

COVID-19 Survey Summary: January 29, 2021

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 as soon as they can climbed further this week, although many say they lack enough information on how or when to get a shot.

Other newly released results indicate a substantial drop in protective behaviors as the pandemic wore on; show positive views of President Biden’s coronavirus response, albeit with concerns about the vaccine rollout; and find that some indicators of economic distress have eased since December, although concerns about economic impacts still run high.

One new analysis suggests that an April-November moratorium on evictions and utility cut-offs would have reduced COVID-19 deaths substantially. Another shows an independent impact of income inequality on infection and mortality rates. Others reveal wide state-level differences in intended uptake and examine impacts of the pandemic on working parents and small businesses.

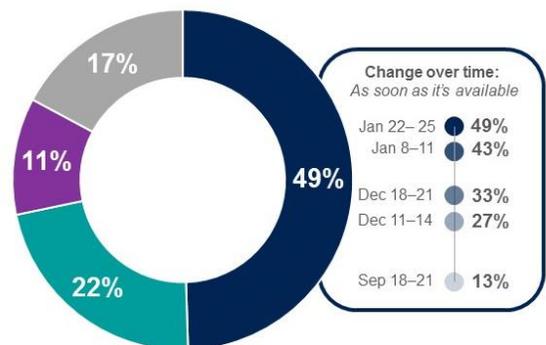
Vaccines

Half of Americans plan to (or “definitely will”) get a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it becomes available to them – 51 percent in one survey and 49 percent in another, up from 43 percent two weeks ago and 33 percent in late December ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#), [Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

In the Census Bureau study, an additional 26 percent say they probably will get the vaccine, for a definitely/probably net of 77 percent, compared with around two-thirds in surveys [reported last week](#). Fourteen percent say they probably will not get vaccinated and one in 10 definitely not ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#)).

After the COVID-19 vaccine becomes available, when do you plan to get it?

■ As soon as it's available ■ A few weeks/months after
■ A year or more after ■ I won't get the vaccine



A third poll finds that 41 percent want to get vaccinated as soon as they can (and 6 percent have done so). This, too, has risen; in December

one-third wanted to be vaccinated as soon as possible. Three in 10 in this study want to wait to see how it is working for others before getting vaccinated, down from 39 percent. Seven percent say they will get vaccinated only if required to do so and 13 percent say they definitely will not get the vaccine ([KFF 1/11-1/18](#)).

Eight percent in the Census Bureau data say they've already received a vaccine; of them, 95 percent say they've gotten or plan to get all required doses. In the Axios/Ipsos results, a similar 9 percent report having gotten the vaccine, and nearly seven in 10 know someone who has done so, up from 50 percent two weeks ago ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#), [Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

Regardless of their plans to get the vaccine, 16 percent say it's available to them now or expect it to be available immediately, up from 9 percent two weeks ago. Twelve percent say they've signed up or made an appointment to get it.

In addition to those who say they can get it now, 15 percent expect it'll be available to them in the next month and 23 percent in the next three months. Others expect it'll be six months (26 percent) or longer (19 percent).

Most have yet to seek out information about vaccine eligibility. Three in 10 have visited their state's health department website, a quarter have looked for information on social media and two in 10 apiece have visited the CDC website or called their doctor or healthcare provider. Nearly half (48 percent) say it's been at least somewhat difficult to find information about how or when to be vaccinated ([Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

Group differences in intended uptake align with previous findings:

