MAR 2022

## Behaviour & Sentiment March 22 Update

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

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#### BACKGROUND

There is a need to understand ongoing sentiment and behaviours throughout the COVID-19 response. The COVID-19 landscape in New Zealand continues to shift rapidly. After moving away from an elimination strategy to living with COVID-19, there is a need to understand what concerns New Zealanders have as they change their frame of mind to living with Omicron and reopening to the world.

This report provides a check-in on overall sentiment and compliance behaviours of New Zealanders to inform communications, tone and messaging, and creative direction to help keep New Zealanders engaged with the collective mission to Unite Against COVID-19.

#### **OVERALL OBJECTIVES**

Understand how to keep New Zealanders engaged and reassured while we live with Omicron in the community, and plan for a border reopening.

The specific objectives we set out to answer:

- 1. Explore sentiment towards the COVID-19 response how are people feeling about COVID-19 generally, how are we handling the response as a country, and how does this impact on the UAC brand? How worried are people specifically about catching Omicron?
- 2. Understand if messaging around key health behaviours is effective – do New Zealanders think the behaviours they are being told to do are credible, and are their actions aligning (a particular focus on home isolation through the Omicron peak)? What motivations and barriers are driving their actions?
- **3.** Understand barriers to booster uptake what will stop New Zealanders from getting the COVID-19 booster shot, and how do we overcome these?
- 4. Information and influencers understand the effectiveness of information and the key sources of influence.

### Methodology

This survey interviewed a nationally representative sample of New Zealanders aged 16 years and over.

- Total sample n=900
- Margin of error at the 95% confidence interval is +/- 3.3%

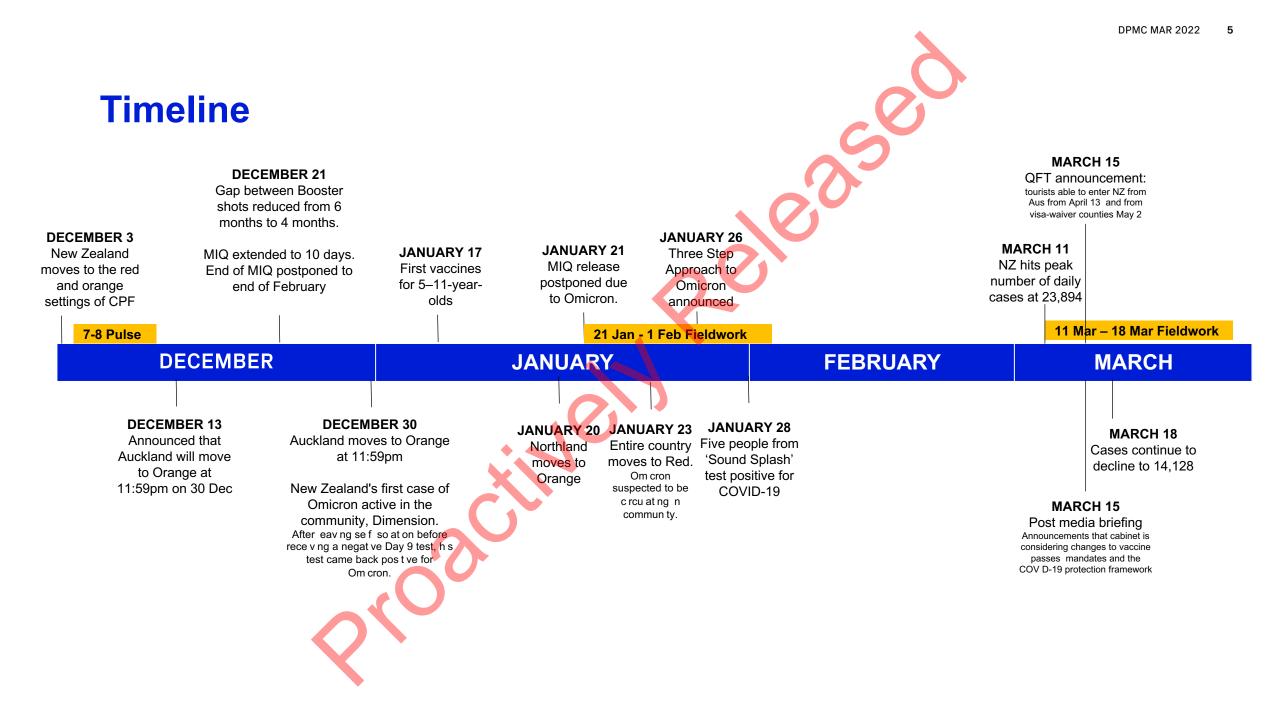
Fieldwork ran from the 11<sup>th</sup> of March through to the 18<sup>th</sup> of March.

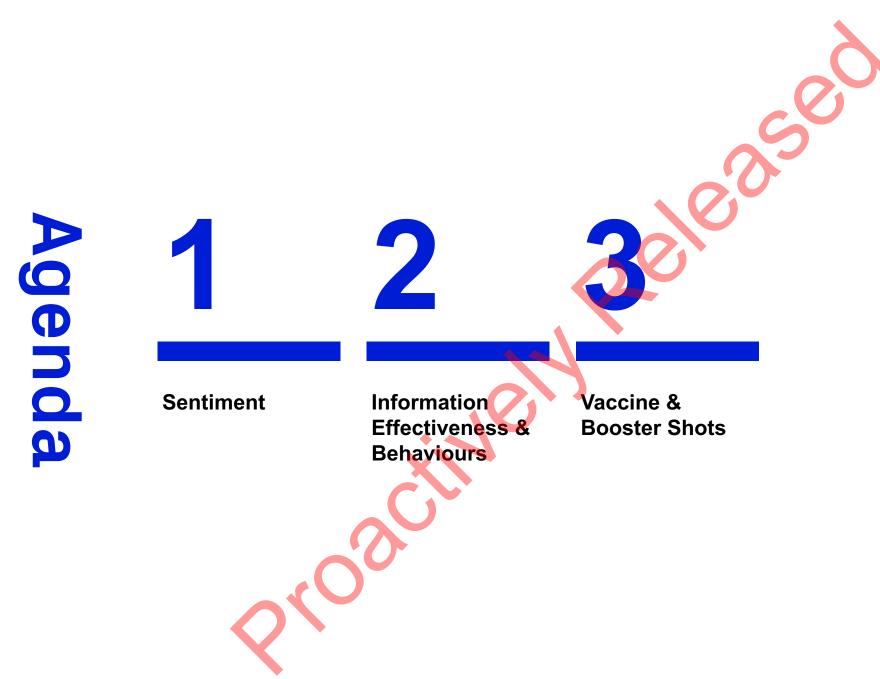
Key samples:

- Māori n=93
- Pasifika n=47

The data was post weighted to be representative of the New Zealand population, in terms of age, gender, region and ethnicity. Throughout this report, key comparisons are made to the 2021 Behaviour and Sentiment trackers, and the December Pulse Check.

It is important to note that this is an online survey – people who do not have access to the internet are not represented in our findings.





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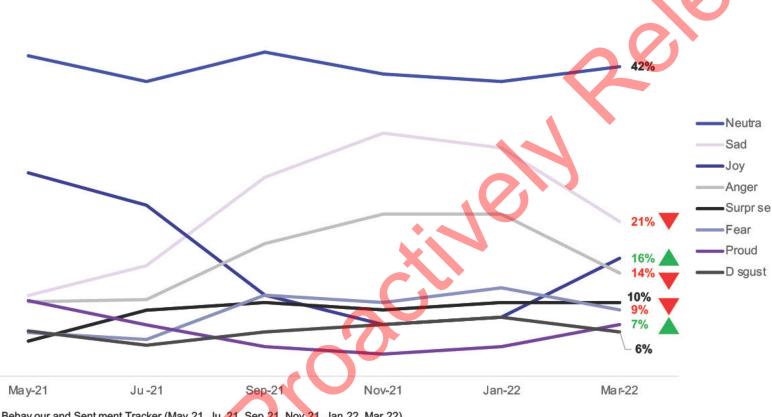
### **SENTIMENT: KEY OUTTAKES**

- Following signalling of easing in restrictions, hitting our peak in the Omicron outbreak, and cases starting to decline, we are seeing sentiment shift in the right direction.
- New Zealanders can see the light at the end of the tunnel, but are waiting for things to actually get 'back to normal'.
- Auckland is unique in having gone through the Omicron peak earlier than the rest of the country – therefore sentiment is more positive.
- New Zealanders are feeling better about easing restrictions and reopening borders, but there is still a divide in feelings.

# Despite neutrality dominating, we are seeing significant uptick in positive emotion, and downfall in negative

New Zealanders can see the light at the end of the tunnel

#### SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE COVID-19 SITUATION IN NZ – BY WAVE



In March, 'neutral' (42%) is the dominant emotion, followed by 'sad' (21%) and 'joy' (16%).

