

Hesitancy Perception Towards Covid-19 Vaccination

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Abstract. The public does not entirely accept the government's efforts; there are doubts about the covid-19 vaccine, and doubts about the covid-19 vaccine are influenced by public perceptions; therefore, efforts to uncover the picture of perceptions raise doubts about the covid-19 vaccine are required to develop a targeted treatment. Methods The data collection results from twelve participants who had doubts about the COVID-19 vaccine revealed that understanding the virus and the COVID-19 vaccine, emotional reactions to the vaccination process, vaccine side effects, and vaccine certificate policies are components form doubts about the COVID-19 vaccine. The findings of this study also suggest that if an individual has strong confidence in social groups, limited comprehension of the covid-19 vaccine, fear of social reprimand, and fear of deviation, scepticism might cause vaccination delays and conforming behavior toward obtaining the covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Covid-19 vaccine, doubts, vaccine card policy

Abstrak. Upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah tidak sepenuhnya diterima oleh masyarakat terdapat keraguan terhadap vaksin covid-19, keraguan terhadap vaksin covid-19 ini dipengaruhi oleh persepsi masyarakat oleh karena itu upaya untuk mengetahui gambaran persepsi yang menimbulkan keraguan terhadap vaksin covid-19 perludilakukan guna terciptanya penanganan yang tepat sasaran. Metode *Photo elicitation* dan wawancara dalam penelitian ini digunakan untuk mengetahui gambaran keraguan yang dimiliki oleh partisipan terhadap vaksin covid-19 dan dari hasil pengambilan data bersamadua belas partisipan yang memiliki keraguan terhadap vaksin covid-19 diketahui bahwa pemahaman terhadap virus dan vaksin covid-19, reaksi emosi yang timbul terhadap proses vaksinasi, efek samping vaksin dan kebijakan sertifikat vaksin merupakan komponen yang membentuk keraguan terhadap vaksin covid-19. Hasil dari penelitian ini juga diketahui bahwa keraguan dapat memicu penundaan untuk melakukan vaksinasi dan dapat memicu perilaku konformitas terhadap penerimaan vaksin covid-19 jika individu memiliki kepercayaan yang tinggi akan kelompok sosial, pemahaman yang rendah akan vaksin covid-19, rasa takut terhadap celan sosial dan rasa takut terhadap penyimpangan.

Kata kunci: Vaksin covid-19, keraguan, kebijakan kartu vaksin

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Introduction

In 2020, a global health emergency will occur due to a new type of virus rapidly spreading and infecting countries worldwide. Covid-19 is a new type of disease caused by a tiny virus with a diameter of 125 nm (0.125 micrometers) spread through coughing or sneezing droplets (droplets). Coronavirus Disease 2019 -19 is a disease caused by Covid's SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2), which first appeared on March 3, 2020 and killed 4,265,903 people worldwide by early August 2021 (Sohrabi, et al., 2020).

Indonesia is one of the countries worldwide exposed to the Coronavirus; on March 2, 2020, it was verified that two Indonesian persons were Covid-19 positive. The rapid spread of the Coronavirus, combined with a lack of adequate health facilities, has resulted in inequity in the health sector, causing the number of positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia to continue to rise in less than a month, on March 24, 2020, with confirmed positive Covid-19 patients. The number of cases increased drastically to 686, with only 30 proclaimed healed and 55 people dying (BNPB, 2020). In Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2021 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Combating the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (Presidential Regulation No. 14, 2021), one of the measures taken by the government to slow the spread of the virus is to procure and implement the Covid-19 vaccine. The Indonesian government and all countries are carrying out the vaccination effort worldwide to establish a global immune system. When the community as a vaccination target has a positive impression of vaccinations, but there are still many people who have questions about vaccines, success in designing and accomplishing vaccine targets to offer protection to the community can be realized.