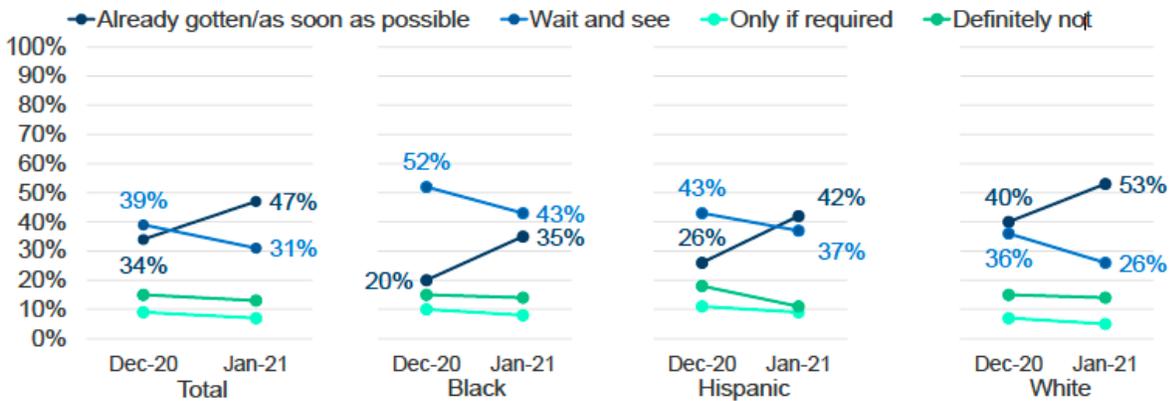
- Older adults are far more apt than younger adults to say they definitely will get vaccinated – 71 percent of seniors, compared with 41 percent of those younger than 45.
- Two-thirds of Asian adults say they'll definitely get vaccinated. It's 56 percent among whites and 47 percent among Hispanics, compared with 30 percent among Black people.
- Those without health insurance are substantially less likely to say they'll get vaccinated than those with insurance, 34 vs. 56 percent ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#)).

State-level findings from the Census Bureau study are covered in State and Local Results, p. 10.

In KFF results, wanting to get vaccinated as soon as possible (or already having done so) is up across racial and ethnic groups, but remains higher among whites (53 percent) than Hispanic (42 percent) or Black people (35 percent). Similarly, compared with December, more urban, suburban and rural residents alike want to get vaccinated as soon as possible, albeit still fewest in rural areas, 42 percent, compared with 49 percent in the suburbs and 47 percent in cities.

Vaccine Enthusiasm Increased Across Racial/Ethnic Groups, But Black And Hispanic Adults Remain More Wary Than White Adults

Percent who say they will get a COVID-19 vaccine:



SOURCE KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2020 and Jan. 11-18, 2021). See topline for full question wording.

KFF COVID-19
Vaccine Monitor

Intention to get the vaccine right away is up among Democrats (+17 percentage points to 64 percent) and independents (+15 points to 45 percent) while essentially flat among Republicans (+4 points to 32 percent). A third of Republicans continue to say they will not get vaccinated or will do so only if required.

Twelve percent of essential workers, including a third of health care workers (32 percent) say they've gotten at least their first dose of the vaccine; an additional quarter plan to get it as soon as possible. Twenty-eight percent of health care workers want to wait and see before getting vaccinated, 5 percent plan to get it only if required and 9 percent say they definitely won't get it. Among non-health care essential workers, more say they'll get it only if required (12 percent) or not at all (16 percent).

Nearly half (47 percent) in the KFF study, completed Jan. 18, report knowing someone who's been vaccinated or having gotten the shot personally. (As covered above, this estimate is much higher, 77 percent, in the Axios/Ipsos survey completed Jan. 25.) This includes half of whites compared with 38 percent of Black adults and 37 percent of Hispanic people, and 65 percent of those with household incomes of at least \$90,000 vs. 33 percent of those with incomes less than \$40,000.

Fifty-seven percent of those who had not been vaccinated say they don't have enough information about potential side effects and half say they don't know enough about the vaccine's effectiveness. Majorities are at least somewhat concerned about the long-term effects (68 percent), potential serious side effects (59 percent) and whether the vaccines are as safe (55 percent) and effective (53 percent) as claimed. Three in 10 are concerned about getting COVID-19 from the vaccine, including roughly half of Black people (54 percent) and Hispanics (50 percent). Black and Hispanic people also express greater concerns about other adverse effects and are more likely to say they don't have enough information about the vaccine.

Eight in 10 of those not yet vaccinated say they'd be likely to turn to a doctor, nurse or other healthcare practitioner when deciding whether to get the shot, by far the most trusted source. Just a quarter already have asked a doctor or other healthcare professional about the vaccine. Majorities also say they'd turn to the CDC (60 percent), family or friends (58 percent), state or local public health department (57 percent) or a pharmacist (54) when deciding on vaccination.

Most say they'd be more likely to get the vaccine if they heard it was highly effective in preventing illness (57 percent), would protect them from getting sick (56 percent) and offered the quickest way for life to return to normal (54 percent). Fewer are receptive to hearing that millions of people already have been vaccinated safely (46 percent) or that vaccination is needed to get the U.S. economy back on track (45 percent). This declines further for hearing that a trusted health provider got the vaccine (38 percent), that it's free (36 percent) or that a close friend/family member got vaccinated (32 percent).

