

# THE EFFECT OF ONLINE REPORTING ABOUT PAID VACCINE ON PUBLIC TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

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## ABSTRACT

### Article history

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### Keywords

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This research was motivated by public unrest with the news about paid vaccines, where the beginning of this vaccine was not charged at any cost. The purpose of this study is to measure how much influence paid vaccine news on online media has on public trust in the government. The research method used is descriptive research to describe the variables to be explained and also in the analysis of how much influence the variables have. The approach used is a quantitative approach with data collection techniques, namely by using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability, the subjects of this study are the people of Garut Regency as many as 100 respondents, statistical data analysis using regression analysis, determination coefficient analysis and hypothesis testing. The results showed based on the F test in table VII.1, the calculated F value is 51.870 with a value significance of 0.000 then the hypothesis H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. This means there is influence between online reporting about paid vaccines and public trust that the Rioting of News in Online Media Regarding Paid Vaccines Against Public Trust in the Government had a significant influence. The influence of Online Media Reports on Paid Vaccines on Public Trust is quite strong. And there is a strong influence on the community from the news of this Paid Vaccine.

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## 1. Introduction

Today, health news is the news that people are most interested in. Health news is broadcast by the media either through television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and online

media. Since the last two years, there has been a lot of talk about health news, because of the Covid-19 virus that entered Indonesia since early 2020. There has been a lot of news about the development of this virus by various media. Starting from the impact caused by this virus, as well as positive victims, who have recovered and even those who died from this virus. Many media reports are up to date.

Coronavirus Disease (Covid19) is a virus or disease that was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, the capital city of China's Hubei province, and since then has spread globally and spread so fast that it has resulted in an ongoing pandemic. As of 4 May 2020, more than 3.56 million cases have been reported in 187 countries and territories, involving more than 251,000 deaths. More than 1.6 million people have recovered from the virus. The spread of this viral infection is almost entirely driven by human-to-human transmission, this virus is the same as the infectious disease caused by the acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) (Aamalia, 2020).

The Corona virus attacks almost every major system in the human body. In this case, it directly damages organs and causes blood to freeze, damages the brain, causes death, and the heart loses its rhythm. This causes headaches, dizziness, muscle aches, stomach pains, and other symptoms appear along with respiratory symptoms such as coughs and runny nose. Transmission of the Covid-19 virus can occur through droplets (splashes of saliva), air or fluids that come out of the respiratory system through close or close contact (Pennington, 2020). Since the beginning of the covid-19 virus pandemic, there has been a lot of news issued by the media, especially online media regarding the case of this covid-19 pandemic virus. News about how the government is handling this pandemic case so that more and more people are not affected and affected by the Covid-19 virus pandemic.

The government is also making regulations that are expected to be able to reduce the impact of the co-19 pandemic. Many of the regulations that the government ultimately implemented in dealing with this pandemic case did not spread quickly, such as limiting people's activities outside the home. By imposing PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), PPKM (Imposing Restrictions on Community Activities), office activities carried out at home and school activities carried out at home with supporting media. Because this virus spreads so quickly that the government finally limited people's activities outside the home. This virus spreads very quickly to attack the human body, so people are required to maintain their health so that the immunity in their body remains strong to fight the virus.

Starting from the beginning of 2021, the government notified the public that the government would provide vaccines to the public to maintain immunity from this covid-19 virus. There has been a lot of news regarding vaccines since the beginning of 2021, starting from who was the first person to receive the covid-19 vaccine until when can the public get the covid-19 vaccine, there is also a lot of news regarding the content and halalness and safety of the covid-19 virus. many people are also questioning this covid-19 vaccine. This vaccine is not a Covid-19 drug, but to help increase the immune system in humans so that they are not easily exposed to this virus.

Humans have an immune system (immunity) where the immune function is to protect the body from attacks by viruses or bacteria. The way it works is by sending certain cells to fight disease-causing germs that attack. However, the immune system can weaken at certain times, so it is not strong enough to fight viruses, bacteria or disease. That's why a vaccine is made. Vaccines are biological "weapons" used to help the human immune system fight disease. Vaccines themselves are made from weakened or killed disease-causing

microbes, or agents that contain certain toxins or proteins (Fitriana, 2021). With this vaccination, the government hopes to reduce the death rate and positive number of Covid-19 and not get any worse. To make people feel safe, this vaccine has also been approved by BPOM and has also received halal certification from MUI. Initially intended only for medical personnel, now this covid vaccination can be provided for the entire community, and can be carried out at the nearest puskesmas as well as several places that provide free vaccines for the general public.

