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Acceptance, attitude, and factors affecting the intention to accept COVID-19 vaccine among Thai people and expatriates living in Thailand

Amornphat Kitroa, Wachiranun Sirikula, Chanodom Piankusola, Pawaruj Rirermsoonthorn, Mathuramat Seesena, Kampanat Wangsan, Pheerasak Assavanopakun, Vithawat Surawattanasakul, Apiradee Kosai, Ratana Sapbamrer

Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai province, 50200 Thailand
Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai province, 50200 Thailand

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Background: COVID-19 pandemic is a worldwide problem. Vaccination as primary prevention is necessary. Thailand is in the initial phase of the vaccination program. However, the demand for this vaccine among Thais and expatriates living in Thailand is still unknown. This study aims to assess acceptance, attitude, and determinants for COVID-19 vaccination among Thai people and expatriates living in Thailand.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in Thailand during May 2021. An online survey (REDcap) was distributed through online social media platforms. Adult (>18 years old) Thai and expatriates living in Thailand were invited. Any person who already received any COVID-19 vaccine was excluded from this study.

Result: One thousand sixty-six responses were collected in this survey. A total of 959 were available for analysis. Six hundred thirty-seven (637) responses were from Thais and 322 responses from expatriates living in Thailand. The acceptance rate was significantly higher among expatriates than local people (57.8% vs 41.8%, p-value < 0.001). The acceptance rate increased up to 89.0–91.3% if they could select the vaccine brand, and 80.7–83.2% when they were recommended by the health care professionals. Both groups had a similar mean attitude score toward COVID-19 vaccination. Being Thai, health care worker, good compliance to social distancing, accepting serious side effects at level 1 per 100,000, and having a good attitude toward COVID-19 vaccination were associated with vaccine acceptance.

Conclusion: Thailand’s COVID-19 vaccination program could improve the acceptance rate by informing the public about vaccine efficacy, vaccine benefit, and vaccine safety. Moreover, supplying free of charge high efficacy alternative vaccines and letting all people living in Thailand make their own vaccine choices could increase the acceptance rate.

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1. Introduction

The current COVID-19 pandemic has been a major problem involving more than 175 million cases worldwide [1]. The advent of the COVID-19 vaccination, as part of the primary prevention, could help reduce disease transmission and promote herd immunity. Recently, emergency use authorization (EUA) for this vaccine was implemented in many countries, including Thailand. Due to vaccine scarcity, the Thailand COVID-19 vaccination program primarily prioritized the reduction of severe cases and mortality to maintain the integrity of country’s healthcare system. Therefore, the initial targets were frontline healthcare workers (HCW), people with comorbidities, and the elderly. As the vaccine gains availability, it will be distributed to the public to restore the country’s economy and social activities. Nonetheless, recent evidence showed that only 6.25% of Thailand’s population received this vaccine. [2,3] Moreover, around 2.6 million expatriates currently staying in Thailand were at lower priority regarding the free government-administered vaccination because most vaccines were reserved for locals. [4] Expatriates are a subgroup of long-term travelers who live outside their native country for a specific reason, usually for occupational purposes frequently staying for longer than six months. [5] According to the 2010 Thailand national census, non-Thais made up 4.1% (2.7 million) of the population.
13,000 from Australia/New Zealand, and the remainder were Asian [6].

COVID-19 vaccine acceptance rate varies between countries from 23.6% to 97%. [7].

