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Online Social Endorsement and Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the UK

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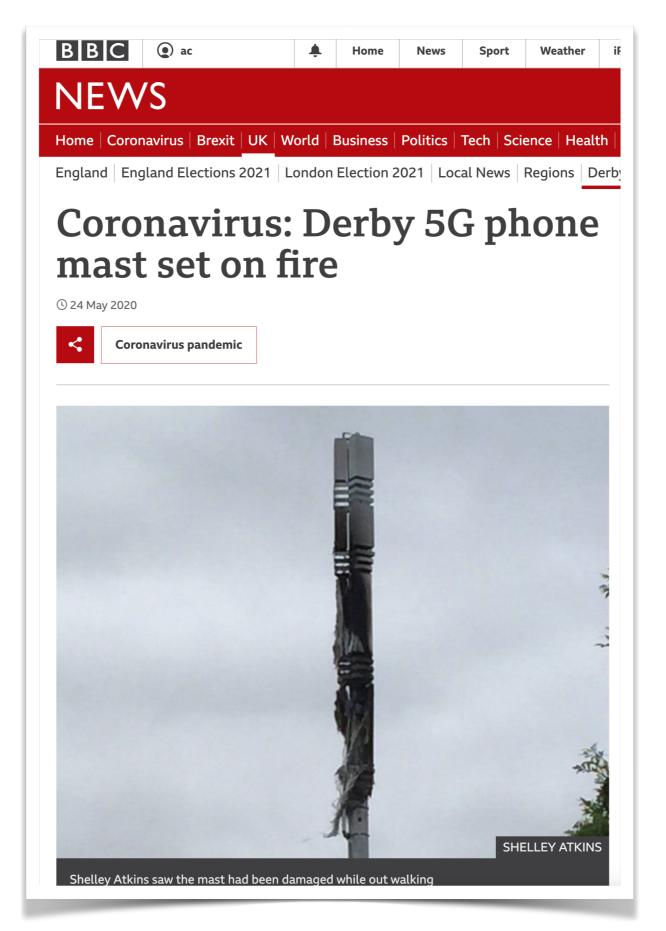




March 24, 2020



An uncertain future



Misinformation — about the origins of Coronavirus



Get the facts

Get involved



Fake news has been circulating on social media that the first volunteer in the Oxford vaccine trial has died. This is not true! I spent several minutes this morning chatting with Elisa Granato via Skype. She is very much alive and told me she is feeling "absolutely fine"



Misinformation — about the potential vaccines

Oxford Coronavirus Explanations, Attitudes, and Narratives (OCEANS) Project



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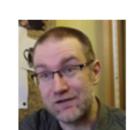




Bao Sheng Loe

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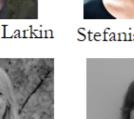


Slide courtesy of Daniel Freeman



Cristian Vaccari

Andrew Chadwick

























Special thanks to Daniel Freeman

Vaccine Conspiracy Beliefs Among the UK Public in May, 2020 (N=2,500)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
"Vaccine safety data is often fabricated (made-up)."	19%	22%	15%	27%	9%	5%	3%
"Vaccine effectiveness data is often fabricated (made-up)."	23%	20%	14%	22%	11%	<mark>6</mark> %	3%
"The government is trying to cover up the link between vaccines and autism."	21%	21%	13%	21%	14%	7%	4%

Source: Previously unpublished findings from OCEANS I, May 2020. (See Freeman, Waite, Rosebrock, Petit, Causier, et al. (2020). Coronavirus Conspiracy Beliefs, Mistrust, and Compliance with Government Guidelines in England. *Psychological Medicine.* May.)

Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Among the UK Public in October, 2020 (N=5,114).

If the vaccine was available at my GP surgery I would	:
Get it as soon as possible	50%
Get it when I have time	23%
Delay getting it	8%
Avoid getting it for as long as possible	7%
Never get it	7%
Don't know	5%

The OCEANS Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy Scale comprises seven items from a pool of fifteen item variations assessing hesitancy.

Source: Freeman, Loe, Chadwick, Vaccari, Lambe et al. (2020). COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the UK: the Oxford Coronavirus Explanations, Attitudes, and Narratives Survey (OCEANS) II. *Psychological Medicine*. December.

Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy's Attitudinal Origins

Mistrust and complacency

ncreased vaccine hesitancy

- Conspiracy beliefs
- "Need for chaos" attitudes
- Negative views of doctors, vaccine developers
- Low perceptions of personal risk and seriousness of Covid-19
- Negative NHS experiences
- Suspicion of speed of vaccine development
- Concerns about side effects

Trust and confidence

- Perception of collective benefit
- Positive views of doctors & medicine
- Positive NHS & GP experiences
- Perception of personal benefit of vaccines and seriousness of Covid-19

ecreased vaccine hesitancy

Source: Freeman, Loe, Chadwick, Vaccari, Lambe et al. (2020). Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the UK: the Oxford Coronavirus Explanations, Attitudes, and Narratives Survey (OCEANS) II. *Psychological Medicine.* December.

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Vaccine Hesitancy and Public Communication: A Role for Online Social Endorsement?

- What people *do with* media, not only what media *do to* people.
- Traditional top-down communication remains crucial, but does not have the traction it once had:
 - BBC was most used source during early pandemic, but use declined throughout 2020 (OFCOM).
 - Throughout 2020, half (49%) of UK public used social media for getting news and information about Covid-19 (OFCOM).
- People expect to see family, friends, and acquaintances are keen to get vaccinated. We respond to others' experiences, to "social proof" cues, and to "availability cascades."
- People need to feel confident about encouraging others.

Dilemmas

- Online social endorsement shapes attitudes and behaviour.
 - But vaccine misinformation circulates widely online.
- Media and information diets provide people with the content they share with others online.
 - But media and information diets vary considerably and play an important role in the circulation of misinformation (Chadwick, Vaccari & O'Loughlin, 2018).
- News avoiders are difficult to reach through formal campaigns.

Rationales

- Specific media and information settings will expose the vaccine-hesitant to attitudes, beliefs, information, and social signals that will shape the decision to accept or avoid vaccination.
- Public health campaigns that target specific media and information settings could provide vaccine endorsers with good material to share online. This may also help counteract vaccine misinformation online.

What We Did

- Survey, nationally representative sample (N=5,114 adults), October 2020.
- Assessed attitudes and media diets for Covid-19 news and information.
- Cluster analysis to identify *actual* media diets.
- Multivariate statistical models isolating the attitudes and media diets that link to use of social media and personal messaging to encourage or discourage vaccination.
- Media diet as a *moderator* (i.e amplifier or attenuator) of any link between attitudes and intention to encourage or discourage vaccination.

Full List of Variables in Our Analysis

Outcome

 Position on online vaccination encouragement-discouragement scale

Explanatory

- OCEANS Vaccine Hesitancy Scale (Freeman, Loe, Chadwick, Vaccari, Lambe et al, 2020).
- The "news finds me" attitude (Gil de Zúñiga, Weeks & Ardèvol-Abreu et al, 2017).
- Conspiracy mentality (Bruder, Haffke, Neave, Nouripanah & Imhoff, 2013).

Moderators

- Main media and information sources for Covid-19 (12 from 29 sources)
- Media diet (cluster analysis).

Controls

- Age
- Sex
- Income
- Educational attainment
- Ethnicity
- Religiosity
- Political ideology
- "Need for chaos" (Petersen et al, 2020)

Online Social Endorsement of Covid-19 Vaccination

- How likely is it that you will use social media (for example, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, or TikTok) or text messages/personal messaging apps (for example, WhatsApp, Snapchat, or Facebook Messenger) to encourage other people to get vaccinated?
 - I am likely to encourage others to get vaccinated, without a doubt
 - I am likely to encourage others to seriously consider getting vaccinated
 - I am not likely to encourage others either way
 - I am likely to encourage others to be cautious about getting vaccinated
 - I am likely to discourage others from getting vaccinated
 - Don't know

The "News Finds Me" Attitude

- Giving low priority to monitoring news and relying more on one's online and social media networks of friends for information.
 - Not previously examined in misinformation, but we hypothesized reduced vigilance and purposive information seeking.

