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Covid-19: vaccine take-up and trust

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Vaccine confidence and intention is increasing – even a majority of those who said they definitely wouldn't get a Covid vaccine have now accepted one

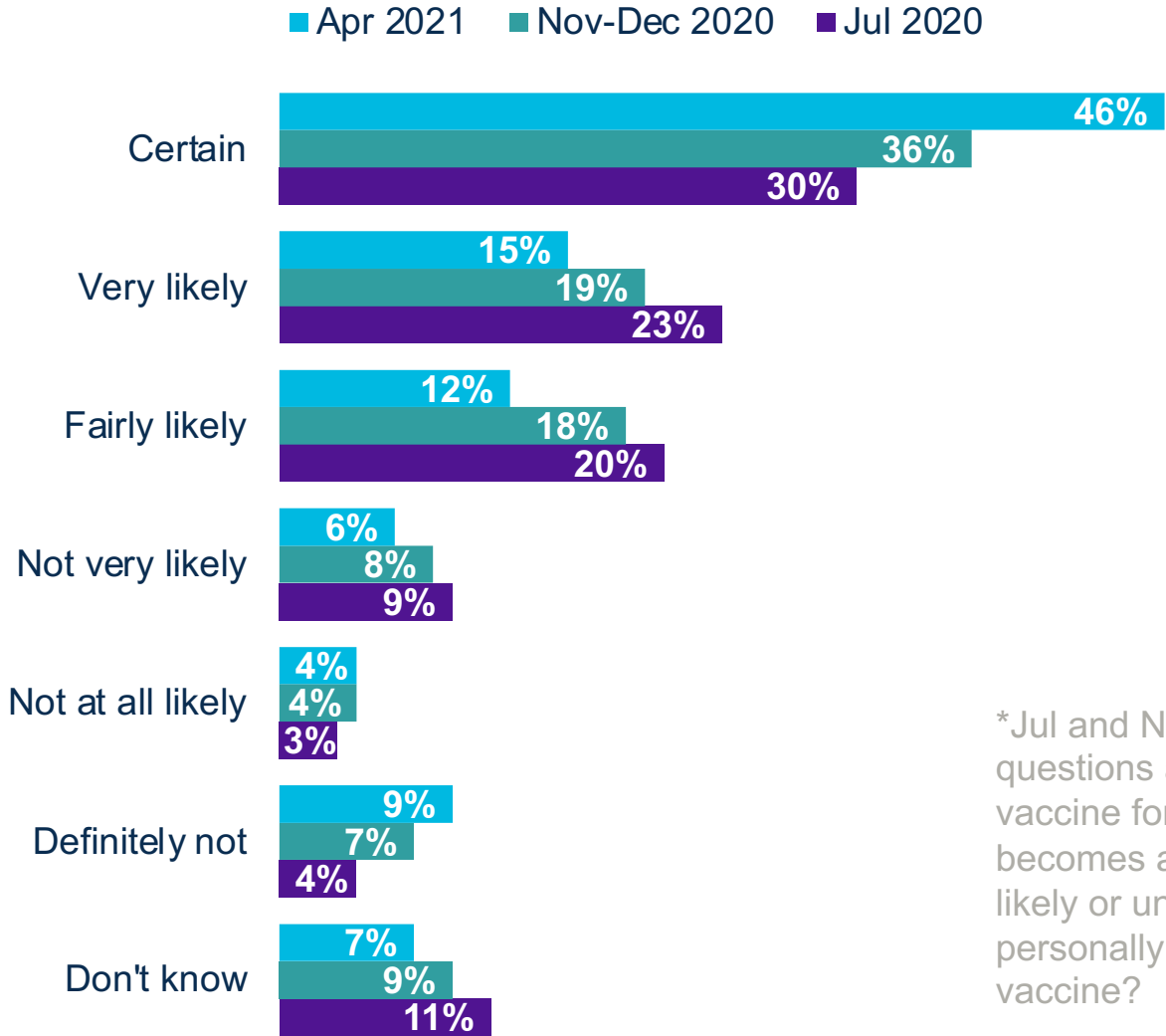
The public appear more likely to say they'll get a Covid vaccine than they were last year.

46% of those who are currently unvaccinated say they'll accept a vaccine when offered it.

This compares with 36% of the public overall who said they were certain to get vaccinated when asked in Nov/Dec 2020 about their intentions once a vaccine became available.

At the same time, there has been a hardening of views at the other end of the spectrum, with 9% of the unvaccinated saying they definitely won't get the vaccine, compared with 4% of the public overall who said the same in July 2020.

When you are offered a vaccine for coronavirus, how likely will you be to accept?



