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Original Article

Factors Influencing Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine Program in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City

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Abstract

Background: Efforts to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 require good understanding and knowledge from all elements, including the community. Perception is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Perception is also the most important domain in the formation of behavior. A person's perception is influenced by several factors, including the level of knowledge, education, occupation, age, environmental factors, and sociocultural factors. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City.

Methods: This research is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional design. In this study, there were 100 respondents who were obtained from direct interviews and filling out questionnaires. Data analysis used univariate test analysis, bivariate test (Chi-Square), and multivariate test.

Results: The results of this study indicated that out of 100 respondents, 78 respondents (78%) had a positive perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program and 22 respondents (22%) had a negative perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program. The variable that influences public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program is the willingness to be vaccinated ($P=0.000$). Then the variable willingness to be vaccinated has a dominant influence on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program with a p-value of 0.000; OR = 15,000; 95% CI = (4.497 – 50.035). Respondents who are willing to be given the vaccine are 15 times easier to receive the Covid-19 booster vaccine than people who are not willing to be vaccinated.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 vaccine is one of the government's breakthroughs to fight and deal with Covid-19 in the world, especially Indonesia. The goal of the Covid-19 vaccination is to reduce the spread of Covid-19, reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by Covid-19, achieve immunity and protect the public from Covid-19, so that it can protect society and the economy. Even so, it cannot be denied that there are still many community groups who refuse vaccination. (Office of Health, 2020)

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2021), vaccine effectiveness is defined as the difference between people who become sick after vaccination and those who get sick without receiving the vaccine. Based on clinical trials, the COVID19 vaccine is said to have an effectiveness of 80%, where if 100 people have been vaccinated, an average of 80 of those 100 people will not be infected with COVID19. In Indonesia, the types of vaccines that are widely used for the Covid-19 vaccination program are the Sinovac vaccine and the Astrazeneca vaccine. The covid-19

vaccine is given in 2 doses with a certain time interval. For the Sinovac vaccine, the distance between injection of dose 1 to dose 2 is 28 days, while for the astrazeneca vaccine, the distance between injection of dose 1 to dose 2 is up to 3 months. Meanwhile, survivors of Covid-19 can be vaccinated after 3 months of being declared cured (RI Ministry of Health, 2021).

According to the Minister of Health, the Covid-19 vaccine has benefits. This includes increasing the immunity of everyone who is directly vaccinated. If the number of people who are vaccinated is large, the population's immune system will provide protection for those who have not been vaccinated or have not become the target population for the vaccine. (Widjaja, 2021).

From the results of the studies conducted, it proves that injecting two doses of the Covid-19 vaccine is still not optimal in building people's body immunity against the threat of infection with the Covid-19 virus. This prompted the government to initiate a booster vaccination program to provide artificial immunity against the Covid-19 virus and at the same time create herd immunity in the community (KPCPEN, 2022). However, it is a fact that there are still often people who are reluctant to participate in the co-19 booster vaccination activities for various reasons such as the presence of AEFI (immunization events), the materials used for vaccines are not halal and various other reasons that make people reluctant to participate in the vaccination program. especially the covid-19 booster vaccination.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia reported that as of early March 2022, out of 208,265,720 COVID-19 vaccination targets, 191,110,409 (91.76%) of Indonesia's population had received dose 1 vaccination, 146,204,141 (70.20%) of Indonesia's population had received dose 2 vaccination and 11,324,273 (5.44%) had received dose 3 vaccination. For the East Java Province area it was reported that of the 31,826,206 targets of the co-19 vaccination target, as many as 28,700,350 (90.16%) residents have received the 1st dose of vaccination, as many as 22,707,536 (71.35%) of the population have received the 2nd dose of the vaccine, and 1,727,889 (5.43%) of the population have received the 3rd dose of the vaccine (RI Ministry of Health, 2022).

