



A Comparative Analysis on the Social Determinants of COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings and Non-fragile and Conflict Affected Settings

Sanjay Pattanshetty^{1*}, Mantej Pardesi², Nachiket Gudi³

Abstract

Background: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has coerced various resources of all the countries. While the high-income nations redirected financial and human resources to understand specific determinants of vaccination coverage, fragile and conflict-affected setting (FCS) nations were waiting for global bodies to cater to their ever-growing need for vaccines and other lifesaving drugs. This study aimed to determine various factors influencing vaccine coverage in the FCS context.

Methods: World Bank's classification of FCS states was the primary source for country classification. The study utilized data from various other open sources. The study models cross-country inequities in COVID-19 vaccine coverage and we have employed multi-variate log-linear regressions to understand the relationship between COVID-19 vaccine coverage and cross-country macro-level determinants. The analysis was conducted on two samples, non-FCS Countries and the FCS countries.

Results: Socio-economic determinants such as gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, socioeconomic resilience; health system determinants such as density of human resources, government spending on health expenditure; and political determinants such as effective government, more power to regional governments, political stability and absence of violence play a pivotal role in vaccine coverage. We also found that FCS countries with a higher share of people strongly believing in the vaccine effectiveness have a positive association with COVID-19 vaccine coverage.

Conclusion: The study confirmed that political factors, government effectiveness and political stability are also important determinants of vaccine coverage. The result further draws attention to few policy implications such as promoting future research to explore the linkages between the perceived equality before the law and individual liberty and its effect on vaccination coverage in the FCS.

Keywords: COVID-19, Equity, Fragile and Conflict, Determinants of Health, Vaccine Coverage

Copyright: © 2022 The Author(s); Published by Kerman University of Medical Sciences. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Pattanshetty S, Pardesi M, Gudi N. A comparative analysis on the social determinants of COVID-19 vaccination coverage in fragile and conflict affected settings and non-fragile and conflict affected settings. *Int J Health Policy Manag.* 2022;x(x):x–x. doi:10.34172/ijhpm.2022.6830

Article History:

Received: 2 October 2021
Accepted: 6 September 2022
ePublished: 10 October 2022

*Correspondence to:

Sanjay Pattanshetty
Email:
sanjay.pattanshetty@manipal.edu

Key Messages

Implications for policy makers

- The research brings to light a comprehensive list of determinants that influence the coverage of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccination in fragile and conflict-affected setting (FCS).
- The study informs in prioritization and resource allocation for enhancing the COVID-19 vaccination coverage.
- The study calls for creating an enabling environment in FCS to improve vaccine equity.

Implications for the public

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) had an unprecedented impact on the lives and livelihood of the people. Globally, there were both pharmaceutical and public health interventions implemented to minimize the direct and in-direct effects of the pandemic. However, the success of the interventions was dependent on the social, political, economic and health system factors. COVID-19 effects could be even more severe due to lack of preparedness and response plans to the pandemic in fragile and conflict-affected setting (FCS). To achieve favorable population health outcomes, it is important to understand and improve the governance in FCS to enhance prevention and control measures such as vaccination which further facilitates in achieving better health outcomes.