Rather high COVID-19 vaccine acceptance rate was found in Thailand neighboring countries (eg. Indonesia and Malaysia) by 93–94% [7,8]. These numbers were even higher compared to China's (72–91.3%) which was the first country to report the disease [9,10]. Among healthcare workers (HCWs), the priority in most countries was 76.4% among Chinese HCWs [9]. Similarly, the US HCWs also had an acceptance rate of 57.5% which was even lower than their Chinese counterparts [11]. Half of the HCWs in some countries need more evidence regarding vaccine safety before considering receiving the vaccines. Physicians were found to have 1.6 fold more acceptance rate compared to other healthcare professions including nurses, paramedics, and pharmacists (80% vs. 31.6–33.6%) [11,12]. The lower vaccine acceptance rate poses a problem as it would be insufficient to prevent disease transmission. Studies have found various concerns regarding this vaccine. Approximately 28.4% of the people are worried about the vaccine's side effects, efficacy, and safety since many vaccines are produced using new techniques or technologies within a short time. Some vaccines still need more evidence to verify their safety and efficacy before the conventional approval of vaccines [10,11,13,14]. Other factors were found to affect the vaccine acceptance rate. An Indonesian study reported that an increase in the vaccine's efficacy from 50% to 95% can boost the acceptance rate from 62% to 90% [15]. Vaccine production from the EU, the efficacy of about 90%, and around 1 per 100,000 severe side effects were found to increase the acceptance rate (from 27.4% to 61.3%) by a study in France [14]. Awareness of individual susceptibility to COVID-19, history of previous influenza vaccine, a suggestion from physicians, and prior COVID-19 test can improve the vaccine acceptance rate by 1.9–4.7 fold [9,15,16,17]. Moreover, other factors including increasing age, a ratio of infected people in the population and the disease's mortality rate were found to increase the acceptance rate [11,18]. People who previously rejected annual influenza vaccination were more likely to reject the COVID-19 vaccination [11]. Negative information about the vaccine can decrease acceptance by 15% [17]. There was also a decline in acceptance rate by 9.4% among the people in China and Hong Kong during the third wave of outbreak compared to the initial outbreak due to the escalating report about the vaccines' side effects [19].

Currently, Thailand is still in the initial phase of the COVID-19 vaccination program. Information regarding the demand for vaccines among Thai people and long-term expatriates living in Thailand is still unknown. This study aims to evaluate acceptance, concerns for the vaccine, and potential factors affecting COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. The questionnaire was derived from a similar study for face validity. It was tested in a 30-population size pilot study and proven by experts for reliability and validity. The inclusion criteria were adult (>18 years old) Thai and expatriates living in Thailand for at least six months cumulatively. Any person who already received any COVID-19 vaccine would be excluded from this study.

The study size was calculated using the N4studies' sample size calculation formula using data from compatible studies. The parameter used for the calculation were set as follows, a ratio of vaccine acceptance in the expatriate group (P1) at 0.57 [11], the ratio of vaccine acceptance in the Thai people group (P2) at 0.67 [15], the ratio between P1 and P2 at 1.2, alpha error at 0.05, and beta error at 0.2. The calculated N was 275 for expatriates and 550 for Thais. 10% dropout rate was added which resulted in N of P1 and P2 at 300 and 605, respectively.

2.2. Questionnaire

Participants' demographic data were collected for the evaluation of the general characteristics of the study groups. Citizenship status was also collected for the designation of participants into the studied groups (Thai people and expatriates living in Thailand). Attitude towards COVID-19 disease including the risk of infection, the general risk of COVID-19 transmission in the country, perceived severity of COVID-19, fear of COVID-19, COVID-19 impact on work, and COVID-19 impact on income was collected. Collection of different aspects of attitude towards COVID-19 vaccine including willingness to accept COVID-19 vaccine in different situations (eg. overall, if it was recommended by health care professionals or employers, if it was free of charge, and if it was available to select vaccine brands) and willingness to recommend COVID-19 to friends and families was done. For potential factors of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance, data on most influential people for the vaccine acceptance, concerns for the vaccine, preference of vaccine manufacturer, need for confirmation of the vaccine safety, vaccine efficacy threshold for acceptance, and acceptable rate of mild and serious vaccine side effects was collected.

In this study, acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination was defined as the willingness to receive the vaccine in terms of the proportion of the study population. Attitude towards COVID-19 vaccination and COVID 19 disease were measured using the Likert scale which was classified into five levels from the highest degree (5) to the lowest degree (1).

