

ABSTRACT

Background : Public perception of the covid-19 vaccine is a response or acceptance of the information obtained regarding the belief in the halalness of the vaccine, the willingness to be vaccinated and the capacity of health workers who provide the covid-19 vaccine. This is because there are so many issues that affect information about the Covid-19 vaccine, such as the halal and safety factors of the Covid-19 vaccine. The purpose of this study was to determine public perceptions of the covid19 vaccine in Mekar Sari village. Methods : This research is a quantitative study using a cross sectional design. In this study, there were 388 samples obtained from direct interviews as well as filling out questionnaires and filling out google forms via online. Data analysis using Chi Square and Multiple Logistics Regression. Results : Shows that from 388 respondents there are 245 respondents (63%) have a positive perception of the covid-19 vaccine and 143 respondents (37%) have a negative perception of the covid-19 vaccine. Variables related to public perception of the COVID-19 vaccine were knowledge ($P=0.000$), willingness to be vaccinated ($P=0.000$), educational status ($P=0.038$) and marital status ($P=0.023$). The unrelated variables were age ($P=0.099$), gender ($P=0.411$), occupation ($P=0.593$), history of non-communicable diseases ($P=0.437$), history of COVID-19 ($P=0.716$), tradition ($P=0.731$), vaccine safety ($P=0.111$) and economic status ($P=0.183$). Then the dominant variable in influencing public perception of the covid-19 vaccine is the knowledge variable with (P value 0.005 ; $PR = 1.592$; $95\% CI = (0.971 - 2.610)$). Conclusion : Knowledge affects people's perceptions of the covid-19 vaccine, therefore it is necessary to provide comprehensive and equitable information to all people about the usefulness, safety of the covid-19 vaccine and all updated information about the covid-19 vaccine.

Keywords: Perception, Vaccine, Covid-19, Risk factors