

*Disclaimer: We kindly ask to acknowledge that due to the diverse and heterogeneous nature of the questions and the dynamic pandemic situation some of the information might be incomplete or only correct for the time being. Thus, please consider the date and date of the last update with the below information. All available information was provided by a country representative from the PHIRI network during or in connection to the respective meeting.*

Date: 13.09.2021 Last update: 28.10.2021

Table 1: Part 1- Overview of country responses: Understanding and addressing vaccine hesitancy

Country	Studies at identifying individual reasons	Actions to enhance people's willingness to get vaccinated
<b>Albania</b>	There are two studies in Albania focusing on the main reasons of vaccine hesitancy. The Albanian PHIRI-colleague is co-author of both. The links are: <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34309114/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34309114/</a> and <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34126322/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34126322/</a>	What the Albanian authorities has done so far: August and September have been declared as "open months for vaccination". All adults over 18 can book their appointment through the eAlbania (an electronic system) or they just can go to a vaccination center for their jobs. Additionally, experts are present in national televisions and promote vaccination. However, specific spots on TV and other media have been released by health authorities. The Prime Minister (jointly with health minister) has had several press conferences or interviews or visits to vaccination centres in order to promote vaccination of the population.
<b>Austria</b>	<p>The <b>Austrian Corona Panel Project</b> aims to provide an overview of various health, economic and social aspects of the Corona crisis, including respondents' attitudes towards vaccination. <a href="https://viecer.univie.ac.at/en/projects-and-cooperations/austrian-corona-panel-project/">https://viecer.univie.ac.at/en/projects-and-cooperations/austrian-corona-panel-project/</a></p> <p>In a recent analysis they find that respondents who are hesitant or unwilling to be vaccinated more often think that there is a lack of information and the safety of the vaccines can't be trusted. <a href="https://viecer.univie.ac.at/en/projects-and-cooperations/austrian-corona-panel-project/corona-blog/corona-blog-beitraege/blog127/">https://viecer.univie.ac.at/en/projects-and-cooperations/austrian-corona-panel-project/corona-blog/corona-blog-beitraege/blog127/</a> (in German)</p> <p>Additional data can be requested here: <a href="https://viecer.univie.ac.at/coronapanel/austrian-corona-panel-data/access-request/">https://viecer.univie.ac.at/coronapanel/austrian-corona-panel-data/access-request/</a></p> <p>The survey also includes questions about family structure, migration background, occupation, income and education; parents are asked about their willingness to have their children vaccinated. The detailed questions asked in the latest survey can be found here (in German): <a href="https://viecer.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/z_viecer/W24_Fragebogen_Corona-Krise_V20210702.pdf">https://viecer.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/z_viecer/W24_Fragebogen_Corona-Krise_V20210702.pdf</a></p>	<p>Efforts to increase vaccination rates focused on easy accessibility: people can get vaccinated without appointments, in some places in restaurants, at concerts, in supermarkets, at lakes... In one case a singer (who is also an MD) vaccinated some attendees himself just before the concert (<a href="https://wien.orf.at/stories/3117006/">https://wien.orf.at/stories/3117006/</a>).</p> <p>Recently small campaigns have been launched on Instagram and TikTok with the help of influencers to promote vaccination to young people. <a href="https://www.meinbezirk.at/wien/c-lokales/in-wien-werben-jetzt-influencer-fuer-die-corona-impfung_a4864363">https://www.meinbezirk.at/wien/c-lokales/in-wien-werben-jetzt-influencer-fuer-die-corona-impfung_a4864363</a></p> <p>In a few municipalities there are lotteries where vaccinated people can win vouchers or non-cash prizes, for example: <a href="https://burgenland.orf.at/stories/3120029/">https://burgenland.orf.at/stories/3120029/</a>, <a href="https://www.meinbezirk.at/kufstein/c-politik/kufsteiner-impfaktion-mit-gewinnspiel-bleibt-nicht-ohne-kritik_a4835782">https://www.meinbezirk.at/kufstein/c-politik/kufsteiner-impfaktion-mit-gewinnspiel-bleibt-nicht-ohne-kritik_a4835782</a></p>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>Seduce, Persuade