

# 英國與美國新冠肺炎疫苗接種意願提升

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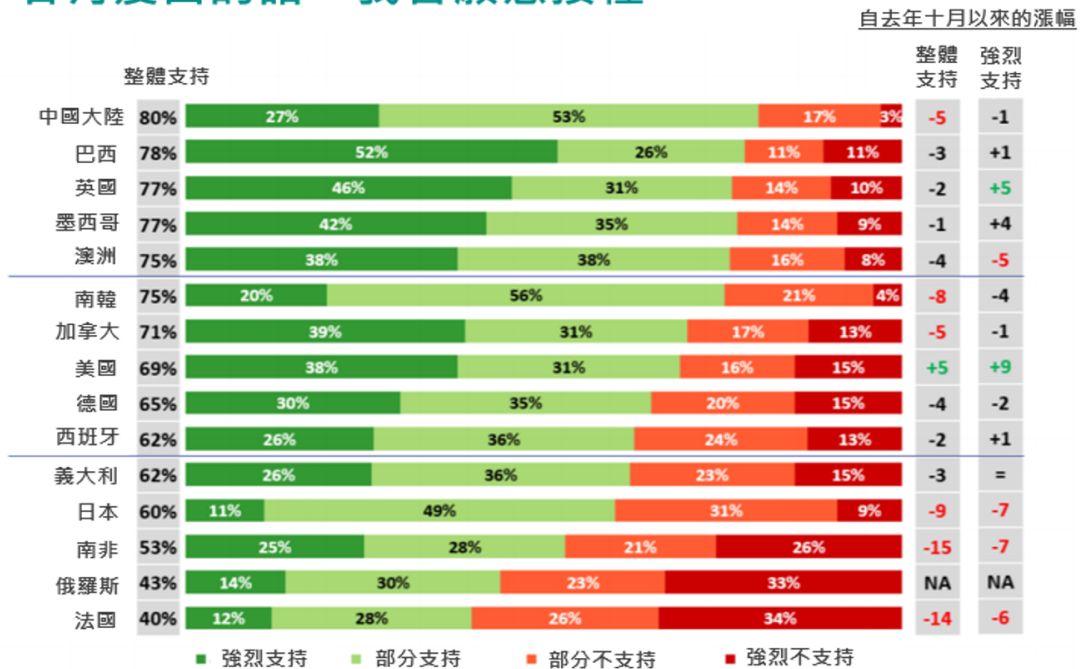
益普索與世界經濟論壇最新合作的調查資料顯示，在美國與英國開始施打第一支疫苗後，這兩個國家民眾接種新冠疫苗的意願也隨之提升。

益普索全球顧問調查 (Ipsos Global Advisor) 於 12 月 17 日到 20 日訪問了 13,500 位民眾的調查結果顯示，在中國大陸有高達 8 成的民眾表示若有疫苗的話會願意接種。

在調查的其他國家對於新冠肺炎疫苗的接種意願如下：

- 施打意願最高的是巴西 (78%)、墨西哥 (77%)、英國 (77%)、澳洲 (75%) 和加拿大 (71%)
- 施打意願位於中間的國家則為美國 (69%)、德國 (65%)、義大利 (62%)、西班牙 (62%) 和日本 (60%)
- 但施打意願較低的國家為：南非 (53%)、俄羅斯 (43%) 和法國 (40%)

## 若有疫苗的話，我會願意接種



自去年十月以來，美國整體疫苗施打意願上升了 5%，但在南非、法國、日本與南韓都出現下滑趨勢，分別各下滑了 15%、14%、9% 和 8%。

此外，其中強烈支持接種疫苗的比例除了在美國看到大幅度的成長（從 9% 上升到 38%），在英國也從 5% 上升到 46%。在某幾個國家仍看到下滑趨勢，但沒有任何一個國家下滑幅度超過 7%。

