adrian, K., 2020). COVID-19 vaccination process in community reaps pros and cons, many perceptions arise in minds of people. In an effort to find out public perceptions about Covid-19 vaccine, Ministry of Health together with Indonesia Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) with support of UNICEF and WHO has conducted a national survey regarding receipt of Covid-19 vaccine. Survey took place on 19-30 September 2020 with aim of understanding people's views, perceptions, and concerns about Covid-19 vaccination.

Based on survey, at least 75% of respondents have known about Covid-19 vaccine and 25% of respondents stated that they are willing to receive vaccinations. However, survey team still found differences in vaccine receipts in each province which were motivated by various aspects. These include economic aspects, religious beliefs, educational status and region. For example, in groups of people who have sufficient information regarding vaccines, they tend to receive Covid-19 vaccine. On other hand, people who are less informed tend to refuse Covid-19 vaccine. In this regard, efforts are needed to convey more accurate information about Covid-19 vaccine to public.

Theoretical approach used in this study is the Health belief model. Since 1974, the concept of Health belief model has attracted attention of researchers.

This theoretical model is a conceptual formulation to determine individual perceptions whether they accept or not about their health. The variables assessed include individual's desire to avoid pain, their belief that there is an effort to avoid disease (Arditama, E., & Lestari, P., 2020).

Factors that affect perception, can be grouped into two main factors, namely: Internal factors, including: experience, needs, assessments, expressions and expectations. External factors, including: external appearance, stimulus properties, environmental situation (Glanz, K., & Rimer, B.K., 2012)

Process of perception is an intermediary of stimuli received by an individual with individual's physical response.[13] In this perception process, there is a stimulus-response formulation, where perception is part of the overall process that produces a response after stimulus is received. In process of perception there are three main components, namely selection, interpretation and behavior (Janz, N.K. & Becker, M.H., 1984).

The aim of this study to dig deeper into community's perceived susceptibility to Covid-19 community's perceived severity of Covid-19, community's perceived benefits to Covid-19 vaccination, community's perceived barriers to Covid-19 vaccination. 19 in Sidomukti Village, Kenduruan District, Tuban Regency. Results of this study are expected to provide new information and insights to readers about public perceptions of Covid-19 vaccination

METHOD

This study uses qualitative research methods, namely research methods based on philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine condition of natural objects as a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive or qualitative and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations.

Subjects in this study were people in Sidomukti Village, Kenduruan District, Tuban Regency with purposive sampling, namely technique of determining sample by selecting a sample among the population in accordance with researcher wanted in accordance with the objectives and problems in study, so that sample can represent previously known population characteristics Dharma, K. (2011).

Data was collected by in-depth interviews and observation. Tools used in data collection were in-depth interview guides, observation sheets, and recording devices. Validity of data was tested using triangulation technique of data sources, namely by comparing the results of interviews between community and perceptions of community leaders and government elements with the results of observations that researchers had done and the

results of interviews with some of people in Sidomukti Village, Kenduruan District, Tuban Regency. Data analysis technique used in this study starts from data collection, data reduction, data categorization, data display, and verification

RESULTS

Community Perceived Susceptibility of Covid-19

Based on the results of interviews with community that most of the informants were vulnerable to themselves, 4 informants (70%) stated that they were easily infected with Covid-19, 3 informants (67%) stated that they believed that they were not easily exposed to Covid-19 virus because they had no previous illness history, all informants (100%) stated that many people around them were sick, 3 informants (55%) stated that their efforts were to maintain immunity, 4 informants (85%) stated that vaccination could make body vulnerable to covid-19 virus, all informants (100%) stated that they strongly agree with covid-19 vaccination program.

Community Perceived Severity of Covid-19

Based on the results of interviews with community, 3 informants (67%) expressed their opinion that Covid-19 can be deadly because there is a history of illness, 2 informants (40%) each stated that Covid-19 virus spreads quickly and stated that Covid-19 was dangerous because look at news, 3 informants (67%) said that Covid-19 vaccination was not dangerous, 3 informants (67%) stated that vaccine had been tested in laboratory, 4 informants (85%) said the body is easily exposed to the Covid-19 virus .

Community perceived benefits of Covid-19 vaccination

Based on the results of interviews with the community, it was found that almost all informants stated that their community became strong (40%), their bodies became vulnerable (40%), and some said that they could reduce transmission (17%), 3 informants (80%) said that giving a statement that the Covid-19 vaccination can prevent the virus, 3 informants (75%) said that herd immunity can form protection, almost all of the informants (85%) said that if you refuse the Covid-19 vaccination, impact on the body is easily exposed to Covid-19 virus.