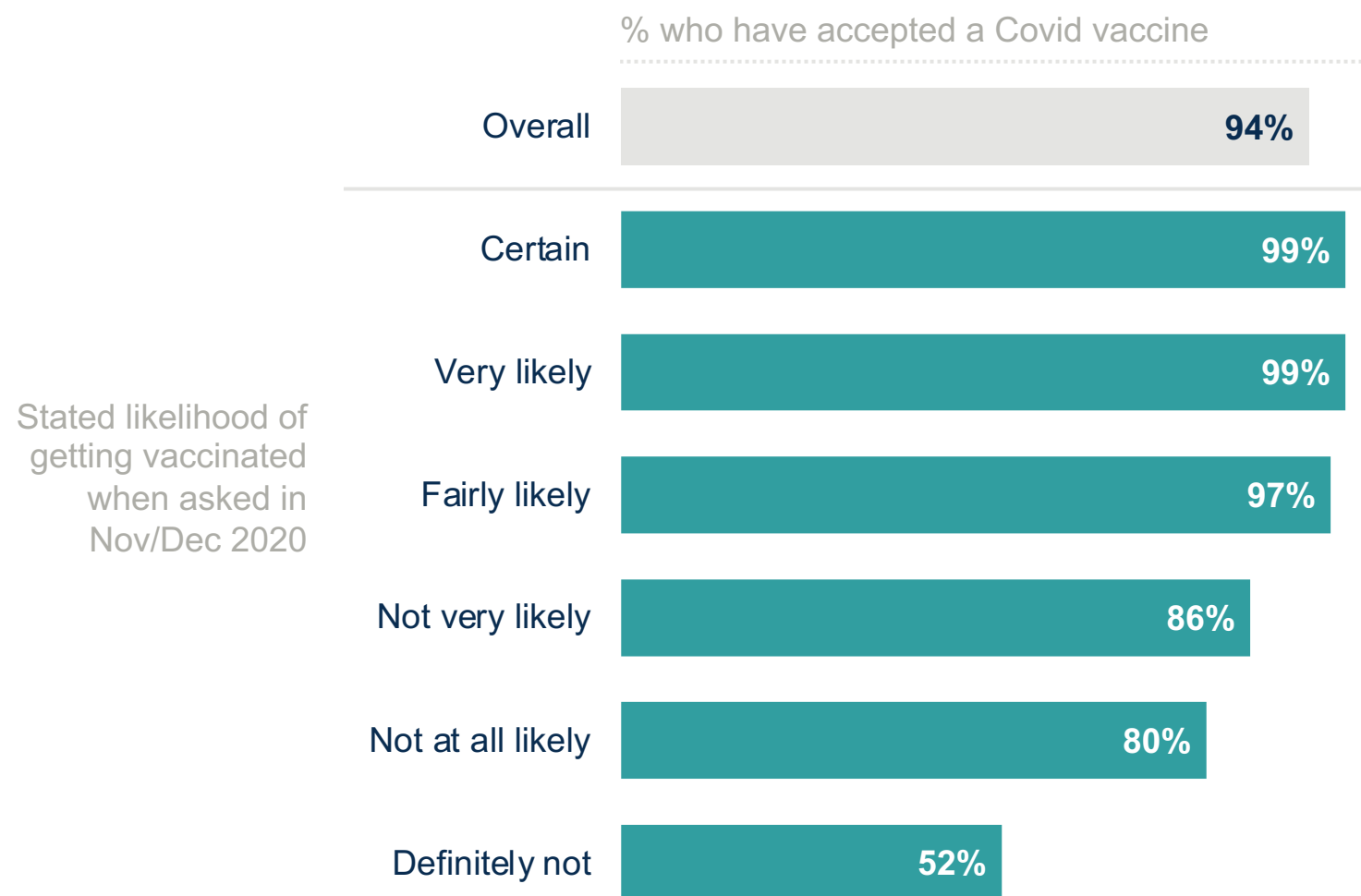
*Jul and Nov-Dec 2020 questions asked: If a vaccine for coronavirus becomes available, how likely or unlikely would you personally be to get the vaccine?

Half (52%) of those who said they would definitely *not* get a Covid vaccine when asked back in Nov-Dec 2020 have now done so, indicating that many people's hesitancy has disappeared since the vaccine rollout began.

Among people who said they were not very or not at all likely to accept a vaccine when asked last year, an even greater share – 84% – have since been vaccinated.

Overall, 94% of people who have been offered a vaccine have taken it up.

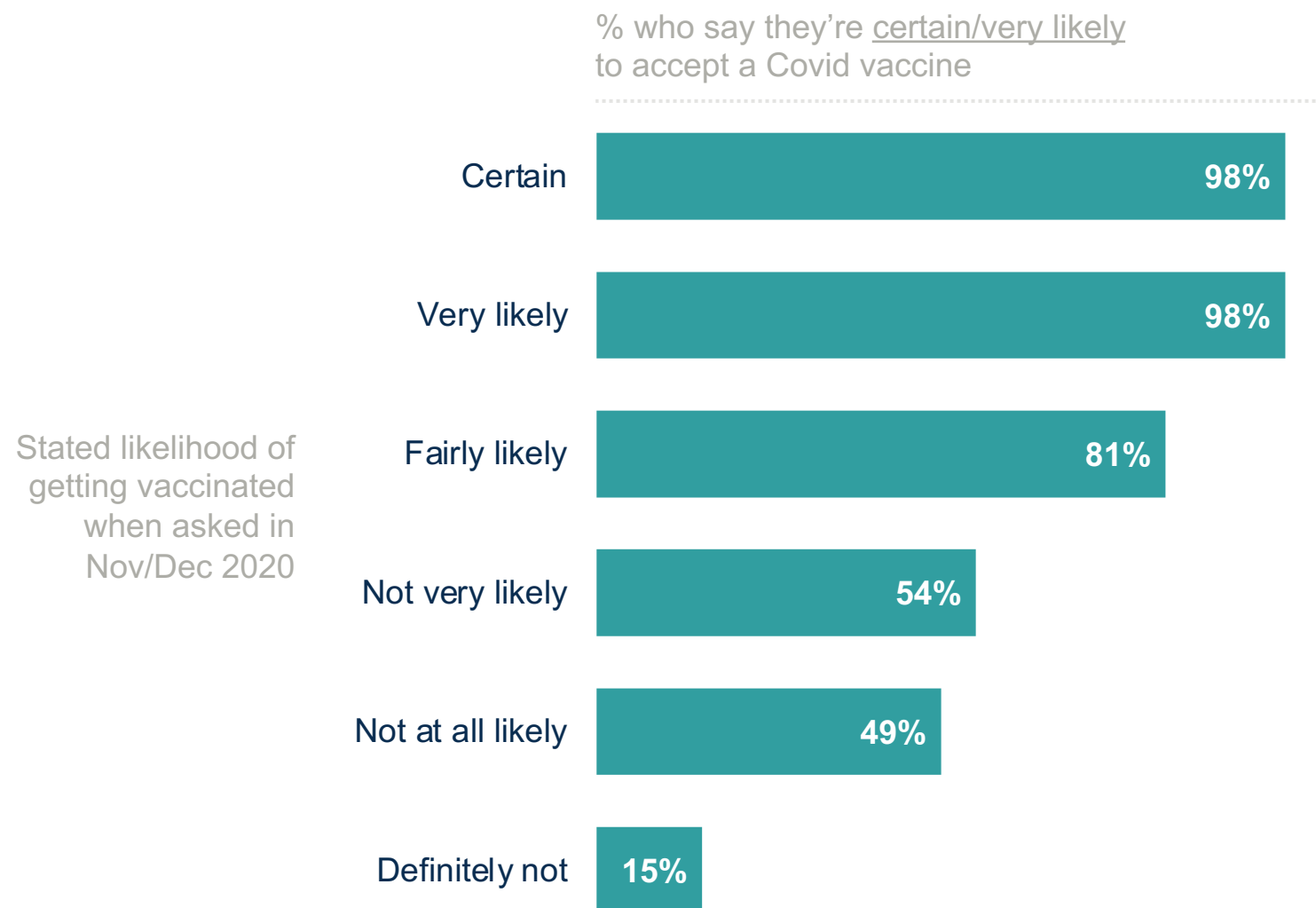
% who **accepted a Covid vaccine when offered one**, compared with their stated likelihood of getting vaccinated when asked in Nov/Dec 2020



