

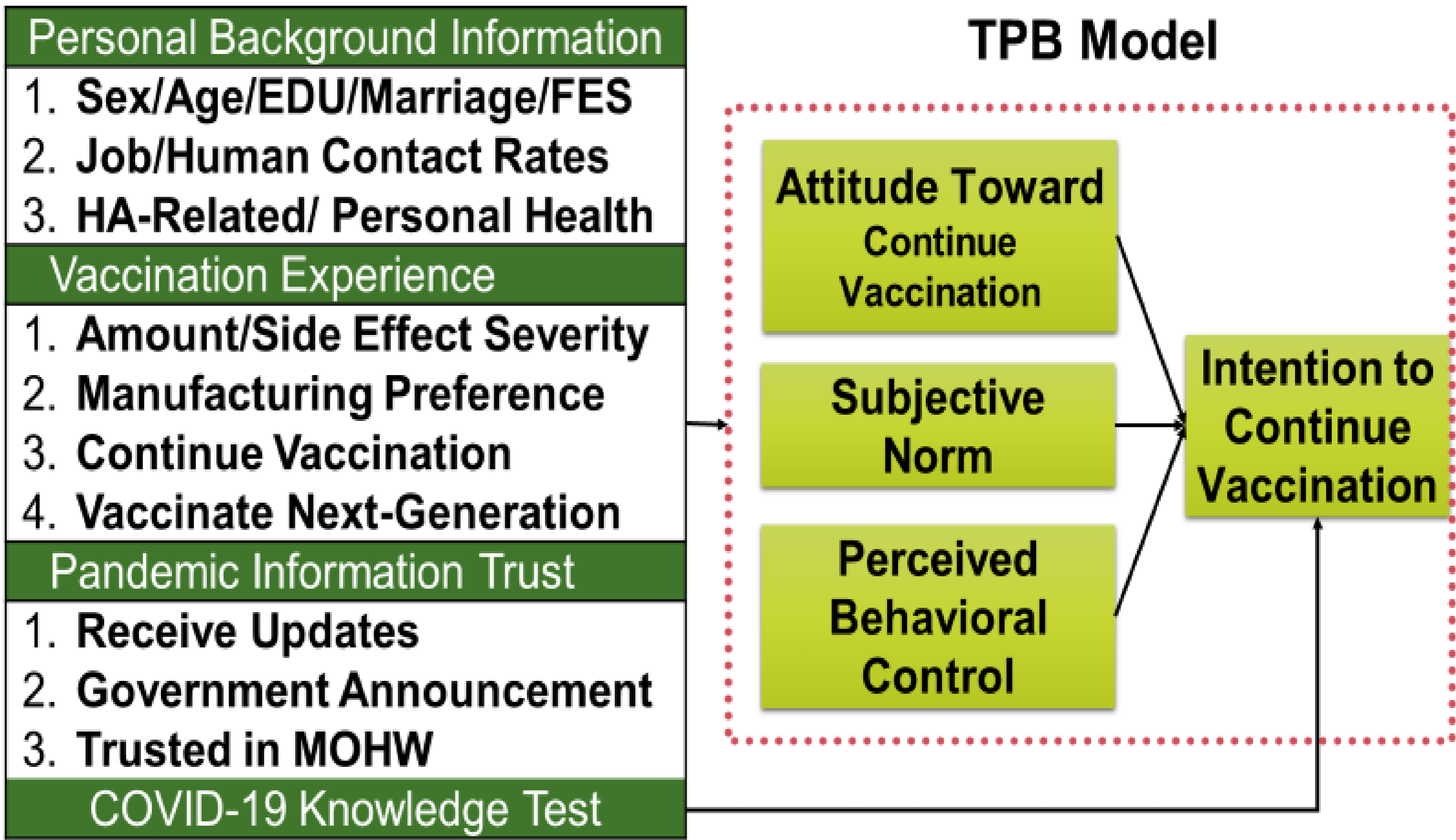
Intention to Continue Vaccination Against COVID-19 in Taiwan and Coping Strategies Discussion

JU-CHUN CHIEN, YUN-CHEN CHAO, & FANG-YU LIN

Department of Healthcare Administration, Asia Eastern University of Science and Technology

Objective

To utilize the extended TPB model to figure out which factors could influence Taiwanese people’s intention to continue vaccination against COVID-19 and provide related coping strategies to help manage the pandemic.



