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## FACTORS AFFECTING PUBLIC TRUST IN WILLING TO HAVE A COVID 19 VACCINE

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### ABSTRACT

From the Lampung Provincial Health Office as of April 13, 2021, for confirmed cases of Covid 19, which are 14,657 people and for the number of deaths, 795 people. This vaccination solution, of course, has again caused a polemic for some people. First, because of doubts about vaccine development, which was carried out with a fairly fast period of time, which was only about 1 year. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence public confidence in being willing to vaccinate against COVID-19 for residents of RT 06 Jagabaya 2 Bandar Lampung Village in 2021. The research method used is descriptive quantitative research with a case control approach. The research was carried out on July 14, 2021 until July 30, 2021, at the research location, namely at RT 06 Jagabaya 2 Village, Way Halim District, Bandar Lampung City. The population in this study were all residents of RT 06 Jagabaya 2 Village with a vulnerable age of less than 18 years to the age of 58 years, which amounted to approximately 470 people. In this study the samples were grouped into 2, namely the case group (41 respondents) and the control group (41 respondents). The analysis in this study was carried out univariate and bivariate. The results showed that there is a relationship between knowledge, values, attitudes and beliefs with behavior, namely the availability of a Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya 2 Bandar Lampung Village in 2021. Health workers at the research location are expected to increase good knowledge about vaccines and provide an understanding that vaccines does not conflict with certain values, and the vaccine to be given is halal. And can also provide education about the importance of vaccines during a pandemic.

Keywords: belief; covid 19; vaccination

### INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) is a disease caused by a new type of coronavirus, Sars-CoV-2, which was first reported in China's Wuhan on December 31, 2019. Covid-19 can cause symptoms of acute respiratory disorders such as fever above 38 ° C, cough and shortness of breath for humans. In addition, it can be accompanied by weakness, muscle pain, and diarrhea. In severe Covid-19 sufferers, it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure even to death. Covid-19 can be transmitted from human to human through close contact and droplets (splashes of fluid when sneezing and coughing), not through the air. The shape of Covid-19 when viewed through an electron microscope (airway fluid / throat swab) and re-described the shape of Covid-19 like a virus that has a crown. (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Data from WHO as of April 21, 2021 shows that globally there have been confirmed cases of Covid 19 numbering 142,238,073 with the number of deaths reaching 3,032,124. As of April 19, 2021, a total of 843,158,196 vaccines have been made. In Indonesia from the 3rd Januari 2021 untill April 21, 2021 there were 1,614,849 confirmed cases of Covid 19 with a total of 43,777 deaths, reported by WHO on April 10, 2021 a total of 15,151,462 doses of vaccines have been made (Covid19.WHO).

Based on data obtained from the Committee on Covid 19 handlers and national economic recovery, as of March 25, 2021. The target target of Covid 19 vaccination is 181,554,465. Vaccination covid 19 phase 1 penetrated the target target of 6,389,837 people and vaccination 2 met the target of 2,941,016 people. Data from the Lampung Provincial Health Office as of April 13, 2021 for confirmed Covid 19 cases is 14,657 people and for the number of deaths of 795 people ([dinkes.lampungprov.go.id](http://dinkes.lampungprov.go.id)) while for the number of confirmed cases of Covid 19 for Bandar Lampung City as of March 5, 2021, the positively confirmed cases of Covid 19 are 4744 people and the total number of dead is 307 people.

The vaccine itself comes from the part of bacteria or viruses that attack humans, where the part is weakened and injected into the human body in the hope that the body will form antibodies to similar forms of bacteria or viruses to then be able to create immunity to exposure to the original bacteria or viruses. Therefore, vaccines are an important part of human civilization in dealing with deadly diseases and avoiding the spread of deadly disease outbreaks (WHO, 2019). The anti-vaccine movement itself is not new, which has been recorded since the 1800s. This movement is increasing especially in 1998 there was one doctor in London who published a report inappropriately related to the impact of vaccines that are considered capable of causing autism and bowel disease in certain vaccines (Hughes, 2019).

