

GLOBAL ATTITUDES ON A COVID-19 VACCINE

Ipsos survey for The World Economic Forum

Conducted December 17 - 20, 2020

For more information, go to <https://www.ipsos.com/en/global-attitudes-covid-19-vaccine-december-2020>

GAME CHANGERS



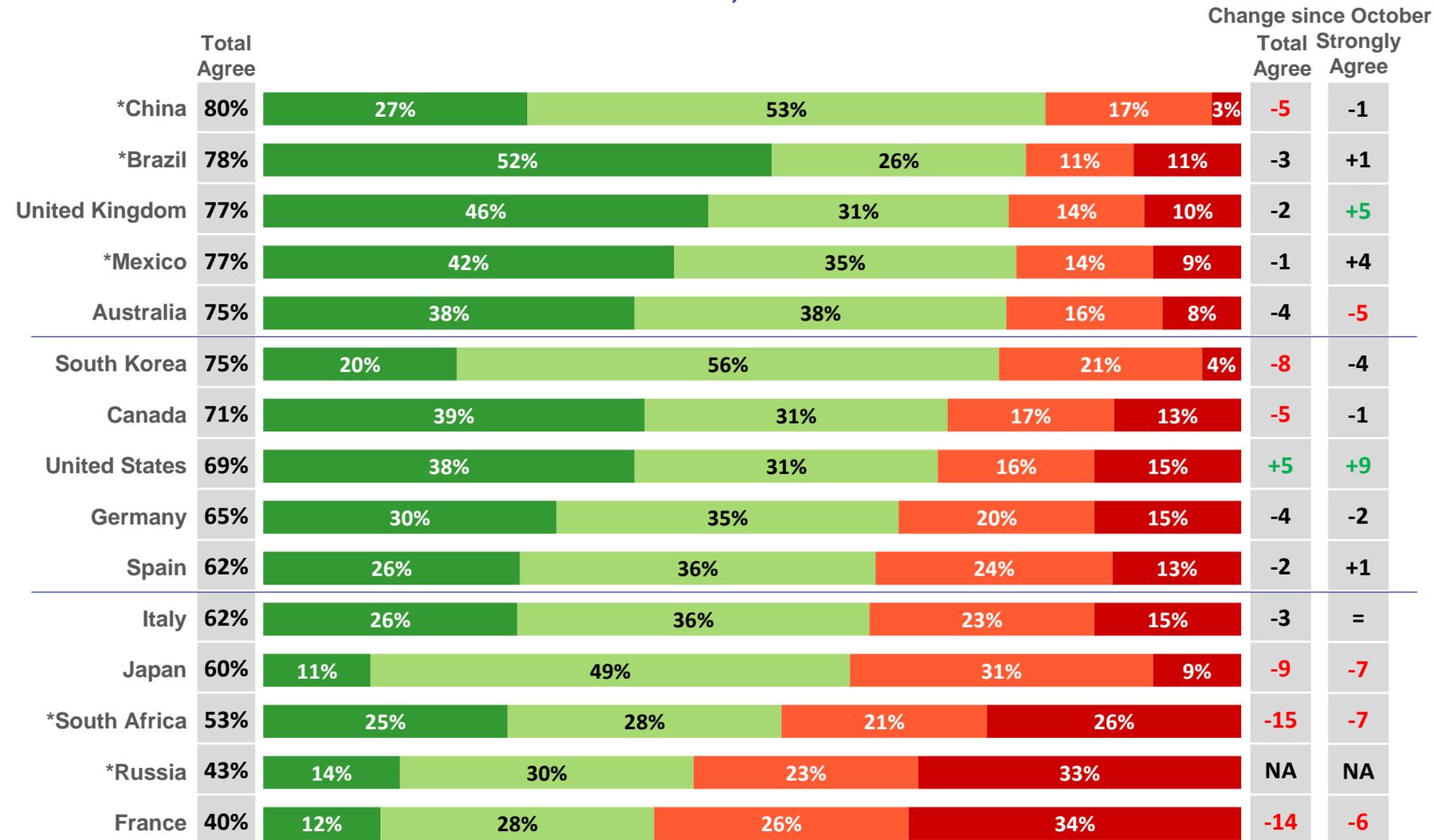
IF A VACCINE FOR COVID-19 WERE AVAILABLE, I WOULD GET IT

Q. 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

In 8 of the 15 countries surveyed (China, Brazil, U.K., Mexico, Australia, South Korea, Canada and U.S.), more than two-thirds agree they would get a vaccine if available – compared to only around 4 in 10 in France and Russia.