However, it turns out that the vaccine solution carried out by the government to overcome the reduced positive numbers and deaths from Covid-19 is not going smoothly. There are still many people who do not believe in this vaccine, moreover there is a lot of fake news spreading in the media about this vaccine. Especially the news about the side effects that occur when the vaccine has been carried out. Many irresponsible people spread this untrue news. So that not a few people who ultimately don't believe in this vaccine end up not wanting to get vaccinated. Many types of vaccines are carried out in Indonesia. One of them that is widely used is the Sinovac vaccine.

The Sinovac vaccine is a vaccine to prevent infection with the SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19 virus. The Sinovac vaccine, also known as CoronaVac, has received permission for emergency use from the Indonesian Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM). CoronaVac is a vaccine that contains the inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus. The Sinovac vaccine injection will trigger the body's immune system to recognize this inactive virus and produce antibodies to fight it so that COVID-19 infection does not occur. This vaccine product also contains aluminum hydroxide as an additional ingredient which functions to increase the body's immune system response to the vaccine.

The Sinovac vaccine was developed by Sinovac Biotech Ltd. This vaccine has passed the third phase of clinical trials conducted in Brazil, Turkey and Indonesia. The third phase of clinical trials in Indonesia showed a vaccine efficacy value, namely a protective effect against COVID-19, of 65.3% (Alodokter, 2021). This vaccine is one of the efforts that according to the government is the most effective in tackling this COVID-19 pandemic virus outbreak. Because by giving vaccines to all Indonesian people, it can make people's body systems stronger and not easily affected by the Covid-19 virus. But with this vaccine, there are also many media reports about this vaccine, the truth of which is still questionable, but the emergence of this negative news also affects the level of trust in this corona vaccine.

Many people are consumed by hoaxes and also misinterpret the news circulating about vaccines being used in Indonesia. So that there are not a few who ultimately don't want to be vaccinated because they are afraid and think vaccines are ineffective and think vaccines are a political game by the government which will eventually kill many people. Not finished with a lot of hoax news circulating about the covid19 vaccine. Not long ago, around the middle of 2021 news emerged about one of the large pharmaceutical industry companies in Indonesia announcing that they were making paid regulations for people who want to do vaccines. It was not only the large pharmaceutical industry companies that issued this regulation, but the Minister of Health also announced this through the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Mitigating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic. This makes people even less willing to vaccinate because they feel they have been lied to.



**Figure 1. News about Paid Vaccines**

*Source: Kompas.com, July 2021*

The picture above is the reason and one of the first news circulated by the media about what paid vaccines look like. Starting Monday (12/7/2021), the people of Indonesia can carry out paid vaccinations at a number of Kimia Farma clinics. Deputy Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) Pahala N Mansury said the implementation of the individual Covid-19 vaccination was an effort to accelerate the implementation of mutual cooperation vaccination. The program was carried out to facilitate the need for Covid-19 vaccinations which have increased over the past few weeks. Meanwhile, Main Director of Kimia Farma Verdi Budidarmo said, in the early stages, individual Covid-19 vaccination services would be available at 8 clinics in 6 cities in Java and Bali. However, slowly, this state-owned pharmaceutical company will expand the range of paid vaccination services, including to shopping centers in big cities (kompas.com, 2021).

With the circulation of this news, people are afraid to vaccinate because later they will be asked to pay. In this news, there is also a lot of disapproval from the public, even the spread of this news was criticized by the WHO (World Health Organization). WHO criticized and ordered the Indonesian government to cancel this matter. After a few days this news spread in Indonesia, finally the President of the Republic of Indonesia ordered to cancel the paid vaccinations and return to making vaccinations free for all people in Indonesia. One example of the news about the impending vaccination of the general public, which has been reported by several online media, is the news that will be examined, namely news about the paid vaccination that will be held at a health company, namely PT. Pharmaceutical Chemistry. This news was first released on Monday July 17 2021 on social media, this news was released and written by one of the writers from a well-known news company, namely CNN. The points contained in the news are how the general public can do this paid vaccination, how much money must be prepared to carry out this paid vaccination and also what types of vaccines are available. In this news also, the party from Kimia Farma also confirmed that their company is indeed holding paid vaccinations.



