

Identification of Community Trust: A Case Study of the Covid-19 Vaccine Discovery Phenomenon

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ABSTRACT

People's beliefs or beliefs are at the core of aspects of behavior, culture, norms, values and habits that influence a person's perception and actions towards an object. Public trust in vaccines is an important issue that must be considered because a person's lack of interest in vaccinating can lead to vaccine rejection or the formation of an anti-vaccine movement, so that it can affect the status of disease outbreaks. The purpose of this study is to explore in-depth information about what factors and how these factors can affect the confidence of the people of the city of Samarinda towards the discovery of the covid-19 vaccine. The research method used is qualitative research, namely research that is descriptive in nature describing an observation with an approach that is carried out using case studies that focus on certain cases, to be observed, analyzed and investigated until the completion of a program or process carried out, The results of this study are the public's trust which is caused by the influence of social media, television news broadcasts, the role and support of the family, public awareness of the benefits and vulnerabilities that will be felt and the current gravity of the Covid- 19 disease, so that the information obtained and concerns about Health conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic affect people's confidence in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. The benefits of this research on public trust in the covid-19 vaccine are knowing the factors that cause public distrust of the covid-19 vaccine and can describe public trust in the covid-19 vaccine that supports and encourages the public to be able to receive new information so that they are ready to prevent covid-19 through vaccination.

Keywords: covid-19 vaccine, public trust, social media.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is the cause of the global health crisis and a burden on the health sector [1]. The emergence of the severe acute respiratory syndrome virus corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which spreads quickly and uncontrollably, all countries have carried out all control and prevention, one of which is social restrictions and the application of health protocols [2]. such as wearing a mask to be one way to prevent the transmission of covid-1 [3], said to be a pandemic after 4,700,000 people were infected and more than 300,000 people globally died from Covid-19 [4]. On February 17, 2021, the global situation was 109,217,366 confirmed positive for COVID-19 and 2,413,912 people had died, the United States was in the first place with the highest number of countries with 27,433,738 confirmed cases of COVID-19, and India was in second place. with the number of confirmed cases 10,937,320 and the third place is in Brazil as many as 9,866,710 people who are confirmed positive while Indonesia is in the top 20 with 1,233,959 positive cases and 33,596 people who died, despite social restrictions. and the implementation of other prevention cases of covid-19

continues to grow until a vaccine is made [5].

Based on the survey on receipt of the COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia, 64.8% of respondents were willing to receive the vaccine and 27.6% of respondents doubted the government's plan to distribute the Covid-19 vaccine so that they did not know whether to accept or reject the vaccine, while 7.6% of respondents refused. to receive the new vaccine. The reason respondents feel doubtful and worried about the covid-19 vaccine is the distrust of respondents who have the belief that the vaccine is ineffective, has risks or dangerous side effects [6]. Trust or belief is the core of aspects of behavior, culture, norms, values and habits of using resources that affect a person's perception and actions towards an objec [7]. Public trust in vaccines is an important issue that must be considered because a person's lack of interest in vaccinating can lead to vaccine rejection or the formation of an anti-vaccine movement, so that it can affect the status of disease outbreaks [8].

Covid-19 vaccine is a strategy to stop the pandemic in every country [9], currently the type of vaccine that is widely used is mRNA [10]. The covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia was developed through the Eijkman Molecular Biology institute, PT. Kalbe

Farma and PT. Biofarma in collaboration with Sinovac Biotech, a pharmaceutical company from China [11] Based on the data on the Covid-19 vaccination situation, the total target for vaccination is 40,349,051 people in all vaccine targets, where in the first phase with the HRK target the target was vaccinated as many as 1,468,764 people, the second phase 17,327,169 to public officials and 21,553,118 vaccination targets for the elderly. Vaccination is carried out in stages which adjusts the availability of vaccines and adjusts the target of vaccines that have registered and collected data, updated vaccination coverage data on March 28, 2021 at 15.00 WIB, the target of the first stage of the vaccine 17.95% has been vaccinated while in the second stage only 8.05 % target target vaccinated [6].

According to previous research, a person's decision to receive a vaccine depends on health system policies that aim to improve health status and are expected to gain public trust based on the quality of health services, competence of health workers, fairness in providing health services, responding to community needs, and providing financial protection. when sick and get easy access to health services, health service providers, types of vaccines and information media [12].

