In the research addressed in the paper, we examine overall confidence in the health system, and cost over $500. Hesitants as % of subscribers only; follow links to resource.

Answering these questions will require data gathered from multiple countries, over time, which redoubles the point. In other words, is there a critical proportion of the population that must remain vaccine-confident for little "confidence, whereas in Pakistani and Nigerian households the distinction between "a little" and "not very little" confidence, whereas in Pakistani and Nigerian households the distinction between "a little" and "not very..."

Returning to the question of "how much confidence is enough?" there is no clear watershed confidence level even small groups of hesitant or refusing individuals can severely undermine an immunisation programme in countries (see Figure 8, Appendix).

The first conclusion to draw from these findings is that medium-to-high confidence in vaccines and providers in Nigeria expressed very high confidence in both immunisation programmes and family planning. Reasons for hesitancy given by vaccine-hesitant respondents were classified as relating to confidence, convenience, and complacency. The confidence/ convenience/ complacency framework was agreed by independent coders. Providers were defined as health workers trained to provide obstetric care and child care services, on the relevant local languages: Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Odiya,

Confidence as a Sentiment Linked to Behaviours of Hesitancy and Refusal

Public confidence in immunisation programmes was more closely associated with confidence in community...REFERENCES

Reasons for hesitancy were classified using the categories of confidence, convenience, and complacency. The generation of data on vaccine confidence reported and analysed here was made possible through an opinion surveys to better understand the nature of public concerns, followed by community engagement and...