and/or Inform? How can we deal with vaccine doubters? <a href="https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-31-verleiden-overtuigen-en-of-informer-en-hoe-kunnen-we-met-vaccintwifelaars-omgaan/">https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-31-verleiden-overtuigen-en-of-informer-en-hoe-kunnen-we-met-vaccintwifelaars-omgaan/</a></p> <p>Requiring healthcare workers to vaccinate: a good idea? <a href="https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-32-gezondheidswerkers-verplichten-tot-vaccinatie-een-goed-idee/">https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-32-gezondheidswerkers-verplichten-tot-vaccinatie-een-goed-idee/</a></p>	<p>The so-called COVID safe pass documents via a QR code whether one is either fully vaccinated, recovery or tested.</p> <p>There is a vaccination bus present at large events, large shopping malls, schools, and companies in order to get people vaccinated.</p> <p>Discussions are still ongoing for mandatory vaccination among health care workers.</p>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101018317

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	Motivation for the measures and attitudes towards the Covid-Safe Ticket and mandatory vaccination <a href="https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-33-motivatie-voor-de-maatregelen-en-de-houding-ten-opzichte-van-het-covid-safe-ticket-en-verplichte-vaccinatie/">https://motivationbarometer.com/en/portfolio-item/rapport-33-motivatie-voor-de-maatregelen-en-de-houding-ten-opzichte-van-het-covid-safe-ticket-en-verplichte-vaccinatie/</a>	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	BG is the country with lowest level of vaccination in the European Union. No studies could be found on vaccine hesitancy so far.	There are a lot of discussions on reasons for hesitancy ongoing. BG is dealing with political issues since April, as no government could be built after the elections. Measures against the spread of the virus are in place, especially regarding Delta variant. There are limitations in place for specific areas, e.g. one has to be either vaccinated, provide a negative test or a recovery certificate (6 months). However, in some areas there is no procedure to check all the certificates (e.g. in hotels, restaurants, etc.). Bars and night gastronomy are prohibited at the moment.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	According to the study carried out in 8/2021, the main reasons for refusing vaccination are following: - Vaccines are not tested enough, people are afraid of adverse health effects - People do not trust to vaccine or vaccines in general - Vaccination will not solve the problem, it is not solution for pandemic	In general, there are no measures to support the people in vaccination, I can mention just 2 examples: - Introduction of centers for vaccination without previous registration, just to come in and receive a jab - It was considered to stop refoundation of testing for those who are not vaccinated, however, this measure was not introduced before elections In general, the campaign is not very strong, it has its video (TV spots), audio (radio) and printed version, but the impact is not very visible. According to survey, 72 % of respondents noticed it in some version.
<b>Estonia</b>	There is a regular survey taking place with the last wave in August (internet/phone, ~1250 respondents). The main reasons not to get vaccinated: side effect reasons, and vaccine safety concerns. <a href="https://riigikantselei.ee/uuringud">https://riigikantselei.ee/uuringud</a>	An advertising campaign including social media, television and radio, posters, booklets, events, was launched with key persons from different age/persons groups.
<b>Finland</b>	No specific studies in FI, since the people are very positive for getting vaccinated.	The promotion focus is on getting as easily vaccinated as possible, e.g. at really popular places. There are webinars and expert sessions opened for the public including Q&A sessions. Everyone is invited to ask questions and seek for expert answers. The sessions are very popular, due to an open communication from politics and expert site to the general population. You can find information about COVID vaccinations among children for public at <a href="https://thl.fi/fi/web/infektiotaudit-ja-rokotukset/ajankohtaista/ajankohtaista-koronaviruksesta-covid-19/rokoitteet-ja-koronavirus">https://thl.fi/fi/web/infektiotaudit-ja-rokotukset/ajankohtaista/ajankohtaista-koronaviruksesta-covid-19/rokoitteet-ja-koronavirus</a> in Finnish incl. Open questions-answer session organized a month ago.



