



## COVID-19 Survey Summary: December 11, 2020

*The following is a summary of social, behavioral and economic survey research on COVID-19 released in the past week, as compiled for the Societal Experts Action Network ([SEAN](#)). Most surveys cited in this report are available in the [SEAN COVID-19 Survey Archive](#).*

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Americans' intentions to get vaccinated against the coronavirus have grown, but substantial portions of the population remain reluctant amid continued concerns about side effects and the approval process alike. And as Congress debates another stimulus bill, two-thirds do not think the federal government has done enough to provide economic relief during the pandemic. Nearly half are concerned about their ability to pay their bills, the most since late July.

Newly released survey results also show the virus directly impacting an increasing share of Americans, with more indicating they know someone who's been infected as well as personally knowing someone who has died from COVID-19. It's taking a toll, with self-assessed mental health ratings their lowest in yearly data since 2001.

Other results find that most people generally are staying home amid the surge of cases and majorities support increasing restrictions on businesses in their community. Still, a small subset of the public is spending a significant amount of time indoors in non-work or non-home settings, despite the increased risk.

Additional reports released this week detail how the outbreak has influenced business operations in the country, hampered individuals' efforts to work or find new employment and led to increased interest in teleworking in the future.

### Vaccines

Several polls (though not all) show a rise in Americans' intentions to get vaccinated. How the question is phrased continues to make for differing results, and in all cases considerable hesitancy remains, especially among certain groups.

In one survey, 53 percent say they would be likely to get a first-generation COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it's available, little changed from two weeks ago but up from 38 percent in October. More say they'd likely get a vaccine if it has been proven safe and effective by public health officials (69 percent), has at least a 90 percent effectiveness rate (67 percent) or has been on the market for a few months (65 percent). Six in 10 say they'd likely get a vaccine that has been

taken by former presidents Obama, Bush and Clinton, as recently discussed ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)).

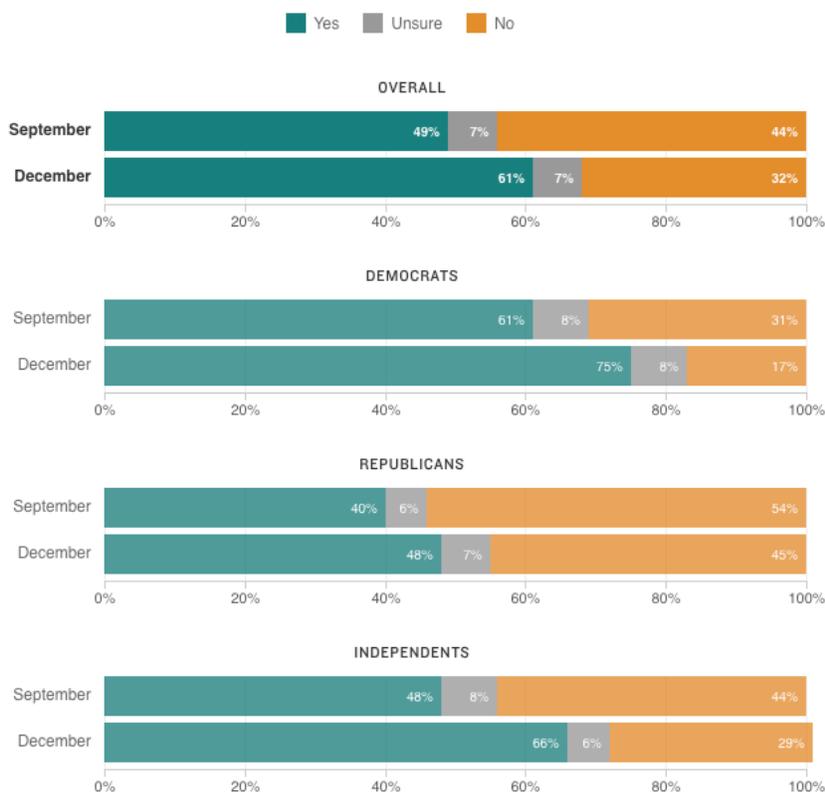
In a different study posing the question differently (e.g., not calling it a “first-generation” vaccine), more, 61 percent, say they would choose to be vaccinated, up from 49 percent in September. Intended uptake rose 14 percentage points among Democrats (to 75 percent), 18 points among independents (to 66 percent) and 8 points among Republicans (to 48 percent).

