INTRODUCTION
• Research design
• Vaccines deployed vs administered

INTERIM FINDINGS
• The vaccinated
• The unvaccinated
• Vaccinating children
• VCI Index and other vaccines
• Threat from COVID-19
• Trust
• Mis/disinformation
RESEARCH DESIGN
METHODOLOGY

1k N=982 interviews per country; nationally representative sample

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

¼ Quarterly fieldwork planned for 2022

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

WAVE 2 PRIMARY SAMPLING POINTS:

COUNTRIES SURVEYED:

- Wave 1 and 2
- Wave 1 only
COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED (AUGUST 2022)
DEMOGRAPHICS
DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER:
- Male: 52%
- Female: 48%

AGE GROUP:
- 18-24: 17%
- 25-34: 31%
- 35-44: 27%
- 45-54: 14%
- 55+: 11%

EDUCATION:
- Secondary education: 45%
- University/Tertiary education: 30%
- Vocational post-secondary education: 18%
- Primary education or below: 5%
- Masters/PhD: 2%

REGIONS:
- Gauteng: 31%
- KwaZulu-Natal: 15%
- Western Cape: 13%
- Eastern Cape: 13%
- Mpumalanga: 10%
- North West: 9%
- Free State: 4%
- Limpopo: 3%
- Northern Cape: 2%

All interviews: n= 982
DEMOGRAPHICS

76% Urban
24% Rural
52% Have children in the household under 18
9% Healthcare workers

EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

- Working: 57%
- Unemployed: 22%
- Student: 10%
- Retired: 5%
- Stay-at-home parent: 4%

RELIGION:

- Christian: 44%
- Catholic: 9%
- Baptist: 5%
- Muslim: 5%
- Anglican: 5%
- Traditionalist: 3%
- Methodist: 3%
- Adventist: 3%

All interviews: n= 982
THE VACCINATED
THE VACCINATED

The proportion of those with one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine has increased 5% since data was last collected in January-22 – this brings the total unvaccinated population down to 30% (a 9% decrease).

The number of participants with two doses has remained consistent. Over 55’s are considerably more likely to have two doses of the vaccine (56% compared to 29% of those aged 18-24).

The number of respondents with an additional third dose is only 5% - although this is one of the higher scores across the research.
THE VACCINATED

Looking at age and gender, women over 35 are the most likely to have at least one dose of the vaccine; with women under 35 being the least likely.

Stay-at-home parents and those in employment are also more likely to be vaccinated with at least one dose compared to the unemployed and students.

88% of healthcare workers have at least one dose compared to 71% of non-healthcare workers.

NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE:

- Men over 35: 29% Unvaccinated, 71% One or more dose
- Women over 35: 20% Unvaccinated, 80% One or more dose
- Men under 35: 34% Unvaccinated, 66% One or more dose
- Women under 35: 37% Unvaccinated, 63% One or more dose

All interviews: n= 982
NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>One or more dose</th>
<th>Unvaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All interviews: n= 982
Unsurprisingly, Janssen is the most popular amongst those with just one dose of the vaccine – although 3 in 10 of the vaccinated population did receive a Janssen jab as their booster/additional dose.

Pfizer is the most popular brand for those with a second dose of the vaccine.

Whilst there is slight geographic variation with the brand of vaccines there are no stand out demographic differences.

Please note the base size of those with an additional/booster dose is small (n=51).
### Top Three Reasons for Getting Vaccinated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Highest Amongst:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To protect myself</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>Women over 35 (94%), Non-Healthcare workers (90%), Those who see the pandemic response as being generally correct (91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To protect family</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Those aged over 45 (71%) and 18-24 (75%), Those who agree that the pandemic has been underestimated (73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To gain access to spaces</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Those who agree that the pandemic has been over exaggerated (57%), Those who report seeing at least some mis/disinformation (48%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those vaccinated: n= 686
THE VACCINATED

ATTITUDES TOWARDS BEING VACCINATED:

86% Relieved about being vaccinated against COVID-19

64% Doubts/reservations at the time of getting vaccinated

37% Regret having been vaccinated

The youngest in society are the least likely to have feelings of regret about being vaccinated against COVID-19 – with the age group above them (25-34) being the most likely.