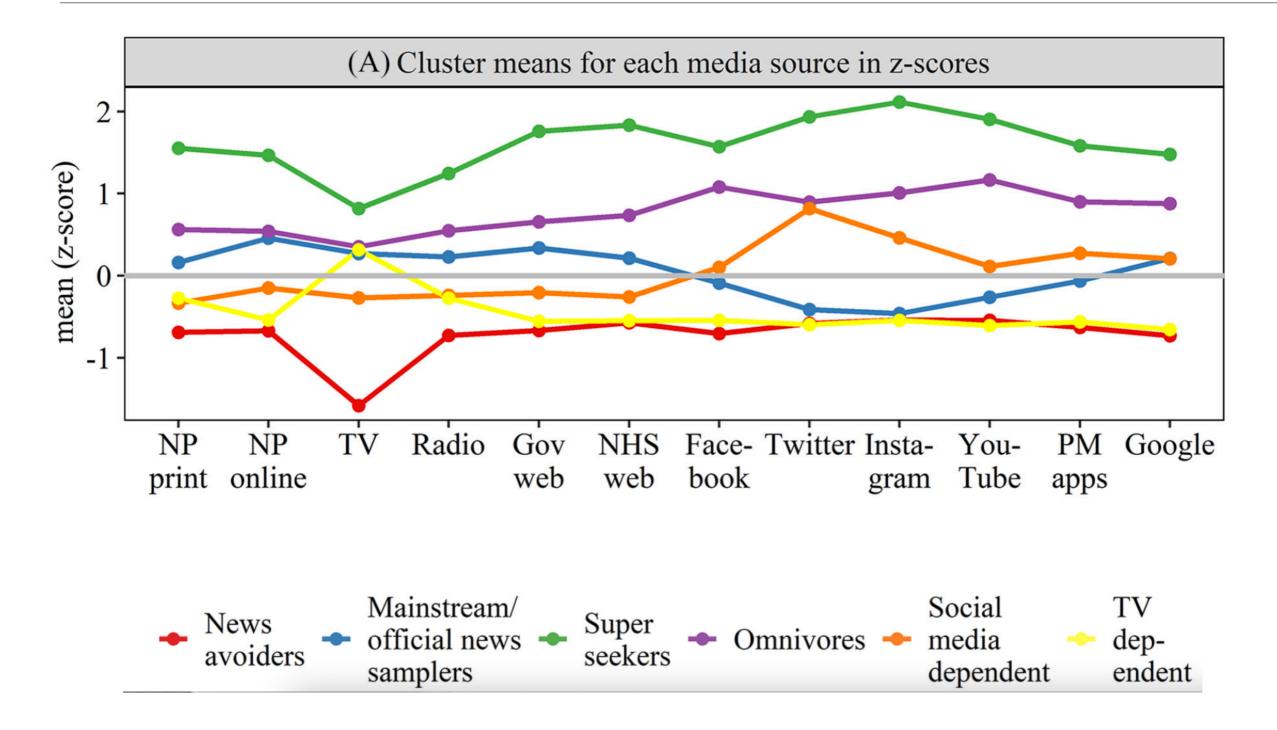
Conspiracy Mentality

- Associated with:
 - Perceived low status, threat to status, lack of control over social and political events, but not over personal life or interpersonal relationships
 - Hostility to public authority and unusual government action during a crisis
 - Not examined before in online endorsement, but we hypothesized need for control over interpersonal communication environment while also fulfilling a public, political purpose.



Key Findings

Six Main Media Diets for News and Information About Covid-19 (12 main sources, cluster analysis)



Chadwick, Kaiser, Vaccari, Freeman, Lambe et al. (2021). Online Social Endorsement and Covid-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the UK. *Social Media*+ *Society*. April.

Key Findings

- A third (33%) of the UK adult population said they intend to use social media and personal messaging apps to encourage people to get vaccinated.
- A tenth said they will use social media and personal messaging apps to discourage others.
- Most (57%) were undecided either way.
- Clear link between vaccine hesitancy and intention to discourage others online.

Key Findings (Multivariate)

- The combination of avoiding news and a news-finds-me attitude are associated with the online discouragement of vaccination
- Super seeker and omnivorous media diets are most likely to be associated with online encouragement of vaccination
- The combination of a social media dependent media diet and higher levels of conspiracy mentality is most likely to be associated with online discouragement of vaccination



Implications and Recommendations

Implications: Optimistic

- Online discouragement of vaccination is a minority pursuit.
- Media diet matters:
 - Super seekers and omnivores are more likely to gather evidence and are more likely to positively encourage vaccination in their online networks

Implications: Pessimistic

- Avoiding news = less exposure to authoritative sources + fewer opportunities to learn about the vaccines
- News finds me = not prioritising information-seeking and vigilance
 - Yet people with these attitudes and behaviours are most likely to discourage others online.
- Conspiracy mentality + social media use = online discouragement that will undermine the UK vaccination programme, to some extent.

