VACCINE HESISTANCY AND POLITICAL TRUST IN THE UK

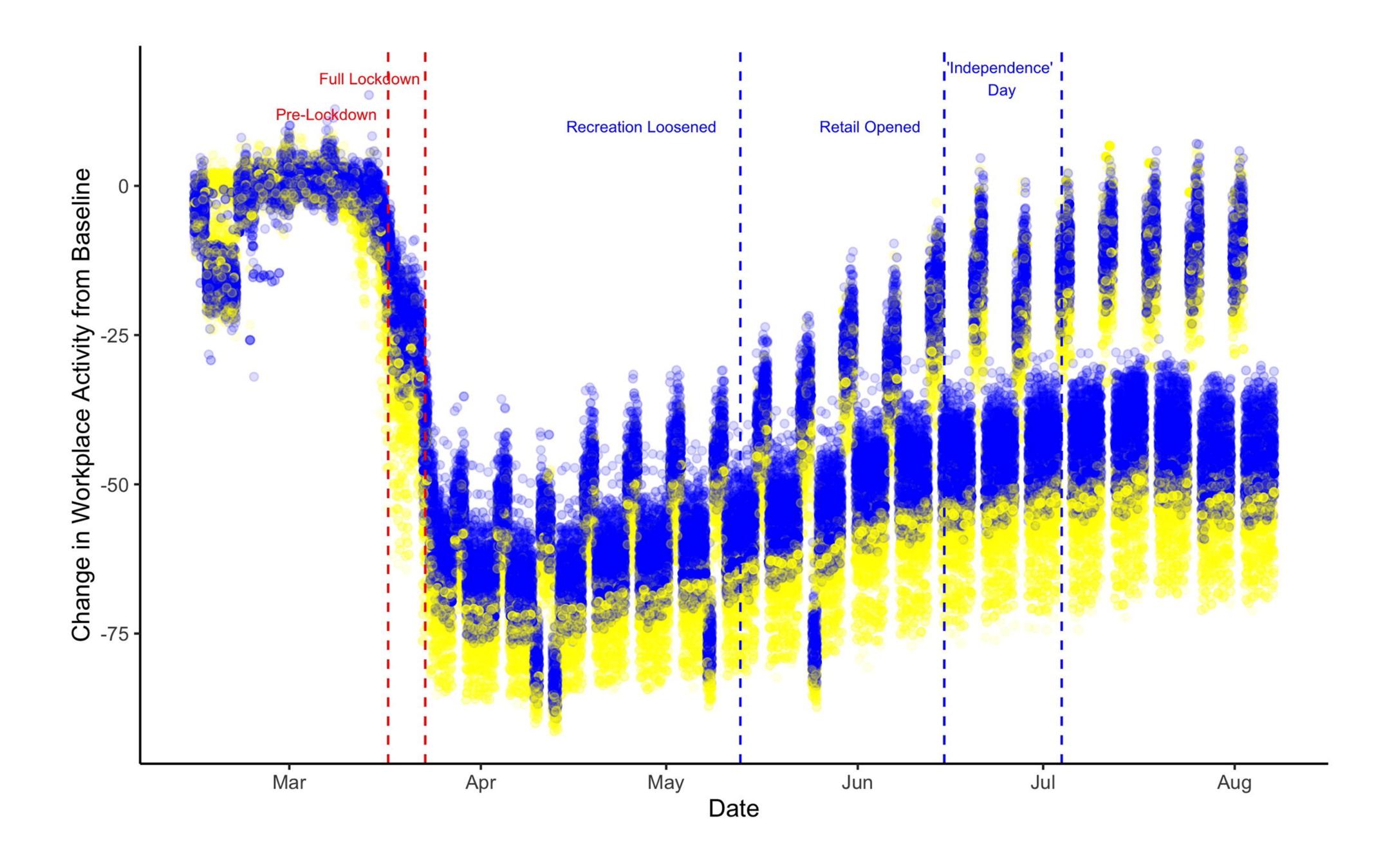
LSE HEALTH POLICY SEMINAR

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OUTLINE

- 1. MOTIVATION & EXPECTATIONS
- 2. SURVEY DESIGN
- 3. DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS
- 4. REGRESSION ANALYSES
- 5. EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS
- 6. MISCELLANY

MOTIVATION



COVID AND POLITICS

- Gadarian, Goodman, and Pepinsky (PNAS, 2020) show in survey that social distancing behaviours were associated with partisanship in US.
- Allcott et al (J Pub Econ, 2020) using mobility data show Republican areas engaged in less social distancing.
- Ansell, Cansunar, Elkjaer (WEP, 2021) also using mobility data show in UK local authorities voting for Brexit had lower social distancing, with similar patterns for Denmark, Sweden, and across European NUTS3 regions.
- BUT... the act of voting for populist parties or causes might not itself cause any changed behaviour. Presumably it reflects underlying attitudes.

POLITICAL TRUST

- Political science literature on support for populism demonstrates that lack of trust in politicians and 'the system' is core to explaining vote choice (Mudde, 2010; Eberl et al, 2021; Guiro et al 2017)
- So political trust may be driving differences in COVID-related behaviour social distancing, following COVID rules etc, not the actual vote itself.
- Though... it's also possible that voting for populist causes can become self-reinforcing as an identity (Dinas, 2014). In this case we might expect underlying attitudes and voting behaviour to exert independent effects.

VACCINE HESITANCY

- Very long history of anti-vaccination movements. Johannes Lindvall and I in Inward Conquest (2021) show that compulsory smallpox vaccine (from early 1800s) was associated with anti-vaccination riots in Montreal, Milwaukee, and elsewhere.
- Antivaccination movements often associated with religious minorities concerned about majority groups in charge of compulsory vaccination.
- In early 20th century America, anti vaccination strong among recent immigrants and African-Americans
- In England, compulsory vaccination, begun in 1853 was reversed in 1898.
 Working class English citizens were the base of anti-vaccination sentiment.
- Anti-vaccination often more popular among less privileged groups

VACCINE HESITANCY TODAY

- Is that still true today? Media sometimes suggest antivax sentiment is more widely held among 'extreme' high education groups (Greens, libertarians)
- But history shows that groups with little trust in state (often for very good reason) were traditionally most antivax.
- Who are those people in the UK?
 - (a) people with low trust in political system and attracted to populist causes
 - (b) people in more marginal positions ethnic minorities, poorer citizens, lower education, younger
 - (c) people with low trust in science and scientists
- Have to consider flip side who might want vaccine most? Those most at risk of disease. It's not all about attitudes in a pandemic!

SURVEY DESIGN

SURVEY DESIGN

- TWO-WAVE Panel survey conducted with YouGov over Delta wave in England, Scotland, and Wales. YG use panel quotas to make sure survey is representative of GB.
- First wave: 1642 respondents Oct 31st / Nov 1st 2020
- Second wave: 1219 respondents Jan 31st / Feb 1st 2021.
- Only around 1/4 attrition.
- Second wave included survey experiment attempting to prime for vaccine nationalism.

VACCINE ACCEPTANCE VARIABLE

- In first wave we asked "If a COVID-19 vaccine is made available in the next six months, how likely are you to take it?" Answers: Very likely, likely, unlikely, very unlikely.
- In second wave, vaccine existed! We randomly varied our vaccine acceptance question with equal probabilities. Also allowed people to answer they had already had the vaccine.
 - 1. "How likely would you be to take a vaccine against COVID-19 if you were offered one?"
 - 2."On the 2nd of December last year, Britain became the first country in the world to approve a vaccine against COVID-19 the BioTech/Pfizer vaccine developed by German scientists and the US pharmaceutical company. How likely would you be to take a vaccine against COVID-19 if you were offered one?"
 - 3. "On the 30th of December last year, Britain became the first country in the world to approve the Oxford / AstraZeneca vaccine against COVID-19 developed by British scientists at the University of Oxford and the British company AstraZeneca. How likely would you be to take a vaccine against COVID-19 if you were offered one?"

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Age
- Gender
- Education (five point scale)
- Household Income (15 point scale)
- Ethnicity
- Region
- Local authority COVID prevalence at time of survey

ATTITUDES: POLITICAL

- Voting in 2016 EU Referendum
- Voting in 2019 General Election
- Vote choice in election tomorrow (2nd wave only)
- Six social attitudes questions for authoritarian / populist scales
 - (a) Death penalty
 - (b) Children should respect elders
 - (c) Importance of respect for British values
 - (d) One law for rich, one for poor
 - (e) Ordinary people get their fair share of nation's wealth
 - (f) The people, not politicians, should make our most important policy decisions

ATTITUDES TO SCIENCE

- · We included a number of questions on attitudes to science and scientists
- DEFERENCE
 - (a) Scientists know what is best for the public
 - (b) We have no option but to trust those governing science
 - (c) Public consultation on science is just PR exercise
- COMMUNICATION
 - (a) I would like scientists to discuss ethics more
 - (b) We ought to hear about new science before it happens
 - (c) Those who regulate science need to communicate with the public

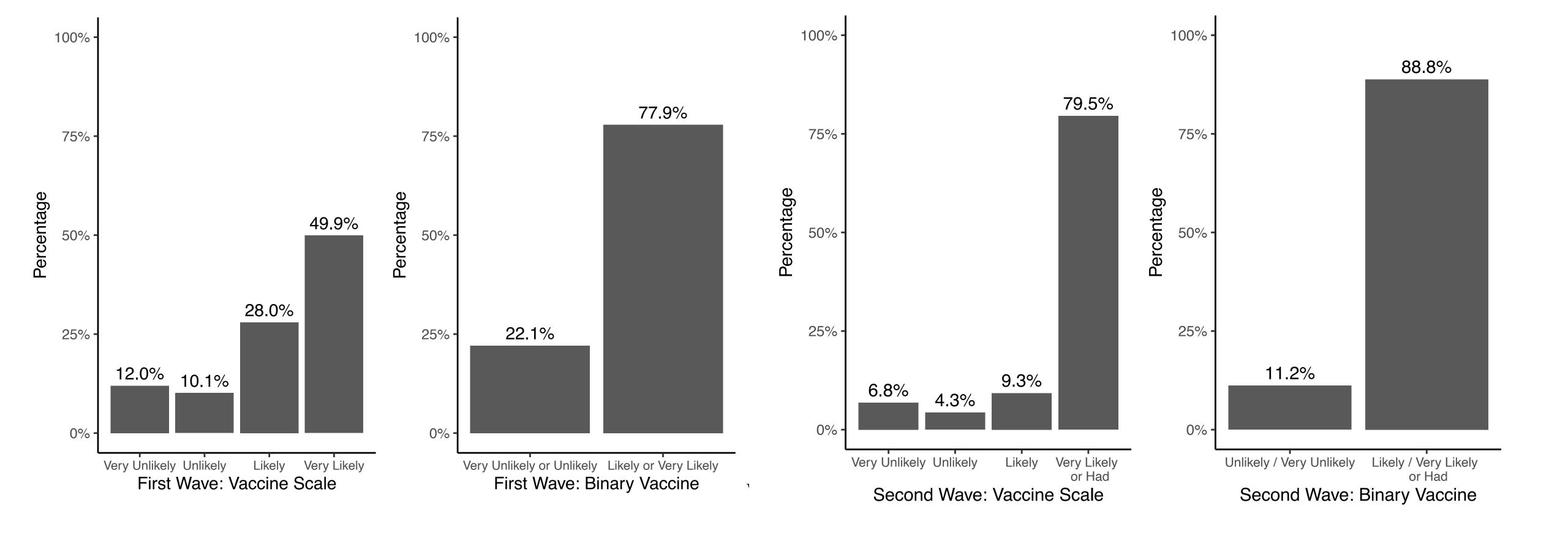
OTHER QUESTIONS

- Subjective health perception: how concerned are you about contracting COVID-19 in the next six months?
- Have you, family or friends had COVID-19?
- How many social distancing activities have you engaged in (list of nine)?
- How much trust do you have of the following in terms of handling COVID-19?
 Johnson, Sunak, Hancock, the government, chief scientific/medical advisors, the public?
- And much more... We will only cover some of this ground today.