We see a reallocation from feelings of negative emotions like 'sad', 'anger' and 'fear' to positive emotions like 'joy' and 'proud' - an indication that NZers are adapting to living with COVID-19 in the community.

Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (May 21, Ju 21, Sep 21, Nov 21, Jan 22, Mar 22) Q: What are your emot ons at the moment regard ng the stuat on w th COVID 19 n New Zea and? Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, 7 Dec tota samp e n=411, Nov 21 tota samp e n=917, Sep 21 tota samp e n=846, Ju 21 samp e n=823, May 21 samp e n=1,853

## Increased feelings of 'Joy' are driven by learning to live with COVID-19 but also seeing a light at the end of the tunnel

#### **JOY – 16%**

#### 7% - Learning to live with COVID

*"We have to move on personally and economically." "Let's get on with life."* 

"It is time to move forward, get on with life as we know it as we can't remain isolated forever

#### 6% - Going back to normal

"It's good to be moving into a space where we can live with the virus as I do not think an elimination strategy is sustainable anymore. I am excited for the borders opening." "It's controlling our lives and how we live, I just want to get on with life and live it normally."

#### 6% - Happy with the response

"Finally Govt is letting us get on with living."

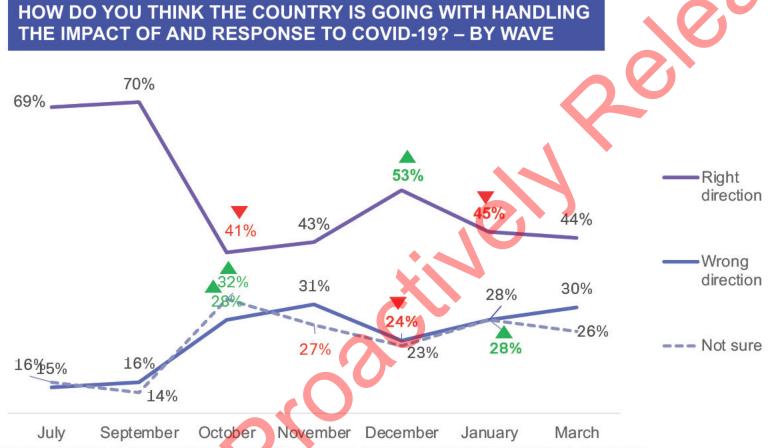
"Because the Govt has done everything it could to help NZ cope with the virus better than most countries in the world" "Great that the isolation rules are relaxing to enable business to stay open"

"The government has our best interests at heart"

Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: And why do you fee th s way? Base: Fee joy n=144

## Despite an evident shift in emotion, there is no subsequent shift in perception of moving in the right direction

This may not shift until rules and regulations actually change



Source: 7 December Pu se 2021 & Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (Ju 21, Sep 21, Nov 21 Jan 22, Mar 22), 7 Dec Pu se Check, October Pu se Q: How do you think the country s going with handing the impact of and response to COVID 19?

Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, 7 Dec Pu se tota samp e n=411, Nov 21 tota samp e n=917, October Pu se n=409, Sep 21 tota samp e n=846, Ju 21 tota samp e n=823 complementate p tra 2022

In Oct 21, we saw a significant narrowing of the gap between New Zealanders who thought we were going in the right direction vs. the wrong direction.

In Dec 21, we saw things start to move in a more positive direction, but this didn't hold into Jan 22. Now in March 22, we continue to see the patterns hold.

#### SPOTLIGHT ON NZERS WHO THINK WE ARE HEADING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION (Deniers & Rebels)

These people are more likely to have **low concern about getting Omicron** (29%, +8%), be **unvaccinated** (12%, +7%), say they are **definitely not getting the booster** (38%, +15%), and **haven't prepared** for self-isolation (31%, +9%)



# Feelings that we are heading in the 'wrong direction' are driven by a desire to get 'back to normal'



Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: And why s that? (Coded)

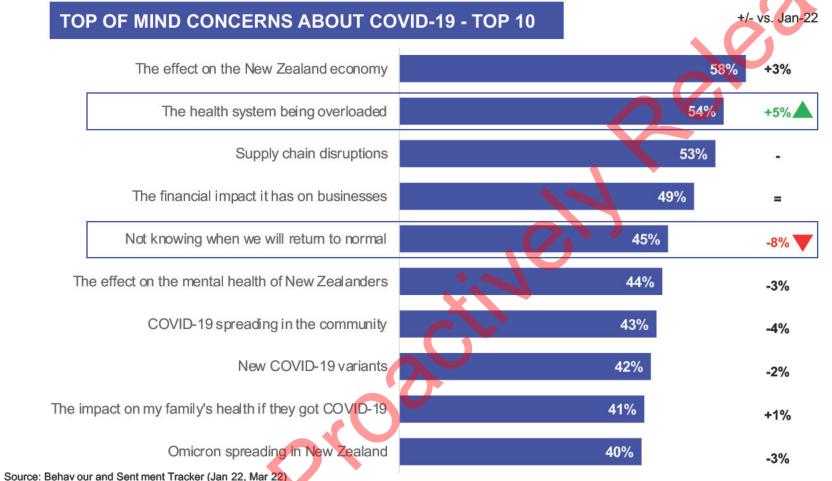
Q: How do you fee the country s go ng w th hand ng the mpact and response of COVID 19?

Base: Mar tota samp e n=900, Th nk we're go ng n the 'wrong d rect on' n=272, Jan tota samp e n=944, Th nk we're go ng n the 'wrong d rect on' n=261 confidential # TRA 2022



### A significant decline in 'not knowing when we will return to normal' aligns with recent government announcements

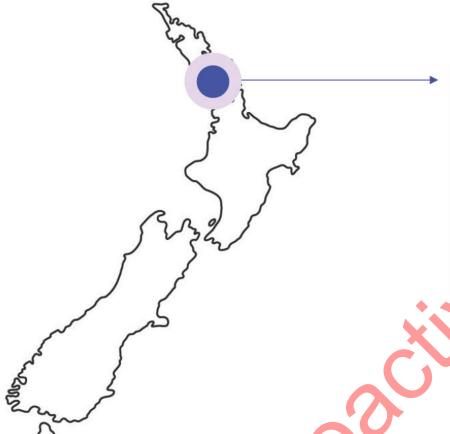
But the top concern remains the effect on the New Zealand economy



Q: What are you thinking about in terms of the impact of COVID 19 in New Zea and? Base: Mar 22 tota sample n=900, Jan 22 tota sample n=944  Almost the entire sample chose a concern from the full list – stable since Jan

- We have seen a significant decline from January in "not knowing when we will return to normal" (45%, -8%) as well as "living in the COVID-19 protection framework" (23%, -8%).
- In line with peaking case numbers, we have seen a significant increase from January in concern with "the amount of people getting COVID-19" (39%, +10%) and the "health system being overloaded" (54%, +5%). We have also seen a significant increase in low socio-economic areas being hit the hardest (28%, +4%).
- We have seen a significant decline in concerns about not being able to travel overseas (28%, -5%).

## Level of concern for Aucklanders is lower than RONZ



SPOTLIGHT ON AUCKLAND VS. RONZ

- The average number of concerns are lower for Auckland than RONZ
- AKL lower on "not knowing when we will return too normal" (40%, -7%)
- AKL lower on "the impact on my family's health if they got COVID-19" (35%, -8%)
- AKL higher on "not being able to travel overseas" (33%, +8%)
- AKL higher on "access for kids and people receiving education" (32%, +7%)

Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: What are you th nk ng about n terms of the mpact of COVID 19 n New Zea and? Base: Mar 22, Auck and n=294, RONZ n=606

# As New Zealanders see the light at the end of the tunnel, there is a significant decline in uncertainty

CONCERN ABOUT 'NOT KNOWING WHEN WE WILL RETURN TO NORMAL' - BY WAVE



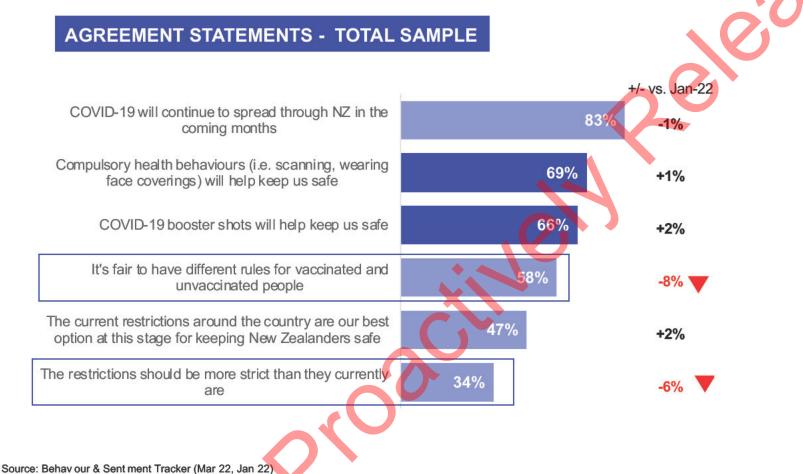
For the first time, we see a significant drop in concern around 'not knowing when we will return to normal' during the Red Alert Level.