**Figure 2. News about Paid Vaccines**

*Source : Kompas.com Juli 2021*

The picture above explains the price and what type of vaccine is charged. With this news, not a few people finally don't trust the government anymore, let alone news about vaccinations. Even at this moment, not only the government has voiced the #ayovaksin movement, many influencers have also voiced the movement, but they have not made the public just believe it because the public is still very afraid of the news spreading in the media regarding vaccines and Covid. With the rise of news like this, not a few people also end up believing what is reported by the media, without seeing and further researching what the news is like. In this way the media can have an impact on its users, thus I will conduct research on the topic of the influence of online media reporting on paid vaccines on public trust in the government based on the hypodermic needle theory.

The Hypodermic Needle Theory is one of those theories that is based more on intuition than scientific evidence. This theory also has a very strong influence in assuming that media managers are considered smarter and know more things than the audience. As a result, the audience can be tricked more easily in such a way than what is broadcast by the media (Nurudin, 2014).

In this theory, it assumes that the media has very powerful power and the communicant or audience is considered very passive or does not know anything. A communicant can fire communication bullets that are so Magical to a powerless (passive) audience. The influence of the media as a hypodermic injection (syringe) was supported by the emergence of propaganda power in World War I (1914-1918) and also World War II (1939-1945) (Ardianto, 2015).

With the assumption of the hypodermic needle theory, a reality emerges that news coverage in the media can influence the attitudes and beliefs of someone who sees and reads the news. As in the news in one of the online media that discusses the Covid-19 vaccination which will be charged a fee, where people's trust in the government is now being questioned by the busy reporting in the media. With these problems regarding vaccines in circulation, researchers want to try to do a big in-depth research regarding the response and public trust in wanting to try to do more in-depth research on the response and public trust in the government after there has been a lot of news about this paid vaccine. The researcher wants to further examine what things make the public doubt their trust in the government regarding the implementation of vaccines. And what makes people still believe in the government and still want to vaccinate amidst the many rumors circulating about these paid vaccines.

Research on the Effect of Covid-19 paid vaccines on public trust in the government is strengthened by the results of previous research conducted by Yosua Putra Valentino and also Besti Rohana Simbolon with the research title *The Effect of Covid19 Coverage in Online Media on Clean and Healthy Behavior of FISIP UDA Students 2018*. With the research results based on the hypothesis test through the sperm correlation test, the results obtained  $\rho = 0.511$ . and that means  $\rho > 0$ . Thus,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. So it can be concluded that in accordance with  $H_a$  that there is a relationship between the reporting of Covid-19 in Online Mass Media and the clean and healthy living behavior of FISIP Darma Agung University students in 2018 (Putra Valentino & Simbolon, 2020).

The reason researchers are interested in studying the effect of paid vaccine news on public trust in the government is now a new phenomenon for the community where this is a relatively new thing and is the people's choice to vaccinate Covid-19 or not. Research related to the title of the effect of information on the effect of online reporting on paid vaccines on public trust in the government. Then it will be the focus of the problem, the researcher wants to examine whether or not there is an influence arising from the news which can be viewed from three aspects, namely, cognitive (thoughts, experiences, beliefs), affective (feelings), and conative (actions).

The researcher wants to investigate further about how deeply the public trusts the government in the midst of hoax news circulating quite a lot in the media, especially some news regarding the price of paid vaccines, so that it can be used as evaluation material for people in the government environment in restoring public trust. to the government again so that the public does not easily believe the news that spreads in the media and the public believes more in what the government says regarding anything, especially regarding the Covid-19 vaccination which is currently being carried out every day in several places throughout Indonesia.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of online media regarding paid vaccine news on cognitive attitudes on public trust in the government, to analyze the influence of online media regarding paid vaccine news on affective attitudes on public trust in the government and to analyze the influence of online media regarding paid vaccine news on conational attitude to public trust in the government.

