

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF COVID 19 AND REWARDS

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### ABSTRACT

*Bibliometric analysis is important to see trends in existing research and also for future research. We analyzed research studies related to the theme "covid 19 vaccine and rewards" by identifying around 64 scientific articles. The articles will begin to be collected from 2020 to 2022 as of November 30. The theme "covid 19 vaccine and rewards" appears in the title, abstract, and keywords. Information about the year of the article, publisher, affiliation, country and type of document is collected, then processed using the Vos Viewer application. The theme of the theme which is highly related to the theme of "vaccine and gifts covid-19" is closely related to the theme of "covid-19", "incentives", "coronavirus", "money prizes". The country with the most publications is the United States and the most researched field is medicine. The results of the study show that the Covid-19 vaccine has experienced policy disruption. Therefore, policy makers must include rewarding as part of public policies related to vaccination and can be an effective strategy in encouraging public participation in vaccination programs. In addition, the research theme is still less thorough. Therefore, this research still needs to be developed in the future, including some interesting themes to be researched, such as monetary rewards.*

**Keywords:** *bibliometric, covid -19 vaccine, Rewards. Public policy.*

### INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was widely reported at the end of 2019, that the world was facing health problems caused by Covid-19 cases where positive cases were increasing day by day. This has made the Indonesian government make various efforts to suppress the increase in positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia. The Indonesian government issued regulations related to the need for fast, precise, focused and integrated handling of Covid-19(1). One form of government policy includes: school holidays and not wanting to work, restrictions on religious activities, and activities in other public places or facilities(2)

In addition, the actions of the Indonesian government are carrying out preventive in the form of a vaccination policy as one of the efforts made to suppress the positive cases of Covid-19. Vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 has been the most significant step in preventing and controlling the spread of Covid-19. Vaccination is an attempt to provide vaccines to individuals with the aim of stimulating the formation of the immune system in the body (3), Pathogens, such as viruses or bacteria, are included in vaccines as fragments or weakened forms. When a person receives a vaccination, his body reacts by creating antibodies and other immune cells that are tailored to combat the virus. When vaccinations are manufactured in large quantities in a given region, herd immunity or group immunity may develop (4). Herd immunity lessens the chance of

severe outbreaks, protects society as a whole, and aids in halting the spread of illness.

The success of a public policy process related to the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination cannot be separated from the participation of community members. Participation in question is both as individuals and as a system unit which is a very important part in the process of implementing public policies issued by the government. A policy set by the government is successful or not, this is not only borne by the institution or government that implements it, but also requires the role of the community to implement the policy in accordance with the policy objectives, namely to produce general welfare for the community. The many problems that have arisen related to the Covid-19 vaccine policy require the government to provide policy advocacy for the community.(5). Indeed, in a democratic society, public pressure is also increasing on government policies and influencing decisions made, and having an impact on implementation changes(6).

Seeing the vaccination achievements in the province of South Sulawesi, which still have not fully met the target, there are still several areas that have not been optimal in vaccine implementation. From observations made by researchers, there are several problems related to the implementation of vaccinations, including information related to the dangers of vaccines that are widely circulating in the community. The

number of hoaxes related to vaccinations makes people afraid to vaccinate, causing people to hesitate about implementing vaccines (Pullan & Dey, 2021). Therefore, promotional activities regarding COVID-19 and vaccines must be further strengthened to increase knowledge and action against COVID-19 in the community (7). In addition, the availability of vaccination stocks in South Sulawesi is also a problem, so people who want to get vaccinated must wait. Another problem is the vaccinators, in this case the vaccination officers, who have not received their full incentives.

Giving rewards in an effort to stimulate public interest in taking part in the Covid-19 vaccination as an effort to reduce the development of Covid-19 transmission. We present a review of the literature on an overview of the bibliometric analysis and previous studies on articles related to COVID-19 vaccination and rewards. Second, we present the method obtained from documents collected in the Scopus database.

Bibliometric analysis has been widely used to assess trends and progress in various academic fields (8). Bibliometric is a statistical method used to determine trending topics by analyzing various articles related to a particular topic. The results of this bibliometric research can be used as a reference for certain studies in the future, as well as a source for researchers to see about the subjects of interest from various published articles.(9). Due to Citispace software's visual mathematics and statistical analysis features, bibliometric analysis has gained more and more attention in a variety of sectors. By examining numerous papers about a specific issue, bibliometrics is a statistical technique used to identify hot themes (10)

According to our investigation, this is the first study that uses bibliometric analysis related to the "covid-19" vaccine and giving rewards to people who want to be vaccinated, especially in Indonesia. Therefore the purpose of this study is to use bibliometric analysis to see research trends related to the covid -19 vaccine and rewards and to offer a number of recommendations for further research research.

