

# The Phenomenon of Refusing Covid-19 Booster Vaccination in Muara Sentosa Subdistrict, Sei Tualang Raso District Tanjungbalai City In 2022

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## ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccination is a worldwide government policy program aimed at reducing its transmission, reducing the morbidity and death rate due to COVID-19, achieving herd immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protecting people from disease to remain socially and economically productive. The pros and cons color the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination program in various countries, including Indonesia. Vaccinations that are ongoing and are in the midst of the community are experiencing problems, there are still people who have not received the existence of the vaccine, including in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City, where the coverage of the COVID-19 booster vaccination is still very low. The purpose of the study is to find out the reasons for the refusal. This type of research is qualitative with in-depth interviews with informants consisting of the Lurah, Head of the Environment, Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, Vaccinator Officers, and residents. The results showed that the main cause of the phenomenon of rejection of COVID-19 booster vaccination in Muara Sentosa Village was the lack of public knowledge about the COVID-19 disease, COVID-19 vaccination and work constraints in terms of time and side effects of vaccines. For this reason, it is necessary to take action by the local government to advocate with relevant agencies to increase community knowledge and facilitate vaccine service time for the community according to their free time.

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## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been identified before in humans (Sugihantono et al., 2020). The first case was discovered in China, where on December 31, 2019 China reported a mysterious case of pneumonia of unknown cause. In three days, the number of patients with such cases totaled 44 patients and continues to grow to date

amounting to millions of cases. Initially, epidemiological data showed that 66% of patients were related to or exposed to one seafood market or live market in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Isolate samples from patients were studied with results showing the presence of coronavirus infection, a new type of betacoronavirus, named 2019 novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). On February 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) named the new virus SARS-CoV-2 and its disease name as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This corona virus is the main cause of respiratory disease outbreaks which is a single-stranded RNA virus that can be isolated from several types of animals, lastly it is alleged that this virus originated from bats and then moved to humans. At first, the transmission of this virus could not be determined whether it could be passed between humans but in the end it was confirmed that the transmission of pneumonia could be transmitted from human to human. On January 30, 2020 WHO designated the incident as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (Kemenkes RI, 2020b). Then on March 11, 2020, WHO announced that COVID-19 became a pandemic in the world (Burhan et al, 2022).

In Indonesia, COVID-19 cases were first announced on March 2, 2020 where 2 cases were found and continued to grow (Burhan et al, 2022). As of March 1, 2022, the number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia has reached  $\pm$  5 million cases. The peak of the first COVID-19 cases occurred in January 2021 with the number of daily cases reaching 14,000 new cases. The second peak of cases occurred in July 2021 with the number of daily cases reaching 51,000 new cases with the death rate reaching 2,000 cases per day (Burhan et al, 2022). The Indonesian government designates the COVID-19 pandemic as a non-natural disaster (Sugihantono et al, 2020). In North Sumatra Province, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 to date is  $\pm$  150,000 cases. For Tanjungbalai City, the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 to date is 251 cases, and for Sei Tualang Raso District is 23 cases.

The handling of the COVID-19 pandemic is not only carried out in terms of implementing health protocols such as washing hands, wearing masks, and maintaining distance but intervention with vaccines is part of efforts to prevent and control COVID-19 (Sugihantono et al, 2020). Based on the notification letter of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control in 2020 regarding the implementation plan for the provision of COVID-19 immunization, in addition to implementing strict health protocols, it is also necessary to make efforts to increase community immunity through immunization activities (Kemenkes RI, 2020b). Hope states that although some drugs have been used to treat severe COVID-19 patients, there are no specific therapies approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, therefore vaccines are a key strategy to stop the COVID-19 pandemic (Lasmita, Y, 2021) COVID-19 vaccination is a government policy program around the world that aims to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, reduce the morbidity and death rate due to COVID-19 and achieve herd immunity in the community (herd immunity) and protect the community from COVID-19 disease to remain socially and economically productive (Direktorat Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer Direktorat Jenderal Pelayanan Kesehatan, 2021). Herd immunity can only be formed if the immunization coverage is at a high target and evenly distributed throughout the region (Chen, Y, 2020)

One of the Indonesian government's policies regarding COVID-19 vaccination is the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 99 of 2020 concerning the procurement of vaccines and the implementation of vaccinations in the context of overcoming the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic which is followed by other policies (Kemenkes RI, 2020a). Hopes say high vaccination coverage globally is urgently needed to stop the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the pros and cons color the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination program in various countries, including Indonesia (Lasmita, Y, 2021) Vaccinations that are ongoing and are in the community are experiencing obstacles, such as there are still people who have not received the existence of vaccines (Bhartiya, S, 2021) There are three types of attitudes of community groups towards vaccination, including the group of vaccine recipients, the hesitant group towards vaccines and the group of vaccine repellents (Wulandari, D, 2021).