Typically, concern moves with tightening of restrictions, but this point in time is unique due to announcements around a return to normality, despite still being in 'red'.

This is our #5 ranked concern about the impact of COVID-19 on New Zealand, down from #2 in January.

Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (May 2, Ju 21, Sep 21, Nov 21, Jan 22m Mar 22), 7 Dec Pu se Q: What are you th nk ng about n terms of the mpact of COVID 19 n New Zea and? Base: Mar tota samp e s ze n=900, Jan tota samp e n=944, 7 Dec Pu se tota samp e n=411, Nov 21 tota samp e n=917, Sep 21 tota samp e n=846, Ju 21 samp e n=823, May 21 samp e n=1,853 CONFIDENTIAL @ TRA 2022

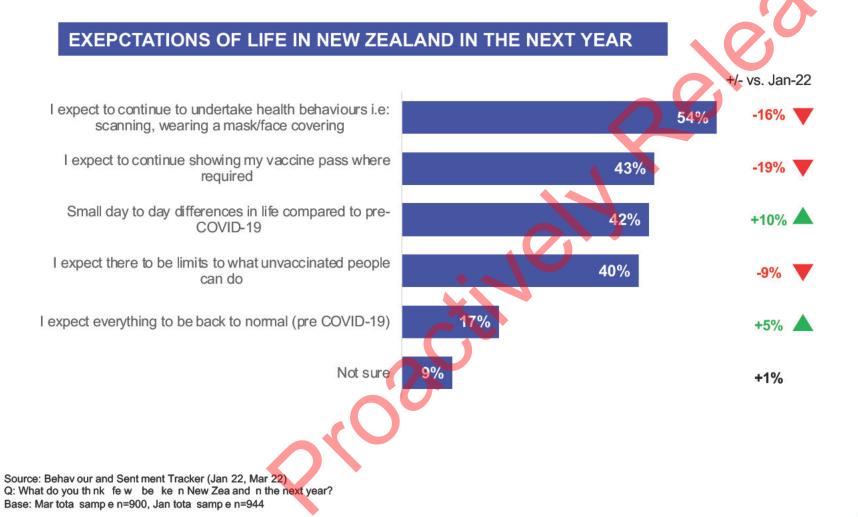
# New Zealanders are feeling more comfortable in relaxing restrictions as they see freedom in sight



The gap between believing the booster and health behaviours will keep us safe has closed – evidence that New Zealanders are increasingly understanding the role of both health behaviours & boosters in keeping us all safe.

Q: Here are some th ngs other peop e have sa d. To what extent do you agree or d sagree? (NET Agree: strong y agree + agree) Base: Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, Mar 22 tota samp e n=900

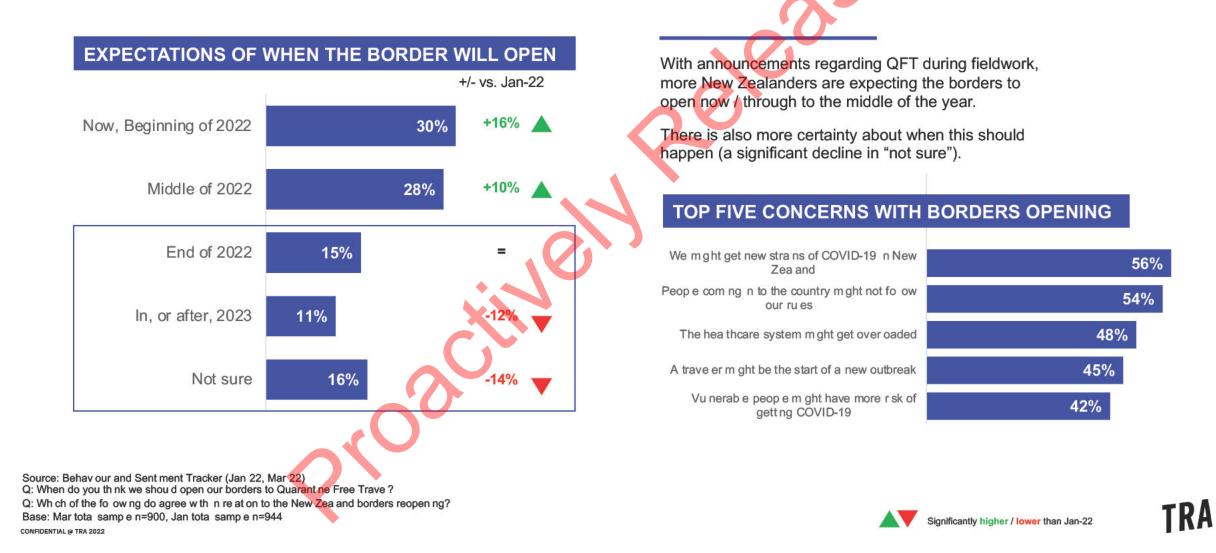
# There is a shift towards thinking that the next year could return to some form of normality - across all metrics



We are seeing quite significant decreases in people expecting to continue with key health behaviours and using vaccine passes.

People are also thinking there will be less limitation for unvaccinated – perhaps influenced by the media briefing re: mandates during fieldwork.

# With increased certainty around QFT, there is a lift in those expecting the borders to open sooner



(8-10/10)

**HIGH CONCERN (43%)** 

### Despite a positive outlook, there is still a significant group of New Zealanders who have high concern in catching Omicron

## **LOW CONCERN (21%)** (1-3/10)

MID CONCERN (35%) (4-7/10)

## HIGHEST CONCERN (21%)

Concern is driven by circumstance: skewing more likely than average to have a **disability** (particularly mobility related), **dependents** or **financial woes being out of work**.

Behaviours mirror high concern: this group have the highest **vaccination/booster** rates and levels of preparation for **self isolation**.

They are more likely to agree that the current **restrictions** are **needed** to keep us safe, and think they should be **stricter**. They are less likely to think we **should open the borders** now.

Despite positive shifts in overall sentiment driven by learning to live with COVID-19 and clarity on a plan to move forward, there is still a significant proportion of New Zealanders who have extremely high concern about catching Omicron.

We need to make sure we fully understand this group so we can effectively communicate with them, particularly around reassurance. More on this later...

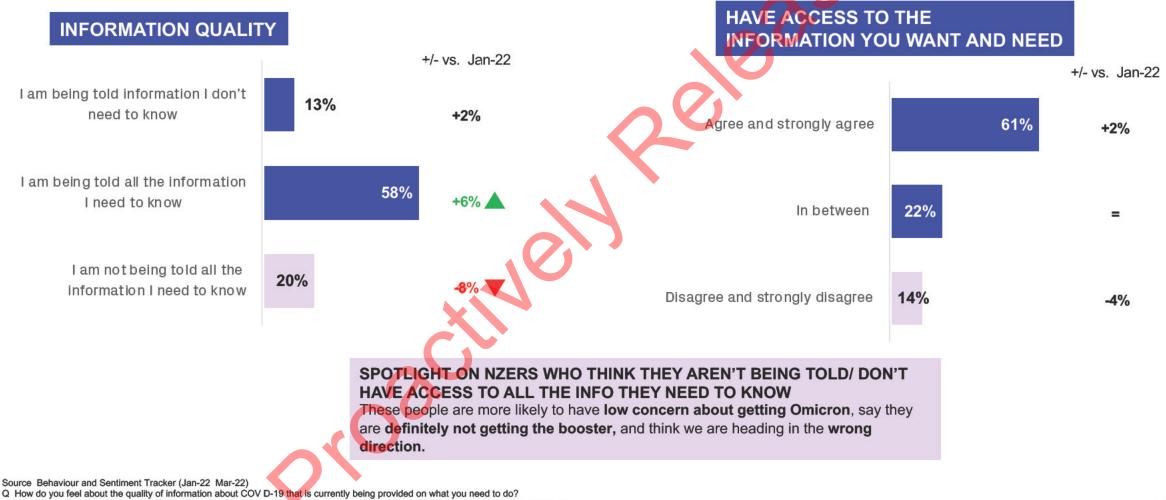
## Information Effectiveness & Behaviours

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## INFORMATION EFFECTIVNESS & BEHAVIOURS: KEY OUTTAKES

- The perceived quality of COVID-19 information has improved since January. Subsequently, we are seeing increases in self isolation preparation – evidential that the core messaging/information is effective in changing behaviours.
- Not being able to take time off work is a main barrier to not wanting to isolate – and this is driven by both the female population and selfemployed.
- Information receptiveness is aligning with the current messages being pushed to the public.
- But there is a general decline in seeking COVID-19 information as New Zealanders learn to live with COVID-19 in the community/live through the peak.
- Revisiting our 'highest concerned' group, information will need to be targeted to effectively reach and reassure these people.

