



COVID-19 Survey Summary: May 7, 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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The share of Americans who want to get vaccinated as soon as possible but have yet to do so is dwindling, surveys show, suggesting that supply soon may outpace demand.

Polls released this week also suggest continued concerns among the unvaccinated about side effects and safety. And with vaccine authorization for older children expected soon, only about three in 10 parents plan to get their child vaccinated as soon as it's available for their age group.

Other results indicate a decline in mask use among vaccinated adults and find pandemic lows in several measures of economic distress as well as in the shares of Americans reporting symptoms of anxiety and depression.

One modeling study suggests far more have died from COVID-19 globally than has been reported officially. Another anticipates a sharp drop in U.S. cases by July, although declining mask use and social distancing, along with more transmissible coronavirus strains, may counter gains from vaccination coverage. Cross-national results suggest wide variability in vaccination intentions and reveal stark disparities in the economic toll of the pandemic.

Vaccines

Most estimates of actual or intended vaccine uptake continue to hover between two-thirds and three-quarters of the public. The number eager to get vaccinated has declined in some measures as the share to have done so rises, with no movement among the vaccine hesitant.

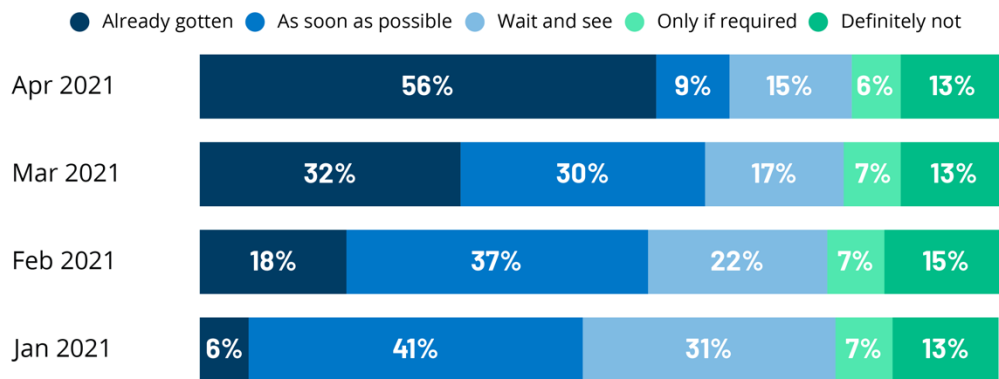
In the most recent data, two-thirds say they're either fully vaccinated (53 percent) or have received their first dose (13 percent) and an additional 11 percent have yet to receive a dose but plan to do so. Twenty-two percent say they're unlikely to get the vaccine ([Ipsos 4/30-5/3](#)).

Three-quarters in another poll say they've received at least one vaccine dose (57 percent) or would agree to do so if it were available to them right now at no cost (18 percent). While the overall number who are vaccinated or intend to get the shot is unchanged since March, the share who have gotten a shot has risen 25 percentage points, while the share who are unvaccinated but willing to get the shot has dropped 24 points ([Gallup 4/19-4/25](#)).

In a third study, 64 percent say they've gotten at least one dose (56 percent) or intend to do so as soon as possible, up slightly from 61 percent in March. Echoing results [reported two weeks ago](#), the share who plan to get the shot as soon as they can has dropped sharply to 9 percent from 30 percent in March and 41 percent in January. Fifteen percent plan to wait and see before getting vaccinated,

13 percent say they definitely will not get vaccinated and 6 percent intend to do so only if required for work, school or other activities. All are essentially unchanged since March, although,

Over Half Of Adults Report Receiving A COVID-19 Vaccine, But Demand May Be Slowing As Eager Group Shrinks



going back to January, the “wait and see” share has dropped by half ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

