



The Views of Jamaicans on their decision to be Vaccinated against the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Paul Andrew Bourne¹, Renee Rhoden², Lisa Wisdom-Green²,
Sophian Grey², Sheleka Jackson², Annmarie Salmon², James Fallah³,
Caroline McLean², Calvin Campbell⁴, Clifton Foster⁵

¹Department of Institutional Research, Northern Caribbean University, Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica, WI.

²Department of Nursing, Northern Caribbean University, Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica, WI.

³Department of Dental Hygiene, Northern Caribbean University, Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica, WI.

⁴Department of Mathematics and Engineering, Northern Caribbean University, Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica, WI.

⁵Department of Biology, Chemistry, and Environmental Sciences, Northern Caribbean University, Mandeville, Manchester, Jamaica, WI.

Abstract

Introduction: The Jamaican government is working assiduously to ensure that its citizens receive the COVID-19 vaccinations. Despite these efforts, some Jamaicans are still reluctant towards taking the vaccines. As of December 6, 2021, over four billion people (55.2%) worldwide got vaccinated with at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, and 45% of the population worldwide are fully vaccinated. As of the same date, 17.72% (n=526,900) of Jamaicans were fully vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus.

Objective: To evaluate the perception of vaccinated Jamaicans' decision to be vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease.

Method: This study sought to evaluate the perception of vaccinated Jamaicans' decision on vaccinating against the COVID-19 disease. The study occurred between September 1 and November 22, 2021. One thousand and sixty-six male and female volunteers from the three Jamaican counties of Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey participated in this study using purposive sampling. Researchers used Google Forms to generate a standardized survey questionnaire consisting of 14 health-seeking behaviour and demographic closed-ended questions using a qualitative analysis method.

Results: Most of the COVID-19 sampled respondents were 1) aged 55-64 years (19.1%, n=205) followed by those aged 25-34 years (17.8%, n=191), 2) lived in rural areas (65.0%, n=699), 3) resided in Kingston and St. Andrew (16.6%, n=178), and 4) those in the healthcare sector (21.7%, n=233) followed by people employed in the tourism and entertainment industry (15.8%,

n=170). Of the vaccinated sampled respondents (n=1,075), only 35.3% (n=379) of them have had only 1-dose of the vaccine against COVID-19. Fully-vaccinated Jamaicans are 4.5 times more likely to be pro-Vax than if they perceived the vaccine ineffective in treating the COVID-19 disease. Jamaicans who believed that the COVID-19 vaccines are at least somewhat effective are 2.5 times more likely to be pro-Vax than those who perceived the vaccines to be ineffective in treating the disease. People's occupation is 1.9 times more likely to account for them being fully vaccinated. The information provided on social media websites is influential in determining Jamaicans decision to be fully vaccinated against the disease (OR=1.1).

Conclusion: The hesitancy of Jamaicans towards the COVID-19 vaccines is a multidimensional issue and one that cannot be addressed by simply mandating vaccination. COVID-19 is a communicable disease that has changed the bio psychosocial landscape of the world and to address the matter, policies must be multi-factorial and not mandatory vaccination.

Keywords: COVID-19, vaccinated, unvaccinated, Jamaicans, pro-Vax.

Introduction

The COVID-19 vaccines are recognized as a tool in mitigation against the COVID-19 pandemic (WHO, 2021). The Jamaican government is working assiduously to ensure that its citizens receive COVID-19 vaccinations. Despite these efforts, some Jamaicans are still reluctant towards taking the vaccine. On October 14, 2021, the Jamaican Prime Minister, the Honourable Andrew Holness, stated, “It is never the intention of the government to rush citizens into a decision; this is why we have taken the approach to engage our people with accurate information to allow them to make the informed decision to get vaccinated”. Along with the efforts of the government and other organizations, as of December 6, 2021, 4.29 billion people (55.2%) worldwide have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (Ritchie, et al., 2021), and 45% of people worldwide have been fully vaccinated (Holder, 2021). As of December 6, 2021, 17.72% (n=526,900) of Jamaicans have been fully vaccinated (Covidvax. live, 2021). According to the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Statin, 2021), the estimated population of Jamaica as of October 17, 2021, was 2,977,060 people with vaccination coverage of 19.02 percent, equivalent to 566,237 individuals, which differs from the statistics given by Covidvax. Live (2021) and Ritchie, et al. (2021). Despite the disparity between the two statistics on the percentage of fully vaccinated Jamaicans against COVID-19, almost 1 in every 5 Jamaicans has taken two doses of the vaccines, but further investigation is needed to provide an accurate count to ensure the implementation of effective strategies to increase the number of vaccinated people. This research seeks to investigate Jamaican's perception of their decision to be vaccinated against the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and, in so doing, 1) determine the level of vaccination against the COVID-19 disease in Jamaica and 2) evaluate the factors that influence Jamaican's decision to have at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Theoretical framework

