http://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/healt
Jurnal eduhealth, Volume 13, No 02, 2022
E-ISSN., P-ISSN. 2087-3271

Factors Affecting The Success Rate Of The Covid-19 Vaccination Program In Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency In 2022

[1]Nur Masdalifah, [2]Riada M. Pasaribu, [3]Eka S.R Sihombing, [4]Saroha Dame Silaban
[1] Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Efarina, Simalungun, Indonesia
[2,3,4] Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Efarina, Simalungun, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Covid-19, Covid-19 vaccination program, factors

ABSTRACT

The Corona Virus Disease pandemic is a health problem that is currently in the world's spotlight and has received attention from health scientists and the general public, where the government's handling process is carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination program. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency by using a quantitative method with a Cross Sectional approach. The number of samples is 87 respondents. The results of the research from the data collected from the questionnaire with the Chi Square test showed that there was an effect of knowledge on the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program (P=0.011; α = 0.05), there was an effect between trust in the Covid-19 vaccine 19 with the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program (P=0.003; α = 0.05), there is an influence between the availability of the Covid-19 vaccine and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program (P=0.002; α = 0.05), there is the influence between information and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program (P=0.009; α = 0.05), there is an influence between the support of health workers and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program. The conclusion is the influence of knowledge, trust in the Covid-19 vaccine, availability of the Covid-19 vaccine, information and support from health workers on the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency. Suggestions to better understand and increase public awareness in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination as a Covid-19 controller.

Email :
nurmazda92@gmail.com
marenypasaribu@yahoo.com
eka_sihombing@rocketmail.com
damesilaban23@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The Corona Virus Disease pandemic or better known to the public as Covid-19 is a health problem that is currently in the world's spotlight and is receiving attention from health scientists and the general public. In the process of handling it, the government carries out a Covid-19 vaccination program, namely a minimum of 80% of the population of an area has carried out a Covid-19 vaccination in order to achieve Herd Immunity so that breaking the chain of transmission can proceed and the Covid-19 case can be controlled.

Indonesia is in 19th place out of 230 countries worldwide that have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on data received as of May 31 2022, the number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 continued to increase by 6,054,818 people. With cases of death reaching 156,603 people and those who recovered 5,895,485 people. In North Sumatra, there were 155,072 cases of Covid-19 (AndraFarm, 2022). Meanwhile for Simalungun Regency it has increased again, the number of

confirmed cases has now reached 191 cases while there have been 25 new cases. The total accumulation of confirmed cases is 4,702 and confirmed deaths are 324 cases, and it is also recorded that the recovery rate has reached 3,540 people. Thus, the update on the data on the Covid-19 case in Simalungun was obtained from the Head of the Simalungun Health Office, Edwin Tony Simanjuntak.

From survey data that has been conducted by the Ministry of Health together with the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group On Immunization (ITAGI), it was found that the Province of Sumatra has a lower acceptance rate than the Province of West Papua. From the survey results, around 7.6% of the people refused to be vaccinated and 26.6% of the people had not made up their minds and were still confused (Ministry of Health RI, 2020). This is because there are many issues that affect information about the Covid-19 vaccine such as the halal and safety factors of the Covid-19 vaccine (RI Ministry of Health, 2020).

Based on the research of Siti Marwiyah, et al (2021). in the title Implementation of Health Office Policy in the Vaccination Socialization Program it is concluded that in implementing the vaccination program, the role of the government is of course the most important and primary thing in determining the success and success of the plans and designs that have been made regarding the vaccination program.

Based on research by Yuni Lasmita, et al (2021). Stating that public acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine is a challenge in the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Data on Covid-19 Vaccine recipients in Pamatang Raya District includes 17,353 dose 1 Covid-19 vaccine, 17,189 dose 2, and 4,813 dose 3. Of the total target population of 27,466 people. (Pamatang Raya Health Center: 2022).