This vaccination solution certainly again causes polemics for some people. First because there are doubts in the development of vaccines carried out with a fairly fast period of time, which is about 1 year only. This is inversely proportional to other vaccines whose development period takes years. This then raises concerns from some people about the side effects or impact of the vaccine on those who receive it (Pranita, 2020). In addition, there are also those who doubt the idolatry nature of vaccines developed and produced. Similar to previous vaccines, there are suspicions of the development of vaccines containing pig elements that make it illegal (Wirawan, 2020).

Related to this, MUI has actually issued a fatwa on immunization in 2016. Indeed, in its general provisions, MUI explained that it is mandatory to use a halal and holy vaccine. But on the other hand, MUI also allows the use of illegal vaccines with several provisions, namely used in the condition of *al-dlarurat* (compulsion) or *al-hajat* (distress), There has been no halal and sacred vaccine material, and there is a competent and trusted media personnel that there is no halal vaccine. Even in the fatwa mentioned also the vaccine law becomes mandatory if the disease can cause death, severe illness, or permanent disability (MUI, 2016).

Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research on Covid 19 vaccination which until now is still a debate in the community, by taking the title of the study: "Factors That Affect Public Confidence To Be Willing to Covid 19 Vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung Year 2021".

## **METHOD**

The type of research used in this research is quantitative. The research method used is descriptive quantitative research with *casse control* approach. *Casse control* research is a study that aims to find out the relationship between variables where independent variables and dependent variables are identified with different times or past times (Dharma, 2011). The research has been conducted on July 14, 2021 until July 30, 2021, located at the research site at RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Way Halim District, Bandar Lampung City. The population in this study is all residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 with vulnerable age of less than 18 years to age 58 years, which amounted to approximately 470 people and obtained as many as 82 samples. For sampling in this study, it uses purposive sampling techniques. Univariate analysis aims to

explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable. For nematic data used mean or average values – average, median, and standard deviation. In general, this analysis only produces a frequency distribution and percentage of each variable (Notoatmodjo, 2018). In the results of the univariate test research researchers use to describe the distribution of frequencies on variables of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and values in the form of frequency distributions. Bivariate analysis is performed on two variables that are thought to be related or correlated. It is used to analyze the relationship of two variables, namely dependent and independent variables. The results of bivariate tests that researchers have conducted found there is a relationship between the efficacy of vaccines with attitudes, values, knowledge and also beliefs where the results of chi-square tests that researchers get  $< 0.05$ .

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 .  
 Knowledge of Respondens (n=82)

Knowledge	f	%
Good	15	29.3
Enough	67	70.7

Based on table 1 it is known that of the 82 (100.0%) more respondents who have enough knowledge, which is as many as 67 (70.7%) .

Table 2  
 Trusteness of Respondens (n=82)

	f	%
Good	28	34.1
Bad	54	65.9

Based on table 2 it is known that out of 82 (100.0%) more respondents have bad beliefs, which is 54 (65.9%).

Table 3.  
 Attitude of Respondens (n=82)

	f	%
Good	47	57.3
Bad	35	42.7

Based on table 3 it is known that of the 82 (100.0%) respondents more people who have a good attitude that is as much as 47 (57.3%).

Tabel 4.  
 Value of Respondens (n=82)

Value	f	%
Good	17	20.7
Less	65	79.3

Based on table 4 it is known that out of 82 (100.0%) more respondents have less values, which is as much as 65 (79.3%) .

