

Antecedents of Public's Trust Level Regarding Covid-19 Vaccination: As Reflections of Good Governance in Indonesia

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Abstract. *Good governance is an approach to creating good organizational management founded under the principles of transparency, equity, and accountability to achieve organizational goals. The rising public demand for good governance has encouraged the central and local governments to apply transparency and accountability in their administration. Public distrust of the government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic through the vaccine program can be affected by the level of education, age, political affiliation, religion, and perceived experience. The community assumes that every action decided by the government always involves political and economic interests; the government takes advantage of the momentum amidst the calamities suffered by the community. The purpose of this study is to examine the trust factor, political party, and level of education in correlation with the influence of the variable level of public trust in the Covid-19 vaccine program as an embodiment of good governance. This study is descriptive quantitative research. The primary data used derives from questionnaires distributed via Google Form with a total of 391 respondents. The results from the analysis and discussion indicated that all utilized variables in this study for both the independent variable of public trust and moderation variables (religion, political affiliation, and education level) affect the transparency of good governance in the delivery of the Covid-19 vaccine program. It is also known that the moderation variables consisting of religion, political affiliation, and the latest education level are considered partial moderation because the magnitude of the direct influence is greater than the indirect one, meaning that the independent variable can directly influence the dependent variables without going through or involving moderation variable.*

Keywords: *Covid-19 vaccine, good governance, political affiliation, public trust, religion*

Raktažodžiai: *Covid-19 vakcinas, gera savivalda, politinė priklausomybė, politinis pasitikėjimas, religija*

Introduction

The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has been the talk of the globe since March 2020. Wuhan, China, was the first to blame regarding the issue. Unfortunately, all parts of the world are inflicted by the widespread transmission of the disease. On the other hand, several countries have established policies to impose lockdowns to prevent the spread of the virus. Indonesia has joined the movement to limit activities from the society through a set of strict policies in correlation to shutdowns that exist in every sector of living. The tremendous impact of Covid-19 got to the occurrence of public distrust of the government, resulting in the society doubting the government's ability to cope with the issue and bring Indonesia out of this outbreak (Shivangi Dhawan, 2020).

The Covid-19 virus that broke out in Indonesia in particular and the world, in general, is said to be the most significant pandemic ever in the 20th century. Numerous sectors were paralyzed due to this until the peak of July 17, 2021, when Indonesia finally reached 2,832,755 patients of Covid-19. Amounting 72,489 deaths were recorded on July 16, 2021, with an estimation of recovery cases of 2,232,948 people. It is very critical that Indonesia currently has the highest total daily new cases and total daily new deaths in the world after Russia, as data presented by Worldometer (2021) below.

Table 1. The Covid-19 situation in the world as per July 17, 2021

| NO. | COUNTRY | TOTAL CASES | NEW CASES | TOTAL DEATHS | NEW DEATHS | TOTAL RECOVERED | NEW RECOVERED | ACTIVE CASES |
|-----|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | World | 190449107 | 178242 | 4094751 | 3262 | 173612641 | 132740 | 12741715 |
| 1 | Indonesia | 2832755 | 51952 | 72489 | 1092 | 2232394 | 27903 | 527872 |
| 2 | Russia | 5933115 | 25116 | 147655 | 787 | 5322345 | 21437 | 463115 |
| 3 | Iran | 3501079 | 15139 | 86966 | 175 | 3118349 | 16731 | 295764 |
| 4 | Malaysia | 905851 | 12528 | 6866 | 138 | 779171 | 6629 | 119814 |
| 5 | Mexico | 2642068 | 12420 | 236015 | 275 | 2074145 | 5970 | 331908 |
| 6 | Thailand | 391989 | 10082 | 3240 | 141 | 278184 | 6327 | 110565 |
| 7 | Bangladesh | 1092411 | 8489 | 17669 | 204 | 923163 | 8820 | 151579 |
| 8 | Phillippines | 1502359 | 6040 | 26598 | 122 | 1428504 | 7213 | 47257 |
| 9 | Kazakhstan | 483412 | 5658 | 4909 | 45 | 427237 | 3241 | 51266 |

Source: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>.

