

KERAGUAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP VAKSIN COVID-19 UNTUK ANAK DITINJAU DARI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*

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ABSTRAK

Pada masa pandemi COVID-19, pemerintah Indonesia mewajibkan masyarakat Indonesia untuk mendapat vaksin COVID-19 demi mengurangi angka penularan virus corona yang semakin meningkat. Namun pada waktu itu terdapat sikap pro dan kontra vaksin di tengah masyarakat. Sebagian besar masyarakat antusias untuk mendaftarkan diri dan melakukan vaksinasi, sebagian kecil ragu bahkan menolak vaksinasi pencegahan COVID-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor yang memengaruhi keraguan vaksin (*vaccine hesitancy*) pada orang tua yang memiliki anak usia sekolah yang menjadi target program vaksinasi anak sebelum masuk sekolah kembali yang ditinjau dari *health belief model (HBM)*. HBM telah terbukti menjadi pendekatan yang efektif untuk memahami dan memprediksi perubahan perilaku di bidang promosi kesehatan dan pencegahan penyakit. Pemerintah mendorong orang tua agar anak-anak mereka mendapatkan vaksinasi sebelum anak-anak kembali bersekolah. Namun, beberapa orang tua enggan bahkan menolak program vaksinasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan populasi orang tua yang memiliki anak berusia 6-17 tahun yang tinggal di kabupaten Purworejo provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini melibatkan 453 responden yang diambil secara *purposive sampling*. Data selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan analisis regresi berganda. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived severity*, *perceived benefit*, *perceived barrier*, *health motivation*, *cues to action* dan *self-efficacy* berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap keraguan orang tua terhadap vaksin COVID-19 anak, baik secara bersama-sama maupun secara parsial. Secara bersama-sama, seluruh variabel bebas memberikan sumbangan efektif sebesar 50,9% sedangkan 49,1% disebabkan oleh faktor lain yang belum diketahui dalam penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: keraguan orang tua terhadap vaksinasi anak, penolakan vaksin, keraguan vaksin, vaksinasi COVID-19, *health belief model*

**THE COVID-19 VACCINE HESITANCY ON PARENTS OF CHILDREN
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HEALTH BELIEF MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government required Indonesians to get vaccinated to reduce the transmission of coronavirus in the large communities. But at that time, there were pros and cons of vaccines in the community. Most people are enthusiastic about registering and vaccinating, some people were hesitant or even refused to be vaccinated. This study aims to identify factors influencing vaccine hesitancy on parents of children who enrolled in the COVID-19 vaccine program prior to school reopening, from the perspective of the health belief model (HBM). The HBM is proved to be an effective approach to understand and to predict behavioral change in health promotion and disease prevention program. The government encouraged parents to have their children get vaccinated prior to school reopenings. However, some parents were reluctant or even refused. This is a quantitative study that was conducted on parents who have children aged 6-17 years living in Purworejo district, Central Java province. In total, 453 participants enrolled the study. The data obtained were then analyzed using multiple regression techniques. The results of the data analysis showed that perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, health motivation, cues to action, and self-efficacy, altogether or partially, significantly influence parental vaccine hesitancy on child's vaccination. The predictors, altogether, explained 50,9% of the criterium, while 49,1% was explained by other factors not examined in the study.

Keywords: COVID-19 behavioral vaccine, vaccine refusal, protective behavior, vaccine hesitancy, health belief model