The Health Belief Model (HBM) is a suitable framework for this current research as it explains the relationship or influences of the factors in receiving the COVID-19 vaccine against the

deadly Coronavirus pandemic; these factors are as follows: Comorbidities, the belief of effectiveness of the vaccine, preferences/options to choose from, job security, benefits, and perceived severity, among other factors. Al-Metwali et al. (2021) recognized five major concepts, and these included: perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and cues to action. These variables influence the action taken towards being vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus. The HBM also identifies socio-demographic, health status, and psychological effects to HBM, additional factors including incentives, social media or popular influencers, the brand of vaccine, job security, government protocols/rules or restrictions that interfere with the normalcy of daily lifestyle. Al-Metwali et al. (2021) identified the factors influencing vaccination against the Coronavirus disease and explored the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine among healthcare workers and the general population recognizing five concepts inclusive of perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, and cues to action. Likewise, this present research incorporates these concepts and additional factors corresponding with the same variable of vaccination (the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccine).

Methods and Material

This study sought to evaluate the perception of vaccinated Jamaicans' decision to be vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease. The study used purposive sampling between September 1 and November 22, 2021. One thousand and sixty-six male and female volunteers from the three Jamaican counties of Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey participated in this study. Cornwall County comprises Hanover, St. Elizabeth, St. James, Trelawny, and Westmoreland; Middlesex County consists of Clarendon, Manchester, St Ann, St. Catherine, and St. Mary; Surrey County consists of Kingston, Portland, St Andrew, and St. Thomas. In consonance with (Covidvax. Live, 2021), the projected number of COVID-19 vaccinated individuals in Jamaica as of October 17, 2021, was 565,454 with a 95% confidence interval and a 3% margin of error, corresponding to a sample size of 1,066.

The study used a cross-sectional design to describe the population without manipulating the variables. The study was strictly targeted towards vaccinated Jamaican residents 18 years and older. The researchers ensured that participants received information on the nature and objective of the study while maintaining confidentiality through anonymous participation among the population. Researchers used Google Forms to generate a standardized survey questionnaire consisting of 14 health-seeking behaviour and demographic closed-ended questions using a qualitative analysis method. McLeod (2018) stipulated that a questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions to gather information from respondents. This study used social media platforms such as: (WhatsApp, LinkedIn, Facebook Messenger, Instagram, and Twitter) to disseminate messages with a link to the survey. Researchers also used face-to-face interactions to achieve the target sample size at named locations.

Between November 2nd and November 25th, 2021, the data was downloaded, stored, and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences for Windows (SPSS), Version 25.0. Findings involved tables, pie charts, bar charts, and comparable percentages, as well as a binary logistic regression, to determine predictors of the

fully vaccinated against COVID-19. The statistical significance level was determined using a p-value of 5% at the two-tailed level.

Results

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the sampled respondents (n=1,075). Marginally more males have been vaccinated (50.6%, n=544) than females (49.4%, n=531). Most of the COVID-19 sampled respondents were 1) aged 55-64 years (19.1%, n=205) followed by those ages 25-34 years (17.8%, n=191), 2) lived in rural areas (65.0%, n=699), 3) resided in Kingston and St. Andrew (16.6%, n=178), and 4) those in the healthcare sector (21.7%, n=233) followed by people employed in the tourism and entertainment worker (15.8%, n=170).