Four in 10 say they'd be less likely to get vaccinated if they heard about some people getting severe allergic reactions, including six in 10 of those who plan to wait and see before getting a vaccine. A third say the same of hearing that others were experiencing short-term side effects such as fever or pain (rising to half in the wait-and-see group). Fewer say they'd be less apt to get vaccinated after hearing that they'd need to continue social distancing and wearing a mask (20 percent) or had to receive two doses several weeks apart (18 percent) ([KFF 1/11-1/18](#)).

Contact and Concern

Eight in 10 personally know someone who has tested positive for the coronavirus and 35 percent know someone who has died of COVID-19. Both are up 5 points in the past month to new highs. Forty-three percent personally have been tested, also a high.

Eighty-four percent are at least someone concerned about the COVID-19 outbreak and 77 percent are as concerned about the possibility of getting sick, both unchanged in recent weeks ([Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

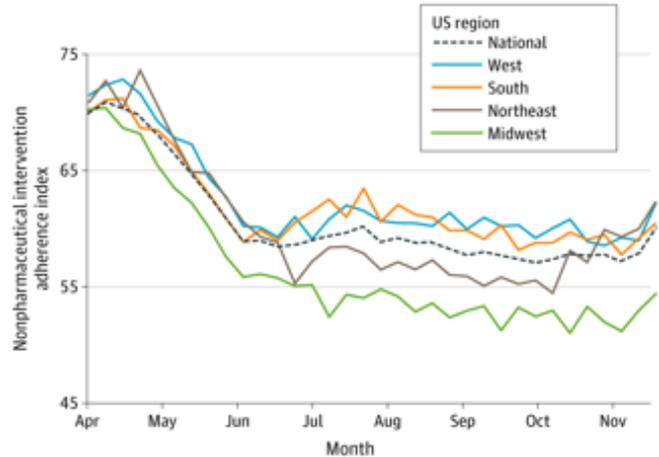
Decline in Protective Behaviors

Additional analysis of longitudinal survey data from April through November ([USC UAS 4/1-11/24](#)) finds a substantial decline in reported adherence to protective behaviors as the pandemic stretched on. The authors created an adherence index based on self-reports of engaging in 16 protective behaviors. The average score, from 0-100, started at 70 in early April, steadily declined during the next two months and then plateaued in the high 50s starting in June. In the last week of the study period, in late November, it was 60.1.

Comparing early April to late November, the largest declines in protective behaviors were remaining in one's residence except for essential activities or exercise (from 80 to 41 percent), having no close contact with non-household members (from 64 to 38 percent), not having

visitors (from 80 to 58 percent), and avoiding eating at restaurants (from 87 to 66 percent). By contrast, reports of mask wearing rose from 39 to 89 percent in the same period.

Declines in the adherence index occurred across all regions, but scores generally were lower in the Midwest than in the rest of the country (Crane et al., 2021).



Housing Stability and COVID-19 Infections

A new analysis explores the impact of housing instability (i.e., risk of eviction) and utility shutoffs on COVID-19 infection rates. Using panel regression techniques that control for a variety of potential confounding variables (such as state and national policies and county-level demographics), it estimates that county-wide policies that limit evictions reduced COVID-19 infections by 3.8 percent and reduced deaths by 11 percent, while policies that halt utility disconnections reduced infections by 4.4 percent and mortality by 7.4 percent.

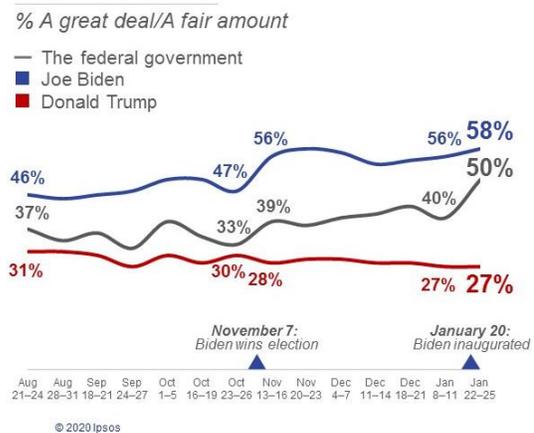
If no counties in the United States had implemented eviction moratoriums or bans on utility shutoffs, the analysis estimates the cumulative death rate at the end of the study period would have risen from 76.9 to 94.3 per 100,000, an 18.4 percent increase. However, had eviction moratoriums been in place across all counties from early March through the end of September, it estimates the cumulative death rate would have fallen to 41.9 per 100,000. The authors conclude that “implementing these policies across all counties from the beginning of the pandemic could have prevented 395 additional infections and 52 additional deaths in the average county.” (NBER 3/1-11/28).

