



## 2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VIROLOGY

November 14-15, 2025 | London, UK



**Dr Olatunde Aremu**

Birmingham City University, Department of Life  
Sciences/ Birmingham, United Kingdom

### **Socio-demographic correlates of COVID-19 Vaccine hesitancy among Men in Nigeria: findings from the National population-based survey.**

Vaccines have been recognised as the most clinically and cost-effective primary means of preventing infectious diseases globally. Despite this, uptake of many vaccines has been low. As with vaccines for preventing other infectious diseases of global health importance, the introduction of the COVID-19 vaccine was met with scepticism and hesitancy. This study explores factors associated with the COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy among men in Nigeria. Specifically, to determine whether there are variations by sociodemographic factors in a national population sample. The study utilised data from 8,505 male participants aged 18-59 years, collected as part of the 2024 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). Participants were selected using a two-stage multistage sampling procedure. Data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire across the 36 states of the federation, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). More than half (54.9%) of respondents who are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19 reside in urban areas; 45.7% were never married; and 65.3% are from the Northern States of the country. Hesitancy was higher among those from wealthy backgrounds (59%) and those with no education (57.7%). The majority (60.4%) of respondents aged 15-49 are not willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19. Participants who were married or living with a partner constitute the largest group among those unwilling to be vaccinated against COVID-19. At the state level, around 99.5% of participants in Sokoto state were unwilling to be vaccinated, followed by 98.2% in the FCT and 94.6% in Zamfara state, respectively. In the South East, a higher rate of vaccine hesitancy was observed in Abia, with 89.2% of the participants declining vaccination. This is followed closely by those from Anambra (87.9%). Almost 90.5% of participants from Edo, a South-South state, were hesitant to being vaccinated. A high rate (82.5%) of vaccine hesitancy was also noticed in Lagos state, the most populous state in the South-Western region of Nigeria. In conclusion, there is a need to renew efforts to increase uptake of preventive health vaccines against infections such as COVID-19, especially during the pandemic.

#### **Keywords**

COVID-19, Vaccine Hesitancy, vaccination, Nigeria, prevention, Infectious disease.

#### **Biography**

Dr. Olatunde Aremu, MSc BPharm, MPH, PhD, Birmingham City University, United Kingdom, is a senior academic and health economist researcher with over 20 years of experience spanning clinical practice, medical technology consulting, and academia. He has served as an academic editor and on the editorial boards of several high-impact journals in health economics, public health, and health services research. His research interests encompass health economics, Social Epidemiology, global health informatics, public health and global health policy. He has contributed to several projects funded by organisations such as the Health Foundation, Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, the Gate Foundation under the GBD project, and the NIHR-commissioned research under the Health Technology Assessment Programme.