## 2. Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive. Descriptive method is a method that only provides an overview or description of the variables of a phenomenon under study. The variables studied can be one, two, three or more. Each variable studied was not tested to determine the relationship between the variables studied or hypothesis testing carried out using statistical formulas (Ardianto, 2011). In this study, researchers collected data from various appropriate sources. The technique in this research is quantitative, so the research technique is a questionnaire or questionnaire, and documentation.

The population in this study is the public or people who read or see news about paid vaccines wherever they are. The reason for choosing populations from various regions is because access to news about paid vaccines can be seen everywhere, television, print media, and even Indonesian online media. Especially the people who are in the area of Garut Regency, West Java, who work as workers as well as students. With an age level of 17 years and over, those who have done the first and second vaccines and also those who have not

done the co-19 vaccine. Based on the Slovin formula, from a population of 1,617,787 people with an error rate ( $e$ ) = 10%, the number of samples ( $n$ ) is 100 respondents.

After getting the number of samples, the next step is to test the validity and reliability. A test can be said to have high validity if the test performs its measuring function, or provides precise and accurate measurement results in accordance with the intent of the test. A test that produces data that is irrelevant to the purpose of the measurement is said to be a test that has low validity (University, 2014). Sugiharto and Situnjak (2006) state that reliability refers to an understanding that the instruments used in research to obtain information used can be trusted as a data collection tool and are able to reveal actual information in the field. Ghozali (2009) states that reliability is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if one's answers to valid statements are consistent or stable from time to time. The reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictability, and accuracy. Measurements that have high reliability are measurements that can produce reliable data.

After testing the validity and reliability, the next step is to test the hypothesis. The hypothesis that will be used later is related to the presence or absence of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

The data analysis technique in this study is to use statistical data analysis. The data that has been collected is processed into information but the data will be meaningless, it is useless if it is not analyzed. Data analysis will give way to find meaning and meaning, and can then be used in solving research problems, then the researcher will analyze the results of the questionnaire answers by scoring the questions in the questionnaire that was made.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The results of the research regarding variable X, namely online reporting are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Variable X Recapitulation (Online Reporting)**

No.	Statements	Score	Criteria
1	News about Paid Vaccines is made according to the reality that happened.	329	Good
2	News writers have expertise in writing news about paid vaccines.	344	Good
3	News about paid vaccines will have a large number of readers.	355	Good
4	News about paid vaccines, reported from trusted sources.	342	Good
5	Paid vaccine news maker, his expertise in making news cannot be doubted.	337	Good
6	News headlines about paid vaccines are more interesting to read at this time.	334	Good
7	The news content regarding paid vaccines can influence readers more.	362	Good
8	The way of writing in the news can provide a clear understanding for the reader.	357	Good
9	In general, the news can provide clear information about what it is paid vaccines.	380	Good
10	The use of language in the news is easy to understand The readers.	375	Good
11	In the news, the author gives emphasis on important sentences/words in the text writing.	369	Good

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

In the recapitulation results there are 11 statements with the result of the total score of each statement on variable X. There is the lowest score in the sum result, namely 329 scores in statement no. 1 with the statement regarding the truth of the fact about paid vaccines. the respondents. And the total score is 380 which is the highest score of 11 statements, the highest score is in statement number 9 with a statement regarding whether the news can provide information about paid vaccines or not, these results are obtained from the respondents' answers.

The results of the study regarding variable Y, namely the trust of the public who read or see news about paid vaccines in online media. The research results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Recapitulation of Respondents' Responses Regarding Variable Y Public Trust**

No.	Statements	Score	Criteria
12	You know very well about paid vaccines.	317	Good
13	With this news, knowledge about news about paid vaccines is increasing.	383	Good
14	This news is made according to the actual reality happen.	338	Good
15	The existence of this news has reduced the level of public trust in the government.	392	Good
16	Paid vaccine news makes people distrust the words or actions taken by the government.	388	Good
17	The news about paid vaccines makes people's evaluation of the government worse.	391	Good
18	Readers read news about paid vaccines to the end.	327	Good
19	Readers accept the reasons why the covid-19 vaccine is paid.	342	Good
20	This news makes people distrust the function real vaccine.	375	Good
21	This news makes people not want to vaccinate covid-19.	399	Good

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

In the recapitulation results, there are 10 statements with the result of the total score of each statement on variable Y. There is a lowest score in the sum result, namely 317 scores in statement no. obtained from the statements of the respondents. And the total score is 399 which is the highest score out of 10 statements, the highest score is in statement number 10 with the statement regarding whether this news can make people not want the co-19 vaccine or these results are obtained from the respondents' answers.

