

# AFRICA CDC WORKING GROUP

## UGANDA

LONDON  
SCHOOL of  
HYGIENE  
& TROPICAL  
MEDICINE



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

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VACCINE  
CONFIDENCE  
PROJECT™

ORIB  
International



# CONTENTS

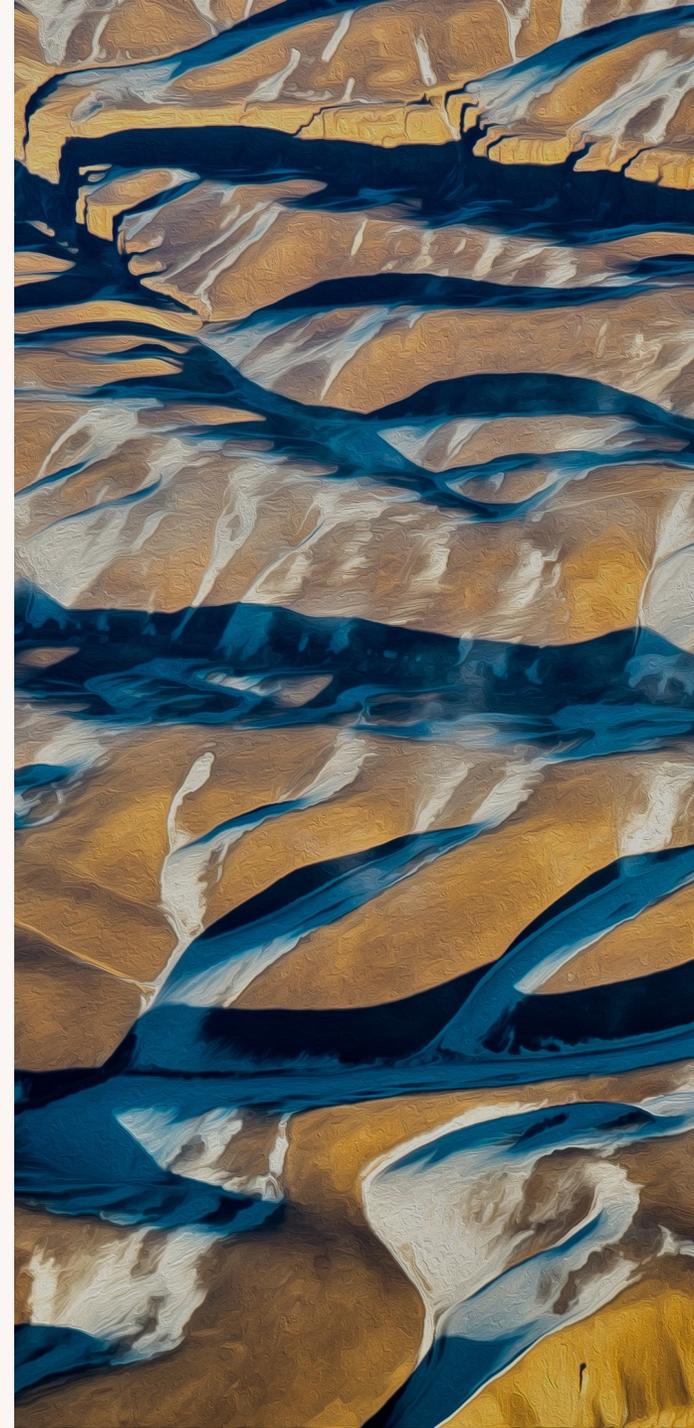


## INTRODUCTION

- 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

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# METHODOLOGY

**1k** N=1,081 interview per country; nationally representative sample

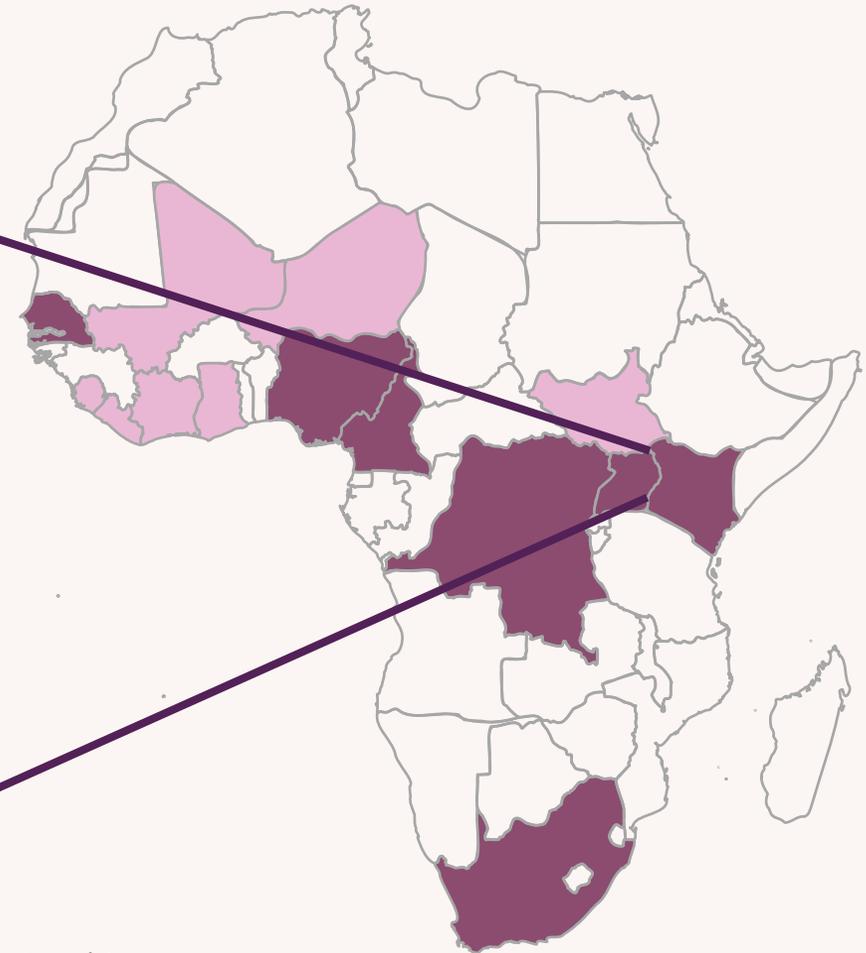
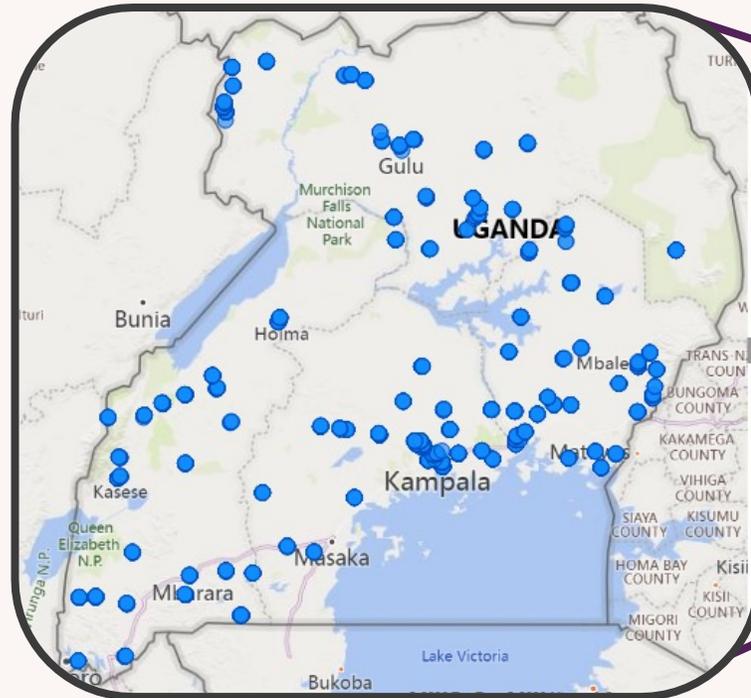
**QC** Quality control checked by in-country research teams and centrally in London, UK

**1/4** Quarterly fieldwork planned for 2022

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

## COUNTRIES SURVEYED:

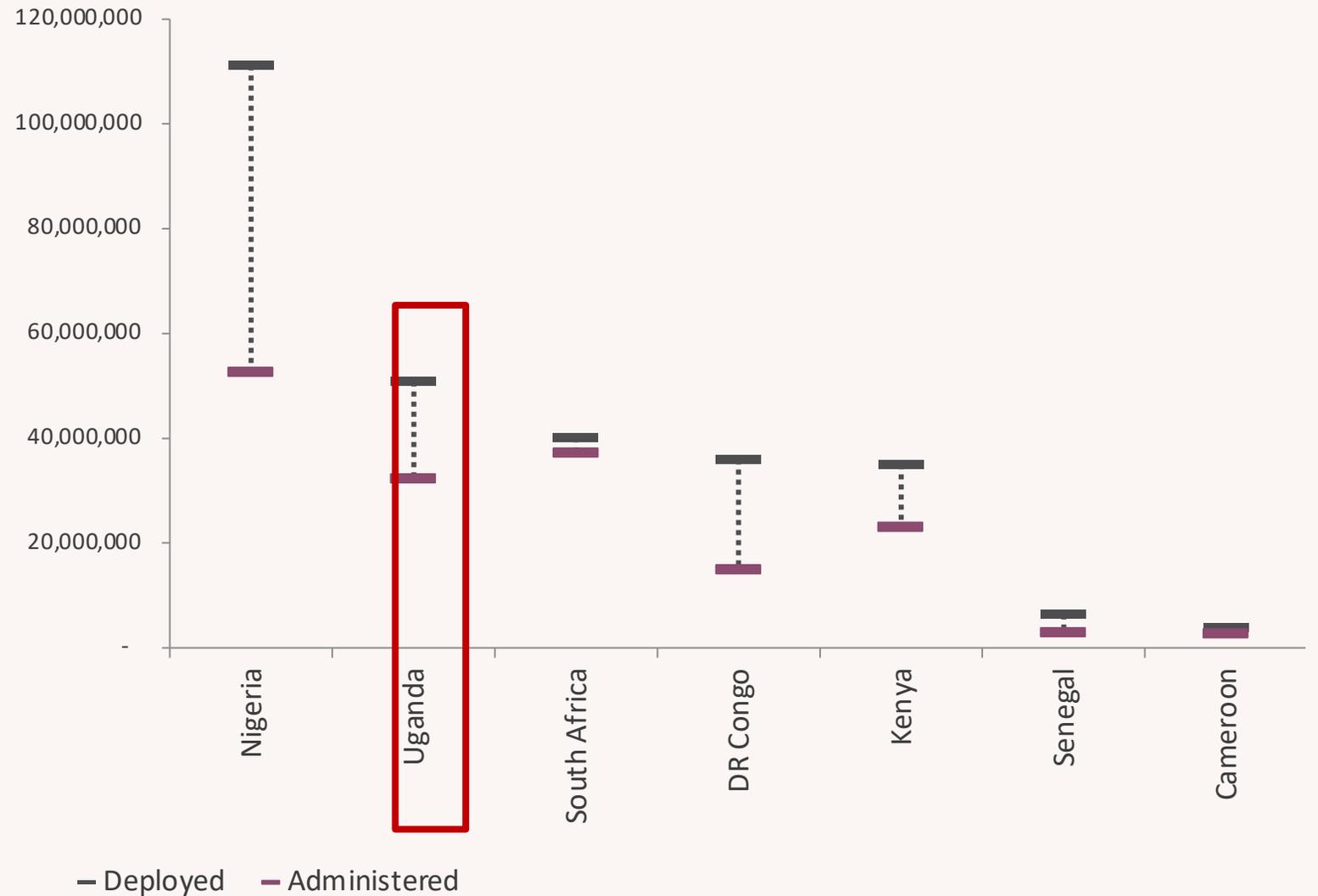
### WAVE 2 PRIMARY SAMPLING POINTS:



Wave 1 and 2  
 Wave 1 only



# COVID-19 VACCINES DEPLOYED VS ADMINISTERED (AUGUST 2022)

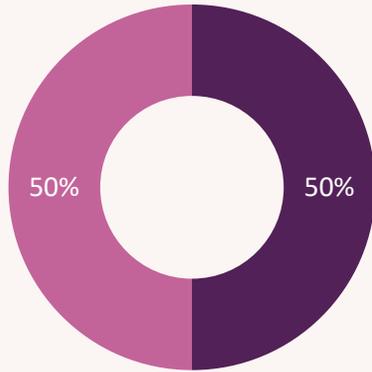


# DEMOGRAPHICS

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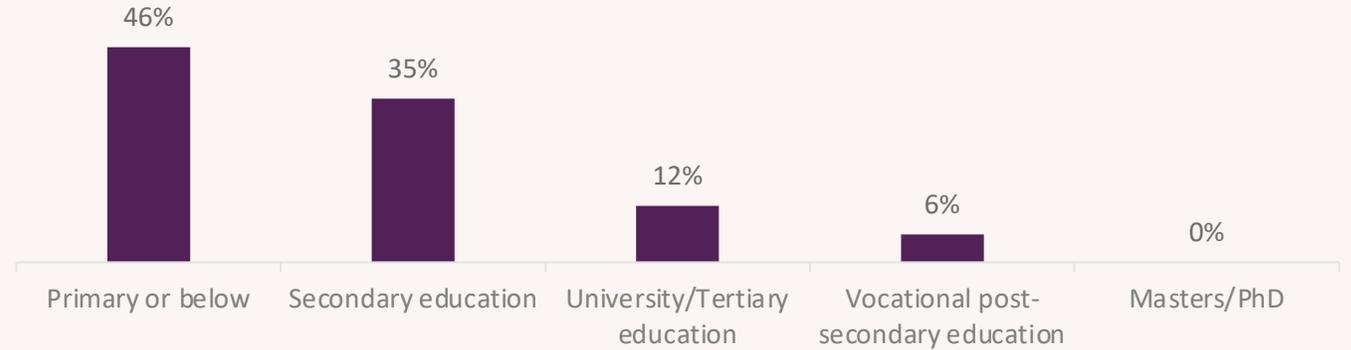
# DEMOGRAPHICS

### GENDER:

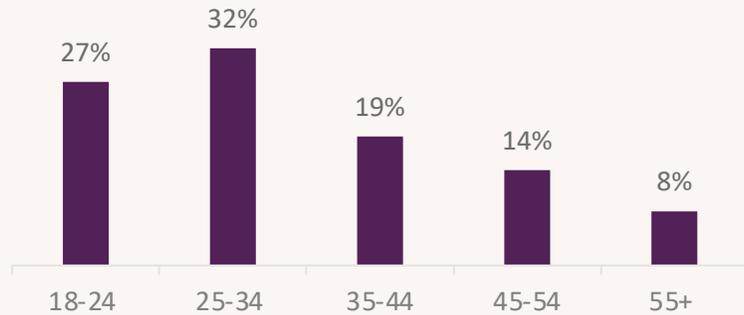


■ Male ■ Female

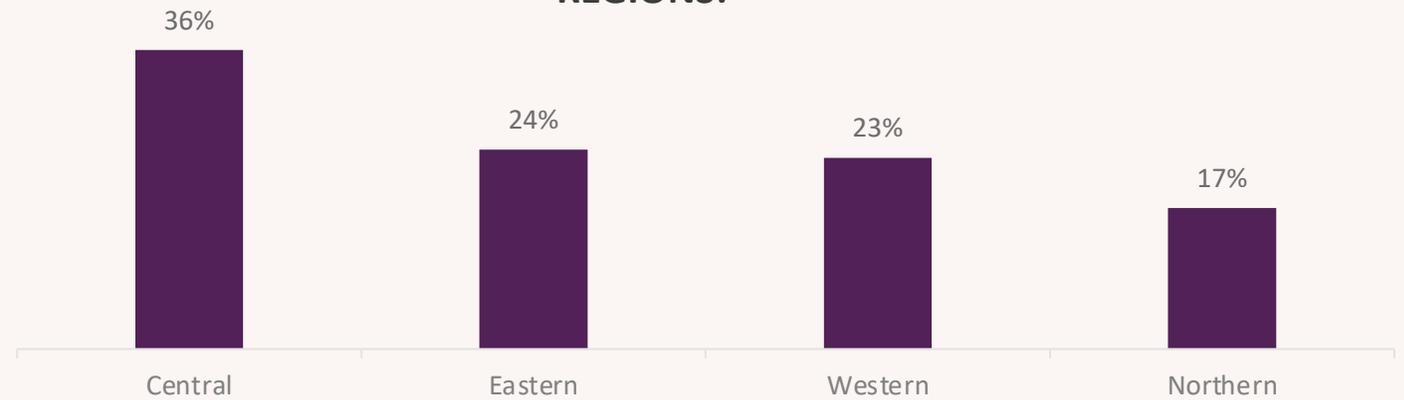
### EDUCATION:



### AGE GROUP:



### REGIONS:



All interviews: n= 1,081

# DEMOGRAPHICS

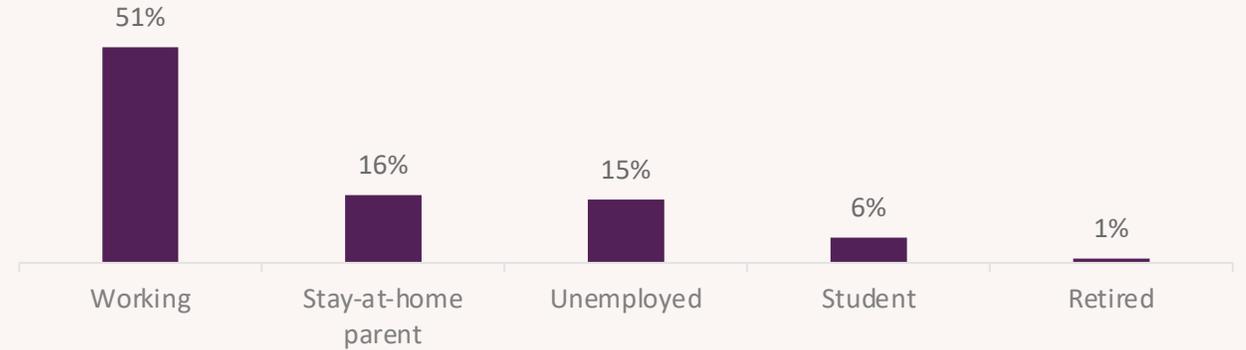
72% Rural

28% Urban

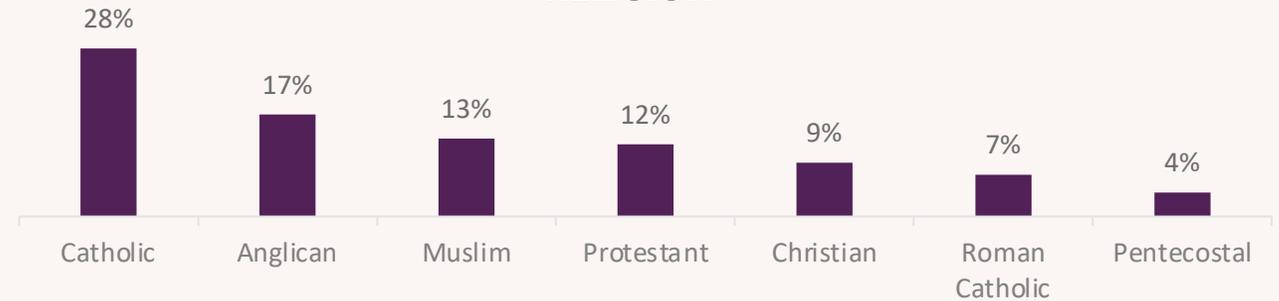
74% Have children in the household under 18

6% Healthcare workers

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS:



## RELIGION:



All interviews: n= 1,081

# THE VACCINATED

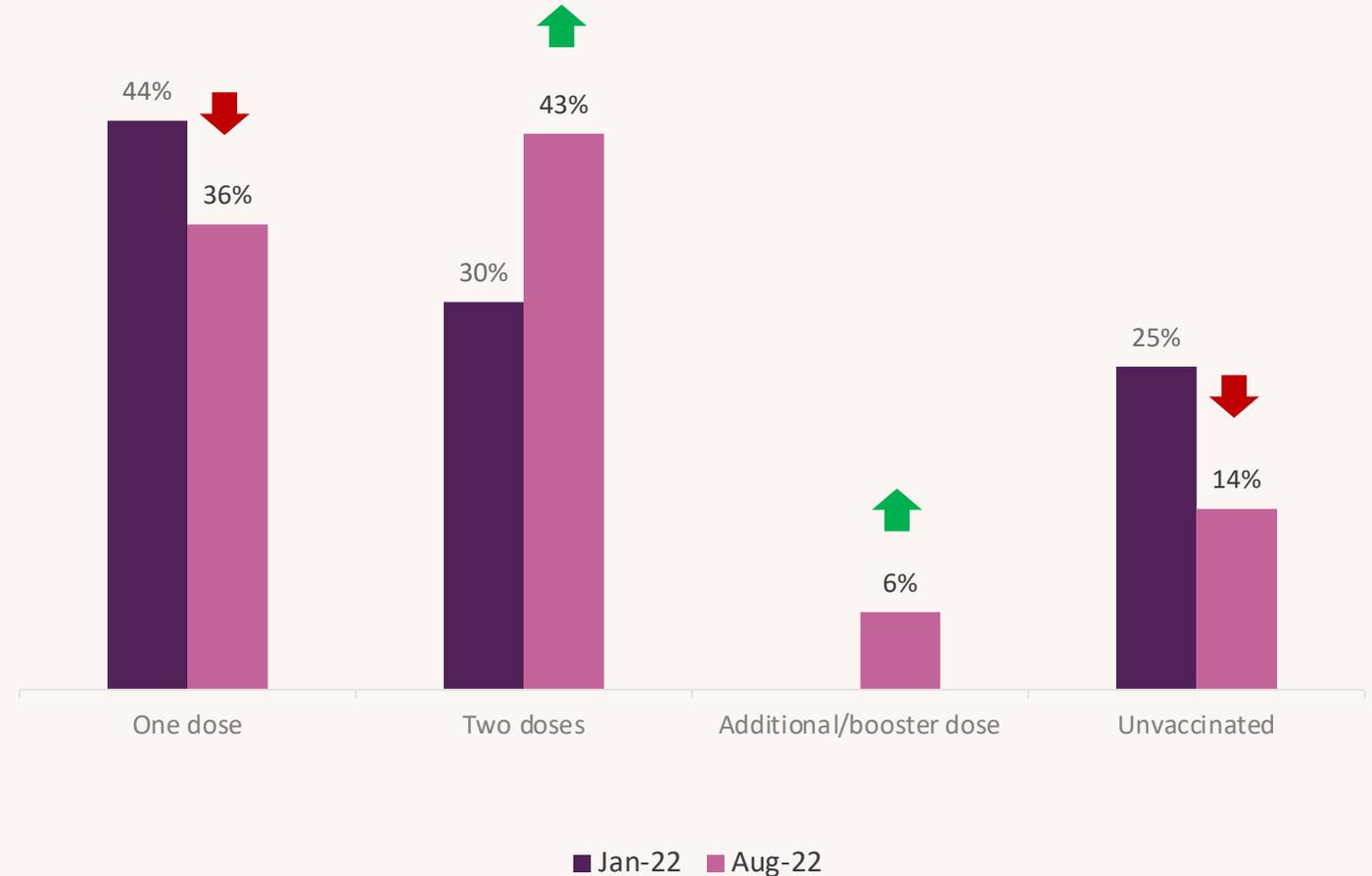
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# THE VACCINATED

Since January-22, Uganda’s vaccination campaign has been successful in increasing the number of Ugandans with two or more doses of the COVID-19 vaccine. As of Aug-22, almost half of the total population have two or more doses of the vaccine.

This now leaves the unvaccinated population in Uganda at 14%.

## COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED:



All interviews: n= 1,081

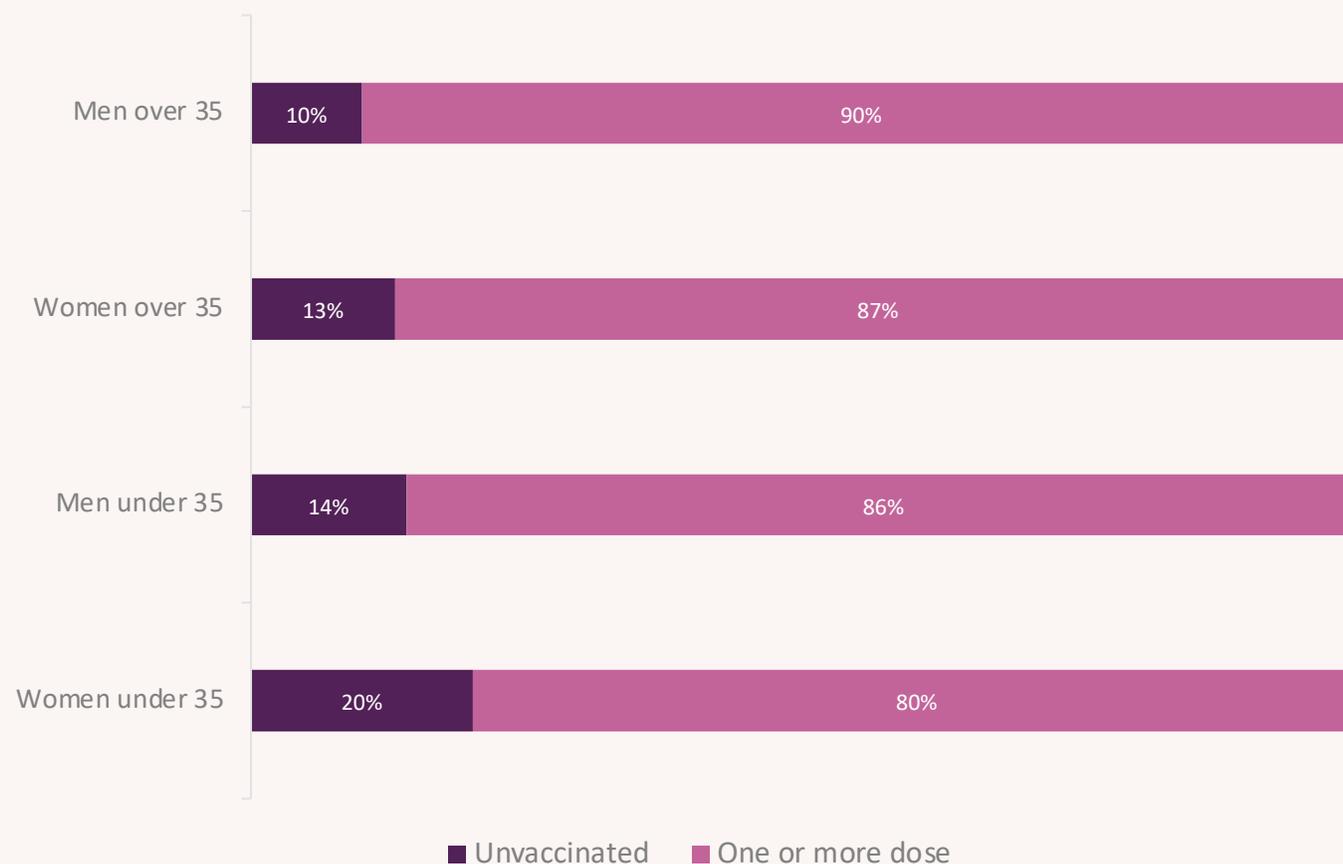
# THE VACCINATED

Despite there being no significant gender differences amongst the over 35s, there is some gender disparity for those under 35s – 20% of young women remain unvaccinated compared with 14% of young men.

Those who have been university educated are the most likely to be vaccinated against COVID-19 (94%) compared with those with secondary/vocational (84%) and primary education or below (85%).

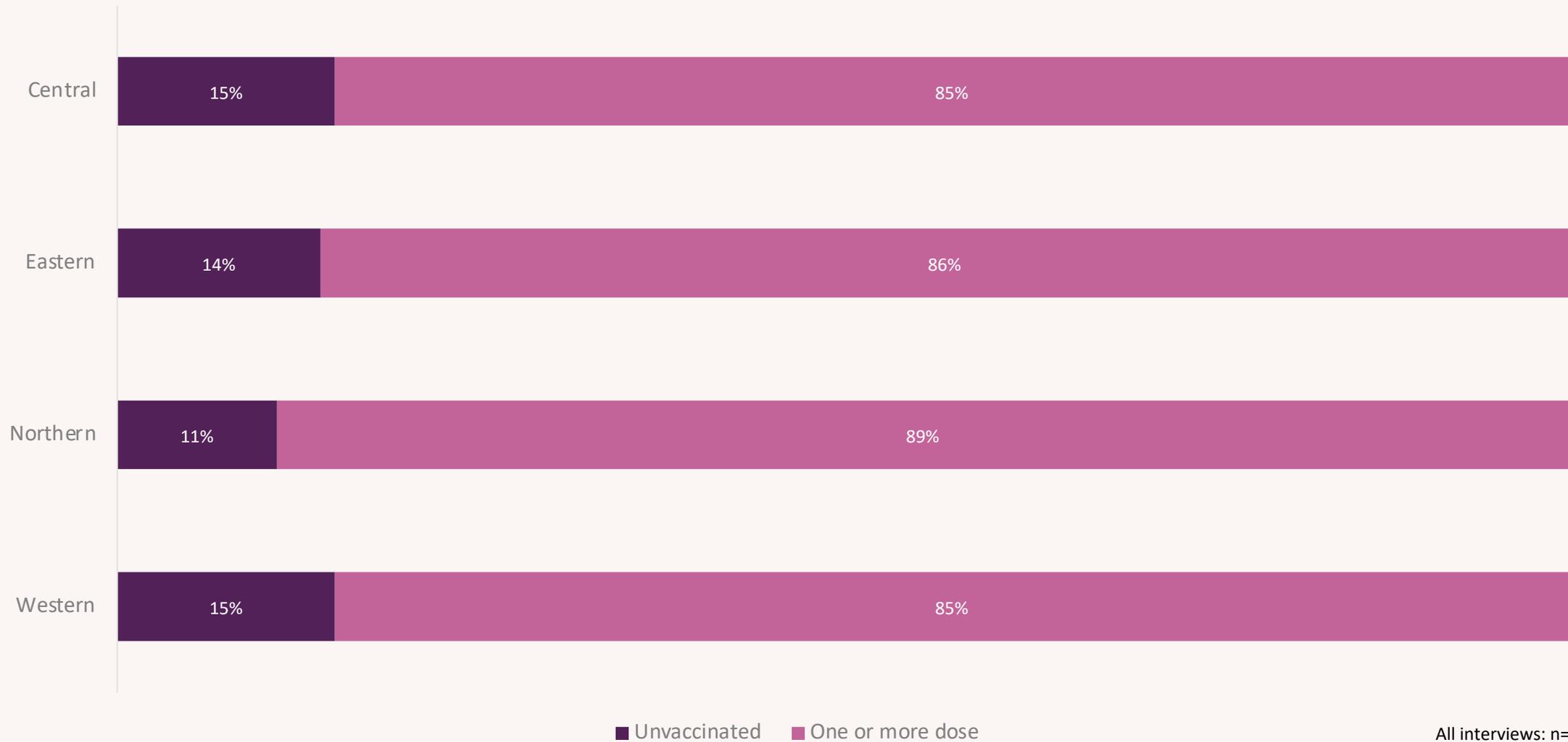
Educational background could play a role in the disparity amongst young adults, as men under 35 are more than twice as likely to have attended university than women under 35 (22% vs 9% of the sample).

## NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE:



All interviews: n= 1,081

## NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: REGION



All interviews: n= 1,081

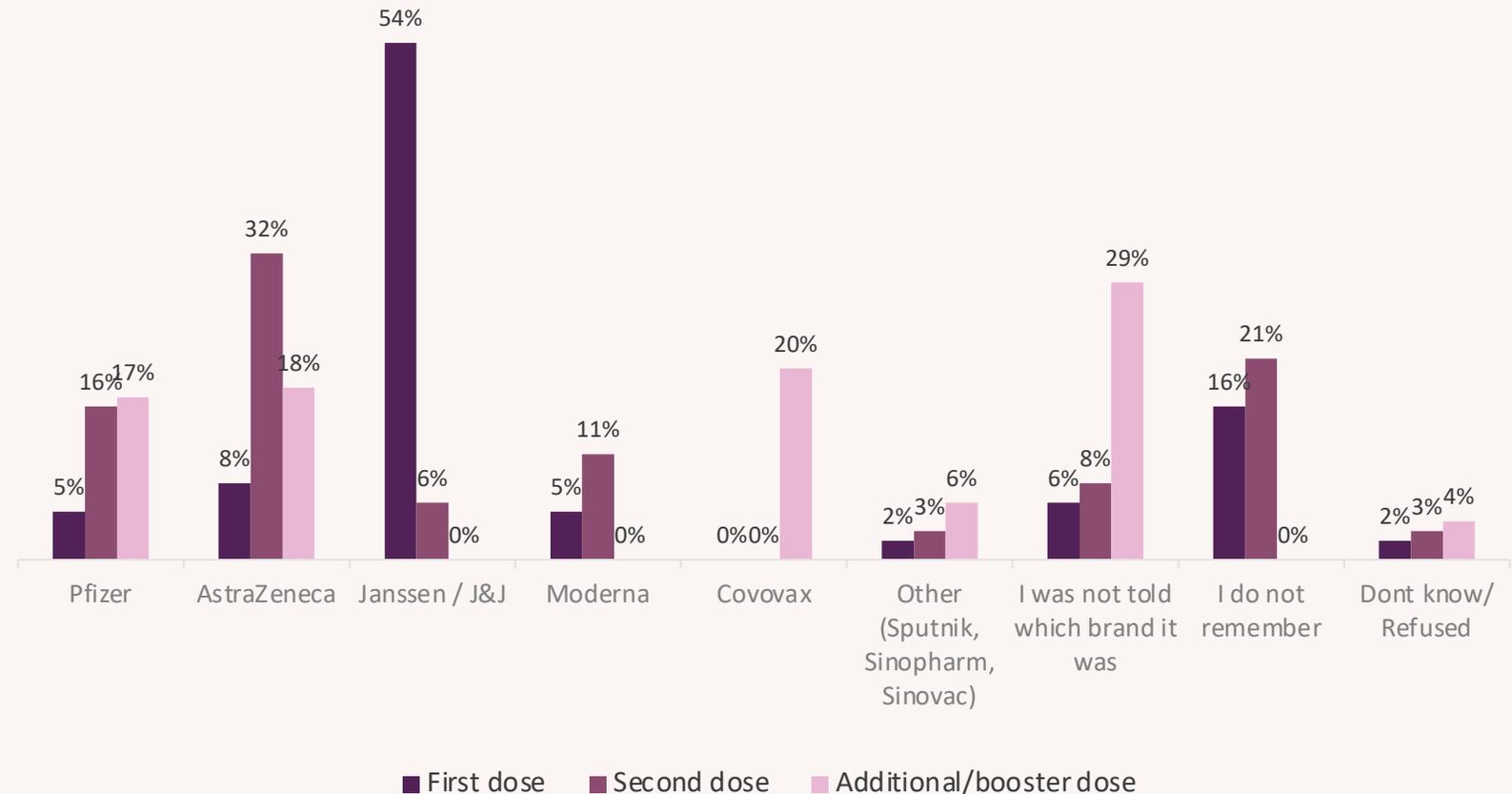
# THE VACCINATED

The Janssen/J&J single-dose vaccine is the most popular brand to be administered as respondents' first dose – more than half of respondents have received this.

For those with more than one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, the AstraZeneca vaccine is the most common second dose (32%) and Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Covovax are the most received booster jabs.

Around 1 in 5 respondents do not remember which brand of vaccine they had been administered as their first and second dose. A further 1 in 3 say they were not told the brand they had received as their booster.