## METHODS

This study was carried out in Indonesia's South Sulawesi Province This study uses data from international publications, especially regarding "covid 19 vaccine and rewards" for people who agree to be vaccinated. Data used between 2019 and 2022 as of November 30, 2022 "Search keywords" or "search terms" are often used phrases for keyword searches in journals. The user may often input the word or phrase they want to look for in the search box that appears when conducting a journal search. The search engine will then scan journals for those that

contain the provided keywords or phrases The comprehensive literature on "covid-19 vaccination and rewards" was found for this study using the Scopus search engine by using the title, abstract, and keywords. The reason for using the Scopus data base is because Scopus has the most complete meta data as well as the most complete navigation on filters or data limitations and adjusts to the needs of researchers Additionally, we read publications with ambiguous names and disregard those that have nothing to do with the Covid-19 vaccination and prizes. Then, we noted every piece of data pertaining to the article's title, year of publication, locale, author, additions, keywords, kind of document, and citations. Scopus is one of the most extensive citation and abstract databases of peer-reviewed literature, such as scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings. We also read articles with unclear titles and exclude articles that are not related to the Covid-19 vaccine and rewards.. Everything is exported to CSV format then entered into Vosviewer version 1.6.16. vosviewer is a software used to build and visualize a bibliometric network that is used to analyze keyword frequencies to see research trends on the covid-19 vaccine and rewards. In addition, researchers also use data processing methods using Nvivo 12 Plus(11). Software called Nvivo 12 Plus is used to analyze qualitative data, especially in social and commercial research. Users of this program may more effectively and efficiently gather, arrange, and analyze text, audio, and video data. The Nvivo 12 Plus provides capabilities including the ability to visualize data as graphs or charts, spot themes or patterns in data, and categorize data with ease

## RESULTS

This research is bibliometric research which consists of several stages as shown in the research flowchart below

In this section we describe the data for each publication starting from the year of publication, country, area, author and research keywords

### Year of Publication

There are 64 publications about the COVID-19 vaccine and rewards in the period 2020 to 2022 as of November 30, from search results in the Scopus database. (scopus TITLE-ABS-KEY (covid-19 vaccine AND rewards)). The search results show that in 2020 there are 8 documents, in 2021 there are 19 documents and in 2022 there are 37 documents. This means that in the last three years, articles discussing the Covid-19 vaccine and rewards have been relatively lacking.

Furthermore, the development of international publications in the field of Covid-19 vaccines and rewards can be seen in Figure