#### a. Validity test

Validity is indicating the extent to which a measuring instrument is able to measure what it is intended to measure. Where is the suitability between a construct and the exact indicator of the variable to be examined (Siregar, 2017). The technique used in this study is the product moment correlation technique, namely knowing each statement item from the information on the influence of online reporting on paid vaccines and also the impact of this news on public trust. The results of the validity test using SPSS with the Pearson formula (Product Moment Correlation) for the research instrument obtained the correlation numbers which have been described in Table 3 and Table 4.

**Table 3. Variable X Validity Test Results (Online Reporting)**

No.	R Count	R Table	Significance Value	Information
1	0,341	0,195	0,001	Valid



2	0,616	0,195	0,000	Valid
3	0,402	0,195	0,000	Valid
4	0,603	0,195	0,000	Valid
5	0,535	0,195	0,000	Valid
6	0,525	0,195	0,000	Valid
7	0,448	0,195	0,000	Valid
8	0,611	0,195	0,000	Valid
9	0,514	0,195	0,000	Valid
10	0,457	0,195	0,000	Valid
11	0,563	0,195	0,000	Valid

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

A validity test is something that shows the extent to which a measuring instrument is able to measure what it wants to measure. In the table above is a test of the validity of variable X, which is included in variable X is the Influence of Online News. This validity test table shows whether each statement from Variable X has validity or not. In this validity test there is R Calculation and R Table. To determine whether the statement is valid or not, namely whether R count > R table or not. In the table above, for each R statement count > from R, the table shows what each statement of Variable X means is valid.

**Table 4. Hasil Uji Validitas Variabel Y (Kepercayaan Masyarakat)**

No.	R Count	R Table	Significance Value	Information
12	0,632	0,195	0,000	Valid
13	0,469	0,195	0,000	Valid
14	0,558	0,195	0,000	Valid
15	0,405	0,195	0,000	Valid
16	0,494	0,195	0,000	Valid
17	0,537	0,195	0,000	Valid
18	0,539	0,195	0,000	Valid
19	0,572	0,195	0,000	Valid
20	0,406	0,195	0,000	Valid
21	0,374	0,195	0,000	Valid

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

Validity test is a matter that shows the extent to which a measuring tool is able to measure what it is intended to measure. In table 4.34 above is a test of the validity of the Y variable, which is included in the Y variable is Public Trust. In this validity test table it shows whether each statement of Variable Y has validity or not. In this validity test, there are R Count and R Table. To determine whether the statement is valid or not, namely whether R count > from R table or not. In the table above in each statement R count > from R table which shows that each statement of Variable Y is valid.

#### **b. Reliability Test**

The Reliability Test is to test the extent to which the measurement results remain consistent, if the measurement is carried out twice or more for the same symptoms using the same measurement tool (Siregar, 2017). Reliability indicates that the instrument (questionnaire) used in this study obtains the desired and reliable information as a data collection tool and is able to reveal actual information. The following are the results of reliability testing.

**Table 5. Reliability Test of Variable X (Online Reporting)**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,775	11

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

The basis for making decisions on the reliability test is the criterion of a research instrument being said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value  $> 0.6$  based on the test results, the Cronbach Alpha value is  $0.775 > 0.6$ . This value indicates that the measuring instrument has good internal consistency. So it can be concluded that the measuring tool is reliable and can be used as a good measuring tool. Then the instrument variable X (The Influence of Online Reporting) based on table 5 can be concluded as reliable.

**Table 6. Variable Y Reliability Test (Public Trust)**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,761	10

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

Based on the test results, the Cronbach Alpha value is  $0.761 > 0.6$ . This value indicates that the measuring instrument has very good internal consistency. So in this case it can be concluded that the measuring tool is reliable and can be used as a good measuring tool. Then the instrument variable Y (Public Trust) can be declared reliable.

