

Attitudes to COVID-19 vaccination in Born in Bradford

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on behalf of the Bradford Institute for Health Research COVID-19 Scientific Advisory Group
(<https://www.bradfordresearch.nhs.uk/c-sag/>).

Early Briefing Report
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This summary presents preliminary findings of the attitudes towards the Covid-19 vaccination from families in the Born in Bradford cohort. This report is to aid local policy and decision makers in their planning of the vaccination.

It is important to note that although representative of the families in Bradford, these findings are from early responders. These findings may change once the full sample are analysed. The findings from the full sample will be prepared in January 2021.

Further Information

www.bradfordresearch.nhs.uk/c-sag/

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Executive Summary

An interim analysis has been completed on the first 535 participants in Born in Bradford Covid-19 Phase 2 survey to help identify health beliefs relating to COVID-19 vaccination.

The report uses data from the BiB COVID-19 surveys completed by parents with children aged 9-13 who completed the survey between 29th October and 9th December 2020. The mean age of respondents in was 42 years, with 500 women and 35 men; 48% were White British, 37% Pakistani heritage and 15% from other ethnic groups; 45% were from the lowest decile of deprivation.

29% of respondents stated that they **would** want to take a COVID-19 vaccine, 10% said that they **would not** want the vaccine. Most stated they had not thought about it (29%) or were not sure about it yet (32%). Views on having their children vaccinated were very similar.

Those most likely to want the vaccine are: White British; living in the least deprived areas; have had a flu vaccination this year, trust the NHS and local hospital.

The main reason given for this decision was to protect themselves and their families from COVID-19 or because they had an underlying health condition.

Those most likely to NOT want the vaccine are: From the 'other' ethnic minority group (includes other South Asian, White Other, and a host of other minority ethnic groups); living in the most deprived areas; do not trust the NHS; do not trust faith organisations.

The main reasons given for this decision were that the vaccine has been rushed and there is not enough research done, meaning the vaccine might not be effective or could be harmful.

Those who are undecided/have not thought about it are most likely to be: Of Pakistani heritage; unsure whether they trust any local organisations; distrust the local council greatly.

There were two main reasons given for this decision: a) it was too early to decide - they don't have the time/space to think about a vaccine right now and b) they need more information to make an informed decision.

Overall, the most trusted organisations were the NHS, local hospital and schools. The least trusted were the government and the local council. The most common key information sources were TV, the internet and health professionals.

The Study

The analysis contained in this report uses data from phase 2 of the BiB COVID-19 surveys completed by adults in the Born in Bradford Growing Up (BiBGU) cohort (parents with children aged 9-13) between 29th October and 9th December 2020.

Profile of sample

Table 1 gives details of the demographic characteristics of respondents in the phase 2 survey. Participants were broadly representative of those that completed the Phase 1 survey and of those in the entire BiB Growing Up sample, although it is important to note a slight drop of ~5% in participation from Pakistani heritage participants and those from the lowest decile of deprivation. The mean age of respondents was 42 years, with 500 women and 35 men; 48% were White British, 37% Pakistani heritage and 15% from other ethnic groups; 45% were from the lowest decile of deprivation.

Key Findings

Acceptability of the COVID-19 vaccine

We asked participants the question: “Which of the following best describes your thoughts about getting vaccinated against coronavirus (Covid-19), once a vaccine becomes available to you?”

Overall 29% of respondents stated that they **would** want to take a COVID-19 vaccine, 10% said that they **would not** want the vaccine. Most stated they had not thought about it (29%) or were not sure about it yet (32%).

There were similar results when respondents were asked about COVID-19 vaccinations for their children: 28% said they would want their child to have the vaccine, 10% would not and most had not thought about it (32%) or were not sure (30%).

What is associated with COVID-19 vaccine beliefs?

There were significant differences in vaccine acceptability by ethnicity and socioeconomic status:

43% of White British respondents said that they **do want** the vaccine compared to only 13% of Pakistani heritage respondents. Pakistani heritage respondents were more likely to be uncertain, rather than stating they would not have the vaccine (9%). The ‘other’ ethnic group were most likely to **not want** the vaccine (15%) – this requires further exploration, but is a potentially important finding.

60% in the least deprived quintile of IMD said that they had decided they **do want** the vaccine, compared to 20% in the most deprived quintile. Those in the lowest decile of deprivation were the most likely to **not want** the vaccine (13%).

Those that didn’t know whether they trusted organisations were more likely to be uncertain about having the vaccine, as were those who greatly distrust the local council. Those that trusted the NHS and/or local hospital a great deal were most likely to have decided they

want the vaccine (44% and 46% respectively), and those that distrusted the NHS were most likely to not want the vaccine (38%).

Finally, those that had had a flu vaccine this year were more likely to want the Covid-19 vaccine (51%).

We asked participants to explain their answer to the vaccine question. *Please note these key themes are from analysis of the first 250 respondents and therefore may change with further analysis.*

Those that said **they wanted the vaccine** often reported that this was to protect them or their family to reduce the risk of catching COVID-19 or to protect them from an underlying health condition.

