



[NG] Breakthrough ACTION - Nigeria Yellow Fever Survey R1&R2 Report

April 2022



Key participation and completion statistics

Objective: To understand knowledge and belief of respondents about Yellow Fever in Bauchi State, Nigeria.

Sampling Method: The mobile surveys were designed and executed via interactive voice responses (IVR). Round One (R1) survey, Viamo received a database (2,277) provided by Breakthrough ACTION-Nigeria and IHP whilst Round Two (R2) used database (2,269) of contacts who have received training through SMS on Yellow fever.

Sample size: Round One (Sept., 2021) - 592 complete interviews

Round two (April, 2022) - 1,111 complete interviews

Completed R1R2 Surveys: 500 completed interviews

Call Window: Each participant received the call once with 1 retry pattern for those who did not pick and respondents had opportunity to callback to complete the survey.

The call window was from 11 AM to 7 PM



Categories of respondents

Groups	Cadre	Sample Size		
		R1 (n=592)	R2 (n=1,111)	Baseline endline (n=500)
Informal Health Sector	TBA, PPMV, Traditional Healers, BA-N CVs and Red Cross Volunteers - BA-N database	380	531	340
Formal Health Sector	Health Workers - IHP database	167	492	129
General Population	Men's Group, Farmers' Group, Faith-Based Group, Artisans, Traders, Traders' Group, Transport Group, Town Announcers, Vulnerables, Women's Group, Youths Group, CRVs - BA-N database	45	88	31