### 不願意施打疫苗的原因

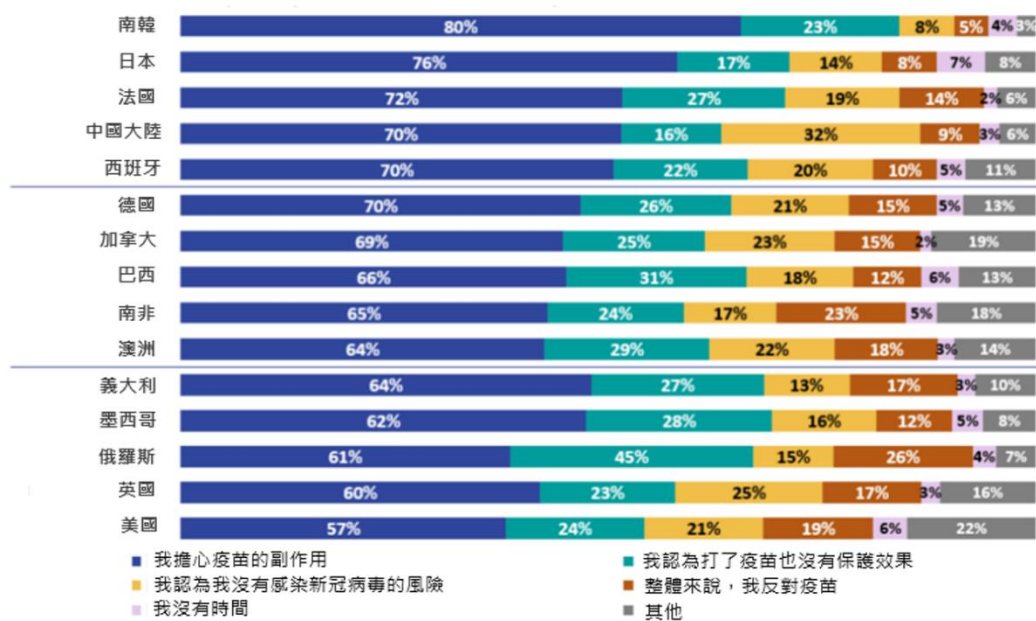
無論在哪個國家，不願意施打疫苗的主因有 57-80% 來自於擔心疫苗所產生的副作用。

其次則擔心疫苗的效果，在俄羅斯有高達 45% 的民眾擔心，但反觀在日本僅有 17% 的民眾擔心。

另一個讓民眾不願意施打新冠肺炎疫苗的原因則是認為自己沒有感染新冠肺炎的風險，有 32% 的中國大陸民眾與 25% 的英國民眾屬於這類，反觀在南韓僅有 8%。

整體來說，在俄羅斯和南非約有 4 分之 1 的民眾反對疫苗，但在南韓、日本和中國大陸則僅有不到 10% 的民眾反對。

## 什麼原因最能形容你為什麼不願意施打疫苗？(複選題)



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或洽詢我們的研究團隊

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# U.S and U.K are optimistic indicators for COVID-19 vaccination uptake

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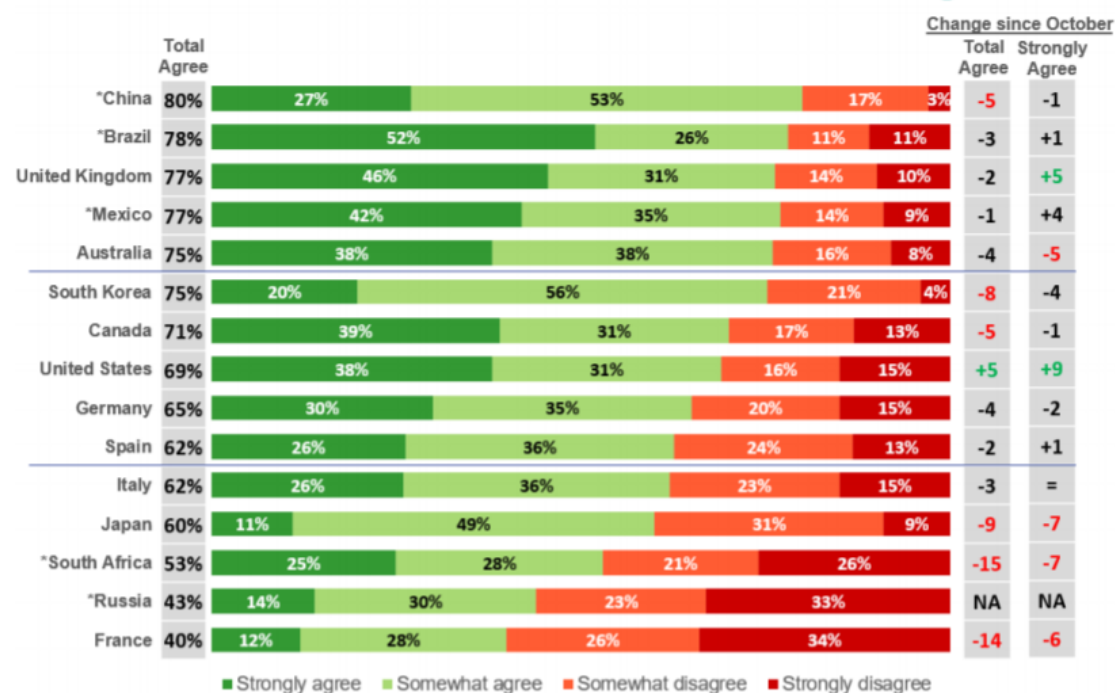
A new Ipsos survey conducted in partnership with the World Economic forum after the first covid-19 vaccinations in the United States and the United Kingdom points to a recent uptick in vaccination intent in both countries.

