METHODOLOGY

1,032 Interviews in South Africa

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

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

1/4 Quarterly fieldwork planned for 2022

LOCATIONS SURVEYED IN SOUTH AFRICA

TOPLINE FINDINGS STRUCTURE

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

= Sampling units
COVID-19 vaccines delivered across 54 countries in Africa

More than twice the amount delivered since Nov-21

Of delivered vaccines in Jan-22 have been administered

Vaccines delivered to South Africa

Vaccines administered in South Africa

Based on Africa CDC data provided to ORB International
61% of participants in South Africa have received either one or two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.

81% of those with two doses received a Pfizer vaccine, whilst 68% with one dose received a Janssen / J&J vaccine.

About 3% of participants were not told which brand they received for either doses.

**COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: BY BRAND**

- **One dose**
  - Janssen / J&J: 9%
  - AstraZeneca: 2%
  - Pfizer: 81%
  - Other*: 3%
  - I was not told which brand it was: 3%
  - I do not remember: 5%

- **Two doses**
  - Janssen / J&J: 68%
  - AstraZeneca: 0%
  - Pfizer: 22%
  - Other*: 4%

All vaccinated: n=620

*Other includes Covovax, Novovax, Moderna, Sinovac, Sinopharm and Sputnik
COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: SOUTH AFRICA

Western Cape: 17% One dose, 77% Two doses, 1% Unvaccinated
Eastern Cape: 33% One dose, 44% Two doses, 3% Unvaccinated
Northern Cape: 31% One dose, 39% Two doses, 1% Unvaccinated
Free State: 18% One dose, 52% Two doses, 0% Unvaccinated
KwaZulu-Natal: 26% One dose, 35% Two doses, 1% Unvaccinated
North West: 27% One dose, 37% Two doses, 1% Unvaccinated
Gauteng: 12% One dose, 37% Two doses, 1% Unvaccinated
Mpumalanga: 16% One dose, 24% Two doses, 0% Unvaccinated
Limpopo: 16% One dose, 24% Two doses, 0% Unvaccinated

All interviews: n=1,032
A demographic breakdown of those who have received vaccines shows little difference between men and women. However, perhaps unsurprisingly, those in younger age groups are **significantly less likely to have received two doses of vaccines than those in older age groups.** Also, those with **Primary education or below** are more likely to have received **two doses** of vaccines than those with **higher education levels.**
DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

Within the unvaccinated populations in South Africa, **45%** would either **definitely take a COVID-19 vaccine** or are **unsure leaning towards yes** – leaving **44%** who are likely to refuse a vaccine.

**NET REFUSAL HIGHER AMONGST…**

- **47%** Those who are hesitant across the VCI Index (safety, effectiveness and importance)
- **55%** Those aged 55+
- **45%** Women aged 35+
- **62%** Retired population
- **53%** Those who achieved Primary education or below

**COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT MYSELF**

- **31%** Definitely yes
- **14%** Unsure, but leaning towards yes
- **8%** Unsure leaning towards no
- **36%** Definitely no
- **11%** Don’t know

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

- **47%** Definitely yes
- **17%** Unsure, but leaning towards yes
- **6%** Unsure leaning towards no
- **25%** Definitely no
- **5%** Don’t know

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

- **53%** Definitely yes
- **10%** Unsure, but leaning towards yes
- **5%** Unsure leaning towards no
- **31%** Definitely no

Unvaccinated: n= 407  
*Those who have self-reported responsibility for decisions relating to the vaccination of children: n= 539*
DEMAND FOR COVID-19 VACCINES: THE UNVACCINATED

COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: TO PROTECT YOURSELF – SOUTH AFRICA*

Unvaccinated: n= 412

*Northern Cape and Limpopo not included due to small base size
### Demand for Different COVID-19 Vaccine Brands

**Participants Ranked the Importance of Attributes If They Were to Decide Which Brand of Vaccine to Take…**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>JANSSEN/ J&amp;J</th>
<th>ASTRazeneca</th>
<th>PFIZER</th>
<th>SINOPHARM</th>
<th>SINOVAC</th>
<th>MODERNA</th>
<th>NOVOVAX</th>
<th>COVOVAX</th>
<th>SPUTNIK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saf...</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eff...</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>rec...</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>req...</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>com...</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con...</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance: By Brand**