The only light in the tunnel at the moment is using vaccination. On July 1 2021, the vaccine has been distributed to over 30,184,392 recipients of the first phase alone. Furthermore, 13,624,157 people received the phase II vaccine. They are still off the target expectation of 181,554,465 (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). What hinders the progress of the vaccination program by the government is not only because of the insufficient number of vaccines available to meet Indonesia's needs. Additionally, numerous people are unsure about the transparency relating to the procurement and the execution of the vaccination program. The public's doubt was also triggered by the news circulating online about the Covid-19 vaccine (Diyah Indiyati et al., 2020). This news is in connection with the general opinion from the public that the government has not been observing the aspects of good governance properly.

Good governance is an approach to creating good organizational management founded under the principles of transparency, equity, and accountability to achieve organizational goals (Maryam, 2016). The rising public demand for good governance has encouraged the central and local governments to apply transparency and accountability in their administration. Today, our country calls for good governance to be used in a way that is effective, efficient, accountable, and responsible in overall governmental aspects. Effective governance refers to the delivery of strategic planning that can refer to the right target. Efficient governance means that the policies established by the government can be carried out sharply, efficiently and effectively. Transparency signifies openness in terms of how everyone can directly supervise the performance of the current policies by state administrators to provide an immediate assessment of the results achieved. Being accountable means that government officials are responsible for all the established policies and are responsible for their performance to all citizens at the end of each year of government administration (Sallam et al., 2021).

Public distrust of the government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic through the vaccine program can be affected by the level of education, age, political affiliation, religion, and perceived experience. The community assumes that every action decided by the government always involves political and economic interests; that the government takes advantage of the momentum amidst the calamities suffered by the community (Maryam, 2016). Previous research conducted by Diyah et al. (2020) suggests that the level of public trust in good governance administrators is much determined by how the mass media provide information. In other words, the age and education level of the community has an influence on the level of understanding and absorption of news content on the level of public trust in the government during the pandemic. Research probed by Saiful Islam et al. (2021) denotes that the public's confidence in the government's ability to cope with this pandemic is influenced by people's perceptions, attitudes, and experiences based on political choices. Furthermore, Nuryan (2016) stated that the creation of transparency by the government, which is manifested in BUMN (Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises) and BUMD (Regional Owned Enterprises) as an extension of the government in carrying out the vaccine program, would increase their good faith of the government to overcome the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on previous research, it was found that the belief factor of religion, politics, and education level were influenced by the level of public trust in the Covid-19 vaccine program as a manifestation of good governance. The level of public trust is changeable due to religion, party political participation and education level of respondents. The results of previous studies explain that the influence of these factors in bridging the relationship of public trust to the Covid-19 vaccine program is fluctuating; therefore, further research is needed to confirm the results of previous research.

To manifest public trust in the government is not only realized by transparency in the procurement and implementation of vaccines itself, the media factor as a news outlet also has a significant effect. Specific conditions of media allow them to distribute correct information instead of spreading hoaxes (Broniatowski et al., 2021). Incorrect information received by low-educated individuals, those with political affiliations that are opposite to the government, as well as a wrong understanding of religion, also prevents people from believing that the implementation of vaccines is to form collective immunity (herd immunity). In conformity with these former studies and the problems mentioned above, this research tries to gain a thorough insight into the influencing factors of public trust. In this case, the current Covid-19 vaccination program carried out by the government is moderated by the circumstances of belief (religion), political affiliation, and education level. The data in this research will utilize respondents in 5 provincial capitals in Indonesia, in Java Island and Denpasar as the capital of Bali Island, which has the highest confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia.

Methodology

The data obtained in descriptive quantitative research is in the form of numbers which are then processed and analyzed to get an overview and relation between variables used in this study (Sugiyono, 2017). It is also known as descriptive research since this study tries to provide further details on the characteristics of the respondents included in the process (Moleong, 2017).

The primary data in this study derived from the responses of questionnaires distributed via Google Form. The purpose is to measure people's perceptions and gain opinions of the problems being concerned about (Ghozali, 2018). This study utilized a purposive sample for the sample selection to allow a fair chance for all population members to be the research samples (Sugiyono, 2017). The total number of respondents in this study comprises 391. They did reside in Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, and Denpasar at the survey time.

Data analysis was carried out using multiple regression analysis with moderation variables to view the factors of beliefs (religions), political parties, and education levels in influencing the variable public trust level towards the Covid-19 vaccine program as a manifestation of good governance.