Those that were **undecided about having the vaccine** often responded that:

- It was too early to decide/have not yet considered it. Some stated that they're focussing on the present moment and don't have the time/space to think about a vaccine right now.
- They need more information. There were concerns about not having enough information to be able to make an informed decision, or that they had received mixed information so were not sure who to believe. There were also concerns about not knowing the side effects and long-term effects and the safety of the vaccine.

Those that had decided **they do not want the vaccine** often stated that:

- There had not been enough research/evidence. There were concerns that a vaccine may impact their health in a harmful way and there is not enough research into the effectiveness of the vaccine.
- Vaccines have been rushed. There were concerns that a vaccine has been rushed in development and is being brought out too early.

Trust in organisations

We asked participants how much they trust a number of national and local organisations. The most trusted organisations were the NHS (89%), the local hospital (85%), and schools (84%). The least trusted were the government (49%), the local council (69%) and faith organisations (67%). There were patterns suggesting differences in trust of organisations by ethnicity (e.g. religious settings) but the variance in responses was too high to report on this with confidence.

39% of respondents were somewhat or extremely unconfident that the government was doing the right thing to stop the spread of COVID-19, 29% were confident in the governments approach.

COVID-19 related Behaviours

The most important information sources for COVID-19 information were TV (38%), the Internet (27%) and health professionals (21%). Social media / WhatsApp was rarely identified as the most important source (3%).

79% said they did not believe they had had Covid-19. 39% said they had a COVID test at some point, but just 6% reported they had Covid-19 confirmed by a test. A further 15% suspected they had COVID-19t but this wasn't confirmed by a test.

14% said they never / only sometimes followed government rules on Covid-19.

Figures showing attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by key factors

Figure 1: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by ethnicity

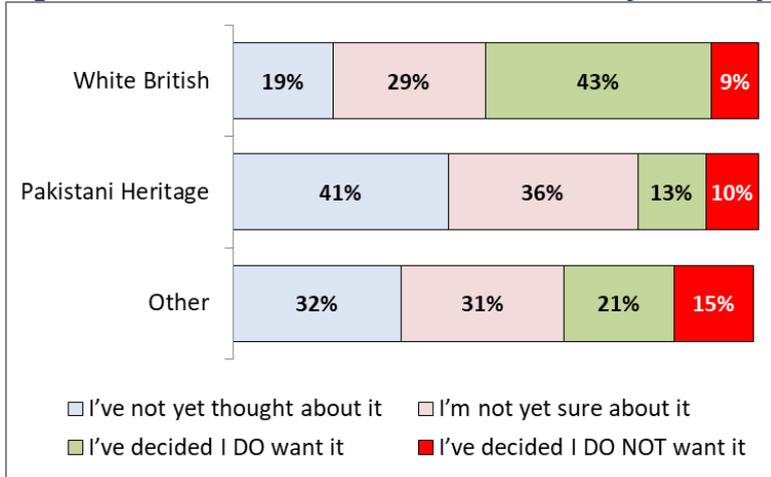


Figure 2: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile

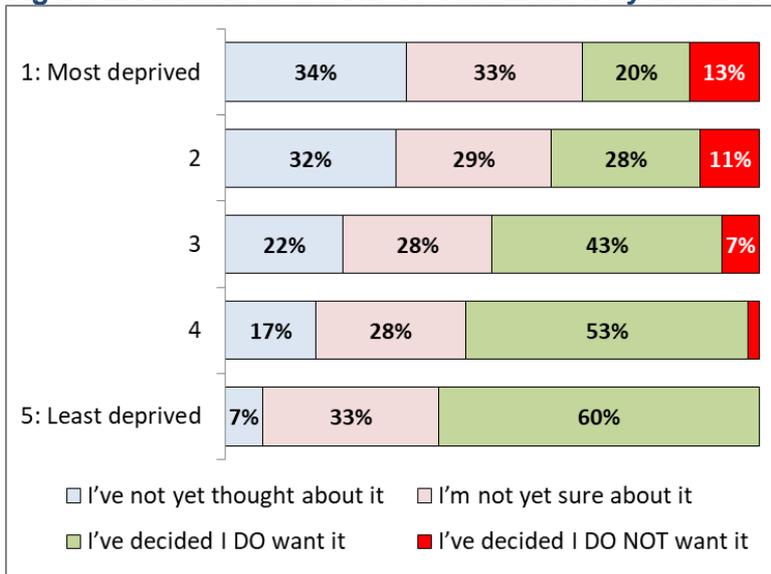


Figure 3: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by whether the respondent has had a flu vaccine

