



IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
COVID-19 PERCEPTION SURVEY : CHONBURI 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 questionnaire 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.

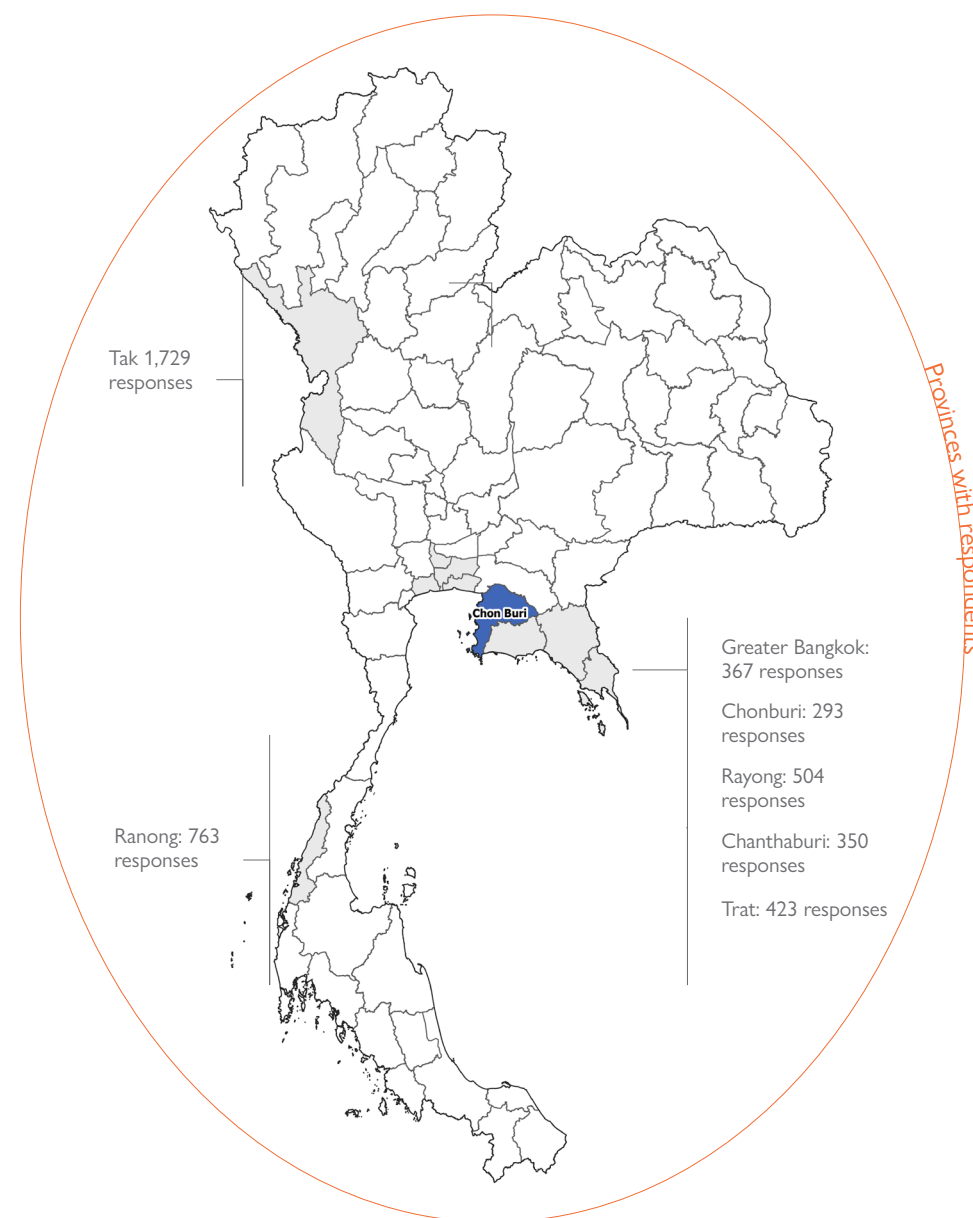
Primary data collection period

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

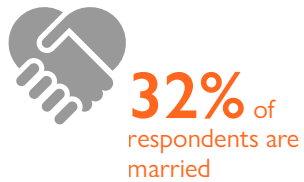
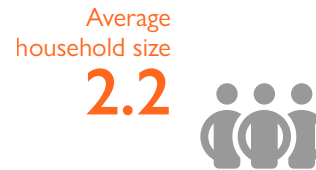
Limitations

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.

