

Community behaviour in reception COVID-19 booster vaccine with a method approach Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) in Jambi City

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Abstract

Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a disease that attacks the respiratory system caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Government has assign a Minister of Health Regulation regarding the Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Tackling COVID-19, one of which is the COVID-19 booster vaccine. But, the Community not ready to receive COVID-19 booster vaccine for various reasons. Theory Planned Behaviour (TPB) is a method used to analys people's behavior towards receiving the COVID-19 booster vaccine.

Method: Quantitative with descriptive design. Independent variables of this research are behaviour belief, subjective Norm and Control belief. And dependent variable in this study is the behavior of receiving the COVID-19 booster vaccine in Jambi City. Instrument validation uses significance value (P – Value), and reliability test used the Cronbach alpha with a result of 0.679.

Results: Based on gender, the result were dominated by women 56% in productive age range. Overview of community behaviour in receiving the vaccine using TPB shows infavoriable behavior 54%, Likewise Behavior belief description 55%, Normative belief is 73% and good description Control belief in receiving COVID-19 booster vaccine is 73%.

Conclusion: Based on the research that has been carried out, Constrcuts contained in TPB are suitable for use in research to behavior. But, individual studies may show varying result across geographic regions and study population.

Keywords: COVID-19; Booster Vaccine; Theory Planned Behaviour; Behaviour; Health Behavior

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 was first reported at the end of 2019 from Wuhan. Coronavirus Disease 2019, better known as COVID-19 is respiratory illness caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (1). Indonesia government has implemented various measures to address the surge in COVID-19 transmission, such as implementing health protocols, restricting community activities through PPKM, Work From Home (WFH), online learning for students, and mass vaccination campaigns (2). COVID-19 vaccination program in Indonesia began in 2021. Various levels of reluctance and resistance have been observed among the population regarding this policy (3). This id due to the lack of trust among the community towards the COVID-19

vaccine. A study explains that out of 399 respondents, it was found that 48,1% of the respondents experienced anxiety towards the vaccine (4). On January 23, 2023 Health Department recorded total of 137,299 (34.26%) people in Jambi City had received the COVID-19 booster Vaccine out of the target population of 400,739 people. The obtained data has sparked the author's interest in conducting research on behavior of the community regarding the acceptance of the COVID-19 booster vaccine with Theory Planned Behaviour (TPB). This includes ecaminig the various factors that influence community behaviour, as well as the relationship between behaviour belief, subjective norms, and control belief with community's willingness to receive the COVID-19 booster Vaccine.

Several studies have utilized the Theory Planned Behavior (TPB) to analyze community behaviour in using the COVID-19 vaccine (5–7). Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) connects beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors. In essence, an individual is more likely to imitate a behavior if they have a positive disposition towards it. This can be explained in the diagram below(8). The construct of Intention in the Theory of Planned Behavior refers to how strongly someone intends to perform a specific action. This construct is initiated by three constructs: Attitude, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavior Control. Subjective Norm refers to the norms embraced by an individual. The influence of family members, close friends can affect someone's acceptance of certain behavior (9,10). Behavior belief refers to an individual's perception of a problem regarding the ease or difficulty in manifesting behavior (11).

METHOD

The research design of community behavior in the acceptance of COVID-19 booster vaccines using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) method was conducted using a quantitative approach with a descriptive design. The calculation of the sample using lemeshow.

Before Conducting research, researchers carried out validation and reliability of the questionnaire first. The validity of the questionnaire was tested on 30 respondents using a Likert scale. The basis of the testing utilized the significance value (P-Value), where if the significance value < 0.05, it is concluded to be valid, while if > 0.05, it is concluded to be invalid. The validity test using SPSS resulted in 11 valid statements. After conducting the validity test, a reliability test was performed on the 11 statements using the Cronbach's Alpha statistical test, yielding a result of 0.679.

The research location is Puskesmas Kenali Besar and Puskesmas Putri ayu in Jambi City. Data collection was conducted from Desember 1, 2023 to February 29, 2024 with 100 respondent. The instrument to be used in this study is a questionnaire that has

been validated and tested for reliability beforehand. Data analysis will be conducted using SPSS

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of Research Subjects

Based on Table 1 below, the result show that among respondents who have not received the COVID-19 booster vaccine, there are 56% famels and 44% males.