Table 5.

	f	%
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Willing	41	50.0
Not willing to	41	50.0

Respondent's Vaccination Willingness (n=82)

Based on table 5 it is known that out of 82 (100.0%) respondents willing to vaccinate the same number as respondents who are not willing to vaccinate, which is as many as 41 (50.0%)

**Relationship of Knowledge with Behavior is Willing Covid 19 Vaccine**

Table 6

The Relationship Between Knowledge with Behavior Which is Willing to Covid 19 Vaccine (n=82)

Knowledge	Willing to Vaccinate				Total		P Value	OR 95 % CI
	Willing		Not Willing to		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Good	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	100.0	9	
Enough	28	41.8	39	58.2	67	100.0	0.004 (1.843.3)	

Table 6 it is known that out of 41 (100.0%) respondents who have good knowledge 13 (86.7%) are willing to vaccinate and 2 (13.3%) are not willing to vaccinate. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had sufficient knowledge known that 28 (41.8%) respondents were willing to vaccinate and 39 (58.2%) were not willing to vaccinate. The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.004 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  It can be concluded that there is a knowledge relationship with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. Or results obtained an OR value of 9 which means respondents who have enough knowledge have a risk of not being willing to vaccinate by 9 times compared to respondents who have good knowledge.

It is known that of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who have good knowledge 13 (86.7%) are willing to vaccinate and 2 (13.3%) are not willing to vaccinate. The results showed that respondents who had good knowledge in accordance with the circumstances on the ground who preferred to be willing to vaccinate. Respondents who have good knowledge at the research site tend to understand the importance of covid 19 vaccination. From 41 (100.0%) of respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 28 (41.8%) were willing to vaccinate and 39 (58.2%) were not willing to vaccinate. The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.004 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  can be concluded that there is a relationship of knowledge with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. OR results obtained an OR value of 9 which means respondents who have enough knowledge have a risk of not being willing to vaccinate by 9 times compared to respondents who have good knowledge.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people have been sensing a particular object. Sensing occurs through human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and groping. Most of human knowledge is gained through eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behaviour). The level of knowledge in the cognitive domain has six levels (Notoatmodjo, 2014). To know is interpreted as remembering a material that has been studied before. Included in this level of knowledge is recalling something specific and all the material learned or stimuli that have been received. Therefore, knowing is the lowest level of knowledge.

Understanding is defined as the ability to correctly explain a known object, and to correctly interpret the material. People who have understood the object of matter can explain, mention, example, conclude, predict and so on to the objects studied. Application is defined as the ability to use material that has been studied in real situations or conditions. Application here can be interpreted as the application or application of laws, methods, principles, and so on in context or others. Analysis is the ability to describe matter or an object into components, but still within an organizational structure, and still has something to do with each other. Synthesis refers to the ability to put or connect parts in a new whole form. In other words, synthesis is a form of ability to develop new formulations from new formulations. Evaluation is concerned with the ability to justify or assess a material or object. These assessments are based on a self-determined criterion, or using existing criteria.

The results of the study conducted by Mesfa Juniny with the title of maternal knowledge and attitude and the support of officers to hepatitis B immunization compliance in the Ariodiliah Palembang Health Center Work Area (2014) obtained the results of the study showed the majority of respondents who adhered to hepatitis B immunization with good knowledge as many as 119 samples (86.2%). And the majority of respondents who adhered to hepatitis B immunization with a positive attitude as much as 130 sampei (82.8%). As well as the majority of respondents who comply with hepatitis B immunization with the support of good officers as many as 20 samples (55.6%).

According to researchers, a person's good knowledge relationship will be able to analyze and synthesize that knowledge so that it will lead to good health behavior as well. Researchers are easier to provide explanations to respondents who have high knowledge because respondents easily understand the purpose and purpose of related research. Based on the results of research, related research and theory, researchers concluded that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and the willingness of the covid-19 vaccine.

### **The Relationship of Trust with Behavior is Willing to Vaccine Covid 19**

Table 7.

Trust Relationship with Behavior is Willing Covid 19 Vaccine

Belief	Willing to Vaccinate				Total		P Value	OR 95 % CI
	Willing to		Not willing to		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Good	16	57.1	12	42.9	28	100.0	5.5	
Bad	25	46.3	29	57.3	54	100.0	0.044 (1.420.2)	

Table 7, 41 (100.0%) of respondents who had good faith were 16 (57.1%) willing to vaccine and 12 (42.9%) were not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who have bad beliefs it is known that 25 (46.3%) respondents are willing to vaccine and 29 (57.3%) are not willing to vaccine. The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.044 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  It can be concluded that there is a relationship of trust with behavior that is willing to Covid 19. Vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR score of 5.5 which means respondents who have bad beliefs have a risk of not being willing to vaccine by 5.5 times compared to respondents who have good trust.

