

AFRICA CDC WORKING GROUP GHANA REPORT

LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



AFRICA CDC
Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
Safeguarding Africa's Health



VACCINE
CONFIDENCE
PROJECT™

ORIB
International



METHODOLOGY

1,094 Interviews in Ghana

1/4 Quarterly fieldwork planned for 2022

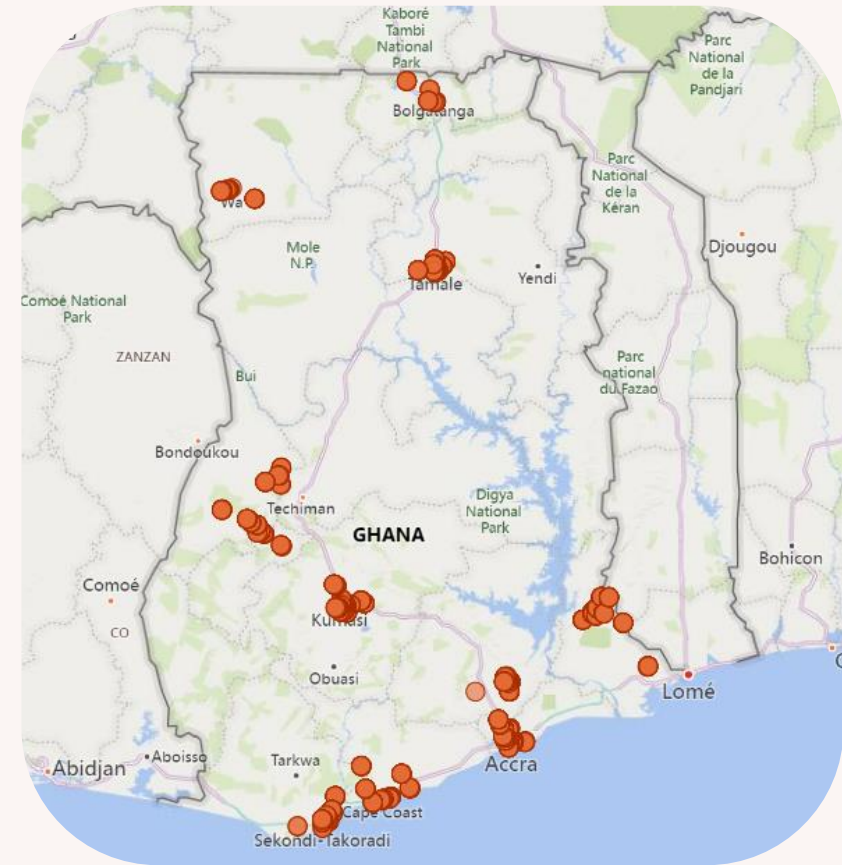
QC Quality control checked by in-country research teams and centrally in London, UK

F2F Face-to-face methodology using random household probability sampling

TOPLINE FINDINGS STRUCTURE

1. **VACCINES DEPLOYED VS VACCINES ADMINISTERED**
2. **DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES**
3. **VCI INDEX**
4. **MIS/DISINFORMATION**

LOCATIONS SURVEYED IN GHANA



● = Sampling units

COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED

585m COVID-19 vaccines delivered across 54 countries in Africa

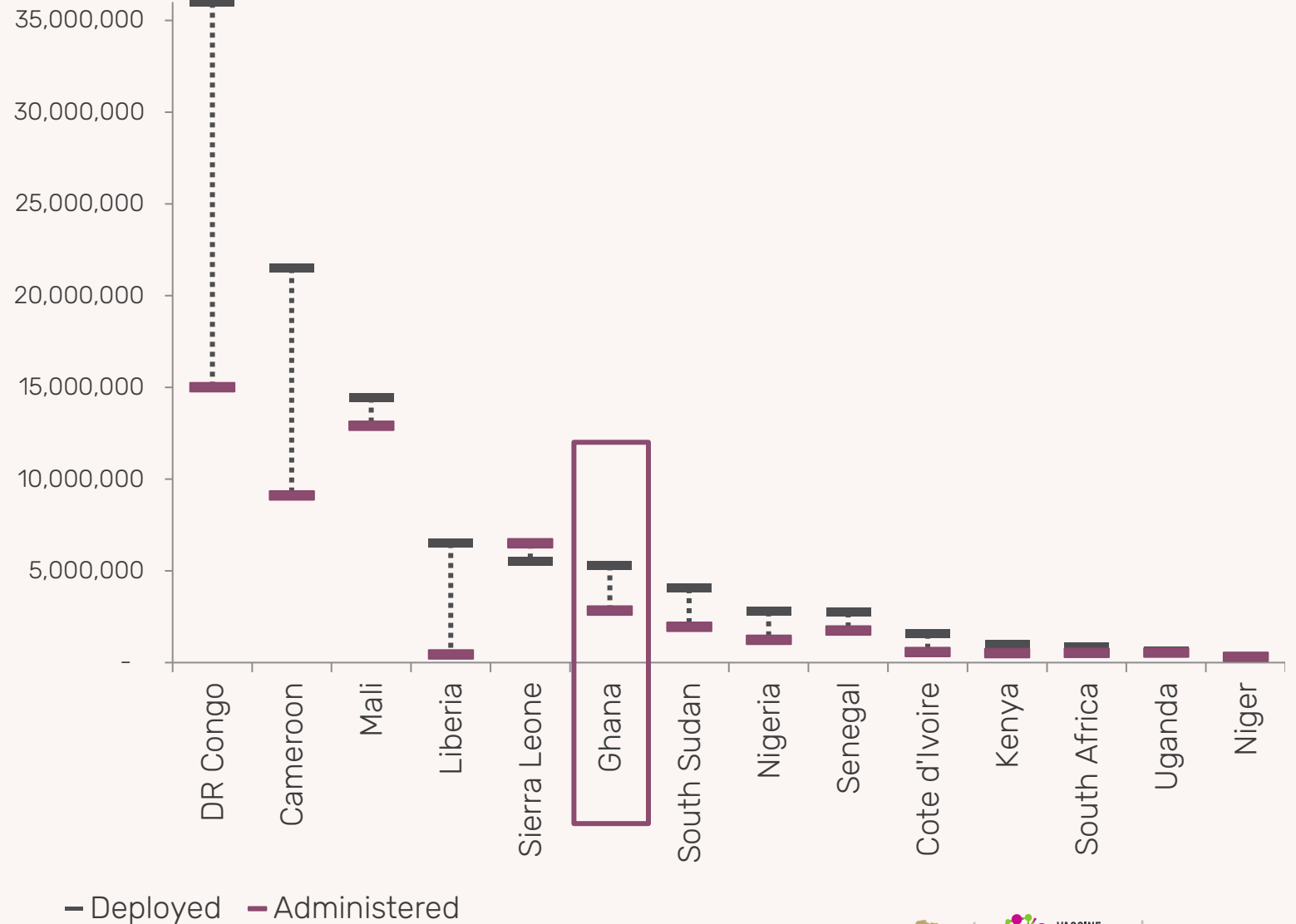
227m More than twice the amount delivered since Nov-21