Since October, the proportion of those who agree has increased only in the U.S. (by 5 points), while it has dropped by 5 points or more in 6 countries – most of all in South Africa, France, Japan, and South Korea.

However, the proportion of those who *strongly* agree is up significantly not only in the U.S. (by 9 points), but also in the U.K. (by 5 points); no double-digit drop is seen in any country.



■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Base: 13,542 online adults aged 16-74 across 15 countries

* Online samples in Brazil, China, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

IF A VACCINE FOR COVID-19 WERE AVAILABLE, I WOULD GET IT – TRENDING RESULTS

Q. 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

December marks the first time since August when overall vaccination intent (% strongly or somewhat agree) is below 50% in any country - as is the case in France and Russia - and strong intent (% strongly agree) is below 15% in any country (Japan, France, and Russia).

However, it is also the first time since August when any country shows an uptick of 5 points or more in overall vaccination intent (U.S.) and in strong intent (U.K.). The December survey was conducted in the days following the first vaccinations in both countries.

	Total Agree			Strongly Agree		
	December	October	August	December	October	August
Australia	75%	79%	88%	38%	43%	59%
*Brazil	78%	81%	88%	52%	51%	64%
Canada	71%	76%	76%	39%	40%	48%
*China	80%	85%	97%	27%	28%	38%
France	40%	54%	59%	12%	18%	22%
Germany	65%	69%	67%	30%	32%	36%
Italy	62%	65%	67%	26%	26%	37%
Japan	60%	69%	75%	11%	18%	24%
*Mexico	77%	78%	75%	42%	38%	38%
*Russia	43%	N/A	54%	14%	N/A	19%
*South Africa	53%	68%	64%	25%	32%	29%
South Korea	75%	83%	84%	20%	24%	27%
Spain	62%	64%	72%	26%	25%	38%
United Kingdom	77%	79%	85%	46%	41%	52%
United States	69%	64%	67%	38%	29%	35%

Base: 13,542 online adults aged 16-74 across 15 countries

* Online samples in Brazil, China, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

WHICH BEST DESCRIBES WHY YOU WOULD NOT TAKE A VACCINE FOR COVID-19? (BASE: WOULD NOT GET A VACCINE IF AVAILABLE)

