Public Knowledge And Attitude Towards Covid-19 Vaccination In Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency

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ABSTRACT

Vaccination was the most effective strategy to protect populations from Covid-19, as SARS-CoV-2 was a highly contagious virus and affects populations globally. Many obstacles were found in the implementation of vaccination, such as the loss of confidence in the effect of vaccination causing low vaccination coverage. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between community knowledge and attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency. This research was a quantitative research with the type of correlational research. The population in this study were all residents of Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency with a sample of 60 people. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The data collection technique used a structured questionnaire. The primary data obtained were then analyzed by univariate and bivariate (*Chi square*). The results of the statistical test showed that there was a relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination and vaccination with p-*value* (<0.001)<0.05 and there was a relationship between attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination and Covid-19 vaccination with p-*value* (0.022)< 0.05. The conclusion of this study showed there was a significant relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination and people's attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination and Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency.

INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Wuhan, China came as a shock for the world. This incident was accompanied by rapid transmission and spread throughout the world. A total of 226 countries were reported to have been affected by Covid-19 as of November 12,

2021, with a total of 251.266.207 confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 and 5.070.244 people who had died from Covid-19. In Indonesia, there are 4.250.157 confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 and 143.628 people who died from Covid-19 (Sulistyawati et al., 2021). Symptoms of Covid-19 are reported to be asymptomatic around 40-45% to severe pneumonia and death. Typical signs and symptoms are fever (87.9%), dry cough (67.7%), fatigue (38.1%), sputum production (33.4%), and shortness of breath (18.6%). Based on the CDC recommendations, the average incubation period is 5-6 days, with the virus being active from 2–14 days after exposure, so the internationally accepted time to monitor and limit movement of healthy individuals has been set at 14 days 8. People at risk of serious infection or death including the elderly and adults with underlying health conditions such as acute heart injury, heart failure, hypertension, arrhythmias, coronary artery disease and cardiovascular disease (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021). In particular, asymptomatic carriers may be responsible for virus transmission during the incubation period. Although several clinically significant treatments have been quickly approved by the FDA and WHO, the number of deaths continues to rise worldwide. In this context, it is hoped that the Covid-19 pandemic can be controlled after the emergence of safe and effective vaccines, similar to vaccines that played a role in capturing or eradicating previous infectious diseases such as polio, smallpox, rabies, influenza pandemics, and so on in the 20th century (Huynh et al., 2021).

By the end of 2020, vaccine manufacturers globally had successfully completed phase three trials of all three vaccines, giving the world hope for an immediate end to the pandemic and promising to bring life back to normal (Al-Marshoudi et al., 2021). Vaccination is the most important public health measure and the most effective strategy to protect the population from Covid-19, as SARS-CoV-2 is a highly contagious virus and affects populations globally. Competition for the discovery and development of a Covid-19 vaccine against the spread and disastrous effects of the disease is ongoing and new, more effective vaccines are likely to be developed to move past the pandemic. Currently the distribution of vaccines is ongoing, it is very important to assess public acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination (Islam et al., 2021).

Misinformation and unfounded rumors regarding a Covid-19 vaccine have

been circulating and repeatedly shared on social media platforms even before an effective vaccine was released. The use of mRNA genetic material in some vaccines has sensationalized some, with false claims that vaccines can alter human DNA. In addition, the rapid development of the Covid-19 vaccine has reportedly raised concerns regarding its safety. Vaccine hesitancy, identified as a threat to health due to reluctance or refusal to vaccinate even though vaccines are available (Ahmed et al., 2021). Efforts have been made globally to develop vaccines against Covid-19, but the loss of confidence in the effects of vaccination has resulted in low vaccination coverage worldwide. In a study conducted in West India (Bhartiya et al., 2021) about the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of local residents towards the Covid-19 vaccine that lack of knowledge about vaccines is the reason for inhibiting the vaccination program where more than half of the respondents (56.4%) still do not have knowledge about the existence of a vaccine against Covid-19 (Ahmed et al., 2021). Based on data from Satuan Tugas Penanganan Covid-19 (2021), the coverage of recipients of the Covid-19 vaccine until the second dose as of November 12, 2021 is 82.818.492 people (39.77%), even though the national vaccination target set is

208.265.720 people. This shows that there is a need to increase public participation to make the Covid-19 vaccination program a success.