There’s a notable gender gap among Republicans – 34 percent of Republican women say they’d choose to get a vaccine compared with 61 percent of Republican men. There’s a smaller, 15-point gap between Democratic men and women (85 vs. 70 percent), and among independents the gender difference is flipped – 71 percent of women say they’d get vaccinated compared with 62 percent of men (seemingly not a significant difference given estimated sample sizes) ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)).

An identical 61 percent overall in another poll say they’d be willing to get a COVID-19 vaccine approved by government health officials; 33 percent would not. Asked another way in the same study, more, 78 percent, express a willingness to get vaccinated – 37 percent, as soon as possible, and 41 percent, after a few months ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). (Here and elsewhere, Quinnipiac results are among self-identified registered voters.)

In another approach, 63 percent of Americans say that if an FDA-approved vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available right now at no cost, they would agree to be vaccinated, up from 58 percent in October and a low of 50 percent in September. Willingness has jumped 22 points to 75 percent among Democrats since September and 14 points to 61 percent among independents, while holding essentially steady among Republicans, at roughly half ([Gallup 11/16-11/29](#)).

If a vaccine for the coronavirus is made available to you, will you choose to be vaccinated?



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll of 1,065 U.S. adults conducted between Dec. 1 and Dec. 6. The margin of error for the overall sample is 3.7 percentage points. There were 916 registered voters, with a margin of error of percentage points. Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.  
Credit: Audrey Carlsen/NPR

Another poll, using a mostly online format, shows greater evidence of vaccine hesitancy when a “not sure” option is explicitly provided – in this case, 47 percent say they plan to get vaccinated when a vaccine becomes available, 26 percent say they will not and 27 percent are not sure, essentially matching results from May.

In this study, just 24 percent of Black adults say they plan to get vaccinated; 40 percent do not and 37 percent are unsure. Four in 10 Hispanics also are unsure; of the rest, 34 percent say they’ll get vaccinated, 26 percent not. Whites are the least likely to say they’re not sure (22 percent); 53 percent plan to get vaccinated and 25 percent do not.

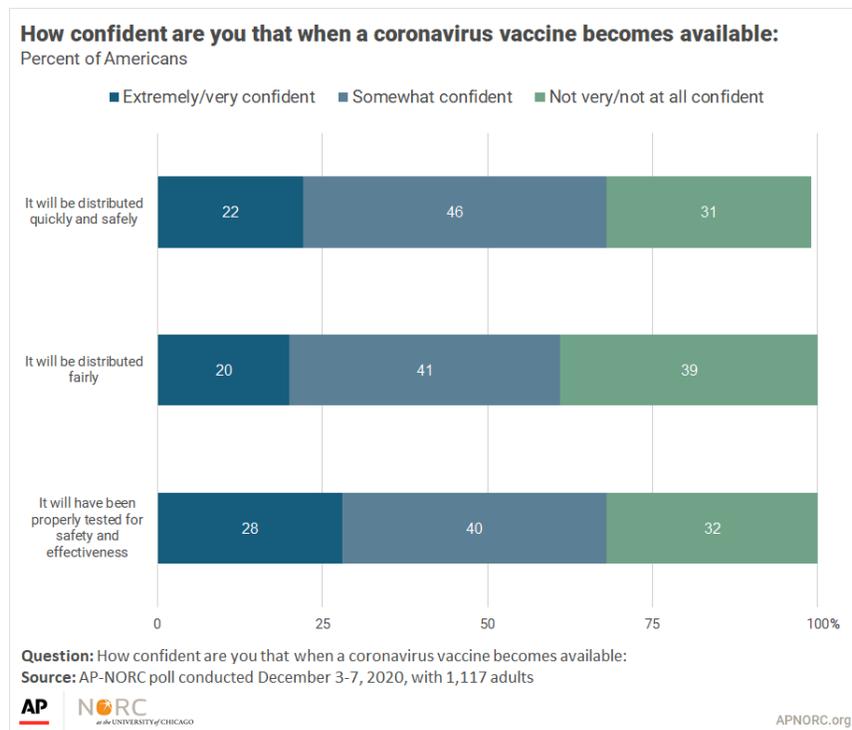
The majority of those who plan to get vaccinated (57 percent) say they’d prefer to wait until others have received the vaccine to make sure it’s safe, while 42 percent would like to get it as soon as possible. Three-quarters of those who do not plan to get vaccinated say their mind is made up; a quarter say it’s possible they could change their mind.