### c. Correlation Coefficient Test

Relationship analysis (correlation) is a form of data analysis in research that aims to determine the strength or direction of the relationship between two or more variables, and the magnitude of the influence caused by the independent variable on the dependent variable (Siregar, 2017). To find out the relationship of the independent variable (X), namely Online Reporting to the dependent variable (Y), namely Public Trust, then to obtain more accurate results, a correlation test is carried out as follows:

**Table 6. Correlation Coefficient Test**

Correlations			
		Pengaruh Pemberitaan Online	Kepercayaan Masyarakat
Pengaruh Pemberitaan Online	Pearson Correlation	1	0,588**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000
	N	100	100
Kepercayaan Masyarakat	Pearson Correlation	0,588**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	
	N	100	100

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0,01 level (2-tailed)

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

Basis for Decision Making:

1. If the significance value is  $< 0.05$  then it is correlated
2. If the significance value is  $> 0.05$  then it is not correlated

Based on the results of these calculations, the correlation value between Online Reporting about Paid Vaccines and Public Trust in the Government who sees or reads news about Paid Vaccines is 0.588 or equal to 58%. So it can be seen that the sentence Online

Reporting Regarding Paid Vaccines Against Public Trust in the Government, has a strong relationship and the direction of the relationship is positive with a significance value of  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. Looking at the variables between online reporting about paid vaccines and public trust in the government who read and see news about paid vaccines, significant or not, it can be seen from the probability number (sig) of 0.000 which is less than 0.05. The provisions say that if the probability number is  $< 0.05$ , then there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The greater the value of the variable Influence of Online Reporting (X), the greater the value of the variable public trust (Y).

#### d. Determination Coefficient Test

To find out how big the influence of online reporting is on public trust, it is necessary to calculate the coefficient of determination. The coefficient of determination aims to measure how far the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The following is the result of the coefficient of determination of the Effect of Online Reporting on Public Trust.

**Table 7. Results of the Coefficient of Determination**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,588 <sup>a</sup>	0,346	0,339	3,665

*Source: results of data processing, 2022.*

From table 7 above, the calculation results of the Effect of Online Reporting on Public Trust are as follows:

$$KD = r^2 \times 100$$

$$KD = (0.588)^2 \times 100$$

$$KD = 0.346 \times 100$$

$$KD = 34.6$$

Based on the calculation results, the coefficient of determination is 34.6, meaning that the influence of online reporting on public trust has a contribution of 34.6%. thus Online Reporting on Public Trust is not strong enough so that this news does not have enough influence on public trust.

#### e. Regression Test

After conducting a correlation test and the results show a positive or significant relationship between the variables Effect of Online Reporting on the Trust of the Public who read and view news about paid vaccines. Next will be tested the magnitude of the influence of variable X on variable Y with regression analysis. Test criteria: Reject  $H_0$  if the sig.  $< \alpha = 0$ . This calculation was carried out with the help of SPSS which obtained the following results on Table 8.

**Table 8. Regression Test Results**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant)	15,955	2,871		5,558	0,000
	Pengaruh Pemberitaan Online	0,528	0,073	0,588	7,202	0,000

*Source: results of data processing, 2022.*

It can be seen from table 4.39, in the Unstandardized Coefficients column it is known that the constant value is 15.955 while the value on the Influence of Online Reporting is 0.528, so the regression equation can be written:

$$Y' = a + bX$$

$$Y' = 15,9550 + 0,528X$$

Information :

$Y'$  = Predicted value of the dependent variable  $a$  = Constant, that is, the value of  $Y$  if  $x=0$

$b$  = Regression coefficient, namely the value of increasing or decreasing variable  $Y'$  which is based on variable  $X$

$X$  = independent variable

This equation can be interpreted as follows:

1. A constant of 15.9550 means that the coefficient value of the Public Trust variable is 15.9550.
2. The regression coefficient of 0.528 means that for every 1% addition of the Influence of Online Reporting value, the Community Trust value increases by 0.528. The regression coefficient is positive so that it can be said that the direction of the influence of variable  $X$  on variable  $Y$  is positive.

#### f. F-Test

To test whether the regression above is correct or wrong, it is necessary to test the hypothesis. Hypothesis testing is done by comparing the significance level of the research with a significance level of 0.05 with the following criteria:

H1: There is a significant influence of online reporting on paid vaccines on public trust in the government in Garut district.

Ho: There is no significant effect of Online Reporting on Paid Vaccines on Public Trust in the Government in Garut Regency.