Based on data from the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), in detail the coverage of dose 1 reaches 199 million or 95.63%. Coverage for dose 2 reached 164.5 million (79%), and coverage for dose 3 reached 36.8 million (17.68%). The elderly group (elderly) over 60 years is a priority for the government to be vaccinated. This is because the elderly are the group that is most vulnerable to exposure and has the highest risk of death and morbidity from COVID-19. The first dose of elderly vaccination reached 17.5 million (81.66%), the second dose was 13.9 million (64.74%), and the third dose reached 3.7 million (17.22%) (Sutari et al., 2022).

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that are transmitted zoonotic (between animals and humans) and can cause mild to severe symptoms. Previously, there were at least two types of coronavirus that were known to cause disease in humans, namely Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). On 11 February 2020, WHO announced the official name for this new disease, namely "COVID-19" (Coronavirus Disease 2019) which is listed on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). SARS-CoV-2 infection in humans causes symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough and shortness of breath (Alpito et al., 2021). In severe cases, the disease can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Symptoms of this disease can appear within 2-14 days after exposure to the virus (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

In addition to implementing various social restriction policies, reducing mobility, washing hands with soap and running water and always wearing a mask, controlling the spread of Covid-19 is also carried out through the Covid-19 vaccination program. The Covid-19 vaccination program is very important for individuals to create immunity against the Covid-19 virus. Several types of Covid-19 vaccines used in Indonesia include Pfizer, Sinovac, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Novavax,

Sinopharm, Merah Putih – BioFarma, and Sputnik V. A person who has received the Covid-19 vaccine will not directly get immunity to Covid-19 infection so that individuals must continue to strictly implement health protocols.(Masnun et al., 2021).

Efforts to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 require good understanding and knowledge from all elements, including the community. Perception is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears for certain objects. Perception is also the most important domain in the formation of behavior. A person's perception is influenced by several factors, including level of knowledge, education, occupation, age, environmental factors and socio-cultural factors(Darsini et al., 2019). While behavior is a person's response or reaction to stimulation. One of the factors that influence human behavior or society is perception. In the case of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, people's perceptions of Covid-19 are needed as a basis for society to show Covid-19 prevention behavior. In addition, knowledge will also affect the perceptions that the public has about the co-19 vaccination program. When the public has a positive perception of the Covid-19 vaccination program, they will consciously participate in the COVID-19 vaccination program, both the primary and booster doses of the Covid-19 vaccine carried out by the government to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia.(Rachman & Pramana, 2020).

Based on data from the Makassar City Government regarding the spread of Covid-19 in Makassar City, it was found that of the 9,603 positive cases of Covid-19, most of the cases occurred in Biringkanaya District with a total of 1,390 cases. From these data it can be concluded that the high rate of Covid-19 in Biringkanaya District is due to the fact that many people are still not aware of the importance of vaccination in the process of preventing the spread of Covid-19. This is inseparable from the lack of understanding and the amount of information about vaccines that makes most people lack confidence in the safety and effectiveness of these vaccines. Research on people's perceptions of booster vaccines in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City has never been done before.

METHODS

This is a cross-sectional study.The location of this research was carried out in the Biringkanaya District, Makassar City. The time of the research was carried out in November 2022.Primary data in this study comes from questionnaires given to respondents directly. The primary data in this study are as follows: The variables Knowledge, Education, Economic Status, History of Non-Communicable Diseases, History of Covid-19, Safety of the Covid-19 Vaccine and Willingness to be vaccinated used a data collection tool in the form of a questionnaire which was distributed directly. The Public Perception variable uses a data collection tool in the form of a questionnaire that is distributed directly.

Sampling in this study was by means of non-probability sampling using a purposive sampling technique because the chances of the subjects in the population being selected as research samples were unknown. The characteristics of the sample in this study, namely: people who live in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City, community members aged at least 18-60 years., people who have not been vaccinated, community members who are willing to take part in the research and sign consent forms after receiving an explanation of research procedures. The number of samples that have been obtained from the results of the sample calculation above obtained as many as 100 people who will be used as research respondents according to the specified criteria.

This research was conducted by distributing questionnaires directly in the research area, the contents of the questionnaire were as follows: Part of the Informed Consent Sheet; In this section the

respondent will be given a column to fill in their personal identity such as name, age, place of residence, and the availability of participants to become research respondents.

