

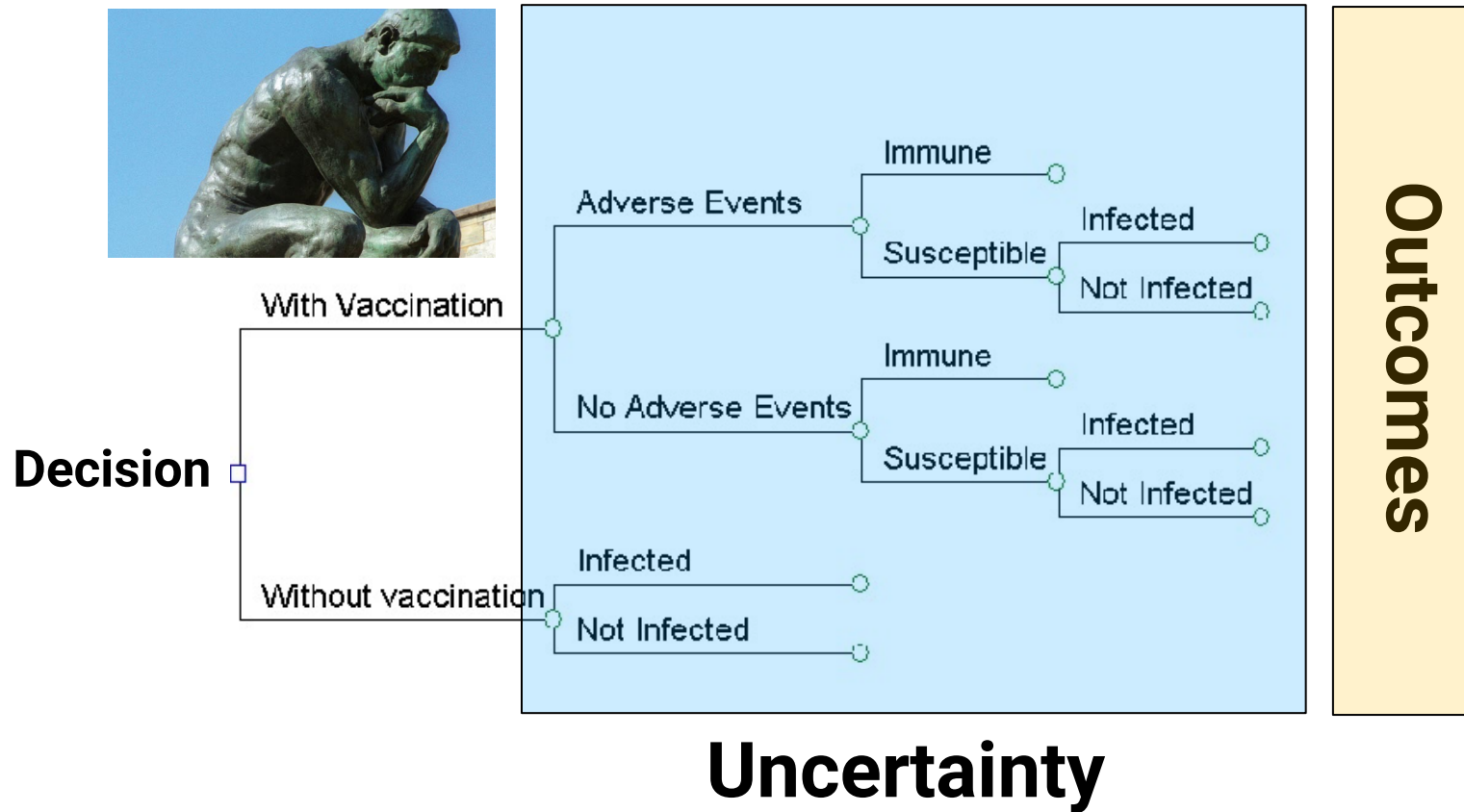
Motors of influenza uptake and vaccination advocacy in healthcare workers

