

FOR RELEASE MARCH 5, 2021

Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have

77% think vaccinations will benefit U.S. economy

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, March 2021, “Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 vaccine – or Already Have”

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are continuing to respond to the coronavirus outbreak. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,121 U.S. adults from Feb. 16 to 21, 2021.

Everyone who took part in the survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way, nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

See here to read more about the [questions used](#) for this report, along with responses and its [methodology](#).

Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have

77% think vaccinations will benefit U.S. economy

More than a year after [the coronavirus](#) first arrived in the United States, there are signs of growing public dissatisfaction with the country's response. Performance ratings for how top health and state and local officials have responded to the outbreak continue to decline. And there's less consensus than there was at the start of the outbreak about whether certain steps, like restrictions on restaurants, are necessary.

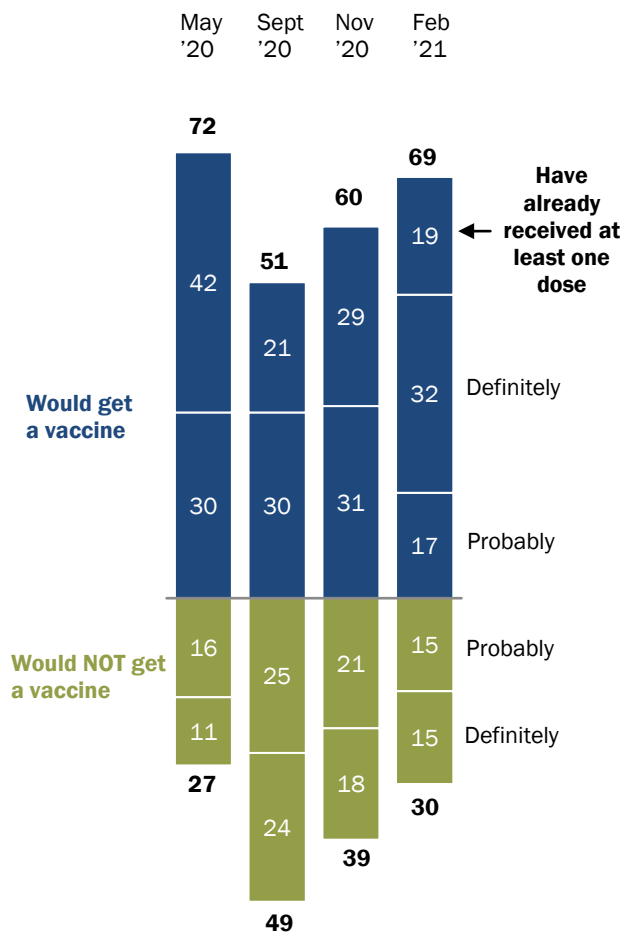
Still, at the outset of President Joe Biden's term, there's more optimism than pessimism that the policies of his administration will improve the country's response to the outbreak. There's also a shared sense that vaccination efforts will play some role in improving the economy – a top public priority.

And, as COVID-19 vaccine production and administration efforts in the U.S. continue to ramp up, a new Pew Research Center survey finds public intent to get vaccinated is on the rise.

Overall, 19% of adults say they have already received at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine. Another 50% say they definitely or probably plan to get vaccinated. Taken together, 69% of the public intends to get a vaccine – or already has – up significantly from 60% who said they planned to get vaccinated in November.

Half of Americans intend to get a COVID-19 vaccine; 19% already have

% of U.S. adults who say, thinking about vaccines to prevent COVID-19, they ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Differences across demographic and political groups continue to characterize public views of COVID-19 vaccines. Yet these dynamics are fluid, and there have been some notable changes as intent has risen and vaccines become more widely available in the U.S.

- A majority of Black Americans (61%) now say they plan to get a COVID-19 vaccine or have already received one, up sharply from 42% who said they planned to get vaccinated in November. Differences in intent to be vaccinated among Black, White, Hispanic or Asian adults are generally smaller now than they were three months ago.
- Among older adults – who are at greater risk of a serious case of the disease and have priority access to vaccines in most places – 41% say they have already received at least one dose; another 44% say they definitely or probably plan to get vaccinated. Intent to get vaccinated remains higher among those ages 65 and older than among younger adults.
- People with lower income levels continue to be less inclined than those with higher incomes to get a vaccine, a dynamic that is borne out in the shares who say they have already received a COVID-19 vaccine: 14% of lower-income adults say they have gotten at least one dose of a vaccine, compared with 20% of middle-income adults and 27% of upper-income adults.
- A smaller majority of women (66%) than men (72%) intend to get a vaccine or have already received at least one dose. Among those not planning to get vaccinated, women are more likely than men to cite concerns about the rapid pace of vaccine development and a lack of information about how well they work as major reasons why they don't plan to get a vaccine.
- Partisan differences, which have long characterized views about the outbreak, are increasingly seen in vaccine intent. Democrats are now 27 percentage points more likely than Republicans to say they plan to get, or have already received, a coronavirus vaccine (83% to 56%). This gap is wider than those seen at multiple points in 2020.

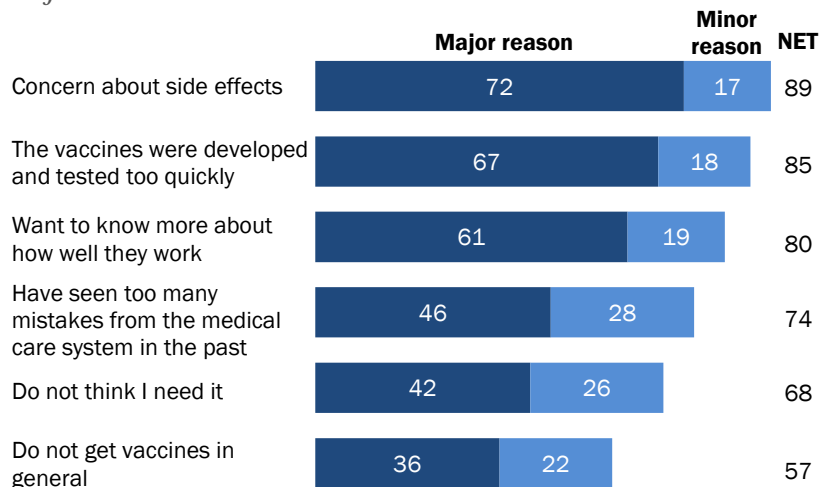
The factors tied to the decision to get a COVID-19 vaccine are complex and interrelated. Center analyses find *trust* in the vaccine research and development process ties strongly to people's vaccine attitudes and actions – vaccine intent is 75 points higher among those with high trust than low trust. Those who place a lot of emphasis on *community health* in the vaccination decision are 60 points more likely than those who give this no consideration to intend to get a vaccine. *Habits and practices* with the seasonal flu vaccine also closely tie to intent to get vaccinated (there's a 39-point difference between those who get a flu shot yearly and those who rarely or never do). People's level of *personal concern* about getting a serious case of the disease plays a smaller role than it did earlier in the outbreak, as a majority (58%) of those who are not too or not at all concerned about getting a serious case now say they intend to get a vaccine or have already done so (up from 48% in November).

Those who do not currently plan to get a vaccine (30% of the public) list a range of reasons why. Majorities cite concerns about side effects (72%), a sense that vaccines were developed and tested too quickly (67%) and a desire to know more about how well they work (61%) as major reasons why they do not intend to get vaccinated.

Smaller shares of those not planning to get a vaccine say past mistakes by the medical care system (46%) or a sense they don't need it (42%) are major reasons why they don't plan to get a vaccine; 36% of this group (11% of all U.S. adults) say a major reason they would pass on receiving a coronavirus vaccine is that they don't get vaccines generally.

Those disinclined to be vaccinated cite concerns about side effects, pace of vaccine development and desire for more information as top reasons why

Among the U.S. adults who say they probably/definitely will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19, % who say each of the following is a major/minor reason



Note: Based on those who say they definitely/probably will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19. Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Feb. 16 to 21 among 10,121 U.S. adults, finds more positive than negative expectations of how the plans and policies of Joe Biden's administration will impact the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak. Overall, 56% think Biden's policies will make the country's response better, compared with 20% who think they will make it worse; 24% don't expect them to make much difference either way.

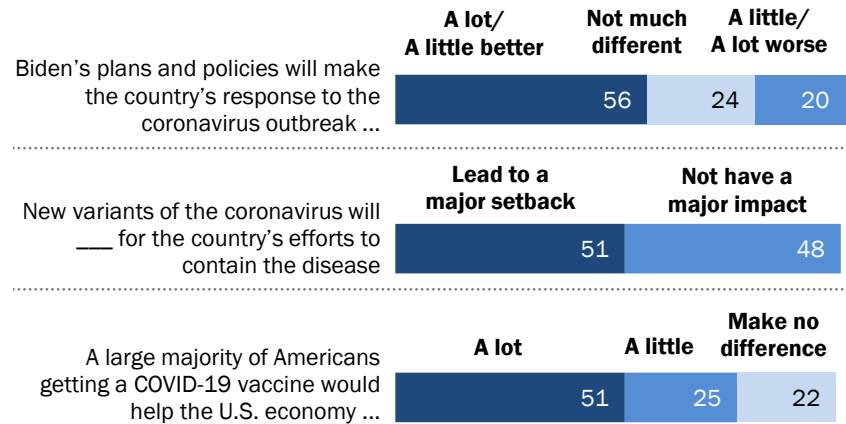
Strengthening the economy and dealing with the coronavirus sit atop the [public's to-do list](#) for Biden and Congress this year. And, as 81% continue to view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to the economy, most Americans see a connection between efforts to vaccinate the public and the strength of the U.S. economy.

About three-quarters say it would help the economy either a lot (51%) or a little (25%) if a large majority of Americans get a vaccine for COVID-19. Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party are more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to say widespread vaccine uptake would help the economy a lot (66% vs. 37%); still, a majority of Republicans say this would help the economy at least a little (66%).

New cases of the coronavirus in the U.S. have declined significantly from their [peak earlier this winter](#), and the number of vaccine doses administered continues to increase. Yet the public expresses a degree of concern when it comes to the new variants of the coronavirus recently discovered around the world: 51% think these variants will lead to a major setback in the country's efforts to contain the disease. By contrast, 48% do not think new coronavirus variants will have a major impact on the county's efforts to contain the disease.

Majority expects Biden's policies to improve country's response to outbreak; most say vaccination efforts will help economy at least a little

% of U.S. adults who say ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Competing perspectives on the outbreak and how best to respond to it

Overall, 63% of the public says the current outbreak is a major threat to the health of the U.S. population as a whole, while the remainder sees the outbreak in less serious terms.

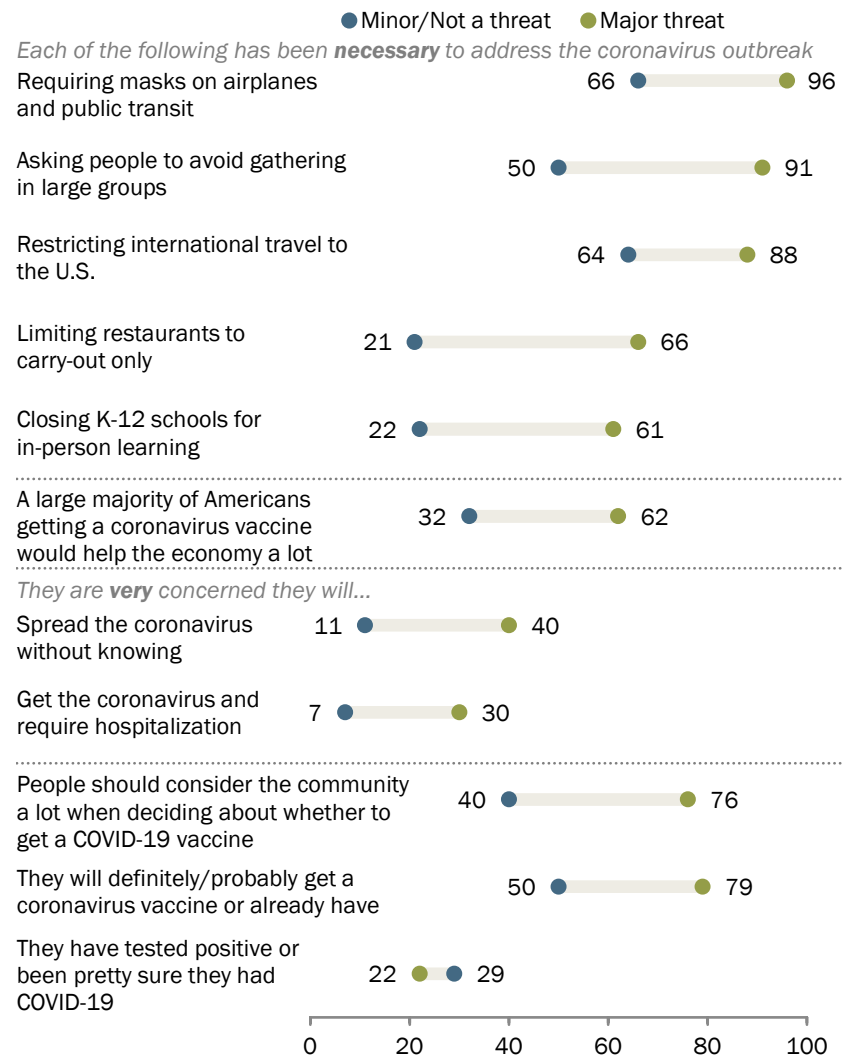
The attitudes of those who view the coronavirus as a major threat to public health and those who say it's no more than a minor threat present two different perspectives on the state and scope of outbreak.