In this section, respondents will fill in questions such as initials, date of birth, age, last education, income, history of non-communicable diseases and history of Covid-19 in each of the columns provided. Part of the Community Knowledge Questionnaire About the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine Program. In this case, the respondent chooses the answer that has been provided in the column for each question. The knowledge question has 10 question items asking about the Covid-19 booster vaccine. To see respondents with good knowledge, that is if the respondent has a score (> 5) and if the respondent has bad knowledge, that is with a score (≤ 5) out of a total score of 10.

Instrumental Section of Public Perceptions About the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine Program. In the questionnaire on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine program, to see respondents' perceptions, questions based on the theory of the Health Belief Model were used, totaling 11 questions. The questions used in this research questionnaire were adapted from the research questionnaire from (Hasyifah, 2021) because they have the same topic. From these 11 questions the researcher only took 7 questions to be categorized as negative and positive, if the respondent has a score (≥ 20) then the respondent's response to the Covid-19 booster vaccine is positive and if the respondent has a score (< 20) then the respondent's response to the Covid booster vaccine -19 negative.

Respondents will also be asked questions about the medical condition of the respondent, whether the respondent has ever been infected with Covid-19, whether the respondent is willing to be vaccinated against Covid-19 and the safety of the Covid-19 vaccine. Data analysis in this study used univariate tests, bivariate tests and multivariate tests.

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents		
Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Woman	53	53%
Man	47	47%
Characteristics of Respondents		
Ward	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sudiang	21	21%
Pie	16	16%
Bulurokengg	3	3%
Paccerakang	21	21%
daffodils	11	11%
Consider	6	6%
Laikang	2	2%
Sudiang Raya	7	7%
Power	5	5%
Berua	8	8%
Characteristics of Respondents		
Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 – 22	39	39%
23–27	22	22%
28 – 32	16	16%
33–42	9	9%

44 – 49	5	5%
51–60	9	9%

Based on the picture above, it can be seen from the 100 samples in this study that the distribution of samples according to gender was 53 respondents (53%) were female and 47 respondents (47%) were male. According to the location of residence, the highest was in the Sudiang and Paccarakang Sub-Districts, the number of samples was 21 respondents (21%), the lowest was in Laikang Sub-District with 2 respondents (2%), and for sub-districts where no sampling was carried out in the Untia sub-district, it was caused by the method Sampling was done by purposive sampling or randomly. Meanwhile, based on age, the majority of respondents were aged 18-21 years with a total of 39 respondents (39%).

Table 2. Univariate Analysis

	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Knowledge	Well	75	75%
	Not good	25	25%
Education	Low education	8	8%
	higher education	92	92%
Income	Low Income	82	82%
	High Income	18	18%
Disease History	Yes	15	15%
	Not	85	85%
History of COVID-19	Yes	18	18%
	Not	82	82%
Vaccine Safety	Yes	45	45%
	Not	55	55%
Vaccine Availability	Yes	64	64%
	Not	36	36%
Community Perception	Positive	78	78%
	Negative	22	22%

Table 3. Bivariate analysis

Variable		Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine				Total		p-values
		Positive		Negative				
		n	%	n	%	n	%	
Knowledge	Well	61	81.3	14	18,7	75	100	0.163
	Not good	17	68	8	32	25	100	
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
Education	Low education	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	100	0.369

	higher education	73	79.3	19	20,7	92	100	
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
Economic Status	Low Income	64	78	18	22	82	100	
	High Income	14	77,8	4	22,2	18	100	1
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
Disease History	Yes	12	80	3	20	15	100	
	Not	66	77,6	19	22,4	85	100	1
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
History of Covid-19	Yes	16	88.9	2	11,1	18	100	
	Not	62	75,6	20	24,4	82	100	0.347
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
Vaccine Safety	Yes	33	73,3	12	26,7	45	100	
	Not	45	81.8	10	18,2	55	100	0.308
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	
Vaccine Availability	Yes	60	93.8	4	6,3	64	100	
	Not	18	50	18	50	36	100	0.001
	Total	78	78	22	22	100	100	

