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COVID-19 Vaccination

Willingness and Practice in Bangladesh

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Motivations

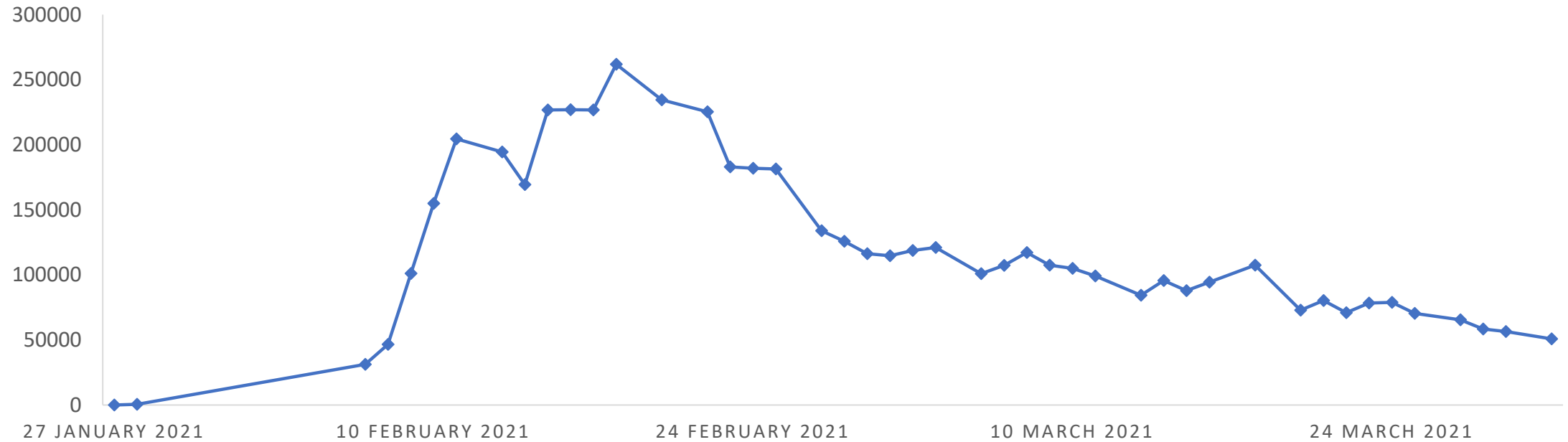
- Immunize 80% of population in three phases: next step in combating COVID-19
- Adult immunization is unlike past programs targeting children
- Willingness to Be Vaccinated (WTV) is equally important as supply-side aspects of vaccine
- Examination of vaccine registration behaviour and practices

Objectives

- Identify demand side barriers to achieve 80% vaccination
- Identify subgroups requiring special attention to ensure immunization
- Understand what factors are affecting people's decisions and action regarding vaccination

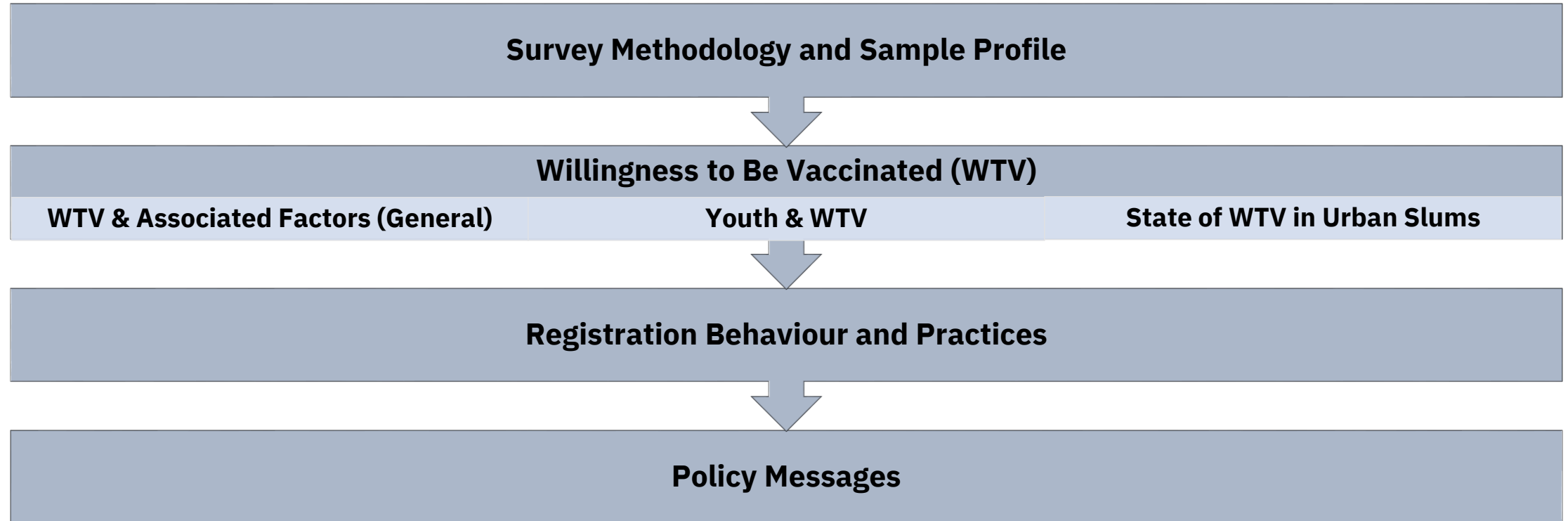
Vaccination in Bangladesh (27 Jan-31 Mar'2021)

1ST DOSES ADMINISTERED OVER TIME

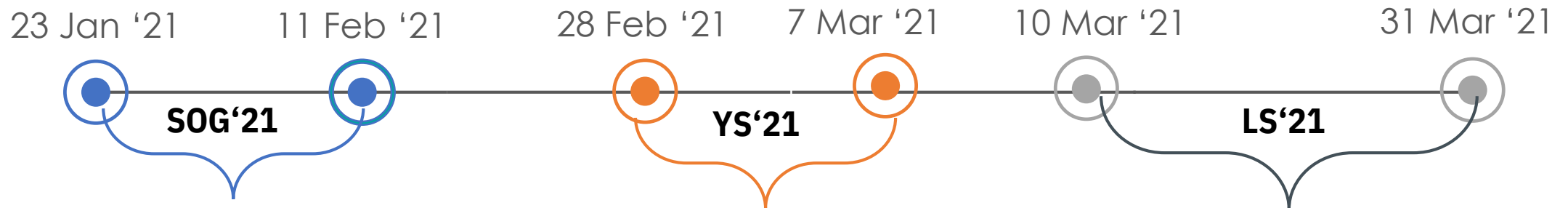


Source: Directorate General of Health Services (2021).

Presentation Structure



Data Compiled From Three Phone Surveys



State of Governance 2021 Survey

- **General:** National Representative Adult Population (18+), $n = 2,731$
- **Youth:** 18 to 35 years old, $n = 448$
- **Urban Slum:** 18+ years old, $n = 395$