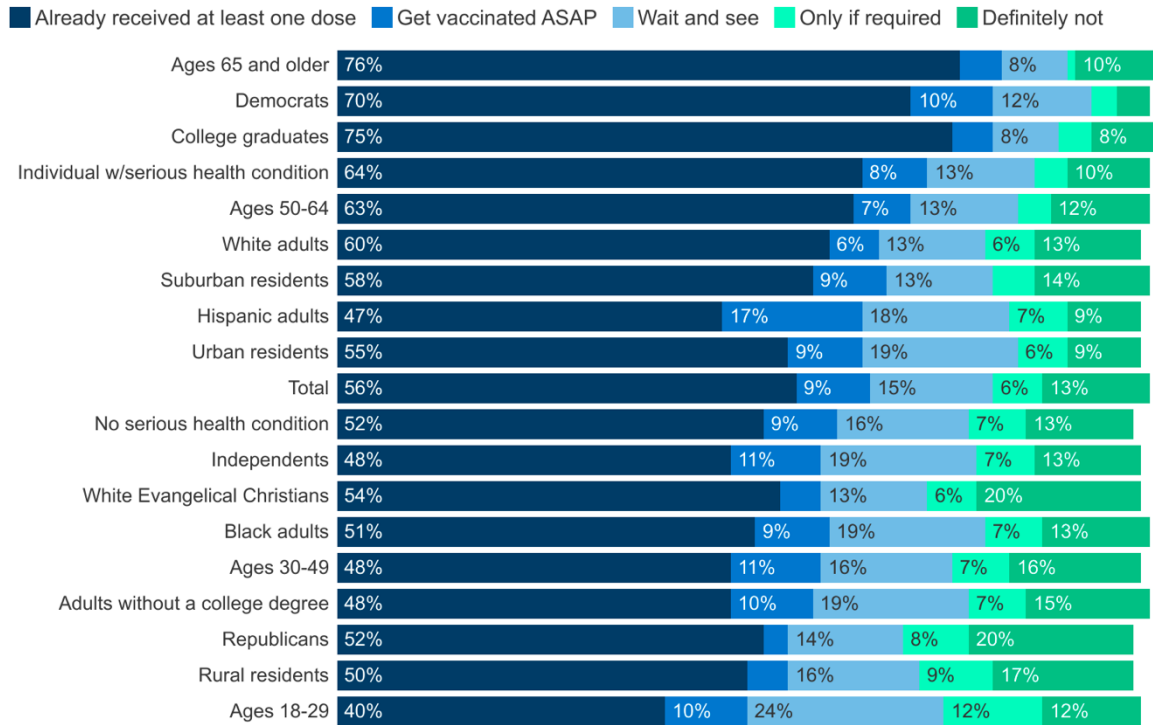
A fourth poll, although done a bit earlier, has more people saying they've received at least one dose, seven in 10, up from 47 percent in the second half of March. Roughly two in 10 in this study continue to be hesitant about receiving a vaccine, fairly steady since January. This includes 7 percent who say they definitely will not get vaccinated, 5 percent probably not and 7 percent unsure ([U.S. Census Bureau 4/7-4/19](#)). (See further on this survey in the State Results section.)

At least half in all major demographic groups report having gotten at least one dose of a vaccine or say they'll do so as soon as it's available to them, including six in 10 Black adults (59 percent) and roughly two-thirds of Hispanic (64 percent) and white (66 percent) adults. Seniors, Democrats and those with a college education remain the most apt to have gotten a shot.

Although Republicans remain comparatively reluctant to get vaccinated, 55 percent now say they have received at least one dose or intend to do so as soon as its available to them, and the share who say they definitely will not get vaccinated has dropped from 29 to 20 percent in the past month. Fewer Democrats, 4 percent, say they definitely will not get vaccinated, and it's 13 percent among independents ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

Majorities Across Demographic Groups Are At Least Somewhat Open To COVID-19 Vaccine; Older Adults, Democrats Most Enthusiastic; Younger Adults, Republicans Least Enthusiastic

Have you personally received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, or not? When an FDA authorized vaccine for COVID-19 is available to you for free, do you think you will...?



NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (April 15-29, 2021)

KFF COVID-19
Vaccine Monitor

Vaccine Concerns & Barriers

In line with results [reported last week](#), polling conducted during and after the recent pause in use of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine finds that fewer than half (46 percent) are at least somewhat confident it's safe, compared with roughly seven in 10 for the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines.

Nearly eight in 10 have heard or read about the J&J issue. Roughly one in five unvaccinated people say it changed their mind about getting a vaccine, including 9 percent who are less likely to want the J&J vaccine but not others and 7 percent who are less likely to want any coronavirus vaccine. Nearly four in 10 unvaccinated Hispanic women say the J&J news made them reconsider their vaccine intentions, far higher than in any other group.

