

# The Effect of Educational Videos in Javanese Language on the Perception, Interest, and Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination in the Elderly

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Original Research

## The Effect of Educational Videos in Javanese Language on the Perception, Interest, and Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccination in the Elderly



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### Abstract

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**Introduction:** One of the efforts to increase interest, perception, and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly is by providing education through Javanese-language videos. This study aimed to determine the effect of educational videos in Javanese language on the perception, interest, and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly.

**Methods:** The research used a pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test. The population was 182 elderly and the samples were 125 elderly who had not been vaccinated and were selected using cluster random sampling. This research was conducted in Karangdayu Village, Baureno District, Bojonegoro Regency from March to June 2023. The intervention was in the form of educational videos in the Javanese language about COVID-19. The data were taken through a questionnaire then analyzed using the Wilcoxon and McNemar tests ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ).

**Results:** The results showed that there was an effect on changes in the perceptions and interests of the elderly after being given educational videos about COVID-19 vaccination ( $p=0.001$ ), and statistically affecting the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly ( $p=0.016$ ).

**Conclusion:** Educational videos are effective in increasing the perception and interest of the elderly for the COVID-19 vaccination. It is necessary to study in more depth about the factors that affect the implementation of COVID-19 vaccinations in the elderly besides interests and perceptions.

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## INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 vaccination coverage for the elderly in Indonesia is still low, even though the elderly are at high risk of experiencing severity and even death if infected with the COVID-19 virus [1]. The main priority target for the COVID-19 vaccination in 2023 is the elderly group because of the large number who died in 2020 and 2021, and most of whom were unvaccinated. Based on the recommendations of WHO and the Indonesian Immunization Technical Advisory Group (ITAGI), herd immunity can be achieved if the target of 90% vaccination has been met [2].

The total number of confirmed positive COVID-19 patients in the world as of December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022 reached 641,435 million, of which 6,621 million died [3], and a total of 268,712 elderly aged 65-74 years died due to COVID-19. In Indonesia, there were 6,682,437 confirmed positive for COVID-19 as of December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022 with a death rate of 150,026 people, 6,474,271 people declared cured, and 73% of deaths occurred in the elderly group. Based on data from the Ministry of Health on December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the number of COVID-19 infections in East Java Province reached 633,450 cases, in which 32,131 people died and 599,714 people were declared cured. [4]. The number of positive cases of the coronavirus in Bojonegoro Regency has reached 10,174 people from 2021 to December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 627 of them died, 7 were being treated (active positive), and 9,540 people were declared cured, which 49% of death cases were in the elderly category [5].

Data from the Ministry of Health for 2022, from the target of 100% of the elderly people, vaccination I reached the target of 60.78%. In vaccination II, it only reached 20.82%. In total, the number of vaccinations I and II were still less than 100%. From these data, it can be perceived that national vaccination coverage is off-target. The coverage of the COVID-19 vaccine for the elderly in Bojonegoro Regency was 74.20%, specifically in Baureno District it was 62.33%, and in Karangdayu Village it was 49.70%. In other words, the target of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly has not been achieved [6].

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers on November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022 in Baureno Health Center, the target number for elderly people to be vaccinated in 2022 was 5,968 people, consisting of 3,522 elderly with first-dose vaccination, 3,305 people with second dose, and 504 people with third dose vaccination. This means there are 2,446 elderly people who have not been vaccinated. In the interview, the head of the Baureno health center mentioned that some people did not want to get the vaccine because they were old, worried, lack of knowledge, and fear of side effects. They were willing to be vaccinated only for the Umrah pilgrimage or as a condition for traveling out of town. Thus, it can be concluded that there are still many elderly people who have not been vaccinated.

Elderly people are more at risk of various infections and suppression of all forms of immune response. In addition, the elderly have many co-morbidities that increase the chances of contracting an infection during the pandemic [7]. The elderly people are

vulnerable to the severity of COVID-19 infection, and thus their immunity must be developed. However, various reasons make it difficult for the elderly to go to vaccination centers such as not believing in COVID-19, not believing in vaccines, and fear of dying after being vaccinated. This is caused by many factors including misinformation about COVID-19 which spreads throughout the media [8] [1].

Doubts about vaccines can have an adverse impact on the elderly, such as a greater risk of disease and the potential for wider transmission to the community [9]. The immune system of the elderly is lower than young adults, so the impact will be more severe. Additionally, most of the elderly have comorbid, degenerative diseases due to aging. This also greatly affects the death of the elderly, especially if they have uncontrolled comorbidities [10].

