

PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING *at a glance*

January 2021



Key findings:

- **Across Europe, public acceptance and demand for a Covid vaccination is rising, marking a turnaround from a broader vaccine scepticism trend in 2020.** More and more European citizens seem to be willing to take the jab, with acceptance highest in Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Even though vaccine acceptance is on the rise also in Romania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Latvia, there are still substantial parts of the population opposing vaccination. In 22 Member States a majority agree that a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic, according to a survey by Kantar for the European Commission.

- **The remarkable increase of people willing to get vaccinated underlines again the volatility of public opinion in this pandemic.** For instance, a YouGov survey, carried out in nine countries, shows the biggest shift in vaccination attitude in France. In mid-December only 24% of French people said they want to get vaccinated– the lowest level of any country surveyed. Since then, however, willingness levels have risen to 46%. **This rise might also be attributed to the increased information and awareness campaign run by Member States and the EU institutions and serves in any case as justification for continued information activities.**

- **Several surveys suggest that elderly, better educated and more affluent people are more likely to have a positive attitude towards inoculation.** According to an Ipsos survey trust in the government also plays a role. Compulsory vaccination, however, does not seem to have majority support in the EU; also plans of attaching certain privileges to vaccination are rather controversial.

- **Misinformation and mistrust of societal institutions could threaten COVID-19 recovery.** The Edelman Trust Barometer finds the rising tide of misinformation and mistrust could threaten the roll-out of Covid-19 vaccination programmes. In fact, among those who do not check their sources and/or ensure credible and factual information is shared, there is substantially less willingness to get the vaccine within the year of its first availability (59 percent versus 70 percent for people with 'good information hygiene'). A clear majority of respondents (55%) trust more health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists to give them reliable information on COVID-19 vaccine, according to the findings of a survey by Kantar.

- **Trust and acceptance rates of vaccines developed and produced in the EU/UK/US are higher than for those made in China or Russia.** According to a YouGov poll, people would be more distrustful of shots made in China or Russia than of vaccines developed in Germany or the United States. Even in Hungary, the only EU MS so far having approved the Russian jab, only 2% would get the Russian, and 1% the Chinese vaccine over any other.

Once per month DG Communication's Public Opinion Monitoring Unit informs about relevant public opinion insights, analysing both multi-country and national surveys. Only publicly available surveys from respectable sources are used, selected in close collaboration with i.a. Parliament's Liaison Office in all Member States. We welcome all comments and input to our work.

If you want to know more about what the Public Opinion Monitoring Unit can do for you in this time of crisis, please contact:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Multi-country surveys	3
National surveys	11
Belgium	12
Bulgaria	12
Czechia	13
Denmark	14
Estonia	14
Finland	15
France	15
Germany	16
Greece	17
Hungary	18
Ireland	20
Italy	21
Latvia	22
Lithuania	22
Netherlands	23
Poland	24
Portugal	25
Romania	25
Slovenia	26
Spain	27
Sweden	28

Multi-country surveys

Attitudes to COVID-19 vaccines

IPSOS, 25/01/2021

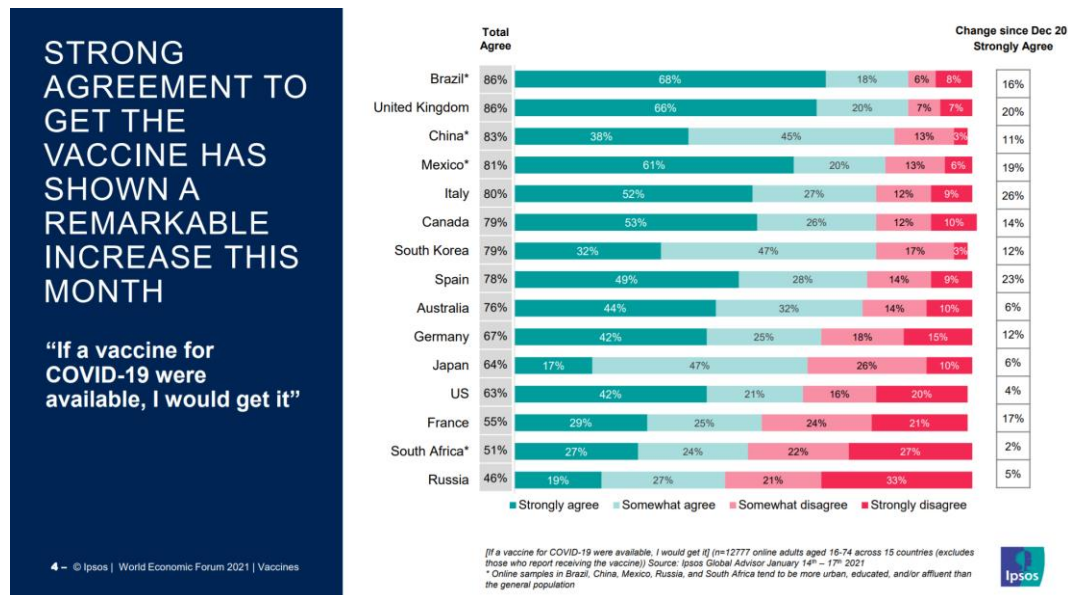
<https://www.ipsos.com/en/attitudes-covid-19-vaccines>

<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2021-01/attitudes-to-covid-19-vaccines-ipsos.pdf>

A recent survey on willingness to get the vaccine shows **a remarkable increase in the percentage of respondents across 15 countries who strongly agree that “if a vaccine were available to me, I would get it.”** (...) Among those who agree they would get the vaccine for COVID-19, a majority would opt to receive it within a month, with 44 percent indicating they would get it “immediately”.

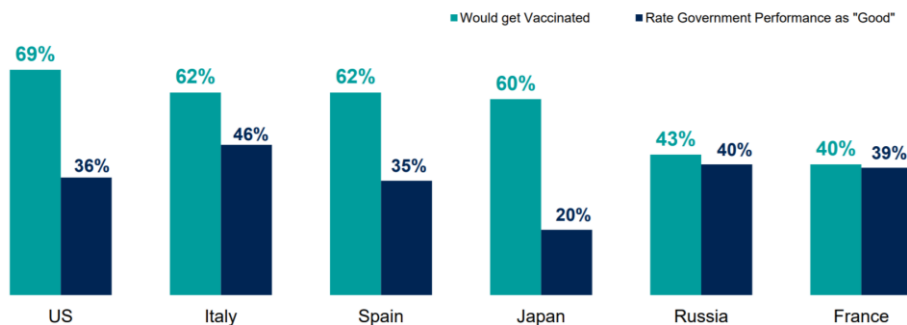
(...) Also, while France continues to be below average on willingness to get vaccinated, those who are willing are ready to roll up their sleeves quickly.

Groups most interested in getting to the front of the line for vaccines include older citizens, the more affluent and those **who have higher trust in government.** (...)



INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT TO ENCOURAGE VACCINATION WOULD BE MORE CRITICAL FOR COUNTRIES LIKE THE U.S., ITALY, SPAIN, JAPAN, RUSSIA AND FRANCE

Intention to Get Vaccinated and Support for Government Performance
Top-2-Box Agreement



People in nine key European nations are more willing to get vaccinated against coronavirus

YouGov, 22/01/2021

<https://yougov.co.uk/topics/international/articles-reports/2021/01/22/europe-becoming-more-pro-vaccine>

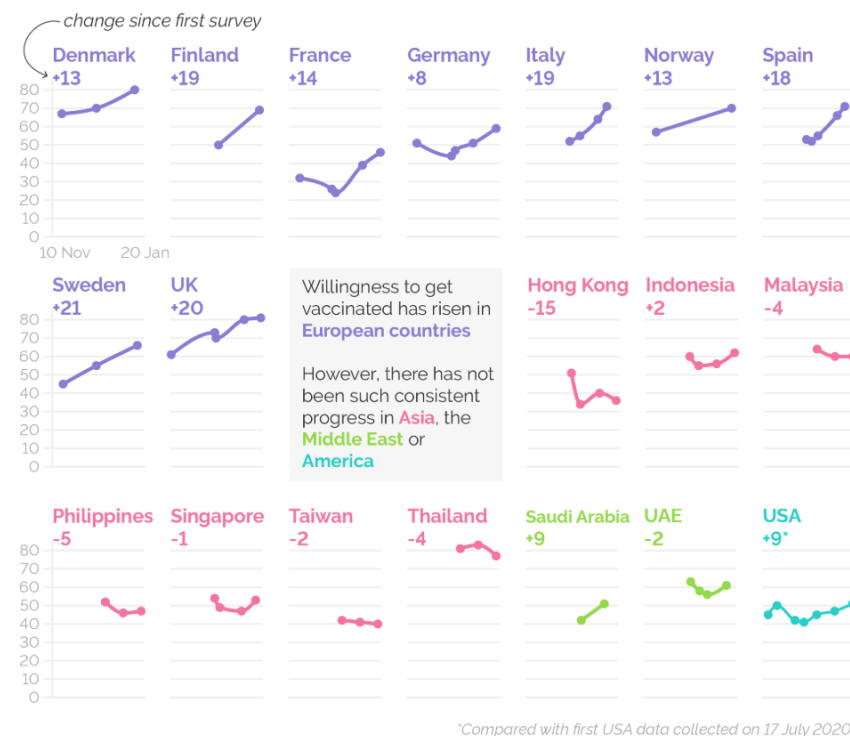
With coronavirus vaccination programmes continuing to roll out across the world, data from YouGov's COVID-19 trackers shows that Europeans are increasingly willing to take the vaccine.

The **biggest increase has been in Sweden**. In the first YouGov survey there in mid-November only 45% of Swedes said they would be willing to take the vaccine. That figure has since increased to 66% who would take the vaccine (or have already done so).

(...) The **most important shift has taken place in France**. At the time of the first survey conducted there in mid-November only 32% of French people said they would take the jab. This figure actually fell to 24% by mid-December – the lowest level of any country surveyed. Since then, however, **willingness levels have risen to 46%**.

