

The Certainty of Health Students to Receive Covid-19 Vaccination in Jayapura City in 2022

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 vaccination among health students is an example of a social change agent or role model. Health students must be certain and able to use their knowledge. As a result, it is vital to investigate the likelihood of health students receiving Covid-19 immunization as a form of government support for the health program from the Republic of Indonesia. **Objectives:** To find out the certainty of health students to receive the Covid-19 vaccination in Jayapura City in 2022. **Methods:** A descriptive survey was carried out to perform quantitative research at Cenderawasih University in Jayapura City in August 2022. A total of 270 samples were collected using the probability sampling method. The instrument utilized was a questionnaire containing questions concerning health students' opinions about adopting the Covid-19 immunization, which was delivered via Google form. The data was edited, coded, entered, and tabulated before being presented in tabular form and narrated. SPSS was used to perform a univariate analysis of the data. **Results:** There were 190 respondents (70.4%) who were confident in receiving the Covid-19 vaccination, whereas there were 80 respondents (29.6%) who were unsure. Fear of adverse effects such as fever and pain was the most common reason for being unsure about the Covid-19 vaccine, cited by 56 respondents (97.5%), while comorbidity was cited by only two respondents (2.5%). **Conclusions:** There are still health students who are not sure about the Covid-19 vaccination. Health students need KIE (communication, information, and education) among health students regarding the necessity of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Certainty, Covid-19 vaccination, Health students, Jayapura.

INTRODUCTION

Towards a *new normal* life, one of the requirements is that people have received the Covid-19 vaccine. The acceptance of the Covid-19 Vaccine by the community will have a good impact on shaping community safety. The vaccinated human body will benefit, namely, stimulating the immune system, reducing the risk of transmission, reducing the severe impact of the virus, and achieving *herd immunity*. Indonesia managed to enter the top 5 countries with the highest number of vaccinations in the world. Recording vaccination coverage of 166.65 million targets, Indonesia ranks 4th after China, India, and the United States, then followed by Brazil in fifth place (Kemkes RI, 2022).

Based on the SE of the Governor of Papua number: 440/7736/SET concerning micro-based PPKM and the acceleration of Covid-19 vaccination in Papua Province. Data on Covid-19 vaccination acceptance in Papua is highest in Merauke district at 64.4%, followed by Mimika district at 57.7% and Jayapura City at 57.3%. The city of Jayapura has a heterogeneous population with a population of 300192 in 2020. Jayapura City is a study destination city for students and students who want to study from various districts in Papua Province. As the capital of Papua province, of course, community activities have greatly increased, so there needs to be efforts to protect the community during the Covid-19 pandemic, therefore the Jayapura city government also

participated in carrying out Covid-19 vaccination and involved health and non-health partners to organize vaccinations for at-risk target groups, dose I coverage reached 58.70% and dose II reached 35.69 (82,743 people, while for the provision of Covid-19 vaccination targets in the city of Jayapura reached 231,863 people including those aged 12-17 years (antaranews.com, 2021).

Community health students must have professionalism, dare to *risk reduction*, have *financial protection* skills, and be able to mobilize social machinery and mobilize bureaucratic machinery. Professional work methods are required in the form of counseling skills, communication, sociology, small groups, community development, and empowerment. In an effort to create professionalism, public health students need self-protection in preventing the Covid-19 outbreak because students are a risk group if they do not implement 3M (wearing masks, washing hands, and maintaining distance) in preventing and receiving the Covid-19 vaccine, it will have an impact on their health Being targeted and (Charisma Agustin, 2019). *role models*, Students must be able to be an example for the community in the surrounding environment. Public health students in answering their competencies are applying health knowledge received during education, one of which is to carry out health communication contained in efforts to empower the community, with the aim of making people independent in their health (Riki Yudha, 2016) Receiving the Covid-19 vaccine voluntarily and independently is the result of communication and community empowerment efforts, thus students must be able to receive the Covid-19 vaccine before, making persuasive communication to the community. Based on student data active at Cenderawasih University, there are 30693 students, while in FKM the number of students in 2022 is 2804 students (SIKAD, FKM uncen 2020).