		<p>Similar information in English at <a href="https://thl.fi/en/web/infectious-diseases-and-vaccinations/what-s-new/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-updates/vaccines-and-coronavirus">https://thl.fi/en/web/infectious-diseases-and-vaccinations/what-s-new/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-updates/vaccines-and-coronavirus</a></p>
<p><b>Ireland</b></p>	<p>The Amárach Public Opinion Survey on vaccines is conducted every week on behalf of the Department of Health with a sample size of 1600 that is weighted to the demographics of the 18+ adult population. Up until the 26th July the survey asked those who had not yet been vaccinated for what reasons would they be unlikely to receive the vaccine. In the last survey conducted, the most common responses were concerns about side effects, safety, and long-term health effects. Previous results of the Amárach Public Opinion Survey on vaccines are available here: <a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/6b4401-view-the-amarach-public-opinion-survey/">https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/6b4401-view-the-amarach-public-opinion-survey/</a></p>	<p>Overall, IE has had really high uptake of the vaccine in Ireland, with 90% of the adult population fully vaccinated. Anyone over the age of 12 can now receive a vaccine, including through walk-in clinics. IE has many communication measures in place to increase uptake of the vaccine, some of which were discussed in a previous PHIRI REF (5th July). Targeted communication approaches include:</p> <p><b>Younger Populations:</b></p> <p>(i) A new media campaign was launched in May 2021 using the hashtag '#ForUsAll', that encourages people to get vaccinated [see TV ad here: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8GFqyjUgB8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8GFqyjUgB8</a>]</p> <p>(ii) In April 2021, the Department of Health created a network of young science communicators to encourage their peers to receive the vaccine and follow public health guidelines, through content on Instagram &amp; TikTok (<a href="https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/32187-scicomm-collective/">https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/32187-scicomm-collective/</a>)</p> <p>(iii) There was also a collaboration in July 2021 with leading dating platforms such as Tinder, Ok Cupid, and Plenty of Fish, in which users were encouraged to show support for and receive their COVID-19 vaccine. Features included sharing trusted sources of vaccine information and offering vaccine badges for users to display on their profiles, as well as other benefits.</p> <p><b>Hard-to-Reach/Vulnerable Populations:</b></p> <p>(iv) To support the population who don't speak English as a first language, the health service produced vaccine information materials in over 27 languages as well as in accessible formats such as braille, Sign Language, and audio. They launched a radio campaign with ads in 10 different languages, that were also broadcast on digital audio platforms such as Spotify and podcast apps. They also printed ads in local non-English language newspapers. These initiatives were designed to reach those who may have missed mainstream information campaigns or who do not consume local media.</p> <p>(v) Specific population groups were identified as needing a tailored vaccination programme to ensure they could access and participate in the vaccine rollout. These groups included, for example, homeless people and those undergoing drug rehabilitation, who</p>



		may have difficulties accessing the mainstream vaccination programme.
<b>Malta</b>	<p>No regular studies are available in MT, however, one is available from end of January. At that time 5% of the population won't get vaccinated, and 8% were unsure to do so. Now, there is about 90% of the population vaccinated in MT. COVID-19- certificates are not required as entrance certificate in e.g. restaurants.</p> <p>Technically, there are 2 restrictions in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Travel restrictions, following the initial outbreak in early July, are much effective</li> <li>2. Access to events, bars, ... is limited to vaccinated persons. Children under 12 years of age can show a negative COVID-19-test.</li> </ol> <p>In terms of groups more hesitant than others: migrant workers/ethnic communities tend to be hesitant as other communities living in MT, similar to the hesitancy in their home countries. They bring so to say the home hesitancy to MT.</p>	