Relief over vaccination is steady across age groups (between 8 and 9 in 10).

There are no gender differences amongst these attitudes.
THE UNVACCINATED
THE UNVACCINATED

For the unvaccinated population which makes up 30% of the total sample, 34% would take a COVID-19 vaccine to protect themselves – this rises to 10% to protect others. The desire for the unvaccinated to get a jab for others opposed to themselves is consistent with the previous round of research.

The Janssen brand of vaccine has the highest level of acceptance compared to other brands when asked (18% Net acceptance compared to 8% for AstraZeneca and Pfizer).

13% of this sample agree that they would take a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it was available to them – a further 12% would do so after 6 months.

Additional, only 58% of the unvaccinated population agree that vaccines in general are accessible to them which is significantly lower than the vaccinated population which is 90%

NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE:

Those unvaccinated: n= 297
TOP THREE REASONS FOR REFUSAL:

29% Do not feel at risk of catching the virus

26% Worried that I will get seriously ill/die from the vaccine

21% Do not believe the virus exists

Since January-22, there has been a shift in the top reasons for refusal. Not feeling they are at risk of catching the virus is now the number one reason for refusal, followed by being worried about getting seriously ill/dying from the vaccine.

Those unvaccinated: n=297
THE UNVACCINATED

TOP THREE REASONS MOTIVATORS:

23% If the vaccine was proven safe
20% If the government made a vaccine mandatory
17% If my employer required me to get one

Almost 3 in 10 cite that nothing would make them more likely to get a vaccine – this is 6% higher than January-22.

23% however would be persuaded if the vaccine was proven to be safe.

Those unvaccinated: n= 297
VACCINATING CHILDREN
VACCINATING CHILDREN

There has been a slight drop in those responsible for the vaccination of children willing to accept a COVID-19 vaccine – however this is not significant.

There is however a significant decrease in the 2022 data collected compared to June-20 in the proportion of those who agree that vaccines in general are important for children to have. This is true for the total sample, households with children under 18 and households without – although the drop is far more significant for those without.

Interestingly when examining the data by age and gender there is a 10% decrease between January-22 and August-22 amongst Women aged under 35; 69% vs 59%.

Those responsible for the vaccination of children: n= 545
VCI INDEX AND OTHER VACCINATIONS
Since January-22 there has been significant increases in confidence across some measures in the VCI index – for both vaccines in general and COVID-19 specifically.

Following a decrease in January-22 from June-20 in the importance and effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine, data from August-22 shows a return to pre-vaccine levels. Agreement on the safety of COVID-19 vaccines has remained consistent.

Vaccines in general only saw a significant drop in the measure of importance – which is consistent across the region. August-22 data shows that remains to be the case. This implies that efforts to increase the importance of COVID-19 vaccines has not translated into other vaccines. That said scores for the safety and effectiveness of vaccines in general have all increased.
## VCI INDEX: BY AGE AND GENDER

### VACCINES IN GENERAL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men over 35</th>
<th>Women over 35</th>
<th>Men under 35</th>
<th>Women under 35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
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### COVID-19 VACCINES:

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<th>Women over 35</th>
<th>Men under 35</th>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
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All interviews: n= 982
Of the total population, 32% report having rejected a vaccine (of any type); leaving 62% who have not. Of those who have rejected a vaccine - 75% did so for COVID-19.

25-34 year olds are the most likely age group to have rejected a vaccine.

Interestingly those who report having rejected a vaccine are also more likely to agree that COVID-19 has been exaggerated and are not concerned about the threat from COVID-19.
Just over half (55%) of the total population feel they are more likely to get vaccinated as a result of the pandemic.

Respondents are most motivated to get vaccinated against the flu, followed by MMR, Malaria and Yellow fever.

When asked specifically whether respondents would accept a new Malaria vaccine, 27% reported ‘definitely yes’ and a further 25% reported ‘unsure leaning towards yes’.