General concerns about side effects grew particularly among women, possibly reflecting the fact that the very rare blood clots associated with the J&J vaccine have been reported only in women. Among vaccine-hesitant women, more than nine in 10 are concerned about serious side effects, up from 77 percent in March. Still, 66 percent of women overall have been vaccinated or intend to do so as soon as possible, compared with 61 percent in March.

Nearly nine in 10 unvaccinated people have yet to try to get an appointment, including most of those who say they want to get vaccinated as soon as possible (61 percent). Reasons vary widely, with intention a factor. Those who want a shot as soon as possible mainly mention logistical and information barriers, those in the wait-and-see group mainly cite safety concerns and a lack of research and those who say they'll only get the vaccine if required mainly say they don't want or need it. Among those who say they definitely will not get vaccinated, 72 percent say nothing will change their mind.

Although side effects and safety are top concerns among the unvaccinated, there are other worries. Six in 10 are concerned they might be required to get a vaccine even if they don't want to, nearly half of those age 18-49 are concerned a vaccine may impact their fertility and 48 percent are concerned they may miss work if side effects make them feel sick. Roughly one-third apiece are concerned they may have to pay out-of-pocket costs (even though the vaccines are available for free), that they will need to provide a government-issued identification or a Social Security number or that they will not be able to get a vaccine from a trusted place.

Some of these concerns are particularly acute in communities of color. Black and Hispanic adults are more likely than whites to be concerned about having to miss work due to side effects, having to pay out-of-pocket or not being able to get a vaccine from a place they trust. Nearly six in 10 Hispanic adults under age 50 are concerned about impacts on their fertility, compared with 42 percent of whites this age.

Roughly one in five non-senior Hispanic adults has not been vaccinated but intends to do so as soon as possible, a larger share than in most other demographic groups, which may suggest barriers to access. Indeed, 45 percent of Hispanic adults say they don't have enough information about when they can get vaccinated and 42 percent are not sure whether they are currently eligible (even though eligibility is now open to all) ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

Overall, three-quarters of Americans are satisfied with the vaccine rollout in the United States, up from 68 percent in March and more than double its level in January, 34 percent. Just 15 percent are very or moderately worried about the availability of vaccines in their area. Far more, 55 percent, are worried about people in their area choosing not to be vaccinated ([Gallup 4/19-4/25](#)).

Increasing Uptake

Roughly three in 10 unvaccinated adults say they'd be more likely to get vaccinated if it were offered to them at the place they normally go for health care, if airlines required passengers to be vaccinated before they could fly, if they only needed one dose or if their employer gave them paid time off to get vaccinated and recover from any side effects.

About a quarter say they'd be more likely to get vaccinated if it were required to attend large gatherings such as sporting events and concerts, if their employer offered to pay them an extra \$200 or it were required for international travel ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

Vaccinating Young Adults and Children

Four in 10 adults younger than 30 say they've gotten at least one dose of the vaccine and 10 percent plan to get vaccinated as soon as possible. However, roughly a quarter say they want to wait and see how the vaccine is working before getting it, higher than in any other age group.

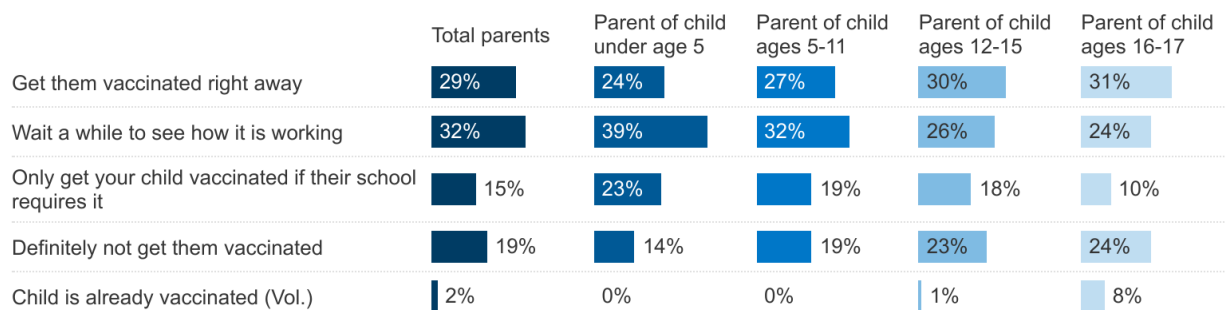
Those who say at least half of their close friends are vaccinated are much more enthusiastic about getting vaccinated themselves. However, as of now, half of under-30s say “just a few” or “none” of their close friends have been vaccinated, far more than in any other age group.