- **JANSSEN/ J&J**: 16% Definitely yes, 16% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 5% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 38% Unfamiliar with brand, 8% Definitely no, 11% Don’t know
- **ASTRAzeneca**: 4% Definitely yes, 10% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 11% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 43% Unfamiliar with brand, 17% Definitely no, 14% Don’t know
- **PFIZER**: 13% Definitely yes, 10% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 6% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 42% Unfamiliar with brand, 22% Definitely no, 8% Don’t know
- **SINOPHARM**: 3% Definitely yes, 7% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 11% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 44% Unfamiliar with brand, 21% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know
- **SINOVAC**: 4% Definitely yes, 7% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 10% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 44% Unfamiliar with brand, 21% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know
- **MODERNA**: 3% Definitely yes, 9% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 8% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 44% Unfamiliar with brand, 21% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know
- **NOVOVAX**: 3% Definitely yes, 5% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 5% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 46% Unfamiliar with brand, 21% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know
- **COVOVAX**: 3% Definitely yes, 8% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 9% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 46% Unfamiliar with brand, 19% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know
- **SPUTNIK**: 4% Definitely yes, 7% Unsure, but leaning towards yes, 7% Unsure, but leaning towards no, 46% Unfamiliar with brand, 20% Definitely no, 15% Don’t know

All interviews: n=1,032

Unvaccinated: n=412
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...

Of the unvaccinated and COVID-19 vaccine hesitant population – 21% cited that nothing would make them more likely to take a COVID-19 vaccine.

- 28% If the vaccine was proven to be safe
  - Highest amongst University educated populations and stay at home parent

- 21% If my employer required me to get one
  - Highest amongst men under 35 and rural populations and those who agree the Government have handled the pandemic well

- 17% If the government made a vaccine mandatory
  - Highest amongst women under 35 and the retired population

- 9% If I needed to have a vaccine to access shops and restaurants
  - Highest amongst population aged under 24 and students.

- 29% I am worried that I will get seriously ill/die from the vaccine
  - Highest amongst population over 55, stay at home parents and those with primary or below education level

- 23% I am confident there will be other effective treatment soon
  - Highest amongst those aged 55+, stay at home parents and urban populations

- 19% I do not feel at risk of catching the virus
  - Highest amongst those aged 18-24, urban populations and those without children <18.

- 16% I do not know enough about the vaccine to make a decision
  - Highest amongst males over 35, those who are unemployed, and stay at home parents.
## PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>NET: High/ moderate threat</th>
<th>NET: Low/ no threat</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cote D’Ivorie</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All interviews: n= 13,914

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

As well as younger generations agreeing with the sentiment that the threat is exaggerated, it is also higher amongst:

- **Students** and those with primary or secondary education
- Those **unemployed**
- **Unvaccinated** populations
- Those who score ‘hesitant’ on the VCI Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generally exaggerated</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally correct</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All interviews: n= 1,032
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

All interviews: n= 1,032

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Generally exaggerated</th>
<th>Generally correct</th>
<th>Generally underestimated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VCI INDEX: OVERALL

Between June 2020 and January 2022, there has been a fall in the percentage of participants who agree that vaccines (both COVID-19 and in general) are important.

The other points in the index (safety and effectiveness) however have remained consistent.

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

- Younger generations, particularly those under 24 and those over 55
- Those in urban settings
- Students and Retired population
- Believe the threat from COVID-19 is generally exaggerated
- Those with a Primary education level
MIS/DISINFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internet Penetration</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Ghana</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When comparing to countries with similar internet penetration, only Ghana has a similar exposure to disinformation.

SOURCES OF MIS/DISINFORMATION

- **57%** Social media
- **46%** TV
- **37%** Family or friends
- **24%** Radio
- **20%** Internet

78% of respondents also cited that they trust their family or friends for reassurance about the COVID-19 vaccine.

Second are the World Health Organization (WHO) and Pharmaceutical Companies.

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

- **People in Africa are being used as guinea pigs in vaccine trials**
  - Yes, true: 34%
  - Yes, false: 24%
  - Yes, but don’t know enough: 13%
  - Not heard: 22%

- **Our government supports a new COVID-19 vaccine to further its own interests (e.g. for financial gain)**
  - Yes, true: 45%
  - Yes, false: 25%
  - Yes, but don’t know enough: 10%
  - Not heard: 16%

- **COVID-19 is a planned event by foreign actors/governments**
  - Yes, true: 40%
  - Yes, false: 24%
  - Yes, but don’t know enough: 12%
  - Not heard: 18%

- **The vaccines offered in Africa are inferior to others elsewhere in the world (for example Europe)**
  - Yes, true: 30%
  - Yes, false: 26%
  - Yes, but don’t know enough: 14%
  - Not heard: 22%

- **Drinking plenty of water helps prevent you from catching COVID-19**
  - Yes, true: 22%
  - Yes, false: 39%
  - Yes, but don’t know enough: 9%
  - Not heard: 24%