Based on an online survey of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in Indonesia which took place from 19 to 30 September 2020 and was attended by more than 115,000 respondents from 34 provinces in Indonesia, 65% of respondents stated that they were willing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, while the remaining 27% answered hesitantly and 8% rejected the COVID-19 vaccine. This is likely due to varying levels of public confidence in COVID-19 vaccines due to limited information about the type of vaccine and its safety profile. The highest vaccine acceptance rate was seen in provinces in Papua, Java, and Kalimantan. Meanwhile, the vaccine acceptance rate in several provinces in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and Maluku is lower. Most respondents who took part in this survey came from West Java, namely 19.8%, and the least came from Bengkulu, which was 0.6%. For North Sumatra, the number of respondents amounted to 3% (Kemenkes RI, 2021a). Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers in March 2022 in Kelurahan X Tanjungbalai City, the average person who refuses the vaccine is the elderly. Meanwhile, some people admitted that they had not received the vaccine because most of the people worked as fishermen, and if they go to sea, it takes 2 weeks to 2 months.

COVID-19 vaccination coverage in Indonesia as of March 13, 2022, is 92.88% for dose 1, while dose 2 is 72.70% and dose 3 is 7.02%. For North Sumatra, the COVID-19 vaccination coverage to date is 94.27% for dose 1, while for dose 2 it is 78.53% and for dose 3 it is 13.21%. Based on the results of preliminary data collection carried out by the author in March 2022, the vaccine coverage rate in Tanjungbalai City as of March 13, 2022 is 95.79% for dose 1, while dose 2 is only 60.57% and dose 3 is 4.22%. The coverage rate for dose 2 and dose 3 of COVID-19 vaccination is still below the minimum target to achieve herd immunity (Kemenkes RI, 2021b). The spokesperson for the COVID-19 vaccination of the Indonesian Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), dr. Siti Nadia Tarmidzi, M. Epid, said that confirmed cases of COVID-19 have decreased significantly when compared to the previous week. This shows that Indonesia's health security system during the pandemic is running well. However, there are 5 provinces that need to be watched out for given the increase in positive cases from PCR testing (Sehatnegeriku, 2022). To avoid an increase in cases again, reducing the death rate and ending the COVID-19 pandemic still require community discipline in carrying out health protocols and public awareness is also needed to vaccinate against COVID-19 so that herd immunity is immediately achieved. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the phenomenon of refusing to vaccinate against the COVID-19 booster in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City in 2022.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. The informants in this study totaled 10 people, with the following details: Lurah as many as 1 person, Head of the Environment as many as 1 person, Religious Leaders as many as 1 person, Community Leaders as many as 1 person, Vaccinator Officers as many as 1 person and the Community who do not want / refuse COVID-19 vaccination as many as 5 people in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso, Tanjungbalai City in March - June 2022. Collect data using in-depth interviews, observations and documentation studies. Data processing and analysis techniques in this study were carried out by collecting data, namely data reduction, data display, data conclusion drawing.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### **Attitude of residents of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City, Towards COVID-19 Disease**

Based on interviews conducted with 10 informants, it was found that the attitude of the people of Muara Sentosa Village towards the COVID-19 disease tended to be distrustful. Mr. AHL (55 years old) who is the Head of Muara Sentosa Village, Mr. D (48 years old) who is the Head of the Environment, and Mr. MS (52 years old) who is a Community Leader stated that there are still many

