



COVID-19 Survey Summary: July 2, 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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Steadfast resistance among a minority of adults and substantial hesitancy among parents to get their child vaccinated largely have stalled U.S. vaccination efforts, with the country falling short of President Biden’s target to have 70 percent of adults inoculated by the Fourth of July.

Pandemic-related polls released this week suggest that employers may be able to help move the needle on vaccinations by encouraging workers to get the vaccine and providing paid time off for them to do so. Still, most workers oppose a vaccine requirement.

Other new poll results indicate a further drop in coronavirus concerns, an advance in the share of Americans who think life has returned to normal or soon will, continued relaxation of pandemic precautions and an improving financial outlook. With summer in full swing, the share who view July 4th celebrations and vacationing as risky is substantially lower than last year, though holiday plans remain suppressed.

Additional analyses show that the public’s willingness to resume protective behaviors in the face of a hypothetical surge has fallen sharply since last year; indicate that a large majority of parents plan to send their children back to in-person school in the fall, but some – especially Black and Hispanic parents – remain hesitant; find that most of those who are hospitalized and dying from COVID-19 are unvaccinated; and show a troubling decline in breast and cervical cancer screenings among low-income women in the early months of the pandemic.

Vaccines

Most polls released this week align with [CDC estimates](#) to show Americans will fall just short of President Biden’s original goal to have 70 percent of adults vaccinated by the fourth of July:

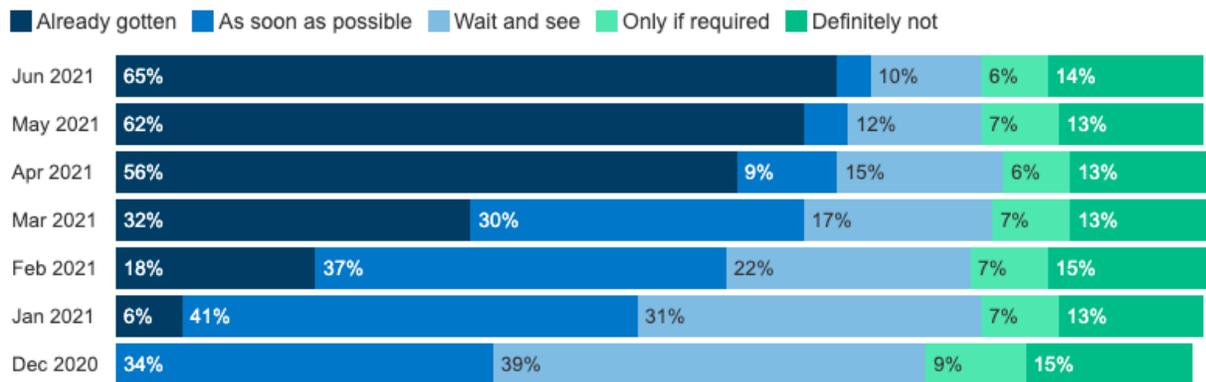
- In one, 68 percent say they have received a COVID-19 vaccine, essentially unchanged from three weeks ago (66 percent). Seventeen percent continue to say they won’t get vaccinated, about where it’s been for months ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).
- In another, 63 percent say they have received a vaccine, up slightly from 59 percent in May ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

- A third finds 65 percent saying they've gotten at least one dose, little changed since May (62 percent). Just 3 percent plan to get a shot as soon as possible and one in 10 plans to wait and see. Fourteen percent say they definitely will not get vaccinated and 6 percent say they will do so only if required; both are essentially unchanged since January ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

A fourth poll, which has consistently trended higher than others, finds that 79 percent of adults say they've received at least one dose, exactly matching the share who said so two weeks ago ([U.S. Census Bureau 6/9-6/21](#)).

As Rate Of Increase In COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake Slows, Two-Thirds Of Adults Report Receiving At Least One Dose

Have you personally received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, or not? As you may know, an FDA-authorized vaccine for COVID-19 is now available for free to all adults in the U.S. Do you think you will...?



NOTE: December 2020 survey did not have an option for respondents to indicate they had already been vaccinated. Jan-Apr 2021 question wording: "When an FDA authorized vaccine for COVID-19 is available to you for free, do you think you will...?" See topline for full question wording.

[KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor](#)

More than half across almost all major demographic groups report being vaccinated, ranging from about eight in 10 or more Democrats (86 percent), seniors (85 percent) and college graduates (79 percent) to a slim majority of Republicans (52 percent), rural residents (54 percent) and young adults (55 percent). The exception is uninsured non-senior adults – just fewer than half (48 percent) in this group report having received a shot.

Vaccine uptake largely is consistent among individuals within households. Among vaccinated adults, 77 percent say everyone in their household is vaccinated. Among unvaccinated people, 75 percent say no one they live with has gotten a shot ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Vaccinating Children & School Requirements

A slim majority of parents – 52 percent – say it is likely that they will have their child get the COVID-19 vaccine, or that they already have (15 percent), essentially the same as three weeks ago ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

In a different poll, a third of parents with children age 12-17 say their child has received at least one dose, up from a quarter in May. An additional 8 percent plan to get their 12- to 17-year-old vaccinated as soon as possible. Eighteen percent plan to wait and see, 10 percent say they will act only if required and a quarter say they definitely will not vaccinate their child.

Parents of younger children, for whom a COVID-19 vaccine is not yet authorized, remain more reluctant – 27 percent say they will get their child vaccinated as soon as one is authorized for their age group, a third will wait and see, 11 percent will act only if required and a quarter say they will not get their child vaccinated. These are essentially unchanged since last month.

Three-quarters of parents say they've heard at least a little about the CDC investigation into rare heart problems that have occurred in some teenagers and young adults after being vaccinated, and about half of them are at least somewhat concerned about the risk.

Roughly half of Americans overall – 52 percent – support K-12 schools requiring COVID-19 vaccination, but most parents of minor children (61 percent) are opposed. However, 58 percent of Americans overall, and an identical share of current undergraduate and graduate students, favor a requirement for colleges and universities ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Vaccinations and Work

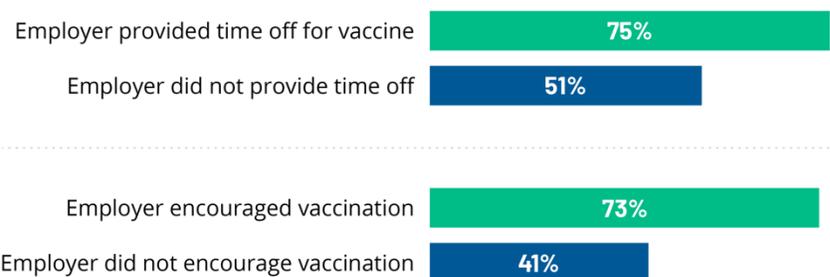
Seven in 10 workers (excluding the self-employed) say their employer has provided them with information about how to get a coronavirus vaccine and 72 percent say they trust their employer to provide reliable information about the vaccines.

About two-thirds (65 percent) say their employer has encouraged employees to get vaccinated and half were provided paid time off to get a shot and recover from any side effects.

It may make a difference: Vaccination rates are far higher among those who say their employer encourages vaccination (73 percent) and provided paid time off (75 percent) than among those who say their employer does not encourage it (41 percent) or offer paid time off (51 percent). These differences persist in modeling that controls for a variety of demographic characteristics ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Workers Whose Employers Offer Paid Time Off Are More Likely To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine

Percent Who Report Receiving At Least One Dose of a COVID-19 Vaccine



The public divides on whether employers should require workers to get vaccinated, though results are not entirely consistent. In one poll, Americans divide 51-46 percent on whether or not

employers should require employees to get vaccinated unless they have a medical exception. In another, asked differently, there's a 44-50 percent split on whether employers should or should not require employees to get vaccinated in order to return to work in person ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#); [NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Workers themselves are more opposed to a vaccine requirement; 57 percent say employers should not require a vaccine in order to return to work in person ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Looked at another way, just 9 percent say their employer has required them to get vaccinated; among those who have not been required to get it, most (61 percent) say they want it to stay this way. This rises to 92 percent among unvaccinated workers. Half of unvaccinated workers say that if their employer required them to get vaccinated to continue working they would leave their job. Forty-two percent would get the shot ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Motivators and Deterrents

Similar to results [reported last month](#), three in 10 unvaccinated adults, including half of those in the wait-and-see group, say they would be more likely to get vaccinated if the FDA granted full approval for one of the available vaccines. At the same time, two-thirds of the public overall either think that the vaccines already have full approval or are unsure, suggesting this question may be tapping into safety concerns more generally.