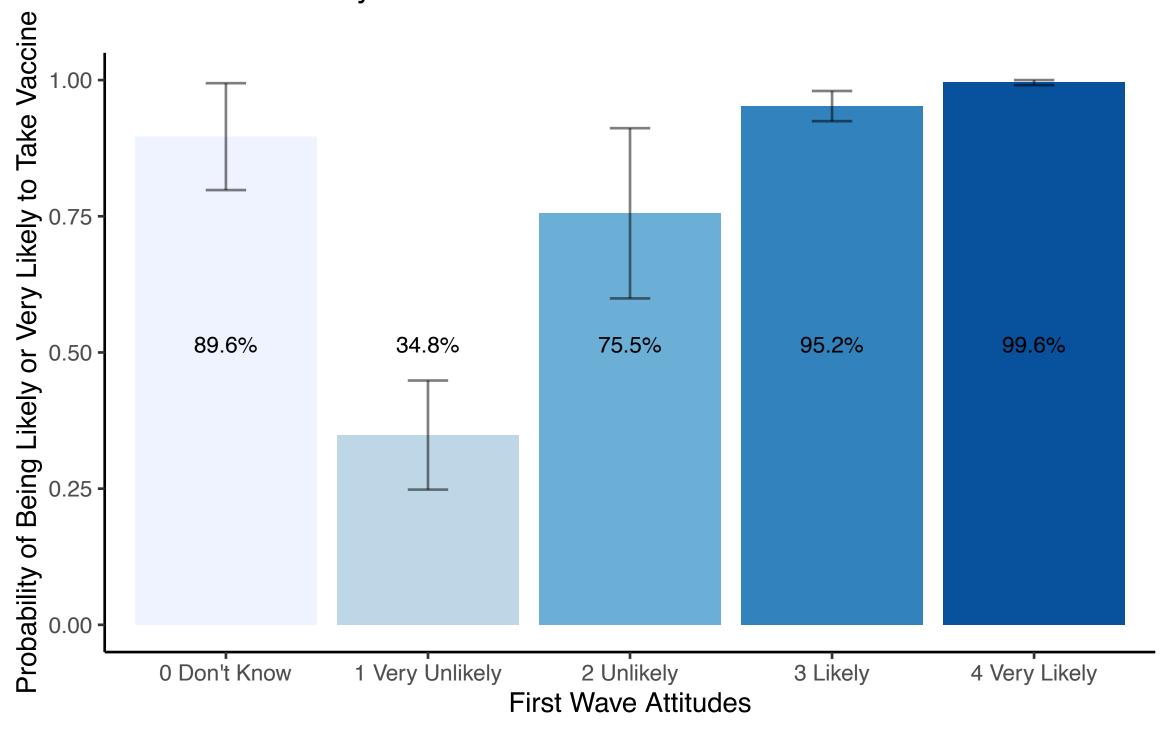
DESCRIPTIVES

	1st Wave (1st weights	2nd Wave (1st weights)	2nd Wave (2nd weights)
Characteristic	$N = 1,642^1$	$N = 1,204^1$	$N = 1,219^1$
Age	48.66, (16.93)	51.14, (16.33)	48.59, (16.81)
Gender			
Female	51%	51%	51%
Male	49%	49%	49%
Household Income (scale)	7.2, (3.7)	7.1, (3.6)	7.0, (3.6)
EURef			
Can't Remember	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
Did Not Vote	21%	19%	22%
Leave	40%	41%	39%
Remain	37%	38%	37%
GE 2019			
Brexit Party	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Conservative	45%	46%	45%
Green	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Labour	33%	31%	33%
Liberal Democrat	12%	12%	12%
Other	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Plaid Cymru	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
SNP	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
Education (scale)			
1	6.6%	7.2%	6.4%
2	28%	29%	30%
3	21%	20%	21%
4	35%	35%	34%
5	8.8%	8.9%	8.7%

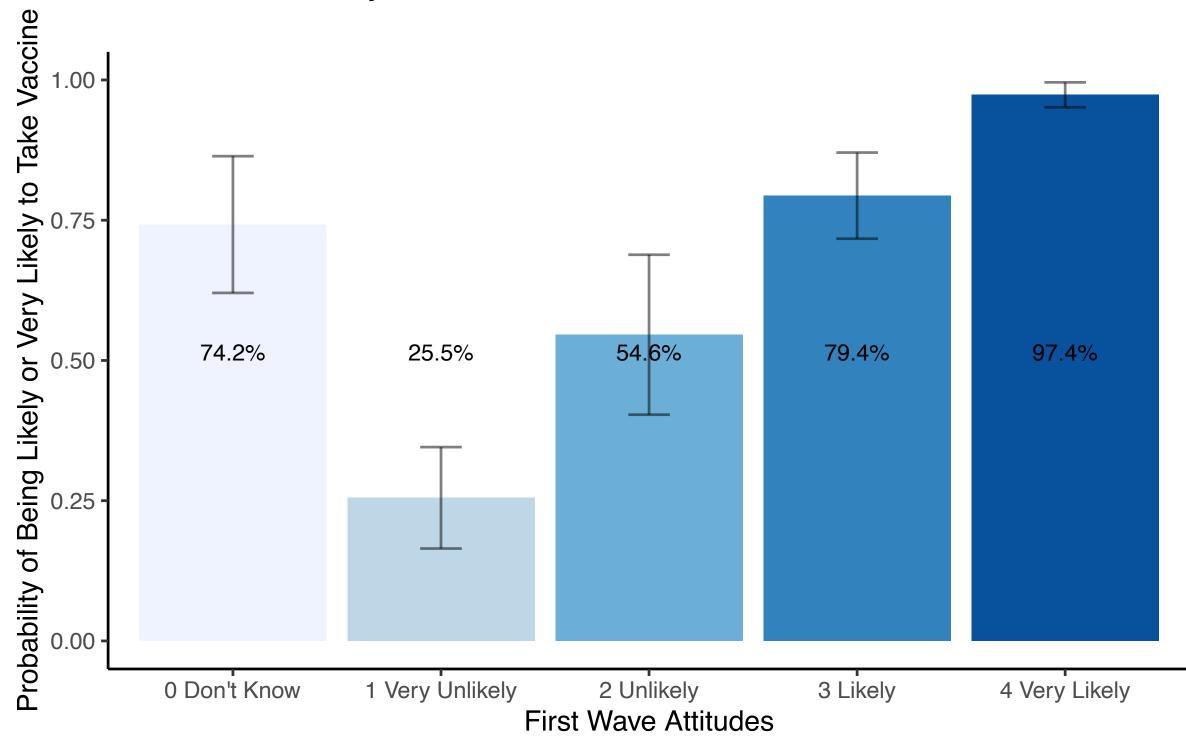
Ethnicity			
Ethnic Minority	6.1%	5.2%	6.9%
Other White	4.4%	4.4%	4.8%
White British	89%	90%	88%
First Wave Vaccine Views			
1 Very Unlikely	11%	10%	11%
2 Unlikely	9.2%	9.5%	10%
3 Likely	25%	25%	26%
4 Very Likely	45%	47%	45%
5 Don't Know	8.9%	7.8%	7.9%

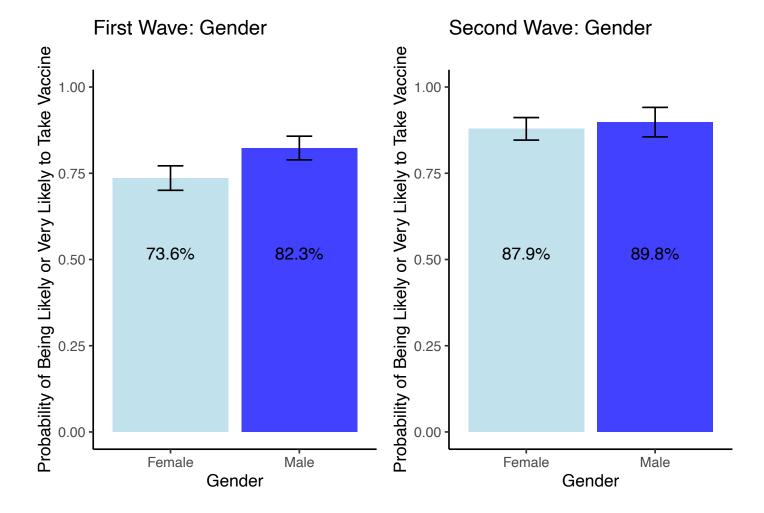


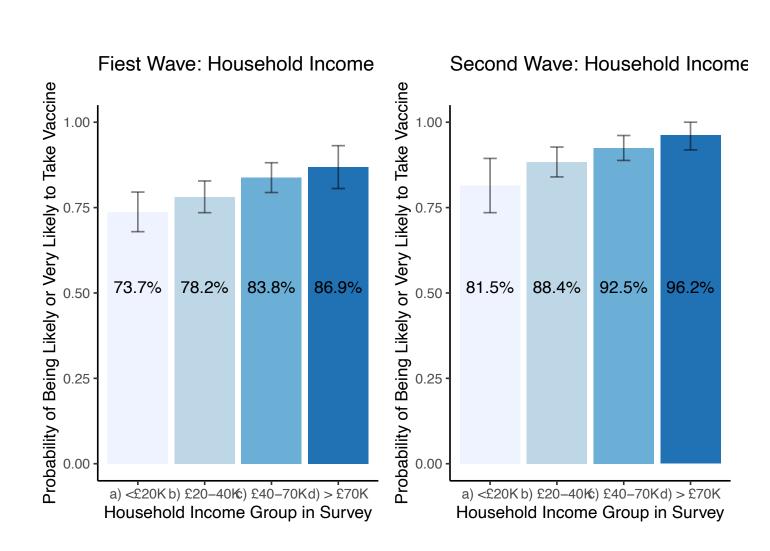
Second Wave Probability of Being Likely or Very Likely to Take Vaccine by First Wave Vaccine Attitudes