At the Pamatang Raya Health Center the work area covers 17 villages, one of which is Silou Buttu Village, with a total of 695 people consisting of 356 men and 339 women. (District Head of Pamatang Raya: 2022). From a survey conducted by researchers, it was found that public awareness is still lacking to participate in administering the Covid-19 vaccine.

2. METHOD

This type of research uses quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency. The research was carried out in August-September 2022. The population is people aged 18-59 years, totaling 695 people in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency in 2022. The sample in this research is 87 samples.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondents

Age

The results showed that the distribution of the age frequency of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Age at Silou Buttu Village

No	Respondents Age	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Youth (18-25)	19	21,8%
2.	Adults (26-44)	42	48,3%
3.	Pre-elderly (45-59)	26	29,9%
	Total	87	100,0%

The results of the analysis in the table above illustrate that from a sample of 87 respondents from the Silou Buttu Village community, it turns out that in terms of age, 42 respondents (48.3%) were aged 26-44 years.

Gender

The results showed that the distribution of the gender frequency of respondents in Silou Buttu

Village

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Gender at Silou Buttu Village

No	Gender	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Female	52	59,8%
2.	Male	35	40,2%
Total		87	100,0%

The results of the analysis of the table above illustrate that from the sample taken as many as 87 respondents from the Silou Buttu Village community, it turns out that in terms of gender, the most taken were women, as many as 52 respondents (59.8%).

Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

The results showed that the distribution of success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program at Silou Buttu Village

No	Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Succed	46	52,9%
2.	Not Successfull	41	47,1%
Total		87	100,0%

Based on the table above, it shows that only 41 respondents (47.1%) succeeded in vaccination and 46 respondents (52.9%) did not succeed.

Knowladge

The results showed that the distribution of knowladge of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Knowladge at Silou Buttu Village

No	Knowladge	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Good	22	25,3%
2.	Less of good	44	50,6%
3.	Not Good	21	24,1%
Total		87	100,0%

Based on the data from the table above, it can be seen that out of the 87 respondents, the majority of respondents had poor knowledge, namely 44 respondents (50.6%).

Belief in Covid-19 Vaccination

The results showed that the distribution of belief in covid-19 Vaccination of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Belief in Covid-19 Vaccination

No	Belief in Covid-19 Vaccination	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Believe	47	54,0%
2.	Not Believe	40	46,0%
	Total	87	100,0%

Based on the table data, it can be seen that of the 87 respondents, the majority of respondents believed that as many as 47 respondents (54.0%).

Availability of Covid-19 Vaccine

The results showed that the distribution of Availability of Covid-19 Vaccine of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Tabel 6. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Availability of Covid-19 Vaccine

No	Availability of Covid-19 Vaccine	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Available	47	54,0%
2.	Not Available	40	46,0%
	Total	87	100,0%

Based on the data from the table above, it can be seen that out of the 87 respondents, the majority of respondents were available, namely 47 respondents (54.0%).

Information

The results showed that the distribution Information of respondents in Silou Buttu Village

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Information at Silou Buttu Village

No	Information	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	Good	30	34,5%
2.	Less of good	34	39,1%
3.	Not good	23	26,4%
	Total	87	100,0%

Based on the data from the table above, it can be seen that of the 87 respondents, the majority of respondents with poor information were as many as 34 respondents (39.1%).

Medical Support

The results showed that the distribution Medical Support in Silou Buttu Village

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Medical Support at Silou Buttu Village

No	Medical Support	Frequency(n)	(%)
1.	**Support**	41	47,1%
2.	**Not Support**	46	52,9%
	Total	87	100,0%

Based on the data from the table, it can be seen that of the 87 respondents, the majority of respondents did not support it, namely 46 respondents (52.9%).