In addition, roughly four in 10 young adults who are not planning to get the vaccine right away say they would be more likely to get it if it were offered at a place they normally go for care (43 percent) or were required to fly on an airplane (40 percent), to attend large gatherings (39 percent) or for international travel (38 percent), or if they only needed one dose (37 percent).

With authorization of the Pfizer vaccine for use in children 12 and older expected soon and clinical trials ongoing for younger children, three in 10 parents of children younger than 18 say they'll get their child vaccinated as soon as it's available for their age group. A third say they'll wait to see how it is working, 15 percent plan to act only if their child's school requires it and 19 percent say they definitely won't get their child vaccinated.

Three In Ten Parents Of Children Ages 12-15 Say They Will Get Their Child Vaccinated For COVID-19 Right Away Once Vaccine Is Authorized

Once there is a COVID-19 vaccine authorized and available for your child's age group, do you think you will...?



NOTE: Asked of parents or guardians of children under 18 years old living in their household. Multiple responses allowed for child age, and if respondent says it depends on which child, they were asked to think about their oldest child. See topline for full question wording.
SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (April 15-29, 2021)

[KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor](#)

Among those who are reluctant to get vaccinated themselves, 58 percent say they definitely will not vaccinate their child, far higher than in other groups ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

Vaccine Misinformation

More than half of Americans (54 percent) have heard at least one common myth about COVID-19 vaccines and either believe it is true or are unsure, peaking at 24 percent for any of the individual items tested. Items tested included false claims that you can get COVID-19 from the vaccines, that they contain fetal cells or cause infertility and that they're unneeded by people

who've had COVID-19. Accepting these myths or being unsure about them peaks among those who are most vaccine resistant ([KFF 4/15-4/29](#)).

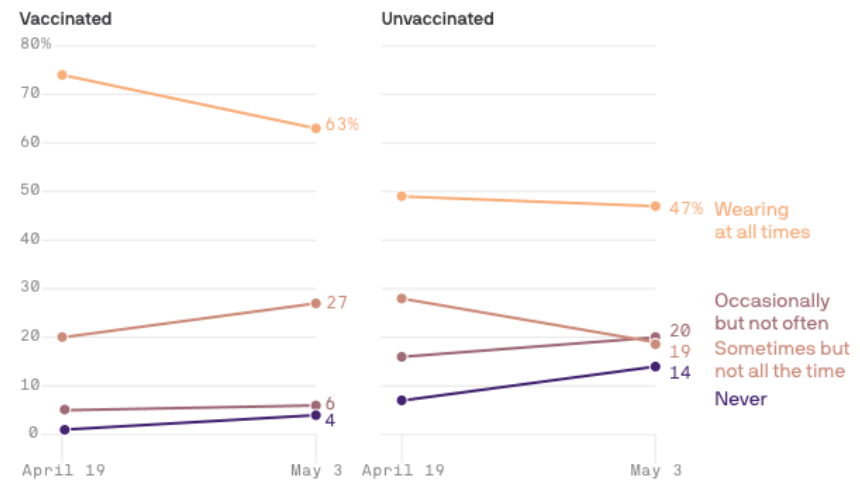
Masks

Forty-three percent overall are in favor of the CDC's updated guidance that adults can go without a mask outdoors unless in crowded conditions. Thirteen percent are opposed; 21 percent hadn't heard about it.

Mask use has declined among vaccinated adults. Fifty-seven percent overall say they're wearing a mask at all times when leaving the home, down from 63 percent two weeks ago. Among vaccinated adults, consistent mask use has dropped from 74 to 63 percent, while among unvaccinated adults it's held essentially steady at 47 percent ([Ipsos 4/30-5/3](#)).

Change in masking practices when leaving home

Surveys of 1,022 vaccinated and unvaccinated U.S. adults, weeks ending April 19 and May 3, 2021



Economic Impacts

Results released this week suggest the economic toll of the pandemic on American households continues to ease, though challenges remain. Among key results:

- Roughly a quarter say it's been somewhat or very difficult to pay for usual household expenses in the last week, down 12 points from its peak in December to a low in available data since August.
- Fifteen percent expect someone in their household will lose employment income in the next four weeks, a pandemic low. A year ago, nearly four in 10 anticipated an income loss.
- Eight percent say there was sometimes or often not enough to eat in their household in the past week, down from a peak of 14 percent in December to a pandemic low.
- Six percent say they're not current on rent or mortgage payments and have little to no confidence that they'll be able to pay next month's rent or mortgage on time, a low in available data since last August ([U.S. Census Bureau 4/14-4/26](#)).