Many people who were previously sceptical about getting vaccinated also now indicate that they are very likely to or definitely will accept the vaccine when offered it.

Of those who said in Nov-Dec 2020 that they definitely wouldn't get a vaccine once it became available, one in seven (15%) have since changed their minds and become certain or very likely to do so, as have half (49%) of those said they were not at all likely to get vaccinated.

% who say they are certain or very likely to accept a Covid vaccine when offered one, compared with their stated likelihood of getting vaccinated when asked in Nov/Dec 2020



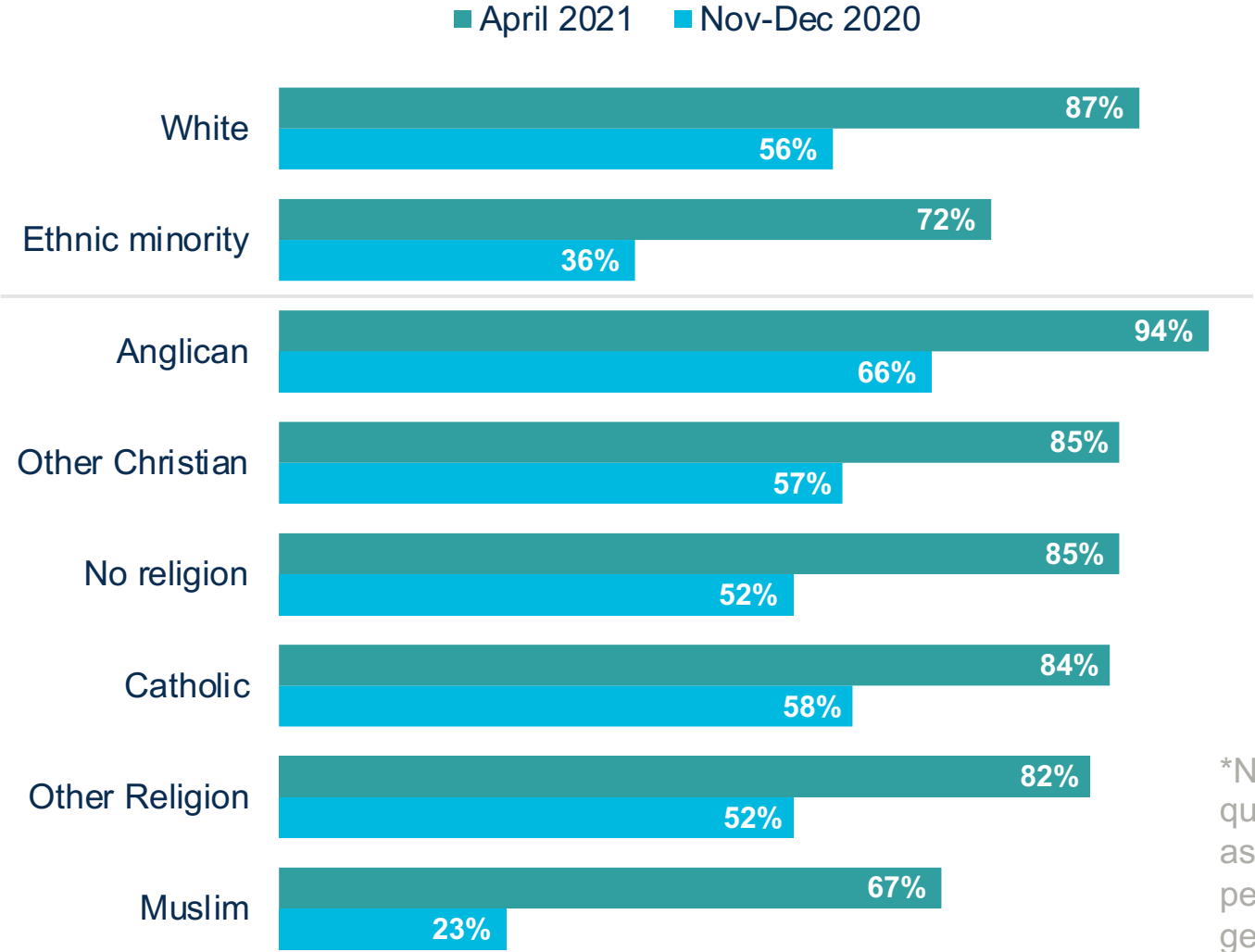
But we can't be complacent: vaccine intentions still vary by ethnicity and religious group, and more people now say they've seen anti-vax messages

Across all ethnic and religious groups surveyed, there have been big increases in Covid vaccine confidence since last year – although some groups are more confident than others.

