

Guide for regional tailored interventions promoting vaccination acceptance and uptake in vulnerable populations, Sweden

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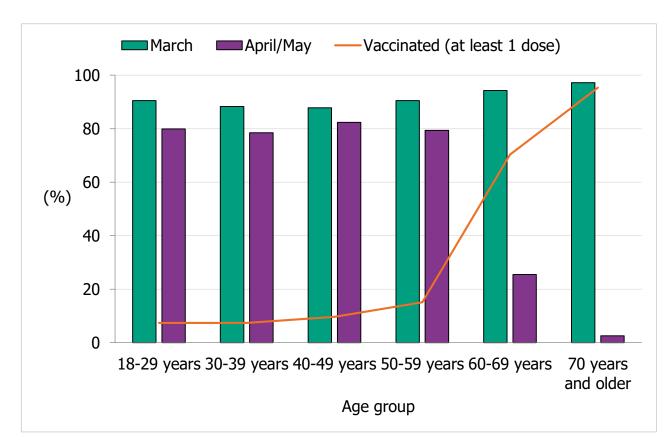
Background

- To achieve high and equitable vaccination acceptance and uptake, it is necessary to understand the drivers and barriers to vaccination among the population groups with suboptimal coverage.
- Higher burden of disease and lower vaccination coverage amongst people born outside Sweden.
- Data due to be published this week shows that vaccination acceptance is slightly but not significantly lower.
- Work in this area is based on previous experience with the national childhood immunisation programme:
 - Government initiative since 2013 based on the TIP Guide developed by WHO/Europe



Overall vaccine acceptance for covid-19 continues to be high

- 2nd population level survey conducted April/May (Health report)
- 6418 participants, closed-ended questions,
 79% responded
- 700 addition of open-ended questions
- Overall results (vaccinated excluded)
- 88% yes (definitely 70%, probably 18%)
- 6% no; 6% don't know
- High vaccine acceptance among the age groups which have not yet been offered vaccination.
- 100% will get vaccinated with dose 2 97% definitely.

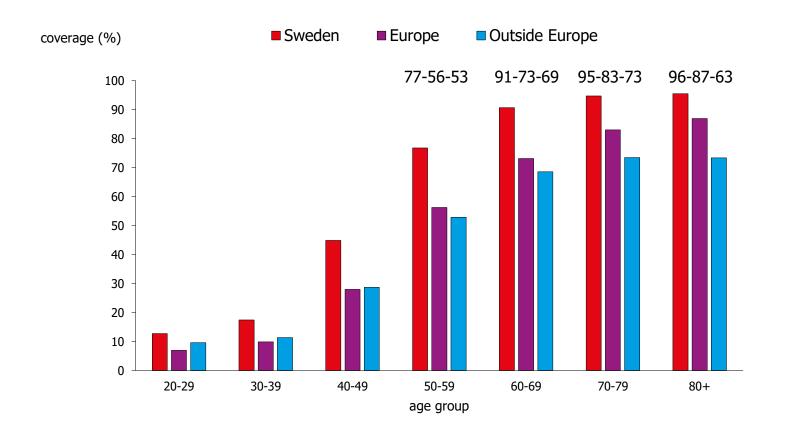


Vaccine acceptance and self reported vaccination status.

Folkhälsomyndigheten

Will get vaccinated or have already received at least one dose vaccine against covid-19.

Vaccination coverage with at least one dose by age group and region of birth





Tailoring Immunization Programmes (TIP) in Sweden

- TIP approach was developed by the WHO/Europe to support member states
- It is grounded in scientific evidence, behavioral insights and provides support to:
 - Identify population groups with lower vaccination coverage
 - Determine factors barriers or drivers - to vaccination
 - Design tailored interventions
- The theoretical COM-B model adapted to vaccination is used



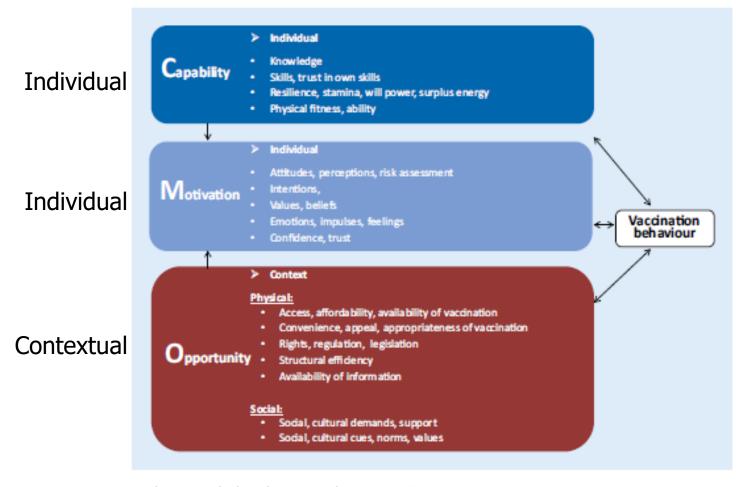
Three pilotstudies – formative research (2013-2014)

- The Somali community in Rinkeby/Tensta, Stockholm
- The undocumented migrant communities, Gothenburg and Stockholm
- The anthroposophic community in Järna, Stockholm



