

The Development in Vaccine Acceptance

The HOPE-project (www.hope-project.dk)

Michael Bang Petersen & Marie Fly Lindholt

April 21, 2021



SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
AARHUS UNIVERSITET

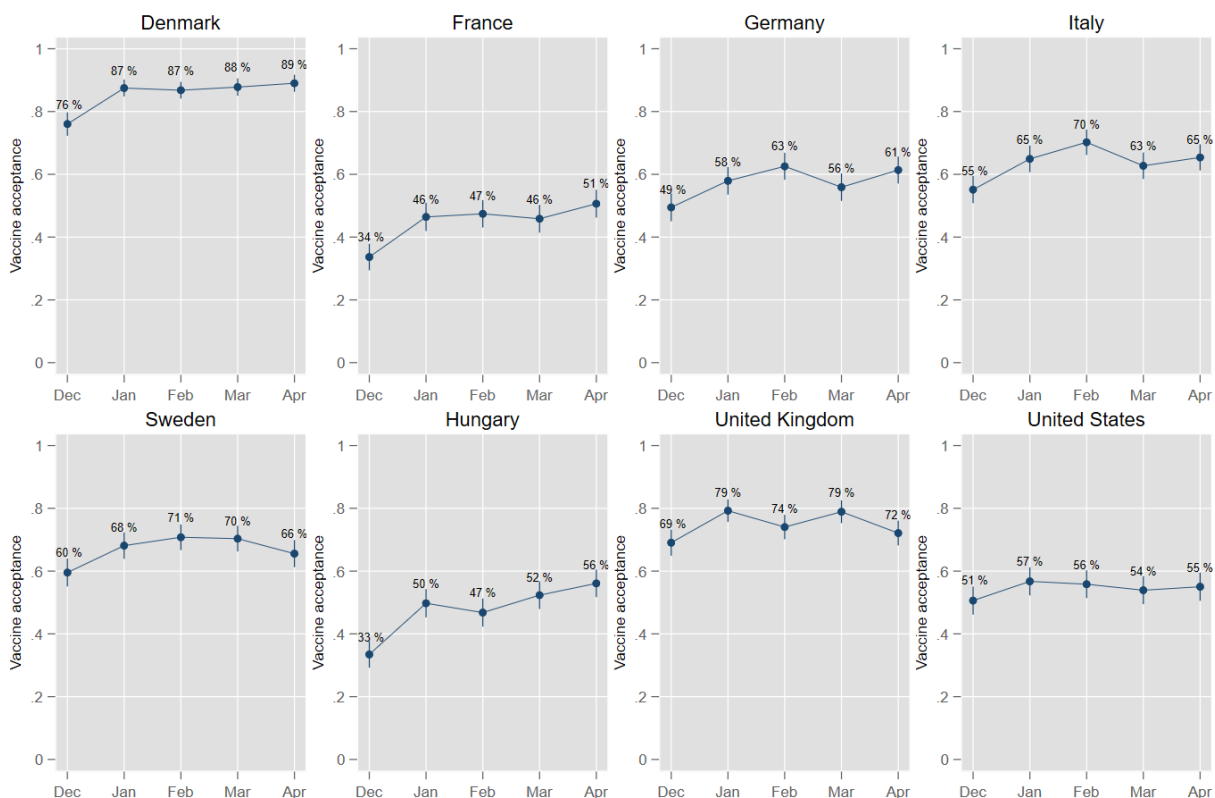
HOPE

The Development in Vaccine Acceptance

Below, we illustrate the development in vaccine acceptance from December 2020 until April 2021 across eight western democracies. Focusing on the development from March until April, the main results are:

1. Overall, we do not observe a decrease in vaccine acceptance across the eight countries, despite the investigation of side effects of both the AstraZeneca and the Johnson & Johnson vaccines.
2. Only in the United Kingdom a statistically significant decrease in vaccine acceptance is observed from March till April. Furthermore, we observe a small, but statistically insignificant, decrease in vaccine acceptance in Sweden.
3. In the rest of the countries, we observe constant levels or small increases in vaccine acceptance; however, none of these increases in vaccine acceptance from March until April are statistically significant.

Figure 1. Development in Vaccine Acceptance Across Eight Western Democracies.



Note: N = 19.821 (with approximately 500 respondents in each country per data round). Entries are national proportions (and associated 95 % confidence intervals) who answered "completely agree" or "agree" when asked whether they were willing to receive an approved COVID-19 vaccine.

Methods

We fielded quota-sampled surveys in eight countries from December 6, 2020 until April 21, 2021: Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Italy, France, Germany and Hungary. The period consists of five data rounds in all eight countries with approximately 500 respondents per data round per country. In each of the eight countries, the survey company Epinion sampled adult respondents using online panels. Survey respondents were quota sampled to match the population margins on age, gender, and geographic location for each of the eight countries. We address imbalances by post-stratifying our sample data to match the demographic margins from the population.