Gaëlle Vallée-Tourangeau
Professor of Behavioural Science

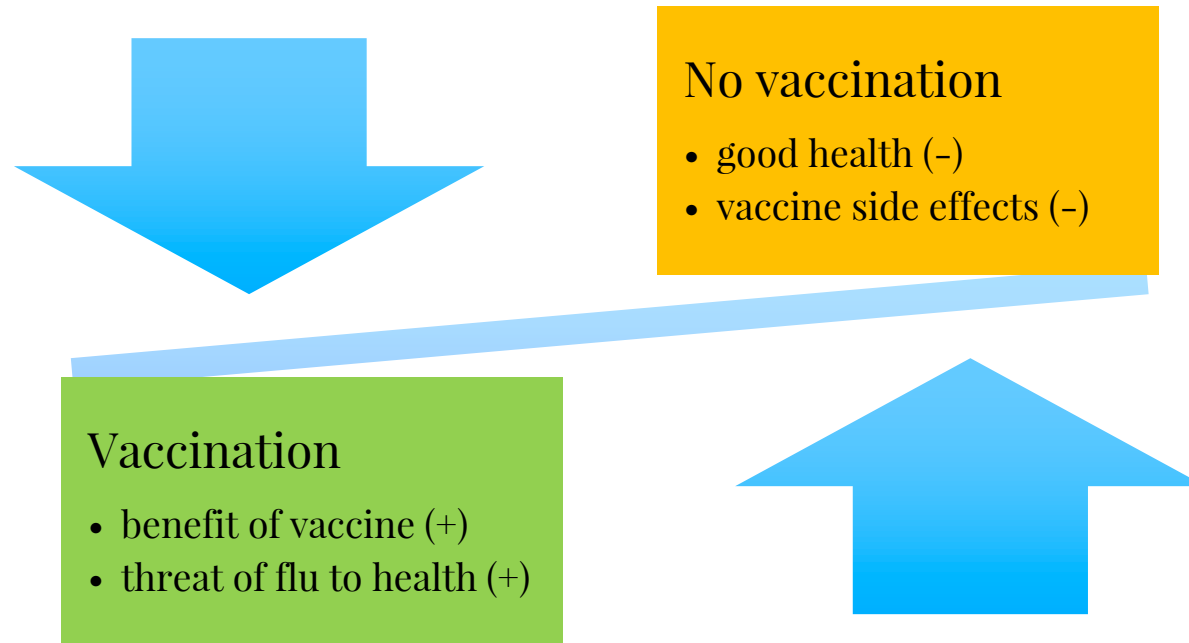
Background

- Influenza is a serious threat.
- Vaccination is the most effective means of controlling the impact of Influenza infections.
- While WHO recommends vaccination, yet coverage rates vary between countries and stakeholders.
- Healthcare workers are key stakeholders in this complex situation, yet vaccination uptakes also varies.

Rational decision-making

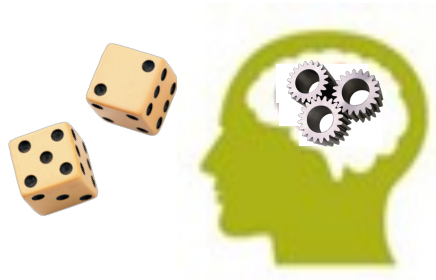


The expected-utility model



Behavioural insights, vaccination and advocacy





Information is not enough

- Subjective Expected Utility models assume people are rational decision-makers
- They assume people will make the right decision if they have the right information
- But if information alone was sufficient, we should expect healthcare workers to be vaccinated and confident advocates of vaccination...

Need, need, need, want, want, want...