36% of people from ethnic minorities said they were certain or very likely to get vaccinated when asked in Nov-Dec 2020 – but 72% of this group now say they are this likely to do so or have already been vaccinated. Among white people, the proportion saying the same has increased from 56% to 87%.

And while intentions vary among different religions, further analysis suggests it is not religion itself that is driving these variations.

% who say they are certain or very likely to get a Covid vaccine, or have already accepted an invitation to get one



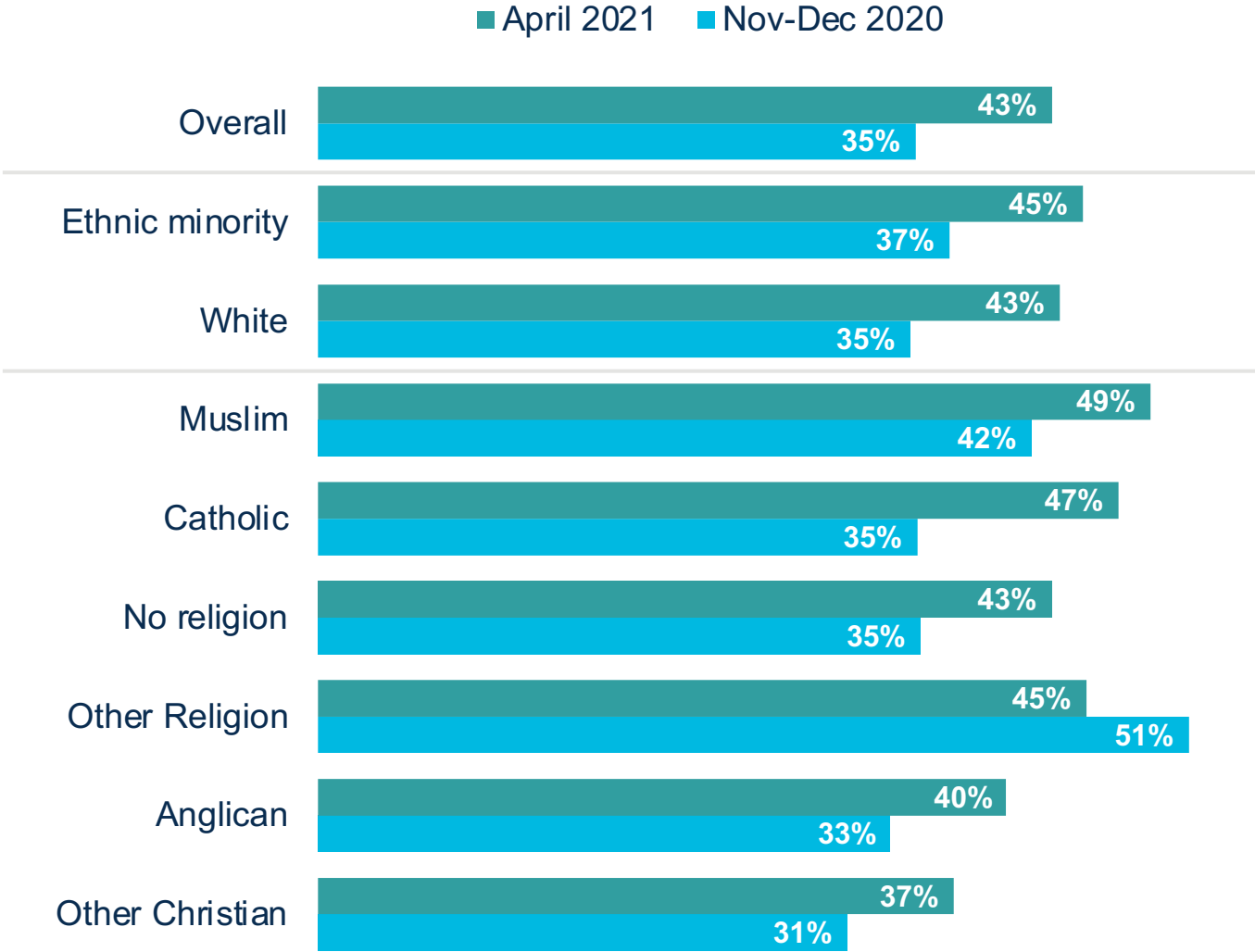
*Nov-Dec 2020 question only asked how likely people would be to get a vaccine

Across ethnic groups and different religious groups, there has been a rise in the proportion who say they have seen Covid anti-vax messages since the pandemic began.

For example, 47% of Catholics now say they've seen such messages – up from 35% towards the end of last year.