Community Perceived Barriers to Covid-19 Vaccination

Based on results of interviews with community, 3 informants (80%) stated side effects of Covid-19 vaccination were fever, feeling tired and hungry, 3

informants (80%) stated considered dose of Covid-19 vaccination to be high, but a small number of informants also stated informants did not know how many doses of Covid-19 vaccination, 3 informants (75%) stated prevented informants from carrying out Covid-19 vaccination by saying they were afraid, all of informants (100%) gave a statement did not believe in the hoax news about Covid-19 vaccination.

DISCUSSION

Perceived Susceptibility to Covid-19 about what percentage of them are easily infected with Covid-19 on grounds of their work in field and often face to face with other people. In accordance with the Health Belief Model theory that specifies how individuals cognitively demonstrate healthy behavior and efforts to get to health/healing a disease (Janz, N.K. & Becker, M.H., 1984) Their belief is that they are not easily affected by Covid-19 virus, because they assume they have no previous disease history and there are a small number of informants who say that they are not easily exposed to Covid-19 virus because they often exercise, eat nutritious foods and always maintain their immunity. It is logical that if people believe they are at risk of disease, they will tend to do something to prevent it, conversely if people believe they are not at risk or have a low perceived risk of vulnerability, unhealthy behavior is more likely to occur. Public health during the Covid-19 pandemic was classified as not good, all informants said that in midst of the current pandemic, the average community experienced illness or their health was not in good condition (Glanz, K., & Rimer, B.K., 2012).

Efforts to avoid being at risk of being exposed to Covid-19 virus, most of informants stated that by doing so they always maintain immunity and some of informants stated that their efforts were by complying with health protocols. Vaccination can make body vulnerable to Covid-19 virus, some say that vaccination can make body vulnerable to viruses because vaccines can make the immune stronger and also fight virus, but some informants said they were not sure that vaccination could make body vulnerable to viruses because There is a person's body whose immune is different, some are strong and some are not. Responses Covid-19 vaccination program is quite good, all informants strongly agree with Covid-19 vaccination program, because it can help community to break chain of spread of Covid-19, prevent being exposed to virus and very helpful for public health.

Perceived Severity about Covid-19 vaccination can kill someone, most of the informants expressed their opinion that Covid-19 could be deadly because there was a history of illness and a small number of

informants said that they thought that Covid-19 could kill someone because they saw situation in surrounding environment. Perceived Severity of disease is often based on information or knowledge of treatment, it may also come from trust in people who have difficulties with their life.[9] Opinion of the informant that Covid-19 is a dangerous disease, there are different opinions, there are some informants who say that Covid-19 is dangerous, because this virus is contagious and occurs globally in several countries, some say that Covid-19 is dangerous for someone who has a history of previous illness.

How dangerous is Covid-19 vaccination, most of the informants said Covid-19 vaccination was not dangerous, because there are some that can make health, there is no danger as long as the person being vaccinated is really healthy and a small number of informants say that Covid-19 vaccination it is dangerous on grounds if a person has a history of disease if vaccinated can endanger a person's life and some say if a person's immune system is not strong it will be dangerous. What if the Covid-19 vaccination is not halal, most of the informants stated that vaccine is halal because the vaccine has been tested in laboratory. According to one informant, if there is no vaccine that is not halal, if there is it is a hoax because the vaccine has been tested in laboratory and there are a small number of informants each revealing that if vaccine is not halal then they do not want to be vaccinated and can increase disease. Almost all informants refuse Covid-19 vaccination, the impact is that a person's body is easily infected with Covid-19 virus, easily tired, easy to feel sick all over. A small number of informants also said impact could be self-defeating.

Perceived Benefits regarding Covid-19 vaccination, almost all informants said that they knew benefits of Covid-19 vaccination by stating benefits that community would be healthier, the body would be vulnerable virus and could reduce transmission. In accordance with theory of belief in benefits felt by individuals if they carry out healthy behavior (Glanz, K., & Rimer, B.K., 2012). Covid-19 vaccination can prevent being exposed corona virus, most of informants said that Covid-19 vaccination can prevent virus by stating body is strong, not easily exposed Covid-19 virus and some said Covid-19 vaccination can prevent it because immune system increases However, a small number of informants stated Covid-19 vaccination had not been able to prevent it grounds that it had not been proven whether vaccination had an effect and could prevent it or not because according to informants there were those who had been vaccinated twice but could still

get it and die. Along with development of Health Belief Model theory, adding 2 constructs, one of which is cues to action which is a construct that explains factors that stimulate individuals want to behave in a healthy manner, cues to action is motivated by internal factors/external factors that can affect a person such as demographics, psychosocial, individual perception, mass media and health promotion.[5] Covid-19 vaccination can form herd immunity, most informants said herd immunity can make body strong, if the body is strong it means immunity is also high so it can provide protection for the body. Each person is different, some are strong and some are not. The importance of the Covid-19 vaccination, all of the informants stated informant strongly agreed on the importance of carrying out Covid-19 vaccination in order to break chain of the spread of Covid-19.

