

## Determinants of Community on Covid-19 Vaccine Participation in RT 01 RW 05, Ngadiluwih Village Kediri District

Lingga Kusuma Wardani<sup>1\*</sup>, Alfi Aqliana Nur Fahma<sup>2</sup>, Dhita Kurnia Sari<sup>3</sup>, Nur Yeny Hidajaturrokhmah<sup>4</sup>, Dedi Saifulah<sup>5</sup>, Retno Palupi Yonni Siwi<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Department of Nursing, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia, Kediri, Indonesia

<sup>6</sup> Department of Midwifery, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia, Kediri, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author: [linggakusumawardani@gmail.com](mailto:linggakusumawardani@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid 19) is an infectious disease that is becoming a global pandemic. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

**Purpose:** The design of this study is an observational quantitative study with a cross sectional approach with the focus of the research directed at analyzing the effect of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency. The total population is 62 respondents and a sample of 54 respondents is taken by using Simple Random Sampling technique.

**Methods:** The findings showed that almost half of the respondents had sufficient social support category as many as 22 respondents (40.74%). Almost half of the respondents have confidence in the medium category as many as 25 respondents (46.30%). Most of the respondents participated in vaccination in the complete category as many as 30 respondents (55.56%).

**Results:** Based on the results of the logistics regression analysis showing that the p-value of 0.001 it was concluded that there was an effect of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency. And the p-value of 0.004 < 0.05, H1 is accepted, so it can be concluded that there is an influence of trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

**Conclusion:** It is hoped that the community can carry out a complete COVID-19 vaccination, both vaccine 1 and vaccine 2, and even attempt to participate in conducting booster vaccines to stop the spread of COVID-19.

**Keywords:** covid-19, participation & trust, social support

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**BACKGROUND**

Corona virus disease 2019 (Covid 19) is an infectious disease that is becoming a global pandemic. By 2020, millions of people will fall ill and die from this disease every day. Among the confirmed cases, the death rate of Covid-19 is around 2.67%. The mode of transmission is mainly through respiratory droplets and contact. Everyone is usually susceptible to this virus (Deng and Peng, 2020). At this time covid 19 is a serious problem worldwide, and the number of cases is increasing every day. Attacking everyone, regardless of age or gender, is considered a global pandemic. The global Covid-19 pandemic was first announced on March 11, 2020, indicating that the virus has infected many people in various countries (World Health Organization, 2020).

Indonesia is one of the countries where Covid-19 has been confirmed. On March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported 2 confirmed cases of Covid-19. Starting from this case, the number of cases of Indonesian people infected with the corona virus is increasing every day. As of July 13 2021, Covid-19 cases in Indonesia have reached 2,615,529 confirmed cases with the number of deaths from Covid-19 amounting to 68,219 cases (2.6%). Indonesia is a country with the highest confirmed case rate in Southeast Asia (RI Ministry of Health, 2020). Then on July 13 2021 in South Sumatra there were 33,207 confirmed cases with 1,628 deaths (4.90%) and the highest number of deaths was in Ogan Komering Ilir District. This condition has a direct impact on millions and even the entire world community, as a result of the implementation of health protocols that must be stipulated in all aspects of activity, ranging from social restrictions to total lockdowns that hinder all community activities. If the spread of the virus is not controlled effectively, the sequelae of Covid-19 can become a major challenge for the world's health system and have a major impact on the global economy (Rachman and Pramana, 2020).

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers on May 17, 2022, 20 people in Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency, found that a total of 6 respondents (30%) did the complete Covid 19 vaccine, both vaccines 1 and 2, besides that, a number of 12 respondents (60%) did the covid-19 vaccine was not complete, namely only 1 vaccine, while a number of 2 respondents (10%) had never done a covid-19 vaccine. Based on the information stated by all respondents, it was found that the majority of respondents felt that the Covid-19 vaccine was not necessary if it was to anticipate being exposed to the Covid-19 virus where this was due to the large number of cases of people who had been vaccinated, but many were exposed to the Covid-19 virus, so that people thought that by being vaccinated instead it puts you at risk of being exposed to Covid 19, and besides that most people do vaccines because of administrative needs such as obligations when going to school, working and even going to certain places that require you to have had the vaccine.

This vaccination solution again caused controversy for some people. First, because there are doubts about vaccine development, because the vaccine development time is quite short, about one year. This is different from other vaccines which may take years. This then raises public concern about the side effects or impact of vaccines on vaccine providers (Pranita, 2020). So that people's perceptions and attitudes become a benchmark for people's awareness. Promotive and preventive efforts must be carried out by health workers and the community. The development of the internet and the latest convenience of information provide support for the amount of information. The spread of misinformation will influence people's perceptions of the covid-19 vaccine and thereby influence people's behavior. Decisions and choices made are based more on information from the internet, especially social media (Moudy and Syakurah, 2020).

Social, emotional support, real action and information are urgently needed, especially during the COVID-19 outbreak. Many parties disseminate information related to COVID-19,

so that the public can know well. This support is expected to be able to encourage (reinforcing) the formation of COVID-19 prevention behavior in everyone. Uchino (2020) explains that social support refers to the comfort, care, appreciation, or assistance provided by individuals or other groups to individuals. This support can come from a spouse, family, friends, health workers or the community. Research shows that increased social support is significantly associated with lower psychological distress.