Europe is becoming more pro-vaccine

% in each country/region who are willing to get vaccinated against COVID-19, or have already been vaccinated



YouGov

10 November 2020 - 20 January 2021

EC survey on “Public Opinion about Covid-19 vaccination”

EC / Kantar, 19/01/2021

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/91095>

Seven in ten EU citizens (70%) say that they **would like to get vaccinated against COVID-19 at some point**, if a vaccine is authorised by public authorities and is available for them. Specifically, 23% would like to get vaccinated as soon as possible, while 29% would like to do so at some time in 2021, and 18% later than 2021. One in six (17%) say they never want to get vaccinated, while 13% do not know. The highest proportions of respondents saying they would like to get vaccinated ‘as soon as possible’ are observed in Malta (41%), Ireland (37%) and Denmark (35%).

More than **four in ten Europeans (44%)** would be more eager to get vaccinated against Covid-19 **if there is proof that the vaccine works and there are no side-effects in people that have already been vaccinated**, while over a third (36%) say that they would be encouraged ‘if there is full clarity on how vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised’.

There are clear concerns over the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. Around **six respondents in ten (62%)** agree that **‘COVID-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised too quickly to be safe’**, while around seven in ten (72%) agree that ‘COVID-19 vaccines could have long term side-effects that we do not know yet’.

More than three quarters agree that **some categories of the population should get vaccinated first (76%)** and that **serious diseases have disappeared thanks to vaccines (76%)**.

More than six in ten Europeans (64%) think that the **EU is playing a key role in ensuring that they can have access to Covid-19 vaccines in their country**, while 20% disagree.

Respondents are equally divided between those who say they are satisfied with the way the EU has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic (44%) and those who are dissatisfied (45%). Satisfaction is highest in Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Denmark and Finland, while it is lowest in Czechia, Slovenia, Belgium and Croatia.

In 22 Member States led by Denmark (73%), Ireland and Spain (both 71%), **a majority agree that a vaccine is the only way to end the pandemic**.

Just **over half of respondents (54%)** say they **fear that they may be infected with COVID-19 in the future**.

The **most trusted sources of information on COVID-19 vaccines are health professionals, doctors, nurses and pharmacists**, while EU citizens are most likely to want more information on the safety and effectiveness of vaccines.

When asked **which topics** they would like to get more information on, the priorities are information on **how safe COVID-19 vaccines will be (57%)**, the **effectiveness of vaccines (50%)** and how COVID-19 vaccines are being developed, tested and authorised (45%).

Europeans warm up to coronavirus vaccines

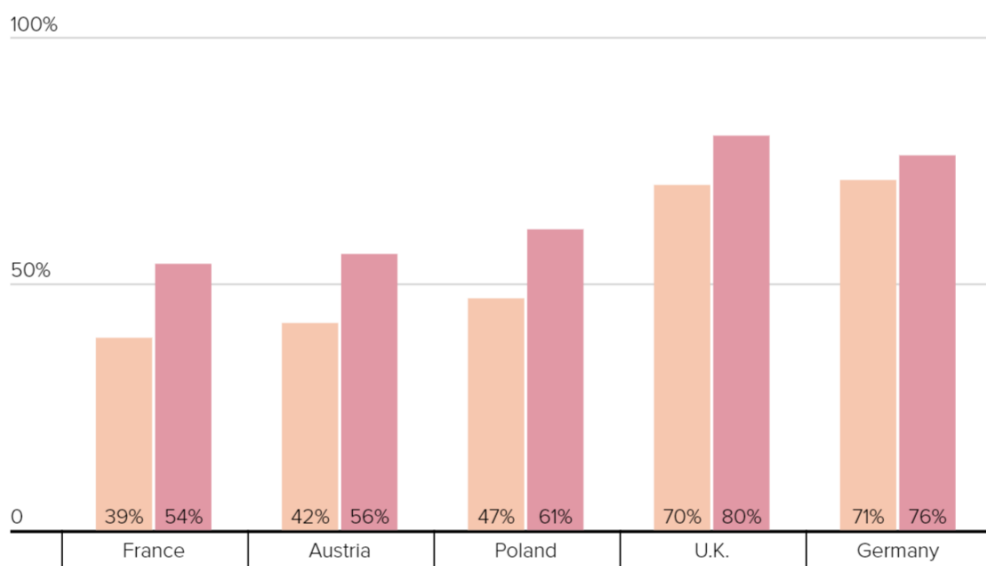
Politico / Ifop-Fiducial, Unique research, Infratest dimap, YouGov, IBRIS, 20/01/2021

<https://pro.politico.eu/news/130072>

Despite the rocky rollout of coronavirus vaccines across Europe, demand for the jab is starting to rise — marking a **turnaround from a broader trend in 2020 of growing vaccine scepticism**.

INCREASING VACCINATION INTENTION

Share of people who said they intend to get the coronavirus vaccine in January 2021 compared to late 2020.



The figures represent the sum of percentages of people responding with "yes, certainly" and "yes, probably" or with "yes" depending on the wording of the question and the response options.

SOURCE: Ifop-Fiducial polls conducted Jan. 12-13 and Dec. 1-2 in France, Unique research polls conducted Jan. 11-14 and Nov. 25-27 in Austria, Infratest dimap polls conducted Jan. 4-5 and Nov. 20-21 in Germany, YouGov polls conducted Jan. 5 and Dec. 14 in the U.K., IBRIS polls conducted Jan. 8-9 and Dec. 21-22 in Poland.



POLITICO

International COVID-19 vaccine poll shows higher mistrust of Russia, China shots

Reuters / YouGov, 15/01/2021

<https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-vaccines-attitudes/exclusive-international-covid-19-vaccine-poll-shows-higher-mistrust-of-russia-china-shots-idUSL8N2JQ17C>

People across the world are generally likely to say yes to getting a COVID-19 vaccine, but would be more distrustful of shots made in China or Russia than those developed in Germany or the United States

The survey, conducted by the polling company YouGov, found Britons (73%) and **Danes (70%) were the most willing to take the COVID-19 vaccine** when it becomes available to them, while the **French (48%) and Poles (37%) were more likely to be hesitant**.

Global Pandemic Puts Trust to the Test

Edelman, 13/01/2021

<https://www.edelman.com/trust/2021-trust-barometer>

The 2021 Edelman Trust Barometer reveals an epidemic of misinformation and widespread mistrust of societal institutions and leaders around the world. (...)

This rising tide of **misinformation and mistrust** is threatening Covid-19 recovery, as people are deeply **suspicious and hesitant about the Covid-19 vaccine**. In fact, among those who practice poor information hygiene—in that they do not check their sources and/or ensure credible and factual information is shared—there is substantially less willingness to get the vaccine within the year of its first availability (59 percent versus 70 percent for people with good information hygiene).

VACCINE HESITANCY REMAINS A MAJOR HURDLE

Percent who say they will take the COVID-19 vaccine within the next year

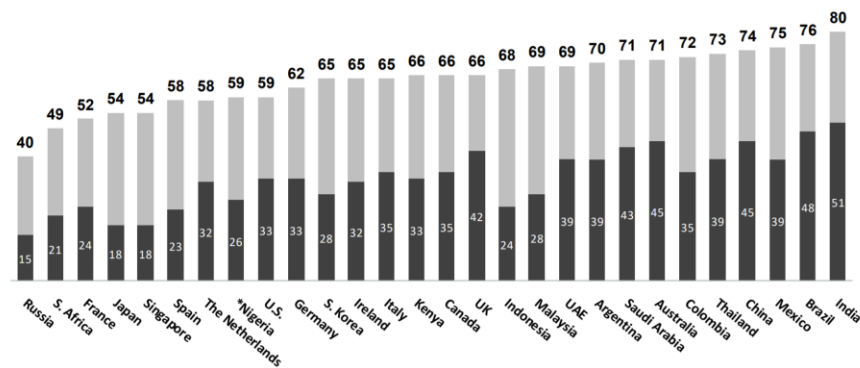
Global 27

64%

Willing to vaccinate...

31	Six months to one year
33	As soon as possible

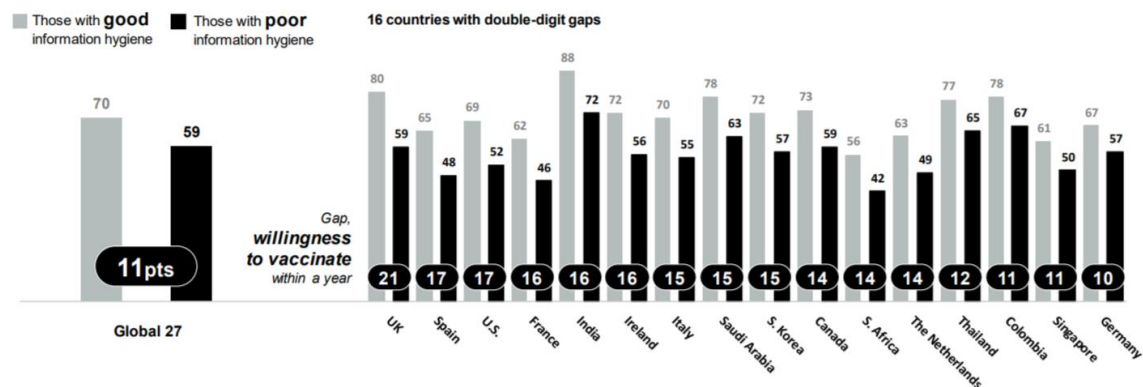
Only 1 in 3 ready to take the vaccine as soon as possible



POOR INFORMATION HYGIENE THREATENS PANDEMIC RECOVERY

Percent who say they will take the COVID-19 vaccine within a year

Those with **good** information hygiene Those with **poor** information hygiene



2021 Edelman Trust Barometer, VACCINE1. If and when a COVID-19 vaccine becomes available will you take it? Code 1, yes as soon as possible; code 2, yes, within a year. Question asked of half of the sample. CV1_Q3. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements below using a nine-point scale where one means "strongly disagree" and nine means "strongly agree". 9-point scale; top 4 box, agree. Question asked of half of the sample. General population, 27-mkt avg, by hygiene level. For full details on how the Information Hygiene Scale was built, please refer to the Technical Appendix.