Table 4. Multivariate Analysis

Variable	p-values
Knowledge	0.163
Education	0.369
Economic status	1,000
History of non-communicable diseases	1,000
History of Covid-19	0.347
Covid-19 vaccine safety	0.308
Willingness to be vaccinated	0.000

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Knowledge on Public Perceptions of Booster Vaccines

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was no effect between the level of knowledge and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 0.163 (> 0.05). These results are in line with research conducted by Octavia (2021) shows that there is no influence between the level of knowledge and perception about the Covid-19 booster vaccine because the doubts felt by the public were caused by hoax news circulating, they thought booster vaccines were not an alternative solution in dealing with a pandemic and were unsure of the safety and effectiveness of the results of the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

These results are not in accordance with the results of a study by Elhadi et al. (2021) which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and people's perceptions of the co-19 booster vaccine with the resulting P-value of 0.001. On the results of multivariate analysis, the Prevalance Ratio (PR) is 1.592; 95% CI (0.971 – 2.610) means that respondents who have poor knowledge are 1.5 times more difficult to receive a co-19 booster vaccine than people who have good knowledge about a co-19 booster vaccine.

Knowledge is one of the factors that can help individuals understand the objects and situations experienced and then make a conclusion. Knowledgeer Covid-19 in Biringkanaya DistrictIt can also affect a person's perception of understanding something. Unwillingness to do vaccines is not related to the knowledge possessed by individuals but is mostly influenced by hoax news circulating, assuming vaccines are not a solution to overcoming a pandemic and unsure of the safety and effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The Influence of Education on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was no influence between education and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 0.369 (> 0.05). This is also supported by the research conducted Faasse and Newby (2020) which shows that education has no significant effect on perception about Covid-19 booster vaccine with a p-value of 0.804. These results are inconsistent with research conducted by Tasnim (2021) which states that there is a relationship between education and public perception of the co-19 booster vaccine with the resulting P-value of 0.032. Then these results are also different from research conducted by Faasse and Newby (2020) which says that there is a relationship between education and public perception of the co-19 booster vaccine with a P-value of 0.024.

According to Ikhsan, 2021 in Ashar et al., 2022 the lower the education level, the higher the willingness to receive vaccinations and vice versa the higher the education the less willing to be vaccinated. This is because highly educated people bring up a new paradigm that creates controversy. In contrast to Bloom's theory which states that the higher the education, the more influential it is to changes in behavior (Indriyanti, 2021).

The Influence of Economic Status on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it shows that there is no effect between economic status on people's perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 1.000 (> 0.05). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Suhadi et al., 2022) show that perception about the Covid-19 booster vaccine has no effect on the economic status of individuals because the booster vaccines given to all people are of the same type. This result is different from the research by Elhadi et al. (2021) which stated that there was a relationship between economic status and perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with a P-value < 0.001 .

Economic status is a person's position in society by looking at the person's education, occupation and income. A person's economic status is an important factor influencing acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine, people with middle and high economic status are willing to be vaccinated. However, people with low economic status are still in doubt. Therefore the Government or Agencies in charge of Public Health carry out a free Covid-19 vaccine campaign, especially for people with low economic status.

The Influence of a History of Non-Communicable Diseases on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was no influence between history of non-communicable diseases and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 1.000 (> 0.05). These results are in line with research conducted by Argista (2021) shows that based on statistical tests, a p-value of 0.437 (> 0.05) is obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no influence between history of non-communicable diseases and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

These results are not in accordance with research conducted by Wang et al. (2020) which showed that there was a relationship between a history of non-communicable diseases and perceptions of vaccines with a p-value of 0.03 (< 0.05). Individuals with a history of non-communicable diseases tend to have a negative perception as well as people who do not have a history of non-communicable diseases of the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

Non-communicable disease is a type of disease that cannot be transmitted from one person to another through any form of contact. Even so, still Adequate public health education efforts are needed for the public, especially those with a history of non-communicable diseases, about the importance of giving the Covid-19 booster vaccine so that the public can participate in preventing the spread of Covid-19. This is having problems because there is a large part of the public who has negative perceptions and direct rejection of the Covid-19 booster vaccine which has caused Covid-19 cases to continue to increase.

