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# Exploring Community Trust and Attitudes Towards COVID-19 Vaccination in Banda Aceh, Indonesia

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## Abstract

To mitigate COVID-19 infections and safeguard the community against infection risks, the Indonesian government initiated a national COVID-19 vaccination program. It was observed that the community exhibited a mix of acceptance and reluctance toward the vaccination program due to varying information disseminated through multiple media sources, particularly concerning the issue of halal vaccines and their potential adverse effects. The decision to undergo COVID-19 vaccination is closely tied to the community's confidence in the vaccine's efficacy. Vaccine hesitancy poses a significant obstacle in the battle against the COVID-19 pandemic. Several factors contributing to the community's trust in the vaccine encompass shared norms and values, willingness to endorse, and perceived efficacy. The objective of this study was to identify the relationship between the community's trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine and their attitudes toward receiving vaccinations in the region of Banda Aceh. To achieve this, a correlational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted. The study's sample consisted of the community residing in the Kuta Alam sub-district of Banda Aceh, totalling 266 participants. Data collection was facilitated through the administration of the "Community Trust in the COVID-19 Vaccine Questionnaire" and the "Community Attitudes Toward Receiving Vaccinations Questionnaire." The collected data underwent analysis utilizing Spearman's rank test. The study's findings demonstrated a significant relationship between the community's trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine ( $p = 0.000$ ) and various dimensions, including shared norms and values ( $p = 0.000$ ), willingness to endorse ( $p = 0.000$ ), and perceived efficacy ( $p = 0.000$ ), all of which exhibited a strong correlation with attitudes toward receiving vaccination. Considering these results, it is crucial to involve healthcare professionals and governmental entities in initiatives aimed at promoting the health benefits and efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine. These efforts should prioritize the enhancement of community trust and the broader acceptance of vaccination.

**Keywords:** trust; community; attitude; vaccination; COVID-19.

## Introduction

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) manifests as a severe acute respiratory syndrome and is highly communicable, with a strong propensity for person-to-person transmission. As outlined in the COVID-19 diagnosis and treatment guidelines issued by the World Health Organization (WHO), the modes of COVID-19 transmission include aspiration inhalation, droplet spread, direct contact, fecal-oral, and the potential for highly aerosolized transmission. Since its initial identification in December 2019, COVID-19 has rapidly disseminated to over 210 countries, infecting more than 5.2 million individuals (Vadyala et al., 2021). Various countries, Indonesia among them, have initiated COVID-19 vaccination campaigns. This represents a highly efficient and effective health measure in preventing perilous infectious diseases (Perhimpunan Dokter Paru Indonesia (PDPI), Perhimpunan Dokter Spesialis Kardiovaskular (PDSKI) & Perhimpunan Dokter Anestesiologi dan Terapi Intensif Indonesia (PERDATIN), 2022). These efforts are reinforced by the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2021, which pertains to the "Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Mitigating the COVID-19 Pandemic (Permenkes, 2021).



The city of Banda Aceh comprises nine sub-districts, one of which is the Kuta Alam sub-district. Covering an expanse of 1,005 km<sup>2</sup>, it stands as the second-largest sub-district following Syiah Kuala. In terms of population, Kuta Alam boasts a significant count of 42,217 individuals, rendering it the most densely inhabited sub-district in comparison to the others. In the community, diverse hindrances and complexities have emerged concerning the acceptance and resistance toward COVID-19 vaccination. A number of obstacles have been identified, including concerns over potential adverse effects of the vaccine, such as localized discomfort at the injection site (a local effect), as well as systemic reactions like fever and dizziness. Moreover, the matter of the vaccine's halal status has arisen as a significant concern, particularly considering that Banda Aceh City accommodates a Muslim population of approximately 98%.

Numerous initiatives have been undertaken by the Indonesian government, notably involving health officers, Information and Communication Officers, Police Services, and the Islamic Sharia Agency in Aceh Province. These endeavors aim to disseminate affirmative information about the advantages of vaccines in safeguarding the community and warding off the perils of the lethal COVID-19 infection. Despite these efforts, challenges persist in cultivating public trust and garnering acceptance of the vaccine's efficacy and potential side effects. These challenges stem from concerns surrounding the halal status of vaccines and apprehensions about adverse effects.