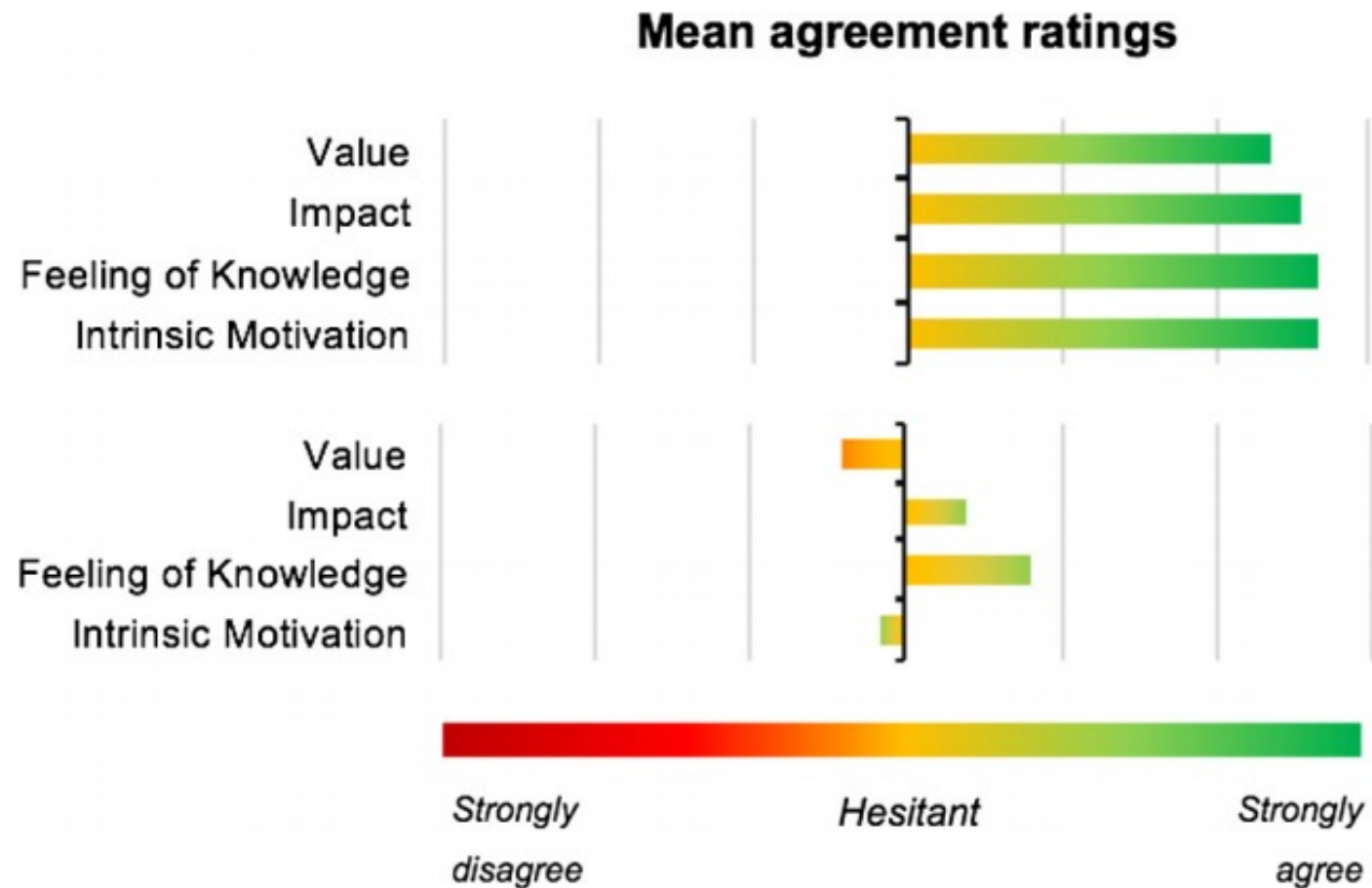
The cognitive model of empowerment

- (1) the feeling of *value*, or how much one cares about the purpose of the behavior;
- (2) the feeling of *impact*, or the belief that the behavior makes a difference in achieving its purpose;
- (3) the feeling of *knowledge*, or the belief that one has the skills and knowledge to perform the behavior when he or she tries; and
- (4) the feeling of *autonomy*, or the belief that the initiation of the purposeful behavior is self-determined.