The survey showed that more than 70% of the public was aware of the government's discourse on carrying out national vaccinations in an effort to reduce the rate of COVID-19 cases. The majority of people (around 65%) are willing to accept the COVID-19 vaccine if it is provided by the government, while around 27% are hesitant and a small number (8%) refuse. Aceh and West Sumatra are the provinces with the lowest revenue (below 50%). Meanwhile, the regions with the highest receipts were West Papua with 74% and the Nusa Tenggara Islands with 70% (Ministry of Health RI, 2021).

Based on the conditions above, the authors are interested in researching the determinants of the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community at RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

## **METHODS**

In this study, researchers used a quantitative analytic design with a cross-sectional approach, namely a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by way of approach, observation or data collection at one time (point time approach), that is, each subject the study was only observed once and measurements were made of the character status or subject variables at the time of examination. This does not mean that all research subjects are observed at the same time (Soekidjo, 2017). This study will analyze the effect of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency with a population of 62 respondents and a sample of 54 respondents who were taken using the Simple Random Sampling technic.

## **RESULTS**

### **Social Support**

Table 1 Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the social support of the respondents in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency which was held on 13-25 September 2022 with a total of 54 respondents

Kriteria	Frekuensi	Persen (%)
good	15	27,78%
sufficient	22	40,74%
deficient	17	31,48%
Total	54	100,00%

Based on table 1 above, it is known that almost half of the respondents have social support in the sufficient category, as many as 22 respondents (40.74%).

### **Trust**

Table 2 Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the beliefs of the respondents in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency which was held on 13-25 September 2022 with a total of 54 respondents

Kriteria	Frekuensi	Persen (%)
High	11	20,37%
moderate	25	46,30%
low	18	33,33%
Total	54	100,00%

Based on table 2 above, it is known that almost half of the respondents have confidence in the medium category of 25 respondents (46.30%).

### **Participation**

Table 3 Distribution of the frequency of respondents based on the participation of respondents in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency which was held on 13-25 September 2022 with a total of 54 respondents

Kriteria	Frekuensi	Persen (%)
complete	30	55,56%
incomplete	24	44,44%
Total	54	100,00%

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the majority of respondents participated in carrying out vaccinations in the complete category, as many as 30 respondents (55.56%).

### **Statistical Test Results**

Table 4. Results of logistic regression analysis on the determinants of the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community at RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency which was held on 13-25 September 2022 with a total of 54 respondents

#### **The Effect of Social Support on Participation**

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an effect of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

#### **The Effect of Trust on Participation**

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an influence of trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

## **DISCUSSION**

Social Support to the Community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency The results showed that almost half of the respondents had adequate social support, 22 respondents (40.74%). In addition, a number of 17 respondents (31.48%) had less social support. Meanwhile, 15 respondents (27.78%) had good social support.

Social support can come from a spouse or partner, family members, friends, social and community contacts, a group of friends, church or mosque congregation, and co-workers or your boss at work. (Taylor, et al., 2009). Meanwhile, according to Tarmidi & Kambe (2010) social support can be applied to the family environment, namely parents. So parental social support is the support given by parents to their children either emotionally, appreciation, information or groups. Parental support is associated with academic success, positive self-image, self-esteem, self-confidence, motivation and mental health. Parents' social support can be divided into two things, namely positive support and negative support. Positive support is positive behavior shown by parents, negative support is behavior that is considered negative which can lead to negative behavior in children.

**Trust in the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency**

The results showed that almost half of the respondents had confidence in the medium category, as many as 25 respondents (46.30%). In addition, a number of 18 respondents (33.33%) have confidence in the low category. While a number of 11 respondents (20.37%) have confidence in the high category. According to researchers, trust is a hope held by an individual when words, promises, oral or written statements from an individual or other group can be realized. Where the things that are said by health workers can be trusted by the community or patients and believe in all their recommendations to do. Based on the results of the study, it was found that many people have low level of trust in vaccines, which is due to their lack of knowledge of the benefits of vaccines and also due to poor perceptions of health workers.

**Community Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency**

The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents participated in the complete category of vaccination with 30 respondents (55.56%). Meanwhile, 24 respondents (44.44%) participated in the incomplete category of vaccination.

**The Effect of Social Support on the Participation of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency**

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.001 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an effect of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

Social support can be effective in dealing with psychological distress during difficult and stressful times. For example, social support helps students deal with stressors in campus life. Social support also helps strengthen immune function, reduce physiological responses to stress, and strengthen function to respond to chronic disease. (Taylor, et al., 2009).

**The Effect of Trust on the Participation of the Covid-19 Vaccine in the Community at RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency**

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is an influence of trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

Based on the information stated by all respondents, it was found that the majority of respondents felt that the Covid-19 vaccine was not necessary if it was to anticipate being exposed to the Covid-19 virus, which was due to the large number of cases of people who had been vaccinated, but many were exposed to the Covid-19 virus, so that people thought that by being vaccinated instead it puts you at risk of being exposed to Covid 19, and besides that most people do vaccines because of administrative needs such as obligations when going to school, working and even going to certain places that require you to have had the vaccine.

**CONCLUSION**

1. Nearly half of the respondents had adequate social support, 22 respondents (40.74%).
2. Nearly half of the respondents have confidence in the medium category as many as 25 respondents (46.30%).
3. Most of the respondents had participated in the vaccination in the complete category of 30 respondents (55.56%).



4. There is an effect of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.
5. There is an influence of trust in the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency.

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