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FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOW ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE AT SALAPRAYA VILLAGE, JIPUT HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA PANDEGLANG REGENCY IN 2022

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Abstract

Backgrounds : The vaccination program in the Jiput Puskesmas Working Area has been running according to the procedures set by the government, but in the process there are still obstacles, namely the rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine from some people, so that vaccination does not reach the expected targets. Salapraya Village has the lowest vaccination achievement among the 13 villages assisted by the Jiput Health Center, where dose 1 vaccination only reaches 35.81%, dose 2 reaches 21.31% and dose 3 reaches 0.89% of the target of 1,572 people. Purpose of Authorship: It is known that the factors that affect the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine at Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022. Method: The research method uses a quantitative cross-sectional design. The sample of this study was the people of Salapraya Village who were targeted for Covid-19 vaccination as many as 91 people with a sampling technique using cluster sampling. Instruments use questionnaires. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate. Results: Most respondents stated that they refused to be vaccinated against Covid-19 (65.9%), had a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccine (56%), had less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine (67%), and were influenced by the socio-cultural community (59.3%). There is a relationship between perception (p=0.030), knowledge (p=0.003) and socio-cultural (p=0.027) with the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine at Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022. Conclusion and Advice: The low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination is influenced by perception, knowledge and socio-culture. It is hoped that the public can find the right information about the Covid-19 vaccine by following the counseling provided by health workers and or utilizing existing social media and electronic media to be used as educational media to access information about the Covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Covid-19 vaccine, perception, knowledge, socio-cultural.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of cases and deaths caused by the Covid-19 outbreak has certainly made the world community increasingly anxious. Much research effort is focused on developing an effective vaccine to combat Covid-19. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that as of July 5 2022 around 61% of the world's population has received the full Covid-19 vaccination or received three doses. A total of 12.1 billion doses have been injected worldwide and 54.25 million doses are injected every day. Nearly one billion people in low-income countries remain unvaccinated, while in high-income countries 57 countries are fully vaccinated, accounting for 70% of the population (WHO, 2022).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia officially started the Covid-19 vaccination program on Wednesday (13/1/2021). Based on data obtained from the official website of the Task Force (task force) handling Covid-19, it was reported that as of July 5, 2022, a total of 201,731,197 doses (96.86%) of Covid-19 vaccination phase 1 (dose 1) had been given. stage 2 (dose 2) reached 169,330,480 doses (81.31%) and stage 3 (dose 3) reached 51,784,125 doses (24.86%), while the national target for Covid-19 vaccination is 208,265,720 population (Kemenkes RI, 2022).

Based on a report from the Banten Provincial Health Office, the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Banten up to July 2022 were dose 1 of 8,767,815 doses (95%), dose 2 of 7,078,698 (76.7%), and vaccination dose 3 or booster as many as 2,424,809 (23.54%) of 9,229,383 target people (Dinkes Provinsi Banten . Report data from the Pandeglang District Officethat the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in Pandeglang up to July 2022, namely dose 1 reached 75.6%, dose 2 reached 46.5%, and dose 3 or booster vaccination reached 20.7% of the 982,497 targeted people (Pandeglang Health Office, 2022).

The implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia has encountered many obstacles and even rejection from the public for several reasons. An initial survey conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the National Immunization Expert Advisory Committee (ITAGI), with the support of UNICEF and WHO, found that 7.6% of people refused and 27% doubted vaccination. Reasons for refusing vaccines, mostly because they still doubted its safety (30%) and not sure that vaccination would be effective (22%), a small number of others said they did not believe in vaccines (13%), were afraid of side effects (12%), religious reasons (8%), and other reasons (15%) (Ichsan et al., 2021).

The survey conducted by Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting (SMRC) on March 8 2021 involving 1220 respondents showed that 33% of respondents in DKI Jakarta, 32% in East Java and 31% in Banten refused to be vaccinated. The high rate of rejection of vaccines in a number of areas is in line with the perception of vaccine safety. Apart from being seen from the area, SMRC also looks at views based on population demographics. More male respondents stated that they were not willing to be vaccinated, reaching 33% and 26% for women, while in the age group it was shown that more respondents aged under 25 said they refused to be vaccinated, reaching 37%. (Astuti et al., 2021).

