



Covid-19 Vaccine Uptake Re-Visit Report

August 2021

“I was vaccinated because Covid is a crushing weight on the world and anything I can do to lighten the load is a step in the right direction”.

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Summary

The views of London Borough of Bexley (LBB) residents not choosing to be vaccinated generally remain similar to those of our previous Healthwatch Bexley Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Report, published in February 2021 (Healthwatch, 2021). Residents were concerned about possible side and long-term effects, the potential effects on fertility, pregnancy and breastfeeding, negative media coverage and the perception that they are not at risk.

Our original report indicated that the majority of residents intended to be vaccinated once called by the NHS or Primary Care. It is pleasing to see that a slightly higher percentage went on to become vaccinated.

Those not vaccinated perceived themselves to be at little risk of catching Covid-19, partly feeling protected by the fact that the majority of other residents had been vaccinated. Although, the rates of residents vaccinated in certain population groups may not be high enough to provide the effective protection relied on. There remained a belief that self-care and following government guidelines would provide enough protection.

Concerns were raised by the need and increasing pressure to be vaccinated for work or travel, taking away the element of choice. Residents told us they had been vaccinated but felt pressured to do so or risk losing jobs or being unable to travel to see friends and family.

As government guidelines are relaxed and life returns to a new normal Covid-19 rates are creeping back up putting both the vaccinated and unvaccinated at risk.

We would like to thank all those who responded to our survey, our volunteers, the community groups, charities and other partners who helped in promoting the survey and enabled us to produce this report.

Introduction

Vaccination rates for the LBB are generally high (LBB, 2021) but a report published by Healthwatch Bexley (Healthwatch) in February 2021 (Healthwatch, 2021) indicated that certain groups of the population may be less likely to be vaccinated. Concerns about vaccine confidence in these groups are an important issue both nationally and at a local level.

The February Healthwatch Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Report recommended that more research was needed to understand the reasons certain groups were less likely to be vaccinated. It was hoped that this insight would allow any concerns and questions to be addressed through targeted communications and engagement that may increase vaccine confidence and ultimately lead to vaccination.

LBB developed and undertook a comprehensive series of targeted communication and engagement to engage with residents less likely to be vaccinated, exploring vaccine confidence in a non-judgemental way. Engagement included a Covid-19 testing bus that visited local areas where groups of the population may be less likely to be vaccinated. Also, a training program to help those working with residents to have meaningful conversations about vaccination and address frequently asked questions. Healthwatch was commissioned to carry out “deep dives” exploring the reasons why certain groups of residents may not want to be vaccinated.

As part of this commissioned work, we were also asked to rerun a version of our previous Covid-19 vaccine survey. The aim was to see if views had changed from our original report after the committed communication and engagement program carried out by the LBB.

The original survey questions were devised at the start of the Covid-19 vaccination program, at a time when the majority of Bexley residents were not yet eligible for vaccination. At the time of the rerun survey, Bexley had high vaccination rates amongst the general population. To make the questions more time appropriate some of the questions had to be adapted so they were more relatable to Bexley residents and to encourage residents to complete the survey.

This report not only looks at the reasons residents give for choosing not to be vaccinated but also explores what motivates residents to be vaccinated, risk perception, their experience going through the process from booking a vaccine to receiving the vaccine and any side effects they may have experienced.

Methodology

This survey was carried out between June and August 2021 and **582** people were able to take part anonymously. Healthwatch adapted the original Covid-19 vaccine hesitancy report questions to include questions about the LBB Covid-19 testing bus. The survey was produced using “Survey Monkey” and promoted on our website, social media platforms such as Facebook and it was shared with local community groups and charities. The survey was also promoted through the local Community Champions network group via WhatsApp. Healthwatch also used a QR code to promote the survey for those that did not want to complete the survey immediately. However, our data monitoring found that very few residents went on to complete the survey using this method.

Those without digital access were invited to contact us by phone or were able to complete hard copies of the survey at events and engagements we attended such as visits to Erith Shopping Centre or food banks.

Surveys were also given to small businesses in areas around the borough so that staff had the opportunity to contribute and were made aware that they could ask Healthwatch questions about the vaccine should they have any. Healthwatch supported the “Let’s Talk” Covid Vaccine Bus which travelled the borough of Bexley for 13 weeks visiting Thamesmead, Erith, Slade Green, Sidcup, Welling and Falconwood. We were able to join the bus on several occasions so we could engage with residents and explore their thoughts and experiences of the vaccine.

The survey aimed to listen to residents and explore their views of the Covid-19 vaccination and see if views had changed as the vaccination program progressed.

The survey included both quantitative and valuable qualitative data so that personal views and comments could be collected. Not all questions were answered by all respondents and respondents were able to provide multiple answers to some questions.

Some questions invited respondents to comment and expand on their answers which resulted in many similar comments with a selection included in this report. Comments were selected based on their originality or as a representation of a commonly occurring theme, the most relevant and significant of which are shown to illustrate the statements made within the survey. Some questions allowed respondents to select more than one answer which may be seen in results totalling more than 100%.

The results were collated and a report written by a member of the Healthwatch team in August 2021.

Between October 12th and 18th 2021 a poll was conducted via social media to establish if residents felt they had enough information to make an informed choice to be vaccinated and if not what further information they would like. The 173 responses can be seen in this report as questions 12 and 13.

We compared the results of this vaccine survey to our previous “Covid-19 Vaccination Hesitancy” survey carried out in February 2021, which looked at the reasons why people did not want to be vaccinated in the early stages of it becoming available.

Limitations

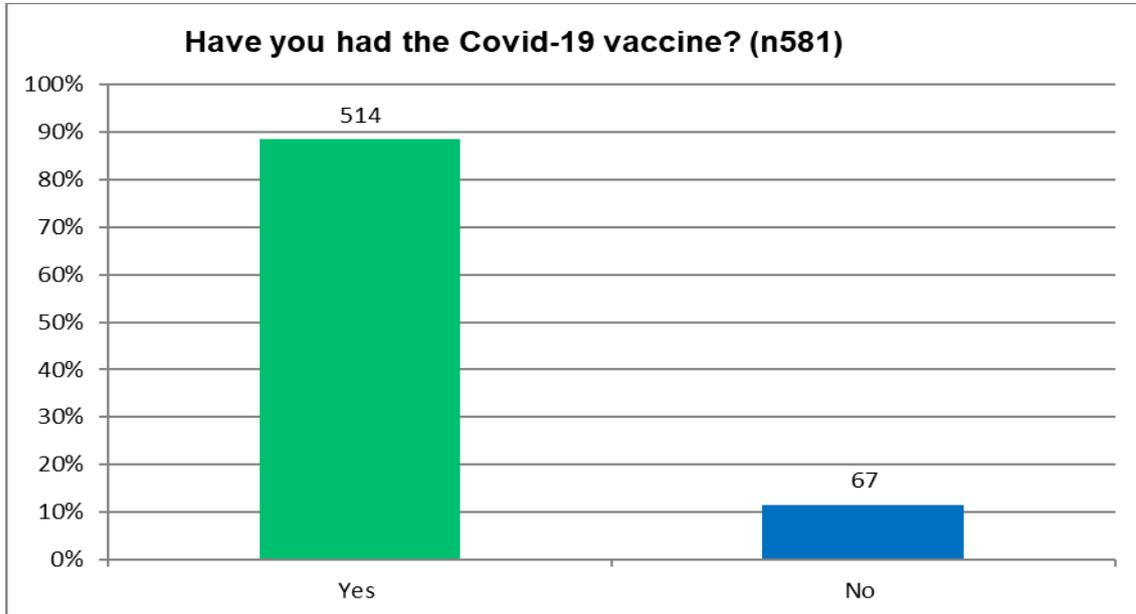
Residents taking part in this survey did so both before and after the 19th of July when Covid-19 restrictions were relaxed across the country. Healthwatch was able to engage with residents face-to-face whilst visiting some community groups, food banks and at the Covid-19 bus sites. However, the majority of responses were submitted via digital methods so the views of those digitally excluded may not be fully represented.