A Comparative study in six European Countries

- Methods
 - 2476 participants in 6 European countries, mostly GPs.
 - MoVac scale to measure motors of vaccination
 - MoVad scale to measure motors of advocacy
 - Behavioural measures
- Analyses
 - Cluster analyses to identify "profiles" based on dimensions of cognitive empowerment (value, impact, knowledge, motivation)
 - Regressions analyses to identify predictors and outcomes of cluster memberships

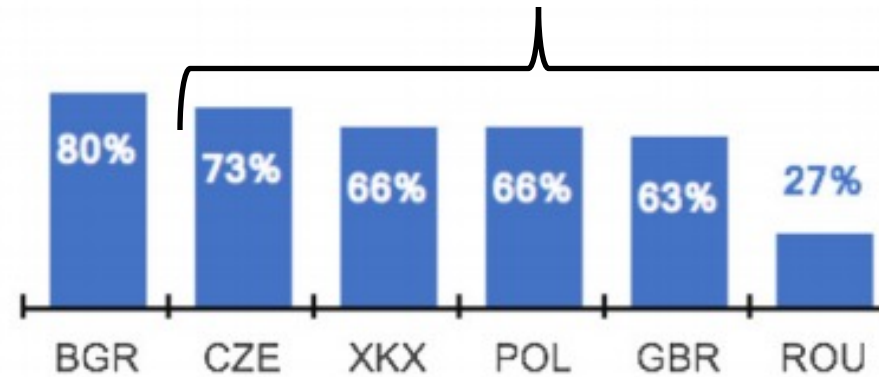
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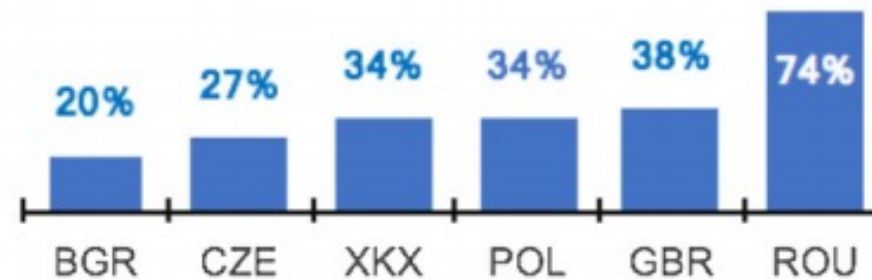
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Distribution across countries