The results of the study showed that internal and external factors could affect the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination in Lamongan Regency [11]. The results of the data analysis indicated that most of the elderly in Central Aceh District predominantly had a negative perception of the COVID-19 vaccination and were predominantly unwilling to take the vaccine [12]. In addition, other studies have shown that the educational method with video also affected people's perceptions and interests in carrying out the COVID-19 vaccination using the Health Belief Model approach in Martapura District [13].

From some previous studies, there has been no research that provides educational video interventions using the Javanese language to increase the perception, interest,

and implementation of COVID-19 vaccinations in the elderly. The educational videos in Javanese language were chosen because most of the elderly in the Bojonegoro area speak Javanese for daily communication and there are still many who do not fully understand Indonesian. The previous research results showed that there was an effect of education using videos on the improvement of knowledge and attitudes of the elderly about COVID-19 vaccination in Tasikmalaya [14]. In addition, providing video education can increase the compliance of patients with hemodialysis chronic renal failure in carrying out health protocols to prevent COVID-19 transmission at Muhammadiyah Hospital, Lamongan. [15]. The aim of the study was to analyze the effect of giving educational videos using the Javanese language approach on the perception and interest of the elderly in carrying out the COVID-19 vaccination.

## METHODS

This study used a pre-experimental design with one group pre-test post-test to analyze the effect of educational videos in Javanese language on the perception, interest, and implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly. The dependent variables were perception, interest, and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination, while the independent variable was an educational video in Javanese language. The research was conducted in Karangdayu Village, Baureno District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia, from March to July 2023.

The population was 182 elderly people in Karangdayu Village, Baureno District, Bojonegoro Regency who had not been vaccinated. The sample consisted of 125 elderly who were determined by Slovin's formula with  $\alpha=0.05$ . The samples were selected using a cluster random sampling, in which they were divided by each area including Karangdayu Hamlet (38), Karangrejo Hamlet (34), Balongdowo Hamlet (25), and Centung Hamlet (28).

The instrument was an educational video about COVID-19 vaccination using the Javanese language made by researchers referring to the Director General of P2P, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia [16]. It contained the definitions, benefits, indications, contraindications, side effects, criteria, and reasons why the elderly should get the COVID-19 vaccine. The research was carried out in conjunction with the event of an integrated health service post (Posyandu). The elderly who did not come to the Posyandu were given intervention through home visits (door-to-door). The data were collected using a questionnaire prepared by the researchers containing 15 questions about perception and 10 questions about interest. The questionnaire was tested for validity on 30 elderly people in Karangdayu Village, Baureno District, Bojonegoro Regency. A total of 15 items about perception were valid with a value of r count (0.572) > r table (<0.361), and an Alpha-Chronbach value of 0.755 which stated that the questionnaire was reliable. The level of perception was categorized into three, good (score 45-60), moderate (score 30-44), and poor (score 15-29). Besides, a total of 10 items about interest were valid

with an r count (0.445) > r table (<0.361), and an Alpha-Chronbach value of 0.513 which stated that the questionnaire was reliable. The level of interest was categorized into three, good (score 30-40), moderate (score 20-29), and poor (score 10-19).

Before the statistical test was carried out, the data normality was tested by using a comparison of the Skewness value and standard error which indicated that the data distribution was not normal. The pre-test of the perception variable was 4.94 (> 2 SD) and the post-test was -3.27 (> - 2 SD), the pre-test of interest was 8.76 (> 2 SD) and the post-test was -6.81 (> 2 SD). Then, the data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ). This research was declared ethically acceptable by the Ethics Committee of the Muhammadiyah University of Lamongan on March 8, 2023, with No. 247/EC/KEPK - S1/03/2023.

## RESULTS

The data collection was carried out in two stages. The first stage was conducted by providing education and filling out the perception and interest questionnaire (March 21<sup>st</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>, 2023) which was carried out simultaneously with Posyandu. In total, there were 104 elderly who attended Posyandu, while 78 elderly who were not present were given intervention through home visits (door-to-door). The second stage was the identification of the elderly who were vaccinated after the provision of education video which was held in June and July 2023.

Data on Table 1 show that 64.0% of the elderly were female, aged between 60-70 years (72.8%), 80% of the elderly were still working, 77.6% of the elderly were elementary school graduates, 97.6% had never been exposed to COVID-19, 70.4% never received information about COVID-19, and 68.8% did not have comorbid diseases.