## Information quality and access has seen an uplift from January



Q From everything you've seen or heard about COV D-19 do you agree that you have access to all the information you want and need? Base Mar-22 total sample n=900 Jan-22 total sample n=944



# Other information that New Zealanders would find helpful is centred around clarity & detail

#### INFORMATION NEEDS – OF THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION

#### Clarity on rules

*"I just seems to be forever changing and I cant keep up with the latest rules"* 

"There is so much changing information I have given up trying to keep up. If/when I get it I'll work out rules then but continue to distance and mask wear"

*"Clarity on the constantly changing rules."* 

#### Facts & details

"Data about current spread that's deeper than just daily case numbers"

"Facts not opinions or trends"

"Detailed information in case you get affected."

"How many vaccinated and how many unvaccinated are catching it and their recovery times."

#### The effect of Omicron

"How many of the hospitalised people with Omicron are vaccinated?"

"How (many) Omicron cases everyday separated from normal covid"

"How much capacity does healthcare system have available"

*"I think Government has not emphasised to the general public the long term effects of Covid enough"* 

There is also a group of NZers who simply believe the information they are seeing is inaccurate

"Actual dates, actual numbers, actual faith"

"Accurate statistics relating to mortality, causes and outcomes of the infection etc"

"Getting the actual number of those getting infected and tell it how it really is"

"Government and scientists saying the truth"

*"I don't believe we are getting the true figures."* 

*"I feel like I get enough information it's just a matter of whether or not it is true information."* 

Source Behaviour and Sentiment Tracker (Mar-22) Q What other information would you find helpful? Base Mar-22 not being told info need to know or does not have all the info they want and need sample n=288

## New Zealanders are increasingly seeing messaging around plans to re-open the border & COVID-19 spreading

	"YOU SEE OR HEAR ABOUT IT ALL THE TIME"	MAR-22	JAN-22	+/- vs. JAN-22
	Omicron	51%	57%	-7% 🔻
	COVID-19 spreading in the community	44%	37%	+7% 🔺
*	COVID-19 booster shots	44%	- 7	
	Wearing a mask	43%	53%	-10% 💙
	Staying home and getting a test if sick	41%	44%	-3%
*	Taking a RATs test and officially recording the result	34%		
	What to do if you get COVID-19	32%	29%	+3%
	Vaccination passes	29%	39%	-10%
*	Isolation requirements	27%	-	-
	Be ready and have a plan if you get COVID-19	24%	25%	-1%
	Plans to re-open the New Zealand border	22%	11%	+11%
	Mandatory record keeping with the NZ COVID Tracer app or manual records	20%	31%	-11%
	The 'COVID-19 Protection Framework' (traffic light system)	19%	35%	-16% 🔻
	When 5 to 12 year olds can get vaccinated	18%	25%	-7% 🔻
	New COVID-19 variants	16%	31%	-15%
	MIQ places and facilities	11%	20%	-9% 🔻
3eha	viour and Sentiment Tracker (Jan-22 Mar-22)			

Source Behaviour and Sentiment Tracker (Jan-22 Mar-22) Q Lately how much are you seeing or hearing about ... (see or hear about it all the time) \*Base Jan-22 total sample n=944 Mar-22 total sample N=900 We have seen uplifts in messaging visibility for **COVID-19 spreading** in the community (44%, +7%) and plan to re-open the NZ border (22%, +11%) – reflecting the shifting COVID-19 environment and awareness of the latest border announcement.

The largest significant declines are the COVID-19 Protection Framework (19%, -16%) and new COVID-19 variants (16%, -15%).

## News articles and COVID-19 advertising are top information sources; media briefings shifts significantly down the list



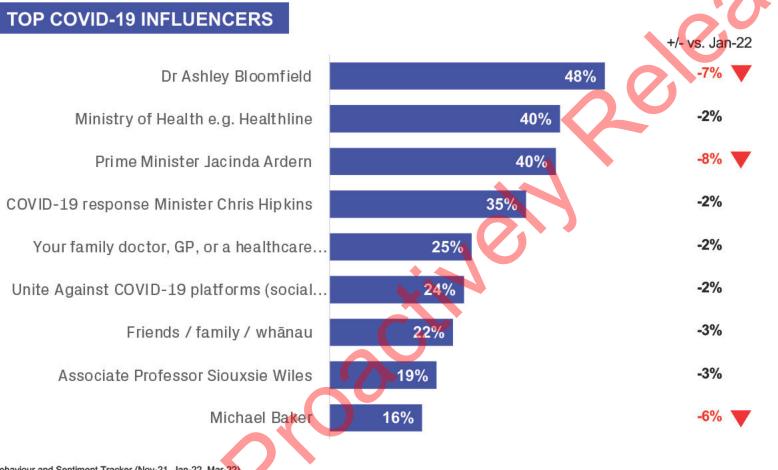
Source Behaviour and Sentiment Tracker (Mar-22 Jan-22 Mar-22)

Q Where are you getting information from to keep up to date about the New Zealand Government's public health COV D-19 response including plans restrictions the COV D-19 vaccine etc?

Q What social media sources are you using?

Base Mar-22 total sample n=900 Jan-22 total sample n=944 Mar-22 total sample N=900 social media sources N=185 confidential @ TRA 2022

# Prominent figureheads and organisations continue to be sought out for information on COVID-19



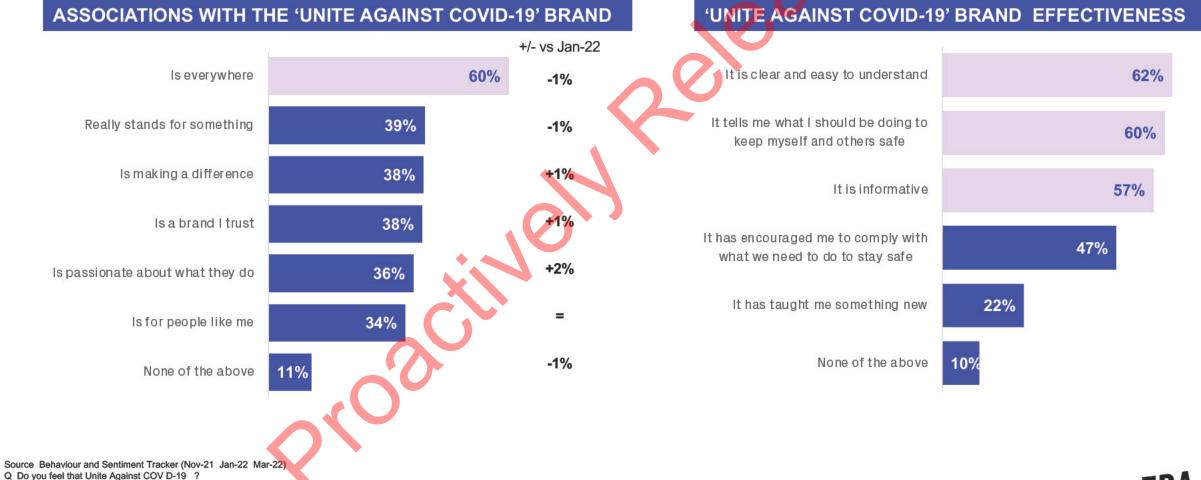
Prominent figureheads like Dr. Ashley Bloomfield, MoH and PM Jacinda Ardern continue to sit as top onion leaders.

But overall 'seeking of opinions' is trending down.

Source Behaviour and Sentiment Tracker (Nov-21 Jan-22 Mar-22) Q Whose opinion do you listen to or seek out in regards to COV D-19 in New Zealand and what is being done? Base Mar-22 n=714 Jan-22 n=944 Nov-21 total sample n=917

Significantly higher / lower than Nov-21

## UAC brand associations are stable, and the brand is perceived to be clear, directional and informative

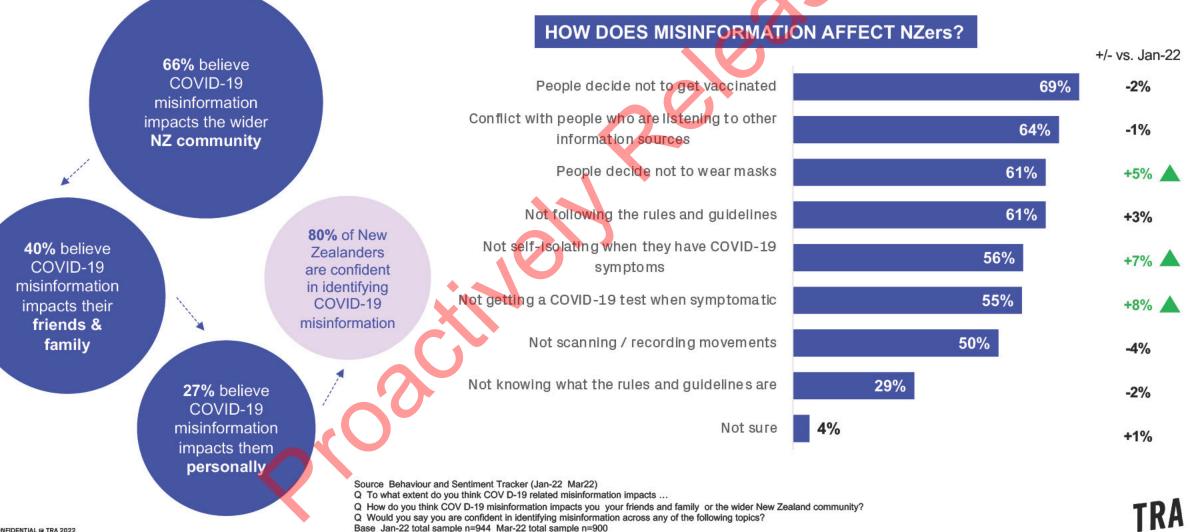


Base Mar-22 total sample n=900 Jan-22 total sample n=944 Nov-21 total sample n=917

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### New Zealanders are generally quite confident in identifying misinformation on COVID-19

And think the largest impact of misinformation is vaccination rates being affected



### New Zealanders who are personally affected by misinformation are more likely to get information from unofficial sources

Compared to those who don't think COVID-19 misinformation affects them personally...