Trust on the Coronavirus

Following the inauguration of President Biden, half say they have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the federal government to provide accurate information about COVID-19, up 10 points from two weeks ago to the most since early April. This was driven mainly by a 30-point jump in trust among Democrats. Among Republicans and independents, trust largely has held steady.

Fifty-eight percent overall have at least a fair amount of trust in Biden, essentially unchanged in the last two weeks but up from about half before the election and more than double the share (27 percent) who trust former President Trump. Trust in other entities is largely unchanged, including

How much trust do you have in each of the following to provide you with accurate information about COVID-19?



the CDC (69 percent), national public health officials (64 percent) and state governments (55 percent) ([Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

Government Response

The pandemic and the economy top Americans' list for what the president and Congress should address this year – 80 percent say strengthening the economy should be a top priority and 78 percent say the same about dealing with the coronavirus outbreak. Democrats are more apt than Republicans to want a focus on the pandemic (93 vs. 60 percent), while Republicans are more apt to prioritize strengthening the economy (85 vs. 75 percent) ([Pew 1/8-1/12](#)).

Seven in 10 approve of the way Biden is handling the response to the pandemic, ranging from 40 percent of Republicans to 70 percent of independents and nearly all Democrats (97 percent). Eight in 10 support his executive action requiring mask wearing in federal buildings and lands and by federal employees and contractors. Seven in 10 support his executive action rejoining the World Health Organization ([ABC/Ipsos 1/22-1/23](#)).

Sixty-two percent are at least somewhat confident in the Biden administration's ability to make the vaccine widely available and 57 percent are confident in its ability to distribute the vaccine quickly. At the same time, three-quarters are at least somewhat concerned about the government's handling of the coronavirus vaccine rollout, about the same as said so before the inauguration, and there's a 50-48 percent split on whether it's likely or unlikely that the administration will meet its goal of vaccinating 100 million Americans in its first 100 days.

Six in 10 are at least somewhat confident in the new administration's ability to provide economic relief for businesses during the pandemic, although fewer – 52 percent – are as confident the new administration can quickly revive the economy. Fifty-five percent express confidence in the administration's ability to get K-12 students back to school in person ([Axios/Ipsos 1/22-1/25](#)).

Child Care During the Pandemic

A new analysis of October survey data shows an increase in the share of working parents who had difficulties handling childcare responsibilities and balancing work and family responsibilities during the pandemic. Fifty-two percent of employed parents with children younger than 12 said it was difficult to handle childcare responsibilities during the outbreak, up from 38 percent in March when the pandemic was in its early stages.

Among parents who have children younger than 18 and were employed at the same job as before the pandemic, a third said that it had gotten harder to balance work and family responsibilities, compared with 13 percent who said it's become easier. Fifty-three percent reported no change.

When asked about specific challenges they may have faced since the pandemic began because they were balancing work and parenting responsibilities, roughly half of parents with children under 18 reported feeling like they could not give 100 percent at work, three in 10 said they needed to reduce their work hours, 13 percent turned down an important assignment at work and 6 percent turned down a promotion. Fifteen percent said they had been treated like they weren't

committed to work because they have children, one in 10 reported being passed over for an important assignment because they have kids and 7 percent reported being passed over for a promotion. Working moms were more likely to report facing these challenges than working dads.

