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RESEARCH **Open Access**

Public Trust in the Effectiveness of the Covid-19 Vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to develop in Indonesia since the beginning of 2020. The incidence and death rates continue to increase from day to day. Various efforts were made to stop the spread of the deadly Covid-19. One way to prevent and suppress the spread of infection with the virus is to vaccinate. The role of the vaccine is to provide immunity. Many people in the city of Kupang do not believe in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine, so they do not want to be vaccinated. The objective of this study is to describe the level of public confidence in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City. The research method is quantitative with a descriptive study research design. The population is people who live in the Liliba sub-district, Oebobo district, Kupang City. The sample was 106 people who were taken using the Cluster Simple Random Sampling technique. The results showed that the level of public confidence in the susceptibility of the Covid-19 vaccine was (89.6%), the seriousness of the vaccine's effectiveness (90.6%), the benefits of the vaccine (54.7%), and the perceived barriers (88.7%). This study revealed that the level of public confidence in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City is high.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Vaccine, Covid-19, Trust.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 outbreak has spread between humans since 2019. This disease is very deadly and attacks the human respiratory system. The rate of spread of the Covid-19 virus is fast and widespread (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020). As a result of the Covid-19 virus attack, symptoms are acute. People experience fever, cough, shortness of breath, loss of sense of smell and sense of taste that are mild, moderate and severe. Severe cases can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases as of March 29, 2021 is 126, 890,642 people, the number of new cases is 518,201, and the number of people who died is 2,778,619 (WHO, 2021). WHO data explains that Indonesia is in the 20th position of confirmed cases of covid 19. The number of confirmed cases is 1,501,083 people, 1,336,818 people recovered, 40,581 people died (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021). The number of confirmed cases of Covid in East Nusa Tenggara is 12,181 people, the number of people who died is 330 and 9,847 people have recovered (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021).

In East Nusa Tenggara, there are 12,066 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with a total death of 327 people. In Kupang City, the number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 is 6.00093 people with a total death of 164 people. In Liliba Village, there are 365 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with a total death of 7 people. In Oebobo District, there are 1,713 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with a total death of 46 people (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Kupang, 2020).

The high number of cases of Covid-19 is due to the lack of compliance of the public in following the health protocols recommended by the government and health workers such as social distancing, washing hands, and wearing masks. The presence of a congenital disease (comorbid) accelerates a person being infected with the Covid-19 virus. In addition, the distribution time of the Covid-19 vaccine is longer than the speed of the spread of the Covid-19 virus (Akbar, 2021).

The number of cases of Covid-19 will continue to increase if it is not handled quickly and appropriately. The danger posed will threaten all aspects of life. The way to prevent and suppress the spread of being infected with Covid-19 is by vaccination. The government has decided to start a vaccination program. This program is estimated to last for 15 months with first priority given to 1.3 million health workers spread across 34 provinces. However, the vaccination program is still not accepted and rejected by the community (Simanjuntak, et al., 2021). The role of vaccines is to provide immunity against disease and cause mild symptoms if infected. Vaccination can increase herd immunity so that it can reduce the spread of disease in the population (Rachman, & Pramana, 2020).

The Government of Indonesia has issued Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 99 of 2020 concerning the procurement of vaccines and the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in order to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic (Rachman, & Pramana, 2020). Research conducted by Polack, et al., 2020, showed that 43,448 received injections of 21,720 with the Covid-19 vaccine candidate type BNT162b2 and 21,728 with a placebo. Vaccine efficacy reaches 90 to 100%. The effectiveness of the vaccine given age, sex, race, ethnicity, basic body mass index. The side effects encountered were short-term, mild to moderate pain at the injection site, fatigue, and headache (Polack, et al., 2020). The doubts of most people in the world about the Covid-19 vaccine do not only occur in Indonesia but occur throughout the world. The

distrust of the Covid-19 vaccine is a barrier to global efforts in controlling the pandemic (Alfreda, 2021).

The perception of Indonesian people about the Covid-19 vaccine is very diverse. During September 2020, Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia, conducted an online survey of more than 115,000 respondents in 34 provinces in Indonesia to measure public acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020). The survey shows that more than 70% of the public are aware of the government's discourse to conduct national vaccinations in an effort to reduce the rate of COVID-19 cases. The majority of the community (around 65%) are willing to accept the COVID-19 vaccine if it is provided by the government, while around 27% feel doubtful and a small proportion (8%) refuse. Aceh and West Sumatra are the provinces with the lowest revenues (below 50%). Meanwhile, the regions with the highest revenues were West Papua with 74% and the Nusa Tenggara Islands with 70%. Various reasons for refusing or doubting the vaccine were conveyed by the community in the study. Most of the people who refuse vaccines are because they still doubt its safety (30%) and do not believe that vaccination will be effective (22%). Meanwhile, a small proportion stated that they did not believe in vaccines (13%), fear of side effects (12%), religious reasons (8%), and other reasons (15%) (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021). The negative opinion given by the public about the Covid-19 vaccination is that they are worried about the safety and effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine (Rachman, & Pramana, 2020).