Vaccination coverage data for April 2021 indicates that out of the total target of 48,904 COVID-19 vaccines to be administered, the first 24,806 doses have been successfully administered. This coverage encompasses the initial doses administered to a cohort consisting of health workers, public servants, and the elderly population. The attainment rate for the initial dose of COVID-19 vaccination stood at 50.7%, while the second dose reached 42.9%. Governmental focus has been directed toward prioritizing vaccination for individuals aged 59 and above. This is due to the heightened susceptibility of the elderly to infection, as they represent the demographic most prone to severe consequences, including mortality and ailment, resulting from COVID-19. The ongoing COVID-19 vaccination coverage in Banda Aceh City is yet to attain the desired level set by the national target (Dinkes, 2021).

The effectiveness of vaccination hinges on the appropriateness and correlation of information comprehended by the community. Vaccine hesitancy presents a significant impediment in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO) designated vaccination hesitancy as one of the foremost global health concerns in 2019. A prior study indicated that individuals who express willingness to undergo vaccination are more inclined to perceive the COVID-19 pandemic as a potentially fatal illness. The administration of vaccines is widely regarded as secure, efficacious, and endorsed by health authorities (Chew et al., 2021). Therefore, it is crucial that healthcare workers, as the frontliners in pandemic response, play a pivotal role in providing substantial health promotion and education concerning the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine. (Husna et al., 2022).

Another vital factor influencing vaccination behavior is confidence, which can be measured through trust in the vaccine or the provider. Trust holds significant importance in navigating the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and is linked to higher compliance with health protocols, including practices like social distancing and isolation measures (Dordevic et al., 2021). Community trust, particularly in the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine, holds paramount importance in achieving the targeted COVID-19 vaccination rates. The findings of a prior study revealed that 87.2% of respondents held a positive perception of the COVID-19 vaccine's effectiveness, and 77.7% expressed their willingness to partake in the vaccination. This suggests a direct correlation: the more favorable an individual's perception of the COVID-19 vaccine, the greater their inclination to participate in the vaccination process (Widayanti & Kusumawati, 2021). Furthermore, confidence in the COVID-19 vaccine greatly influences vaccination intentions among university students. The higher the level of confidence in the COVID-19 vaccine, the higher the vaccination intention (Rahmani et al., 2022).

Based on a study in Thailand, the willingness to accept the COVID-19 vaccination varied between countries, ranging from 23.6% to 97%. The lower vaccine acceptance rates can pose problems in preventing disease transmission (Kitro et al., 2021). The public assumes that the COVID-19 vaccine is dangerous due to its novelty and the suspicion that there is a lack of research on the vaccine. The community's understanding of the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine could play an important role in vaccination acceptance. A previous study conducted in Indonesia revealed that 52% of individuals are inclined to undergo COVID-19 vaccination, while 48% prefer to postpone vaccination until the vaccine's safety is confirmed. (Marzo et al., 2021). Another study supports that strategies to increase the uptake or acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine must address the domain of health belief models (HBM) of the perceived severity of the virus and belief in the vaccine's benefits. In addition, this study also showed that the benefits felt by the community are associated with the respondent's intention to receive the COVID-19 vaccination (Coe et al., 2022).

## Methods

A descriptive correlational study, utilizing a cross-sectional design, was undertaken to investigate the relationships between variables—community trust and attitude towards receiving the COVID-19 vaccination. The study population consisted of community members in Kuta Alam sub-district, Banda Aceh, who had received a minimum of one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, totaling 794 individuals. The sample size was determined using the Yamane formula, resulting in a calculated sample size of 266 respondents. For this study, purposive sampling was employed to select 266 participants from 11 villages within the Kuta Alam sub-district—a deemed suitable sample size.

Inclusion criteria for this study were as follows: 1) Residency within Kuta Alam sub-district, Banda Aceh, 2) Willingness to participate as respondents and provision of written informed consent, 3) Having received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, substantiated by a vaccine certificate, and 4) Attaining a minimum age of 18 years in the community.