people in Muara Sentosa Village who do not believe in the existence of COVID-19 because they have not seen for themselves anyone closest to them who suffers from COVID-19. Mr. UA (56 years old) who is a Religious Leader stated that there is another reason that underlies the attitude of residents who do not believe in the existence of this COVID-19 disease, namely because there were once 2 residents of Muara Sentosa Village who were suspected to have died of COVID-19 and had been interred according to the burial protocol for COVID-19 sufferers but a few days later after the examination results came out, it turned out that the results were not COVID. This has caused people to not believe that COVID-19 exists. According to researchers, the cause of public distrust in this case is the lack of public knowledge about the COVID-19 disease, in this case related to the flow of diagnosis enforcement and operational standards related to the flow of burial of suspected COVID-19 bodies. In the past, the results of the COVID-19 test took several days due to limited facilities and infrastructure where for the examination samples had to be sent to labs in the Province. This of course takes a few days. It is possible that before the results came out, the suspected COVID-19 patient had already died because of his worsening condition. And based on applicable operational standards, the burial of bodies of suspected COVID-19 suspected bodies whose examination results have not yet come out is the same as bodies confirmed with COVID-19. This is done in order to prevent the wider transmission of COVID-19.

Mrs. JF (38 years old) who is a COVID-19 vaccinator officer at the Sei Tualang Raso Health Center also stated that there are still many people who do not believe in the existence of the COVID-19 disease. According to him, this is due to the lack of public knowledge related to this disease, where people think that symptoms such as fever, cough, cold are just symptoms of the common cold. Mrs. M (56 years old), Mr. PR (30 years old), and Mr. MY (74 years old) who are 3 informants from the community stated that they did not believe in the existence of the COVID-19 disease. This is because they have never seen directly anyone in the surrounding environment who has been affected by the COVID-19 disease. This is in line with the statement of Mr. AHL (55 years old) who is the Head of Muara Sentosa Village, Mr. D (48 years old) who is the Head of the Environment, and Mr. MS (52 years old) who is a Community Leader. Another reason, the three informants stated that they did not understand about the COVID-19 disease. This is in line with the acting director Mrs. JF (38 years old) who is a COVID-19 vaccinator officer at the Sei Tualang Raso Health Center who stated that public knowledge is still lacking regarding the COVID-19 disease.

### **Knowledge of Residents of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City, Regarding COVID-19 Vaccination**

Based on interviews conducted with 10 informants, it was found that the knowledge of the residents of Muara Sentosa Village regarding COVID-19 vaccination was still lacking. The following are the results of interview excerpts from several informants who have more or less the same content / core of the conversation as other informants: "There are still many people who do not understand about the COVID-19 vaccination. The effect is that they don't trust vaccines. Lack of understanding in terms of the benefits of vaccines and the content of vaccines and diseases that can and cannot be vaccinated. (Mr.AHL, 55)

"COVID is what I don't know, let alone vaccines. Like what I said earlier, I just heard from people, it is said that it is mandatory to get a COVID vaccine otherwise, you can't pogi-pogi, can't take care of letters. That's all I know. If the benefits don't know me, I don't think there is any benefit. We're not getting injected that's healthy." (Mrs.M, 55)

"The COVID vaccine is useful so you don't get COVID. But this is Buk, it's the content of the virus, afraid that the crew will have a disease later because the virus is injected into the crew's body. Because the crew is healthy, so reach for the injection, if you are sick, then the crew must be injected. I'm afraid that there will be symptoms in the crew body, whether it's germs coming into the crew body, it hurts the crew." (Mr.J, 36)

### **Causes of Refusal of COVID-19 Booster Vaccination in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City**

Based on the results of interviews conducted with 10 informants, 4 causes were obtained that underlie the refusal of covid-19 booster vaccination in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City in 2022, namely the lack of public trust regarding the COVID-19 disease, lack of public trust in the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination, health constraints, and work constraints.

#### **Lack of Public Trust regarding the Existence of COVID-19 Disease**

The lack of public trust in the existence of the COVID-19 disease is influenced by the lack of knowledge of the people of Muara Sentosa Village regarding the COVID-19 disease. Here are the results of the excerpt of the interview:

"Believe it, don't believe it. Because you still don't understand this COVID. You know, COVID is just hearing from people. Which kind of thing, sometimes I hear, people say it's COVID-covid, that's it. I don't know what disease COVID actually is. Watching tv is not me, my cellphone can't be looked at it, my son is far away, we only live together with the father, his name is parents, don't understand the new diseases if there is nothing clear about it." (Mrs. M,55)

"I couldn't believe it because I didn't know what kind of disease it was like, because it didn't get it. I've never been explained about COVID, I don't know. I haven't seen anyone I know about COVID. So I don't think there's that COVID. That's the news that on tv scares people so they want to get vaccinated." (Mr. PR,30)