Shimaa M. Said's 2021 study on Vaccine hesitancy: Beliefs and barriers associated with COVID-19 vaccination among Egyptian medical students, showed that most participating students (90.5%) felt the importance of the COVID-19 vaccine, 46% were hesitant to vaccinate, and the same percentage (6%) received or refused the vaccine with certainty. Most students were concerned about vaccine side effects (96.8%) and ineffectiveness (93.2%). The most confirmed barriers to COVID-19 vaccination are the lack of data on vaccine side effects (potential 74.17% and unknown 56.31%) and insufficient information regarding the vaccine itself (72.76%) (Saied Et Al., 2021).

Student confidence in Covid-19 vaccination is the ability of every student in an effort to receive Covid-19 vaccination. Health students should have the ability to receive Covid-19 vaccination so that they can affect the surrounding community. The Covid-19 pandemic situation has not reduced enthusiasm and hope in studying, online learning continues to be the only learning media used so that students continue to gain knowledge. Over time, the pandemic situation has become endemic, but you still have to do 3 M and the mandatory Covid-19 vaccine until stage 3, namely *Booster*. The confidence that a person has, can make someone go to real action, namely receiving Covid-19 vaccination (Saied Et Al., 2021).

The purpose of the study was to find out the confidence of health students to receive the Covid-19 vaccination, the belief in the right place to receive the vaccine, the belief in sharing vaccination information with the community, and the reasons for not being sure about receiving the Covid-19 vaccination. The benefits obtained through this research are university policies. High in making decisions for face-to-face learning. Convinced or unsure need scientific proof, so research needs to be done, to measure certainty in every health student in supporting government programs.

METHODS

Quantitative type of research with a descriptive survey approach, the research was conducted in August 2022 with a research location at the Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University, Jayapura City, Papua province. The population in this study the number of active students 2804 consists of a total of 270 samples. The research instrument consists of characteristic questions; age, gender, religion, residence, JKN ownership, and questions from research variables about respondents' beliefs about Covid-19 vaccination instruments spread with *goggle form*). Univariate analysis is

performed to obtain an overview of each variable. This research uses human subjects so it has been carried out according to research ethics issued by the ethics commission of the Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University with number 13/KEPK/FKMUC/2022 on 2 Maret 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Frequency Distribution Table based on age, gender, religion, place of residence and JKN leaders on beliefs to receive Covid-19 vaccination for health students in the city of Jayapura in 2022 (N= 270).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents.

Variable	Criterion	N	%
Characteristic:			
	Age		
	17-20 years	182	67,4
	21-25 years	88	32,6
Gender	Man	86	31,1
	Woman	186	68,9
Religion	Protestant Christianity	190	70,4
	Islam	48	17,8
	Khatolik	32	11,9
Residence	Parent/guardian	148	54,8
	Kos	83	30,7
	Boarding house	39	14,4
JKN Ownership	No BPJS	104	38,5
	There is BPJS	160	59,3
	Private	6	2,2

(Data Source: Primary data, 2022)

The table above shows that most age is 15-19 years old there are 182 respondents (67.4%), the female gender is more at 186 respondents (68.9%), Protestant Christianity is the most at 190

respondents (70.4%), where most respondents live is living with their parents/guardians 148 respondents (54.8%), JKN ownership is the most which have BPJS there are 160 respondents (59.3%).

Covid-19 Vaccination confidence variables

Table 2. A place to receive Covid-19 vaccination.

Variable	Criteria	n	%
Covid-19 Vaccination Sites	Puskesmas	161	59.6
	Doctor/Midwife/Private Hospital	52	19.3
	Office/workplace	14	5.2
	Educational Institutions such as Universities	26	9.6
	Posyandu	5	1.9

Not yet vaccinated	11	4.1
Educational Institutions such as Universities	1	0.4

(Data Source: Primary data, 2022)

The table above shows that four Covid-19 vaccination services, namely puskesmas with the most 161 respondents (59.6%) and the lowest, namely in educational institutions such as universities 1 respondent (0.4%).