The Influence of Covid-19 History on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was no effect of the history of Covid-19 on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 0.347 (> 0.05). These results are in line with research from Sihotang and Malinti (2022) it was found that there was no effect of the history of Covid-19 disease on perception about booster vaccination. Most individuals who have a history of Covid-19 and live far from urban centers think that they do not need booster vaccinations.

This result is not in line with research conducted by Ward, Alleaume and Peretti-watel (2020) which states that there is a relationship between a history of Covid-19 and people's perceptions of a booster vaccine for Covid-19 with a P-value < 0.05 . Covid-19 or corona virus disease is an infectious disease caused by the corona virus, people who are infected with Covid-19 will experience mild to severe symptoms. History of Covid-19 is someone who has been infected with Covid-19 or someone who has suffered from Covid-19 later recover after treatment or will recover without special treatment.

Effect of Booster Vaccine Safety on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was no effect of vaccine safety on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 0.308 (> 0.05). These results are in line with research from Lin et al. (2020) which shows that there is no effect of vaccine safety on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with a p-value of 0.091.

These results are not in line with research conducted by Al-Metwali, Al-Jumaili, Al-Alag and Sorofman (2021) which showed that there was a relationship between vaccine safety and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with a p-value of 0.032. The results of the study by Paryoto, Liana, Nurbaiti and Amalia (2022) also show that a p-value of 0.002 (< 0.05) is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between the safety of the Covid-19 vaccine and public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

A vaccine that is declared safe if there are no side effects. Vaccine safety can be seen in reports of phase 1 and 2 clinical trials. If the evidence from the results of phase 1 and 2 clinical trials is not good, then phase 3 clinical trials cannot be carried out. The safety of the Covid-19 vaccine is very important to ensure before the vaccine is distributed and used in the community. The side effects that can arise from the Covid-19 vaccination are mild and easy to handle, such as local reactions in the form of pain, redness and itching. Side effects of the Covid-19 vaccine are common things that are often experienced by most people. These side effects usually last for several days.

The Effect of Willingness to Be Vaccinated on Public Perceptions of the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District

Based on the results of the bivariate test, it showed that there was an effect of willingness to be vaccinated on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District with a p-value of 0.000 (> 0.05). These results are in line with research from Argista (2021) which shows that the results of the bivariate test show that there is an effect of willingness to be vaccinated on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in South Sumatra with a p-value of 0.000. This result is also supported by research Wang et al. (2021) which shows that there is an effect of willingness to be vaccinated on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with the resulting p-value of < 0.001 . Willingness to be vaccinated is one of the factors that influence a person's perception.

Willingness to be vaccinated has a significant effect on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with a p-value < 0.05 . Based on the results of the multivariate test, it was also found that the variable willingness to be vaccinated has a dominant influence on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 15,000; 95% CI (4.497 – 50.035) means that respondents who are willing to be given the vaccine are 15 times easier to receive the Covid-19 booster vaccine than people who are not willing to be vaccinated.

Willingness to be vaccinated is someone who is voluntarily willing to take part in the vaccination program implemented by the government in order to minimize the incidence of Covid-19 in the community. Most people also argue that vaccinations carried out by the government can prevent the body from being infected with Covid-19, can prevent transmission of Covid-19 and can protect people around us from infection with Covid-19. Then people who are willing to be vaccinated have a level of confidence in vaccines of 92.7%.

Public Perceptions About the Covid-19 Booster Vaccine in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City

Individual attitudes regarding the Covid-19 booster vaccination program are a person's tendency to react to the Covid-19 booster vaccination program initiated by the government. Acceptance, rejection, support or responding indifferently are reactions that can appear as a form of attitude from individuals. This involves the emotions that are owned by the individual itself (Widayanti & Kusumawati, 2021). Lapierre states that attitude is a pattern of behavior, tendency or anticipatory readiness to adapt or in other words is a response to a given stimulus. One of the factors related to individual attitudes towards a given stimulus is perception (Aini et al., 2020). It is important to pay attention to perceptions about Covid-19 and the Covid-19 vaccine (primary and booster). This is because perception can encourage individuals to be positive about something new. Adequate knowledge that individuals have about the co-19 booster vaccine will indirectly make individuals try to do an analysis of the positive and negative impacts that can be felt and experienced by individuals.