#### **Lack of Public Trust in the Benefits of COVID-19 Vaccination**

The lack of public trust in covid-19 vaccination is also one of the reasons people refuse covid-19 vaccination. Here are the excerpts from the interview:

"In addition to not believing in the existence of COVID disease, people also do not believe in the benefits of this COVID vaccination. They told me: alahhh apparently if uda is vaccinated, don't you die? all that Allah Ta'ala. On tv there are people who have been vaccinated dead as well. Death is in god's hands. In addition, it is estimated that there are 2 residents who died allegedly due to COVID that I told you about earlier, one of whom has been vaccinated, so people are increasingly distrustful of the benefits of vaccines. They said the anu died too even though he had been vaccinated. So I think it's the trust of this community that's still lacking." (Mr. UA,56)

"It's pointless, it's the same. Because of the fact that the crew also has symptoms like covid, such as tasteless, not smelling. The crew also got vaccinated. A week from the vaccine it was body-torn, feverish, all weak, hinges were hurt. This means that you don't use the vaccine. So what is the crew injected with the vaccine again for." (Mr. PR,30)

#### **Health Constraints**

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, researchers assume that the main cause of people's concern about their health conditions where it is feared that it will get worse if given the vaccine is also due to the lack of public knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination, especially related to health conditions that are allowed and not allowed to be vaccinated. In the excerpt of the interview above, it can be seen that informants tend to draw their own conclusions that with the health conditions they experience, they should not be vaccinated. The informant did not ask the doctor or vaccinator whether with their health condition such they could be given the vaccine or not. Informants are more likely to follow words from mouths, even though people's health conditions vary and need to be screened first by vaccinators or examined by doctors who treat informants before it can be determined whether the informant is worthy of being given the vaccine or not.

#### **Employment Constraints**

Work constraints both in terms of time and side effects of vaccines that are feared by the community will hinder their work is one of the reasons the people of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei

Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City refuse to be vaccinated as seen in the interview excerpts of several informants below:

"The majority of our population is fishing/fishermen workers, if you go to sea at the local level, it takes a week, if it is between islands or provinces, many of our people go to sea to Batam, they will go home for a month or two at the earliest, at home 1-2 days, not to mention work in the warehouse while on land, namely unloading catches, so the opportunity for vaccines does not exist because their time with the vaccine schedule is not the same. They usually only finish work in the warehouse afternoon to evening, while by that time the vaccine is finished. In addition, they are afraid of fever after the vaccine which could result in them finding it difficult to work again. Yes, the time factor of fishermen who are rarely on land." (Mr. AHL,55)

"The problem is sometimes in the time, when it's time for the booster vaccine, the time for the community is not there. Many fishermen, return home at the earliest after 2 months, can be up to 3 months. When you go home to sea, you don't have time to get vaccinated, because at most on land for 3 days, work in the warehouse again, go home in the afternoon, the vaccine is closed, or if it's time for the vaccine week to close, so there is no right time, instead of disturbing work." (Mr. D,48)

### **How to Convince People to Want to Be Fully Vaccinated**

Based on interviews conducted with informants, it was found that the parties involved in the COVID-19 vaccination program in Muara Sentosa Village have done several ways to convince the public to be fully vaccinated, such as socialization and approaches to the community. The following is an excerpt of interviews from several informants:

"We, the village, in collaboration with pukesmas, police and koramil through babinsa and babinkabtibnas, continue to socialize related to COVID-19 vaccination on various occasions. In fact, we have also done door to door to facilitate people's access to get the vaccine while taking a direct approach to the community." (Mr.AHL, 55)

"The main thing is of course socialization related to this vaccination. I also continue to approach the residents of my neighborhood so that they want to be vaccinated. I also facilitate residents to get to the vaccine site by taking residents to the vaccine site by my train. Door to door has also been done to make it easier for residents to access the vaccine." (Mr.D, 48)

"We always socialize to the community regarding the COVID-19 vaccination, even from the beginning before the vaccination started to the community." (Mrs.JF, 38)

### **Discussion**

Based on the results of interviews conducted with 10 informants, 4 causes were obtained that underlie the refusal of covid-19 booster vaccination in Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City in 2022, namely the lack of public trust regarding the COVID-19 disease, lack of public trust in the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination, health constraints, and work constraints.