#### DEMOGRAPHICS

- Skew younger (under 40)
- Less likely to be NZ European (50%, -22%), more likely to be **Māori** (20%, +9%), **Pasifika** (10%, +5%) or **Asian** (22%, +9%)
- More likely to have **dependents** 5-11 (30%, +14%)

#### INFORMATION

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- More likely to get their COVID-19 information from friends/family/whānau (38%, +12%), social media posts & page (35%, +13%), community groups (15%, +5%) and iwi/Māori groups/kaumātua (5%, +4%)
- When looking at barriers to getting a COVID-19 test, they're more likely to think **it's** hard to know the truth about what to do' (26%, +10%) & 'not being sure where to get information from' (23%, +9%)

Source Behaviour and Sentiment Tracker (Jan-22 Mar22) Q To what extent do you think COV D-19 related misinformation impacts Base Jan-22 total sample n=944 Mar-22 total sample n=900

27% believe

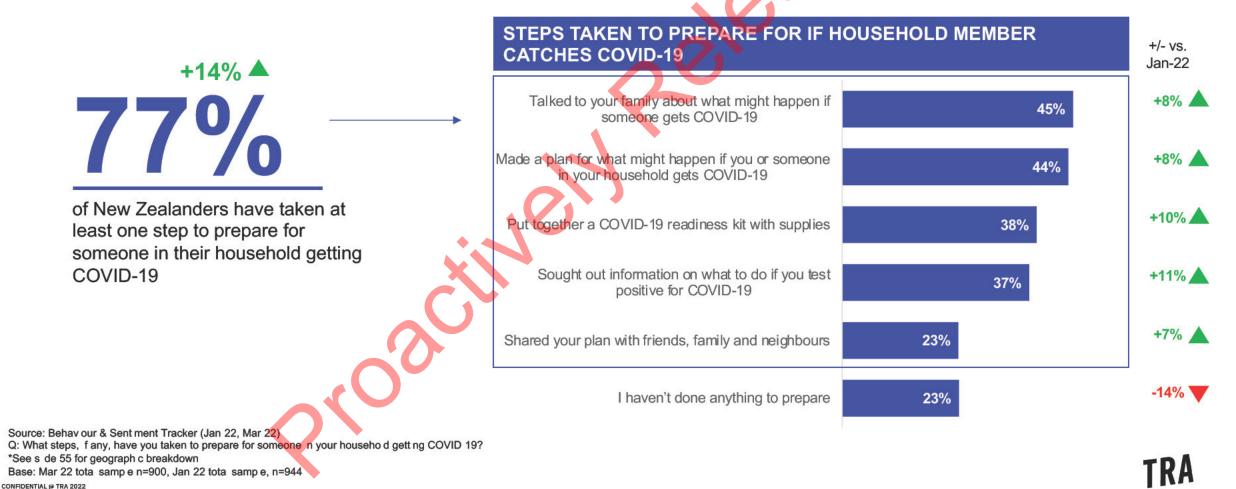
COVID-19 misinformation

affects them personally

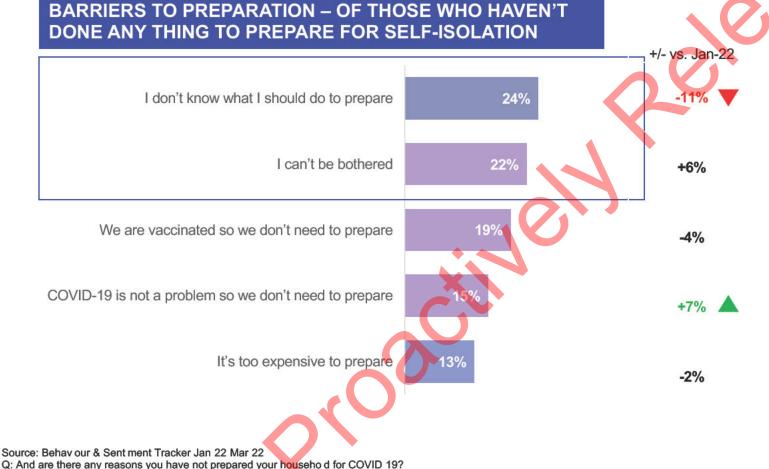
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# Messaging is working – there is a significant increase in New Zealanders prepared for isolation

Top steps taken are talking to family about what might happen, and making a plan for someone in your household getting COVID-19



## The top barrier "not knowing what to do to prepare" is declining as information becomes more readily available



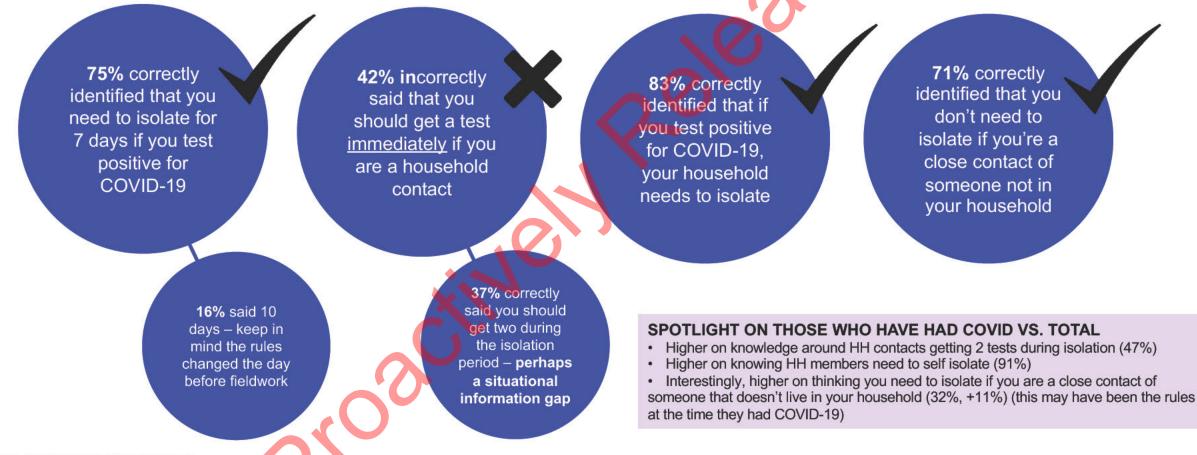
There has been a significant improvement on the informational barrier – those who don't know what to do to prepare is down by -11% since January.

There has been an uptick in those whose barrier is thinking COVID-19 is not a problem, +7% since January.

Functiona	al barrier
Attitudina	l barrier
Informatio	onal barrier

Base: Jan 22 those who haven't done anyth ng to prepare n=345. Mar 22 n=208

## The top health behaviour message that is sticking with New Zealanders is around isolation requirements

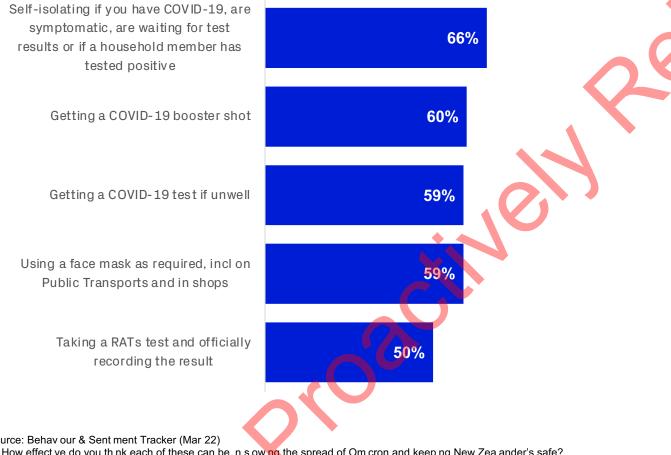


Source Behaviour & Sentiment Tracker (Mar-22)

Q How long do you need to isolate if you test positive for COV D-19? Q fyou are a household contact should you get a COV D-19 test? Q f you test positive for COV D-19 do the members of your household also need to isolate? Q Do you need to isolate if you are a Close Contact of someone who does not live in your household? Base Mar-22 total sample n=900

## Isolation is the top health behaviour perceived as being effective in stopping the spread of Omicron and keeping NZers safe

#### **EFFECTIVENESS (VERY EFFECTIVE)**



Self-isolation is seen as the most effective measure (66%), whilst taking a RATs test and officially recording the result is the weakest (50%).