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p>The RIVM Corona Behavioural Unit has an expert team on vaccination participation, which looks into vaccination willingness and what is needed to increase vaccine trust. The unit measures willingness to be vaccinated in their 3-weekly survey. Age groups vary little: 91-98% in last round.  <a href="https://www.rivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/research/behaviour">https://www.rivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/research/behaviour</a>  <a href="https://coronadashboard.government.nl/verantwoording#willingness-to-be-vaccinated">https://coronadashboard.government.nl/verantwoording#willingness-to-be-vaccinated</a></p> <p>People's questions and doubts in relation to the pro-vaccination informational campaign in the Netherlands were studied in January 2021, to gain insights on how the informational campaign was received and improve government communications. The primary reason for antivaccination sentiments were unknowns about long-term medical effects.  <a href="https://www.rivm.nl/documenten/expressions-of-doubt-and-concern-in-relation-to-covid-19-vaccination-mixed">https://www.rivm.nl/documenten/expressions-of-doubt-and-concern-in-relation-to-covid-19-vaccination-mixed</a>:</p> <p>Willingness to be vaccinated among young people (12-18 years) and their parents was studied in June 2021. Reasons for hesitancy/refusal: fear of unknown long-term consequences, side effects, a lack of vaccine information. <a href="https://www.rivm.nl/documenten/vaccinatiebereidheid-bij-jongeren">https://www.rivm.nl/documenten/vaccinatiebereidheid-bij-jongeren</a>.</p>	<p>The information is used by the government for their communication campaign, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.coronavaccinatie.nl">http://www.coronavaccinatie.nl</a> is a website with extensive information about planning, safety and effectiveness of the vaccination programme. It includes blogs for people considering their choice of vaccination or who want more background information by experts sharing facts, explanation and experience. Below the questions about corona vaccination, reflecting peoples' hesitancy, which are explained by various experts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the corona vaccines been developed too quickly?</li> <li>• Do corona vaccines affect your DNA?</li> <li>• Do corona vaccines affect fertility and pregnancy?</li> <li>• How safe are the corona vaccines?</li> <li>• Is there a link between autism and vaccination?</li> <li>• Is research being done into the side effects of corona vaccines?</li> <li>• Are there alternatives to corona vaccination?</li> <li>• Isn't corona vaccination for children more risky than contracting the coronavirus?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Communication aimed a specific groups, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o young people (expert videos on social media; biology education in schools; ambassadors)</li> <li>o people with migration background (contact with imams, visiting community centres; <a href="https://corona.steffie.nl/nl/">https://corona.steffie.nl/nl/</a> explaining everything about the virus in 9 different languages);</li> <li>o the 'Bible belt' (interview in the 'Reformatory Daily'; livestream)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A toolbox for professionals to help them in their communication about vaccination:</li> </ul>



		<p><a href="https://news.pressmailings.com/hvdm/communicatietoolkit-coronavaccinatie">https://news.pressmailings.com/hvdm/communicatietoolkit-coronavaccinatie</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several municipal health services offer ‘pop-up’ vaccination locations, where people are able to walk in and get their COVID-19 vaccination without an appointment. This is done in central locations, or in ‘vaccination buses’ that go to neighborhoods where the vaccination coverage is low.</li> </ul> <p>Measures expected as of September 25th – still to be confirmed during the press conference on September 14th:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No more 1,5 meter distance</li> <li>• Football stadiums back to 100%</li> </ul> <p>But:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corona test certificate (vaccination, recovery, negative test) required in more places than currently: restaurants and bars, cinema, theatre.</li> </ul> <p>This is regarded by some as pressure on the 1.8 million people that have not been vaccinated yet to get vaccinated.</p> <p>Vaccination rate by September 5th: Among 12+, 83% have received a first vaccination, and 74% are fully vaccinated. For 18+ this is 85% and 77%.</p> <p>As of Sept 9th, vaccination rates are available by municipality, for 3 age categories, 12-17, 12+, 18+: <a href="https://www.rivm.nl/en/news/vaccination-figures-now-available-by-municipality">https://www.rivm.nl/en/news/vaccination-figures-now-available-by-municipality</a> (soon to be displayed on the corona dashboard).</p>
