## **Global Attitudes on a COVID-19 Vaccine**

266.640

564.225

Ipsos survey for the World Economic Forum Conducted on Global Advisor (July 24 - August 7, 2020)

For more details about the research, follow this link.

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Q1\_1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following:

If a vaccine for COVID-19 were available, I would get it

Globally, 74% agree that they would get a COVID-19 vaccine should it become available, while 26% disagree.

China is a stand-out, where virtually all agree. On the other hand, online adults in Hungary, Poland, and Russia prove more divided.

In most countries, those who agree outnumber those who disagree by a significant margin (exceeding 50 points in 12 out of 27 countries).



## If a vaccine for COVID-19 were available, I would get it

Total Agree Total Disagree										
Global Average	74%	37%	37% 15%			12%	26%			
China	97%	38%			59%		2%	3%		
Brazil	88%	649	25%			8% 4%	12%			
Australia	88%	59%	28%			8% 5%	12%			
India	87%	44%			44%		9% 4%	13%		
Malaysia	85%	35%		51%			11% 4%	15%		
Great Britain	85%	52%		33%			9% 7%	15%		
South Korea	84%	27%		58%			15% 1%	16%		
Saudi Arabia	84%	39%		45%	1		12% 4%	16%		
Peru	79%	48%		31%		11%	10%	21%		
Canada		48%		29%		13%	11%	24%		
Argentina	76%	47%		29%		14%	10%	25%		
Mexico	75%	38%		37%		13%	12%	25%		
Japan	75%	24%		51%		20%	<b>6</b> 5%	25%		
Spain	72%	38%		34%		17%	11%	28%		
Netherlands	71%	38%		33%		16%	13%	29%		
Turkey	70%	42%		28%		14%	16%	30%		
Belgium		34%		36%		17%	13%	30%		
Chile	70%	40%		30%		14%	16%	30%		
Sweden	67%	34%		33%		20%	13%	33%		
United States	67%	35%		32%		17%	16%	33%		
Germany	67%	36%		31%		20%	13%	33%		
Italy	67%	37%		29%		17%	17%	33%		
South Africa	64%	29%	359	%		19%	18%	36%		
France	59%	22%	37%		21%		20%	41%		
Hungary	56%	19%	37%	1	.7%	28	8%	44%		
Poland	56%	18%	37%		27%		18%	45%		
Russia	54%	19%	34%		22%		24%	47%		

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree Somewhat disagree

e Strongly disagree

Base: 19,519 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

## Q1\_2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following:

A vaccine for COVID-19 will be available to me before the end of 2020

Globally, 59% *disagree* that a COVID-19 vaccine will be available to them in 2020, leaving 41% who agree.

Again, China stands out in its optimism, with 87% of adults surveyed expecting a vaccine will be ready this year. Agreement is also relatively high in Saudi Arabia and India.

By contrast, adults in Germany, Belgium, Japan, and Poland are least optimistic, with fewer than 1 in 4 anticipating a vaccine this year.

Those in a number of countries – Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Malaysia, and Russia – are more split on the matter.



## A vaccine for COVID-19 will be available to me before the end of 2020

Total Agree Total Disagree										
Global Average	41%	9% 31%			36	%	23%	59%		
China		26%			61%		129	<mark>% 2%</mark> 13%		
Saudi Arabia	75%	24%			51%		19%	<b>6%</b> 25%		
India	74%	28%			47%		18%	<b>7%</b> 26%		
Argentina	52%	13%	399	%		27%	21%	48%		
Brazil	51%	19%		32%		27%	21%	49%		
Mexico	51%	15%	36%	6		28%	22%	50%		
Peru	48%	15%	34%			29%	23%	52%		
Malaysia	48%	11%	37%			42%		<b>10%</b> 52%		
Russia	47%	10%	37%			32%	20%	53%		
Turkey	45%	9%	37%			30%	25%	55%		
Italy	44%	8%	36%			36%	20%	56%		
France		11%	29%		31%		30%	61%		
Chile	38%	10%	28%		31%		31%	62%		
South Africa		7%	29%		34%		29%	63%		
Spain	36%	5%	31%		33%		31%	64%		
South Korea		4%	<b>30%</b>			55%	1	<b>.1%</b> 66%		
United States	34%	5%	28%		45%		22%	66%		
Netherlands			9%		42%		25%	68%		
Great Britain	31%	3% 28%	6		50%		19%	69%		
Australia					47%		26%	73%		
Sweden					41%		33%	74%		
Hungary		4% 22%		26%		48%		74%		
Canada					46%		28%	74%		
Germany					49%		27%	77%		
Belgium				39%			38%	77%		
Japan		3% 19%			49%		29%	78%		
Poland	22%	3% 19%			49%		29%	78%		

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

ee Strongly disagree

Base: 19,519 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

Q2. Which best describes why you would not take a vaccine for COVID-19? (multi-response possible)

Base = Strongly disagree or somewhat disagree they would get a vaccine if it were available (strongly disagree or somewhat disagree in Q1\_1)

The most frequently mentioned reason for not taking a vaccine among those who would not get one is worry about side effects, followed by perception of effectiveness. However, there are several countries where as many as one third feel they are not sufficiently at risk. Reasons for not taking a vaccine

■ I am worried about the side effects ■ I don't think it will be effective

I am against vaccines in general

Another reason

I'm not enough at risk from COVID-19
I don't have the time

Total 56% Spain 70% Sweden 68% Poland 65% Brazil 63% China 63% 62% Japan Belgium 61% 40%France 60% United States 60% Hungary 59% Germany 59% Great Britain 59% 220 Italy 56% Canada 54% South Korea 54% Turkey 54% South Africa 53% Chile 52% Mexico 51% Netherlands 51% Peru 51% 51% Russia 30% 7% 3% Malaysia 48% India 46% Australia 46% Argentina 41% Saudi Arabia 40%

Percentages add up to more than 100% as multiple answers were allowed



**GAME CHANGERS** 

- These are the results of a survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform.
- Ipsos interviewed a total of 19519 adults aged 18-74 in United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 22 other countries between July 24 and August 7, 2020.
- The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Chile, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey.
- The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.
- The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should

be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of these population.

- The data is weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.
- Where results do not sum to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.8 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.
- The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

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