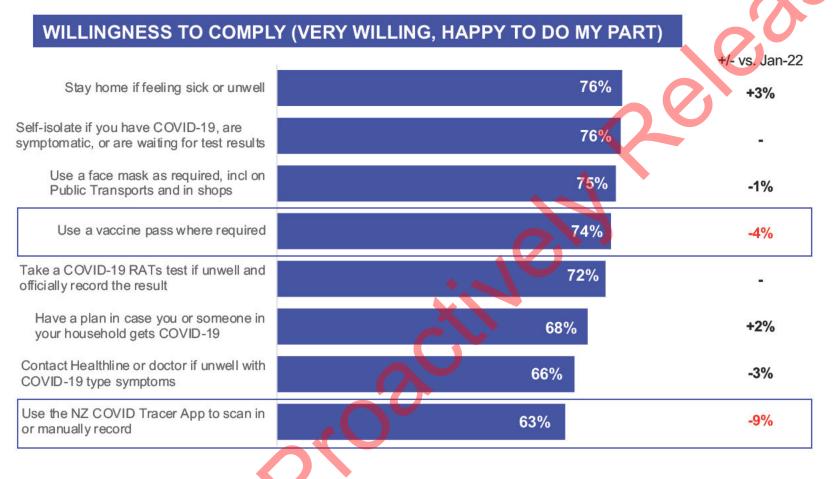
#### SPOTLIGHT ON NZERS WHO THINK WE ARE HEADING IN THE WRONG **DIRECTION (Deniers & Rebels)**

These people have a lower perceived effectiveness of health behaviours

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: How effect ve do you think each of these can be in sowing the spread of Om cron and keeping New Zea ander's safe? Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900

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## There have been significant declines in willingness to use vaccine passes and the NZ COVID Tracer App



Source: Behav our and Sent ment Tracker (Nov 21, Jan 22, Mar 22) & 7 Dec Pu se Q: How w ng are you to do the fo ow ng? (Very w ng, happy to comp y) Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, 7 Dec Pu se tota samp e n=411, Nov 21 tota samp e n=917 Compared to January, we have seen declines in willingness across:

- Using the COVID tracer app (63%, -9%)
- Using a vaccine pass where required (74%, -4%)

# There has been a significant increase in compliance for staying home if unwell

#### PROJECTIVE COMPLIANCE (ALWAYS / MOST OF THE TIME)

+/- vs Jan-22 Use a face mask as required, incl on Public 78% Transports and in shops 70% Use a Vaccine Pass where required Isolate if you or someone in your household tests 61% positive for COVID-19 Staying home if feeling sick or unwell, including 58% +10% staving off work Take a COVID-19 RATs test if unwell and officially 47% record the result 45% Cough or sneeze into elbow +4% Wash hands with soap for at least 20 seconds / 41% +3% sanitising Contact Healthline or doctor if feeling unwell with 40% COVID-19 type symptoms +1% Use the NZ COVID Tracer app to scan in or manually 38% record their movements -19%

There has been a significant increase in staying home if feeling sick or unwell, including staying off work (58%, +10% since Jan)

#### Significant decreases include:

- Using the NZ COIVD Tracker app (38%, -19% since Jan)
- Using a vaccine pass when required (70%, -5% since Jan)

#### SPOTLIGHT ON NZERS WHO HAVE PERSONALLY HAD COVID-19

These people are more likely to have higher compliance across most behaviours

Significantly higher / lower than previous wave

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Nov 21, Jan 22, Mar 22) & 7 Dec Pu se Q: How often do you th nk other New Zea anders do the fo ow ng? (a ways + most of the t me) Base: : Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, 7 Dec pu se check tota samp e n=411, Nov 21 tota samp e n=917

# The top motivator for compliance remains protecting friends & family, but we have seen a significant shift in those wanting to protect NZ's most vulnerable

l want to protect friends / family / whānau	57%	-4'
I want to protect vulnerable people	55%	+9
I don't want the healthcare system to be overloaded	52%	+1
I think it's the right thing to follow the rules and laws	49%	-2
The health concerns if I got COVID-19	45%	+2
My sense of duty to NZ	44%	-
I don't want another lockdown	41%	+1
I want the freedom to do what I want back	40%	-2
I don't want the financial impact to keep on going	38%	+3
I want to be able to visit restaurants, bars, cafes and go to events	33%	-39

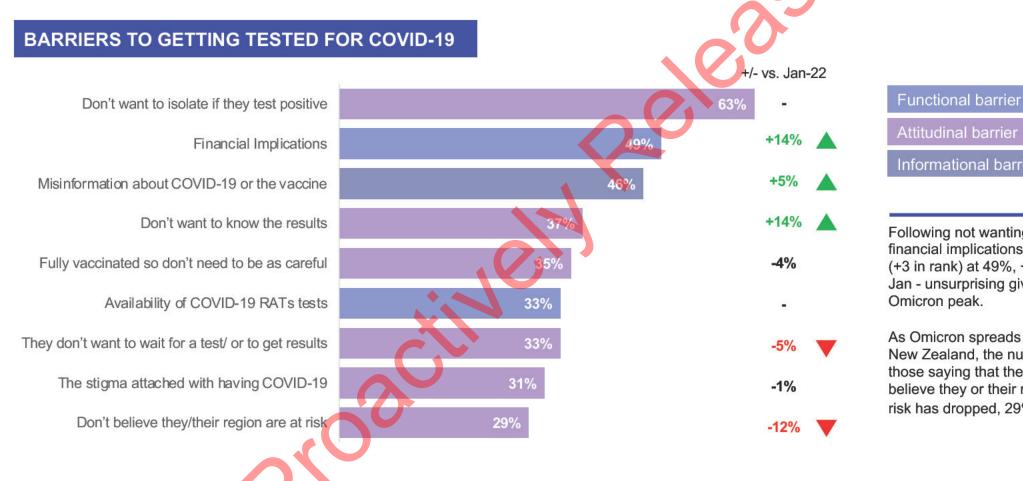
Motivations to comply are largely stable with protecting friends and family (57%) being the #1 motivation.

But we have seen a sig increase in protecting **vulnerable people** (55%) which is now +9% from Jan and +2 in rank.

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Jan 22, Mar 22) Q: Wh ch of the fo ow ng are most key to make you want to fo ow the Government's pub c heath COVID 19 gu de nes? Base: Jan 22 tota samp e n=944, Mar 22 tota samp e n=900

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### New Zealanders not wanting to isolate if they test positive is the #1 barrier to getting tested for COVID-19

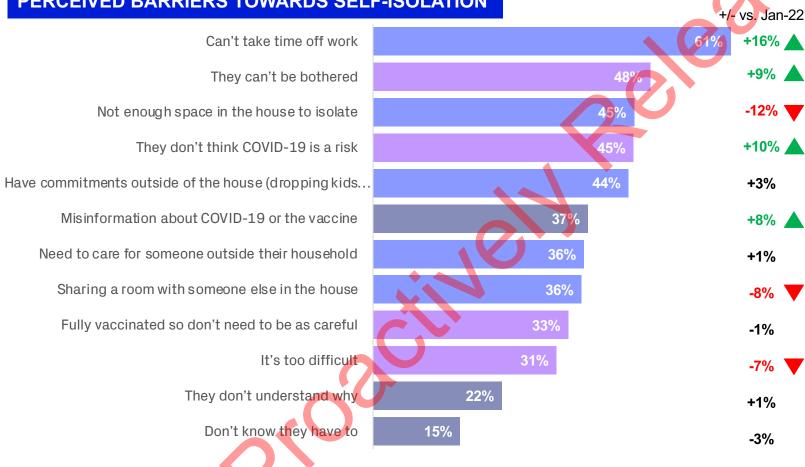


Attitudinal barrier Informational barrier

Following not wanting to isolate, financial implications is now #2 (+3 in rank) at 49%, +14% from Jan - unsurprising given the Omicron peak.

As Omicron spreads throughout New Zealand, the number of those saying that they don't believe they or their region is at risk has dropped, 29%, -12%

### Not being able to take time off work to isolate has significantly increased since January



Q: What do you think might stop other people from self so at ng from others in their househoid, if they have COVID 19, are symptomatic, or awaiting test results?

#### PERCEIVED BARRIERS TOWARDS SELF-ISOLATION

The leading barrier for selfisolation is **functional** – **not** being able to take time off work. This has significantly increased from January now at

**Functional barrier** 

Attitudinal barrier

Informational barrier

61% (+16% from Jan).