After the analysis was performed, the next step was to conclude whether to moderate or not. The moderator variable is independent in that it can strengthen or else weaken the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent one (Solimun, 2017).

Results and discussion

This research was conducted on residents in 5 provincial capitals in Java Island and the capital city of Bali Province. The distribution of respondents in this study is as shown in table 2.

Table 2. *Description of Research Respondents*

| | DESCRIPTION | NUMBER | PERCENTAGE |
|--------|-------------|--------|------------|
| Age | ≤ 17 years | 18 | 4,10 |
| | 18-27 years | 267 | 85,40 |
| | 28-37 years | 68 | 7,60 |
| | 38-48 years | 38 | 2,90 |
| Gender | Man | 266 | 67,80 |
| | Women | 125 | 32,20 |

| | DESCRIPTION | NUMBER | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| City | Jakarta | 65 | 20,50 |
| | Bandung | 58 | 15,80 |
| | Semarang | 66 | 15,20 |
| | Yogyakarta | 59 | 17,00 |
| | Surabaya | 57 | 17,00 |
| | Denpasar | 86 | 16,50 |
| Occupation | Civil Servant | 71 | 4,10 |
| | Entrepreneur | 35 | 12,30 |
| | Student | 212 | 74,90 |
| | Housewife | 64 | 5,80 |
| | Others | 9 | 2,90 |
| Education Level | High School/ Equivalent | 200 | 71,90 |
| | Diploma | 21 | 2,90 |
| | Bachelor | 128 | 17,00 |
| | Postgraduate | 33 | 6,40 |
| | Others | 9 | 1,80 |

Source: Primary Data, 2021.

Table 2 shows that most respondents aged 18 to 27 years, male sex, those domiciled in Denpasar are primarily students with the latest education background of high school level or the equivalent.

The results of data analysis for the influence between variables are discussed in the following chapters.

Model Analysis

The analysis was performed by the PLS algorithm and bootstrapping tests, as shown in the following figures.