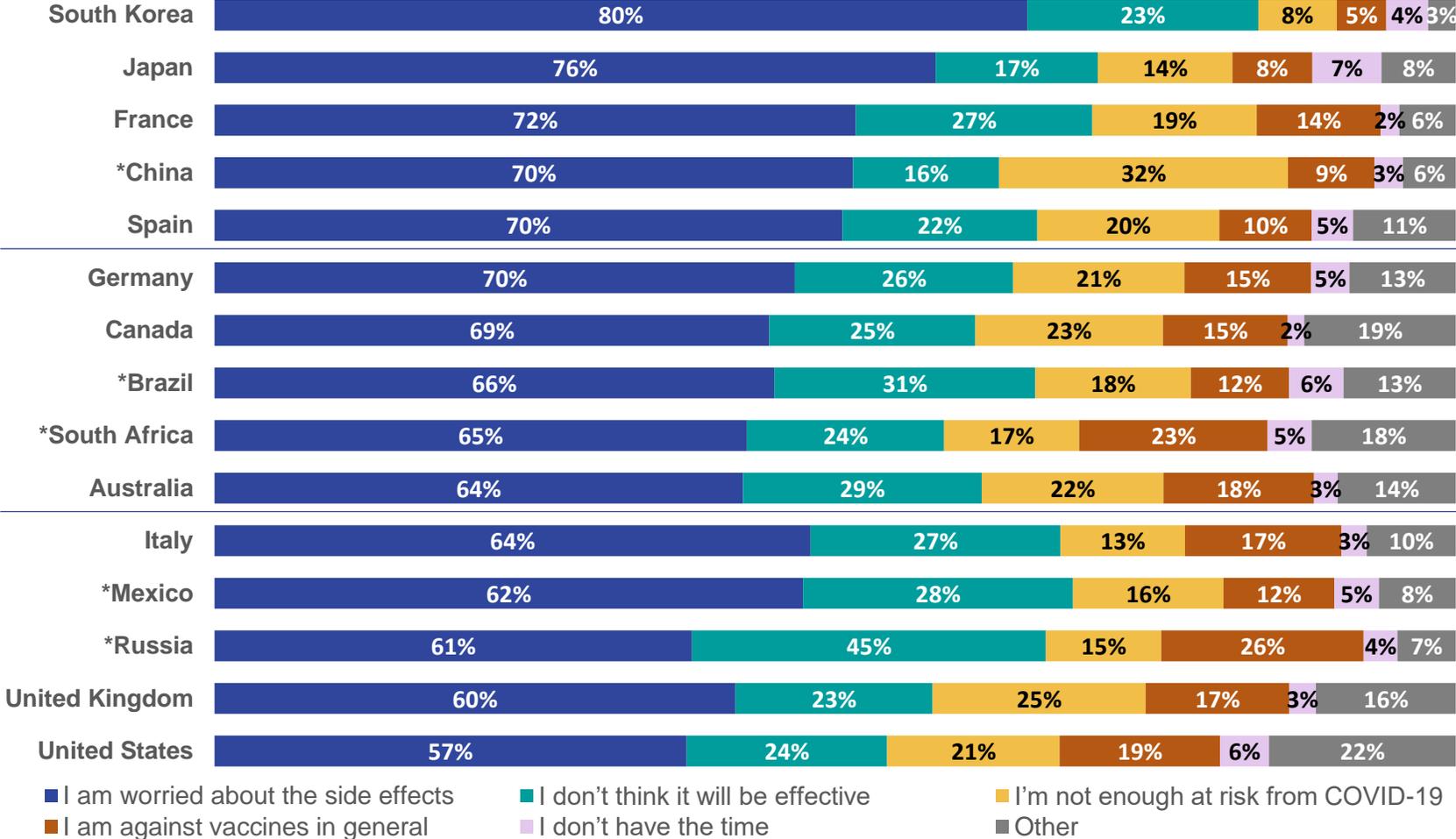
Q. Which best describes why you would not take a vaccine for COVID-19? (Multiple answers allowed)

Concern about its side effects is the #1 reason in every country for not wanting to get a COVID-19 vaccine, cited by anywhere from 57% to 80% of those who disagree they would take a vaccine if available.

Doubts about its effectiveness is the #2 reason in many countries, cited by as many as 45% in Russia, but only 17% in Japan.

Not being enough at risk from COVID-19 is mentioned by 32% in China and 25% in the U.K., but only by 8% in South Korea.

Opposition to vaccines in general is cited by about in four of those who won't get a COVID-19 vaccine in Russia and South Africa, but by fewer than 10% in South Korea, Japan, and China.



Base: 4,654 online adults aged 16-74 across 15 countries who disagree somewhat or strongly that "if a vaccine for COVID-19 were available, I would get it"
 * Online samples in Brazil, China, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population



METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform, December 17-20, 2020, with a sample of 13,542 adults 18-74 years of age in Canada, and South Africa, and the United States, and 16-74 in Australia, Brazil, China (mainland), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, the U.K., and the U.S., and approximately 500 individuals in Mexico, Russia, and South Africa.

The samples in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, the U.K., and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.

The samples in Brazil, China (mainland), India, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa 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 their population.

This document includes comparisons with data from surveys conducted on the Ipsos Global Advisor platform, July 24 - August 7

(with approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the U.K., and the U.S., and approximately 500 individuals in each of Mexico, Russia, South Africa, and South Korea) and October 8-13 (with 2,000 individuals in the U.S., approximately 1,500 individuals in each of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the U.K., and approximately 1,000 individuals in Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, and South Korea).

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 know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of N=1,000 accurate to +/-3.5 percentage points and of N=500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on 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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