In a recent study, we gathered a representative sample of UK residents and asked them about their opinions on the vaccines (note: data was collected before recent news about blood-clotting issues in relation to the AstraZenica vaccine).

We found that most people will take the Oxford and Pfizer vaccines.

Overwhelmingly, individuals will not take the Sinovac or Sputnik vaccines.

People would rather take one of two fictive American vaccines that don’t exist (Medicare or Theranos).

We found that the following percentages of the population would take each of the vaccines in the study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vaccine** | **Percentage agreeing** |
| Oxford | 89.6% |
| J&J | 71.2% |
| Moderna | 71.5% |
| Novavax | 65% |
| Pfizer | 88.6% |
| Sinovac | 37.8% |
| Sputnik | 37.4% |
| Medicare (Not a real vaccine) | 57.9% |
| Theranos (Not a real vaccine) | 55.3% |

Further analysis did not find a relationship between willingness to take a fake vaccine and knowledge about those vaccines. However, we did find a relationship between willingness to take fake vaccines and anxiety about getting the vaccine, but not eagerness, suggesting that anxiety and fear, rather than hope, may be driving this trend. Given the current geo-political trends between Western democracies and Russia and China, this is likely underlying why it is that the vaccines developed by the Russians and Chinese are less popular than fake American vaccines.

Generally, the population was able to identify the two vaccines that do not exist. However, 10-15% of the population stated that they are “knowledgeable” about these vaccines, while 85-90% of the population stated that they have never heard of these vaccines.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I've never heard of this vaccine | I know a little about this vaccine | I know an average amount about this vaccine | I know a lot about this vaccine |
| 84% | 12% | 4% | 1% |
| 89% | 8% | 2% | 1% |

We also investigated the relationship between religious leadership and vaccine support. Generally, it was found that all individuals feel that their religious leaders, on average, state support for the vaccine, with there being significantly higher support for those who identify as “spiritual but not religious” in relation to Muslims and Catholics, but not protestants, Anglicans, or others.