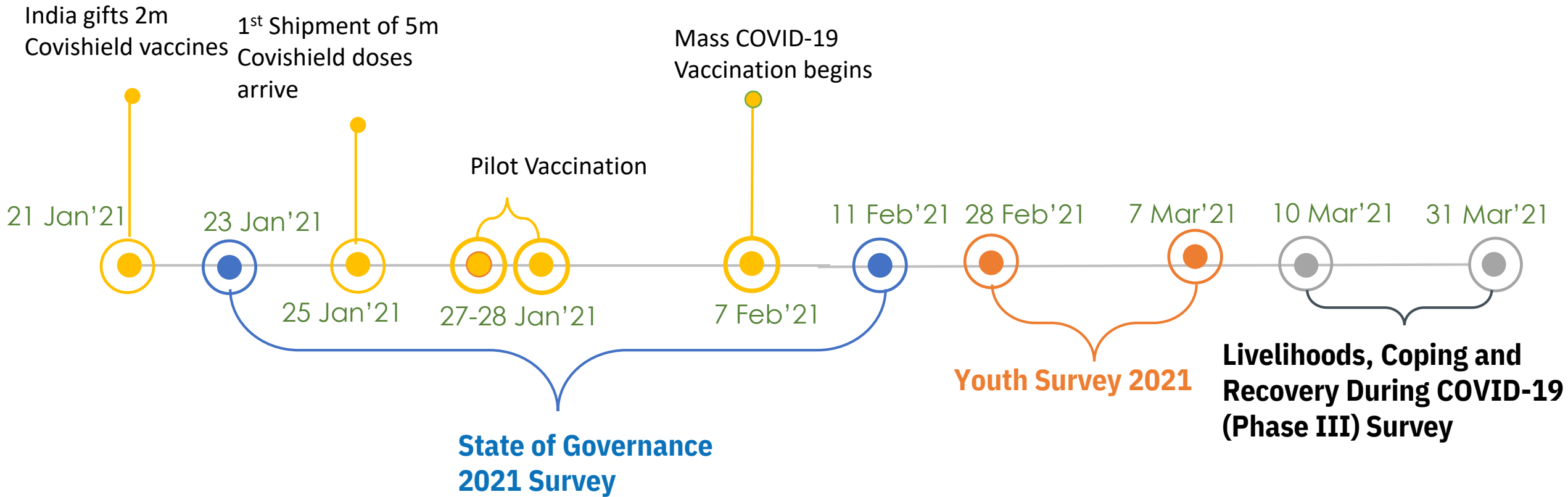
National Youth Survey 2021

- Nationally representative youth (18-35 years)
- $n = 1,899$

Livelihoods, Coping and Recovery During COVID-19 (Phase III) Survey

- **Nationally Representative Rural:** $n = 2,710$
- **Urban Slum:** $n = 3,389$
- Respondents were HH heads

COVID-19 Vaccination Major Events

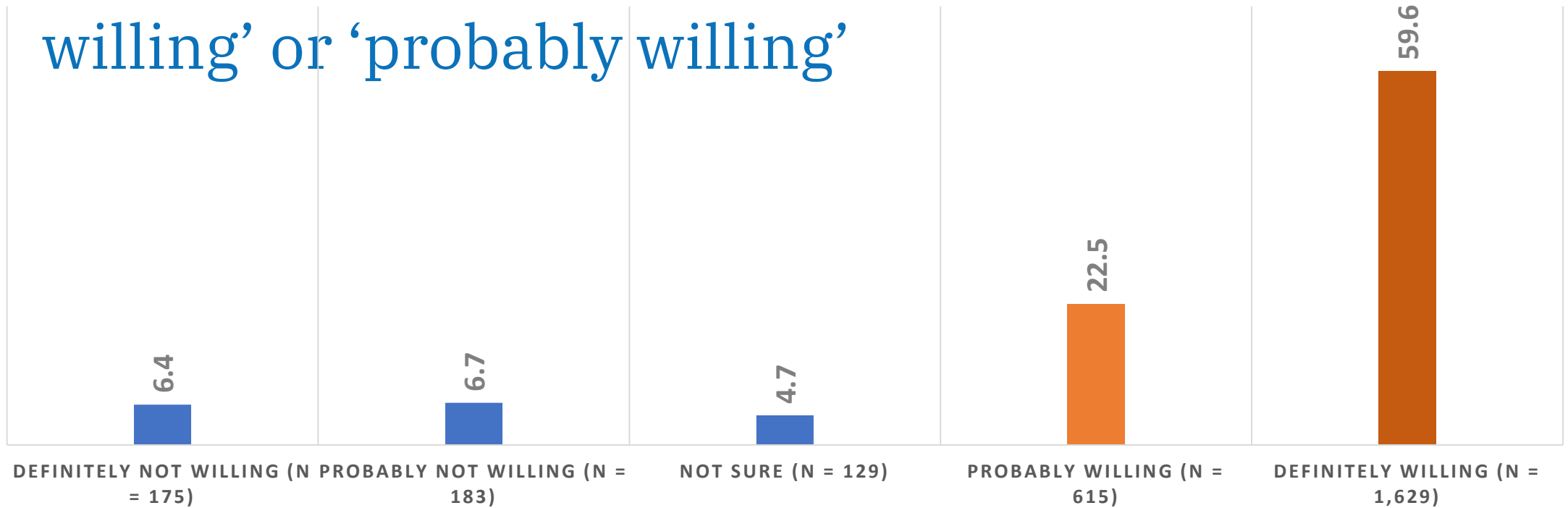


Willingness to Be Vaccinated and Associated Factors

State of Governance 2021 Survey: General

Feb'21

Overall, very high willingness in early Feb'21: 82% nationally 'definitely willing' or 'probably willing'



Willingness to Be Vaccinated (WTV) (n = 2,731)



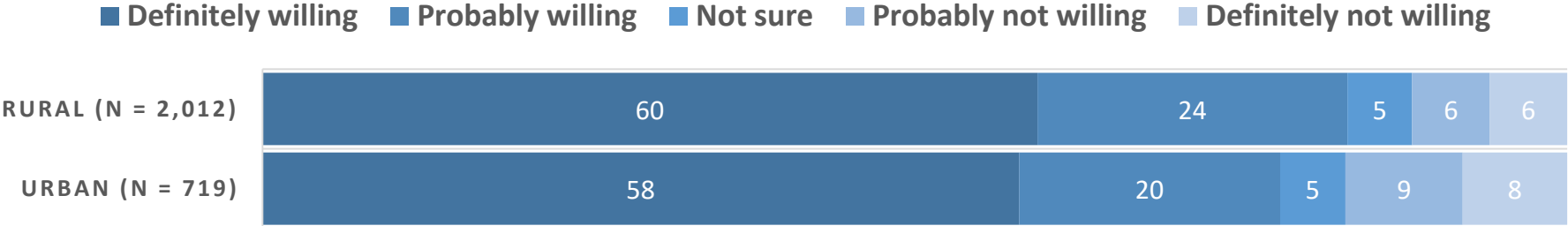
Main Reasons of Unwillingness

Reason	% of respondents		
	Definitely Not Willing	Probably Not Willing	Total
No need	55	39	47
No trust in vaccine	33	30	31
Not sure of the effectiveness	27	31	29
Fear of side effects such as fever, pain, etc.	26	30	28
Religious beliefs	26	15	20
Not sure of safety	15	20	18
Can't afford	1	12	6
No trust in government	5	3	4
Other(s)	3	2	2
n	175	183	358

Note: Multiple responses were allowed.



- WTV (definitely and probably) is higher in rural areas
- There is no significant difference by gender



WTV by Locality
(n = 2,731)



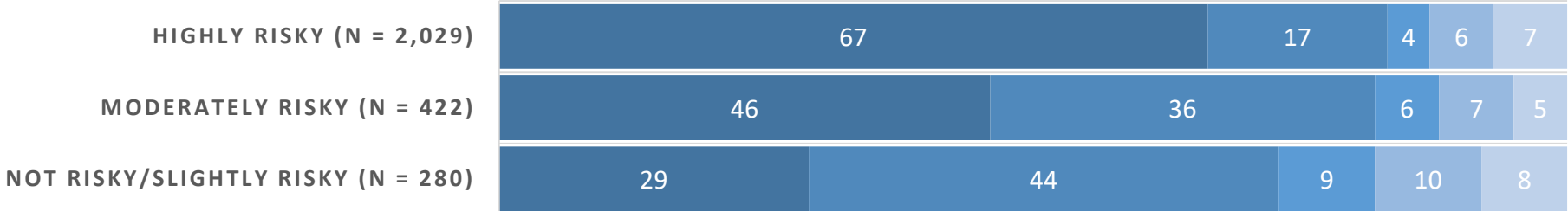
WTV by Gender
(n = 2,731)