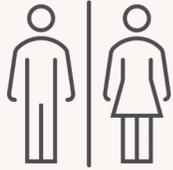
**COVID-19 VACCINES ADMINISTERED: BY BRAND**



First dose: n= 389  
 Second dose: n= 468  
 Additional/booster dose: n= 68

# THE VACCINATED

## TOP THREE REASONS FOR GETTING VACCINATED:



# 92%

To protect myself

Highest amongst:

- Working populations (94%)
- Stay-at-home parents (95%)
- Those who have known a family member to have COVID-19, or have had COVID-19 themselves (96%)

# 68%

To protect family

Highest amongst:

- Those who are concerned about COVID-19 for themselves (72%) and for their family/friends (72%)
- Working populations (74%)
- Healthcare workers (83%)

# 32%

To gain access to spaces that require a COVID-19 vaccine

Highest amongst:

- Men under 35 (34%) and women over 35 (36%)
- Students (39%)
- Healthcare workers (42%)

Those vaccinated: n= 926

# THE VACCINATED

## ATTITUDES TOWARDS BEING VACCINATED:

# 79%

Relieved about being vaccinated against COVID-19

# 65%

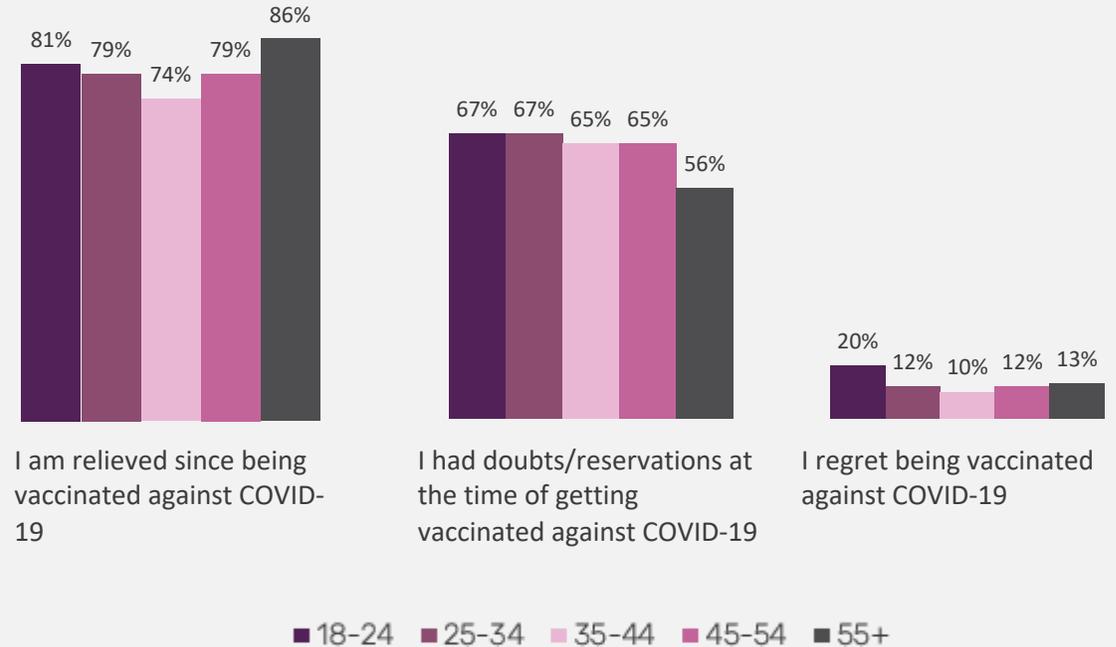
Doubts/reservations at the time of getting vaccinated

# 20%

Regret having been vaccinated

18-24 year-olds are the most likely to regret their COVID-19 vaccination. Younger age groups in general report more doubt/reservations at the time of vaccination.

Those over 55 report feeling the most relieved since receiving their vaccine.



Those vaccinated: n= 926

# THE UNVACCINATED

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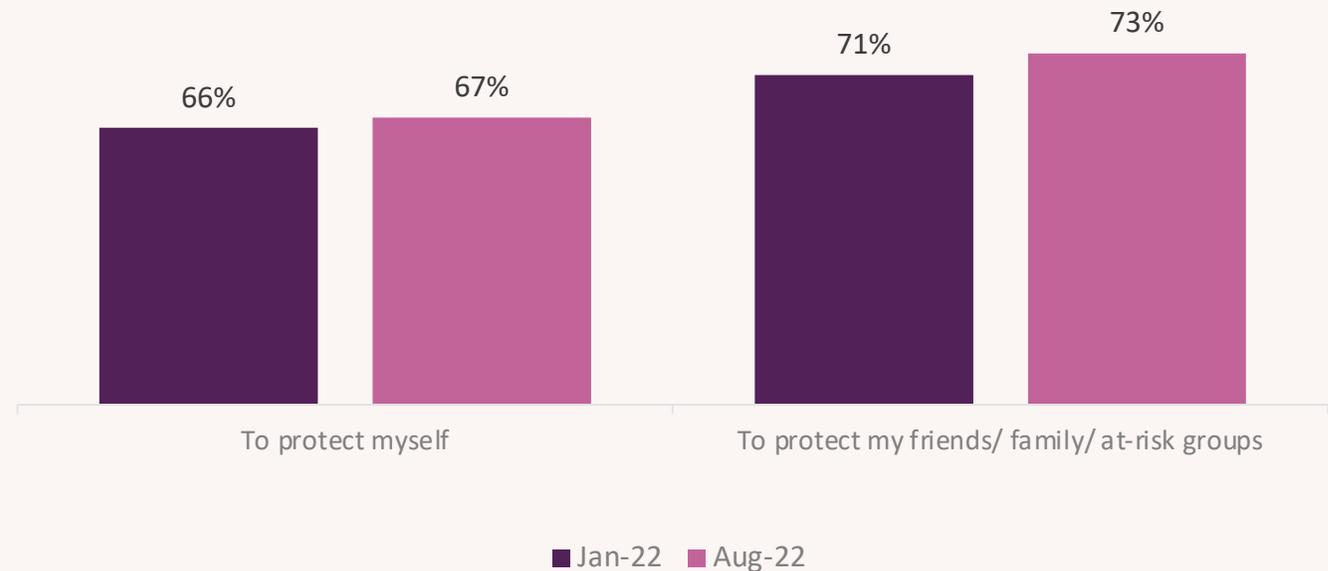
# THE UNVACCINATED

Amongst the unvaccinated, 67% of respondents would accept a COVID-19 vaccine to protect themselves, while 73% would accept a vaccine to protect friends/family/at-risk groups. Motivation to vaccinate for these reasons remains unchanged since January-22.

Despite seemingly high motivation, access is still a barrier to getting vaccinated, with 35% of unvaccinated respondents reporting issues with access (compared with 19% of those already vaccinated).

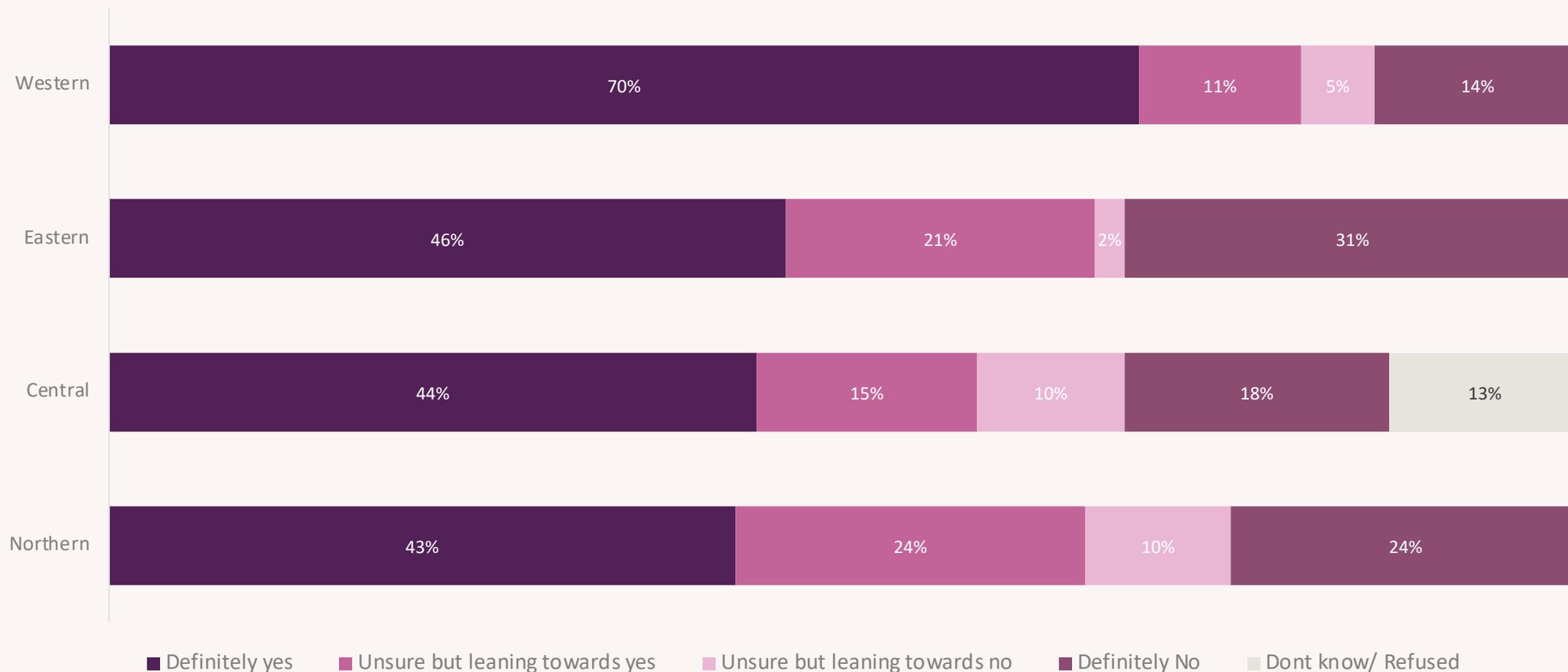
When asked how soon respondents would receive a new vaccine once approved and offered in their country, **49% say they would accept a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it was available to them.** 42% of respondents suggest they would wait at least 6 months, and only 6% say they would not take it at all.

## NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE:



Those unvaccinated: n= 155

## WOULD ACCEPT A COVID-19 VACCINE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES:



Those unvaccinated: n= 155

# THE UNVACCINATED

## TOP THREE REASONS FOR REFUSAL:

# 27%

Do not know enough about the vaccine to make a decision

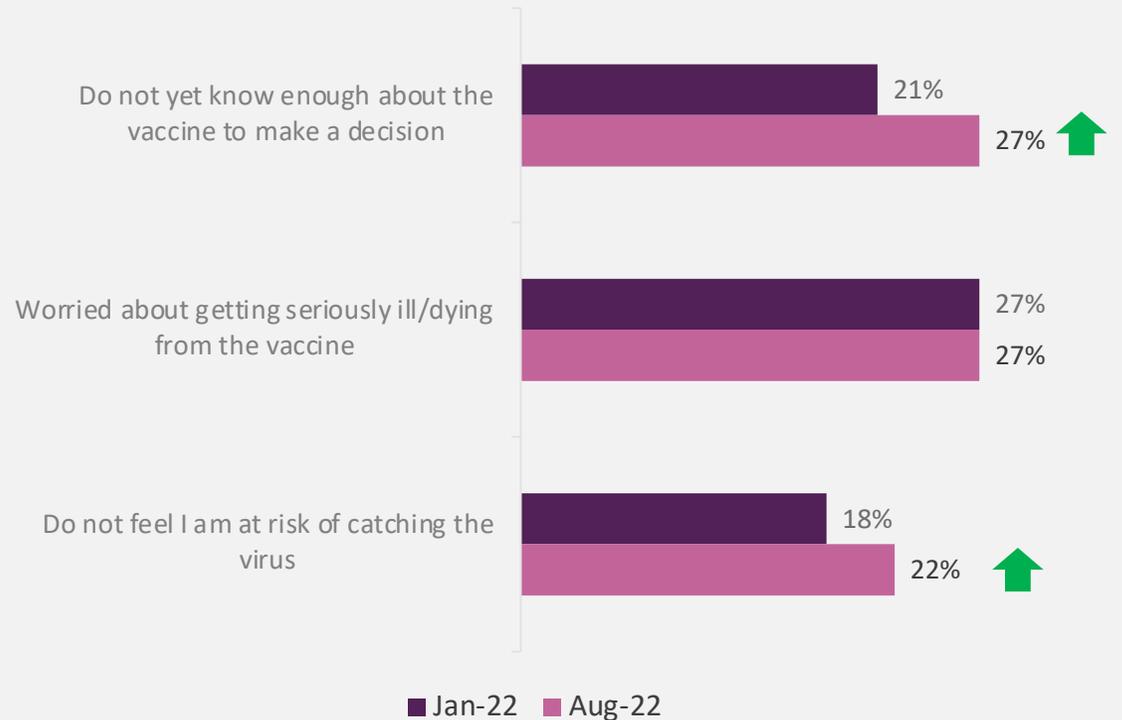
# 27%

Worried about getting seriously ill/dying from the vaccine

# 22%

Do not feel at risk of catching the virus

When asking the unvaccinated population about their reasons for refusing a COVID-19 vaccine, there has been an increase in those reporting they do not know enough about the vaccine or do not feel at risk of catching COVID-19 since January-22.