Doubts that eventually led to vaccine rejection are not new problems; they have existed since the beginning of the community vaccination program. As a result, in 2012, WHO formed a Strategy Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) to discuss and develop strategies to address the problem of vaccine rejection in the community. According to SAGE, individual attitudes toward vaccines are influenced by several factors, including faith in health professionals,

vaccines and their effectiveness, a lack of understanding of disease risk and the need for vaccines, and vaccine availability and accessibility.

According to the WHO, public skepticism of vaccines, which leads to vaccine rejection, threatens world health (Coe, Elliott, Gatewood, Goode, & Moczygemba, 2021). Although the WHO does not believe countries need Covid-19 vaccines, every government must attempt to persuade the people of the importance of vaccines (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Convincing the public of the importance of vaccination can be done more effectively if the government and organizations are aware of the people's concerns regarding the Covid-19 vaccine (WHO, 2021). According to research conducted by Schwazinger, Whatson, Anwidson, and Luchini (2021), questions regarding the Covid-19 vaccination were impacted in France by factors such as the type of vaccine used as previous vaccine adherence. In the United States, vaccination safety, access to vaccines, and a lack of awareness about the hazards of the Covid-19 virus have led to a rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine (Coe, Elliott, Gatewood, Goode, & Moczygema, 2021).

Meanwhile, a poll undertaken by WHO, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Unicef, and ITAGI (2020) found that 27% of participants in Indonesia expressed reservations regarding vaccination. The economics, religion, and the use of insurance are all factors to consider. The government's immunization campaign aims to reduce transmission, illness, and mortality by improving herd immunity by 70%, allowing Indonesians to stay socially and economically productive (Ministry of Health, 2021). Increased herd immunity, which the government plans to reduce Covid-19 positive cases in Indonesia, can be implemented when people have a positive view of the vaccination, but only some have a positive perception of the vaccine, resulting in vaccine rejection. There has been no research on the picture of perceptions formed in the community regarding the Covid-19 vaccine using the Photo elicitation method, as well as the Province of East Nusa Tenggara, which just implemented the vaccine on January 14, 2021, based on this understanding and previous studies that further describe the factors that influence public perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine. As a result, researchers are planning a study titled "a view on people's hesitancy perception towards covid-19 vaccination in Kupang city and Kupang regency".

Method

Qualitative is the research method employed in this study. Researchers utilize this strategy because qualitative research is based on objective observations of a symptom or social phenomenon (Creswell, 2014). There were twelve participants in this study, which used a participant-taking approach called purpose sampling with the following participation criteria: Male or female, 18-50 years old, from Kupang City and Kupang Regency, who have reservations about the Covid-19 vaccine and are prepared to participate in the study with informed consent. Photo elicitation and interviews are employed as data-gathering strategies in this study, and theme analysis is used to interpret the data. The goal of using picture elicitation in research is to collect various data in interviews, such as visual and verbal data. Furthermore, the study's visual elicitation attempts to obtain a picture of cognition, attachment, and conative shaping the participants' perceptions of the covid-19 vaccination. The dissemination of research information was done through poster media that was distributed on the researcher's social media accounts, and the findings of the dissemination of research information were gathered by twelve of the study's participants. The study's participants were met twice, with the first meeting consisting of research explanations and the second meeting consisting of interviews. An explanation of the research is carried out using WhatsApp, and interviews are carried out utilizing Zoom meeting media for some participants who are difficult to find directly.

