

Factors Influencing Community Participation in the COVID-19 Vaccine

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid 19) is an infectious disease that is currently a global pandemic. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine. The design of this study was an observational quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach with the focus of the research directed at analyzing the effect of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine. The population was 62 respondents and a sample of 54 respondents was taken using the Simple Random Sampling technique. The findings showed that almost half of the respondents had sufficient social support as many as 22 respondents (40.74%). Almost half of the respondents had trust in the moderate category as many as 25 respondents (46.30%). Most respondents had participation in vaccination in the complete category as many as 30 respondents (55.56%). Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value of 0.001 is concluded that there is an influence of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine. And the p-value of $0.004 < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted so it is concluded that there is an influence of trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine. It is hoped that the community can carry out complete Covid-19 vaccinations, both vaccines 1 and 2, and even try to participate in booster vaccines to stop the spread of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Participation, Social Support, Trust

BACKGROUND

A worldwide pandemic of the infectious disease coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid 19) is presently occurring. Every day in 2020, millions of people will become ill and pass away from this illness. The Covid-19 mortality rate is around 2.67% among confirmed cases. Contact and respiratory droplets are the primary routes of transmission. This virus typically affects everyone (Deng and Peng, 2020).

Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, reported cases of pneumonia with an unknown cause on December 31, 2019, according to the WHO China National Representative Office. China recognized pneumonia of unknown cause as a novel coronavirus (Coronavirus illness, Covid-19) on January 7, 2020. A public health emergency of international significance (PHEIC) was proclaimed by the WHO on January 30, 2020 (Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control (DCC., 2020).

One of the nations where COVID-19 has been confirmed is Indonesia. Indonesia announced two confirmed cases of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020. This instance marked the beginning of the daily rise in the incidence of coronavirus infections among Indonesians. As of July 13, 2021, there were 2,615,529 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia, and 68,219 cases (2.6%) have resulted in deaths. According to the

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2020), Indonesia has the most confirmed cases in Southeast Asia. On July 13, 2021, there were 33,207 confirmed cases and 1,628 deaths (4.90%) in South Sumatra, with Ogan Komering Ilir Regency having the greatest death toll. This condition directly affects.

According to the findings of a preliminary study that was carried out on May 17, 2022, with 20 participants in Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency, researchers discovered that 6 respondents (30%) had received both vaccines 1 and 2 in their entirety, while 12 respondents (60%) had only received vaccine 1, and 2 respondents (10%) had never received the Covid-19 vaccine. According to the data provided by every respondent, the majority of respondents believed that the Covid-19 vaccine was not required to prevent exposure to the virus. This belief was based on the high number of cases in which vaccinated individuals actually contracted the virus, leading people to believe that receiving the vaccine would actually.

The administration has done everything in its power to overcome the obstacles posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. As is well known, a national team was established by the president of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) to expedite the development of the Covid-19 vaccine. The establishment of a Covid-19 vaccine development team under the direction of the Minister of Economy is governed by Presidential Decree No. 18/2020, which was issued on September 3, 2020. The Ministry of Research and Technology is also in charge of providing the President with regular updates on the team's progress. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the President signed and issued a Presidential Regulation (Perpres) on October 6, 2020, regarding the purchase of vaccines and the execution of the immunization plan. According to the Perpres, the government will plan the acquisition and dissemination.

One of the government's innovations to combat and manage COVID-19 globally, particularly in Indonesia, is the vaccine. In order to safeguard the community and the economy, the Covid-19 vaccine aims to prevent the virus's spread, lower the number of illnesses and fatalities it causes, develop immunity, and protect the community from it (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Director General of P2P, 2020). Nevertheless, it is indisputable that a large number of people continue to avoid vaccinations. There are a variety of reasons why some groups choose not to get vaccinated, from religious objections to health issues. First, there are several groups of people from various backgrounds who are concerned about their health. Because of worries about growing.