Knowledge of health issues is a major component of health literacy and is considered a prerequisite for the health decision-making process. Lack of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccination affects a person's negative attitude towards the vaccination. Based on this, researchers will conduct research on the knowledge and attitudes of the community towards Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency. This study aims to analyze the relationship between community knowledge and attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This research was a quantitative research with correlation research. This research was a quantitative research with the type of correlational research. The population in this study were all residents of Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency with a sample of 60 people. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria in this study were residents aged more than 12

years and residents who were present at the time of data collection, while the exclusion criteria were residents who did not provide respondents and respondents who filled out the questionnaire completely. The data collection technique used a structured questionnaire. Before being used, the questionnaire must be tested for validity and reliability. This test was conducted on 20 respondents.

The results of the validity test of the knowledge questionnaire about Covid-19 vaccination showed that all questions on the questionnaire were valid for use in research with a value of $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ (0.4438). While the results of the reliability test of the knowledge questionnaire about Covid-19 vaccination showed that the Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.758> 0.06, it can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable or consistent. The results of the validity test of the attitude questionnaire towards Covid-19 vaccination showed that all questions on the questionnaire were valid for use in research with a value of $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ (0.4438). While the results of the reliability test of the attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccination showed that the

Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.723> 0.06, it can be concluded that the questionnaire is reliable or consistent.

Secondary data in this study were obtained from the results of data searches through the Sukoharjo Central Statistics Agency's online site. The primary data obtained were then analyzed using univariate (frequency distribution formula) and bivariate (Chi square) formulas. This bivariate analysis aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and Covid-19 vaccination and to determine the relationship and attitudes with Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondens in this study consisted of age, gender, education, knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination, attitude towards Covid-19 vaccination, and Covid-19 vaccination status.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondens

Variable	Criteria	f	%
Age	1. Teenagers (12-25 years)	8	13.3
	2. Adult (26-45 years)	30	50.0
	3. Elderly (46-65 years)	19	31.7

	4. Seniors (66 years and over)	3	5.0
Gender	1. Man	8	13.3
	2. Woman	52	86,7
Education	1. Basic Education (SD, SMP)	11	18.3
	2. Secondary Education (SMA)	35	58.4
	3. Higher Education (Diploma, Bachelor)	14	23.3
Knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination	1. Not good	16	26.7
	2. Well	44	73.3
Attitude towards Covid-19 vaccination	1. Negative	22	36.7
	2. Positive	38	63.3
Covid-19 vaccination status	1. Not Vaccine Covid-19	19	31.7
	2. Already Vaccine Covid-19	41	68.3

Characteristics of respondents based on age showed that the age of most of the respondents was in the adult category (26-45 years). As a person's age increases, technical and psychological maturity also increases, and shows mental maturity, decision-making ability, rational thinking, emotional control and tolerance for the views of others (Andri et al., 2015).

This research is in line with research by Khairunnisa et al. (2021) where most of the research respondents used were respondents in the adult group. With increasing age, the level of knowledge will develop in accordance with the knowledge that has been obtained and also the experience of the respondent. The age range of 26-45 is a mature age with the consideration that someone at that age will have a good grasping pattern and thinking power so that their knowledge will also improve.

A person's age affects a person's perception and mindset. The older they get, the more their grasping power and mindset will develop, so that the knowledge they gain will be better. In adulthood, individuals will play a more active role in society and social life and make more preparations for successful efforts to adapt to old age. The older a person gets, the more life experiences they have and the easier it is to accept changes in behavior, especially in health activities. With age, the level of thinking is also more mature in acting.

Characteristics of respondents by gender indicate that most of the respondents are female. Gender has an influence on a person's health behavior. When compared with men, people with the female gender tend to have better knowledge. This is because people with the female gender have more time to read or discuss with their environment. This also

causes the female sex to have a tendency to behave better than men (Khairunnisa et al., 2021).