Among other potential motivators tested:

- Roughly a quarter say they would be more likely to get vaccinated if they were entered into a lottery with a chance to win \$1 million, including about a third of unvaccinated young adults (33 percent), Black adults (34 percent) and those with household incomes under \$40,000 (31 percent).
- Seventeen percent say they would be more likely to get vaccinated if a mobile clinic came to their neighborhood, rising to 33 percent of Hispanic adults.
- Thirteen percent of unvaccinated parents say they would be more likely to get vaccinated if they were provided free childcare to get the vaccine and recover from its side effects.

The drop in COVID-19 cases across much of the country may be hampering vaccination efforts. Twenty-two percent overall – including half of those who are not vaccinated – say the number of cases is so low that there is no need for more people to get the vaccine. By contrast, nine in 10 of those who have been vaccinated say that more people still need to get the shot to help stop the spread of the virus.

The new coronavirus variants also may be acting as a deterrent. Contrary to evidence, nearly half of unvaccinated adults, including six in 10 in the wait-and-see group, say they are worried that the currently available vaccines may not be effective against new strains of the virus.

Concerns about side effects (53 percent) and the newness of the vaccine (also 53 percent) remain the most commonly cited major reasons why unvaccinated adults have not gotten a shot, although sizable minorities also say they just don't want to get it (43 percent), they don't trust the government (38 percent) and that they don't think they need it (38 percent).

Those in the wait-and-see group are particularly likely to cite the newness of the vaccine as a major reason (67 percent), while those who say they definitely will not get vaccinated are more apt to say they just don't want it (63 percent), don't trust the government (55 percent) and don't think they need it (54 percent).

Unvaccinated Hispanic and Black adults are more likely than whites to mention worries about missing work and having to pay for a vaccine as major reasons for not getting a shot. Hispanic adults also are more likely than white adults to say they're too busy, would have difficulty traveling to a vaccination site and are not sure how or where to get the vaccine ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Outlook & Concerns

Although a record 89 percent of Americans think the coronavirus situation in the United States is getting better, most – 71 percent – do not think the pandemic is over yet ([Gallup 6/14-6/20](#)). That said, 76 percent are generally optimistic that the pandemic is nearing its end.

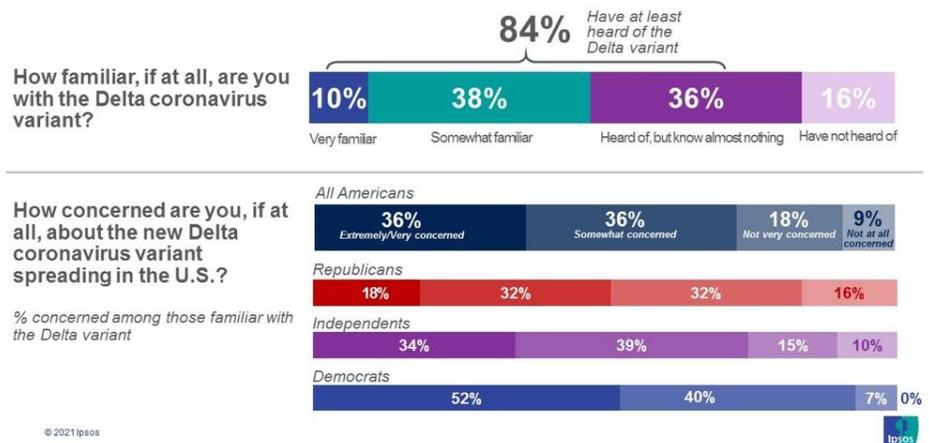
Concerns about the virus also continue to decline. The share who are at least somewhat worried that they personally will get seriously sick from the coronavirus has dropped 7 points in the past month to 23 percent, and concerns that someone else in their family might get seriously sick have declined 9 points to 47 percent. The share of parents concerned about their child getting seriously sick has declined 12 points to 37 percent ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Just 8 percent now cite COVID-19 as the most important problem in the United States, down 7 points since May to a pandemic low. It was 45 percent at its peak in April 2020, the most ever recorded for any issue ([Gallup 6/1-6/18](#)).

