



University of
BRISTOL

KING'S
College
LONDON

Covid-19 vaccines: beliefs, uncertainties and passports

30 April 2021

Supported by:



Economic
and Social
Research Council

NIHR

Health Protection Research Unit
in Emergency Preparedness and
Response at King's College London

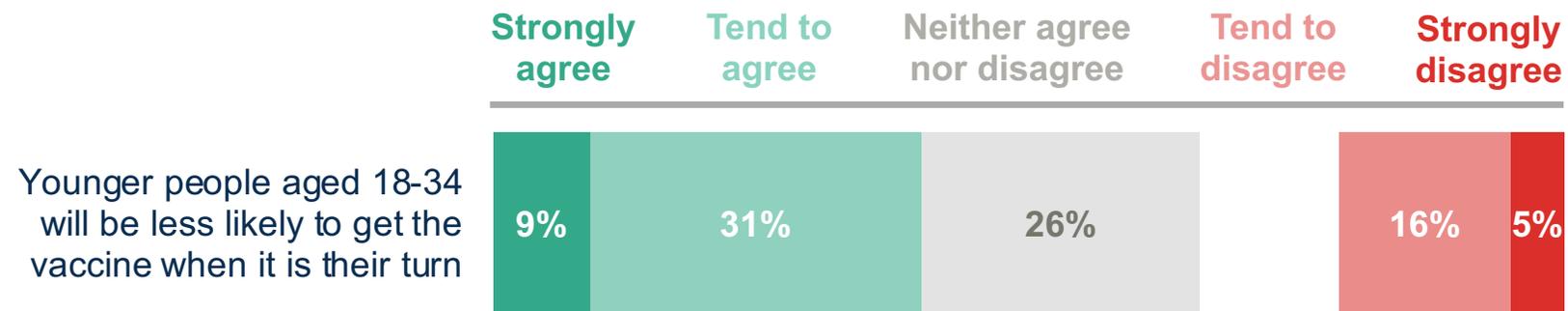
Vaccine beliefs and uncertainties

40% of the public think younger people will be less likely to get vaccinated when it's their turn – almost double the 22% who disagree this will happen.

Belief in this varies little by age, with four in 10 18- to 34-year-olds themselves thinking their age group is less likely to get vaccinated.

Note some figures differ from charts due to rounding.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



% who agree



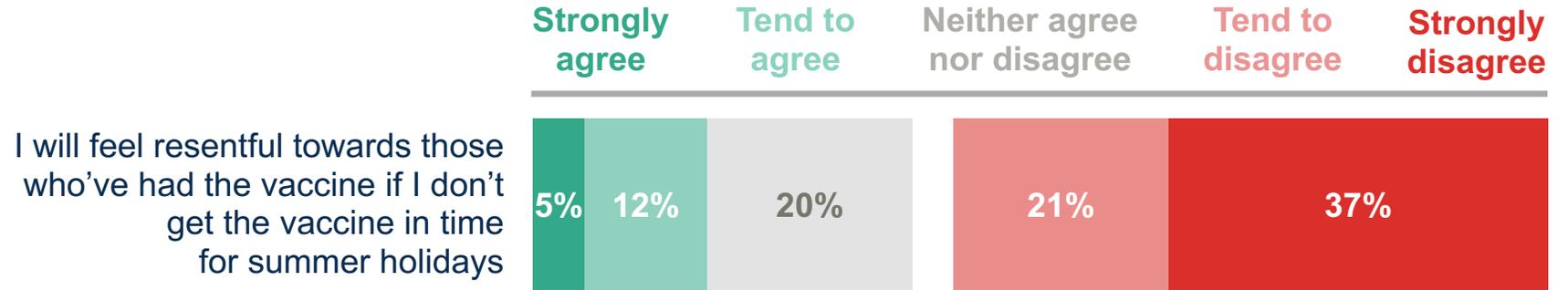
Nearly one in five unvaccinated people (18%) say they'll resent those who have had the vaccine if they don't receive one in time for their summer holidays – but a majority (58%) say they will not feel such resentment.

Views differ significantly by age, with younger people much more likely than older people to say they'll be resentful. This is likely to reflect the very different levels of vaccine coverage between different generations.

Those from higher-income households are also more likely than those from lower-income households to predict they'll feel resentful if not vaccinated in time for their holidays.