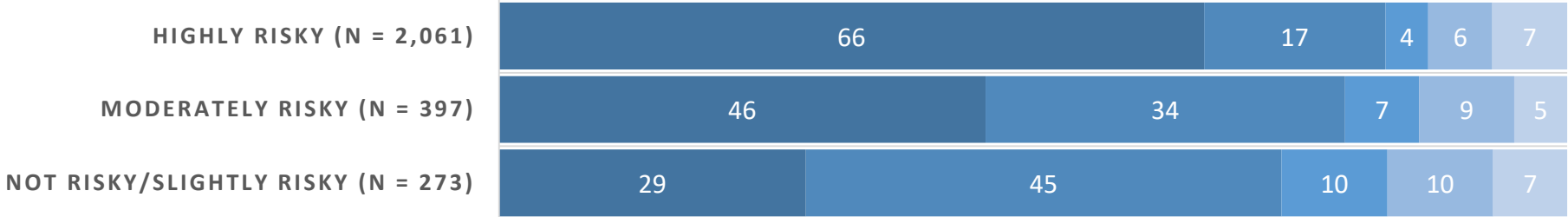
Those who have higher perceived health risk have higher WTV

■ Definitely willing
 ■ Probably willing
 ■ Not sure
 ■ Probably not willing
 ■ Definitely not willing

SELF



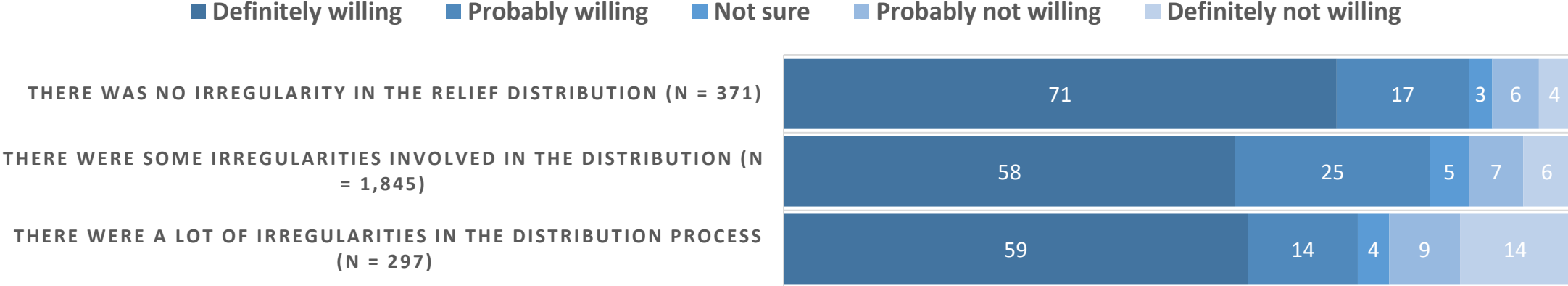
FAMILY



WTV by Perceived Health Risk of Contracting COVID-19 to Self & Family
 (n = 2,731)



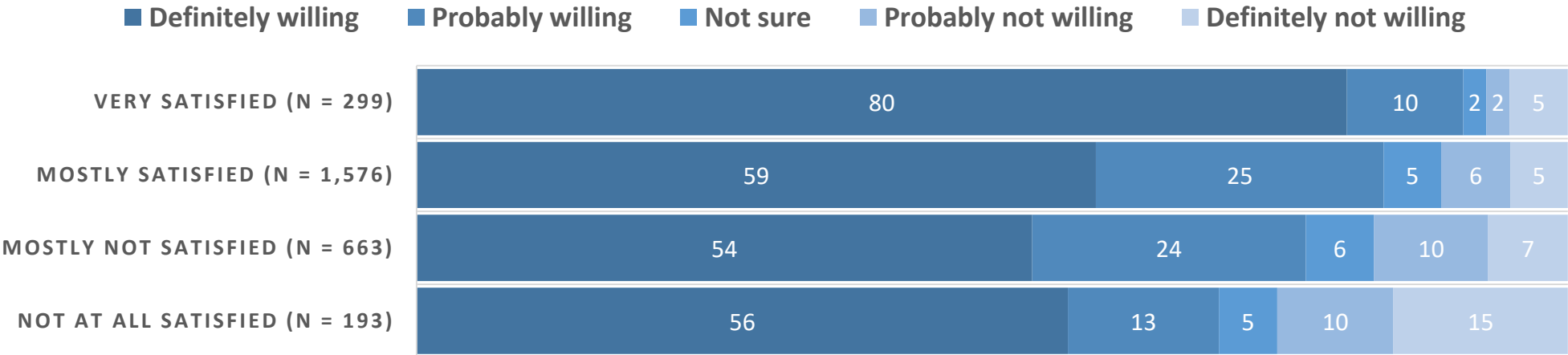
Those who perceive more irregularities in relief distribution have lower WTV



WTV by Perceived Irregularities in Relief Distribution (n = 2,513)



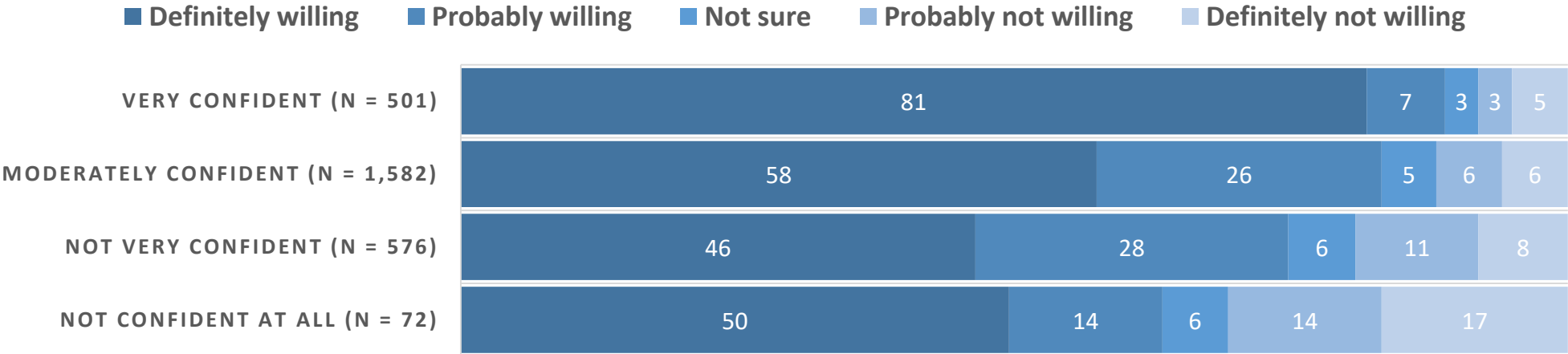
Those who have higher satisfaction with relief distribution have higher WTV



WTV by Level of Satisfaction with the Relief Operation
(n = 2,731)



Those with higher confidence in efficiency of vaccine distribution have higher WTV



WTV by Confidence in Efficiency of COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution in Bangladesh (*n* = 2,731)



Youth and Willingness to Be Vaccinated

**State of Governance 2021 Survey: Youth &
National Youth Survey 2021**

Feb'21-Mar'21

Change in Youth's WTV Over Time

- Comparisons of WTV one month apart, with data from two surveys
- Last phase of SOG'21 & the end of YS'21 mired by negative and unclear news e.g., ineffectiveness of vaccine against new variants, death by blood clots

WTV decreased by 13 percentage points & vaccine hesitancy increased by 7 percentage points over time