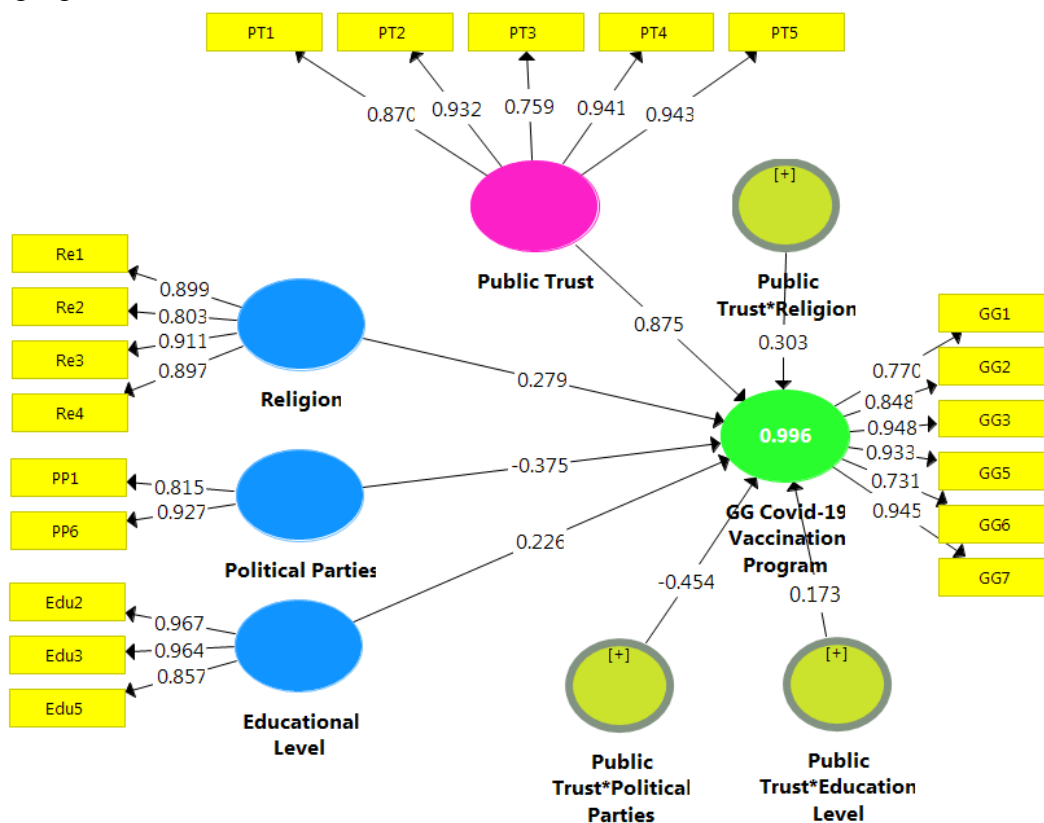


Fig. 1. PLS Algorithm Model

Source: authors.

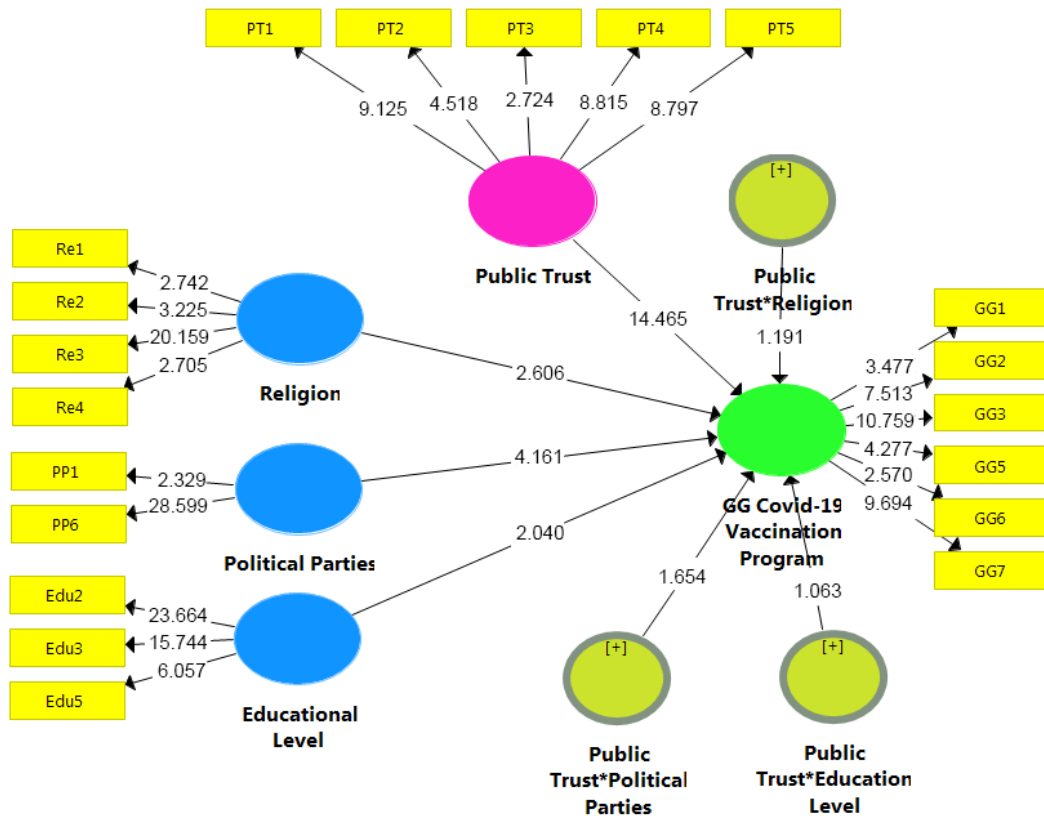


Fig. 2. Bootstrapping Model

Source: authors.

The results of the determinant analysis based on Cronbach’s Alpha value show that the values for each of the public trust variables are 0.711; religion (0.811); political parties (0.641); and the education level is 0.628.

Validity Test

The convergent validity value can be specified from the loading factor value of the latent variable and its indicators. According to Hussein (2015), Fornell & Larcker (1981), J. F. Hair et al. (2011), J. Hair et al. (2014), an indicator is considered valid if it has a correlation value above 0.6.