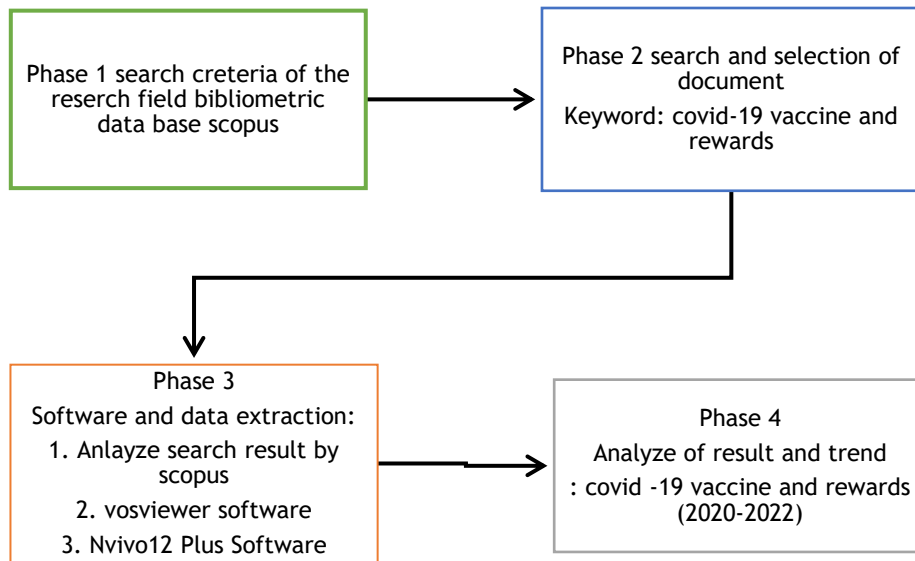


Figure 1 research flow chart

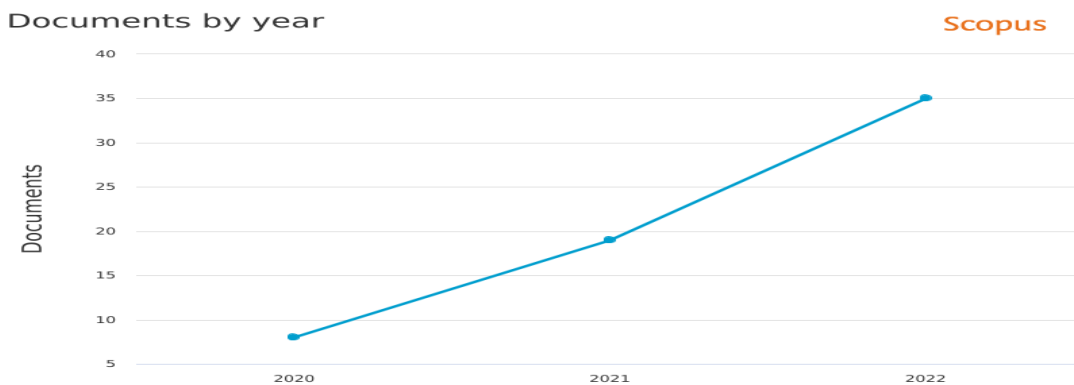


Figure 2. The development of publications about the covid 19 vaccine and the Rewards

The countries with the most documents regarding the covid-19 vaccine and rewards are the United States with 24 documents, United Kindom 11 documents, China 7 documents, India 7

documents, Canada 5 documents, Germany 4 documents, Israel 3 documents, Australia 2 documents, Denmark 2 document and Macao 2 document. As shown in the image below

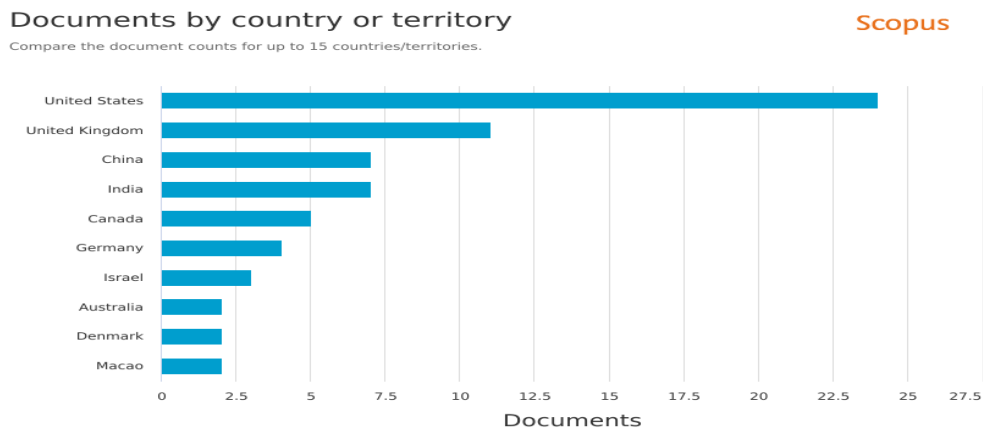


Figure 3. Countries that are active in publishing articles about the covid 19 vaccine and giving Rewards.