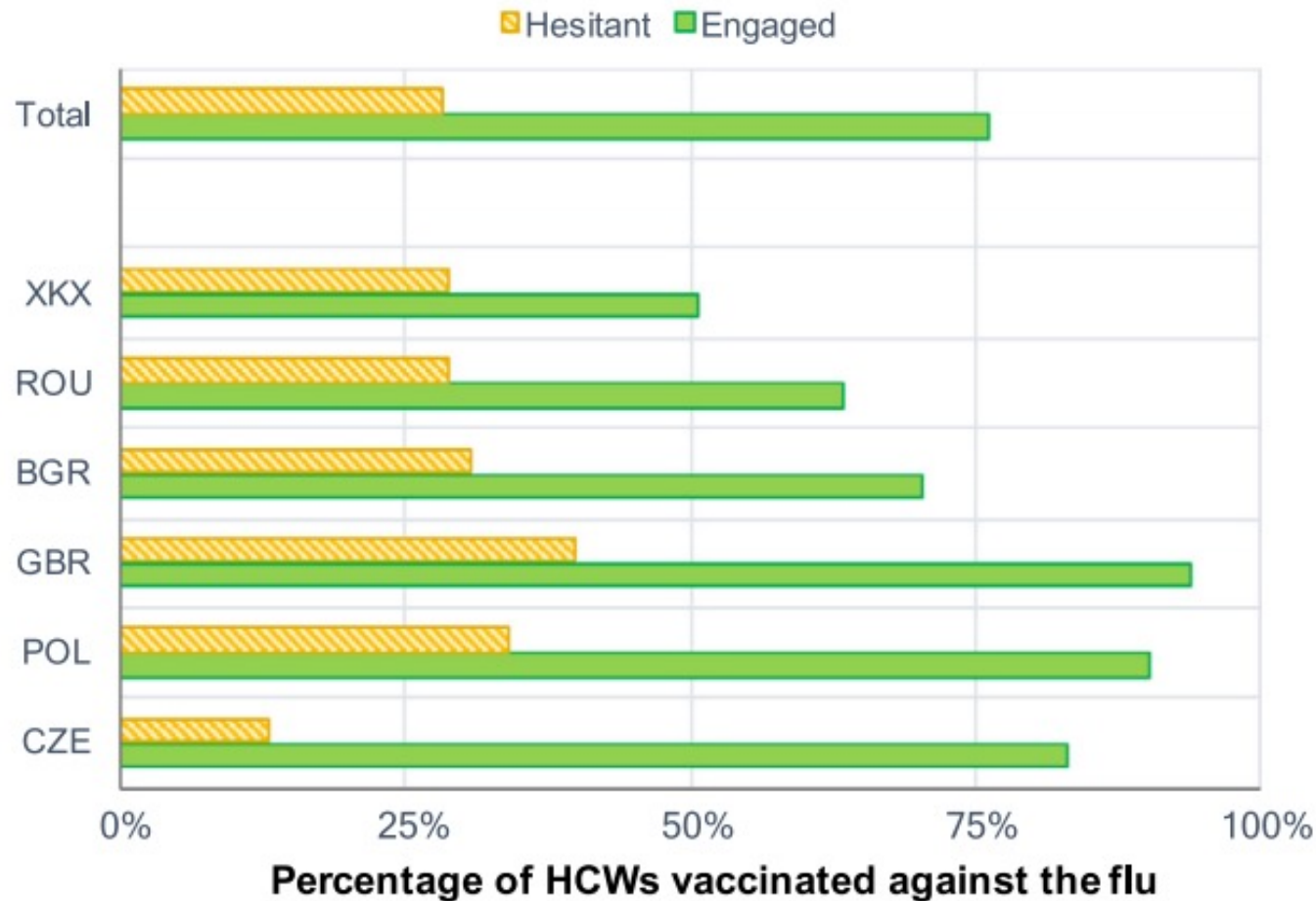
Engaged
(68%)



Hesitant
(32%)



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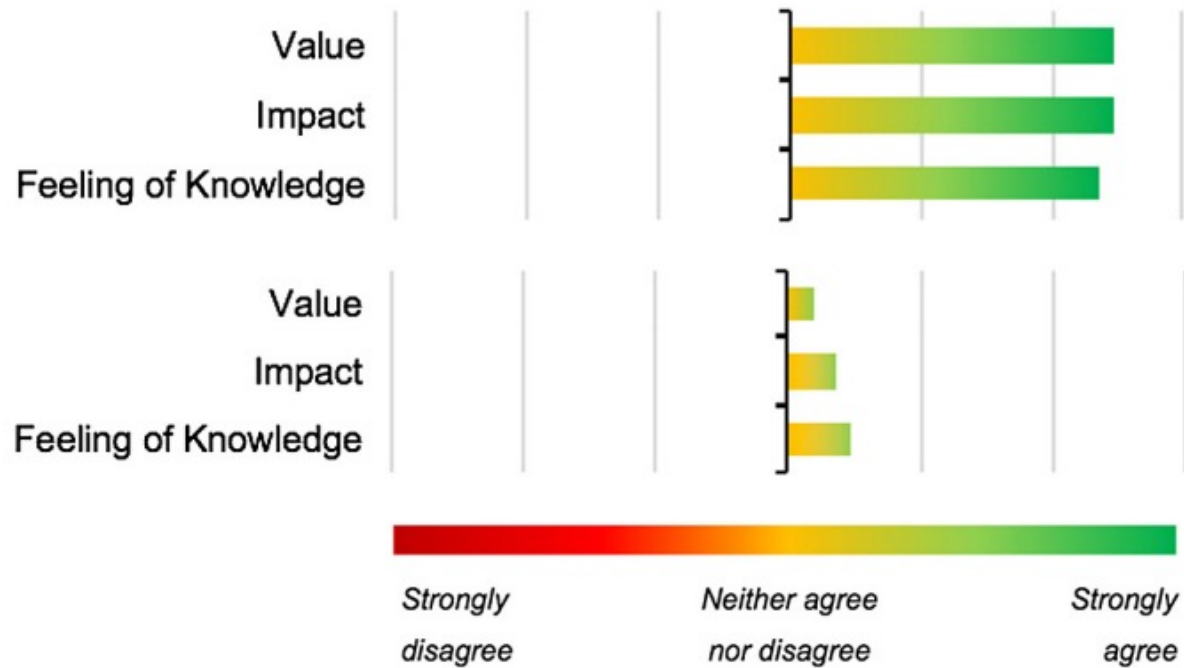