Method

1. Subjects

Pilot Study: $n = 411$
Main Study: $n = 705$ (Valid rate: 82%)
Mean Age: 38.89 ± 14.97 (11 ~ 89)

2. Instrument

After conducting the attention check, the EFA, and the internal consistency tests, the final self-developed online questionnaire on a seven-point Likert scale had good construct validity and reliability.

Variable (<i>n</i> = 705)	#	# of Items to		Total Variance			KMO	PAF		Factor Loadings
		Delete	<i>M</i> _{Item}	<i>SD</i> _{Item}	<i>α</i>	Explained		Communalities		
Attitude	5	0	5.41	1.16	.92	75.1%	.89	.58 - .69	.79 - .88	
Subjective Norm	4	1	5.44	1.17	.86	70.6%	.81	.37 - .63	.65 - .88	
Perceived Behavioral Control	4	1	5.44	1.10	.87	65.8%	.85	.37 - .59	.65 - .82	
Behavioral Intention	4	1	4.52	1.43	.87	71.2%	.73	.42 - .77	.66 - .90	

3. Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics, the EFA, reliability analysis, contingency table analysis, ANOVA, correlation analysis, and multiple stepwise regression were utilized for data analysis.



Results

- Most people had received a **third dose** of vaccine ($n = 550$, 78%) in October, 2022. Only **2.8%** of people ($n = 20$) had not been vaccinated for COVID-19.
- More than **half** of the total ($n = 388$, 55%) reported to continue vaccination against COVID-19. About **10%** ($n = 71$) refused to further continue COVID-19 vaccine, which was related to **vaccine preference**, **distrust in the Ministry of Health and Welfare**, and **inaction on the government announcement**.
- In comparison to people with lower scores ($70 \downarrow$, $n = 212$) on the COVID-19 **knowledge test**, those with **higher scores** ($90 \uparrow$, $n = 328$) revealed significantly more positive **ATT**, **SN**, **PBC**, and **INT** to be continuously vaccinated, respectively.
- The best predictors of continuing vaccination intention were **PBC** ($\beta = .32$), **SN** ($\beta = .22$), **ATT** ($\beta = .18$), **To vaccinate the next-generation bivalent vaccine** ($\beta = .10$), and **Very attentive to the government announcement** ($\beta = .09$), accounting for **50%** of the total variance.

Sources	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	F	R	R ²	R _{adj} ²	VIF
	B	Std. Error	β							
Model						144.48**	.71	.51	.50	
Constant	-.64	.21			-3.14**					
PBC	.42	.06	.32		6.71**					3.30
Subjective Norm	.27	.06	.22		4.71**					3.03
Attitude	.22	.05	.18		4.09**					2.77
Next-Generation	.33	.09	.10		3.48**					1.08
Government Announcement	.26	.08	.09		3.30**					1.06

Dependent Variable: Intention to Continue Vaccination

Coping Strategies

➤ Most Taiwanese people followed the government’s epidemic prevention measures. To better empower people to comply with protective measures, the recommendations were as follows~

- To **keep the public trust**, government officials and medical professionals should promote **effective** epidemic prevention measures.
Ex. The misleading promotion of the MVC COVID-19 Vaccine.
- In responding to the needs of minorities, the MOHW should **purchase BNT next-generation bivalent vaccine** ASAP.
- The government’s epidemic prevention measures should focus on **public health**, not as a means for **political manipulation**.
Ex. In 2020, Minister of MOHW announced that “You have to face the consequences of the choice of your nationality.”