#### **a. Lack of Public Trust regarding the Existence of COVID-19 Disease**

The lack of public trust in the existence of the COVID-19 disease is influenced by the lack of knowledge of the people of Muara Sentosa Village regarding the COVID-19 disease. Knowledge is a very important domain in forming attitudes and showing a person's behavior (Utama et al., 2021). The lack of knowledge of the people of Muara Sentosa Village can be seen from the results of interviews with several research informants, as below:

"Believe it, don't believe it. Because you still don't understand this COVID. You know, COVID is just hearing from people. Which kind of thing, sometimes I hear, people say it's COVID-covid, that's it. I don't know what disease COVID actually is. Watching tv is not me, my cellphone can't be looked at it, my son is far away, we only live together with the father, his name is parents, don't understand the new diseases if there is nothing clear about it." (Mrs. M,55)

"I couldn't believe it because I didn't know what kind of disease it was like, because it didn't get it. I've never been explained about COVID, I don't know. I haven't seen anyone I know about

COVID. So I don't think there's that COVID. That's the news that on tv scares people so they want to get vaccinated." (Mr. PR,30)

Suhadi, (2022) in their research stated that knowledge is very important in providing insight into a person's attitudes and actions (actions). He also concluded that a person's knowledge plays an important role in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine to minimize the level of risk and transmission of COVID-19

#### **b. Lack of Public Trust in the Benefits of COVID-19 Vaccination**

According to research conducted by Adit and Halimatusa'diyah in 2021 in Nugroho et al, the lack of level of knowledge and public understanding regarding the benefits and risks of vaccination is one of the causes of public distrust of COVID-19 vaccination (Nugroho, S, 2021). This can be seen in the excerpts of interviews conducted on several informants as below:

"In addition to not believing in the existence of COVID disease, people also do not believe in the benefits of this COVID vaccination. They told me: alahhh apparently if uda is vaccinated, don't you die? all that Allah Ta'ala. On tv there are people who have been vaccinated dead as well. Death is in god's hands. In addition, it is estimated that there are 2 residents who died allegedly due to COVID that I told you about earlier, one of whom has been vaccinated, so people are increasingly distrustful of the benefits of vaccines. They said the anu died too even though he had been vaccinated. So I think it's the trust of this community that's still lacking." (Mr. UA,56)

"It's pointless, it's the same. Because of the fact that the crew also has symptoms like covid, such as tasteless, not smelling. The crew also got vaccinated. A week from the vaccine it was body-torn, feverish, all weak, hinges were hurt. This means that you don't use the vaccine. So what is the crew injected with the vaccine again for." (Mr. PR,30)

Trust is also influenced by information communication. Qiao et al in Utama et al stated that clear and consistent communication from the government could affect public confidence in the COVID-19 vaccine program. According to Goldman et al, 2020 in Utama et al, another medium that influences communication is the campaign about the COVID-19 vaccine program. It aims to explain the level of effectiveness of the vaccine, the time required, protection and dosage so that with a clear explanation can achieve public trust (Utama, 2021).

#### **c. Health Constraints**

Based on the results of interviews with several informants, researchers assume that the main cause of people's concern about their health conditions where it is feared that it will get worse if given the vaccine is also due to the lack of public knowledge about COVID-19 vaccination, especially related to health conditions that are allowed and not allowed to be vaccinated. As the results of the excerpts of interviews with several informants below:

"I don't want the vaccine because I'm sick... the Doctor said the symptoms of stroke... high tension 180/100...The doctor did not say that I could not get the vaccine, nor did I have a naya because I was afraid that later if I was vaccinated, my illness would get worse. He said that if there is a illness, I can't get the vaccine, that's why I don't want the vaccine, rather than the danger." (Mrs. M,55).

"I'm sick, afraid of getting vaccinated later the pain gets worse. It hurts hives. Yes, it's kumat-kumatan, sometimes it arises sometimes it doesn't. I'm just afraid that ah will get worse. He said that if there is a gatal-itch, you can't get the vaccine. I don't get treatment because it usually goes away on its own. I don't know what the itching is because of, it suddenly appears on its own, and then it will disappear by itself. Old Uda is indeed this sick." (Mr. MY,74)

"When we do door to door to people's homes, residents immediately refuse to be vaccinated, and it is not uncommon for those who get angry with us. They said that they were sick, so they shouldn't be vaccinated, they said that if they were vaccinated they would be going to sue and hold us accountable. Even though we have explained to them regarding the safety of the vaccine and the condition of those who can still be vaccinated. Even if there is someone whose condition is really not

possible to be vaccinated, we also explain to check with a specialist doctor first. But residents still insist they don't want to get vaccinated." (Mrs. JF, 38).