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Sampled Respondents

Details	% (n)
Gender	
Male	50.6 (544)
Female	49.4 (531)
Age cohort	
18-24 years	16.9 (182)
25-34 years	17.8 (191)
35-44 years	15.8 (170)
45-54 years	17.5 (188)
55-64 years	19.1 (205)
65+ years	12.9 (139)
Urban residence	
No	65.0 (699)
Yes	35.0 (376)
Parish of Residence	
Kingston and St. Andrew	16.6 (178)
St. Thomas	7.3 (79)
Portland	5.0 (54)
St. Mary	5.5 (59)
St. Ann	6.7 (72)
Trelawny	4.8 (52)
St. James	7.4 (80)
Hanover	6.5 (70)
Westmoreland	9.2 (99)
St. Elizabeth	6.0 (65)
Manchester	9.1 (98)
Clarendon	6.2 (67)
St. Catherine	9.5 (102)
Occupation	
Unemployed	8.7 (93)

Student	7.3 (79)
Healthcare worker	21.7 (233)
Casual worker and vendor	12.7 (137)
Security, defence, and fire workers	8.8 (95)
Business/office worker	14.6 (157)
Tourism and Entertainment worker	15.8 (170)
Other	10.3 (111)

Table 2 shows that of the vaccinated sampled respondents (n=1,075), only 35.3% (n=379) had only 1-dose of vaccine against COVID-19 thus far, 52.6% (n=565) have comorbidities, 58.0% (n=624) indicated that the vaccines are somewhat effective, and 45.4% (n=488) have taken the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.

Table 2. COVID-19 Issues

Details	% (n)
COVID-19 Fully-vaccinated	
No	35.3 (379)
Yes	64.7 (696)
Comorbidities (diabetes, hypertension, cancer, etc.)	
No	47.4 (510)
Yes	52.6 (565)
Perceived Effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines	
Not effective	3.1 (33)
Slightly effective	0.3 (3)
Somewhat effective	58.0 (624)
Very effective	38.6 (415)
Did the brand of the COVID19 vaccine influence your willingness	
No	36.0 (387)
Yes	64.0 (688)
Type of COVID-19 Vaccine	
AstraZeneca	37.1 (399)
Johnson and Johnson	11.8 (127)
Pfizer	45.4 (488)
Moderna	5.7 (61)

Factors accounting for being fully vaccinated in Jamaica

Of the 1,075 respondents, 98.1% (n=1,055) were used for the binary logistic regression model (Table 3). Overall, 67.1% (n=721) of the total cases were correctly classified. The variables in this study could predict whether someone will be fully-vaccinated in Jamaica (Omnibus test of Model: $\chi^2(19) = 129.924$, $P < 0.0001$, $-2 \log\text{-likelihood} = 1274.460$; Hosmer and Lemeshow test: $\chi^2(8) = 10.458$, $P = 0.234$) and that the six factors account for 14.6% of the variance in Jamaicans being fully-vaccinated against COVID-19 (Nagelkerke R^2). Furthermore, the factors that

positively influence Jamaicans’ choice of being fully vaccinated against COVID-19 are as follows: 1) the perceived effectiveness of the vaccine, 2) occupation, 3) the information on social media, and 4) incentives provided by the government. Fully-vaccinated Jamaicans were 4.5 times more likely to be pro-Vax than if they perceived vaccination ineffective in treating the COVID-19 disease. Jamaicans who believed that the COVID-19 vaccines are at least somewhat effective are 2.5 times more likely to be pro-Vax than those who perceived the vaccines to be ineffective in treating the disease. Furthermore, people with an occupation were 1.9 times more likely to be fully vaccinated. The factor of information on social media was found to be influential in determining Jamaicans decision to be fully vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease (OR=1.1).