Respondents characterised by the engaged sentiment towards flu vaccination were **39.6 times more likely** to have been vaccinated in the past compared to those characterised by the hesitant sentiment.

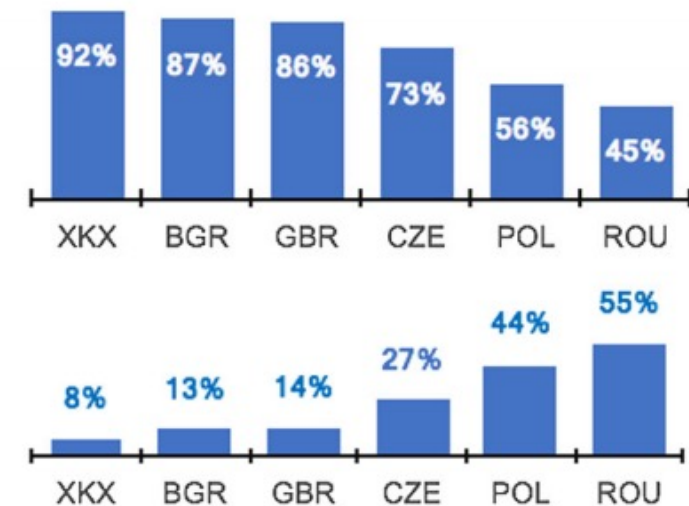
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Advocacy