Bivariate Analysis

Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Tabel 9. The Effect of Knowledge on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Knowledge	Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program				Amount		*P(value)*
	Succed		Not successfull				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Good	17	19,5%	5	5,7%	22	25,3%	0,011
Less of good	17	19,5%	27	31,0%	44	50.6%	
Not good	12	13,8%	9	10,3%	21	24,1%	

Total	46	52,9%	41	47,1%	87	100,0%

Based on table 9 above, it can be seen that of the 22 respondents (25.3%) who had good knowledge, of them there were 17 respondents (19.5%) who were successful and 5 respondents (5.7%) who were unsuccessful, out of 44 respondents (50.6%) who had poor knowledge of which 17 respondents (19.5%) were successful and 27 respondents (31.0%) were not successful, and of the 21 respondents (24.1%) who had poor knowledge there were 12 respondents (13.8%) was successful and 9 respondents (10.3%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.011. Where the p value is 0.011 <0.05, knowledge is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

The Effect of Trust on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Table 10. The Effect of Trust on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

	Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program				**Amount**		*P(value)*
	Succeed		Not Succesfull				
Trust	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Believe	9	10,3%	0	0,0%	9	10,3%	0,003
Not Believe	37	42,5%	41	47,1%	78	89,7%	
Total	46	52,9%	41	47,1%	87	100,0%	

Based on table 10 above, it can be seen that of the 9 respondents (10.3%) who believed, of them there were 9 respondents (10.3%) who were successful and 0 respondents (0.0%) who were not successful, out of 78 respondents (89 .7%) who did not believe that there were 37 respondents (42.5%) who were successful and 41 respondents (47.1%) who were not successful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.003. Where the p value is 0.003 <0.05, trust is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Effect of Availability on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Table 11. Effect of Availability on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Vaccine Availability	**Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program**				**Amount**		*P(value)*
	Succeed		Not successfull				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Available	10	11,5%	0	0,0%	10	11,5%	0,002
Not Available	36	41,4%	41	47,1%	77	88,5%	
Total	46	52,9%	41	47,1%	87	100,0%	

Based on table 11 above, it can be seen that of the 10 respondents (11.5%) available, of them there were 10 respondents (11.5%) who were successful and 0 respondents (0.0%) who were not successful and from 77 respondents (88 .5%) which were not available, of which 36 respondents (41.4%) were successful and 41 respondents (47.1%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.002. Where the p value is 0.002 <0.05, the availability of the Covid-19 vaccine is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

The Influence of Information on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Table 12. The Influence of Information on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Information	Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program				Amount		*P(value)*
	Succed		Not succesfull				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Good	20	23,0%	10	11,5%	30	34,5%	0,009
Less of good	11	12,6%	23	26,4%	34	39,1%	
Not good	15	17,2%	8	9,2%	23	26,4%	
Total	46	52,9%	41	47,1%	87	100,0%	

Based on table 12 above, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents (34.5%) who were good, of them there were 20 respondents (23.0%) who were successful and 10 respondents (11.5%) who were not successful, out of 34 respondents (39 .1%) which were not good, of which 11 respondents (12.6%) were successful and 23 respondents (26.4%) were not successful, and of the 23 respondents (26.4%) who were not good, there were 15 respondents (17, 2%) was successful and 8 respondents (9.2%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.009. Where the p value is 0.009 <0.05, information is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

The Effect of Health Support on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Tabel 13. The Effect of Health Support on the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Health Support	the Success of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program				Amount		*P(value)*
	Succed		Not succesfull				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Support	27	31,0%	14	16,1%	41	47,1%	0,022
Not Support	19	21,8%	27	31,0%	46	52,9%	
Total	46	52,9%	41	47,1%	87	100,0%	

