

Research Article

Obesity of Information Covid-19 Children Vaccine and Parents Digital Literacy Ability

Indri Rachmawati*, Raditya Pratama Putra, Yulianti, Tri Nur Aini Noviar

Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

ORCIDIndri Rachmawati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9657-9584>*Raditya Pratama Putra: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5922-2028>Yulianti: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1005-5622>Tri Nur Aini Noviar: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1621-5060>**Abstract.**

This study aims to obtain data related to the “tabbayun” attitude of parents in understanding digital literacy in accessing information through social media, especially information on Covid-19 vaccinations for children aged between 06 and 11 years. The purposeless information in our brains can make us lose focus and ultimately make us unable to believe anything. Therefore, it is important to know how tabbayun parents are able to access information, especially the Covid-19 vaccination. Reasoned action theory with quantitative research methods and descriptive approaches chosen for this research, with data collection techniques were carried out through questionnaires, interviews, and supported by documentation, observation, and surveys. This research is expected to be a reference for parents in understanding digital literacy so that they are not trapped in with loads of information, as well as policymakers in conducting socialization and information related to health in the community, especially related to children’s health. To gain an understanding of how parents filter the rapid flow of information so that they are not trapped by inaccurate or even misleading information regarding the Covid-19 vaccination. The results of this study indicate that parents already understand well and are able to filter the information they get. But often, others, including spouses have different understanding patterns, causing debate. And parents also convey vaccination information to children in a language that is easy for children to understand, especially regarding information on Covid-19 vaccination. Impractical information to this literacy ability will be effected to the children vaccination permission and causes parents misunderstanding about the information.

Keywords: digital literacy, obesity information, family communication, online media, Covid-19 vaccination

Corresponding Author: Indri Rachmawati; email: momszie@gmail.com

Published 30 October 2023

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

© Rachmawati et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the 5th Sores Conference Committee.

OPEN ACCESS

1. Introduction

The flow of information through the internet, especially on various social media, causes various groups to be confused. Information obesity is said to be obese because the information hoarding on the information page we access all the time is not productive. The piles of useless information in our brains can lead to and loss of focus and ultimately make us unable to believe anything. The development of information technology is like a double-edged sword. On the one hand, there is ease in accessing various sources, but on the other this convenience results in information overload. as well as the flow of information related to the covid 19 vaccination for children at the end of 2021. The large flow of information makes parents confused about whether or not to vaccinate their children. And according to the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) [1] on October 24, 2021, there were 369 cases of HOAX information related to Covid-19 , Edmund [2] describes the phenomenon of information abundance as an anticlimactic point that causes the information held to be no longer effective to support needs. Information that is expected to be a solution causes new problems such as stress and confusion in the personal environment. The research to find vaccinations continue to be carried out by various institutions in the world, and governments also make policies that are expected to reduce the spread and impact of this deadly virus. Research in six European countries on COVID-19 vaccination found that 18.9% of respondents said they were not sure, and 7.2% said they did not want to be vaccinated Neumann [3]. In line with European countries, research in Indonesia found that 7.6% of the population had rejected the COVID-19 vaccine and 27.6% had not yet decided, which means they may accept, refuse, or delay the vaccine [1].

Based on the results of the KPAI research, 64% of children aged 12 years and over have not received the covid vaccination. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) recently surveyed the perception of vaccination of children aged 12-17 years in 286 respondents from elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), high school (SMA) levels including schools outside (SLB) from 34 provinces. As the result, 64% of children said they had not been vaccinated against Covid-19 and 36% had been vaccinated. There are several reasons why children have not been vaccinated. KPAI data states, 57% of respondents, or the majority of children said they had not been vaccinated because they had not had the opportunity to be vaccinated. Then, as many as 8% of the children's responses claimed that they had not received the Covid-19 vaccine because they had not been declared cured for 3 months from the coronavirus. Some children cannot be injected with vaccines because they have comorbidities or

comorbidities. It was expressed by 4% of child respondents. Next, 1% of respondents said they had not been vaccinated because they were undergoing self-isolation to recover from Covid-19 [4]