Edelman | 32

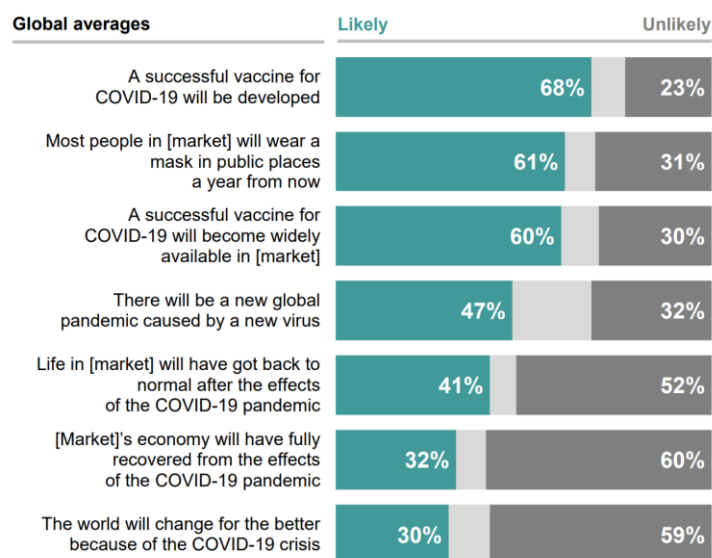
The 2021 Edelman Trust Barometer survey was conducted between October 19 and November 18, 2020.

Global predictions for 2021

IPSOS, 28/12/2020

<https://www.ipsos.com/en/global-predictions-2021>

According to the Ipsos' Global Advisor poll, conducted in 31 countries, people seem **optimistic that a successful vaccine will become widely available in their country in 2021**; 60% of people around the world say this is likely to happen. **Those in Poland are least hopeful, where this figure falls to 44%, along with 45% in Spain. (...)**



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

WEF/ IPSOS, 29/12/2020

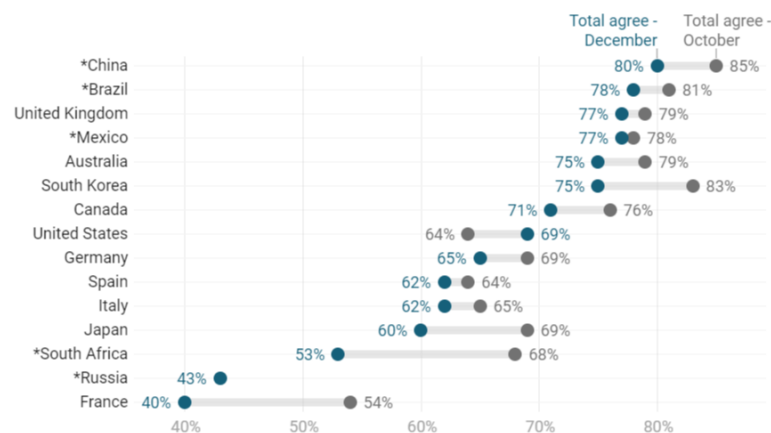
<https://www.ipsos.com/en/global-attitudes-covid-19-vaccine-december-2020>

<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2021-01/attitudes-to-covid-19-vaccines-ipsos.pdf>

The Ipsos-World Economic Forum survey following the release of a vaccine in the U.S. and U.K finds intentions to get vaccinated up in both countries, but down in several others as many worry about side effects.

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. Among the other countries surveyed, **intention to get vaccinated against COVID-19 is middling in Germany (65%), Italy (62%), Spain (62%) and low in France (40%).**

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

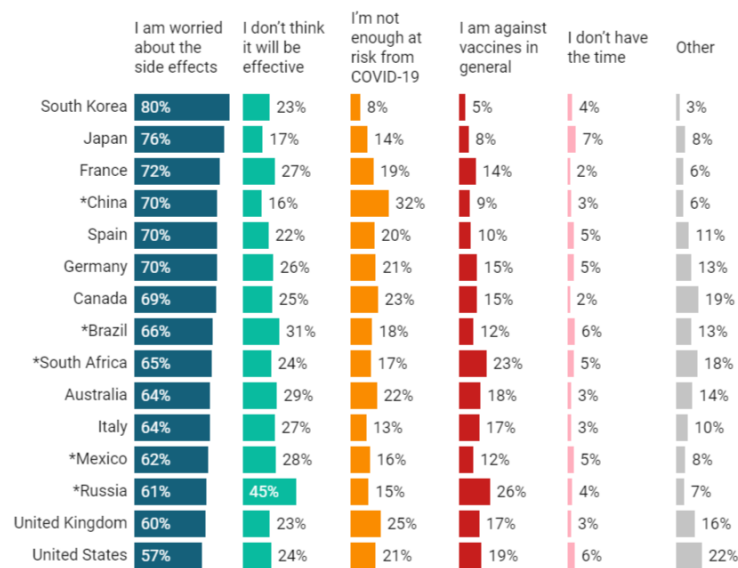


Base: 13,542 online adults aged 16-74 across 15 countries *Online samples in Brazil, China, Mexico, Russia, and South Africa tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

Chart: Ipsos • Source: Global Advisor • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

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.

Which best describes why you would not take a vaccine for COVID-19?



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

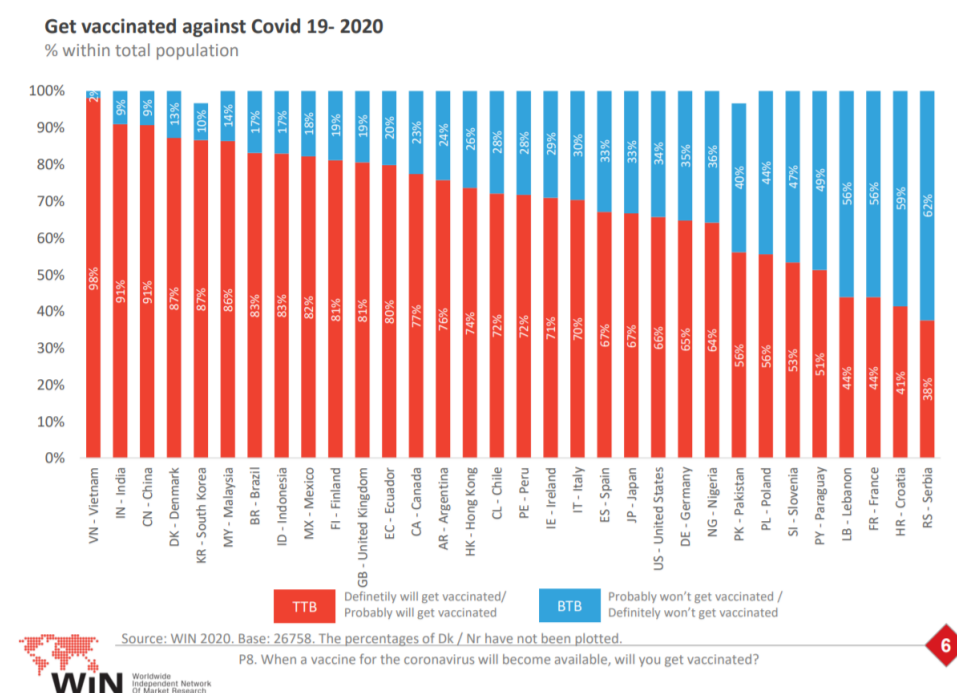
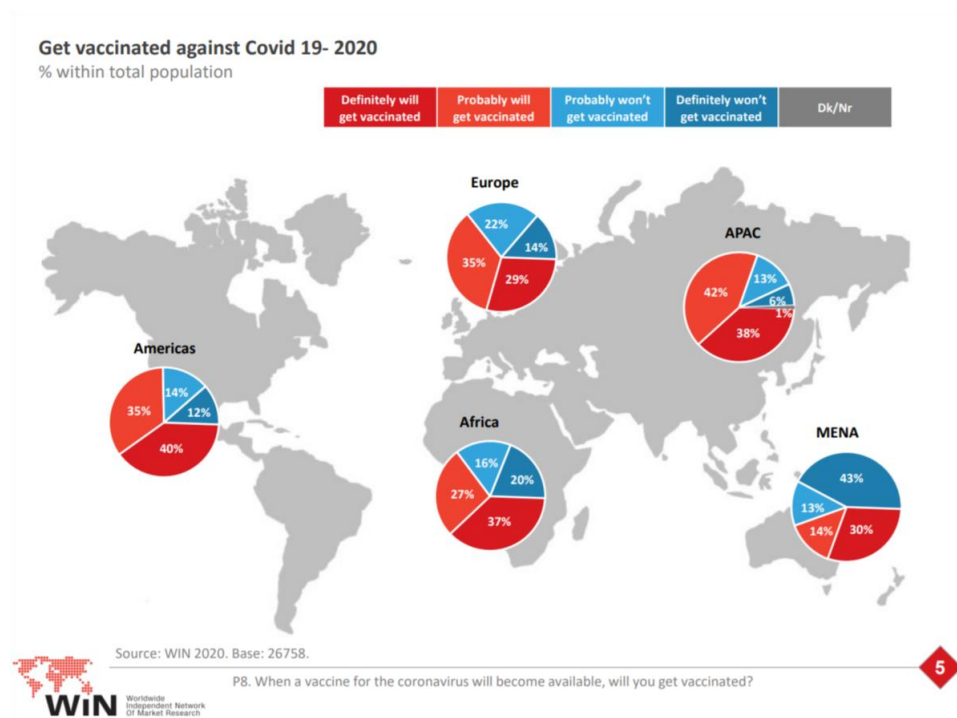
Chart: Ipsos • Source: Global Advisor • Get the data • Created with Datawrapper

Covid-19 and the vaccine

Worldwide Independent Network of Market Research

<https://ssrs.com/win-world-survey/>, <https://ssrs.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Post-Covid-19-RevFINAL.pdf>

The annual WIN International survey, conducted in 32 countries, shows how people are willing to get vaccinated but won't travel. Globally, the vast majority of people are interested in finding a vaccine against coronavirus. In this regard, 7 out of 10 people said they agree to be vaccinated against this virus.



