

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
COVID-19 PERCEPTION SURVEY: RANONG PROVINCE

SURVEY ANALYSIS: MARCH 2022



Introduction

Thailand has been fighting COVID-19 longer than any country in the world except China – after isolating the virus on January 13, 2020. Thailand's public health priorities in 2020 focused on limiting the spread of COVID-19, reducing morbidity and mortality associated with the virus and maintaining essential health services for the population. Vaccination offers Thailand another mechanism to combat COVID-19. The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is planning to immunize between 50-80% of persons living in Thailand against COVID-19 in 2021. This is planned out in phases as doses of vaccine will initially be limited. Healthcare workers, other essential workers, the elderly and those with chronic medical conditions have been prioritized for vaccination. Clear and accurate communications around the benefits and safety of the vaccine will be critical as immunization is extended to the general population, including migrant populations. Monitoring the progress of COVID-19 immunization will also be important to support policy and safety. This project aims to protect the health of people living in Thailand by strengthening communications for and monitoring of mass immunization campaigns against COVID-19.

Methodology

The questionnarie tool was a collaborative effort between IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Migration Health Department (MHD), World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and World Vision Foundation. The survey was individual level survey with random sampling. Population of interest were all migrants in Thailand. We aimed for a 50:50 balance between female and male respondents. Twenty-five enumerators from DTM, World Vision Foundation Thailand and Sister Foundation collected data in different locations.

Geographic Coverage

Tak, Ranong, Chanthaburi, Trat, Rayong, Chonburi and Greater Bangkok.

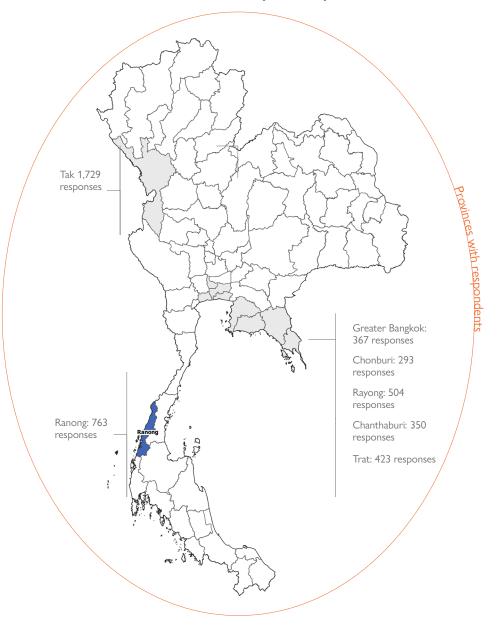
Primary data collection period

Data was collected from 11th November 2021 till 13th February 2022.

Limitations

Biases due to self-reporting may exist. Certain indicators/questions may be under-reported or over-reported, due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (especially "social desirability bias"— the documented tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions). These biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings.

Provinces where survey was implemented



Demographics of respondents







Average age of respondent: 36.9







69% of respondents are married

72% To frespondents had children

100% of the respondents were Myanmar nationals



0%of of the respondents were Cambodian nationals

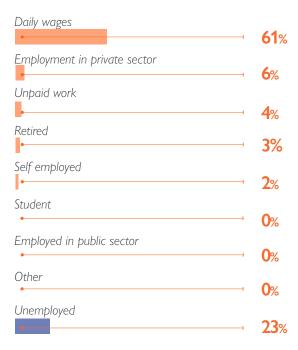
Highest level of education reported by respondents

No education	3 7 9
Primary school	
Secondary school	—— 33°
Secondary scrioor	28 9
Vocational training	1 %
Bachelor degree or higher	1 %
Religious school	1%
• Migrant Learning Center	——— 0 %
• Center	0 %

Residing in Thailand

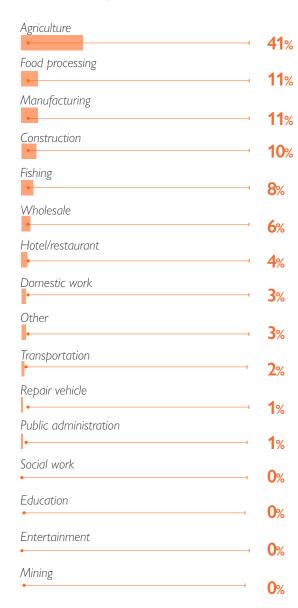
More than 9 years	
•	62 %
7 to 9 years	 9 %
5 to 7 years	10 %
3 to 5 years	—— 11 %
1 to 3 years	——————————————————————————————————————
Less than 1 year	1 0/