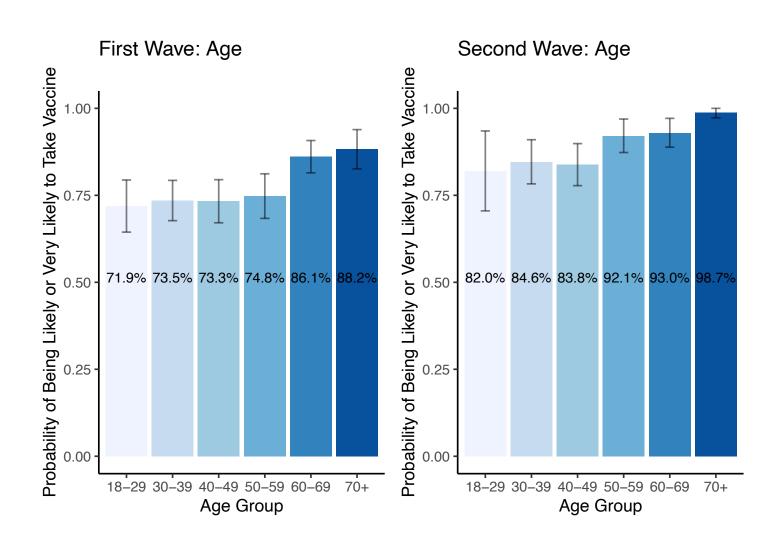


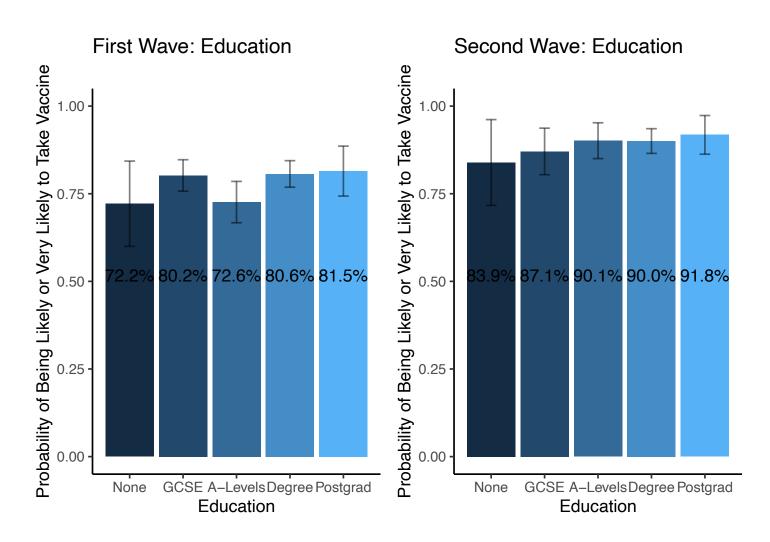
Second Wave Probability of Being Very Likely to Take Vaccine by First Wave Vaccine Attitudes