Note some figures differ from charts due to rounding.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



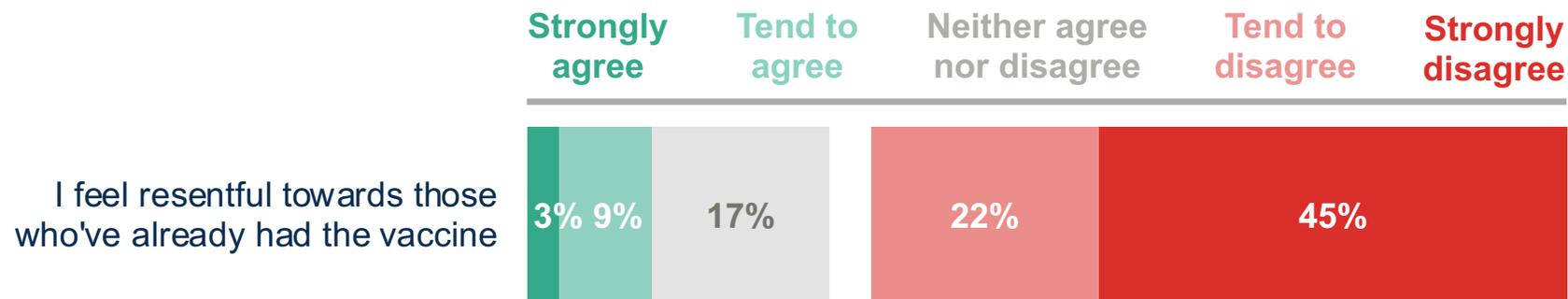
% who agree



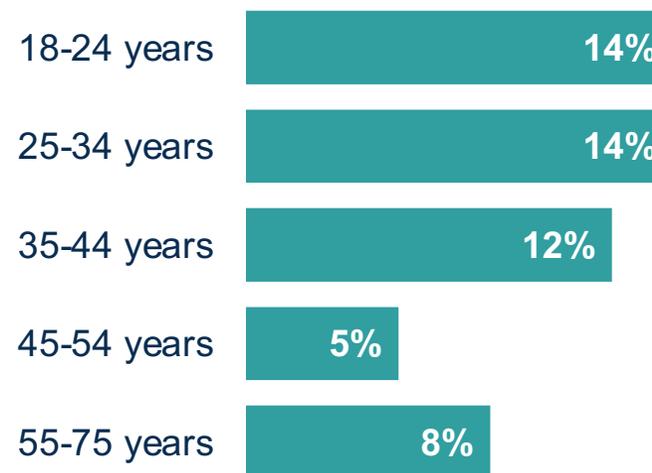
Around one in eight unvaccinated people (12%) also say they currently feel resentful towards those who have had the vaccine. But far more – two-thirds (67%) – do not feel such resentment.

Younger age groups are more likely than older ones to say they resent those who have been vaccinated – which may in part be due to greater proportions of the latter group having already had their vaccine.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