The data collection tools utilized in this study included the "Community Trust in COVID-19 Vaccine Questionnaire," comprising 21 items on a 5-point Likert scale, and the "Community Attitudes towards Receiving Vaccinations Questionnaire," comprising 11 items on a 5-point Likert scale. The data collection process encompassed the distribution of questionnaires to respondents visiting the Public Health Center (Puskesmas), as well as employing door-to-door methods to gather responses.

Both questionnaires were tested for validity and reliability to assess the validity and consistency of the questionnaires. Validity test using one expert in the Emergency Nursing Department from the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh. While the validity test was carried out using Cronbach alpha with values for the "COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Belief Questionnaire" and "Attitudes to Receiving Vaccination Questionnaire" with values = 0.898 and 0.883, respectively.

The researcher was aided by three research assistants, who were instrumental in facilitating the data collection process. These assistants were thoroughly briefed on consistent perceptions and methodologies prior to commencing data collection. The respondents comprised patients visiting the Puskesmas and residents of the Kuta Alam sub-district, all of whom fulfilled the stipulated inclusion criteria and were approached to participate as respondents.

Before initiating the data collection process, a comprehensive explanation of the research objectives and pertinent information was provided to the respondents. Those individuals willing to partake in the study were then requested to provide their consent by signing written informed consent forms. For respondents who were reached through door-to-door visits – individuals who met the inclusion criteria but did not visit the Puskesmas – data collection was executed by visiting the addresses obtained from Puskesmas records. These efforts were supplemented by the assistance of health cadres, who also played a role as research assistants in this study.

The bivariate data analysis involved conducting the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to ascertain the normal distribution of the data ( $p\text{-value} > \alpha = 0.05$ ). The results of the normality test indicated a lack of normal distribution, with a significance level of  $<0.05$ . As a consequence, the non-parametric Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test was employed for this study's analysis. The data was assessed using Spearman's rank test.

#### *Ethical consideration*

This study underwent an ethical assessment and received ethical approval from the Nursing Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, under reference No. 111013031022.

## **Result and Discussion**

The results of data collection of 266 respondents, the following results were obtained as follow:

**Table 1.** The Sociodemographic Data of the Respondents.

| Demographic Data           | Frequency      | Percentage |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Age (M ± SD)               | 29.84 ± 12.081 |            |
| Gender                     |                |            |
| Female                     | 162            | 60.9       |
| Male                       | 104            | 39.1       |
| Last education level       |                |            |
| Elementary school          | 1              | 0.4        |
| Secondary high school      | 164            | 61.7       |
| High school                | 101            | 38.0       |
| Working                    |                |            |
| Doesn't work               | 55             | 20.7       |
| Government employee        | 32             | 12.0       |
| Entrepreneur/Private       | 50             | 18.8       |
| Farmers/fishermen/laborers | 2              | 0.8        |
| Retired                    | 4              | 1.5        |
| Student                    | 91             | 46.2       |
| Religion                   |                |            |
| Islam                      | 261            | 98.1       |
| Christian                  | 3              | 1.1        |
| Buddhist                   | 2              | 0.8        |
| Marital Status             |                |            |
| Married                    | 103            | 38.7       |
| Not yet marry              | 156            | 58.6       |
| Widower/Widow              | 7              | 2.7        |

(continued).

**Table 1.** (Continued)

|                                        |     |      |
|----------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Ethnicity                              |     |      |
| Aceh                                   | 243 | 91.4 |
| Java                                   | 9   | 3.4  |
| Padang                                 | 8   | 3.0  |
| Chinese                                | 6   | 2.3  |
| Information about COVID-19 vaccination |     |      |
| Print Media                            | 52  | 19.5 |
| Online Media                           | 214 | 80.5 |
| The COVID-19 vaccination dose          |     |      |
| Dose 1                                 | 63  | 23.7 |
| Dose 2                                 | 110 | 41.4 |
| Dose 3                                 | 89  | 33.5 |
| Dose 4                                 | 4   | 1.5  |
| Trust in COVID-19 vaccine              |     |      |
| Not belief                             | 2   | 0.8  |
| Not enough belief                      | 11  | 4.1  |
| Enough belief                          | 50  | 18.8 |
| Belief                                 | 158 | 59.4 |
| Very belief                            | 45  | 16.9 |

Table 1 illustrates that the respondents' mean age is 29.8 years, with a predominant female representation (60.9%). The educational profile is primarily secondary education (61.7%), with a significant number being students (46.2%). The majority identify as Muslim (98.1%), are married (58.6%), and hail from Aceh (91.4%). A substantial portion of respondents (80.5%) acquired information about COVID-19 vaccination through social media. Regarding vaccination, 41.4% had received the second dose, and 59.4% expressed confidence in the COVID-19 vaccination.