2.3. Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to report the outcomes. Categorical data were described using frequency and percentage. For continuous data describing, mean and standard deviation (S.D.) were used. Because of the normal distribution of data, independent t-test and odds ratios were used for comparison of each baseline characteristic between studied groups. Likert scale data from the attitude variables were categorized into categorical data. A good attitude was defined as strongly agree and agree. The poor attitude was defined as neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. Lastly, bino-
mrial logistic regression analysis was used for the univariate and multivariable analysis.

2.4. Ethics consideration

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University (Ethics approval number: COM-2564–08080).

3. Results

A total of 1,066 responses were collected in this survey. Of those responses, 959 were available for analysis. All missing variables were removed. Of 959 responses, 637 responses came from Thai people and 322 responses came from expatriates living in Thailand. The distribution of survey participants divided by living area is shown in Fig. 1.

In the survey among Thai respondents, the mean age was 42 years old (SD 13.9), 66.2% were female (n = 422), 33.8% male (n = 215), 91.3% had bachelor’s degree and above, 60.4% were single, 24.3% were health care workers in the Northern part of Thailand such as Chiang Mai, and Lampang, 42.7% resided and 39.9% resided in Bangkok and Bangkok metropolitan area. The monthly income for 57% was >30,000 THB (>960 USD), 21.5% had underlying medical conditions including diabetes (16.2%), cardiovascular diseases including hypertension (12.5%), and chronic airway disease (11.8%). Those with friends and colleagues infected with COVID-19 were 6.3–6.6%. Twenty four point two percent had a test for COVID-19 and 48.8% had a history of influenza vaccination last season.

Among expatriates living in Thailand, the mean age was 56 years old (SD 15.1) with 74.5% males (n = 240) and 25.5% females (n = 82). A bachelor’s degree and above was had by 72.45, with 56.5% married, 30.1% single, 52.2% retired and 23.3% were employees. Those from Europe were 47.2%, 34.8% came from United States of America and Canada, 10.9% came from Australia and New Zealand. Underlying medical conditions for 25.6% included hypertension (46.3%), diabetes (26.8%), and chronic airway diseases (22.0%). Having a friend infected with COVID-19 was 25.2%, 20.2% had been tested for COVID-19, 35.7% had a history of influenza vaccination. (Table 1).

All respondents reported high compliance to social distancing (62.2–66.8%), high compliance to wearing masks (87.9–94.2%), high compliance to hand washing (71.4–78.3%). Half of the respondents had moderate trust in the Thai health care service system.

Attitude score towards COVID-19 disease was significantly different among Thais and expatriates (Mean score 36.5 vs 34.1, p-value < 0.001). While attitude scores towards COVID-19 vaccination were similar among both groups (mean score 27.2 vs 27.3, p-value 0.682) (Table 2).

Participants’ attitudes toward COVID-19 are shown in Fig. 2 that compares result from Thais and expatriates living in Thailand. Thai respondents perceived significantly higher risk of getting COVID-19 in Thailand (66.9% VS 45.7%, p-value < 0.001), higher severity of COVID-19 (83.4% VS 16.5%, p-value < 0.001), fear about COVID-19 (58.4% VS 27.3%, p-value < 0.001). Both Thais and expatriates perceived similar risks of getting COVID-19 in the future (30.8% VS 29.2%, p-value 0.616). The current COVID-19 had significant impact for Thai people on daily life (80.2% VS 71.7%, p-value 0.003), on work (73.6% VS 54.3%, p-value < 0.001), but similar impact on income (45.2% vs 38.8%, p-value 0.059).