It should be noted that although we compared the results of the original Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Survey (Healthwatch, 2021) with this latest survey, the surveys were conducted at different stages of the vaccination program. Covid-19 vaccination was available for all residents over the age of 18 years when this latest survey was conducted. In comparison, only those in the top tiers were eligible for vaccination during the collection phase of the original report written in February 2021. This may affect how residents responded and the report may not be representative of the local population. As previously mentioned to make the questions more time appropriate some of the wording of the questions was changed slightly. This was done as, at the time of the second survey the majority if not all residents had been offered at least one Covid-19 vaccination. Both the surveys were open to and promoted widely amongst Bexley residents and although some residents may have decided to complete both surveys, the rerun was not aimed specifically at residents who had completed our original survey. This affects our ability to directly compare some of the results of the two surveys.

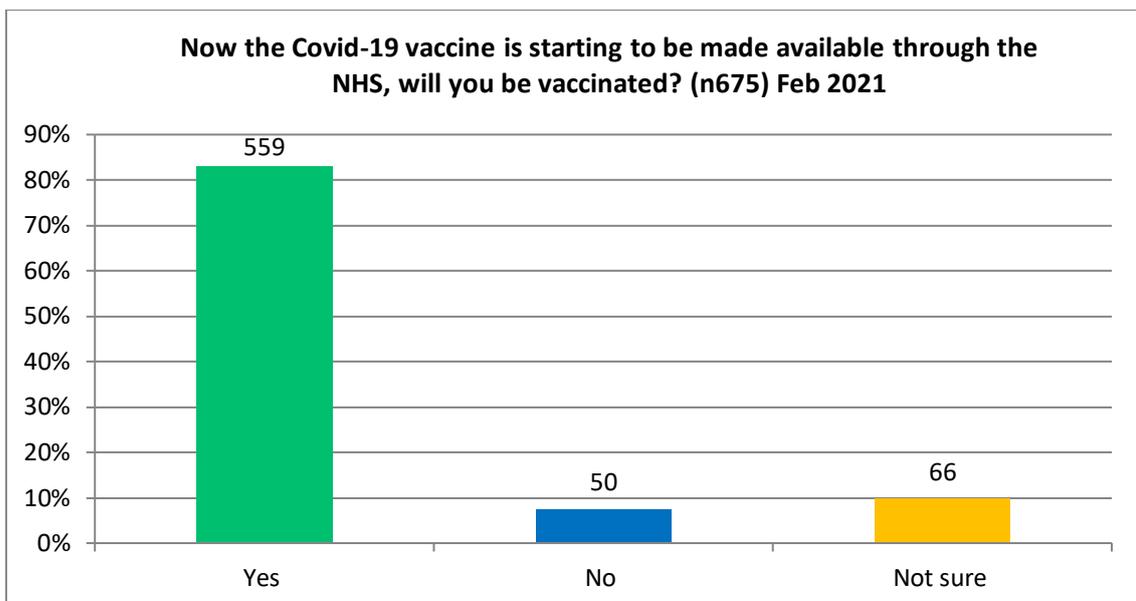
Breakdown of Responses

1. Have you had the Covid-19 vaccine? (n581)

88% of people we engaged with told us that they have had the Covid-19 Vaccination while 12% told us they had not.

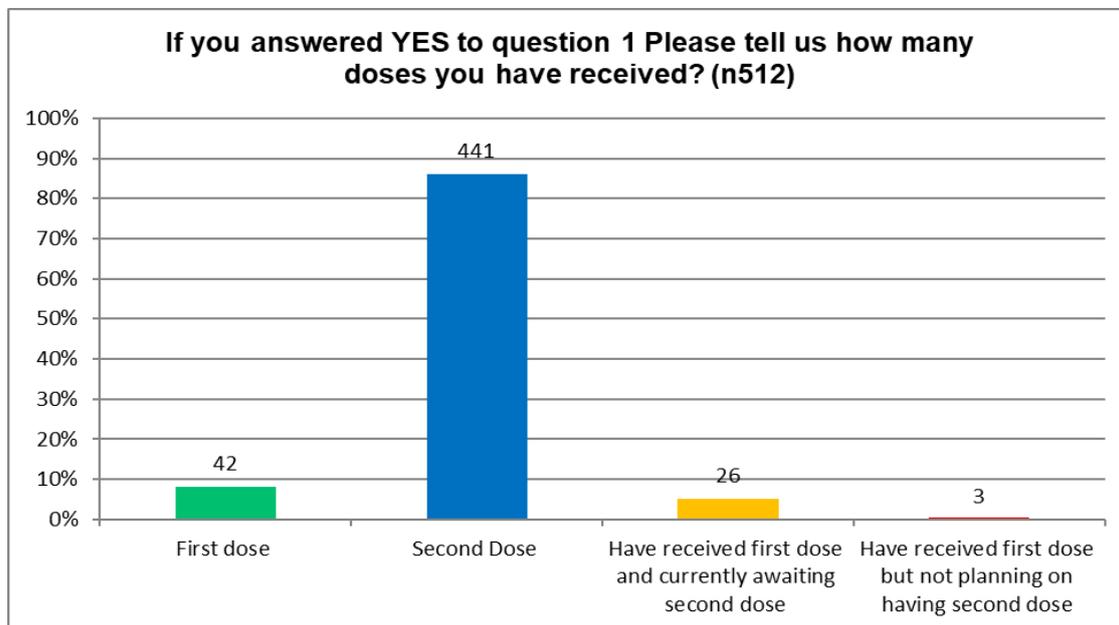


In comparison, when asked in the original survey: Now the Covid-19 vaccine is starting to be made available through the NHS, will you be vaccinated? 83% told us they intended to be vaccinated with a further 10% being unsure. As the rerun survey showed 88% of residents are vaccinated, this may demonstrate that more residents went on to be vaccinated after our original survey and a program of targeted communication to build vaccine confidence.



2. If you answered YES to question 1 Please tell us how many doses you have received? (n512)

86% of respondents told us they have had the second dose of the vaccine while 8% have only had the first dose. 1% are not planning to have their second dose. This question was not asked in the original survey as the second vaccination was not available for the majority of residents, with the majority of residents not being eligible for the first vaccine.