Particularly in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, social, emotional, practical, and informational support are required. A lot of people are sharing information on COVID-19 so that people are aware of it. It is anticipated that this support will be able to support (reinforce) each person's development of COVID-19 preventive behavior. According to Uchino (2020), social support is the consolation, consideration, gratitude, or help that other people or groups provide to people. Partners, family, friends, medical professionals, or communities can all provide this assistance. Increased social support is substantially linked to less psychological suffering, according to research. According to the study, over 70% of people were aware of the government's intention to impose a nationwide vaccination program in an attempt to lower the number of COVID-19 cases.

METHODS

In order to investigate the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, the researcher employed a cross-sectional analytical quantitative design in this study. This was accomplished by means of a point-time approach, which involved observing each research subject only once and measuring their character status or subject variables at the time of examination. This does not imply that every research participant was watched simultaneously (Soekidjo, 2017). With a sample of 54 respondents selected using the Simple Random Sampling technique and a population of 62 respondents, this study will examine the impact of social support and trust on Covid-19 vaccination participation.

RESULTS

Social Support

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents based on respondent social support which was carried out on September 13-25 2022 with a total of 54 respondents.

Criteria	Frequency	Percent (%)
Good	15	27.78%
Enough	22	40.74%
Not enough	17	31.48%
Total	54	100.00%

Based on table 1 above, it is known that almost half of the respondents 22 respondents (40.74%) had sufficient social support.

Trust

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on trust respondent which was carried out on September 13-25 2022 with a total of 54 respondents.

Criteria	Frequency	Percent (%)
Tall	11	20.37%
Currently	25	46.30%
Low	18	33.33%
Total	54	100.00%

Based on table 2 above, it is known that almost half of the respondents have confidence in the moderate category, as many as 25 respondents (46.30%).

Participation

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on participation respondent which was carried out on September 13-25 2022 with a total of 54 respondents.

Criteria	Frequency	Percent (%)
Complete	30	55.56%
Incomplete	24	44.44%
Total	54	100.00%

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the majority of respondents 30 respondents (55.56%) participated in the complete vaccination category.

Statistical Test Results

Table 4. Results of logistic regression analysis determinants of participation in the Covid-19 vaccine in the community which was carried out on September 13-25, 2022 with a total of 54 respondents.

No	Variables	Sig.	Odd Ratio	Hosmer
1	Social Support	0.001	0.562	0.658
2	Trust	0.004	0.682	
6	Constant	0.001	8679,687	

Influence Social Support for Participation

Based on the results of the Logistic Regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is $0.001 < 0.05$, so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is the influence of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community influence trust in participation.

Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis, it shows that the p-value is $0.004 < 0.05$, so H1 is accepted, so it is concluded that there is the influence of trust on participation in the Covid-19 vaccine.

DISCUSSION

According to the study's findings, over half of the participants 22 in total, or 40.74 percent had enough social support. Furthermore, 17 (31.48%) of the respondents lacked enough social support. In contrast, 15 respondents (27.78%) reported having strong social support.

Social support is defined as feedback or information from others that demonstrates that an individual is valued, respected, loved, and part of a network of mutually reinforcing relationships and responsibilities (King, 2012). In contrast, social support is defined by Ganster et al. (in Apollo & Cahyadi, 2012) as the availability of interactions that are beneficial and hold particular significance for the recipient.

Additionally, Cohen & Syme (in Apollo & Cahyadi, 2012) define social support as a source that others give to a person that might have an impact.

According to Goldberger & Breznitz (in Apollo & Cahyadi, 2012), parents, siblings, kids, family members, spouses, friends, coworkers, and neighbors are all sources of social support. "Sources of social support are people who have meaningful relationships for individuals, such as family, close friends, spouses, co-workers, siblings, neighbors, friends, and teachers at school," Wentzel also stated in (Apollo & Cahyadi, 2012). Coworkers or your employer at work, friends, family, church or mosque congregations, social contacts and groups, and spouses or partners can all provide social support. Taylor and colleagues (2009). In the meantime, social support can be provided to the home environment, specifically parents, claim Tarmidi & Kambe (2010). Parental social support, then, is assistance that parents provide to their kids for emotional.