Fig. 3 Expatriates significantly believed in COVID-19 efficacy (64.6% vs 42.1%, p-value < 0.001), vaccine safety (57.8% vs 41.8%, p-value < 0.001). But both groups had approximately 70.2–74.2% in the benefit of the COVID-19 vaccine. Of all participants, 57.8% of expatriates working in Thailand would take it while 41.8% of Thais would accept the available vaccine in Thailand. Unsurprisingly, up to 89–91.3% of participants would accept the COVID-19 vaccine if they can select the vaccine brand. Moreover, the participants would accept the COVID-19 vaccine with the following conditions: recommended by health care personnel (83.5–84.5%), free of charge (71.7–75.2%), recommended by their employers (61.5–68.1%).

In order to accept COVID-19 vaccination, 87.9% of Thai people made the decision on their own, 65% from vaccine experts and 58.4% from family members. While expatriate’s decisions differed as follows 82.9% from family members, 68.3% their own trust, and 50% from vaccine experts. Thai people had significantly higher concerns than expatriates in many aspects including possible...
Table 1
Demographics data.

| Characteristics                  | Thai, n(%) | Expatriates n(%) | P-value |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| Age                              |            |                  |         |
| 18-30 years old                  | 139 (21.8) | 12 (3.7)         | <0.001**|
| 31-40 years old                  | 209 (32.8) | 40 (12.4)        |         |
| 41-50 years old                  | 102 (16.0) | 50 (15.5)        |         |
| 51-60 years old                  | 100 (15.7) | 66 (20.5)        |         |
| >61 years old                    | 87 (13.7)  | 154 (47.8)       |         |
| Gender                           |            |                  |         |
| Male                             | 215 (33.8) | 240 (74.5)       | <0.001**|
| Female                           | 422 (66.2) | 82 (25.5)        |         |
| Education                        |            |                  |         |
| Less than high School            | 9 (1.4)    | 5 (1.6)          | <0.001**|
| High School                      | 53 (8.3)   | 84 (26.1)        |         |
| Bachelor's degree                | 317 (49.8) | 112 (34.8)       |         |
| Post graduate level              | 258 (40.5) | 121 (37.6)       |         |
| Marital                          |            |                  |         |
| Single                           | 385 (60.4) | 97 (30.1)        | <0.001**|
| Married                          | 212 (33.3) | 182 (56.5)       |         |
| Divorced                         | 25 (3.9)   | 39 (12.1)        |         |
| widowed                          | 15 (2.4)   | 4 (1.2)          |         |
| Occupation                       |            |                  |         |
| Health care worker               | 155 (24.3) | 5 (1.6)          | <0.001**|
| Civil Servant                    | 53 (8.3)   | 5 (1.6)          |         |
| Employee                         | 112 (17.6) | 75 (23.3)        |         |
| Entrepreneur                     | 46 (7.2)   | 31 (9.6)         |         |
| Student                          | 53 (8.3)   | 61 (19.0)        |         |
| Retired                          | 72 (11.3)  | 168 (52.2)       |         |
| Other                            | 146 (22.9) | 32 (9.9)         |         |
| Country of birth                 |            |                  |         |
| US/Canada                        | 0 (N)      | 112 (34.8)       |         |
| Europe                           | 0 (N)      | 152 (47.2)       |         |
| Asia                             | 637 (100)  | 16 (5.0)         |         |
| Australia/New Zealand            | 0 (N)      | 35 (10.9)        |         |
| Africa                           | 0 (N)      | 5 (1.6)          |         |
| South America                    | 0 (N)      | 2 (0.6)          |         |
| Underlying medical conditions    |            |                  |         |
| Knew someone with COVID-19       | 136 (21.4) | 82 (25.5)        | 0.147   |
| Yourself                         | 4 (0.6)    | 6 (0.6)          | 0.990   |
| Friend                           | 42 (6.6)   | 81 (25.2)        | <0.001**|
| Family member                    | 7 (1.1)    | 41 (12.7)        | <0.001**|
| Colleagues                       | 40 (6.3)   | 33 (10.2)        | 0.029*  |
| History of testing for COVID-19  | 154 (24.2) | 65 (20.2)        | 0.165   |
| History of receiving flu vaccine | 311 (48.8) | 115 (35.7)       | <0.001**|
| Compliance to social distance    |            |                  |         |
| Low                              | 5 (0.8)    | 3 (0.9)          | 0.345   |
| Moderate                         | 236 (37.0) | 104 (32.3)       |         |
| high                             | 396 (62.2) | 215 (66.8)       |         |
| Compliance to mask wearing       |            |                  |         |
| Low                              | 0 (0.0)    | 3 (0.9)          | <0.001**|
| Mod                              | 37 (5.8)   | 36 (11.2)        |         |
| High                             | 600 (94.2) | 283 (87.9)       |         |
| Compliance to hand washing       |            |                  |         |
| Low                              | 9 (1.4)    | 10 (3.1)         | 0.029*  |
| Moderate                         | 129 (20.3) | 82 (25.5)        |         |
| High                             | 499 (78.3) | 230 (71.4)       |         |
| Trust in Thai health care service system | 128 (20.1) | 35 (10.9) | 0.001** |
| Low                              | 322 (50.5) | 173 (53.7)       |         |
| Moderate                         | 187 (29.4) | 114 (35.4)       |         |