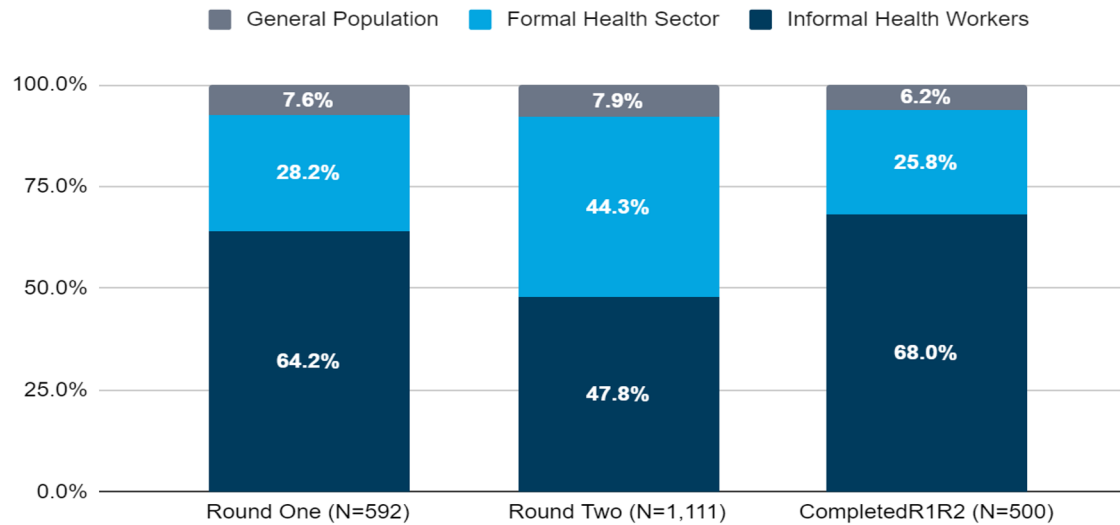


Analysis of Responses_All Respondents



Respondents by group

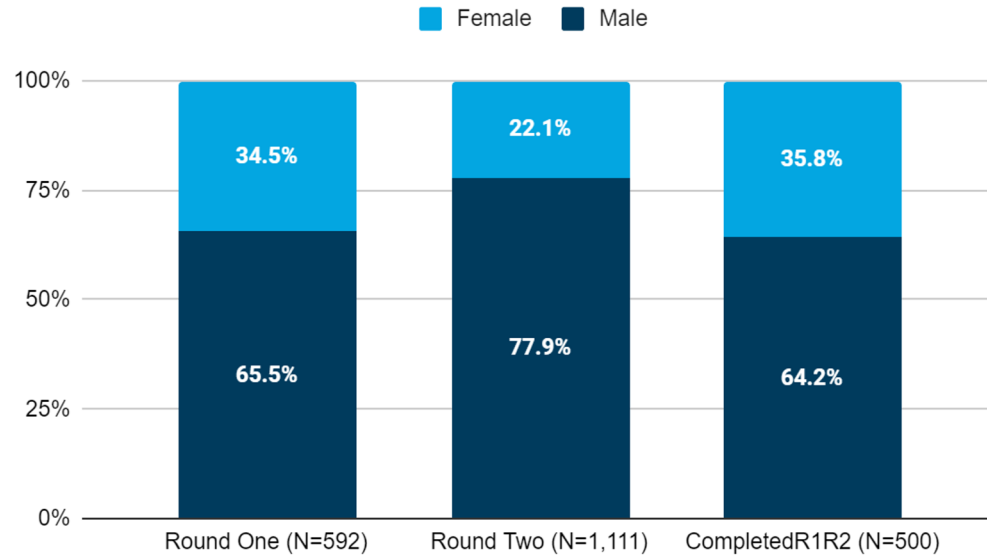
Respondents by group



Informal Health Workers who responded to R2 survey have decreased by 16.5% from R1 figure while additional 16.1% of Formal Health Sector responded to R2 survey.

Sex distribution of respondents

Sex distribution of respondents

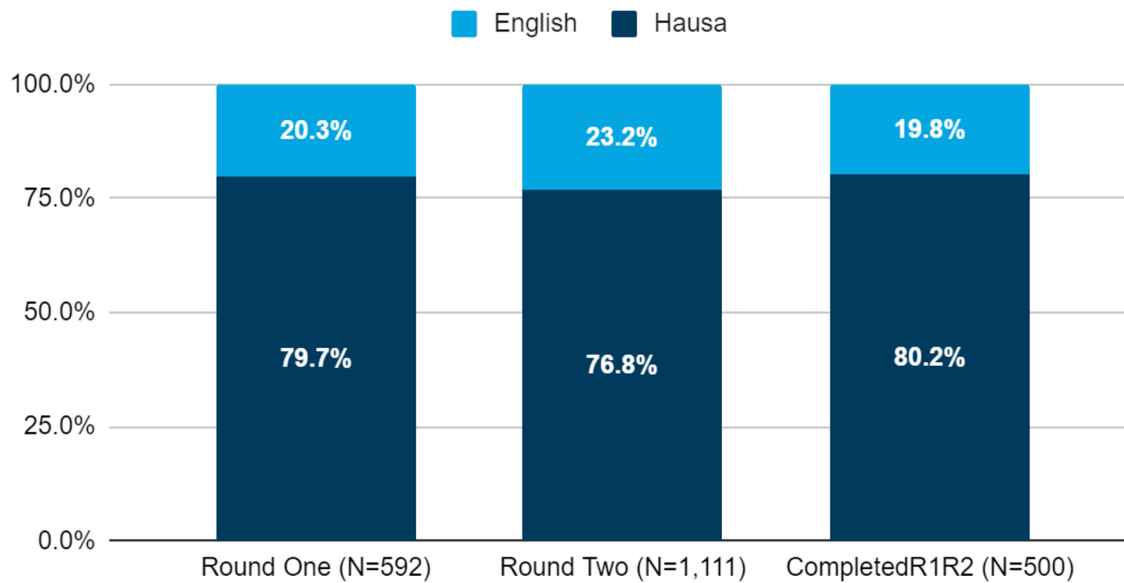


R1: 388 respondents were Males while 204 were females

R2: 866 males and 245 females responded to the survey.

Language

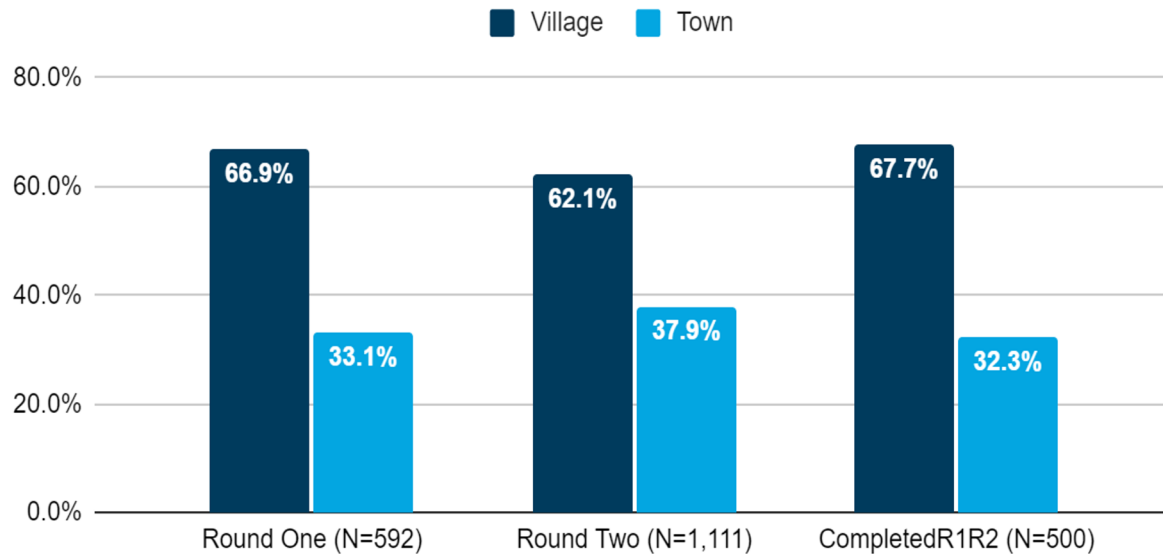
Languages used by respondents to complete the surveys