This research is in line with research by Nawangsari (2021) where most of the respondents are female. People with the female gender tend to have better knowledge about preventing Covid-19 when compared to men. This is because people with the female gender have more time to read or discuss with their environment regarding the prevention of Covid-19.

In the literature there is also no explanation that men or women have different levels of knowledge or cognitively. The reality is that women are more diligent, diligent and thorough when given a task or doing something, but this does not explain and show that with such an attitude, women have a better level of knowledge or cognitive. Gender is not the only factor that influences respondents to carry out good preventive behavior such as Covid-19 vaccination. This is because it is possible for both male and female sexes to be active and exposed to the same information regarding the Covid-19 vaccination.

Characteristics of respondents based on the last education they received showed that most of the respondents had

education up to secondary education. Education means the process of changing the attitude or behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. Education is an activity to improve the mastery of theory and skills to decide on issues related to activities to achieve the goals of an organization. This effort is made to improve the productive contribution of the workforce in dealing with all possibilities that occur due to environmental changes (Hasan, 2018).

This research is in line with research by Sulistyawati et al. (2021) shows that the most recent education level of respondents is up to secondary education. Public knowledge of something information can be influenced by one's education, namely the higher the level of education of a person, the easier it is to receive information. Those with a higher level of education have a wider level of knowledge and a lot of experience. This also affects a person's cognitive abilities.

A person's education about health will affect their health behavior, this is because with education it will be easier to gain knowledge and create disease prevention efforts. If the level of education and knowledge is good, then the behavior that is formed will also be good, such as

good knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccination, then the health behavior towards the Covid-19 vaccination program is also good. However, even if a person has a low level of education, it is possible that his health behavior is good. Knowledge is not only obtained through formal education, but can also be obtained non-formally, namely education that lasts a lifetime so that each individual gets values, attitudes, skills, and knowledge that comes from daily life experiences and influences from the surrounding environment. The whole community, both with secondary and low educational status, received the same information about the Covid-19 vaccination through various media delivered by central and regional government agencies and other private institutions that supported the health protocol.

The results of the data analysis show that the respondents' knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination shows that most of the respondents have good knowledge. Knowledge is everything that is known to man. Something that is in the form of a target/object of human knowledge, whether it is something that exists, that may exist, that has ever existed, even something that holds. Symptoms that are born in humans because of the potential

to know by using their minds to know everything that is not known, seeking, trying, and finally analyzing the knowledge they get to fulfill their needs and desires (Dafrita, 2015).

This research is in line with research by Windiyati and Feby (2021) which shows that most of the respondents have good knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination. Most of the respondents who have good knowledge also carry out good behavior related to Covid-19 vaccination, which can be seen from the high number of respondents who carry out Covid-19 vaccinations. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of an individual's behavior. Knowledge also underlies a person in making a decision and determining action in dealing with a problem (Pratama & Wahyuningsih, 2022).

Knowledge is a cognitive domain that is very influential in one's actions. Without knowledge, a person does not have a basis for making decisions and determining the actions to be taken. Knowledge becomes the background in articulating several possible action options, then implementing those choices (Togubu et al., 2019). Acceptance of new behavior will also be easier if it is based on knowledge. The better the knowledge

about Covid-19 vaccination, the better the behavior or willingness to vaccinate Covid-19. In this study, most of the respondents had a sufficient level of education so that knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccination was also good. Knowledge of Covid-19 vaccination is very important as a basis for making decisions to vaccinate Covid-19 itself.

The results of the data analysis showed that the attitude of the respondents towards the Covid-19 vaccination showed that most of the respondents had a positive attitude. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. From the above limitations, it can be concluded that the manifestation of the attitude cannot be directly seen, but can only be interpreted beforehand from closed behavior. A person's attitude affects the way he perceives and acts towards the world. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but is a predisposition to the action of a behavior (Maryam, 2018).

The results of this study are not in accordance with the research by Isnaini (2021) and research by Linawati et al. (2021) which shows that most of the research respondents have a negative attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccination. Most respondents have a negative attitude,

this is due to a lack of awareness of the dangers of transmitting the corona virus, another reason is the lack of education which results in a lack of knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination.

