

Hubungan Persepsi *Health Belief Model* dengan Intensi Masyarakat terhadap Vaksinasi Booster Covid-19

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Abstrak

Covid-19 terdeteksi pertama kali di Kota Wuhan, China pada tahun 2019. Penyebaran yang begitu cepat membuat hampir semua negara terinfeksi virus tersebut. Berbagai intervensi telah dilakukan para ahli demi mengurangi rantai jangkitan Covid-19. Namun semua usaha tidak berdampak signifikan dan pada akhirnya dirilis vaksin sebagai senjata yang efektif disertai dengan protokol 5M. Akan tetapi timbul masalah baru yaitu masyarakat yang enggan untuk divaksin. Berdasarkan data resmi, jumlah partisipan vaksin dosis pertama, kedua, dan ketiga semakin menurun. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui intensi masyarakat terhadap vaksin *booster* berdasarkan teori *health belief model*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei kuantitatif menggunakan kuesioner yang akan disebarluaskan melalui *google form* dan media cetak. Penelitian ini melibatkan 175 partisipan dari berbagai usia mulai 18 hingga 59 tahun yang berdomisili di Kota/Kabupaten Magelang. Hipotesis dari penelitian adalah persepsi *health belief model* berkorelasi secara positif terhadap intensi vaksinasi booster covid-19. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak Jamovi versi 2.2.5 dengan metode korelasi *Pearson Product Moment* menunjukkan bahwa persepsi *health belief model* berkorelasi positif terhadap intensi vaksinasi booster covid-19.

Kata kunci: *health belief model*, vaksinasi covid-19, intensi vaksin

Correlates Between Health Belief Model Perceptions and Community Intentions for Covid-19 Booster Vaccination

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Abstract

Covid-19 was first detected in Wuhan City, China in 2019. Since the virus spread so quickly, practically every nation was affected. Experts have implemented a number of treatments to break the Covid-19 transmission chain. All of the attempts, however, had little effect, and in the end, the 5M protocol and a vaccination were made available as weapons of mass destruction. However, a fresh issue emerges in the form of vaccine resistance. According to official records, fewer people have received the first, second, and third doses of the vaccination. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to ascertain public perceptions about booster vaccinations in light of the health belief model theory. This research uses a quantitative survey method using a questionnaire that will be distributed via google form and print media. This research involved 175 participants of various ages ranging from 18 to 59 years who live in the City/Regency of Magelang. The hypothesis of the research is that the perception of the health belief model correlates positively with the intention of the Covid-19 booster vaccination. Data analysis was carried out using the Jamovi software version 2.2.5 with the Pearson Product Moment correlation method showing that the perception of the health belief model is positively correlated with the intention of the covid-19 booster vaccination.

Keywords: health belief model, covid-19 vaccination, vaccine intention