Abstrak

GAMBARAN FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEPUTUSAN MENGIKUTI VAKSINASI COVID-19 PADA MASYARAKAT DESA SUMILIR, PURBALINGGA

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Latar belakang: Pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak luar biasa dalam berbagai sektor kehidupan. Salah satu upaya oleh pemerintah untuk pencegahan Covid-19 adalah dengan cara vaksinasi. Angka cakupan vaksinasi bervariasi, dan masih ditemui angka vaksinasi yang rendah. Keikutsertaan dalam vaksinasi dipengaruhi oleh persepsi masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggali persepsi individu menurut teori *Health Belief Model* (HBM) untuk mengikuti vaksinasi Covid 19.

Metodologi : Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional.* Sebanyak 67 masyarakat Desa Sumilir yang telah mengikuti vaksinasi Covid-19, dan dipilih secara acak berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini secara suka rela. Instrumen berupa kuesioner faktor modifikasi yang meliputi usia, pengalaman, dan pengetahuan, serta kueisoner *Health Belief Model* (HBM) yang telah dimodifikasi yang terdiri dari 29 pertanyaan dalam skala Likert.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukan mayoritas masyarakat berjenis kelamin perempuan (62,69%). Mayoritas pengalaman keluarga yang tidak pernah terinfeksi Covid-19 (85,07%), dan mayoritas pengetahuan tentang vaksin Covid-19 pada kategori sedang (47,76%). Berdasarkan teori *Health Belief Model* mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat persepsi kerentanan 82,09%, persepsi keseriusan 70,15%, persepsi manfaat 82,09%, persepsi efikasi diri 88,6% dan isyarat bertindak 86,57% yang sedang terhadap pengambilan keputusan mengikuti vaksinasi Covid-19, dan mayoritas persepsi hambatan yang rendah sebesar 74,62%. Mayoritas alasan pengambilan keputusan mengikuti vaksinasi yaitu karena keinginan sendiri 64,18%.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keseriusan, persepsi manfaat, persepsi efikasi diri dan isyarat bertindak yang sedang dan terdapat persepsi hambatan yang rendah terhadap pengambilan keputusan mengikuti vaksinasi Covid-19. Lebih dari setengahnya (64,18%) masyarakat mengikuti vaksinasi Covid-19 karena kemauan sendiri.

Kata kunci: Vaksinasi Covid-19, Pengambilan Keputusan, *Health Belief Model*

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Abstrack

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE DECISION TO FOLLOW THE COVID-19 VACCINATION IN THE COMMUNITY OF SUMILIR VILLAGE, PURBALINGGA

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Backround: The Covid-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on various sectors of life. One of the efforts by the government to prevent Covid-19 is by way of vaccination. Vaccination coverage rates vary, and vaccination rates are still low. Participation in vaccination is influenced by public perception. This study aims to explore individual perceptions according to the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory to participate in the Covid 19 vaccination.

Methods: The method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross sectional approach. A total of 67 residents of Sumilir Village who have participated in the Covid-19 vaccination, and were randomly selected to participate in this study voluntarily. The instrument is a modified factor questionnaire which includes age, experience, and knowledge, as well as a modified Health Belief Model (HBM) questionnaire consisting of 29 questions on a Likert scale.

Results: The results showed that the majority of the community were female, (62.69%). The majority of family experiences who have never been infected with Covid-19 are (85.07%), and the majority of knowledge about the Covid-19 vaccine is in the medium category of (47.76%). Based on the Helath Belief Model theory, the majority of respondents have a perceived vulnerability level of 82.09%, a perceived seriousness of 70.15%, a perceived benefit of 82.09%, a perception of self-efficacy 88.6% and a cue to act 86.57% which is moderate towards decision making following Covid-19 vaccination, and the majority of perceptions of barriers that are lacking are 74.62%. The majority of the reasons for the decision to follow the vaccination is because of their own desire 64.18%.

Conclusion: There is a perceiveid susceptibility, perceiveid severity, perceiveid benefits,perceiveid self efficacy dan cues to action have medium category, and perceived barriers have a low category to decision making following the Covid-19 vaccination. More than half (64.18%) of the community participated in the Covid-19 vaccination of their own volition.

Keywords: Covid-19 Vaccination, Decision making, Health Belief Model

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