The F test is a test performed on the regression coefficients simultaneously. This test was carried out by researchers by means of the independent variable and the dependent variable contained in the model together to find out how the effect was produced. F test is done by comparing F count and F table. Guidelines for conducting this F test are used to accept or reject the hypothesis, namely:

1. If  $F \text{ count} < F \text{ table}$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected
2. If  $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted

Or:

1. Significant value  $> 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected
2. Significant value  $< 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted

**Tabel 9. Hasil Uji F**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	696,645	1	696,645	51,870	0,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	1316,195	98	13,431		
	Total	2012,840	99			
a. Dependent Variabel : kepercayaan masyarakat b. Predictors : (Constant), pemberitaan online						

Source: results of data processing, 2022.

In the calculations in table 9, a significance value of 0.000 is obtained. If the significance calculation value is compared, the result is  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Based on table 8, a significance value of 0.000 ( $< 0.05$ ) is obtained so that the H1 hypothesis is accepted while H0 is rejected. This means that with H1 being accepted, there is a relationship between Variable X (Online Reporting) and Variable Y (Public Trust). This statement can be concluded that the regression model in the table above is correct. Based on the F test in table 9, the calculated F value is 51.870 with a significance value of 0.000, so the hypothesis H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that there is an influence between online reporting regarding paid vaccines and public trust.

The Effect of Online Reporting (X) on Public Trust (Y), based on the results of the analysis above states that there is an influence between Reporting in Online Media (X) on Attitude Changes (Y) this hypothesis is proven and can be accepted. This influence is significant, so that the more you consume news about Paid Vaccines that are reported by online media, it will bring up a new attitude of belief or a change in old belief attitudes with new attitudes of belief as a result of the news consumed by the public.

Based on the observations and discussions that have been conveyed through the data obtained from the respondents who filled out the questionnaire, that the news about Paid Vaccines has had an impact on the community regarding one of these government programs. From the results of research conducted using data from questionnaires that have been filled out by respondents, there is a significant influence between online reporting about paid vaccines and the trust of the public in the government. This means that this news is enough to disturb the community about the things the government is doing in handling the Covid-19 case which is currently disrupting people's lives. The Covid-19 vaccine, which was originally believed to be one of the things that could eliminate Covid-19, is now being doubted by the public because there is news about this vaccine, including news about this paid vaccine.

Reporting in online media is made news that is easy to understand by providing visualization of news that is also interesting and making titles that are interesting to read and become a special attraction for people to read them. So that people read the news and are affected by the news. So by doing this research, it can be seen that there are significant results between the influence of news about Paid Vaccines and the attitude of Public Trust in the current government.

The results of this study, there are results from previous research journals that support and relate to this research. Where the contents of this previous study said that many people (respondents) agreed with the statement stating that they believed in the information they read or obtained from online media (online). This is because there are already many mass and online media that have been registered and verified by the Press Council so that the news presented contains factual information and can be fully accounted for for the content of the news (Nurhadi, 2020). The existence of previous research journals can support and strengthen this research. That the news in the mass media/online media is able to influence the public, especially influencing the trust of the people themselves.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of research on the Effect of Online Reporting on Paid Vaccines on Public Trust in the Government, which was carried out by filling out the Google formula (G-Form) on 100 respondents who had seen or read about paid vaccine news in online media. After all the data on the G-form has been calculated and

discussed, it can be concluded that: [1] The influence of online media coverage on trust attitudes with the cognitive aspects of trust in the Garut community means that media coverage has an important role in knowledge, trust and experience in the attitude of trust that exists in Online Reporting Regarding Paid Vaccines. So that the influence of online media reporting on the attitude of public trust in cognitive attitudes has a strong influence. [2] The effect of online reporting on attitudes of public trust with the affective aspect of the trust of the Garut people means that online news coverage about paid vaccines has an important role in feelings and judgments in the information contained in paid vaccine news. So that Online Media Coverage Regarding Paid Vaccines on the attitude of Public Trust in affective attitudes has a fairly strong influence. [3] The influence of online reporting on the attitude of public trust with the conative aspect of the trust of the Garut people means that online news coverage about paid vaccines has an important role to act or react to something in certain ways, in an attitude of trust in a conative attitude that has a fairly strong influence.

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