Still, half say they're concerned about another wave of the virus as states reopen after the outbreak ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)). And among the 84 percent of Americans who have heard about the Delta variant, 36 percent say they're extremely or very concerned about it and an additional 36

Awareness of the Delta variant is high

However, concern among those who have heard of the strain are somewhat muted.



percent are somewhat concerned about it.

As with other coronavirus concerns, there are partisan differences. About half of Democrats (52 percent) are highly concerned about the Delta variant, declining to about a third of independents and dropping further to 18 percent of Republicans ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Daily Life

Nearly two-thirds have gone out to eat in the past week, up 7 points from a month ago to a new high. Sixty-eight percent visited friends or relatives and 65 percent visited a non-grocery retail store, both up 5 points in the same period ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Nearly eight in 10 say that given the opportunity they are ready to dine out at restaurants or currently are doing so, and three-quarters say they're ready to visit in person with family and friends even if they are not vaccinated. Eight in 10 parents of children younger than 18 say they are ready to send their child to in-person school or daycare.

However, most say they are not ready to go to bars (69 percent), live concerts or sporting events (65 percent) and in-person religious services (54 percent). Half say they are not ready to travel on planes, trains or shared transportation ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Fifty-four percent now say their own life is not much or not at all disrupted by the coronavirus situation, up 10 points since April. Fifteen percent say their life is completely back to normal and 62 percent say it's somewhat back to normal. Twenty-three percent say it's not yet back to normal, down from 34 percent last month and 62 percent last fall ([Gallup 6/14-6/20](#)).

Asked differently, 48 percent believe it will take six months or more to return to a sense of normalcy, down from 74 percent in April. Twenty-seven percent think it will take less than six months, up from 15 percent. Twelve percent say life has already returned to normal ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Nearly two-thirds now say it is better for healthy people to lead their normal lives as much as possible and avoid interruptions to work and business, while 35 percent feel it is best for healthy people to stay home as much as possible to avoid contracting or spreading the virus. That's flipped since February, when 64 percent felt it was best for healthy people to stay home and 36 percent thought they should lead normal lives ([Gallup 6/14-6/20](#)).

Indeed, 72 percent now say returning to their normal pre-coronavirus life would be a small or no risk to their health, up 10 points from a month ago to a new high ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Summer Plans

Despite a greater resumption of normal life, the share of Americans celebrating the Fourth of July remains suppressed compared with pre-pandemic levels. Fifty-four percent say they plan to attend a barbecue, down from 69 percent in 2019, and a quarter say they'll go to a professional fireworks show, half of what it was in 2019 (51 percent). Fewer also say they'll be attending a

parade (18 percent, down 10 points) or setting off their own fireworks (26 percent, down 5 points) ([Monmouth 6/9-6/14](#)).

Still, perception of the safety of attending such celebrations has rebounded since last year when the pandemic was in full swing. Six in 10 say attending a fourth of July celebration poses little or no risk to their health and well-being, nearly triple the share who said so at this time last year (23 percent). Fourteen percent view attending these gatherings as a large risk, down sharply from 45 percent a year ago ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Around half say they plan to take a summer vacation this year – it's 48 percent in one poll, 55 percent in another ([Monmouth 6/9-6/14](#); [NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)). That's higher than the 26 percent who said it was probable they would take some type of summer trip in 2020 ([Monmouth 6/9-6/14](#)). This reflects a shift in risk perceptions - 64 percent now say taking a vacation is minimally risky, more than double the share who said so at this time last year (28 percent). Just 8 percent view this as a large risk, down from 36 percent ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Overall, 34 percent say their summer plans this year are about what they would typically do for vacation, and a quarter have scaled back plans or canceled them altogether; 38 percent say they usually don't take a summer vacation. A third say the pandemic has been either the most important factor or a major factor in planning their summer vacation this year, a quarter say it's been a minor factor and 42 percent say it's not been a factor ([Monmouth 6/9-6/14](#)). Among those not taking a vacation, about two in 10 say it's because of the virus ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Protective Measures