Research Areas

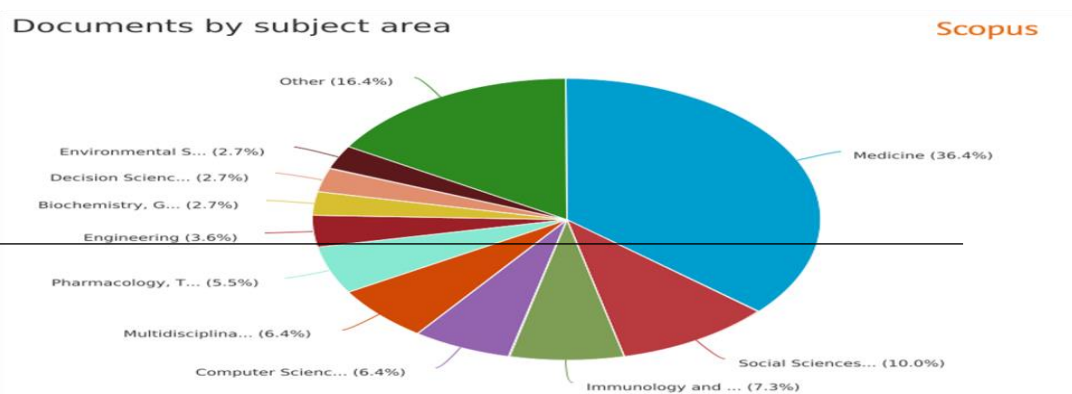


Figure 4. The most frequent research areas

Only 19 documents describe incentives connected to the covid-19 vaccination in the study field, which is focused on the covid-19 vaccine. As may

be seen in the accompanying table, these documents are dispersed throughout numerous study fields.

Table 1a: Articles that discuss about giving rewards

No	Authors	Title	Year	Source title
1	Halilova J.G., Fynes-Clinton S., Green L., Myerson J., Wu J., Ruggeri K., Addis D.R., Rosenbaum R.S.	Short-sighted decision-making by those not vaccinated against COVID-19 (12)	2022	Scientific Reports
2	Ung C.O.L., Hu Y., Hu H., Bian Y.	Investigating the intention to receive the COVID-19 vaccination in Macao: implications for vaccination strategies (13)	2022	BMC Infectious Diseases
3	Raman B., Neubauer S.	Postvaccine Myocarditis: A Risk Worth the Reward ? ((14)	2022	Radiology
4	Mouter N., Boxebeld S., Kessels R., van Wijhe M., de Wit A., Lambooi J., van Exel J.	Public Preferences for Policies to Promote COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake: A Discrete Choice Experiment in The Netherlands ((15)	2022	Value in Health
5	Osugwu U.L., Langsi R., Oveneri-Ogbomo G., Mashige K.P., Abu E.K., Enzuladu E.A., Goson P.C., Ekpenyong B.N., Oloruntoba R., Miner C.A., Charwe D.D., Timothy C.G., Ishaya T., Amiebenomo O.M.-A., Lim D., Agho K.E.	Analysis of Perception, Reasons, and Motivations for COVID-19 Vaccination in People with Diabetes across Sub-Saharan Africa: A Mixed-Method Approach (16)	2022	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
6	Wimmer S., Keestra S.M.	Public Risk-Taking and Rewards During the COVID-19 Pandemic-A Case Study of Remdesivir in the Context of Global Health Equity (17)	2022	International Journal of Health Policy and Management

**Table 1b: Articles that discuss about giving rewards**

No	Authors	Title	Year	Source title
7	Cioffi C.C., Kosty D., Capron C.G., Tavalire H.F., Barnes R.C., Mauricio A.M.	Contingency Management and SARS-CoV-2 Testing Among People Who Inject Drugs (18)	2022	Public Health Reports
8	Thirumurthy H., Milkman K.L., Volpp K.G., Buttenheim A.M., Pope D.G.	Association between statewide financial incentive programs and COVID-19 vaccination rates (19)	2022	PLoS ONE
9	Berry S.D., Baier R.R., Syme M., Gouskova N., Bishnoi C., Patel U., Leitson M., Gharpure R., Stone N.D., Link-Gelles R., Gifford D.R.	Strategies associated with COVID-19 vaccine coverage among nursing home staff (20)	2022	Journal of the American Geriatrics Society
10	Dedet G.	COVID-19: Time for reckoning? [Covid-19 : L'heure des comptes ?] (21)	2021	Tribunes de la Sante
11	Eberhardt J., Ling J.	Predicting COVID-19 vaccination intention using protection motivation theory and conspiracy beliefs (22)	2021	Vaccine
12	Moher D.	COVID-19 and the research scholarship ecosystem: help! (23)	2021	Journal of Clinical Epidemiology
13	Bakken B.K., Winn A.N.	Clinician burnout during the COVID-19 pandemic before vaccine administration (24)	2021	Journal of the American Pharmacists Association
14	Walkey A.J., Law A., Bosch N.A.	Lottery-Based Incentive in Ohio and COVID-19 Vaccination Rates (25)	2021	JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association
15	Holt E.	Serbia begins paying citizens to receive a COVID-19 vaccine (26)	2021	Lancet (London, England)
16	Wood S., Schulman K.	Beyond politics - Promoting Covid-19 vaccination in the United States (27)	2021	New England Journal of Medicine
17	Snyder C.M., Hoyt K., Gouglas D., Johnston T., Robinson J.	Designing pull funding for a COVID-19 vaccine (28)	2020	Health Affairs
18	Deshpande S., Balaji S.	MMR Vaccine and Covid-19: A Myth or a Low Risk-High Reward Preventive Measure? (29)	2020	Indian Pediatrics
19	Sun Y., Mao Y.	Response to COVID-19 in Chinese neurosurgery and beyond (30)	2020	Journal of Neurosurgery