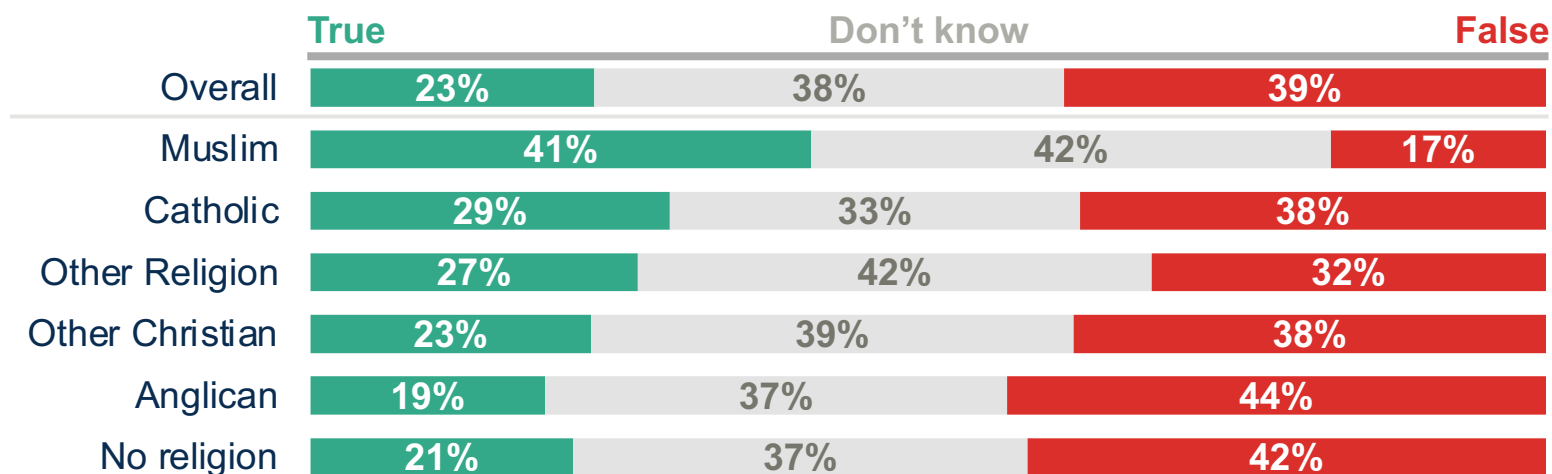
And 45% of people from ethnic minority backgrounds say the same, compared with 37% in 2020. Virtually the same increase is also reported among white people.

% who say they have seen or heard messages encouraging people not to get a Covid vaccine since the start of the pandemic

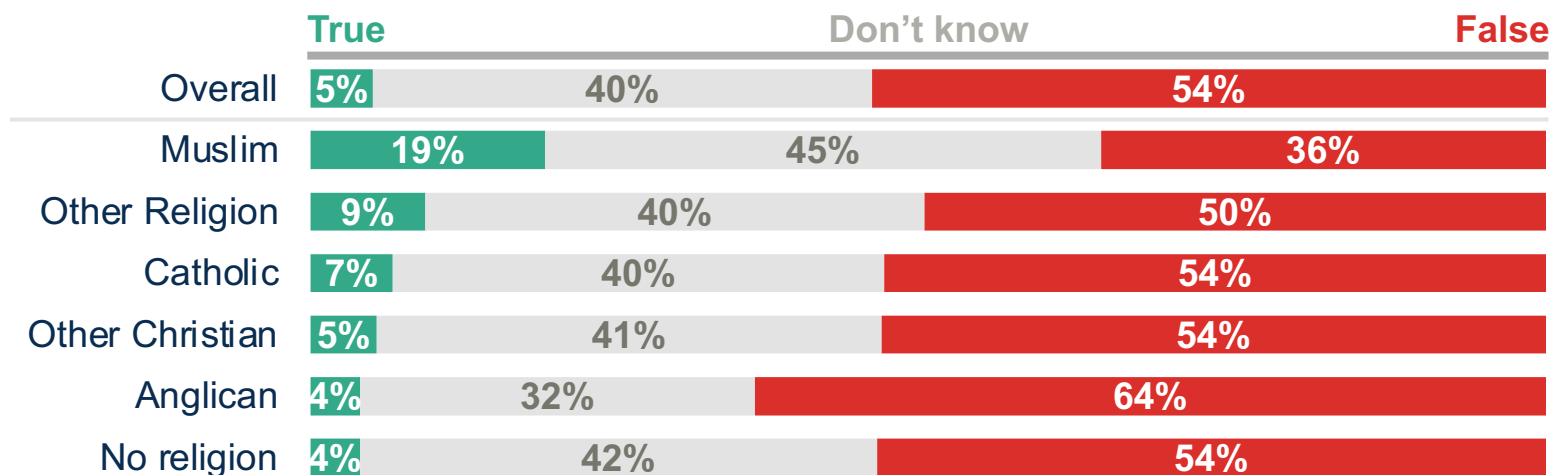


Of all the religious groups surveyed, the Muslim community is most likely to believe the AZ vaccine causes blood clots (41%) and that Covid vaccines contain pork products (19%).