More women believe that receiving the COVID-19 vaccination can improve the body's health system in a community. This is because women are more likely to be open to the development of information on vaccinations in the community. In addition, women are more exposed to information about the Covid-19 vaccination through associations or daily activities, although the side effects of the Covid vaccine are more often felt by women, this is not an obstacle not to participating in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine (Athiya Adibatul Will1, 2022). The difference in the number of men and women in a community can affect the receipt of information and efforts to increase their intellectual abilities,

Decision-Making and Consideration In decision making men and women (Primary & Chaniago, 2018). have differences, men think more critically and while women think more logically, so this material also affects the decision in their belief in Covid-19 (Yanti Et Al., 2020). Research on the confidence in Covid-19 vaccination is in line with research by the Indonesian Ministry of Health, in 2020 40% of women who have received the Covid-19 vaccine throughout Indonesia (Ministry of Health RI, 2020). Research shows that respondents are still unsure about Covid-19 vaccination, as health students who will carry out the role of health promoters, should have the right beliefs about health issues and should fully support government programs in the health sector. The uncertainty of health students indirectly affects the social environment where they live, in the variable place of residence, most respondents live together with parents/guardians, meaning that the respondent's uncertainty has a double meaning, on the one hand, respondents can be influenced by their families or also respondents who can influence people

who live together in one house, as well as religion which is believed to have an impact on the process worship and must apply health protocols in its implementation. (Angelica Rawung Et Al., 2022).

Health students refused to be vaccinated (66.13%) because they were unsure of the safety of the vaccine. There are also those who question halal and its effectiveness, and fear side effects. Those who say vaccination is contrary to their religious teachings are very few (9.27%). This finding confirms that the phenomenon of refusal to vaccinate is not due to religious beliefs, but rather to non-religious matters. There are questions about halal, but it is not the main reason. This finding corroborates the results of the National Survey of the Ministry of Health, et al. (2020), which shows the religious element as the smallest reason in its percentage (balitbangdiklat.kemendagri.go.id/, 2021).

Belief is a factor in oneself according to L. Green's theory in factor predisposing, the stronger a person's belief in an object, the greater the effort made to maintain his belief behavior. Efforts can be seen by trying to get Covid-19 vaccination in the right place, namely the Puskesmas. Puskesmas is one of the health facilities that is considered capable of providing good services in an effort to achieve Covid-19 vaccination. Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 84 of 2020 concerning the implementation of vaccination in the context of overcoming the Covid-19 pandemic article 16 paragraph 2 states that puskesmas, can provide Covid-19 vaccination services (Ministry of Health, 2020). It means that respondents in determining where to receive vaccinations are in accordance with government guidelines.

Covid-19 vaccination must be able to solve the pandemic problem in the world, therefore there is a need for joint movement so that the Covid-19 vaccination program in Indonesia can be successful and evenly distributed from Sabang to Merauke. As a *role model* in the community, health students must be

able to create behavior change by continuing to carry out IEC (communication, information, and education) to the public to continue to implement health protocols and believe that by receiving the Covid-19 vaccination, the Indonesian people must be healthy. In this study, there are still weaknesses in the development of information sources related to Covid-19 vaccination and the advantages of obtaining accurate data from all respondents with various tribes in Papua.

CONCLUSION

There were 190 health students who were sure to receive the Covid-19 vaccination (70.4%) and those who were not sure to receive 80 respondents (29.6%). The advice given is the need for IEC (communication, information and education) about the importance of Covid-19 vaccination among health students and the role of key figures such as religious leaders, youth leaders and heads of BEM, MPM at the University level and BEM and DPM at the Faculty level in supporting the vaccination program in the city of Jayapura.

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