**Table 2.** The trust in the Effectiveness of the COVID-19 Vaccine and Attitude to Receiving vaccination (n = 266).

| Trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine | Attitude to receiving a vaccination |      |        |      | Total |     | $\alpha$ | p-values |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
|                                                    | Not Accept                          |      | Accept |      |       |     |          |          |
|                                                    | f                                   | %    | f      | %    | f     | %   |          |          |
| Moderate                                           | 89                                  | 54.2 | 75     | 45.7 | 164   | 100 | 0.05     | 0.000    |
| High                                               | 2                                   | 2.0  | 100    | 98.0 | 102   | 100 |          |          |

Table 2 indicates that out of 102 respondents who demonstrated a high level of trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, a notable 98% exhibited a positive attitude towards receiving the vaccination.

**Table 3.** The Relationship between Share Norms and Value Dimensions with Attitude to Receiving Vaccinations (n= 266).

| Share norms and values | Attitude to receiving the vaccination |     |        |      | Total |     | $\alpha$ | p-values |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
|                        | Not Accept                            |     | Accept |      |       |     |          |          |
|                        | f                                     | %   | f      | %    | f     | %   |          |          |
| Moderate               | 86                                    | 57  | 65     | 43   | 151   | 100 | 0.05     | 0.000    |
| High                   | 5                                     | 4.3 | 110    | 95.7 | 115   | 100 |          |          |

Table 3 shows data indicating that among the 115 respondents who exhibited strong shared norms and values regarding trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, a substantial 95.7% expressed their agreement to undergo vaccination.

**Table 4.** The Relationship between Willingness to Endorse Dimension and Attitude to Receiving Vaccination (n= 266).

| Willingness to endorse | Attitude to receiving the vaccination |      |        |      | Total |     | $\alpha$ | p-values |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
|                        | Not Accept                            |      | Accept |      |       |     |          |          |
|                        | f                                     | %    | f      | %    | f     | %   |          |          |
| Low                    | 23                                    | 76.7 | 7      | 23.3 | 30    | 100 | 0.05     | 0.000    |
| Moderate               | 66                                    | 42.5 | 93     | 58.5 | 159   | 100 |          |          |
| High                   | 2                                     | 2.2  | 75     | 97.4 | 77    | 100 |          |          |

Table 4 shows that among the 77 respondents with a significant willingness to endorse the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, an impressive 97.4% held a positive attitude towards accepting vaccination.

**Table 5.** The Relationship between Perceived Efficacy Dimension and Attitude to Receiving Vaccination (n= 266).

| Perceived efficacy | Attitude accept vaccination |      |        |      | Total |     | α    | P-values |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|------|----------|
|                    | Not Accept                  |      | Accept |      |       |     |      |          |
|                    | f                           | %    | f      | %    | f     | %   |      |          |
| Low                | 13                          | 92.9 | 1      | 7.1  | 14    | 100 | 0.05 | 0.000    |
| Moderate           | 72                          | 48.0 | 78     | 52.0 | 150   | 100 |      |          |
| High               | 6                           | 5.9  | 96     | 94.1 | 102   | 100 |      |          |

Table 5 reveals that among the 150 respondents who reported a high level of perceived efficacy regarding the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, a noteworthy 94.1% exhibited a positive attitude towards receiving vaccination.

Trust is cultivated when an individual places faith in the dependability and integrity of what is being entrusted. It can be perceived as a person's inclination to place confidence in others or in a particular policy that they hold belief in (Vadyala et al., 2021). Three attributes contribute to the development of trust: competence, benevolence, and integrity (Mayer et al., 1995). Meanwhile, the formation and change of attitudes could be influenced by personal experience, the influence of other people, the mass media, educational institutions, and emotional and cultural factors (Hartono, 2016).