The Covid-19 vaccination process in the Banten Region has experienced rejection in several areas, including in Pandeglang. Information on the refusal of the Covid-19 vaccination was conveyed by the many complaints from several Puskesmas in Banten, so the Health Service continues to make efforts to disseminate information to the community regarding this matter. This condition of rejection that occurred in Banten affected the

achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination. Based on the data described above, the achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination in Pandeglang, especially the second dose, is still very low, only reaching 46.5%. This can be influenced by several factors such as people's perceptions, knowledge and socio-culture (Uyun & Farida, 2021).

Information circulating in the community certainly influences people's perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine. People who receive poor information about vaccines certainly influence their perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine. The public's perception will influence people's attitudes and behavior towards vaccines. It can be said that when someone has a poor perception of the Covid-19 vaccine, there will be rejection of vaccination(Kholdiyah et al., 2021). Research that has been conducted by Suhadi et al. (2022) The results show that there is a significant relationship between public perception and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine. In his research, he explained that people who have negative perceptions regarding the Covid-19 vaccine have a 6.3 times greater chance of not vaccinating compared to people who have positive perceptions.

The level of knowledge is an important factor in the self-efficacy of someone who wishes to vaccinate against Covid-19. However, knowledge is not the most dominant, depending on the information obtained. Accurate and reliable information can help individuals plan appropriate actions even if the situation seems vulnerable with the media presenting inaccurate information. Good knowledge will increase public willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19 (Apriani & Dewi, 2022). Study Febriyanti et al. (2021) The results show that there is a relationship between public knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine and willingness to vaccinate. People who have less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine are 5.8 times more likely not to vaccinate compared to people who have good knowledge.

A socio-cultural approach is needed in assisting government programs in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination, because the dynamics that occur in society cannot be resolved only with technological sophistication. Through a socio-cultural approach in which it emphasizes customary values, social conditions, and by involving community leaders, such as traditional leaders, as well as religious leaders, it is hoped that it can raise public awareness of the importance of vaccination and the dangers of Covid-19 (Prasasti et al., 2020). Research conducted Fauzia & Hamdani (2021)The results show that there is a significant relationship between socio-culture and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Based on a report from the Jiput Health Center, the achievements of the Covid-19 vaccination in the Jiput Health Center area until August 2022, namely dose 1 only reached 75.24%, dose 2 reached 63.18%, and dose 3 or booster vaccination reached 15.24 % of the target target of 27,288 people. The Jiput Health Center area consists of 13 villages. One of the villages whose vaccination achievements were very low was Salapraya Village, where until August 2022 the vaccination rate for dose 1 only reached 35.81%, dose 2 reached 21.31% and dose 3 reached 0.89% of the target target of 1,572 people (Jiput Health Center, 2022).

A preliminary survey by conducting open interviews with 10 people in Salapraya Village, Work Area of the Jiput Health Center, obtained data that 5 of them had never done dose 1 of the Covid-19 vaccination, 3 people had received dose 1 of the vaccine and 2 others had received dose 2 of the vaccine. The researcher asked the reasons for 5 people who had never gotten vaccinated, 3 of them said that they did not get vaccinated because they were afraid of side effects, they heard stories from other residents that after being vaccinated they would have a fever and aches.1 of them said they did not want to vaccinate because the vaccine was just a trick for the global elite and according to them the Covid-19 vaccine was made from non-halal materials and was prohibited by religion

and 1 other person said that the Covid-19 vaccine was not effective against the virus corona, the proof is that even people who have been vaccinated still get corona, so it's useless to vaccinate.

Based on the background mentioned above, the researchers felt it was important to conduct research on "Factors influencing the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Work Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022".

