



## Impact Of Simbatan Community Manners About Covid-19 Booster Vaccinations

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### Abstract

Since Covid-19 pandemic begins in 2020 , the government has strive for reduce the spread of Covid-19. one of method for protect Public of the Covid-19 virus is with carry out the vaccination program.Success from the Covid-19 vaccination program seen from availability Public accept Lots of Covid-19 vaccinations issues about Covid-19 vaccinations that affect willingness community , such as security vaccine . Destination study this is for knowing influencing factors\_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination in the village Simbatan 2022. Research methods used\_ is observational analytic with design study cross sectional .Data collected through Interview by direct use questionnaire . A total of 345 people Village Selected sympathizers \_ by random participate in study ini.Analysis of the data used is regression logistics simple and regression logistics multiple . Research results show existence influence variable age ( p-value 0.001), education ( p-value 0.000) and marital status respondents ( p-value 0.000) to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Conclusion that there is influence factor predisposition to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Temporary that , no there is influence factor reinforcement and support to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . because of it 's important for Keep going increase information about Covid-19 booster vaccine so that the public best understanding \_ about vaccine and get increase confidence to vaccine have Covid-19.

**Keywords : covid -19, attitude , booster vaccination , regression logistics**





## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since month December 2019, syndrome respiration I namely coronavirus2 (SARS-CoV-2) has been spread with fast around the world (Su, S., Du, L., & Jiang, S. 2021). Corona virus is disease that attacks channel breathing. This virus difficult for treated and has a long incubation period. Symptom disease appear after some long incubation period of the virus, even somebody could infected without seen symptom the disease (Noorimotlagh, Z, et all, 2021). The incubation period for the coronavirus is 4 to 7 days, with symptom like fever, fatigue, cough dry, nuisance breathing, disturbance channel digestive and neurological ((Levani, Prastya, & Mawaddatunnadila,2021).

first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia appeared on March 2, 2020 which amounted to two cases (Susilo, A., Rumende et all, 2020). Virus this have very spread \_ fast in some part of Indonesia, and influence various part life no only on health. Covid-19 no only disturb system health, but also the system economic, social culture, and politics. The state of Indonesia answers it with To do steps in the form of issued various policy as effort in skeleton cut off eye chain the spread of Covid-19 so that could handled with good (Ali, I. 2020)

Availability Covid-19 vaccine promoted as solution who will help control pandemic. The current Covid - 19 take place, reduce infection and death. According to perspective monetary, intervention preventive with vaccination considered far more inexpensive than treatment (Kamal, AHM, et all, 2021). Current Covid-19 vaccination program this already reach injection dose third or known with booster vaccine. Facts still many people have doubts for To do Covid-19 vaccination. There are several factor still cause denial vaccines and absorption low vaccination, start \_ from problem health to the issue of religion, as well as worries will expansion Dead or injury consequence vaccination (Ali, I. 2020).

Attitude such a society is something response to object. Attitude influenced by several factors, including: experience personal, the influence of others is considered important, influence culture, mass media, educational institutions and organizations, religious and emotional factors. Theory from Lawrence Green stated that attitude could influenced by three factor that is faktor predisposing factor \_ enablers and factors amplifier (Utama, TA, et all, 2021). Study this one aim for knowing determining factors \_ willingness Public for To do vaccination Covid-19 in the Village Simbatan. Study this expected could give information about the booster vaccination program in the community as well as invite and educate Public for follow as well as in the Covid-19 vaccination program.





## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

Study observational analytic with design *cross sectional* on the month June 2022. Population study is Public village symbatan with amount sample as many as 345 respondents with method *stratified random sampling* . Questionnaire addressed for respondents who have 15 years old above done \_ with method interview . Data analysis \_ bivariate and multivariate . Test used is simple logistic regression and regression logisticsbe multiplied by the significance of the p-value of 0.05. Data presented in form table.

## 3. DISCUSSION RESULTS

A total of 345 respondents were involved in study this have characteristics , respondents aged \_ elderly 14.8% and productive 85.2%, with type sex 52.2% female and 47.8 % male , educated low 46.7% and educated tall as much as 53.3%. Respondents who have poor knowledge of KIPI 72.5% and good 27.5%, based on respondent with own status 36.2% and married as much as 63.8%, no there is disease participants 93.6% and there are disease attendant as much as 6.4%, distance house to Yankes away 6.4% and near 93.6%. Respondent with income low 87.5% and high 12.5%, support family bad 82.9% and good 17.1%. Characteristics respondent , can seen in table 1.1