Those unvaccinated: n= 120

# THE UNVACCINATED

## TOP THREE REASONS MOTIVATORS:

# 18%

If the vaccine was proven safe

# 16%

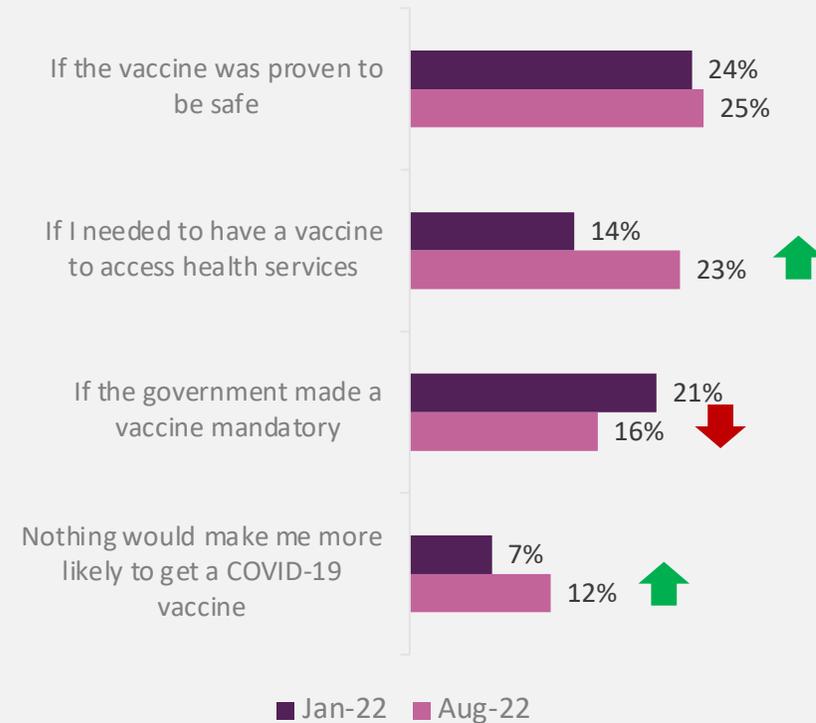
If the government made a vaccine mandatory

# 10%

If my employer required me to get one

Amongst the unvaccinated population in Uganda, there has been a decrease in those who would accept the vaccine if it was mandated by their government, but increased motivation to vaccinate if required by health services.

12% of unvaccinated respondents suggest nothing would make them more likely to get a COVID-19 vaccine. This is consistent with January-22 data.



Those unvaccinated: n= 120

# VACCINATING CHILDREN

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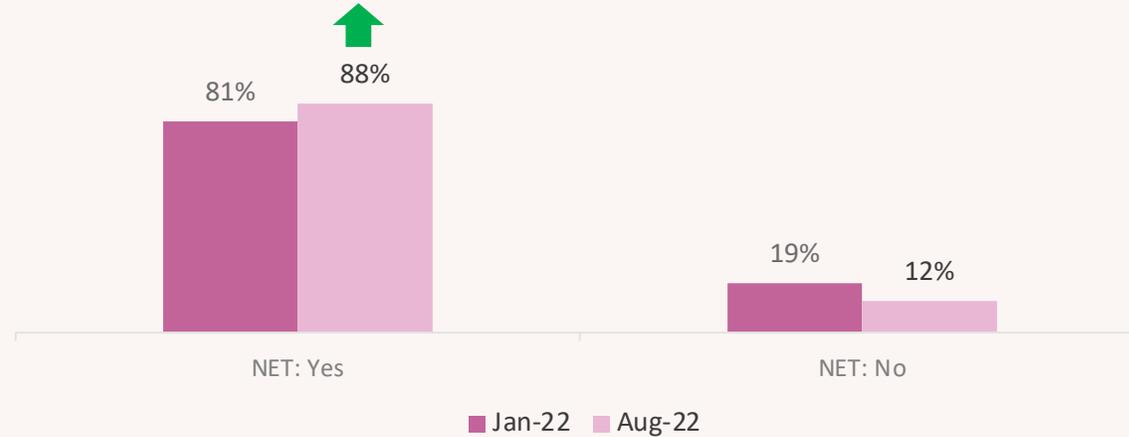
# VACCINATING CHILDREN

Since January-22, there has been a significant increase in those who would accept a COVID-19 vaccine for their children – 9 in 10 would say ‘yes’ on behalf of their child.

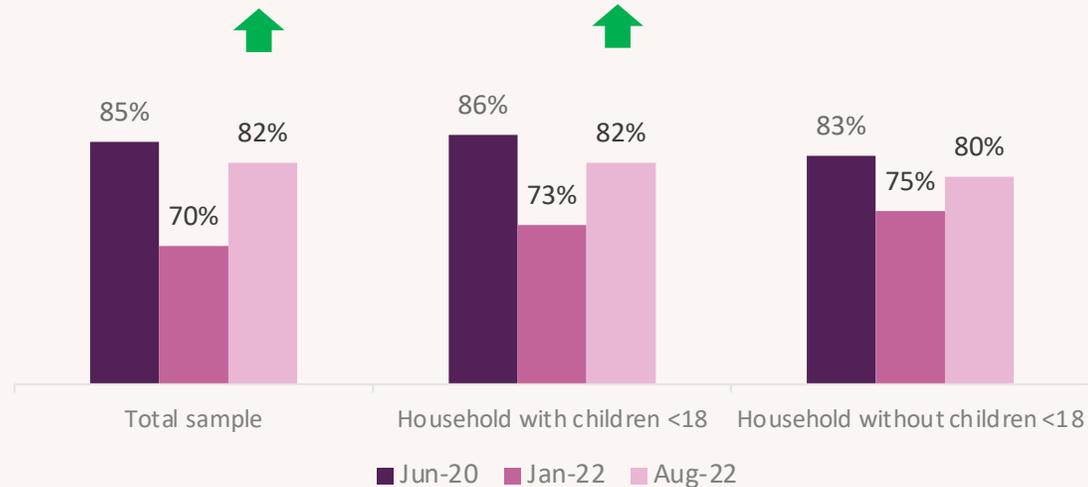
There are no gender differences in vaccine acceptance for children, but a greater proportion of over 35s (91%) say they would accept a vaccine for a child in their care than those under 35 (85%).

There have been significant fluctuations in perceived importance of child vaccines across the three waves of data. Consistent with other countries, importance was felt most strongly in June-20 (pre-vaccine), but dropped significantly by January-22. As of August-22, there has been a substantial increase, and perceived importance is back to pre-vaccine heights.

## NET COVID-19 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE FOR CHILD(REN) IN PARTICIPANTS CARE:



## NET AGREE THAT VACCINES ARE IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN:



Those responsible for the vaccination of children: n= 811

# VCI INDEX AND OTHER VACCINATIONS

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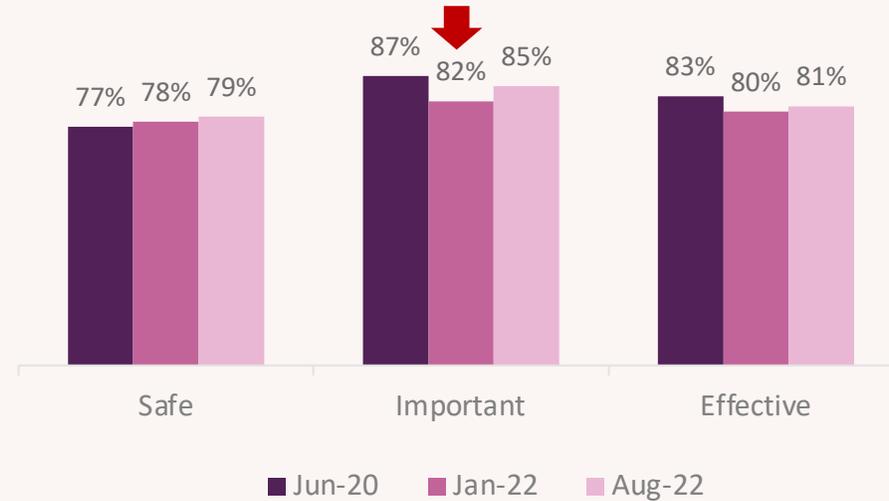
# VCI INDEX

Uganda score highly across all items on the Vaccine Confidence Index (VCI) for COVID-19 vaccines and vaccines in general.

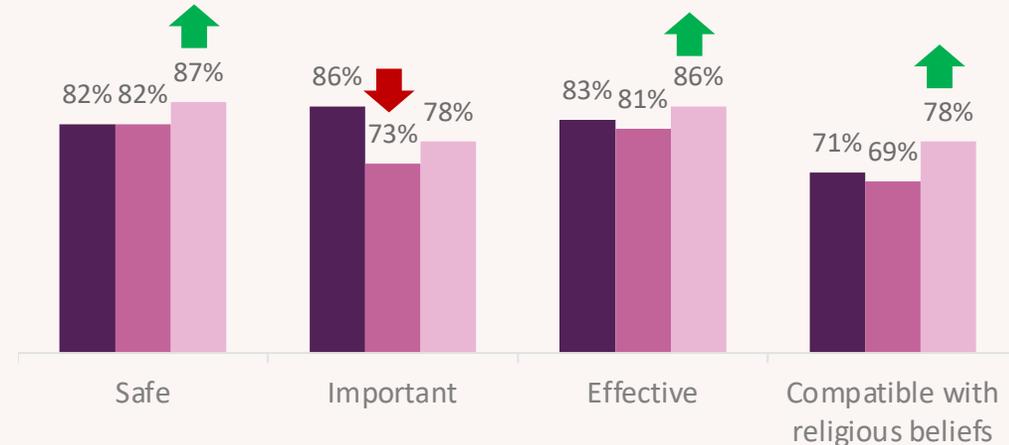
Perceived safety, importance, and effectiveness of COVID-19 vaccines has remained largely consistent over time, with the exception of decreased importance between June-20 and January-22.

Vaccines in general also suffered a drop in perceived importance in January-22, whilst other items on the Index remained consistent. Between January-22 and August-22, perceived safety, effectiveness and compatibility with religious beliefs have all increased significantly.