<p><b>Norway</b></p>	<p>A relevant study concerning Norway: Ebrahimi OV, Johnson MS, Ebling S, Amundsen OM, Halsøy Ø, Hoffart A, Skjerdingsstad N, Johnson SU. Risk, Trust, and Flawed Assumptions: Vaccine Hesitancy During the COVID-19 Pandemic. Front Public Health. 2021 Jul 1;9:700213. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.700213">https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.700213</a>. PMID: 34277557; PMCID: PMC8281037.</p> <p>And many more on PubMed: <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=covid-19+vaccine+hesitancy+">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=covid-19+vaccine+hesitancy+</a></p>	<p>Norway is one of the luckiest countries where we got 90% vaccinated individuals with age above 18 years with the first dose and almost 80% fully vaccinated.</p> <p>This is mostly thanks to comprehensive communication from public health authorities and governmental organizations referring to information given by public health authorities. We have very informative website that is focused on health personnel, general public and also citizens speaking other languages than Norwegian. Please have a look: <a href="https://www.fhi.no/en/id/vaccines/coronavirus-immunisation-programme/">https://www.fhi.no/en/id/vaccines/coronavirus-immunisation-programme/</a></p>



<p><b>Poland</b></p>	<p>In June one of the biggest public opinion poll centers (CBOS) in Poland carried out an opinion poll i.a. on vaccine hesitancy.</p> <p>According to the above mentioned survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52 percent of respondents have already been vaccinated against COVID-19,</li> <li>• 18 percent. would like to be vaccinated,</li> <li>• 26 percent. have no intention to be vaccinated.</li> </ul> <p>The most frequently mentioned reasons for not signing up for a specific date of vaccination was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of time - 21 % of subjects.</li> <li>• Having already been infected with the coronavirus - 18 %</li> <li>• Intention to be vaccinated, but on a different date – 17%</li> <li>• Fears of complications (vaccine adverse events)- 16 %</li> <li>• Difficulty signing up for vaccination - 10 %</li> <li>• Medical condition as a reason for not signing up for vaccination – 10%</li> <li>• Pregnancy or breastfeeding – 4%</li> <li>• Lack of a vaccination point nearby – 3%</li> </ul> <p>Apart of the reasons mentioned in the survey other reasons for the reluctance to vaccinate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alleged harmfulness of vaccinations</li> <li>• moral nature reasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credible Information – providing evidence-based up-to-date information on current status of epidemic and vaccination, fighting disinformation – regularly updated governmental web page: <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/koronawirus">https://www.gov.pl/web/koronawirus</a> and up-to-date report on vaccinations <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/raport-szczepien-przeciwko-covid-19">https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/raport-szczepien-przeciwko-covid-19</a></li> <li>• Promotion campaign regarding vaccination program with participation of sports stars, athletes, actors and famous celebrities organized by the Polish government <b>#szczepimysie</b></li> <li>• <b>#ostatniaprosta</b>.</li> <li>• The Polish Bishops' Conference has emphasized in an official statement that the Church supports all those who decide to get vaccinated and that the vaccine is an important tool in reducing the spread of infections.</li> <li>• User-friendly registration process for vaccination <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/rejestracja">https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/rejestracja</a></li> <li>• National Lottery of the national vaccination program for vaccinated people has been launched, with cash and material prizes to be won. <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/loteria">https://www.gov.pl/web/loteria</a></li> <li>• Competitions for communes aimed at increasing the percentage of vaccinations in the society were launched <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/konkursy-dla-gmin">https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/konkursy-dla-gmin</a></li> <li>• Cooperation with local authorities, associations (i.e. Rural Housewives' associations, Volunteer Fire Department units ) <a href="https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/kgw">https://www.gov.pl/web/szczepimysie/kgw</a></li> <li>• Possibility to organize mobile vaccination point at schools (for children aged 12 and above)</li> <li>• Possibility to get vaccinated on holidays and get the second dose in another clinic</li> <li>• Mobile vaccination points located in frequently visited areas: market squares, shopping malls etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Portugal</b></p>	<p>Due to the history of the measles-epidemic, people in PT have created kind of vaccination willingness, with more than 90% vaccinated so far.</p>	<p>In PT, the vaccination coordination proceeds via primary care. There are also walk in systems, since December mainly dedicated to the youth population. People are truly motivated to being part of the process and willing to get vaccinated.</p>
