

**HUBUNGAN *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* DENGAN COVID-19 VACCINE**

***HESITANCY* PADA MASYARAKAT SUMATERA BARAT**

**SKRIPSI**

**Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat Untuk Mendapatkan**

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***The Relationship between Health Belief Model and Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy  
in The West Sumatera Population***

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**ABSTRACT**

*The study aims to determine the relationship between health belief model and Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy in the West Sumatera populations. The research used quantitative method in correlation design. 476 respondents aged 18 to 60 from West Sumatera were participated in this research, using nonprobability sampling. The instrument used to collect data were the adaptation of the Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale and the Health Belief Model Scale. Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale has a reliability of .826. Each Health Belief Model construct has a reliability of .714 for Perceived Susceptibility, .720 for Perceived Severity, .782 for Perceived Benefits, .901 for Perceived Barriers, and .786 for Cues To Action. The results of this study indicate that the Health Belief Model's constructs; Perceived Severity, Perceived Benefits, and Perceived Barriers have a significant correlation with Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the West Sumatera population. Meanwhile, no significant correlation was found between construct Perceived Susceptibility and Cues To Action with the Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy. Based on the results of this study, constructs Perceived Benefits and Perceived Barriers have the strongest correlation with Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the West Sumatera population. An educational program by health institution is necessary to promote public awareness regarding the benefits of vaccination and overcome the concerns of receiving the Covid-19 vaccine.*

**Keyword: Covid-19, Health Belief Model, Vaccine Hesitancy**

# Hubungan *Health Belief Model* dengan *Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy* pada Masyarakat Sumatera Barat

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *health belief model* dengan *Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy* pada masyarakat Sumatera Barat. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif dengan berupa korelasi. Responden dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 476 masyarakat Sumatera Barat yang berusia 18 hingga 60 tahun. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik *nonprobability sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan adaptasi alat ukur *Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale* dan alat ukur *Health Belief Model*. Reliabilitas *Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale* adalah sebesar .826. Sedangkan masing-masing konstruk *Health Belief Model* memiliki reliabilitas *perceived susceptibility* .714, *perceived severity* .720, *perceived benefits* .782, *perceived barriers* .901, dan *cues to action* .786. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konstruk *health belief model*, yaitu *perceived severity*, *perceived benefits*, dan *perceived barriers* memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan *vaccine hesitancy*. Sedangkan konstruk *perceived susceptibility* dan *cues to action* tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan *vaccine hesitancy*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, konstruk *perceived benefits* dan *perceived barriers* merupakan konstruk yang memiliki hubungan paling kuat dengan *vaccine hesitancy* terhadap vaksin Covid-19 pada masyarakat Sumatera Barat. Dengan demikian, diperlukan program edukasi oleh lembaga kesehatan kepada masyarakat untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat terkait keuntungan melakukan vaksinasi dan mengatasi kekhawatiran yang menghambat penerimaan vaksin Covid-19.

**Kata Kunci:** *Covid-19, Health Belief Model, Vaccine Hesitancy*