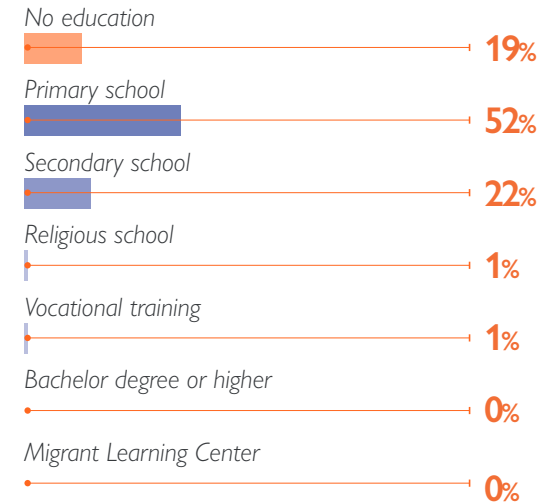
Provinces where survey was implemented



Demographics of respondents



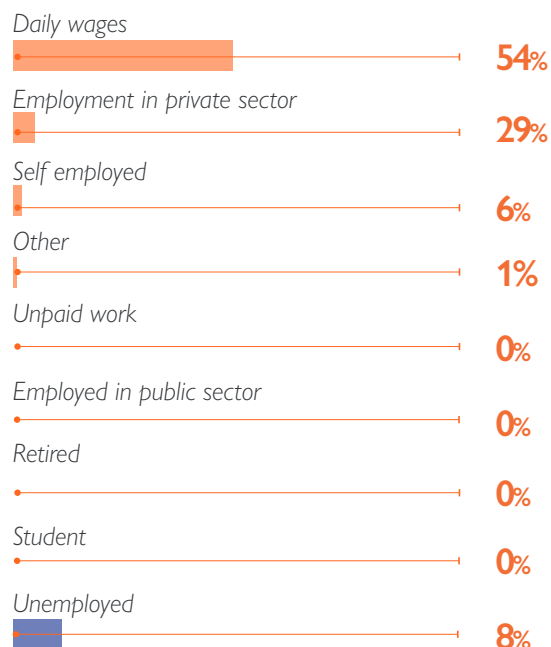
Highest level of education reported by respondents



Residing in Thailand



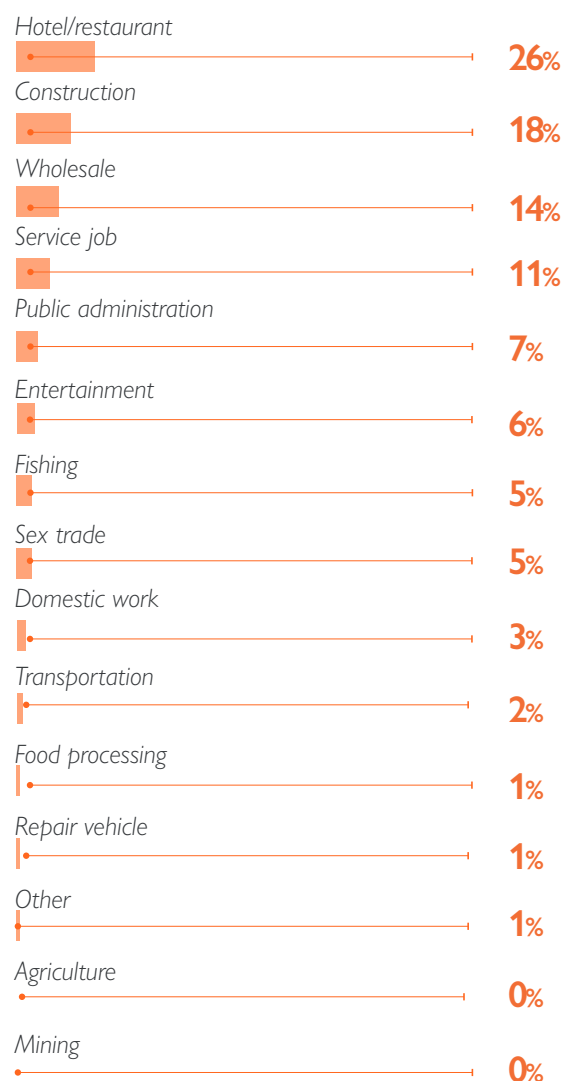
Employment status



Respondents in Chonburi were asked to report on their employment status and overall, daily wage was the highest reported, followed by employment in private sector and self employed. Eight per cent of the overall respondents reported not being employed.