<p><b>Spain</b></p>	<p>In Spain, the Carlos III Health Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, World Health Organization and two regional universities coordinates a behavioural insights study, the COSMO-Spain (<a href="https://portalcne.isciii.es/cosmo-spain/">https://portalcne.isciii.es/cosmo-spain/</a>). It is the first population study focused on gathering data on knowledge, attitudes, and practices about COVID-19 in Spain, including data on vaccine acceptance.</p>	<p>For <b>general population</b>, there are two campaigns related to encourage people to be vaccinated (only in Spanish)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaign-Spanish Agency of Medicines and Medical Devices (launching: 21st of December 2020)</li> </ul>



	<p>The first round of the study was carried out between 27th July 2020 and 3rd August 2020. Last data published come from Round 7 (a survey carried out between 26th of July and 5th of August 2021):</p> <p>Regarding vaccination (section 14 on the online questionnaire), 15% of the total sample (n=1000) have not received yet any dose of the Covid-19 vaccine.</p> <p>When they were asked if they want to be vaccinated, less than 1% answered “No”.</p> <p>The main reasons for rejecting vaccines/reluctance were: “it may have health risks” (45%), followed by “lack of information to decide” (40%) and “I would wait a while” (37%). Comparing with the previous round, it has been a decrease in people that stated “lack of information to decide” (56% in round 6 vs 40% in round 7) and those declaring “it could have health risk” (50% in round 6 vs 45% in round 7).</p> <p>On the other hand, it has been an increase in people that believe vaccine won’t be effective (15% in round 6 vs 27% in round 7), those that don’t believe in vaccines (9% in round 6 vs 13% in round 7) and those that think they have few possibilities to catch the virus (9% in round 6 vs 15% in round 7).</p> <p>It has been an increase in the number of respondents that would safely vaccinated their children &lt;18 years old if a recommended vaccine was available (65% in round 6 against 71% in round 7).</p> <p>The Barometer study published by the Sociological Research Center (<a href="http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/EN/11_barometros/index.jsp">http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/EN/11_barometros/index.jsp</a>) measures Spanish public opinion. In case of willingness to be vaccinated against covid-19, 2.6% of the total sample (N=3798) said “no”, being the main reasons for rejection “I don’t trust the vaccines” (28.5%), “It may have health risk/secondary effects (16.9%) and “I prefer waiting to know who vaccines work” (12%).</p>	<p><b>#VacunasConGarantías</b></p> <p>Coinciding with the positive evaluation of the first vaccine to commercialize in Europe, this campaign explains to citizens the evaluation and acquisition of vaccines without reducing quality guarantee, security, and efficacy.</p> <p>You can see different infographics in the list of materials of the following website:  <a href="https://www.aemps.gob.es/la-aemps/campanas/campana-vacunascongarantiasseguridad-calidad-y-eficacia-de-las-vacunas-frente-a-la-covid-19/">https://www.aemps.gob.es/la-aemps/campanas/campana-vacunascongarantiasseguridad-calidad-y-eficacia-de-las-vacunas-frente-a-la-covid-19/</a>  <a href="https://youtu.be/KNYs9DitFQg">https://youtu.be/KNYs9DitFQg</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spain’s Covid-19 vaccination campaign-Ministry of Health (launching:16th April 2021). The main objective is insisting on the importance of being vaccinated to protect ourselves and others against Covid-19</li> </ul> <p><b>#YoMeVacunoSeguro</b></p> <p>Recently, the Ministry of Health has launched a new campaign focus on young people to reinforce confidence in vaccines. The objective is to raise awareness and recommend vaccination against COVID-19 and to value the safety and benefits of the vaccine. It has two 20-second commercials, which have been broadcast since 1st of September. The materials will have a strong presence on the internet on platforms such as Spotify, Instagram or TikTok. They will also be broadcast on national and regional televisions, as well as on radio stations and outdoor circuits such as the subway, buses or universities.