- Forty-three percent call it a good time to find a quality job, up 21 points from a year ago and 16 points just since January. However, that's still well below the 68 percent who said so in January 2020, before the pandemic hit.
- Similarly, the share who say it is likely they will lose their job has dropped almost in half from a year ago, from 25 to 13 percent. It was 8 percent when last asked before the pandemic, in April 2019 ([Gallup 4/1-4/21](#)).

Mental Health Impacts

In tandem with an improving economy and declining COVID-19 cases, the [National Center for Health Statistics](#) finds that Americans' reports of symptoms of anxiety or depression are at pandemic lows, though rates remain well above pre-pandemic levels. Specifically:

- Twenty-three percent report having symptoms of depression in the past week, down from a high of 30 percent in December to a pandemic low, but still more than triple the share in benchmark data from 2019.
- Twenty-seven percent report symptoms of anxiety, down 10 points since November, also to a low, but also more than triple the 2019 level (8 percent).
- Thirty-two percent have symptoms of either anxiety or depression or both, down 11 points since November to a low, but again almost triple the 2019 rate (11 percent).

A quarter say they postponed or skipped needed medical care in the past four weeks, another pandemic low, down 5 points since late March and a broad 22 points below its peak in late June, 46 percent ([U.S. Census Bureau 4/14-4/26](#)).

Mental Health Among Older Adults

In a newly released poll conducted in January, 18 percent of adults age 50-80 said their overall mental health was worse than before the pandemic; 5 percent said it was better and the rest said it was about the same. In terms of specific symptoms, 28 percent said their anxiety or worry was worse and roughly one in five apiece said their sleep and depression/sadness were worse.

Three in 10 said they had made a lifestyle change to improve their well-being (e.g., exercise, diet or meditation) since March 2020. Thirteen percent discussed a new mental health concern with their primary care provider, 6 percent adjusted or started a new prescription medication for their mental health and 5 percent started seeing a mental health professional ([University of Michigan](#)).

Estimating COVID-19 Deaths

A new analysis suggests that COVID-19 has caused roughly 6.9 million deaths worldwide, more than double official estimates. In the United States, the analysis estimates more than 900,000 people have died from the virus, vs. 576,238 documented by the [CDC](#). The analysis notes that official death counts often are undercounts given factors such as limited testing, overwhelmed

healthcare systems that cannot accurately document causes of death, deaths that do not occur in hospitals or deaths of patients without a confirmed infection. To account for this, the analysis instead uses all-cause mortality statistics, estimates the number of excess deaths on a weekly basis based on historical trends and seasonality, and then adjusts for other factors that influence mortality during the pandemic (e.g., increased deaths due to mental health disorders and drug use and decreased deaths due to fewer influenza cases and reduced mobility) ([IHME](#)).

Modeling COVID-19's Trajectory

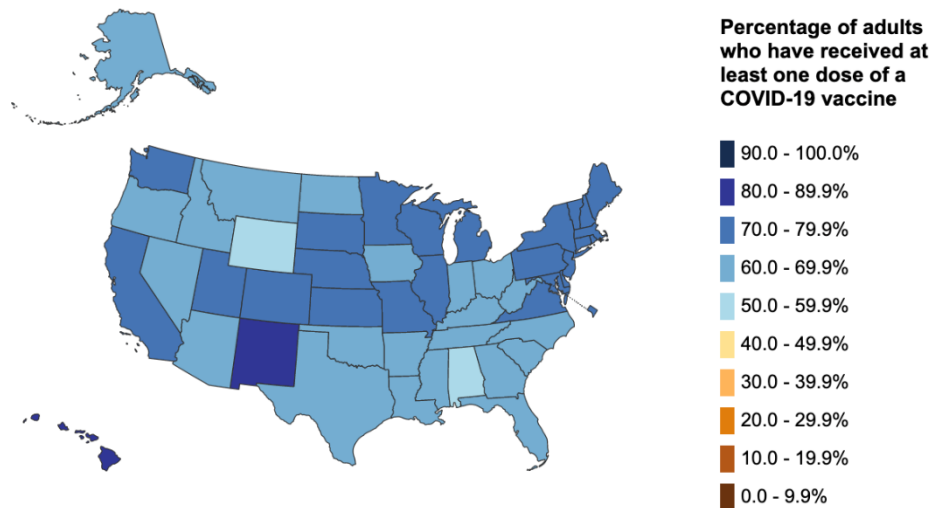
A CDC report describes six models projecting COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths in the United States over the next six months under four scenarios: high vaccination with moderate adherence to nonpharmaceutical intervention (NPI) (e.g., masks and social distancing); high vaccination with low NPI use; 3) low vaccination with moderate NPI use; and low vaccination with low NPI use.

