



PUBLIC POLL FINDINGS AND METHODOLOGY

Do Americans think getting one dose of a two-step COVID-19 vaccine is effective?

Two in three Americans believe in the efficacy of partial vaccination, but two doses seen as most effective way to stop virus' spread

Topline Findings

Washington, DC, April 1, 2021 — A recent Ipsos poll shows that while a plurality of Americans prefer a one-dose vaccine, a two-dose vaccine is seen as the most effective way to stop the spread of COVID-19. More than eight in ten Americans believe receiving both doses of a vaccine is effective at stopping the spread of the virus. In addition, most Americans believe in the effectiveness of wearing a mask in public at all times to help stop the spread of the virus.

These are the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted between March 24-25, 2021. For this survey, a sample of 1,005 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for all respondents.

For full results, please refer to the following annotated questionnaire:

Full Annotated Questionnaire

1. Have you received the COVID-19 vaccine?

	Total (N=1,005)	Democrat (N=458)	Republican (N=376)	Independent (N=110)
Yes, a one-dose vaccine (e.g. J&J)	4%	6%	2%	2%
Yes, one dose out of two	16%	18%	16%	11%
Yes, two doses	19%	22%	16%	20%
No, but I plan to when it is available to me	38%	44%	31%	36%
No, and I do not plan to	24%	10%	35%	31%
Yes (Net)	38%	46%	34%	33%

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2. How effective, if at all, do you think each of the following are against stopping the spread of COVID-19?

Total Effective Summary

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Receiving both doses of a two-step vaccine (e.g. Pfizer, Moderna)	84%	92%	76%	81%
Wearing a mask at all times in public	80%	91%	66%	79%
Receiving a one-dose vaccine (e.g. J&J)	79%	88%	71%	72%
Doubling up, or wearing two masks, at all times in public	68%	84%	52%	65%
Receiving one dose of a two-step vaccine (e.g. Pfizer, Moderna)	67%	74%	61%	62%

a. Receiving a one-dose vaccine (e.g. J&J)

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very effective	32%	40%	23%	31%
Somewhat effective	46%	48%	48%	41%
Not very effective	12%	8%	17%	18%
Not at all effective	9%	4%	12%	10%
<i>Effective (Net)</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>72%</i>
<i>Not Effective (Net)</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>28%</i>

b. Receiving both doses of a two-step vaccine (e.g. Pfizer, Moderna)

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very effective	52%	67%	43%	43%
Somewhat effective	32%	25%	33%	38%
Not very effective	9%	4%	15%	11%
Not at all effective	7%	3%	10%	8%
<i>Effective (Net)</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>92%</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>81%</i>
<i>Not Effective (Net)</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>24%</i>	<i>19%</i>

c. Receiving one dose of a two-step vaccine (e.g. Pfizer, Moderna)

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very effective	18%	24%	13%	16%
Somewhat effective	49%	50%	48%	46%
Not very effective	24%	22%	26%	27%
Not at all effective	9%	4%	13%	11%
<i>Effective (Net)</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>62%</i>
<i>Not Effective (Net)</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>38%</i>

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d. Wearing a mask at all times in public

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very effective	48%	64%	31%	39%
Somewhat effective	32%	27%	34%	40%
Not very effective	11%	6%	17%	10%
Not at all effective	10%	3%	17%	12%
<i>Effective (Net)</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>79%</i>
<i>Not Effective (Net)</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>21%</i>

e. Doubling up, or wearing two masks, at all times in public

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Very effective	31%	43%	18%	29%
Somewhat effective	37%	41%	34%	36%
Not very effective	18%	14%	23%	17%
Not at all effective	14%	2%	26%	18%
<i>Effective (Net)</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>84%</i>	<i>52%</i>	<i>65%</i>
<i>Not Effective (Net)</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>35%</i>

3. Given the choice, would you personally prefer to receive a single-dose COVID-19 vaccine, or a vaccine that requires two doses spread 3 or 4 weeks apart?

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Single dose	29%	31%	29%	19%
Two doses	26%	30%	23%	25%
First available/No preference	25%	31%	21%	26%
Neither/None	20%	8%	27%	30%

4. Some countries have been delaying giving people the second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, in order to give out as many first doses as quickly as possible. Would you support or oppose the United States taking this action?

	Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
Strongly support	12%	14%	7%	12%
Somewhat support	27%	30%	24%	28%
Somewhat oppose	40%	38%	44%	39%
Strongly oppose	21%	17%	25%	21%
<i>Support (Net)</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>40%</i>
<i>Oppose (Net)</i>	<i>61%</i>	<i>55%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>60%</i>



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About the Study

These are some of the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted between March 24-25, 2021. For this survey, a sample of 1,005 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 458 Democrats, 376 Republicans, and 110 Independents.

The sample was randomly drawn from [Ipsos' online panel](#), partner online panel sources, and "[river](#)" [sampling](#) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing a sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2018 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Posthoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education.

Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online non-probability polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for all respondents. Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following ($n=1,005$, $DEFF=1.5$, adjusted Confidence Interval= ± 5.0 percentage points).

The poll also has a credibility interval of plus or minus 5.2 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 5.8 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 10.7 percentage points for Independents.

For more information on this news release, please contact:

Mallory Newall
Director, US
Public Affairs
+1 202 420-2014
mallory.newall@ipsos.com

Kate Silverstein
Media Relations Specialist, US
Public Affairs
+1 718 755-8829
kate.silverstein@ipsos.com





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About Ipsos

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Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. We serve more than 5000 clients across the world with 75 business solutions.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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