Result

The demographics of the participants in this study are as follows:

Table 1
Participant's Demographic Data

Pseudonym	Age (Years)	Education level	Vaccine history	Location of residence
Bunga	23	Senior High School	Not yet vaccinated	Kupang Regency
Berlian	18	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang Regency
Permata	22	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang City
Emas	23	Senior High School	Not yet	Kupang City

			vaccinated	
Bintang	21	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 1	Kupang City
Rubi	24	Degree	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang City
Petir	23	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang Regency
Cahaya	23	Senior High School	Not yet vaccinated	Kupang City
Bulan	20	Senior High School	Not yet vaccinated	Kupang City
Matahari	22	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang City
Galaksi	23	Senior High School	Already Vaccinating 2	Kupang City
Awan	29	Senior High School	Not yet vaccinated	Kupang Regency

Three primary themes and seven sub-themes emerged from the data analysis utilizing the thematic analysis approach which is summarized in the table below:

Table 2
Summary Of Themes

Them	Subtheme
Understanding	Vaccination Decision Understanding of the Covid-19 Vaccine during the Covid-19 vaccination process
Emotional reactions that arise	Covid-19 Vaccine side effects Vaccine Certificate Policy
Vaccination Decision	Conformity Delay

Theme 1 Understanding

Participants' comprehension of the covid-19 virus and understanding of the covid-19 vaccination is connected to their understanding of the covid-19 vaccine, which raises issues in this study. The belief in the presence of a virus and the risk or effects generated by the virus is tied to one's comprehension of the covid-19 virus. Infected with the Coronavirus, a Bintang respondent explained in his interview that vaccines do not give benefit him:

"In my opinion, vaccines are normal and do not affect me. It might work for other people, but for me, it does not work maybe because I do not believe in viruses yet and maybe because I have not been infected" (Bintang)

Individual understanding of the covid-19 vaccine that leads to doubts about the vaccine is categorized into three components in this study, namely the vaccine's effectiveness, which is still a question of whether the covid-19 vaccine can protect individuals from the covid-19 virus, and whether the vaccine is produced according to the standard, which causes anxiety among Matahari interview participants. Certain vaccinations also cause Galactic participants to refuse or take longer to be vaccinated. In addition to the effectiveness of the vaccine and the type of vaccine, there is the safety of the vaccine, which triggers the doubts of the star participants, which is conveyed in the following picture:



Figure 1.. The broken brush reported on the covid-19 vaccine, which he thought was strong enough to boost the body's resistance but could also kill someone, according to him.

"Vaccines are like a firm brush; when we vaccinate our bodies, we feel strong, but the longer we get vaccinated, the less likely we are to be infected with the Covid-19 virus. There are also persons in the village who have been vaccinated but died due to age or a congenital ailment, so when he was infected with the Covid-19 virus, even though he got the second vaccine, he died right away. So I created a picture of a brush because the vaccine was initially thought to be strong in terms of increasing body resistance and avoiding diseases, but vaccines can sometimes cause death, which is why I chose the destroyed brush to communicate my thoughts on the covid-19 vaccine" (Bintang)

Theme 2 Emotional Reactions that Arise

Emotional reactions are one of the most significant aspects of a person's perception. The Covid-19 vaccination process, vaccine side effects, and vaccine certificate policies are three emotional reactions that generate doubts in this study.

Pre-vaccination and vaccination distribution of vaccines, as well as community preparation as the object or target of vaccination, are two stages of the vaccination process. The rapid spread of the virus and the resulting physical separation have resulted in educational efforts, but these efforts only reach some levels of society. The lack of understanding of the COVID-19 vaccine has resulted in confusion, fear, and panic over the

government's vaccination process, with Permata participants experiencing emotional reactions. In addition to vaccine administration, a vaccine dose that is analogous to deworming without knowing the benefits of causing an emotional reaction adverse in the deworming image analogizes his doubts about the covid-19 vaccine:



Figure 3.. Deworming medicine exemplifies Ruby reservations about the vaccination process in Indonesia, which she compares to the once-a-year administration of deworming medicine.