% who agree

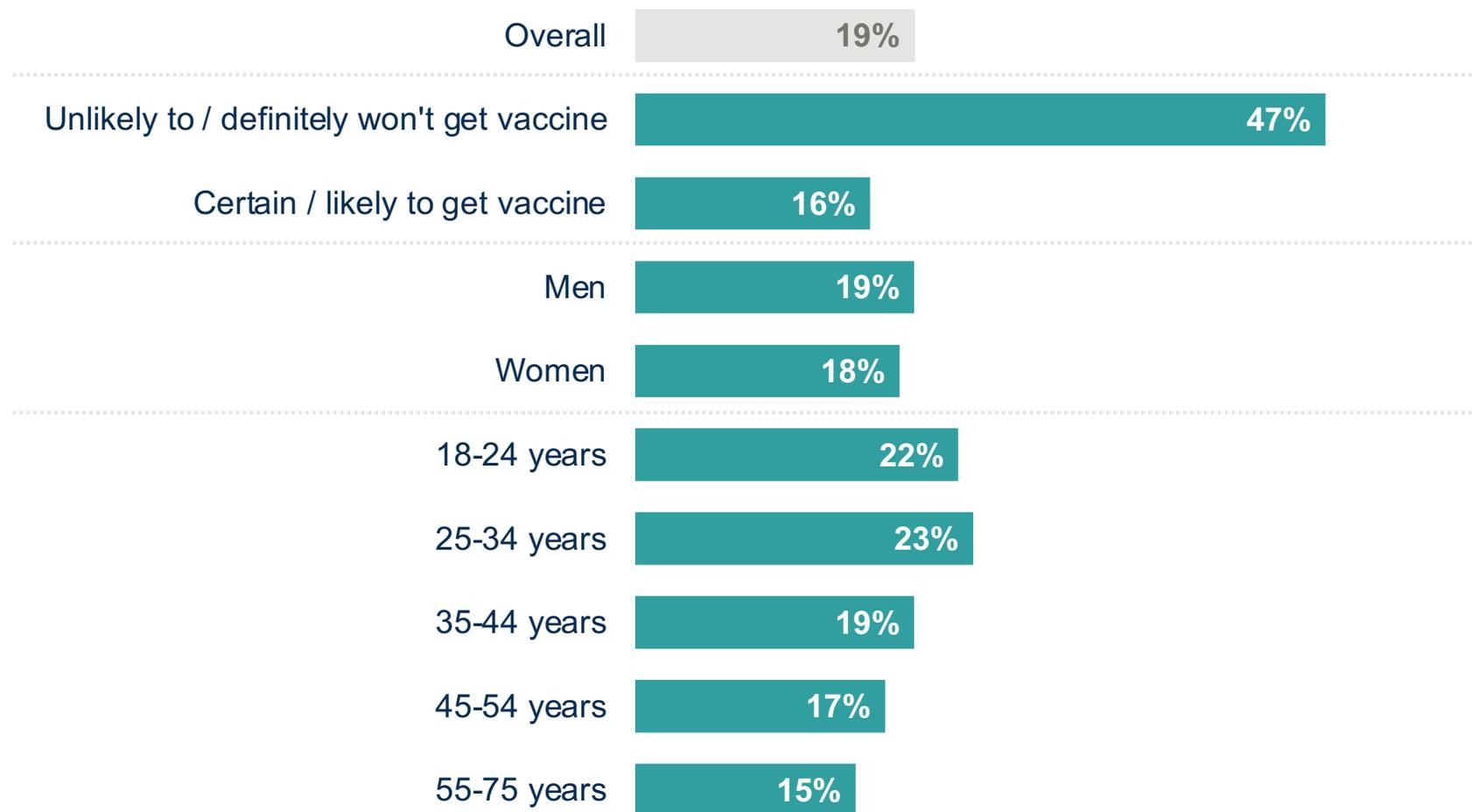


One in five people (19%) don't believe that it's safe to get a Covid vaccine if you're trying to have a baby.

Those who are vaccine-hesitant (47%) are around three times as likely as those who aren't (16%) to hold this view.

And men (19%) and women (18%) are equally likely to think the vaccine is unsafe in such circumstances.