Hesitancy reflects continued concerns about potential side effects and the vaccine development process. Seven in 10 of those who say they won’t get a vaccine, or aren’t sure, mention potential side effects as a reason. Fifty-seven percent cite concerns about its development and approval.

Indeed, just 28 percent overall are extremely or very confident that when a vaccine becomes available it will have been properly tested for safety and effectiveness, 22 percent are highly confident it will be distributed quickly and safely, 22 percent are highly confident it will be distributed quickly and safely and two in 10 are this confident it will be distributed fairly. An additional four in 10 or more are “somewhat” confident in each.

Healthcare professionals are the most trusted source when it comes to information about coronavirus vaccines –

58 percent of Americans say they have a great deal or quite a bit of trust in them. Forty-eight percent have that much trust in Dr. Anthony Fauci and 46 percent highly trust the CDC for vaccine information. Roughly four in 10 say the same of the FDA and the Department of Health and Human Services, 36 percent trust the World Health Organization and a third trust Joe Biden. Two in 10 or fewer trust pharmaceutical companies, the news media or President Trump.



Nine in 10 say healthcare workers should be given high priority when a vaccine first becomes available and is in limited supply; 86 percent say the same of nursing home workers and residents. Majorities also give priority to people who are high risk because of medical problems (83 percent), first responders such as firefighters and police officers (82 percent), people over 65 (73 percent), teachers (59 percent) and essential workers (58 percent). Very few say the same of people like them (20 percent), elected officials (15 percent) and athletes (6 percent) ([AP-NORC 12/3-12/7](#)).

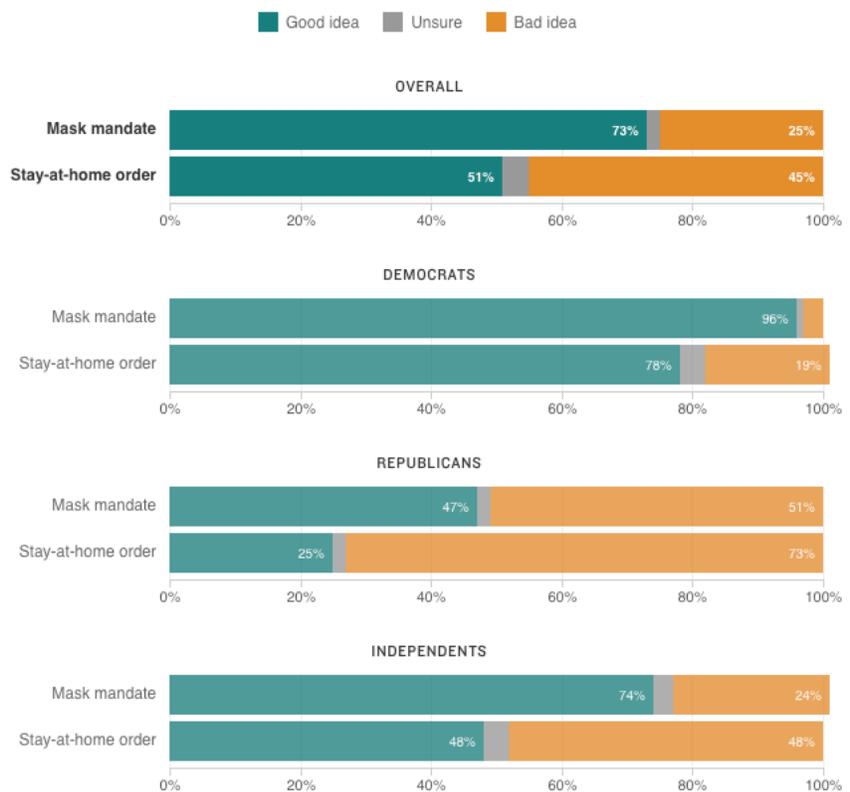
### Mandates and Restrictions

Two-thirds do not think their state should make it mandatory for people to get an approved vaccine, vs. 29 percent who support a statewide mandate ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)).

Far more are supportive of a mask mandate – after dipping to 65 percent in October, nearly three-quarters of Americans now think a national mandate that requires people to wear a mask in public places is a good idea, matching the level in August. Fewer, but still half (51 percent) think a national stay-at-home order, if recommended by public health officials, is a good idea, while 45 percent say it’s a bad idea.