61% Of delivered vaccines in Jan-22 have been administered

5.3m Vaccines delivered to Ghana

2.8m Vaccines administered in Ghana

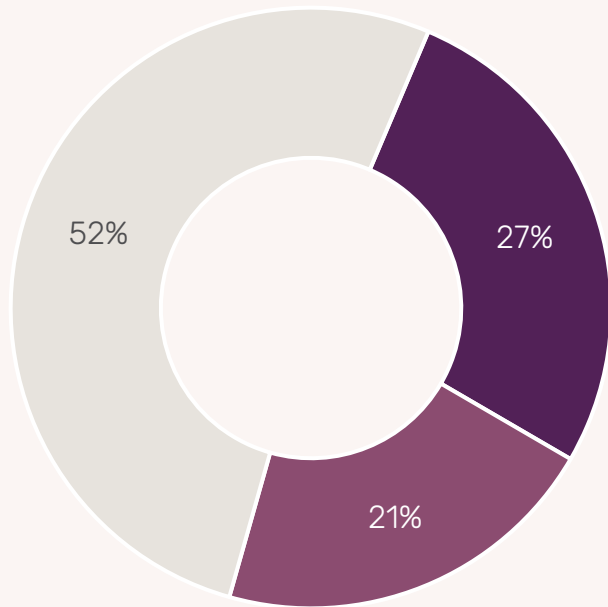
COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED JAN-22 BY COUNTRIES SURVEYED



Based on Africa CDC data provided to ORB International

THE VACCINATED

48% of participants in Ghana have received either one or two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.



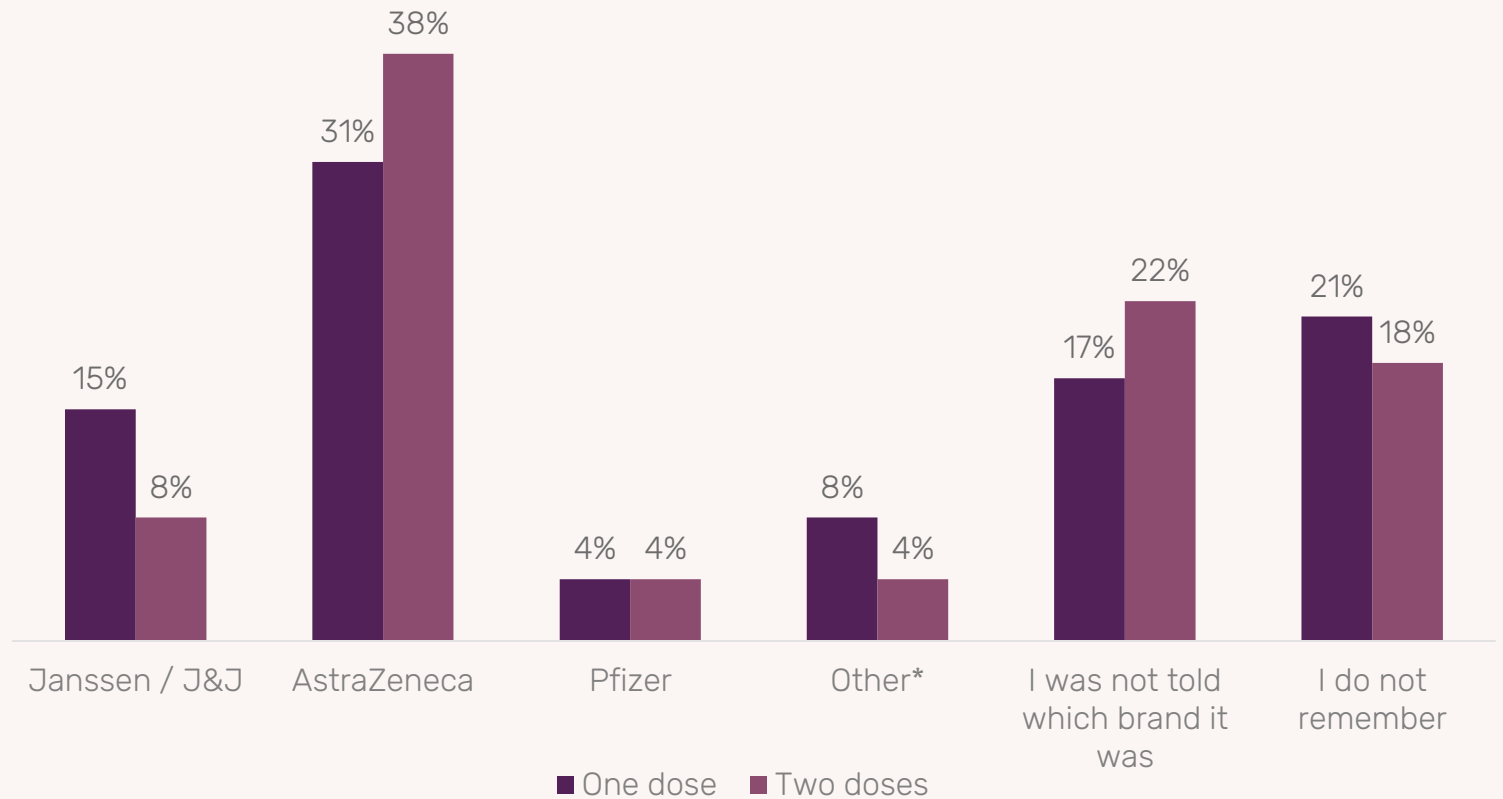
■ One dose ■ Two doses □ Unvaccinated

All interviews: n= 1,094

Half of participants with one dose of vaccine were given the AstraZeneca, Pfizer or Janssen / J&J vaccine. AstraZeneca was the most popular vaccine for those with two doses (38%).

Around 2 in 5 of those with one or two doses were not told which brand they were given or did not remember.

COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: BY BRAND



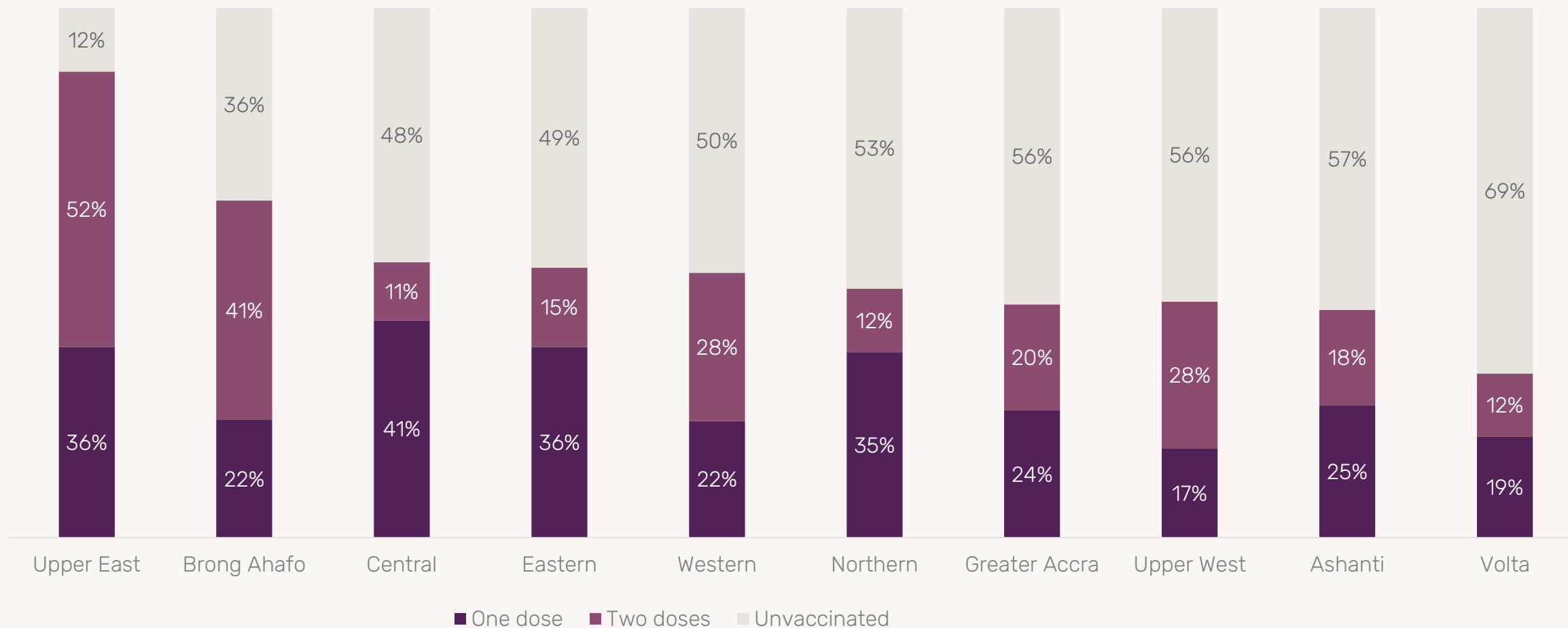
All vaccinated: n= 298

*Other includes Covovax, Novovax, Moderna, Sinovac, Sinopharm and Sputnik

THE VACCINATED

COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: GHANA

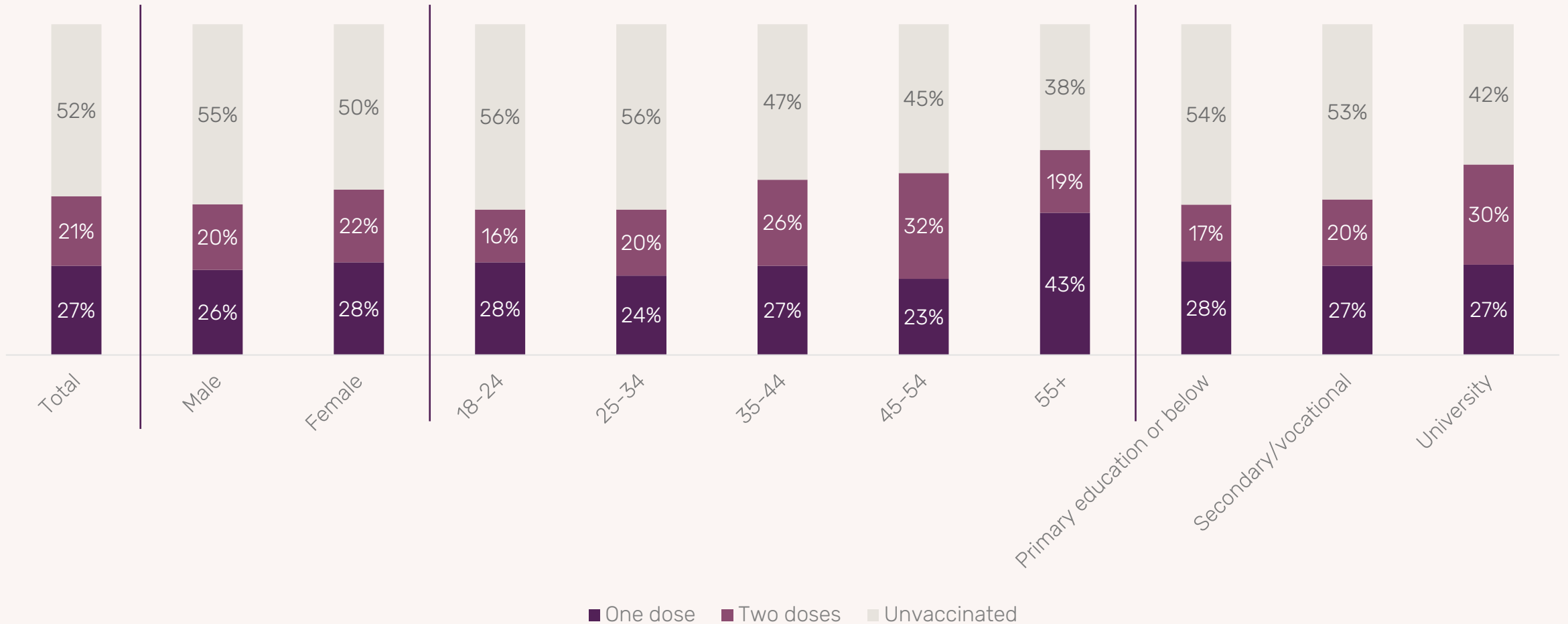
A breakdown of those who have received COVID-19 vaccines shows some regional differences. In the **Upper East** region, only **1 in 10** participants remain unvaccinated, with more than half of respondents having had two doses of vaccine. In Volta, **69%** of respondents remain unvaccinated – this is **significantly higher** than the other regions.