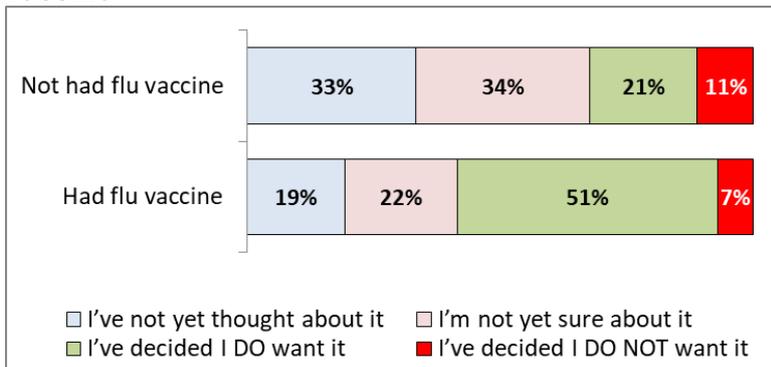


Figure 4: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by levels of trust in Government

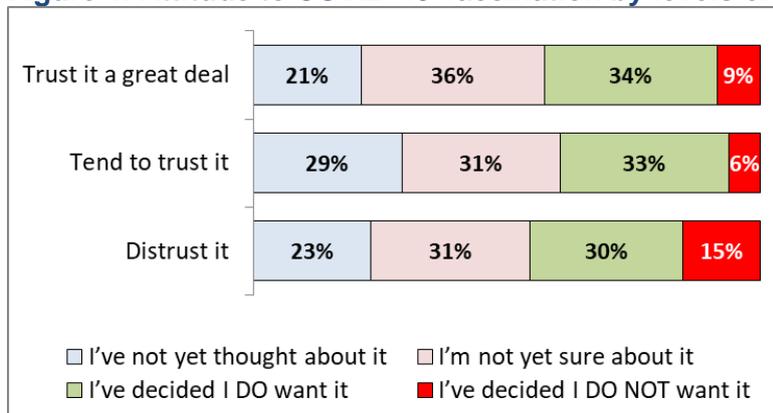


Figure 5: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by levels of trust in the NHS

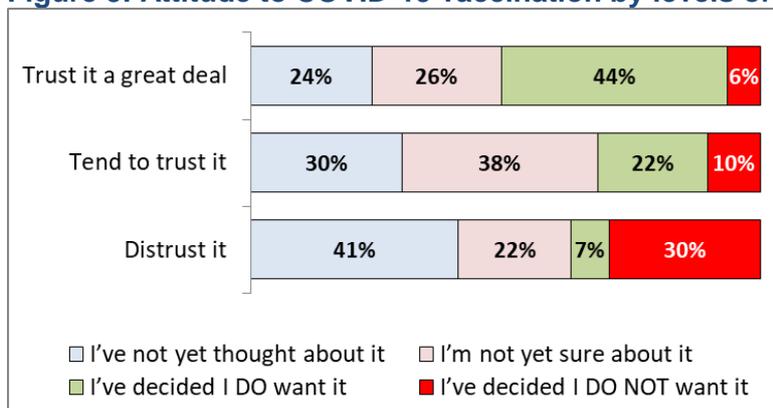


Figure 6: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by levels of trust in the local hospital

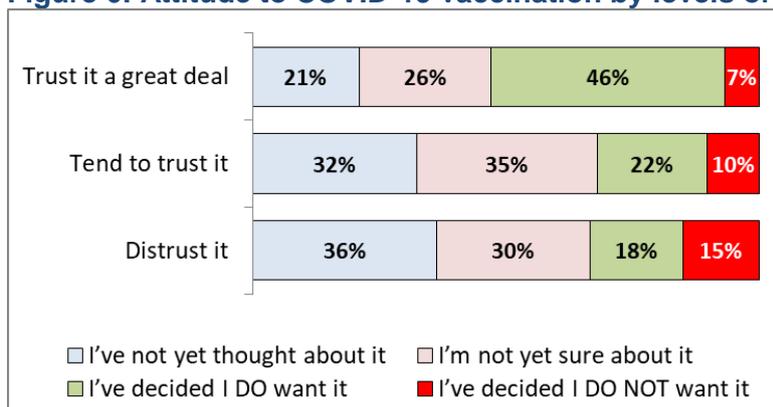


Figure 7: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by levels of trust in Bradford council

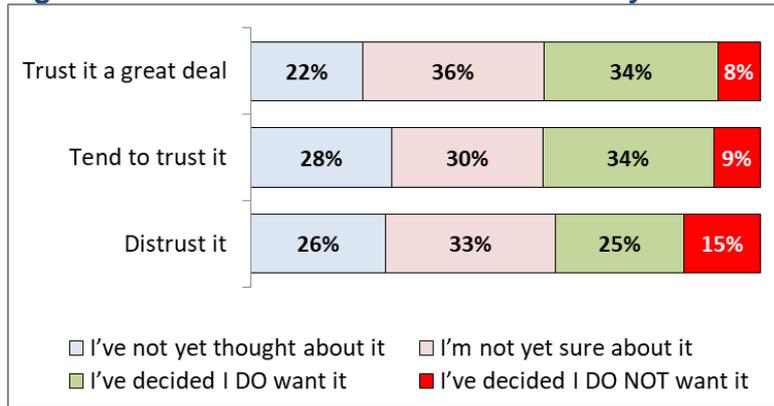


Figure 8: Attitude to COVID-19 vaccination by levels of trust in faith organisations