Nearly all Democrats (96 percent) back a mask mandate and 78 percent think a stay-at-home order is a good idea. Among independents, 74 percent think a mask mandate is a good idea, while support for a stay-at-home order falls to 48 percent. Support for both is much lower among Republicans – 47 percent back a mask requirement and a quarter call a stay-at-home order a good idea ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)).

Due to the coronavirus, do you think a national \_\_\_\_\_ is a good or a bad idea?



Source: NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll of 1,065 U.S. adults conducted between Dec. 1 and Dec. 6. The margin of error for the overall sample is 3.7 percentage points. There were 916 registered voters, with a margin of error of 4 percentage points. Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

Credit: Audrey Carlsen/NPR

Another poll finds similar overall results – three-quarters favor requiring Americans to wear face masks when they’re around other people outside their homes and half favor requiring Americans

to stay in their homes except for essential errands. The latter has increased 6 points since October. In addition, two-thirds favor requiring Americans to limit gatherings to 10 people or fewer. Forty-five percent favor requiring bars and restaurants to close ([AP-NORC 12/3-12/7](#)).

Asked specifically about COVID-19 restrictions in their community, six in 10 support tightening restrictions on bars, 54 percent support tightening restrictions on gyms and 53 percent support greater restrictions on dining indoors at restaurants ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)).

### Contact and Concern

The pandemic is touching more Americans directly: Three-quarters know someone in the United States who has tested positive for the virus, 37 percent personally have been tested and 14 percent recently have been in contact with someone who tested positive for the virus after they saw them. All are at new highs ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)).

Similarly, in another survey, three-quarters say they or someone they personally know has been infected by the coronavirus, up 21 points since mid-July ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). Sixty-eight percent say they or someone they know has been “sick with coronavirus” ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)) and half say they or a close friend or relative has been “diagnosed with the coronavirus by a healthcare provider,” up 19 points since mid-September ([AP-NORC 12/3-12/7](#)).

Three in 10 know someone who has died from COVID-19, up 6 points in two weeks to a new high ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)). Seventeen percent say a close friend or relative has died from the coronavirus or a respiratory illness since March ([AP-NORC 12/3-12/7](#)).

Amid the surge, nearly three-quarters say returning to their pre-coronavirus life would be a large or moderate risk to their health and well-being, the most in available data since mid-April ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)). Fifty-seven percent think the coronavirus situation in the United States is getting worse, double the number who said so in May; just 12 percent think it’s improving, down from 36 percent ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). A slightly different question finds even more – 73 percent – saying the situation is getting worse, up 12 points since October to match the high set in mid-July ([Gallup 11/16-11/29](#)).

Sixty-four percent are at least somewhat concerned about their local hospitals running out of space to care for sick patients ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). Half are at least moderately worried about the availability of hospital supplies, services and treatments in their area, almost double the level of concern in September ([Gallup 11/16-11/29](#)).

More broadly, six in 10 are extremely or very concerned about the outbreak, essentially unchanged from pre-Thanksgiving views ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)). Forty-three percent are as worried about someone in their family being infected with the virus, unchanged since October ([AP-NORC 12/3-12/7](#)).

Seven in 10 view the coronavirus as a “real threat,” steady since August ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)). A similar share name COVID-19 or “viruses” more generally as the most urgent health problem facing the United States, the most to name any issue in data since 1987. The previous

high was in 1987, when 62 percent identified AIDS as the most urgent health problem facing the nation ([Gallup 11/5-11/19](#)).

### Health Impacts

Just a third of Americans describe their own mental health or emotional well-being as excellent, down 9 points since 2019 to the fewest in yearly data since 2001. Including those who say their mental well-being is “good,” 76 percent now assess their mental health positively, down from 85 percent a year ago. Assessments of physical health, by contrast, are little changed – eight in 10 rate it positively, including 29 percent who say it’s excellent, about the same as last year and roughly matching the average across the past 20 years ([Gallup 11/5-11/19](#)).