Table 3. Convergent Validity

| VARIABLES | LOADING FACTOR | AVE |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Public’s Trust | | |
| PT1 | 0,870 | 0,796 |
| PT2 | 0,932 | |
| PT3 | 0,759 | |
| PT4 | 0,941 | |
| PT5 | 0,943 | |
| Religion | | |
| RE1 | 0,899 | 0,772 |
| RE2 | 0,803 | |
| RE3 | 0,911 | |
| RE4 | 0,897 | |
| Political Parties | | |
| PP1 | 0,815 | 0,762 |

| VARIABLES | LOADING FACTOR | AVE |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| PP6 | 0,927 | |
| Educational Level | | |
| Edu2 | 0,967 | |
| Edu3 | 0,964 | 0,867 |
| Edu5 | 0,857 | |
| Good Governance (GG) on the Covid-19 Vaccination | | |
| GG1 | 0,770 | |
| GG2 | 0,848 | |
| GG3 | 0,948 | |
| GG5 | 0,933 | 0,751 |
| GG6 | 0,731 | |
| GG7 | 0,945 | |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

The value presented above as the results of the variability analysis indicates that several indicator items are invalid because the value is less than 0.600. The public trust variable that is invalid on item PT6 and PT7, religion variable (RE5), political party variable (PP2 to PP5), educational level variable (Edu1 and Edu4) and for the good governance variable (GG4) that can use the valid item variables for further analysis.

Table 4. *Later Variabels Correlations Analysis*

| VARIABLES | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | GG- COVID-19 VACCINATION | PUBLIC'S TRUST | POLITICAL PARTIES | RELIGION |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Educational Level | 1,000 | 0,956 | 0,932 | 0,955 | 0,899 |
| GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,956 | 1,000 | 0,990 | 0,911 | 0,852 |
| Public's Trust | 0,932 | 0,990 | 1,000 | 0,887 | 0,798 |
| Political Parties | 0,955 | 0,911 | 0,887 | 1,000 | 0,956 |
| Religion | 0,899 | 0,852 | 0,798 | 0,956 | 1,000 |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

All variables have a positive and significant relationship from the results in table 4, the values of each signify it: the education level takes effect towards good governance variable (0.956); the education level variable towards political parties (0.955); the education level variable on religion (0.899); the influence of political parties on good governance (0.911); the significance of political parties to the religion variable (0.956); and the impact of religion on good governance (0.852).

Table 5. *Direct Influence between Variables*

| HYPOTHESIS | ORIGINAL SAMPLE (O) | SAMPLE MEAN (M) | STANDARD DEVIATION (STDEV) | T STATISTICS (O/STDEV) | P VALUES |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Public's Trust => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,875 | 0,140 | 0,887 | 14,465 | 0,000 |
| Religion => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,279 | 4,529 | 0,191 | 2,606 | 0,000 |
| Political Parties => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | -0,375 | -2,430 | -0,371 | 4,161 | 0,000 |
| Educational Level => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,226 | -1,271 | 0,159 | 2,040 | 0,042 |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

Further, table 5 puts forward the results of the bootstrap analysis that we deduced in the following t value test (table 6).

Table 6. *Outher Weight (Mean, STDEV dan t-values)*

| ITEM | ORIGINAL SAMPLE (O) | SAMPLE MEAN (M) | STANDARD DEVIATION (STDEV) | T STATISTICS ((O/STDEV)) | P VALUES |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Edu2 <- Educational Level | 0,326 | 0,328 | 0,023 | 14,101 | 0,000 |
| Edu3 <- Educational Level | 0,326 | 0,328 | 0,023 | 14,101 | 0,000 |
| Edu5 <- Educational Level | 0,189 | 0,188 | 0,012 | 15,484 | 0,000 |
| GG1 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,150 | 0,151 | 0,013 | 11,767 | 0,000 |
| GG2 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,162 | 0,157 | 0,017 | 9,270 | 0,000 |
| GG3 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,099 | 0,100 | 0,019 | 5,292 | 0,000 |
| GG5 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,232 | 0,233 | 0,015 | 15,066 | 0,000 |
| GG6 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,232 | 0,233 | 0,015 | 15,066 | 0,000 |
| GG7 <- GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,232 | 0,233 | 0,015 | 15,066 | 0,000 |
| PT1 <- Public's Trust | 0,149 | 0,148 | 0,016 | 9,341 | 0,000 |
| PT2 <- Public's Trust | 0,166 | 0,165 | 0,019 | 8,754 | 0,000 |
| PT3 <- Public's Trust | 0,191 | 0,191 | 0,017 | 10,990 | 0,000 |
| PT4 <- Public's Trust | 0,191 | 0,193 | 0,018 | 10,797 | 0,000 |
| PT5 <- Public's Trust | 0,197 | 0,199 | 0,017 | 11,335 | 0,000 |
| PP1 <- Political Parties | 0,273 | 0,279 | 0,031 | 8,755 | 0,000 |
| PP6 <- Political Parties | 0,191 | 0,187 | 0,015 | 12,963 | 0,000 |
| Re1 <- Religion | 0,224 | 0,218 | 0,021 | 10,749 | 0,000 |
| Re2 <- Religion | 0,320 | 0,325 | 0,028 | 11,454 | 0,000 |
| Re3 <- Religion | 0,186 | 0,186 | 0,018 | 10,118 | 0,000 |
| Re4 <- Religion | 0,320 | 0,325 | 0,028 | 11,454 | 0,000 |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

