

**SURVEI TINGKAT KEPERCAYAAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP  
MANFAAT VAKSINASI COVID-19  
DI KELURAHAN SIDANEGARA CILACAP TENGAH**

*Survey Of Community Trust On The Benefits Of The Covid-19 Vaccination  
In Sidanegara Village, Central Cilacap*

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**ABSTRAK**

Virus baru covid-19 muncul di dunia awal tahun 2020. Covid-19 telah menyebar ke berbagai negara di dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Jumlah kasus positif virus covid-19 terus bertambah. Pemerintah melakukan pengendalian melalui program vaksinasi untuk menghentikan peningkatan kasus. Untuk menyukseskan program vaksinasi diperlukan kepercayaan yang tinggi dari masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan dan menggambarkan tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap manfaat vaksinasi covid-19. Jenis penelitian ini penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel yaitu 100 masyarakat dan menggunakan teknik *cluster sampling*. Analisa bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *Mann Whitney-U*. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat yang belum melakukan vaksinasi covid-19 sebagian besar memiliki kepercayaan tinggi (74,0%) dan tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat yang sudah melakukan vaksinasi covid-19 tidak ada yang memiliki kepercayaan rendah (0,0%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat yang belum vaksin dengan tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat yang sudah vaksin terhadap manfaat vaksinasi covid-19 ( $pvalue = 0,02$ ,  $\alpha = 0,05$ ).

**Kata Kunci:** Tingkat Kepercayaan, Manfaat Vaksinasi, Covid-19.

**ABSTRACT**

*The new covid-19 virus appeared in the world in early 2020. Covid-19 has spread to various countries in the world, including Indonesia. The number of positive cases of the Covid-19 virus continues to grow. The government controls through a vaccination program to stop the increase in cases. To succeed in the vaccination program, a high level of trust from the public is required. This study aims to analyze the differences and describe the level of public confidence in the benefits of covid-19 vaccination. This type of research is descriptive quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The number of samples is 100 people and using cluster sampling technique. Bivariate analysis using Mann Whitney-U statistical test. The results of the univariate analysis show that most of the people who have not vaccinated Covid-19 have high confidence (74.0%) and none of them have low confidence (0.0%). The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference between the level of public confidence that had not been vaccinated and the level of trust of the people who had been vaccinated against the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination ( $pvalue = 0.02$ ,  $\alpha = 0.05$ ).*

**Keywords:** Level of Trust, Benefits of Vaccination, Covid-19