### Daily Life

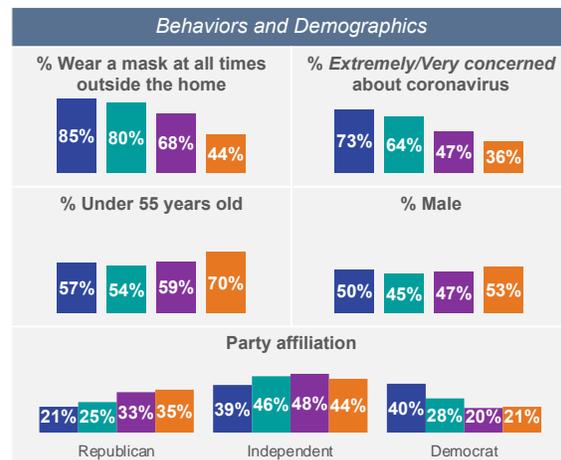
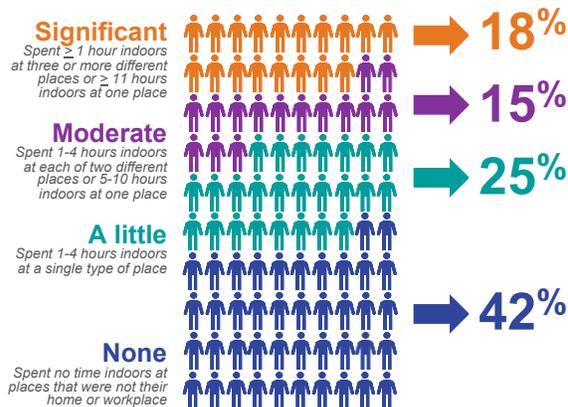
Forty-one percent say they’ve visited friends or relatives in the past week, essentially unchanged from two weeks ago but down from about half earlier in the fall. Thirty-one percent say they’ve gone out to eat in the past week, down from 40 percent less than a month ago. Eight in 10 say they’ve stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible, the most since mid-August.

However, while most Americans report spending no (42 percent) or little (25 percent) time indoors outside their home or workplace, a small subset (18 percent) say they spent at least an hour in three or more other places in the past week (restaurants and bars, entertainment centers, other people’s homes, gyms, or places of worship) or say they spent 11 hours or more indoors in a place that was not their home or work.

## A small subset of Americans is driving most risky behavior

While most are drawing back into protective bubbles, a minority continues acting in ways that encourage spread of the virus

### Amount of time spent in indoor locations outside of the home or the workplace in the past week



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Notably, just 44 percent in this group report wearing a mask at all times and just 36 percent say they’re extremely or very concerned about the coronavirus. Among those who did not spend time

indoors at places that were not their home or workplace, by contrast, 85 percent say they always wear a mask and 73 percent express concern about the virus ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)).

Thinking about their own health, 39 percent say attending in-person gatherings of friends or family who do not live in their household is a major risk. As many say the same of attending church, while 36 percent view schools having in-person classes as a major risk and 34 percent say the same of dining in at a restaurant. Most of the rest view these activities as minor risks – a quarter or fewer say they’re no risk at all.

To minimize the risk of the coronavirus, most say they’re washing their hands more often (88 percent), wearing a mask or face covering when they leave their home (88 percent), avoiding large gatherings (87 percent) and cutting back on the number of places they go (84 percent) ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)).

Indeed, three-quarters say they’re always wearing a mask in public when social distancing can’t be maintained. However only 21 percent say people in their community wear a mask all the time when they are in public and can’t maintain distance, although an additional 52 percent say this happens most of the time ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)).

### Flu shot

Sixty-two percent say they’re getting the seasonal flu shot to minimize the risk of the coronavirus ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)). However, as of early November, only half of Americans (49 percent) said they actually have been vaccinated and 35 percent said they did not intend to get a flu shot this season. Among adults younger than 30, just 28 percent reported having been vaccinated; 21 percent planned to do so and 51 percent did not. By contrast, among those age 60 and older, 71 percent said they’d had gotten a flu shot, 11 percent planned to and just 18 percent did not ([NORC 11/5-11/9](#)).

### Holiday Season

Two polls find that half of Americans view traveling for the upcoming holidays as a significant risk ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#); [NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)). Forty-eight percent think the federal government’s travel guidelines addressing the coronavirus pandemic are about right; 31 percent think they don’t go far enough, while 14 percent say they go too far.

Nearly six in 10 do not expect to visit with family and friends outside their household this holiday season ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). Given specific options, 46 percent say they plan to celebrate at home with their immediate family and people they live with, 14 percent plan to celebrate as they normally do, 9 percent plan to celebrate with a holiday “bubble” and 31 percent have yet to start making plans ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)).