Data on Table 2 indicate that before being given educational videos, 64.0% of the elderly had poor perceptions. After being given educational videos, 64.8% of the elderly had good perceptions. Moreover, before being given educational videos, the interest of the elderly to vaccinate was poor (67.2%), but after being given educational videos, the interest of the elderly was good (60%). Two

months after the educational videos were given, 5.6% of the elderly had received the COVID-19 vaccination.

Data on Table 3, the results of the Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed that there were differences in the perceptions and interests of the elderly after the educational videos were played ( $p=0.000$ ), in which there was an increase in the mean of perception by 10.08 and an increase in the mean of interest by 8.95. Furthermore, the results of the McNemar test indicated that there was an effect of providing educational videos on the implementation of vaccination in the elderly ( $p=0.016$ ).

**Table 1**

The Elderly Demographic Data (n = 125).

Variables		N	(%)
Sex	Male	45	36.0
	Female	80	64.0
Age	60-70 years	91	72.8
	71-80 years	34	27.2
Occupations	Not working	25	20.0
	Farmers	65	52.0
	Breeders	10	8.0
	Household Assistants	8	6.4
	Merchants	17	13.6
Education	Elementary School	97	77.6
	Junior High School	12	9.6
	Senior High School	2	1.6
	Not attending school	14	11.2
COVID-19 exposure history	Ever	3	2.4
	Never	122	97.6
Covid-19 vaccination history	Ever	0	0
	Not yet	125	100.0
Information about the covid-19 vaccination	Not yet	37	29.6
	Ever	88	70.4
Disease history	None	86	68.8
	Hypertension	19	15.2
	Diabetes Mellitus	8	6.4
	Bone pain	12	9.6

**Table 2**Perception, Interest, and **Implementation of Covid-19 Vaccination in the Elderly** (N=125).

Variables	Criteria	Pretest		Posttest	
		n	%	n	%
Perception	Poor	80	64.0	7	5.6
	Moderate	39	31.2	37	29.6
	Good	6	4.8	81	64.8
Interest	Poor	84	67.2	11	8.8
	Moderate	38	30.4	399	31.2
	Good	3	2.4	75	60.0
Covid-19 Vaccination	Yes	0	0	7	5.6
	No	0	0	118	94.4

**Table 3**

Statistical Analysis (n=125).

Variables		Min-Max	Mean ±SD	p
Perception	Pretest	24-48	31.52±5.807	0.000
	Posttest	29-51	41.60±6.933	
Interest	Pretest	16-31	19.75±2.776	0.000
	Posttest	16-34	28.70±4.064	
Covid-19 Vaccination (p=0.016)				

**DISCUSSION*****The Perception of the Elderly in the COVID-19 Vaccinations***

**12** The results of the study showed that there was an effect of providing educational videos on the perception of the elderly to carry out the COVID-19 vaccination. **3** This research is in line with the results of Fatikah's research **10** which showed that there was an effect of health education on people's perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccination in Bojonegoro Regency with an increase in the mean of 13.8 (from 49.10 to 61.68) [17]. Fitriani **10** stated that there was an effect of providing educational videos on people's perception and interest in carrying out the COVID-19 vaccination using

the Health Belief Model approach with an increase in the mean difference of 21.42 (from 61.70 to 83.12) [18]. The use of educational videos is proven to change perceptions compared to lecture methods and print media. This might be affected by the use of Javanese language which is quite understandable for the elderly.

Some factors that affect perception include education, sources of information (mass media or social media), family, environment, and health service facilities [19]. Perceptions regarding vaccination in the elderly still vary. Many elderly think that vaccines can cause death. They are also afraid of needles and vaccines' side effects. They think that people who already know COVID-19 do not need vaccines. This happens **2** due to

a lack of knowledge and a lack of valid information about COVID-19. Based on demographic data, 77.6% of the elderly were elementary school graduates. This can affect a person's comprehension of the information conveyed and cause misperceptions. People with low education tend to be passive in seeking information due to limited ability to understand information, lack of awareness of the importance of information, and contributing to decision-making [20].

The provision of health education must be accompanied by supporting factors in receiving information by using understandable language and uncomplicated topics or information related to health issues in society [21]. Information provided to respondents using video media is convenient because the respondents can see images and hear the sound simultaneously. Moreover, it can be repeated. Thus, it can affect the perception of the elderly because health education can make learning more concrete and efficient. The change in the perception is also affected by the presence of interesting videos and clear explanations so that the elderly are not confused [22].