Hausa is the most preferred language of respondents

How would you describe where you live?

How would you describe where you live?



Majority of the surveys respondents reside in rural communities.

Round One and Round Two Comparison_All Respondents - Cross sectional

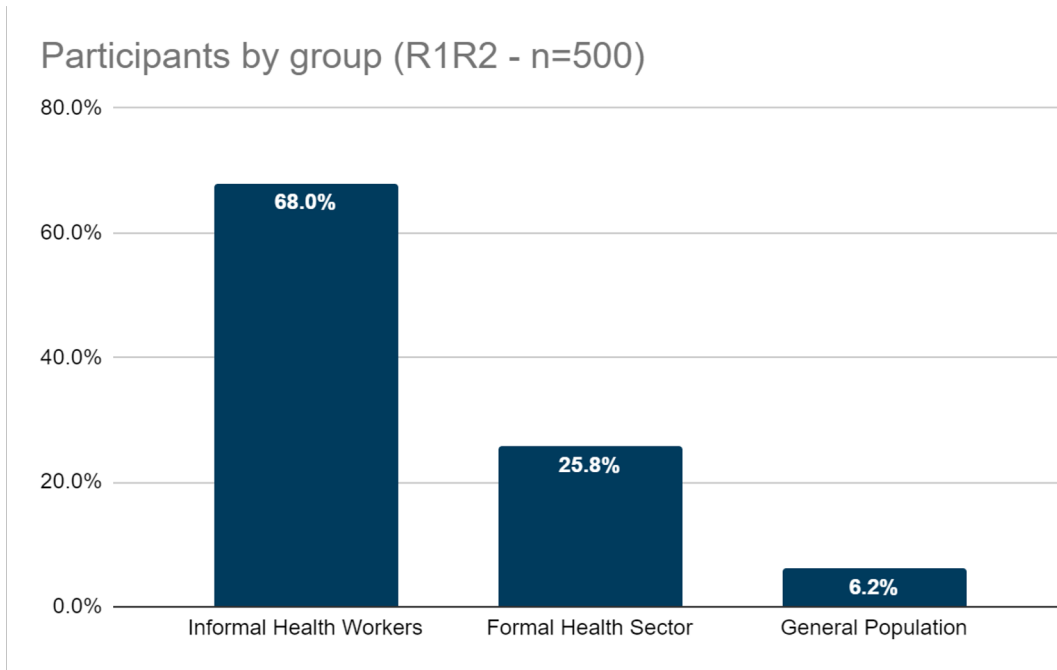
#	Question	Baseline (n - 592)	Endline (n - 1111)	Change in KAP
1	You can get yellow fever from mosquito bite (Yes)	52.5 %	54.3 %	+1.8%
2	Yellow fever infection is common during rainy season (Yes)	62.0%	63.2%	+1.2%
3	The signs and symptoms of Yellow Fever is similar to malaria (Yes)	79.4%	73.1%	-6.3%
4	You should seek help immediately at the hospital when someone's eyes become yellow (Yes)	95.8%	92.3%	-3.5%
5	Vaccination is the most effective means of preventing Yellow Fever (Yes)	74.7%	92.6%	+17.9
6	Clearing of stagnant water can prevent mosquitoes from breeding in the environment (Yes)	85.3%	89.3%	+4.0%
7	Yellow fever can be prevented by taking enough herbs and concoctions (No)	57.1%	53.4%	-3.7%
8	Have you taken the Yellow Fever vaccine? (Yes)	73.1	62.0%	- 9.0%