Thirty-seven percent plan to spend less on gifts for the holiday this year, one in 10 plans to spend more, and the rest – 52 percent – plan to spend about the same as usual. Sixty-two percent plan to shop completely or mostly online and 36 percent plan to start their shopping earlier than usual

(one in 10 say they'll start later, 42 percent will keep about the same pace and the rest are undecided).

Among those who plan to spend less this season, six in 10 say it's at least partially because they have less money to spend because they were impacted financially by COVID-19. An identical share cites difficulties shopping this year as a reason for spending less. Two-thirds say they're focusing more on the spirit of the holiday season rather than gift giving. Among those who plan to spend more, the most commonly mentioned reason is wanting to make sure friends and family have a nice holiday despite the challenges of 2020 ([NORC 11/19-11/23](#)).

### Personal Finances and Stimulus Spending

Forty-seven percent of Americans are at least somewhat concerned about their ability to pay their bills, the most since late July. Fifteen percent say their ability to pay rent or mortgage has gotten worse in the past few weeks, the most since August. Forty-six percent of employed adults say they're concerned about their job security, also the most since August.

Twenty-two percent say that their household debt has increased in the past month, up from 16 percent in mid-June, and 8 percent say the amount they are paying in rent or mortgage has increased, up from 3 percent in May. At the same time, 23 percent say the amount of money they have in savings, a 401k or retirement plan has increased, up from 16 percent in June.

Three-quarters say they received stimulus money from the government as part of the coronavirus relief bill. In a multiple-response question, 43 percent say they spent the stimulus money on food and basic household needs, three in 10 apiece used the stimulus money to pay off debts or to put into savings and 21 percent used it to pay rent or mortgage ([Axios-Ipsos 12/4-12/7](#)).

### Government Response

Two-thirds of Americans say the federal government has not done enough to provide economic relief during the coronavirus pandemic, including more than eight in 10 Democrats, two-thirds of independents and 46 percent of Republicans ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)).

Roughly six in 10 disapprove of how President Trump is handling the pandemic, little changed in recent months ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#); [Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)). In contrast, 62 percent say they're confident in Joe Biden's ability to handle the coronavirus as president, including 93 percent of Democrats and 64 percent of independents, declining to 23 percent of Republicans ([NPR/PBS/Marist 12/1-12/6](#)).

Sixty-one percent of registered voters think the incoming Biden administration should urge states to require that everyone wear masks in public; 37 percent think not ([Quinnipiac 12/1-12/7](#)).

### Sports in a Pandemic

Most Americans, including most sports fans, support either restrictions or outright cancelation of indoor sports, college football and fan attendance at the Super Bowl:

- Fifty-eight percent overall think people should not play indoor team sports such as basketball. Fifty-four percent are concerned that playing indoor team sports could spread the coronavirus in their local community. (Because views among all Americans are similar to views among sports fans, we only include the former.)
- Eight in 10 think fans attending indoor sports game should be disallowed (46 percent) or allowed only with restrictions (34 percent).
- About seven in 10 think student athletes' participation in indoor team sports should be disallowed (30 percent) or allowed only with restrictions (42 percent). Views on student athletes participating in college football are similar – 31 percent think this should not be allowed and 39 percent think it should be allowed with restrictions.
- About half (49 percent) think fans should not be allowed to attend the Super Bowl this year. Twenty-nine percent think they should be able to attend with restrictions.
- Nearly six in 10 think government officials should be allowed to place restrictions on indoor team sports ([NPR/PBS/Marist Center for Sports Communication 12/1-12/6](#)).

### Business Impacts

Using data collected from private-sector business establishments from mid-July to late September, newly released results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show how the pandemic altered U.S. business operations and employment. Among key results:

- Fifty-two percent of establishments laid off or furloughed employees. Of these, 51 percent continued to pay at least some employees while they were not working and 42 percent paid a portion of their health insurance premiums.
- Three in 10 establishments reduced employment hours and 11 percent reduced salaries and wages; just 6 percent hired additional employees and 5 percent increased employee work hours.
- Three in 10 establishments increased telework options for employees, while 52 percent did not offer telework at all. Industries most apt to increase telework options included education services (60 percent), finance and insurance industries (58 percent) and management of companies and enterprises (54 percent). Those least apt to offer telework were accommodation and food services (91 percent), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (86 percent) and retail trade (75 percent).
- Sixty-two percent of establishments received a payroll loan or grant from the government. Among those who told employees not to work, those who received this kind of grant were more apt to pay at least some of the employees who were not working, compared with businesses that did not receive this kind of grant, 59 vs. 38 percent.