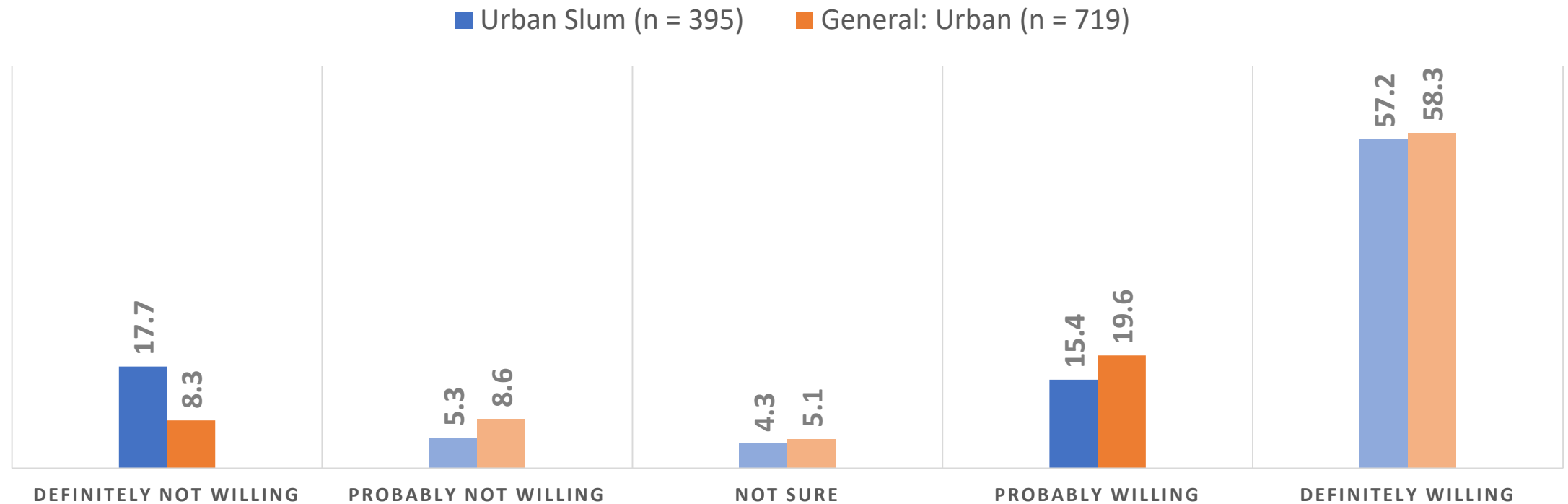
WTV	Feb'21 (%)	Mar'21 (%)
YES	81	67
NO	16	22
UNCERTAIN	4	11
n	448	1,899

State of Willingness to Be Vaccinated in Urban Slums

State of Governance 2021 Survey: Urban Slum

Feb'21

Urban slum dwellers were less willing in early Feb'21



WTV among Urban Slum ($n = 395$) and General: Urban ($n = 719$)

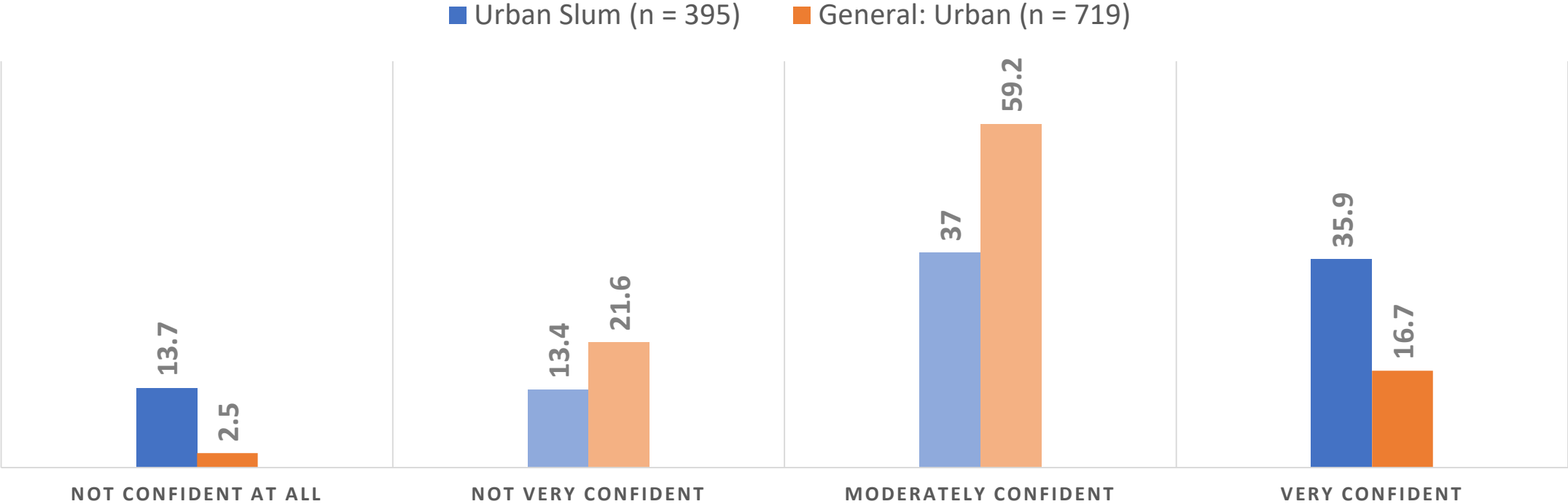


A very high % of the unwilling urban slum respondents do not feel the need for a vaccine

Reason	% of respondents	
	General: Urban	Urban Slum
No need	45	75
Not sure of safety	19	34
Not sure of the effectiveness	32	31
No trust in vaccine	33	31
Religious beliefs	19	30
Fear of side effects such as fever, pain, etc.	30	26
Can't afford	4	7
No trust in government	3	0
Other(s)	3	0
n	122	91

Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

Urban slum dwellers have stronger polarised views regarding confidence in efficiency of vaccine distribution compared to overall urban respondents



Confidence in Efficiency of COVID-19 vaccine distribution, SOG'21:
General: Urban (n = 719) vs. Urban Slum (n = 395)

