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Research Article

Community Knowledge and Attitude to Conduct Covid-19 Booster Vaccination

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Abstract

Aims: This study aimed to identified the knowledge and attitude related to COVID-19 booster vaccination among community.

Methods: This Research used a cross sectional design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling on 101 samples in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta which was carried out from January 2022 to February 2022 using a google form questionnaire. Presentation of data with descriptive analysis and chi square test.

Results: Characteristics of respondents related to the attitude of the community to carry out COVID-19 booster vaccinations in Jatinegara sub-district, the majority are in the age range of 29 years, namely 53.5%, low education 61.4% and not working 54.5%. There is a significant relationship between motivation and attitude with a p-value of 0.000

Conclusion: The motivation variable has a significant relationship with people's attitudes in carrying out COVID-19 booster vaccinations.

Keywords:

Knowledge, Attitude, COVID-19 Vaccine Booster

INTRODUCTION

The development of COVID-19 cases in the world continues to increase. Giving booster vaccinations was accelerated. According to Our Word in Data, the highest booster vaccination ratio in Southeast Asia is Singapore, while Indonesia is still the lowest in Southeast Asia. WHO targets booster vaccination of 70% of the population in each country. Indonesia is at 6.38 per thousand population until March 2022. (1). Indonesia needs attention because it continues to increase in confirmed cases and the number of Health Human Resources (HR) who received two doses of vaccination are still infected. (Third Dose Vaccination for All Health Workers, Assistant Health Workers and Supporting Personnel Working in Health Care Facilities, 2021) (2).

Based on the recommendation of the study by the Immunization Expert Advisory Committee (ITAGI) number ITAGI/SR/2/2022, nationally, Indonesia will start administering the third vaccine or booster vaccination for COVID-19 on January 12, 2022. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health itself has started booster vaccination in August 2021. with the priority of health workers on the grounds of the delta variant invasion by considering the efficacy, quality of the vaccine, and the safety of the vaccine. The COVID-19 booster vaccination is a vaccination given at least 3 months after receiving the complete primary vaccine dose (doses 1 and 2) to maintain the level of immunity and extend the period of protection against the COVID-19 virus, especially in vulnerable groups of people aged 18 years and over with immunocompromised patients and groups

seniors are a priority. Efforts to restore clinical protection and decreased immunity are the goals of the COVID-19 booster vaccination. (Advanced Dose COVID-19 Vaccination (Booster)).

The booster vaccination can be homologous/similar, for example, the 1st and 2nd Sinovac vaccines, the booster is Sinovac, as well as the Moderna and Pflyzer vaccines, or heterologous/different types or both. There are 6 types of booster vaccines currently being used, namely Sinovac/Corona vac, Pfizer, Astra Zenica, Moderna, Zififax, and moderna.

According to Prof. Wiku Adisasmito, spokesman for the COVID-19 Handling Task Force, there are 3 important reasons for the COVID-19 Booster Vaccination, namely the first reason the number of antibodies in a person's body after 6 months of injection will decrease. This is reinforced by a study by Fekin, et al., 2021 which uses regression analysis and meta-analysis data and states that the 4 vaccines recommended by WHO will decrease their effectiveness by 8% in the last 6 months in all age groups while the age group of 50 years and over is the effectiveness of the vaccine. decreased by 10% and prevented the appearance of symptoms by about 32%. The second reason for long-term health needs to be given a booster vaccination. This booster vaccination is an effort from the government so that people can adapt and live during the COVID-19 pandemic. The third reason is the fulfillment of the right to life of the Indonesian people in accessing vaccines to protect the community and themselves.