When access to information flows so fast, various information related to Covid news and vaccinations circulates massively. It is said to be obese because the information hoarding on the information page that we enjoy all the time is not productive. The piles of useless information in our brains can lead to and loss of focus and ultimately make us unable to believe anything. Latkin [5] mention 7 factors that influence public confidence in the Covid-19 vaccine, namely (1) Fear of serious side effects, (2) Distrust of vaccine makers or pharmaceutical companies, (3) Fragmentation of information that spreads during the COVID-19 pandemic, (4) Trust in policymakers, (5) Misinformation on COVID-19 and the lack of reliable information, (6) Socio-demographic characteristics, (7) Social acceptance from peers or members of social networks. So much information is received by the community and not all of the information is confirmed. Research conducted [6] revealed that 46 respondents out of 122 respondents shared information on social media without re-checking the veracity of the information received. This shows that not all social media users have critical literacy skills. Critical literacy is a way that is used to understand a text more wisely, according to the facts that happened. Critical literacy ability is not only the ability to search for or read a variety of information. But also to understand the text by looking at it from various points of view, so that it can analyze the truth of a news story and take action not to spread it if the news is judged as a hoax. Therefore, it is important to know how Tabbayun's parents can access information, especially the Covid-19 vaccination.

2. Method

This research uses Reasoned Action Theory, with Cognitive Psychology theory being the Grand Theory in this research. Cognitive psychology is the scientific study of cognition, which aims to conduct experiments and develop theories that explain how mental processes are structured and function objectively and scientifically. Cognitive psychology views humans as creatures who think, plan, make decisions based on remembered information, and choose carefully which stimulus requires attention [7]. Apply Theory in this study is the "theory of reasoned action" to be one of the foundations for finding out the reasons for each individual's actions [8]. This theory was first introduced by Ajzen and Fishbein in 1980, with the assumption that behavior is determined by the individual's desire to perform, or not to perform a certain behavior,

or vice versa. Desire is determined by two independent variables including, attitudes and subjective norms. The explanation of the "theory of planned behavior" can be used to predict whether a person will perform or not perform a behavior. This theory applies three components as antecedents of intentions, including attitudes towards the behavior shown, subjective norms, and feelings from actions that are shown. To control everything that affects when they will take action.

This Research uses a quantitative method and a descriptive approach. According to [9], quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used to examine certain populations or samples. Which are generally taken randomly, and data are collected using research instruments, then analyzed quantitatively or statistics to test the established hypothesis. The descriptive approach is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out through questionnaires, interviews and supported by documentation, observation, and surveys. The specific purpose of this study was to obtain data related to the tabbayun attitude of parents in understanding digital literacy in accessing information through social media, especially information on Covid-19 vaccination for children aged 06-11 years. The form of the research chosen was descriptive research so that a detailed picture of Obesity was obtained regarding Covid-19 Vaccination Information and Parents' Tabayyun Attitudes towards Child Vaccines in Bandung City. The results of the data will be processed based on descriptive statistical analysis [10]

This research will be conducted on parents who have children 6-11 years old and study at elementary school in the city of Bandung. Data collection was carried out using a google form that will measure Obesity, Covid-19 Vaccination Information, and Parents' Tabayyun Attitudes towards Child Vaccines in Bandung City. In addition to the questionnaire, the researchers conducted FGDs with schools, foundations, and parents and interviewed techniques. FGD heald obtains more detailed data in Manbaul Huda (MIMH) as the school that filled out the highest survey, to gain an understanding of how parents filter the flow of information swift so as not to be trapped by inaccurate and even misleading information related to the Covid-19 Vaccination. This research is expected to be a reference for parents in understanding digital literacy so they are not trapped in information obesity, as well as policy makers in conducting socialization and information related to health in the community, especially related to children's health.

3. Result and Discussion

It's been two years since Covid 19 colonized the world, and entering 2021, vaccinations have begun to be promoted as a form of effort in dealing with the spread of the virus. Trials are carried out in various countries to ensure the safety of vaccination. But the pros and cons, and the abundance of information make people anxious. The number of emerging types of vaccines has become a commotion in its own right. Some consider the effectiveness of one type of vaccine is better than another. The government began to require various groups to vaccinate. Starting from seniors 60 years and over, health workers, educators and public services, and the general public. However, vaccination for children is carried out at the end after making sure the dose is safe for children. Starting from children 12 years and over, then 7 years and over get a portion at the end of 2021.

The policy of giving vaccinations also caused ripples. Hoax information to misleading flooded digital media. Moreover, people who are forced to be confined to their homes have to do work from home, and study from home, all of which use digital media as a tool to access work, as well as a lesson, information, and even entertainment. The use of online media continues, and public access to the internet and social media continues to increase during the pandemic. Based on the results of the questionnaire distribution in our research, the following data we found.