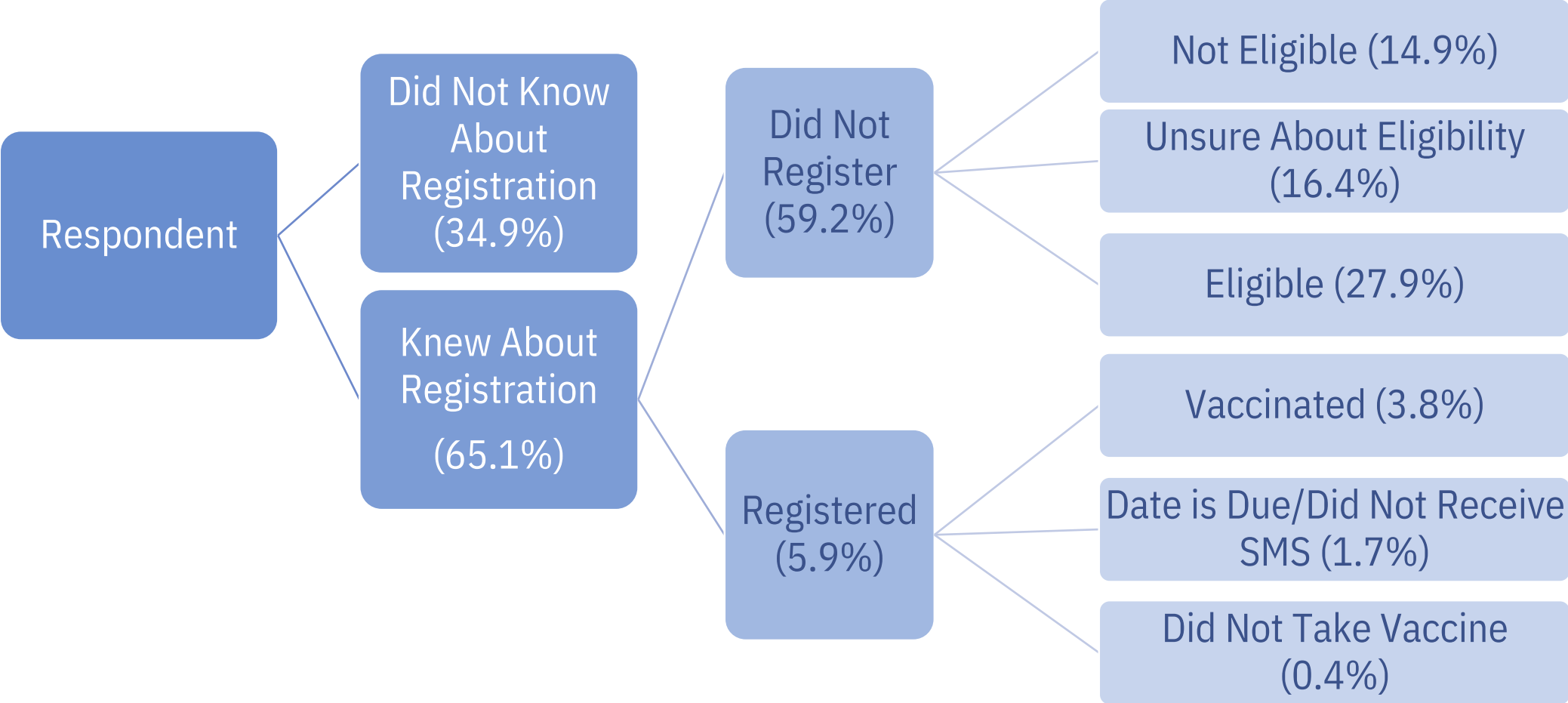


Registration Behaviour and Practices

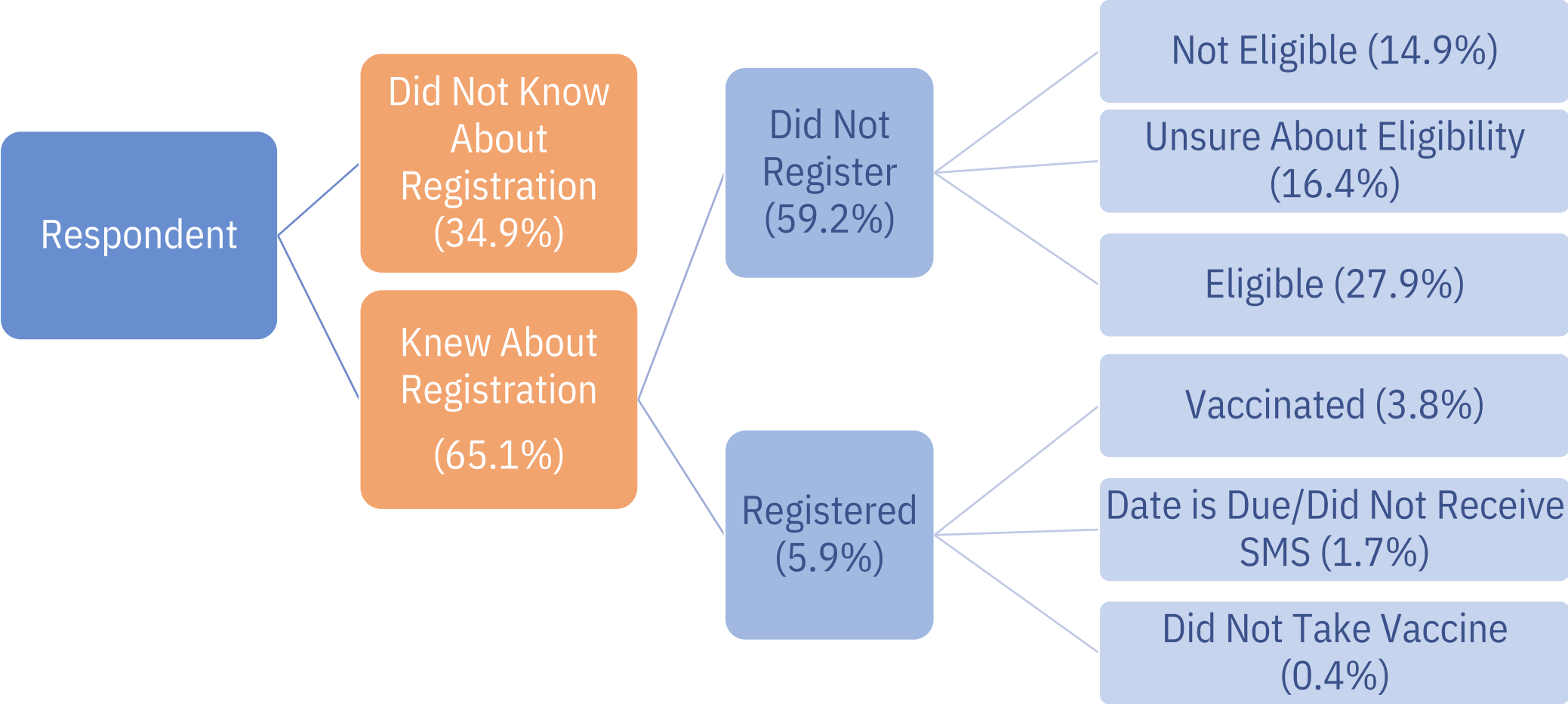
Livelihoods, Coping and Recovery During COVID-19 (Phase III) Survey

Mar'21

Decision Tree of Vaccination



Decision Tree of Vaccination



Registration Knowledge

- About one-third in each area did not hear about registration
- More urban slum dwellers and men (rural and urban slum) had heard about the COVID-19 vaccine registration
- Homemakers, the unemployed, day labourers, drivers and helpers, and housemaids know the least regarding registration

Note: Only respondents who had heard about the registration were asked about registration status.



Personal networks and mass media clearly played a vital role in spreading information

- More than 80% said they learned about vaccine registration from relatives/neighbours/friends
- More than 60% mentioned TV/Radio. Significantly higher in urban slums (68%)
- Less than 10% mentioned social media

Notes: Only respondents who had heard about the registration were asked this question. Multiple responses were allowed.



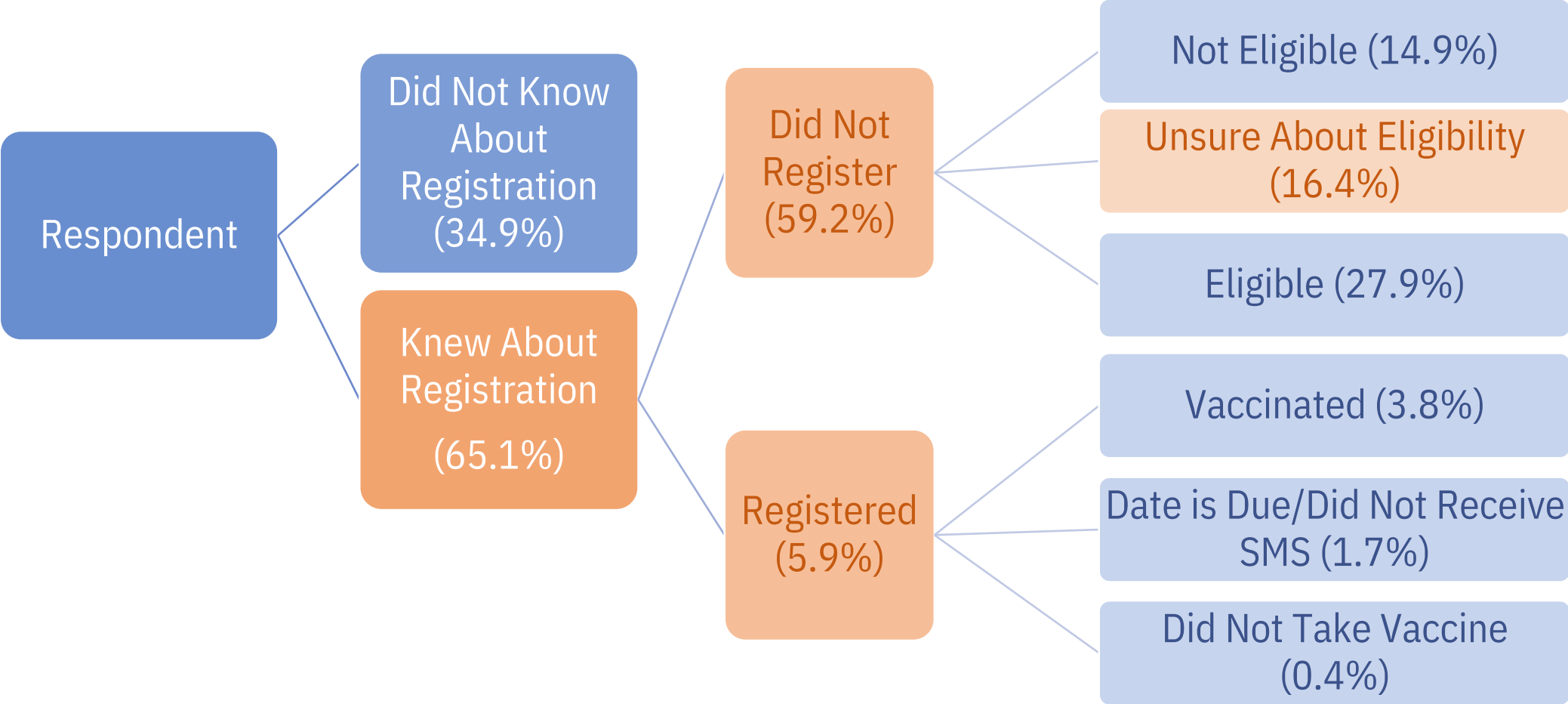
What kind of COVID-19 vaccination-related information do people want?