Trust In Covid-19 Vaccination for the Community

According to the study's findings, nearly half of the participants 25 in total had faith in the medium group. Furthermore, 18 respondents (33.33%) fell into the low category of trust. In contrast, 11 respondents (20.37%) fell into the high category of trust. According to Mowen and Minor in Donni Juni (2017), trust encompasses all consumer knowledge and conclusions regarding products, qualities, and advantages. Trust is a psychological domain that is concerned with accepting what is predicated on expectations of positive behavior from others, according to Rousseau et al. in Donni Juni (2017).

Maharani (2010) states that trust is the conviction of one party regarding the dependability, longevity, and honesty of another in a relationship.

Beliefs about the illness and its treatment, medication forgetfulness, adverse drug reactions, the complexity of the treatment, ignorance of the illness and its treatment,

financial hardships, psychological, social, and family support, the quality of the patient-doctor relationship, and a low quality of life are all factors that affect behavior of trust in therapy (Al-ramahi, 2014). The patient's devotion in receiving therapy or medical care is a sign of trust in the treatment. Patient self-reports, prescription usage, and pharmacy data that show people consistently follow medical professionals' recommendations for treatment can also be used to gauge faith in therapy or treatment. Researchers define trust as a person's hope that assertions, assurances, and written or spoken declarations from a person or other group.

Participation in Covid-19 Vaccination in the Community

The study's findings demonstrated that the majority of participants up to 30 respondents, or 55.56% had taken part in vaccinations in the full category. In contrast, 24 respondents (44.44%) had taken part in the incomplete vaccination group. The primary cause of the new respiratory disease outbreak is now COVID-19. They belong to a broad family of viruses that are single-stranded RNA (+ssRNA) and can be isolated from many animal species. These viruses have the ability to transcend species borders and infect humans with illnesses ranging from the common cold to more serious conditions like MERS and SARS, for unknown reasons. Curiously, the latter virus most likely started in bats before spreading to other mammalian hosts, such as dromedary camels for MERS-CoV and Himalayan palm civets for SARS-CoV.

Meanwhile, in another sense, community participation is a form of community involvement that has the same goals and needs in decision-making that affects their lives (A. Mustanir et al., 2018:29). The community involvement referred to in Ahmad Mustanir's theory as a form of community participation is "community participation in identifying problems, making decisions or solutions to problems, implementing decisions and participating in evaluating changes brought about by these decisions" (A. Mustanir & P. Abadi, 2017:249).

The Influence of Social Support on Covid-19 Vaccine Participation in the Community

The Logistic Regression analysis's findings indicate that the p-value is $0.001 < 0.05$, indicating that H1 is accepted and that there is Social Support's Impact on Community Covid-19 Vaccine Participation in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency. When dealing with psychological suffering during trying and stressful circumstances, social support can be helpful. Social assistance, for instance, aids college students in managing the demands of their academic lives. Additionally, social support improves ability to respond to chronic illness, lowers physiological reactions to stress, and boosts immunological function. Taylor and colleagues (2009).

Only when social ties are advantageous to society can they promote psychological bonding, good lifestyle choices, and sickness healing.

Social, emotional, real action, and information support are needed especially in the COVID-19 outbreak situation. Many parties are disseminating information related to COVID-19, so that the public can know well. This support is expected to be able to encourage (reinforce) the formation of COVID-19 prevention behavior in each person. Uchino (2020) explains that social support refers to comfort, care, appreciation, or assistance given by other individuals or groups to individuals. This support can come from partners, family, friends, health workers or the community. Research by Yu et al (2021) shows that increased social support is significantly associated with lower psychological distress.

The Influence of Trust on Covid-19 Vaccine Participation in the Community

The Logistic Regression analysis's findings indicate that the p-value is $0.004 < 0.05$, indicating that H1 is accepted and that there is the impact of trust on community members' willingness to get the Covid-19 vaccine.