Employment status

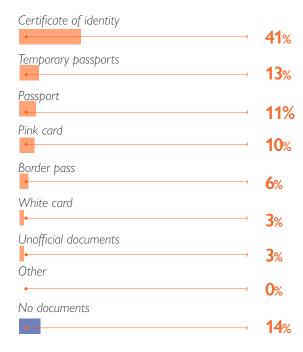


Respondents in Ranong were asked to report on their employement status and overall, daily wage was the highest reported, followed by employement in private sector. and unpaid work. Twenty three per cent of the overall respondents reported not being employed. Respondents who were employed at the time of data collection were further asked to report on the sector they worked in, and highest reported sector was agriculture followed by food processing and manufacturing.

Work sector†



Documentation†



Respondents in Ranong had the highest proportion of respondents who reported certificate of indentity as their main document for residing in Thailand compared to any other province were data collection was implemented. Fourteen per cent reported not having any documents.

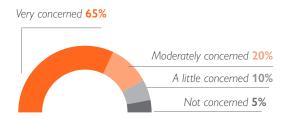
Respondent or family member contracted COVID-19

10% of respondents reported they or someone in the family got COVID-19

89% of respondents reported neither they nor anyone from the family got COVID-19

A majority of respondents reported they or their family member did not contract COVID-19. This could be because of self-reporting bias where repondents tend to give answers that they perceive would be the right at the time of data collection. One per cent reported they dont want to answer.

Concerns about COVID-19



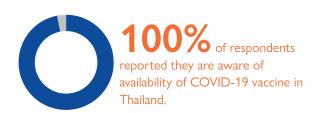
More than half of the respondents from Ranong reported being concerned about COVID-19

Vaccine status of respondents

- 1 Fully vaccinated (83%)
- 2 One dose (11%)
- 3 Not vaccinated (5%)

Ranong reported the second highest proportion of vaccinated respondents when compared to the other provinces. It also had the lowest proportion of unvaccinated respondents compared to other provinces where the survey was implemented.

Vaccine availability†



Underlying medical conditions

- 1 Yes, have medical condition (32%)
- No, dont have medical condition(68%)
- 3 Do not want to answer (0%)

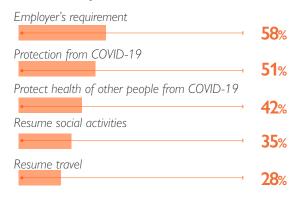
Willingness to get vaccinated†

- 1 Yes, willing to get vaccinated (71%)
- 2 No, not willing to get vaccinated (17%)
- 3 Not sure (12%)

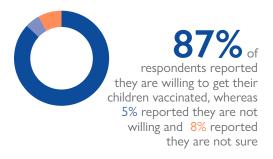
Reporting on willingness to get vaccinated in Ranong is similar to the overall level finding.

[†] This question was asked to respondents who reported not vaccinated for vaccine status

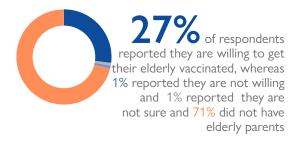
Top 5 reasons for willingness to get vaccinated†



Vaccinate children† †



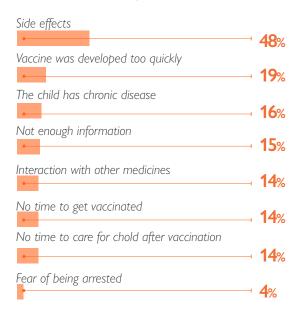
Vaccinate elderly



Top 5 reasons for vaccine hesitancy†

- 1 Interaction with other medication (58%)
- 2 Side effects (50%)
- 3 Have chronice disease (50%)
- 4 Already healthy (8%)
- 5 Not enough information (8%)
- † Respondents could select more than one options
- $\dagger\dagger$ This question was only asked to respondents who reported having children
- ††† This question was asked to respondents who reported not sure or not willing to get their elderly parents vaccinated. Respondents could selectmore than one option.