THE VACCINATED

COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: GHANA

Vaccination status is correlated with age group, with **younger age groups less likely to be vaccinated than those in older age groups**. **Males are more likely to report being unvaccinated**, compared to females. Some variance is also observed for level of education, where likelihood of being unvaccinated is correlated with level of achievement; **primary education or below** has the highest rate of unvaccinated respondents and **university educated** has the lowest.



DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

Within the unvaccinated populations in Ghana, 50% would either **definitely take a COVID-19 vaccine** or are **unsure leaning towards yes** – leaving 50% who are likely to refuse a vaccine. Around 7 in 10 participants reported they are likely to accept a vaccine for children in their care.

NET REFUSAL HIGHER AMONGST...

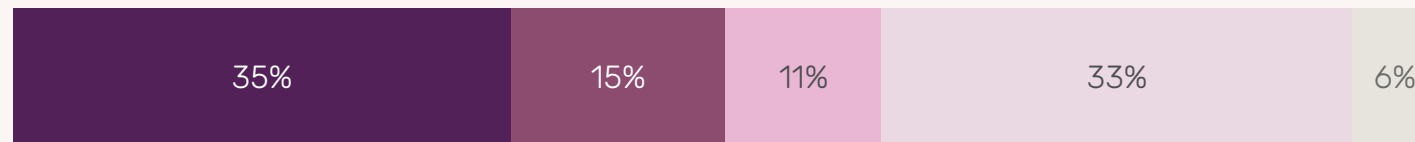
66% Those who think COVID-19 vaccines are unsafe

58% Those who disagree the government handled the pandemic 'well' (compared to 37% of think the government did)

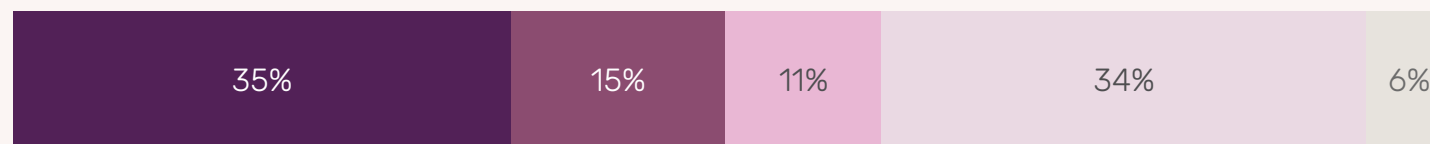
49% Urban populations

56% Those who are hesitant across the VCI Index (safety, effectiveness and importance)

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT MYSELF



COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT FRIENDS, FAMILY AND/OR AT-RISK GROUPS



COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: FOR CHILDREN IN PARTICIPANTS CARE*



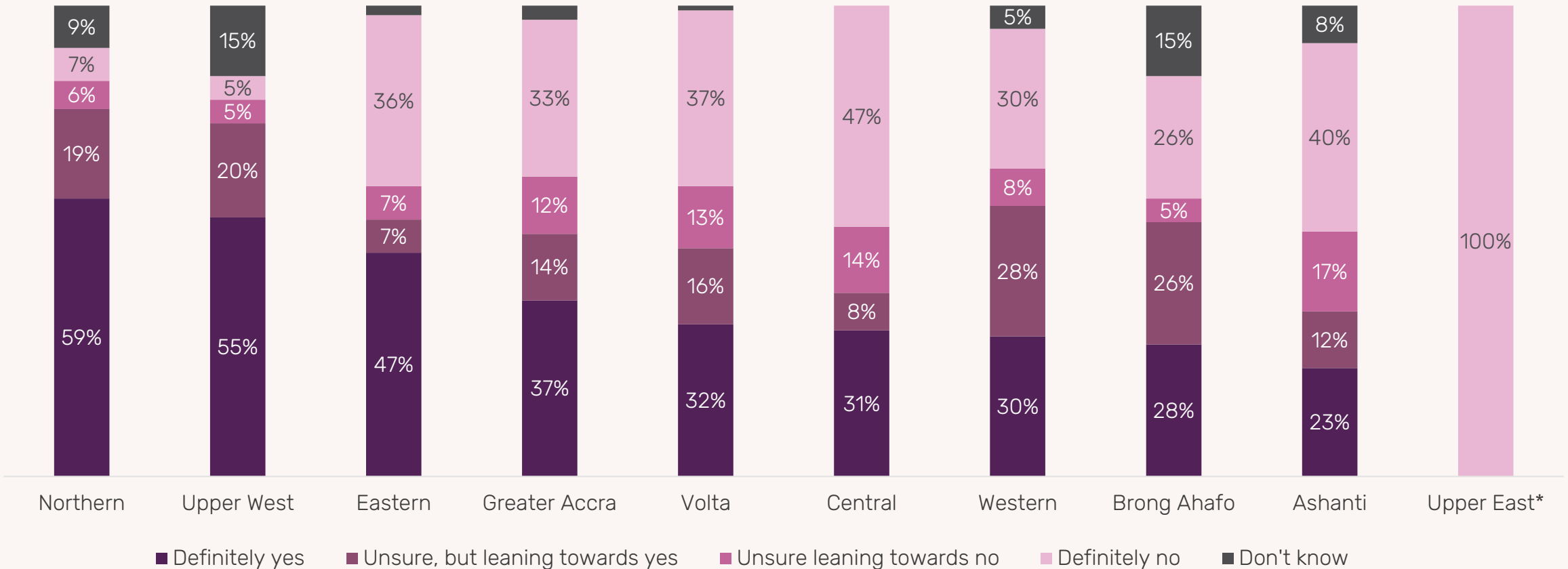
■ Definitely yes ■ Unsure, but leaning towards yes ■ Unsure leaning towards no ■ Definitely no ■ Don't know

DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

There are clear regional differences for those who are **unvaccinated and willing to accept a COVID-19 vaccine**. For example, 53% and 56% of respondents in **Northern** and **Upper West** regions remain unvaccinated, despite there being a clear demand for vaccines (78% and 75% would definitely accept a COVID-19 vaccine or were unsure but leaning towards yes). A high proportion of respondents in **Volta** also remain unvaccinated (69%), however only 48% agreed they would definitely accept a COVID-19 vaccine or were unsure but leaning towards yes.

Upper East respondents have the highest vaccination rate (88% reporting to have one or two vaccines). However, the 3 respondents who had not been vaccinated said they would definitely not accept a COVID-19 vaccine.

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT YOURSELF – BY REGION



DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT COVID-19 VACCINE BRANDS

PARTICIPANTS RANKED THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTRIBUTES IF THEY WERE TO DECIDE WHICH BRAND OF VACCINE TO TAKE...