The study findings demonstrate a positive correlation between trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine and the attitude towards receiving vaccinations ( $p=0.000$ ,  $\alpha=0.005$ ). Table 2 presents 102 respondents who exhibited a strong trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, out of which 98% held a favorable attitude towards receiving the vaccination.

These study outcomes may be linked to the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents. The average age of respondents is younger, placing them within a productive stage of life (29.84 years). Moreover, 61.7% possessed a moderate level of education, while 38% had attained a higher level of education. Interestingly, 80.5% of respondents obtained information about the benefits of COVID-19 vaccination through social media. Additionally, 41.4% and 33.5% of respondents had received the COVID-19 vaccine for the second and third doses, respectively, while 59.4% expressed confidence in the COVID-19 vaccination.

The results of this study, in relation to the sociodemographic of the respondents, find support in a study conducted by Hamidah et al. (2022) which indicated that individuals in the young adult age group are in a productive phase of life characterized by consistent decision-making and responsibility. Additionally, Wayudi et al. (2020) proposed that individuals with a moderate educational level possess critical thinking abilities, cognitive and social skills for problem-solving, and sound decision-making capabilities. Moreover, Sahputri & Sofia (2021); Ichsan et al. (2021) emphasized the pivotal role of clear information concerning the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine in guiding vaccination decisions for disease prevention. The dissemination of information about the COVID-19 virus and vaccine has been widespread within the community through electronic and other social media platforms, primarily focusing on vaccine safety and efficacy. Consequently, the information provided regarding the COVID-19 vaccine substantially influences the community's perceptions regarding vaccine effectiveness and attitudes towards receiving vaccinations.

The study's findings indicated that 41.4% of the community had received the second dose of the vaccination, underscoring the community's commitment to receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. These results align with the observations of Jiang et al. (2022), who noted a prevailing positive attitude within the community towards both the first and second doses of the COVID-19 vaccination.

Trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine is likely to develop when it is perceived as useful. The inclination towards receiving vaccinations, based on the perceived advantages of the COVID-19 vaccine, is closely linked to the information gathered by respondents. This correlates with the findings of Azim et al. (2021), who emphasized that the decision to receive COVID-19 vaccination is influenced by the perceived benefits of the vaccine. Respondents displaying a favorable perception of vaccine benefits, as a means to curtail the spread of COVID-19, demonstrated a heightened intention to undergo vaccinations.

The results of this study are also supported by Komala and Utama (2022) who established a correlation between trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine in boosting immunity, vaccination's individual impact, and the attitude towards receiving the COVID-19 vaccination. Moreover, Paul et al. (2021) conducted a study highlighting that noteworthy barriers to attitudes and behaviors concerning COVID-19 vaccinations encompass general skepticism surrounding vaccine benefits and safety, apprehensions of potential side effects, and trust in government. Additionally, another study expounds that a heightened level of trust in the advantages of the COVID-19 vaccine positively corresponds to a greater readiness for vaccination (Hoang et al., 2022).

In this study, the community's trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccination was examined through three dimensions: 1) shared norms and values, 2) willingness to endorse, and 3) perceived efficacy. The aspect of trust related to shared norms and values concerning the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine is rooted in the concept of common values within the community. This form of trust encompasses elements such as integrity, pride, empathy, agreement, procedural justice, and responsiveness (Adam Lijebad et al., 2009).

The study's findings reveal that among the respondents, 115 individuals (50.8%) demonstrated a strong alignment with shared norms and values regarding trust in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine. Notably, 95.7% of these respondents expressed a positive attitude towards receiving vaccination. This underscores the notion that belief in the COVID-19 vaccine's efficacy is established upon the collective ideas, values, and norms held by the community.

These findings are congruent with the observations of Winshine & Haryono (2021), who indicated that the COVID-19 response task force in Indonesia had conducted extensive outreach efforts through various social media platforms and engaged religious and cultural councils. The involvement of the Indonesian Council of Ulama represents a strategic initiative aimed at expediting COVID-19 pandemic management in Indonesia and fostering effective collaboration with the government. Such measures prove pivotal in encouraging the Muslim community to actively participate in comprehensive vaccination efforts (Khoiri & Nasution, 2022). Attitudes towards receiving vaccinations, based on the achievements of vaccines in combating and curbing the spread of the COVID-19 virus, could be influenced by personal experiences, the experiences of others, knowledge levels, emotional factors, and the number of COVID-19 vaccination doses received.