The 15-country survey conducted December 17-20 among 13,500 adults on Ipsos’s Global Advisor online platform finds the highest levels of vaccination intent in China with 80% agreeing they would get a vaccine if it were available.

Among the other countries surveyed, intention to get vaccinated against COVID-19 is:

- Fairly high in Brazil (78%), Mexico (77%), the U.K (77%), Australia (75%), South Korea (75%) and Canada (71%);
- Middling in the U.S (69%) ; Germany (65%), Italy (62%), Spain (62%), and Japan (60%); but
- Low in South Africa (53%), Russia (43%), and most of all, France (40%)

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



Since October, the percentage of those who strongly agree has increased in the U.S (+ 5 points), but it has dropped markedly in many of the other countries – most of all in South African (-15 points), France (-14), Japan (-9), and South Korea (-8).

However, the proportion of those who strongly agree is up significantly not only in the U.S (+9 points to 38%), but also in the U.K (+5 to 46%). It has fallen in several countries, but none shows a drop of more than seven points.

## Reasons for not taking a vaccine

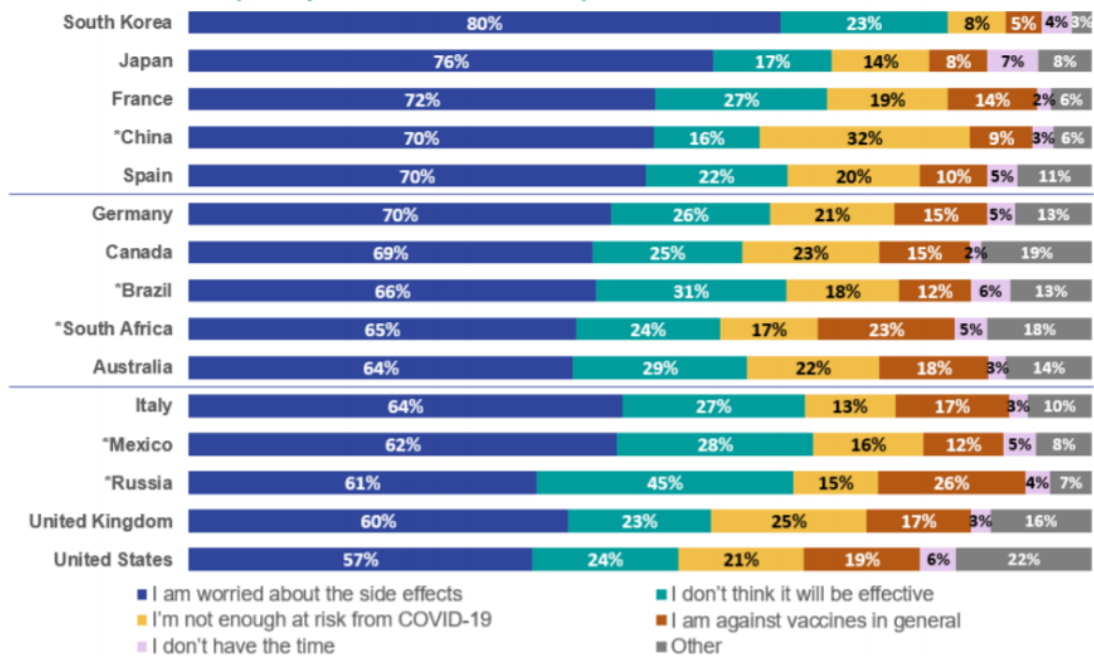
In every country, between 57% and 80% of those who say they would not take a COVID-19 vaccine mention being worried about the side effects.

Doubts about its effectiveness are the second-most common 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 one 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.

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



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