“From this image, this vaccine is already similar to medicine for worms, which must be given every six months. So, what is the point if we know the worm medicine must be consumed before it can be used, and if the vaccine must be given in injections, what happens to our bodies? So I would like to say whether or not this is a vaccine because a vaccine adds immunity and so on. We increase immunity in the body, but we are still infected, and we must vaccinate every six months. The distance between dose one and dose two is three months, and between dose two and dose three is six months. Maybe in six months, there will be a dose of four” (Ruby)

The Covid-19 vaccine's side effects also generate negative emotional reactions, leading to doubts about the vaccination. Fear of vaccine adverse effects is an emotional reaction that occurs during the vaccination process and has resulted in Chaya participants' rejection and delay of the COVID-19 vaccine. The participant's reaction to the researcher's picture demonstrates their dread of the vaccine's negative effects



Figure 4. The researcher used this image as a stimulus to see how the participants reacted to the covid-19 vaccine. This image elicits Cahaya participants' reservations about the side effects of vaccines, which they believe can cause pain

“Is this vaccination really in this position? Frightened, afraid, afraid that if we get the vaccine, we'll become sick right away and have to go home” (Cahaya)

In addition to his reaction to the author's illustration, his concerns about the vaccine's adverse effects were bolstered by his understanding of the vaccine's side effects during the interview:

“Yes, because of the vaccine's adverse effects, I never took medicine at first, and I was scared that if I got sick after the vaccine, I would have to take medicine frequently” (Cahaya)

According to the results of interviews with several participants, innate citizens in the country also raise doubts. As seen in the image he provided

during the interview process, fear and anxiety about vaccine side effects that are thought to make the disease worse are inherited traits and are the source of vaccination doubts:



Figure 5 The Permata participants' concerns about the vaccine's side effects, which aggravate their allergies, are depicted in this throat drawing.

"This is a photograph I took of my throat. So, when I first heard about the vaccination program, my first thought was that I would be allergic to it; what if it is worse than my allergies to drugs or seafood? So I was afraid I would die at the vaccine site. Imagine my feelings at the time. I was terrified and then no longer was. I was trembling and had severe doubts. For example, my throat is already infected, which clogs my breathing, potentially preventing me from breathing. Later, it may be claimed that he died of allergies rather than the vaccine. And various other responses, even though it is possible that I died due to an allergic reaction to the vaccine." That is why, when I say I am unsure, I am very unsure because I believe that putting something into my body alone can aggravate allergies, especially vaccines like that" (Permata)

A vaccine certificate policy, in addition to the vaccination process and vaccine side effects, causes an emotional reaction to the COVID-19 vaccine. A vaccination certificate is a document obtained by the general public following vaccination or a sign that someone has been vaccinated. This certificate, which should be a sign of recognition for those who provide vaccinations, instead raises public misgivings about Indonesia's vaccination strategy. These reservations are depicted in the photograph given by interviewee Bunga:



Figure 6 The typewriter describes the Vaccine Certificate policy, which caused Bunga to have doubts about the vaccine and have it rejected.

"What makes me doubt is that society is a typewriter just as a person manages a typewriter. The paper on which writing appears is the result of the government or the suppression of society. As a result, as a government and typewriter, I am downgrading policy. As a human, I want to write a vaccine letter. However, I am a government eh..., so back to the typewriter, I have to type VACCINE keeps appearing on the vaccine paper as the government wants the public to have a vaccine letter by the way, must be vaccinated, so back to the typewriter I have to type VACCINE keeps appearing on the vaccine paper as the government wants the public to have a vaccine letter, by the way, must be vaccinated. As a result, it is as if a word has been transformed into a vaccine letter, and the people are required to vaccinate and receive a vaccine letter. The doubt arises because the vaccine does not free us from Corona's policies. It is as if I am suspicious because I will hear later if you want to pay for

vaccines” (Bunga)

In his interview, the participants expressed dissatisfaction with the vaccination certificate policy; according to him, the vaccine card is a kind of coercion, while the public has the right to be vaccinated or not:



Figure 7 Author's image. The researcher used this image as a stimulus to observe the participant's skepticism of the covid-19 vaccine.