Key Recommendations to Help Make Online Social Endorsement Work

Direct contact:

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• Post, workplace, local community structures, and through phone counselling via local health services, to reach the *news avoiders*.

TV public information advertisements:

 To point people away from TV and encourage visits to NHS and other public health websites, which should feature clear, simple ways for people to share material among their online social networks.

Social media campaigns:

- To provide Covid news *super seekers* with good resources to share.
- Also to encourage social media users to browse away from social media platforms and visit reliable online sources.

Social media companies:

• To intensify their removal of vaccine misinformation and "anti-vax" accounts.



Press release

New campaign launches urging the public to get COVID-19 vaccine

Real-world data shows hospitalisations and deaths from COVID-19 are falling significantly due to the vaccine roll-out.

From: Published: <u>Department of Health and Social Care</u> 26 April 2021



- Government launches new national campaign to urge under-50s to get the jab
- <u>TV adverts</u> to begin from Monday 26 April, showcasing the collective effort of the largest vaccination programme in UK history
- Real-world data shows hospitalisations and deaths from COVID-19 are falling significantly due to the vaccine roll-out
- Royal Mail will apply a special postmark to stamped mail in support of the campaign

The new TV advert embodies the collective effort of everyone who has played a part in the largest vaccination programme in UK history – from the scientists and clinical trial participants, to NHS and care sector staff and volunteer stewards at vaccination sites – who have all worked tirelessly to protect those most at risk.

It features a poignant soundtrack recorded by songwriter and artist Shells, who was longlisted in Glastonbury's Emerging Talert competition to perform at the postponed 2021 Glastonbury festival. The crack, a cover of Dinah Washington's 'What a Difference a Day Matus , will be released to the public in the coming weeks.

The campaign will also urge the public to get their facts about vaccines from trusted sources like NHS.UK and their GP so they can make informed and evidence-based decisions.

A number of organisations across a wide range of sectors such as hospitality, media, retail, manufacturing and construction will be supporting the campaign.

Royal Mail will apply a special postmark to stamped mail, which will run from 5 to 7 May. Google and YouTube will feature vaccine messaging on their channels, and LinkedIn will be providing free advertising space on its platform to help cascade a vaccine message to UK businesses.





Clear cues to browse away

BBC	() ac	÷	Home	News	Sport	Weather
NEW	′S					

Home Coronavirus Brexit UK World Business Politics Tech Science Health

BBC Trending

The volunteers using 'honeypot' groups to fight anti-vax propaganda

By BBC Trending In-depth reporting on social media

🕓 8 hours ago

Coronavirus pandemic

'Vaccine discouragement'

Richard blames social media sites - particularly Facebook - for failing to protect users like Brian.

"It needs to be policed a lot better," he says. "And until they do, conspiracies are going to keep growing."

In an interview, Facebook's vice president for Northern Europe Steve Hatch acknowledged that the company has "a big responsibility to ensure people are seeing accurate information."

Mr Hatch told the BBC that the company is now removing groups, pages and accounts that deliberately discourage people from taking vaccines, regardless of whether the information can be verified as false or not.

It's a shift in policy. Previously Facebook would only delete groups - and accounts on Instagram, which it owns - filled with outright false vaccine information. Some of the groups that fall under the new policy may include material that's true, or unverifiable, but are not outright falsehoods.



Facebook says it removed the internet's 12 most prominent anti-vaxxers. 10 are still on the social network.

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Removal of overt vaccine misinformation has now been extended to removal of 'vaccine discouragement.'

OCEANS—Published Studies to Date

- Freeman, D., Loe, B. S., Yu, L-M., Freeman, J., Chadwick, A., Vaccari, C., Shanyinde, M., Harris, V., Waite, F., Rosebrock, L., Petit, A., Vanderslott, S., Lewandowsky, S., Larkin, M., Innocenti, S., Pollard, A. J., McShane, H., & Lambe, S. (2021, In Press). Effects of Different Types of Written Vaccination Information on COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in the UK (OCEANS-III): a Single-blind, Parallel-group, Randomised Controlled Trial. *The Lancet Public Health*. pp. 1–15.
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http://bit.ly/covid-vax-endorsement