- Approximately 40% do not need or are not interested in vaccination-related information. Significantly higher in rural regions
- About 40% wanted to know how to register for the vaccine
- Other information people wanted were the venue for vaccination (28%) and whether any fee is applicable (20%)

Notes: Only respondents who had heard about the registration were asked this question. Multiple responses were allowed.



Decision Tree of Vaccination



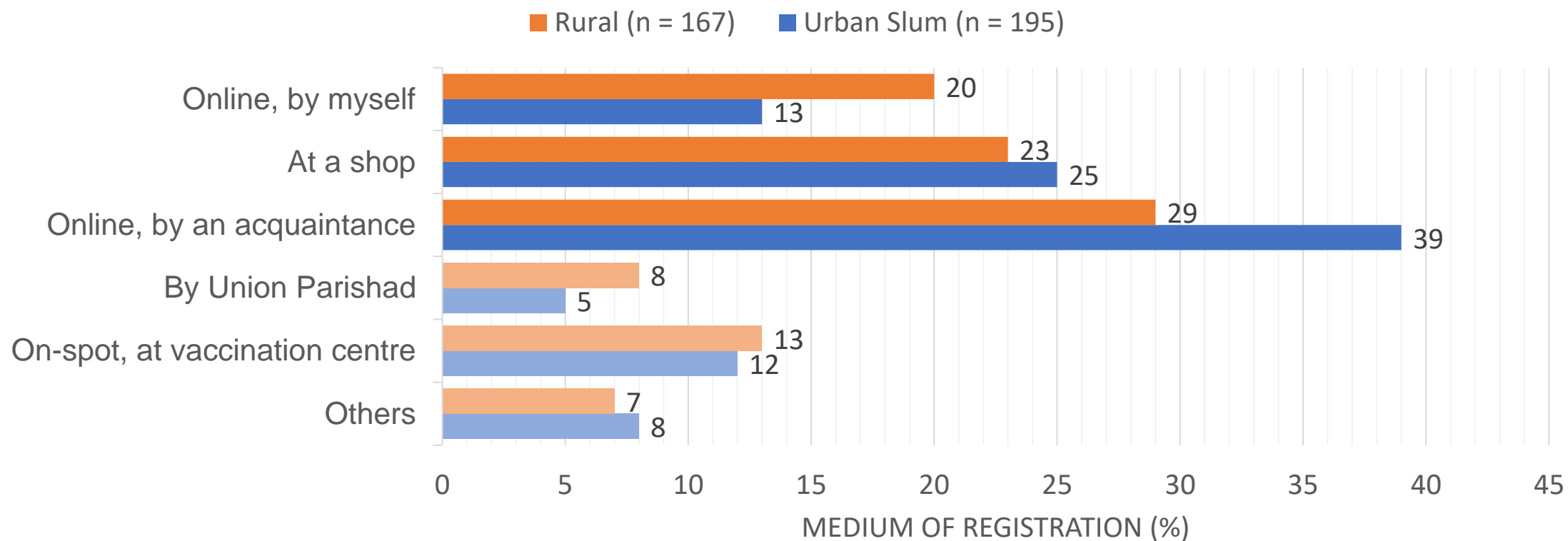
Registration Status

- In rural areas, more men had registered compared to women, but also were more unsure about their eligibility
- Among those who knew, around 25% in each area did not register due to being unsure about eligibility
- Homemakers, day labourers, drivers and helpers, and housemaids also had low registration rates

Note: Only respondents who had heard about the registration were asked about registration status.