3.1. Respondent Data

TABLE 1: Parents Data.

Highest %	Age's	Education Level	Domicile	Social Media
1st	37	High School	Buah Batu	Instagram and Facebook
2nd	35	S1	Cicendo	WA/Line/telegram

Based on personal data obtained by researchers from the results of data collection. The highest percentage of parents' age in obtaining and seeking information related to child vaccination was 15.1% with 37 years of age, and the second percentage of 9.4% with 35 years of age. Based on the education, and level of parents to access information and apply the tabbayun attitude from the media, for the information about covid-19 vaccination for children. The first position with a percentage of 43.4% is the high school education level, followed by the undergraduate education level of 37.7%, and the third position with the same percentage level, Diploma and magister education

levels with a total percentage of 9.4%.Based on the area of respondent domicile. Has been found in the previous point. The highest percentage with a total of 41.5% located in the Buah Batu sub-district. The second position with 17% is in the Cicendo sub-district, and the third position is in Bandung Kidul District, with a percentage gain of 7.5%. Based on the district, there are various locations for children’s schools to get COVID-19 vaccinations. From the data obtained, the first place in the name of the children’s school with a total of 13.2% is MI Manbaul Huda, and the second position is 7.5% obtained at SDN 155 Gunung Rahayu. The data obtained regarding the age of the children, 39.6% were an age of 9 years. In the second, 28.3% at the age of 8 years. And followed by the third position with the age of 10 years, which was 13.2%. The development of the media, which currently has internet-based services, has made the types of internet media more diverse. The diversity of internet media, one of which is social media, which of course in social media has types and features that make it easy for its users. In this study, parents have various types of social media, based on the results of the study, it was found that social media Facebook and Instagram were the most widely used media with the same percentage, 77.4% in the first place, followed by social media broadcast messages such as WA / Line/ Telegram with a total percentage of 69.8%. The third position of social media owned is YouTube with a total percentage of 52.8%.

3.2. Informant Literacy Digital Knowledge

TABLE 2: Informant Literacy Digital Knowled.

Highest %	Duration	Validating Information	Recognize Information	Hoax
1st	1-3 Hours/day	"irrational message content"	Known	
2nd	4-6 Hours/day	"untrusted source credibility"	Unknown	

The intensity of the community to surf in this network-based facility is so diverse with their respective goals. The results of this study found that 1-3 hours/day of the highest use in internet media/online media with a total percentage of 56.6%. The second gain with a total of 26.4% is 4-6 hours/day to use the internet/online media. Knowing whether the information received is a hoax or not, parents have a way of validating it, namely 50.9% checking by looking at the "irrational message content", and the second position with 35.8% getting by "untrusted source credibility". Obtaining a variety of information needs to be of particular concern to the recipient. In this study, it was found that 88.7%

of parents were able to distinguish hoax information. 11.3% of the parents did not know that the information received was a hoax.

3.3. Information seeker

The validity of the information obtained is important to avoid things that are not necessarily true. In this study, the respondent steps to check the truth of the information, with the acquisition of a percentage of 52.8%, parents try searching out by the search engine. The second position is with 22.6%, which is checking the truth with the significant other. Then asking through a group or community is in the third position with a total of 18.9%. Decisions in taking steps and actions for children will of course be done carefully, one of which is by seeking information. Based on the findings of this study, seeking information related to covid-19 vaccination for children before they allow the children to be vaccinated is important according to 56.6% of parents, and 43.4% of parents feel it is very important to seek information first before deciding for their children.

Looking for important things needs to be done periodically to see the level of validity of the information content. Searching for information can be done as much as possible to ensure the truth about the information. Based on the findings of this study, 66% of parents felt it was "important" and 34% felt "very important" in finding out as much information as needed. Based on the respondents' explanations, they chose another because some respondents stated that "the message should be based on the facts, and I am not one of those people who easily spread the news". And some say "from what I know what was revealed by the new party is not appropriate, the source of information is not clear, and the content is irrational" they will not spread it, even the respondents do it by "observing the site address, and see the content if there is a lot of which doesn't make sense and a lot of things confuse the situation, so there's no need to spread it," said the parents who already understood how to sort wisely because "Information from various sources is important but we try to be careful, consider, and be wiser". In addition, an attitude of disbelief (skepticism) should also be possessed by every individual so that they always question the truth of news and will consider it before spreading the news that has not been confirmed. One of the efforts that can be made to foster critical literacy in the community is to provide education to confirm the news read by seeking other information from different and reliable sources. The Research and Development Center for Religious Guidance and Religious Services, Research and Development and Training Agency, and Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia

conducted a survey of 2,610 respondents in 34 provinces regarding the Response and Readiness of Religious People to the Covid-19 Vaccination Plan, the results showed that 36.25% of respondents had doubts, and 9.39 % refused to vaccinate [11].