* P-value < 0.05; ** P-value < 0.01.

Table 2
Attitude score towards COVID-19 disease and COVID-19 vaccination among Thais and Expatriates living in Thailand.

| Attitude towards COVID-19 | n  | Mean | SD  | Men difference | P value |
|---------------------------|----|------|-----|----------------|---------|
| Thai                      | 637| 36.5 | 4.66| 2.413          | <0.001**|
| Expat                     | 322| 34.1 | 6.70|                |         |

** P-value < 0.01.

The acceptance rate was significantly higher among expatriates living in Thailand than local Thai people (57.8% VS 41.8%, p-value < 0.001). While the mean attitude score toward COVID-19 disease among Thais was higher than expatriates (36.5 VS 34.1, p-value < 0.001). Both groups had a similar mean attitude score toward COVID-19 vaccination. Vaccine acceptance was affected by a combination of factors and fluctuated throughout time. Recently, Thailand suffered from the third wave of COVID-19. According to the COVID-19 situations in Thailand, we have between 10,000 and 20,000 new cases each day, with delta variant (69.1%), alpha variant (28.2%), and beta variant (2.7%)[22,23]. Due to vaccine shortages, Thailand's Covid-19 immunization campaign focused on reducing severe cases and death to preserve the country's healthcare system. As a result, frontline healthcare professionals, those with comorbidities, and the elderly were the first to be targeted. Because most vaccines were reserved for Thais, expatriates were given lesser priority when it came to free government-provided immunization.[22,23] The low acceptance rate, low vaccination coverage (3.5%), and static vaccination program were major challenges for Thailand to achieve herd immunity.[24] Thus, COVID-19 may continuously cause a big impact on health care service systems, the economy, and social activities. There were five COVID-19 vaccines registered and approved under EUA in Thailand. Only CoronaVac (manufactured in China) and
AstraZeneca (locally made under a technology transfer deal) were two major sources of vaccine supplies.

The vaccine acceptance among expatriates residing in Thailand (57.8%) was similar to the previous studies done in Western countries such as the US (52.0–57.5%), Italy (53.7%), and France (58.9%) [7,25], while Thai people had lower acceptance rate (41.8%). The majority of Thai and other global citizens decided on their own [11]. Participants who had a high-risk rating of disease severity and prevalence were more likely to obtain the COVID-19 vaccination, which is now available on the market, although the vaccine’s effectiveness was insufficient to prevent symptomatic COVID-19 infection. Expectedly, less than half (41.8–42.1%) of Thai respondents believed in CoronaVac efficacy and safety. The efficacy of this vaccine was approximately 51% for preventing symptomatic COVID-19 [26], which is lower when compared to other vaccines in the market. Moreover, reports of unusual stroke-like side effects or other focal neurological symptoms after CoronaVac vaccination could increase hesitancy for vaccine acceptance. Surprisingly, the vaccine acceptance rate increased up to 89.0–91.3% for both groups if they can select the vaccine by themselves. Our study revealed that 66.3–87.1% of respondents prefer imported vaccines, especially from the US which reported high efficacy (94–95% for symptomatic prevention) [27,28]. The change of willingness was similar to the study in Indonesia and France which reported an increase from 63% to 90% and 27.4% to 61.3% respectively when the vaccine efficacy changes from 50% to 95% [15,29].