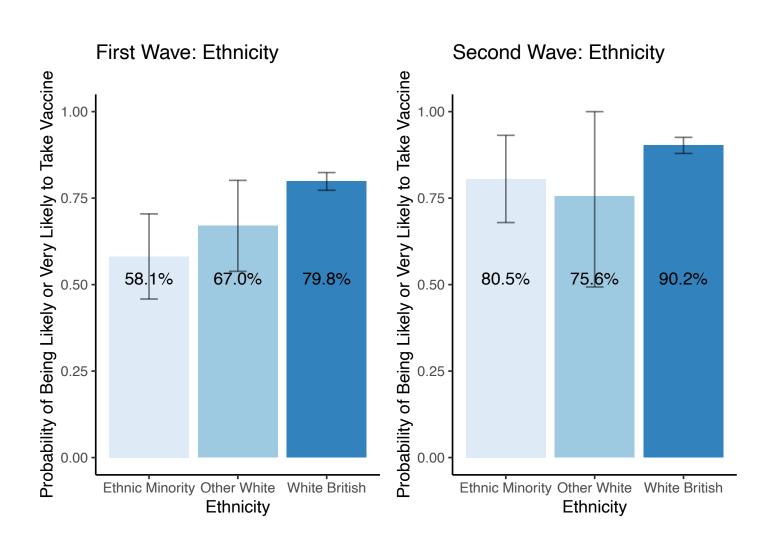




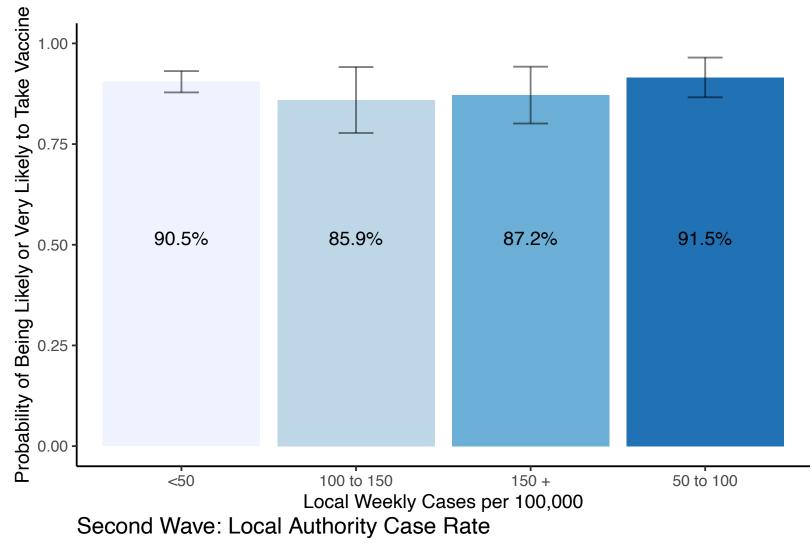


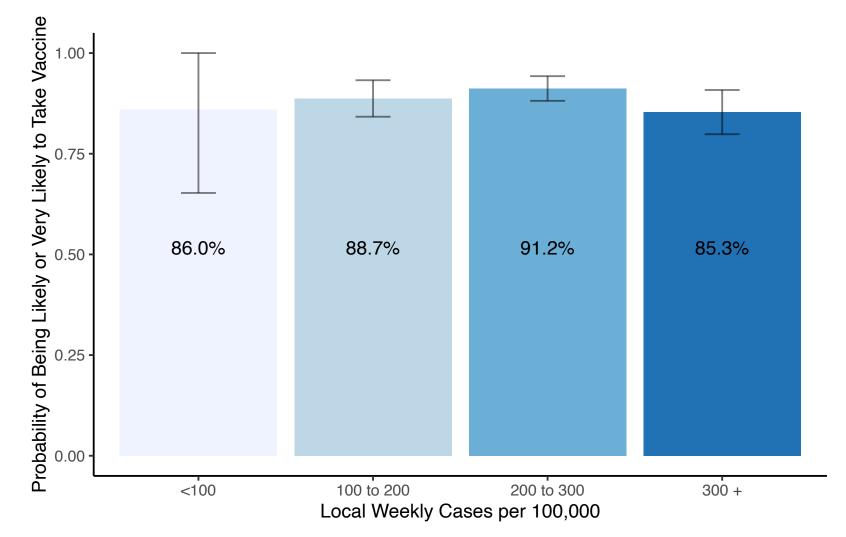


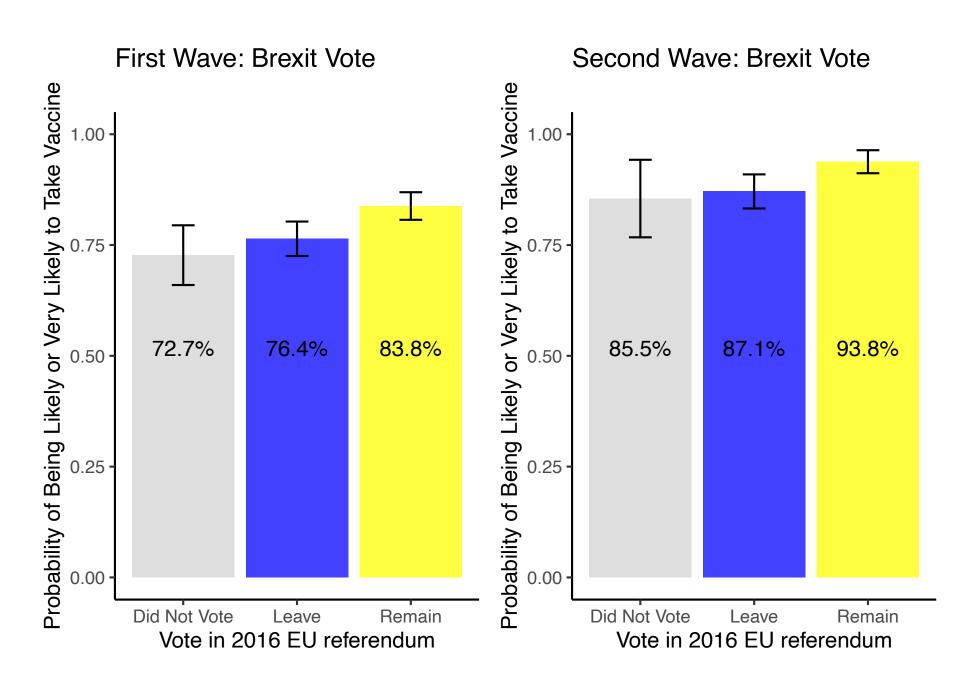


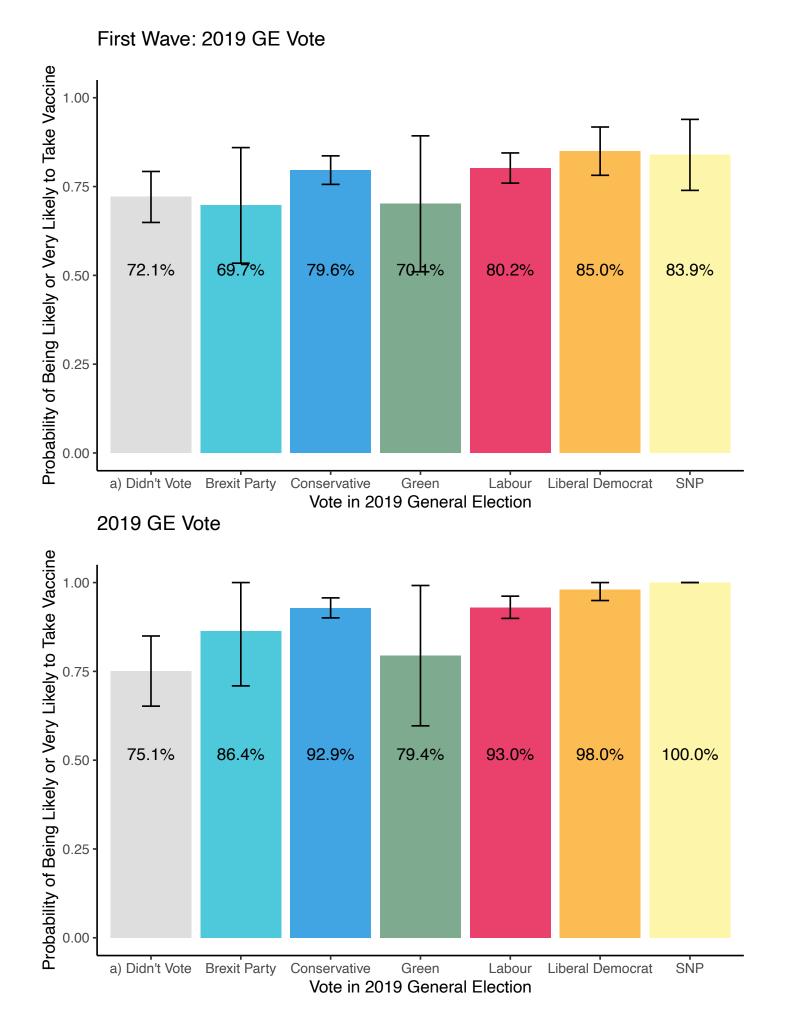


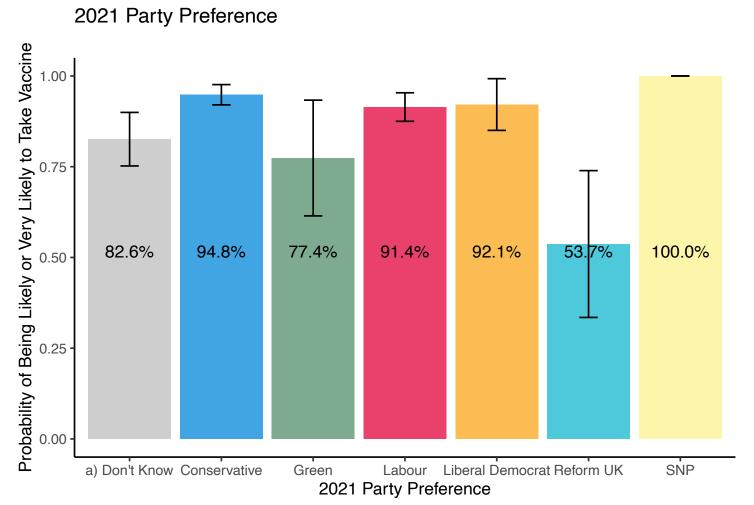
First Wave: Local Authority Case Rate







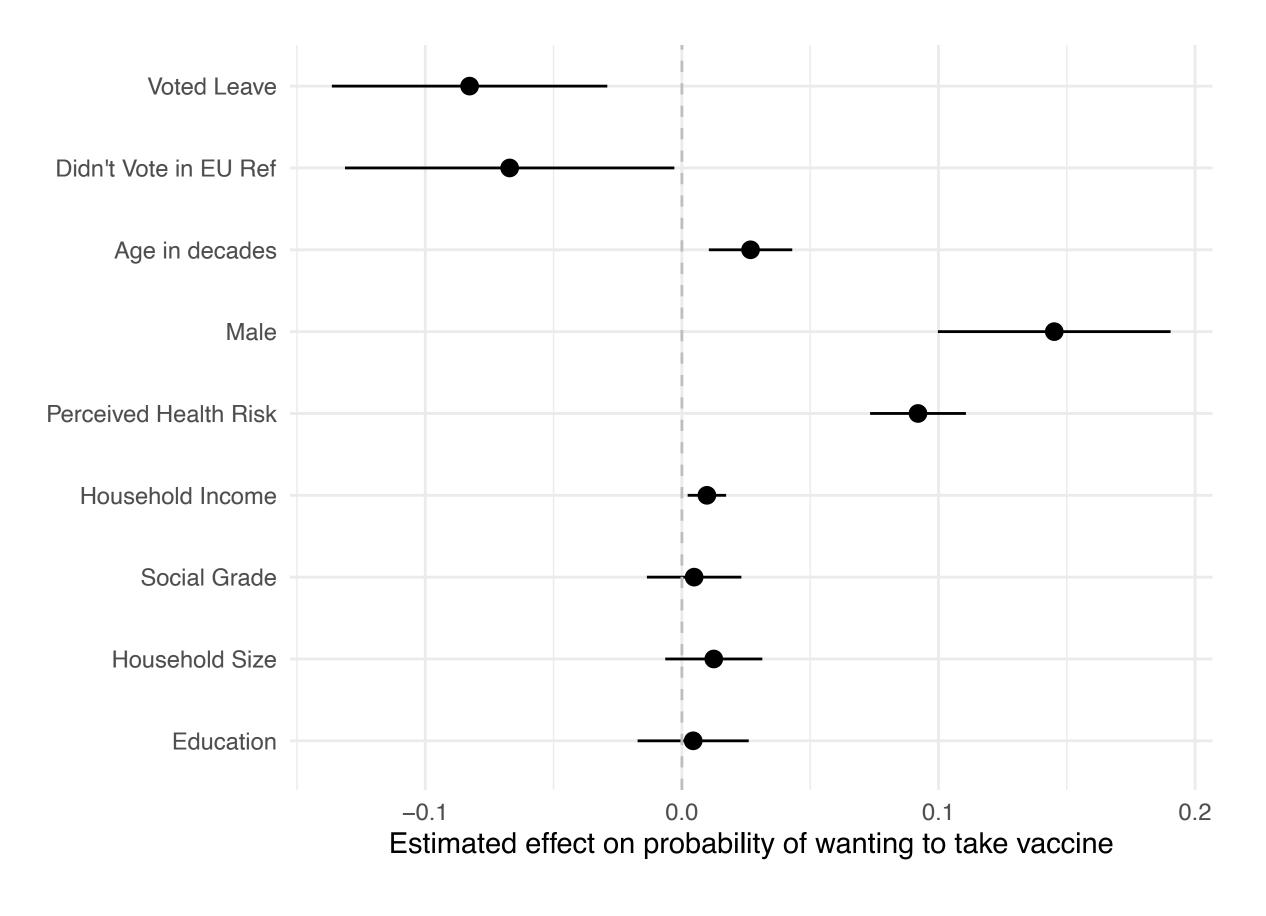




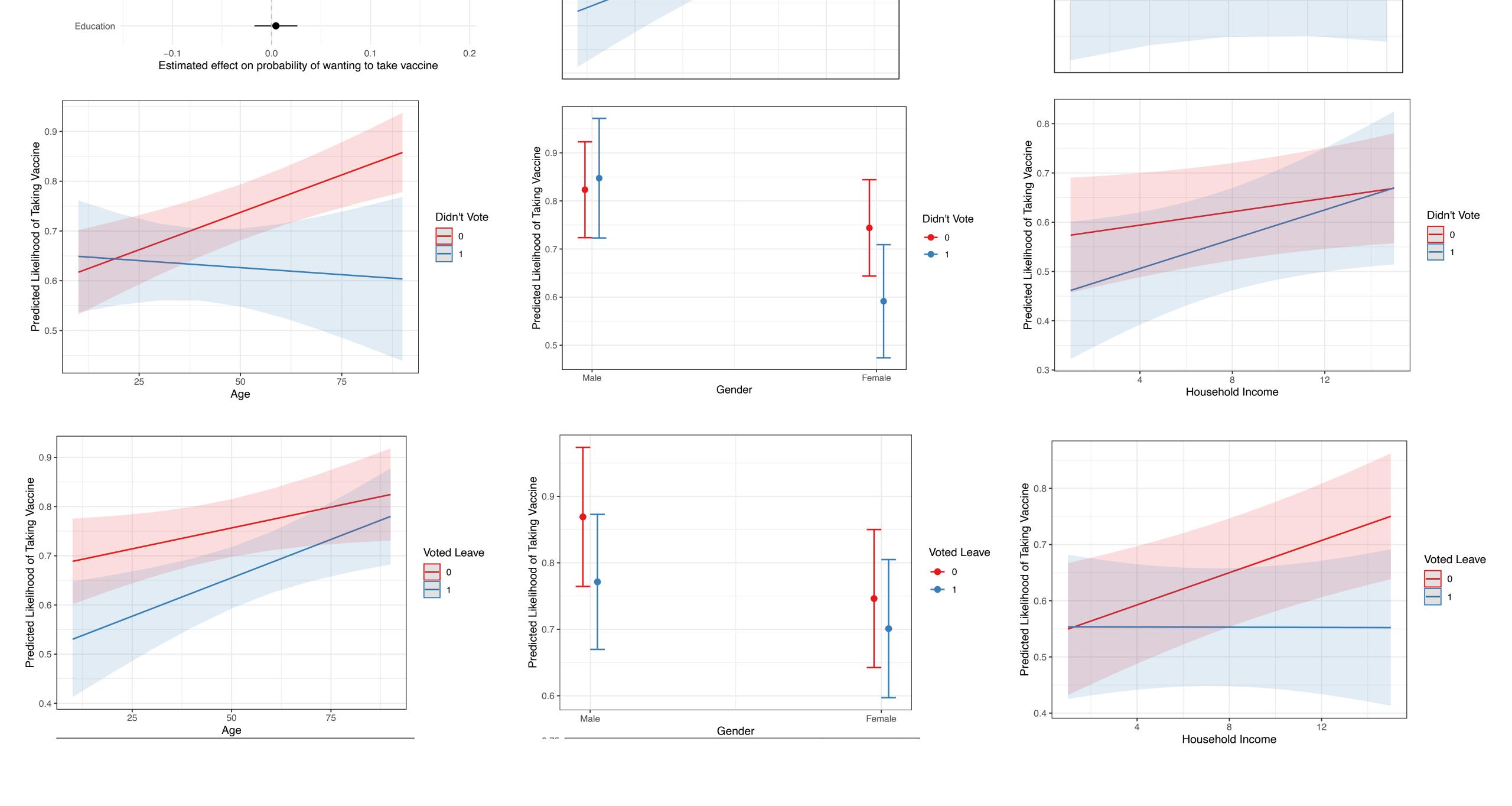
STATISTICAL ANALYSES

WAVE ONE: OCT 31

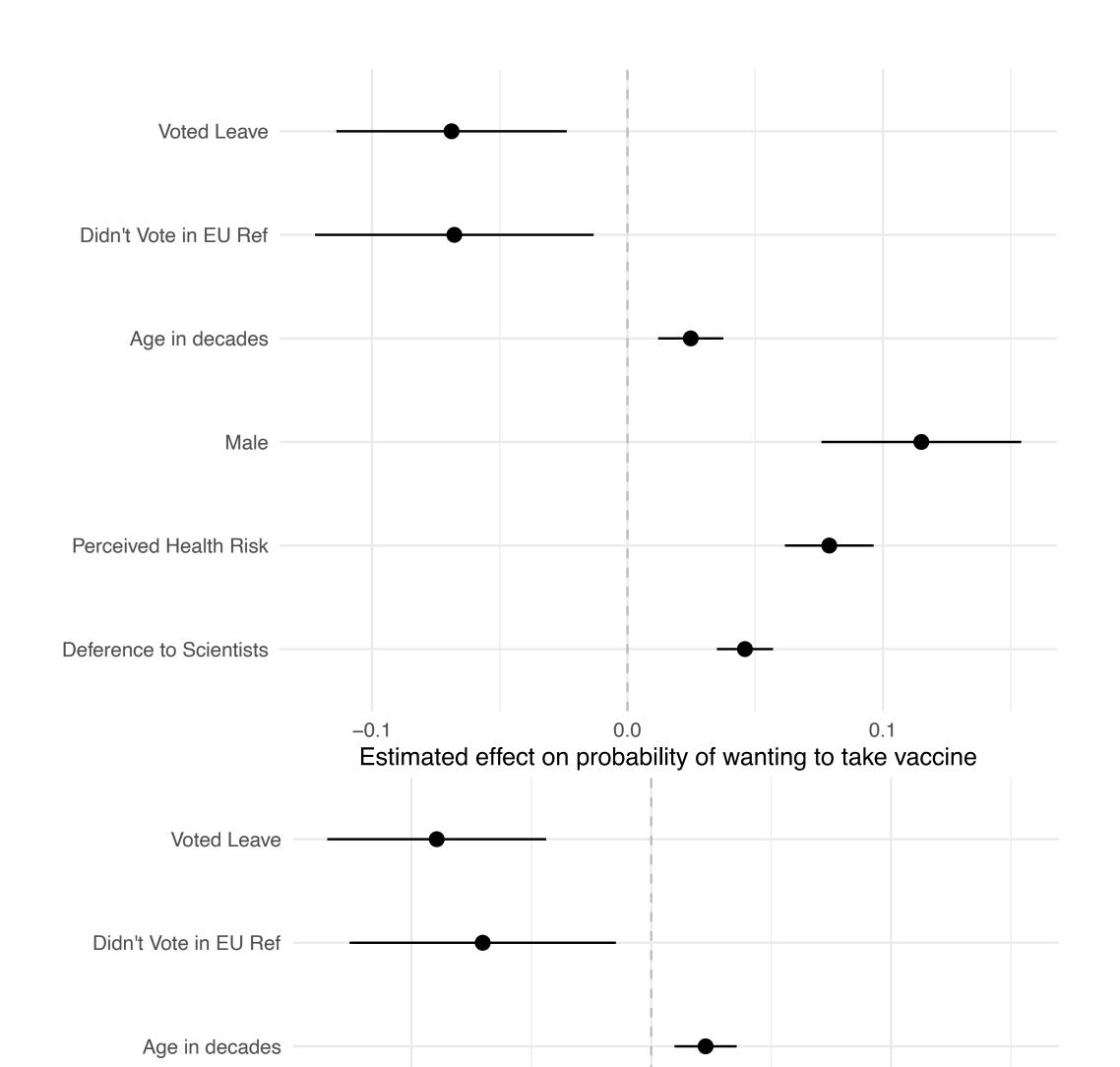
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Voted Leave	-0.079	-0.109	-0.089	-0.076	-0.083	-0.098
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.033)
Didn't Vote in EU Ref	-0.116	-0.079	-0.069	-0.073	-0.067	-0.065
	(0.029)	(0.030)	(0.028)	(0.037)	(0.033)	(0.042)
Age in decades		0.033	0.021	0.017	0.027	0.012
		(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.009)
Male		0.086	0.119	0.099	0.145	0.108
		(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Perceived Health Risk			0.101	0.089	0.092	0.082