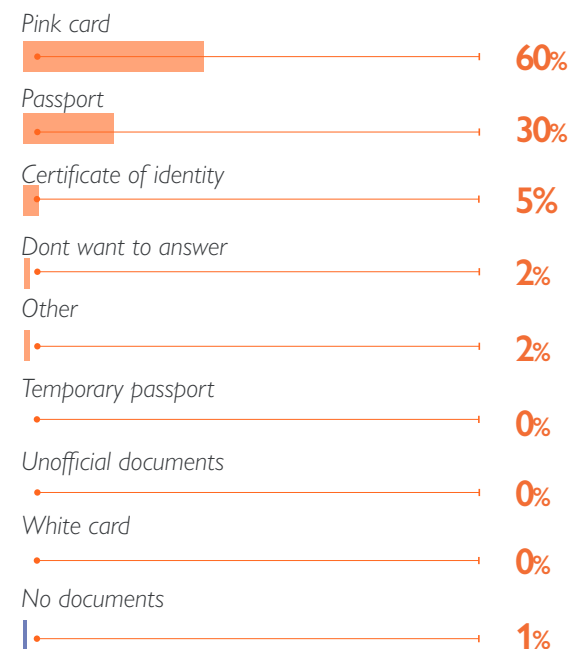
Respondents who were employed at the time of data collection were further asked to report on the sector they worked in, and highest reported sector was hotel/restaurant.

Work sector †



† This question was only asked to respondents that reported being employed.

Documentation †



Chonburi had the highest proportion of respondents who reported having pink card as document for residing in Thailand compared to any other province where the survey was implemented.

Respondent or family member contracted COVID-19

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

81% of respondents reported neither they nor anyone from the family got COVID-19

Chonburi had a higher proportion of respondents who reported they or someone from their family contracted COVID-19.

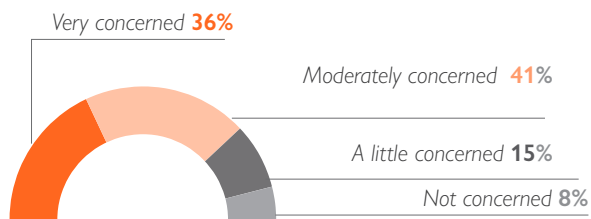
Vaccine status of respondents

- 1 Fully vaccinated (78%)
- 2 One dose (16%)
- 3 Not vaccinated (6%)

Underlying medical conditions

- 1 Yes, have medical condition (11%)
- 2 No, don't have medical condition (83%)
- 3 Do not want to answer (6%)

Concerns about COVID-19



Chonburi had the highest proportion of respondents who reported being moderately concerned compared to any other province where the survey was implemented.

Vaccine availability†

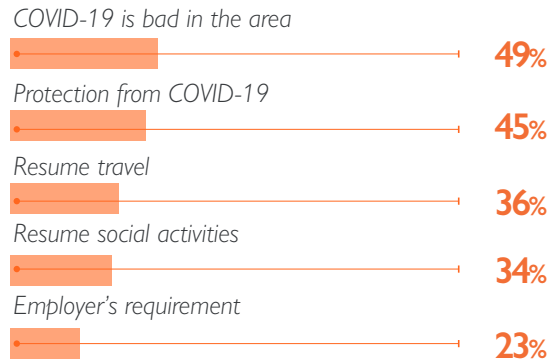


Willingness to get vaccinated†

- 1 Yes, willing to get vaccinated (72%)
- 2 No, not willing to get vaccinated (11%)
- 3 Not sure (17%)

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

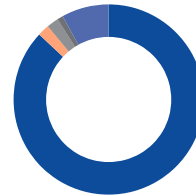
Top 5 reasons for willingness to get vaccinated†