**Authorship**

The authors publish articles in different international journals regarding the issue of the Covid-19 vaccine and rewards. There are 164

authors who published their writings regarding the issue of the covid -19 vaccine and rewards. Figure 3 below shows the author who are in the top position consisting of four consecutive people,

including Beerli, I with 2 documents, Eberhard with two documents, Goren.T also with two documents., and Vashdi, DR, two documents. Writers who are in fifth place and so on and above only write one article document each. This shows that research related to the covid -19 vaccine and giving rewards to the community is relatively minimal. Therefore, experts from various scientific disciplines are still continuing to conduct research related to this theme.

Most of these authors are affiliated with several institutions with two or more research publications related to covid 19 vaccine research and Rewards, as shown in Figure 4. Columbia University ranks highest in terms of author affiliation, namely there are documents, while writers affiliated with other universities only have one document each.

### Documents by author

Compare the document counts for up to 15 authors.

Scopus

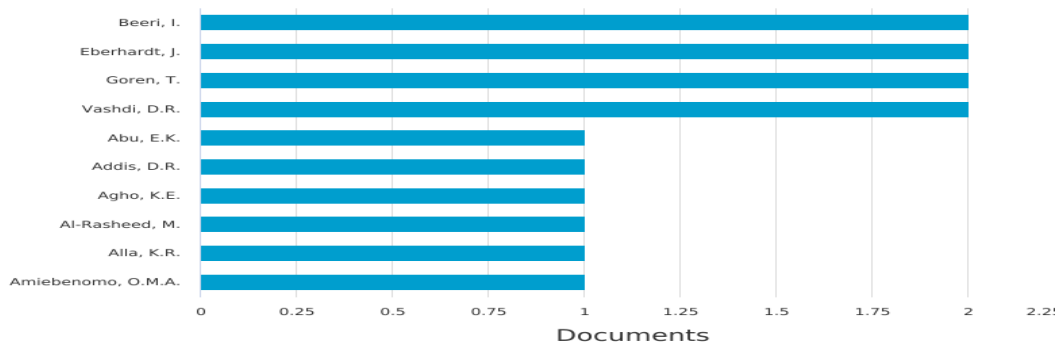


Figure 5. Documents by author

### Documents by affiliation

Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations.

Scopus

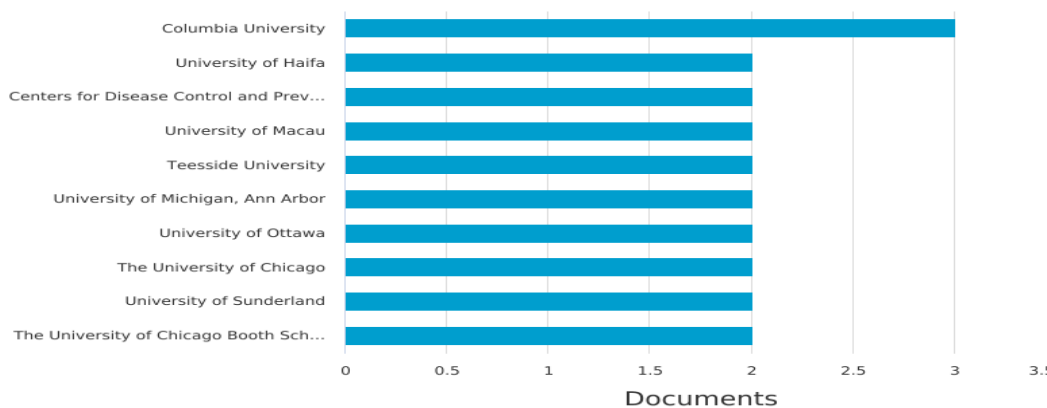


Figure 6. Documents based on author affiliations from various universities.