Indonesian Political Indicators surveyed public acceptance of the COVID-19 booster vaccination and found a decrease in the percentage of people who refused to carry out the booster vaccination, from 54.8% in December 2021 to 32.2% in February 2022. Senior researcher on Indonesian political indicators, Rizka Halida said "the more worried about the Omicron variant, the more supportive the government's policies and programs in tackling COVID-19, but

disagrees with the 100% implementation of the Community Activity Restriction (PPKM)" (Fajarta, 2022). The results of this survey are not in line with the coverage of the COVID-19 booster vaccination, namely until February 22, 2022, there were 8,712,274 who had received the COVID-19 booster, or 6.2% of the total number who had received the 2nd dose of vaccine as many as 141,042,401. 91% of booster vaccinations can protect against death and other bad risks due to COVID-19. (3)

The government continues to accelerate the provision of booster vaccinations for the community in collaboration with the TNI, Polri, and local governments. Epidemiologist and spokesperson for the COVID-19 Task Force at UNS Hospital, Dr. Tonang Dwi Andiyanto, said that declining antibodies were not the only indicator of giving a booster.

For this reason, researchers are interested in studying the attitude of the community to carrying out a COVID-19 booster vaccination in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022.

METHODS

This research is an analytical study with a cross-sectional approach carried out in the Jatinegara sub-district, East Jakarta which was conducted from January 2022 to February 2022. The population in this study were all people aged 18 years and over who live in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta. The sample of this study used a minimum sample size of 101 samples, which were taken based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria are residents who live in the Jatinegara sub-district, East Jakarta in 2022, people aged 18 years, and residents who have an Android or IOS cellphone and have an email to fill out the google form. The exclusion criteria were residents who were not willing to become respondents; residents who work as medical personnel, residents who have been vaccinated, and people with special needs.

Determination of the sample in this study was conducted by non-probability sampling using the purposive sampling technique. The dependent variable in this study is the attitude of the community to perform a COVID-19 booster vaccination and the independent variables are age, education, occupation, knowledge, and motivation. This study uses primary data using a google form questionnaire. The questionnaire used has been tested for the validity and reliability of 30 respondents. The questionnaire was declared valid because the calculated r-value > the r table value and the Cronbach alpha value was 0.947 > the r table value (0.7) so the questionnaire was declared reliable. The data were obtained by univariate analysis and descriptive analysis to see a general picture

of the variables studied and then a bivariate analysis with the chi-square test was carried out to see the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, which would relate if the P-value <0.05 with the level of confidence 95%.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Shows that the characteristics of respondents related to community attitudes to carry out COVID-19 booster vaccinations in Jatinegara sub-district show that: the majority of respondents are in the age range 29 years, namely 54 respondents (53.5%), not working as many as 55 respondents (54, 5%) and low education 62 respondents (61.4%).

Table 1.
Description of Community Characteristics to Conduct COVID-19 Booster Vaccinations in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022

Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
AGE		
Age <29 Years	47	46,5
Age ≥29 Years	54	53,5
WORK		
Unemployment	55	54,5
Working	46	45,5
EDUCATION		
Low	62	61,4
High	39	38,6

Source: Primary Data

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of Community Knowledge, Motivation and Attitudes to Conduct COVID-19 Booster Vaccinations in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022

Variable Measurement result	Frequency Distribution	
	N	%
Knowledge		
Less	45	46,6
Good	56	55,4
Motivation		
Less	47	46,5
Good	54	53,5
Attitude		
Negative	64	63,4
Positive	37	36,6

Based on Table 2. It shows that out of 101 samples, 45 respondents (46.6%) have less knowledge and 56 respondents (55.4%) have good knowledge to carry out COVID-19 booster vaccinations. A total of 47 respondents (46.5%) had less motivation and 54 respondents (53.5%) had good motivation to carry out a COVID-19 booster vaccination. Regarding the attitude of 64 respondents (63.4%) had a negative attitude and 37 respondents (36.6%) had a positive attitude to vaccinate COVID-19 in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 3.
Relationship of Knowledge, Motivation and Community Attitudes to Conduct COVID-19 Booster Vaccinations in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022

Variable	Category	Attitude				Total		95% CI	P-value
		Negative		Positive		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
Knowledge	Less	32	71,1	13	28,9	45	100	1.846 0,802-4,251	0,212
	Good	32	57,1	24	42,9	56	100		
Motivation	Less	40	85,1	7	14,9	47	100	7,143 2,719-18,765	0.000
	Good	24	44,4	30	55,6	54	100		

Based on Table 3. It is known that the motivation variable is related to the attitude of the community to carry out the COVID-19 booster vaccination (p-value 0.000) while the knowledge variable has no relationship to the community's attitude to perform the COVID-19 booster vaccination (p_value > 0.05).

