



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
Lei Shi,
Guangzhou Medical University, China

*CORRESPONDENCE
Yifan Li
✉ lyf2020177@163.com

[†]These authors have contributed equally to this work and share first authorship

RECEIVED 23 October 2025
ACCEPTED 28 October 2025
PUBLISHED 11 November 2025

CITATION
Dong B, Xu H, Qi Y and Li Y (2025) Correction: Understanding vaccine hesitancy through the lens of trust and the 3C model: evidence from Chinese General Social Survey 2021. *Front. Public Health* 13:1730651. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2025.1730651

COPYRIGHT
© 2025 Dong, Xu, Qi and Li. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC BY\)](#). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Correction: Understanding vaccine hesitancy through the lens of trust and the 3C model: evidence from Chinese General Social Survey 2021

Bo Dong^{1†}, Hengxuan Xu^{2†}, Yuantao Qi³ and Yifan Li^{3*}

¹School of Public Health, Zhejiang Chinese Medicine University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China, ²Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, China, ³Shandong Cancer Hospital and Institute, Shandong First Medical University and Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, Jinan, Shandong, China

KEYWORDS

trust, vaccine hesitancy, COVID-19, psychological antecedent, China

A Correction on

Understanding vaccine hesitancy through the lens of trust and the 3C model: evidence from Chinese General Social Survey

by Dong B, Xu H, Qi Y and Li Y (2025). *Front. Public Health*. 13:1671457. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2025.1671457

There was a mistake in affiliation 1 as published. Affiliation “School of Public Health, Zhejiang Chinese Medicine University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China” was erroneously given as “School Public Health, Zhejiang Chinese Medicine University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China”.

There was a mistake in **Figure 6(e)** as published. The corrected **Figure 6(e)** appears below.

There was a mistake in the caption of **Figure 6** as published. The corrected caption of **Figure 6** appears below.

The original version of this article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

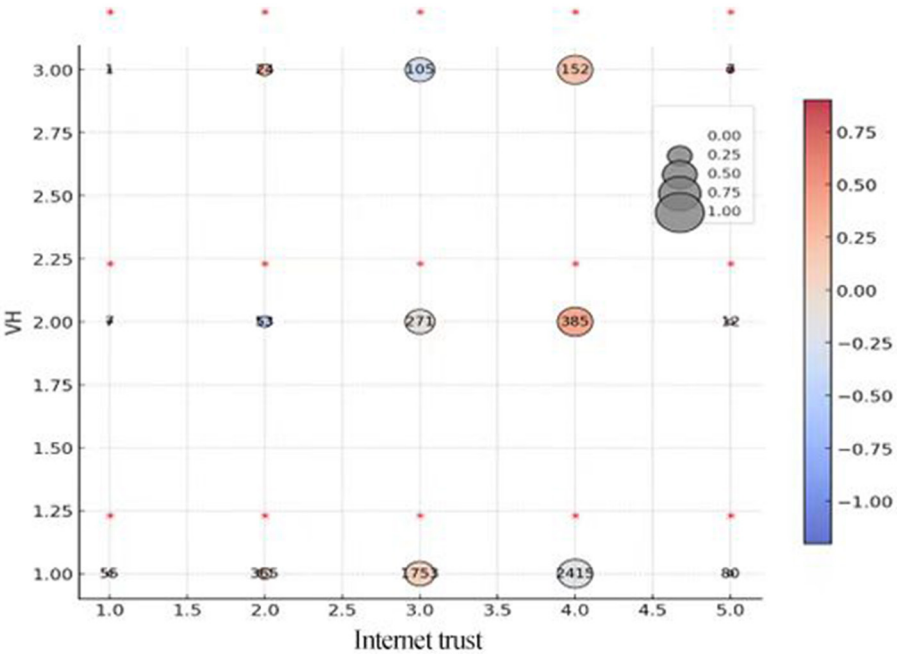


FIGURE 6
Level of vaccine hesitation and type of trust. This figure shows a bar graph and 5 contingency tables that follow the scale located in the upper right section of the figure. **(a)** Respondents' approach to COVID-19 vaccines. **(b)** Distribution of vaccine hesitancy on Generalized trust. **(c)** Distribution of vaccine hesitancy on government trust. **(d)** Distribution of vaccine hesitancy on doctor trust. **(e)** Distribution of vaccine hesitancy on internet trust. The numbers inside the circles show the absolute frequency, the size of the circle indicates the proportion relative to the level of VH, and the color of the circle shows the value of the standardized residuals of the Chi-squared for each cell. The standardized residuals whose value is higher than 2 or lower than -2 are considered as significant differences and are highlighted with an asterisk above the circle.