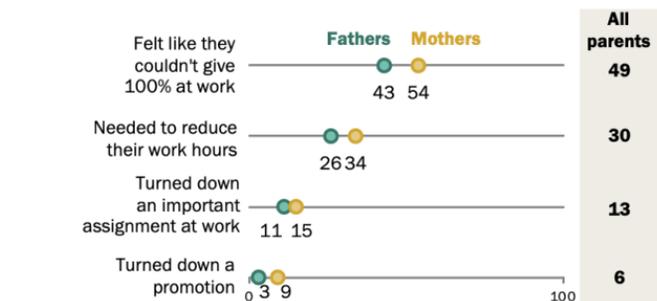
In other results:

- Nearly two-thirds of parents working remotely all or most of the time said they had at least some childcare responsibilities while working from home, including a quarter who said they had a lot of childcare responsibilities while working remotely.
- Working moms were more likely than working dads to report finding a work/life balance had become more difficult, 39 vs. 28 percent.
- Among parents who telework all or most of the time, 37 percent said finding work/life balance had gotten harder, 28 percent said it'd gotten easier and 35 percent said it'd stayed about the same. Those who reported having at least some childcare responsibilities while teleworking were far more apt than teleworkers with few childcare responsibilities to say it had gotten harder, 43 vs. 26 percent. They also were more apt to report experiencing a variety of challenges at work, such as not being able to give 100 percent.
- While 43 percent of employed parents said they had jobs that could be done from home, most – 57 percent – said their work could not be done remotely ([Pew 10/13-10/19](#)).

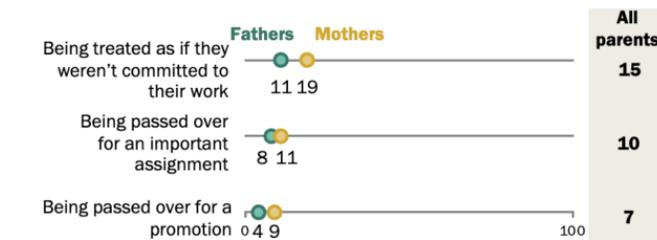
Working mothers are more likely than working fathers to say they felt like they could not give 100% at work, needed to reduce their hours during the pandemic

Among employed parents with children under 18 at home, % saying that, since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak, they have personally experienced each of the following ...

... because they were balancing work and parenting responsibilities



... because they have children



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Oct. 13-19, 2020.

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Economic Impacts

After peaking in December, some indicators of economic distress eased slightly this month. Thirty-five percent report difficulty paying for usual household expenses, down from 38 percent; 27 percent expect someone in their household will lose employment income, down from 31 percent; and 11 percent say that sometimes or often there was not enough food in their household, down from 14 percent ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#)).

Still, newly released results from a December poll indicate widespread economic worries. Nine in 10 expressed at least some concern about the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. Three-quarters called the pandemic a major threat to American workers. Fifty-seven percent said they thought the economy was undergoing fundamental and lasting changes because of the pandemic rather than just a temporary downturn.

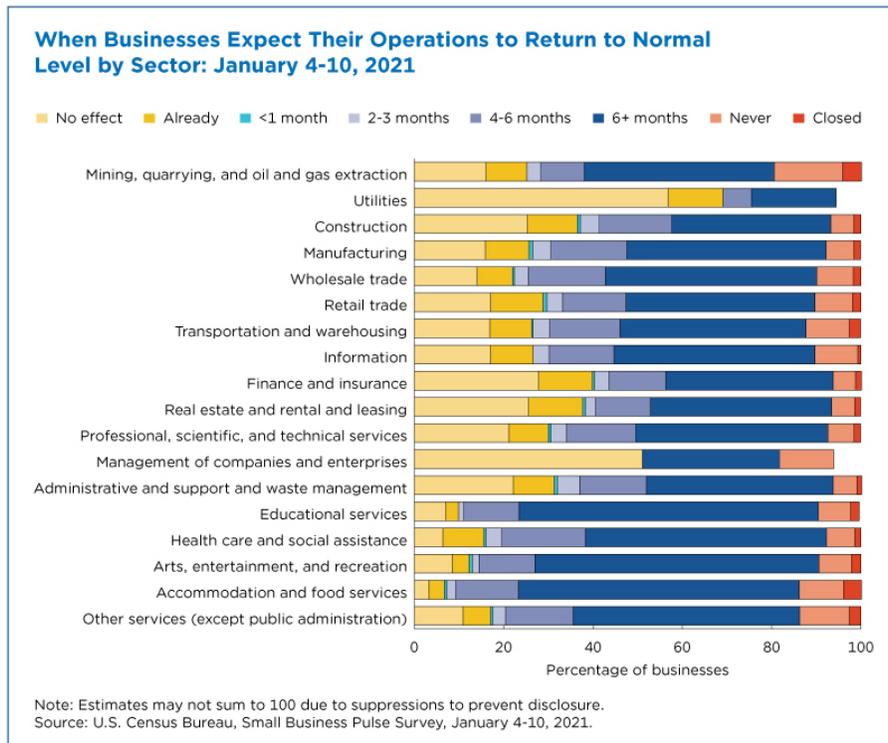
Eighty-seven percent were concerned about the job market for those looking for work, 84 percent were concerned about the current unemployment rate and 83 percent were worried about job security for those currently working. Just a quarter called it a good time to try to find a quality job, sharply down from 64 percent in August 2018. Fifty-two percent said the return of good jobs at good pay will happen, but not for many years. Fifty-seven percent said the same of a return to a lower unemployment rate ([Rutgers' Heldrich Center 12/4-12/14](#)).

