

Research Article

Public Trust Analysis of Vaccination Covid-19 Policy in Indonesia

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ORCIDDevia Andiani: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8220-8694>**Abstract.**

The Covid-19 vaccination program in Indonesia had been started since early 2021. Effectiveness, side effects, and the level of public awareness are still a problem in achieving the predetermined Covid-19 vaccination target. The study aimed to describe the level of public confidence in the effectiveness of the Covid-19 vaccine. The vaccine is an effective intervention that can reduce the high burden of disease globally. However, public skepticism about vaccines is a pressing issue for public health authorities. With the availability of the Covid-19 vaccine, there is little information available about public acceptance and attitudes toward the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia. The method used in this research is a Literature Review study. The results of this study are low-public trust or low trust in the vaccination policy itself, especially in the early days of the presence of vaccines in Indonesia. This low-public trust is much influenced by the distribution of information on social media which gives rise to a narrative of debate. This situation also has an impact on the pattern of acceptance, cooperative interest, and public participation in government policies in the vaccination program, in increasing public trust, of course, there is a role for the media as well to provide education and information on all matters related to the vaccination program. The government's efforts to cooperate with the Indonesian Ulema Council in supervising halal vaccine products seem to have an influential intensity, this is because Indonesia is a country with the majority of the population converts to Islam, so with the MUI fatwa stating that vaccines used for the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia are considered and monitored for purity. But as time goes on and the government continues to make efforts, the public's confidence in the COVID-19 vaccination is getting better, and the success of preventing COVID-19 is going well.

Keywords: public trust, vaccination, Covid-19, policy

1. Introduction

The Covid-19 outbreak has spread between humans since 2019. This disease is very deadly and attacks the human respiratory system [1]. The rate of spread of the Covid-19 virus fast and widespread. As a result of the onslaught of the Covid-19 virus, the symptoms are acute. People have fever, cough, shortness of breath, loss of sense of smell and taste, medium and heavy flavours. Severe cases can cause

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pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even pneumonia Dead. Governments around the world has taken various steps to fight the spread of the Covid-19 virus, and Indonesia is no exception. whichFast UpgradeCovid-19 cases in Indonesia have encourage the government to accelerate vaccination efforts [2]. Since the beginning of 2021, Indonesia implemented a vaccination program, with vaccine injection. Vaccination program in Indonesia startedbsome priority groups, such as health workers, public sector workers, parents, and children, acceptvaccinationfaster than the general public. To date, vaccination efforts in Indonesia [3] has taken place, with daily targets met to gain immunity quick possible. Every Covid-19 vaccine has a difference effectiveness. Therefore, it is not uncommon for citizens to choose vaccines that have been provided by the government. Effectiveness itself is the level of efficacy of a vaccine. which means the higher the percentage effective, the higher the success rate. Finding efficacy (temporary) from temporary analysis reports are already available for some Covid-19 vaccine in phase 3 clinical trial. For vaccine effectiveness, Pfizer has the highest percentage is 95.4% and the lowest is Sinovac at 65%. According to for results from Katadata Insight Center (KIC), 25.8% of respondents refused vaccination because they are not sure about Vaccine effectiveness (Concerns about side effects is the main reason for refuse the Covid-19 vaccine [4]. Katadata Insight Center (KIC). Beside that, side effects are also one of the reasons why the public question security Covid-19 vaccine dose. Based on the statement from the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Supervisory Agency (BPOM), they ensure adherence to vaccine safety, efficacy and quality standards (This is a side effect of 9 Covid-19 vaccines in Indonesia, from Sinovac to Convidecia. (2021, September 14). However, there is a possibility that Covid-19 vaccine will have side effects on receiver.

As for some of the side effects of receiving the Covid-19 vaccine: headache, skin disorders, pain, fever, nausea, cough, and fatigue.Increased internet usage too of course affect the number of stories read by public. No wonder the media is used as a media promotion or education for the community. In news exposure about various vaccines, the The media has a very big contribution in convey information or news to the public. This news was also conveyed by the media through several platforms such as television, online media, social media, billboards, and others. Media plays a big role in building the public awareness to get the Covid-19 vaccination, therefore we need media that can clearly educate various vaccines in Indonesia.Tnot infrequently public opinion changes after seeing the news that stated about the safety, side effects, and also the shortage of the Covid-19 vaccine. This happened because of the fear of residents to receive a dose of Covid-19 vaccine if it has side effects or low effectiveness [4], [5].