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is descriptive quantitative with a correlational approach used to analyze data by describing relationships or describing data that has been collected using a cross sectional design. The population in this study was the people of Salapraya Village who were the target of the Covid-19 vaccination of 1,572 people. The research sample was 91 respondents with a sampling technique using cluster sampling. This research was conducted in Salapraya Village, Working Area of the Jiput Health Center, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. The research was conducted in November 2022. This research was conducted to see a relationship between independent variables including perception, knowledge, and socio-culture towards the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccination. In this study, researchers collected data using secondary data and primary data. Secondary data was taken from book notes on the Covid-19 vaccination program at the Jiput Health Center to measure the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine, while as primary data the researcher used a questionnaire to measure perception, knowledge, and socio-cultural variables. Data collection used a questionnaire. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately by testing using the chi-square test. and socio-cultural Data collection using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately by testing using the chi-square test. and socio-cultural Data collection using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately by testing using the chi-square test.

3. RESEARCH RESULT

a. Univariate analysis

Table Frequency Distribution of Receiving Covid-19 Vaccinations in Salapraya Village Jiput Health Center Work Area

Receipt of Covid-19 Vaccination	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Refuse	60	65,9
Accept	31	34,1
Total	**91**	**100**

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that, from filling out the questionnaire, it was found that the majority of respondents (65.9%) gave statements refusing the Covid-19 vaccination and almost half of the respondents (34.1%) gave statements of accepting the Covid-19 vaccination.

Table Frequency DistributionPublic Perceptions About Vaccination Covid-19 in Salapraya Village Working Area of the Jiput Health Center

Perception	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Negative	51	56
Positive	40	44
Total	**91**	**100**

Based on Table it can be concluded that, from the results of filling out the questionnaire, it was found that most respondents (56%) gave statements referring to negative perceptions of Covid-19 vaccination and almost half of the respondents (44%) gave statements referring to positive perceptions of Covid-19 vaccination.

Table Frequency DistributionCommunity Knowledge About Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village Working Area of the Jiput Health Center

Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not enough	61	67
Well	30	33
Total	**91**	**100**

Based on Table it can be concluded that, from the results of filling out the questionnaire, it was found that most respondents (67%) had little knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination and almost half of the respondents (33%) had good knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination.

Table Distribution OverviewSocio-Cultural Society About Vaccination Covid-19 in Salapraya Village Working Area of the Jiput Health Center

Socio-cultural	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Affected	54	59,3
Not Affected	37	40,7
Total	**91**	**100**

Based on Table it can be concluded that most of the respondents (59.3%) were influenced by the socio-cultural community regarding Covid-19 vaccination and almost half of the respondents (40.7%) were not influenced by the socio-cultural community.

b. Bivariate Analysis

Table The Relationship between Perception and Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village Jiput Health Center Work Area

Perception	Receipt of Covid-19 Vaccination				Total		*P-value*	*OR*
	Refuse		Accept					
	f	%	f	%	n	%		
Negative	39	76.5	12	23.5	51	100		
Positive	21	52.5	19	47.5	40	100	0.030	2,940
Amount	**60**	**65,9**	**31**	**34,1**	**91**	**100**		

Based on the data in Table it is known that most of the respondents who refused the Covid-19 vaccination had a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccine (76.5%) compared to those who had a positive perception (52.5%). Meanwhile, most of the respondents who received the Covid-19 vaccination had a positive perception of the Covid-19 vaccine (47.5%) compared to those who had a negative perception (23.5%).

From the results of the chi-square test analysis, the p value = 0.030 was obtained. Where the p value is smaller than the α value (0.030 <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between perception and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area.

The results of data analysis obtained an OR (odds ratio) value of 2.940, which means that respondents who have a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccination are 2.9 times more likely to refuse the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who have a positive perception.

Table RelationshipsKnowledge with Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village Jiput Health Center Work Area

Knowledge	Receipt of Covid-19 Vaccination				Total		*P-value*	*OR*
	Refuse		Accept					
	f	%	f	%	n	%		
Not enough	47	77	14	23	61	100		
Well	13	43,3	17	56,7	30	100	0.003	4,390
Amount	**60**	**65,9**	**31**	**34,1**	**91**	**100**		

Based on the data in Table it is known that most of the respondents who refused the Covid-19 vaccination had less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine (77%) compared to those who had good knowledge (43.3%). Meanwhile, most of the respondents who received the Covid-19 vaccination had good knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine (56.7%) compared to those who had less knowledge (23%).