Mean agreement ratings

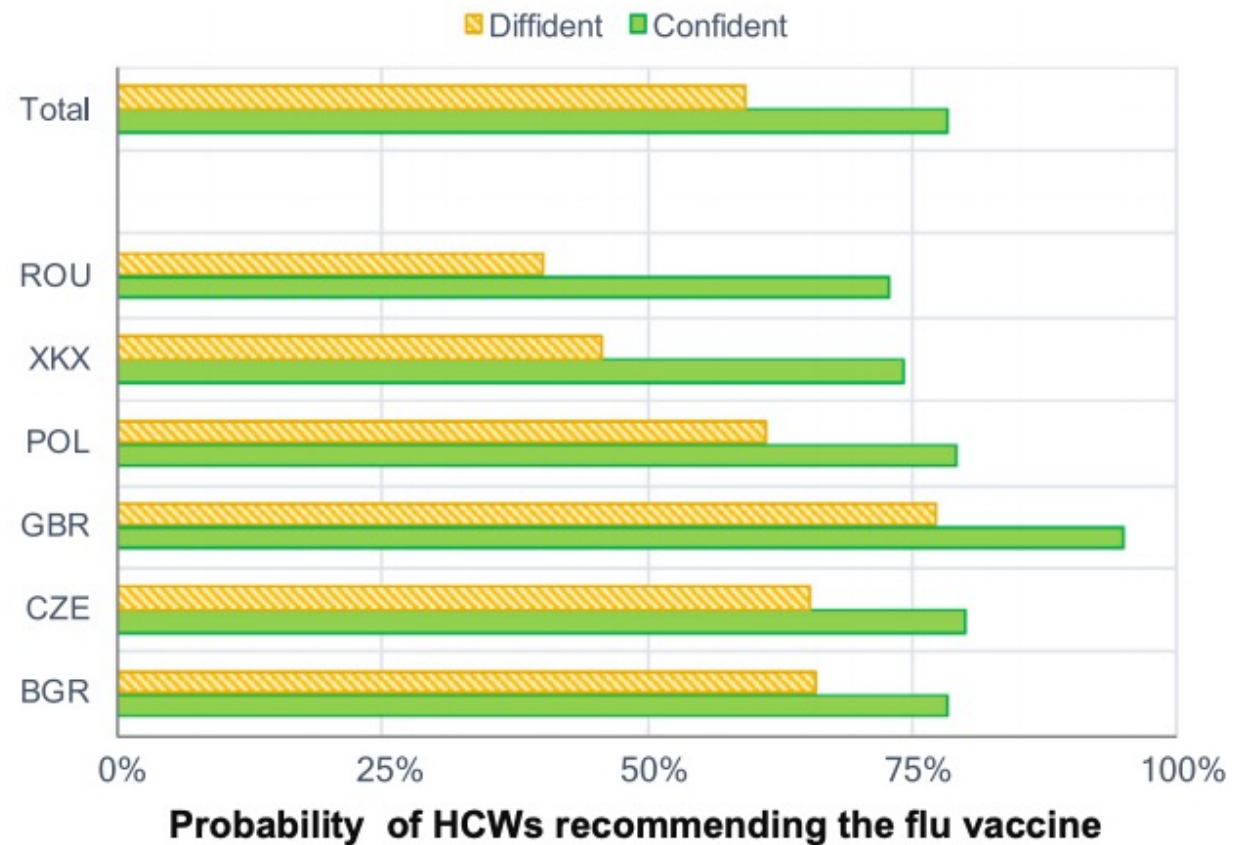


Distribution across countries



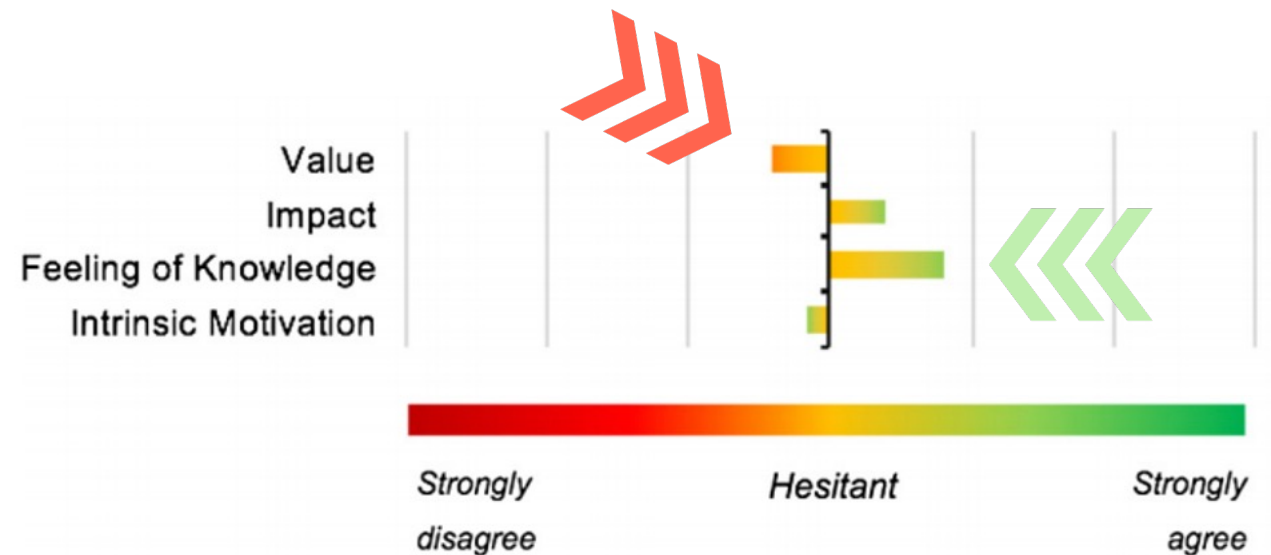
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Advocacy



Conclusions

- Evidence that not all healthcare workers “feel” the same towards vaccination and advocacy.
- Variations across countries suggests there is no “one-size fits all approach”
- Hesitancy profiling has the potential to support evidence-driven and tailored solutions to address hesitancy.



Conclusions

Thank you for your attention

References

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