Table 3.Binary Logistic Regression: Selected variables on being fully vaccinated against COVID-19

Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	Sig.	Odds ratio (OR)	95% C.I. for OR	
						Lower	Upper
Comorbidities (diabetes, hypertension, cancer, etc.)	0.201	0.159	1.598	0.206	1.222	0.895	1.668
Requirement of vaccination	-0.867	0.208	17.402	<0.001	0.420	0.280	0.632
Incentives from the government (1=yes)	0.773	0.184	17.682	<0.001	2.167	1.511	3.107
Protocols of the government (1=yes)	-0.196	0.205	0.919	0.338	0.822	0.550	1.228
Information on social media provided guidance (1=yes)	0.484	0.167	8.418	0.004	1.622	1.170	2.248
Death of loved one, relative or friend due to COVID-19(1=yes)	-0.558	0.191	8.566	0.003	0.572	0.394	0.832
Occupation had something to do with choice (1=yes)	0.650	0.160	16.462	<0.001	1.915	1.399	2.621
Gender (1=Male, 0=Otherwise)	0.120	0.154	0.608	0.436	1.128	0.834	1.525

Age cohort (18-24 years)	-0.288	0.275	1.091	0.296	0.750	0.437	1.287
Age cohort (25-34 years)	-0.338	0.266	1.618	0.203	0.713	0.424	1.200
Age cohort (35-44 years)	-0.008	0.260	0.001	0.976	0.992	0.596	1.651
Age cohort (45-54 years)	0.438	0.256	2.933	0.087	1.549	0.939	2.556
Age cohort (55-64 years)	0.257	0.243	1.119	0.290	1.293	0.803	2.080
Reference group is 65+ years	1.000						
AstraZeneca=1, 0=Otherwise	-0.182	0.313	0.337	0.561	0.834	0.452	1.539
Johnson and Johnson=1, 0=Otherwise	0.683	0.367	3.465	0.063	1.980	0.964	4.067
Pfizer=1, 0=Otherwise	-0.225	0.305	0.543	0.461	0.798	0.439	1.453
Reference group is Moderna	1.000						
Slightly effective=1, 0=Otherwise	21.421	22524.635	0.000	0.999	2008445920.3	0.000	.
Somewhat =1, 0=Otherwise	0.913	0.396	5.304	0.021	2.491	1.146	5.418
Very effective=1, 0=Otherwise	1.503	0.410	13.419	<0.001	4.494	2.011	10.043
Reference group is no effective	1.000						
Constant	-0.360	0.526	0.469	0.493	0.697		

Discussion

The study investigated the views of Jamaicans on their decision to be vaccinated against the COVID-19 disease. WHO (2021) identified the COVID-19 vaccines as essential tools to mitigate the complications and adverse outcomes of exposure to coronavirus-related morbidity. Also, the COVID-19 vaccines provide the benefits of being safe, effective through clinical trials, no-cost, accessible, and low potential risks for side effects. Despite the benefits of the COVID-19

vaccines against the virus, the negative consequences of contracting the disease are more severe for individuals who decide to remain unvaccinated, and this is equally the case across jurisdictions (Hill Golden, 2021). Despite the efforts of the Jamaican government, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Andrew Holness, and the Minister of Health and Wellness, Dr. Christopher Tufton, the reality is that less than 20% of Jamaicans are vaccinated against COVID-19 (Covidvax. Live, 2021). This reality highlights the glaring truth that the Jamaican government's messages, interventions, and strategies may be ineffective. This truth warrants a new set of approaches to address the glaring high COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among Jamaicans.

There is a high hesitancy of Jamaicans vaccinated against COVID-19 despite many institutions and scholars as well as scientists indicating that the vaccines are effective and safe in reducing the spread of the COVID-19 disease (Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2021; European Medicine Agency, 2021; Maragakis & Kelen, 2021; World Health Organization (WHO), 2021). Kelen & Maragakis (2021) indicated that "...all authorized COVID-19 vaccines are highly effective at preventing serious disease, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19", which then is difficult to understand why there is high vaccine hesitancy among Jamaicans with many of them being aware of such information. The Jamaican government has made valiant efforts in promoting the rationale for COVID-19 vaccination, and people's decision to be vaccinated has been showing a positive trend in the population (Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2021). Nevertheless, the expenditure on the campaign and the vaccination programme has not yielded the equivalent benefits based on the low vaccination rates among Jamaicans. The reality is, even among vaccinated Jamaicans, many of them have only taken a single dose as of November 21, 2021.