Based on the observations above, the current global health challenge is to gain public trust, because if trust in vaccines is lost, the potential for disease outbreaks increases [13]. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting a study entitled "Identification of Public Trust: Case Study of the Phenomenon of the Discovery of the Covid-19 Vaccine" to seek and explore information about what factors can ensure public confidence in the discovery of the covid-19 vaccine, so that there is no anti-vaccine movement and can immediately support prevention programs and break the chain of transmission of COVID-19.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this study entitled "Identification of Public Trust: Case Study of the Phenomenon of Discovering the Covid-19 Vaccine" with a qualitative method that proceeds to understand the behavior of individuals and groups of people with the aim of describing a person's social or humanitarian problem [14] The approach used is a case study approach, namely a descriptive qualitative research approach that is carried out by focusing on a particular case, to be observed, analyzed and investigated thoroughly to a community group or individual [15]. The

population used in this study is the people of Samarinda city who have been vaccinated against COVID-19 or have not been vaccinated against COVID-19, while the sample is representative of the population to be studied which will be selected through purposive sampling technique, namely determining the sample by considering criteria that can read, aged 18-45 years who have been vaccinated or not vaccinated against COVID-19. The validity test is expert content validity, which is a validity test that is given to a competent expert to get input and direction until it is declared feasible or valid. other data from different informant sources but using the same method [16], In qualitative data analysis, the steps used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing proposed by Miles and Hubberman in the book [17] Here is an explanation of these steps:

1. Data collection is the process of finding data by conducting interviews, observations and documentation. In this study, data were obtained through in-depth discussions with predetermined informants and recording the results of extracting information based on attitudes, education, knowledge, and beliefs.
2. Data reduction is a simplification that is obtained through selecting, centralizing and validating raw data into meaningful information, so that it can make it easier for researchers to draw conclusions. The data reduction that will be carried out is by playing back the recorded discussion and coding the data then grouping and concluding the data needed to be able to do the data presentation.
3. The presentation of qualitative research data is in the form of a narrative, where the data or information is arranged systematically so that it can be easily understood, therefore the researcher will present the information or data obtained in clear, complete and easily understood words by the reader.
4. Drawing conclusions is the proof and comparison of the hypothesis with the results of the data that has been obtained for drawing conclusions that aim as an answer to the problems that occur, so that the data is proven to be valid and reliable.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of identifying factors that influence public health trust in the COVID-19

vaccine can be seen from the sources of information obtained through FGDs with key, supporting and key informants. So that it is known that the source of information that affects the trust of informants comes from social media, it can be seen from the following statements of the informants:

"...When we were little we were also given the polio vaccine, which prevents infection with the polio virus. So because on social media there are also few who convey the side effects of the COVID vaccine, so I believe in carrying out the covid vaccine.."(Informant answered thoughtfully as if he was remembering this. MN, 01 July 2021).

"...Like television, it is suggested that the elderly require vaccines because the elderly have the potential to cause death if exposed to it, because the immune system itself can be said to have decreased, different from the productive age.."(Informant answered firmly by referring to fact that happened. C, 01 July 2021).

"..Many have an influence, especially news that is posted on Instagram, vaccines as one of the prevention. So the influence of social media is very strong.."(Informant answered confidently and confidently. RR, 01 July 2021).

"..It really affects us because we mostly access our gadgets to find information about vaccines about corona.."(the informant answered in a relaxed and low tone. T, 01 July 2021).

The informant's answer is in line with the identification objective, namely knowing the source or cause of the problem, so that it can facilitate the preparation of program plans to be implemented. Where the informant stated that using gadgets in accessing social media such as Instagram and news broadcasts or information on television can have a major influence in trusting the vaccination program. the government's efforts to reduce the spread of the corona virus by increasing immunity or increasing immunity, the following is the informant's statement:

"..My own view for the covid vaccine is very good because it is no different from the vaccines we have previously received, I think it is good for this covid vaccine to be implemented .." (the informant gave the answer in a relaxed and confident tone. MN, 01 July 2021).

"...Because it has been an appeal from the government, and the covid vaccine is a form of Sya preventing COVID-19, I agree..." (informant answered confidently. RR, 01 July 2021).

"..a new breakthrough, this vaccine is very good because it helps increase immunity in the body and can prevent the covid 19 virus..." (the informant expressed his opinion with full hope that covid-19 can be a method of preventing covid-19 .C, T. 01 July 2021).