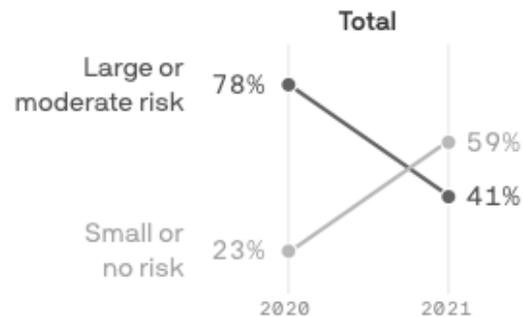
Mask use continues to decline. Although eight in 10 say they generally wear face masks in public places either when required or regardless of requirements, the share who do so even when not required has dropped 13 points since May to 36 percent ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Just a quarter now say they're wearing a mask at all times when leaving the house, down 11 points in three weeks. Two in 10 say they never wear a mask, up 7 points in the same period. A quarter say they always maintain a distance of at least six feet from others when leaving the house, essentially unchanged from three weeks ago but half of what it was in early March.

Roughly a quarter say they're always wearing a mask when indoors in public (27 percent) and when outdoors in a crowded space (24 percent), down from 41 and 32 percent, respectively, three weeks ago. Twelve percent are always wearing a mask when dining outdoors with people from multiple households, down 6 points.

How much of a risk to your health and wellbeing is attending a Fourth of July celebration?

Survey of 1,065 U.S. adults June 26-29, 2020 and 1,016 U.S. adults June 25-28, 2021



Seventeen percent are always wearing a mask when attending a small, indoor gathering of people from multiple households and about one in 10 is doing so when spending time outdoors with family or friends, little changed from three weeks ago but trending down since May.

Just a third say they stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible in the past week, down 10 points from three weeks ago to a new pandemic low.

If there were a surge in coronavirus cases in their state, far fewer say it is likely they would engage in a variety of protective behaviors than did so a year ago. Specifically:

- Sixty-five percent say it is at least somewhat likely they would stay at home and avoid others as much as possible, compared with 88 percent in June 2020.
- Fifty-seven percent say they'd stop having gathering with friends and family outside of their house, down from 83 percent last year.
- Half say they'd stop going to non-grocery retail stores, compared with three-quarters a year ago.
- Forty-three percent say they'd likely self-quarantine, down from 66 percent.
- In a new item, 65 percent say it is at least somewhat likely that they'd stop going to restaurants and bars.

Seventy-three percent say that if the CDC issued guidelines for people in their state to stay home it is likely that they would do so. Seventy-two percent say the same if their state's governor issued such guidelines. Last year, 82 and 80 percent, respectively, said they'd likely stay at home in these circumstances. Two-thirds say they'd likely stay at home and avoid others if someone they know became infected with the Delta variant ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Back to Work

A quarter of employed adults say that in the past few weeks they've worked from home or remotely instead of at their normal workplace, down 7 points from last month to a pandemic low ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Most workers (86 percent) feel at least somewhat comfortable working at a job completely in person ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)). However, when asked specifically to think about their risk of exposure to the virus, 58 percent of those who work outside their home at least some of the time say they feel safe doing so, and this falls to 40 and 45 percent of Black and Hispanic workers, compared with two-thirds of white workers ([KFF 6/8-6/21](#)).

Fifty-seven percent overall think the enhanced unemployment benefits related to the coronavirus should end, with sharp partisan differences – nearly two-thirds of Democrats think they should continue while eight in 10 Republicans think not ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Personal Finances

Although most Americans (59 percent) say their personal finances have stayed about the same since the start of the pandemic, of those whose finances have changed, more say they've gotten worse than gotten better, 27 vs. 14 percent. However, more think that in the coming year their finances will improve than get worse, 30 vs. 24 percent; 46 percent expect they'll stay about the same ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

Back to School

Newly released results from a poll of parents of children age 5-18 conducted mostly in early May show that, at that time, 84 percent planned to send their children to school in person in fall 2021, 5 percent did not and 12 percent were unsure. Hesitancy was highest among Black and Hispanic parents – 8 and 6 percent, respectively, said they were not going to send their child back to school in person and an additional two in 10 apiece were unsure.