After conducting periodic searches, it is necessary to develop the search for information on the COVID-19 vaccination from various media. Based on the findings of this study, it is known that 58.9% of parents feel "important" and 35.8% of parents feel "very important" in developing the search for COVID-19 vaccine information from various existing media. Not all of the respondents had bad experiences with hoax news, but some respondents admitted that they had participated in spreading slander because of ignorance, to the point of experiencing hostility due to differences of opinion regarding information. What is also feared is that hoax information is immediately trusted, especially by older parents, who have high concerns. The effect felt by respondents was also a fear of participating in vaccinations, and concerns about the effects. Popular social media websites have proven to be effective and powerful for disseminating health information [12]. Public attitudes towards vaccines are determined by several complex things such as psychological conditions, sociocultural, and political factors [13].

Observing is also a way that can be done to seek information, and confidence in yourself. From the findings of this study, it is known that 64.2% of parents feel "agree" and 28.3% of parents feel "disagree" if the process of observing other people who have been vaccinated before vaccinating their children. The confidence of parents to vaccinate their children can be shown in various ways and various actions taken. 69.8% of parents feel "agree" 20.8% of parents feel "strongly agree", and 9.4% of parents feel "disagree" if their belief is to allow the covid vaccine in their children after reading the information presented. The concern of parents to determine whether their child will be vaccinated against COVID-19 or not is an important matter that needs to be explored more deeply. Based on the findings of this study, it is known that 62.3% of parents feel "disagree" and 34% of parents feel "agree" that they are worried about giving their child the vaccine. over the past few years, analysis with Big Data in general and analysis of Internet behavior, in particular, are effective in assessing a variety of public health topics, as has been suggested that the pattern of available information is related to the health of the population. as in the case of refusal. Based on research results [14] on the Measles vaccination refusal research may be only the former, and will show an increase in such cases. Therefore, it must be done continuous monitoring is necessary to display new cases occurring daily concerning variations in online interests, for each country's Health Care System to be prepared, and for health workers to deal with reported cases on time and take appropriate precautions action, especially in high-risk countries and

regions, including about covid-19 vaccinations issues. People's trust in what they receive is not necessarily able to make beliefs following what is in the content of the information they receive.

3.4. Child Vaccine License

In addition to seeking information on COVID-19 vaccination in children to convince parents, there are also several reasons, one of which is the effect received from vaccination. Based on the findings of this study, it was found that 62.3% of parents felt "agree", 22.6% of parents felt "disagree" and 15.1% of parents felt "strongly agree" if permitting the covid vaccine to children because they did not there are side effects on the parents. Observing is also something that can be done to seek information and confidence in yourself. From the findings of this study, it is known that 64.2% of parents feel "agree" and 28.3% of parents feel "disagree" if the process of observing other people who have been vaccinated before vaccinating their children.

The granting of parental permission to vaccinate children for COVID-19 is due to various factors and reasons. Based on the findings of this study, it is known that 54.7% of parents feel "agree" and 26.4% of parents feel "strongly agree" to allow the covid-19 vaccine so that their children can go to school face-to-face. For health, the reason the respondent allowed vaccination was because the respondent wanted to avoid the effects of covid, and body immunity, was part of the effort. And it's all under government advice and school demands.

Doubt in determining the action becomes a challenge to make a decision. However, in this study it was found that 67.9% of parents felt "disagree" and 28.3% of parents felt "agree" with permitting to vaccination of their children even though they are parents who doubt the benefits. "Meanwhile KPAI Research shown, 30% of the answers included expressing concern about the effects of vaccines; feeling that they don't need vaccines, not being sure of certain vaccine brands, and believing that children infected with Covid-19 have mild or even asymptomatic symptoms. Parents are not allowed to inject vaccines," For information, this survey involved 86,286 respondents from elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), and high school education (SMA) including special schools (SLB) from 34 provinces [4]