National surveys

Convinced about the vaccine:

Countries where more than half of respondents want to get vaccinated

BE	77% of Belgians wish to get the vaccine in January compared to 56% before Christmas
DK	The number of Danes who would say yes to getting the vaccine has risen from 76% in December to 87% now
FI	81% of respondents say that they would definitely or probably take the vaccine
IE	Growing numbers want the Covid-19 vaccine with three-quarters of people now saying they will get the jab, particularly the over-65s
NL	An increasing number of Dutch citizens is willing to get a vaccine. This number has increased from 66% in November, to 69% in December and 75% in January
SE	84 % of respondents say they will take the vaccine compared to only 10 % who will not

Growing acceptance:

Countries where around half of respondents are willing to get the vaccine

EE	Around 60% of respondents are willing to get vaccinated, and this number has not changed over the last three months
FR	A majority of French want to get vaccinated (54%), 3 pp more than at the beginning of January, and 15 pp more than in December
DE	54% say they would definitely get vaccinated against the corona virus. That is 17 pp more than in November 2020. 21% say that they will probably get vaccinated (-13 pp). The willingness to vaccinate has increased in all age groups, but especially among the under-65s
EL	47% are certainly going to get the vaccine, 27% probably compared to 22% who will probably or certainly not take it
IT	56% of respondents would get the vaccine as soon as possible, 25% after some time and 12% will not get the vaccine
LT	A relative majority of Lithuanians (45%) say they will get the vaccine. 56% of those who choose to get it are people aged 70 and over
PL	The percentage of respondents who want to be vaccinated against Covid-19 is increasing and currently around 61% of Poles want to be vaccinated
SI	Slovenians are growing more inclined to get vaccinated against the coronavirus. 51% of the respondents say they have already been vaccinated or intend to do so, a slight increase over two weeks ago
ES	About 58% of Spaniards would now accept to get vaccinated against COVID-19, compared to 20% recorded just three months ago

Sceptics:

Countries where less than half wishes to get the vaccine

BG	46% do not want to get vaccinated against the virus compared with 30% who do. 23% are undecided
CZ	39% of respondents are interested in being vaccinated against covid-19. These are most often men, people over the age of 60 and residents of large cities. On the contrary, 45% is currently against. Refusal to vaccinate is more common among 30 to 44 year-olds
HU	34% of Hungarians will definitely get the vaccine in January, while only 24% wanted to get it in the previous month. 35% are not willing to get vaccinated at all
LV	34% of respondents would be ready to get vaccinated. 49% say they would not choose to get vaccinated, and 17% do not give an answer
RO	30% say they would definitely get vaccinated while 29% answer certainly not and 29% have not yet decided

Belgium

Les Belges de plus en plus motivés par la vaccination

Le Soir, 12/01/2021

<https://www.lesoir.be/348298/article/2021-01-12/les-belges-de-plus-en-plus-motives-par-la-vaccination>

Peu importe leur âge, leur sexe, leur appartenance linguistique ou leur niveau d'éducation : de plus en plus de Belges se disent motivés à se faire vacciner contre le covid-19. Plus de sept sur dix, selon le dernier volet du baromètre interuniversitaire (UCLouvain, ULB et UGent) (...)

Le sondage a été mené auprès de 16.000 personnes, parmi lesquelles 40 % de francophones. Quelque **77 % d'entre elles se disent enclines ou tout à fait enclines à se faire vacciner**, 13 % hésitent (sans avis ou plutôt défavorables) et 10 % y sont totalement rétives.

« C'est une évolution intéressante par rapport au premier volet de l'enquête menée côté francophone via le site du Soir, juste avant les vacances de Noël où 56 % des répondants étaient en faveur de la vaccination » (...) (Olivier Luminet - UCLouvain).

Bulgaria

Public concern about the virus has been contained. Hesitation about vaccines.

Gallup International, 11/01/2021

<https://www.gallup-international.bg/44235/attitudes-towards-vaccines-and-another-coronavirus-related-issues/>

46% of Bulgarians said they are against a coronavirus vaccination, while **30% said they would like to be vaccinated**, according to the Gallup International poll, conducted among 800 people in the period of 6-8/1/2021. Another **23% of the respondents were undecided**.

Almost **half of the respondents (48%) of respondents said they think the vaccines are dangerous**, while 34% believe they are relatively harmless. 18% did not answer or said they do not know.

The partial lockdown in Bulgaria put in place a month and a half ago has curbed case numbers. According to Gallup International this is the reason that 59% now find the measures, hugely criticised at the beginning, to be successful.

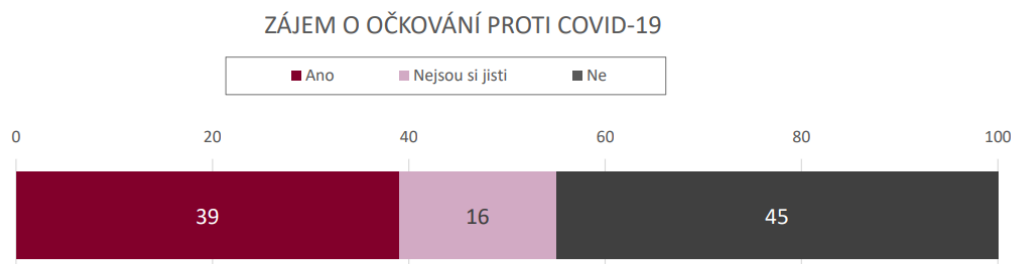
Czechia

According to half of Czechs, as many people as possible should be vaccinated

STEM, 14/01/2019

<https://koronavirus.mzcr.cz/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Postoje-%C4%8Desk%C3%A9-ve%C5%99ejnosti-k-plo%C5%A1n%C3%A9mu-testov%C3%A1n%C3%AD-a-o%C4%8Dkov%C3%A1n%C3%AD-proti-covid-19.pdf>

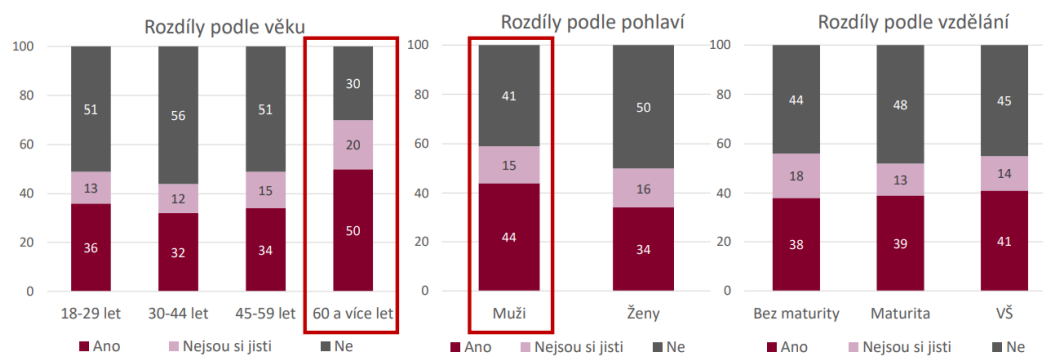
The Ministry of Health commissioned STEM to conduct research on testing and vaccination against



Znění otázky: „Budete Vy osobně mít zájem se dobrovolně a zdarma nechat očkovat proti nákaze Covid-19?“
Zdroj: STEM, kvótně reprezentativní výzkum dospělé populace ČR, n= 1004, telefonické rozhovory (CATI), 30.11.-3.12.2020

covid-19 between 30 November and 3 December 2020.

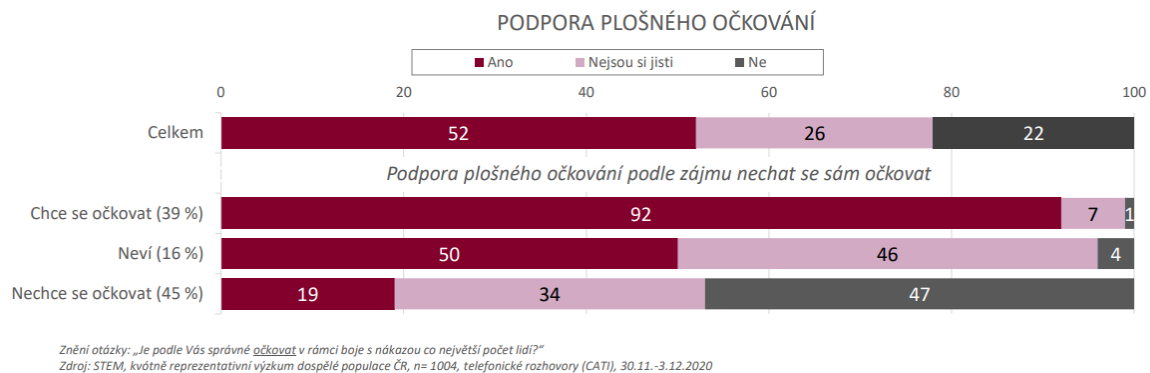
Thirty-nine percent of people were interested in being vaccinated against covid-19. These are most often **men, people over the age of 60** and residents of large cities. On the contrary, **45% is currently against**. Refusal to vaccinate is then more common in people aged 30 to 44 years. According to her, people over the age of sixty are also more interested in testing, and overall 42% of respondents are positive about it.



Znění otázky: „Budete Vy osobně mít zájem se dobrovolně a zdarma nechat očkovat proti nákaze Covid-19?“
Zdroj: STEM, kvótně reprezentativní výzkum dospělé populace ČR, n= 1004, telefonické rozhovory (CATI), 30.11.-3.12.2020

However, according to half (52%), as many people as possible should be vaccinated. **Only a fifth (22%) are against and the remaining 26% are not yet clear.** So there is a large group of people who do not want to be vaccinated themselves, but either directly support vaccination (9%) or do not have a clear opinion on it (16%). Not only the influence of the family and the environment is crucial, but also the confidence in the government that it will manage the situation and the interest in what is happening around the pandemic.