“I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry, this is coercion.” This is a form of coercion. This second picture is a form of coercion. Sorry, this is a form of coercion because do I have to have this card before I graduate? I can take care of it. I can only go to the mall if it is there. I was detained on the street going here and there and dismissed. I do not know why it has to be forced in that way. This is a form of coercion. Vaccination is a personal decision. It puts the community under strain. Because we are required by law to have this card, we are forced to vaccinate without considering various factors. What if we were seriously ill at the time, and perhaps he has a history of allergies and is as terrified as I am? It is preferable first to socialize it with the community; in our area, socialization is too quick; the virus is not socialized, and vaccines are socialized, but a vaccine card pressures the community, and we will not be served if there is no vaccine card. Coercion is exerting pressure on us, and this, in my opinion, is a form of coercion” (Permata)

Theme 3 Vaccination decisions

In this study, vaccination decisions include conformity and delay. Individuals' attitudes and behaviors change in order to conform to social norms or rules that exist in society. Individuals can become conformists when pressured in their social environment to act in a way that is consistent with society's social rules. Although the participant of interest did not understand vaccines well, he was vaccinated due to government policies and environmental demands. In addition to Bunga, there were also Petir participants when more and more people were vaccinated, and the narrower space for movement prompted Petir to vaccinate. The image described at the time of the interview conveyed this shift in attitude:



Figure 8 The smaller container size depicts the amount of space available to lightning participants, which is why he should be vaccinated.

“I chose this image because I believe the arranged buttocks are shrinking, implying that I will have less and less space to move before my vaccination. Because travelling is difficult for me. When the vaccine has not yet arrived in our area, we are still free to travel; however, once the vaccine has arrived, we can still walk; however, once a large number of people have been vaccinated, we must go to places where a vaccine

certificate is required. I do not have a vaccine certificate yet, so my space is shrinking over time, like a big bowl, bucket, and small bucket. That is why I chose this photograph. So, even though I have doubts and a fear of needles, I believe that if I am not vaccinated, I will have a restricted range of motion, which is why, in the end, I did vaccination" (Petir)

Vaccination delays occur when people have reservations about vaccines. Individuals who delay getting vaccinated in two stages or do not get follow-up vaccinations at a predetermined time are said to be delaying the Covid-19 vaccine. Bulan's participants delayed vaccination due to the vaccine's side effects, as he explained in his interview:

"I had a conversation with a close friend of mine. My close friend is healthy, but he visits the hospital frequently after the second and third vaccines. As a result, my friends have been vaccinated, but I have not. My friend advised me to get vaccinated, but I only said to wait. I am hoping for an emergency, and I am in desperate need of a new vaccine" (Cahaya)

Discussion

Individual understanding of the covid-19 virus and the covid-19 vaccine leads to doubts, consistent with the confidence and complacency models established by the Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) Strategy to identify public doubts about vaccines. Individual doubts about the covid-19 vaccine are based on an individual's understanding of the vaccine's safety, effectiveness, and type of vaccine. In contrast, complacency reports that individual doubts are based on a lack of understanding of the virus and the dangers that the virus can cause. As a result, individuals do not vaccinate and do not consider vaccination important. When viewed through the lens of the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory developed by social psychologists Hochbaum in 1958, Rosenstoc in 1960, and Kirstch, who explained that healthy behavior focuses on attitudes and individual beliefs, the individual's understanding ultimately raises doubts about the covid-19 vaccine (Glanz, Rimer, & Viswanath, 2008). Susceptibility Perception If a person understands that he has a slight chance of contracting the covid-19 virus believes that the virus is not dangerous, and believes that the covid-19 vaccine is not safe or effective in protecting him from the virus, Covid-19 will cast doubt on the vaccine's efficacy. The severity of the disease (Perceived Severity) and the covid-19 virus, which is now regarded

as a new variant of the common cold, has recently raised many questions about the covid-19 vaccine.

