

Children's Health Defense



Kennedy News & Views

Herd Immunity: A False Rationale for Vaccine Mandates

By the Children's Health Defense Team

Herd immunity is a largely theoretical concept, yet for decades, it has furnished one of the key underpinnings for vaccine mandates in the United States. The public health establishment borrowed the herd immunity concept from pre-vaccine observations of natural disease outbreaks. Then, without any apparent supporting science, officials applied the concept to vaccination, using it not only to justify [mass vaccination](#) but to guilt-trip anyone objecting to the nation's increasingly onerous vaccine mandates.

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Apparently, herd immunity bullying sometimes works: A review of 29 studies showed that "willingness to immunize children for the benefit of the community" was a "[motivating reason](#)" for about a third of parents. There is one problem with using herd immunity as a motivator, however—the theory of herd immunity relies on numerous flawed assumptions that, in the real world, do not and cannot justify compulsory vaccination policies. In a 2014 [analysis](#) in the Oregon Law Review by New York University (NYU) legal scholars Mary Holland and Chase E. Zachary (who also has a Princeton-conferred doctorate in chemistry), the authors show that 60 years of compulsory vaccine policies "have not attained herd immunity for any childhood disease." It is time, they suggest, to cast aside coercion in favor of voluntary choice.

False logic and troubling consequences

One of the principal arguments made by Holland and Zachary is that herd immunity is not achievable with modern vaccines. In part, this is because the underlying assumptions upon which herd immunity is premised are largely "irrelevant in the real world." These assumptions include the erroneous notions

that all members of the population are equally susceptible to infectious disease and that all persons behave identically in spreading disease. In reality, many different factors shape patterns of risk and susceptibility to disease, including [age and sex](#), [race/ethnicity](#) and life circumstances, including [stress](#).

Although the NYU scholars do not mention it, a healthy lifestyle and naturally resilient immune system also matter, giving individuals the "[upper hand](#)" in encounters with pathogens. In contrast, the artificial immunity engineered by vaccines—administered to children before their immune systems have even had a chance to develop—not infrequently leads to subsequent [immune dysfunction](#) and [chronic illness](#).



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population (mostly adults) is at risk, mandatory hepatitis B vaccination targets low-risk infants and schoolchildren, 'selected for convenience'.

The flawed logic that ignores individual and population differences and pretends that there is no distinction between natural and vaccine-induced immunity has given rise to many troubling vaccine policies, according to Holland and Zachary. This is particularly the case for children, who are "overwhelmingly" the targets of mandatory vaccine policies. Hepatitis B vaccination offers one example of a disconnect between risk and policy. Whereas hepatitis B is a disease for which only a tiny portion of the U.S. population (mostly adults) is at risk, mandatory hepatitis B vaccination targets low-risk infants and schoolchildren, "selected for convenience."

The authors also call attention to the problematic assumption of "perfect vaccine efficacy" that undergirds herd immunity, again noting that this assumption has "limited bearing in real-world conditions." This is because vaccines often fail to

perform in the manner predicted. For example, the phenomenon of “primary vaccine failure” occurs in at least 2% to 10% of healthy vaccinated individuals; these individuals are “[non-responsive](#)” to a given vaccine, meaning that they fail to mount “sufficient protective antibody responses” after either the initial vaccine or a booster shot.

The legal scholars’ review discusses a number of other problems that make the theoretical concepts of vaccine efficacy and herd immunity highly imperfect in practice and, in fact, unachievable. These include:

- ▶ Secondary vaccine failure, defined as [waning vaccine-induced immunity](#) that no longer offers protection
- ▶ [Mutation](#) of the virus against which one is vaccinating, with the mutation plausibly triggered by the vaccine itself (vaccine researchers also allude to the problem of “[genotype mismatch](#)” between the vaccine strain and the wild-type virus)
- ▶ Viral [shedding](#) that allows asymptomatic vaccinated individuals to transmit the vaccine strain of the illness
- ▶ [Importation](#) of illness due to travel
- ▶ Recurrent [outbreaks](#) of illness in vaccinated populations that, say Holland and Zachary, “scientists simply cannot explain”

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Outbreaks in highly vaccinated populations

The NYU authors note that the herd immunity model “entirely discounts the possible benefits of contracting and overcoming disease naturally, thereby achieving long-lasting immunity.” In the pre-vaccine era, children routinely got the measles—which even the most enthusiastic vaccine proponents recognized as a “self-limiting infection of short duration, moderate severity, and low fatality.” These individuals, once recovered, confidently carried their natural immunity into adulthood without ever worrying about the measles again.

Vaccination, however, has “[changed the landscape](#) for disease transmission,” making “preventable illness rarer...[but] also increas[ing] the expected severity of each case.” As childhood vaccination has pushed the average age of infection into the older age groups, adolescents and adults have been exposed to new and historically unprecedented risks. One study suggests that lapsed vaccine immunity has led to [negative](#)

[outcomes](#) that are 4.5 times worse for measles, 2.2 times worse for chickenpox and 5.8 times worse for rubella, compared to the pre-vaccine era.

The various forms of vaccine failure not only make herd immunity impossible to achieve but also feed the occurrence of “vaccine-preventable illnesses” in highly or even fully vaccinated populations. There are numerous examples of this in the published literature. One example cited by Holland and Zachary was a 1985 [measles outbreak](#) in a Texas high school where 99% of the students had been vaccinated and 96% had detectable measles antibodies—the authors of the outbreak report acknowledged that “such an outbreak should have been virtually impossible.” More recent studies around the world describe [mumps](#) and [pertussis](#) outbreaks in highly or fully vaccinated middle and high school populations, including in [Belgium](#) (2004), [Korea](#) (2006), the [U.S.](#) (2007) and [Ontario](#) (2015). The Ontario researchers perplexedly stated, “In light of the high efficacy of the MMR [measles-mumps-rubella] vaccine against mumps, the reason for these outbreaks is unclear.”

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Real solutions

Astonishingly (or perhaps not), the solution proposed by most of the researchers who recognize various forms of vaccine failure is...more vaccination. However, recommendations for more doses and more boosters ignore the “illusory” nature of herd immunity. As Holland and Zachary painstakingly show, illogical mandates and “imperfect vaccine technology” mean that “herd immunity does not exist and is not attainable.” Even one hundred percent vaccination “cannot reliably induce herd immunity.” Thus, herd immunity is a “weak rationale” to compel all vaccines for all children.

The authors also point out that current vaccine programs are failing citizens on multiple other fronts, including giving little deference to individual choice and bodily integrity and depriving parents of the “discretion to act in their own children’s best interests.” Holland and Zachary argue that the public health would be better served by policies that “take into account all the economic costs and health risks of vaccination,” respect individual autonomy and provide vaccine consumers with complete information—recognizing that “prior, free, and informed consent is the hallmark of modern ethical medicine.”

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