Top 4 reasons for vaccine hesitancy†

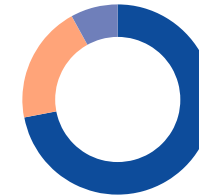
- 1 Have chronic disease (40%)
- 2 Fear of authorities (20%)
- 3 Fear of being arrested (20%)
- 4 No time to get vaccinated (20%)

Vaccinate elderly



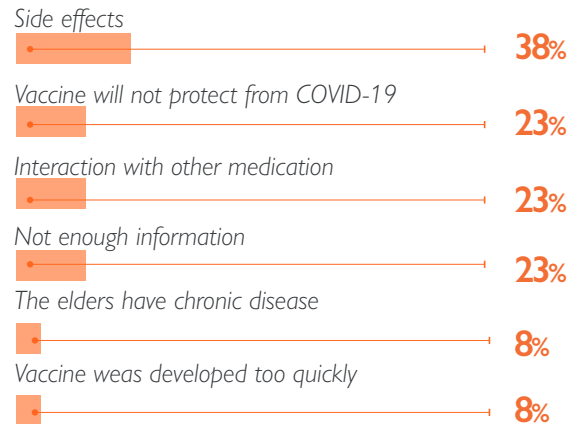
87% of respondents reported they are willing to get their elderly vaccinated, whereas **2%** they did not want to get elderly vaccinated and **2%** were not sure. **8%** did not have elderly parents and **1%** did not want to answer.

Vaccinate children† †

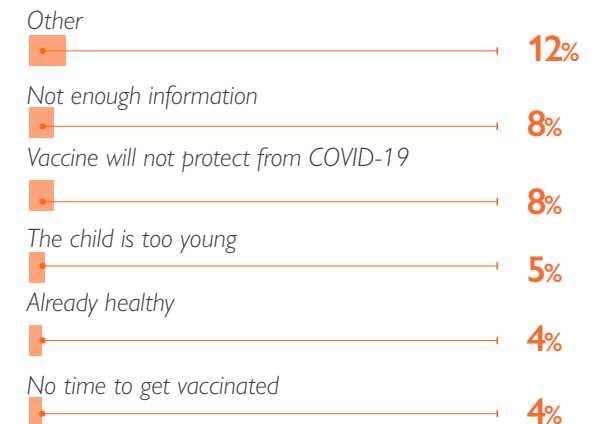


72% of respondents reported they are willing to get their children vaccinated, **20%** reported they are not willing and **8%** reported they are not sure

Four reported reasons for hesitancy to get elderly vaccinated † † †



Top 6 reasons for hesitancy to get children vaccinated*



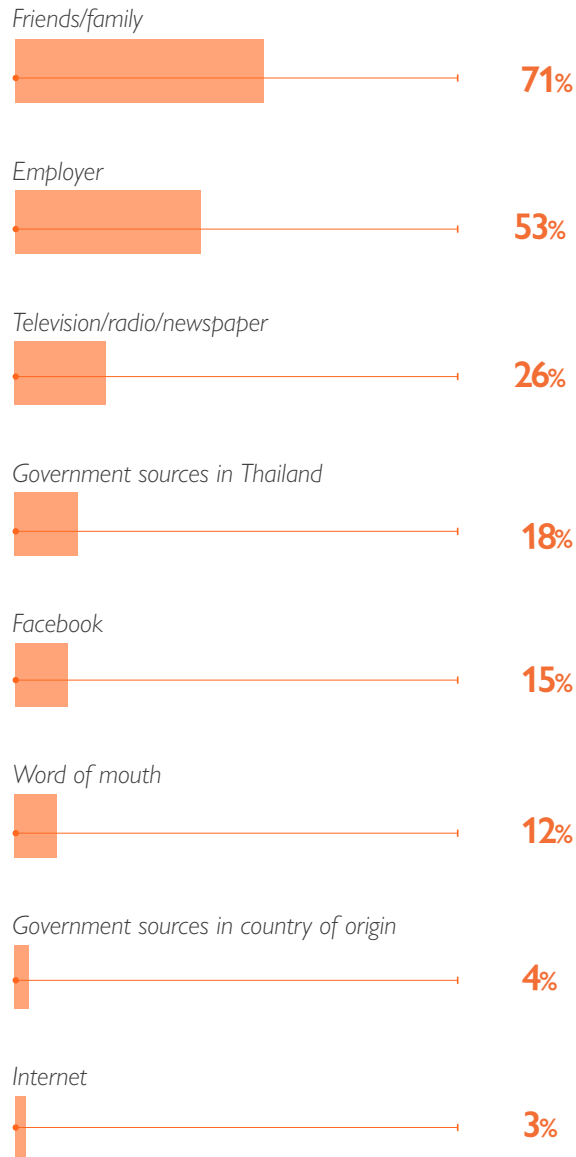
† Respondents could select more than one options