The results of a preliminary study through interviews with 20 people about Covid-19 vaccination in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City, presented that 7 people accepted and 13 people refused vaccination on the grounds of not believing in the effectiveness of vaccines that can prevent Covid-19 transmission. The objective of this study is to determine the level of public trust in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine in Oebobo District, Liliba Village, Kupang City.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative research with a descriptive study design. The population is adults (18-≤60 years) with a total of 2,514 people in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City. This study employed the Cluster Simple Random Sampling technique, which is the grouping of samples based on the area of residence permanently in the Oebobo District, Liliba Village, Kupang City. The sample size is taken using the following formula: fi=Ni/N then obained the sample size per cluster, using the following formula: Ni=fi ×n

Information:

Fi = Sample cluster fraction
Ni = Number of individuals in the cluster
N = Total population
n = Number of members included in the sample

Table 1. Distribution of population and research samples in the Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

No	RW	Population	Sample
1.	RW 10	918	39
2.	RW 1	641	27
3.	RW 3	478	20
4.	RW 16	477	20
Total		2.514	106

The number of research samples needed in the study were 106 respondents/sample. The sample inclusion criteria were adults aged 18-≤0 years, domiciled in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City, had received or had not been vaccinated. The sample exclusion criteria were having a mental disorder, refusing to participate. The research site is in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City in May – June 2021.

The instrument used is a questionnaire to determine the level of public confidence in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City, there are 24 statements for trust using (Likert scale), with 12 negative statements and 12 positive statements, each variable has 6 statements. (perceived vulnerability), 6 (perceived seriousness), 6 (perceived benefits), 6 (perceived barriers), the number of positive statements with a value of trust (3), lack of trust (2) do not believe (1), for statements negative with a value of trust (1), lack of trust (2), do not believe (3).

The questionnaire used previously has been examined for validity and reliability on 30 respondents who have the same criteria as respondents who will be used as research samples. The validity test was conducted by determining the product moment correlation and reliability testing with Cronbach's alpha on the SPSS program with the test results obtained by the Cronbanch Alpha value > 0.6, and the product moment correlation value > 0.5 meaning that the questionnaire was feasible to be used in research. Analysis of research data was performed by descriptive analysis. This research has passed the ethics committee of the Health Research Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Health Kupang Number LB.02.03/1/0118/202.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Distribution of Characteristics of Respondents in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

Variable		**n**	**%**
Age	18-28 Years	54	50,9
	29-39 Years	26	24,5
	40-50 Years	16	15,1
	51-60 Years	9	8,5
	> 60	1	9
Gender	Female	72	67,9
	Male	34	30,2
Education	Not going to school	4	3,8
	Primary School	8	7,5
	Junior High School	15	14,2
	Senior High School	46	43,4
	University	33	31,1
	Total	106	100
Profession	Not working	64	60,4
	Farmer-labor-driver	9	8,5
	Trader-entrepreneur	17	16,0
	Entrepreneur	15	14,2
	Civil Servant-Indonsian Army-Indonesian Policeman	1	9
	Retired	106	100

Table 2 shows that most of the respondents aged between 18-28 years were 54 people (50.9%), female 72 people (67.9%), high school educated 46 people (43.4%), and not working as many as 64 people (60.4%).

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Confidence in the Vulnerability of the Covid-19 Vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

Category	n	%
Lack of trust	11	10,4%
Believe	95	89,6%
Total	106	100%

The table shows that 95 respondents (89.6%) believe in vulnerability if they do not get the Covid-19 vaccine.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents' confidence level on the severity of the Covid-19 vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

Category	n	%
Lack of trust	10	9,4%
Believe	96	90,6%
Total	106	100%

Table 4 shows that respondents believe in the severity they feel if they do not get the Covid-19 vaccine, which is 96 (90.6%).

Table 5. Distribution of respondents' confidence in the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

Category	n	%
Lack of trust	48	45,3%
Believe	58	54,7%
Total	106	100%

Table 5 shows that 58 respondents (54.7%) believe in the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine.

Table 6. Distribution of respondents' confidence levels in the Covid-19 vaccine barriers in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City.

Category	n	%
Lack of trust	12	11,3%
Believe	94	88,7%
Total	106	100%

Table 6 explains that 94 respondents (88.7%) believe in barriers to the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine.