Given the important role of vaccination during a pandemic, public trust in public policies is certainly influenced by many factors, one of which is the government's ability to implement the policies it has made as evidence of the government's capability in responding to various existing public problems [6], [7].

The public trust that has been formed in the Covid-19 vaccination must continue to be maintained and improved. In increasing public trust [8], of course there is a role for the media to provide education and information on all matters relating to the vaccination program. CSIS found that respondents' confidence in vaccine efficacy was influenced by their age [9]. Vaccines are less trusted by young people (Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). On Perception, Effectiveness, and Implementation of the Covid-19 Health Protocol (2021, May) Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Effectiveness and safety of vaccinations, the ability and credibility of the institution in distributing vaccinations, and public confidence in the principles that guide government decisions and actions all influence the success of a vaccination program. the community is on track in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak through a vaccination program [10][11].

Social trust is an important aspect of a democratic country, not only in the context of the covid-19 pandemic but in all matters related to policies made by the government, social trust is greatly influenced by changes in the views of individuals and groups on an event and or social justice. If in social life there is low trust, then this will affect the pattern of participation or public involvement in a country [12].

These political tasks are owned by the state through the government which is attached to its power and authority. Here the government as a political force, namely making policies in which there are various elements of society and the state as well as various interests of the people who are always contesting, therefore policy is in the political space, then how can public trust be the main basis of a policy? [13].

Community involvement in the successful implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination policy is related to how people trust the government policy. This is because of the Covid-19 prevention policy, the community is at the forefront, such as the community's response to the presence of vaccines in Indonesia, the level of security that is trusted by the community and the community's participation in the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination [14]

Public trust is manifested by various government activities such as bureaucratic reform, transparency, accountability, community participation, political culture, and trust in government institutions. [15][16].

One of the Indonesian Government's efforts to suppress the growth of Covid-19 in Indonesia is the provision of vaccines to the public. The government targets the Covid-19 vaccination program for 208 million people. When carrying out the Covid 19 vaccination program, the government has prepared a number of vaccines [17][18][11]. The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) has issued an Emergency Use Permit (EUA) for 7 Covid-19 vaccines in Indonesia since January 2021 until now, namely: Sinovac, Covid-19 vaccine PT Bio Farma, AstraZeneca, Sinopharm, Moderna, Pfizer, and Sputnik V. In this vaccination program, the media has a big role in changing public confidence in carrying out Covid-19 vaccinations.

News about the effectiveness of which people are unsure about vaccines can be caused by inaccurate information or education reported by the media. Correspondingly, people spread rumors or their personal opinions about the effectiveness of vaccines and side effects by word of mouth, which makes people increasingly question which vaccine is better. So, it can be said that the problem of this research is that there is a relationship between news exposure about the effectiveness of various vaccines and the level of public confidence in the Covid-19 vaccine. This means that the media or word of mouth has a relationship with the level of public trust in the Covid-19 vaccination program [19]. Based on the background described above, the purpose of this study is to analyze public confidence in the Covid-19 vaccination policy in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This research uses descriptive qualitative techniques [20] and literature reviews taken from various sources, namely: journals, social media and other online media, articles about public trust and interviews with the public. and some of the data is processed using the Vos Viewer application

3. Results and Discussion

Public confidence in the Covid-19 vaccination has increased, education and outreach efforts to the public regarding the benefits of vaccination must continue. In a poll conducted by the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) in February 2021, it was noted that 94% of respondents believed in vaccination, this number increased when compared to the poll results in September 2020 where only about 60% believed in the Covid-19 vaccination process.

Public trust will encourage the acceleration and smooth running of the ongoing vaccination process so as to accelerate the occurrence of group immunity (hedr community) [21].

This achievement is certainly the fruit of the hard work and cooperation of various parties so far in bringing awareness and convincing the public about the benefits of the COVID-19 vaccination.

