
Correlation of Knowledge and Public Attitude With Vaccination Covid-19 Injection at Sub-District Tuwelei of Tolitoli Regency

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 02 August 2022

Accepted: 09 October 2022

Volume: 2

Issue: 3

Doi: 10.56338/jphp.v2i3.3895

KEYWORDS

Knowledge; Attitude; Covid-19 Vaccination

ABSTRACT

At sub-district tuwelei of tolitoli regency, there are still many society members who are afraid of covid-19 vaccination, this case can be seen from data obtained by researcher who said that a number of public who did not want to be vaccinated are greater than those who wanted to be vaccinated. This was caused by some affecting factors such as, afraid of being injected, passes heredity disease and some respondents expressed their worries toward safety of vaccination and stated their unbeliefs toward covid-19 because of the presence of issue that covid-19 is only deceit of health staffs, the objective of this research to find out correlation of knowledge and public attitudes with the gift of covid-19 vaccination at sub-district tuwelei. This research is a kind of analytical survey method using cross sectional approach. Sample selection In this research used proportionate random sampling technique. Sample selected in this research used proportionate random sampling technique. Sample selected is 99 public members of over 18 years old. Research finding show that there is no correlation of knowledge and covid-19 vaccination which is proven by statistical test at value (p-value 0,051 < 0,05), on the other hand, there is correlation of attitudes with is proven by statistical test at value (p-value 0,000 <0,05). This research suggested that education of covid-19 vaccination be necessarily increased and for public to participate in the prevention of covid-19 by vaccinated

INTRODUCTION

Vaccination is a process in the body, where a person becomes immune or protected from a disease so that if one is exposed to the disease, he or she will not get sick or only experience mild illness, usually by administering a vaccine (Habas et al. 2020). Until now, there are still many people who are afraid to be vaccinated. Based on a survey of vaccine acceptance in Indonesia conducted by the Ministry of Health, this survey was conducted on 19-30 September 2020, with more than 115,000 respondents from 34 provinces. Respondents expressed concerns about the safety and effectiveness of vaccines, expressed distrust of vaccines, and questioned the halalness of vaccines. The most common reasons for refusing vaccines were related to vaccine safety (30%), doubts about vaccine effectiveness (22%), distrust of vaccines (13%), concerns about side effects such as fever and pain (12%) and religious reasons (8%) (1).

In the first period the targets who will receive vaccinations are Health Workers with a total of 1.3 million people, 17.4 million Public officers, namely officers who find it difficult to maintain distance effectively and 21.5 million elderly people over the age of 60 years, the second period is the April 2021-March 2021 period with Vaccine receipts are 63.90 million people with a high risk of transmission who are categorized according to the category of residence or economic and social class.

Based on data from the Tolitoli District Health Office, data recapitulation on March 31, 2021, the number of vaccines allocated to Tolitoli District is 36,363 Sinovac vaccines. with the number of vaccination targets, namely 1,900 health workers and 1,900 people who have received the vaccine, the community (religious leaders, regional officials) namely 17,228 people, the number of people who have received the vaccine, namely 1,584 has not reached the predetermined target.

METHODOLOGY

The type of research method used in this research is quantitative research using a cross sectional study approach, and data concerning the data of independent variables and dependent variables will be collected at the same time. This research was carried out in April-May 2021 in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency. The population in this study were all people aged over 18 years. Sampling was carried out randomly in each region, including RT 1, RT 2, RT 3, RT 4, RT 5, RT 6. The data analysis technique used was bivariate analysis using chi-square test with 95% confidence level and significance level. 0.05 for the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

RESULTS

The Relationship of Knowledge with the Provision of Covid-19 Vaccination

To find out the relationship between knowledge and the provision of Covid 19 vaccination, see the table below:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge Relationship with Covid-19 Vaccination in Kelurahan Tuwelei Tolitoli County

Knowledge	Covid-19 Vaccination				Total		P Value
	Do not want to		Want to		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Tall	24	42.1	33	57.9	57	100	0.051
Low	26	62.1	16	38.1	42	100	
Total	50	50.5	49	49.5	99	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 1 shows that 42 respondents who have low knowledge, who support vaccination are 16 respondents (38.1%) and who do not want to be vaccinated are 26 respondents (62.9%) while 57 respondents who have high knowledge who want to be vaccinated are 33 respondents (57.9%) and 24 respondents (42.1%).

Based on the chi-square test, it shows that p-value = 0.051 (p value >0.05), then H0 is accepted, which means that there is no relationship between knowledge and the administration of Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency.