† † This question was only asked to respondents who reported having children

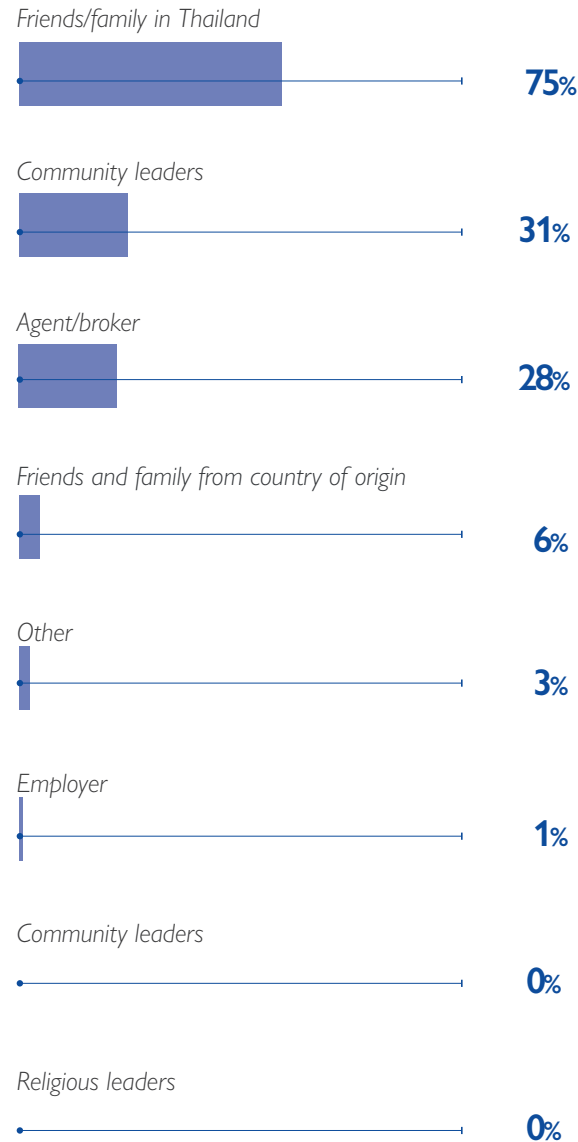
† † † This question was asked to respondents who reported not sure or not willing to get their elderly parents vaccinated. Respondents could select more than one option.

* This question was only asked to respondents who reported they are not willing to get their children vaccinated.