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THREAT FROM COVID
Around two thirds of the total population are concerned about contracting COVID-19 themselves or their friends or family.

As seen in the charts, there isn’t a significant difference between age and gender when comparing concern between contracting COVID-19 personally vs friends or family.

Groups that are most likely to be concerned over getting COVID-19 are; those who have been vaccinated against COVID-19 and those who have had experience (personally or someone they know) with falling ill from disease.
Only 2 in 10 (19%) agree that the threat from COVID-19 is exaggerated – which is consistent with the January-22 data (21%).

This leaves 58% of the total sample who agree that the perceived seriousness/threat from COVID-19 has been generally correct; and 21% who see it has generally underestimated.

Two thirds of the population agree that they are at a personal threat from COVID-19; a 10% decrease from January this year. Whilst COVID-19 is dwarfed by concern over inflation and unemployment – it ranks as the highest health issue compared to HIV/AIDs, TB, Monkeypox, Malaria and Polio.

All interviews: n= 982
South Africa continues to have high levels of compliance with protective and preventative measures against COVID-19 – around 9 in 10 report covering their nose and mouth, washing their hands and wearing a face mask more regularly as a result of the pandemic.

Women over 35 tend to comply with these measures more than their counterparts – also the same group that are most likely to have at least one dose of the vaccine.
When asked whether respondents trust the following groups to ‘do the right thing’ – the data shows clearly that health related groups come out on top.

Politicians rank the worst in this question – this is true across demographics.

Outside of health related groups or institutions, religious leaders rank highly.
85% of the total sample personally have the final say about getting vaccinated against COVID-19; leaving 5% who have a spouse/partner weigh in and 4% their parents.

Women are more likely than men to have someone else weigh in on the final decision about getting vaccinated against COVID-19.

% OF THOSE WHO HAVE ANOTHER PERSON HAVE THE FINAL SAY ABOUT RECEIVING A COVID-19 VACCINE:

- Net: Another family member
  - Men over 35: 10%
  - Men under 35: 11%
  - Women over 35: 20%
  - Women under 35: 17%

- Me
  - Men over 35: 89%
  - Men under 35: 89%
  - Women over 35: 80%
  - Women under 35: 83%

FINAL SAY ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE UPTAKE:

- 85% Myself
- 5% My spouse/partner
- 4% My parents

All interviews: n=982
Family and friends are the most trusted source when participants seek reassurance about COVID-19 vaccines, followed by pharmaceutical companies and WHO.

Trust in healthcare providers administering COVID-19 vaccines has dropped significantly since January-22 – this is true across gender and middle to older age groups.

**TRUSTED VOICES IN VACCINE ACCEPTANCE**

### THREE MOST TRUSTED SOURCES FOR REASSURANCE ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Trust Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family and friends</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical companies</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRUST IN LOCAL HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS ADMINISTERING COVID-19 VACCINES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% Change in Net Trust Jan-22</th>
<th>NET Yes</th>
<th>NET No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All interviews: n = 982
MISINFORMATION
MIS/DISINFORMATION

74% of the total sample self-report seeing at least some mis/disinformation about COVID-19 and the pandemic; this is exactly the same as January-22 – however there has been a drop in those who have seen ‘a lot’.

Social media remains the number source for mis/disinformation – although there has been a 9% decrease since data was last collected.

Mis/disinformation on communication apps such as a WhatsApp and Telegram has reportedly increased 8%.

64% of those who have seen or heard information about COVID-19 say they have also seen information attempting to disprove fake news – this is dropped from 72% in January-22.

Those who have seen or heard news recently about the COVID-19 vaccine: n=596
The most common misinformation story seen and believed to be true relates to scepticism around the government supporting a new vaccine to further its own interests. This is mostly believed by those aged 18-24 and those hesitant on the VCI Index.

Stories that COVID-19 is linked to 5G and that vaccines developed before the Omicron variant are not effective, are the least likely to be believed to be true and to have been heard of.
THANK YOU