Based on table 13 it can be seen that of the 41 respondents (47.1%) who supported it, among them there were 27 respondents (31.0%) who were successful and 14 respondents (16.1%) who were not successful and from 46 respondents (52 .9%) who did not support them, there were 19 respondents (21.8%) who were successful and 27 respondents (31.0%) who were not successful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.022. Where the p value is 0.022 <0.05, the support of health workers is a factor that does not affect the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Knowledge Factors in the Success Rate of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Based on table 9 it can be seen that of the 22 respondents (25.3%) who had good knowledge, of them there were 17 respondents (19.5%) who were successful and 5 respondents (5.7%) who were unsuccessful, out of 44 respondents (50, 6%) who had poor knowledge of which 17 respondents (19.5%) were successful and 27 respondents (31.0%) were not successful, and of the 21 respondents (24.1%) who had poor knowledge there were 12 respondents (13 .8%) was successful and 9 respondents (10.3%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.011. Where the p value is 0.011 <0.05, knowledge is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

Research by Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan which states that concern about outbreaks, greater media exposure, and higher knowledge will affect vaccination intentions (Mannan & Farhana, 2021). This is

in line with the research results which found that there is a relationship between knowledge and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in the community.

Knowledge is one of the most important things in the framework of the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program. Community knowledge, especially in preventing transmission of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, is very useful in suppressing transmission of the virus (Law et al., 2020). Purnamasari et al (2020) explained that with good knowledge of a person about something, a person will have the ability to determine and make decisions about how he can deal with it. (Rompas et al., 2020)

According to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is a cognitive guide that is very influential in shaping one's actions. Acceptance of new behavior will be more lasting if it is based on knowledge, whereas this behavior will not last long without being based on knowledge (Moudy & Syakurah, 2020). Lawrence Green's theory (1991) in Notoatmodjo (2014) which states that a person's or society's health behavior is influenced by knowledge which is a predisposing factor (Herawati et al., 2021). Meanwhile, according to Sunaryo (2004) knowledge or cognitive becomes an important domain in shaping a person's actions or behavior. Levels of knowledge in the cognitive domain include six levels, including knowing, understanding, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating (Rompas et al., 2020). A person's knowledge comes from education, personal experience, the environment, and the mass media (Herawati et al., 2021).

The Confidence Factor in the Success Rate of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

A belief will arise from the minds of consumers if the product purchased is able to provide the benefits or value that consumers want in a product (Nursalam, 2016, 2013). This statement is in accordance with the results of this study which found that there was a significant relationship between the trust factor and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

In line with the ITAGI survey, around 65% of respondents stated that they were willing to accept the Covid-19 vaccine, 8% refused and 27% had doubts, this was due to different levels of trust in the community towards the Covid-19 vaccine due to limited information regarding the type of vaccine and security profile. The reason for rejecting the Covid-19 vaccine in the ITAGI survey is related to vaccine safety (30%); doubts about vaccine effectiveness (22%); distrust of vaccines (13%); concern about side effects such as fever and pain (12%); and religious reasons (8%)(Ministry of Health, 2020c). So from this survey it is known that distrust of vaccines can affect the intention to vaccinate against Covid-19 (Ministry of Health, 2020c).

Availability Factor in the Success Rate of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Based on table 11 above, it can be seen that of the 10 respondents (11.5%) available, of them there were 10 respondents (11.5%) who were successful and 0 respondents (0.0%) who were unsuccessful and of the 77 respondents (88 .5%) which were not available, of which 36 respondents (41.4%) were successful and 41 respondents (47.1%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.002. Where the p value is 0.002 <0.05, the availability of the Covid-19 vaccine is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program. Availability and access to the Covid-19 vaccine is one of the determining factors in the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program. (Ministry of Health., 2021)

Information Factors in the Success Rate of Vaccination Programs Covid-19

Based on table 12 above, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents (34.5%) who were good, of them there were 20 respondents (23.0%) who were successful and 10 respondents (11.5%) who were not successful, out of 34 respondents (39 .1%) which were not good, of which 11 respondents (12.6%) were successful and 23 respondents (26.4%) were not successful, and of the 23 respondents (26.4%) who were not good, there were 15 respondents (17, 2%) was successful and 8 respondents (9.2%) were unsuccessful.

Based on statistical tests obtained p value = 0.009. Where the p value is 0.009 <0.05, information is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program.