In all four scenarios, COVID-19 cases were projected to increase through May because of the increased prevalence of new, more transmissible variants and decreased NPI mandates and compliance. However, a sharp decline in cases is projected by July, with a faster decline in the high-vaccination scenarios. Cumulative cases, hospitalizations and deaths were substantially higher in the low vaccination and low NPI adherence scenario, suggesting that both adherence to NPI and greater vaccination coverage are critical for controlling the pandemic in the coming months ([CDC](#)).

State Results

Vaccination rates continue to vary greatly by state. Eight in 10 adults in New Mexico and Hawaii say they have received at least one dose, vs. six in 10 in Wyoming and Alabama. Seventeen percent in Wyoming say they definitely will not get vaccinated, the most in any state ([U.S. Census Bureau 4/7-4/19](#)).

Estimated Vaccination Rates by State: April 7 - 19, 2021
Hover over a state to view the percentage of vaccinated adults in that state.



Economic indicators also vary widely by state:

- More than three in 10 in Mississippi (35 percent), Georgia (33 percent), Florida (32 percent), Texas (32 percent) and Nevada (31 percent) have had difficulty paying for usual

household expenses. Roughly half as many in South Dakota (14 percent) and Vermont (16 percent) say the same.

- Expectations of a loss of employment income in the next four weeks peak in Nevada (24 percent), California (22 percent) and Arizona (19 percent) and are lowest in South Dakota (5 percent) and Maine (6 percent).
- More than one in 10 households in Mississippi (14 percent), Kentucky (13 percent), and Alabama, Texas and West Virginia (all 12 percent) report food scarcity in the past week, vs. 4 percent apiece in Vermont, Ohio, Maine, Colorado and Minnesota.
- Housing insecurity is highest in Georgia (10 percent), Nevada and Louisiana (both 9 percent) and lowest in Vermont and Utah (both 1 percent) ([U.S. Census Bureau 4/14-4/26](#)).

In New Jersey, 63 percent say they have received at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine and 7 percent plan to get one as soon as possible. Fourteen percent plan to wait and an identical share say they will never get it if they can avoid it. A third say the recent pause in J&J vaccinations made them less comfortable about the J&J vaccine and 14 percent say it made them less comfortable about all COVID-19 vaccines.

Nearly six in 10 (58 percent) say the measures taken by the state government to slow the spread of the virus have been appropriate; 27 percent say they have gone too far and 14 percent say they have not gone far enough. Most also support the recently announced easing of restrictions – 73 percent say raising the capacity limits on outdoor gatherings and arenas is a good idea and 60 percent say the same about easing restrictions on large indoor gatherings.

Fifty-four percent say that based on where things stand right now, New Jersey schools should plan to be fully open for in-person instruction in the fall. Thirty-seven percent think they should plan for a mix of in-person and remote instruction and 7 percent say they should plan to be fully remote. Half say that if a vaccine is made available for children they would approve of requiring it for school attendance; 46 percent would disapprove, rising to 65 percent of parents.

Fifty-three percent think New Jersey is dealing with the pandemic better than other states, while the rest split as to whether it's doing worse or about the same, 23-23 percent. Nearly eight in 10 are at least somewhat satisfied with how vaccines have been rolled out. Two-thirds think Gov. Phil Murphy has done a good job dealing with the outbreak and a similar share say the same of President Biden ([Monmouth 4/29-5/4](#)).

In California, a poll conducted in the first half of April found that four in 10 had been vaccinated, a quarter planned to get a shot as soon as it was available to them, 15 percent planned to wait a few weeks or months and 7 percent planned to wait a year or more. Twelve percent did not intend to get it at all ([PPIC 4/1-4/14](#)).

