

PCR43: Perceived Attitudes Toward Vaccines, Trust and Vaccination Behaviors in Low-and-Middle Income Countries

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INTRODUCTION

- Trust – particularly during emergencies – is essential for effective health care delivery and health policy implementation.
- The decision-making process for taking vaccination is influenced by a multitude of factors such as individual beliefs concerning vaccinations, trust in contextual forces, and sociodemographic.
- Except in some Africa and Middle East countries, more than 60% of the population trust health workers in giving medical advice globally.
- How would people's attitude toward vaccines and their trust in government, medical systems and providers affect their behavior to receive vaccines in low-and-middle-income countries (LMIC)?

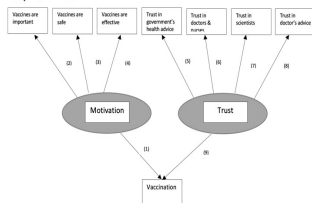
METHOD

- A structural equation model (SEM) was constructed to investigate the relationship between the latent variables (Motivation and Trust) with taking the vaccination

METHOD

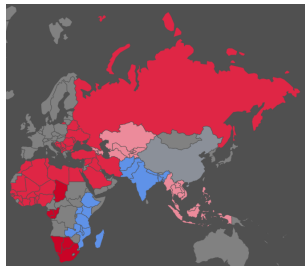
- Dataset:** the 2018 Wellcome Global Monitor data set
- Geographic group:** 78 LMIC divided into 8 geographic groups
- Outcome:** whether the respondents' child has ever received any type of vaccination
- Regression:** ordinal probit model to fit the construction of latent variables; The association between latent variables and the parental vaccination behaviors was captured using a logistic regression model.

MODEL

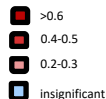


RESULTS

- The latent variable Motivation is significantly positively associated with parental vaccination behaviors in Eastern and Southern Africa, North Africa & Middle East, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and Eastern & Southern Europe.
- Such association is insignificant in Western Africa and South Asia.



Estimated path coefficient:



Note: Grey areas were not included in the study.

RESULTS

- South Asia is the only area where the trust in government and medical system, providers has a significant association with vaccination behavior.
- Such association is positive and the path coefficient is 0.12.

CONCLUSION

- In most LMIC, positive attitudes about vaccines are associated with an improved vaccine rate.
- Increasing people's belief in vaccines' importance, safety and effectiveness will be essential both for boosting routine vaccination rates and scaling up a vaccine for COVID-19.
- In South Asia, trust in the government and the public health system and providers plays a significant role in deciding taking vaccines.
- In these countries, policymakers need to think of ways to improve people's trust in the public health system and further effectively communicate important health messages.