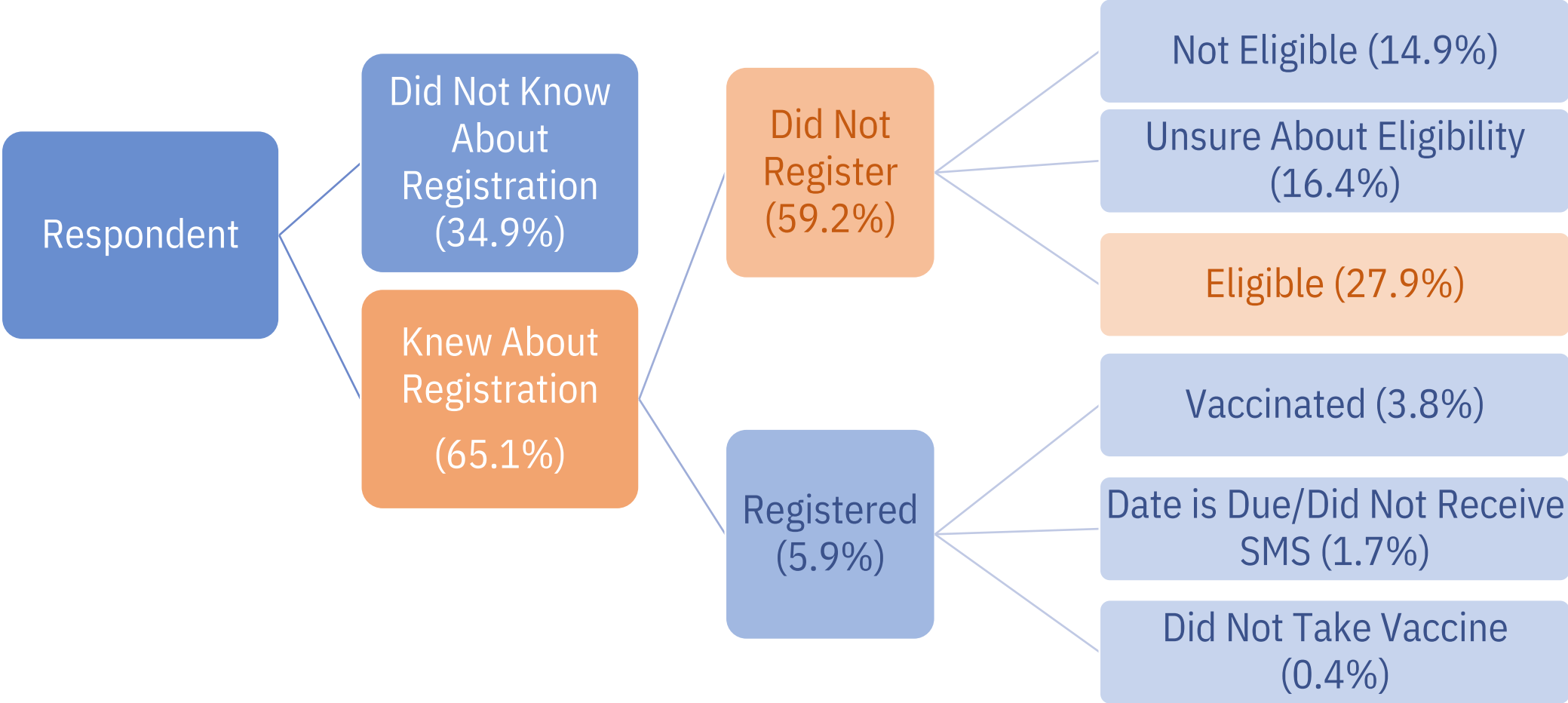


Most registrations occurred with the help of others

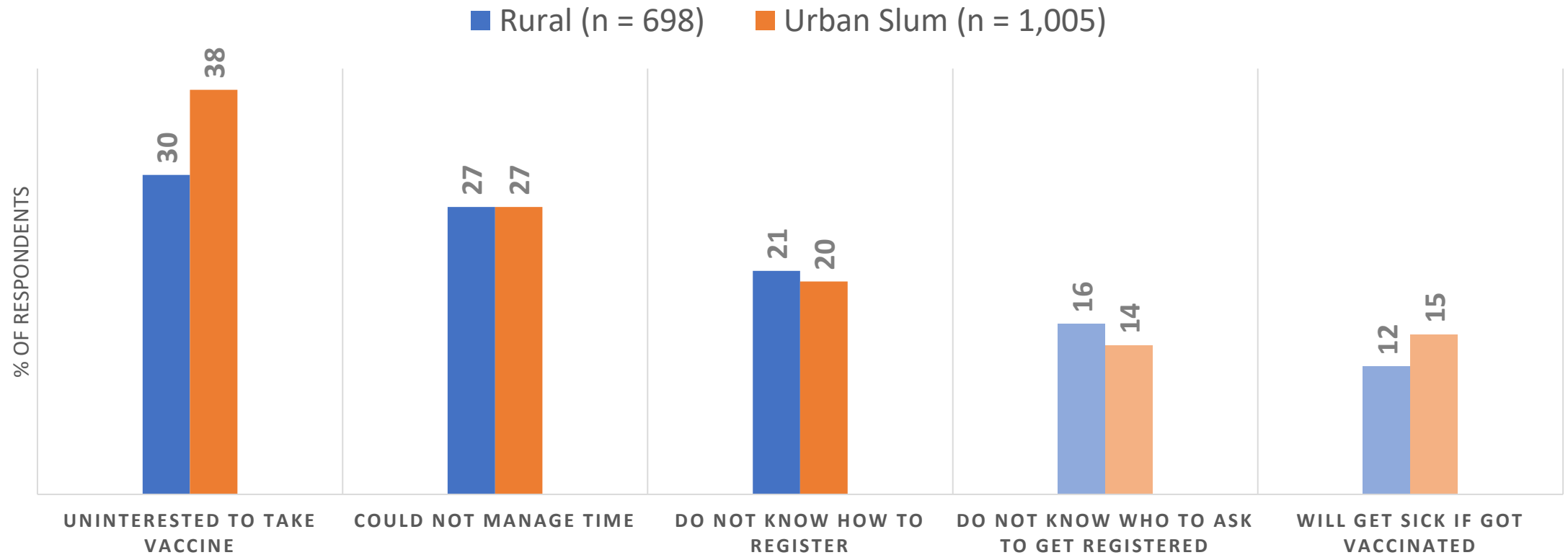


Note: Only those who had registered were asked this question.

Decision Tree of Vaccination



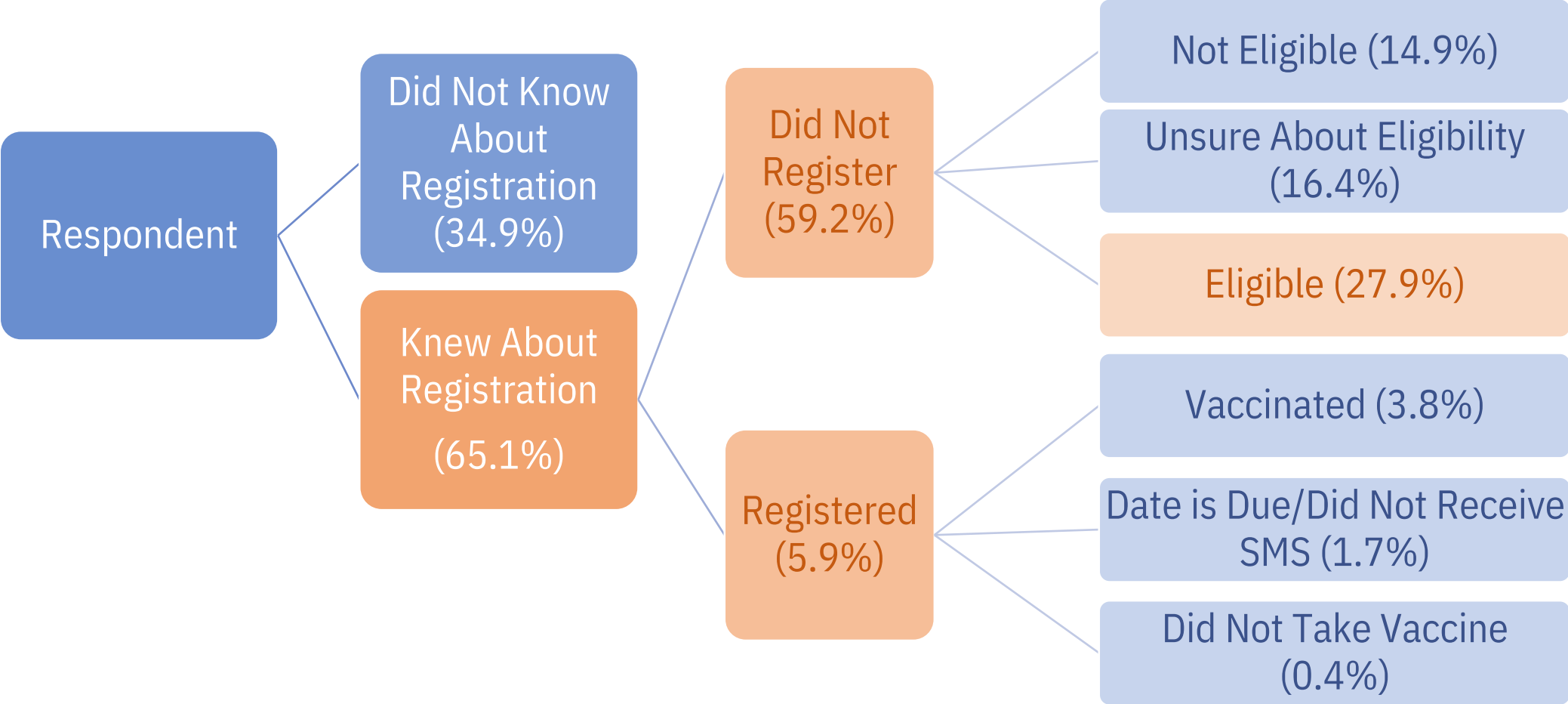
Top 5 reasons for not registering



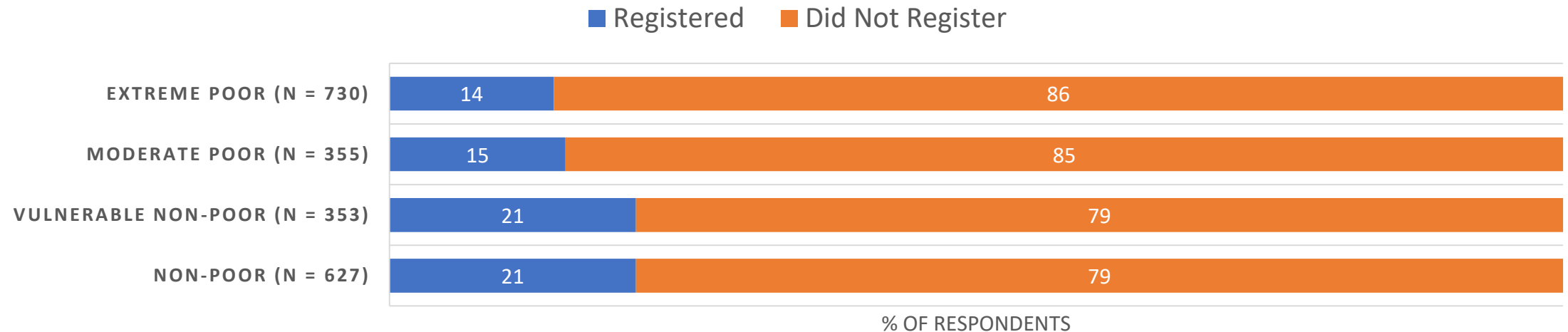
Notes: Top 5 reasons presented. Only self-reported eligible respondents who had not registered included here. Multiple responses were allowed.