The same poll, which largely focused on education in the state, also found that 86 percent of Californians think children are falling behind academically during the pandemic and similar

shares are concerned that students in lower-income areas (84 percent) and English language learners (80 percent) have been more likely to fall behind. Three-quarters are in favor of conducting year-end state testing to measure the pandemic's impact on student learning.

Fifty-three percent think schools should be partially reopened now, 28 percent think they should be fully reopened and 19 percent think they should be closed or online only. (Among public school parents, it's 48-27-25 percent.) Forty-three percent think the schools in their community are opening at about the right pace, 35 percent think they're not opening quickly enough and two in 10 think they're reopening too quickly. Six in 10 are concerned that schools will not be open for full-time in-person instruction this fall.

Seventy-two percent of public school parents approve of how their local school district has been handling school closures, down from 92 percent last April when closures had just begun. More than six in 10 are at least somewhat satisfied with their ability to provide a productive learning environment in their home during school closures; a similar share are satisfied with the instruction and activities provided by their child's school.

Fifty-six percent of Californians overall approve of how Gov. Gavin Newsom is handling school reopenings. Just more than half think the state has done either enough (43 percent) or more than enough (9 percent) to assist local school districts in reopening ([PPIC 4/1-4/14](#)).

Global Survey

In polling conducted in 116 countries throughout 2020, 68 percent overall said they would agree to be vaccinated if a coronavirus vaccine were available to them right now at no cost, just shy of the low end of ballpark estimates to reach herd immunity. Differences in vaccine willingness by country were substantial, with just 38 of the 116 reaching the 70 percent level. For example:

- Vaccine willingness peaked in Myanmar at 96 percent and reached eight in 10 or more in Nepal, Nicaragua, Thailand, Iceland, Denmark, Laos, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Vietnam, Mauritius, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka.
- Seventy to 79 percent said they'd agree to be vaccinated in Tanzania, Australia, Iran, Mexico, El Salvador, the United Kingdom, Costa Rica, Norway, Kenya, Peru, Zimbabwe, Germany, Ecuador, Malaysia, Guatemala, Ireland, Uzbekistan, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Colombia and Brazil.
- Vaccine willingness was lowest mainly in Eastern Europe and former Soviet states, where skepticism of vaccines in general tends to be higher. Fewer than four in 10 in the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Russia, Romania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Cameroon, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Jamaica, Jordan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Gabon and Kazakhstan said they'd agree to be vaccinated.

The polling was conducted at various times during 2020. Vaccine willingness may have shifted considerably, especially as vaccine campaigns have progressed. For example, in these data, 53 percent in the United States said they would agree to get vaccinated, but that was in October. As

noted above, a similar question released this week finds three-quarters have gotten their first dose or would agree to be vaccinated if one were available to them right now at no cost. Still, results suggest that even if willingness has shifted in a positive direction overall, there likely are substantial pockets of resistance, particularly in certain regions.

Additional results show that as of the second half of 2020, nearly a third of people worldwide who had jobs at the time of the pandemic lost their job or business because of it, with a high of 64 percent in the Philippines and Kenya and half or more in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Thailand, Peru, India and Honduras, compared with a low of 3 percent in Switzerland.

Temporary job disruptions also were common: Fifty-three percent of workers worldwide said they temporarily stopped working at their job or business because of the pandemic, half said they received less money than usual from their employers and 49 percent said they worked fewer hours. Workers in low and lower-middle income countries were particularly likely to report disruptions:

- Temporary layoffs were reported most commonly by workers in Zimbabwe (79 percent), the Philippines (77 percent), Peru (75 percent) and Bolivia (74 percent).
- Workers in Thailand (76 percent), Bolivia (76 percent), the Philippines (75 percent), Kenya (73 percent) and Zimbabwe (73 percent) were the most apt to say they worked fewer hours.
- Pay cuts were most commonly reported by those in Thailand (76 percent), Bolivia and Myanmar (both 75 percent) and Kenya (74 percent) ([Gallup 2020](#)).

Other International Results

In India, 55 percent agree that they are afraid they or someone in their family may catch the coronavirus, up 5 points since last week. Fifteen percent say they've seen flu-like symptoms in a family member or neighbor, up 4 points. Roughly eight in 10 continue to agree that they will take a vaccine when it becomes publicly available. While two-thirds agree the government is handling the coronavirus well, that's down from eight in 10 prior to the surge ([CVoter 5/3](#)).