4. Discussion

Based on the results of the study, several factors are the reasons why parents do not allow their children to get the Covid-19 Vaccination, even not a majority answer. But this factor still causing some parents decided to not vaccinated their children, even them self. Because of it even not significant this factor should be resolved. From this data show that still many factor causes rejection. Our recommendation for further research needs to be done regarding how the influence of the closest environment (Significant other) and Reference Group (Peer Group), influence the tendency of parents to make decisions for their children. There needs to be more intense socialization related to media literacy in health issues, we also need assistance so that there is an understanding between various parties and collaboration with schools and parents in order to form an understanding of digital literacy, especially in the flow of information so that it is necessary to apply tabbayun attitudes, especially in the case of Covid 19 vaccination. Assistance from the health office, diskominfo, and the community so that they can educate parents and children in choosing accurate and factual information. And stop the spread of HOAX information, especially in the case of Covid Vaccination.

TABLE 3: Factors of Refusal to Children Covid-19 Vaccinate.

Partner/Spouse	Allowed	Not allowed
	90.6%	9.4%
Halalness	Doubted	Not big issues
	64.2%	9.4%
Trust Issues to the Government	trust	distrust
	18.9%	69.9%
Side Effects	Worry	do not worry
	26.4%	64.2%
Types of Vaccines	Has Problem	Has not
	28.3%	62.3%

As parents, in granting permission for the action to their children, of course, there must be an agreement from both parties / their respective partners (husband and wife as parents). Based on the result of this study, 90.6% of their partners allowed their children to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and 9.4% of their partners did not allow their children to be vaccinated against COVID-19. The Halalness and the content in the raw materials for vaccination has become a polemic and the public questioning it. The result was found that they "did not agree" and did not allow the kids to get the vaccination, about 64.2% of parents stated it because they doubted it was halal.

The second position with 22.6% of parents stated “agree” with the statement that they did not allow vaccination because they doubted it was halal. The third position with 9.4% of parents stated “strongly disagree” with the statement that they did not allow vaccination because they doubted its halalness. in line with the research results [15] Islam is a strong ideology and culture that frames the argument they are related to the refusal of vaccination. Almost all actors in this group use religious discourse as a tool to provoke emotion and sympathy in their followers. They are fully aware that anti-vaccine discourse is related to religious discourse when the theme of the problem halal vaccine. Using this approach, this group would at least not contrary to people who initially doubted the halalness of vaccines. Parents refuse vaccination not only happen in Indonesia, or on Covid-19 vaccine.

In another study in Turkey [16], parents who did not want their children to get vaccinated because of religious beliefs and those who believed in natural immunity were found to have lower rates of persuasion compared to the other groups. As also reflected in local media, some families in Turkey refuse to vaccinate their children on grounds such as “the vaccine contains” pig blood, vaccines are not safe, do not have halal certificates”. After this objection, in the 100-day action plan Turkey stated that a “domestic vaccine” would generate as an important step to be taken in the field of health, but topic experts maintain the view that there are there is a need for regulations for “mandatory vaccination”. Several parents have misconceptions such as that “natural immunity is better, more vaccine-preventable diseases are harmless to children, and while the infection is experienced through their natural course provides lifelong immunity, the immunity gained by vaccination is the short term”. In line with the research above the trust issues to the government become the other factor refuse the vaccination, Government try to educate people about vaccines in social media, but the spread of messages is not too wide, although the incessant vaccine campaign shows a more positive attitude towards the vaccine itself [17].

The vaccination process is carried out because it aims to break the chain. The vaccination process is regulated and becomes one of the mandatory requirements of the government. However, there is still a lot of people’s views and show distrust of the vaccination process. According to the study that 69.8% of parents felt “disagree” with the statement that they did not allow vaccination because they did not trust the government. The second position with a percentage of 18.9% stated that they “agree” with the statement that they do not allow vaccination because they do not trust the government. Then in third place, 11.3% of parents stated “strongly disagree” that they did not allow vaccination because they did not trust the government. And Side Effects

how ever in addition to the raw materials, the polemic that arose from the covid-19 vaccination was in terms of side effects after vaccination.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of temporary data collection that the research team has obtained, several conclusions were found that parents of children understand the importance of giving their child the COVID-19 vaccination. With the aim of endeavor and hope that the pandemic will end soon. However, some parents refuse vaccination because of concerns about side effects and their partners do not allow it, and parents are aware of the importance of seeking information related to covid vaccination. Many parents feel indecisive when they get information from family or close people. Parents also try to provide information to children and provide assistance because children also experience concerns based on the information children get. Especially if the rejection is done because one of the parents is anti-vaccine.