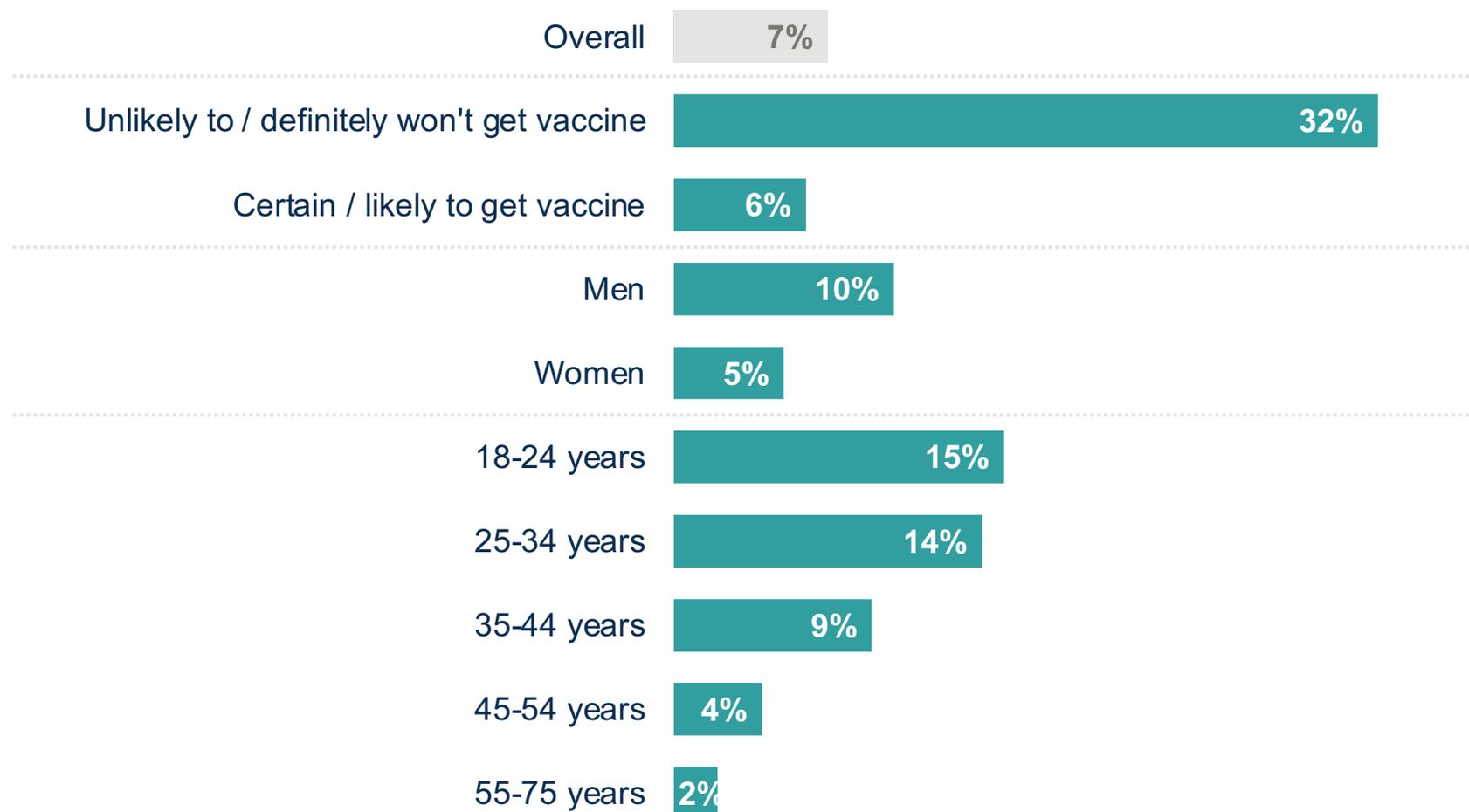
% who say it's **false** that it is safe to get the coronavirus vaccine if you are trying to become pregnant



Just 7% of people think it's true that vaccinated people may have greater difficulty having children in future – but this rises to 32% among the vaccine-hesitant.

Men (10%) are twice as likely as women (5%) to believe this, while 18- to 34-year-olds are more likely than other age groups to think this claim is true.

% who say it's true that people who have had the coronavirus vaccine may find it harder to have children in future