From the results of the chi-square test analysis, the p value = 0.003 was obtained. Where the p value is smaller than the α value (0.003 <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area.

The results of data analysis obtained an OR (odds ratio) value of 4.390, which means that respondents who have less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine have a 4.3 times greater chance of refusing the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who have good knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine. 19.

Table RelationshipsSocial Culture with Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village Jiput Health Center Work Area

Socio-cultural	Receipt of Covid-19 Vaccination				Total		*P-value*	*OR*
	Refuse		Accept					
	f	%	f	%	n	%		
Affected	41	75.9	13	24,1	54	100		
Not Affected	19	51,4	18	48,6	37	100	0.027	2,988
Amount	**60**	**65,9**	**31**	**34,1**	**91**	**100**		

Based on the data in Table 5.7, it is known that respondents who refused the Covid-19 vaccination were mostly influenced by the socio-cultural community regarding the Covid-19 vaccine (75.9%) compared to those who were not influenced by socio-culture (51.4%). Meanwhile, most of the respondents who received the Covid-19 vaccination were not influenced by social culture regarding the Covid-19 vaccine (48.6%) compared to those who were influenced by socio-culture (24.1%).

From the results of the chi-square test analysis, the p value = 0.027 was obtained. Where the p value is smaller than the α value (0.027 <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between socio-culture and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area.

The results of data analysis obtained an OR (odds ratio) value of 2.988, which means that respondents who are influenced by the socio-cultural community regarding the Covid-19 vaccine have a 2.9 times greater chance of refusing the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who are not influenced by socio-culture. Public.

4. Discussion

a. The Relationship between Perception and Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village, Work Area of the Jiput Health Center

The results of statistical tests using the chi square test at α = 0.05, obtained a p value = 0.030, which means that there is a significant relationship between perception and acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area. The OR (odds ratio) test results obtained a value of 2.940, meaning that respondents who have a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccination are 2.9 times more likely to refuse the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who have a positive perception.

The results of this study are in line with research that has been conducted byArgista (2021)which shows the results that there is a significant relationship between perception and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine (p=0.004 and OR=4.136). Supported by research by Astuti et al (2021) which showed the same results that there was a significant relationship between perception and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine (p=0.011 and OR=3.777). His research explained that people who have a negative perception of the Covid-19 vaccine have a 3,777 chance of rejecting the Covid-19 vaccination.

Negative perceptions regarding vaccines and Covid-19 vaccinations can start from the absence of effective communication or appropriate education from health services to the public, causing news circulating in the community to actually contain elements of hoaxes and frighten the public to undergo vaccination.(Ardiningsih & Kardiwinata, 2021). For the general public, information obtained through hearing and sight certainly influences their perception of the Covid-19 vaccine. When someone has a poor perception of vaccination from a vaccine that has been tested later, it is clear that there will be rejection of vaccination to protect against the Covid-19 virus (Tasnim, 2021).

Researchers assume that the negative perceptions of the people of Salapraya Village in the Jiput Health Center area regarding receipt of the Covid-19 vaccine arise because they still doubt the safety, effectiveness and halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine. This is seen based on the results of filling out the questionnaire by respondents. This doubt can be caused by a lack of understanding which goes hand in hand with a lack of good information regarding the Covid-19 vaccine from related parties such as family, media and health workers to convince the public about the safety and effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine against the body.

b. Relationship between Knowledge and Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village, Work Area of the Jiput Health Center

Statistical test results using the chi square test at α = 0.05, obtained a p value = 0.003. Where the p value is smaller than the α value (0.003 <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area. The OR (odds ratio) test results obtained a value of 4.390, meaning that respondents who had less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine were 4.3 times more likely to refuse the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who had good knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Febriyanti et al (2021) which showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19 (p = 0.002 and OR = 3.279). Backed by researchNugroho et al. (2021)which also showed similar results that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and self-efficacy towards Covid-19 vaccination (p = 0.003 and OR = 5.111). Strengthened by researchSakr et al. (2021)which showed a significant relationship between knowledge and motivation to vaccinate against Covid-19 (p=0.017 and OR=4.224).