In the excerpt of the interview above, it can be seen that informants tend to draw their own conclusions that with the health conditions they experience, they should not be vaccinated. The informant did not ask the doctor or vaccinator whether with their health condition such they could be given the vaccine or not. Informants are more likely to follow words from mouths, even though people's health conditions vary and need to be screened first by vaccinators or examined by doctors who treat informants before it can be determined whether the informant is worthy of being given the vaccine or not.

According to research conducted by (Utama, 2021) the history of comorbid disease COVID as a person's experience that will affect the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine. This happens because of a correct understanding of vaccines

#### **d. Employment Constraints**

Work constraints both in terms of time and side effects of vaccines that are feared by the community will hinder their work is one of the reasons the people of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City refuse to be vaccinated as seen in the interview excerpts of several informants below:

"The majority of our population is fishing/fishermen workers, if you go to sea at the local level, it takes a week, if it is between islands or provinces, many of our people go to sea to Batam, they will go home for a month or two at the earliest, at home 1-2 days, not to mention work in the warehouse while on land, namely unloading catches, so the opportunity for vaccines does not exist because their time with the vaccine schedule is not the same. They usually only finish work in the warehouse afternoon to evening, while by that time the vaccine is finished. In addition, they are afraid of fever after the vaccine which could result in them finding it difficult to work again. Yes, the time factor of fishermen who are rarely on land." (Mr. AHL,55)

"It's called a sailor, mom, there is really no time. I had 10 days of the sea, going home a day still had to work in the warehouse unloading the catch. Afternoon to night just ready. Where else is there a vaccine open. If in the morning until noon I work, it is impossible to go vaccine, than I don't work, it's better not to have to get vaccinated. If vaccines 1 and 2 are recommended there after being vaccinated, don't work hard first, where can I, if I don't work, don't eat me and my family, so I don't want to vaccinate 3 anymore." (Mr.M, 40)

This is in accordance with research conducted by Thomson et al (2016) in Wahyuni, (2021) which states that there are factors that affect vaccination acceptance such as access, namely the ability of individuals to be reached and to achieve the recommended vaccines, affordability, namely the ability of individuals to get vaccinated, both in terms of financial and non-financial costs (for example time), awareness, namely individual knowledge about needs and availability recommended vaccines and their benefits and risks, acceptance, namely individual acceptance (questioning or processing vaccination), and activation, namely the ability of individuals to be pushed towards vaccination absorption (Wahyuni, S, 2021)

The weakness in this study is related to researchers who are also COVID-19 vaccinators in the study area, so the public will become less open about the reasons for their isolation of the COVID-19 booster vaccine, which may be due to their fear or concern for researchers. For this reason, the researcher asked for the help of 1 person who was considered capable, close to the community and could be trusted by the community at the research site to release all the hearts of the community without hesitation or fear regarding their reasons for refusing the COVID-19 booster vaccination.

## CONCLUSION

The population of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City, is in the age range of 5 to >75 years with a proportion of more women than men. The majority of the population is Batak and Muslim

with the highest level of education being elementary school graduates/ equivalent. As for employment, the majority of the population is not yet/unemployed. Based on the results of the study, it was found that there are still many residents who do not believe in the existence of the COVID-19 disease and the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination. This is due to the lack of public knowledge regarding the COVID-19 disease and COVID-19 vaccination. In addition, people's distrust about the existence of the COVID-19 disease is also caused by people who have never seen covid-19 sufferers in the surrounding environment directly. And this is what has resulted in public resistance to COVID-19 vaccination, especially the COVID-19 booster vaccination.

The rejection made by the people of Muara Sentosa Village, Sei Tualang Raso District, Tanjungbalai City, against the COVID-19 booster vaccination was caused by 4 things, namely: (1) Lack of public trust regarding the COVID-19 disease; (2) Lack of public confidence in the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination; (3) Health constraints; (4) Occupational constraints. However, the four things mentioned above are actually based on 2 main reasons, namely: (1) Lack of public knowledge about the COVID-19 disease and about COVID-19 vaccination; and (2) Work constraints in terms of time and side effects of vaccines, where according to interviews with several informants, most of the people of Muara Sentosa Village are fishermen / fishing workers.

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