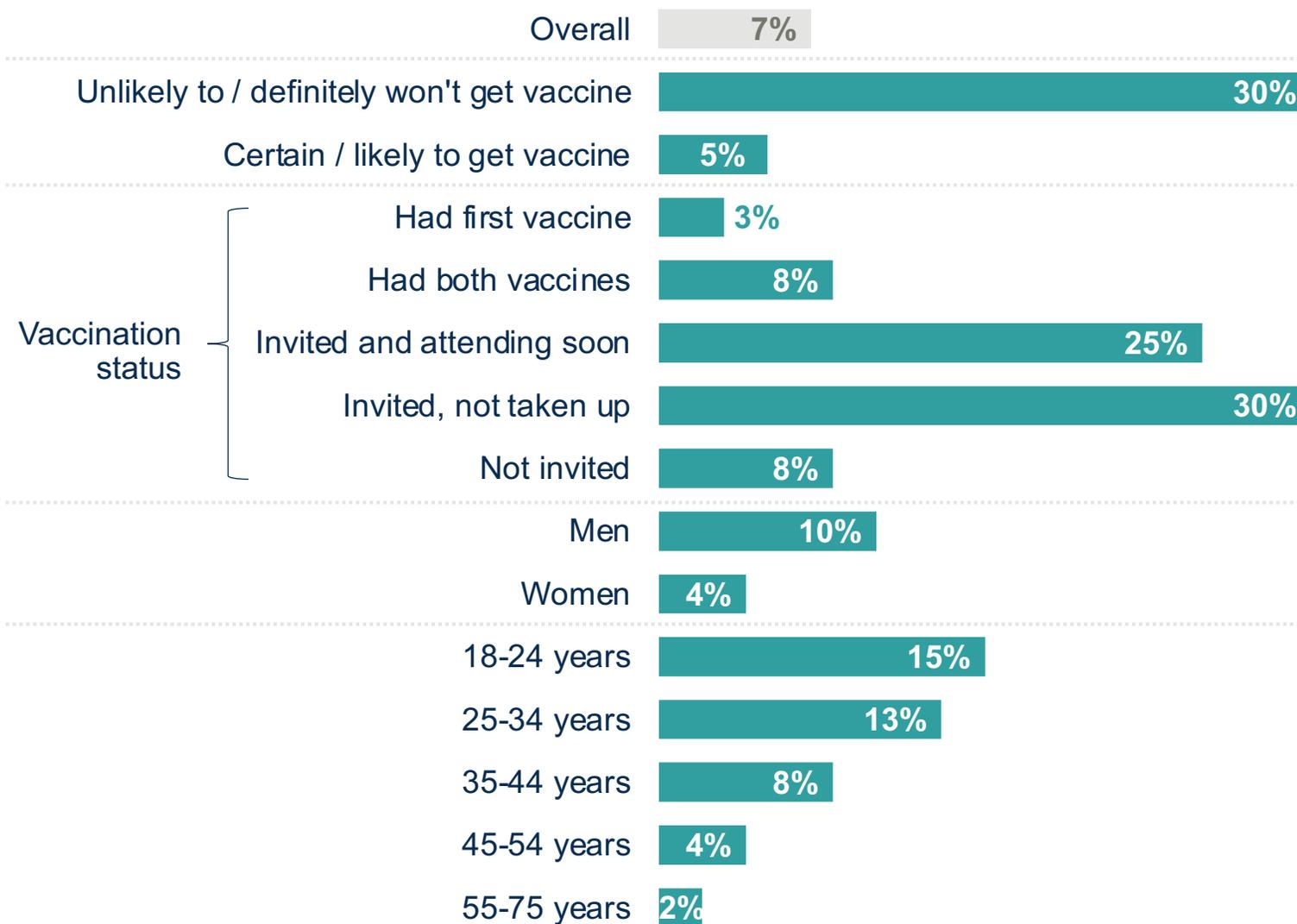


7% of the public also think it is not worth getting the second coronavirus vaccination as it doesn't increase your level of protection very much.

But this belief is much more common among the vaccine-hesitant (30%), as well as among those who have not taken up their invitation to be vaccinated (30%) and those who will be getting their first vaccine soon (25%).

Men (10%) are around twice as likely as women (4%) to hold this view, while younger age groups are much more sceptical than older ones about the value of getting the second vaccination.

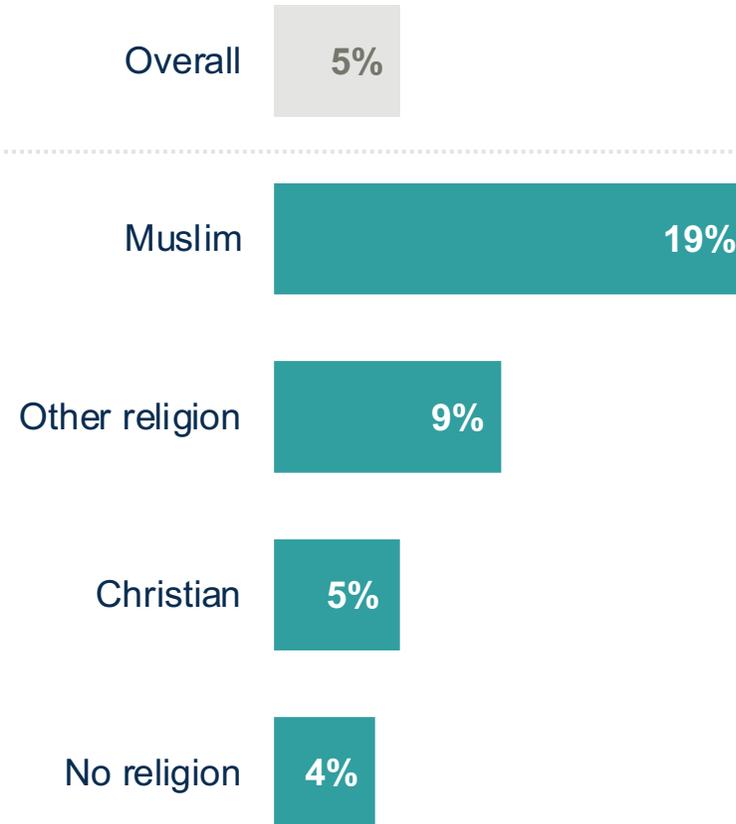
% who believe it's not worth getting the second coronavirus vaccination as it doesn't really increase your level of protection