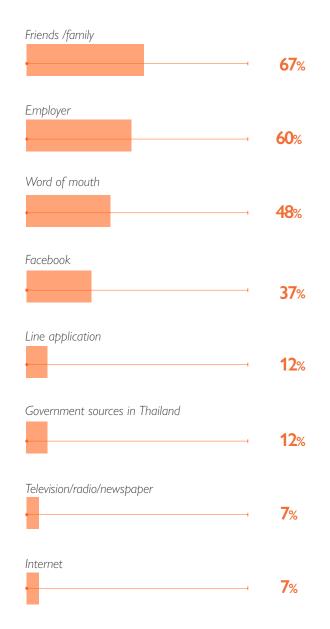
Top 8 reasons for hesitancy to get children vaccinated†



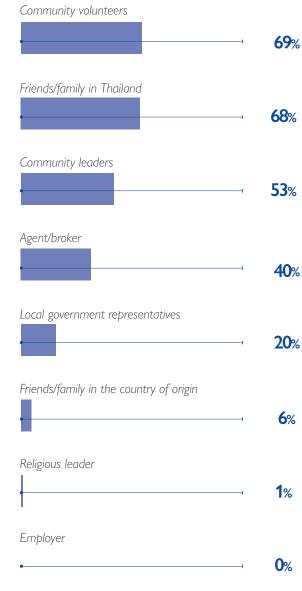
Top 8 reasons for hesitancy to get elderly vaccinated†††

The elders have chronic disease	50%
Side effects	50%
Already isolated	14%
Vaccine was developed too quickly	14%
Interaction with other medication	14%
Not enough information	14%
No time to care for elder after vaccination	14%
Do not want to answer	14%

Top 8 source of information on COVID-19 Vaccine



Top 8 word of mouth source†

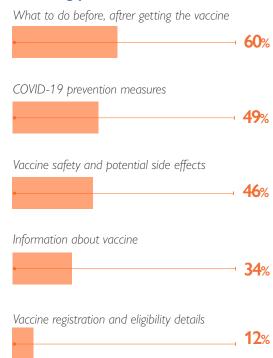


† This question was asked only to respondents who reported word of mouth. Respondents could select more than one option

If information material was distributed in the area of the respondents



Kind of COVID-19 infromation according to respondents missing or not being provided*

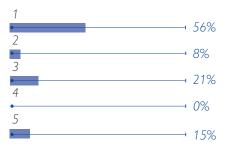


^{*} Respondents could choose more than one option

→ 77%

How easy was it to understand distribution material†

Ranking: 5 being extremely difficult and 1 extremely easy



If 4 and 5 ranked above, why was the information hard to understand?*

Cannot read written information provided

Different language from the one spoken by migrants



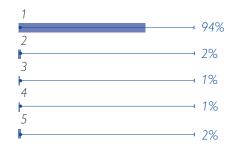


Do not want to answer

• 0%

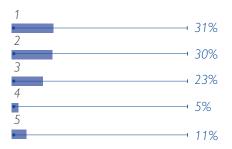
Reading levels of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



Speaking levels of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



Understanding of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



Reading levels of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



 $[\]sp{\dagger}$ This question was asked to respondents who reported yes to information eing distributed in their area.

^{*}Respondents could select more than one option.

Daily wage more or equal than 315 THB



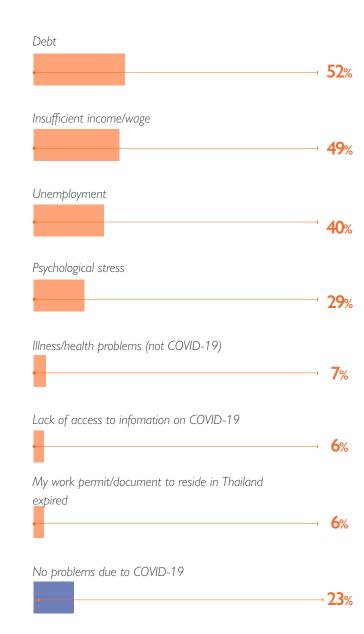
In debt?



Ranong had the highest proportion of respondents who reported not having a job compared to any other province where the vaccine perception survey was implemented when asked to report on if they are getting daily wage more or equal to 315 THB.

No significant differences were noticed between Ranong and other provinces on the question of debt.

Coping strategies reported for insufficient water†



[†] Respondents could choose more than one option

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