**Table 1. Characteristics of Research Respondents**

Characteristics	n	%
Age		
seniors	51	14.8%
Productive	294	85.2%
Gender		
Woman	180	52.2%
Man	165	47.8%
Education		
Low	161	46.7%
Tall	184	53.3%
KIPI Knowledge		
Bad	250	72.5%
Well	95	27.5%





Marital Status		
Own	125	36.2%
Marry	220	63.8%
co-morbidities		
There isn't any	323	93.6%
There is	22	6.4%
Distance To Service Health		
Far	22	6.4%
Close	323	93.6%
Income		
Low	302	87.5%
Tall	43	12.5%
Family support		
Bad	286	82.9%
Well	59	17.1%

Research data that has been obtained , then analyzed using regression test logistics simple

**The results obtained are presented in table 2**

Characteristics	Not ready	Ready	N	p-value
Age				0.000
Seniors	34 (38.6%)	17 (6.6%)	51 (14.8%)	
Productive	54 (61.4%)	240 (93.4%)	294 (85.2%)	
Type Sex				0.606
Woman	48 (54.5%)	132 (51.4%)	180 (52.1%)	
Man	40 (45.5%)	125 (48.6%)	165 (47.8%)	
Education				0.000
Low	78 (88.6%)	83 (32.3%)	161 (46.7%)	
Tall	10 (11.6%)	174 (67.7%)	184 (53.3 %)	
KIPI Knowledge				0.048
Bad	71(80.7%)	179 (69.6%)	250 (72.5%)	
Well	17 (19.3%)	78 (30.4%)	95 (27.5%)	





Marital Status				0.000
Own	51(58%)	74 (28.8%)	125 (36.2%)	
Marry	37 (42%)	183 (71.2%)	220 ( 63.8%)	
disease participant				0.001
There is	13 (14.8%)	9 (3.5%)	22 (6.4%)	
None _	75 (85.2%)	248 (96.5%)	323 (93.6%)	
Distance House to Yankes				0.998
Far	0 (0%)	22 (8.6%)	22(6.4%)	
Close	88 (100%)	235 (91.4%)	323 (93.6%)	
Income				0.005
Low	87 (98.9%)	215 (83.7%)	302 (87.5%)	
Tall	1 (1.1%)	42 (16.3%)	43 (12.5%)	
Support Family				0.997
Bad	88 (100%)	198 (77%)	286 (82.9%)	
Well	0 (0%)	59 (23%)	59 (17.1%)	

Analysis bivariate show that influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination in the village Simbatan is age ( *p-value* 0.000), education ( *p-value* 0.000), knowledge of KIPI ( *p-value* 0.048), marital status ( *p-value* 0.000), disease participants ( *p-value* 0.001), and income ( *p-value* 0.005). Then analyzed more carry on with analysis multivariate multiple logistic regression , which is presented in table 1.3 below

**Table 3 Analysis Multivariate People 's Attitudes about Covid-19 Booster Vaccination in the Village Simbatan**





Classification	<i>p-value</i>	95% CI
Age	0.001	1,683-7,874
Education	0.000	6,418-29,789
Marital status	0.000	2.102-7.389
Disease attendant	0.066	0.130-1.068
KIPI Knowledge	0.195	0.249-1,328
Income	0.164	0.536-34,760

From analysis multivariate in table 1.3 obtained The results of the variable age (*p*-value 0.001), education (*p*-value 0.000) and marital status (0.000), have score significance < 0.05. Means age , education and marital status is influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid -19 booster vaccination

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.000 (< 0.25) which means that existence influence Among age with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Research conducted \_ (Kamal et al., 2021) show existence influence age with attitude about Covid-19 vaccination with score *p-value* obtained is 0.000. Another study also conducted by (Mohamad et al., 2021) also showed that existence influence age to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.012 ( Mohamad, O, et all., 2021).

On result end data analysis , age is influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.000 (< 0.05). That thing strengthened with state field at the moment Interview that respondent aged elderly tend behave reluctant To do Covid-19 booster vaccination because feel already old . Respondents also reasoned if vaccinated no will too impact on conditions his health and fear will cause disease another new \_ so that choose resigned to fate .

Statistical test results score *p*- value obtained i.e. 0.596 (> 0.25) which means that no existence influence type sex with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . That thing in line with another study conducted by (Guidry et al., 2021) show no existence influence type sex with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination , shown with indigo *p-value* 0.811 (Guidry, JPD, et all., 2021).





On result end data analysis in research this , type sex no is factor that influence attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . The results of interviews in the field also show that good respondent with type sex man nor woman most You're welcome ready accept Covid-19 booster vaccination . Not there is significant influence \_ type sex to attitude society .

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.000 ( $< 0.25$ ) which means that existence influence education with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Study (Elharake et al., 2021) also stated that there is influence education with attitude about Covid-19 vaccination with score *p-value* obtained  $< 0.001$  [3]. On result end data analysis , education is influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.000 ( $< 0.05$ ).