TABLE 1

No	Media/Information Source	Level of confidence	Exposure
1	Television	52%	73%
2	Health workers	53%	27%
3	Online Information Resources (Online)	35%	79%
4	Applications for sending messages online	31%	35%
5	Newspaper	38%	17%
6	Radio	38%	14%
7	Scientist/Expert	66%	38%
8	WHO	66%	21%
9	Local Health Officer	53%	51%
10	Government in the health sector	49%	44%

According to Deputy Chairperson of the MPR Lestari Moerdijat explained that "the public trust that has been formed by the Covid-19 vaccination must continue to be maintained and improved, so that the desired success can be achieved"

The vaccination communication strategy is carried out to increase public trust in the vaccine program and increase public compliance to implement the three key behaviors (wearing masks, keeping distance and washing hands)

The strategies used to achieve these objectives are through public communication, mass communication, community empowerment, increasing vaccination capacity, cross-organizational and cross-sectoral collaboration.

The government's efforts to cooperate with the Indonesian Ulema Council in the supervision of halal vaccine products seem to have an influential intensity, this is because Indonesia as a country with the majority of the population converts to Islam, so that with the MUI fatwa stating that vaccines used for the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia are considered and monitored for purity.

Starting from the presence of the Covid-19 vaccine in the world, then Indonesia also seeks to provide vaccinations for the community. The Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia was

used after BPOM issued an emergency permit and distribution permit, as the largest Islamic country the government also paid attention to the halal aspect of the vaccine. In the process of procuring vaccines from the various routes above. The government cooperates with the MUI to ensure that the vaccine can be used.

Efforts to accelerate the acquisition of the Covid-19 vaccine from bilateral and multilateral cooperation continue to be carried out and produce results that are seen in December 2020 the Indonesian government received a commitment from Sinovac Sinovac Biotech Ltd to supply Coronavac raw materials to be later produced by PT. Bio Farma as a BUMN holding in the pharmaceutical sector. Indonesia's Covid-19 vaccine procurement plan uses two approaches, namely making non-binding agreements with four committed manufacturers and increasing the production capacity of PT. Bio Farma.

The government seeks to provide the right type of vaccine for the community by taking into account the principles of safety, efficacy, accuracy, and speed. In practice, national vaccination planning with a large number of needs and the limited number of available vaccines is a big challenge, starting from targeting, number of vaccine doses, distribution, storage, and information systems to post-immunization follow-up events (AEFI). As a manifestation of Good Governance, the government is trying to fulfill the legal aspects by creating a legal umbrella that is able to follow the dynamics at the global and local levels.

This dynamic is due to the uncertainty involved in handling the pandemic and the availability of vaccines. Many countries are still carrying out the vaccination process along with improvements in terms of policy and technical, as well as Indonesia which always makes continuous improvements. Therefore, the creation of a legal umbrella is important to ensure the main aspects of vaccination implementation such as planning, clinical trials, implementation schemes, and procurement.

The situation in Indonesia regarding social acceptance and trust seems to be different from several other countries, where in the same situation social trust during the pandemic period seems to be increasing and makes the public rely on the state (Schraff, 2020). The situation in Indonesia is very different, because the low public trust is a form of accumulation of the social and political situation before the crisis phase of the pandemic began, both inside and outside online activities.

In article 4 of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 12 of 2017 concerning the administration of immunization, the immunization program consists of three types. Immunization programs are routine immunizations, additional immunizations, special immunizations. Routine immunization is immunization that is carried out continuously, such as basic immunization and follow-up immunization. While additional

immunization is immunization carried out in certain age groups who are most at risk of certain diseases at a certain time. And the last is special immunization, namely immunization that is given and implemented to protect a person or society against certain diseases in certain situations. (Ministry of Health RI, 2017). In Article 17, providing for the need for vaccines, the Minister may assign state-owned enterprises to produce vaccines in accordance with national planning, and can also be imported on certain vaccines. Provision and distribution of logistics in this vaccination program is carried out in accordance with the regulations and provisions of the applicable law. And in the face of the current COVID-19 pandemic, the government has also tried to overcome it by conducting a national vaccination program. According to CNBC Indonesia, this vaccination program is carried out in stages by dividing several sectors in society in its implementation. In the first stage, vaccination of health workers, public officers and the elderly is carried out. Meanwhile, in the second stage, vaccinations are carried out for people living in areas prone to the spread of the virus.

The central government through the Indonesian Ministry of Health has also issued regulation number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Eradicating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid19) Pandemic. Vaccination is an effort to give vaccines to cause or increase a person's immunity to disease. Vaccination Program is the administration of vaccinations to the public whose funding is borne or charged to the government (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021) In the development of the covid 19 vaccine, coordination has been carried out to respond to and activate global resources and the ability to direct the most promising vaccine candidates [22].