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

One in 20 people (5%) believe Covid vaccines contain pork products, which rises to one in five (19%) among Muslims.

% who believe coronavirus vaccines contain pork products

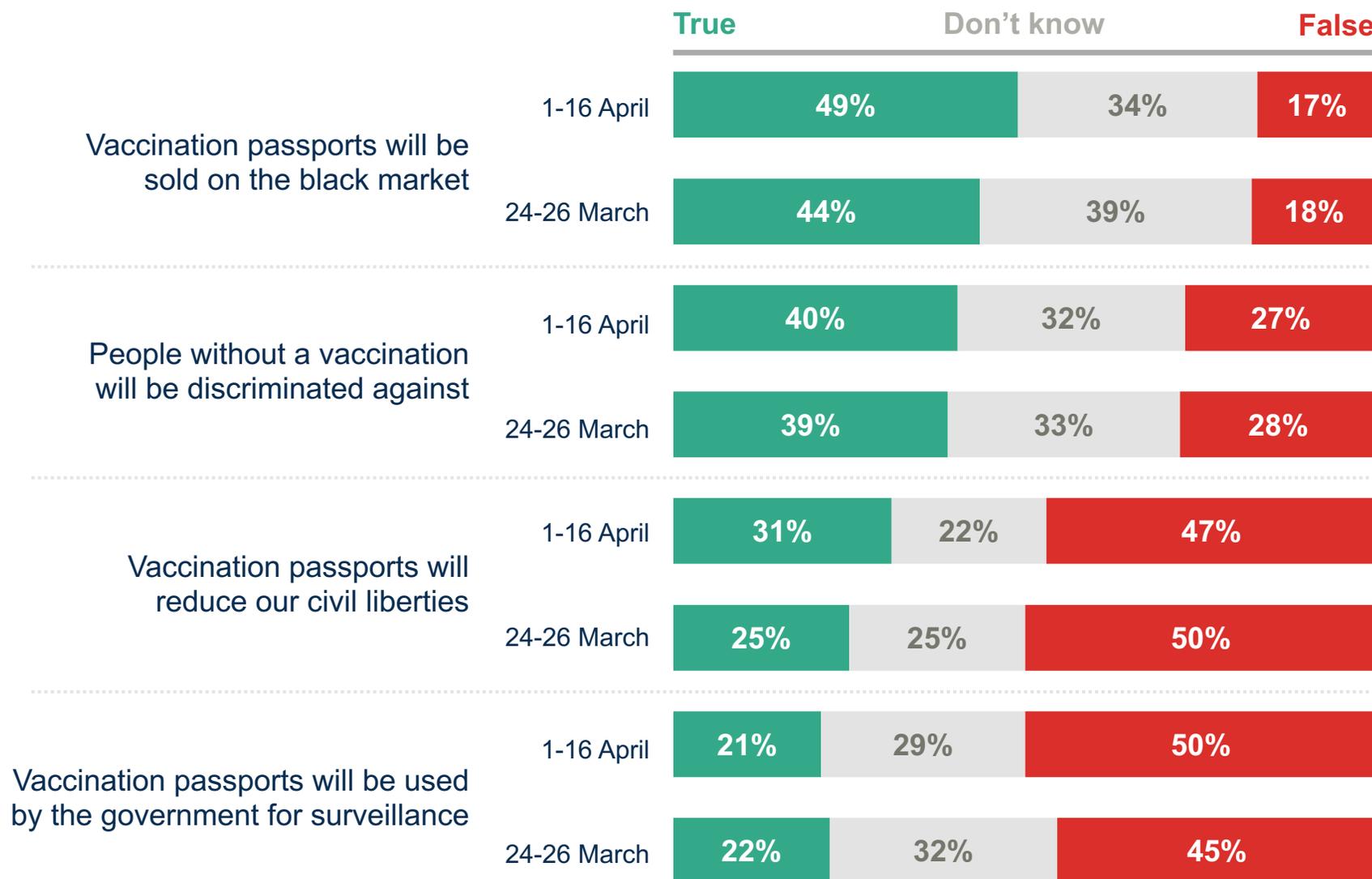


Vaccine passports

49% of the public think vaccination passports will be sold on the black market – up from 44% in March.