Health care workers’ recommendations showed a better vaccine acceptance by 80.7–83.2%. A value recommendation from a primary doctor in China, Congo, and Indonesia, is associated with a 1.6–2.3-fold increase in accepting vaccination against COVID-19 [12,15,30]. Perceived risk of COVID-19 infection and its severity in their living area increase vaccine willingness by 1.9–2.2 folds among Chinese and Indonesian populations [15,19,31]. Interestingly, misinformation or negative information could lower the intention for vaccinating among the UK, US, and China by 1.5–2.4% [17,32,33]. Thus, trained and educated clinicians should accurately communicate the risks and benefits of each vaccine on an individual level especially those with hesitancy. [19,34,35]
Factors influencing COVID-19 vaccine acceptance.

| Factors                                      | Thai (n,%) | Expat (n,%) | P-value  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| The biggest influence on getting vaccine     |            |             | <0.001** |
| Myself                                       | 560 (87.9) | 220 (68.3)  |          |
| Family member                                | 372 (58.4) | 55 (17)     | <0.001** |
| Scientist                                    | 254 (39.9) | 140 (43.5)  | 0.284    |
| Expert vaccine                               | 414 (65.0) | 161 (30.0)  | <0.001** |
| Government                                   | 78 (12.2)  | 55 (17.1)   | 0.041    |
| Friend or People I work                       | 45 (7.1)   | 13 (4.0)    | 0.063    |
| Community                                    | 22 (3.5)   | 20 (6.2)    | 0.049*   |
| Concerns among responders                    |            |             |          |
| Adverse                                      | 554 (87.0) | 165 (51.2)  | <0.001** |
| Vaccine efficacy                             | 302(61.5)  | 157 (48.8)  | <0.001** |
| Immunity after vaccine                       | 265 (41.6) | 127 (39.4)  | 0.520    |
| Research on vaccine                          | 205 (32.2) | 67 (20.8)   | <0.001** |
| Vaccine authorization                         | 112 (17.6) | 25 (7.8)    | <0.001** |
| Vaccine safety                                | 453 (71.1) | 111 (34.5)  | <0.001** |
| Vaccine manufacturer                         | 212 (33.3) | 156 (48.4)  | <0.001** |
| Political involve                            | 144 (22.6) | 125 (38.8)  | <0.001** |
| Vaccine manufacturer preference              |            |             |          |
| Domestic                                     | 39 (6.1)   | 4 (1.2)     | <0.001** |
| Imported                                     | 272 (42.7) | 176 (54.7)  |          |
| - US                                         | 236 (87.1) | 116 (66.3)  |          |
| - UK                                         | 25 (9.2)   | 41 (23.4)   |          |
| - China                                      | 5 (1.8)    | 1 (0.6)     |          |
| - other                                      | 5 (1.8)    | 17 (9.7)    |          |
| No preference                                | 326 (51.2) | 142 (44.1)  |          |
| Delay vaccination                            |            |             |          |
| Yes                                          | 358 (56.2) | 121 (37.6)  | <0.001** |
| - At least 1 month                           | 116 (32.4) | 22 (18.2)   |          |
| - At least 3 months                          | 129 (36.0) | 47 (38.8)   |          |
| - At least 6 months                          | 71 (19.8)  | 31 (25.6)   |          |
| - At least 1 year                            | 42 (11.7)  | 21 (17.4)   |          |
| No                                           | 146 (22.9) | 87 (27.0)   |          |
| Not sure                                     | 133 (20.0) | 114 (35.4)  |          |
| Level of vaccine efficacy                    |            |             | 0.369    |
| Any level                                    | 39 (6.1)   | 20 (6.2)    |          |
| At least 30%                                  | 1 (0.2)    | 1 (0.3)     |          |
| At least 50%                                  | 98 (15.4)  | 36 (11.2)   |          |
| At least 70%                                  | 257 (40.3) | 146 (45.3)  |          |
| At least 90%                                  | 242 (38.0) | 119 (37.0)  |          |
| Level of serious side effect                  |            |             | <0.001** |
| In 10,000                                     | 30 (4.7)   | 32 (9.9)    |          |
| In 100,000                                    | 136 (21.4) | 112 (34.8)  |          |
| In 1,000,000                                  | 471 (73.9) | 178 (55.3)  |          |
| Level of mild side effect                     |            |             | <0.001** |
| In 10                                         | 94 (14.8)  | 121 (37.6)  |          |
| In 100                                        | 252 (39.6) | 103 (32.0)  |          |
| > 1 in 100                                    | 291 (45.7) | 98 (30.4)   |          |