### keywords

The keywords are provided by the authors, and appear more than 5 times in the Scopus database among 742 keywords, 42 of which meet this limit. The keywords that appear most often are “covid 19” with a total of 440 links and “Vaccination” with a total of 342 links. As shown in Figure 6. Apart from that, in Gambit 7 it is also seen that

research on giving the Covid 19 vaccine and rewards, in this case giving incentives to people who want to be vaccinated, is still lacking. It can be seen that the keywords related to incentives and rewards are at the outermost line based on the processed results of the vos viewer Density visualization. This indicates that the research is still lacking in reviewing

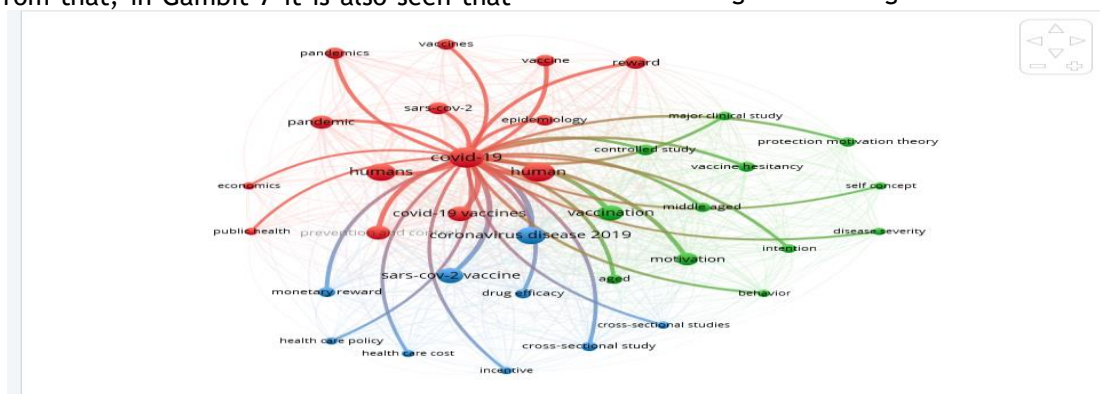


Figure 7. The most frequently occurring keywords

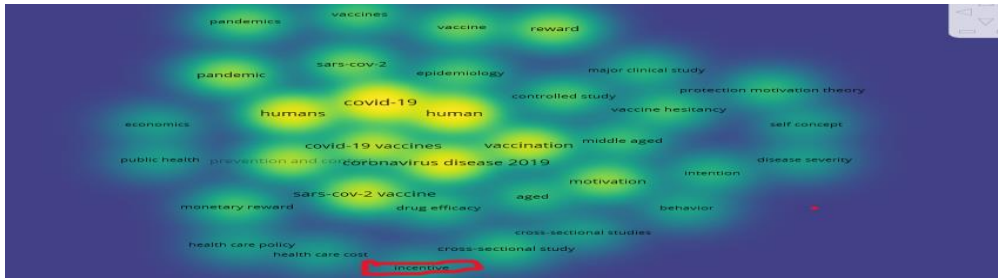


Figure 8. Density Visualization

Figure 8 corresponds to the results of data processing using the Nvivo 12 Plus method and shows that of the 64 articles studied, the word

that appears most frequently is the covid vaccine, or vaccine. Meanwhile, the frequency of occurrence of the words incentives and rewards is minimal, as shown in the figure below.