## COVID-19 VACCINES:

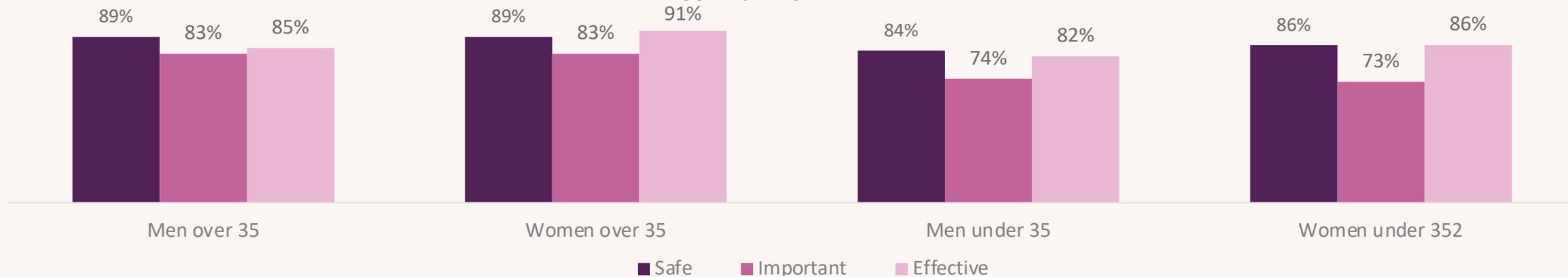


## VACCINES IN GENERAL:

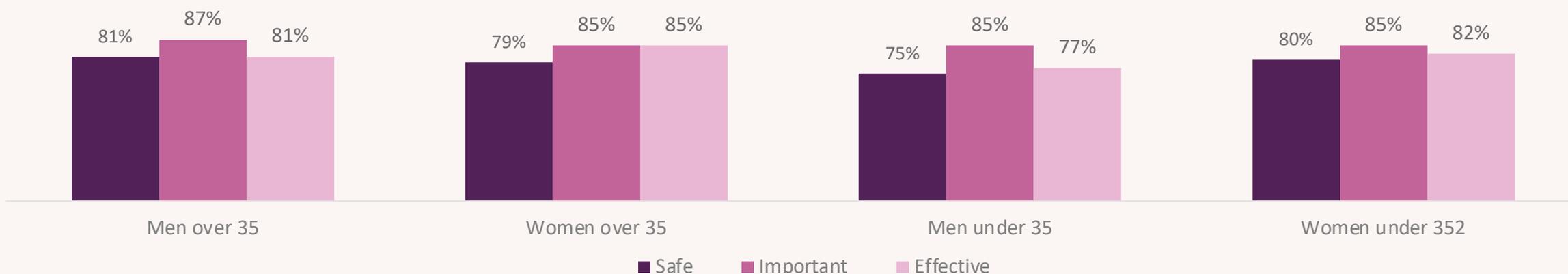


# VCI INDEX: BY AGE AND GENDER

## VACCINES IN GENERAL:



## COVID-19 VACCINES:



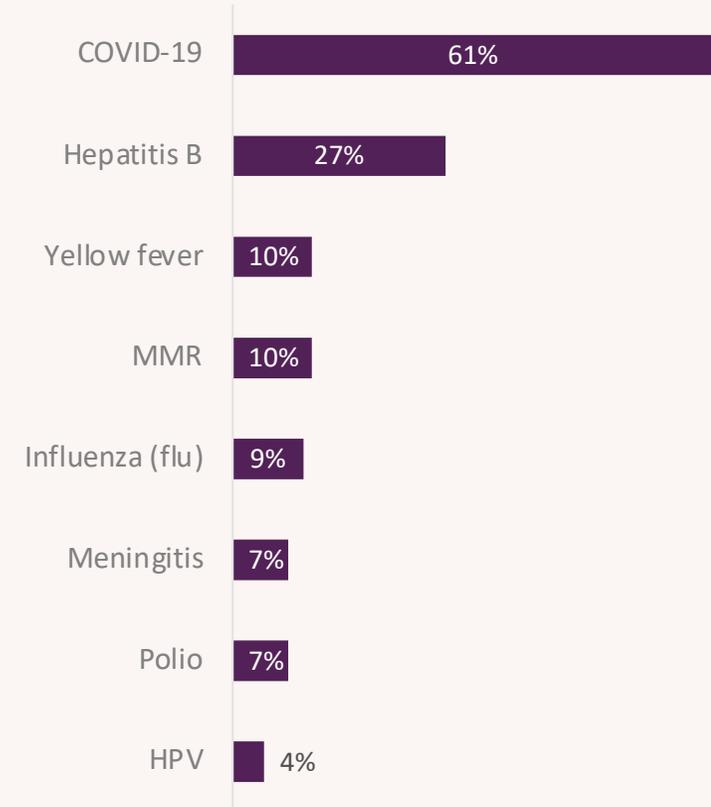
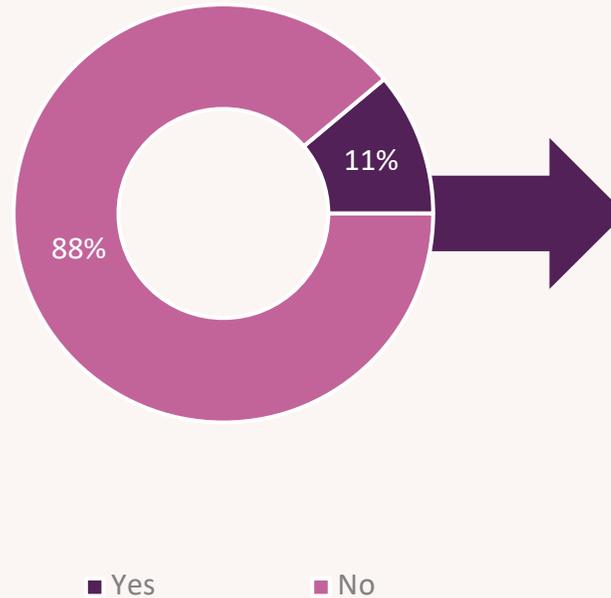
All interviews: n= 1,081

# OTHER VACCINATIONS

Only 1 in 10 respondents say they have previously rejected a vaccine (of any type) – 10% of men and 12% of women.

Amongst the vaccine rejectors, after COVID-19 (61%), Hepatitis B was the most rejected vaccine (27%).

## REJECTION OF VACCINES:



All interviews: n= 1,081

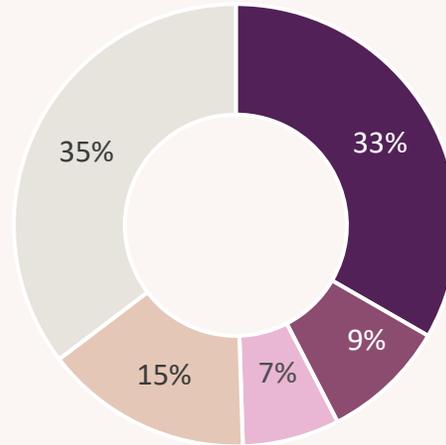
# OTHER VACCINATIONS

One third of respondents in Uganda say they are a lot more willing to get vaccinated as a result of the pandemic. A further third say there has been no change in their views on vaccines.

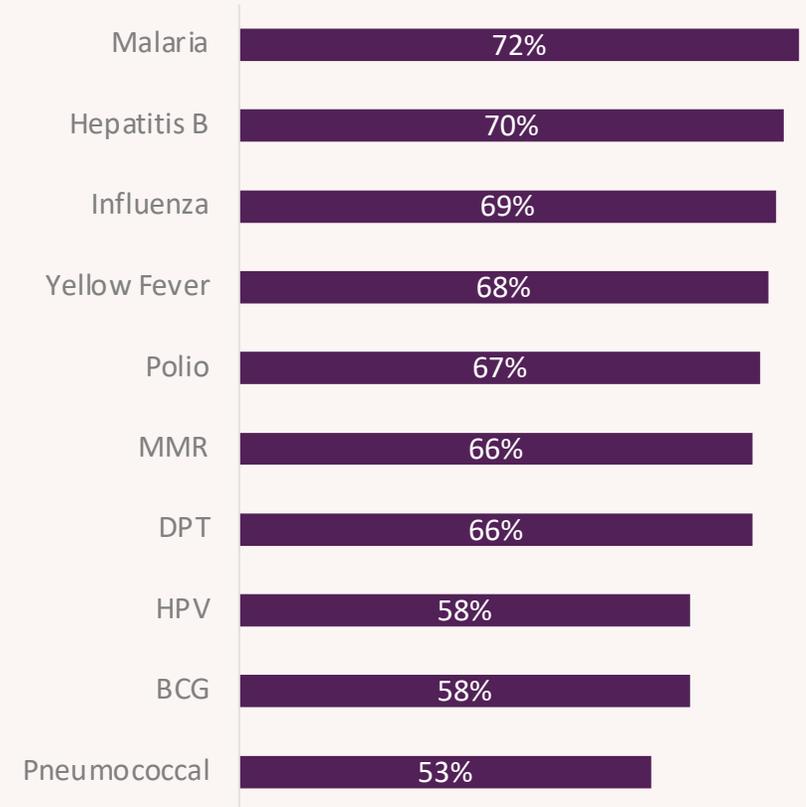
Respondents are most motivated to get vaccinated against malaria (72%) and Hepatitis (70%).

When asked specifically whether respondents would accept a new Malaria vaccine, 9 in 10 report that they would accept a dose.

## WILLINGNESS TO GET VACCINATED AS A RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC:



- A lot more likely
- Somewhat more likely
- Somewhat less likely
- A lot less likely
- There has been no change in my views to vaccines



All interviews: n= 1,081

# THREAT FROM COVID

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# PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19

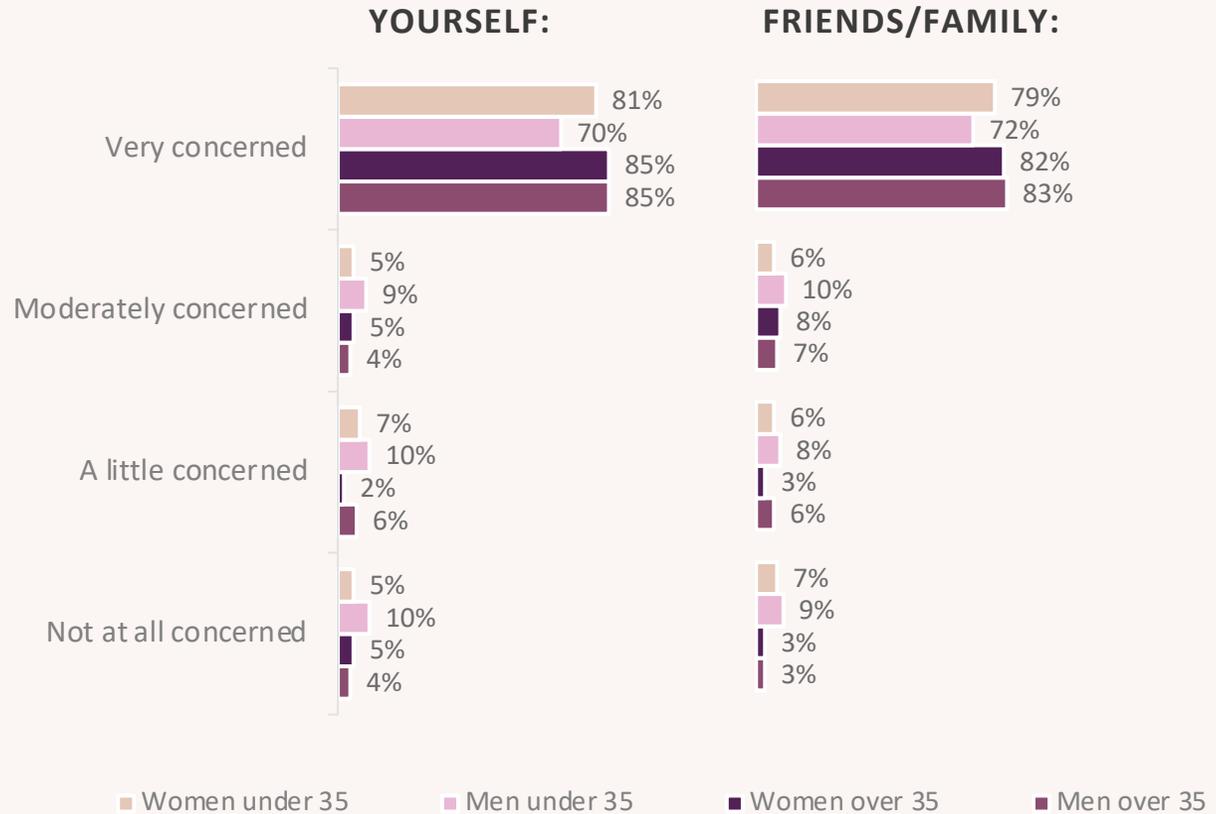
86% of respondents in Uganda experience concern around getting COVID-19 for themselves or their friends/family.

Men and women over 35 are the most likely to be concerned about contracting COVID-19 than those under 35.

Groups that are most likely to be concerned over getting COVID-19 are university educated (91%) and healthcare workers (91%).

20% of the sample claim that either they themselves or a family member has had COVID-19.