A worldwide pandemic of the infectious disease coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid 19) is presently occurring. Every day in 2020, millions of people will become ill and pass away from this illness. The Covid-19 mortality rate is around 2.67% among confirmed cases. The fatality rate is frequently low in comparison to the 9.60% for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) from November 2002 to July 2003 and the 34.4% for Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) from April 2012 to November 2019. The primary method of transmission.

The administration has done everything in its power to overcome the obstacles posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. As is well known, a national team was established by the president of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) to expedite the development of the Covid-19 vaccine. The establishment of a Covid-19 vaccine development team under the direction of the Minister of Economy is governed by Presidential Decree No. 18/2020, which was issued on September 3, 2020. The Ministry of Research and Technology is also in charge of providing the President with regular updates on the team's progress. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the President signed and issued a Presidential Regulation (Perpres) on October 6, 2020, regarding the purchase of vaccines and the execution of the immunization plan. According to the Perpres, the government will plan the acquisition and dissemination.

The Indonesian government has created a strategy for COVID-19 immunization throughout Indonesia in an attempt to halt the virus's spread, according to the announcement (Rahayu, 2021). In his speech, Indonesian Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin said that the country's immunization program would be implemented over the course of two seasons. The Indonesian Technical Advisory Group of Immunization (ITAGI) has been consulted on this. The initial time frame, which was set for January through April of 2021, has ended. During the first term, the vaccine was intended for 1.3 million health personnel, 17.4 million public service officers, and up to 21.5 million persons over 60. In contrast, the second vaccine phase, which runs from April 2021 to March.

One of the government's innovations to combat and manage COVID-19 globally, particularly in Indonesia, is the vaccine. In order to safeguard the community and the economy, the Covid-19 vaccine aims to prevent the virus's spread, lower the number of illnesses and fatalities it causes, develop immunity, and protect the community from it (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, Director General of P2P, 2020). Nevertheless, it is indisputable that a large number of people continue to avoid vaccinations. There are a variety of reasons why some groups choose not to get vaccinated, from religious objections to health issues. First, there are several groups of people from various backgrounds who are concerned about their health. Because of worries about growing.

Some people are once again upset about this immunization solution. First, there are concerns over the creation of vaccines because they take only a year or so to develop. Unlike other vaccines that could take years, this one doesn't. Public worries regarding the vaccine's adverse effects or effects on vaccine providers are subsequently heightened by this (Pranita, 2020). in order for public attitudes and perceptions to serve as a standard for public awareness. Health professionals and the community must

engage in preventative and promotion activities. The amount of information is supported by the growth of the internet and the ease with which the most recent information is available. The dissemination of false information will influence how the general public views the COVID-19 vaccination, which will in turn influence how individuals behave.

Based on the information provided by all respondents, it was discovered that the majority of respondents believed that the Covid-19 vaccine was not required to prevent exposure to the virus. This was because there were numerous instances of vaccinated individuals actually getting the virus, leading people to believe that getting vaccinated would actually increase their risk of contracting it. In addition, the majority of people were vaccinated due to administrative requirements, such as requirements to be vaccinated when attending school, working, or even visiting certain locations that require vaccination.

CONCLUSION

1. Almost half of the respondents 22 respondents (40.74%) had sufficient social support.
2. Almost half of the respondents have confidence in the moderate category, as many as 25 respondents (46.30%).
3. Most of the respondents 30 respondents (55.56%) participated in the complete vaccination category.
4. There is The influence of social support on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency
5. There is an influence of trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency

SUGGESTION

1. For Respondents

It is hoped that the public can carry out complete COVID-19 vaccinations, both vaccine 1 and vaccine 2, and even try to participate in booster vaccinations to stop the spread of COVID-19.

2. For Educational Institutions

It is hoped that educational institutions can use the results of this study as learning input on the influence of social support and trust on the participation of the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency and can be further developed for further research to be more useful for readers and researchers.

3. For Further Researchers

It is hoped that further researchers will deepen and add more specific research on this. Factors that influence trust in participating in the Covid-19 vaccine in the community in RT 01 RW 05 Ngadiluwih Village, Kediri Regency

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