The findings from the current research revealed that more than half of the participants suffer mainly from comorbidities (52.6%). Also, most of the current sampled respondents perceived the COVID-19 vaccine to be somewhat effective (58.0%). Fear is present because of the religious viewpoint of the "Mark of the Beast" and views on a depopulation agenda (Bailey, 2021; Gleeson & Gilbert, 2021; Muhammad, 2020; Population Matters, 2021). The current findings revealed that the majority of the participants indicated that the brand of COVID-19 vaccine influenced their willingness to be vaccinated (58.0%). Jamaicans seem to prefer the Pfizer-BioNTech brand (45.4%), followed by AstraZeneca (37.1%), Johnson and Johnson (11.8%), and Moderna (5.7%).

This research revealed that factors influencing the decision for vaccination, such as incentive from the government, information on social media, death of loved ones, relative or friend from COVID-19, and occupation were significant predictors of vaccine acceptance. According to Spence (2021), the "Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce, Dr. the Hon. Norman Dunn, who attended the Ministry of Health and Wellness COVID-19 blitz which was held at the Red Strip Brewery on Spanish Town Road in Kingston, agreed that educating Jamaicans about the COVID-19 vaccines will help to reduce vaccine hesitancy" (Spence, 2021). The present study concurs with the perspective of Dr. Dunn that information is critical to decreasing COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy. However, results showed that misinformation (information) placed on social media impacts Jamaicans' reluctance, even those vaccinated with a single dose of the vaccine.

COVID-19 vaccines connection to the 'Mark of the Beast' and the depopulation agenda is gaining traction on social media and religious leaders. Recent discussions around mandatory vaccination add to Jamaicans' vaccination hesitancy as this supports the undercurrent perspective of forced vaccination as documented in Revelation 13 vs 16-18 of the Bible. The King James Version of the Bible on Revelation 13 vs 16-18

¹⁶ And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or their foreheads:

¹⁷ And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.

¹⁸ Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man, and his number is Six hundred threescore and six.

For centuries these scriptures served as warnings, which influenced many religious Jamaicans, making any seemingly forceful requirement of COVID-19 vaccination by the government a deterrence to any target for high vaccine acceptancy. The new thrust in vaccination should be centered around the science of the vaccine and not 'vaccinate or else'.

The current research findings provide a platform for understanding the hesitancy among Jamaicans towards the COVID-19 vaccination. Fully vaccinated Jamaicans were 4.5 times more likely to be vaccinated if they believed it effectively treated the virus. Such information means that medical doctors, epidemiologists, virologists, and biochemists, among others, are required to be at the frontline of the vaccination agenda of Jamaica instead of political leaders, artists, and influential social leaders in the society. The current findings revealed that those who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 are four times more likely to be vaccinated if they believe that the vaccines are effective against the virus. Such findings suggest that the high hesitancy of Jamaicans against the COVID-19 vaccines is framed around the lack of science in establishing irrefutable proof on the safety and quality of the vaccines in reducing the spread of the virus.

The reluctance of Jamaicans in taking up the COVID-19 vaccines are partly enveloped in some of these situations that have occurred in the world relating to the vaccines. World Bank (2021) cited that the COVID-19 vaccination rates in the developing world is 'Absolutely unacceptable'; but this must be borne within the context of some of the incidences that have occurred in the world inclusive of the case with the Johnson and Johnson's vaccine and the increase in the number of vaccinated people who have contracted the virus (McKeever & National Geographic, 2021; Brown & Torrence, 2021). McKeever & National Geographic (2021) who wrote that:

On July 13, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration added a warning label to Johnson & Johnson's vaccine after it was linked to rare cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome, an autoimmune disorder that can lead to paralysis. There have been 100 preliminary reports of the syndrome among the approximately 12.5 million people who have received the vaccine. The FDA said that the benefits of receiving the vaccine outweigh the risks

If Jamaica is to reach the World Health Organization's global target of "70 per cent of the population of all countries to be vaccinated by mid-2022" (United Nations, 2021), the current

study must be integrated into the feedback process of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and be used to overhaul the present measures and approaches employed by the Jamaican government in its handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion

The resistance of Jamaicans against the COVID-19 vaccines is a multidimensional issue not easily addressed by vaccine mandates. One of the approaches of critical importance in this vaccination process is the value of using science in forwarding rationale for being vaccinated and not a mandatory governmental mandate. COVID-19 is a communicable disease that has changed the biopsychosocial landscape of the world, and as such science and scientists (inclusive of epidemiologists, virologists, and medical practitioners) must be at the forefront of this campaign.