## CONCERN ABOUT GETTING COVID-19 FOR...



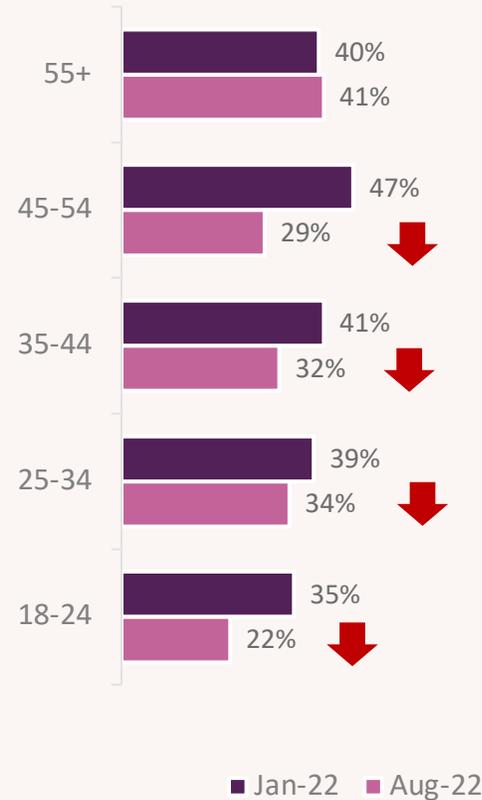
All interviews: n= 1,081

# PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19

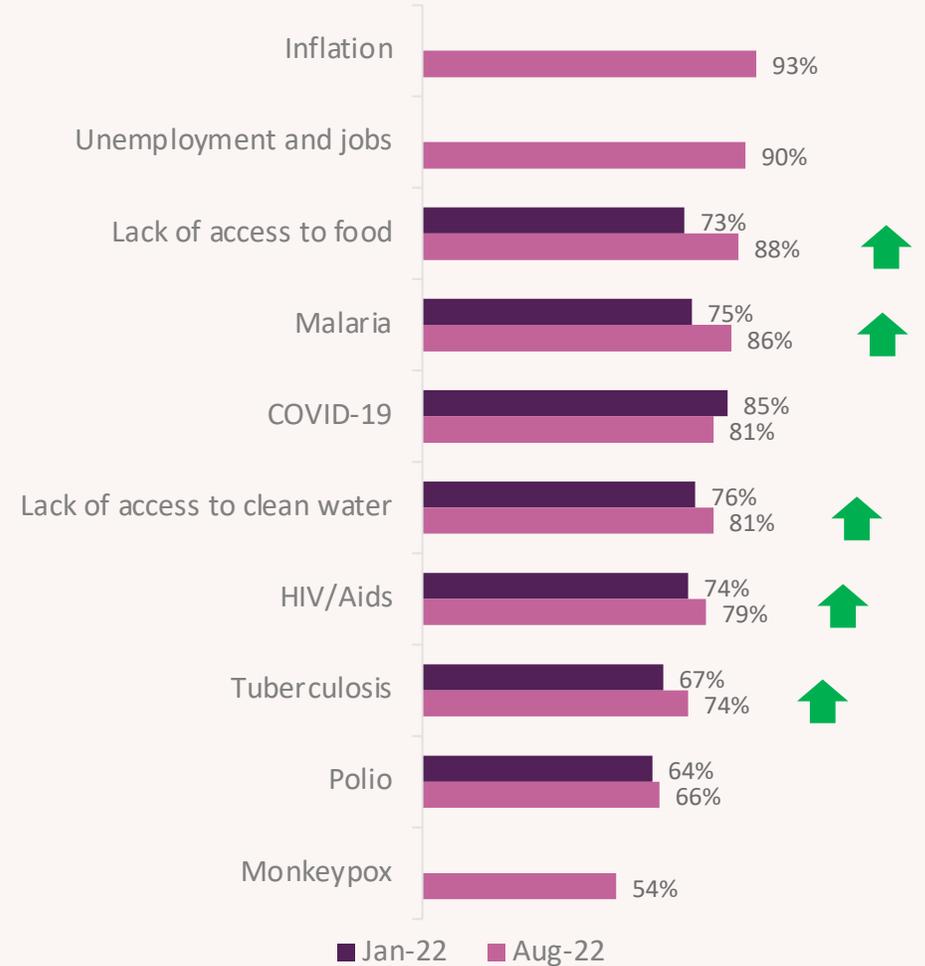
Since January-22 there has been a decrease in respondents who believe the threat from COVID-19 is exaggerated. This is significant across all age-groups, excluding the over 55s.

Inflation and unemployment are the strongest perceived threats for Ugandans, while monkeypox is perceived as the least threatening. This is consistent with findings from neighbouring country, Kenya.

## NET AGREE THAT THREAT FROM COVID-19 IS EXAGGERATED:



## PERSONAL THREATS:



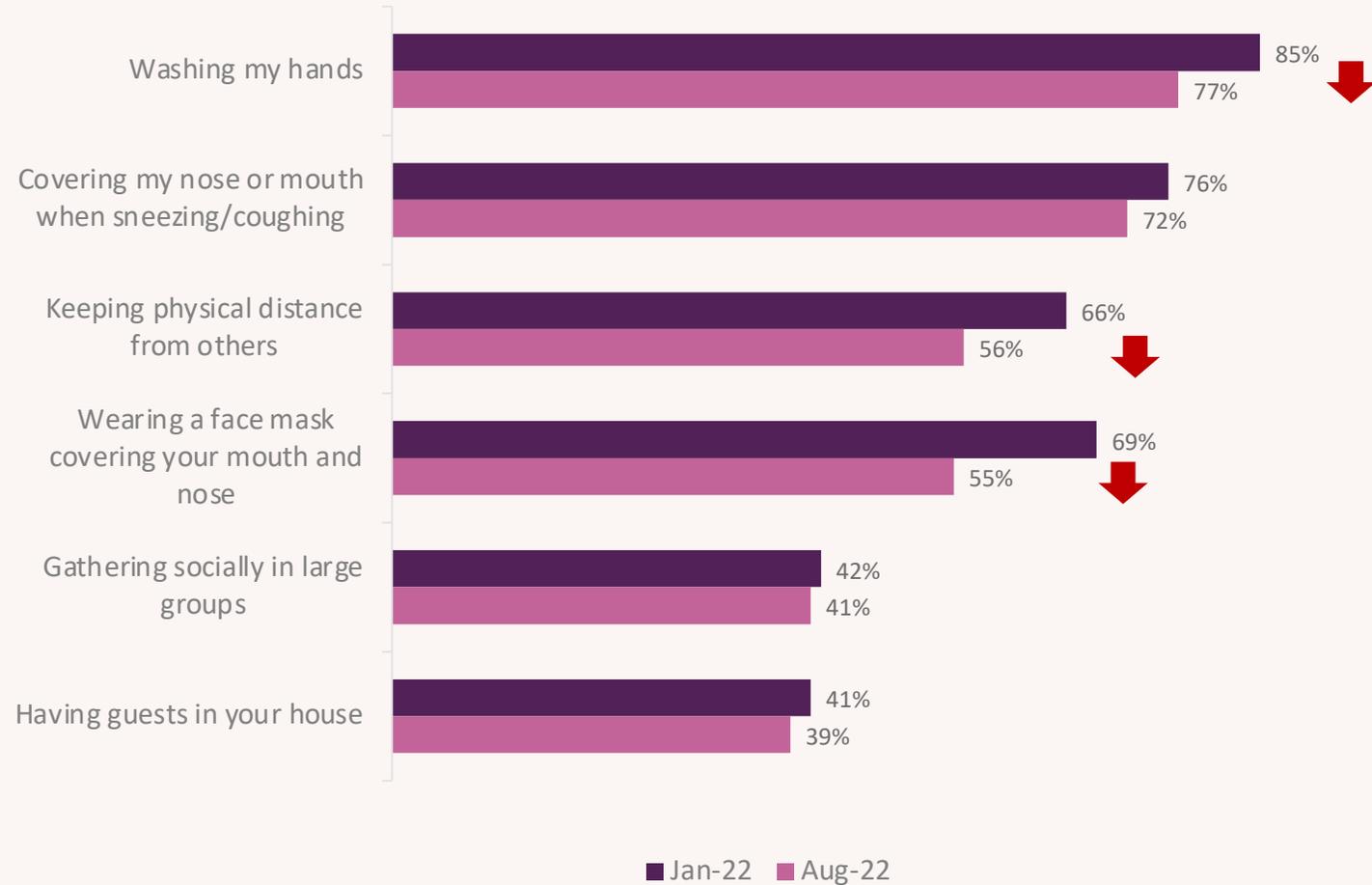
All interviews: n= 1,081

# PERCEIVED THREAT OF COVID-19

Between January-22 and August-22, compliance with protective and preventive measures against COVID-19 has decreased. Specifically, fewer respondents report washing their hands, keeping physical distance from others, and wearing a face mask.

In general, those aged 55+ are the most likely to report increased compliance with protective and preventative measures compared to before the pandemic. However, all other age-groups report washing their hands significantly more regularly.

## COMPLIANCE WITH PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES:



All interviews: n= 1,081

# TRUST

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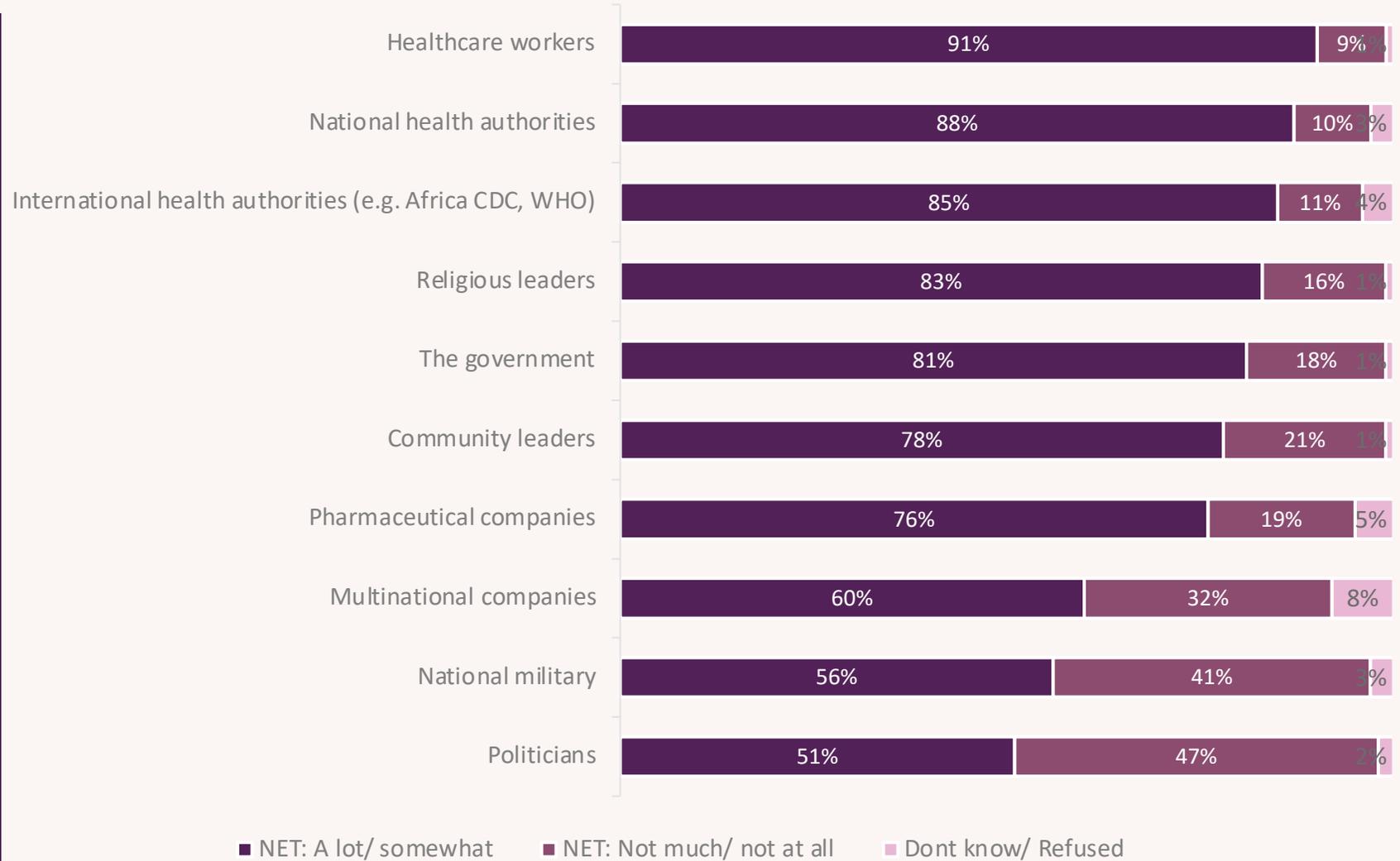
# MIS/DISINFORMATION

When asked whether respondents trust the following groups to ‘do the right thing’ – health related groups come out on top.

Men (88%) are significantly more likely than women (82%) to trust international health authorities such as Africa CDC and the WHO.

There is low trust in Politicians, the National Military, and Multinational companies. Less than 6 in 10 of Ugandans would put their trust in these groups to do the right thing.