			(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Household Income					0.010	0.006
					(0.004)	(0.004)
Social Grade					0.005	0.004
					(0.009)	(0.010)
Household Size					0.012	0.002
					(0.010)	(0.010)
Education					0.004	0.000
					(0.011)	(0.012)
Num.Obs.	1489	1489	1489	1273	1147	989
R2	0.023	0.048	0.130	0.110	0.144	0.116
R2 Adj.	0.015	0.039	0.121	0.094	0.129	0.092
AIC	1719.5	1685.1	1553.1	1251.1	1141.1	925.1
BIC	1793.8	1770.0	1643.3	1374.6	1247.0	1062.2
Log.Lik.	-845.753	-826.558	-759.554	-601.530	-549.534	-434.556
F	2.888	5.286	14.643	7.021	9.964	4.838
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Party Dummies	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

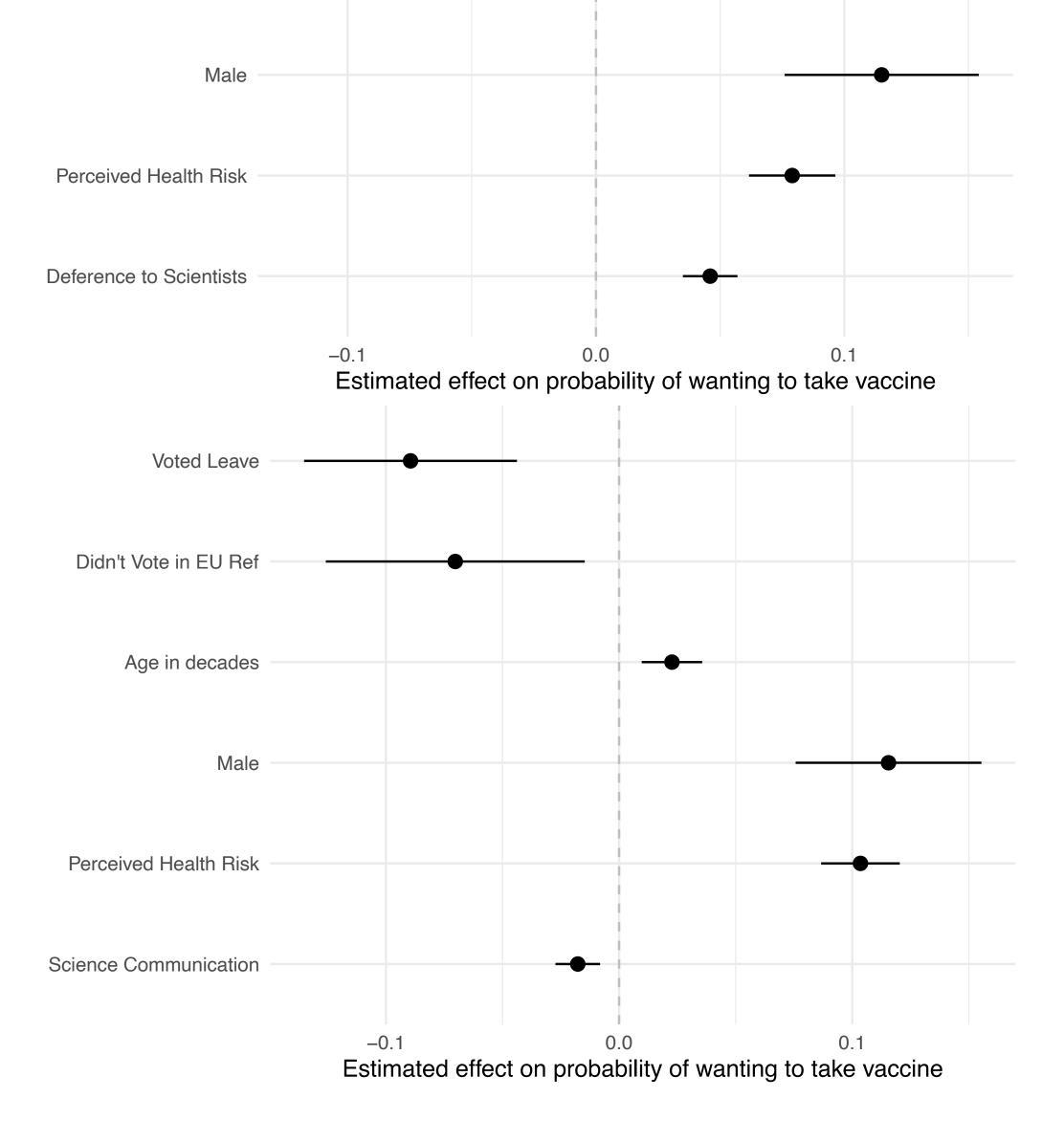


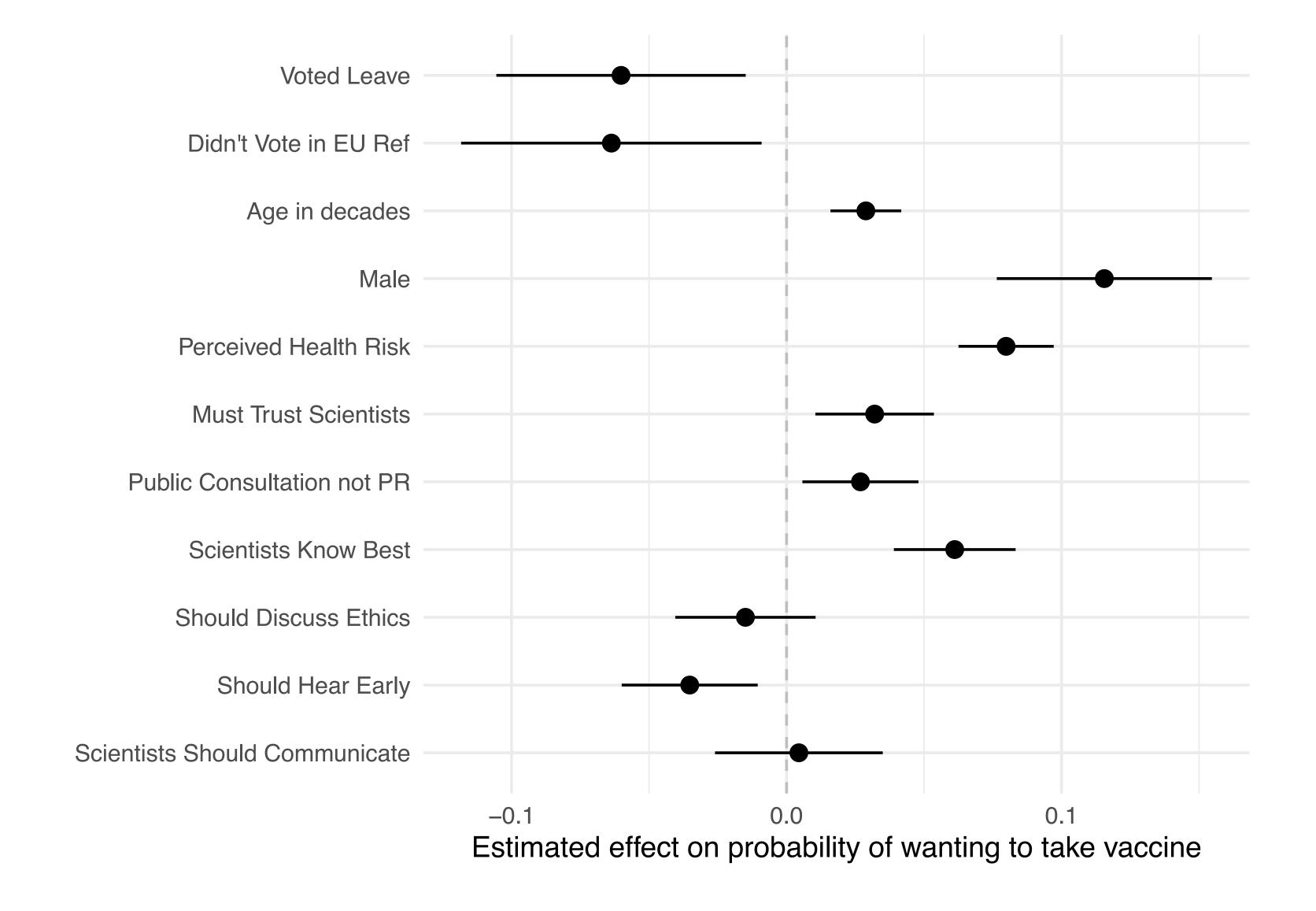




Estimated effect on probability of wanting to take vaccine Voted Leave Didn't Vote in EU Ref Age in decades Male Perceived Health Risk Authoritarian **Economic Populism** People vs Politicians Estimated effect on probability of wanting to take vaccine