Health belief is a public belief in a healthy life based on prevention methods and the use of health facilities. Health beliefs are influenced by age, gender, socio-economic factors, psychological, the influence of friends, family encouragement, perceived vulnerability, the severity of a disease, benefits, barriers and education [18]. Based on the informant's answer, it shows that the informant believes that there is a covid-19 vaccine which is classified as a new vaccine and is in line with one of the effects of trust, namely the emergency and vulnerability of the covid-19 disease, the benefits felt when receiving the covid-19 vaccine and the awareness of the importance of doing vaccine. Public acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine can be seen from the statements of the informants below:

"..Not yet, because I'm still worried because I'm pregnant and until breastfeeding mothers still can't be vaccinated.."(the informant answered worriedly about his health condition. T, 01 July 2021).

"...It's been vaccinated because it's an effective prevention .." (the informant answered in a firm tone. C, 01 July 2021).

"..has been vaccinated because of obligations at work.."(informant answered casually explaining. MN, RR. 01 July 2021).

Not all informants have been vaccinated, this is in line with the theory of decision making to accept or reject the action. According to Sachiko Ozawa and Meghan L. Stack in their research, the decision to receive vaccines depends on health system policies that aim to improve health status and are expected to win public trust based on the quality of health services, competence of health workers, fairness in providing health services, responding to needs. community, and provide financial protection when sick and get easy access to health services, health service providers, types of vaccines and information media(12)Supporting and

key informants' opinions on the main informant's decision to receive the covid-19 vaccine Before giving an opinion on the main informant's decision to receive the covid 19 vaccine, the knowledge of the supporting and key informants about vaccines in general and in general is very important. The following are the results of the answers of supporting and key informants:

"..In general, yes, eee the vaccine is microbiology, germs or bacteria that may have been weakened and then inserted into the body, the covid-19 vaccine is to protect the body from exposure to viruses so that it doesn't spread like that from covid-19."(the informant answered stammeringly and his eyes looked at the other as if he was looking for an answer. DH, 07 July 2021).

"..OK, thanks at first I was hesitant because of this vaccine, Sis, because basically the first vaccine that was issued was Sinovac from China, at first there were many contraceptives from the various information I heard about this vaccine but as time went on In the end, I believe in this vaccine, Sis, because yesterday, if I'm not mistaken, I got information I read from one of the websites where at the beginning this vaccine was tested by who and also Indonesia had passed the test, so this trial I am sure that What can this vaccine do with your immune system, sis.."(the informant answered loudly and while moving his body. RY, 07 July 2021).

"..yes, this vaccine is something that is done if there is a virus present and the vaccine itself is the virus itself but it is weakened and the purpose of this vaccine is to be injected into the body so that our immunity has the ability to be able to ward off viruses that later will attend.."(the informant answered with his eyes looking at the other person and spoke in a firm tone. AR, 07 July 2021).

"..vaccine for immunity for our immunity so that against a virus we can be more immune. This covid-19 vaccine is to increase immunity against covid-19, and this covid 19 vaccine does not deny that we can still be exposed to covid, but with this facsimile it can reduce symptoms, and even though the vaccine has been vaccinated, we must maintain health protocols..." (the informant answered such as convincing the interlocutor. ID, 08 July 2021).

"..It's the same with other vaccines, so if this covid vaccine is a virus that is inserted or weakened, it's indeed its function as an antigen for what is called

the human immune system .." (the informant answered casually while doing something. AA, July 8, 2021).

The statement or answer from the informant is in line with the theory of understanding the vaccine, namely that vaccine is a method of preventing disease in public health which has the aim of reducing mortality, preventing disease transmission and increasing hope for recovery [19]. Vaccines are biological products that contain antigens of microorganisms, vaccines are not drugs, so the purpose of the vaccine is to encourage the formation and protection of the body's immunity to avoid a disease, while vaccination is a process that occurs in the body, where the body is in the process of being immune to infection and contracting the disease. and the key is that their knowledge of vaccines is very good as well as their opinions when they know or hear that key informants decide to accept the vaccine or delay or even refuse the vaccine, along with the responses of supporting and key informants:

"...I was first vaccinated myself, I personally am happy because my friends are safe, but for now to be safe or not, we still adhere to the protocol, Sis, even though we have been vaccinated, we can be exposed to the virus again, Sis, so we still adhere to the protocol." (Informant) answer firmly and straighten the information. RY, 07 July 2021).

"..I think it's good that he has implemented the government program, and what he has done is good to prevent corona .." (the informant answered in a relaxed and low tone. ID, 08 July 2021).

"..It looks like he was surprised but that's for the body's anti-body as well for the future, it's okay, it's okay.."(the informant answered with his eyes thinking about the incident when he first learned about the informant's decision. MM, July 08, 2021).