- Fifty-six percent of establishments reported experiencing a decrease in demand for their products or services during the pandemic, while 13 percent reported increased demand.
- Nineteen percent experienced a government-mandated closure. Of them, 80 percent reduced employee hours or told employees not to work (i.e., laid off or furloughed), compared with 54 percent of establishments that did not experience a mandated closure.
- Larger establishments (with 500 or more employees) were more likely than smaller establishments to have laid off or furloughed employees (67 vs. 52 percent), but among those that did so, larger establishments were more likely to have continued paying employees (62 vs. 51 percent) and paying a portion of health insurance premiums (86 vs. 42 percent) for at least some who were not working ([BLS 7/20-9/30](#)).

The BLS data also include detailed results by state. A brief overview is provided in the State Results section below, and full data are available in the SEAN survey archive.

### Jobs Report

In the November jobs report, 5.7 percent of Americans 16 and older (approximately 14.8 million people) reported that in the past four weeks they had been unable to work (either at all, or as many hours) because their employer closed or lost business due to the pandemic. That's similar to the number who said the same in October, while sharply down from 19.2 percent in May.

Of those who reported not being able to work because of the pandemic, 13.7 percent reported receiving at least some pay from their employer for hours not worked, up from 11.7 percent in October. In May, 17.6 percent of those who were unable to work reported receiving pay. It steadily declined to 10.3 percent in September but has rebounded somewhat since.

Roughly 3.9 million people not in the labor force (i.e., either not working or not actively seeking work) said they were prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic, up from 3.6 million in October, but well below the 9.7 million who reported this in May.

Among employed individuals, 21.8 percent said they teleworked in the past four weeks because of the pandemic, little changed from 21.2 percent in October but well down from the 35.4 percent who said so in May ([BLS November](#)).

### More on Teleworking

Many workers were forced to switch to telework due to the pandemic; now results from an October survey suggest that many would prefer to remain teleworking after the pandemic fades. (Results are among those with a single job or who have multiple jobs but consider one to be their primary job.) Among the findings:

- Among employed adults who said that, for the most part, their job can be done from home, just 20 percent worked from home before the outbreak, but 71 percent said

they were currently working from home at least most of the time and 54 percent said they'd want to work from home after the outbreak ends, if given the choice.

- Most indicated the transition to telework was relatively smooth – among those working from home all or most of the time, majorities said they'd found it at least somewhat easy to have the technology and equipment they need to do their job (87 percent), to meet deadlines (80 percent), to have adequate workspace (77 percent), to get work done without interruptions (68 percent) and to feel motivated to do their work (64 percent).
- Among those working from home whose workplace is currently closed or unavailable to them, 64 percent said they'd feel uncomfortable working at their workplace if it were to reopen in the following month.
- Among those working from home by choice, 57 percent said concerns about being exposed to the virus was a major reason why. Six in 10 also said their preference for working from home was a major reason.

At the same time, most workers (62 percent) said they cannot do their job from home, and there's a clear socioeconomic divide. For example, while 62 percent of workers with a bachelor's degree or more said their work can be done from home, that fell to just 23 percent of those without a four-year college degree. Similarly, 56 percent of workers with higher levels of income said their work can be done from home, compared with 23 percent of lower-income workers.

Those who were not working from home all the time and who interact with others at work at least sometimes expressed concerns about exposure to COVID-19. Fifty-four percent said they were at least somewhat concerned about being exposed to the coronavirus from people they interact with at work and 51 percent were as concerned about unknowingly spreading the virus to others at work ([Pew 10/13-10/19](#)).

### State Results

The BLS analysis of private-sector business establishments shows that the share of establishments experiencing a government-mandated closure was notably higher than the national average of 19 percent in Puerto Rico (50 percent), Michigan (32 percent), Pennsylvania (30 percent), Washington (27 percent), Vermont (26 percent), Hawaii (26 percent) and New York (26 percent), while significantly lower in South Dakota (6 percent), Arkansas (8 percent), North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming (9 percent apiece).