Somebody with higher education \_ have sufficient knowledge , will \_ easy in reception information health specifically Covid-19 booster vaccination , right? otherwise . because \_ that education or socialization about very good covid-19 vaccination required To use increase knowledge as well as willingness receive the COVID-19 vaccination program .

Based on statistical test obtained results that KIPI knowledge is influential to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.065 ( $< 0.25$ ). Another study conducted by (Elhadi et al., 2021) show existence influence KIPI knowledge with attitude Public about vaccination Covid -19 booster with score *p-value* 0.001 [2]. On result end data analysis , KIPI knowledge has score end *p-value* 0.575 ( $> 0.05$ ), so no influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination .

Respondent have lack of knowledge of KIPI because the minimum power health and socialization health . Though most respondent have higher education \_ will but behavior health no taught at level formal education and not will add knowledge about education health .

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.000 which means that there is influence on marital status with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Research conducted by (Elhadi et al., 2021) also shows that that there is influence between marital status with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.032.

On result end data analysis , marital status is influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination with got it score *p-value* 0.000 ( $< 0.05$ ). That thing can because people who have marry tend will consider and listen opinion from his family . Then





the one who is alone or no together couple if ready accept booster vaccination can influenced from level education and environment around .

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.000 ( $< 0.25$  ) , which means existence influence disease attendant with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Another study conducted by (Nery et al., 2022) state that no there is influence disease attendant with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.279.

On result end data analysis , disease attendant no influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.066 ( $> 0.05$ ). At the moment field interview \_ respondent dominant no have disease accompaniment , because most respondent have age productive no elderly . So that respondent no need too excessive consider effect side to disease another . because \_ that many willing respondents \_ accept Covid-19 booster vaccination .

Based on statistical test obtained results that distance house to Yankes no influence attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination shown with score *p-value* 0.998 ( $> 0.25$ ). Another study conducted by (Heriansyah et al., 2020) also stated no existence influence distance house to Yankes with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination , with showed score *p-value* 0.996 (Heriansyah, E, et all., 2020).

Village Simbatan only have one the place service health in the form of Pustu ( Puskesmas ) helper ) with two Nakes course . However \_ pustu the no used for serve Covid-19 booster vaccination . Besides could make it easy Public in get Covid-19 booster vaccination is also expected could reach as well as speed up distribution of the Covid-19 vaccination program . Distance means distant health \_ from house will influence attitude somebody for come to means health that . Distance means distant health \_ will add cost transportation somebody for go through it .

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.006 which means that there is influence income with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Another study conducted by (Elhadi et al., 2021) state that there is influence Among income with attitude to Covid-19 booster vaccination , with showed score *p-value*  $< 0.001$ . Another study conducted by (Kamal et al., 2021) also showed there is income take effect to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination with indicated a *p-value* of 0.07(Levani , Prastya , & Mawaddatunnadila .,2021)

On result end data analysis , earnings no most influencing factor attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . less income \_ make somebody consider how could pay or







finance for accept service health or for pay fare transportation going to the place service health . Village Community Simbatan have average income below the minimum wage with income per month range Among IDR 500,000 to IDR 1,500,000, because people work as farmer cultivators and laborers farmer . Though so , respondent permanent ready accept Covid-19 booster vaccination . The government also provides vaccination for free so Public no need thinking cost for get Covid-19 vaccination . That thing Of course it also affects attitude Public in reception Covid-19 booster vaccination .

Based on statistical test obtained results score *p-value* 0.997 ( $> 0.25$ ) which means that no there is connection Among Support family with attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . Another study conducted by (Hutomo et al., 2021) state that there is connection Among Support family with attitude to Covid-19 booster vaccination , shown with score *p-value* 0.031. Support family no influencing factors \_ attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination . That thing because Support family no is candidate on testing next .

In reality Public though have Support less family , still \_ ready accept Covid-19 booster vaccination . That thing because think that the vaccination program is something mandatory / must \_ \_ done . Besides that vaccines are also provision or condition in To do a number of activities , such as school , travel to outside city , and not seldom a number of the place work also wants employees for To do vaccination . So although somebody that reluctant and not get Support family , but because of the vaccine program is a rule or terms , want no want to they ready to be vaccinated against Covid-19.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

On research this there is influence factor predisposition that is age , education and marital status to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination in the village Simbatan . While the factor support and factor amplifier , no there is influence to attitude Public about Covid-19 booster vaccination in the village Simbatan . Recommended socialization about Covid-19 booster vaccination continues upgraded for add knowledge and convincing Public

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