Widespread vaccination is most often supported by people over the age of 60 and more often supported by men than women, and their educational attainment does not matter.



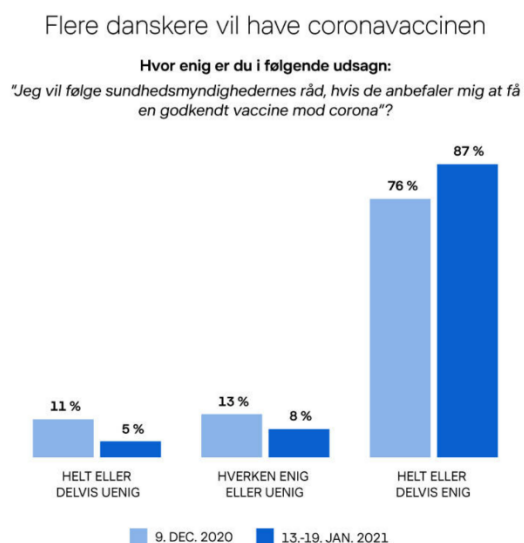
Denmark

There are new figures for the Danes' willingness to be vaccinated.

HOPE-projektet, 21/01/2021 [EPLO summary]

<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/indland/vaccinemodstand-ebber-ud-9-ud-af-10-danskere-vil-have-vaccinen>

The number of Danes who would say **yes to getting the vaccine has risen from 76 percent in December to 87 percent now**. In addition, the **proportion of sceptics dropped from 11 to five percent**.



Estonia

Only 60 percent of Estonians willing to get vaccinated against COVID-19

BNS, 19/12/2020

<https://news.err.ee/1213579/study-only-60-pct-of-estonians-willing-to-get-vaccinated-against-covid-19>

In Estonia, **around 60% of people are willing to get vaccinated**, according to data from the **Ministry of Social Affairs**. The number of people willing to be vaccinated has not changed over the three months the ministry has been conducting the surveys.

Even though the Estonian people's trust in vaccines is high and coverage with most vaccination types in the national immunization scheme was over 93 percent in 2019, **people are more cautious about the COVID-19 vaccine**, citing **concerns over the side effects of the vaccine** as reason due to it having been developed quickly.

17 percent of the respondents did not have an **opinion on COVID-19 vaccines**. 24 percent would not get immunized against the virus, among whom 15 percent do not trust COVID-19 vaccines, 6 percent did not deem getting vaccinated necessary and 3 percent were against any kind of immunization.

Finland

Willingness to get vaccinated against Covid-19 high in Finland

Worldwide Independent Network of Market Research (WINMR), Taloustutkimus, 11/01/2021

<https://www.helsinkitimes.fi/finland/finland-news/domestic/18532-survey-willingness-to-get-vaccinated-against-covid-19-high-in-finland.html>

Finns, the survey found, rank second in Europe in terms of the willingness to get vaccinated against the rampant virus, with **81 per cent of them stating that they would definitely or probably take the vaccine**. Danes were the only nation on the continent to report a more positive attitude toward the vaccine, with 87 per cent of them saying they would definitely or probably take it. (...)

France

Intention de se faire vacciner et adhésion à l'imposition d'un « passeport vaccinal » dans divers aspects de la vie des français

IFOP, 18/01/2021

<https://www.ifop.com/publication/intention-de-se-faire-vacciner-et-adhesion-a-limposition-dun-passeport-vaccinal-dans-divers-aspects-de-la-vie-des-francais/>

Alors que la campagne de vaccination s'accélère en France, la majorité des Français souhaite se faire vacciner : **c'est le cas de 54%, soit trois points de plus que la première de janvier et surtout quinze point de plus qu'en décembre**.

S'agissant de « l'après » campagne de vaccination et de la perspective d'un « passeport vaccinal », **62% des Français se prononcent en faveur de la vaccination obligatoire** chez les personnes souhaitant prendre l'avion pour se rendre à l'étranger – un « passeport vaccinal » que les professionnels du tourisme estiment qu'il sera institué *de facto* en raison des conditions draconiennes de départ et d'arrivée dans de nombreux pays.

Par ailleurs, 60% des Français sont pour que seules les personnes vaccinées contre le Covid-19 soient autorisées à rendre visite aux personnes vulnérables en maisons de retraite ou à l'hôpital.

Covid-19: les Français désormais majoritairement favorables au vaccin

Odoxa, 14/01/2022

<http://www.odoxa.fr/sondage/retournement-vaccination-56-francais-y-desormais-favorables/>

La campagne vaccinale gagne du terrain, le consentement à la piqûre aussi. **Une majorité de Français (56 %) souhaite désormais se faire protéger contre le Covid-19**, selon un sondage Odoxa-Backbone Consulting pour Le Figaro et Franceinfo. **Une nette progression (+ 14 points)**

par rapport à la période d'avant-Noël. Entre-temps, les premières vaccinations ont été réalisées en France. Et le gouvernement a accéléré sa stratégie par étapes, critiquée pour ses lenteurs par les oppositions, mais aussi par les Français - 81 % d'entre eux jugent que la vaccination n'est pas menée à bon terme dans le pays.

La volonté de se faire vacciner est la plus forte parmi les Français les plus fragiles face au virus: les plus de 65 ans (77 %) et les plus de 75 ans (86 %). Parmi les autres catégories de la population, les hommes (66 %) sont plus allants que les femmes (51 %), les habitants des villes (60 %) que ceux des campagnes (47 %), et les cadres (66 %) que les ouvriers (58 %).

Quant à l'instauration d'un «passeport vaccinal» - qui limiterait aux personnes vaccinées l'accès aux restaurants, cafés et lieux de culture -, proposition avancée par le parti de centre droit UDI, elle est rejetée par une majorité de Français (56 %). Le ministre des Transports s'y est aussi opposé, refusant de «compartimenter la population».

47% des Français souhaitent désormais se faire vacciner, une proportion en nette hausse.

Elabe, 13/01/2021

<https://elabe.fr/epidemie-de-covid-19/>

L'opinion sur la vaccination bascule : **la part des Français ayant l'intention de se faire vacciner devient majoritaire (47%, +9).** 47% des Français ont l'intention de se faire vacciner contre le covid-19, en augmentation de 9 points en une semaine, dont 24% (+4) *probablement* et 23% (+5) *certainement*. A l'inverse, 40% (-5) n'ont pas l'intention de se faire vacciner, dont 22% (-6) *certainement pas* et 18% (+1) *probablement pas*. 13% (-4) des Français *ne savent pas encore*. L'intention de se faire vacciner devient ainsi majoritaire pour la première fois depuis la mi-novembre.

Pour 6 Français sur 10 le rythme de vaccination demeure trop lent en France. 63% des Français jugent que le rythme actuel de vaccination de la population française est *trop lent*, une proportion en baisse de 3 points en une semaine. Pour 26% (+4) des Français, le rythme de vaccination actuel est le *bon*, et 10% (-2) estiment qu'il est *trop rapide*.

La confiance en l'exécutif pour lutter contre l'épidémie progresse légèrement mais reste minoritaire (37%, +3). 37% des Français font *confiance* à Emmanuel Macron et au gouvernement de Jean Castex pour lutter efficacement contre l'épidémie de Covid-19, une proportion en hausse de 3 points en une semaine après la baisse de 4 points enregistrée pendant les fêtes de fin d'année. Dans le détail, 9% (+5) font *tout à fait confiance* et 28% (-2) *plutôt confiance*. A l'inverse, 63% (-2) des Français *ne font pas confiance* à l'exécutif, dont 36% (+1) *pas vraiment confiance* et 27% (-3) *pas du tout confiance*.

Germany

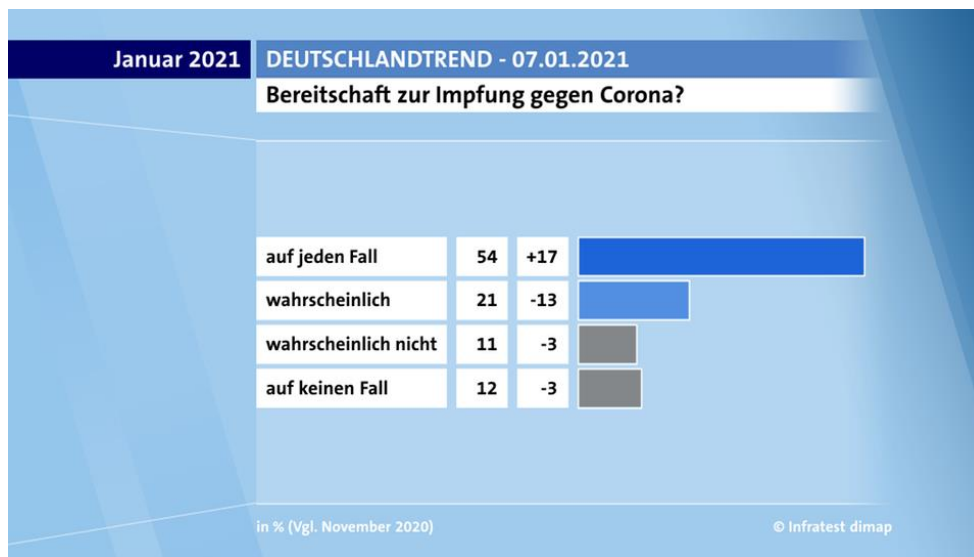
Vaccination willingness increases

Deutschlandtrend, 07/01/2021

<https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/deutschlandtrend/>

For ten days now, the first people in Germany have been vaccinated against Corona. Even though many citizens still have to wait for a vaccination anyway, the willingness to actually take this step themselves has increased. In the ARD-DeutschlandTrend, **a majority of 54 percent said they**

would **definitely get vaccinated** against the corona virus. That is **17 percentage points more** than in November 2020. Another 21 percent say that they will probably get vaccinated (-13).



The willingness to vaccinate has increased in all age groups, but especially among the under-65s and thus among those who were previously rather reluctant to vaccinate. However, older people still have a much more positive attitude towards vaccination than younger people.

