In the 11.4% 8%

Murch SH, Anthony A, Casson DH, et al. Retraction of an interpretation. Lancet 2004; 363: 750.

519 101
With Child £ 5 yrs 7.4%

Kennedy A, LaVail K, Nowak G, Basket M, Landry S. Confidence About Vaccines In The United States: 20%

Poliovirus incidence peaked in 2006, with 1143 confirmed cases, but has since dropped back down,

Larson HJ, Cooper LZ, Eskola J, Katz SL, Ratzan S. Addressing the vaccine confidence gap. Lancet. Aug 22.73 % 41%

36

Poliovirus incidence peaked in 2006, with 1143 confirmed cases, but has since dropped back down,

Larson HJ, Cooper LZ, Eskola J, Katz SL, Ratzan S. Addressing the vaccine confidence gap. Lancet. Aug 22.73 % 41%

36

Other/DK/NR 36

8.35 %

2055 3687

24.5%

2.

Aims & Scope

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Answering these questions will require data gathered from multiple countries, over time, which redoubles the

that is consistent across every country – in India and the UK, hesitancy rises sharply between "a lot" and "a

the confidence/ convenience/ complacency framework was agreed by independent coders.

in Georgia). Although the survey questions were designed by those within The Vaccine Confidence Project,

immunisation programmes is the norm, and vaccine hesitancy and refusals are relatively rare. Nonetheless,

formats could have impacted responses.

There are a number of limitations in this first of a series of country vaccine confidence studies. First, survey

hesitants went on to refuse vaccination (see Table 3). These preliminary findings indicate some variation in

to see the effects of the 2003-2004 boycott, ten years on. In Kano state, the site of the longest-lasting

reasons for hesitancy was due to confidence issues. Figure 5 shows the distribution of hesitant respondents

programmes is associated with a 17% hesitancy rate in India, compared to 50% in Pakistan. It should be

likelihood of hesitating and/or refusing to vaccinate, it is important to ask how this relationship is reflected in

family planning (average confidence score of 0.5) persisted among those with high confidence in

services in the UK (Spearman's ρ=0.55), compared to India (ρ=0.45). In India, confidence in immunisation services

health system in the UK (Spearman's ρ=0.60), compared to Nigeria (ρ=0.55), Pakistan (ρ=0.45), and India

community get their children vaccinated, and less likely to say they "don't know" how many get their children

Households (n=12554); Nigeria Providers (n=1272), Georgia (n=1000).

A total of 1272 providers in Nigeria were also interviewed in the 968 facilities participating in the survey.

by ORB International in the UK and (with the assistance of Dr. Ibrahim Yisa) in Nigeria, and by Gallup

In 2002, Georgia experienced a suspected adverse event following a Hepatitis B vaccination, which prompted

Nigeria was the site of one of the most significant episodes of a vaccine confidence crisis that had substantial

indicate the viability of this approach to measure vaccine-related confidence (that is, sentiments as they

the sentiments measured by the CCI, vaccine sentiments are influenced by broader social dynamics.

May 2011, and is now one of the leading development organizations in the world. Established in 1951,

contextual and depend on perceptions of competence and motive of the provider—both vaccine producers as

These trusting relationships are important because, in accepting vaccination, the public relies on the integrity,

observation, so that signals of change can be detected and responded to as appropriate, and trends can be

REFERENCES

Vaccination behaviours of hesitancy and refusal are presented both in absolute numbers, and as proportions.

Fig. 8: Confidence in Immunisation Programme and Family Planning

Fig. 7: Confidence in Immunisation Programme and Emergency Services

Confidence and Vaccination Behavior

TRUST AND HEALTH