Table 6 gives off that:

1. The Influence of Public Trust towards Good governance on the Covid-19 Vaccination.

The results derived from the first hypothesis indicated that the public's trust towards good governance concerning the Covid-19 vaccination gained a path coefficient value of 0.875 with a t value of 14.465 and was strengthened by a sig value <0.05. The t value was more significant than the table representing 391 respondents with a 5% alpha for 1.654; it implies that the public's trust had a positive and significant effect on the good governance under the Covid-19 vaccination. It fits the first hypothesis that determines the **H1 is supported**.

2. The Influence of Religion towards Good governance on the Covid-19 Vaccination.

The results of testing the second hypothesis illustrated that religion on good governance towards the Covid-19 vaccination obtained a path coefficient value of 0.279 with a t value of 2.606 and was enhanced by a sig value <0.05. The t value exceeded the t table for 391 respondents with a 5% alpha of 1.654. It means that religion had a positive and significant effect on good governance in Covid-19 vaccination. It matches the second hypothesis, so it grasps that **H2 is supported**.

3. The Influence of Political Parties towards Good governance on the Covid-19 Vaccination.

The results of testing the third hypothesis demonstrate that political parties on good governance relating to the Covid-19 vaccination achieved a path coefficient value of -0.375 with a t value of 4.161 and were reinforced with a sig value of <0.05. The t value was beyond the table for 391 respondents with a 5% alpha of 1.654, suggesting that political parties had a positive and significant influence on good governance regarding the Covid-19 vaccination. It meets the third hypothesis designating that **H3 is supported**.

4. The Influence of Education Level towards Good Government on the Covid-19 Vaccination.

The results of testing the fourth hypothesis, it is evident that the education level on good governance for the Covid-19 vaccination picking up a path coefficient value of 0.266 with a t value of 2.040 and a sig value that boosted the formers of <0.05 . The t value was more significant from the table for 391 respondents with a 5% alpha of 1.654, identifying that the education level had a positive and significant effect on good governance in the case of the Covid-19 vaccination. It matches the fourth hypothesis, so it signals that **H4 is supported**.

5. Moderation Testing.

The purpose of the moderation test is to view the magnitude of the indirect influence and the total effect of the moderation variable in strengthening/ weakening the relationship of the independent variable to the dependent variables.

Table 7. Indirect Effects between Variables

| MODERATING VARIABLES | SPECIFIC INDIRECT EFFECTS |
|---|---------------------------|
| Public's Trust =>Religion => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | |
| Public's Trust => Political Parties=> GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | 0,000 |
| Public's Trust => Educational Level => GG- Covid-19 Vaccination | |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

Table 8. Total Effects between Variables

| | GG- COVID-19 VACCINATION | RELIGION | POLITICAL PARTIES | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL |
|----------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Public's Trust | 0,500 | 0,879 | 0,873 | 0,931 |
| Moderation | | 0,926 | 0,926 | 0,926 |

Source: Smart PLS Result, 2021.