+16%

+9%

-12% 😈

+10%

+3%

+1%

-8%

-1%

-7%

+1%

-3%

+8%

The top barriers are mainly a mix of functional & attitudinal informational is less of an issue.

"Can't take time off work" skews female (70%), in particular female 35-54y (72%) and selfemployed (84%),

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Jan 22, Mar 22)

Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, Jan 22 tota samp e n=944

## There is a need for targeted messaging for those within the highest concern – underpinned by reassurance

LOW CONCERN (21%)	MID CONCERN (35%)	HIGH CONCERN (43%)
(1-3/10)	(4-7/10)	(8-10/10)
<ul> <li>HIGHEST CONCERN (21%) (10/10)</li> <li>Top information sources are the COVID-19 website and advertisin likely than average to get info directly from the MoH website (51% lwi, Māori groups/kaumatua (6%, +4%)</li> <li>Top 3 trusted voices: Dr Ashley Bloomfield (52%), PM Jacinda and MoH (48%)</li> <li>Significantly more likely to say they want to follow the public healt protect their friends/family/whanau (71%, +14%), protect vuln (70%, +15%), because of the health concerns if they get COVII +20%) and think it's the right thing to do to follow the rules &amp; +11%)</li> <li>Remember: demographically, high concern is driven by circumstan more likely than average to have a disability (particularly mobility dependents or financial woes being out of work.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Advertising</li> <li>Community groups</li> <li>Ardern (50%)</li> <li>This group of people like to rules are changing, and HO</li> <li>THOSE WITH DEPL through vaccination</li> <li>THOSE WITH FINA opening the borders</li> </ul>	COVID-19 website and MoH website) is causing concern means that we can give them a this lensby reinforcing that any movements and right thing to do, and reinforcing safety of themselves & follow the rules – give them information behind <b>WHY</b> the <b>W</b> this benefits them. For example: <b>ENDENTS:</b> Your children will be safe, particularly <b>INCIAL CONCERNS:</b> Pushing the economic benefit of

Behaviour & Senitment Tracker Mar-22

Q On the scale of 1-10 please select how concerned you are about the possibility of personally catching the Omicron variant of COV D-19

Q Where are you getting information from to keep up to date about the New Zealand Government's public health COV D-19 response

Q Whose opinion do you listen to or seek out in regards to COV D-19 in New Zealand and what is being done? Q Which of the following are most likely to make you want to follow the Government's public health COV D-19 guidelines?

1) Despite key COVID-19 messaging showing effectiveness for the majority of New Zealanders, the group of highly concerned need tailored and targeted messaging to provide reassurance.

 The key barrier to self isolation is centred around not being able to take time off work – this is driven by females and self-employed.

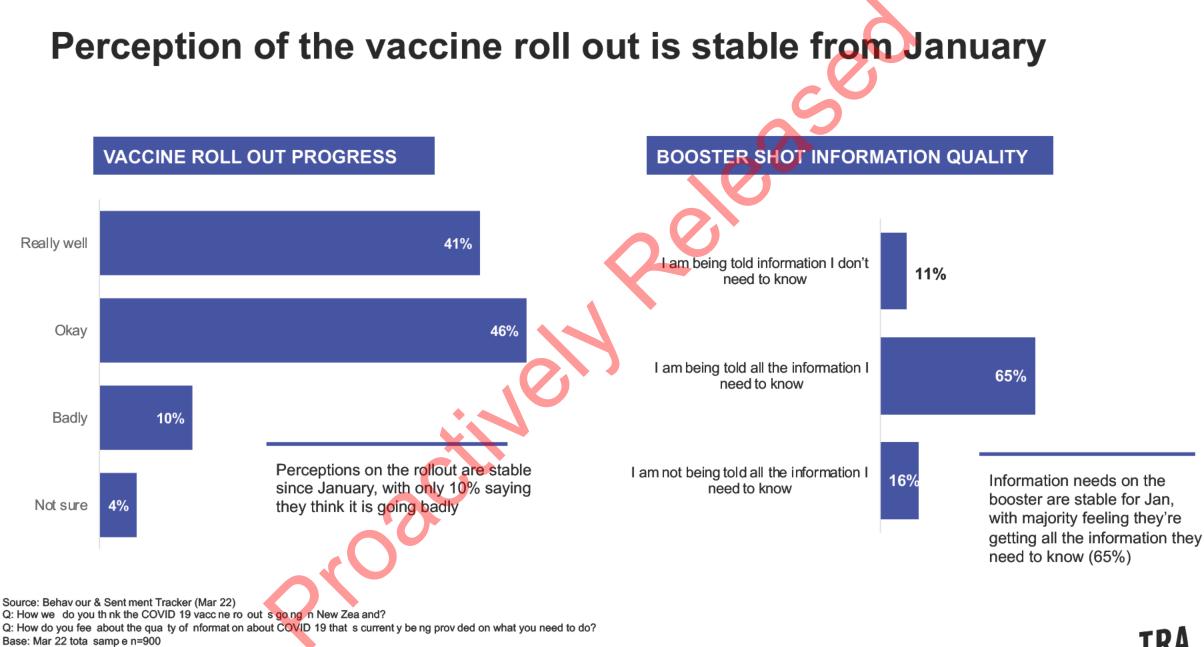
### Vaccine & Booster Shots



### **VACCINE & BOOSTER SHOTS: KEY OUTTAKES**

- Perception of the vaccine roll out is stable, with two thirds thinking they're being told all the information they need to know
- Any information gaps that remain are centred around evidence, side effects, their necessity & the future of vaccinations
- With the majority of New Zealanders now vaccinated, the group of unvaccinated are becoming harder to shift
- Side effects, efficacy and ingredients remain the top barriers for getting boosted





## There are still information needs surrounding future vaccination, side effects, efficacy, and purpose of the booster

#### INFORMATION NEEDS – OF THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW MORE INFORMATION

What will boosters be like in the future?

"The immunity expectancy; how long will it last before a booster is needed."

"How long does it last, and will there be a forth booster shots?"

"Why we need to have one every 6 months and why we are basically not vaccinated if we don't take them" Side effects / long term effects of the booster?

"Any long term side effects"

"All the side effects and chances for such"

" I have had an adverse reaction to the initial shots. I want to know that my health will not suffer or worsen."

#### Efficacy of the booster? Does it actually work?

"I want some idea of efficacy"

"The efficacy of the booster shot."

"The researched effectiveness"

Why the booster is needed?

"Why is it necessary, we were told we only needed two shots"

" Why we need them if they don't work."

"Complications, is it really necessary to have this booster, what difference is it making"

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: What other nformat on wou d you want to know about COVID 19 booster shots? Base: At east one dose of the vacc ne and want to know more nformat on n=118

### As more New Zealanders get the booster, the un-boosted group becomes more resistant

93%

67%

21%

2%

4%

5%

1%

As at fieldwork from 11-18 March

#### **VACCINATION STATUS**

NET: At least one dose

Three doses or more, including my booster shot

Two doses only

One dose only

Three doses or more, but not including my booster shot

Unvaccinated

Rather not say

Most likely Most unlikely

Definitely not I'm really not sure Rather not say 4%

Definitelv

Likely

Unlikely

There are significant increases for 'unlikely', 'most unlikely', 'definitely not' when compared to January

**BOOSTER INTENTION** 

11%

11%

10%

9%

5%

27%

23%

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: Have you had a COVID 19 vacc nat on? Q: Do you ntend to get the COVID 19 booster shot? Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900, haven't been boosted N=301

### Side effects, efficacy and ingredients remain top concerns for getting the booster

#### BARRIERS TOWARDS GETTING THE BOOSTER SHOT +/- vs. Jan-22 Concerned about possible long term side-effects of the -2% 29% vaccine / booster I'm concerned that the booster is too new / hasn't been -2% 24% tested enough -1% Concern about vaccine / booster ingredients / formula 23% +1% I don't think the COVID-19 booster vaccine works 21% I think the side effects from the booster will be worse 21% than actually getting COVID-19 I don't trust what is being said about the booster 19% -3% Concerned whether the vaccine works against new 16% -7% variants I don't like putting toxins in my body 15% -5% I am safe enough already with two vaccine doses 13% I don't like being told what to do 13% I live a natural life/prefer natural remedies 13% +2% I believe COVID-19 is not an issue 13% -6%

Barriers for the vaccine are largely stable - concern about the long-term side effects, concern the booster is too new, and concern about the ingredients of the vaccine

We see a significant decrease in those concerned whether the vaccine works against the new variants (16%, -7%) – perhaps overridden by the prevalent Omicron outbreak.