A solid third (36 per cent) of respondents said the pace of Corona vaccination was appropriate, but one in two (52 per cent) felt it was too slow. Only a few (eight percent) find it too fast.

Majority in favour of European vaccine procurement

When purchasing the vaccine, the EU countries had agreed that each country would not negotiate with the vaccine manufacturers on its own, but that all countries would order together. **Seventy per cent of the respondents consider this procedure to be correct**, 26 per cent consider it to be wrong. In fact, the procedure is also supported by those for whom progress in vaccination is too slow: 63 percent of them agree with the common European procedure. This support finds a majority among all party supporters with the exception of the AfD.

In recent weeks, there has also been discussion about whether there should **be special rights for people who have already been vaccinated**, for example when travelling on holiday or when going to restaurants. Germans, however, currently think little of this: about **three quarters (73 per cent) are against it**, and just under a quarter (23 per cent) are in favour. The rejection is predominant in all population groups; it also unites those who are willing to vaccinate and those who are not.

Greece

Attitudes to vaccination

Alco poll, 22/01/2021

https://www.ethnos.gr/politiki/142805_open-ereyna-15-monades-diafora-nd-me-syriza-dysareskeia-gia-ton-emboliasmo

43% of respondents are not satisfied with the governmental plans as regards national Covid-19 vaccination and its handling so far, compared to 36% who are satisfied. 21% do not give an opinion. In addition, 62% assess negatively the fact that governmental officials got the vaccine early on,

bypassing established the official established lists. **48%, +15 pp compared to December 2020, would like to get vaccinated as soon as possible**, compared to 31% (+11 pp) who would like to wait and 17% (-2 pp) who refuse to.

Marc poll, 14/01/2021

<https://www.lifo.gr/now/politics/309864/dimoskopisi-ti-pisteyoyn-oi-polites-gia-tin-kontra-ekklisias-kratoys-to-emvolio-kai-ta-ellinotyrkika>

65% of respondents believe the EU is correctly dealing with the ordering and distribution of vaccines to Member States, although the largest share among them (47%) say this handling has been correct but with delays. 28% of respondents perceive this handling as wrong. Consequently, **two thirds expect the vaccines to arrive late** in Greece compared to 27% who expect them to arrive on time.

Opinion poll, 12/01/2021

<https://www.tovima.gr/2021/01/12/politics/dimoskopisi-opinion-poll-174-proigeitai-i-nd-tou-syriza-3-stous-4-lene-nai-ston-emvoliasmo/>; <https://www.political.gr/political-12-01-21/>

56% are optimistic about the fight against Covid-19 now that vaccinations are starting. **47% are certainly going to get the vaccine**, 27% probably and 22% probably or certainly not.

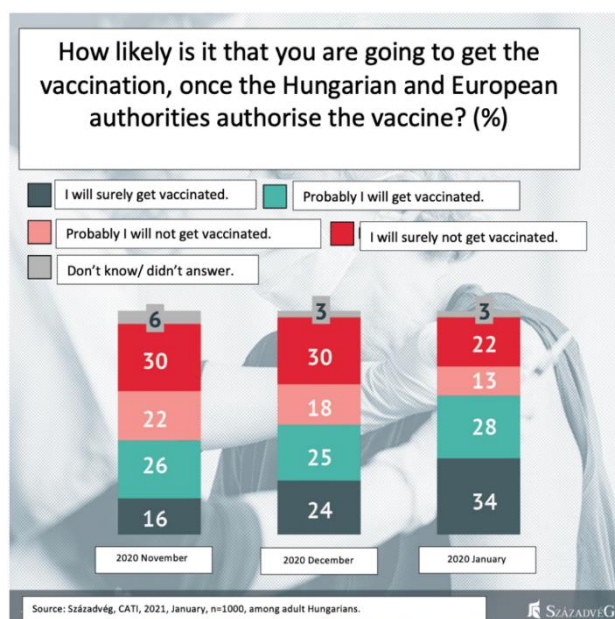
Hungary

The majority of Hungarians trust the vaccine to stop the pandemic.

Századvég, 15/01/2021

<https://szazadvég.hu/hu/kutatasok/az-alapitvany-kutatasai/piackutatas-kozvelemeny-kutatas/a-magyarok-tobbsege-a-vedooltastol-varja-a-jarvany-megfekezeset>

34% of Hungarians will definitely get the vaccine in January, while only 24% wanted to get it in the previous month. **35% is not willing to get vaccinated at all.**



Which vaccine Hungarians would like to get.

Pulzus Kutató, 14/01/2021

https://www.napi.hu/magyar_gazdasag/pulzus-koronavirus-jarvany-vakcina-kozvelemenykutatas.721353.html

46% of the respondents opt for the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine. 5% prefers Moderna over any other vaccines. 4% would choose the Astra/Zeneca vaccine. Yet, the least popular vaccines have been the Chinese and Russian ones: only 1% would get the Chinese, and 2% the Russian over any other type of COVID-19 vaccines.

Every fifth respondent does not intend to get any of the vaccines. 22% would get any vaccine, as long as it is authorised and available for the public.

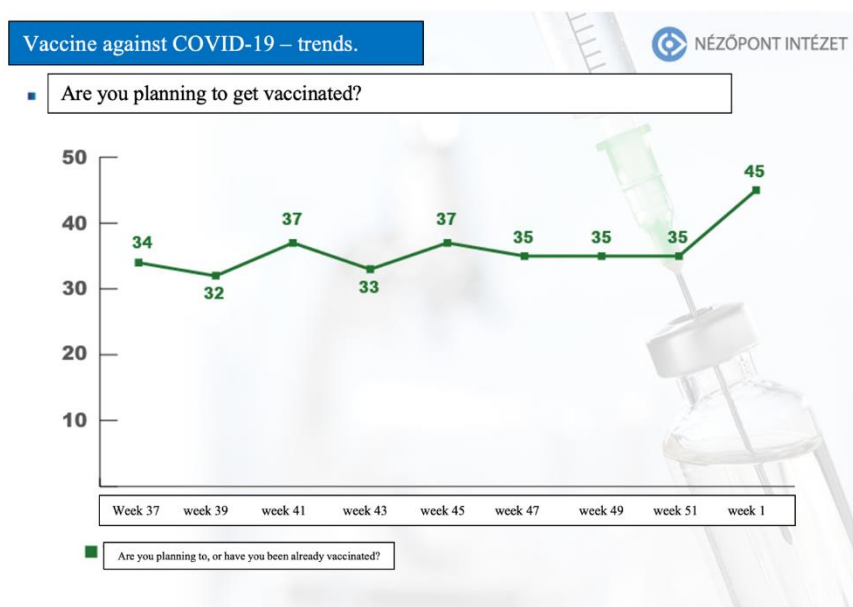
Men are typically more indifferent towards the origins of the vaccine, as long as they get one. Women are more distrusting towards some of the type of vaccines and insisting on getting a certain kind. On the other hand, 24% of men are not planning to get vaccinated at all, while only 17% of women opt out vaccines.

More people are willing to get vaccinated in Hungary

Nézőpont Institute, 12/01/2021

<https://nezopont.hu/no-az-oltasi-hajlandosag-magyarorszagon/>

45% of the respondents to the survey conducted between 5 and 7 January are planning to get vaccinated while **44% reported the opposite**. 44% of opposition-voters are going to get the vaccine, which is the highest rate so far in this group compared to previous months. 66% of the elderly also reported to be willing to get vaccinated.



Those who would like to get the COVID-19 vaccine trust scientists and the EU

IDEA, 22/12/2020

https://azonnali.hu/cikk/20201222_a-tudomanyban-es-az-eu-ban-biznak-azok-akik-beoltatnak-magukat-koronavirus-ellen

89% of the respondents to the IDEA survey, conducted between 11 and 15 December, said that the government should accept the advice of natural scientists to handle the epidemic successfully.

48% agrees that economists' opinion should also be taken into consideration, while 29% would listen to social scientists instead. 69% of MSZP (Hungarian Socialist Party) voters would trust social scientists, while economists are more popular among Fidesz and Momentum voters. Jobbik (right-wing party) is the least keen on trusting any of the professional groups.

Only 36% of the respondents would get the vaccine, 48% refuses to get vaccinated and 16% are unsure. Based on party preferences, Fidesz- voters would get the vaccine at the highest percentage (57%).

40% of middle age people would get the vaccine, 39% of the elderly, and 20% of people between 18-39. Young people typically trust natural scientists (57%) and they are the reason why young people are willing to get the vaccine, while the elderly (49%) is willing to get vaccinated because they trust EU institutions.

There is a disagreement between Hungarians regarding the vaccine

IDEA, 10.12.2020:

https://www.napi.hu/magyar_gazdasag/vakcina-idea-kozvelemenytutatas-orosz-amerikai-nemet-oltas-partallas.719362.html

Most of the respondents to the IDEA survey, conducted between 30th November and 4th December, are unwilling to get the Russian or Chinese vaccines. 7% of the respondents would get the Russian, Szputnyik V vaccine. Among opposition voters, this number decreases to less than 1%, while 1/5 (20%) of Fidesz-KDNP voters would trust these vaccines too.

Pfizer-Biontech vaccine: 24% of the respondents would choose this vaccine, 31% among opposition-voters and 19% among Fidesz-voters.

Moderna vaccine: 11% out of all the respondents would choose this vaccine. 7% among Fidesz voters and 14% among opposition voters.

Ireland

More than three-quarters of Irish say they will get Covid vaccine

Ipsos MRBI, 25/01/2021

<https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/more-than-three-quarters-of-people-say-they-will-get-covid-vaccine-survey-finds-40006147.html>

Growing numbers want the Covid-19 vaccine with **three-quarters of people now saying they will get the jab, particularly the over-65s**, a new survey reveals. Almost one-fifth, or 18pc, are still unsure while 7pc say they will refuse a vaccine. An IPHA spokesman said **the figures show a 20 point rise in the number of people who will take a Covid-19 vaccine** since the last survey in October.