70% Agree it is **important** that the brand is recommended by a trusted healthcare practitioner

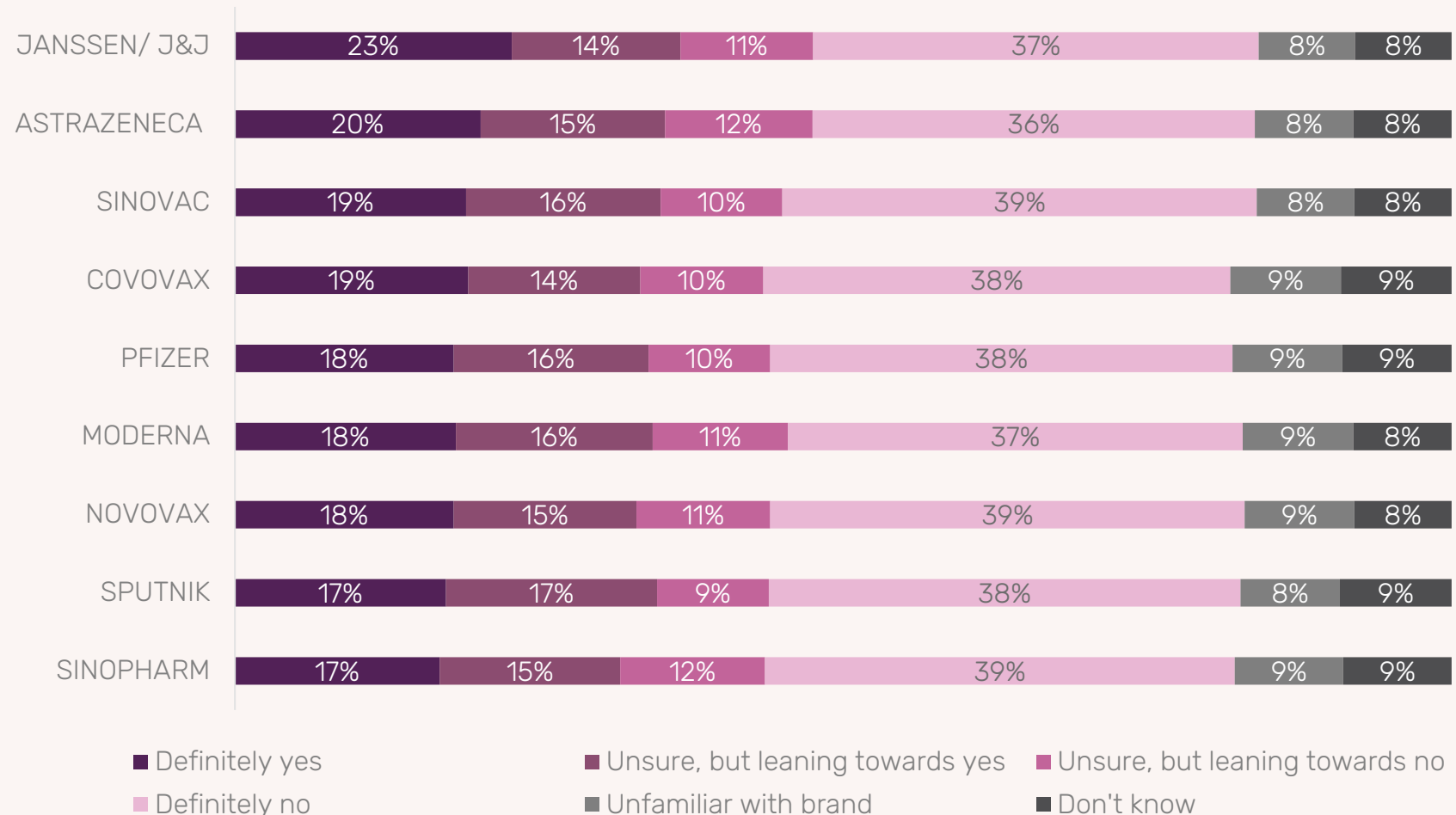
69% Agree that must be a **brand** that has a **good reputation**

65% Agree it must be developed in a country that makes them **confident of its quality**

60% Agree it is **important** it must be a **brand** they are **already familiar with**

All interviews: n= 1,094

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: BY BRAND



Unvaccinated: n= 569

MOTIVATION AND REASONS FOR REFUSAL

Amongst those who are unvaccinated and are either unsure about getting a COVID-19 vaccine or outright refused, we asked them what would **make them more likely to get a vaccine**, and secondly what their **reasons for refusing a vaccine** are...

25% If the vaccine was proven to be safe

Highest amongst **males under 35, University educated**, and urban populations

23% If the government made a vaccine mandatory

Highest amongst **18-24 year olds, males, working populations**, and those who agree a COVID-19 vaccine would be safe.

17% If I needed to have a vaccine to access health services

Highest amongst **females, 35-44 year olds, University educated**, and rural populations.

17% If my employer required me to get one

Highest amongst **females, 18-24 year olds, students**, and rural populations.

30% I do not yet know enough about the vaccine to make a decision

Highest amongst **18-24 year olds, students**, and those with children under 18 in the household.

25% I am worried that I will get seriously ill/die from the vaccine

Highest amongst **females, those aged 55+, University educated**.

19% I do not feel I am at risk of catching the virus

Highest amongst **working populations**, those who have been **exposed to COVID-related misinformation**.

12% I do not believe the virus exists

Highest amongst **males under 35, unemployed and retired populations, rural populations**, and those who have been exposed to COVID-related information.