3. If you are not planning on having your second dose please tell us your reasons why? (n6)

Only 6 respondents told us they would not get the second dose of the vaccine. Reasons for not having the second vaccine included having had a bad reaction after the first dose, regretting having the first and one respondent was worried about the effect the vaccine would have while she was pregnant.

“...the effects in long term on my body. I do not want the second dose, I regretted having the first dose”.

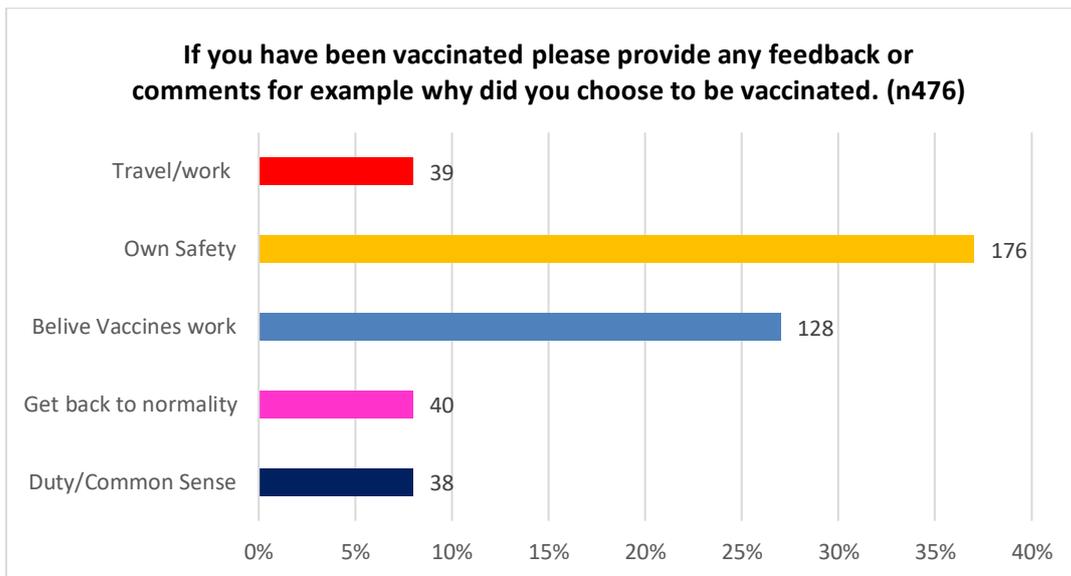
“Had a severe reaction and ended up in A & E. Suffered various symptoms and still not feeling right after four months. Will not take risk again”.

“Unsure as I’m now pregnant and don’t know whether to have second jab while pregnant”.

4. If you have been vaccinated please provide any feedback or comments for example why did you choose to be vaccinated, did you have any side effects, what was the booking process like or if you were unsure about being vaccinated what changed your mind? (n476)

Reasons to be vaccinated (n391)

The reasons respondents cited in the rerun survey regarding why they chose to be vaccinated included, being vaccinated through a sense of duty or because it made sense 8% (n38), seen as a way of enabling a return to normality 8% (n40), because of a belief and trust that vaccines work 27% (n128), for the safety of ones-self and others 37% (176) or for travel/work 8% (n39).



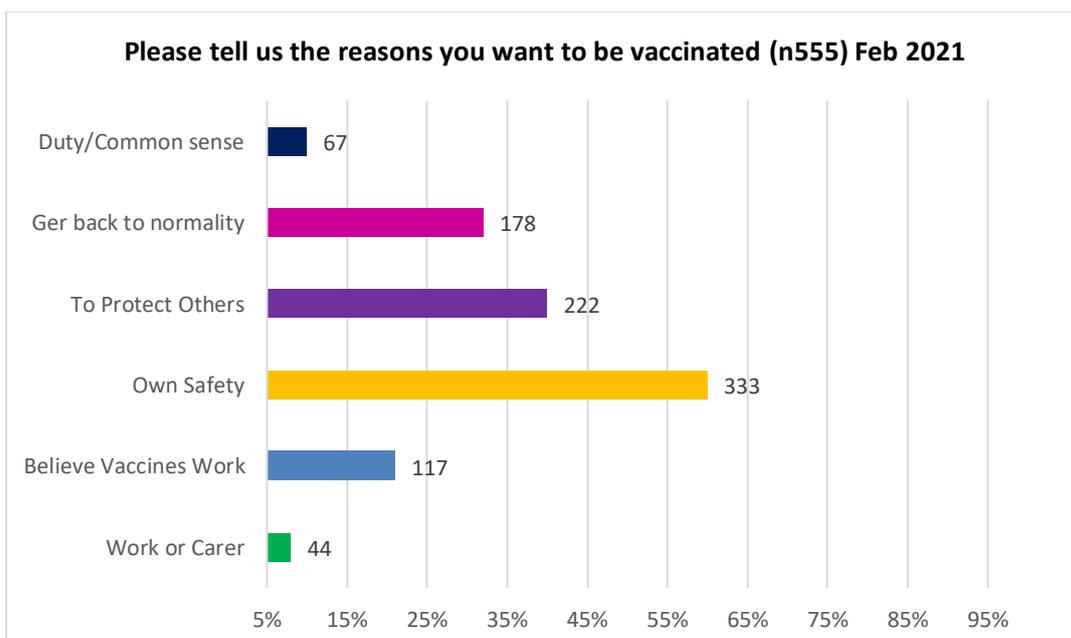
"I choose to be vaccinated because it's the first step in making a killer virus extinct. Sore arm but no major side effects....."

"I chose to be vaccinated to increase my chances of going on holiday soon. I had some light fatigue and a sore arm. Booking was very straightforward".

"I chose to be vaccinated to protect myself and others. I had very few side effects - very tired after the first dose and a little headachy after the second. Booking was simple and Boots staff at Bluewater were so good at calming my fears!"

"I'm a health care worker in a care home and felt I had no choice but to get my vaccine..."

In comparison reasons given in the original survey.



Side effects

48% (n230) of respondents told us that they had experienced a variety of short-term effects after vaccination including, flu-like symptoms, pain or soreness at the vaccination site, chills, tiredness, headache or nausea. 23% (n111) did not experience any side effects.

“Was not too good 24hrs after 2nd jab...felt really unsure about being jabbed but was nagged by my family. Still unsure about it as not enough long term knowledge of vaccine and how it could affect you”.

Booking process

The majority of respondents, 46% (n219) found that navigating the vaccination booking and appointment process was easy and efficient. 6% (n28) told us they had minor problems including not being called for vaccination, problems with the online booking system or having a long wait outside in the clod.

“A long queue and it was cold”

“Booking procedure difficult ...took 3 days on NHS website to find a venue I could actually go to”

“Had trouble booking close by and had to get 2 buses”

“Everything well organised via GP practice”

“Queen Mary’s Hospital fantastic”

“Fantastic walk in clinic at the Civic Offices”

If hesitant what changed your mind

Respondents described how they were initially unsure about vaccination but after waiting to see what happened to others and once questions were answered they felt reassured and were now confident enough to be vaccinated.

“I was hesitant at firstworried about side effect...by the time it was my turn to be invited for the vaccine millions of people had already had it which made me more comfortable”.

“I was unsure at first as the tech behind the Pfizer vaccine was new to me. Once I did my research I felt happier. I’m a nurse so was vaccinated earliest”.