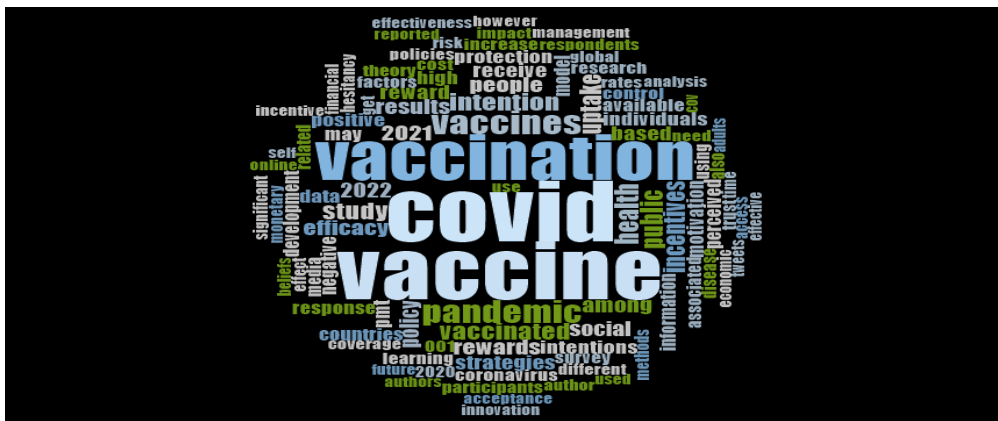


Figure 9. Words that often appear related to the covid-19 vaccine and Rewards (Processed Nvivo 12 plus result)

**Documents related to Rewards**

Based on searchersAnd on the Scopus date base, of the 64 documents related to the Covid-19 vaccine and rewards, research related to the types of rewards given to the public is still relatively minimal. As in the following picture: The average number of publications discussing rewarding the public to encourage vaccination is rather low. For those who are still hesitant or lack the drive to be vaccinated, the prize offering might be an extra source of encouragement. Gifts

or inducements, such as savings, money, T-shirts, or other advantages, might heighten curiosity and encourage prompt vaccination. In addition to rewarding people who get their vaccinations, several nations or organizations have laws in place that penalize people who don't. Unvaccinated people may not be permitted in some locations, for instance, to travel internationally, participate in particular social activities, or work. This strategy seeks to motivate people to practice protection

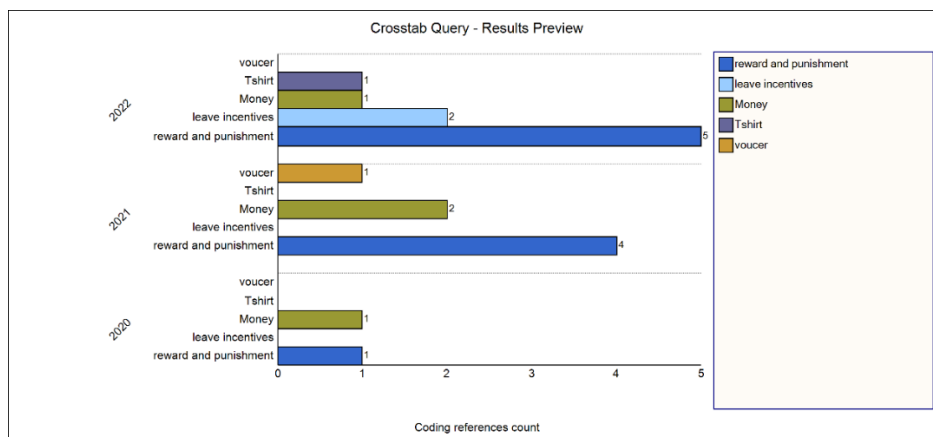


Figure 9. Types of Rewards given to the community.

**DISCUSSION**

This research is a bibliometric research on the covid 19 vaccine and giving rewards or incentives to people who agree to be vaccinated. One of the seriousnesses in implementing an increase in vaccination coverage is to provide education and socialization so that the community can participate in carrying out vaccinations by innovating vaccination services.

Figure 1 shows that research interest in the Covid-19 vaccine and the provision of rewards is relatively lacking. Therefore it is very important to support the provision of rewards in terms of providing incentives to the community. This research can help other researchers in terms of further research.

The results of this study also show that the United States has the highest number of publications related to the covid 19 vaccine and Rewards. There are several factors that underlie the United States having a high number of publications, one of which is that the population of the United States is quite large and most affected by this covid 19 (9). In addition, the results of a study conducted in the United States through an online survey showed that there were several factors underlying the refusal and hesitation of the public to implement vaccines, so they needed to be persuaded by providing incentives in both monetary and non-monetary forms.(31). Many people do not want to be vaccinated because they receive advice from religious leaders, are concerned about the effects and aftereffects of being vaccinated and there is distrust of pharmaceutical companies that produce vaccines, conspiracy theories related to vaccines. All of these things are the reason why people are reluctant to get vaccinated(16),(32).

Most of the publications related to the covid 19 vaccine and rewards are in the field of medical science studies, this is understandable because the issue of vaccines has an impact on human health. Therefore, the issue of vaccines is an important focus of study for health sciences. Although it cannot be denied that social science has also studied a lot about this Covid 19 vaccine and rewards. because the problem of the covid 19 vaccine is a human problem. This can be seen from human behavior towards vaccine problems and the provision of incentives. Including behavior of health workers is critical to designing sustainable health communications to encourage acceptance and beneficial interventions of the Covid-19 vaccine (33).