These two groups differ on most every aspect – from personal concern about getting the disease to opinions about policies aimed at containing its spread.

Among those who say the coronavirus is a major public health threat, concern about personal roles in spreading the disease is relatively high, 79% intend to get a vaccine, or have already received one, and majorities consider a range of policies to address the outbreak as necessary steps.

Americans in two camps over threat to public health from COVID-19, differ widely over restrictions, vaccines

% of U.S. adults who view the coronavirus outbreak as a ___ for the health of the U.S. population as a whole who say ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16–21, 2021.

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By contrast, those who view the public health threat posed by the coronavirus outbreak in less serious terms are not particularly concerned about getting the disease themselves. They are

divided on whether they plan to get vaccinated; further, while they see some steps to confront the outbreak as necessary (such as requiring masks on airplanes and public transportation), they view others (such as closing K-12 schools for in-person learning) as unnecessary.

Differences in outlook over the seriousness of the public health threat extend to how much individuals should consider the community health impact in their own decision on whether to get vaccinated – those who see the outbreak in the most serious terms are especially likely to say community health impact should factor prominently in the decision to get a vaccine.

One area where the divide between the two groups is relatively modest is direct contact with the disease: 22% of those who view the outbreak as a major public health threat, compared with 29% of those who view it as a minor threat or not a threat, say they've tested positive for COVID-19 or been pretty sure they've had it.

While partisanship plays a role in these differing perspectives (Republicans are less likely than Democrats to see the outbreak as a major public health threat), there are members of both political parties in either camp and attitudes about the seriousness of the outbreak tie to differing views among both Republicans and Democrats.

These are among the principal findings from Pew Research Center's latest report on the coronavirus outbreak and Americans' views of a COVID-19 vaccine. The survey also finds:

Most view early stages of vaccine distribution as going at least somewhat well.

Overall, 64% of Americans say the vaccine rollout in their area is going very (13%) or somewhat well (51%). Those who have received a vaccine tend to be more positive in their assessments; 72% of this group say the distribution is going at least somewhat well. As localities grapple with how best to distribute the vaccine, 76% say the process in their area has been very or somewhat fair. A smaller majority (57%) says information about how to get vaccinated in their area has been very or somewhat easy to find.

Support for additional restrictions on public activity declines: 27% say there should be more restrictions on public activity in their area, down from 44% who said this in November.

About four-in-ten (41%) now say the number of restrictions in their area should stay about the same, while 31% say there should be fewer restrictions where they live. Republicans – especially those living in places with a statewide mandate to wear masks or other face coverings – express very little support for additional restrictions on public activity.

Black adults stand out for their heightened concern about the coronavirus. Black Americans stand out from other racial and ethnic groups in their levels of concern about the disease: 49% of Black adults consider the disease a major threat to their personal health, compared with 26% of White adults. Black Americans also are among those most concerned about the possibility they might unknowingly spread the disease to others.

A quarter of Americans say they have had the coronavirus; two-thirds know someone who has been hospitalized or who has died from the disease. Underscoring the toll of the pandemic, majorities across all major demographic groups say they personally know someone who has experienced a severe case of COVID-19 or died from the disease.

Positive views of the effects of science on society have edged lower since the pandemic, driven by declining views among Republicans. Two-thirds of U.S. adults say the impact of science on society has been mostly positive, down 6 points from 73% who said this before the pandemic. The share of Republicans and Republican leaners who say the effect of science on society has been positive is down 13 points since 2019 (from 70% to 57%). Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, 78% see the impact of science positively, which is little different from the 77% who said this two years ago.

Public ratings of how top officials have responded to the outbreak have edged downward

More than a year after the U.S. declared a public health emergency due to the coronavirus outbreak, hospitals and medical centers continue to get very positive ratings from the public for their response to the outbreak.

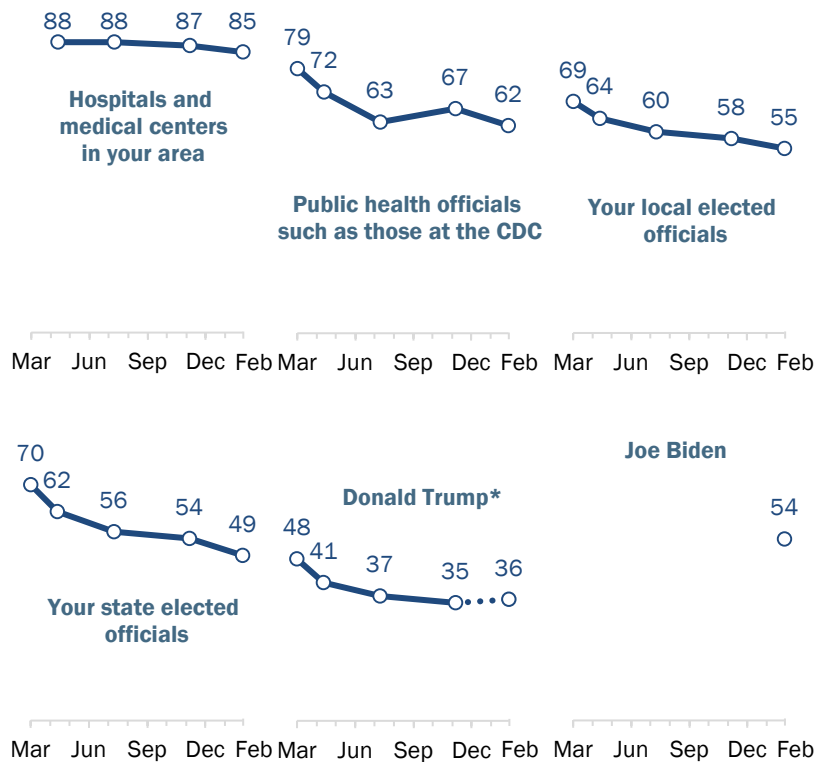
By contrast, other groups – including public health officials and state and local elected officials – have seen their ratings decline over the course of the outbreak.

Overall, 85% of the public says hospitals and medical centers in their area have done an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak – the most positive rating for any of the six groups or individuals tested in the survey. Assessments of medical centers have changed little over the course of the outbreak.

A somewhat smaller majority (62%) says public health officials, such as those at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), have done an excellent or good job. This rating is down 5 points since November and much lower than the 79% who gave public health officials positive ratings during the early stages of the outbreak in March 2020.

Hospitals and medical centers continue to get high marks from the public for their coronavirus response

% of U.S. adults who say ___ is doing an **excellent/good job** responding to the coronavirus outbreak



*In the current survey, respondents were asked to rate the job Donald Trump did responding to the outbreak during his time in office. Previous surveys measured ratings of his performance at that time.
 Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
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When it comes to elected leaders, 55% give local elected officials excellent or good ratings for their response to the coronavirus outbreak, and about half (49%) say this about their state elected officials. Positive ratings of both groups have declined significantly over the course of the outbreak.

At the outset of his administration, a narrow majority (54%) says Joe Biden is doing an excellent or good job responding to the outbreak. By contrast, a smaller share (36%) rates the job his predecessor Donald Trump did responding to the outbreak during his time in office as excellent or good.

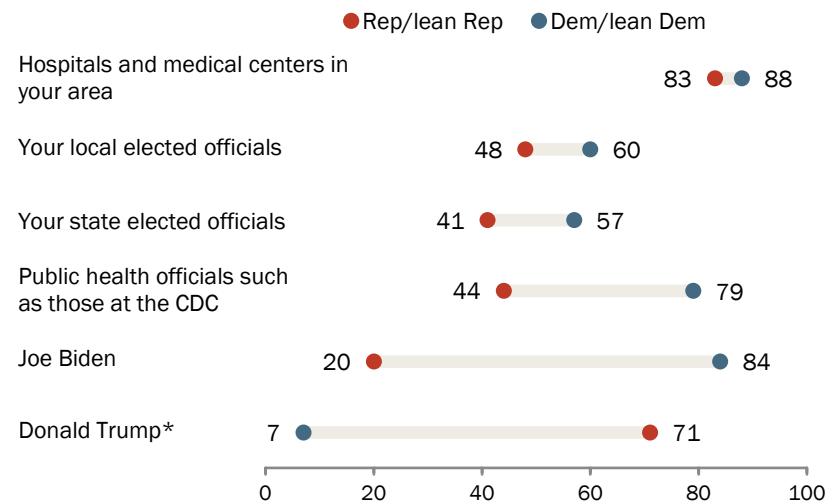
Large majorities of Democrats (including those who lean to the Democratic Party) and Republicans (including Republican leaners) say hospitals and medical centers in their area have done an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak (88% and 83%, respectively). Other assessments of top officials are far more partisan.

Democrats are more likely than Republicans to rate the performance of public health officials positively (79% vs. 44%). Excellent or good ratings of health officials among Republicans are down 14 points since November, while views among Democrats have stayed about the same.

Similarly, Democrats are 12 points more likely than Republicans to say their local elected officials have done an excellent or good job responding to the outbreak (60% vs. 48%) and 16 points more

Political differences in views of public health officials, Joe Biden on coronavirus response

% of U.S. adults who rate ___ as doing an excellent/good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak



*Ratings of Donald Trump from item on how he responded during his time in office.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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likely to rate the performance of state elected officials positively (57% to 41%). In both cases, ratings among Republicans are lower than they were three months ago.

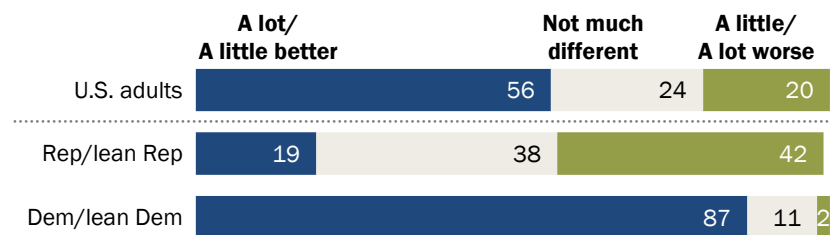
The widest partisan gaps are seen in performance ratings of Joe Biden and Donald Trump. A large majority (84%) of Democrats say Biden is doing an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak; by contrast, just 20% of Republicans say this. The partisan gap is equally wide in assessing the job Donald Trump did responding to the outbreak during his time in office, though Trump gets slightly less positive ratings than Biden from members of his own party (71% of Republicans say Trump did an excellent or good job).

Asked specifically about the plans and policies of the Biden administration to deal with the outbreak, a majority are optimistic: 56% think the administration will make the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak a lot or a little better, while just 20% think it will make it a lot or a little worse (24% don't think it will make much of a difference either way).

Nearly nine-in-ten Democrats (87%) expect the Biden administration's policies to improve the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak. Views among Republicans are more mixed: 42% think they will worsen the country's response to the outbreak, while 38% think they won't change it much, and 19% think they will make the country's response better.

A majority of Americans say Biden's plans will improve the country's coronavirus response

% who say the plans and policies of the Biden administration will make the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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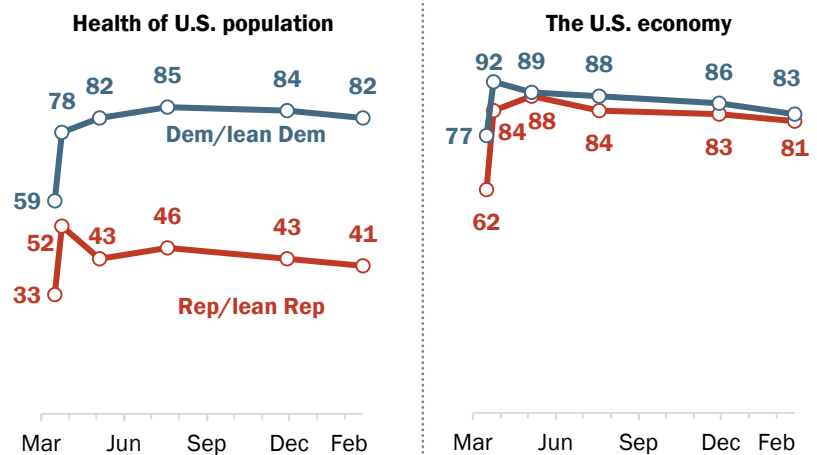
With the job market still recovering from the surge in unemployment last spring, 81% of Americans continue to view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to the U.S. economy. As has been the case for most of the past year, a smaller majority (63%) views the outbreak as a major threat to public health.