Side effects of Covid-19 vaccination, almost all informants that side effects of Covid-19 vaccination with informants complaining of fever, feeling tired, and hungry and there were a small number of informants who also there were no side effects from Covid-19 vaccination, because after they were injected with vaccine, informants were still doing their normal activities. Dose of Covid-19 vaccination, almost all of informants said dose of Covid-19 vaccination was high, because they thought that after vaccine was injected their body felt hot, some complained of fever, body shaking, and a small number of informants said they did not know dose of Covid-19 vaccination.

Almost all of informants stated were afraid, because they saw their surroundings, some complained of being sick after being vaccinated, saw mass media that after an injection they could kill a person, but there were a small number of informants who no there are obstacles because the informant agrees there will be a Covid-19 vaccination. Accordance with theory of Perceived Barriers are negative aspects of individual that prevent individuals from behaving in a healthy manner. Because change is not something that happens easily, construct of the Health Belief Model theory addresses this problem as perceived barriers to change. It is the individual's own evaluation of barriers in way individuals adopt a new behavior of all constructs, perceived barriers are most significant in determining behavior change.[8] Existence of hoax news about Covid-19 vaccinations, all informants stated they did not believe in hoax news about Covid-19 vaccinations, they said what was reported on social media was not all true and some said yes, not believed informants felt doubtful.

CONCLUSION

Sidomukti Village community's Perceived Susceptibility to Covid-19 is in good category, marked by informant being able to explain about his or her vulnerabilities, including: public health during Covid-19 pandemic, efforts not to be at risk of being exposed to Covid-19 virus, what vaccinations can make body is susceptible Covid-19 virus, in response the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Sidomukti Village community's Perceived Severity of Covid-19 is classified as good perception, marked by stating informant understands although his opinion differs Covid-19 is a dangerous disease and can kill a person, and informant also understands Covid-19 vaccination is not harmful to people, himself and rest of society.

Perceived Benefits of people in Sidomukti Village towards Covid-19 vaccination are classified as good perceptions, marked by informant being able to explain benefits of Covid-19 vaccination, Covid-19 vaccination can prevent, but there are those who argue Covid-19 vaccination has not been proven whether it can prevent or not. no, Covid-19 vaccination can form herd immunity, how important is it to carry out Covid-19 vaccination.

Sidomukti Village community's Perceived Barriers to Covid-19 vaccination are classified as good perceptions, marked by informants being able to explain and understand how side effects, doses of vaccinations even though their opinions differ, what prevents them from carrying out Covid-19 vaccination, related to existence of hoax news about Covid-19 vaccination.

REFERENCES

- Adrian, K. (2020). Mengenal Vaksin Covid-19 dari Pemerintah. Available from <https://www.alodokter.com/mengenal-vaksin-covid-19-dari-pemerintah> cited 23 November 2021
- Ahmed SF, Quadeer AA, McKay MR (2020). Preliminary identification of potential vaccine targets for the COVID-19 Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Based on SARS-CoV Immunological Studies. *Viruses*;12(3).
- Arditama, E., & Lestari, P. (2020). Jogo Tonggo: Membangkitkan Kesadaran Dan Ketaatan Warga Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 8(2), 157-167.
- Armanto, M (2020). Tinjauan Terkait Pengembangan Vaksin Covid-19. <https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/moluccamed>