Acknowledgment

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, praise, and gratitude we convey to Allah SWT, who has given His grace and guidance so that we can complete this research. Thank you to the entire Unisba academic community. To the Rector of Unisba Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, SH., MH., especially the organizer of Sores 2022, to the chairman of LPPM Unisba Prof. Dr. Neni Sri Imaniyati, S.H., M.Hum, also the Dean of the Unisba Faculty of Communication, Prof. Dr. Hj. Atie Rachmatie, Dra., M.Si, and all parents and schools who are willing to be respondents in this research.

References

- [1] U. Indonesia Ministry of Health (Depkes RI), WHO. "COVID-19 vaccine acceptance survey in Indonesia," 2020.
- [2] Edmunds A, Morris A. The problem of information overload in business organizations: A review of the literature. *Int J Inf Manage.* 2000;20(1):17–28.
- [3] Neumann-Böhme S, Varghese NE, Sabat I, et al. Once we have it, will we use it? A European survey on willingness to be vaccinated against COVID-19. *Eur J Health Econ.* 2020 Sep;21(7):977–982.

- [4] Mutia A. "Survei KPAI: 64% Anak Belum Divaksin Covid-19, Sebagian Takut Efek Vaksin," *databoks.com*, 2021. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/08/30/survei-kpai-64-anak-belum-divaksin-covid-19-sebagian-takut-efek-vaksin> (accessed Nov. 19, 2021).
- [5] Latkin CA, Dayton L, Yi G, Konstantopoulos A, et al. "Trust in a COVID-19 vaccine in the U.S.: A social-ecological perspective Carl," no. January, 2020.
- [6] Rahadi DR. "Perilaku Pengguna Dan Informasi Hoax Di Media Sosial," *J. Manaj. Dan Kewirausahaan*. 2017;5(1):58–70.
- [7] Syam NW. *Psikologi sebagai akar ilmu komunikasi*. Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media; 2011.
- [8] Wikamorys DA, Rochmach TN. "APLIKASI THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR DALAM MEMBANGKITKAN NIAT PASIEN UNTUK MELAKUKAN OPERASI KATARAK." *J Adm Kesehat Indones*. 2017;5(1), pp. 33–40, 2017, [Online]. Available: <https://e-journal.unair.ac.id/JAKI/article/view/7048> <https://doi.org/10.20473/jaki.v5i1.2017.32-40>.
- [9] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2013.
- [10] McMillan J. *Research in education: Evidence-based inquiry*. Boston: Pearson Education, Inc; 2006.
- [11] P. B. A., Keagamaan L. "Respon Umat Beragama atas Rencana Vaksinasi Covid-19 Laporan Riset Survei 'Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Tindakan Umat Beragama terkait Covid-19, Vaksin, dan Vaksinasi,'" 2021.
- [12] Leonita E, Jalinus N. "Peran Media Sosial Dalam Upaya Promosi Kesehatan: Tinjauan Literatur." *Invotek J Inov Vokasional dan Teknol*. 2018;18(20):25–34. <https://doi.org/10.24036/invotek.v18i2.261>
- [13] Motta M, Callaghan T, Sylvester S. Knowing less but presuming more: Dunning-Kruger effects and the endorsement of anti-vaccine policy attitudes. *Soc Sci Med*. 2018 Aug;211(June):274–281.
- [14] Mavragani A, Ochoa G. The internet and the anti-vaccine movement: tracking the 2017 eu measles outbreak. *Big Data Cogn. Comput*. 2018;2(1):1–18.
- [15] Widyaningrum N, Trisnantoro L, Kurniawan NI. "Variations and Arguments of Anti-Vaccine Movement Groups on Facebook," *KnE. Soc Sci*. 2022;2022(1):398–416.
- [16] Baysan C, Yavaş SP, Uğur Karabat M. Examination of parents refusing administration of childhood vaccinations: turkey example. *Child'S Heal*. 2021;16(3):218–24.

- [17] Putera VS, Sirodj DAN, Permana RH. “Vaksinasi Covid-19 di Media Sosial Twitter; Tinjauan Content dan Social Network Analysis.” *Komunikologi J Pengemb Ilmu Komun. dan Sos.* 2021;5(2):109. <https://doi.org/10.30829/komunikologi.v5i2.9771>