#### ***The Interest of the Elderly in the COVID-19 Vaccinations***

<sup>6</sup> The results showed that there was an effect of providing education with videos on the interest of the elderly <sup>32</sup> to carry out the COVID-19 vaccination. This is evidenced by an increase in the mean of pre-test and post-test of 8.95 (from 19.75 to 28.70). <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This research is in line with the results of Sakura's <sup>15</sup> research which showed that there

was an effect of education using video on knowledge and acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine in Temanggung Regency, Central Java [23]. The reason for the elderly not participating in the COVID-19 vaccination is the lack of knowledge about vaccination and family support regarding information on the COVID-19 vaccine in Lamongan Regency [11]. Family support is very much needed by family members when they are going to take vaccinations in the Malawe Village [24]

A good understanding, trust or confidence, emotions, and tendencies to act are some factors that play a vital role in the formation of interest [25]. In this study, some elderly people had poor interest, one of the other influential factors is the information and knowledge factor (good understanding). Interest can be influenced by some information obtained, where it can be changed from previous views and can be replaced by adding information to add insight into solving problems [26]. The results of the pre-test showed that the elderly people were hesitant to carry out the vaccination because they thought about their health problems, concerns about post-vaccination death, age factor, effects, and hoax news. Some of the elderly also think that COVID-19 does not exist anymore so there is no need to do vaccines. <sup>2</sup> This is due to a lack of knowledge and incorrect information regarding the COVID-19 vaccination.

Based on the demographic data, the study showed that almost all (77.6%) of the elderly were elementary school graduates. At the level of education, the data showed that the respondents only had basic education. <sup>2</sup> This will affect a person's comprehension of



the information conveyed, and cause less knowledge, while in fact, one of the factors that influence interest is the level of education. The higher the formal education achieved, the higher the interest in carrying out the COVID-19 vaccination. Conversely, the lower the knowledge, the lower the interest in participating in the COVID-19 vaccination [27]. The level of education also influences behavior, attitudes, level of motivation, skills, ways of speaking or communicating, and the higher the level of one's education, the easier it is to capture information [20]. Health education aims to support health programs that can create change and advance knowledge in a short time. The concept of health education is an individual, group or community learning process aimed at making people understand [28]. In this case, video is considered efficient and practical and can be shown repeatedly so it is effective in changing the views of the target to be given the intervention [22].

#### ***The Implementation of the COVID-19 Vaccinations***

The results showed that 94.4% of the elderly did not vaccinated against COVID-19 (2 months after giving the video). This shows that someone who has a good perception and interest does not necessarily carry out the COVID-19 vaccination.

The factors that influence the implementation of vaccination consist of access, affordability, awareness, acceptance, and activation factors. The implementation of vaccination is caused by five factors, namely access and acceptance [29]. However, this is

different from the results of this study. In this study, the factors affecting the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination are perception (64.8%) and interest (60.0%). In reality, good interest and perception are not necessarily accompanied by appropriate action (implementation of vaccinations). This can be input for the government to be more proactive in educating people about COVID-19 vaccination both in person to person and through social media so that the message can be conveyed to the public even better [30]. The results of the Kembaren research in Medan showed that out of 140 respondents who had a good perception, there were 98 respondents were willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19, while out of 95 respondents who had a bad perception, 69 respondents were willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and the remaining 26 were not willing to be vaccinated [31]. This study can be used as a reference and recommendation for health services to adapt the language used in conducting education, especially for the elderly. In addition, health workers at Posyandu and or Puskesmas can use the educational video with similar content to the elderly who have not yet carried out COVID-19 vaccination to change their perception and interest so as to increase the coverage of the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly.

#### **LIMITATIONS**

The limitations of this study are the technical differences in providing educational videos where most are given simultaneously, while others are delivered door-to-door because

not all elderly people come to the elderly Posyandu due to physical limitations, illness, no companion, and/or other factors. Prior to the study, researchers did not conduct dementia screening so researchers could not know whether these interests and perceptions were purely filled by elderly people who did not have mental problems.

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#### CONCLUSIONS

Providing education using videos in Javanese language can significantly increase the perception and interest of the elderly in carrying out vaccinations. Education using the Javanese language also has an influence on the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination in the elderly, although descriptively it is not optimal. This shows that good perceptions and interests are not necessarily accompanied by appropriate actions. It is suggested that future researchers can identify the factors that influence the COVID-19 vaccination of the elderly and can conduct research using different educational methods by also conducting dementia screening in the elderly.

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All of the authors of this manuscript have no

conflict of interest to declare.

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