“I was worried about the Astra Zeneca jab following on from the clotting issue but spoke to GP and went ahead and had it. I am 55 and am travelling to work in London and knew that I had to protect myself. I also know several people who were in intensive care on ventilators during the first wave last year and nearly lost their lives. My side effects with the first jab touch wood were very mild and nothing with second jab. Booked through NHS 119 difficult to get local online for first jab but telephoned and got both booked in”.

“I wasn’t going to get vaccinated yet as it wasn’t recommended at first for pregnant women, but after advice changed and speaking to my midwife I decided to have the Phizer vaccine”.

5. If you have NOT been vaccinated but would like to be please tell us why (e.g. waiting for a convenient location, not been called yet or want to have a choice of vaccine)? (n29)

9% had an appointment booked, 15% were still undecided, 24% had not been called yet (mostly due to their age), 12% had concerns or questions about vaccine safety whilst pregnant or breastfeeding and 6% were waiting to be vaccinated at a convenient time and place. 6% told us they would be vaccinated if they had a choice of the vaccine.

"I would like to have the choice of having the vaccine".

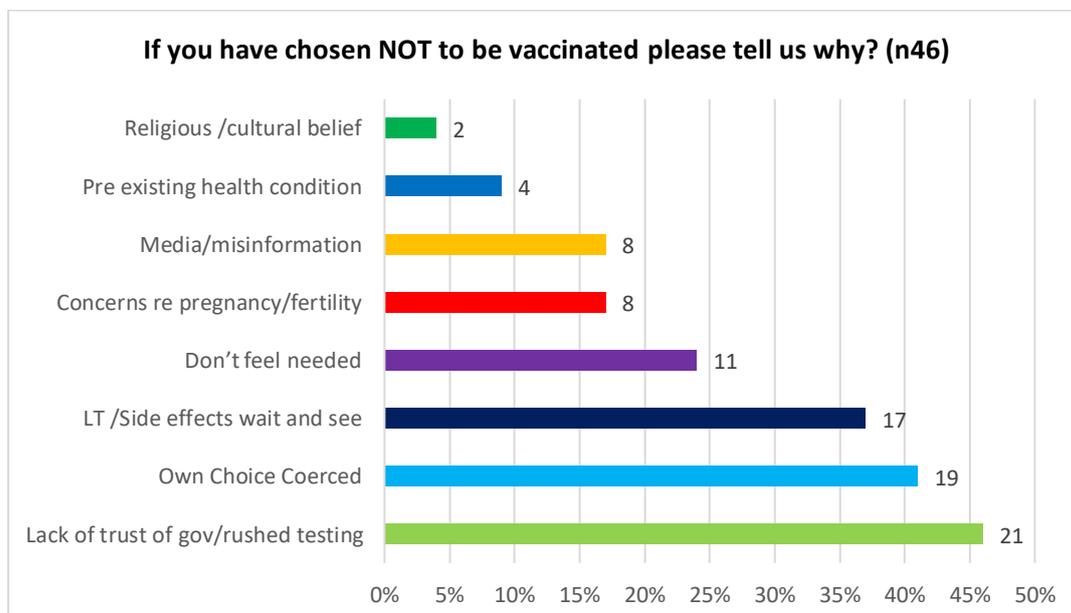
"Haven't been able to find a time for a convenient vaccine appointment".

"AFRAID! Had problems with flu jab in 2019 and was almost paralysed – had to go to A&E. Still afraid as could not use hand for a long time...."

"I just don't want it... I feel rushed...no research...forced...choice....adverse effects pressured... experimented on ..."

6. If you have chosen NOT to be vaccinated please tell us why? (n46)

Reasons given by respondents of the rerun survey for choosing not to be vaccinated were similar to those given in the original survey. They included concerns regarding pregnancy/fertility 17% (n8), religious or cultural beliefs 4% (n2), wanting to make their own choice, feeling coerced or forced to do something they didn't want to 41% (n19), don't feel they need to be vaccinated as they look after themselves, feel fit and healthy are young or have already had Covid 24% (n11), media/misinformation 17% (n8), fear of potential long term/side effects 37% (n17), a lack of trust of Government/pharmaceutical companies/feeling testing rushed so wanting to wait and see 46% (n21). Finally because of pre-existing health conditions that prevented vaccination or caused concern regarding vaccination 9%(n4).



"No long term data. Too many adverse effects and deaths".

"Negative things I have read. SO MANY things I have heard puts me off".

"I'm not being coerced into having any form of vaccine that I do not feel I need".

"I would rather leave my job in social care and don't care about holidays abroad. I do not want to compromise my freedom to make an informed decision".

"Fertility concerns..... cannot get healthy through a vaccine. I prefer a more holistic approach".

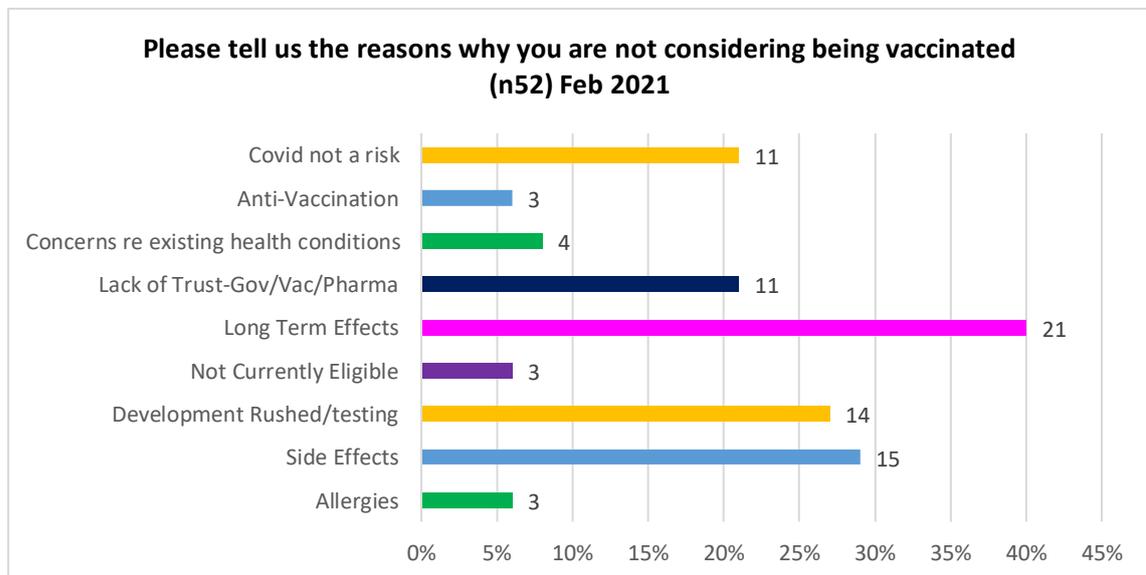
"I have epilepsy which is currently controlled by medication. I do not think enough testing has been done yet as to how the vaccine reacts with different medications. I am also a single working parent if anything was to happen to me there is no one to look after my children. I think people have to make their own choices, based on their own situations and shouldn't be forced into doing something they don't want. I have been working as a keyworker throughout the whole pandemic and have not got Covid despite travelling on public transport - I wear my mask, social distance wear possible and hand sanitise".