Impacts on Small Businesses

The pandemic's impact has varied widely by sector. Small businesses engaged in construction, finance and insurance, real estate and administrative support are most apt to say they were unaffected by the pandemic or that their business operations have returned to normal. Those in educational services, arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services are likeliest to say it will be a long time before operations return to normal, if ever.

Contrasting construction with education services illustrates some of the reason for the variability:

- Seventy-two percent of small businesses in educational services experienced a decline in capacity, compared with 45 percent of construction businesses.
- Forty-five percent of businesses in educational services say they will need financial assistance in the next six months, compared with 27 percent of construction businesses. Firms in education services also were more apt than construction



businesses to say they would need to increase their online presence and increase marketing or sales in the next six months ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/4-1/10](#)).

Income Inequality and COVID-19

Using data from all but one of the 3,142 counties in the United States, a new analysis explores the relationship between county-level income inequality, racial/ethnic composition and political attributes and COVID-19 incidence and mortality during the first 200 days of the pandemic (Jan. 22 to Aug. 8, 2020). Echoing [previous results](#), counties with higher minority populations were impacted disproportionately. A 1 percent increase in a county's Black population corresponded to a 1.9 percent increase in COVID-19 incidence and a 2.6 percent increase in mortality, while a 1 percent increase in a county's Hispanic population corresponded to 2.4- and 1.9-percent increases in incidence and mortality, respectively.

The analysis also showed an independent impact of income inequality on COVID-19 outcomes, with a 1 percent increase in a county's income inequality (measured using the Gini index) corresponding to a 2 percent rise in incidence and a 3 percent rise in mortality.

States that had implemented Medicaid expansion had a 32 percent lower incidence compared with states that did not. None of the state-level political characteristics measured (whether the governor was Republican, male or faced a term limit) was associated with COVID-19 outcomes.

The analysis also revealed an interaction between income inequality and a county's racial/ethnic composition with COVID-19 incidence. In counties with less income inequality, the association between racial and ethnic composition and COVID-19 outcomes was greater than when income inequality levels were higher. In other words, high levels of income inequality harmed health outcomes irrespective of racial/ethnic composition, while at lower levels of income inequality, minority residents bore a disproportionate burden ([Liao & De Maio, 2021](#)).

ICU Strain and Mortality

An analysis of 8,516 veterans with COVID-19 admitted to 88 Veterans Affairs hospitals from March through August found that patients treated in intensive care units during periods of peak COVID-19 ICU demand had nearly double the risk of mortality compared with those treated in the ICU during periods of low demand, and this association was consistent over time (i.e., early vs. late in the pandemic). No association was found between COVID-19 ICU demand and mortality for patients with COVID-19 not treated in the ICU. Although the sample in this study was not representative of the general population of COVID-19 patients (e.g., 94 percent were men and the average age was 68), it provides further evidence of how ICU strain can negatively impact outcomes ([Bravata et al., 2021](#)).

COVID-19 and the NFL

A new CDC report details the National Football League's strategy to help mitigate potential COVID-19 infections and how it evolved over the course of the season. Of the 623,000 COVID-19 tests performed during the season among approximately 11,400 players and staff, 329 cases

were identified. This included an outbreak of 41 cases from Sept. 27 to Oct. 10, 21 of which were believed to have resulted from within-club transmission at a single club, requiring closure of the club’s facilities.