Among those who planned to send their child back in person, common reasons included that their child does better at school (69 percent), their child wanted to go back to school in person (69 percent) and their child's school has made adequate efforts to reduce COVID-19 risks (56 percent). Among those who did not plan on sending their child back to school, safety concerns were the most commonly cited reasons.

In an open-ended question asking what their school or community could do to make them feel more confident about going back to school in person, two-thirds of parents mentioned continuing COVID-19 safety precautions such as vaccinations, masking, testing and social distancing, while two in 10 mentioned wanting schools to stop COVID-19 precautions and get back to normal. White and rural residents were the most apt to cite a desire to return to normal.

Asked what conditions or safety practices would need to be in place for them to feel safe sending their children to school in person, 71 percent cited ventilation in each classroom, two-thirds said mandatory masks for students and adults, six in 10 said a minimum of three feet between people and 55 percent said most teachers being vaccinated.

Half cited regular COVID-19 testing of staff and students and 48 percent selected not allowing students to congregate at meal times when masks are off. Fewer chose maintaining a minimum of six feet of social distance (42 percent), having sneeze guards around each student's desk (33 percent), having hybrid schooling to limit the number of people at school each day (32 percent), having most children at the school vaccinated (24 percent) and canceling team sports (15 percent).

White parents were significantly less likely than Asian, Black and Hispanic parents to say each of these measures would need to be in place for them to feel safe. By contrast, parents who said they were unsure about sending their child back to school in person were significantly more likely to want each of the safety measures in place.

If voluntary free weekly COVID-19 testing of students were available at their child's school, half of parents said they would support their child getting tested, 30 percent would not and 20 percent were unsure. As with preference for other safety precautions, support for testing was lowest among white parents ([RAND 4/30-5/11](#)).

Prevalence

Fourteen percent of Americans think they may have had the coronavirus, but either were not tested for it or tested negative at the time. When combined with the number of people who say they tested positive for the virus, that suggests one in five Americans either know or think they have had COVID-19, far higher than official counts ([Axios/Ipsos 6/25-6/28](#)).

Vaccine Effectiveness

A new analysis of CDC data suggests that nearly all COVID-19-related hospitalizations and deaths in the United States are now occurring among those who are not vaccinated. Using available data from May, the analysis finds that "breakthrough" infections in fully vaccinated people accounted for fewer than 1,200 of the more than 107,000 COVID-19 hospitalizations (1.1 percent) and for only about 150 of the 18,000 deaths (0.8 percent). Although the data are limited by the fact that breakthrough infections are reported only by 45 states, as well as differences in how aggressively states look for such cases, the analysis provides additional evidence of the effectiveness of the vaccines ([AP](#)).

Disparities in Learning Modes

A CDC analysis finds disparities in the transition back to in-person learning by race/ethnicity, geography and grade level. Data from 1,200 U.S. public school districts representing 46 percent of the total K-12 public school enrollment show that 75 percent of white students were receiving fully in-person instruction in April, up 37 points from January. That compares with 63 percent of Black students (+31 points), 59 percent of Hispanic students (+23 points), and 57 percent of students from other racial or ethnic backgrounds (+31 points).

From September to April, an average of 63 percent of students in the South were receiving in-person education, compared with 37 percent in the Midwest, 22 percent in the West and 16 percent in the Northeast. Access to full-time education also was higher among K-5 students than older students. (Information on learning mode was obtained from school district webpages, Facebook and other public sources on a weekly basis.) ([CDC 9/8/20-4/23/21](#))

Cancer Screenings in the Pandemic

An analysis of data from the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), an organization that provides services to women with low incomes or insufficient health insurance, finds a sharp reduction in breast and cervical cancer screenings in the initial months of the pandemic. The number of breast cancer screening tests funded by NBCCEDP declined by 87 percent in April 2020 compared with the previous five-year average for that month. Similarly, the total number of cervical cancer screening tests fell by 84 percent.