Recommendation

The findings from this study have implications for future studies that assess communication approaches that result in the acceptance of the COVID-19 vaccination among individuals operating unregulated food services and transportation services. The government should embark on a policy to conduct studies that assess measures that reduce stigmatisation of groups of interest that may increase the incidence of COVID-19 transmission. Also, the government and other stakeholders should seek to identify incentives that will remove the barrier from unvaccinated individuals accepting the COVID-19 vaccine and reduce the risk for individuals experiencing extreme complications and a higher mortality rate due to their exposure to the COVID-19 virus.

The Jamaican government should conduct more collaborative health promotion through social media to increase COVID-19 vaccine acceptance by Jamaicans. Furthermore, greater emphasis on promoting the Pfizer-BioNTech, AstraZeneca, Moderna, and the Johnson and Johnson vaccine brands while expanding the provision of financial incentives should be a part of the vaccination initiative of the government. This could lead to a long-term strategy could of creating a website similar to the CDC link (VAERS website) to track the levels of morbidities and mortality from the COVID-19 disease among the Jamaican population.

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Appendix

An investigation into the factors influencing vaccination against the Coronavirus disease (COVID -19) among Jamaicans.

We are fourth-year nursing students from the Northern Caribbean University who are soliciting your participation in this questionnaire. This will aid in the partial completion of the course Nursing Research.

This questionnaire is designed to assess the factors that influence vaccination against the Coronavirus disease. It is related to the Covid-19 period from March 10th, 2020 to the present and is intended for Jamaican individuals who are 18 years old and older and have been vaccinated against COVID-19.

Completing this questionnaire indicates consent to the use of the data collected for our research. Please be advised that this survey is anonymous; therefore, no identification data is required. The information gathered from this questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for research purposes ONLY.

Place survey was done: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Please select your Gender

- Female
- Male

2. Please state the age category in which you fall.

- 18 – 24
- 25 – 34
- 35 – 44
- 45 – 54
- 55 – 64
- 65 and older

3. Please state your geographic location.

- St. Thomas
- Kingston and St. Andrew
- St. Catherine
- Clarendon
- Manchester
- St. Elizabeth
- Westmoreland
- Hanover
- St. James
- Trelawny

- St. Ann
 - St. Mary
 - Portland
4. Are you from an Urban or Rural Area?
- Urban Area
 - Rural Area
5. Do you believe that the COVID- 19 virus exist?
- Yes
 - No
6. Have you been fully vaccinated?
- Yes
 - First dose **ONLY**
7. Do you have any comorbidities? E.g. Diabetes or Hypertension
- Yes
 - No
8. How effective do you believe that the covid-19 vaccines are effective?
- Very effective
 - Somewhat effective
 - Not effective
9. Did the brand of the COVID-19 vaccine influence your willingness to be vaccinated against COVID-19?
- Yes
 - No
10. Which covid-19 vaccine was administered to you?
- Pfizer
 - AstraZeneca
 - Moderna
 - Johnson and Johnson
11. Was the requirement to be vaccinated against the Coronavirus in order to gain employment influence to your choice to be vaccinated against COVID-19?
- Yes
 - No

12. Did the government's incentives influence your decision to take the COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes
- No

13. Was the additional protocols set by the government, e.g. No movement days, reduced number of face to face interactions at churches, weddings, funerals etc impel your drive to be vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus?

- Yes
- No

14. Did social media and/or popular influencers prompted your decision to take the COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes
- No

15. Was it the death of a loved one (friend, family or spouse) due to COVID-19 complications that impacted your decision to receive the COVID-19 vaccine?

- Yes
- No

16. Has your occupation/job influenced your choice in being vaccinated against Covid-19?

- Yes
- No

17. What is your occupation/job?

- Healthcare workers (Nurses, doctors, dentists, med techs, etc)
- Business (Bank staff, call centre, entrepreneur, etc)
- Tourism (Hotel/resort staff, flight attendant, airport staff)
- Defence worker (Police, soldier, firefighter, etc)
- Labour workers (Housekeepers, vendors, construction workers, garbage collectors, etc)
- Unemployed
- Student
- Other

Thank You for your participation ♥♥