DISCUSSION

Relationship between Knowledge and Public Attitudes to carry out COVID-19 Booster Vaccinations.

The results of the study show that the majority of people have a negative attitude towards the COVID-19 booster vaccination, both those who have good or poor knowledge. The results of the chi-square test showed that there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the attitude of the community to carry out the COVID-19 booster vaccination (P-value 0.212). This

study is in line with research on "The Relationship of Knowledge Levels to the attitudes and behavior of the people of Medan Denai District regarding COVID-19 vaccination" that there is no relationship between knowledge of attitudes about COVID-19 vaccination in the people of Medan Denai District with (P-value 0.607) (P-value 0.607) (4). This is different from the research by Argista which revealed public perception regarding the covid -19 vaccine that knowledge has a significant influence on public perception about the covid -19 vaccine with a P_value of 0.000. (5).

A very important domain for the formation of a person's behavior is cognitive. Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing someone through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). (6). The better a person's knowledge, the better his acceptance of the COVID-19 booster vaccination. Meanwhile, the attitude has 3 The influencing

components are cognitive (understanding, knowledge, and belief), affective (feeling happy or unhappy about something), and conative (the tendency to act on an object) (7), so the knowledge factor is not an absolute determining factor for someone to behave. So even though someone's knowledge is good, it can't guarantee someone to be good because there are still effective and conative factors that influence it.

This is not in line with the results of the researcher's research, where the level of knowledge is good but has a negative attitude towards receiving the COVID-19 Booster Vaccination.

The Relationship between Motivation and Public Attitudes to Conduct COVID-19 Booster Vaccinations

The results show that the majority of people who have less motivation have a negative attitude towards the Covid-19 booster vaccination, while people who have good motivation tend to have a positive attitude towards the COVID-19 booster vaccination. This is also evidenced by the results of the chi-square test that there is a significant relationship between motivation and people's attitudes to vaccinate against COVID-19 with a P-value of 0.000 (<0.05). Where people with less motivation have a tendency to be negative by 7.143 or 7 times greater than people who have good motivation.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted on students in China regarding attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination, where students tend to receive COVID-19 vaccinations because of their inner motivation which is related to the perceived severity (8).

The results of this study are not in line with the survey conducted by the Center for Digital Society (CFDs), Fisipol UGM. Amelinda 2021 related to the perception of public views regarding the COVID-19 vaccine that social media greatly influences public opinion or attitudes toward receiving

COVID-19 vaccinations. More than 18,400 tweets on Twitter containing "Reject Vaccines" or "Anti Vaccines" so that people are not motivated to be vaccinated.

Motivation is an impulse that arises from within / both consciously and unconsciously to take any action with a specific goal (Kemendikbud, 2016). Motivation can also be interpreted as an effort or action taken to achieve a goal. According to Woodworth, et al, based on the theory of three kinds of motivation, namely 1) organic needs such as eating, drinking, moving, resting, and sleeping, 2) emergency motivation which includes the urge to save oneself, the urge to try, the urge to reciprocate and the urge to pursue, usually this situation arises not of their own volition but because of external stimuli, 3) objective motivation arises because of the urge to face the world effectively (9).

Judging from the review of the motivation theory above, someone in carrying out a Covid-19 booster vaccination could also be forced or not of their own volition, because of regulations that require people to get a third dose if they want to travel. This makes people motivated to do booster vaccinations because it is related to several existing policies, and if they don't, it will certainly make it difficult for people to travel (10).

So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between people's motivation and attitudes to carry out COVID-19 booster vaccinations.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research that has been done, it can be seen that motivation is related ($p_value < 0.05$) to the attitude of the community to carry out a COVID-19 booster vaccination in Jatinegara District, East Jakarta in 2022. Meanwhile, knowledge in this study does not play an important role in people's behavior in carrying out COVID-19 booster vaccinations. For further research, it is necessary to add several

variables and add qualitative research methods to make this research more perfect.

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