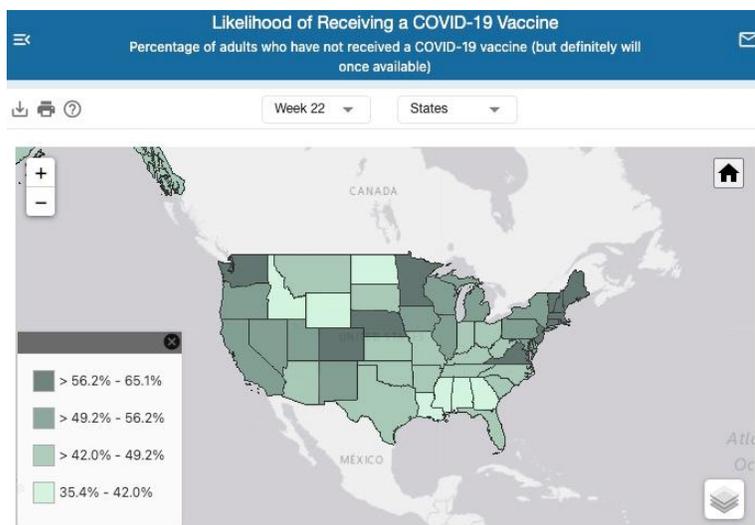
This outbreak prompted a league-wide change in protocol. Specifically, after it was determined that transmission occurred even in interactions that were less than 15 minutes in duration, the league expanded its definition of high-risk contact to consider mask use and setting (e.g., indoor or outdoor) and room ventilation, as well as duration. It also implemented compulsive intensive infection prevention protocols when a confirmed case was identified at an NFL club, including mandatory 5-day quarantine for high-risk contacts, daily testing, closure of eating areas and strict mask requirements.

After the change in definition of a high-risk contact and the implementation of the new protocol upon identification of an infection (Oct. 15 to Nov. 21), 189 players and staff members were identified as high-risk contacts of 215 people with confirmed COVID-19 and were subsequently quarantined. Among these, 20 received a positive test result. However, no further within-club secondary transmission was identified, suggesting the intensive protocol may have helped to prevent further within-club spread ([CDC 8/9-11/21](#)).

State and Local Results

In addition to providing nationwide estimates for vaccination rates and intentions, the Census Bureau’s [Household Pulse Survey](#) provides results by state. Among the results:

- States with the highest vaccination rates so far include Hawaii (14 percent), South Dakota (13 percent), Alaska (13 percent), Oklahoma, Vermont, Montana and Texas (all 11 percent). The lowest rates were recorded in California (5 percent), South Carolina and Nevada (6 percent apiece).
- Intention to vaccinate (i.e., the share who say they definitely will get a shot when it’s available) is highest in the District of Columbia (65 percent), Massachusetts (64 percent) and Rhode Island (62 percent) and lowest in Mississippi (35 percent), Louisiana (36 percent) and Alabama and Wyoming (39 percent apiece) ([U.S. Census Bureau 1/6-1/18](#)).



In other state results, in New Hampshire, nearly two-thirds think a new coronavirus stimulus check should be sent out, including 36 percent who think it should be for \$2,000 and 29 percent

who think it should be for \$1,400. A quarter do not think an additional check should be sent. Seven in 10 approve of how Gov. Chris Sununu has handled COVID-19 in the state and six in 10 approve of President Biden's handling of the coronavirus situation ([UNH 1/21-1/25](#)).

In Florida, a new CDC report details an outbreak of COVID-19 associated with a two-day high school wrestling tournament that took place in early December. One-hundred-thirty wrestlers, coaches and referees attended the tournament. After one attendee tested positive, 54 of the 130 attendees were tested; 38 tested positive. Of them, 446 close contacts were identified, 95 were tested and 41 received a positive result. Among close contacts, positive tests were most common for household members and wrestling team members who did not attend the tournament. One adult close contact died.

The analysis estimates a total of 1,700 in-person school days were lost as a consequence of the quarantine of patients and their contacts because of the outbreak, and that this number would have been higher if the outbreak had not occurred so close to the end of the fall semester. It recommends that high-contact school athletic activities for which mask wearing and physical distancing are not possible should be postponed during periods with substantial or high levels of community transmission ([CDC](#)).

