

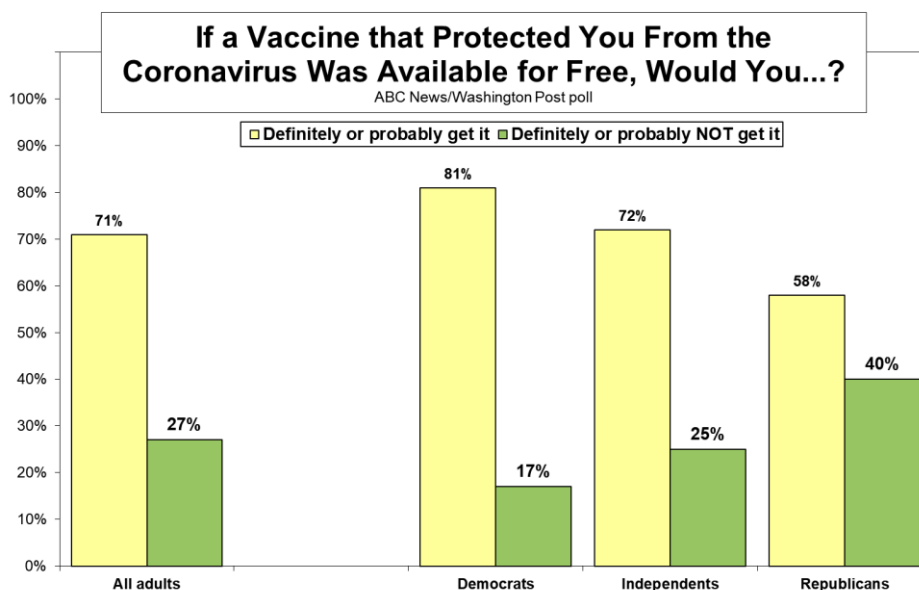
27% Unlikely to be Vaccinated; Republicans, Conservatives Especially

Unpersuaded by more than 100,000 pandemic deaths in the United States, 45 percent of strong conservatives, four in 10 Republicans and nearly as many evangelical Christians say they'd be unlikely to get vaccinated against the coronavirus, even for free.

Overall, 27 percent of adults in an ABC News/Washington Post poll say they definitely (15 percent) or probably (12 percent) would not get the vaccine. Among them, half say they don't trust vaccines in general, while nearly a quarter don't think it's needed in this case.

A plurality definitely would get vaccinated (43 percent) and 28 percent say they probably would. The net, 71 percent, is much higher than the adult vaccination rate for the standard seasonal flu – 45 percent in the 2018-19 flu season, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (with a wide range by state, from 34 to 56 percent.) It's much lower than the 2017 child vaccination rates for polio and measles/mumps/rubella, 93 and 92 percent, respectively.

A mix of groups express less interest in getting vaccinated – 46 percent of Republican women, 45 percent (as noted) very conservative Americans, 40 percent of Republicans and 37 percent of evangelical Christians.



Across the spectrum, 90 percent of Democratic men say they definitely or probably would get the vaccine, as would 81 percent of Democrats overall, and as many liberals in this poll, produced for ABC by [Langer Research Associates](#).

Interest is higher, although not overwhelmingly high, among seniors – 77 percent – compared with all other adults, 69 percent.

The overall result is similar to other recent surveys (by Fox News, ABC/Ipsos, Pew Research and CNN) in which 23 to 33 percent of adults have said they would not get vaccinated or would not be likely to. By contrast, in a November 2009 ABC/Post survey, many more said they likely would not get vaccinated against the swine flu, 66 percent.

EXPERIENCE/EXPECTATIONS – Experience and expectations play a role in these intentions. For example, Americans living in hard-hit areas are especially likely to say they’d get the vaccine. Eighty-one percent of people in U.S. counties with the most COVID-19 cases say so, compared with 61 percent of those in counties with the fewest cases.

It’s nearly as high, 78 percent, among Northeasterners and urban residents, vs. 65 percent in the South and 63 percent in rural areas. And among those who report that their lives have been disrupted by the pandemic, three-quarters say they’d get vaccinated. That drops to 55 percent of those who report little or no disruption.