Analysis of Responses_ Respondents Who Completed (R1R2)



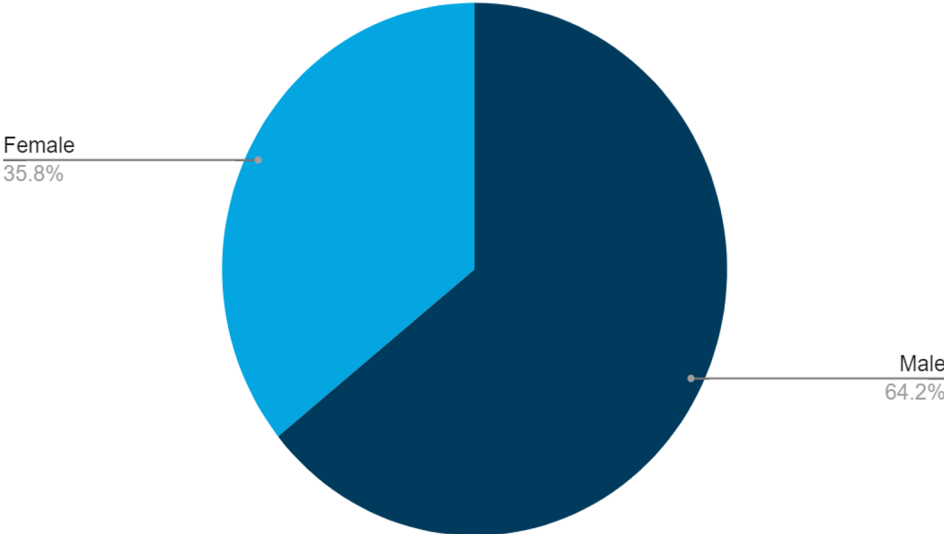
Respondents by group_completed R1R2 surveys



Informal Health Workers who responded to the R1 and R2 surveys were 68% of the sample size.

Sex distribution of respondents_completed R1R2 surveys

Sex distribution of respondents_completed R1R2 surveys - (n=500)

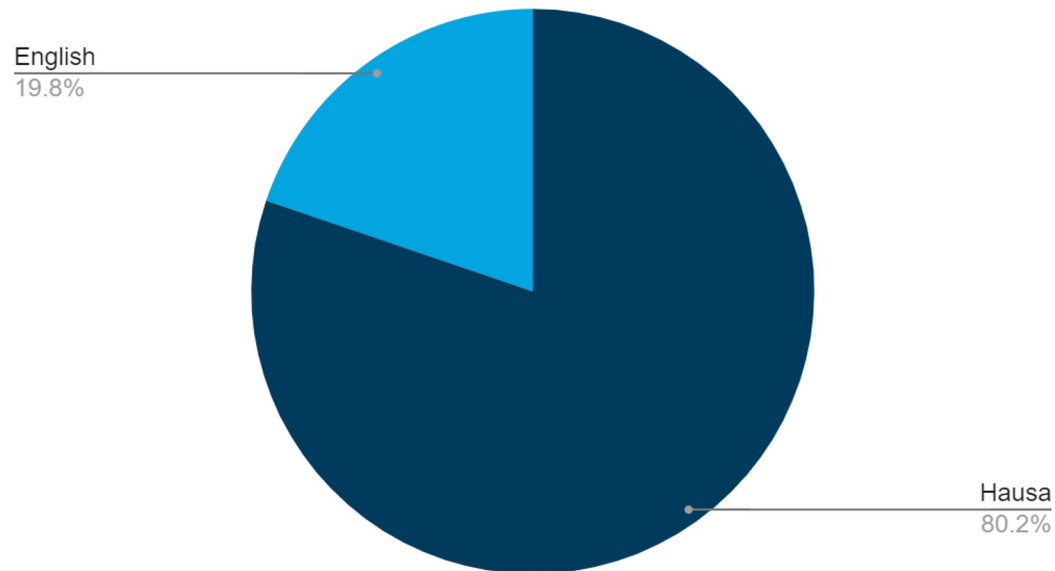


The percentage of males who responded to R1R2 surveys were 64.2% of 500 respondents