An analysis of 17 K-12 schools in a rural Wisconsin county found that COVID-19 case rates among students and staff members were lower (191 cases among 5,530 people, the equivalent of 3,453 per 100,000) than the case rate in the county overall (5,466 per 100,000). Among the 191 cases identified in students and staff members, 7 student cases and no staff cases were linked to in-school transmission. COVID-19 mitigation measures implemented in the schools included mask use at all times indoors and when within six feet of others outdoors (student compliance was reported by teachers to be high), establishment of student cohorts, social distancing when possible and quarantine after exposure ([CDC 8/31-11/29](#)).

In Philadelphia, opioid-related overdoses increased during the first three months of the pandemic among Black residents but decreased among whites and did not change among Hispanic people. In April through June, the average monthly number of fatal opioid overdoses among Black people (48.7) was 52 percent higher than a year previous (32) and 60 percent higher than in the three months before the pandemic (30.3). By contrast, among whites there were 24 and 22 percent decreases in fatal overdoses vs. the comparison periods, and among Hispanics there was no change in overdose deaths. Similar trends were seen for EMS-attended nonfatal opioid-related overdoses, but differences did not reach statistical significance ([Khatri et al., 2021](#))

International Results

In the Netherlands, 48 percent want the current lockdown to be extended, up from 40 percent earlier this month, and 29 percent want it to be tightened. Eight in 10 say the current 9 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. curfew is acceptable, although that falls to 67 percent among young adults age 18-24. Fewer overall, but still seven in 10, think the curfew is a good idea. Eighty-six percent agree they are going to follow the curfew 100 percent of the time. There is less support for restricting the number of household guests to just one person – 47 percent think this limit is a good idea while

four in 10 find it problematic. Three-quarters support the way the government generally handles the coronavirus measures ([I&O Research 1/22-1/25](#)).

In Brazil, which is facing a surge in cases, 63 percent think the pandemic is more serious than it was two weeks ago, up from 42 percent in November. A quarter think it's about the same and just 8 percent think it's improved, down from 26 percent. Six in 10 say they or someone they are close to has been sick with the virus, a new high. Seventy-eight percent intend to get vaccinated against the coronavirus, essentially unchanged since earlier in the month. Brazilians divide over whether President Jair Bolsonaro has or has not acted correctly in the distribution of vaccines, 45-44 percent ([PoderData 1/18-1/20](#)).

In a separate poll, 47 percent say Bolsonaro is not to blame for the more than 208,000 deaths caused by the coronavirus in the country; it was 52 percent in December. One in 10 views him as the main culprit and 39 percent see him as one of the culprits but not the only one. By an 18-point margin, more think São Paulo Governor João Doria is doing more for Brazil in the fight against the coronavirus than Bolsonaro, 46-28 percent ([Datafolha 1/20-1/21](#)).

In Turkey, 57 percent think they'll get the coronavirus vaccine while 36 percent do not, essentially unchanged since December. Of those who intend to get vaccinated, most would prefer the Biontech/Pfizer vaccine (27 percent), a quarter do not have a preference, 23 percent would prefer to wait for a local vaccine and 15 percent would like the Sinovac vaccine ([Istanbul Economic Research 1/17-1/20](#)).

In Sweden, confidence in the government and the authorities to handle the coronavirus has dropped sharply since December. Just 30 percent now say they're confident in the government, down from 45 percent, and an identical share are confident in the Swedish civil contingencies agency (MSB), down from 50 percent. Half are confident in the Swedish public health agency (FHM), down from 61 percent. Confidence in the media's handling of the coronavirus also has declined. Confidence in the healthcare system, however, is unchanged, at 83 percent ([Novus 1/4-1/17](#)).

In Great Britain, where national lockdowns have been in place since Jan. 5, the share who say they always stayed at home or only left for work, exercise, essential shopping or medical needs continued to increase – now 65 percent, the most since May. Similarly, the share of working adults who said they worked from home in the past week – 45 percent – is its highest since June. Nearly nine in 10 say they've not yet been offered the COVID-19 vaccine while 7 percent say they've received at least one dose. Of those yet to be offered the vaccine, 89 percent say they're very or fairly likely to get it. Among those unlikely to get vaccinated, the most frequently reported reasons include concerns about long-term effects, side effects and the desire to wait to see how well it works ([Office for National Statistics 1/13-1/17](#)).

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

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