Decision Tree of Vaccination

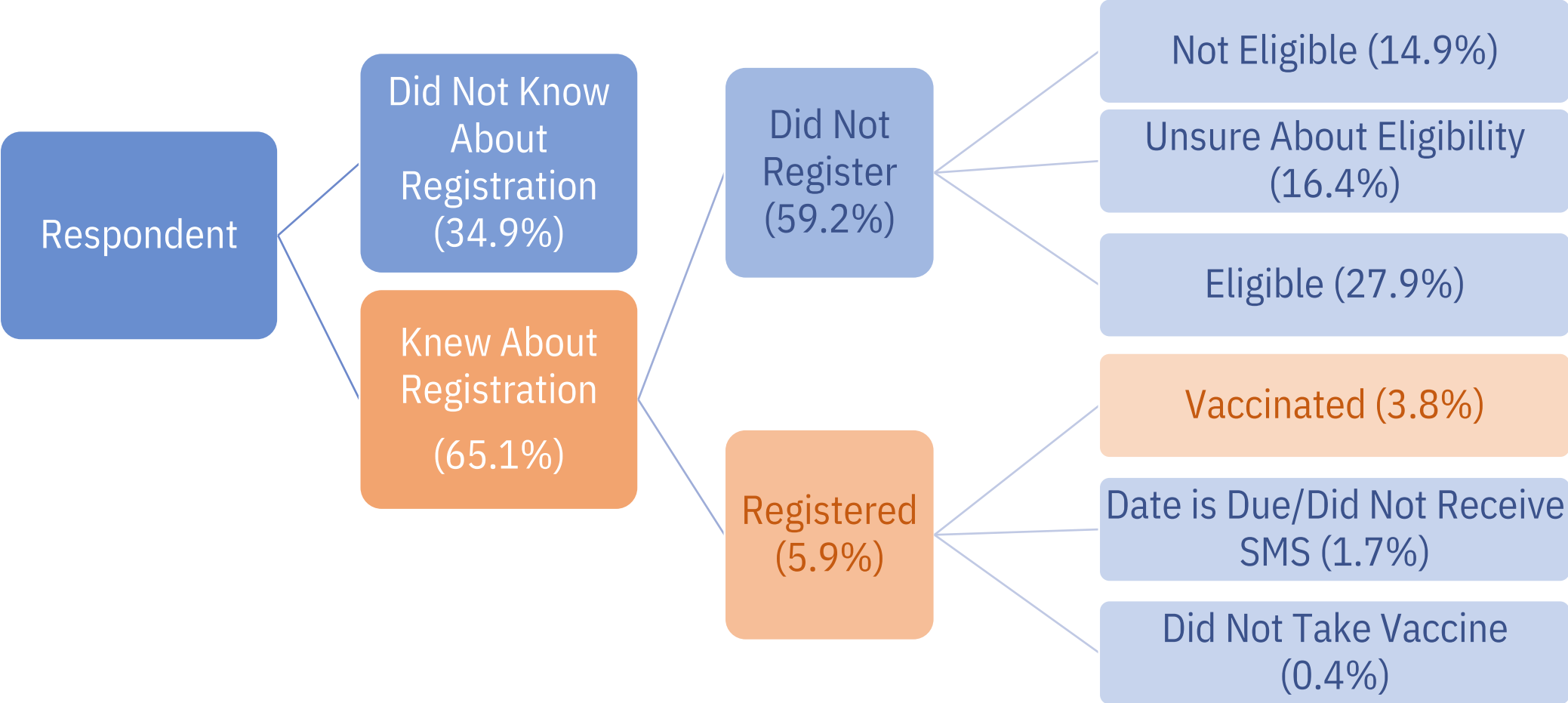


Registration Rate By Poverty Status in Feb'20 (Pre-COVID)



Notes: Only self-reported eligible respondents who had heard about the registration included here. Does not cover urban non-slum areas.

Decision Tree of Vaccination



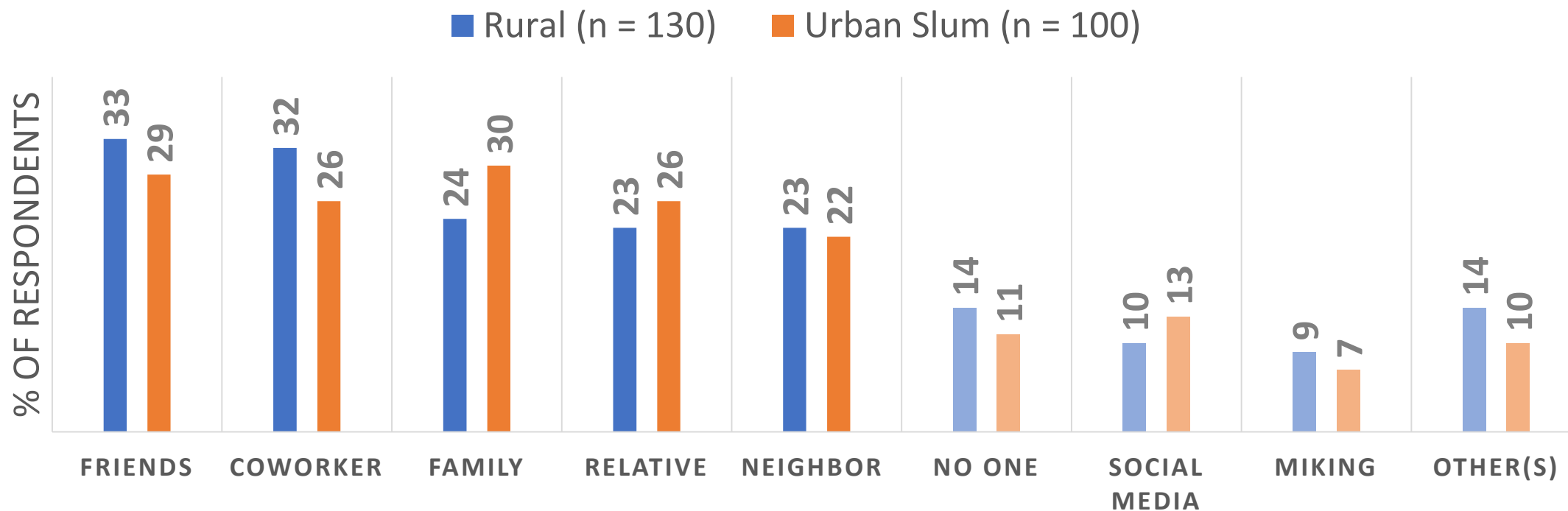
Overall high level of compliance among those who
have registered

**About 90% in both
rural and urban slums**

Note: Respondents who registered but did not receive their SMS yet ($n = 98$) or whose date is due ($n = 7$) are excluded here.



Role of personal networks seems instrumental as a source of encouragement to get vaccinated



Notes: Only those who got vaccinated were asked this question. Multiple responses were allowed.

Takeaways

- Willingness is not the problem – with the right communication and delivery, we should be able to reach target 80%
- More than one third of our sample do not know about vaccination registration
- Registration of those who already know about vaccination is low

Clarity of information and targeted communication critical

Takeaways

- Target whom? – Youth, urban slum
- How? – Informal networks major source of information
- Perceptions on efficiency of public service delivery affects decision to get vaccinated

Going forward, communications strategy must be targeted and dynamic

Thank you!