Republicans and Democrats remain far apart in their assessments of the nature of the public health threat posed by the coronavirus. Views today are as divided as they have been at any point in the outbreak: 82% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to the health of the U.S. population as a whole; half as many Republicans and Republican leaners (41%) say the same.

By contrast, comparable majorities of Democrats (83%) and Republicans (81%) continue to view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to the U.S. economy.

A year of wide political divisions over threat to public health from coronavirus outbreak

% of U.S. adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Americans are divided over whether closing K-12 schools to in-person learning is necessary to address the coronavirus outbreak

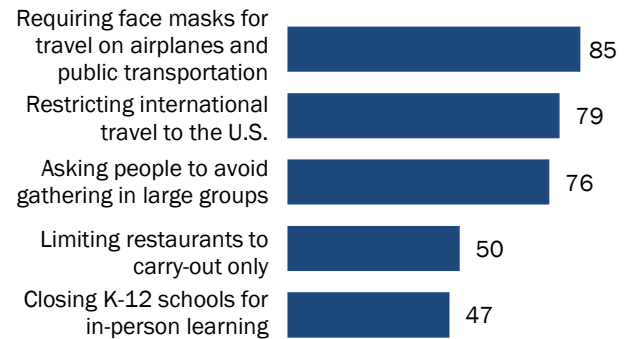
Large majorities of Americans say requiring face masks for travelers, restricting international travel to the U.S. and asking people to avoid gathering in large groups are necessary steps to help address the coronavirus outbreak. Overall, 85% say requiring masks or face coverings for travelers on airplanes and public transportation is necessary. About eight-in-ten (79%) adults think restricting international travel to the U.S. is necessary, and 76% say asking people to avoid gathering in large groups is necessary.

Americans are divided over whether limiting restaurants to carry-out only and closing K-12 schools for in-person learning are needed steps. Half think limiting restaurants to carry-out only is necessary, and a slightly smaller share (47%) say closing K-12 schools for in-person learning is necessary.

Majorities of Democrats and Republicans say requiring face masks for travel, restricting international travel and asking people to avoid gathering in large groups are necessary steps to control the outbreak. However, in all three cases, larger majorities of Democrats than Republicans express this view. The gap is particularly wide when it comes to asking people to avoid gathering in large groups: 93% of Democrats view this as necessary compared with 56% of Republicans.

Most Americans view requiring masks on transit as necessary step

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following are necessary to address the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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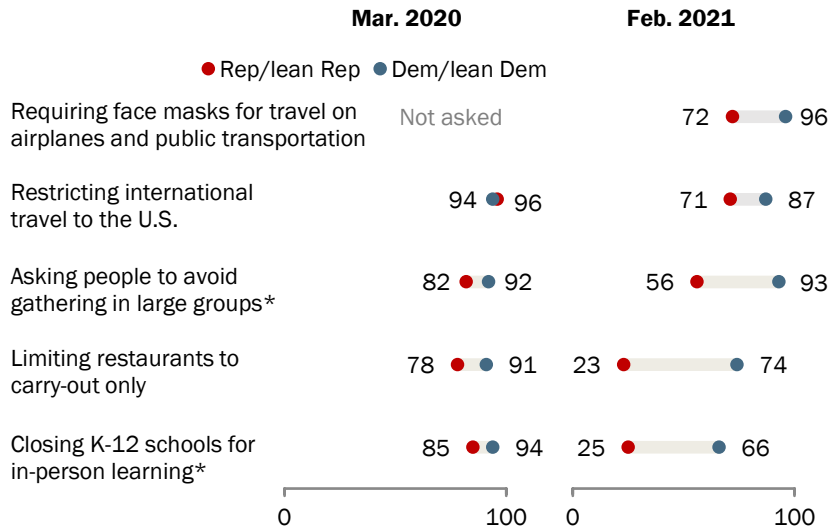
Democrats and Republicans disagree over whether closing K-12 schools for in-person learning and limiting restaurants to carry-out only are needed to control the outbreak. Two-thirds of Democrats say closing K-12 schools for in-person learning is necessary; just 25% of Republicans say the same. Democrats are also far more likely than Republicans to say limiting restaurants to carry-out is necessary (74% vs. 23%).

These wide partisan divides stand in contrast to last March at the start of the coronavirus pandemic, when large majorities of Democrats and Republicans agreed that policies such as limiting the size of in-person gatherings, restricting restaurants to carry-out only and closing K-12 schools were necessary to address the coronavirus outbreak.

Those who view the coronavirus as a major threat to public health are more likely than those who see it as less of a threat to view each of the five policies tested in the survey as necessary. Still, majorities of both groups say face masks for travelers and limiting international travel are necessary steps.

Republicans and Democrats are far more divided on ways to address coronavirus than at start of outbreak

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following are necessary to address the coronavirus outbreak



*See Topline for details on wording differences between Mar. 2020 and Feb. 2021 surveys. Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Public support for more coronavirus restrictions has tapered off since November

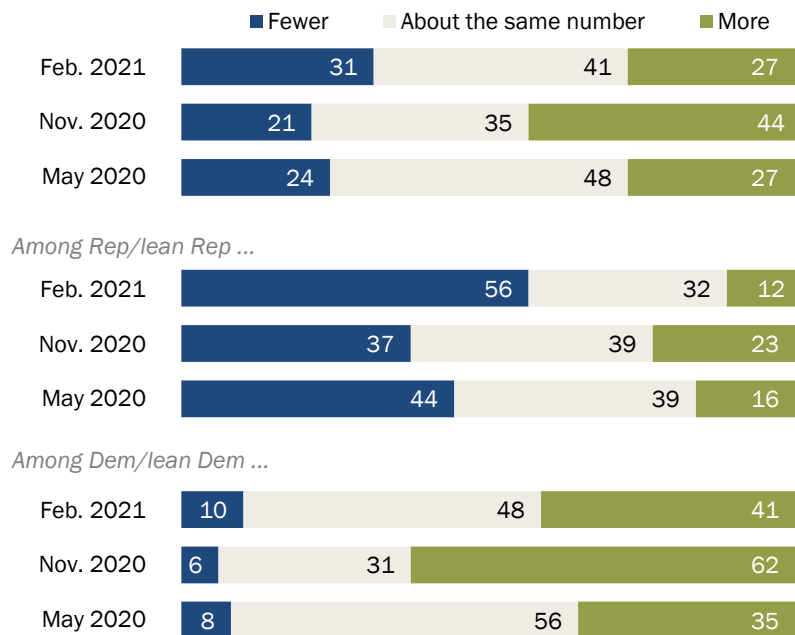
In the new survey, about four-in-ten Americans (41%) say limits on public activity in their area due to the coronavirus outbreak should stay about the same as they are now, while 31% say there should be fewer restrictions, and 27% think there should be more restrictions.

There is less public appetite for restrictions compared with just a few months earlier. The 27% who say there should be more restrictions where they live is down from 44% who said this in November. At the same time, there has been a rise in the share who say there should be fewer restrictions where they live: from 21% in November to 31% now.

There continue to be large political differences in views about restrictions on public activity. Most Democrats think there should either be about the same number (48%) or more (41%) restrictions on public activity in their area. In contrast, a slight majority of Republicans (56%) thinks there should be fewer restrictions, and 32% say there should be about the same number of restrictions.

Americans continue to be deeply politically divided over restrictions on public activity

% of U.S. adults who say there should be ___ restrictions on public activity because of the coronavirus outbreak in their area



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Opinions about limits on public activity vary depending on the nature of restrictions already in place. One way to capture such variation is to analyze places with and without [a mandate to wear a mask](#) or other face covering when in public spaces.

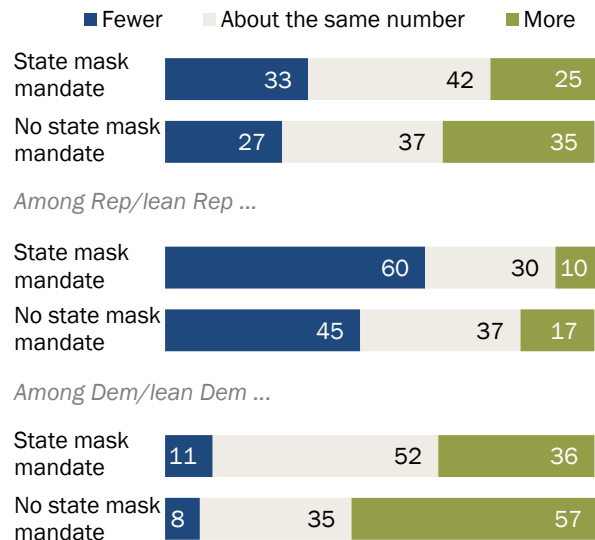
People living in states without a mask mandate are more supportive of additional restrictions on public activity than those in places that currently have a mask mandate (35% vs. 25%). At the time of the survey, 35 states and the District of Columbia had a statewide mandate for wearing masks or face coverings in indoor public spaces and 15 states did not.

This difference is especially pronounced among Democrats. A 57% majority of Democrats living in places without a statewide mask mandate favor more restrictions on public activity in their area. In comparison, 36% of Democrats in states with a mask mandate say there should be more restrictions.

People who live in states with a mask mandate are more likely than those who live in states without a mandate to say there should be *fewer* restrictions. Among Republicans, six-in-ten of those living in areas with a statewide mask mandate say there should be fewer restrictions on public activity where they live, compared with 45% of those who live in states without a mandate.

Views on restrictions vary by statewide rules in place and partisanship

% of U.S. adults who say there should be ___ restrictions on public activity because of the coronavirus outbreak in their area



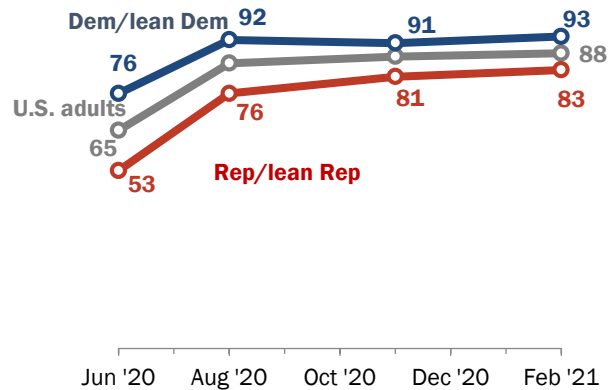
Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
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Regardless of people's views about restrictions, a large majority of Americans report regularly wearing a face mask or covering in public. About nine-in-ten U.S. adults (88%) say they have worn a mask all or most of the time in stores and businesses over the past month, a nearly identical share as in November. Most Democrats and Republicans say they wear a mask in public regularly. More than nine-in-ten Democrats (93%) and more than eight-in-ten Republicans (83%) report wearing a mask in public all or most of the time.

About nine-in-ten Americans regularly wear masks in stores, businesses

% of U.S. adults who say they have worn a mask or face covering all of most of the time in stores and businesses over the past month



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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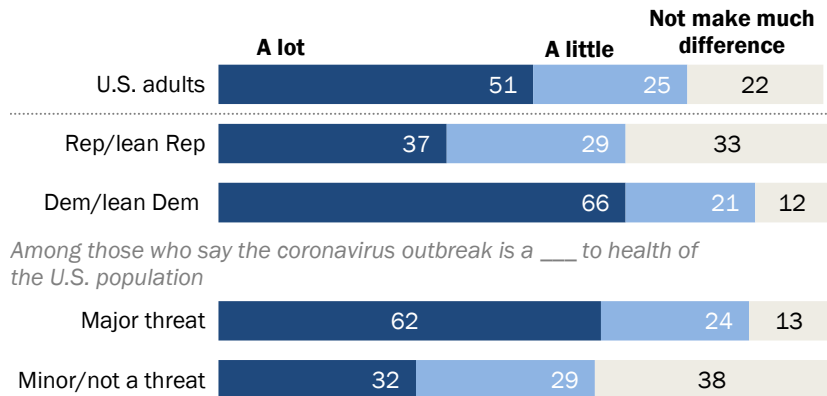
About three-quarters of Americans see link between vaccination efforts and economic improvement

Strengthening the economy and dealing with the coronavirus outbreak rank atop the public's list of [policy priorities](#) for the president and Congress this year. And most Americans believe efforts to slow the spread of the disease through widespread vaccinations will improve the economy.

About three-quarters say that a large majority of Americans getting a vaccine for COVID-19 would help the U.S. economy either a lot (51%) or a little (25%). Just 22% think widespread vaccine uptake would not make much of a difference for the economy.

Majority of Americans say widespread vaccinations would help the U.S. economy a lot or a little

% of U.S. adults who say that if a large majority of Americans get a vaccine for COVID-19, it would help the economy ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Most Democrats say getting a large majority of Americans vaccinated will help the economy either a lot (66%) or a little (21%). This view is less widely held among Republicans; still, 66% think widespread vaccinations would help the economy at least a little. Partisans have disagreed about the best ways to help the economy during the outbreak; [last August](#), Democrats were significantly more likely than Republicans to say reducing the number of infections – rather than easing restrictions on stores and schools – was the more effective way to help the economy recover.

