

INTISARI

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) disebabkan oleh *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)* telah menyebar ke seluruh dunia. Penyebab persepsi masyarakat yang keliru terhadap vaksin Covid-19 adalah pemahaman masyarakat kurang. Selain itu, penyebaran informasi yang salah dapat mempengaruhi persepsi masyarakat terhadap vaksin Covid-19 dan perilaku masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis dengan pendekatan kuantitatif pada persepsi masyarakat terhadap vaksin Covid-19 dan penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 pada masyarakat di kota Yogyakarta.

Penelitian kuantitatif dilakukan secara *cross-sectional* dan pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah dirancang peneliti yang dilakukan mulai tanggal 31 Desember 2022-29 Januari 2023. Responden pada penelitian ini adalah masyarakat kota Yogyakarta yang berusia 18 tahun atau lebih, menerima vaksinasi Covid-19 minimal dosis pertama dan bersedia mengikuti penelitian. Sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 400 orang. Data pada penelitian kuantitatif akan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Analisis hubungan karakteristik responden dengan persepsi terhadap vaksin covid-19 *booster* menggunakan uji *Chi Square* serta hubungan antara persepsi terhadap vaksin Covid-19 dengan penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 diuji dengan uji, *Spearman's Rho*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan masyarakat kota Yogyakarta memiliki persepsi positif sebesar 51,5% dan penerimaan vaksin sebesar 89,75%. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia ($p=0,183$), pendapatan ($p=0,856$), jenis asuransi ($p=0,250$), pendidikan terakhir ($p=0,927$), riwayat penyakit ($p=0,744$) dan pekerjaan ($p=0,587$) dengan persepsi vaksin covid-19 *booster*, sedangkan jenis kelamin ($p=0,011$) terdapat hubungan dengan persepsi vaksin Covid-19 *booster*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara persepsi vaksin Covid-19 *booster* ($p=0,305$) dan penerimaan vaksin Covid-19 *booster*.

Kata Kunci : vaksin Covid-19, persepsi, penerimaan

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) has spread throughout the world. The cause of the wrong public perception of the Covid-19 vaccine is the public's lack of understanding. In addition, the spread of misinformation can affect people's perceptions of the Covid-19 vaccine and people's behavior. This study aims to conduct an analysis with a quantitative approach on public perceptions of Covid-19 vaccine and the acceptance of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in the city of Yogyakarta.

Quantitative research was conducted by cross-sectional and data collection was carried out using a questionnaire that had been designed by the researcher which was conducted from 31st Desember 2022 to 29th January 2023. Respondents in this study were the general public of Yogyakarta city who were 18 years and over, received at least the first dose of the Covid-19 vaccine and willing to participate in the study. The research sample was conducted by convenience sampling with a minimum number of samples taken as many as 400 respondents. Data in quantitative research will be analyzed descriptively. Analysis of the relationship between respondents' characteristics and perceptions of Covid-19 booster was tested by Chi Square test and the relationship between perceptions of covid-19 and acceptance of the Covid-19 booster vaccine was tested by Spearman's Rho test.

The results showed that the people of the city of Yogyakarta had a positive perception of 51.5% and 89.75% of vaccine acceptance. There was no relationship between age ($p = 0,183$), income ($p = 0,856$), type of insurance ($p = 0,250$), last education ($p = 0,927$), history of illness ($p = 0,744$) and occupation ($p = 0,587$) with perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine, while gender ($p = 0,305$) has a relationship with perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine. There is no relationship between perceptions of the Covid-19 booster vaccine ($p =$) and acceptance of the Covid-19 booster vaccine.

Keywords: Covid-19 vaccine, perception, acceptance