Top 8 source of information on COVID-19 Vaccine

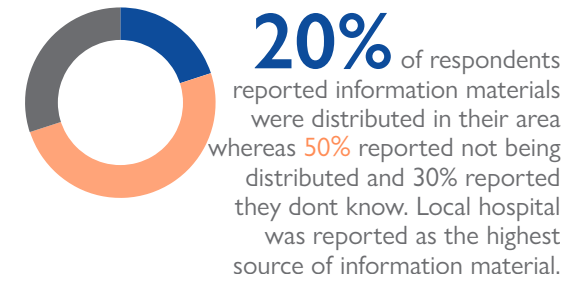


Top 8 word of mouth source†

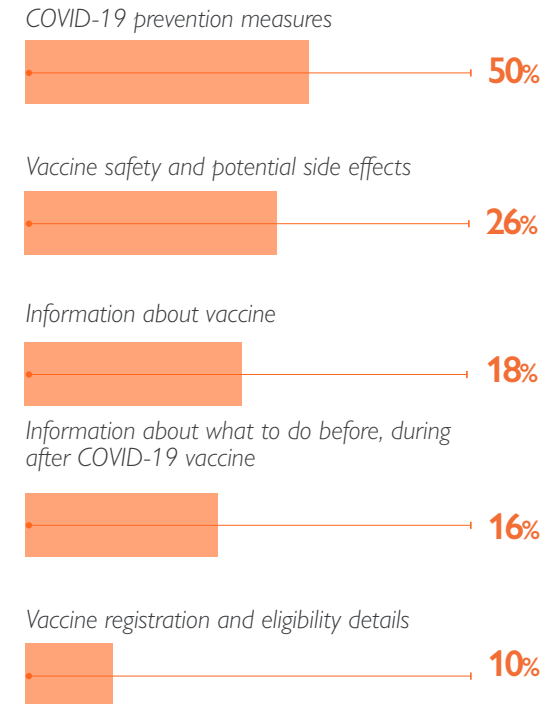


† This question was asked only to respondents who reported word of mouth. Respondents could select more than one option

If information material was distributed in the area of the respondents



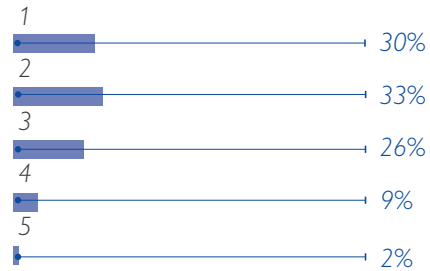
Kind of COVID-19 information according to respondents missing or not being provided*



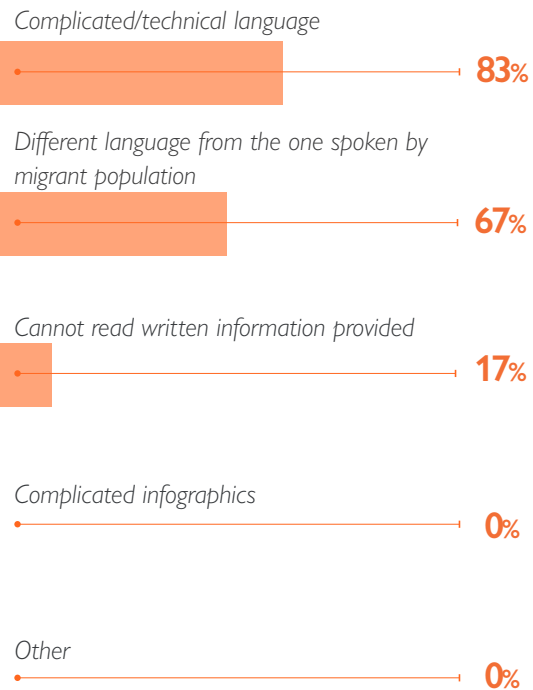
* Respondents could choose more than one option

How easy was it to understand distribution material†

Ranking: 5 being extremely difficult and 1 extremely easy

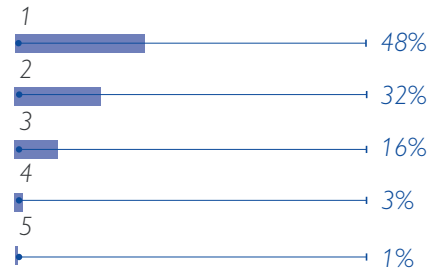


If 4 and 5 ranked above, why was the information hard to understand?*



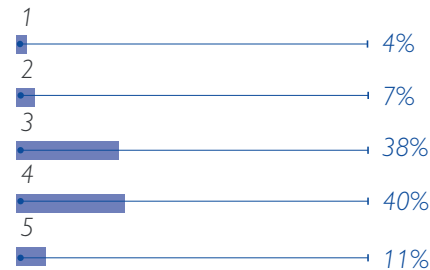
Reading levels of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



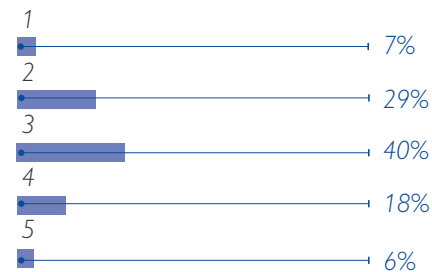
Speaking levels of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