</p> <p><a href="https://www.mscbs.gob.es/campañas/campanas21/YoMeVacunoSeguro.htm">https://www.mscbs.gob.es/campañas/campanas21/YoMeVacunoSeguro.htm</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PFJh_jK-U4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PFJh_jK-U4</a>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hIF5nEMioZA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hIF5nEMioZA</a></p> <p>In addition, all regions are implementing information campaigns in mass media with specific local messages and recapture campaigns for those that do not have any vaccine yet or are partially</p>
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		vaccinated; notably, personal follow-up from the nursing staff in their primary care centres.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>Series of surveys on vaccine hesitancy in the UK carried out by ONS, latest at the following link: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/coronavirusandvaccinehesitancygreatbritain/9august2021">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/coronavirusandvaccinehesitancygreatbritain/9august2021</a></p> <p>Main findings below:</p> <p>In the latest period, <b>23 June to 18 July 2021, based on adults in Great Britain</b>, we found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 9 in 10 (96%) adults reported positive sentiment towards a coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine, while 4% reported vaccine hesitancy; this was the same as in the previous period.</li> <li>• Vaccine hesitancy appeared to have decreased slightly among the youngest age groups compared with the previous period; vaccine hesitancy was 11% among those aged 16 to 17 years (14% in the previous period), 5% among those aged 18 to 21 years (9% in the previous period) and 9% among those aged 22 to 25 years (10% in the previous period).</li> <li>• Black or Black British adults had the highest rates of vaccine hesitancy (21%) compared with White adults (4%).</li> <li>• Vaccine hesitancy was higher for adults identifying Muslim (14%) or Other (14%) as their religion<sup>1</sup>, compared with adults who identify as Christian (4%); however, there was no statistically significant difference when compared with any of the remaining religious groups.</li> <li>• Adults living in the most deprived areas of England (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation) were more likely to report vaccine hesitancy (8%) than adults living in the least deprived areas (2%).</li> <li>• Adults who were unemployed (12%) were more likely to report vaccine hesitancy than those who were in employment (4%) or retired (1%).</li> </ul> <p>For the first time, we have looked at <b>vaccine hesitancy across the different areas of Great Britain</b>, comparing two periods, 7 January to 28 March and 28 April to 18 July 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a widespread fall in vaccine hesitancy over the two periods considered; falls tended to be greatest in areas with the highest initial vaccine hesitancy rates such as London (11% to 7%), including Inner London East (13% to 7%), Outer London West and North West (12% to 7%); and Wales (9% to 4%), including West Wales and The Valleys (11% to 5%).</li> <li>• In line with trends observed across Great Britain as a whole, young adults, those of Black or Black British ethnicity, the unemployed and those living in deprived areas<sup>3</sup> are generally the most hesitant towards vaccines in all English regions, Scotland and Wales.</li> </ul>	<p>Apart from organizing pop-up clinics in areas of low uptake there are no specific nudges at the moment. However, vaccine passports for nightclubs may come into force in October.</p> <p>In terms of nudges the UK (England) government changed its mind over the weekend and now won't bring in vaccine passports for nightclubs as previously indicated. These will come in for Scotland. No decision yet in Wales or Northern Ireland.</p>





Table 2: Part 1: Collection of recent studies/surveys on vaccination hesitancy

Country Code	Title	Link
AL	Predictors of nurses' intention to accept COVID-19 vaccination: A cross-sectional study in five European countries	<a href="#">Predictors of nurses' intention to accept COVID-19 vaccination: A cross-sectional study in five European countries - PubMed (nih.gov)</a>