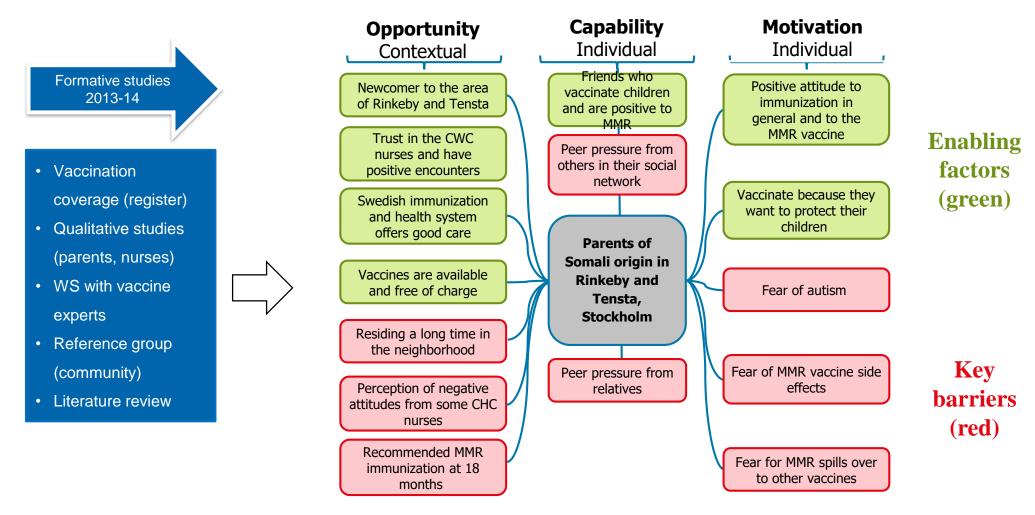
The COM-B a theoretical model

- essential in the formative phase



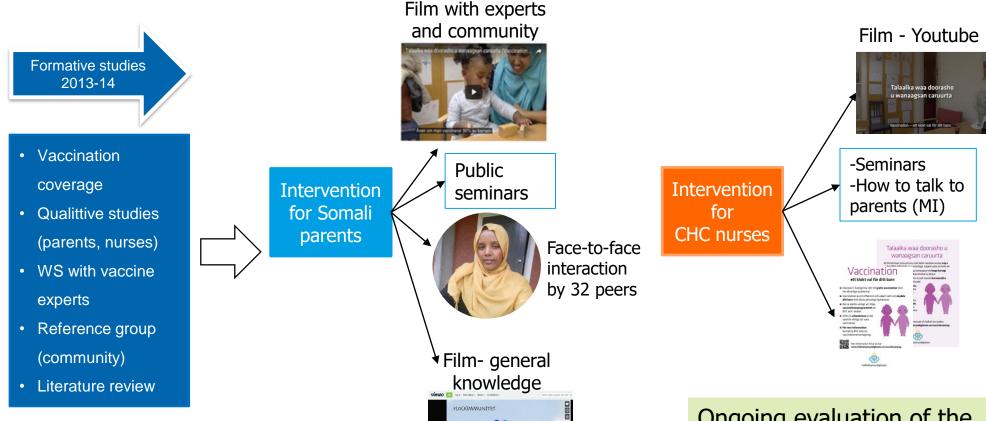
- Helps to define and understand wich factors are necessary for behaviour to take place
- It applies a broad perspective and a comprehensive approach for analysis that includes both individual and contextual determinants of behaviour.
- Can be used at all stages of the process: planning, analysing data, structure findings and designing interventions.
- Tree factors need to be in place for any health behaviour to occur.

Formative studies – Somali community



Structured findings using the COM-B model informed a multi-faceted response: involvement of Somali community leaders in information dissemination, health worker training in responding to rumours regarding autism, etc.

Multicomponent interventions: digital, visual and oral information



Ongoing evaluation of the intervention using qualitative and register studies.

A national TIP-guide to support regions in their work with vaccine acceptance (action in JAHEE-WP8)

- Based on previous experience, lessons learned and the TIP guide
- A guide adapted to the Swedish context
- Aimed at regional and local actors responsible for implementation of vaccination programs for children or for adults
- A phased process with detailed questions, exercises and examples
- Each phase includes several steps and checklists to support a systematic structure of the process as well as support for documentation
- Suitable for use in different scopes, from a small CHC at a local level or bigger HCC at regional level
- Can be used to different extents, running selected parts of the guide, or more extensive and large projects.

National TIP guide — support for regional work with vaccine acceptance and uptake



- A first draft of the Guide is been revised
- Preparation for **piloting** in areas with lower Covid-19 vaccine coverage and high proportion of migrant population, Stockholm
- Preparation for **piloting** in areas with lower coverage in the NIP,
 Gothenburg
- Revision following piloting
- A final version of the guide will be published for local and regional use

Ongoing initiatives and studies targeting migrant communities

- **National hotline** with trained operators (health communicators) working in up to 10 languages, in collaboration with regions feedback
- Communication campaign, March and onwards
 - ✓ Messages and channels adapted to reach all tailored mesages
 - ✓ Multiple channels, plain language, translations
- Planning for face-to-face information and dialog with community members, by local health communicators in the regions, several languages, especially in areas with vulnerable groups - feedback
- **Various studies** to follow Covid vaccination acceptance in migrants born outside the EU together with Karolinska Institute/Worldwide Survey
 - √ qualitative interview studies (migrants, health communicators)
 - √ quantitative studies (April and August 2021)



In summary

- The Covid-19 pandemic is **more complex** than previous pandemics
- **Intensified work** with communities to increase the uptake of vaccination in vulnerable groups is needed
- The approach to ensuring increased uptake must consider determinants
 related to the individual but also to the context
- Reasons for suboptimal uptake are complex and context-specific
 - ✓ solutions requires full understanding of the problem not necessary vaccine hesitancy
 - √ tailored and multicomponent interventions recommended
 - ✓ important to involve the targeted community at an early stage in the solution
 - ✓ focus on both the target group and the health professionals
 - ✓ follow-up for improvement, collect lessons learned



Image: The King's Fund



Thank you!!