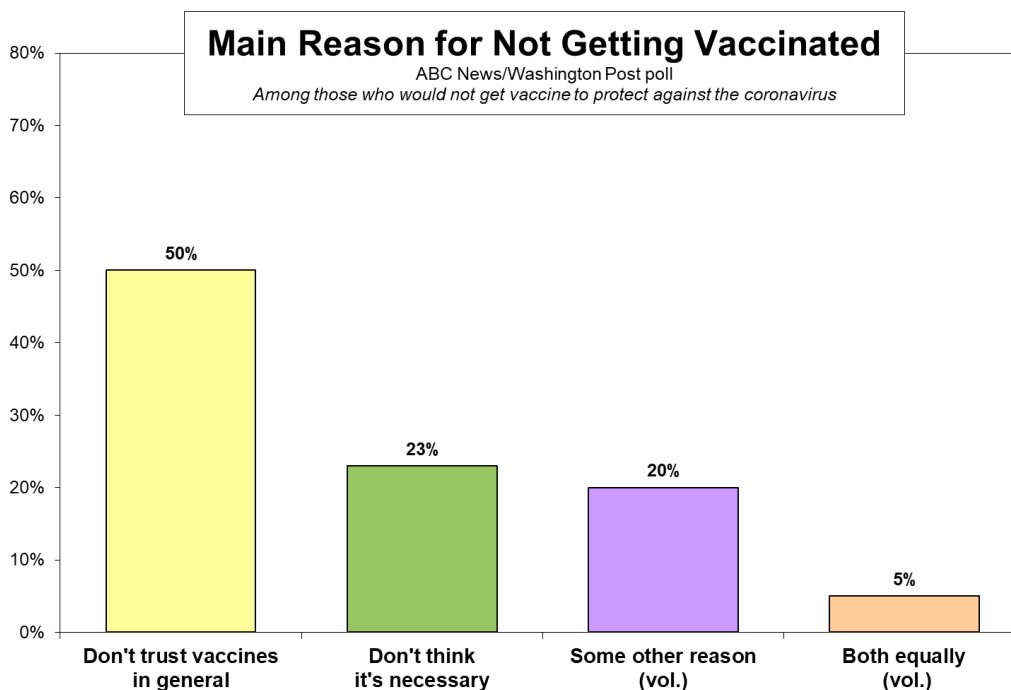
Willingness also peaks among those most concerned about how the virus may affect them. Among those who are very worried that they or a family member will catch the virus, 85 percent say they definitely or probably would get vaccinated, as do 84 percent of those worried about a second wave of infections in the fall. That plummets among others; among those who are “not at all worried” about a second wave, for instance, just 35 percent say they’d get vaccinated.

Percent who would get vaccine to protect against coronavirus		
	Definitely/ probably get it	Definitely/ probably not get it
Worried about a second wave:		
Very worried	84%	15%
Somewhat worried	81	15
Not too worried	56	42
Not at all worried	35	65

Interest also relates to priorities. Among those who say it’s more important to try to stop the spread of the virus, 81 percent say they’re likely to get vaccinated, compared with 56 percent of those who say it’s more important to try to restart the economy.

In a statistical analysis called regression, holding demographic and attitudinal factors constant, being black and being a woman are negative predictors of intention to get vaccinated. Positive predictors include being a Democrat, worry about catching the disease or about a second wave, and living in an urban area.

REASONS – As mentioned, half of those who definitely or probably wouldn't get vaccinated say they don't trust vaccines in general; 23 percent don't think it's necessary in this case. Five percent say both reasons are equally important and two in 10 cite other reasons.



Women who are disinclined to be vaccinated are more likely to say it's because they don't trust vaccines in general – 58 percent say so, compared with 42 percent of men who say they're unlikely to get vaccinated. These men, instead, are twice as likely as women in this group to say they think it's unnecessary in this particular case.

While sample sizes limit this analysis, one other difference emerges: People living in the South who are unlikely to get vaccinated are slightly more apt than those in other regions to say they don't trust vaccines overall, 57 vs. 45 percent.

METHODOLOGY – This ABC News/Washington Post poll was conducted by landline and cellular telephone May 25-28, 2020, in English and Spanish, among a random national sample of 1,001 adults. Results have a margin of [sampling error](#) of 3.5 points, including the design effect. Partisan divisions are 31-24-37 percent, Democrats-Republicans-independents.

The survey was produced for ABC News by [Langer Research Associates](#) of New York, N.Y., with sampling and data collection by Abt Associates of Rockville, Md. See details on the survey's methodology [here](#).

Analysis by Steven Sparks and Gary Langer.

ABC News polls can be found at ABCNEWS.com. Join our [mailing list](#) to get updates on all new poll releases.

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Full results follow.

1-24, 27-30 previously released. *= less than 0.5 percent

25. If a vaccine that protected you from the coronavirus was available for free to everyone who wanted it, would you definitely get it, probably get it, probably not get it or definitely not get it?

	---- Likely to get it ----			----- Not likely to get it -----			No
	NET	Definitely	Probably	NET	Probably not	Definitely not	op.
5/28/20	71	43	28	27	12	15	2

26. (ASK IF PROBABLY NOT/DEFINITELY NOT GET VACCINE) Is that mainly because (you don't trust vaccines in general) or (you don't think it's necessary in this case)?

	Don't trust	Not necessary	Both (vol.)	Other (vol.)	No opinion
5/28/20	50	23	5	20	2

25/26 NET

	Likely get vaccine	NET	Don't trust vaccines	Not necessary in this case	Both (vol.)	Other (vol.)	No op.	No op.
5/28/20	71	27	14	6	1	5	1	2

*** END ***