"...vaccine passports are completely pointless. The vaccine helps you get less severe symptoms if you get Covid, it doesn't stop you spreading the virus or catching the virus any less. So what is a vaccine passport going to do? Very suspicious. The vaccine contains GMO's which I don't even include in my diet. So the last thing I am going to do is put that in my bloodstream. GMO's have been proven to damage the body and the mind in many ways".

"I ripped the invite up because it was for AZ, a couple of days before someone had died by AZ. I think we should be able to make a choice about what we have and what we do".

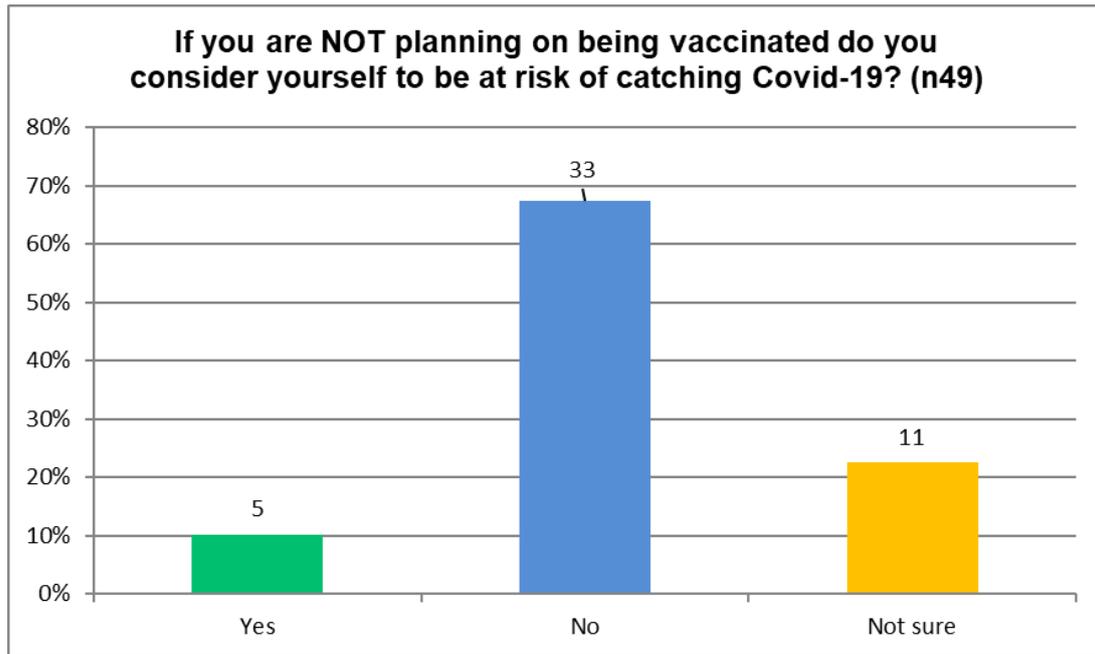
"No I will not get it and it's discrimination to punish someone for choosing not to poison themselves".

Original survey reasons-February 2021



7. If you are NOT planning on being vaccinated do you consider yourself to be at risk of catching Covid-19? (n49)

67% of the people not planning to be vaccinated told us they did not think they are at risk of catching Covid-19 while 22% were unsure if they were at risk.



"I'm a healthy young person, I'm less likely to experience major Covid symptoms than I am to experience side effects to the vaccine".

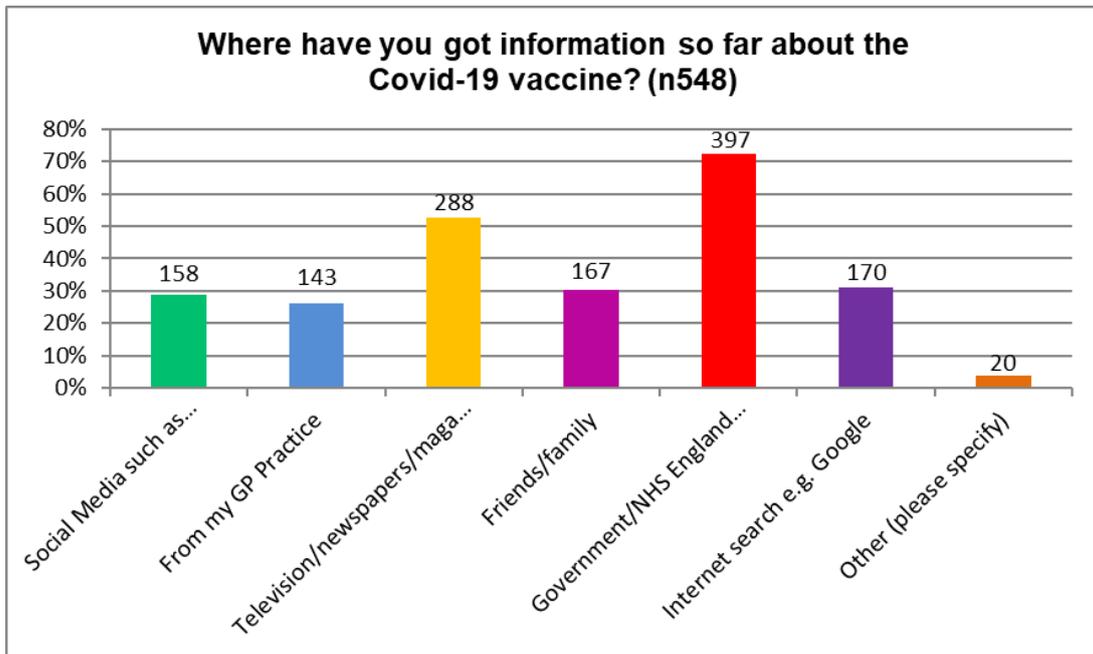
"I have had 3 jobs since the lockdown, met a lot of people. I don't know of anyone who has died of this virus, all of the people who tested positive for the virus had either slight cold symptoms or no symptoms at all. Also, the death figures posed by the mainstream media outlets is false. They stated that anyone who died within 28 days of a positive test, went down in the Covid death figures. That means if I test positive and then get hit by a bus tomorrow, I went down as a Covid death. Just think of how many elderly/sick people died within a month of testing positive that had nothing to do with Covid at all".

"I have a perfectly good immune system, I eat healthy food and exercise".