A person's attitude can influence actions. Actions are all human activities or activities, both those that can be observed directly, or those that cannot be seen from outside parties. Human actions such as willingness to accept sincerely. Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object that already involves the opinion and emotion factor concerned. The factor that plays an important role in determining a person's attitude is knowledge. A good level of knowledge can influence a person in determining his attitude towards something. In this study, most of the respondents had good knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccination, therefore the attitude of the respondents towards the Covid-19 vaccination was positive.

The results of data analysis showed that the Covid-19 vaccination status showed that most had received the Covid-19 vaccine. There are respondents who have not received the vaccine due to diseases suffered such as a history of heart disease, hypertension with blood pressure exceeding 180/110 mmHg and diabetes

mellitus with acute complications. The administration of the Covid-19 vaccine must be postponed in advance to prevent complications after the Covid-19 vaccine. Regarding the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the government has taken steps to protect the health of citizens. One of the efforts being made by the government in order to protect the health of Indonesian citizens is the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination which began on January 13, 2021 with the first recipient of the vaccine being the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021).

The results of this study are in accordance with the research by Putri et al. (2021) showed that most of the respondents were willing to vaccinate against Covid-19. Knowledge of the program, objectives and benefits of giving a good COVID-19 vaccine can affect a person's willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19. Accurate information received by the public from trusted sources such as information provided from the government will increase the public's willingness to carry out vaccines. The public has a higher level of trust in vaccines after receiving information from the government.

Regarding the vaccination process, everyone has the right to choose the health services that person wants. But this does not mean a justification for rejection. This vaccination is not only intended to protect yourself, but also others to create immunity (herd immunity). There is no cure for the disease caused by the Covid-19 virus. Therefore, the vaccination process is very important to stop the transmission of Covid-19. Covid-19 vaccination is useful for reducing the transmission of Covid-19, reducing morbidity and mortality due to Covid-19. The availability of the Covid-19 vaccine will help the process of handling the Covid-19 pandemic faster. It is important for the public to know about the Covid-19 vaccination so that they have a positive attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccination itself. A positive attitude will spur the emergence of positive behavior as well in this case, behavior in participating in the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program as an effort to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19.

Table 2. Chi Square Test Results Relationship of Knowledge about Covid-19 Vaccination with Covid-19 Vaccination

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.863[a]	1	.000		

Continuity Correction[b]	35.049	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	40.630	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	38.215	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	60				

The results of statistical tests shows that the value of $p(<0.001)<0.05$. The results of data analysis show that there is a statistically significant relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination and Covid-19 vaccination. Knowledge is the result of remembering something, including recalling events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally and this occurs after people make contact or observations of a particular object. Good knowledge can be influenced by factors such as education level, occupation, age, interests, experience, surrounding culture and information (Windiyati & Feby, 2021).

In this study, the factors that supported the good knowledge and high participation of the Covid-19 vaccine were age and level of education. Based on age characteristics, most of the respondents are in adulthood. A person's age affects the mindset and grasping power in studying an object. The older you get, the more your mindset and ability to learn something will increase so that the knowledge you get is getting better. With age, the level of thinking is also more mature in acting. The older a person gets, the more life experience they have and the easier it is to accept behavioral changes, especially in health activities such as willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19.

Based on the characteristics of the level of education, most of the respondents have education up to the secondary level. Respondent's knowledge is closely related to education. The higher the education, the higher the knowledge. On the other hand, a lack of education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards the newly introduced values. A person's education about health will affect their health behavior, this is because with education it will be easier to gain knowledge and create disease prevention efforts such as vaccination.

The results of this study are in line with research by Gall et al. (2021) which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine. Respondents in this study had a high level of acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination and a good level of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine. Acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccination increased significantly as respondents were more concerned about Covid-19 than the

possible side effects caused by the Covid-19 vaccine. Good knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination is influenced by factors of older age, higher education level, and history of having vaccinated Covid-19.