* P-value < 0.05; ** P-value < 0.01.

The acceptance level of serious side effects at the rate of 1 in 100,000 was associated with 9.2 folds when compared to 1 in 10,000. 78.3% of Thais and 82.3% of expatriates living in Thailand would accept vaccines with at least 70% efficacy. Thai people had a 3.1 times higher rate to accept vaccination than expatriates. But approximately 36.0–38.8% of Thais could wait at least three months until the vaccine safety was confirmed. A study among Chinese population and HCW in Saudi Arabia reported a similar result (47.8–50.3%) for delaying immunization.[16,19] Participants who were vaccinated with influenza last season had 5.6 times (95% CI 1.50–21.33, p-value 0.011) higher among HCWs. Participants who were vaccinated with influenza last season had 5.6 times (95% CI 1.50–21.33, p-value 0.011) higher among HCWs.
Health-education programs by healthcare providers were a key factor in improving public perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccination and minimizing vaccine concerns.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper: [Amornphat Kitro (first author) reports financial support and administrative support were provided by Chiang Mai University Faculty of Medicine. Amornphat Kitro (first author) reports a relationship with Chiang Mai University Faculty of Medicine that includes: employment.]

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Contributors

Conceptualization, A.K.; methodology, A.K., W.S., K.W.; formal analysis and investigation, A.K., W.S., R.S.; writing—original draft preparation, A.K.; writing—review and editing, A.K., C.P., P.R., M.S., R.S.; funding acquisition, A.K.; resources, A.K., P.A., V.S.; supervision, R.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Table 4
Factors associated with COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among Thais and Expatriates living in Thailand.