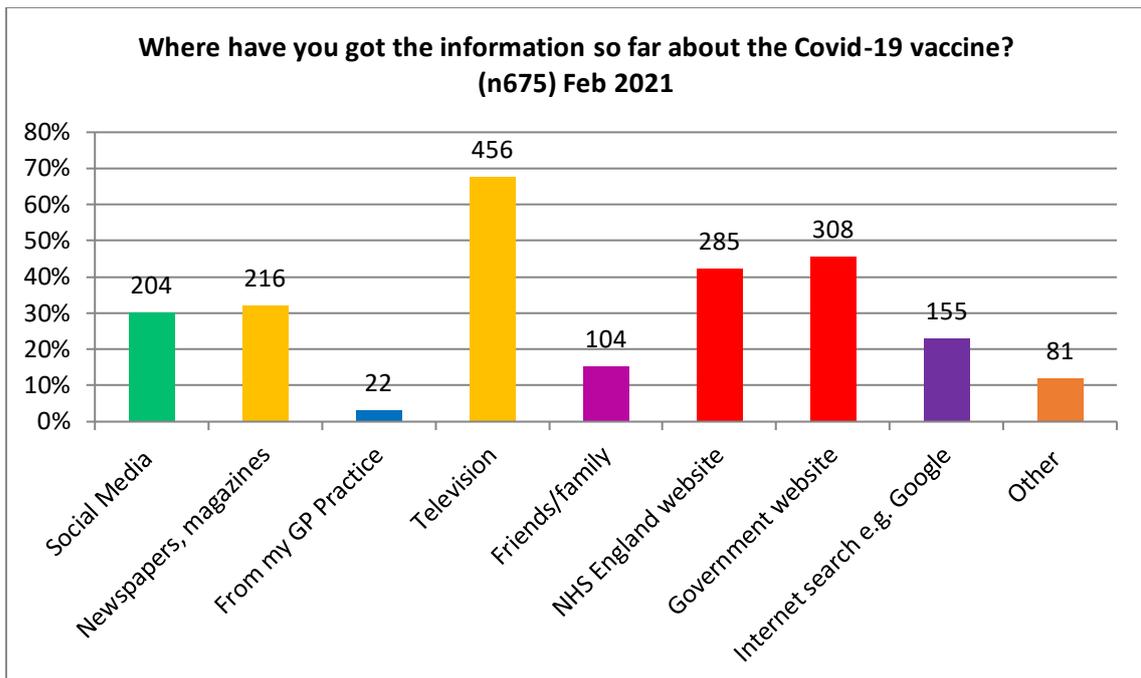
In comparison with the original Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Report, 50% of unvaccinated residents were either unsure or did not feel at risk of catching Covid. This may show that the perceived risk of catching Covid has decreased amongst the unvaccinated who may feel less at risk, as the majority of the general population are vaccinated offering them some protection.

8. Where have you got information so far about the Covid-19 vaccine? (n548)

72% of people we engaged with got information about the vaccine from the Government/ NHS website. Over 60% from the media such as television and newspapers and 30% from the internet. Just under 30% find information on social media, friends and family or their GP practice.



In comparison, the original survey showed less reliance on friends and family and an increase in the use of Government and NHS websites as a source of information. More respondents in the rerun survey had information from their GP Practice.



9. If you are not vaccinated is there anything that would change your mind about being vaccinated? For example, if vaccination was a requirement for travel or work (n48)

11 of the respondents told us that choosing to have the vaccine was important to them, others felt that vaccination was being unfairly enforced and their freedom compromised.

“Perhaps if I can’t travel”.

"Time, as time passes more data will show what effects it has on the body".

"Once the vaccine is/could be considered mature, for example once it reaches the 5 / 8 / 10 year range".

"No. I do not think you should force people to do things they don't want to do. I have had all my other vaccines but this has been rolled out too quickly and there are always new side effects, changes as to which one is the best. The government shouldn't threaten people with the sack if they won't have the jab. I think that is extremely unfair and will result in a lot of discrimination claims. I am making the best choice for myself and my children and people should be allowed to do that".

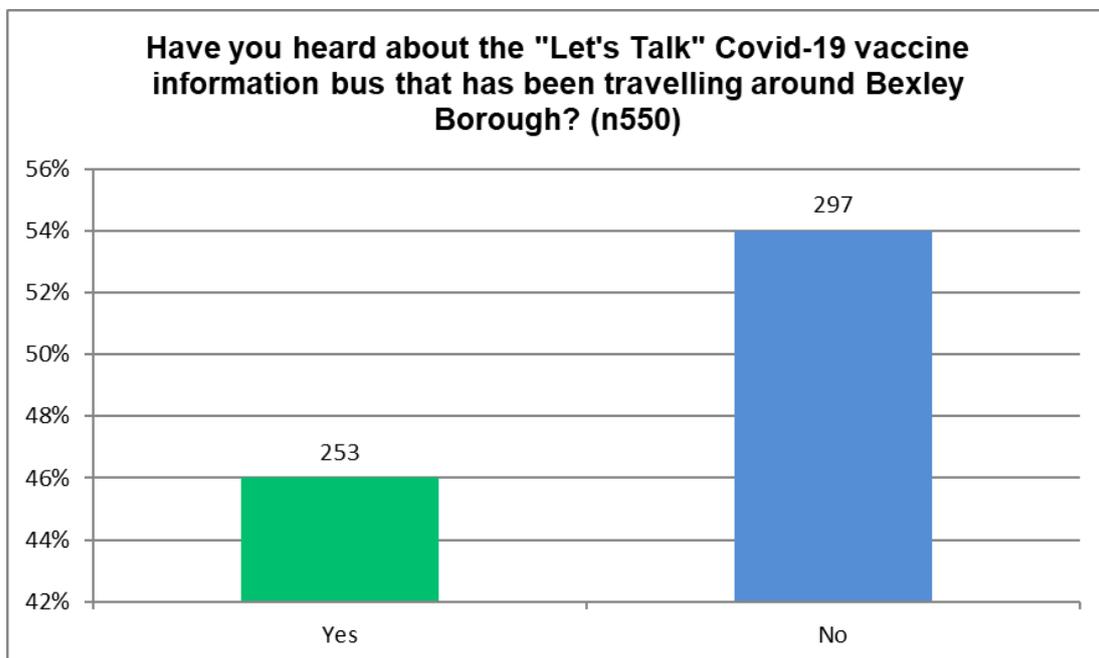
"I think it is disgusting that anyone would force a vaccine on a human full stop. The fact that people couldn't travel unless they were vaccinated is basically imprisonment".

"I would rather leave my job in social care and don't care about holidays abroad. I do not want to compromise my freedom of choice to make an informed decision".

"I disagree my freedom of choice should be forced to have it done for travel or work. Maybe in a year or two when true effects are known then maybe."