## TRUST IN FOLLOWING GROUPS TO DO THE RIGHT THING:



All interviews: n= 1,081

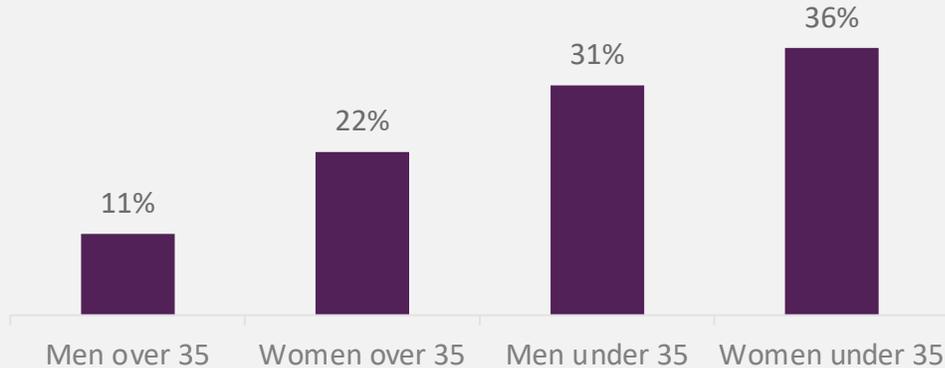
# TRUSTED VOICES IN VACCINE ACCEPTANCE

More than 7 in 10 respondents in Uganda have the final say about whether or not they will take a COVID-19 vaccine.

Women under 35 (36%) are more likely than men under 35 (31%) to have someone else weigh-in on the decision to get vaccinated. Gender differences also exist for the over 35s – where women are twice as likely to have someone else make this decision.

Students (56%) are the most likely to have another person have the final say about their uptake.

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



## FINAL SAY ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINE UPTAKE:

73%

Myself

11%

My spouse / partner

9%

My parents

All interviews: n= 1,081

# TRUSTED VOICES IN VACCINE ACCEPTANCE

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

89%

World Health Organization (WHO)

84%

The government

81%

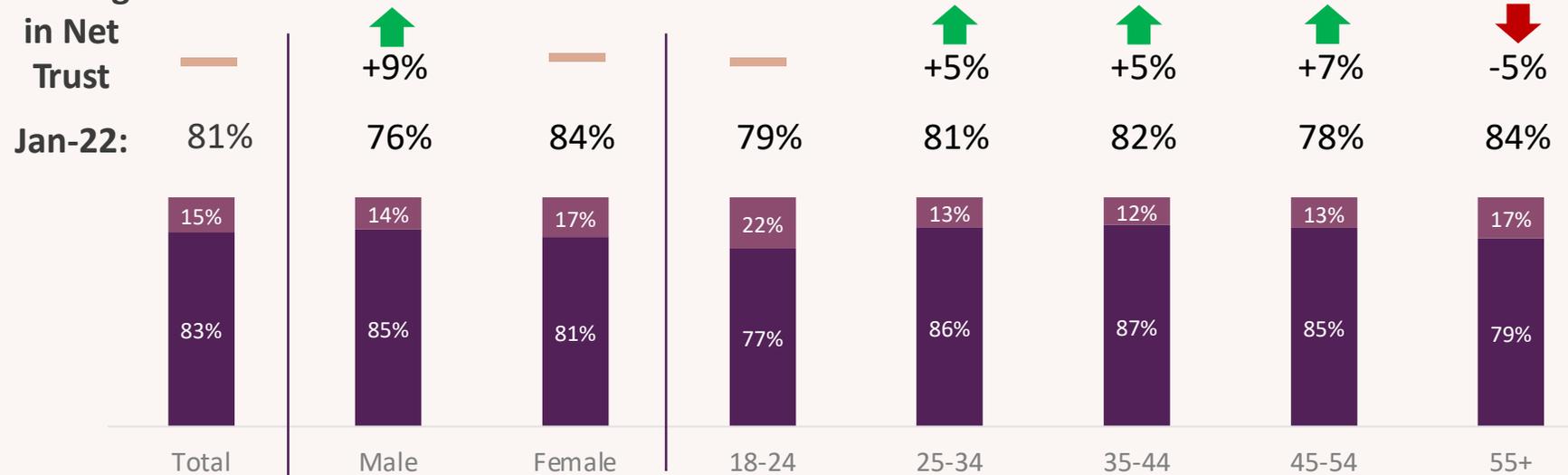
The Prime Minister/President

Whilst the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, **government** and the **Prime Minister/President** are the most popular sources for information on COVID-19 vaccines; when asked about who to turn to when seeking information on their general health, respondents in Uganda most frequently cited traditional news (80%), the internet (13%) and newspapers (13%).

Trust in healthcare providers has increased in males and 25-54 year-olds since January-22. Trust has decreased for those 55 and over.

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

### % Change in Net Trust



■ NET Yes ■ NET No

All interviews: n= 1,081

# MISINFORMATION

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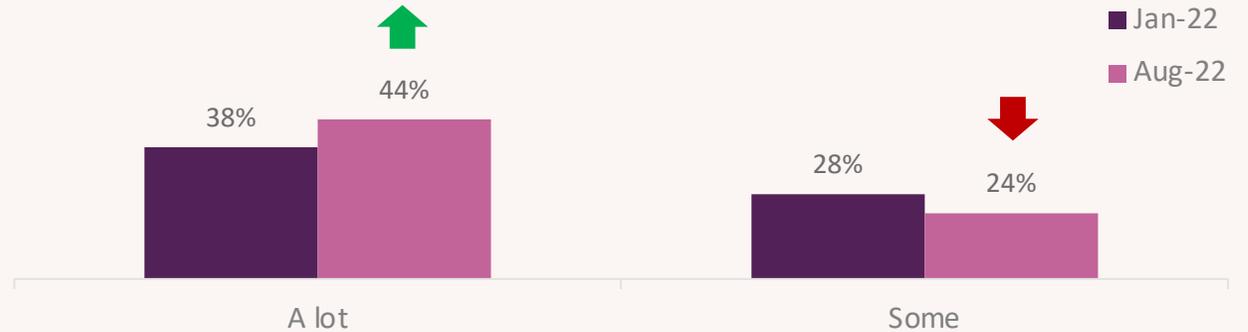
# MIS/DISINFORMATION

Since January-22, there has been a significant increase in people reporting exposure to “a lot” of mis/disinformation, and a decrease in those reporting “some” exposure.

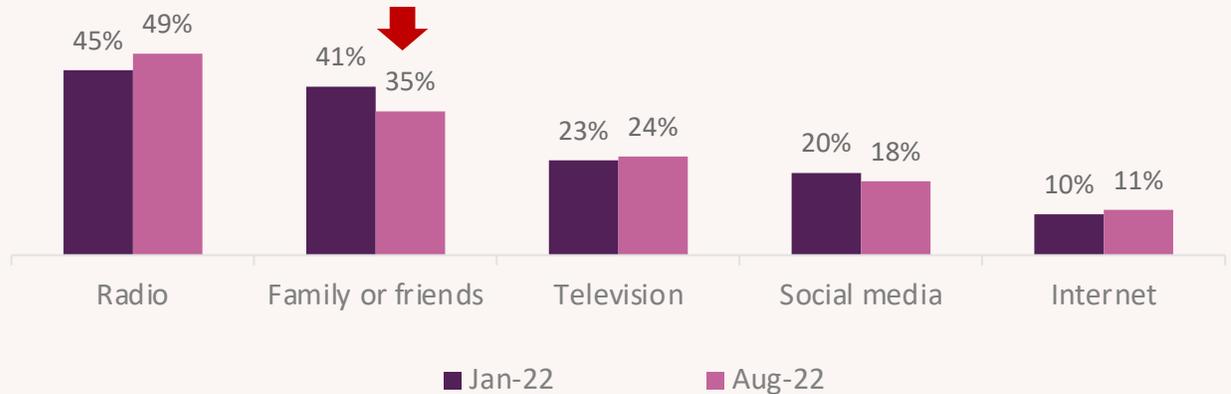
Radio remains the most popular source of mis/disinformation in Uganda, and there has been an increase in respondents reporting exposure to mis/disinformation through this platform, though not significant.

Compared to the start of the year, fewer respondents report encountering mis/disinformation through their family or friends. Comparable with last wave, women (39%) report more misinformation to come from their family and friends than men (31%).

## SELF REPORTED EXPOSURE TO MIS/DISINFORMATION:



## SOURCE OF MIS/DISINFORMATION:



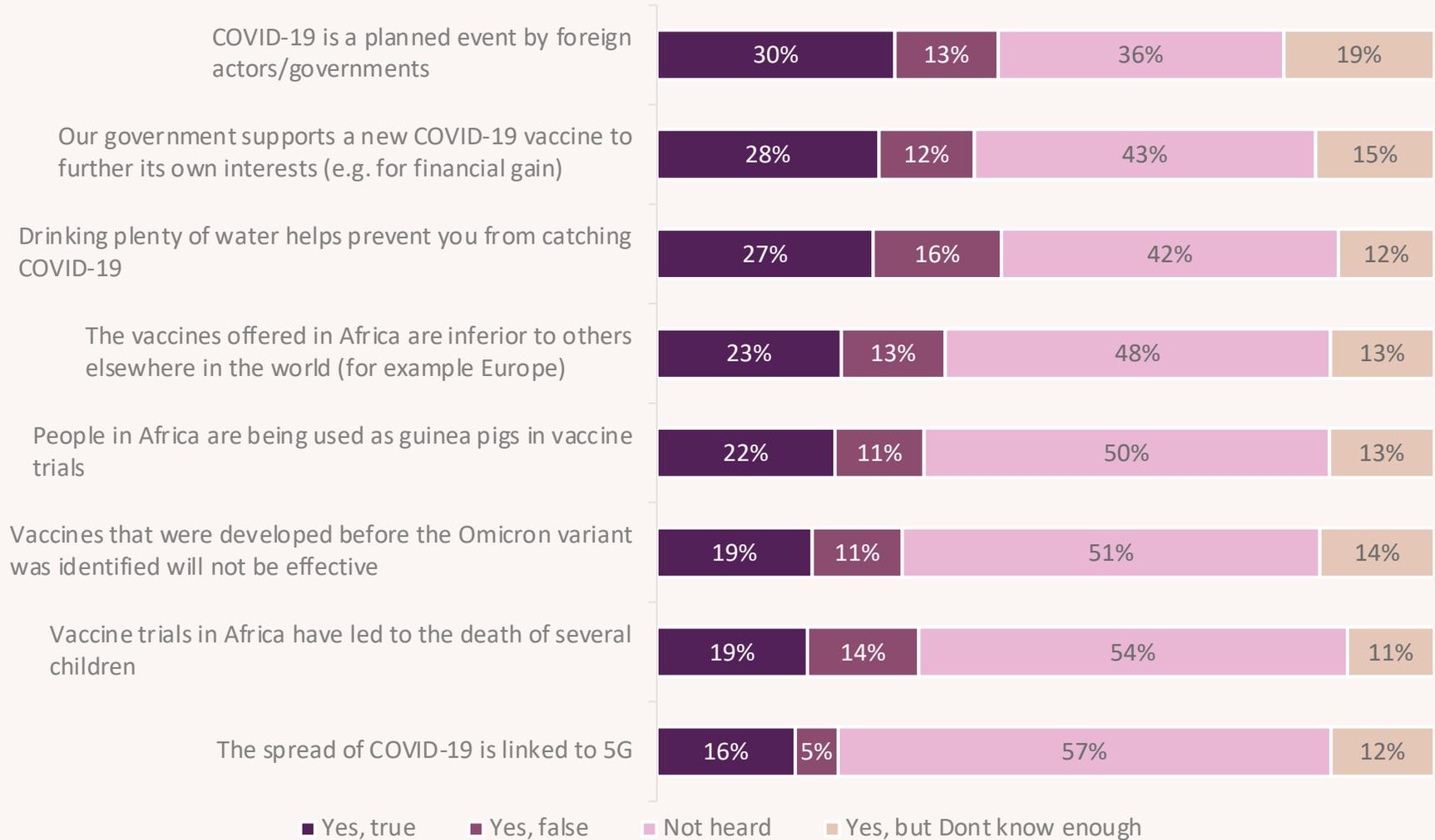
Those who have seen or heard news recently about the COVID-19 vaccine: n= 383

# MIS/DISINFORMATION

The most common mis/disinformation story seen and believed to be true is that COVID-19 is a planned event by foreign actors/governments. This is mostly believed by men under 35 (65%).

Stories that COVID-19 is linked to 5G and that vaccine trials have led to the death of several children are amongst the least heard and believed to be true.

## MIS/DISINFORMATION STORIES SEEN AND BELIEVED TO BE TRUE:



All interviews: n= 1,081

THANK YOU