The results of this study are also in line with the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, ITAGI, UNICEF, and WHO, it was found that around 79% of respondents wanted to hear more information about the Covid-19 vaccine, information sources were considered the most trusted in guiding respondents who health workers and medical workers (57%) about 54% of respondents choose social media – such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter – to obtain more information about the Covid-19 vaccine. (Ministry of Health, 2020)

The media is a party that must be a valid source in educating the public about the Covid-19 vaccination, because misinformation that spreads through various media channels can have a major impact on acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine. (Lazarus et al., 2021) In addition, sources of misinformation and conspiratorial beliefs spreading through various media channels can also reduce acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine so that it becomes an obstacle in the success of the Covid-19 vaccination program. (South et al., 2020). Therefore, healthcare professionals must be careful about encouraging public confidence in Covid-19 vaccinations and minimizing misinformation, because rejection of vaccines can amplify outbreaks. (Malik et al., 2020)

According to Siegrist, & Zing (2014), these sources of information can shape public acceptance or rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine, so it is important to disseminate transparent and accurate information about the safety and efficacy of vaccines to gain the trust of the population, especially those who are doubtful and skeptical. Therefore, gaining an understanding of the resources people trust most for information about a Covid-19 vaccine is critical to the success of future national vaccination campaigns (Mannan & Farhana, 2021). Providing information about vaccine safety to the public should be the focus of health authorities to achieve high vaccine acceptance. (Karlsson et al., 2021)

Factors of Health Support in the Success Rate of the Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Apart from being at the forefront of treating Covid-19 patients, health workers are also expected to be more active in promoting health to the public to increase public awareness to carry out Covid-19 vaccinations and to always set an example to always comply with the 3M health protocol. This role as educators needs to be expanded beyond limits. only in the practice room or health service facility, but at every opportunity, whether it be activities inside the building or outside the building and in various media.

The results of the bivariate analysis found that there was a significant relationship between the variables of health worker support and the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program. in line with various surveys regarding Covid-19, including those conducted in Indonesia, it turns out that health and medical personnel are the most reliable source of information for the public. The community views health workers, especially medical staff, as the most trustworthy and most knowledgeable about vaccinations, as the results of a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, ITAGI, UNICEF, and WHO found that around 79% of respondents considered the most trusted source of information from health workers and medical workers (57%) About 54% of respondents chose social media–such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter–to obtain more information about the Covid-19 vaccine. (Ministry of Health, 2020)

Communication by health workers who are credible and culturally knowledgeable is very important in influencing positive health behavior related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination. This includes preparing the public and respected civic, religious and fraternal organization leaders in various sectors of society and local communities, as well as the private sector, for mass vaccination programs with credible spokespersons, local engagement, accurate information and technological support. (Astuti et al., 2021)

4. CONCLUSION

The level of knowledge is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency. The level of trust in the covid-19 vaccine is a factor that influences the success rate of the covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency. The availability of the covid-19

vaccine is a factor that influences the success rate of the covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency.

The information factor is a factor that influences the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency. The level of support from health workers is a factor influencing the success rate of the Covid-19 vaccination program in Silou Buttu Village, Pamatang Raya District, Simalungun Regency.