The AstraZeneca vaccine causes blood clots



Coronavirus vaccines contain pork products



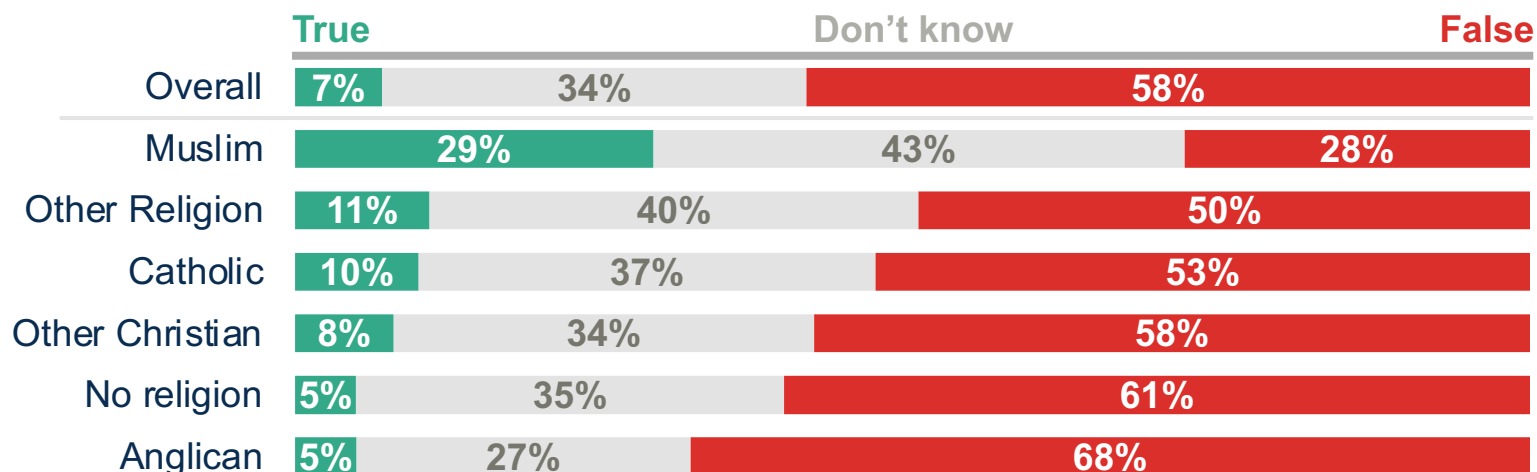
Base: 4,896 UK adults aged 18-75, interviewed online 1-16 Apr 2021

There are still fears that the coronavirus vaccine as an impact on fertility.

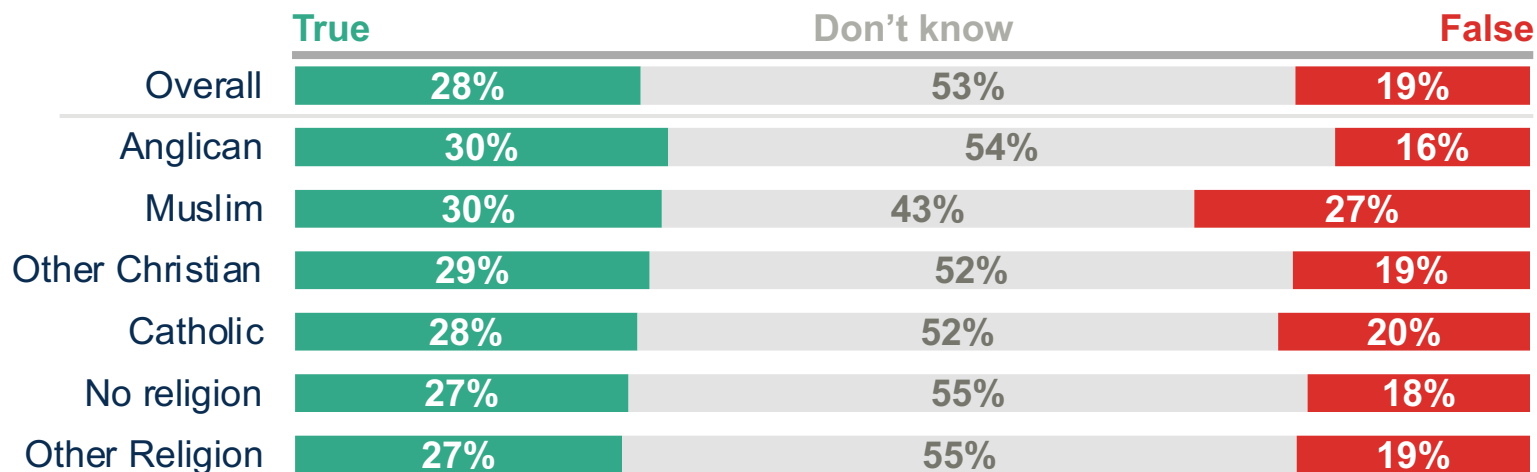
Three in 10 Muslims (29%) believe people who have had the vaccine may find it harder to have children – three times the proportion of Catholics (10%) who think the same.

Muslims are also more likely to think it's not safe to get the vaccine if you are trying to become pregnant (27%).

People who have had the coronavirus vaccine may find it harder to have children in future