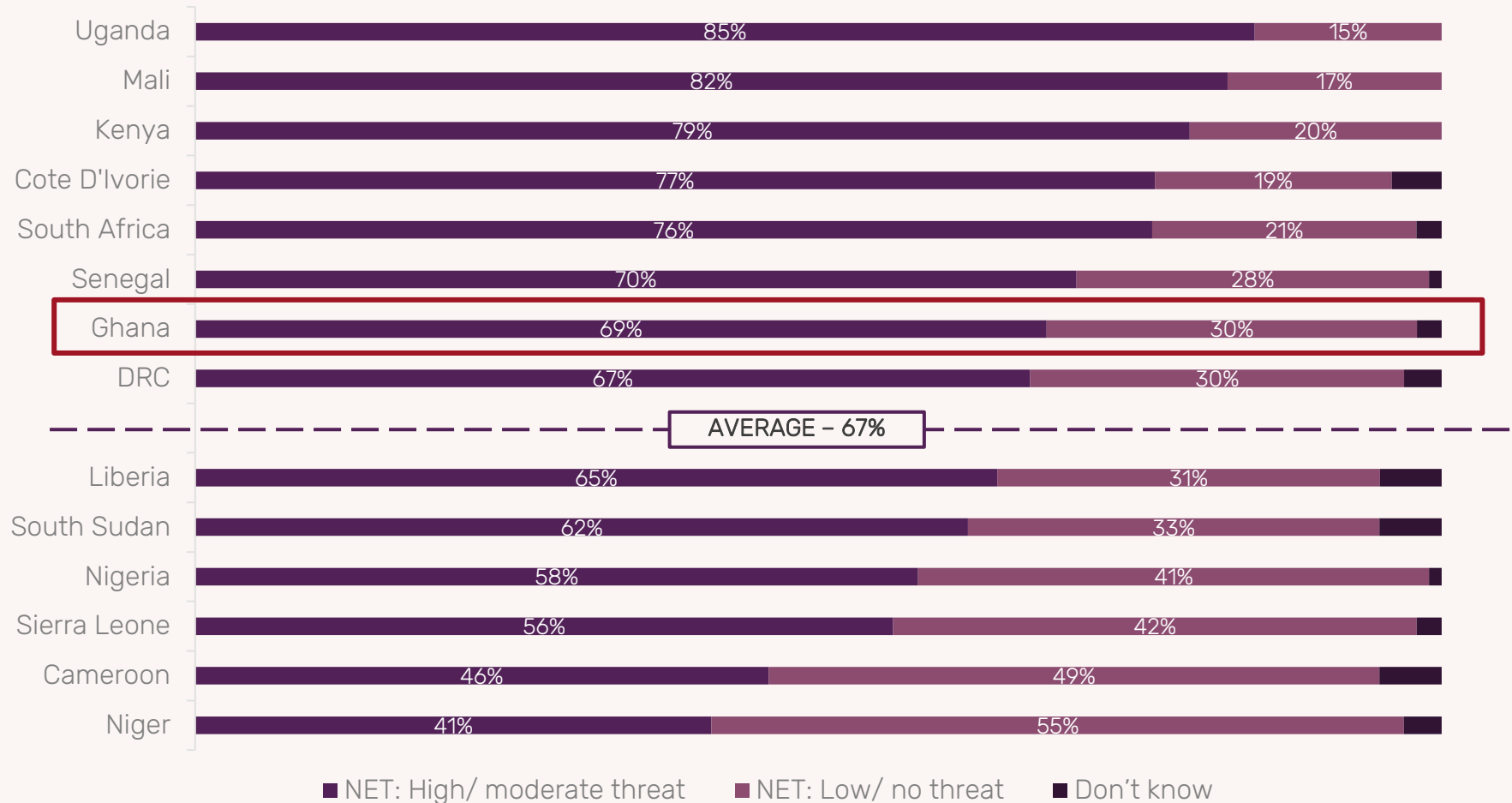
PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19: ALL COUNTRIES

RANKING THE LEVEL OF PERSONAL THREAT... THOSE WHO NET AGREE THERE IS HIGH/MODERATE THREAT...

- 71%** Malaria
- 69%** COVID-19
- 61%** Lack of access to clean water
- 59%** Lack of access to food
- 55%** Tuberculosis
- 57%** HIV/AIDs