The level of knowledge is an important factor in the self-efficacy of someone who wishes to vaccinate against Covid-19. However, knowledge is not the most dominant, depending on the information obtained. Accurate and reliable information can help individuals plan appropriate actions even if the situation seems vulnerable with the media presenting inaccurate information. Conversely, wrong information will create an anxiety response that can inhibit individual responses in taking appropriate action. Good knowledge will increase people's willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19 (Sallam et al., 2020).

Researchers assume that the high level of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine owned by the people of Salapraya Village, Working Area of the Jiput Health Center can have a positive effect in trying to apply their knowledge in the form of concrete actions such as readiness to carry out the Covid-19 vaccination. Conversely, people who have less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine tend to ignore the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak

and will refuse to vaccinate against Covid-19, because they think that carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination is just a waste of time and the Covid vaccine -19 will not solve the problem of the current Covid-19 outbreak, because according to them, even people who have vaccinated will still get Covid-19.

c. Socio-Cultural Relationship with Acceptance of Covid-19 Vaccination in Salapraya Village, Working Area of the Jiput Health Center

Statistical test results using the chi square test at α = 0.05, obtained a p value = 0.027. Where the p value is smaller than the α value (0.027 <0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between socio-culture and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Working Area. The OR (odds ratio) test results obtained a value of 2.988, meaning that respondents who were influenced by the socio-cultural community regarding the Covid-19 vaccine had a 2.9 times greater chance of refusing the Covid-19 vaccination compared to respondents who were not influenced by the socio-cultural community.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Fauzia & Hamdani (2021) which showed that there was a significant relationship between socio-culture and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine (p=0.014 and OR=4.827). It was explained in his research that the success of vaccination is very dependent on the approach taken by the government, one of which is a socio-cultural approach that is collaborative and involves community leaders or religious leaders as health agents which is very important to educate the public about the dangers of Covid-19 and the effectiveness of vaccines.

Departing from various backgrounds, there are differences in public perceptions in the community regarding Covid-19, a socio-cultural approach is needed in an effort to eradicate the spread of Covid-19, one of which is through the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia (Prasasti, 2020). A socio-cultural approach is needed in assisting government programs in implementing the Covid-19 vaccination. Through a socio-cultural approach which emphasizes cultural values, social conditions, and involving community leaders, it is hoped that this can raise public awareness of the importance of Covid-19 vaccination (Fachruroji et al., 2020).

Researchers assume that respondents who still adhere to the customs, traditions and cultural norms that develop in society will not immediately be able to trust the effectiveness, safety and halalness of the Covid-19 vaccine, so that there are many rejections of receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. This condition requires a social approach culture by the government and the public health team by involving community leaders related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination program, bearing in mind that the characteristics of the Indonesian people include Salapraya Village Working Area of the Jiput Health Centerwho are socio-culturally diverse. The socio-cultural aspect is believed to have a close relationship with the spread of disease outbreaks or at least a disease can develop into an epidemic or pandemic because of the cultural behavior of the people.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Most of the respondents stated that they refused the Covid-19 vaccine (65.9%), had negative perceptions about the Covid-19 vaccine (56%), had less knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine (67%), and were influenced by the socio-cultural community (59.3%).
2. There is a significant relationship between perceptions and the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Work Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022, (p=0.030).
3. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Work Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022, (p=0.003).
4. There is a significant relationship between socio-culture and the low achievement of the Covid-19 vaccine in Salapraya Village, Jiput Health Center Work Area, Pandeglang Regency in 2022, (p=0.027).

6. Suggestion

It is hoped that the community, especially the people of Salapraya Village, Work Area of the Jiput Health Center, will be able to access proper information about the Covid-19 vaccine from health workers, various media, family, friends and/or discussions with community leaders and religious leaders in the local area who understand the vaccination program. if you still doubt the halal and safety of vaccines and want to take part in outreach or education activities held by health workers in their area regarding the importance of carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination.

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