About half expect coronavirus variants to lead to major setback for U.S.

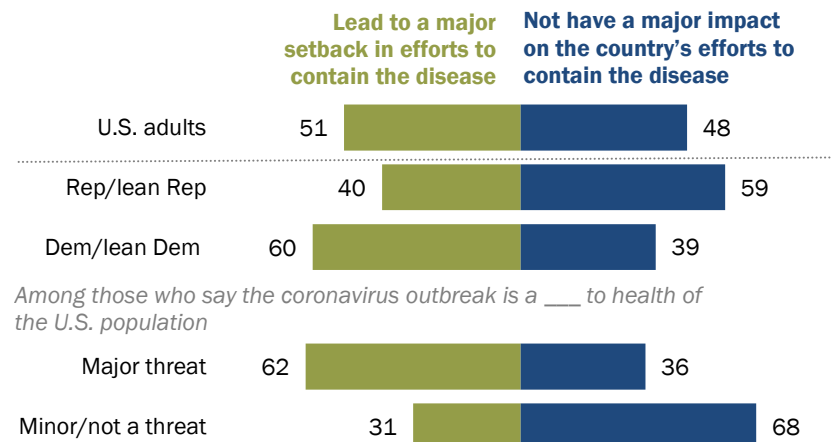
As new – and potentially more infectious – coronavirus variants have been identified around the world, 51% of Americans expect these variants to lead to a major setback for the country’s efforts to contain the disease. About as many (48%) do not.

A majority (62%) of those who view the outbreak as a major threat to public health say they think new variants of the coronavirus will lead to a setback for U.S. efforts to contain the disease. By contrast, 68% of those who call the coronavirus outbreak a minor threat or not a threat to public health think the new variants won’t have a major impact on the country.

Consistent with differing levels of concern about the outbreak, a larger share of Democrats (60%) than Republicans (40%) say new coronavirus variants will cause a major setback for the country.

Concern about new variants of the coronavirus especially high among those who see outbreak as a major threat to public health

% of U.S. adults who say new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 will ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

“Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have”

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When it comes to the impact of new coronavirus variants on vaccination efforts in the U.S., 58% of Americans say that these variants make getting a large majority of Americans vaccinated more important. About a third (32%) say the variants don't change their views on the importance of vaccination efforts; 8% say they make these efforts less important.

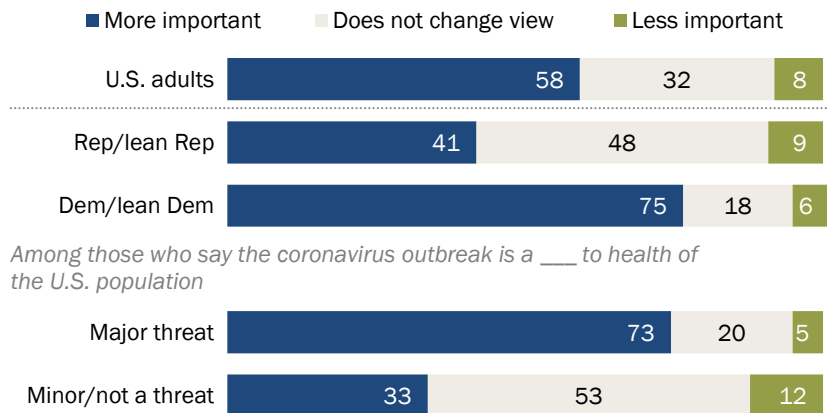
Attitudes about new coronavirus variants and the importance of vaccinations in the U.S. are closely tied to perceptions of the threat posed by the outbreak.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of those who see that outbreak as a major threat to public health say the new variants make it more important for a large majority of Americans to get vaccinated for the disease. By contrast, just 33% of those who view the outbreak as a less serious threat to public health say the same.

Three-quarters of Democrats say new variants make it more important for a large majority of Americans to get vaccinated for the coronavirus. Among Republicans, 48% say the new variants do not change their views, while 41% say they make widespread vaccinations more important.

58% say new variants of COVID-19 make it 'more important' for Americans to get vaccinated

% of U.S. adults who say new variants of the coronavirus make getting a large majority of Americans vaccinated ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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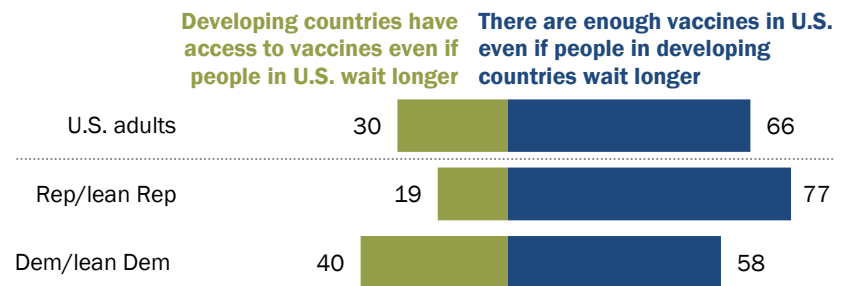
Two-thirds tilt against a U.S. role in helping developing countries access coronavirus vaccines if it would delay Americans' access

With global demand for COVID-19 vaccines outpacing supply, many developing nations around the world have yet to begin widespread vaccination efforts.

Asked to consider the U.S. role in global vaccine distribution, 66% of Americans say the country should ensure that there are enough coronavirus vaccines for people in the U.S., even if it means people in developing countries need to wait longer to get vaccines. Fewer (30%) say the U.S. should help ensure that people in developing countries have access to coronavirus vaccines, even if it means some people in the U.S. need to wait longer to get vaccines.

Majority prioritizes expanding vaccine supply in U.S., even if people in developing countries need to wait

% of U.S. adults who say that the U.S. should ensure that ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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About three-quarters of Republicans (77%) say the U.S. should ensure enough vaccine supply for people in the country, even if those in developing countries need to wait longer. A smaller majority of Democrats (58%) also take this view.

Rising shares in U.S. plan to get a COVID-19 vaccine or have already received at least one vaccine dose

Amid efforts to ramp up vaccine production and administration in the U.S., 19% of adults say they have already received at least one dose of a vaccine to prevent COVID-19.

About four-in-ten adults ages 65 and older (41%) say they've already received a vaccine for the coronavirus, far higher than the shares of younger adults who say this. Older adults are at a greater risk of experiencing severe cases from the coronavirus and have been given priority access to the vaccine in most places around the country.

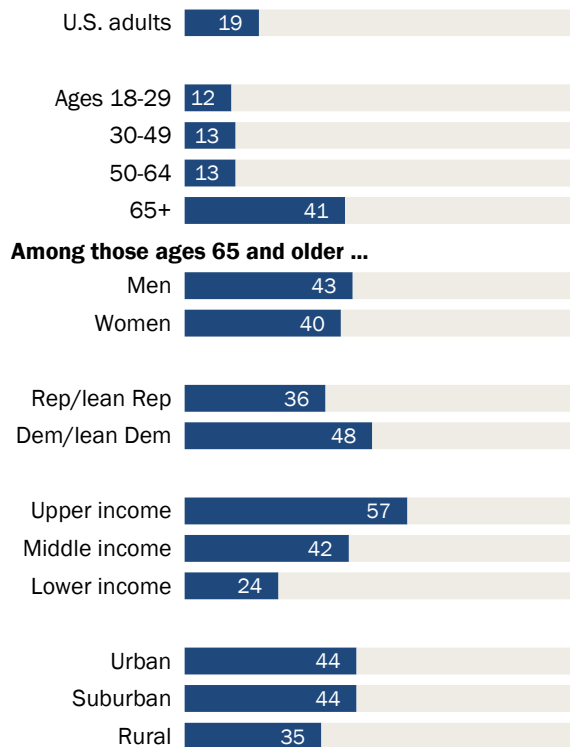
Among those ages 65 and older, upper-income seniors (57%) are more likely than middle-income (42%) or lower-income (24%) seniors to say they have received at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine.

Consistent with partisan differences in concern about vaccines measured over the course of the outbreak, a larger share of Democrats (48%) than Republicans (36%) ages 65 and older say they have received a vaccine for COVID-19.

Across community types, seniors in rural areas are 9 points less likely than those in suburban and urban areas to have received a vaccine.

19% of U.S. adults say they've received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine

% of U.S. adults who say they have received at least one dose of a vaccine to prevent COVID-19



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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Differences by race and ethnicity in vaccine intent narrow; those by political party widen

In addition to the 19% of adults who have already received a coronavirus vaccine, 50% say they definitely or probably will get vaccinated.

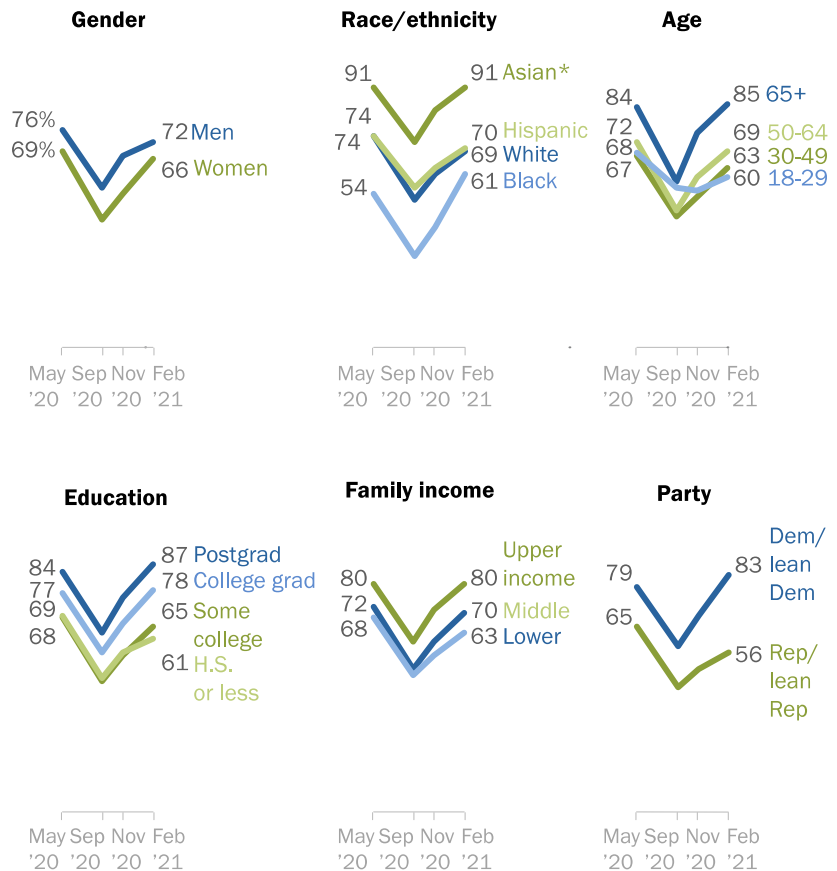
Taken together, about seven-in-ten Americans (69%) now plan to get a vaccine for COVID-19 or have already received at least one dose, up from 60% who said they planned to get vaccinated in November.

The increase in intent to get a coronavirus vaccine can be seen across most demographic groups, though sizable differences remain.

A majority of Black adults (61%) now say they plan to get vaccinated or already have, up 19 points from November when 42% said they planned to get vaccinated. While vaccine intent has also increased among White, Hispanic and Asian adults, the increase among Black adults is especially pronounced. In November, White adults were 19 points more likely than Black adults to say they would get vaccinated; today, the gap in the shares who intend to get vaccinated, or already have been, is 8 points.

Majority of Black adults now say they plan to get – or have already received – a COVID-19 vaccine

% of U.S. adults who say they will definitely/probably get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 or have already received at least one dose



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.
 Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.
 Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
 "Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

A large majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (83%) intend to get vaccinated or have already received a vaccine, up 14 points since November. There has been a more modest 6-point increase among Republicans and Republican leaners (from 50% to 56%). As a result, the partisan gap has grown from 19 points in November to 27 points in the current survey.

Other demographic patterns seen earlier in the outbreak persist in the current survey. Those with higher levels of education and income continue to be more likely than those with lower levels of education and income to say they plan to get a vaccine or have already received one. The oldest Americans are much more likely than younger Americans to say they've received a vaccine or intend to get one, and men remain more likely than women to say this.

Across community types, those in suburban (73%) and urban (70%) areas are more likely than those in rural areas (60%) to say they have been, or plan to get, vaccinated for the coronavirus.

While a majority of Americans intend to get vaccinated, three-in-ten say they will probably (15%) or definitely (15%) *not* get a vaccine for the coronavirus.