Various misinformation regarding the Covid-19 vaccination program, both primary vaccines (dose 1 and dose 2) and booster vaccines carried out in Indonesia, makes people feel anxious and afraid to get the Covid-19 vaccination. The anxiety experienced by the community is a natural thing to happen considering that the Covid-19 vaccination is still the first time being given to the community (Azari et

al., 2022). However, the community's anxiety and fear will indirectly hinder the achievement of the targets of the Covid-19 vaccination program targeted by the Indonesian government, which cannot be achieved as expected. Provision of proper information from the government to the public regarding the upcoming Covid-19 vaccination program is an important step in providing health education to the public regarding the Covid-19 vaccination program. Providing information will indirectly increase knowledge and change the perceptions held by the public regarding the Covid-19 vaccine and will ultimately elicit a response in the form of a positive attitude from the public to be involved in the co-19 booster vaccine program.(Herawati et al., 2021).

Based on the results of the multivariate test, it shows that the most dominant variable influencing public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine is the willingness to be vaccinated with an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 15,000; 95% CI (4.497 – 50.035) means that respondents who are willing to be given the vaccine are 15 times easier to receive the Covid-19 booster vaccine than people who are not willing to be vaccinated. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sizi Lioni, 2021) that the most dominant variable influencing public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine is the variable willingness to be vaccinated.

Willingness to be vaccinated has the greatest influence in determining public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine. Because the willingness of individuals to receive vaccines can help in the process of overcoming the spread of the Covid-19 virus in the community. For this reason, parties are needed who can provide information and knowledge that can change perceptions and increase individual willingness to receive vaccinations in order to support government programs in preventing the spread and providing comfort to the wider community.

CONCLUSION

The results of research conducted regarding public perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District can be summarized as follows: 1). The results of the univariate test in this study showed that the majority of respondents had a positive perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine, had a good level of knowledge about the Covid-19 booster vaccine, had a high level of education, had a low income level, had no history of contagious, have no history of Covid-19, consider the Covid-19 booster vaccine unsafe, and are willing to be given the Covid-19 booster vaccine. 2). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant effect of willingness to be vaccinated on public perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District. Meanwhile, knowledge, education, economic status, history of non-communicable diseases, history of Covid-19 and vaccine safety had no effect on public perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine in Biringkanaya District. 3). Based on the results of the multivariate test, it was also found that the variable willingness to be vaccinated has a dominant influence on public perception of the Covid-19 booster vaccine with an Odd Ratio (OR) value of 15,000; 95% CI (4.497 – 50.035) means that respondents who are willing to be given the vaccine are 15 times easier to receive the Covid-19 booster vaccine than people who are not willing to be vaccinated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For society; It is hoped that you will always read the latest information regarding the Covid-19 booster vaccine from trusted sources such as the website of the Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the local health office so that you can distinguish between true and false information. Then the community must also always implement health protocols to avoid Covid-19 infection and be able to protect those around them.

For the government; It is hoped that it will continue to improve handling and supervision related to information about Covid-19 vaccinations including booster vaccines in accordance with expert recommendations by blocking access to information that is incorrect and spreading fake news regarding the Covid-19 booster vaccine. The government must also provide correct data regarding the safety and effectiveness of booster vaccines that have been tested based on clinical evidence to the public so that public confidence is formed about the Covid-19 booster vaccine. It is expected that there will be further research to obtain information about public perceptions about the Covid-19 booster vaccine by conducting research on people who have already carried out the Covid-19 booster vaccination, then it is hoped that they will conduct research using qualitative methods so that more data can be obtained and can be more focused.

funding

No

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