

*Title:* Factors influencing uptake of childhood vaccination in the United Kingdom: a thematic synthesis.

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## **Abstract**

### **Background**

Vaccination is a vital public health intervention and high uptake is crucial for disease prevention. Although uptake of childhood immunisations is high in the UK, it is not complete and disease outbreaks occur. Systematic reviews and narrative reviews have been conducted to understand vaccination uptake, but novel systematic methods have rarely been used when reviewing the qualitative literature. We conducted a qualitative systematic review of UK studies to understand factors that affect parental decisions about vaccination.

### **Methods**

We searched PsycINFO, Medline, CINAHL plus, Embase, Social Policy and Practice, and Web of Science for studies published in English at any time using the terms “UK” and “vaccination” and “qualitative methods” (and variations of these). Thematic synthesis methods were used to develop descriptive and then higher order themes.

### **Findings**

38 papers were included; they were published between 1999 and 2014 and comprised a cumulative total of 2395 participants. Most participants (>85%) were mothers with children under the age of 5 years. Most studies used interviews (n=19) or focus groups (12). The synthesis identified two types of decision making that parents had adopted: deliberative and less deliberative. Less deliberative decisions were those where parents felt that they had no choice but to vaccinate, were happy to comply, or relied on social norms. Deliberative decisions involved weighing up the risks and benefits of vaccination, considering others’ advice or experiences, and social judgment. Parents felt judged for not immunising or they judged others who did not immunise, and some felt a social responsibility to protect the community. Trust was integral to both less deliberative and deliberative decisions and was affected by the media. Parents’ emotions affected their deliberative decision making, and this was also sometimes influenced by the media. Finally, practical issues (eg, lack of time) affected parents who intended to vaccinate their children.

### **Interpretation**

Our synthesis highlighted two different approaches to decision making about childhood vaccinations. Future research should consider the demographic profile of parents adopting these approaches. By understanding the psychological processes underpinning parents’ vaccination behaviour and who these individuals are, we can better design interventions to enhance uptake.

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