

# Community Perception And Motivation Analysis Of Implementing The Covid-19 Vaccination In Banjarejo Village, Ngadiluwih District Kediri

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## ABSTRACT

Lack of understanding from the public and minimal information related to COVID-19 vaccination will make people have wrong perceptions and lack of motivation in carrying out COVID-19 vaccinations. The aim of this study was to determine the perception and motivation of the community towards the action of carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination in Banjarejo Village, Ngadiluwih District, Kediri Regency. This study design using the cross-sectional, the population and sample of this study were 780 respondents with the Cluster Random Sampling technique so that 264 respondents were obtained. This data collection tool uses a questionnaire. The data analyzed using Logistic Regression Test. The results of the study showed that ( $p = 0.000 < 0.005$ ) there was a significant influence between people's perceptions and motivations for the act of carrying out the covid-19 vaccination. It is important to provide information and motivation to the public in order to create positive perceptions and motivation in carrying out the covid-19 vaccination.

**Keywords:** Motivation, Perseption, Action

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## INTRODUCTION

Corona virus or corona virus is part of a large family of viruses that can cause mild to moderate infections of the upper respiratory tract. Indonesia is one of the countries that have been confirmed to have COVID-19. On March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported 2 confirmed cases of Covid-19. Starting from this case, the number of cases of Indonesian people infected with the corona virus is increasing every day. Until July 13, 2021, Covid-19 cases in Indonesia have reached 2,615,529 confirmed cases with the number of deaths due to Covid-19 amounting to 68,219 cases (2.6%) (Ministry of Health RI, 2020a). Vaccination is the most effective and efficient public health effort in preventing several dangerous infectious diseases (Ministry of Health 2021).

Vaccination is the most effective and efficient public health effort in preventing several dangerous infectious diseases. Efforts to vaccinate COVID-19 have been carried out by several countries including Indonesia (Ministry of Health 2021). The Covid-19 Vaccine Program is one of the government's breakthroughs to fight and deal with Covid-19 in the world, especially the State of Indonesia. The purpose of the Covid-19 vaccination is to reduce the spread of Covid-19, reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with I caused by Covid-19, achieve immunity and protect the community from Covid-19, so as to protect the community

Motivation is a process that gives enthusiasm, direction and persistence of behavior. Factors that influence motivation, one of which is the level of knowledge, the higher a person's

knowledge, the more rational a response will be and the higher the awareness to participate in the Covid-19 vaccination.

From the results of a preliminary study conducted in December 2021 in the Ngadiluwih Ds Banajarejo area, it turns out that there are 3 communities who have not been vaccinated, including: there are diseases such as diabetes mellitus, heart disease, etc. Many of them believe in hoaxes that are often spread via the media. vaccine-related social issues (Rizki Dinar, 2021). The lack of information experienced by the public and the government's lack of alertness to educate about vaccinations have led to public rejection of the COVID-19 vaccine (Astuti et al, 2021).

Based on the description above, the researchers are interested in conducting research by formulating in the title "How to Analyze Community Perceptions and Motivations Against the Action of Implementing Covid-19 Vaccination in Banjarejo Village, Ngdiluwh District, Kediri Regency"

## METHODS

This study uses a correlational research design with a cross-sectional approach. The population is people aged over 20 years who have been vaccinated or who have not been vaccinated in the hamlet of Banjarejo, Banjarejo Village, Kec. Ngadiluwih Kab. Kediri which has 6 RTs, totaling approximately 780 Populations with a sample of 264 respondents using stratified Cluster Random Sampling. Data obtained from questionnaires and processed by statistical test of logistic regression test.

## RESULTS

### A. Variable Analysis of Respondents Characteristics

**Tabel 1.1** Characteristics by Age

| USIA        | f   | %      |
|-------------|-----|--------|
| <b>Usia</b> |     |        |
| 23-30 Th    | 78  | 29,5%  |
| 31-40 Th    | 35  | 13,3 % |
| >41 th      | 151 | 57,2%  |
| TOTAL       | 264 | 100%   |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on Table 4.1, it is known that almost all respondents aged >41 years, as many as 151 respondents (57.2%). Respondents aged 20-30 years were 78 respondents (29.5%). Respondents aged 31-40 years were 35 respondents (13,3%).

**Tabel 1.2** characteristics based on Education

| <b>Education</b>   | <b>f</b>   | <b>%</b>    |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Education</b>   |            |             |
| SD                 | 105        | 39,8%       |
| Junior High School | 35         | 13,3%       |
| Senior High School | 87         | 33%         |
| College            | 14         | 14%         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on Table 4.2, it is known that most of the respondents had elementary school education as many as 105 respondents (39.8%). Meanwhile, a small proportion of respondents have tertiary education, namely 14 respondents (14%).

**Tabel 1.3** Characteristics by Job

| <b>Pekerjaan</b> | <b>f</b>   | <b>%</b>    |
|------------------|------------|-------------|
| Private          | 96         | 36,4%       |
| Civil Servant    | 7          | 2,7%        |
| Farmer           | 21         | 8%          |
| IRT              | 109        | 41,3%       |
| Student          | 25         | 9,5%        |
| Entrepreneur     | 6          | 2,3%        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on table 1.3 some of the respondents worked as IRT as many as 109 respondents (41.3%). while a small proportion of respondents work as entrepreneurs as many as 6 respondents (2.3%).