1. The level of confidence in the perceived vulnerability of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results showed that most people believe in the susceptibility caused if they do not get the Covid-19 vaccine. Vulnerability to be exposed to Covid-19 will occur if having low immunity. This immunity is formed from within and outside. Vaccination is one form of immunity that comes from outside. Chen's, et al., research (2021) shows that respondents are hesitant to receive the vaccine due to the very high perceived susceptibility to the vaccine. This opinion is different from Erawan, et al., (2021) who stated that perceived susceptibility had a positive impact on interest in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. The perceived vulnerability has a positive and significant effect on

interest in Covid-19 vaccination. This certainly identifies that a high interest in vaccinating Covid-19 is associated with the vulnerability felt by the community. The vulnerabilities felt when the vaccine was administered were nausea, cramps and even frequent drowsiness. There are concerns that if one has been vaccinated, but he or she may still be exposed to the Covid-19 virus (Tiana, & Amalia, 2021).

Research by Berg, and Lin, (2021) presents that people do not intend to get vaccinated because of doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine after reading the literature describing the effects felt after the vaccine. However, the results of his research explain that most respondents have the intention to be vaccinated after receiving a detailed explanation of the susceptibility caused by the vaccine (Berg, & Lin, 2021). Research conducted by Wong, et al., (2020) explains that people feel confident about getting vaccinated because they believe it can reduce their susceptibility to being exposed to Covid-19, so they try to get it even if they pay. A survey conducted on 788 adults found that they were worried about the possibility of contracting Covid-19 if they did not participate in the vaccination program. The results showed that the perception of vulnerability was high. However, this study explains that black people are at risk for exposure to Covid because there are doubts about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine (Guidry, et al., 2021). Research conducted by Wong in 2020, it was revealed that respondents had the opportunity to contract Covid-19 and believed in the severity of the infection (Wong, et al., 2020).

Vaccines can reduce susceptibility to COVID-19. Someone who has been vaccinated and exposed to this virus, the effects felt will not be as severe as when they have not been vaccinated. This illustrates that the people of Liliba are very aware of the benefits of vaccination and their vulnerability to being exposed to COVID-19 if they are not vaccinated.

2. The level of confidence in the perceived severity of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results of the study displayed that people believed in the severity they would feel if they were not vaccinated against Covid-19. Research conducted by Chen, et al., (2021) presented that respondents were hesitant to receive the vaccine because the perceived seriousness/severity of the vaccine was very high. People are afraid of being diagnosed with Covid-19 after receiving the vaccine. The perception of severity in receiving the Covid-19 vaccine is explained in 3 categories, which is Covid-19 causes serious complications, is afraid of being infected and will cause serious illness if infected with COVID-19. These three things can be implied that the perception of severity has a relationship with vaccine acceptance (Rizqillah, 2021). The perceived severity affects the motivation to get the vaccine. Threats to health conditions due to contracting Covid-19 result in a person trying to get the opportunity to be vaccinated (Erawan, et al., 2021).

The theory of health believe model explains that the perception of severity indicates the pain that a person will suffer if he is infected with a disease or if someone acts to threaten/endanger his health. The perception of the severity of COVID-19 from the perspective of residents tends to vary, it can be seen from the absence of a dominant pattern of behavior presented by the community. Some residents are relatively aware that the severity of this disease is relatively high, where they participate in socialization about COVID-19 and participate care about COVID-19 (Suryani, & Purwodiharjo, 2021).

In this study, the level of public trust in the Liliba Village, Kupang City towards the perceived severity was very high so that it affected interest in getting the COVID-19 vaccine. The more confident about the severity of being infected with Covid-19, the higher the desire to get a vaccine.

3. The level of confidence in the perceived benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results showed that most of the people in the Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City believed in the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine. This result is in accordance with research conducted by Erawan, et al., in 2021 which explained that there was a positive influence on the perceived benefits of the vaccine. The effectiveness of the vaccine has a significant impact on increasing cases, deaths and recoveries of Covid-19, where the cure rate is higher than the impact on additional cases and deaths. The number of deaths from Covid-19 is relatively lower (Norman, & Pahlawati, 2021).

Perception of the benefits of vaccination, which is reducing infection/complications and vaccination reduces worry. These two things are considered to be significantly related. People who have a high perception of benefits will have a greater chance of being vaccinated (Puspasari, & Achadi., 2021). Other views on the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccine appear to vary. Some of the people feel that they have benefited from being vaccinated and have participated in government programs aimed at breaking the chain of spread of Covid-19. People are more aware of the importance of vaccines in order to get immunity. Some other people have doubts about the accuracy of the Covid-19 program's targeting, and believe that there is an error in the content and composition of the vaccine (Laili, & Tanoto, 2021). Public confidence in the benefits of vaccines continues to be increased. The government in collaboration with various parties continues to provide positive information through social media and electronic media. Advocacy continues to be performed by building good communication so that people believe in the effectiveness of the vaccine.