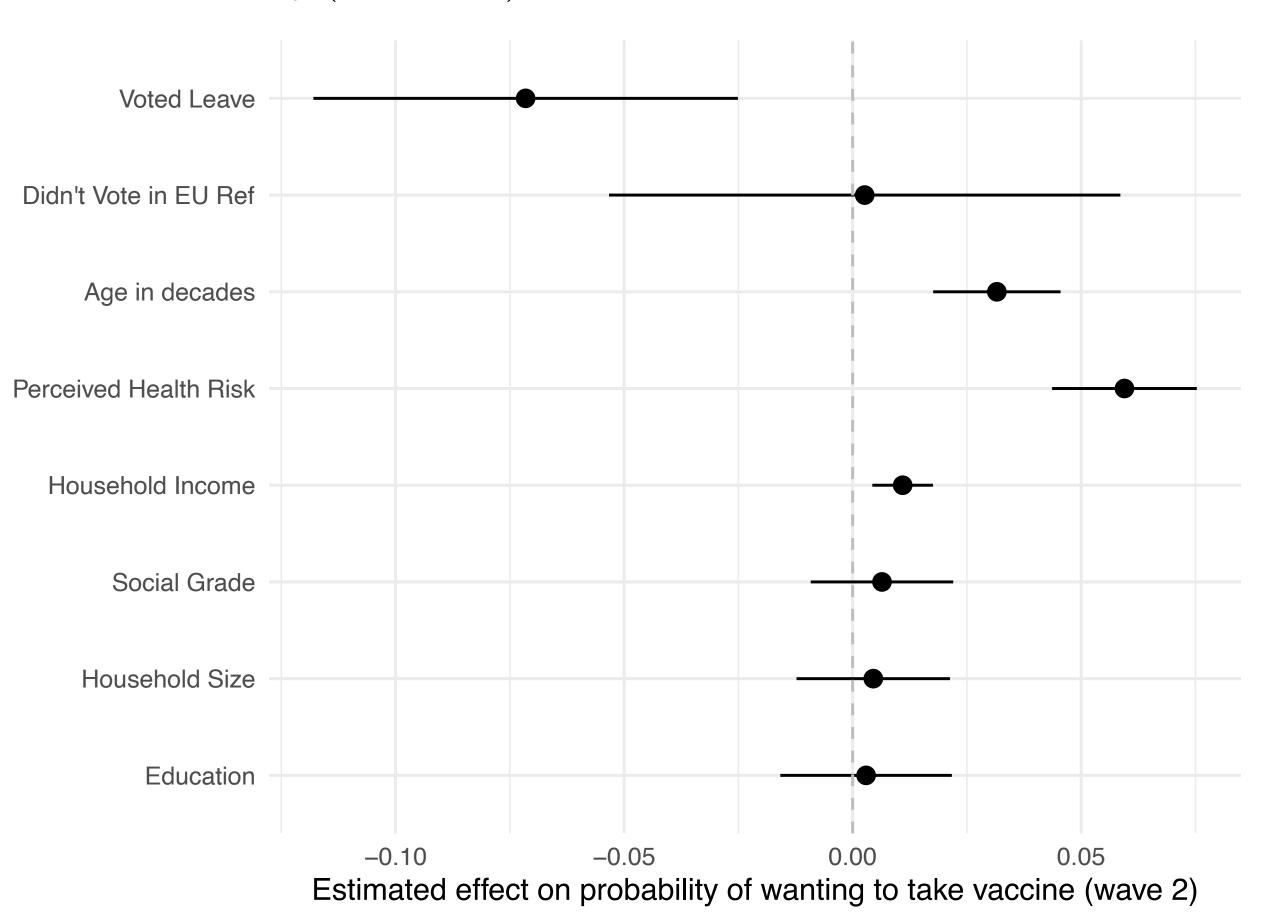




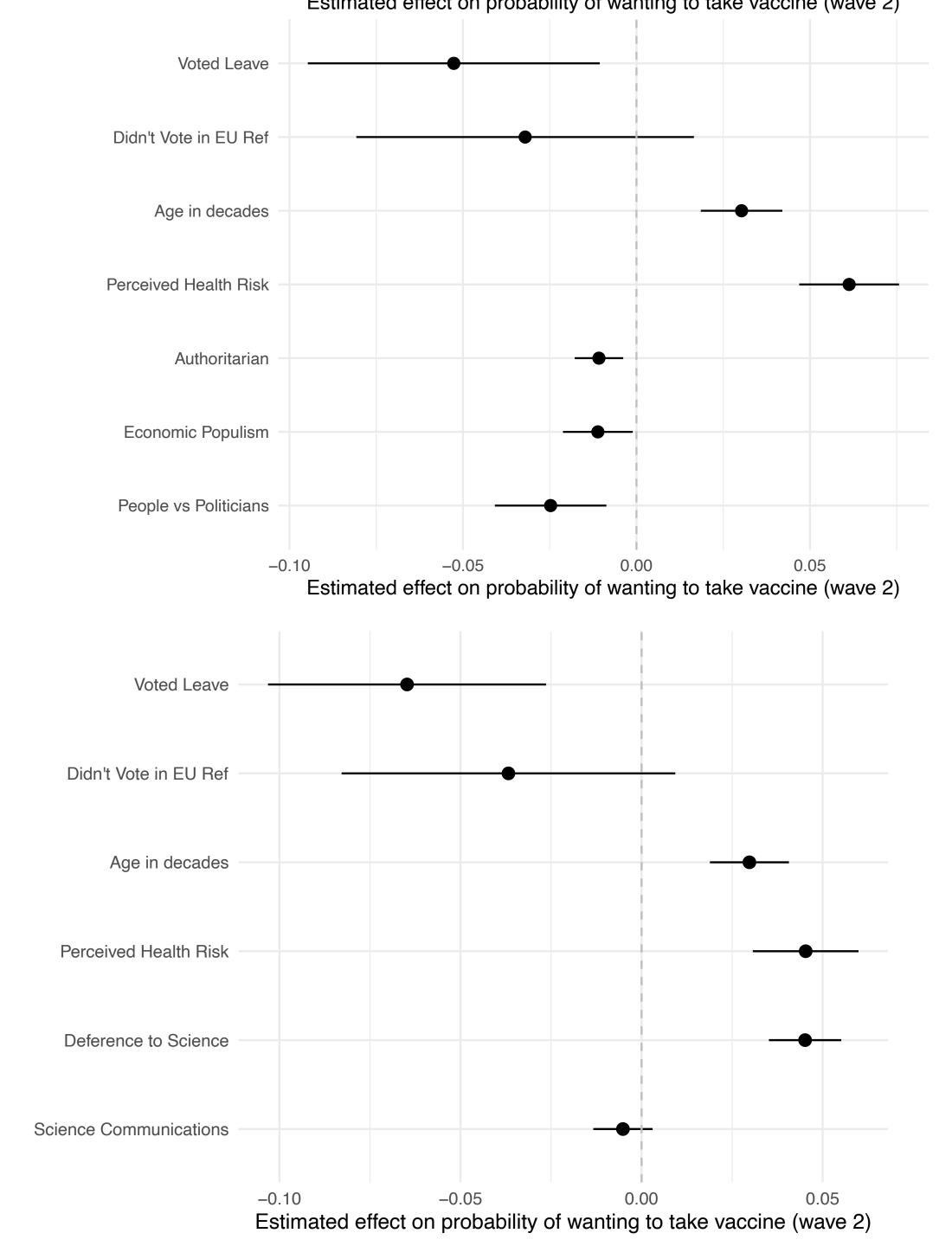
WAVE TWO: JAN 31

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Voted Leave	-0.063	-0.090	-0.079	-0.039	-0.072	-0.037
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Didn't Vote in EU Ref	-0.086	-0.053	-0.050	0.047	0.003	0.063
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.034)
Age in decades		0.035	0.027	0.018	0.032	0.027
		(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Perceived Health Risk			0.064	0.043	0.059	0.038
			(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Household Income					0.011	0.007
					(0.003)	(0.003)
Social Grade					0.006	-0.002
					(0.008)	(0.007)
Household Size					0.005	-0.002
					(0.009)	(0.008)
Education					0.003	-0.006
					(0.010)	(0.009)
Num.Obs.	1163	1163	1163	1008	914	800
R2	0.028	0.057	0.115	0.094	0.136	0.105
R2 Adj.	0.017	0.045	0.103	0.074	0.118	0.075
AIC	736.3	704.9	633.1	138.4	461.6	170.7
BIC	807.1	785.8	719.0	256.3	562.8	301.8
Log.Lik.	-354.135	-336.429	-299.526	-45.179	-209.796	-57.340
F	2.714	4.929	9.907	4.660	7.422	3.489
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Party Dummies	N	N	N	Y	N	Y

Vaccine Hesitancy (Wave Two)