It is safe to get the coronavirus vaccine if you are trying to become pregnant



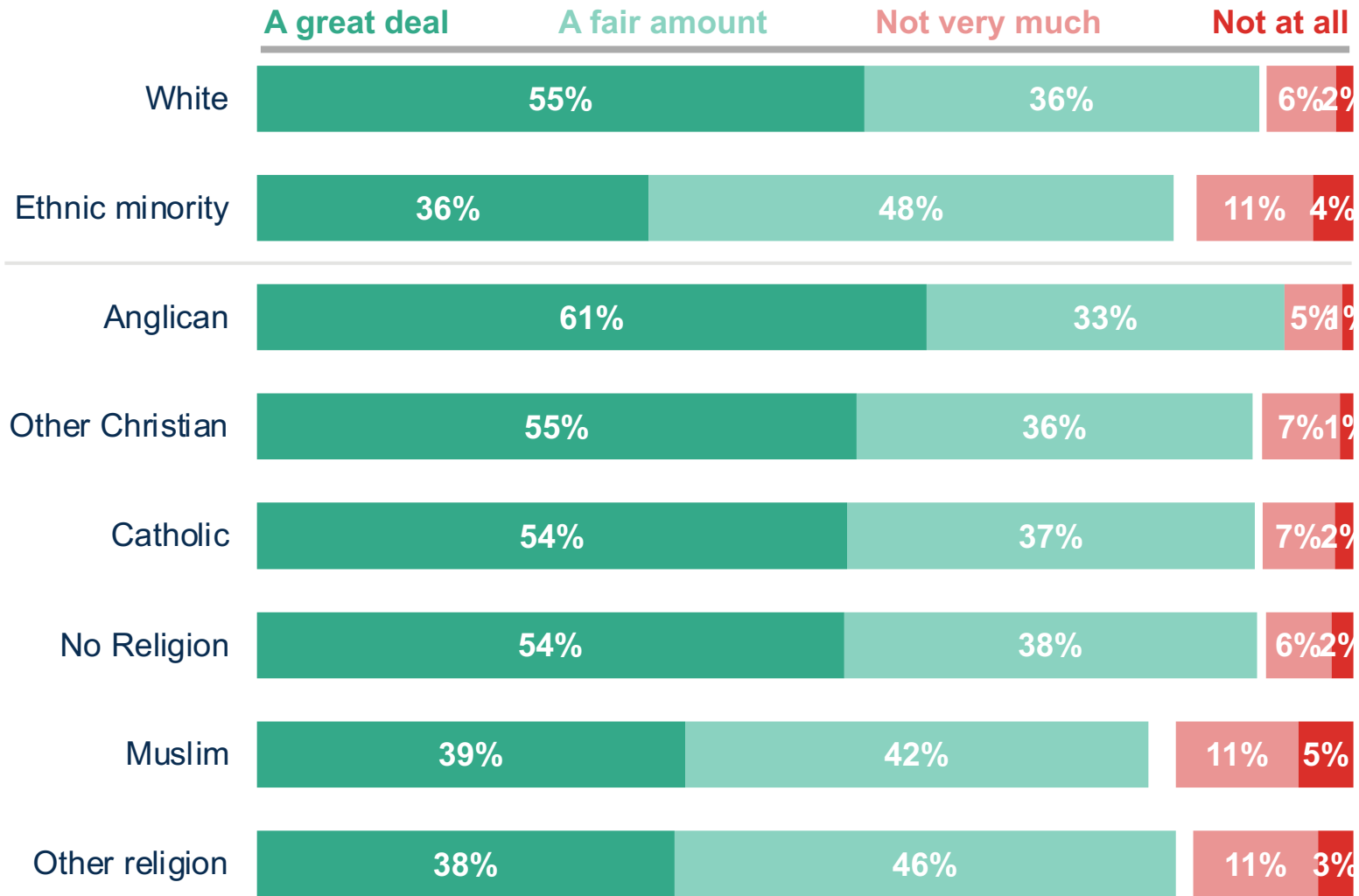
Trust is key to increasing vaccine take-up: some groups are less trusting than others of the NHS, and some place greater trust in religious leaders when it comes to Covid and the response

36% of people from ethnic minority groups say they have a great deal of trust in the NHS – compared with 55% of white people who say the same.

However, 84% of ethnic minorities still say they have at least a fair amount of trust in the health service.

Of all the religious groups surveyed, Anglicans have the most faith in the NHS – 61% trust it a great deal, compared with 39% of Muslims who trust it to such an extent.

To what extent, if at all, do you trust the following? **The National Health Service**