"..Yes, it's not wrong, it means that the vaccine is a virus that is injected, but the virus is weakened, right, why can't pregnant people be vaccinated, yes, because when they were injected with the virus, there would be a possibility that the fetus was exposed to the virus, that's why it was forbidden. vaccinated and it's really true and legal.. "(the informant answered with reassuring eyes and with a firm tone. AR, 08 July 2021).

"..I think it's good, he's been working all day, so he can already protect himself with vaccines, so hopefully all of these workers can receive vaccines.." (Informant answered with a stuttering voice and a tone like hope. FB , DH.07 July 2021).

"..My response is normal but there's nothing wrong with being careful, especially if someone is pregnant or breastfeeding if they feel they haven't received clear information, their name is for safety, it doesn't matter if they haven't been vaccinated like that.." (the informant said in a tone of voice. flat and thinking eyes. AA, 08 July 2021).

Supporting and key informants' responses are in line with the theoretical framework used in this study, namely the health belief model theory which explains disease prevention behavior based on health beliefs, which is influenced by vulnerability to be felt after a person feels himself and his family vulnerable to contracting the disease so that the desire to act arises. seriousness in seeking disease prevention methods, benefits and obstacles faced, as well as encouragement from family, friends, co-workers and information in the mass media involved in forming key informants' health beliefs so that they are willing to carry out the covid-19 vaccine and delay receiving the vaccine because one of the things that worrying like being pregnant and breastfeeding.

Based on the results of discussions and discussions with key, supporting and key informants, the following results were obtained:

1. The factor that causes people to believe in the existence of a covid-19 vaccine is influenced by public health beliefs that arise due to health problems such as this covid-19 disease. Health beliefs are influenced by age, gender, socioeconomic, psychological factors, the influence of friends, family encouragement, perceived vulnerability, the severity of a disease, benefits, barriers and education [18]. Based on the results of the FGD with the informants, it was found that the informants believed in the covid-19 vaccine due to the influence of information on social media, television news broadcasts, family support, awareness of the benefits and perceived vulnerabilities, the gravity of the covid-19 disease, even though there was one informant. who cannot get the vaccine because they are pregnant but do not make the informant refuse
2. Public trust in disease prevention programs can influence the decision to accept or reject the action [20]. The informant's decision to participate in the covid-19 vaccination program was to agree to receive the vaccine with the informant who revealed that he had been vaccinated, but some of the informants had not been vaccinated because they were pregnant, breastfeeding and there was no right time to vaccinate against COVID-19. Opinions from those closest to the informant when they know the informant's desire or decision to be vaccinated can support in convincing the informant to receive the vaccine in the future. So that informants who have not been vaccinated are still willing to be vaccinated if they are not worried and there is time that allows them to vaccinate against COVID-19.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussions on research on the identification of public trust, a case study of the phenomenon of the discovery of a covid-19 vaccine from 12 informants who have been vaccinated and have not been vaccinated but there is a desire to be vaccinated in the city of Samarinda, the conclusions are:

1. The community is grateful and says that the discovery of the covid vaccine is a good thing as a new breakthrough to overcome the covid-19 pandemic which there is nothing wrong with being vaccinated so that people who have been vaccinated and have not been vaccinated believe in the covid-19 vaccine based on their views on the understanding, benefits and objectives of the vaccine. which can ensure that this tested COVID-19 vaccine is safe and worthy of distribution as an effective method of preventing infectious diseases in helping to increase immunity and reduce severe symptoms. Public trust in this Covid-19 prevention method is a factor in the existence of information on social media, television news broadcasts, family support, public awareness of the benefits and vulnerabilities that will be felt and the gravity of the current Covid-19 disease.
1. Acceptance of the covid-19 vaccine in the community, the community accepts the covid-19 vaccine program and agrees to participate in the vaccination which is proven that 7

informants have received vaccinations based on their own wishes, job demands, awareness of vulnerabilities or risks that occur if they do not vaccinate and 5 informants who have not received the vaccine due to health conditions, being pregnant, and breastfeeding which are worrying and are not required to vaccinate even though they wish to vaccinate against COVID-19.

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions for further researchers are expected to be able to continue and develop again with a wider scope in digging up information on people who reject or oppose the Covid-19 vaccine, both qualitatively and quantitatively in accordance with the phenomena that occur in the community related to trust in the community. Covid-19 vaccines and for further research are expected to collaborate with experts in collecting wider data related to the understanding of COVID-19 vaccination in various communities so that the information obtained is better.

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