Furthermore, trust in the willingness to endorse the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine serves as a crucial gauge of trustworthiness that can be established through performance, behavior, and policies, thereby furnishing the community with a rationale to trust the government. This aspect of trust encompasses attributes like dependable conduct, political inclusivity, and confidence (Adam Lijebad et al., 2009). A parallel perspective is echoed by Kriswibowo et al. (2021), who highlighted the government's resolute commitment in hastening COVID-19 mitigation through a comprehensive vaccination policy, leading to enhanced community trust in and support for these governmental efforts. Notably, a heightened level of trust in the government directly corresponds to a greater acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination (Lindholt et al., 2021).

Within the context of this study, the dimension of willingness to endorse revealed that 77 respondents (34%) exhibited a strong propensity to endorse the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, with 97.4% of them displaying a favorable disposition towards accepting vaccination. The data substantiate that 80.5% of the general public sourced information concerning the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine through online media channels, while 59.4% placed their trust in the reliability of the COVID-19 vaccine information found on social media platforms.

Additionally, within the context of the willingness to endorse dimension, the inclination towards receiving vaccinations based on the safety of vaccines and adherence to manufacturing processes in accordance with established procedures is profoundly influenced by religious, ethnic, and cultural factors. The study's findings indicated that a significant portion of respondents, 261 individuals (98.1%), identified as Muslim, while 243 (91.4%) were of Acehese descent. This demographic makeup can potentially impact the perceived efficacy, trust in the COVID-19 vaccine, and attitudes towards vaccination acceptance.

Conversely, reservations regarding the safety and halal status of the COVID-19 vaccine can exert an influence on attitudes towards vaccination acceptance, particularly among the Muslim population (Kemenkes et al., 2020). Nevertheless, a strong commitment to religious beliefs often entails a concern for the well-being of others, thereby motivating acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccination to uphold community welfare (Lahav et al., 2022).

Other studies have also underscored that vaccination decision-making is frequently intertwined with perceived risks and trust in healthcare professionals, both within governmental and public health institutions, as well as the interactions between these stakeholders (Dube et al., 2013). Efforts geared towards bolstering confidence in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine are of paramount significance in cultivating favorable attitudes towards vaccination acceptance and curtailing the transmission of the COVID-19 virus. This endeavor can be further advanced through health promotion campaigns aimed at disseminating information about the efficacy and safety of the COVID-19 vaccine to the broader community (Lin et al., 2020).

Lastly, trust in perceived success (perceived efficacy) pertaining to the COVID-19 vaccine's effectiveness engenders an understanding that community trust in the government and the policies formulated hinges upon the government's demonstrated effectiveness and reliability in addressing the challenges posed by COVID-19 vaccination. This dimension encompasses attributes like competence, dependability, prior experience, efficacy, and dealing with uncertainties (Adam Lijebblad et al., 2009).

Within this study, the findings concerning the dimension of perceived efficacy indicate that 150 respondents (66.3%) hold a strong perception of the COVID-19 vaccine's effectiveness. Impressively, 94.1% of these individuals possess a positive attitude towards receiving vaccination. This substantiates the prevalent belief within the community that government policies, as executed through the national vaccination program, are instrumental in safeguarding and preventing the spread of COVID-19. These study results find resonance with the notion that interactions between the community, government, and healthcare providers form the bedrock for upholding confidence in vaccination. A constructive attitude towards undergoing COVID-19 vaccinations can be attributed to a robust trust in the healthcare system's ability to manage the pandemic effectively (Paul et al., 2021). Furthermore, the provision of accessible and high-quality services holds the potential to wield influence over more enduring behavioral changes following the decision to willingly accept the COVID-19 vaccination (Direktorat Promosi Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 2020).

## Conclusions

The acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccination is closely linked to the level of trust within the community regarding the vaccine's effectiveness. This trust can be assessed by considering shared norms and values, willingness to endorse, and perceived efficacy as perceived by the community. The sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents, including age, highest level of education, religious background, awareness about COVID-19 vaccination, and the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses received, can collectively impact the community's understanding and confidence in the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine.

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