The results of the analysis found that of 41 (100.0%) respondents who have good confidence 16 (57.1%) are willing to vaccine and 12 (42.9%) are not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who have bad beliefs it is known that 25 (46.3%) respondents are willing to vaccine and 29 (57.3%) are not willing to vaccine. The results of the analysis on the ground it

is known that from the results of the study showed that respondents who have very little bad trust are willing to be vaccinated, it happens because of an understanding of vaccines and certain beliefs in the community that are lacking in vaccination.

The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.012 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  can be concluded that there is a relationship of trust with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR score of 5.5 which means respondents who have bad beliefs have a risk of not being willing to vaccine by 5.5 times compared to respondents who have good trust. According to Maharani (2010) Trust is the belief of one party in the reliability, durability, and integrity of the other party in the relationship and the belief that his actions are in the best interest and will produce positive results for the trusted party. Meanwhile, according to Pavlo in Donni June (2017) Trust is an investigation of one's relationship with others who will make certain transactions in accordance with expectations in a situation full of uncertainty. From the definition of experts above it can be concluded that belief is an expectation held by an individual or a group when words, promises, oral statements or writings from an individual or other group can be realized.

Research conducted by Ichsan, D. S., Hafid, F., Ramadhan, K., & Taqwin, T. (2021) with the title determinant of people's willingness to receive Covid-19 vaccination in Central Sulawesi in 2021 obtained the results of research factors that affect the willingness of the people of Central Sulawesi to receive vaccinations are factors of age, education level, occupation, marital status, religion and tribe. Determinants of people's willingness to accept Covid-19 vaccination are age and religion and belief. The results of research, related research and theories that explain the relationship between trust and vaccine willing behavior in the community, it is necessary to socialize to influence vaccination confidence in the community to increase public confidence in vaccination and covid-19 vaccination can increase.

Based on information obtained from respondents in the field that their confidence in the vaccine has improved because it has been seen in the community that after the vaccine is not done nothing bad happens although there may be some who have a hot fever or soreness in the limbs / arms injected. Each individual is different, but the effects of doing vaccines are not as bad as they get from people's stories or hoax news so public confidence is increasing and willing for the covid 19 vaccine.

### **Attitude Relationship with Behavior is Willing Covid 19 Vaccine**

Table 8.

Attitude relationship with behavior is willing Covid 19 vaccine (n=82)								
Attitude	Willing to Vaccinate				Total		P Value	OR 95 % CI
	Willing to		Not willing to		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Good	25	53.2	22	46.8	47	100.0	2.2	
Bad	16	45.7	19	54.3	35	100.0	0.014 (1.8-6.2)	

Table 8 found that of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had a good attitude 25 (53.2%) were willing to vaccine and 22 (46.8%) were not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had a bad attitude, 16 (45.7%) were willing to vaccine and 19 (54.3%) were not willing to vaccine. The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.014 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  It can be concluded that there is a relationship with attitude with behavior that is willing to Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR score of 2.2 which means respondents who have a bad attitude have a

risk of not being willing to vaccine by 2.2 times compared to respondents who have a good attitude.

Based on the result of analysis, the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had a good attitude, 25 (53.2%) were willing to vaccine and 22 (46.8%) were not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had a bad attitude, 16 (45.7%) were willing to vaccine and 19 (54.3%) were not willing to vaccine. The data showed that on the field of respondents who have a bad attitude tend to reject vaccination, the attitude arises due to lack of knowledge possessed by research respondents so that the emergence of disapproval.