In Canada, more than seven in 10 think the border with the United States should remain closed for the foreseeable future and just 8 percent think it should be re-opened for non-essential travel immediately; 14 percent think it should be opened now but only in areas where infection rates are low ([Nanos 4/29-5/3](#)). Three-quarters support requiring proof of vaccination for anyone traveling between regions in Canada or attending a large gathering such as a concert or sporting event ([Nanos/CTV News 4/29-5/3](#)).

In the Netherlands, one third say they have received at least one dose of a vaccine and an additional 8 percent say they have an appointment. Three-quarters of those who've yet to be vaccinated say they intend to do so, essentially unchanged since mid-April. Eight in 10 say they definitely or probably would get vaccinated with the Pfizer vaccine, seven in 10 say the same of the Moderna vaccine and two-thirds accept the J&J vaccine, vs. fewer than half for the

AstraZeneca vaccine. Fifty-six percent think that people should be able to choose what vaccine they get. Half negatively rate the way in which vaccination has been organized and carried out in the Netherlands, unchanged since February.

Fifty-six percent support the way in which the cabinet generally deals with coronavirus measures, down from 61 percent in March and 75 percent in January. Fifty-four percent support the easing of restrictions implemented last week, with 45 percent opposed. Seven in 10 support reopening stores without an appointment and 54 percent back reopening terraces during the afternoon. However, roughly eight in 10 do not want to get rid of the one-and-a-half-meter rule or mask requirements on public transportation and in shops ([I&O Research 4/30-5/3](#)).

Vaccine uptake and uptake intentions are high in Chile: Fifty-four percent say they've been vaccinated and three in 10 plan to get a shot as soon as they can. Seven percent plan to wait and 9 percent do not plan to get inoculated. Thirty-eight percent approve of how the government is handling the pandemic, up 5 points since last week, though still 20 points below its peak in mid-February, before the recent surge in cases ([Cadem 4/29-4/30](#)).

In Brazil, which recently surpassed 400,000 deaths from COVID-19, 64 percent say they or someone close to them has been infected. Two-thirds say their jobs or income have been harmed by the pandemic and a similar share say they failed to pay a bill in the last month because of the outbreak. A third say that during the pandemic they are eating less than they used to, nearly double the share who say they are eating more (18 percent). This rises to roughly half of those who are unemployed or without fixed income. Forty-three percent think President Jair Bolsonaro is mainly responsible for the current coronavirus situation in the country, unchanged from two weeks ago. (The rest divide on whether mayors, governors, the public's disregard for COVID-19 regulations or other factors are to blame.) Fifty-seven percent think Bolsonaro should be investigated for his actions during the pandemic; 31 percent do not ([PoderData 4/26-4/28](#)).

In Great Britain, as lockdown restrictions continue to ease, more people left home in the past week to meet up in public places (33 percent, up 7 points since last week), to shop for things other than basic necessities (28 percent, up 8 points) and for leisure activities (15 percent, up 3 points). Fifty-seven percent say they've met up outdoors with someone not in their household or support bubble, three times the number in mid-March (19 percent). Fifty-eight percent of working adults say they left the house for work in the past week, up from 44 percent in mid-February. Sixty-four percent have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. Just 6 percent say they are unlikely to get a vaccine if offered ([Office for National Statistics 4/21-4/25](#)).

In Turkey, two in 10 say they have been vaccinated and an additional 53 percent say they are considering it. A quarter are not considering getting a shot, down 11 points since January. Among those not intending to get vaccinated, 47 percent say it's because they do not trust the available vaccines, 27 percent do not believe the vaccines are effective and one in 10 is against vaccination in general ([Istanbul Economics Research 4/19-4/21](#)).

In Australia, roughly one in 10 say they've received at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine. Among those who've yet to be vaccinated, 55 percent say that if a safe and effective vaccine were available to them now, they'd definitely get it; 28 percent probably would, 11 percent

probably would not and 6 percent definitely would not. Women, those who speak a language other than English, those living in more disadvantaged areas and those who live outside a capital city all are more vaccine hesitant than others. Just 4 percent overall think the process for getting the vaccine is going very well; an additional 33 percent say it's going somewhat well. However, most – 86 percent – think the process has been fair ([Australian National University 4/13-4/26](#)).

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

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