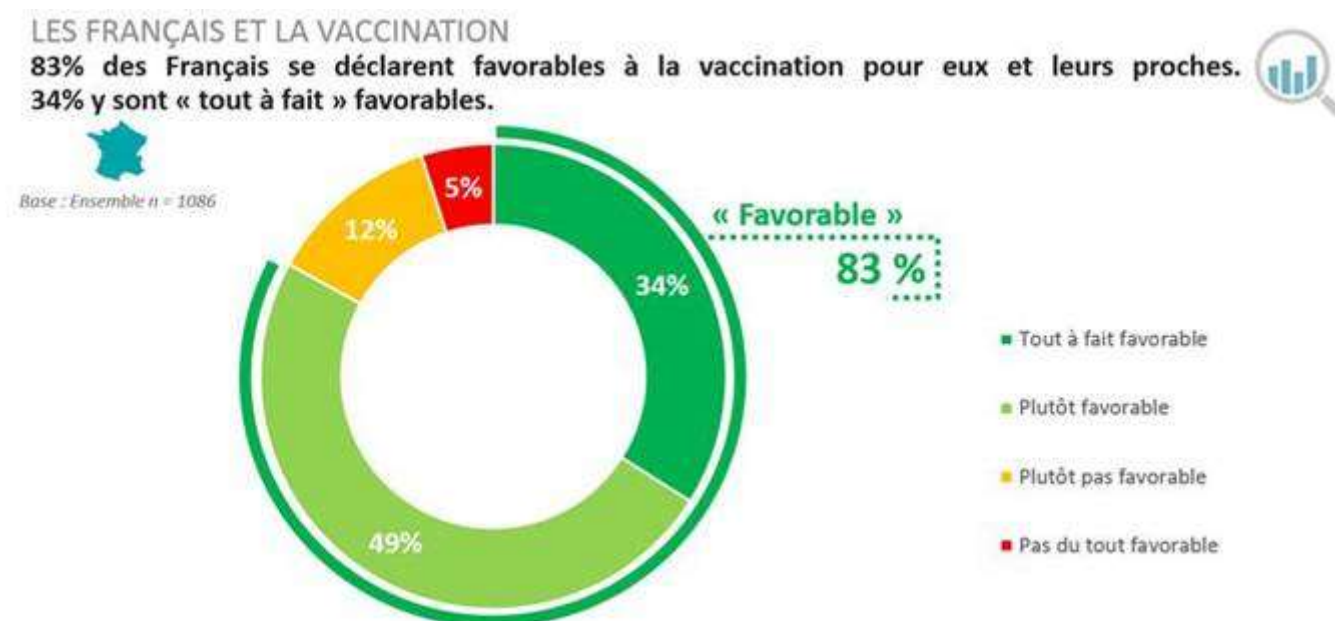


Results of the survey conducted for Leem by Ipsos on the French and their relationship to vaccination - June 2018

83% of French people are in favour of vaccination

Between 20 and 24 June this year, Ipsos conducted an online survey among a nationally representative sample of 1,086 French respondents aged 18 and above. The representative nature of the sample was ensured by applying the quotas method (to the variables of gender, age, region, profession and urban community category based on INSEE census data).



1. The great majority of French people are in favour of vaccination “in principle” on the basis of its collective benefits in terms of disease prevention and protection.

83% of French people say they are in favour of vaccination for themselves and their family members. This positive perception of vaccination seems **well embedded in French opinion**, with **34% saying that they are “absolutely in favour”**.

This positive perception of vaccination is shared by the vast majority of French people with no significant difference regardless of age, employment, income level, the presence or absence of children in the home, the region they live in, etc. These results add weight to the idea that **there is now widespread acceptance of vaccination “in principle”**.

The fact that vaccination attracts such a high level of consensus among the vast majority of the French population can be explained in part for the reasons given by those French respondents who expressed themselves favourable to vaccination. Among the main levers in favour of vaccination, they spontaneously cited the following in large proportions:

- **Arguments linked to providing protection from, and prevention of, certain diseases** (58%)
- **Arguments linked to the efficacy of vaccines** (35%), including the eradication of some diseases as a result of vaccination (11%)
- **The collective benefits of vaccination** (21%), and particularly the idea that vaccination prevents the propagation of viruses (10%) and provides protection for other people, as well as relatives (9%)

This concept of **collective benefits associated with vaccination in terms of prevention and protection proves to be the strongest argument put forward by those French respondents in favour of vaccination**. So:

- **63%** of those in favour of vaccination consider that it provides protection not only for themselves, but also for others
- **61%** of them believe that vaccines protect them against serious diseases

2. **Only a minority of French respondents (17%) said they were not in favour of vaccination, with the majority of their doubts based on the composition of vaccines, their potential side effects or even their efficacy**

The spontaneous criticisms expressed by those not in favour of vaccination were **general criticisms** (73% of citations) related particularly to **the side effects of vaccines** (21%), regardless of age, income, gender, the presence or absence of children in the home, or income level.

Among their criticisms of vaccination in general, those French respondents not in favour of vaccination also pointed the finger at:

- **A lack of information** about vaccines (18%), and particularly **a lack of perspective on their long-term effects** (8%)
- But also **dangers related to their composition** (17%), and particularly **the presence of harmful substances** (13%) in vaccines.

In parallel with these general criticisms, **those French respondents not in favour of vaccination also spontaneously express the view that there are too many vaccines, and that they are not in favour of some of them**.

Conclusion

The results of the survey conducted for Leem by Ipsos in June this year confirm the existence of two associated attitudes in the relationship between the French and vaccinations:

- **Massive, consensual and majority approval of the principle of vaccination** on the basis of the collective benefits it enables in terms of disease protection and prevention.
- **A minority of French people not in favour of vaccines** due to the risks they associate with them: doubts regarding the composition, the risk of side effects, question marks over efficacy, etc. This minority group within the French population also feel that there are too many vaccines today.

This two-level perspective on vaccination expressed by French respondents highlights **the importance of clear, objective, targeted and scientifically endorsed information about vaccines themselves**, and not just about vaccination in general terms.

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