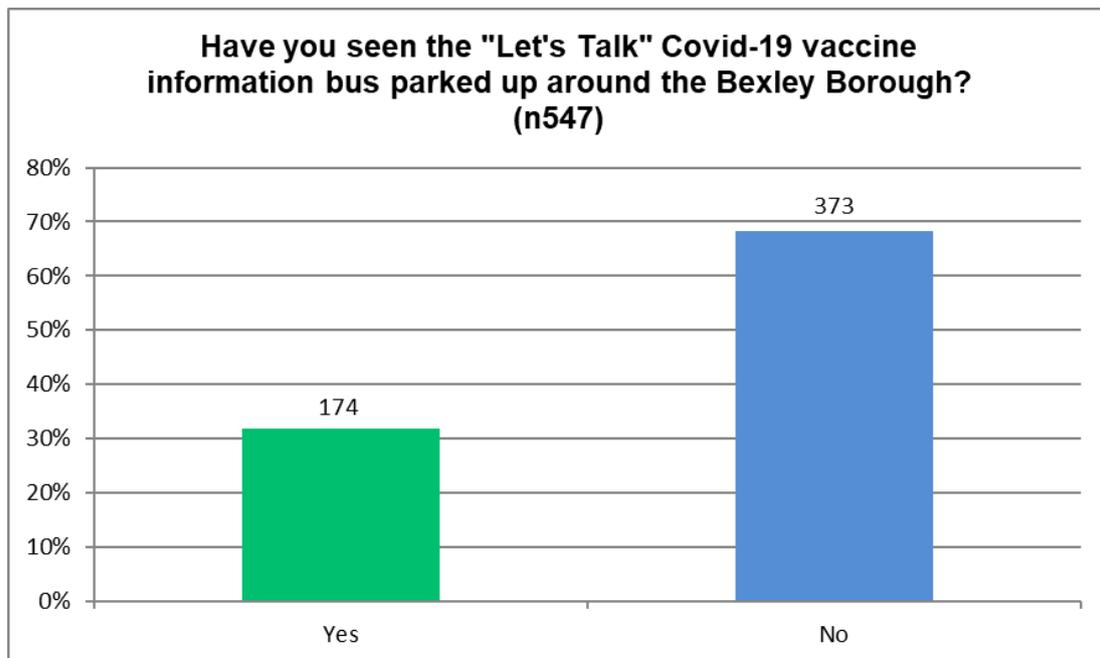
10. Have you heard about the "Let's Talk" Covid-19 vaccine information bus that has been travelling around Bexley Borough? (n550)

46% of those we engaged with had heard about the "Let's Talk" bus while 54% had not.



11. Have you seen the "Let's Talk" Covid-19 vaccine information bus parked up around the Bexley Borough? (n547)

32% of respondents had seen the "Let's Talk" bus around the borough of Bexley while 68% had not.



12. Have you had enough information to make an informed choice about having the Covid-19 Vaccine? (n173)

89% of respondents told us they have had enough information to make an informed choice about having the vaccine.

13. If you answered no (q12) and you would like more information, what information would you like? (n20)

Respondents wanted more information about the booster vaccine, an update on side effects and potential longer-term effects, eligibility, when and where to get the vaccination and information about what is in the vaccine and how the vaccine works. Younger respondents wanted to be able to learn about the vaccine at school.

"Would still like more information on how and when the booster vaccine will be rolled out!"

"... not sure when third jab available to me age 63".

"More info on when it will be available for the relevant age groups and details of any possible symptoms after having it".

"Information on eligibility and more information about the actual vaccine. I got the vaccine as it's important but I haven't been given information about eligibility as a minor".

"I'd like information on the undisclosed ingredients, medical trials, adverse reactions, number of deaths, proof it is safe and effective and whether it is still experimental. Why is the alternative opinion censored or discredited, when science is a debate"?

"I would like to know what ages can have it safely as well as the side effects and where to get the vaccine near me".

“ Talks about it at school”.

“More information on the possible side effects, or long term possible problems. Especially as the time from testing to semi approval is so compressed”.

“How the vaccine works, what the after effects are and how long they last for and what it achieves”.

“Where can I get the vaccine, what do I need to do before I get the vaccine, are there any documents needed to get the vaccine, will I be able to get the vaccine at school, which vaccine will I be receiving and how long before each shot do I wait, do I need to get my second or third shot from the same person?”.

“A list of ingredients that are contained in the vaccines with associated health risks that come with said ingredients. Information on yellow card and vears reported deaths and adverse reactions after taking vaccination. People to be told that vaccines only have emergency use..... Not yet finished clinical trials..so still in experimental stages. To be told that due to emergency use, there is no long term data as to potential adverse reactions further down line. The fact that having vaccination does not stop you contracting or transmitting covid. Tell people they are part of an experiment until 2023 when clinical trials with finish”.

“Full list of ingredients. If Mercury is in the flu jab wtf have you put in these in order not to divulge the information. Disgraceful trying to force this on ppl”.

“I would like more information about the adverse reactions which are recorded on the yellow card system - these are never spoke about and never recognised. People have died, yet we ignore this and pretend it isn't happening. Also not enough information about the fact it is still in a trial, when does the trial phase end? There is no transparency - we are just made to believe there isn't any risk and its completely safe when that is not the case at all. I have a friend who collapsed and was paralysed for weeks after having it”.

“Someone to talk to - and ask questions. How safe is it long term, side affects of vaccine etc”.

14. Are you registered with a GP? (n575)

99% of our contributors were registered with a GP while 1% were not

15. If no would you like help to register? (n39)

100% of our contributors did not want help registering with a GP

Conclusion

The majority of respondents (88%) who completed our revisit survey had been vaccinated and almost all had received both doses. In comparison, 83% of respondents in our original survey told us

they intended to be vaccinated so it is positive to see a slight increase between intention and those going on to be vaccinated once eligible.

Outreach projects such as the 'Let's Talk Covid' bus, locally held webinars to address concerns and answer questions, reassurances from local GPs and locally targeted communications may have helped ease some people's anxieties and built vaccine confidence. Although the vaccine and vaccination program have been rolled out quickly some residents who wanted to 'wait and see' the long-term effects and data for side effects, have told us they have been reassured enough to be vaccinated.

Of the 173 residents who were asked if they had enough information to make an informed choice about the Covid-19 vaccination the majority (89%) told us they had enough information. This is a marked increase from the 16% in the previous survey who wanted to know more before making their decision.

Only a small number of revisit survey respondents still chose not to be vaccinated and the reasons given were generally the same as in our original report, including concerns about the speed of vaccine development, vaccine safety and effectiveness, fertility issues and media coverage including social media. There was still an element of mistrust of the government and pharmaceutical companies. Residents told us that they knew of people or had heard of people who had been vaccinated and suffered serious side effects including being hospitalized which may have been a result of vaccination. This had compounded any fears they have and they used this to justify their reason to not be vaccinated.

However, some residents had reluctantly been vaccinated despite their concerns, citing peer pressure, the desire to travel or the need to be vaccinated for work as influential factors. As the access to international travel reopens, with proof of vaccination required alongside the desire to travel for holidays or to see friends, there may be an increase in vaccination rates. This may be an influential factor amongst certain minority groups wishing to safely visit relatives living in other countries or amongst younger age groups.

The most recent amendment to vaccine recommendations is that care home staff must be vaccinated to protect both vulnerable care home residents and other staff. This information was published on the gov.uk website on the 16th June 2021. The press release also stated 'Further consultation will be launched on whether to extend this to other health and social care settings' (Gov.uk, 2021). We received comments from members of the NHS, care homes and health care workers who were concerned that if they were not to have the vaccine now, they may be forced to in the future or face losing their jobs. Whilst these new regulations may make those not vaccinated reconsider their vaccination choice, residents told us it did not increase vaccine confidence if they felt forced and the choice was taken away.

Findings from the original survey showed that half of the respondents not planning on being vaccinated did not feel at risk from Covid-19 or were unsure of the risk. In comparison, the rerun survey indicated a change in risk perception, with an increased 89% being unsure or not believing they are at risk of catching Covid-19. With the easing of government restrictions, Freedom Day and as the majority of the population are vaccinated the risk of Covid-19 may be generally seen as decreasing, despite Covid-19 rates increasing again in many areas. The risk perception of those not vaccinated and the reliance on others to be vaccinated as a means of protection needs to continually be addressed with targeted communication especially as Covid-19 rates rise and people think they are protected and not at risk.