The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.014 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  can be concluded that there is a relationship of attitude with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR score of 2.2 which means respondents who have a bad attitude have a risk of not being willing to vaccine by 2.2 times compared to respondents who have a good attitude. Notoatmodjo (2014) mentions that attitude is a very important concept in the socio-psychological component, because it is a tendency to act, and perceive. Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object, which already involves the opinion and emotion factors in question (happy – unhappy, agreeing – disagreeing, good – not good and so on).

According to Azwar (2012), attitude structure consists of three components that support each other, namely, cognitive components called perceptual components, which contain individual beliefs related to things of how individuals perceive the object of attitude, with what is seen and known (knowledge), views, beliefs, thoughts, personal experiences, emotional needs, and information from others. The effective component (affective), is a feeling that concerns the emotional aspect and subjectiveness of the individual to the object of attitude, both positive (pleasure) and negative (displeasure). Conative component, is an aspect of the tendency to behave in a person, related to the object of attitude he faces. There are two factors that affect attitudes, namely individual interisic factors including personality, intelligence, talent, interests, feelings, and needs and motivations of a person and extrinsic factors, among others, environmental, educational, ediological, economic, and political factors. In addition, there are various factors that influence the formation of attitudes including personal experience, the culture of others, the mass media.

Research conducted by Ade Heryana (2021) with the title of factors related to the perception of health workers to the COVID-19 vaccine was obtained by the results of research showing health workers with negative perception of 22 people (41.5%), positive perception 31% (58.5%), young age 24 people (45.3%), old age 29 people (54.7%), female sex 33 people (62.3%), men 20 people (37.7%), Less good knowledge 28 people (52.8%), good 25 people (47.2%), new working period 14 people (26.4%) and long 39 people (73.6%). Based on bivariate analysis, the results found that there is a relationship between the perception of health workers to the COVID-19 vaccine with age (p value = 0.048, PR = 2,115), attitude with p value = 0.029, PR = 2,727), knowledge (p value = 0.030, PR = 2,381). There is no relationship between the perception of health workers and the working period (p value = 0.286).

The results of research, related research and theories that explain the relationship between attitudes and the willing behavior of vaccines in the community, it is necessary to socialize to influence people's attitudes towards vaccination. Researchers found directly the attitudes of the people who received the vaccine and the people who did not receive the vaccine. Each group has its own attitude. In community groups that receive the covid 19 vaccine, it will be easier to be invited to discuss and talk about covid 19, information related to the covid 19 vaccine and they want to invite others, especially family members to participate in the vaccine. But on the

contrary, in community groups whose attitude rejects vaccines, they tend to close themselves and tend to refuse the invitation to do the covid 19 vaccine.

### **Relationship of Values with Behavior is Willing Covid 19 Vaccine**

Table 9.

The Relationship of Values with Behavior is Willing Covid 19 Vaccine (n=82)

Values	Willing to Vaccinate				Total	P Value	OR 95 % CI
	Willing to		Not willing to				
	f	%	f	%			
Good	14	82.4	3	17.6	17	100.0	6.5
Enough	27	41.5	38	58.5	65	100.0	0.006 (1.725.1)

Table 9 it is known that out of 41 (100.0%) respondents who have good values of 14 (82.4%) are available for vaccines and 4 (23.5%) are not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had fairly known values, 27 (41.5%) were willing to vaccine and 38 (58.5%) were not willing to vaccine. The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.006 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  It can be concluded that there is a relationship of values with behavior that is willing to Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR value of 6.5 which means respondents who have enough values have a risk of not being willing to vaccine 6.5 times compared to respondents who have good values.

Based on the results of the study it is known that of 41 (100.0%) respondents who have good values 14 (82.4%) are willing to vaccine and 4 (23.5%) are not willing to vaccine. Of the 41 (100.0%) respondents who had fairly known values, 27 (41.5%) were willing to vaccine and 38 (58.5%) were not willing to vaccine. Good values and trust in the community give rise to public confidence in the use of vaccination so that the emergence of acceptance and respondents who have bad values in the community will tend to appear rejection of vaccination it happens in accordance with the circumstances and facts on the ground.