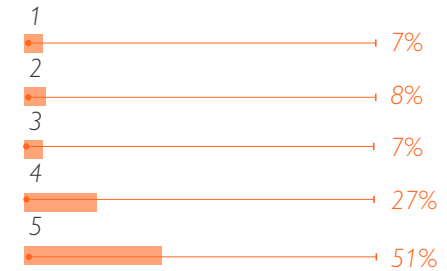
Understanding of Thai language

Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



Reading levels of Thai language

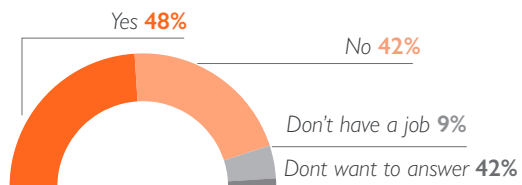
Ranking: 1 being extremely difficult and 5 extremely easy



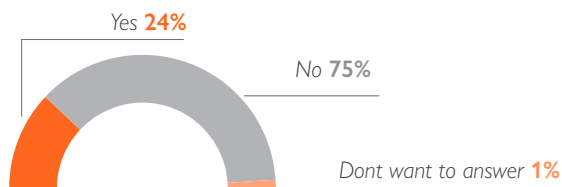
† This question was asked to respondents who reported yes to information being distributed in their area.

* Respondents could select more than one option.

Daily wage more or equal than 315 THB



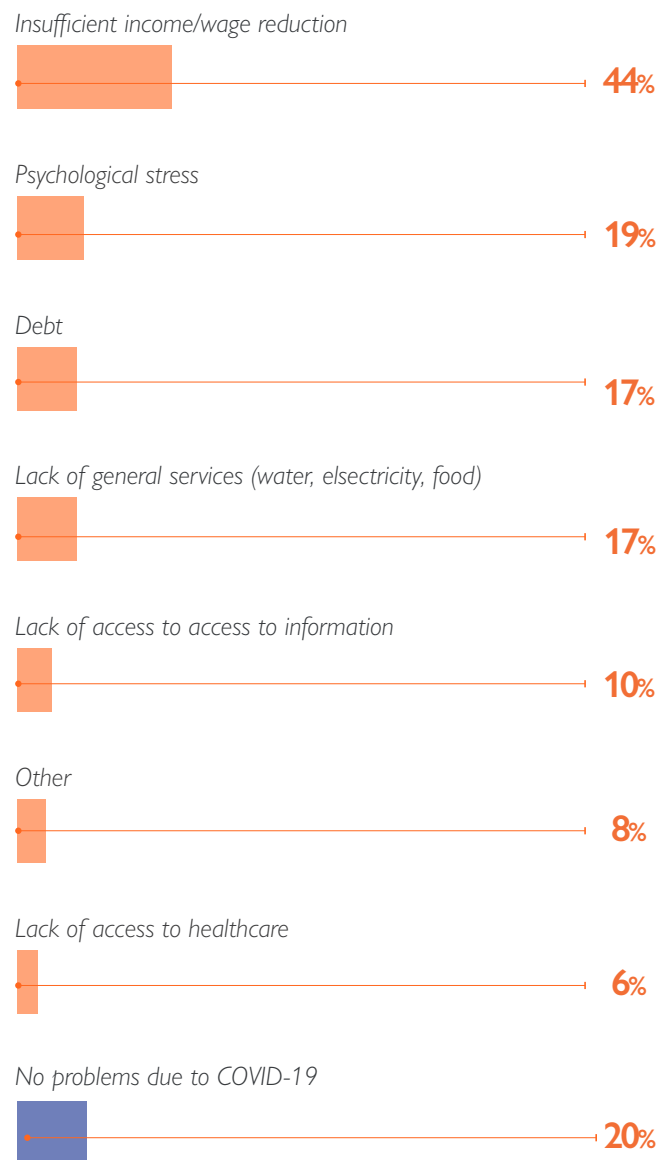
In debt?



A higher proportion of respondents reported receiving daily wage more or equal to 315 THB and Chonburi had the highest proportion of respondents who reported not having any debt compared to any other province where the survey was implemented.

† Respondents could choose more than one option

Coping strategies reported for insufficient water†



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