Communication to the public needs to be prepared accurately, thoroughly, and with a mature strategy. Continuous monitoring and evaluation activities will have a positive impact on the level of knowledge, understanding, and community participation. Clear and accurate information is conveyed to the community so that they are confident in their decision to get vaccinated (Dewi, 2021). The impact that occurs when people do not trust the Covid-19 vaccine is the occurrence of various social and economic problems that are increasingly out of control. Poverty, unemployment, the problem of malnutrition, the death of the population continues to increase. Various sectors of human life will decline drastically (Astuti, et al., 2021). The covid-19 vaccine can prevent the transmission of the covid-19 disease to other people. If someone believes that the covid-19 vaccine is very useful, that person's desire to perform a complete covid vaccine.

The community in the Liliba Village realizes that by being vaccinated, the community can avoid the Covid-19 infection and it will be easy to mobilize, to be able to meet their daily needs.

4. Level of confidence in perceived barriers to the Covid-19 vaccine.

The results unveiled that the community in Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City believed in the obstacles to the Covid-19 vaccine. The obstacle felt by the community in the Liliba village is the inadequate availability of vaccines. The perceived barriers are primarily as a result of perceptions about vaccine safety. Concerns about vaccine safety may hinder the promotion of vaccine use. People are afraid of the side effects of the vaccine, still doubt the results, feel afraid of being injected, the family who is not allowing it, and reasons for trust (Ginting, et al., 2021). Another obstacle that is felt is doubts about the halalness of vaccines.

This condition is in accordance with research results from Chen, et al., (2021) which argued that respondents were hesitant to receive the vaccine because of the very high perceived barriers to vaccines, which are jobs with solid working hours, finding it difficult to participate in vaccines because they were afraid of the side effects of vaccines that

would affect their work. Wong, et al., in 2020 explained that the majority of people have a high perception of barriers, most of the people studied will make a decision to be vaccinated if they have received clear information. This barrier occurs due to concerns about the side effects, efficacy and safety of the vaccine (Wong, et al., 2020). The research conducted by Lin, et al., in 2020, the majority of the community has a high perception of barriers. The public opinion is that the covid 19 vaccine will be accepted if most people get the vaccine and get information about the benefits, side effects after taking vaccinations (Lin, et al., 2020). The rejection of the Covid-19 vaccine is an obstacle that should be prevented, so that the vaccine coverage rate continues to increase. People with knowledge deficits need to be given a detailed understanding. One of the perceived obstacles is the lack of internet access, which is one of the important information channels about the Covid-19 vaccine program (Puspasari, & Achadi, 2021)(Woisiri, & Hutapea, 2021).

These barriers can be overcome by instilling public confidence in regulatory agency reviews of vaccine safety and effectiveness. Credible and culturally insightful health communication is an important point to be able to influence health behavior specifically for adaptation to Covid-19 vaccination. Furthermore, the public also needs to be given clear information, so that they can increase knowledge about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine. Knowledge greatly influences a person's perception and behavior when receiving the Covid-19 vaccine. It is possible that there is a relationship between the level of education and knowledge. Knowledge is obtained from other people and friends who provide effective messages about the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine, thus creating a positive perception of the Covid-19 vaccine (Azim, et al., 2021). The results of Coe's research revealed that access and clinical barriers are not factors that affect public confidence in the Covid-19 vaccine. It depends on each individual in responding to beliefs and the decision to get a vaccine (Coe, et al., 2022).

The government of Kupang city continues to strive to provide open information about the effectiveness of vaccines, campaign for vaccines, disseminate information about service schedules through social media and counseling activities. The perceived obstacles began to decrease after there was a provision that made vaccine certificates one of the requirements for travel outside the region as well as administering administrative documents in Kupang City.

4. CONCLUSION

The level of trust of the people of the Liliba Village, Oebobo District, Kupang City towards the Covid-19 vaccine is good. It is as a result of the disclosure of information about indications, contraindications and side effects, safety and efficacy of the Covid-19 vaccine that is already available. It is campaigned both through social media, as well as direct counseling. It is expected that the public will increasingly believe in the benefits of the Covid-19 vaccine, so that the coverage rate continues to increase and a Herd Immunity against Covid-19 will be formed. There is a need for continuous socialization about the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine, so that people believe and can decide to be vaccinated against Covid-19.

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