The results of the analysis obtained p value 0.006 which means at the value of  $\alpha \leq 0.05$  can be concluded that there is a relationship of values with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021. The OR result was obtained an OR value of 6.5 which means respondents who have enough values have a risk of not being willing to vaccine 6.5 times compared to respondents who have good values. Value comes from the Latin vale're which means useful, able to be empowered, applicable, so that value is interpreted as something that is considered good, useful and most true according to the beliefs of a person or group of people (Sutarjo Adisusilo, 2012).

Value as something abstract according to Rath, et al., has a number of indicators that we can look at, namely, the value of giving goals or directions (goals or purposes) where life should go, must be developed or should be directed, the value of giving aspirations (aspirations) or inspiration to someone for useful, good, positive for life. Values direct a person to behave (attitudes), or behave in accordance with the morality of society, so that value gives a reference or guideline for how one should behave. Values are attractive, attracting one's heart to think about, to contemplate, to have, to be fought for and to live. The value of disturbing feelings, a person's conscience when experiencing various feelings or moods, such as happy, sad, depressed, joyful, excited and others.

Values related to a person's beliefs or beliefs (beliefs and convictions), a belief or belief related to certain values. A value demands the existence of activities, certain actions or behaviors

in accordance with these values, so the value does not stop at thinking, but encourage or give rise to the intention to do something in accordance with these values. Value usually appears in a person's consciousness, conscience or mind when the person is in a situation of confusion, experiencing dilemmas or facing various life problems (worries, problems, obstacles).

The results of the study conducted by Dwi Kartini, Fitri Eka Sari, Nurul Aryastuti with the title of Analysis of Factors Related to the Accuracy of Basic Immunization During the Covid-19 Pandemic in the Working Area of Kotabumi II Health Center. The results of the study of 73 respondents mostly had good knowledge as many as 42 (57.5%) respondents, Most respondents had a positive attitude of 31 (42.5%), most respondents with positive norms as many as 41 (67.5%), most respondents with positive behavior control as many as 39 (53.4%), most respondents with proper immunization implementation as much as 50 (68.5%). There is a relationship of knowledge (p-value 0.016 OR 3,984), attitude (p-value 0.002 OR 6,400), norm (pvalue 0.001 OR 6,611), and control of maternal behavior (perception) with basic immunization accuracy in Kotabumi II South Lampung North Lampung Health Center in 2020 (p-value 0.016 OR 4,063).

According to researchers, values in the community can affect people's confidence to be willing to vaccine because more and more things related to the usefulness of this vaccine are needed in the public interest or public services. For example, currently to travel outside the city, especially if using public transportation, there must be a card or certificate of covid 19 vaccine, In big cities such as Jakarta has also been enacted to enter the Mall or shopping center by having to show evidence of covid 19 vaccine card, so that people who were initially not ready for vaccines even though forced will eventually be ready for the covid 19 vaccine.

## **CONCLUSION**

Distribution of knowledge frequency to residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung In 2021 is more who have enough knowledge which is as much as 67 (81.7%). Distribution of trust frequency in the citizens of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021 is more who have good trust which is as much as 54 (65.9%). Distribution of attitude frequency to residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung In 2021 is more who have a good attitude which is as many as 47 (57.3%). Distribution of value frequency in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021 is more that has less values, namely as much as 65 (79.3%). Distribution of willingness frequency vaccination to residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung in 2021 is that more are not willing to vaccinate as many as 50 (50.0%). There is a relationship of knowledge with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung Year 2021 with a value of 0.004. There is a relationship of trust with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung Year 2021 with a value of 0.044. There is a relationship with attitude with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung Year 2021 with a value of 0.014. There is a relationship of values with behavior that is willing Covid 19 vaccine in residents of RT 06 Jagabaya Village 2 Bandar Lampung Year 2021 with a value of 0.006.

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