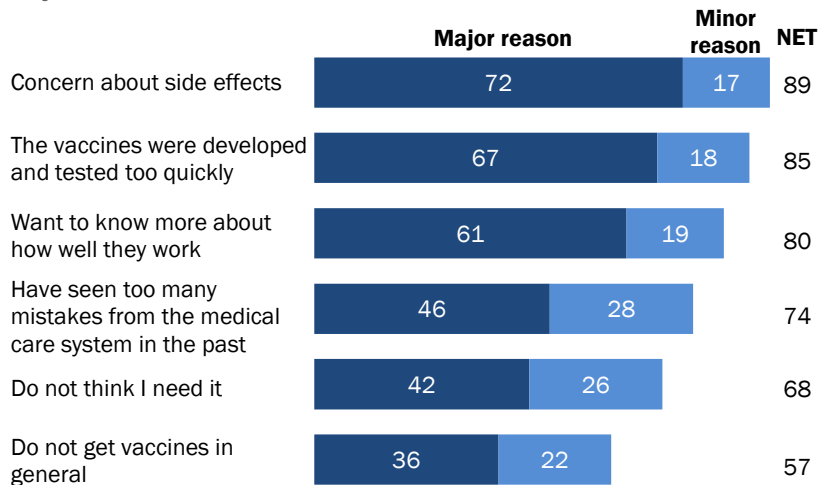
When asked why they feel this way, 72% of this group cite concern about side effects as a major reason they don't plan to get vaccinated, and another 17% call this a minor reason.

Concern that the vaccines were developed and tested too quickly (67% major reason) and wanting to know more about how well they work (61% major reason) are also top reasons mentioned by those not planning to get vaccinated.

About four-in-ten of those not planning to get vaccinated (42%) say the feeling that they don't need it is a major reason

Those disinclined to be vaccinated cite concerns about side effects, pace of vaccine development and desire for more information as top reasons why

Among the U.S. adults who say they probably/definitely will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19, % who say each of the following is a major/minor reason



Note: Based on those who say they definitely/probably will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19. Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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for their decision. This view differs little across age groups but is more common among those see the outbreak as posing little or no threat to public health.

Among those who don't intend to get vaccinated, 36% – or 11% of the general public – cite the fact that they don't get vaccines in general as a major reason why they don't plan to get a COVID-19 vaccine. Another 22% of this group (7% of the public) call this a minor reason.

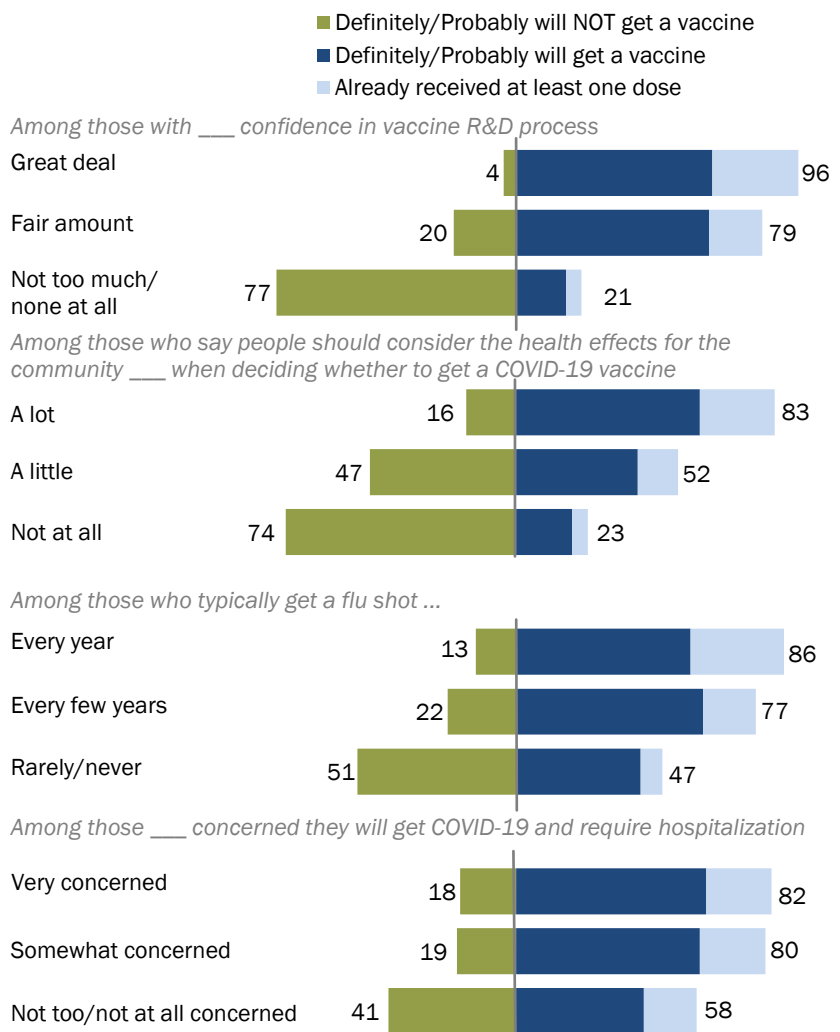
Trust in R&D process closely tied to vaccine intent; most Americans think community impact should factor into individual decision on vaccine

High confidence in the vaccine research and development process goes hand-in-hand with intent to get vaccinated for the coronavirus.

Almost all (96%) of those with a great deal of confidence in the research and development process say they plan to get a vaccine for COVID-19 or have already received one. A smaller majority of those with a fair amount of confidence in the R&D process also say this. By contrast, a majority (77%) of those with not too much or no confidence in how the vaccines were developed say they will *not* get vaccinated.

Those highly confident in vaccine R&D process are especially likely to say they'll get vaccinated

% of U.S. adults who say thinking about vaccines to prevent COVID-19, they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
 "Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

People’s habits around a seasonal flu vaccine also tie in with their intentions to get a COVID-19 vaccine. Large majorities of those who report getting a flu shot every year (86%) or every few years (77%) will get a COVID-19 vaccine or have already done so. Among those who rarely or never get a flu shot, 51% say they don’t plan to get vaccinated for the coronavirus.

Nine-in-ten adults say people should consider the health effects for the community either a lot (63%) or a little (27%) when making their own decision about whether to get a COVID-19 vaccine. Just 9% say the community impact should not be a consideration.

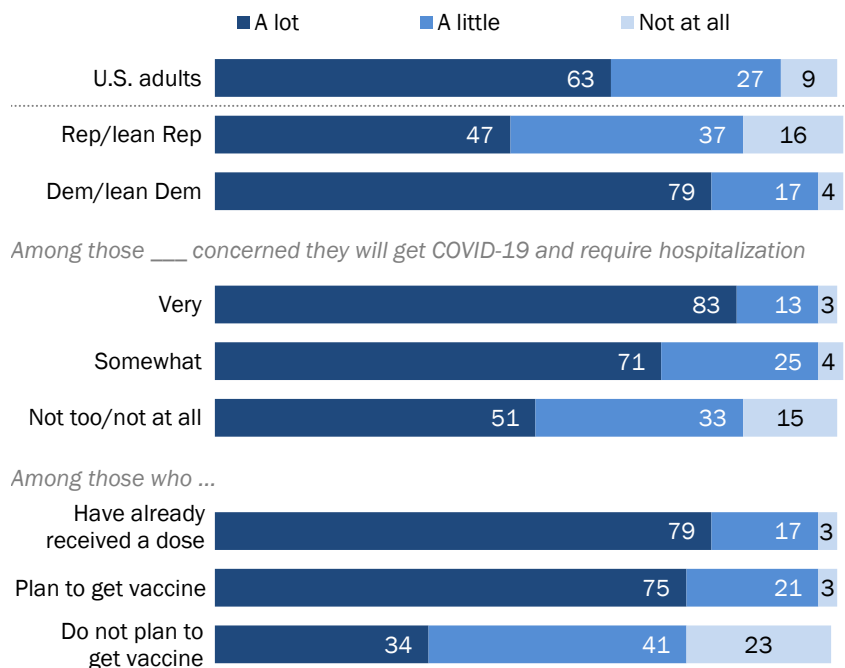
Those who have already received a vaccine (79%) or plan to get one (75%) are much more likely than those who do not plan to get a vaccine (34%) to say community impact should factor a lot in an individual’s decision about whether to get vaccinated.

There is a similar pattern by levels of concern about contracting COVID-19: Those with higher levels of concern are more likely than those with lower levels of concern to say community impact should be a factor in a person’s decision about whether or not to get vaccinated.

There also is a wide gap on this question by partisanship: Nearly eight-in-ten Democrats and Democratic leaners (79%) think people should consider the health effects for the community a lot

Most Americans say individuals should consider community impact when making vaccination decision

% of U.S. adults who say that people should consider the health effects for the community ___ when making their own decision about whether to get a COVID-19 vaccine



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
 “Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have”

in making their decision about whether to get a COVID-19 vaccine, compared with 47% of Republicans and Republican leaners.

Black Americans often more concerned about coronavirus, but smaller shares say they will get or already have gotten a vaccine

Black Americans have been hit disproportionately hard by the coronavirus outbreak. Since the beginning of the pandemic, they have been more likely than other [racial or ethnic groups to die](#) or be hospitalized as a result of contracting COVID-19. A recent CDC analysis found Black life expectancy in the U.S. [has fallen by 2.7 years](#) from its pre-pandemic levels, a somber illustration of the toll of the pandemic.

The new Center survey finds about eight-in-ten Black adults (78%) say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or who died as a result of contracting COVID-19. About half (49%) describe the outbreak as a “major threat” to their personal health, higher than that for the population overall in comparison. About one-third of Black adults (35%) are *very* concerned that they themselves will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization, compared with 21% of the overall population. (See [Appendix A](#) for comparisons on these questions across racial and ethnic groups.)

Previous Center surveys found that Black adults have [followed news about COVID-19](#) more closely than the overall population and discussed the outbreak with others more frequently than other racial or ethnic groups.

The majority of Black adults see the emergence of [new, more contagious coronavirus variants](#) as a likely setback in the U.S.’s efforts to contain the virus; about seven-in-ten (68%) think these new variants will lead to a major setback in efforts to contain the virus, compared with about half of adults overall (51%).

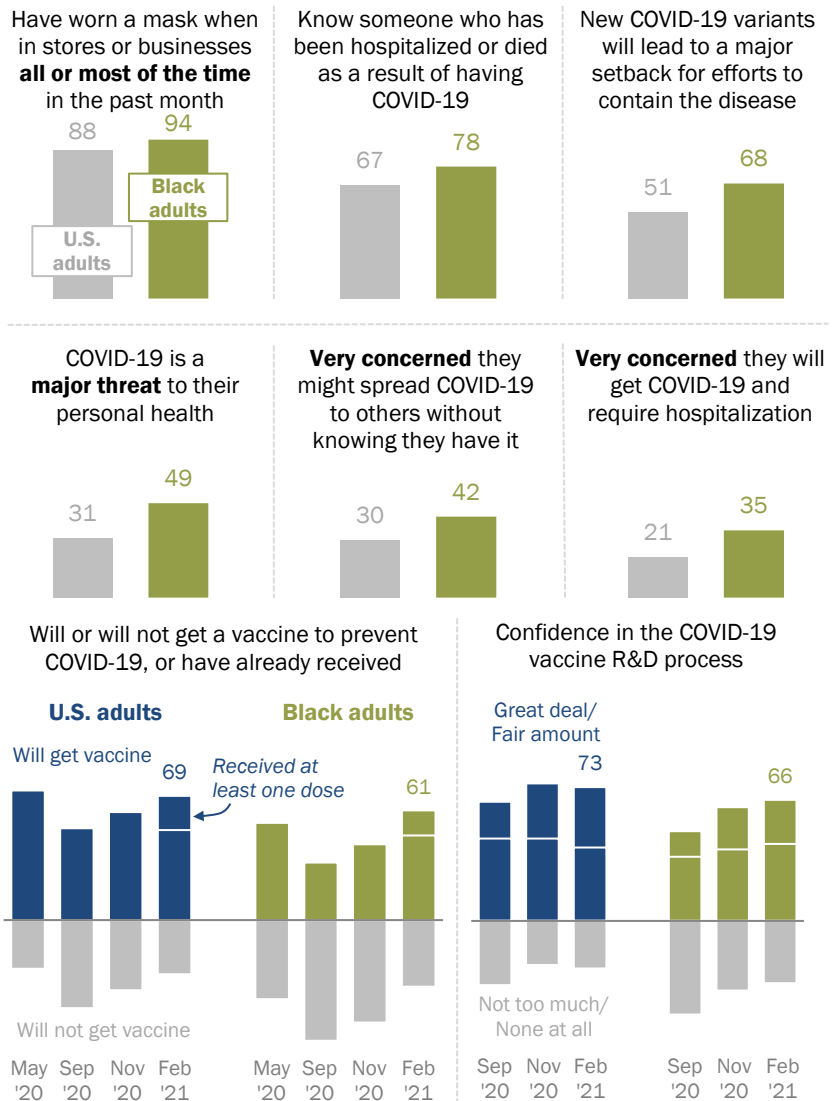
Black adults are more likely than White adults to say they are very concerned about unknowingly spreading the disease to others (42% vs. 23%); overall, 30% of U.S. adults say they are very concerned about this. And while a large majority of U.S. adults (88%) say they have worn a mask in stores or businesses all or most of the time over the past month, the share of Black adults (94%) who say they've done this is even higher.