Similarly, the number of establishments that laid off or furloughed employees was significantly higher than the nationwide average of 52 percent in Puerto Rico (72 percent), Michigan (63 percent), New York and Pennsylvania (60 percent each) and New Jersey (59 percent), while lowest in South Dakota (40 percent), Wyoming, Nebraska and Arkansas (all 43 percent) ([BLS 7/20-9/30](#)).

In other state results, in California, more than seven in 10 are at least somewhat worried that someone in their family will get sick from the coronavirus and nearly two-thirds are similarly worried that COVID-19 will negatively impact their family's finances. Nearly eight in 10 say their lives have been disrupted a lot or some by the outbreak and half say that worry or stress related to the coronavirus have had a negative impact on their mental health. A quarter say that because of the coronavirus they or someone in their household has been laid off or lost their job, 38 percent report a reduction in work hours or pay and 47 percent say they or someone in their household has been working remotely because of the pandemic ([PPIC 11/4-11/23](#)).

In a Tennessee poll conducted mostly in October, 53 percent of parents of children younger than 18 said that if a safe and effective vaccine is developed and approved by the FDA in the next 12 months, they likely would get it for their child. More – 64 percent – said they would likely vaccinate their child against the flu this season.

Fifty-seven percent of parents reported wearing a mask or face covering every time they were outside the home in the past month. An identical share agreed that wearing a mask in public protects them from contracting COVID-19 and about two-thirds agreed that wearing a mask is important for children, easy to do and protects others from COVID-19. Half agreed they would be more likely to wear a mask if there were a statewide mandate ([Vanderbilt Child Health Poll 10/2-11/9](#)).

### International Results

In Turkey, nearly all (93 percent) agree that it is the government's responsibility to provide the coronavirus vaccine free of charge to everyone. Seven in 10 agree that the government's failure to disclose the number of coronavirus cases in the country until recently has harmed the fight against the virus; 77 percent are personally worried about the virus ([Istanbul Economic Research 12/2-12/5](#)).

In Germany, a slim majority (53 percent) continues to consider the partial lockdown restrictions to be appropriate, while 27 percent think they go too far and 18 percent think they don't go far enough. Fifty-three percent think a relaxation of current restrictions on contact for the Christmas holiday is correct, but just three in 10 say the same of relaxing restrictions for New Year's Eve.

Nearly six in 10 are worried about possible long-term consequences from a coronavirus infection, more than four in 10 are worried that they or someone in their family could be infected and 36 percent are afraid that not everyone will receive adequate medical care because of the pandemic. Two-thirds are concerned that the pandemic is causing a deterioration in social interaction and more than six in 10 are concerned the country could become too indebted because of the pandemic. A quarter are worried that their personal economic situation may deteriorate ([ARD-Infratest Dimap 11/30-12/1](#)).

In Great Britain, an analysis examining gender differences in pandemic attitudes, experiences and behaviors finds that although men and women are similarly apt to have left the house in the past week, women are less likely than men to feel very comfortable doing so (32 vs. 45 percent). Women are more likely to say they left the house in the past week to take children to school (21

vs. 14 percent), go shopping for food and medicine (80 vs. 74 percent) and meet up with others in public places (17 vs. 12 percent), while men are more likely to have left the house to pick up takeout food or drinks from a restaurant, bar or pub (19 vs. 10 percent). In terms of protective behaviors, women are more apt than men to say they always wash their hands after returning home (73 vs. 65 percent) and to report that they've formed a pandemic support "bubble" (43 vs. 33 percent) ([Office for National Statistics 11/25-11/29](#)).

In Brazil, two-thirds say they definitely would get vaccinated against COVID-19 as soon as a vaccine is available, unchanged since last month but down from 85 percent in early July. Six in 10 think the vaccine should be mandatory for all Brazilians. Opposition to mandatory vaccination peaks at about half among supporters of President Jair Bolsonaro, who has come out against a vaccine requirement. If several vaccines become available, 27 percent would prefer to take one from the United States, 15 percent apiece prefer a vaccine from Europe and China, 4 percent prefer Russian-made. Four in 10 say it doesn't matter ([PoderData 11/23-11/25](#)).

Additional U.S. and international poll results are available at the [COVID-19 Survey Archive](#).

*Summary for SEAN by [Langer Research Associates](#).*