Ghana: n= 1,094

PERSONAL THREAT FROM COVID-19: BY COUNTRIES SURVEYED



All interviews: n= 15,375

PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19: GHANA

THOSE WHO NET AGREE THERE IS HIGH/MODERATE THREAT FROM COVID-19

88% Stay-at-home parents

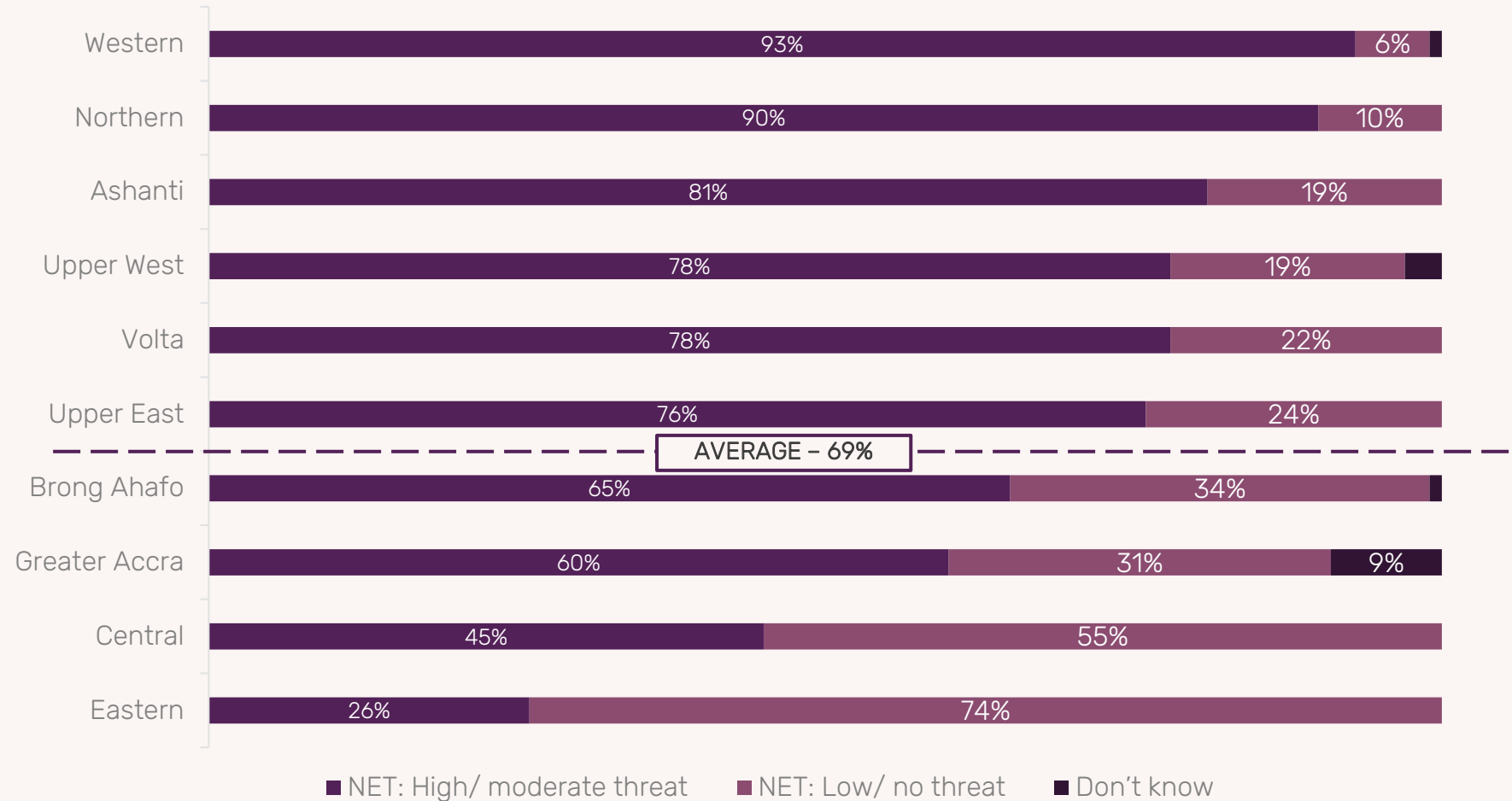
74% Vaccine confident group

73% Women under 35

70% Urban

All interviews: n= 1,094

PERSONAL THREAT FROM COVID-19: BY REGION



All interviews: n= 1,094

PERCEPTIONS OF THE EXAGGERATION OF COVID-19

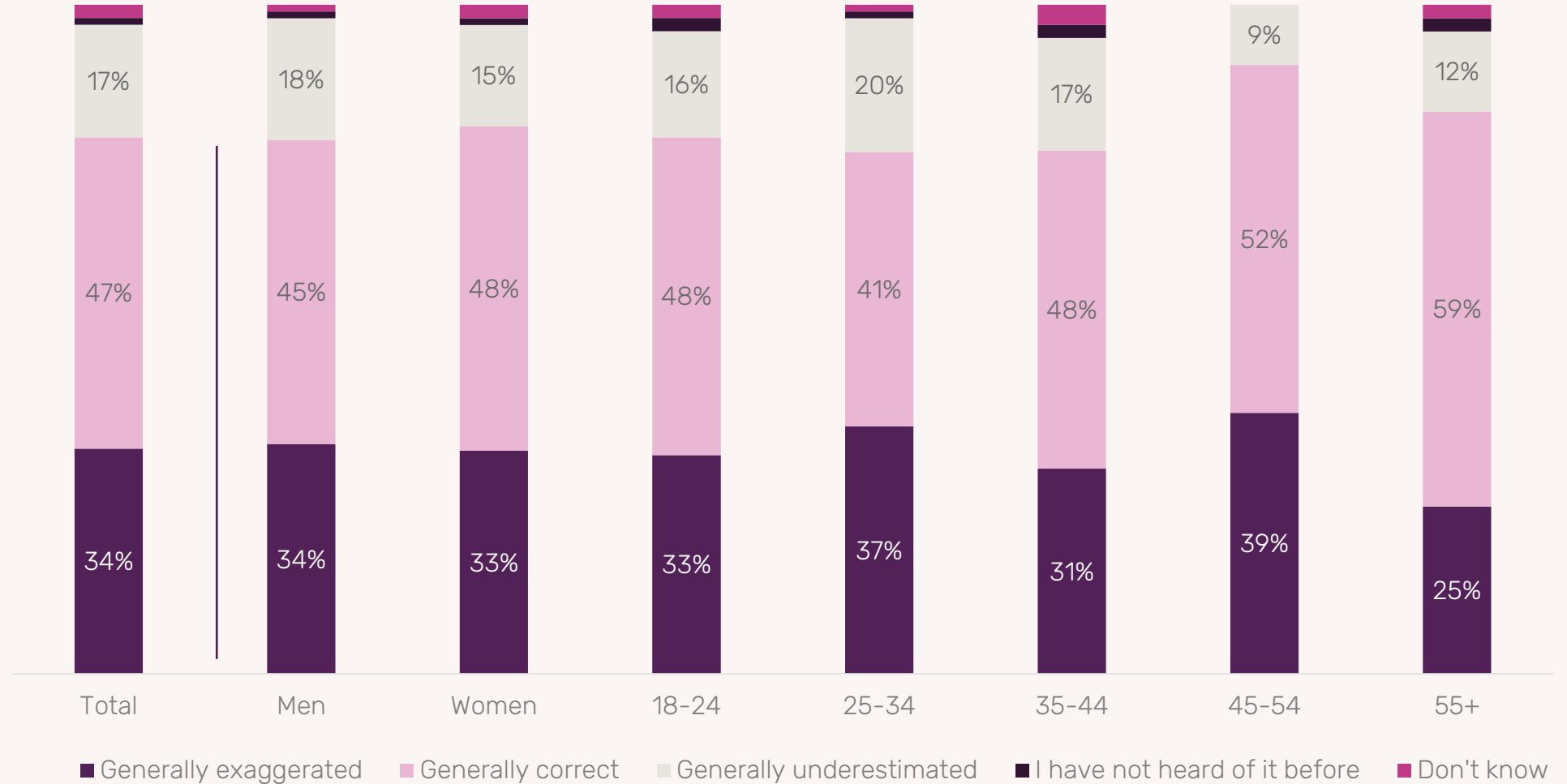
PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THREAT FROM COVID-19 IS EXAGGERATED, UNDERESTIMATED OR ABOUT RIGHT

Survey data shows there is variation in demographics amongst those who feel the threat from COVID-19 is exaggerated.

Those who are more likely to agree the threat is exaggerated:

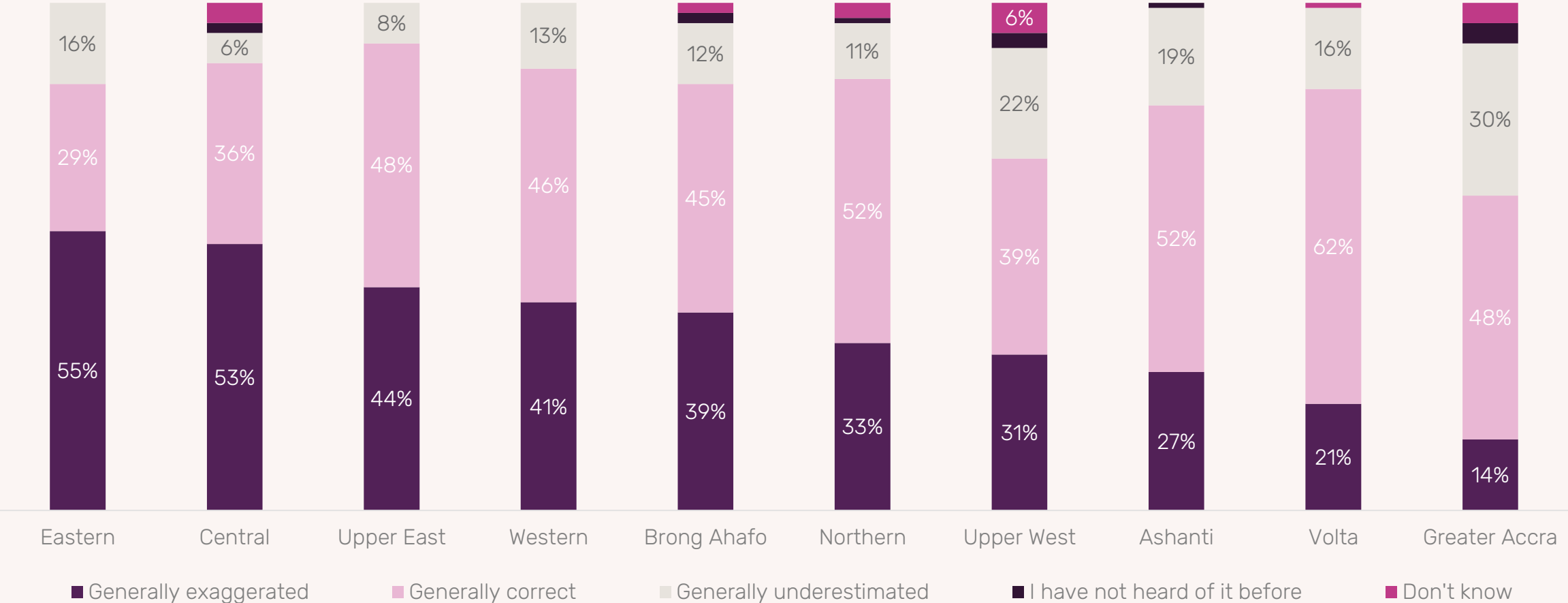
- 45-54 year olds
- University educated
- Rural populations
- Vaccine hesitant