Language of respondents_completed R1R2 surveys

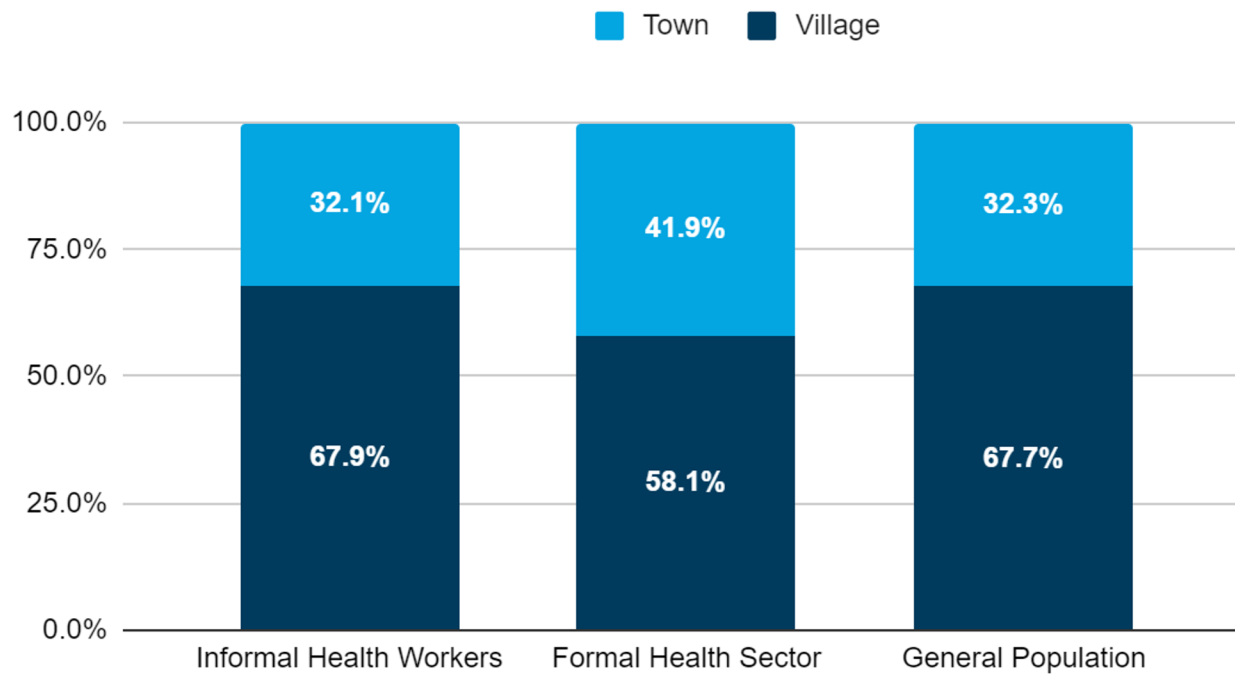
Languages used by respondents_completed R1R2 Surveys - (n=500)



Hausa is the most preferred language of respondents

How would you describe where you live?

How would you describe where you live by respondents_ completed R1R2 - (n=500)



Average of 65.4% of respondents for R1 and R2 surveys reside in rural communities.

Completed Round One and Round Two Surveys - Longitudinal

#	Question	Completed Baseline (R1) (n - 500)	Completed Endline (R2) (n - 500)	Change in KAP
1	You can get yellow fever from mosquito bite (Yes)	51.8%	56.4%	+4.6%
2	Yellow fever infection is common during rainy season (Yes)	62.0%	65.8%	+3.8
3	The signs and symptoms of Yellow Fever is similar to malaria (Yes)	79.4%	76.0%	-3.4%
4	You should seek help immediately at the hospital when someone's eyes become yellow (Yes)	95.0%	93.2%	-1.8%
5	Vaccination is the most effective means of preventing Yellow Fever (Yes)	76.0%	94.2%	+18.2%
6	Clearing of stagnant water can prevent mosquitoes from breeding in the environment (Yes)	86.2%	89.2%	+3.0%
7	Yellow fever can be prevented by taking enough herbs and concoctions (No)	57.2%	51.0%	-6.2%
8	Have you taken the Yellow Fever vaccine? (Yes)	72.6%	62.0%	-10.6%



Key Insights

- The question Vaccination is the most effective means of preventing Yellow Fever has the highest change **(+18.2%)** in correct response from baseline (76.0%) to endline (94.2%).
- The questions “You can get yellow fever from mosquito bite and Yellow fever can be prevented by taking enough herbs and concoctions” have the lowest correct baseline responses with correct endline responses of 56.4% and 51.0% respectively. These themes can be prioritized for additional messaging and sensitization.
- On the average, there is a positive change in knowledge of +7.6% for respondents who answered both baseline and endline surveys.