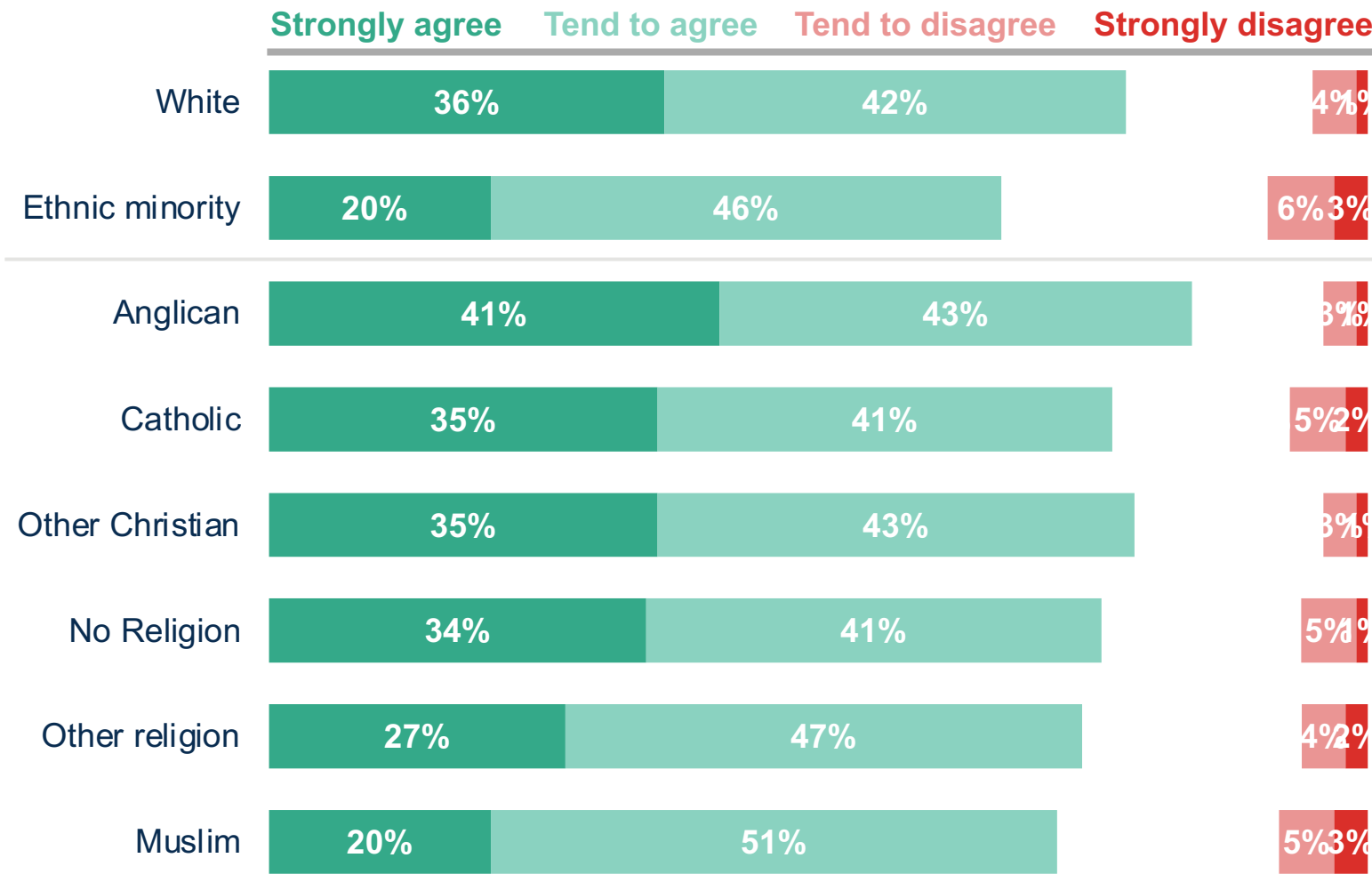


Based on their past experience of NHS care, ethnic minorities (66%) are less likely than white people (78%) to trust those looking after them.

Similarly, across the different religions, Muslims are least likely to trust those caring for them. 71% agree that they trust them, but only 20% strongly agree with this statement. This compares with 41% of Anglicans who strongly feel this way.

We would now like to ask you about your experience of healthcare provided by the National Health Service over the past few years. This can include healthcare provided by a GP, in hospital, or elsewhere. To what extent, if at all, do you agree, or disagree, with each of the following?

I trust the people looking after me



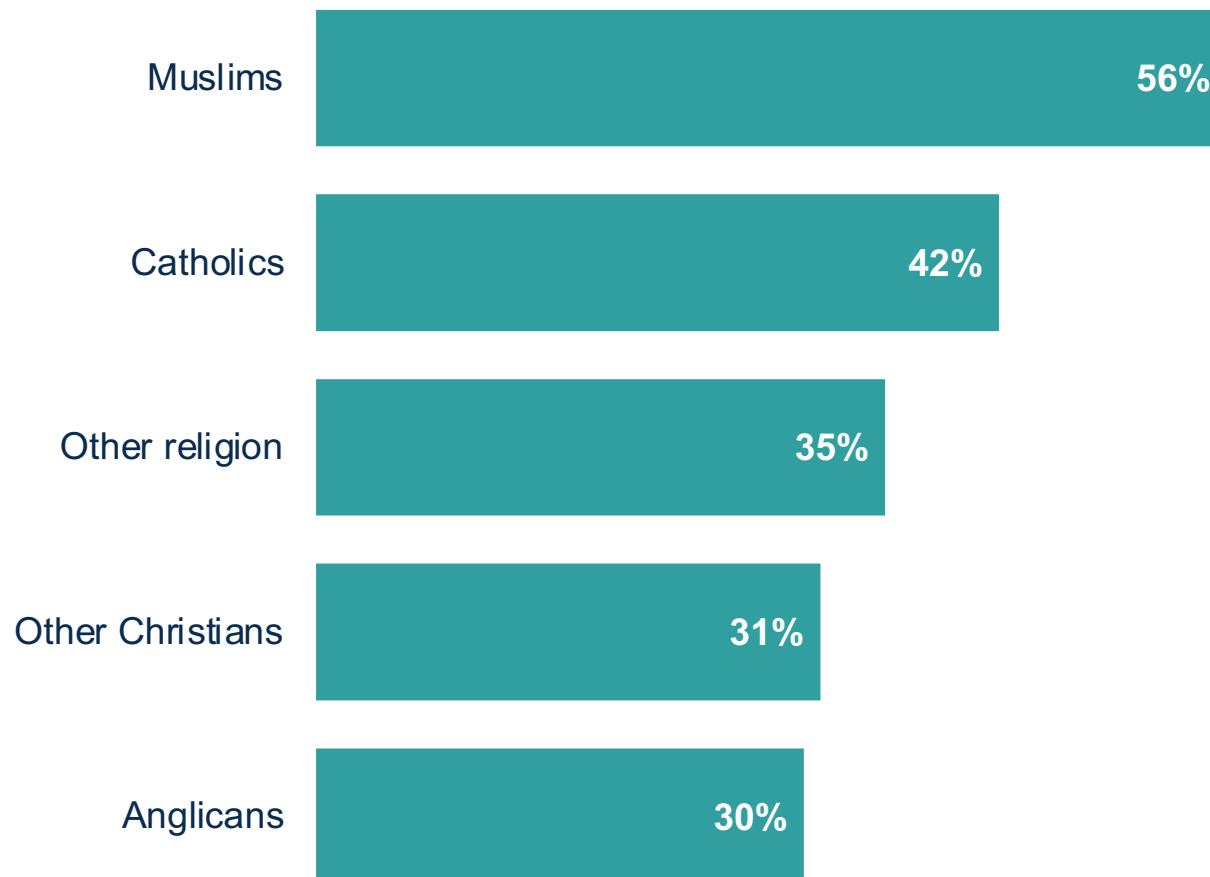
Muslims place the greatest trust in their faith leaders, with 56% trusting them a great deal or fair amount on issues relating to Covid.

They are followed by Catholics, 42% of whom trust their religious leaders to this extent.

To what extent, if at all, do you trust the following people on issues related to coronavirus and how we should be responding to it?

Your religious or faith community leader

% who trust a great deal or fair amount



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