At the same time, Black Americans stand out for being less likely than other groups to say they will get vaccinated. Overall, 61% of Black Americans say they will definitely or probably get a COVID-19 vaccine (47%) or that they have already received at least one dose (15%). Larger majorities of White (69%), Hispanic (70%) and English-speaking Asian (91%) adults say they will get a vaccine or have already done so.

Among Black Americans, older adults are more inclined than younger adults to say they would get a coronavirus vaccine. A larger share of Black men than women say they would get a coronavirus vaccine, or that

Black adults express heightened concern about COVID-19, lower trust in vaccine R&D process

% of U.S. adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Surveys conducted in November 2020 and earlier asked respondents if they would get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 if one "were available today," and if they were confident that the research and development process "will produce" a safe and effective COVID-19 vaccine. Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021. "Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine - or Already Have"

they have already done so. Both patterns parallel age and gender differences seen in the overall population.

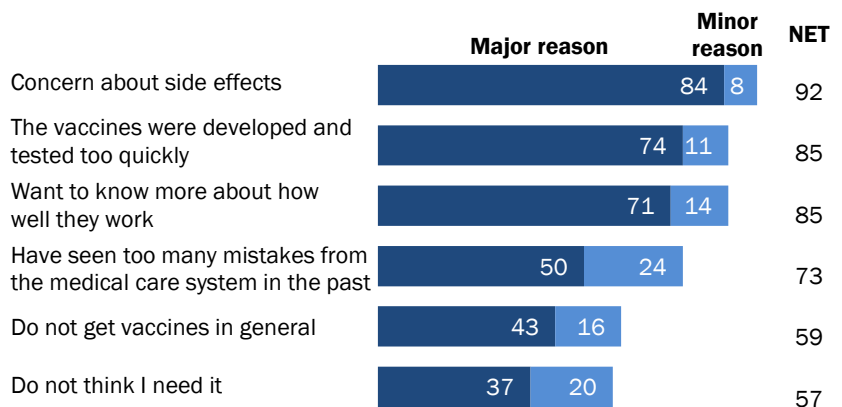
One of the strongest predictors of Black adults' intention to be vaccinated stems from their levels of trust in the vaccine research and development process. In the new survey, 24% of Black Americans say they have a great deal of confidence that the research and development process has produced safe and effective vaccines, 42% have a fair amount of confidence in this process and 34% have not too much confidence or none at all.

Among the 24% of Black Americans who have a great deal of confidence in the research and development process for vaccines, 89% intend to get a coronavirus vaccine or have already received at least one dose. By contrast, among the 34% of Black Americans with low trust in the vaccine R&D process, just 26% say they will get a vaccine or have already done so; 72% say they will not.

Among Black adults who say they definitely or probably will not get a coronavirus vaccine, large shares say major reasons why include concern about side effects (84%), thinking the vaccines were developed and tested too quickly (74%) and wanting to know more about how well they work (71%). Half of Black Americans who do not intend to get a vaccine say a major reason is because they have seen too many mistakes from the medical care system in the past; 43% say they do not get vaccines in general, and 37% say they don't think they need the vaccine.

Black Americans who do not intend to get a coronavirus vaccine cite multiple reasons why

Among Black adults who say they probably/definitely will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19, % who say each of the following is a major/minor reason why



Note: Based on those who say they definitely/probably will NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19. Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine - or Already Have"

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Majority of U.S. adults see local administration of vaccine in positive light

Overall, a majority of U.S. adults (64%) say that the process for getting COVID-19 vaccines in their local area is going at least somewhat well, though just 13% describe it as going “very” well. About a third (34%) say the process is going not too or not at all well.

As local jurisdictions have grappled with questions about who should be first in line to receive a vaccine, 76% of the public describes the process for getting a COVID-19 vaccine in their local area as either very or somewhat fair. A smaller majority (57%) says it’s very or somewhat easy to find information about how to sign up for a vaccine in their area; 41% describe this information as not too easy or not at all easy to find.

While there are often wide partisan and demographic differences in levels of concern about the outbreak and aspects of coronavirus policy, local assessments of the vaccine rollout vary only modestly by political party or demographic groups (see [Appendix A](#) for more details).

Those who have experienced the vaccination process are more likely than those who have not been vaccinated to say the process in their area is going well (72% vs. 62%). Views on the fairness of the vaccination process and ease of finding information about it are little different by vaccination status.

Those who have gotten a vaccine are more likely to see local vaccination process as going well

% of U.S. adults who say the following

	The process for getting COVID-19 vaccines in your local area ...			Information is very easy to find				
	Going very well	Somewhat well	NET	Very fair	Somewhat fair	NET	Somewhat easy	NET
U.S. adults	13	51	64	20	56	76	16	57
Have received at least one dose of a vaccine	21	51	72	27	53	80	18	57
No, have not	10	51	62	18	57	75	16	57

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

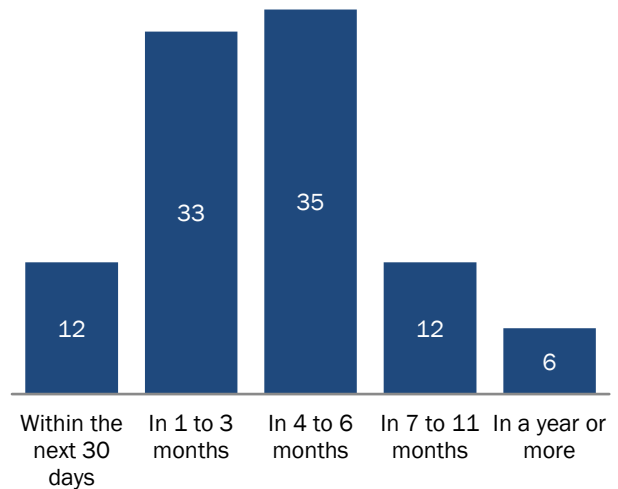
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Most Americans expect there to be widespread access to coronavirus vaccines in their local area in the next six months, though people vary in their expectations over exactly when supply will meet demand. Overall, 35% think *most people* in their area will be able to get a vaccine in four to six months; almost as many (33%) forecast a quicker timeline and expect this level of availability in one to three months, and 12% think it will be even faster. Still, nearly one-in-five Americans see a much longer timeline: 12% expect it to take seven to 11 months until there is widespread availability, and 6% say this will take a year or more.

Most Americans expect widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines within the next six months

% of U.S. adults who think that most people in their local area will be able to get a vaccine ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.
 "Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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A quarter of Americans have had COVID-19

About a year into the outbreak in the U.S., a quarter of adults say they have tested positive for COVID-19 or been “pretty sure” they have had it despite not receiving an official diagnosis. This includes people who tested positive for an active viral infection as well as those tested positive for antibodies (a sign of past infection).

In general, the shares of adults who say they have had COVID-19 are comparable across most demographic groups, though there are some differences.

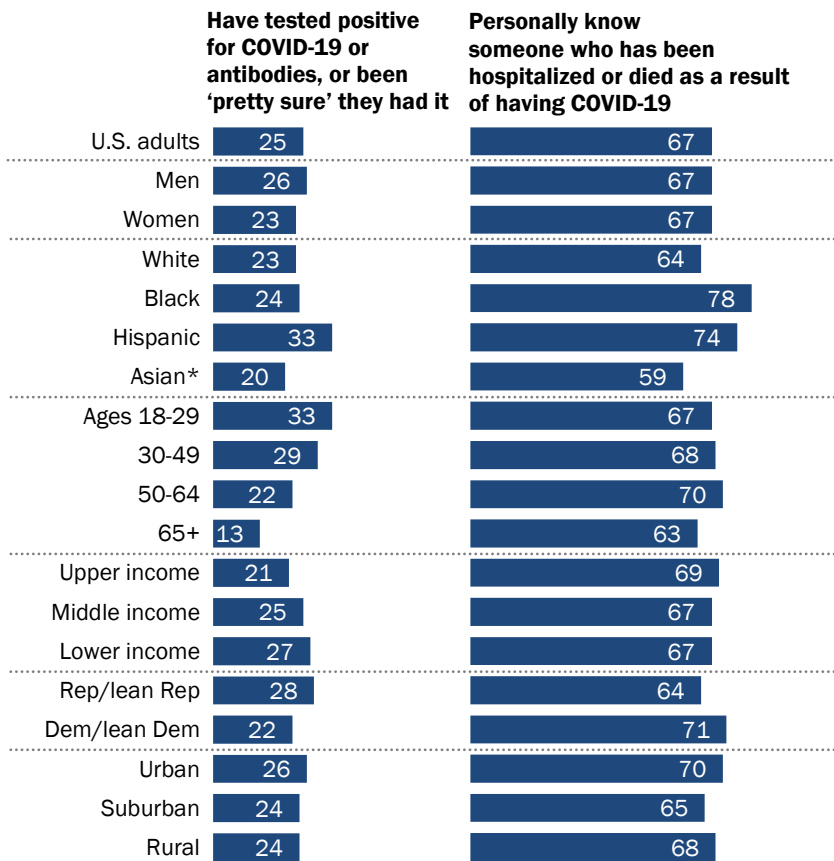
Hispanic adults (33%) are more likely than Black (24%), White (23%) or Asian (20%) adults to say they have had the coronavirus.

Across age groups, younger adults are more likely than older adults to say they’ve tested positive for the virus or antibodies or been pretty sure they’ve had it.

While views on coronavirus policy are highly linked with partisanship, there is only a modest difference by political party on this measure of personal experience. Republicans and those who lean to the Republican Party (28%) are 6 percentage points more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners (22%) to say they have had the coronavirus.

25% of Americans say they’ve had COVID-19; 67% know someone who’s been hospitalized or died

% of U.S. adults who say they ...



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

“Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have”

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Of those who are at least pretty sure they have had COVID-19, a majority (61%) say they have had either mild or no symptoms; 31% describe their symptoms as moderate, and just 8% characterize them as having been severe.

The number of coronavirus deaths in the U.S. [has surpassed 500,000](#).

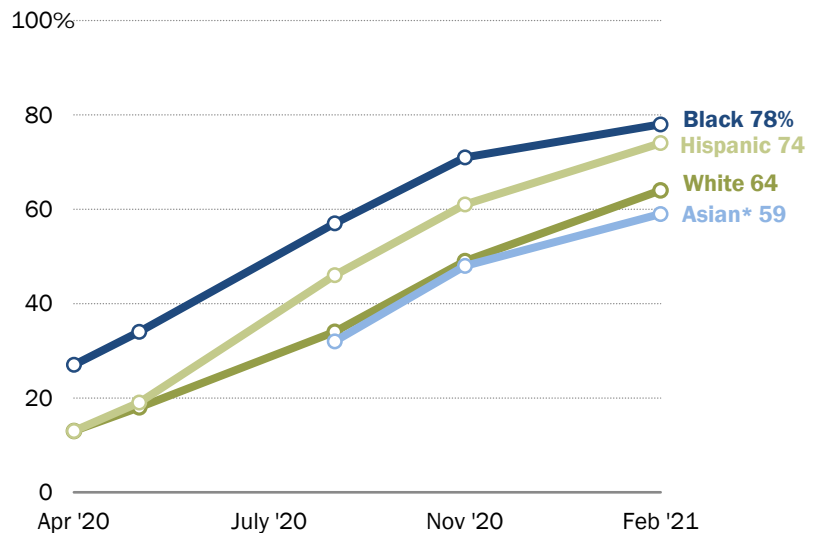
Underscoring the toll of the outbreak, two-thirds of Americans (67%) now say that they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as result of having the coronavirus, up from 54% in November 2020. The share saying this has gone up in each Pew Research Center survey conducted since April 2020.

Majorities across demographic groups say they know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19. Black (78%) and Hispanic (74%) Americans are especially likely to say this; smaller majorities of White (64%) and Asian (59%)

Americans report knowing someone who has been hospitalized or died due to COVID-19.

By early 2021, 78% of Black Americans knew someone who had been hospitalized or died from COVID-19

% who say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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A majority of adults see positive effects of science on society, but partisan differences have widened since before the pandemic

Two-thirds of Americans now say science has had a mostly positive effect on society, while only 6% say science has had a mostly negative effect, and 27% say science has had mixed effects, about equally positive and negative, on society.

The share of Americans who think science has had a mostly positive effect on society is down 6 percentage points from January 2019, prior to the pandemic. This decrease has largely come from Republicans. Among Republicans and Republican leaners, 57% now say science has had a mostly positive effect on society, down from 70% who said this in January 2019. Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, similar shares in 2021 (78%) and 2019 (77%) said science has had a positive effect.