Eagerness for the vaccine has emerged in a survey carried out by Ipsos MRBI for the Irish Pharmaceutical Healthcare Association (IPHA) which represents the international research-based biopharmaceutical industry.

It found **the age group most likely to take a Covid-19 vaccine were the over-65s with demand among them as high as 86 pc.** Eight in ten people aged between 55 and 64 want to be vaccinated. Of the 7pc of people overall who said they will not take a Covid-19 vaccine, **the reluctance was highest among 25- to 34-year-olds.**

Italy

Political Elections, Trust, COVID-19 Vaccination

Biomedia Bi3, - January 2021, 10-13/01/2021

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx>

Q: On December 27th, the vaccination campaign was launched: are you going to get the vaccine?

	All	M5S	PD	LEU	LEGA	FDI	FI	AZ/EU/IV
Yes, as soon as possible	56,00%	63,00%	88,00%	87,00%	28,00%	35,00%	64,00%	87,00%
Yes, after some time	25,00%	26,00%	8,00%	8,00%	31,00%	31,00%	24,00%	9,00%
No, I will not get the vaccine	12,00%	8,00%	1,00%	1,00%	30,00%	19,00%	7,00%	2,00%
I do not know	7,00%	3,00%	3,00%	4,00%	11,00%	15,00%	5,00%	2,00%

Q: What do you think about a "compulsory" vaccination?

	All	M5S	PD	LEU	LEGA	FDI	FI	AZ/EU/IV
In favour: it should start now	31,00 %	41,00%	52,00%	28,00%	15,00%	14,00%	14,00%	49,00%
In favour, but only if the % of vaccinated people is too low	30,00 %	31,00%	38,00%	64,00%	12,00%	23,00%	23,00%	32,00%
Not in favour: it should be compulsory only for certain categories	11,00 %	8,00%	5,00%	5,00%	15,00%	16,00%	16,00%	8,00%
Not in favour: it should be a free choice	22,00 %	12,00%	0,00%	0,00%	50,00%	41,00%	41,00%	5,00%
I do not know	6,00%	8,00%	5,00%	3,00%	8,00%	6,00%	6,00%	6,00%

Italians and vaccination against COVID-19

Demopolis, 9-11/01/2021

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx>

Q: The beginning of the vaccination against the COVID-19 represents:

- An opportunity to exit the pandemic: 75%
- A disillusion: 18%

Q: Will you get the vaccination?

- Yes, as soon as possible: 54%
- I think so, but not immediately. I prefer waiting: 30%
- No: 16%

Q: In your opinion the vaccination should be:

- Compulsory: 45%
- Optional: 51%

Italians and vaccination against COVID-19

Demopolis, 13-15/12/2021

<http://www.sondaggipoliticoelettorali.it/ListaSondaggi.aspx>

Q: The beginning of the vaccination against the COVID-19 represents:

- An opportunity to exit the pandemic: 66%
- A disillusion: 25%

Q: Will you get the vaccination?

- Yes, as soon as possible: 40%
- I think so, but not immediately. I prefer waiting: 44%
- No: 16%

Q: In your opinion the vaccination should be:

- Compulsory: 42%
- Optional: 53%

Q: What do you fear about the vaccines against the covid-19?

- ...they may have consequences that have not been foreseen: 43%
- ...they might have been realised too quickly: 41%
- ...they might not be effective: 25%
- ...they might not be good for some categories: 24%
- I do not fear anything in particular: 33%

Latvia

1/3 of Latvian inhabitants would be ready to get vaccinated against Covid-19

Apollo, 07/01/2021

<https://www.apollo.lv/7149688/aptauja-tikai-tresdala-latvijas-iedzivotaju-piekristu-vakcineties-pret-covid-19>

34% of respondents would be ready to get vaccinated against Covid-19, as shown by a recent Kantar TNS survey. **49% say they would not choose to get vaccinated**, and 17% do not answer. Out of those respondents, who have children under age of 18, only 22% have told, that they plan to vaccinate their children, 58% don't, but 20% haven't answered

Lithuania

A majority of Lithuanians would get the vaccine

Vilmorus, 23/12/2020

<https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/lietuvoje/2/1304953/apklausa-atskleide-kad-nuo-covid-19-labiausiai-nori-skiepytis-vyresnio-amziaus-zmones-ir-vilnieciai>

The survey conducted in December (7-12/12) revealed that a majority of Lithuanians, **45%**, say they **will get the vaccine against COVID-19**. 55.6% of those, who choose to get it, are people aged 70 and over. In the second place are people belonging to the 60-69 age group – 45.6% of them would get vaccinated. **22% of the respondents are not willing to get the vaccine**. Vaccine scepticism is

the highest among people aged 30-39 and 40-49. Among these age groups, 26.9% say they would not get the vaccine. 1 out of 3 respondents polled in a survey were still undecided.

50.3% of the respondents who have higher education would get the vaccine. Among those who have secondary education, 42.9% answered positively. Lithuanians **who did not complete secondary education are least determined to get the coronavirus vaccine** – only 36.4% of them want to get vaccinated.

The study showed that most undecided and **least willing to be vaccinated** are individuals with the **lowest income** (300€ per household member). Only 34% of them are planning to get vaccinated. Among respondents with income 401-600€, 47% are willing to get the vaccine. Meanwhile more than half of Lithuanians – 52.2%, whose income is 301-400€ per household member, and 50.7% of those with highest income, plan to get vaccinated.

According to the survey results, **residents of Vilnius and other bigger cities are more likely to get the vaccine** – half of them would get it. Residents of smaller towns and villages are more inclined not to get vaccinated – 38.8 %.

10% of Lithuanians do not believe in coronavirus

Lithuanian Social Research Centre/ Baltic Research and Kantar, July-December

<https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/lietuvoje/2/1309955/naujas-tyrimas-60-is-100-koronaviruso-simptomus-jautusiu-lietuviu-niekur-nesikreipe-trecdalis-nesiskiepys>

The study showed that **60 out of 100** interviewed **people who experienced coronavirus symptoms did not report it** or get tested. 66% of the respondents knew personally at least one person who was diagnosed with the COVID-19 infection and 20% were in self-isolation at least once. However, 10% of the respondents did not believe in the COVID-19 at all.

According to the data from December 2020, **40% of Lithuanians intend to get the vaccine, 30% – do not**, and the rest are undecided. Men (49%) are more likely to get vaccinated than women (33%), and women are also more undecided. Older respondents are more likely to get vaccinated than younger ones. Majority (48%) of the respondents older than 55 years plan to get the vaccine and 30% were still undecided.

33% of Lithuanians are in favour of making COVID-19 vaccines mandatory. However, **the majority (46%) is against compulsory vaccination.** 19% of the respondents would neither agree nor disagree, and 2% do not have an opinion on the matter. 68% of Lithuanians argued that quarantine and restrictions are necessary.

Netherlands

Public perception of vaccines

Several sources: IPSOS, NOS & EenVandaag

<https://www.ipsos.com/nl-nl/nederlanders-over-de-coronavaccinatie>

<https://eenvandaag.avrotros.nl/panels/opiniepanel/alle-uitslagen/item/de-vaccinatiebereidheid-is-groot-bijna-1-op-de-10-twijfelt-nog-over-een-inenting-tegen-corona/>

Ipsos and NOS have published a survey on public perception of COVID-19 vaccines on the 6th of January. The results show that an **increasing number of Dutch citizens is willing to get a vaccine.** This number has increased from **66 percent in November, to 69 percent in December, and 75**

percent in January. Half of the respondents said that they would definitely want to get a vaccine, while 25 percent indicated that this is likely for them too. Other respondents were not sure (10 percent), would definitely refuse a vaccine (8 percent), or would probably refuse a vaccine (7 percent).

Other key facts from the same research:

- The difference in perception between old and young people was considerable. From those who are **older than 55 years of age, 86 percent of the respondents want to get a vaccine.** Meanwhile, only 65 percent of those in the age range 18-34 said the same.
- **33 percent of respondents are in favour of an obligation to get a vaccine,** while 42 percent would oppose such a measure.
- 58 percent of respondents think it is “antisocial” when others would refuse a vaccine.
- Plans to limit restrictions for those who are vaccinated are supported by 56 percent, while 28 percent turn down such plans.
- Among the group of people who wants to get a vaccine, **86 percent comment that they trust national health authority (RIVM).** Among those people who refuse to get a vaccine, this number is only 28 percent.

On the 9th of January, EenVandaag published similar results based on their own research: 76 percent wants to get a vaccine, while 16 percent of respondents would refuse, and 8 percent is still unsure.

Poland

How many people want to get vaccinated against Covid-19?

IBRiS, 8-9/01/2021

<https://www.polsatnews.pl/wiadomosc/2021-01-14/ile-osob-chce-sie-zaszczepic-przeciwko-covid-19-sondaz-ibris/>

The percentage of people who want to be vaccinated against Covid-19 is increasing. Currently, 60.9 percent of people want to be vaccinated, finds a survey conducted on January 8–9. While 37.2% of respondents are definitely willing to do so, another 23.7% says they would rather get vaccinated and 11.8% will not vaccinate.

The biggest drop was recorded among people who earlier said that they are **unlikely to get vaccinated.** The group of people who are definitely sceptical about vaccination has not changed too much.

Poles more afraid of coronavirus vaccine than coronavirus infection, shows survey

Kantar, 4-9/12/2020

<https://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news%2C85572%2Cpoles-more-afraid-coronavirus-vaccine-coronavirus-infection-shows-survey.html>

The survey revealed that **47 percent of respondents are more afraid of complications after vaccination,** while 26 percent Poles are more afraid of the disease itself. A further 27 percent of respondents could not say whether they were more afraid of the disease or the vaccine.

The study also shows that **women as well as the youngest (15-19 years) and the oldest (50 years and more) respondents are among those more often worried** about coronavirus infections.

In the survey, respondents were also asked about their confidence in the government regarding the use of vaccines against the coronavirus. **Less than a third of Poles (30%) trust the Polish**

government on this matter. Only 3 percent of respondents definitely trust the decisions of the government, while 27 percent are inclined to trust those decisions.