The largest declines were among American Indian/Alaskan Native women (-98 percent for breast cancer screenings) and Asian/Pacific Islander women (-92 percent for cervical cancer screenings). While both breast and cancer screenings increased in the following months, they were still down 39 and 40 percent, respectively, in June 2020 compared with the previous five-year average for that month. The authors stress that, if prolonged, the delays in cancer screenings could exacerbate disparities in cancer outcomes for low-income women ([DeGroff et al., 2021](#)).

Government Response

Sixty-four percent of Americans approve of how President Biden is handling the pandemic, essentially unchanged since March ([NPR/PBS/Marist 6/22-6/29](#)).

State Results

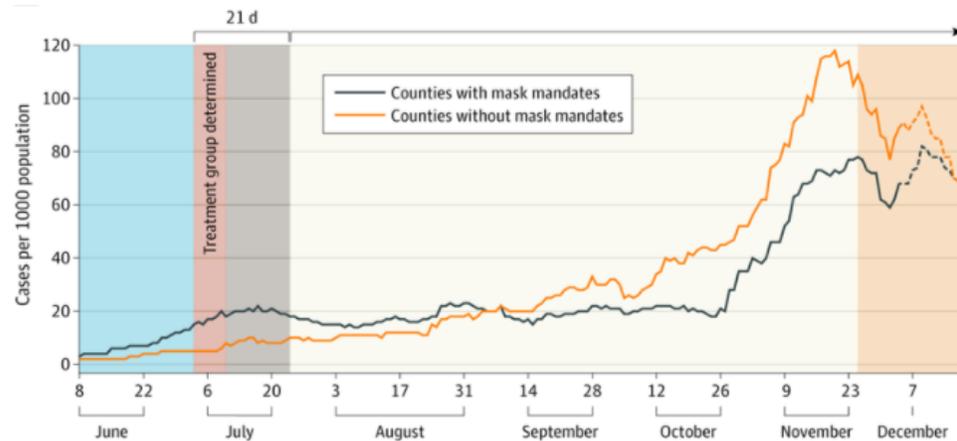
In New Hampshire, additional results from a poll [summarized last week](#) show that 72 percent say they've received at least one shot of a coronavirus vaccine and an additional 2 percent have scheduled an appointment to do so. Most of the rest say they either probably (4 percent) or certainly (21 percent) will not get vaccinated. When asked the top reasons for not wanting to get a vaccine, 70 percent cite concerns about its safety, 56 percent say they don't trust the pharmaceutical companies that manufactured the vaccines, 56 percent doubt the vaccines' effectiveness, half don't believe COVID-19 is a serious health risk (+20 points since May) and 40 percent don't feel it's necessary because they've already caught the virus (+25 points).

Among those who say they will probably not get the vaccine or are unsure, 21 percent would be more apt to get vaccinated if their personal doctor advised them to get it as soon as possible, 7 percent say they would be more likely if they could walk in to get vaccinated instead of making an appointment and 5 percent would be more likely if their friends or family asked them to. Vaccine requirements would have little impact: Two-thirds say they'd leave their job if their employer required a vaccine to continue working, 82 percent would avoid travelling by plane if a vaccine were required to take a flight and all would avoid their favorite restaurant if it required a vaccine to eat indoors ([UNH 6/17-6/21](#)).

In Tennessee, 58 percent of registered voters say they have gotten at least one dose of the vaccine and an additional 12 percent say they plan to get one, leaving 28 percent who do not plan to get vaccinated. About three in 10 call the pandemic a large public health problem in their local community, down from roughly six in 10 in December. Tennesseans are split on whether they agree or disagree with the statement that the "COVID-19 pandemic is largely over, and we should go back to the way things were," 51-47 percent.

Six in 10 think the state government should prioritize addressing the pandemic's impact on the economy rather than its impact on the health and well-being of Tennesseans, up 19 points since December. Just over half (54 percent) are satisfied with how President Biden has responded to the pandemic, and two-thirds are satisfied with Gov. Bill Lee's response ([Vanderbilt 5/3-5/20](#)).