And 31% now believe the passports will reduce our civil liberties, compared with 25% who thought this last month.

Are the following statements true or false?



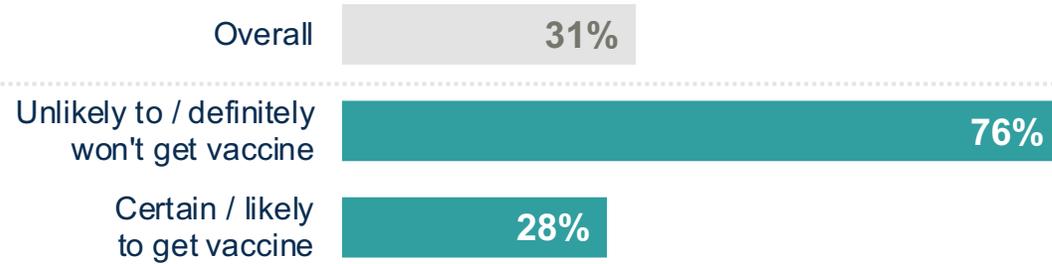
Base: 4,896 UK adults aged 18-75, interviewed online 1-16 Apr 2021, and 2,210 UK adults aged 18-75, interviewed online 24-26 March 2021

The belief that vaccination passports will have negative impacts is much more common among people who are vaccine-hesitant.

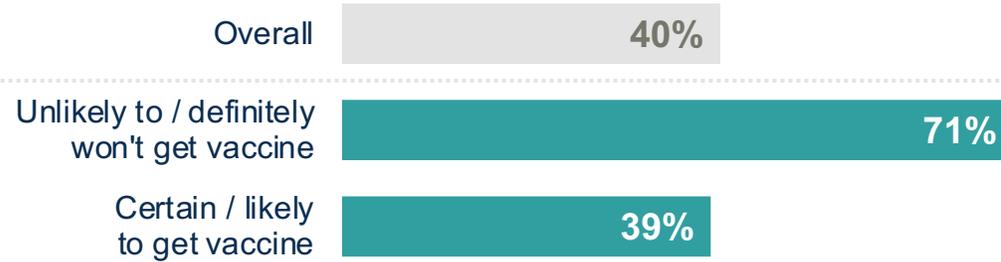
76% of this group think the passports will infringe on civil liberties, compared with 31% of the public overall who believe this.

There is a similar divide in opinion when it comes to whether the passports will be used by the government for surveillance (63% vs 21%) and whether unvaccinated people will face discrimination (71% vs 40%).

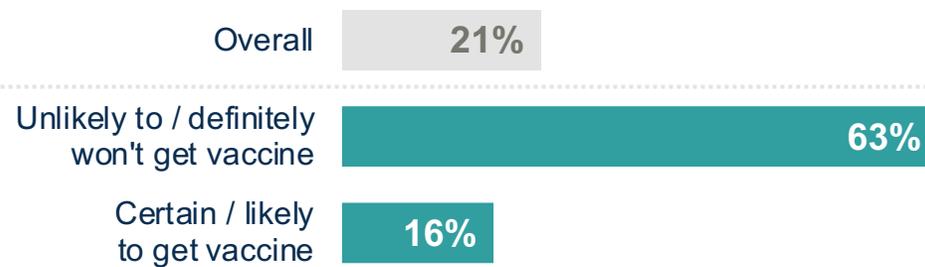
% who believe that vaccination passports will reduce our civil liberties