**Tabel 1.4** characteristics based on Reception of information

| <b>Information</b> | <b>f</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>Information</b> |          |          |
| Well               | 255      | 97%      |

|              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Not Enough   | 9          | 3%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on table 4.4, most of the respondents could well receive information about the covid-19 vaccination as many as 255 respondents (96.6%) and some respondents who were indifferent about the information on the covid-19 vaccination were 9 respondents (3.4%).

### Variable Characteristics

**Table 2.1 Perceptions about the Covid-19 Vaccine**

| Perseption   | f          | Presentase (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Positif      | 100        | 37,9%          |
| Netral       | 141        | 53,4%          |
| Negatif      | 23         | 8,7%           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on table 4.5, it is known that some respondents have a positive perception of the covid-19 vaccination, as many as 100 respondents (37.%) who have a neutral perception as many as 141 respondents (53.4%) and who have a negative perception as many as 23 respondents (8.7%) .

**Table 2.2 Motivation About the Covid-19 Vaccine**

| Motivasi     | f          | Presentase (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Positif      | 141        | 53,4%          |
| Negatif      | 123        | 46,6%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on table 4.6, it is known that almost all respondents have a positive motivation for the covid-19 vaccination, namely as many as 141 respondents (53.4%) who have negative motivation as many as 123 respondents (46.6%).

**Table 2.2 Actions in the Covid-19 Vaccine**

| Action       | f          | Presentase (%) |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Vaccine      | 228        | 86,4%          |
| No Vaccine   | 36         | 13,6%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>100%</b>    |

Source: Primary Data 2022

Based on table 4.7, it is known that almost all respondents who have taken action against covid-19 vaccination, namely 228 respondents (86.4%) who have not taken action as many as 36 respondents (13.6%)

## **DISCUSSION**

### **A. Perceptions About Covid-19 Vaccination**

Perception is an activity to feel or the ability to feel, understand the soul of objects, qualities and others through the meaning of taste, awareness, comparison. Perception is also related to knowledge in intuition or the ability of the five senses to understand something (Astuti et al., 2021). In addition, perception is understanding, knowledge and others received by way of feeling, or special ideas, concepts, impressions and others that are formed. Therefore, perception is said to be part of the life process that is owned by everyone, from the point of view of people at a certain point (Siregar et al., 2020). Then then the person creates what he sees for his own world. Then the person tries to take advantage to his satisfaction. In other words, perception is the ability to respond to and feel an object. A sign is something that is used to represent something reality and what it is (Tasnim, 2021). The information circulating in the community certainly affects the public's perception of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Based on the results of the research questionnaire that has been filled in, it is known that the public's perception of COVID-19 vaccination is still lacking, because most people are still vaccinating because of coercion, recommendations from the local government, not out of their own will. There are still many people who have not carried out the 3rd buster/vaccine vaccination. This is due to internal and external factors. In addition, information circulating in the community certainly affects people's perceptions of the covid-19 vaccine. if people who receive information well through hearing and sight. This will certainly affect his perception of the Covid-19 vaccine. It can be said that when someone has a bad perception of the covid-19 vaccine, there will be a rejection of the vaccination which will be followed by the community as protection against infection with the covid-19 disease in the community.

Therefore, there is a need for adequate public health education efforts about the role of safety and efficacy of vaccines in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to poor knowledge, negative perceptions and direct rejection by the public of the Covid-19 vaccine, the Covid-19 disease continues to increase. In addition, it is important to provide the right information in the community about the usefulness of the COVID-19 vaccine. As well as education, and socialization to the community in order to create a positive perception in the community.

### **B. Motivation in Implementing Covid-19 Vaccination**

Motivation is defined as drive. impulse is a movement of the soul and behavior of a person to act (Uno, 2021), while the motive can be said to be a driving force which means something that can move people to take action or behavior and in that action there is a specific goal (Umam, 2012). Factors that influence motivation are internal factors (derived from within the individual), In addition to internal factors there are also external factors (originating from outside the individual).

When giving motivation is done properly and correctly by relatives, friends, relatives, especially community leaders and health workers. This will be able to increase people's desire to carry out the Covid-19 vaccination. So that the provision of motivation must always be given

to the community and increasingly improved so that it can provide encouragement to the community in carrying out the complete dose of COVID-19 vaccination.

### **C. Actions in carrying out the Covid-19 Vaccination**

The action in carrying out the covid-19 vaccination is someone who is voluntarily willing to take part in the covid-19 vaccination program implemented by the government in order to minimize the number of cases of covid-19 in the community.

Bintoro (2006) states that implementation is a process in the form of a series of activities, which starts from a policy in order to achieve a goal, then the policy is derived in a program and project. The factors that influence the action are communication, resources, and disposition. These three factors are very influential in the action, especially the act of implementing the covid-19 vaccination.

The results of this study indicate that most of the respondents in Banjarejo Village have vaccinated against COVID-19 even though the doses are not complete. However, there were still some respondents who had not carried out the COVID-19 vaccination from the first dose. People assume that if they carry out or not carry out the covid-19 vaccination, they assume that they are also likely to be infected with the corona virus. People who are willing to be vaccinated say that vaccines are not only for themselves or their children but also to protect the health of those around them. Second reason

### **CONCLUSION**

There is a significant influence between people's perceptions and motivations for the act of carrying out the covid-19 vaccination in Banjarejo Village, Ngadiluwih District, Kediri Regency. Providing the right motivation and information in the community about the usefulness of the COVID-19 vaccine to the community is very necessary in order to create a positive perception in the community. This can also provide encouragement for the community to carry out full-dose COVID-19 vaccinations.

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