Based on the results in Table 5 and 6, we can collect that:

1. Based on the significant value of the t-test between the variable public's trust in good governance that attained 0.000 (<0.05) portrays a substantial and positive influence indicating that as the public's trust gets higher, the better the good governance will be carried out by the government. In other words, as the public's trust improves due to the government's transparency of the Covid-19 vaccination program, the society believes that what the government is doing to overcome the pandemic is a valid form of concern for the community without any political and economic implications undercover. It is in line with researches conducted by Sallam et al. (2021), Neneng Siti Maryam (2016), Indiyati et al. (2020), Saiful Islam et al. (2021), Nuryan (2016), and England (2020), where the published research results emphasizing that the implementation of good governance will run nicely as the public's trust recover. The main goal of these studies is to analyze the availability of transparency by the government on their programs and policies that brought about a direct impact on society. Moreover, concerning the vaccination program in dealing with Covid-19, the kind of transparency that the community demands is the origin of the vaccines, the availability of the vaccine, and who gets priority to get the vaccine. This act of openness will increase their belief that what the government is working on is right for the sake of the greater good for the people without any economic or political motives.

2. The variables of religion, political affiliation and education level with a significance value of 0.000, 0.000 and 0,042 (<0.05) explain that the positive and significant influence of religion, political party affiliation, and education level on the Covid-19 vaccination is a form of implementation of good governance, especially in transparency to public information. Researches performed by Mufti et al. (2020), Allain-Dupré et al. (2020), and Plan (2021), suggest that the factors of education and religious belief by the citizens can influence the understanding of good governance in practice. In the journals mentioned above, those who have a firm adherence to religion, regardless

of logical way of thinking, have the belief that the catastrophe comes from the will of God and will eventually disappear on its own. This perspective will hinder the understanding of transparency as a part of good governance in the procurement of vaccines and implementation of vaccinations. Furthermore, the alliance of political parties, especially the opposition ones, tend to interpret that the vaccination program is not a form of concern from the government to the society but is based on political rewards that the government is attempting to take advantage of. A similar occasion also found in the education level variable, the higher one's level of education, the easier it becomes for him to filter out the information disseminated by the media (Diyah Indiyati et al., 2020)

3. To elaborate on what is going around in Table 4 reveals the results of the moderation variables in connection with the public's trust towards the Covid-19 vaccination as part of good governance in the form of transparency. The moderation variables will encourage the relationship only when the determinant test result value surpasses the determinant value of the public's trust for the Covid-19 vaccination.

a. In the first moderation variable, religion, the value of 0,926 (92,60%) that makes it more prominent than the direct influence of 0,879 (87,90%) was obtained, meaning that any religions observed by the respondents affect the power of the public's trust on the implementation of transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination.

b. In the second moderation variable, political affiliation, a value of 0,926 (92,60%) was obtained, which was more significant than the direct influence of 0,873 (87,30%), signifying that the political parties adopted by the respondents affect the public's trust in the implementation of transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination.

c. In the third moderation variable, education level, the value of determination attained was 0,926 (92,60%) smaller than the direct influence of 0,931 (93,10%), implying that the level of education by the respondent did not influence the public's trust in the performance of openness in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination.

4. The direct influence of the public's trust variable on the implementation of transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination is higher than the total influence of public's trust on the performance of transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination via moderations (religion, political affiliation, and education level). In this study, the existing moderation influences are partial moderation because the magnitude of the direct impact is greater than the indirect ones. It illustrates that the independent variable can also influence the dependent variables without involving the moderation variables directly. The results in this explain that in the case of religion moderates the relationship between public's trust in providing transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination is not proven (H5 is denied), political affiliation moderates the relationship between public's trust in delivering transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination is not established (H6 is denied), the education level moderates the relationship between public's trust on providing transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination is not established (H7 is denied).

About the explanation above, the direct influence of the public's trust on the implementation of transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination is more significant than its total influence through moderation (religion, political affiliation, and education level), resulting in them being considered as partial moderation. Thus, it clarifies that:

a. The influence of the belief system in society will lead them to assume the misfortune that has been arising is because of the will of God and disregarding the implementation of transparency of the Covid-19 vaccination. Therefore, the notion steers them from being vaccinated.

b. The existence of opposition in political affiliation within the government reduces the public's trust towards the motivation on transparency of the Covid-19 vaccination from the government. It drives society to conjecture that it is part of the government's plan to receive public sympathy for selfish interests.

c. The more educated the society is will also reduce their trust in the transparency empowered by the government in association with the Covid-19 vaccination. It is because the

education level of the society is higher. They will manage to figure out the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic and how the government in the executive agency responds to the situation and administers the need for society's health at this point.