The results of this study are also in accordance with the research by Putri et al.(2021) which shows that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and willingness to be vaccinated. Health education can increase knowledge, change attitudes and behavior. Good knowledge will change behavior in a good direction. The Covid-19 vaccine is believed to be safe, effective and able to recover from the pandemic. People who are willing to be vaccinated must have confidence in the vaccine itself.

The government's role in tackling issues of circulating Covid-19 vaccination conspiracy is to provide media containing correct information about Covid-19 vaccination. This media should be easily accessible by the public, such as in the form of an application that can be downloaded and used on every device owned by the community. This application aims to educate the public about the importance of the Covid-19 vaccination. This application raises public awareness of the importance of Covid-19 vaccination and can visually see countries where vaccination is slow and difficult to control the spread of Covid-19. The Covid-19 vaccination education application provides adequate information and scientific-based research evidence to educate citizens so that they can provide accurate Covid-19 vaccination information to the public. (Ichsan et al., 2021).

Table 3. Chi Square Test Results Relationship of Attitudes to Covid-19 Vaccination with Covid-19 Vaccination

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.396[a]	1	.020		
Continuity Correction[b]	4.141	1	.042		
Likelihood Ratio	5.308	1	.021		
Fisher's Exact Test				.042	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.306	1	.021		
N of Valid Cases	60				

The results of statistical tests shows that the value of $p(0.022)<0.05$. The results of data analysis show that there is a statistically significant relationship between attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination and Covid-19 vaccination.

Attitude will form an interest in doing something. This interest is a function of attitude towards behavior where attitude is a belief in the consequences and results obtained after behaving. It is this attitude towards behavior that forms intentions so that later it will make someone to behave accordingly (Linawati et al., 2021). The attitude that is formed will determine how to see the situation and act on the situation or object. A person will behave according to his attitude in dealing with situations/conditions only if he has personal experience or has knowledge of it.

The results of this study are in accordance with the research by Al-Marshoudi et al. (2021) which shows that knowledge significantly influences preventive actions through the effectiveness of beliefs and has a direct effect on attitudes. A positive attitude has a direct effect on respondents' willingness to vaccinate against Covid-19. The absence of concerns about vaccine safety and the increased awareness of the benefits of vaccines compared to the side effects make people willing to get the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results of this study are also in accordance with the research by Isnaini (2021) which shows that there is a very significant relationship between attitudes and respondents' interest in participating in the Covid-19 vaccination. In this study, the majority of respondents had a negative attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccination. Most respondents have a negative attitude, this is due to a lack of awareness of the dangers of transmitting the Covid-19 virus, another reason is the lack of education which results in a lack of knowledge about Covid-19 vaccinations.

Knowledge is an important domain to shape a behavior. In general, behavior based on knowledge will be lasting. Then arises an inner response in the form of an individual's attitude towards the object, which is called the affective domain (Pratama & Wahyuningsih, 2022). A person's attitude greatly influences the creation of a behavior, both positive and negative attitudes. Furthermore, the psychomotor domain, namely objects that have been known and fully realized will cause a response in the form of action (Linawati et al., 2021).

The positive attitude of most of the respondents occurred as a result of the high level of knowledge possessed by the respondents. Good knowledge will encourage someone to be positive so that in the end will form the right behavior. In this study, most of them had a secondary level of education and good knowledge of Covid-19 vaccination. Therefore, the

attitude of the respondents towards the Covid-19 vaccination also showed the same result, namely that most of the respondents had a positive attitude towards the Covid-19 vaccination. The high positive attitude of respondents has resulted in the high participation of respondents in the Covid-19 vaccination program.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion on the analysis of community knowledge and attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about Covid-19 vaccination with Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency and there is a significant relationship between people's attitudes towards Covid-19 vaccination with Covid-19 vaccination in Jomblang, Sonorejo Village, Sukoharjo Regency.

The advice that researchers can give is that education or health education regarding Covid-19 vaccination must always be carried out so that people do not get wrong information so that the Covid-19 vaccination program in order to increase immunity, prevent the severity and death from Covid-19 can be carried out properly. and smooth.

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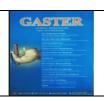
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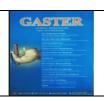
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