AL	Factors influencing nursing students' intention to accept COVID-19 vaccination: A pooled analysis of seven European countries	<a href="#">Factors influencing nursing students' intention to accept COVID-19 vaccination: A pooled analysis of seven European countries - PubMed (nih.gov)</a>
AT	Austrian Corona Panel Project (ACPP)	<a href="#">Austrian Corona Panel Project (univie.ac.at)</a>
EE	Regular survey	<a href="#">Studies   State Chancellery (riigikantselei.ee)</a>
DE	COVIMO-study	<a href="#">RKI - Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 - COVIMO-Studie: Impfverhalten, Impfbereitschaft und -akzeptanz in Deutschland</a>
DE	COSMO	<a href="#">Zusammenfassung und Empfehlungen Welle 47   COSMO (uni-erfurt.de)</a>
HU	Weekly survey	<a href="#">KSH felmérés: COVID-19 oltás</a>
	Weekly survey - results	<a href="#">Hetek óta változatlan az oltási hajlandóság Magyarországon - Portfolio.hu</a>
IE	Amárach Public Opinion Survey	<a href="#">gov.ie - See the Amárach Public Opinion Survey (www.gov.ie)</a>
IT	Enhancing COVID-19 Vaccines Acceptance: Results from a Survey on Vaccine Hesitancy in Northern Italy	<a href="#">Vaccines   Free Full-Text   Enhancing COVID-19 Vaccines Acceptance: Results from a Survey on Vaccine Hesitancy in Northern Italy (mdpi.com)</a>
NL	Study on behavioural measures and well-being	<a href="#">Applying behavioural science to COVID-19   RIVM</a>
	Study on behavioural measures and well-being - results	<a href="#">Willingness to vaccinate among young people (2 July 2021)   RIVM</a>
NO	Risk, Trust, and Flawed Assumptions: Vaccine Hesitancy During the COVID-19 Pandemic	<a href="#">Frontiers   Risk, Trust, and Flawed Assumptions: Vaccine Hesitancy During the COVID-19 Pandemic   Public Health (frontiersin.org)</a>
PL	Opinion poll center (CBOS)	<a href="#">Fundacja CBOS - strona główna</a>
RS	Links between conspiracy beliefs, vaccine knowledge, and trust: Anti-vaccine behavior of Serbian adults	<a href="#">Links between conspiracy beliefs, vaccine knowledge, and trust: Anti-vaccine behavior of Serbian adults - ScienceDirect</a>
RS	Both a bioweapon and a hoax: The curious case of contradictory conspiracy theories about COVID-19	<a href="#">PsyArXiv Preprints   Both a bioweapon and a hoax: The curious case of contradictory conspiracy theories about COVID-19</a>
RS	Serbia begins paying citizens to receive a COVID-19 vaccine	<a href="#">Serbia begins paying citizens to receive a COVID-19 vaccine - The Lancet</a>
RS	Understanding vaccination communication between health workers and parents: a Tailoring Immunization Programmes (TIP) qualitative study in Serbia	<a href="#">Full article: Understanding vaccination communication between health workers and parents: a Tailoring Immunization Programmes (TIP) qualitative study in Serbia (tandfonline.com)</a>
ES	COSMO Spain	<a href="#">COSMO-SPAIN (isciii.es)</a>
ES	Barometer	<a href="#">-CIS-Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas-Barometer</a>
ES	FECYT - Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology	<a href="#">83% of the Spanish population trusts in vaccination against Covid, 25 points more than in January   FECYT</a>
SE	Health report - a population survey (Public Health Agency of Sweden)	<a href="#">Acceptance of vaccination against COVID-19 — Public Health Agency of Sweden (folkhalsomyndigheten.se)</a>



SE	Survey of residents of Sweden born outside the EU/EEA and the UK	<a href="#">Acceptans för covid-19-vaccination — Folkhälsomyndigheten (folkhalsomyndigheten.se)</a>
UK	Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN)	<a href="#">Coronavirus and vaccine hesitancy, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</a>
<b>EU/International</b>		
EU	Vaccinations during COVID-19	<a href="#">Vaccinations during COVID-19   Eurofound (europa.eu)</a>
EU	Living, working and COVID-19 (Update April 2021)	<a href="#">Living, working and COVID-19 (Update April 2021): Mental health and trust decline across EU as pandemic enters another year (europa.eu)</a>
CA	Covid-19 vaccine acceptance, hesitancy, and refusal among Canadian healthcare workers: A multicenter survey	<a href="#">Covid-19 vaccine acceptance, hesitancy, and refusal among Canadian healthcare workers: A multicenter survey - American Journal of Infection Control (ajicjournal.org)</a>
US	Time trends, factors associated with, and reasons for COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in US adults: January-May 2021	<a href="#">Time trends, factors associated with, and reasons for COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in US adults: January-May 2021   medRxiv</a>
US	Vaccine Hesitancy for COVID-19: State, County, and Local Estimates	<a href="#">Vaccine Hesitancy for COVID-19: State, County, and Local Estimates   ASPE (hhs.gov)</a>
US	Religious Identities and the Race Against the Virus: (Wave 2: June 2021)	<a href="#">PRRI</a>

