
Both 22.7% With Child £ 5 yrs 79%


13% 16.67 %


Aims & Scope Resources


16. boycott can tell us ten years on. GlobPublicHealth (2013) DOI: 10.1080/17441692.2013.859720

At the societal level, the question of, "how much confidence is enough?" can be posed in terms of a "tipping

much" appears to have more impact on behaviour. Linguistic differences between these countries may result

broader system with which it is associated.

certain circumstances, such as when political actors in Nigeria and Pakistan mobilised local boycotts that

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

Focusing on findings from the Nigerian states of Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, and Lagos, it is still possible

in each country, categorised by their reason for hesitancy (confidence, convenience, complacency, or other),

confidence in immunisation programmes and confidence in family planning services was very high (ρ=0.76).

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

countries but the UK, immunisation services received stronger confidence ratings than the health system.

confidence in emergency services was slightly higher than in immunisation programmes, confidence in

hesitated, a majority reported not receiving the vaccine. In all countries but India, RCU5s were more likely

respondents who were parents of children under 5 (except in Georgia, where parents were defined as having

Data collection in Georgia consisted of computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) of 1000 respondents,

Enugu, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, and Lagos, selected from master sample frames for enumeration areas

census figures.

in Waziristan has fuelled both local and international polio outbreaks – including an outbreak of the Pakistani

vaccine and autism. MMR vaccine coverage reached a nadir in 2003 in England, and it took years of routine

As the rumours were building up in northern Nigeria just over a decade ago, the India polio programme also

empirical basis for monitoring vaccine confidence over time in a number of regions. We report here the

The CCI is dependent on larger social, national, and regional economic issues. The Vaccine Confidence

confidence is reflected in their spending and saving behaviour, which in turn impacts the larger economy. .

Vaccine confidence is not merely an individual phenomenon, but a social and political phenomenon as well.

There are many related terms used in the vaccine confidence literature,