REFERENCES

[1] Aryani Fadillah Rizki, dkk., 2021. Persepsi Masyarakat Desa Muktiwari Terhadap Vaksinasi Covid-19. Proceedings UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 1, 13-22.
[2] AndraFarm. (2022, juni 8). Simak update terkait virus Corona . Dipetik juni 8, 2022, dari andrafarm: https://m.andrafarm.com/_andra.php?_i=daftar-co19
[3] Antar Sumut. 2022. Covid-19 di Simalungun,Dua Kasus, Zona Hijau 28 Kecamatan. Dipetik juni 8, 2022, dari antarsumut: https://Sumut-antaranews.com/berita/475325/
[4] Dinkes.kalbarprov.2021.Vaksinasi dapat Membentuk Herd Immunity (Kekebalan Kelompok). Dipetik juni 22, 2022, dari dinkes.kalbarprov: https://dinkes.kalbarprov.go.id/
[5] Diskes.baliprov. 2022. *Yuk, kenali lebih jauh vaksinasi covid-19*. Dipetik juni 9, 2022, dari diskes.baliprov: https://diskes.baliprov.go.id/
[6] Harian SIB. 2022. Kasus Baru Covid-19 Bertambah 25 Di Simalungun. Dipetik juni6, 2022, dari hariansib: https://www.hariansib.com/
[7] Halodoc. 2022. 10 Vaksin Corona yang Digunakan di Indonesia. Dipetik juni 5, 2022, dari halodoc: https://www.halodoc.com/artikel/-
[8] Ika Permata Indah, Baitus Sholehah, & Handono Fatkhur Rahman. (2022). kesehatan. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Minat Masyarakat dalam Vaksinasi Covid-19.
[9] Infeksi Emerging. 2022. apa itu Herd Immunity (kekebalan kelompok)?. Dipetik juni 22, 2022, dari Infeksi Emerging: https://Infeksiemerging.kemenkes.go.id/
[10] Idris, H. (2021). Predisposising Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Penerimaan Program Vaksinasi Covid-19 pada Masyarakat. jurnal kesehatan masyarakat, 234-237.
[11] Jawapos. 2020. Ketahui Faktor Penentu Vaksin Covid-19 Agar Bisa Capai Herd Immunity.
[12] Dipetik juni 28, 2022, dari Jawapos : https://www.jawapos.com/
[13] Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Nomor HK.01.07/MENKES/413/2020.Tentang Pedoman Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19).
[14] Nurul Laili, W. T. 2021. Model Kepercayaan Kesehatan (Health Belief Moswl) Masyarakat Pada Pelaksanaan Vaksin Covid-19. jurnal ilmiah kesehatan keperawatan, 17, 198-207.
[15] Putra Apriadi Siregar, 2020. "Analisis faktor berhubungan dengan tindakan imunisai campak pada batita di wilayah kerja puskesmas kota Pinang Kabupaten
[16] Labuhanbatu Selatan". Skripsi. Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat: UIN Sumatra Utara
[17] Prudential. 2021. Ini Dia Cara Penyebaran Virus Corona. Dipetik juni 5, 2022, dari prudential: https://www.prudential.co.id/
[18] Rizqillah, L. Y. 2021. Analisis Faktor Health Belief Model pada Penerimaan Vaksinasi Covid-19 . Jurnal Medika Hutama, 03, 1734-1738.
[19] Setditjen Farmalkes. 2022.Dukungan Penyediaan Vaksin bag Keberhasilan Pelaksanaan Vaksinasi COVID-19. Dipetik juni 22, 2022, dari setditjen farmalkes: https://farmalkes.kemkes.go.id/
[20] Sesilia Rante Pakadang*, S. T. 2021. Kesiapan Masyarakat Melakukan Vaksinasi Covid-19 (Survei Online)). Media Farmasi p.issn 0216-2083 9e.issn 2622-0962 Vol. 17 No.2, Oktober 2021 , 17, 144-150.
[21] Siti Marwiyah, D. S. 2021. Implementai Kebijakan Dinas Kesehatan Dalam Program Sosialisai Vaksinasi. journal of innovation research and knowledge, 1, 157-162.
[22] Candra, S. 2021. Peluang Keberhasilan Program Vaksinasi Covid-19. Dipetik juni 22, 2022, dari kompas: https://www.kompas.com/

[23] Teresa, S. 2022. Apa yang Terjadi Setelah Herd Immunity Tercapai?. Dipetik juni 22, 2022, dari coronajakarta: https://corona.jakarta.go.id/
[24] Yuni Lasmita. M. 2021. Analisi Penerimaan Vaksinasi Covid-19 di Kalangan Masyarakat. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Khatulistiwa, 9, 195-204.