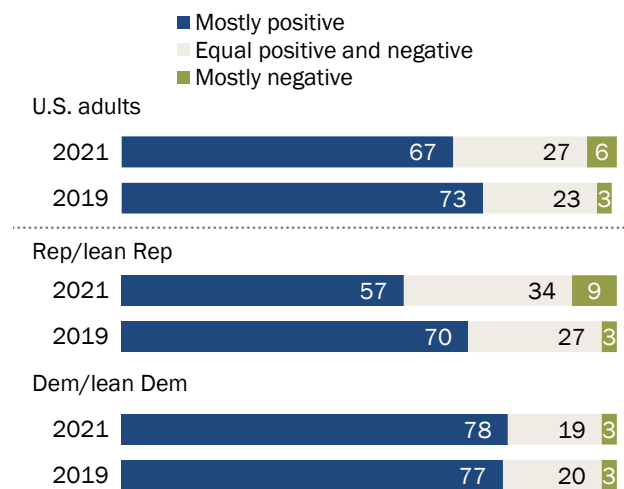
[A November 2020 Center survey](#) also found widening political divides in public trust in scientists. Democrats were 33 percentage points more likely than Republicans to say they have a great deal of confidence in scientists to act in the public's best interest – a gap that had also grown since the start of the coronavirus outbreak.

Asian adults surveyed are especially likely to say science has had a mostly positive effect on society (79%). (The sample includes English-speaking Asian Americans only.) White adults (69%) continue to be more likely than Hispanic adults (63%) and Black adults (58%) to see the effects of science on society in positive terms.

Among Black and Hispanic adults, opinions on this question are roughly the same as in 2019. The share of White adults who say science has had a positive effect on society has declined by 9 percentage points since before the pandemic in 2019 (from 78% in 2019 to 69% in the new survey); the decline is primarily among White adults who are Republicans or lean to the GOP.

Two-thirds of Americans say science has had a mostly positive effect on society

% of U.S. adults in each group who say science has had a ___ effect on society



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

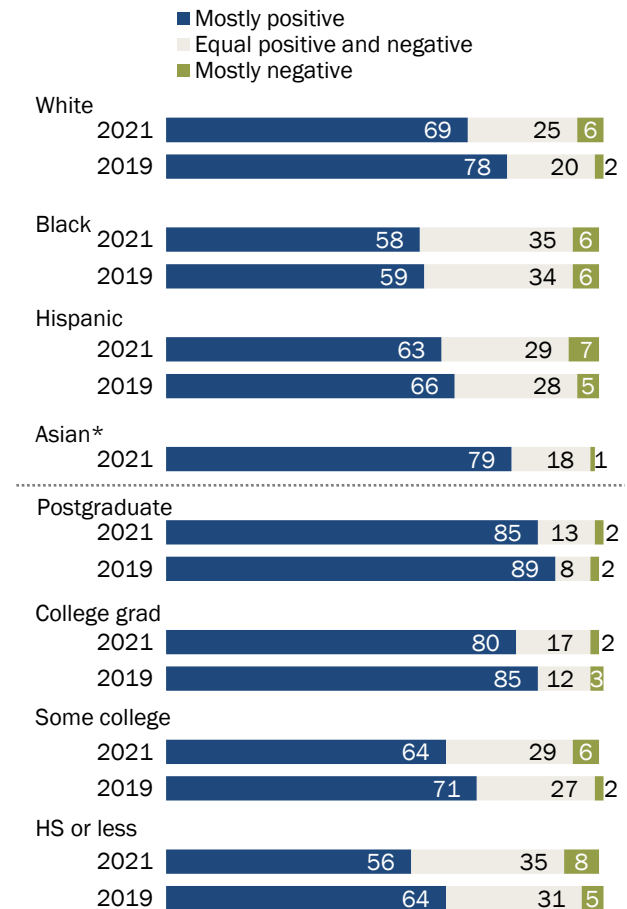
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There continue to be large differences by educational attainment in views about science. More than eight-in-ten Americans with a postgraduate degree (85%) and 80% of those with a college degree say science has had a mostly positive effect on society. In contrast, 56% of adults with a high school diploma or less think science has had a positive effect. There are similar differences by education among both Republicans and Democrats.

Views about how science affects society are less positive among Black, Hispanic adults

% of U.S. adults in each group who say science has had a ___ effect on society



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only; 2019 data not shown due to insufficient sample size.

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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Acknowledgments

This report is made possible by The Pew Charitable Trusts. It is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals. Find related reports online at:

pewresearch.org/science.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, 2021. A total of 10,121 panelists responded out of 11,605 who were sampled, for a response rate of 87%. This does not include three panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,121 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,184
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	621
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,902
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,330
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,272
	Total	36,879	25,076	13,552

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,552 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: tablet households, U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, high school education or less, foreign-born Asians, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, non-Hispanic Black adults, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data, which was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$15 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach.

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling, 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 16, 2021.

On Feb. 16 and 17, invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 16, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 17, 2021.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and one SMS reminder.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 16, 2021	Feb. 17, 2021
First reminder	Feb. 19, 2021	Feb. 19, 2021
Final reminder	Feb. 21, 2021	Feb. 21, 2021

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data-quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of

respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel

weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Nonmetro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Margins of error

	Unweighted sample size	Margin of error in percentage points
U.S. adults	10,121	+/- 1.6
Men	4,511	+/- 2.5
Women	5,531	+/- 2.1
White	6,795	+/- 1.8
Black	911	+/- 5.1
Hispanic	1,644	+/- 4.9
Asian*	329	+/- 8.0
Ages 18-29	1,013	+/- 4.8
30-49	3,320	+/- 2.7
50-64	3,018	+/- 2.9
65+	2,720	+/- 2.8
Postgraduate	2,615	+/- 2.5
College grad	2,928	+/- 2.4
Some college	2,974	+/- 2.7
HS or less	1,583	+/- 3.4
Rep/lean Rep	4,125	+/- 2.3
Dem/lean Dem	5,732	+/- 2.2
Upper income	2,767	+/- 2.7
Middle income	4,810	+/- 2.2
Lower income	2,119	+/- 3.4
<i>View the coronavirus outbreak as a ___ for the health of the U.S. population as a whole</i>		
Major threat	6,813	+/- 2.0
Minor/not a threat	3,293	+/- 2.7

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: The margins of error are reported at the 95% level of confidence and are calculated by taking into account the average design effect for each subgroup. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Republicans and Democrats include independents and others who lean to each of the parties.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,121
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	74
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	61
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,342
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	4
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		N/A
Total panelists in the survey		11,605
Completed interviews	I	10,121
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,480
Noncontact	NC	4
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,605
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 83	57%
Response rate to Wave 83 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	4%

Adjusting income and defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2019 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the

median family income in the panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and for household size). The middle-income range for the American Trends Panel is about \$38,900 to \$116,800 annually for an average family of three. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$38,900, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$116,800 (all figures expressed in 2019 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, among respondents who provided their income and household size, 32% are lower income, 45% are middle income and 19% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 4% either didn't offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

For more information about how the income tiers were determined, please see [here](#).

A note about the Asian sample

This survey includes a total sample size of 329 Asian Americans. The sample includes English-speaking Asian Americans only and, therefore, may not be representative of the overall Asian American population (72% of our weighted Asian American sample was born in another country, compared with 77% of the Asian American adult population overall). Despite this limitation, it is important to report the views of Asian Americans on the topics in this study. As always, Asian Americans' responses are incorporated into the general population figures throughout this report. Because of the relatively small sample size and a reduction in precision due to weighting, we are not able to analyze Asian American respondents by demographic categories, such as gender, age or education. For more, see "[Polling methods are changing, but reporting the views of Asian Americans remains a challenge.](#)"

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Appendix A: Detailed charts and tables

Americans' intentions to get a COVID-19 vaccine tend to vary by race, ethnicity

% U.S. adults

	U.S. adults	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian*
Will <i>definitely/probably</i> get a vaccine for COVID-19, or have already gotten at least one dose (NET)	69	69	61	70	91
Received at least one vaccine dose	19	21	15	16	22
<i>Definitely/probably</i> will get	50	48	47	54	69
<i>Definitely/probably</i> will NOT get a vaccine for COVID-19	30	30	37	28	9
No answer	1	1	2	2	<1

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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Black adults express more concern about COVID-19, less trust in vaccine research and development process

% of U.S. adults

	U.S. adults	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian*
They have worn a mask or face covering when in stores or other businesses <i>all or most of the time</i> in the past month					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	88	87	94	86	92
Nov. 18-29, 2020	87	86	90	87	87
Aug. 3-16, 2020	85	82	90	91	90
June 4-10, 2020	65	62	69	74	80
New variants will lead to major setback for the country's efforts to contain the disease					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	51	45	68	59	66
The coronavirus outbreak is a <i>major threat</i> to their personal health					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	31	26	49	41	35
Nov. 18-29, 2020	39	33	59	51	48
July 13-19, 2020	40	33	57	57	46
Apr. 29-May 5, 2020	38	32	54	52	-
Mar. 19-24, 2020	36	30	49	48	-
Mar. 10-16, 2020	27	21	46	39	-
They are <i>very concerned</i> they might spread the coronavirus to other people without knowing that they have it					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	30	23	42	45	40
Nov. 18-29, 2020	32	27	42	43	41
June 16-22, 2020	30	22	44	52	45
Apr. 7-12, 2020	33	28	38	49	-
They are <i>very concerned</i> they will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	21	15	35	36	27
Nov. 18-29, 2020	23	17	36	37	32
June 16-22, 2020	24	15	39	46	39
Apr. 7-12, 2020	24	18	31	43	-
They have a <i>great deal</i> of confidence in the research and development process for a COVID-19 vaccine					
Feb. 16-21, 2021	33	35	24	33	42
Nov. 18-29, 2020	30	34	23	22	29
Sept. 8-13, 2020	19	22	15	15	17

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

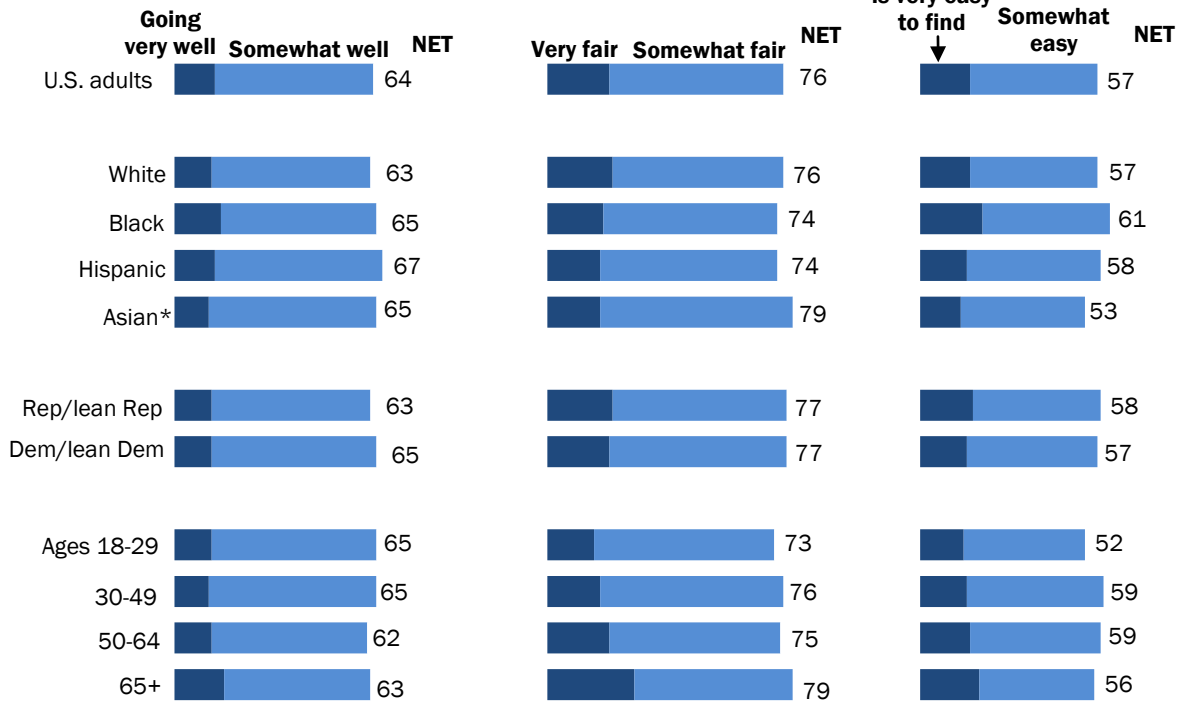
"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

PEW SEARCH CENTER

Majorities say vaccine rollout in their local area is going well, view it as fair

% of U.S. adults who say the following

The process for getting COVID-19 vaccines in your local area ...



*Asian adults were interviewed in English only

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey conducted Feb. 16-21, 2021.

"Growing Share of Americans Say They Plan To Get a COVID-19 Vaccine – or Already Have"

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Survey Question Wording and Topline

**2021 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 83 February 2021
SCIENCE TOPLINE
February 16-21, 2021
TOTAL N=10,121**

ASK ALL:

SC1 Overall, would you say science has had a mostly positive effect on our society or a mostly negative effect on our society?

	<u>Mostly positive</u>	<u>Mostly negative</u>	<u>Equal positive and negative effects</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	67	6	27	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	73	3	23	<1
Mar 2-28, 2016	67	4	27	2

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

COVIDCHG As a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has your own personal life...