Younger residents between the ages of 18-35 years felt they were less likely to get Covid-19 and if they did they believed the symptoms would be mild rather than life-threatening. As a result, they

felt there was more risk from being vaccinated due to the potential risk of side effects, so why take the chance.

Despite the 'Let's Talk Covid' bus only visiting certain areas of the LBB almost half of the survey respondents had heard of it with just under a third having visited the bus to discuss concerns about testing and vaccination. To help decrease inequalities, continued engagement targeted to unvaccinated groups of the local population, is valuable in increasing an open dialogue in a non-judgemental way, allowing Covid questions to be raised and fears addressed. This in turn may encourage vaccine uptake especially amongst those waiting to see the results of others being vaccinated.

Recommendations

The LBB, NHS South East London Clinical Commissioning Group and other partners, should continue with an engagement program targeted to groups of the local population less likely to be vaccinated and those that feel they are not at risk from Covid-19. This should continue as a preventive measure over the coming autumn and winter as Covid-19 rates are predicted to rise. Communication could also focus on the booster program and how to get a booster vaccination.

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Appendix 1

Demographics

Do you live in the London Borough of Bexley? (n576)

94% of our contributors live in the London Borough of Bexley.

Please select your postcode (n525)

Healthwatch Bexley were able to engage with residents from all postcodes within the borough of Bexley

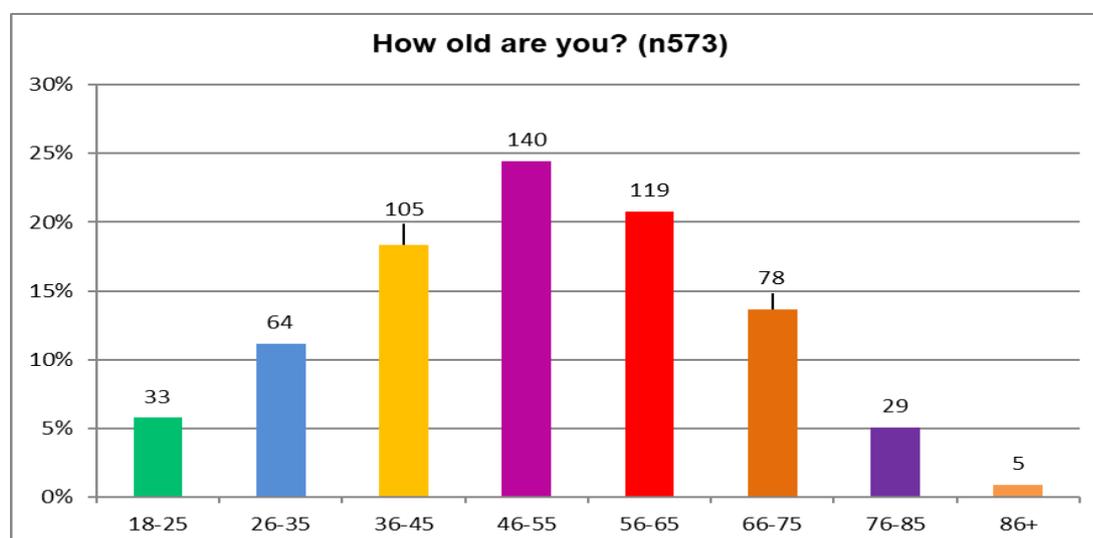
Postcode	Percentage	Postcode	Percentage
DA1 Dartford	4% (n22)	DA5 Crayford	11% (n56)
DA14 Foots Cray/ Sidcup	5% (28)	DA6 Bexley	8% (40)
DA15 Sidcup/Blackfen	12% (61)	DA7 Bexleyheath	19% (100)
DA16 Welling	15% (79)	DA8 Erith	18% (95)
DA17 Belvedere	5% (26)	SE2	2% (9)
DA18 Thamesmead	1% (2)	SE28	1% (6)

Comparison table from first Healthwatch Covid Vaccine Hesitancy Report, February 2021(n648)

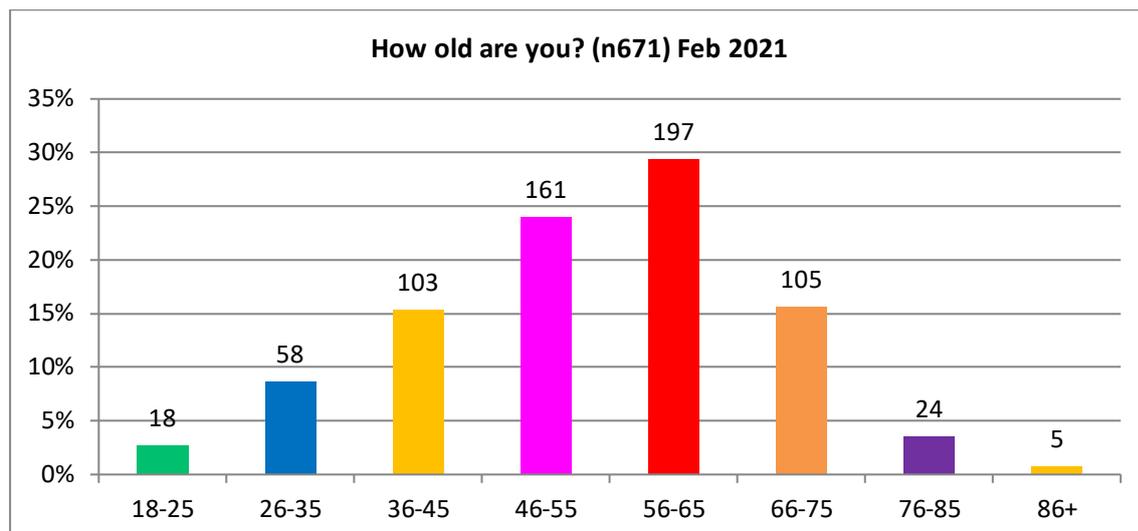
Postcode	Percentage	Postcode	Percentage
DA1 Dartford	2% (n13)	DA5 Crayford	8% (n52)
DA14 Foots Cray/ Sidcup	9% (n58)	DA6 Bexley	6% (n39)
DA15 Sidcup/Blackfen	13% (n84)	DA7 Bexleyheath	6% (n39)
DA16 Welling	17% (n110)	DA8 Erith	12% (n78)
DA17 Belvedere	4% (n26)	Outside LBB	4% (n26)
DA18 Thamesmead	Less than 1%		

How old are you? (n573)

Healthwatch Bexley were able to engage with residents from all adult age ranges with 24% being from the 46-55 age group.



Original survey age range for comparison. February 2021



Please tell us your ethnicity (n568)

Black Caribbean 1%	Black African 3%	Black British African 1%
Mixed Race 2%	Indian 1%	Asian 1%
White English 83%	White Welsh 1%	Other 6%

474 respondents told us they were White English, 17 Black African and 32 told us they fell into 'other' which included Romanian and other European countries.

Gender/identity (n578)

76% of participants in this survey were female and 23% were male. 2 participants identified as Non-Binary and 5 preferred not to say.