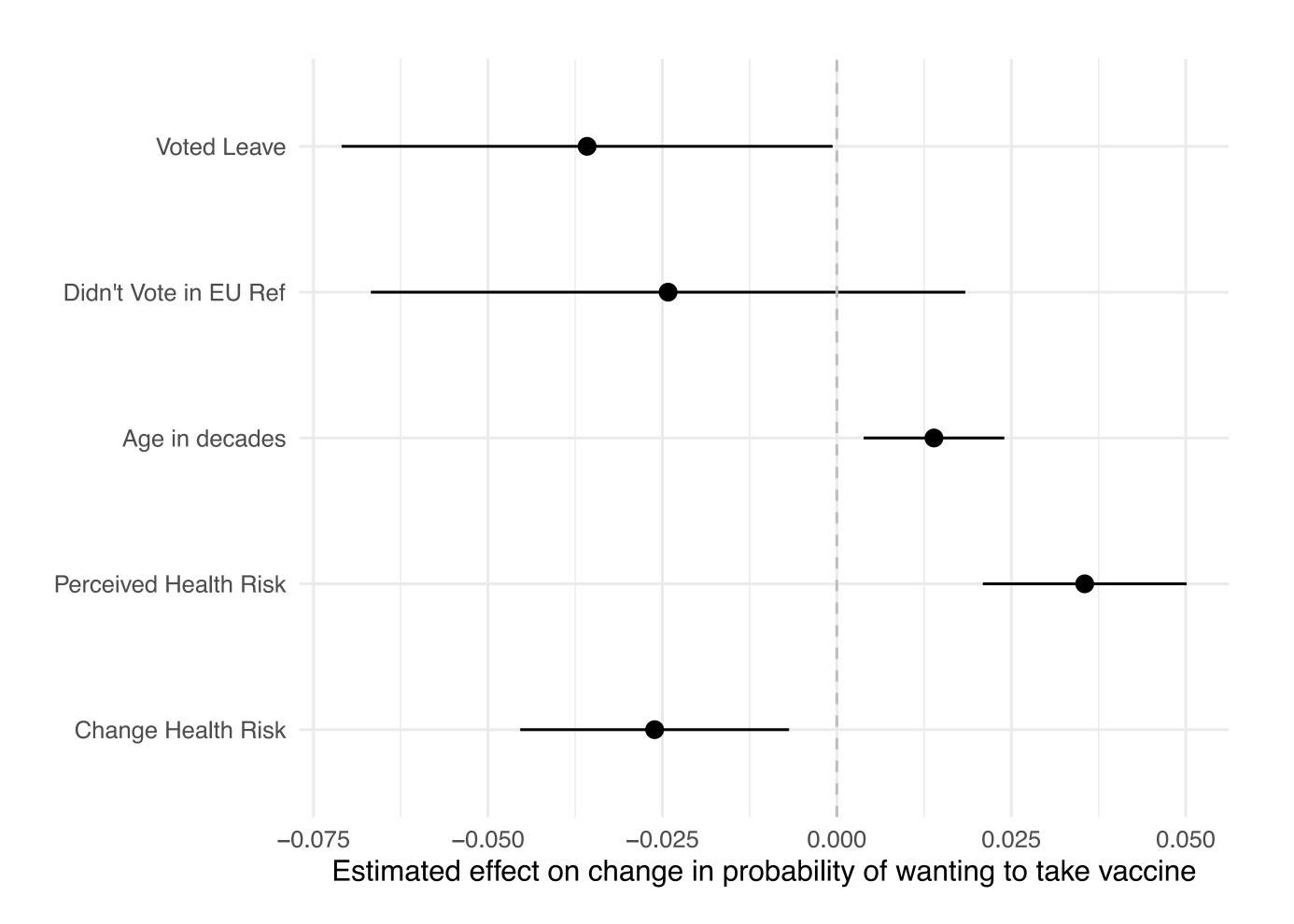


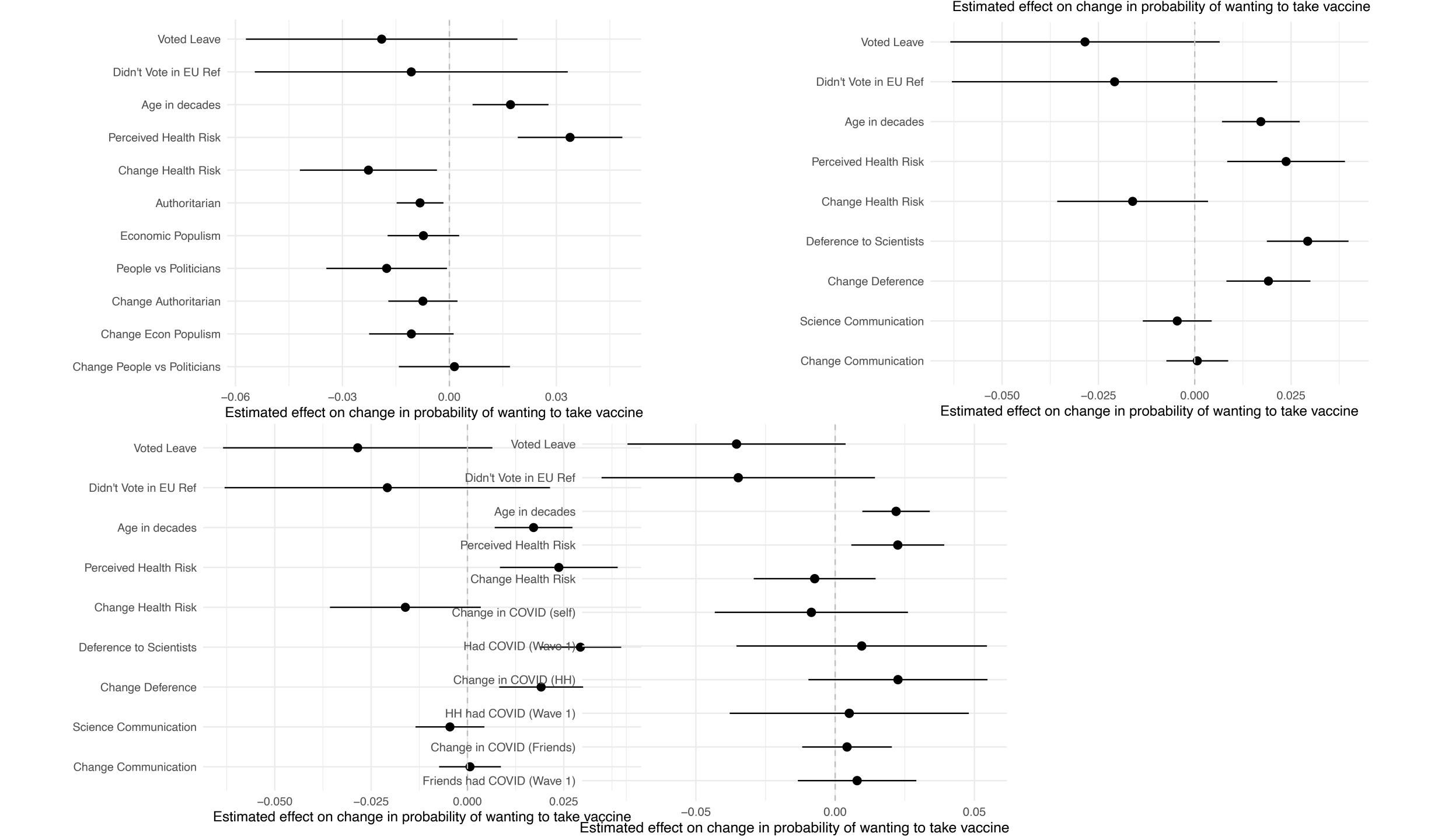
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3		
Voted Leave	-0.069	-0.053	-0.065		
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.020)		
Didn't Vote in EU Ref	-0.051	-0.032	-0.037		
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.023)		
Age in decades	0.028	0.030	0.030		
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)		
Perceived Health Risk	0.056	0.061	0.045		
	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.007)		
Had Covid	-0.013				
	(0.017)				
Covid in Household	0.028				
	(0.016)				
Covid among Friends	0.006				
	(0.008)				
Authoritarian		-0.011			
		(0.004)			
Economic Populism		-0.011			
		(0.005)			
People vs Politicians		-0.025			
		(0.008)			
Deference to Science			0.045		
			(0.005)		
Science Communications			-0.005		
			(0.004)		
Num.Obs.	985	1163	1163		
R2	0.104	0.136	0.175		
R2 Adj.	0.087	0.122	0.163		
AIC	417.8	611.2	555.1		
BIC	515.7	712.4	651.2		
Log.Lik.	-188.915 -285.624 -258.549				
F	6.236	9.972	14.281		



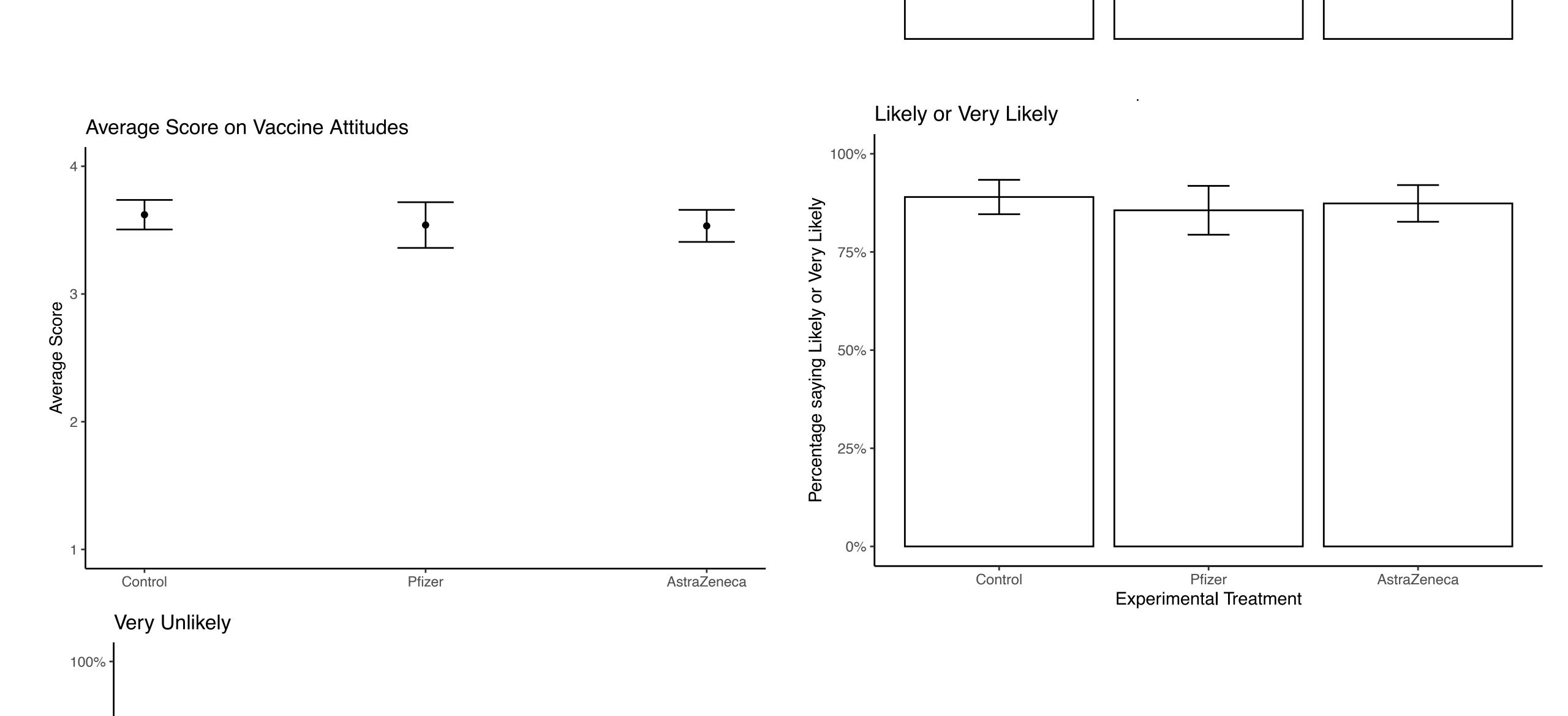
CHANGE BETWEEN WAVES

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Voted Leave	-0.038	-0.035	-0.036	-0.024
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.021)
Didn't Vote in EU Ref	-0.021	-0.021	-0.024	0.011
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.026)
Age in decades	0.016	0.013	0.014	0.014
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)
Perceived Health Risk		0.027	0.036	0.039
		(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Change Health Risk			-0.026	-0.035
			(0.010)	(0.011)
Household Income			0.007	
				(0.003)
Social Grade				0.009
				(0.007)
Household Size				-0.007
				(0.008)
Education				0.007
				(0.009)
Num.Obs.	1084	1084	1084	857
R2	0.462	0.470	0.474	0.479
R2 Adj.	0.460	0.467	0.470	0.473
AIC	284.2	270.2	265.1	201.0
BIC	319.2	310.1	310.0	262.8
Log.Lik.	-135.124	-127.080	-123.529	-87.498
\mathbf{F}	185.381	159.333	138.351	70.750
Region Dummies	Y	Y	Y	Y





EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS



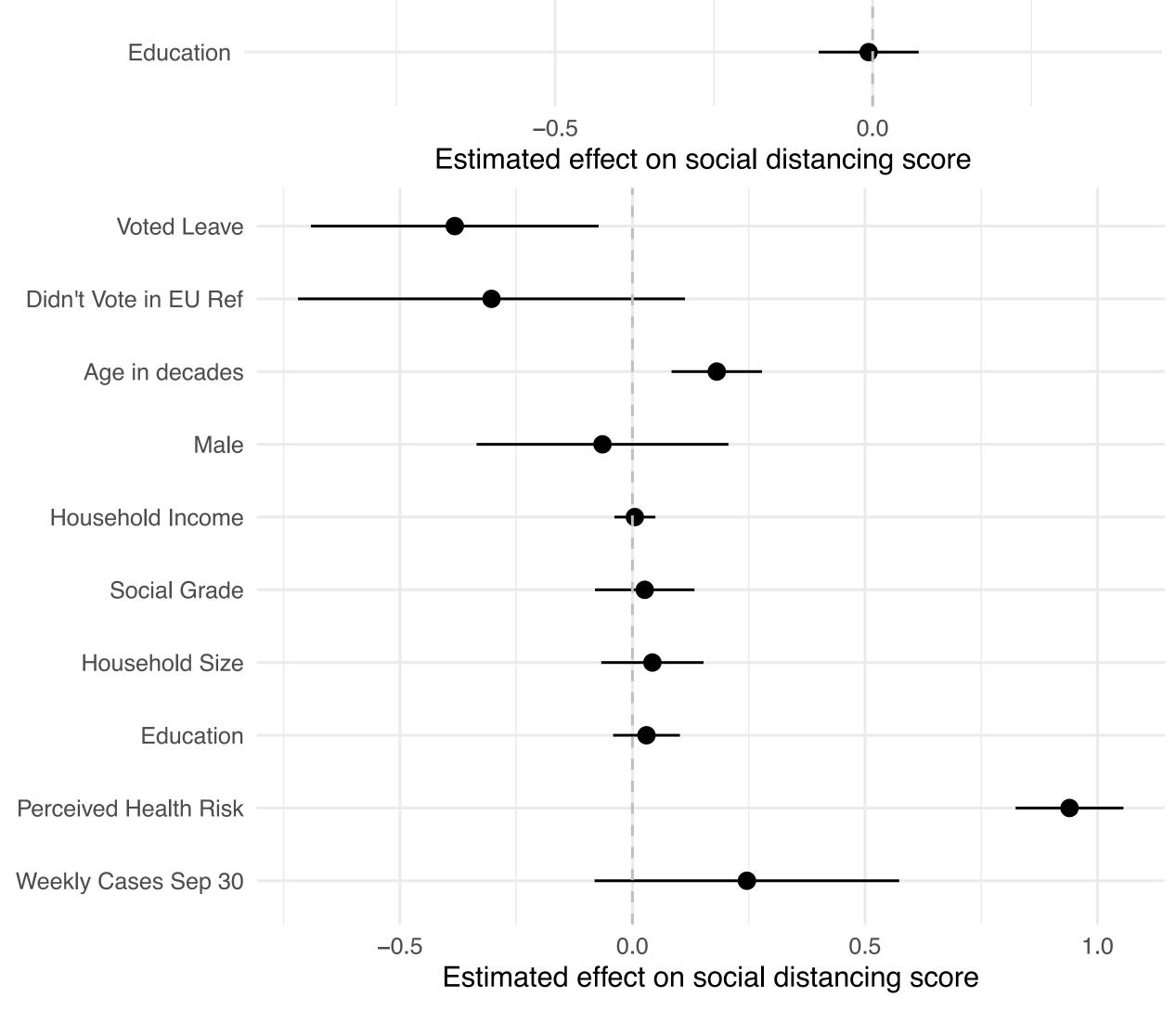
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Pfizer	-0.034	-0.029	-0.008	-0.026
	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.022)
Astra	-0.021	-0.022	-0.032	-0.028
	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.022)
Voted Leave		-0.080	-0.071	-0.036
		(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Didn't Vote in EU Ref		-0.050	0.002	0.064
		(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Age in decades		0.027	0.031	0.026
		(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Male		0.044	0.058	0.041
		(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)
Perceived Health Risk		0.064	0.060	0.039
		(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Household Income			0.011	0.007
			(0.003)	(0.003)
Social Grade			0.006	-0.001
			(0.008)	(0.007)
Household Size			0.005	-0.002
			(0.009)	(0.008)
Education			0.003	-0.006
			(0.010)	(0.009)
Num.Obs.	1177	1163	914	800

SOME RELATED STUFF

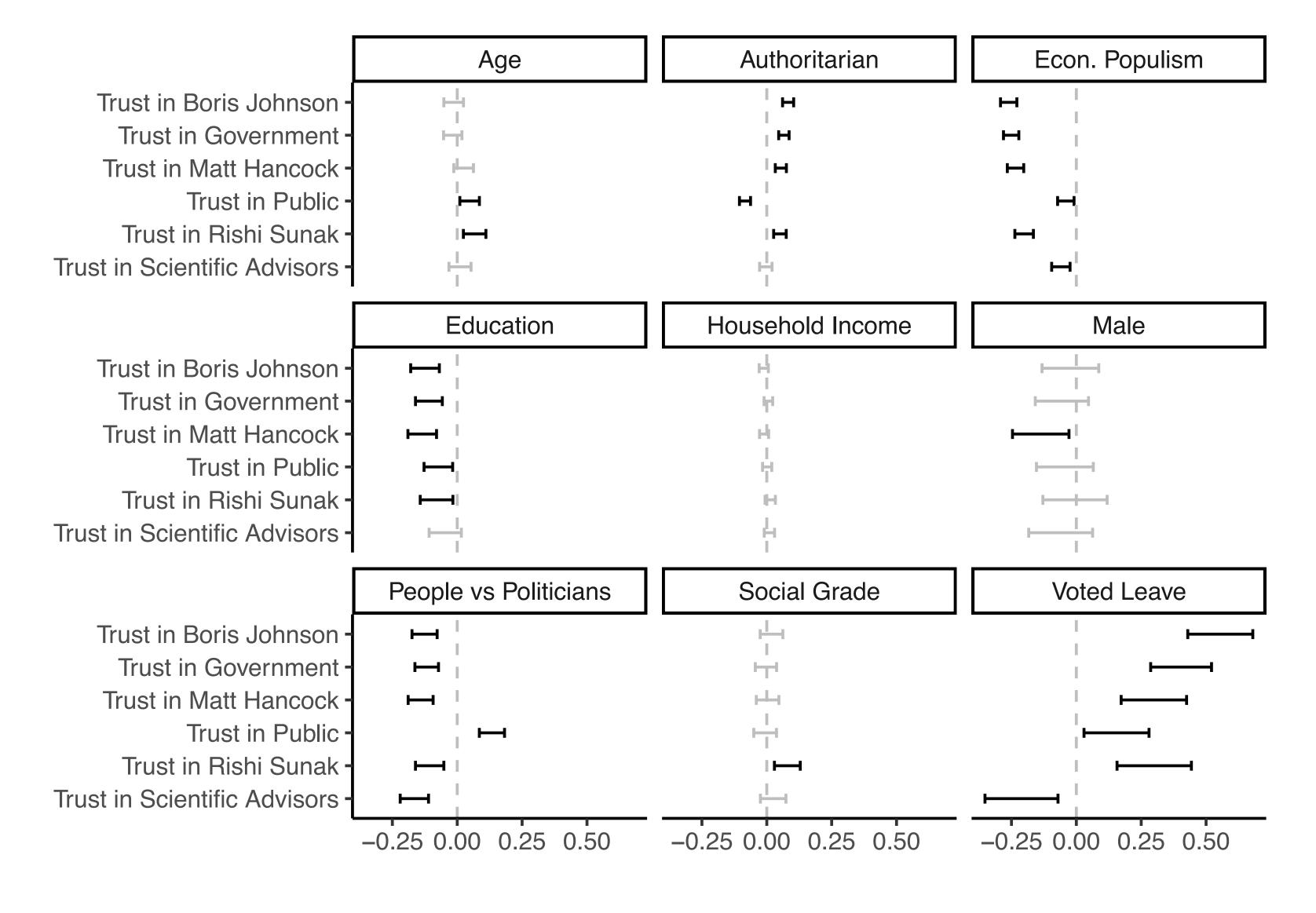
SOCIAL DISTANCING SCORE

Social Grade

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Voted Leave	-0.216	-0.463	-0.477	-0.585	-0.385	-0.382
	(0.143)	(0.145)	(0.145)	(0.173)	(0.158)	(0.158)
Didn't Vote in EU Ref	-0.722	-0.404	-0.416	$-0.407^{'}$	-0.306	-0.303
	(0.195)	(0.197)	(0.198)	(0.233)	(0.212)	(0.212)
Age in decades	,	$0.320^{'}$	0.322	0.285	$0.175^{'}$	0.181
		(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.054)	(0.049)	(0.050)
Male		-0.462	-0.480	-0.336	-0.046	-0.064
		(0.130)	(0.131)	(0.150)	(0.138)	(0.138)
Household Income		,	,	-0.008	0.005	0.005
				(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Social Grade				0.070	0.027	0.026
				(0.060)	(0.055)	(0.055)
Household Size				0.080	0.043	0.043
				(0.062)	(0.056)	(0.056)
Education				-0.006	0.030	0.030
				(0.040)	(0.037)	(0.037)
Perceived Health Risk					0.943	0.940
					(0.059)	(0.059)
Weekly Cases Sep 30						0.246
						(0.167)
Num.Obs.	1619	1619	1619	1235	1235	1235
R2	0.008	0.049	0.058	0.046	0.211	0.213
R2 Adj.	0.007	0.046	0.050	0.032	0.199	0.200
AIC	7749.1	7685.9	7689.5	5846.7	5613.7	5613.5
BIC	7770.6	7718.3	7775.7	5949.1	5721.2	5726.1
Log.Lik.	-3870.533	-3836.962	-3828.751	-2903.344	-2785.851	-2784.746
F	6.875	20.664	7.095	3.271	17.147	16.414



TRUST IN POLITICIANS, PUBLIC AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS



TRUST IN SCIENTISTS