The Relationship of Knowledge with the Provision of Covid-19 Vaccination

To find out the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the provision of Covid-19 vaccination, see the table below:

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on the Relationship between Attitudes and Covid-19 Vaccination in Tuwelei Village Tolitoli Kabupaten District

Attitude	Covid-19 Vaccination				Total		P Value
	Do not want to		Want to		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Do not accept	34	77.3	10	22.7	44	100	0.000
Accept	16	29.3	39	70.9	55	100	
Total	50	50	49	50.5	99	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 2, it shows that 44 respondents who did not receive vaccination, 10 respondents (22.7%) and who did not want to be vaccinated 34 respondents (77.3%) while 55 respondents who received vaccinated wanted 39 respondents (77.9%) and 16 respondents (29.3%) who did not want to be vaccinated.

Based on the chi-square test, it shows that $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p\text{ value} > 0.05$), then H_0 is not accepted, which means that there is a relationship between attitude and the administration of Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency.

DISCUSSION

The Relationship of Knowledge with the Provision of Covid-19 Vaccination

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, which are seen and heard from certain objects. In addition, knowledge is also an important domain in the formation of behavior (2). The results of univariate analysis showed that respondents with high knowledge were more than those with low knowledge. Where 99 respondents with low knowledge were 42 respondents (42.4%) and those with high knowledge were 57 respondents (57.6%).

From the results of the bivariate test, $p = 0.051$ ($p < 0.05$) which means that H_0 is accepted, it means that there is no relationship between knowledge and Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency.

According to the assumption of researchers, respondents with high knowledge get a lot of information about Covid-19 vaccinations from various media, such as television, cellphones (internet) and information from health workers. Therefore, understanding the Covid-19 Vaccination is good by getting various information so that a person can know and understand the right thing so that he can explain or describe it well. However, there are several factors that cause people not to want to be vaccinated against Covid-19, including being afraid to be injected, having co-morbidities and respondents expressing their concerns about the safety of the vaccine, stating that they do not believe in Covid 19 and the Covid-19 vaccine. -19 is just a trick of the health workers. However, there is also low knowledge of wanting to be vaccinated due to fear of being exposed to Covid-19 and making vaccination a prevention effort.

The results of this study are in line with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2020 regarding Covid-19 vaccination, people with uncontrolled comorbidities such as diabetes or hypertension are advised not to receive the vaccine. Therefore, before the implementation of vaccination, everyone will be checked for their body condition. Those who have comorbid diseases must be in a controlled condition to get vaccination approval from the treating doctor.

Based on a survey on receipt of the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020) stated that doubts arose from respondents who were afraid of needles and who had experienced side effects after being immunized. Several respondents questioned the vaccine clinical trial process and its safety. many respondents do not believe that Covid-19 is real or that it is possible to spread and threaten public health. Respondents stated that the pandemic was a product of propaganda, hoax conspiracy, and/or a deliberate attempt to spread fear through the media for profit (3).

The results of this study are not in line with the research of Noer Febriyanti (2021) which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and Covid-19 vaccination ($p = 0.000$) (4). The results of this study are also in line with the research of Lee, Kang and You (2021) which states that knowledge has an influence on attitudes and behavior of disease prevention but belief is more influential when compared to the knowledge factor (5).

According to Aswar (2007) knowledge is not directly related to a behavior in action and produces a positive value (6).

The Relationship of Public Attitudes With Covid-19 Vaccination

Based on the univariate analysis, 55 respondents (55.6%) had a positive attitude and 44 (44.4%) negative respondents, while the results of the bivariate analysis obtained $p = 0.000$ ($p > 0.05$), so H_0 was rejected, meaning that there was a significant relationship. Between attitude and Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency, it can be explained that the respondent is in a good attitude and has been applied in real actions so that it can influence actions to want to be vaccinated against Covid-19.

According to Notoadmojo (2010) Attitude is an individual's closed response to a particular stimulus or object that involves aspects of opinion and emotion. Attitude can be said as a syndrome or a collection of symptoms in response to a stimulus or object (7). Attitude also refers to an individual's response to something, and that response involves thoughts, feelings, concerns and other psychological symptoms. Attitude is an individual's readiness or willingness to act and is not the implementation of certain motives. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but it is a predisposition to a behavior (8).

According to the researcher's assumption, the attitude of acceptance of the respondent is caused by the respondent having a good opinion or assessment, so that an understanding of one object can give a good response and then acceptance as a form of readiness from someone who is owned by the respondent then someone has a tendency to act. . However, there is also an attitude of not accepting but willing/forced to be vaccinated due to job demands and willing to participate in government programs.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Nurdiana Astri (2020) and Arumsari et al (2021) which stated that there was a relationship between attitude and Covid-19 vaccination. (9)(10).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is no relationship between knowledge and Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency. Then there is a relationship between attitude and Covid-19 vaccination in Tuwelei Village, Tolitoli Regency.

SUGGESTION

For agencies, it is expected that the head of the Tuwelei sub-district office, Tolitoli Regency and all employees are expected to participate in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination.

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