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Jan 22, Mar 22)

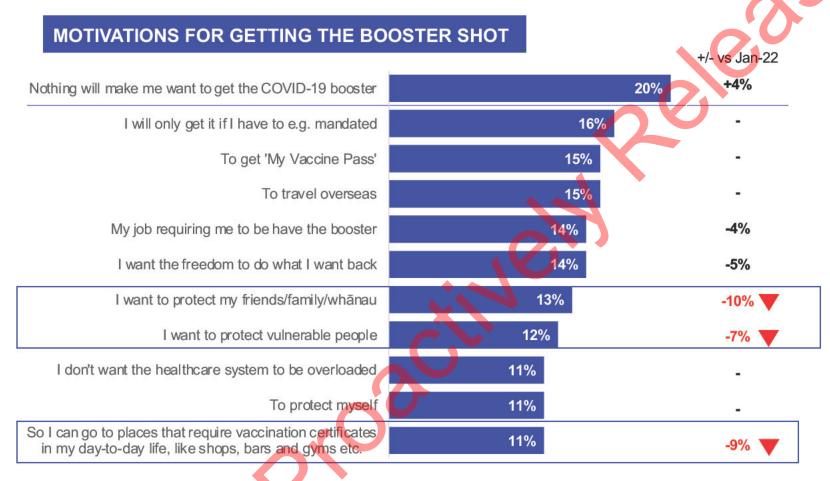
Q: What m ght stop you from gett ng the COVID 19 booster shot?

Base: Mar 22 have not had booster and don't 'def n te y' ntend to get t n=220, Jan 22 have not had booster and don't 'def n te y' ntend to get t n=284



=

## Collective motivators are becoming less of an influence in getting the booster shot



Further evidence to show that the group of un-boosted New Zealanders are harder to move – 1 in 5 say that nothing will make them get the COVID-19 booster, and we are seeing declines in those saying they want freedoms back, want to protect their friends, family & vulnerable people – perhaps a signifier that the 'low hanging fruit' have already been converted

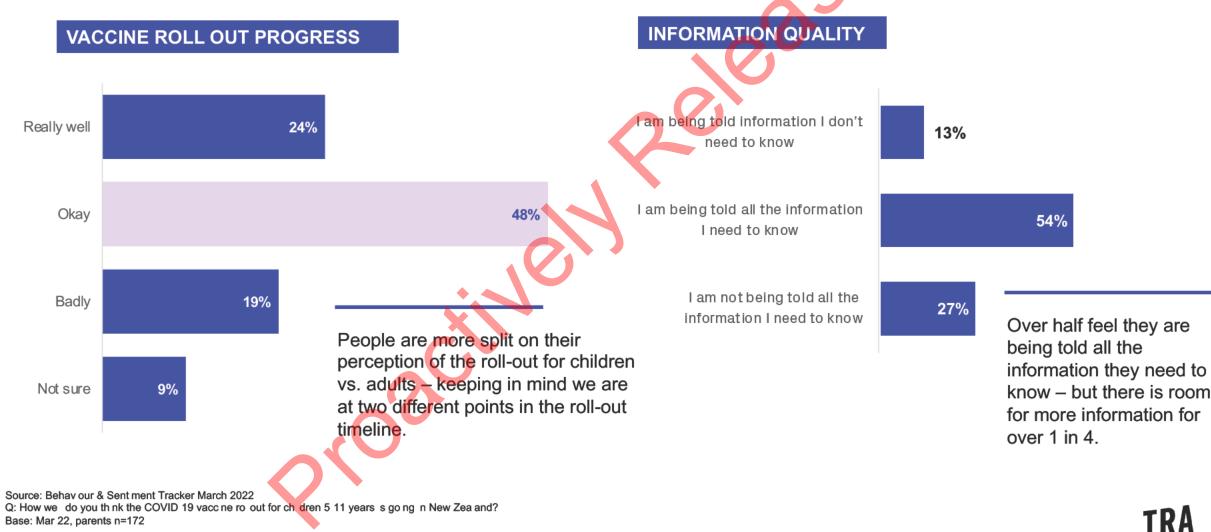
Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker March 2022, January 2022

Q: Wh ch of the fo ow ng are most key to make you want to get the COVID 19 booster?

Base: Mar 22 have not had booster and don't 'def n te y' ntend to get t n=220, Jan 22 have not had booster and don't 'def n te y' ntend to get t n=284

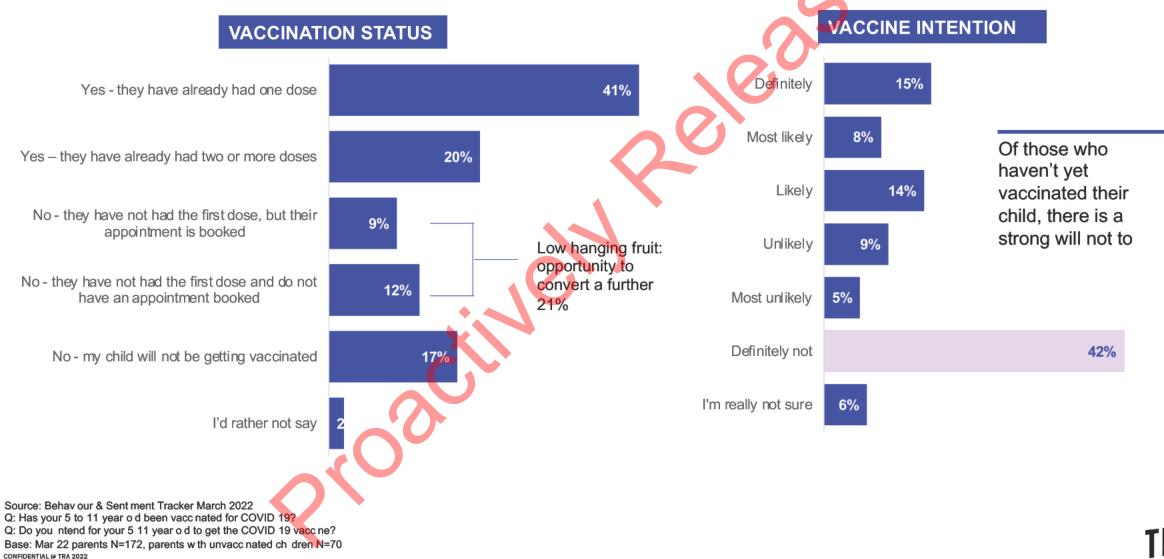


## Only 1 in 4 parents feel like the COVID-19 vaccine roll-out for children is going really well, half say 'okay'



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## 6 in 10 parents had vaccinated their child for COVID-19 at the time of the research



### Appendix



#### SUMMARY

The sentiment in New Zealand is shifting in a positive direction, but there remains division. So Co

As New Zealanders start to see a light at the end of the tunnel, overarching sentiment starts to shift. Of course, not everyone feels the same way: division remains, underpinned by levels of concern in catching Omicron.

Herein lies an opportunity for a targeted approach to give the right messages, to the right people, in the right ways.

Providing reassurance to any concerned New Zealanders will ensure they don't feel left behind, excluded or forgotten about as New Zealand learns to live with Omicron and eventually reopens to the world.

#### **KEY TAKE AWAY**

There is opportunity for targeted messages to New Zealanders with high levels of concern

#### How to deliver a message of reassurance?

- 1. Reach them through their top information sources:
- Online via trusted sources (COVID-19 website and MoH website)
- Advertising
- Community groups
- 2. Reach them through a lens that reflects their circumstance
- Safety of children
- Protection of the vulnerable
- Economic benefit of re-opening the border

## Almost 8 in 10 New Zealanders have either personally had or know someone who has had COVID-19 – exposure is high

**11%** of respondents have personally had COVID-19 14% of respondents have had someone else in their household have COVID-19 43% of respondents have had someone from their family/whanau (outside of their household) have COVID-19 69% of respondents know someone else (not from their household or family/whanau) who has had COVID-19

Source: Behav our & Sent ment Tracker (Mar 22) Q: We woud ke to understand f you or someone you know has ever had COVID 19. Base: Mar 22 tota samp e n=900

## Perceived effectiveness of health behaviours, willingness to comply and actual compliance varies by level of concern

#### LOW CONCERN (21%) **HIGH CONCERN (43%)** (1-3/10)(8-10/10)Highest concern with catching Low concern with catching **Omicron**: **Omicron**: Highest perceived effectiveness Lower perceived effectiveness of of health behaviours (65-80% HIGHEST CONCERN (21%) health behaviours (35-50% very very effective) (10/10)effective) Lowest efficacy is RATs Lowest efficacy is RATs (65%), highest is using (35%), highest is selfa face mask (80%) isolating (50%) Higher willingness across all Lower willingness across all behaviours behaviours Actual compliance is comparable Actual compliance is comparable to total sample to total sample

Q: On the scale of 1 10, please select how concerned you are about the possiblity of personally catching the Omicron variant of COVID 19.
Q: And from this similar is to behaviours, how effective do you think each of these can be in slowing the spread of Omicron and keeping New Zea ander's safe?
Q: How wing are you to do the following?
Q: How often do you think other people in New Zea and do the following?
Mar 22 total sample N=900