Conclusions

Taking everything into account for the collected analysis results followed by their comprehensive discussion, in a nutshell, the whole variables in this study comprising of the independent variable, i.e. public's trust and moderation variables (religion, political affiliation, and education level), both have given the influence to the transparency in good governance of the Covid-19 vaccination program. The results also show that the religion factor and the choice of political parties can moderate public confidence in openness of good governance of Covid-19 vaccine procedure, while the level of education does not moderate public trust in openness of good governance of Covid-19 vaccine procedure. In addition, it is discovered that the moderation variables, including those of religion, political affiliation, and education level, are partial moderation. It refers to the magnitude of the direct influence that is greater than the indirect one. It describes that the independent variable can directly influence the dependent variables without the involvement of the moderator variable.

Based on the results found in this study, the researcher proposes that in the execution of good governance, transparency should not be performed only on the pandemic. Moreover, every single policy taken by the government should apply good governance in increasing society's understanding in terms of how a policy is formulated, implemented, and evaluated to see the progress achieved. In implementing the openness of good governance of the Covid-19 vaccine procedure, the government should improve public communication so that the good policies will run effectively and efficiently since the public understand them. Unfortunately, in this case, the communication between the government and the community (public) is still not good enough. The questionnaire distribution was carried out using a google form, so there was a possibility that the data provided by the respondents was different from reality.

Furthermore, respondents only came from Java and Bali. Hence, the study results cannot be generalized to all occupations in Indonesia. For future studies on a similar topic, the researcher wishes this study could be a reference and provide broader insight into the execution of good governance. In addition, it can also be a guide to understanding other aspects of good governance apart from its transparency aspect.

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Visuomenės pasitikėjimo Covid-19 vakcinacijos atžvilgiu veiksniai: Kaip gero valdymo Indonezijoje atspindys

Anotacija

Geras valdymas – tai požiūris į gerą organizacijos valdymą, grindžiamas skaidrumo, teisingumo ir atskaitomybės principais, siekiant organizacijos tikslų. Didėjantis visuomenės gero valdymo poreikis paskatino centrinę ir vietos valdžios institucijas taikyti skaidrumo ir atskaitomybės principus administruojant. Visuomenės nepasitikėjimui vyriausybe kovojant su Covid-19 pandemija vykdančią vakcinų programą gali turėti įtakos išsilavinimo lygis, amžius, politinė priklausomybė, religija ir suvokiama patirtis. Bendruomenė daro prielaidą, kad kiekvienas valdžios sprendžiamas veiksmas visada susijęs su politiniais ir ekonominiais interesais; kad valdžia naudojasi pagreičiu bendruomenės patirtų nelaimių fone. Šio tyrimo tikslas – iširti pasitikėjimo veiksnio, politinės partijos ir išsilavinimo lygio koreliaciją su kintamojo visuomenės pasitikėjimo lygio įtaka vakcinų Kovid-19 programai kaip gero valdymo įsikūnijimui. Šis tyrimas yra aprašomasis kiekybinis tyrimas. Naudojami pirminiai duomenys gauti iš klausimynų, išplatintų per "Google" formą, kurioje iš viso dalyvavo 391 respondentas. Analizės ir diskusijos rezultatai parodė, kad visi šiame tyrime panaudoti kintamieji tiek nepriklausomam kintamajam – visuomenės pasitikėjimui, tiek moderuojantiems kintamiesiems (religija, politinė priklausomybė ir išsilavinimo lygis), darantiems įtaką gero valdymo skaidrumui įgyvendinant Covid-19 vakcinų programą. Taip pat žinoma, kad moderavimo kintamieji, kuriuos sudaro religija, politinė priklausomybė ir naujausias išsilavinimo lygis, laikomi daliniu moderavimu, nes tiesioginės įtakos dydis yra didesnis nei netiesioginės, o tai reiškia, kad nepriklausomas kintamasis gali tiesiogiai paveikti priklausomus kintamuosius, nepraeidamas pro moderavimo kintamąjį ar jo neįtraukdamas.

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