More than half of the respondents (55%) do not approve of the idea and are unable to trust the government. The poll shows that every fifth Pole definitely does not trust the government, while every third is inclined to respond negatively.

The greatest confidence in the government's decisions regarding vaccines was recorded among the elderly, with primary and vocational education, and among Law and Justice voters. Lack of trust was expressed primarily by people under 50, people with higher education and supporters of the Civic Coalition and the Polska 2050 Movement.

Portugal

Government's action towards the pandemic insufficient

ISCTE and ICS, 17/12/2020

<https://leitor.expresso.pt/semanario/semanario2512/html/primeiro-caderno/politica/portugueses-consideram-restricoes-e-apoio-ao-sns-insuficientes>

A study shows that almost half of the Portuguese citizens **(45%) consider the Government's action towards the pandemic insufficient, against 36% who thinks it is enough.** Only a small percentage of 13% considers these measures to be exaggerated. On the other hand, and regarding the NHS's action, more than half (54%) consider it inefficient, 31% sufficient and 6% exaggerated. The error rate of this poll is 3,5%.

Romania

Only 30% of Romanians want to be vaccinated against COVID

Avangarde, 10-20/12/2020

<https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/actualitate/sondaj-doar-30-dintre-romani-vor-sa-se-vaccineze-impotriva-covid-1422303>

Six out of ten Romanians say they are worried about the coronavirus pandemic, while **only 30% said they would be vaccinated against COVID for sure**, according to an Avangarde survey on public perceptions of the pandemic. At the same time, 29% answered "certainly not" and 29% have not yet decided. Another 10% said they "can't appreciate it", while 2% said no.

30% of Romanians say they will not get vaccinated and 40% do not believe in the effectiveness of vaccines

Avangarde, 15-17/01/2021

<https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-coronavirus-24546679-sondaj-vaccinare-romania-ianaurie-2021-cati-romani-spun-vaccineaza.htm>

A survey conducted by GSSC Avangarde in January on the COVID pandemic and the vaccination campaign shows that almost 40% of respondents say that, "from the information they have so far" they do not believe in the effectiveness of COVID vaccines, but over one third of respondents say they are pro-vaccination and will be vaccinated. At the same time, 71% of respondents say that it is a good thing that the Army is dealing with the vaccination campaign.

Romanians' view on vaccination has changed

IRES

<https://arges-stiri.ro/2021/01/23/sondat-ires-privind-vaccinarea/>

According to an IRES study, Romanians' perception of vaccination and the anti-COVID vaccine has improved. **8 out of 10 Romanians have a good opinion about vaccines, but only 4 out of 10 stated that they will surely be vaccinated against COVID.**

79% of respondents say they have a good or very good opinion, in general, about vaccines, while 18% have a bad or very bad opinion about them.

62% of Romanians are eager to be vaccinated against COVID-19

<https://www.bursa.ro/studiu-reveal-marketing-research-62-procente-dintre-romani-sunt-dornici-sa-se-vaccineze-impotriva-covid-19-07508145>

36% of respondents to a Reveal Marketing Research study on Romanians' perception of vaccination against COVID-19 said they **would be vaccinated as soon as the vaccine became available**, while **38% of Romanians said they would not be vaccinated** this year, nor later.

Of those who will be vaccinated immediately, 59% are men and 41% are women. In contrast, among those who refuse vaccination, women have a higher percentage - 66%, compared to 34% men.

26% of respondents who say they will be vaccinated, say they will do it later, not in 2021

Slovenia

Two thirds of the respondents saying they do not trust the tests

Valicon

<https://sloveniatimes.com/valicon-poll-shows-people-becoming-more-inclined-to-get-vaccinated/>

More than two thirds of respondents in the most recent Valicon survey do not trust the rapid antigen tests used across the country. The people's trust in the government's anti-coronavirus measures continues to slide, while the number of those who intend to get vaccinated is rising, the survey suggests.

With two thirds of the respondents saying they do not trust the tests, over 25% said they do not trust them "at all". Less than a third said they trusted the tests and 2% said they had a high level of trust for the tests.

A total of 76% of the respondents told the pollster they would not get a rapid test in the coming days, with a third saying they would definitely not get tested and 43% saying they were unlikely to get tested. On the other hand, 7% said they would definitely get tested and 16% said they would likely get tested.

(...) The survey also suggests that Slovenians are growing more inclined to get vaccinated against the coronavirus. **51% of the respondents** said they had already been vaccinated **or intended to do so**, a slight increase over two weeks ago.

Spain

The number of Spaniards who would immediately take the vaccine have overcome the number of people who would not

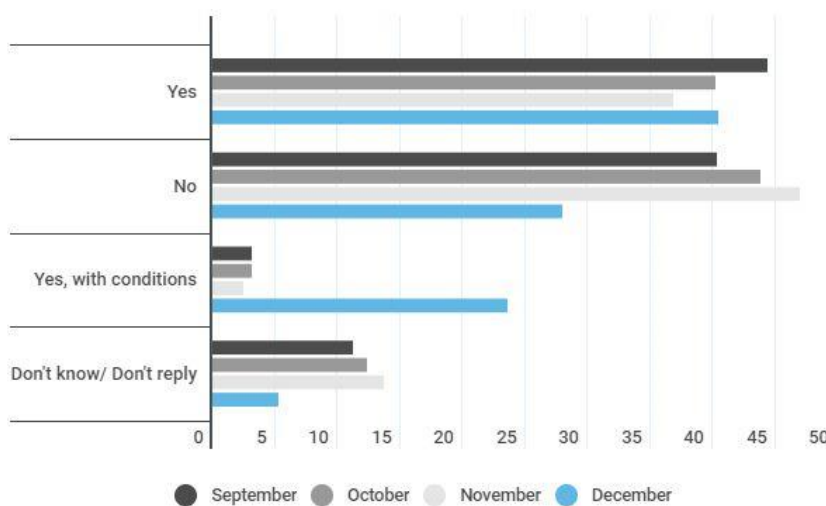
CIS, 27/12/2021

http://datos.cis.es/pdf/Es3303marMT_A.pdf

According to the monthly survey from the CIS, the number of Spaniards who would immediately take the vaccine after the release of the COVID-19 vaccine had **raised from 36.8% up to 40.5% in just one month**. Even though this is not the highest figure for this answer (it reached 44.4% in September), it represents the biggest gap between people who would take the vaccine and people who would not, with a distance of 12.5 points.

It is actually the lowest level among those who would not take the vaccine with only 28% people rejecting this idea, a much better figure than the previous month when it reached 47%.

Would you take the vaccine for Covid-19 immediately after its release?



The biggest rise is observed among those who would take the vaccine with conditions (from 2.5% to 23.6%). These conditions would be: if it is reliable (16.2%), depending on the origin (0.6%), if there is enough information (3.2%), and on the advice of authorities, scientists, or health professionals (3.6%).

Confidence of Spanish citizens in COVID-19 vaccines growing very fast

Euractiv, 27/01/2022

https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/short_news/confidence-of-spanish-citizens-in-covid-19-vaccines-growing-very-fast/

<https://www.efe.com/efe/espana/destacada/casi-el-60-de-los-espanoles-se-vacunaria-sin-dudarlo-contr-la-covid-19/10011-4449462>

About **58% of Spaniards would now accept to get vaccinated** against COVID-19, **compared to the 20.2% recorded just three months ago**, according to a survey conducted in January by the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (Fecyt). (...)

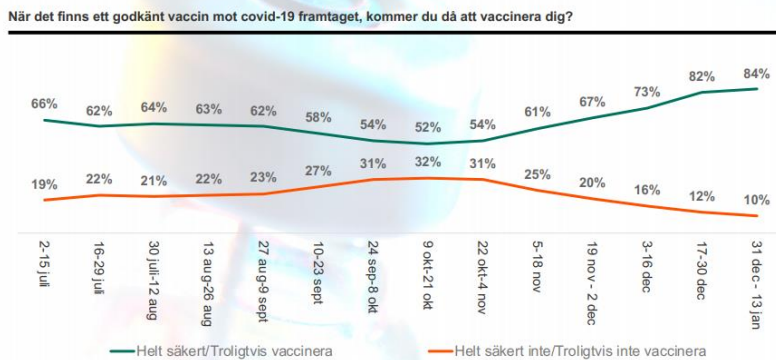
Meanwhile, the percentage of citizens who “would not get vaccinated at all” **has plummeted from the worrying 32.5% three months ago to just 8.7%.**

Sweden

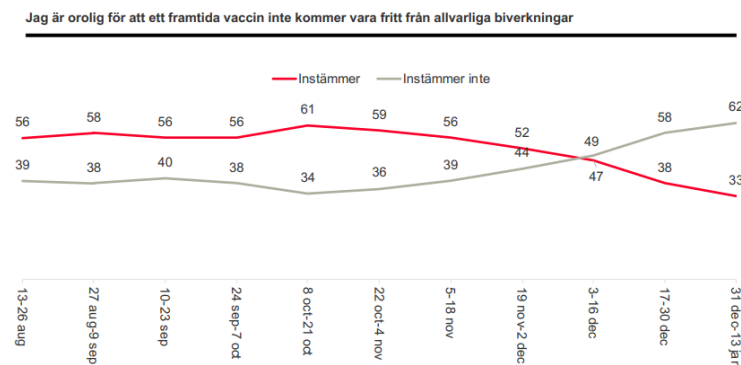
The vaccines against covid-19 gain more trust among the public.

Kantar, 14/01/2021 (fieldwork: 17/12/2020-13/01/2021)

84 % claim they will take the vaccine, while 10 % will not. 6 % are indecisive.



Less people are worried about possible side effects from taking the vaccine. **62 % claim they are not worried about side effects**, while 33 % are. 5 % are uncertain.



The citizens' faith in Sweden's way of handling the pandemic has decreased since the start of the second wave. **42 % now claim they have "quite a lot" or "a lot" of trust** in Swedish strategy.