<u>Feb 16-21, 2021</u>		<u>Mar 19-24, 2020</u>
41	Changed in a major way	44
43	Changed, but only a little bit	44
15	Stayed about the same as it was before the outbreak	12
<1	No answer	<1

ASK ALL:

COVIDEGFP How would you rate the job each of the following is doing responding to the coronavirus outbreak? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Joe Biden					
Feb 16-21, 2021	22	32	20	24	1
b. Your state elected officials					
Feb 16-21, 2021	11	39	31	19	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	15	38	27	19	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	16	39	26	18	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	21	41	25	13	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	21	49	22	8	1
c. Your local elected officials					
Feb 16-21, 2021	10	44	31	13	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	14	44	28	14	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	13	47	27	12	1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	17	47	27	9	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	17	52	22	7	1

COVIDEGFP CONTINUED...	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
d. Public health officials such as those at the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)					
Feb 16-21, 2021	16	46	25	12	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	22	45	24	9	<1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	16	47	25	11	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	24	48	21	7	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	30	49	17	4	<1

NO ITEMS E-F

g. Hospitals and medical centers in your area					
Feb 16-21, 2021	36	49	11	3	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	45	42	9	3	<1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	43	45	9	3	1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	47	42	8	3	1

ASK ALL:

COVIDEGFPDT And overall, how would you rate the job Donald Trump did responding to the coronavirus outbreak during his time in office?

Feb 16-21, 2021	
16	Excellent
21	Good
15	Only fair
48	Poor
1	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON

COVIDEGFP How would you rate the job each of the following is doing responding to the coronavirus outbreak? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Donald Trump					
Nov 18-29, 2020	15	20	16	49	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	15	21	15	48	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	20	21	17	42	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	23	25	19	32	<1

ASK ALL:COVIDTHREAT How much of a threat, if any, is the coronavirus outbreak for... **[RANDOMIZE]**

	A major <u>threat</u>	A minor <u>threat</u>	Not a <u>threat</u>	No answer
a. The health of the U.S. population as a whole				
Feb 16-21, 2021	63	31	5	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	65	29	5	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	67	28	5	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	64	31	4	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	66	31	2	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	47	45	8	<1
b. Your personal health				
Feb 16-21, 2021	31	52	17	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	39	46	14	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	40	46	13	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	38	47	14	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	36	52	11	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	27	51	22	<1
c. The U.S. economy				
Feb 16-21, 2021	81	16	3	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	84	13	3	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	86	12	2	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	88	10	2	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	88	10	1	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	70	25	4	1
d. Your personal financial situation				
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	46	24	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	38	42	20	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	38	43	19	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	41	42	17	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	49	40	11	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	34	43	23	<1

ASK ALL:

BIDENADM Do you think the plans and policies of the Biden administration will make the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak...

Feb 16-21,

2021

31	A lot better
25	A little better
24	Not much different
6	A little worse
14	A lot worse
1	No answer

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

COVID_OPENMORE Thinking about restrictions on public activity because of the coronavirus outbreak IN YOUR AREA, do you think there should be... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST]**

	MORE restrictions <u>right now</u>	FEWER restrictions right <u>now</u>	About the same number of restrictions right <u>now</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	27	31	41	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	44	21	35	1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	27	24	48	1

ASK ALL:

VACCECON If a large majority of Americans get a vaccine for COVID-19, what do you think the impact would be on the U.S. economy? Do you think it would...

Feb 16-21,
2021

51	Help the economy a lot
25	Help the economy a little
22	Not make much of a difference
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

COVID_RESTRICTION Thinking about policies in place in some areas to address the coronavirus outbreak, in general do you think each of the following is necessary or unnecessary? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS] [N=9,825]²:**

	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>Unnecessary</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Restricting international travel to the U.S. Feb 16-21, 2021	79	20	1
NO ITEM B			
c. Asking people to avoid gathering in large groups Feb 16-21, 2021	76	24	<1
NO ITEM D			
e. Closing K-12 schools for in-person learning Feb 16-21, 2021	47	52	1
f. Limiting restaurants to carry-out only Feb 16-21, 2021	50	50	1

NO ITEM G

² The number of respondents answering this question is 9,825, due to an error in translation for those completing the survey in Spanish Feb 16-18, 2021.

COVID_RESTRICTION CONTINUED...	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>Unnecessary</u>	<u>No answer</u>
h. Requiring masks or face coverings for travelers on airplanes and public transportation Feb 16-21, 2021	85	15	<1

TREND FOR COMPARISON

COVID_RESTRICTION Thinking about some steps that have been announced in some areas to address the coronavirus outbreak, in general do you think each of the following have been necessary or unnecessary? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>Unnecessary</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. <i>Restricting international travel to the U.S.</i> Mar 19-24, 2020	95	5	<1
c. <i>Asking people to avoid gathering in groups of more than ten</i> Mar 19-24, 2020	87	12	<1
e. <i>Closing K-12 schools</i> Mar 19-24, 2020	90	10	<1
f. <i>Limiting restaurants to carry-out only</i> Mar 19-24, 2020	85	14	<1

ASK ALL:

As you may know, new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 have been found around the world.

ASK ALL:

CVDVAR2 When it comes to the country's efforts to control the coronavirus outbreak, do you think new variants of the coronavirus will... **[RANDOMIZE]**

Feb 16-21,
2021

51	Lead to a major setback for the country's efforts to contain the disease
48	Not have a major impact on the country's efforts to contain the disease
1	No answer

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

COVID_INFECT How concerned, if at all, are you that... [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. You might spread the coronavirus to other people without knowing that you have it					
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	31	25	14	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	32	32	23	13	<1
June 16-22, 2020	30	32	23	14	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	33	34	22	11	1
b. You will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization					
Feb 16-21, 2021	21	27	31	20	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	23	30	30	17	<1
June 16-22, 2020	24	27	32	17	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	24	31	32	13	<1

ASK ALL:

COVIDMASK1 In the past month, how often, if ever, have you worn a mask or face covering when in stores or other businesses?

	<u>All or most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Hardly ever</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Have not gone to these types of places</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	88	6	3	1	2	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	87	7	4	2	1	<1
Aug 3-16, 2020	85	9	3	1	1	<1
June 4-10, 2020	65	15	9	7	4	<1

ASK ALL:

COVID_VAXD Have you received a vaccine to prevent COVID-19?

ASK IF HAVE NOT RECEIVED VACCINE OR NO ANSWER:COVID_SCI6E Thinking about vaccines to prevent COVID-19, do you think you will...³

	<u>Have received at least one dose of a vaccine</u>	<u>Definitely get a vaccine</u>	<u>Probably get a vaccine</u>	<u>Probably NOT get a vaccine</u>	<u>Definitely NOT get a vaccine</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	19	32	17	15	15	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	--	29	31	21	18	1
Sept 8-13, 2020	--	21	30	25	24	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	--	42	30	16	11	1

³ Prior to Feb 16-21, 2021, the question wording was, "If a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, would you..."

ASK IF PROBABLY OR DEFINITELY WOULD NOT GET VACCINE (COVID_SCI6E=3,4)**[N=2,227]:**

NOCVACC How much of a reason, if any, is each of the following for why you will **[IF COVID_SCI6E=3: probably; IF COVID_SCI6E=4: definitely]** NOT get a vaccine to prevent COVID-19? **[RANDOMIZE]**

BASED ON ALL ASKED [N=2,227]:

		<u>A major reason</u>	<u>A minor reason</u>	<u>Not a reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Concern about side effects				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	72	17	11	<1
	Sept 8-13, 2020	76	14	9	<1
b.	Do not think I need it				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	42	26	31	<1
	Sept 8-13, 2020	31	24	45	1
NO ITEM C					
d.	Want to know more about how well they work ⁴				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	61	19	20	<1
	Sept 8-13, 2020	72	12	15	1
e.	Do not get vaccines in general				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	36	22	42	<1
f.	The vaccines were developed and tested too quickly				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	67	18	14	<1
g.	Have seen too many mistakes from medical care system in the past				
	Feb 16-21, 2021	46	28	25	1

⁴ Prior to Feb 16-21, 2021, the item wording was, "Want to know more about how well it works"

ASK ALL:

VACCNFDT How much confidence, if any, do you have that the research and development process has produced COVID-19 vaccines in the U.S. that are safe and effective?⁵

	<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	33	40	19	8	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	30	45	17	8	<1
Sept 8-13, 2020	19	45	25	10	<1

ASK ALL:

COMCNCRN1 How much, if at all, do you think people should consider the health effects for the community when making their own decision about whether to get a COVID-19 vaccine?

Feb 16-21

2021

63	A lot
27	A little
9	Not at all
1	No answer

ASK ALL:

CVDVARIMP Thinking about new variants of the coronavirus discovered recently, in your view, do these new coronavirus variants make getting a large majority of Americans vaccinated for the disease...

Feb 16-21

2021

58	More important
8	Less important
32	Does not change your view
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

GLBLVACC Thinking about developing countries around the world, which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? **[RANDOMIZE]**

Feb 16-21

2021

30	The U.S. should help ensure that people in developing countries have access to coronavirus vaccines, even if it means some people in the U.S. need to wait longer to get vaccines
66	The U.S. should ensure that there are enough coronavirus vaccines for people in the U.S., even if it means people in developing countries need to wait longer to get vaccines
4	No answer

⁵ Prior to Feb 16-21, 2021 survey, the question wording was, "How much confidence, if any, do you have that the research and development process will produce a vaccine for COVID-19 in the U.S. that is safe and effective?"

ASK ALL:

Thinking about your own local area...

ASK ALL:

DSTORG Do you think the process for getting COVID-19 vaccines in your local area is going...

Feb 16-21

2021

13	Very well
51	Somewhat well
26	Not too well
8	Not at all well
2	No answer

RANDOMIZE ORDER OF DSTFAIR AND DSTINFO**ASK ALL:**

DSTFAIR Do you think the process for getting COVID-19 vaccines in your local area is...

Feb 16-21

2021

20	Very fair
56	Somewhat fair
15	Not too fair
6	Not at all fair
3	No answer

ASK ALL:

DSTINFO Do you think information about how to sign up to get a COVID-19 vaccine in your local area is...

Feb 16-21

2021

16	Very easy to find
41	Somewhat easy to find
30	Not too easy to find
11	Not at all easy to find
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

VACCXPT When do you think most people who want to get a COVID-19 vaccine will be able to get one in your local area?

Feb 16-21

2021

12	Within the next 30 days
33	In 1 to 3 months
35	In 4 to 6 months
12	In 7 to 11 months
6	In a year or more
2	No answer

ASK IF DID NOT RESPOND YES IN W79 OR W72 OR W67 OR W65 (XKNOWPAT=1):

COVID_KNOWPATIENTb Do you personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19?

BASED ON TOTAL:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 16-21, 2021	67	33	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	54	46	<1
Aug 3-16, 2020	39	61	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	20	80	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	15	85	<1

ASK ALL:

COVID_SELF Since February 2020, have you done or experienced the following?⁶

	<u>Yes, I have</u>	<u>No, I have not</u>	<u>No answer</u>
NO ITEM A			
b. Been pretty sure you have had COVID-19 even though you have not been officially diagnosed			
Feb 16-21, 2021	21	79	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	13	87	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	14	85	1
c. Tested positive for having COVID-19			
Feb 16-21, 2021	9	91	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	2	97	<1
NO ITEM D			
e. Tested positive for having <u>antibodies</u> to COVID-19			
Feb 16-21, 2021	5	94	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	2	98	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020 ⁷	2	97	<1

⁶ In the April 29-May 5, 2020 survey, the question wording was, "Thinking about the past few months, since FEBRUARY 2020, have you done or experienced the following?"

⁷ In the April 29-May 5, 2020 survey, the wording for item e was, "Taken a blood test that showed you have antibodies to COVID-19."

COVID_SELF COMBO TABLE**BASED ON TOTAL:**

Feb 16-21 <u>2021</u>		Aug 3-16 <u>2020</u>
25	NET At least "pretty sure" (Been pretty sure you have had COVID-19 even though you have not been officially diagnosed OR Tested positive for having COVID-19 OR Tested positive for having antibodies to COVID-19)	14
11	NET Tested positive (Tested positive for having COVID-19 OR Tested positive for having antibodies to COVID-19)	3
14	Been pretty sure you have had COVID-19 even though you have not been officially diagnosed (and did NOT test positive)	11
75	No or No answer to all COVID_SELF	86

**ASK IF PROBABLY HAD COVID (COVID_SELFb=1 OR COVID_SELFc=1 OR COVID_SELFe=1)
[N=2,128]:**

RATEOWNCOVID Which best describes your experience with COVID-19? {W72}

Feb 16-21 <u>2021</u>		Aug 3-16 <u>2020</u>
16	No symptoms	17
44	Mild symptoms	45
31	Moderate symptoms	29
8	Severe symptoms	9
1	No answer	<1