

ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) vaccination must be finished immediately to control the pandemic. This study aims to analyze the demographic characteristics of individuals who had more intention to vaccinate against COVID-19, the factors of acceptance, and refusal of the vaccination.

This study was a systematic review of published articles by using PubMed and Science Direct databases that reported both acceptance and refusal towards COVID-19 vaccination in different countries from 2020-2021. A total of 339 studies were identified and 12 studies were finally selected that met all eligibility criteria.

The demographics more likely to vaccinate were elderly (≥ 65 years old) (48.2%-89.1%), graduate degree or higher (65.2% - 87%), had household income \$60,000 - \$150,000 or higher (61.7%-86%), physicians (24.48%-92.1%); being retired/not employed (47.9%-87%), had history of influenza immunization (52%-90.9%). The major factors affecting vaccination acceptance were risk susceptibility, perceived benefits and self-efficacy (56.25% - 93%). The major barriers of taking COVID-19 vaccination were concern of vaccine rushed development, vaccine side effects and ineffectiveness (20.1% - 92.4%). The strategies to ensure the vaccine safety and efficacy must be done promptly by the public health stakeholders to foster COVID-19 vaccine acceptance and build trust among the general public in many countries.

Keywords : COVID-19 Vaccine, Demographics, Acceptance, Refusal