Table 1. Characteristics respondent based on gender

No	Gender	Amount	%
1	Famale	56	56
2	Male	44	44
Total		100	

Based on Tabel 2 below, the results show that among respondents who have not received the COVID-19 booster vaccine, the age groups of 26 – 35 years and 46 – 55 years dominate, each with a percentage of 24%.

Table 2. Characteristics respondent based on age

No	Age	Amount	%
1	17 - 25	16	16
2	26 - 35	24	24
3	36 - 45	21	21
4	46 - 55	24	24
5	56 - 65	13	13
6	>65	2	2
Total		100	

2. Description of community behavior in the acceptance of COVID-19 booster vaccines using the Theory Planned Behavior

Based on Table 3, it shows that out of respondent respondents have poor or good behavior in accepting COVID-19 booster Vaccine.

Table 3. The frequency distribution of community behavior in the acceptance of COVID-19 booster vaccines using TPB

Frequency Distribution of Community Behavior			
No.	Behavior	Amount	%
1	Poor	54	54
2	Good	46	46
Total			100
Frequency Distribution of Community Behavior Belief			
No.	Behavior	Amount	%
1	Poor	55	55
2	Good	45	45
Total			100
Frequency Distribution of Community Normative Belief			
No.	Behavior	Amount	%
1.	Poor	73	73
2.	Good	27	27
Total			100
Frequency distribution of Community Control Belief			
No.	Behavior	Amount	%
1.	Poor	27	27
2.	Good	73	73
Total			100

Based on Table 3, it shows that out of 100 respondents, 54% respondent have poor behavior in accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines, and then 55% respondents have poor behavior beliefs in accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines, and also it shows that out of 100 respondents, 73% respondents have poor normative belief in accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines, But 73% respondents have goos perceived behaviour control in accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines.

DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the research conducted, it was found that 56% female and 44% male, then 24 % dominated by the age of 26 – 35 years and 46 – 55 years. This may indicate that the majority of respondents who

have not received the COVID-19 booster vaccine are in the productive age group. According to the National Library of Medicine, vaccine hestitancy is influenced by the reproductive age group, especially among women, and the same age group among men (12).

Description of community behaviour belief, it shows that out of 100 respondents, 54% respondents have poor behavior in accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines. This research is in line with conduted by Aulia Dwi Yuliana (2022), reseacrh result explain that there are deteminants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance, namely age, gender, marital status, education, places of residence, comorbidities, occupation, belief in the healthcare system or vaccine manufacturers, and many more (13). This is also emphasized by moddassir Alam et al (2022), thet discuss the attitudes of the community towards COVID-19 vaccines, and it is known that to achieve higher vaccine coverage, it is important to obtain a positive attitude towards vaccines among individuals and the population (14)

Behavior belief is an individual's assessment of behavior. The assessment can be positivie or negative.As of the public opinion that can influence behavior in the acceptance of COVID-19 booster vaccines, they include belief, knowledge, and attitudes. Behavior belief is closely related to the information obtained by an individual, related to the behavior being conveyed (15).

Normative belief refers to the people closest to an individual who will support or oppose their behavior. A research by Sidik Maulana et al (2021) it mentions that belief in the rejection of a behaviour is caused by individual or grup factor towards belief in behavior, normative, and control (16). And them a reseach by Moehring et al (2023), explains that out of many human behaviors, vaccine acceptance is influenced by their own beliefs. But, information about this has an effect on someone's desire to perform a behavior (17).

Control belief as the belief in the presence or absence of factors that can facilitate or honder individuals from

performing a behavior (18). Beliefs can influence the behavior of accepting COVID-19 booster vaccines. For example, the location of vaccination centers whether easily accessible to the public or not.

CONCLUSIONS

Constructs found in the Theory Planned Behavior (TPB) are suitable for research related to behavior. However, each study conducted can yield varying results across geographic regions and study population.

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