

## ABSTRAK

### GAMBARAN PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP EFEKTIVITAS VAKSIN COVID-19

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Persepsi masyarakat terhadap vaksin Covid-19 adalah suatu tanggapan dari masyarakat terhadap vaksin Covid-19, hal tersebut terjadi karena banyaknya hoax yang beredar mengenai vaksin Covid-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat gambaran persepsi masyarakat terhadap efektivitas vaksin Covid-19. Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan teknik *nonprobability sampling* jenis *accidental sampling*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 130 responden, dengan usia 18-40 tahun. Instrumen yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah skala persepsi yang memiliki reliabilitas ( $\alpha$ )= 0.852 dengan jumlah 15 aitem. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lebih banyak masyarakat yang memiliki persepsi negatif terhadap efektivitas vaksin Covid-19 sebesar 55.4%. Selanjutnya, aspek dominan dari persepsi positif masyarakat terhadap efektivitas vaksin Covid-19 adalah aspek kognitif. Hasil tabulasi silang antara persepsi dengan Pendidikan menunjukkan bahwa Pendidikan SMA/SMK paling banyak memiliki persepsi negatif (56.7%), dengan pekerjaan yaitu pekerjaan Wiraswasta paling banyak memiliki persepsi positif sejumlah 22 orang (66.7%), dengan efek samping setelah di vaksin responden yang tidak merasakan efek samping paling banyak yaitu persepsi negatif sebesar 44 orang (60.3%), dengan lokasi vaksin paling banyak responden yang melaksanakan vaksin di Kelurahan dan memiliki persepsi negatif sebesar 13 orang (68.4%), dengan sumber informasi responden memiliki persepsi negatif paling banyak mendapat informasi mengenai vaksin yaitu dari Televisi sebanyak 5 orang (62.5%).

Kata kunci : Persepsi, Efektivitas Vaksin Covid-19

## ABSTRACT

### THE DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE

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*Public perception of the Covid-19 vaccine is a response from the community to the Covid-19 vaccine, this happens because of the many hoaxes circulating about the Covid-19 vaccine. This study aims to look at the public perception of the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine. This research is descriptive quantitative by using non-probability sampling technique of accidental sampling. The research sample amounted to 130 respondents, aged 18-40 years. The instrument used in this study is a perception scale which has reliability ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.852 with a total of 15 items. The results showed that more people had a negative perception of the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine by 55.4%. Furthermore, the dominant aspect of the public's positive perception of the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine is the cognitive aspect. The results of the cross tabulation between perception and education show that SMA/SMK education has the most perceptions (56.7%), with occupations that are Entrepreneurs having the most positive perceptions of 22 people (66.7%), with side effects after being vaccinated respondents who did not feel the most side effects, namely negative perceptions of 44 people (60.3%), with the location of the vaccine the most respondents who carried out vaccines in Kelurahan and had negative perceptions of 13 people (68.4%), with respondents' sources of information have a negative perception the most information about vaccines is from television as many as 5 people (62.5%).*

**Keywords :** Perception , Effectiveness Covid-19 Vaccine