



PRESS RELEASE

There is no consensus on what would signal the end of the pandemic

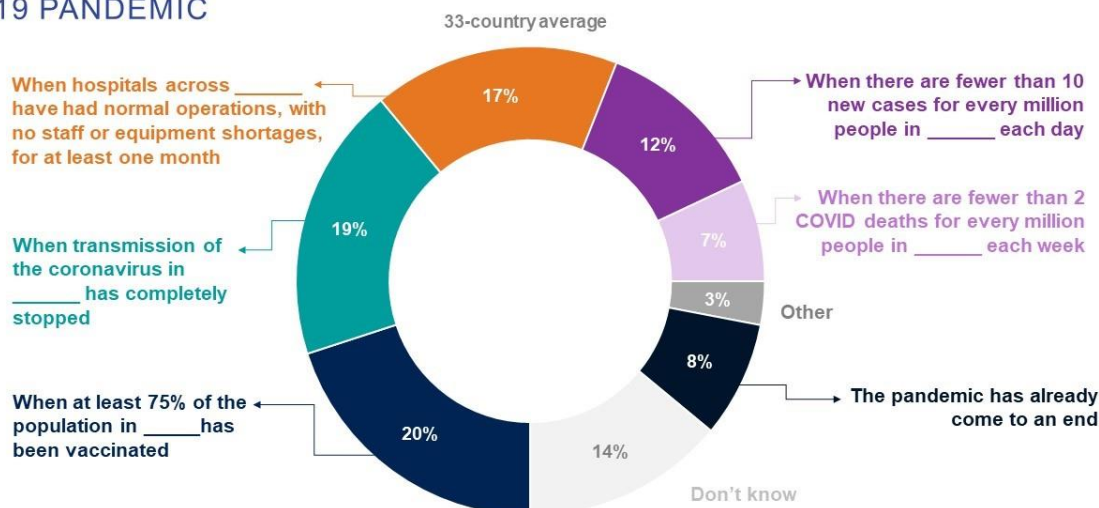
In most of the 33 countries surveyed, the majority don't expect it'll happen any time soon

December 7, 2021 – A new Ipsos survey finds no national consensus in any of 33 countries on what specific event would signal the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in almost every country surveyed, a majority of adults expect that they won't be able to return to something like their normal pre-COVID life before at least six more months.

The survey of more than 22,000 adults conducted in October and November, before the discovery of the omicron variant, on Ipsos' Global Advisor online platform finds the public divided on what would be the best indicator that the pandemic is ending and that major restrictions can be lifted in their country.

On average across the 33 countries, 20% say it'll be when at least 75% of the population have been vaccinated, 19% say it'll be when transmission of the virus has completely stopped, and 17% say it is when hospitals have had normal operations without staffing or equipment shortages for at least one month. In addition, 12% say it'll be when there are fewer than 10 new cases for every million people per day and 7% say it'll be when there are fewer than two COVID deaths for every million people per week. And tellingly, 14% say they just don't know. Meanwhile, 8% say the pandemic has already come to an end.

NO CONSENSUS ON WHAT WOULD SIGNAL THE END OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



Base: 22,023 online adults aged 18-74 across 33 countries
* Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population
The "Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets where the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.



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GAME CHANGERS





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Opinions on what would mark the end of the pandemic also differ widely within each of the 33 countries. None of the proposed signals is selected as the best indicator by a majority of those surveyed (or even 40%) in any country.

However, certain views are more prevalent in some countries than in others and among certain demographic groups. This is the case of:

- A 75% vaccination rate in Peru, Turkey, Switzerland, Colombia, Romania, Argentina, and India, and globally among those with a higher level of education
- The complete stop of the virus transmission in China and Italy
- Hospitals operating normally for at least one month in Sweden, the Netherlands, and Singapore
- Less than 10 new cases per million people per day in Singapore
- “Don’t know” in France, Canada, the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, and globally among those with a lower level of education (primary or secondary only) and those with a lower income level
- “The pandemic has already stopped” in Saudi Arabia, China, Hungary, and Malaysia

The diversity of opinions and the prevalence of some of them underline the varying levels of success different countries have had in containing the virus and in rolling out vaccines. They also reflect differing attitudes toward the virus and vaccine seen within and across countries.

Most believe that a full return to normal is still elusive

On average, two-thirds of the public across the 33 countries surveyed expect that a return to something like their normal pre-COVID life is still more than six months away – if it ever happens. Only 14% say their life has already returned to normal while 20% expect it will be the case within the next six months.

While there is a wide range of expectations about when life will return to pre-COVID normal *within* most countries, prevailing attitudes differ greatly *across* countries, reflecting differences in experience dealing with the virus and in governmental policy.

People living in Brazil, Denmark, Poland, Saudi Arabia, and Sweden are significantly more likely than others to say that their life has already returned to normal (between one quarter and one-third of them do vs. one in seven on average globally).

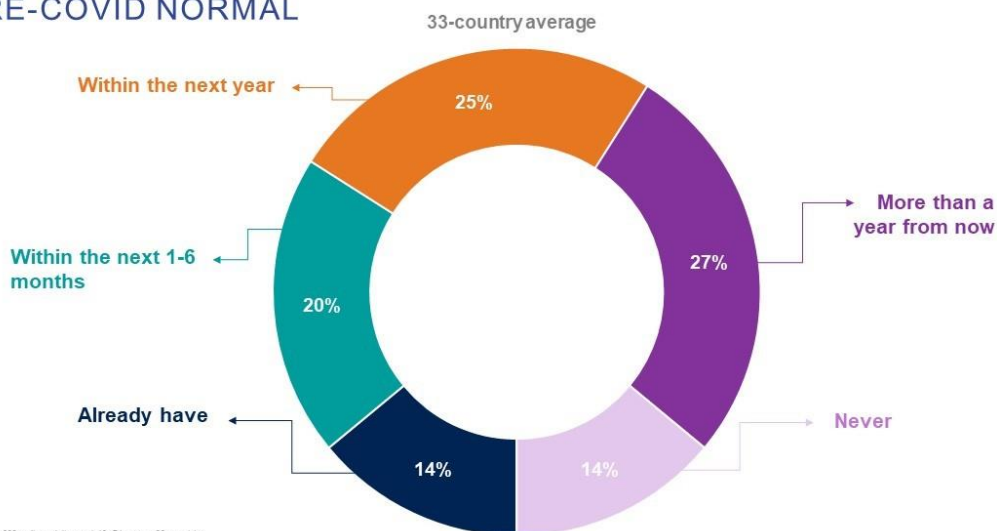
At the other end of the spectrum, pessimism is especially prevalent in people in Hungary and Russia where 30% and 24%, respectively, believe their life will never return to a pre-COVID normal (vs. a global country average of 14%).





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WIDE RANGE OF EXPECTATIONS ON WHEN LIFE WILL RETURN TO PRE-COVID NORMAL



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About the Study

These are the results of a 33-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform. Ipsos interviewed a total of 22,023 adults aged 18-74 in the United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 27 other markets between Friday, October 22 and Friday, November 5, 2021.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, mainland China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Hungary, India, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.

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The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, 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 their 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 know or not stated responses.

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