The main differences we observe are across regions (see next slide).



PERCEPTIONS OF THE EXAGGERATION OF COVID-19

PROPORTION OF PARTICIPANTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THREAT FROM COVID-19 IS EXAGGERATED, UNDERESTIMATED OR ABOUT RIGHT: BY REGION



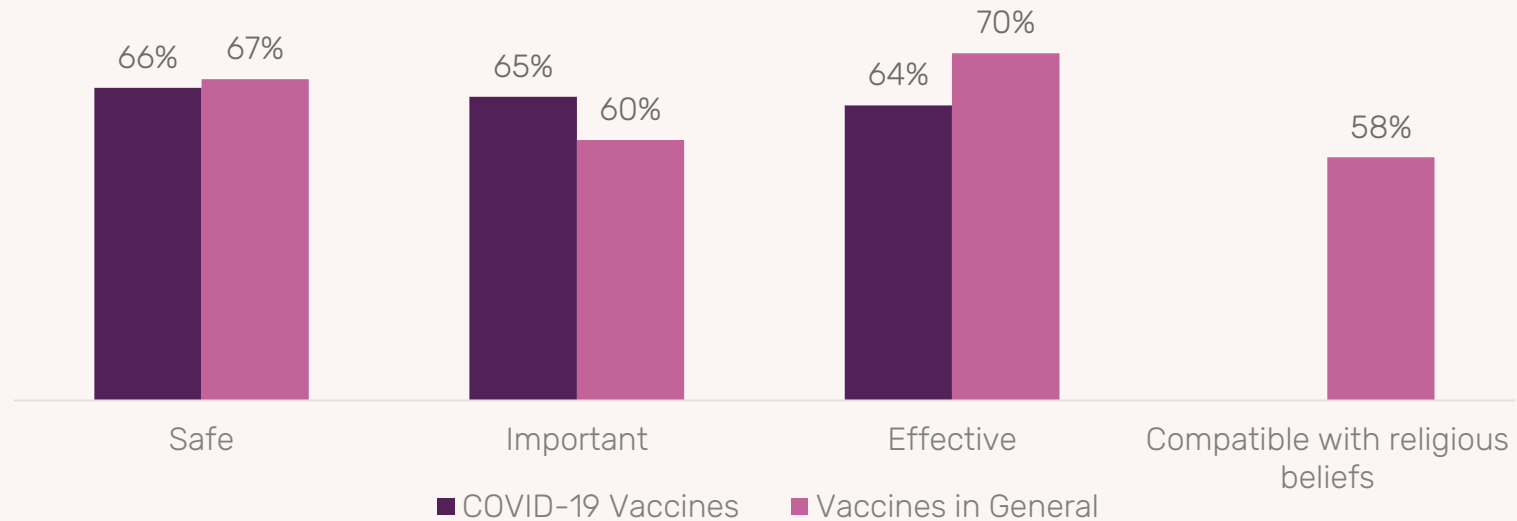
VCI INDEX: GHANA

There are differences in the extent to which participants NET agree with statements on the VCI Index for COVID-19 vaccines vs. vaccines in general. A greater percentage of participants agreed that **COVID-19 vaccines are important**. However, **vaccines in general are seen as being more effective than COVID-19 vaccines specifically**.

Those who are less likely to agree with statements in the index are...

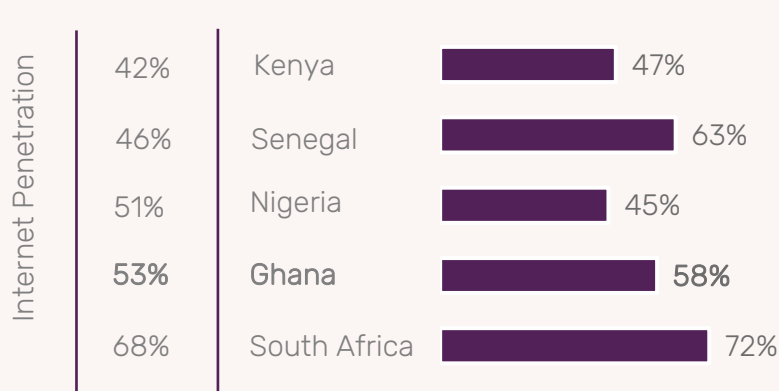
- Those under 35
- Those who think the threat of COVID-19 is generally exaggerated
- Unvaccinated against COVID-19

COVID-19 VACCINES & VACCINES IN GENERAL



MIS/DISINFORMATION

EXPOSURE TO COVID-19 DISINFORMATION (A LOT/SOME) – SIMILAR INTERNET PENETRATION COMPARISON



Of the 14 countries surveyed, Ghana's internet penetration falls within the top third.

When comparing to countries with similar internet penetration, Ghana has an average amount of self-reported exposure to mis/disinformation.

SOURCES OF MIS/DISINFORMATION

- 47% Radio
- 46% TV
- 41% Family or friends
- 35% Social media
- 16% Internet

72% of respondents also cited that they trust their family or friends for reassurance about the COVID-19 vaccine.

This was on par with pharmaceutical companies (72%) and religious leaders (70%), and just behind the WHO (79%).

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE STORIES OR INFORMATION AROUND COVID-19 TO BE TRUE OR FALSE