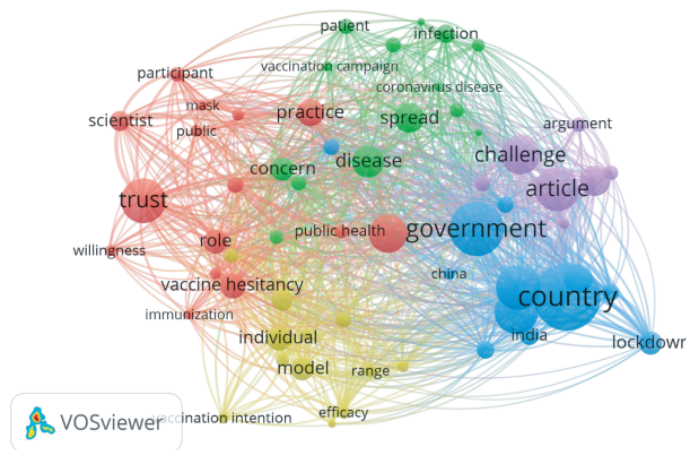
Vaccines are continuously being developed to speed up stopping the spread of the virus. Vaccines are one way to reduce the risk of spreading, to other details such as the number of positive cases, the number of deaths, and the number of cures [23]. In the implementation of the covid-19 vaccination, the central and regional governments as well as legal entities or business entities cooperate in carrying out the covid-19 vaccination. This vaccination has the aim of reducing transmission, reducing morbidity and mortality, achieving community immunity against the COVID-19 virus and is also a community protection program so that they can be productive both esocially and economically in the midst of a pandemic (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The Minister of Health's regulation also regulates the development and production of this COVID-19 vaccine. Article 7 explains the types of vaccines that may be used in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. Vaccines that can be used are vaccines that have

obtained an emergency use permit, or the issuance of a Circulation Permit Number (NIE) from the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. There are two types of national vaccination programs in Indonesia, the first is the Covid-19 vaccination program which is a vaccination from the government (Vaccination Program) and the second is the Mutual Cooperation vaccination which involves the private sector in its financing. Mutual cooperation vaccination is a vaccine purchased by a company/entity/business entity which is given free of charge to employees.

Vaccination is important to reduce morbidity and mortality from Covid-19. Even though they have been vaccinated, the public is still advised to maintain 3M's health protocols, namely wearing masks, maintaining distance, and washing hands.

Processed Bibliographic Data



Source: Researcher, 2022

In Central Asia, public trust in governments is low, and social media users claim their governments openly demonstrate their readiness to be vaccinated with the same COVID-19 vaccine used for mass campaigns, risk sharing. Public confidence could further decline if the number of side effects following the use of a specific COVID-19 vaccine increases or if its effectiveness is low. An important factor becomes whether equal access to health care will be guaranteed for all, in case of unforeseen side effects or conditions. Society cannot expect such justice if their previous access to health care is highly dependent on their social status. If the public doesn't see a response to this issue, the current situation may lead to vaccine rejection or hesitancy in Central Asia, where communities have historically been highly vaccinated.

4. Conclusion

Factors that hinder vaccination in Indonesia are caused by low public trust or low trust in the vaccination policy itself, especially at the beginning of the presence of vaccines in Indonesia. This low public trust is much influenced by the distribution of information on social media which gives rise to a narrative of debate. This situation also has an impact on the pattern of acceptance, cooperative interest and public participation in government policies in the vaccination program. At the very least, there are informative narratives and support efforts on online social media such as Twitter that are ongoing until now, which are considered positive enough to influence the level of public trust in the future. The substance of this research contributes in the form of recommendations in an effort to maximize the vaccination program to be accepted by many parties. Of course, this situation is supported by the distribution of information on social networks, both in the public sphere and in the digital space. The substance of this finding also shows that the use of social media greatly affects the level of social trust. In line with that, it is important to consider how the government can maximize its role in online-based social networks by utilizing social media. But as time goes on and the government continues to make efforts, the public's confidence in the covid-19 vaccination is getting better, and the success of preventing COVID-19 is going well. Of course, this situation is supported by the distribution of information on social networks, both in the public sphere and in the digital space.

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