% who believe that people without a vaccination will be discriminated against



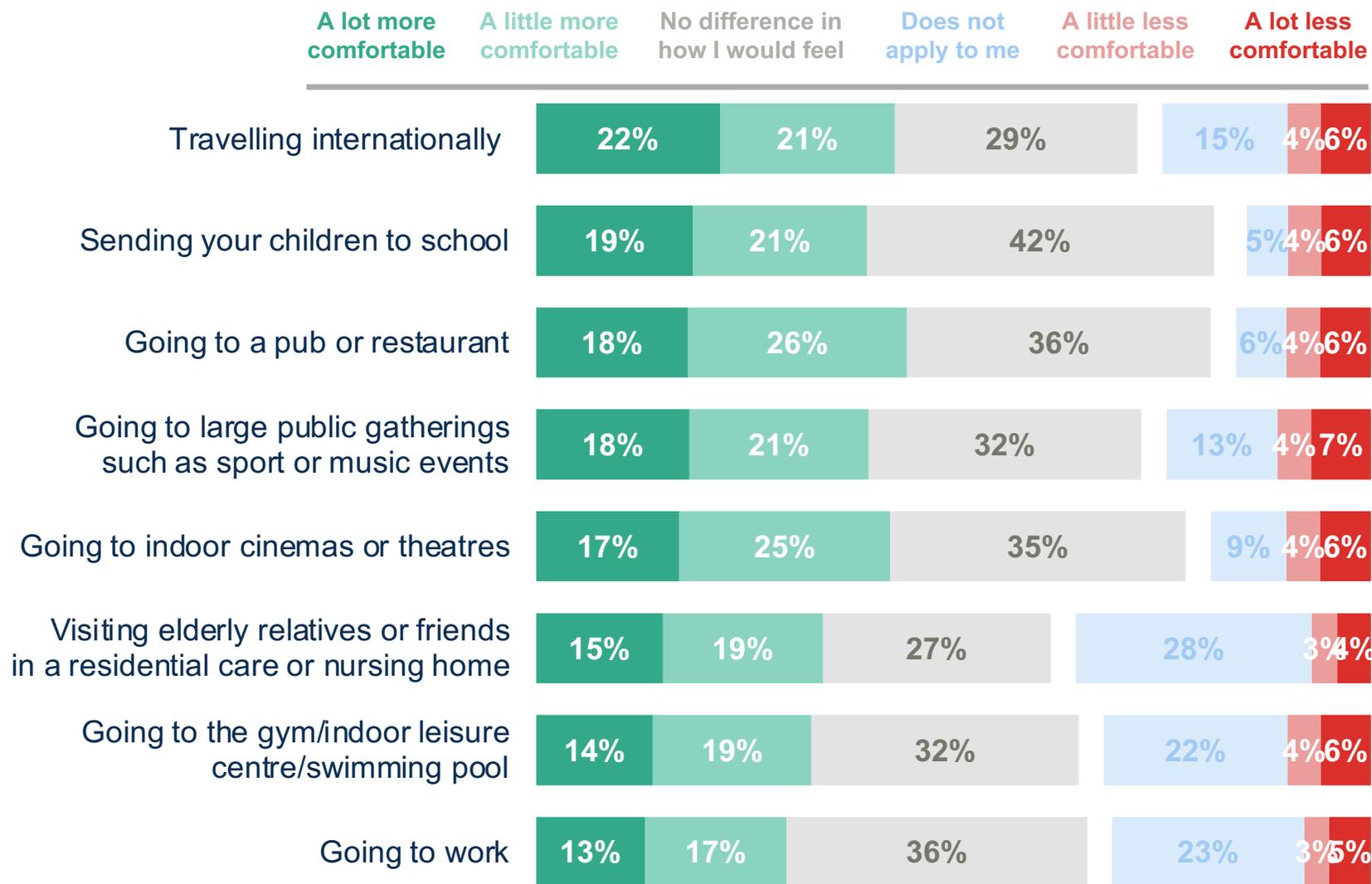
% who believe that vaccination passports will be used by the government for surveillance



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

While some have concerns about vaccination passports, notable minorities of the public say the passports would make them feel more comfortable doing various activities, such as travelling internationally (42%), sending their children to school (40%) and going to a pub or restaurant (44%).

If a vaccine passport was required to do each of the following, would you feel more or less comfortable doing each of the following once they re-open, or would it make no difference?



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

Daniel Allington
Senior Lecturer in Social and
Cultural Artificial Intelligence
King's College London

Bobby Duffy
Director
The Policy Institute
King's College London

Vivienne Moxham-Hall
Research Associate
The Policy Institute
King's College London

Siobhan McAndrew
Senior Lecturer in
Quantitative Social
Science
University of Bristol

George Murkin
Acting Head of
Communications
The Policy Institute
King's College London