The Covid-19 vaccine is a community-based vaccine that is produced and distributed quickly. Technological advancements influence the speed with which vaccines are produced in the increasingly sophisticated world of health. However, sophistication in vaccine production does not guarantee vaccine acceptance in the community, so community education about the benefits of vaccines is required before application. Vaccine education will continue on social media and in the press from 2019 to 2022, but many people still need to understand the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine. Every person sceptical of the covid-19 vaccine has a different emotional response to the vaccine. In his interview, the Permata participant expressed anger, panic, fear, and confusion about the vaccination process. In contrast, the Ruby participant compared vaccines to deworming drugs that are routinely given to the community, but he needed to understand the benefits of administering vaccine doses. This negative emotional reaction is brought on by a lack of knowledge about the covid-19 vaccine, according to the Integrated Behavioral Model (IBM) theory, which is a health behavior theory that emphasizes the individual as the primary target for expected behavior change. The most critical component of the integrated behavioral model theory is the intention, which ultimately encourages someone to perform a recommended behavior. Intention can be formed if the individual has the necessary knowledge and skills to perform the behavior (Glanz, Rimer, & Viswanath, 2008). It can be concluded from this that a lack of understanding of the COVID-19 vaccine's benefits leads to low vaccination intentions.

Most of the participants in this study have reservations about vaccine side effects. However, those with inherited diseases are more likely to use this as a reason to delay or refuse the COVID-19 vaccine. Anxiety arises from the vaccine's side effects, as the individual becomes ill after being vaccinated. Meanwhile, according to a vaccine acceptance survey conducted in Indonesia in 2020 by WHO, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Unicef, and ITAGI, 12 per cent of survey participants had reservations about the Covid-19 vaccine due to potential side effects. Anxiety arises from the vaccine's side effects, as the individual becomes ill after vaccination.

Meanwhile, according to a vaccine acceptance survey conducted in Indonesia in 2020 by WHO, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Unicef, and ITAGI, 12 % had reservations about the Covid-19 vaccine due to potential side effects. Individuals with congenital diseases are an impediment to vaccination, which aligns with the Health Belief Model Theory, which emphasizes attitudes and beliefs as determinants of recommended behavior. This theory includes an obstacle component (Perceived Barrier), which states that individuals consider the barriers they face and the benefits they receive (Perceived Benefit) from the suggested behavior when deciding whether or not to engage in the behavior (Glanz, Rimer, & Viswanath, 2008).

Some participants were displeased with the government's vaccination certificate policy. The emotional reaction to the vaccine certificate policy is a negative emotional reaction that causes people to avoid the object because they perceive it to be a threat (Nevid, 2017). Furthermore, the policy, viewed as coercion, indirectly creates suspicion in the community. In this study, the decision to vaccinate is based on conformity and vaccination delay. Individuals with high trust in the group but low confidence in their judgments and a fear of social reproach are more likely to conform (David O'Sears et al, 1998). Meanwhile, individuals who delay getting vaccinated in two stages or do not complete additional vaccinations at a predetermined time experience delays with the Covid-19 vaccine. Individuals' doubts about vaccines and the vaccination process, according to SAGE (2014), lead to delayed responses and vaccination rejection.

Conclusion

In this study, the perception of people who doubt the covid-19 vaccine in Kupang Regency and Kupang City is broken down into three parts: understanding, emotional reactions, and vaccination decisions. Individual understanding of COVID-19 and vaccine benefits is the main factor in forming doubts about the Covid-19 vaccine. At the same time, the vaccination process, vaccine side effects, and vaccine certificate policies are influenced by emotional reactions, which are seen as community coercion. The final stage of the perception process is the individual's decision to vaccinate. If the individual has a high level of trust in

social groups, a poor understanding of the covid-19 vaccine, a fear of social reproach, and a fear of deviation, he or she is in this stage of conformity. Individuals who delay getting vaccinated in two stages or do not get follow-up vaccinations at a predetermined time are said to be delaying the Covid-19 vaccine.

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