- ica/article/view/2497 Vol 2 No 2 DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.30598/molmed.2020.v13.i2.52>
- Buana, DR (2020). Analisis Perilaku Masyarakat Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Virus Corona (Covid-19) dan Kiat Menjaga Kesejahteraan Jiwa. Salam: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar-i, vol 7 no 3, pp 217-226
- Dharma, K. (2011). Metodologi Penelitian Keperawatan: Panduan Melaksanakan dan Menerapkan Hasil Penelitian. Jakarta: Trans Info Media.
- Elgaputra, RR., (2020). Implementasi Sosialisasi Covid-19 Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kesadaran Masyarakat Terhadap Protokol Kesehatan Di Kota Jakarta, <https://ejournal.unair.ac.id/jlm/article/view/23473>, Vol 4, No 2, DOI:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.20473/jlm.v4i2.2020.423-433>
- Glanz, K., & Rimer, B. K. (2012). Theory at a Glance: A Guide for Health Promotion Practice. National Cancer Institute; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; National Health (2nd ed.). San Francisco: Create Space Independent Publishing Platform. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1128/MCB.25.21.9532>
- Green LW, Marshall W, K. (1991). Health Promotion Planning An Educational and Environmental Approach, 506.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2004.07.013>
- Janz, NK. & Becker, MH (1984). The Health Belief Model: A Dekade Later. Health Education Quarterly, Vol 11 No1, pp 1- 4,
<https://journals.sagepub.com> DOI:
<http://doi/10.1177/109019818401100101>
- Kim E, Erdos G, Huang S, Kenniston TW, Balmert SC, Carey CD, et al (2020). Microneedle array delivered recombinant coronavirus vaccines: Immunogenicity and rapid translational development. EBioMedicine DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2020.102743>
- Mardhia, D., Kautsari, N., Syaputra, L. I., Ramdhani, W., & Rasiardhi, C. O. (2020). Penerapan Protokol Kesehatan dan Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Harga Komoditas Perikanan dan Aktivitas Penangkapan. Indonesian Journal of Applied Science and Technology, 1(2), 80-87.
- Munir M, Triyoga, R. S, & Nursalam (2016). Village health post (Ponkesdes) development into community nursing center-based Health Promotion Model, nursing center, and behavioral performance, *Int J Med Sci Public Health*, 5 (2), 292-297. doi:10.5455/ijmsph.2016.07092015119
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2012). Promosi Kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Nursalam (2016), Metodologi Penelitian, EGC, Surabaya
- Park K. (2011). Improving the reach of vaccines to low-resource regions with a needle-free vaccine delivery device and long-term thermostabilization. *J Control Release*, Vol 5 No 3. DOI:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jconrel.2011.05.015>
- Pieter, H. Z., & Lubis, L. N. (2010). Pengantar Psikologi dalam Keperawatan. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Priyoto. (2014). Teori Sikap dan Perilaku dalam Kesehatan, dilengkapi dengan contoh kuesioner. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
- Putri, R. N. (2020). Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 20(2), 705-709
- Shafa A, Sriwidodo. Teknologi Baru Penghantar Vaksin Covid-19. <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/farmasetika/article/view/28092>, 2021. DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.24198/mfarmasetika.v6i1.28092>
- Silalahi, A (2020). Perubahan Pola Hidup Pada Situasi Covid-19 Adaptasi Pada Pola Hidup Normal Baru. Eura Medika: Medan.
- Sinar RA, dkk (2020). Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Masyarakat Indonesia Untuk Memutus rantai Penyebaran Wabah Covid-19. *Jurnal Ilmiah*. <http://ejournal.unisri.ac.id/index.php/glbctz/article/view/3889>, Volume 9 Nomor 1, pp 51-62 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.33061/jgz.v9i1.3889>
- Suhartono, Sulistiawati, & Yunitasari E. (2016). Performance Model of Nurse Community Approach to Organizational Culture in Indonesia. *International Journal of Public Health Science*. 5(3). 62-72. DOI:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.11591/v5i3.4791>
- Sunaryo. (2004). Psikologi Untuk Keperawatan. Jakarta: EGC.
- Tajabadi, A., Ahmadi, F., Sadooghi Asl, A., & Vaismoradi, M. (2020). Unsafe nursing documentation: A qualitative content analysis. *Nursing Ethics*, 27 (5), 1213–1224. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0969733019871682>
- Telaumbanua, D (2020). Urgensi Pembentukan Aturan Terkait Pencegahan Covid-19 Di Indonesia. *Qalamuna: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, dan Agama*, Vol 12 No 1, pp 59-70.
- Trisiana, A., & Syaibani, I (2020). Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Masyarakat Indonesia Untuk Memutus Rantai Penyebaran Wabah Covid-19. *Jurnal Global Citizen: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, Vol 9 No 1, pp 51-62.
- Tukan, RA (2020). Mengulik Perilaku ‘bandel’ masyarakat Di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19.

Antologi dari Bumi Paguntaka: Covid-19: Dampak dan Solusi
Widoyono. (2011). Penyakit Tropis Epidemiologi, Penularan, Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasannya. Jakarta: Erlangga.