| variable                      | Crude OR (95% CI) | P value | Adjusted OR (95% CI) | P value |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| Country of Birth              |                   |         |                     |         |
| Expat (reference)             |                   |         |                     |         |
| Thai                          | 1.07 (0.74–1.54)  | 0.713   | 3.12 (1.13–8.59)    | 0.028*  |
| Age group                     |                   |         |                     |         |
| 18–30 yrs. (reference)        |                   |         |                     |         |
| 31–40 yrs.                    | 1.22 (0.75–1.97)  | 0.430   | 0.59 (0.17–1.96)    | 0.385   |
| 41–50 yrs.                    | 3.09 (1.59–6.00)  | <0.001**| 6.11 (1.13–33.01)   | 0.035*  |
| 51–60 yrs.                    | 2.41 (1.31–4.41)  | 0.005** | 2.20 (0.48–10.19)   | 0.313   |
| >60yrs.                       | 2.05 (1.21–3.48)  | 0.007** | 3.00 (0.42–21.05)   | 0.274   |
| Occupation                    |                   |         |                     |         |
| Others (reference)            | 1.959 (1.01–3.79) | 0.046*  | 5.64 (1.50–21.33)   | 0.011*  |
| Civil servant                 | 0.90 (0.33–2.43)  | 0.900   | 3.25 (0.40–26.37)   | 0.270   |
| Employee                      | 0.50 (0.26–0.96)  | 0.500   | 1.13 (0.38–3.36)    | 0.824   |
| Entrepreneur                  | 0.28 (0.13–0.57)  | <0.001**| 1.12 (0.26–4.77)    | 0.879   |
| Student                       | 0.22 (0.10–0.47)  | <0.001**| 0.41 (0.09–1.87)    | 0.250   |
| Retired                       | 0.75 (0.39–1.45)  | 0.397   | 3.48 (0.59–20.73)   | 0.170   |
| History of flu vaccine        | 2.57 (1.74–3.78)  | <0.001**| 1.01 (0.46–2.21)    | 0.985   |
| History of vaccine refusal    | 0.38 (0.24–0.61)  | <0.001**| 0.60 (0.22–1.63)    | 0.318   |
| Compliance to social distancing|                   |         |                     |         |
| Low (reference)               |                   |         |                     |         |
| Moderate                      | 5.42 (1.11–22.33) | 0.019*  | 48.98 (2.34–1023.85)| 0.012*  |
| High                          | 5.43 (1.34–22.09) | 0.018*  | 42.44 (2.08–865.90) | 0.015*  |
| Trust in health care          |                   |         |                     |         |
| Low (reference)               |                   |         |                     |         |
| Moderate                      | 2.23 (1.47–3.38)  | <0.001**| 0.68 (0.29–1.60)    | 0.373   |
| High                          | 4.41 (2.61–7.46)  | <0.001**| 1.52 (0.44–5.27)    | 0.506   |
| Vaccine preference            |                   |         |                     |         |
| No (Reference)                |                   |         |                     |         |
| Imported                      | 0.61 (0.43–0.88)  | 0.008** | 1.02 (0.46–2.25)    | 0.960   |
| Domestic                      | 0.47 (0.22–1.00)  | 0.049*  | 1.13 (0.19–6.84)    | 0.894   |
| Acceptance level              |                   |         |                     |         |
| Any level (Reference)         |                   |         |                     |         |
| At least 50%                  | 3.35 (1.11–10.12) | 0.032*  | 5.37 (0.69–41.64)   | 0.108   |
| At least 70%                  | 1.35 (0.72–3.75)  | 0.233   | 2.69 (0.58–12.55)   | 0.209   |
| At least 90%                  | 0.40 (0.18–0.87)  | 0.021*  | 0.73 (0.17–3.18)    | 0.679   |
| Acceptance level of serious side effect | | | | |
| in 10,000 (reference)         |                   |         |                     |         |
| 128 (0.57–2.87)              | 0.545               | 9.22 (2.07–40.97)| 0.004** |
| in 1,000,000 (reference)      |                   |         |                     |         |
| 0.80 (0.38–1.66)              | 0.545               | 4.35 (0.94–20.22)| 0.061   |
| Acceptance level of mild side effect | | | | |
| in 10 (reference)             |                   |         |                     |         |
| 0.71 (0.41–1.22)              | 0.217               | 0.72 (0.25–2.09)| 0.543   |
| in > 100                      | 0.39 (0.24–0.66)   | 0.45 (0.06–6.31)| 0.145   |
| Attitude score towards COVID-19| 1.14 (1.01–1.18)  | <0.001**| 1.05 (0.97–1.14)    | 0.213   |
| Attitude towards vaccine score| 2.00 (1.78–2.24)  | <0.001**| 2.20 (1.89–2.57)    | <0.001**|

* P-value < 0.05; ** P-value < 0.01.
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