Human behavior in perceiving acceptance of the covid 19 vaccine such as fear of transmission of covid in the body and fear of the impact of the vaccine on the patient's own body (34). In general, the Covid-19 vaccine and rewards are not only a study of health sciences, social sciences, but also a study of several other sciences such as pharmacy, environment, engineering, and so on.

The authors who wrote document articles about the covid 19 vaccine and Rewards are still lacking. Only four authors have the most documents on Scopus, namely 2 documents, while other authors only have one document on average. Likewise with regard to author affiliation, Columbia University ranks first regarding the document "covid 19 vaccine and rewards" in the relationship between the author and his affiliates.

It can be seen that the keywords that often appear are covid 19, corona virus disease, vaccination, vaccination covid 19, human. Based on this data, we can look for novelty covid 19 vaccines and rewards. for example research related to giving incentives to the public to want to be vaccinated is still very little done by other researchers. Only 16 articles related to the theme of Rewards, namely giving rewards to people who agree to be vaccinated. In this article, there are several reasons why people want to be vaccinated, such as research conducted byUng COL, Hu Y., Hu H., Bian Y. (2022) that they agree to be vaccinated because of the influence of education given by the government to the public about the dangers of transmission of Covid 19 (35), providing incentives in the form of leave for employees to encourage them to vaccinate (13), giving awards in the form of additional rights to individuals who wish to be vaccinated (15), giving rewards in the form of tickets to travel and not come to the office or leave(16), provide incentives in the form of money (19) (Holts, 2021), incentives in the form of a lottery(25), non-material awards(20)and even the fear of death (14), (22), based on these reasons that are the driving force for those who take the covid 19 vaccine.

The reality on the ground shows that the implementation of the vaccination policy has experienced resistance in the community because the community believes that the policy can be fatal to public health. The government's policy to carry out the vaccination program starting on January 13, 2021 has also received various rejections and bad issues. Unsupportive information related to this policy is rife in the community, including the negative effects after the vaccine to the installation of a microchip which was carried out simultaneously with the injection of the vaccine, resulting in people's refusal to take part in the program. Even though the government has budgeted for the vaccine program at a relatively large cost, the program almost failed to bring in vaccines from outside.(36). Government efforts in educating the public by advocating for the public to follow the vaccination policy. Policy advocacy is defined as interventions "to change dysfunctional policies in institutions, communities, and governments that may create the need for patient advocacy in the first place."(37).



In addition to advocating for the community about the covid 19 vaccine, the government also provides rewards for the community. Therefore, giving rewards in the form of incentives to the community still needs to be continuously improved and developed. Giving this incentive needs to be done as an effort to encourage people to agree to be vaccinated so that vaccine uptake can be achieved and people's immunity will increase. The community certainly strives to improve, maintain and realize standardized health.

Giving awards in the form of incentives to the community will certainly attract the public's interest in participating in the vaccine. Of course, the more people who participate in the vaccine, the harder immunity will increase in the community. Many experts estimate that a vaccination rate of between 70% and 80% is required for herd immunity(38).

Based on this fact, in the future the government, in formulating vaccine administration policies, must include giving these rewards as one of the important points in encouraging people to get vaccinated. Programs that offer rewards for getting vaccines can also strengthen ties between the public and the institution in charge of running them. As a result, connections between people and those in charge of public health policy may improve and trust may grow.

Research on incentives relating to the COVID-19 vaccination may be able to shed light on how effective this incentive program is. In order to enhance vaccination rates and remove any potential barriers, researchers can determine the most successful strategies by observing how people react to receiving rewards. Therefore, we advise future studies to further explore this topic, especially by recognizing achievements in the use of the COVID vaccination. 19. Because a country's effectiveness with immunization is crucial to eradicating the virus, particularly Covid-19.

## CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this bibliometric investigation demonstrate that research on vaccine-19 and rewards is still ongoing. As a result, in order to do additional study, this subject has to be extensively investigated from all relevant sources. Additionally, there are a number of fascinating subjects that might be investigated in this study, including financial advantages and health regulations, all of which are, of course, methods to get around the difficulties that come with implementing the Covid-19 vaccination.

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