In Kansas, a newly released analysis of coronavirus data from March to December 2020 compares trends in population-adjusted cases, hospitalizations and deaths in 15 counties that imposed a mask



mandate with 68 counties that had no mask mandate. It finds that at the time mandates were implemented, COVID-19 case rates were three times higher in counties that implemented the mandate, compared with those that did not. However, these trends reversed, and by late October cases were 2.1 times higher in counties without a mandate. Similarly, hospitalizations were 1.4 times higher in counties without a mandate by mid-October and deaths were 1.8 times higher in no-mandate counties by early November ([Ginther & Zambrana, 2021](#)).

International Results

In addition to results covered [last week](#), surveys conducted in 17 advanced economies find that assessments of the EU's response to the coronavirus outbreak are mixed. A median of 48 percent say the EU has done a good job dealing with the outbreak, peaking at 70 percent of adults in Sweden while bottoming out at 21 percent in Taiwan. Positive assessments generally are higher in the eight EU member states surveyed, with a median of 56 percent vs. 42 percent among non-EU countries ([Pew](#)).

In other international results, 83 percent of Chilean adults say they've received at least one dose of a vaccine, about even with its level last week. An additional 6 percent say they'll get the vaccine as soon as possible, 6 percent would prefer to wait and 5 percent say they will not get vaccinated. Despite high vaccination rates, just two in 10 approve of the government's handling of the coronavirus crisis. Six in 10 are worried about the possibility of becoming infected, up slightly since last week ([Cadem 6/23-6/24](#)).

In Brazil, intention to get vaccinated is up 15 points from its low in early February, to 86 percent. Uptake intentions are higher among women than men, 93 vs. 78 percent; and among adults 45 and older than among 16- to 24-year-olds, 89 vs. 73 percent. The public is split on who deserves credit for procuring vaccines for the country: Thirty-two percent credit President Jair Bolsonaro, 21 percent cite the Ministry of Health and 17 percent say Governor João Doria is mostly responsible. Fifty-two percent give Bolsonaro negative marks on his work combating the pandemic, a quarter say he's doing a good job and two in 10 give middling ratings.

More Brazilians say they were not able to work from home during the pandemic than say they worked remotely at some point, 43 vs. 35 percent. Among those who worked remotely, roughly

half say they've already returned to the office. Most of those who did remote work say their productivity stayed the same (47 percent) or improved (21 percent), while a quarter say it declined ([PoderData 6/21-6/23](#)).

In Russia, about three-quarters (77 percent) have heard of Moscow's recent vaccine mandate, which orders compulsory vaccinations for at least 60 percent of public-facing workers. More than half, 56 percent, say the mandate is an appropriate response to the coronavirus situation and 52 percent think it will curb the spread of the virus in the Moscow region; a third do not think it will slow the spread. Half say they generally feel good about the vaccine mandate, 30 percent have negative feelings about it and 16 percent are indifferent ([VCIOM 6/20](#)).

In Great Britain, 84 percent of adults have received at least one dose of a vaccine, including 62 percent who have received a second dose. In all, 96 percent have either received a vaccine or say they would be likely to do so, including 93 percent of 16- to 29-year-olds, up 4 points this week to a high in data since the vaccine rollout began.

Following a June 14 announcement pausing the UK's reopening plans for four weeks amid concerns about the Delta variant, the share who always or often maintained social distance with people outside their household in the past week increased slightly to 69 percent this week, a reversal after falling from 86 percent in late March before lockdown restrictions eased. Forty-four percent report meeting up indoors with someone outside their household and six in 10 say they met up with people outdoors, both down since early June after having previously increased. Other measures held steady since last week: Seventy-two percent avoided contact with people outside their home, 86 percent frequently washed their hands and 97 percent always or often wore a mask when outside their home ([Office for National Statistics 6/16-6/20](#)).

In Canada, nearly six in 10 Ontarian adults think the pandemic has shown that Ontario hospitals have a major problem when it comes to managing capacity to meet healthcare needs, and seven in 10 are not confident that the hospital system has enough funding to be prepared for future health threats. Seventy-one percent think that the government should increase funding and staffing so that Ontario hospitals can deal with unexpected emergencies ([Nanos 5/30-6/2](#)).

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

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