



COVID-19 Survey Summary: January 28, 2022

The following is a summary of social, behavioral and economic survey research on COVID-19 released in the past week, as compiled for the Societal Experts Action Network ([SEAN](#)). Most surveys cited in this report are available in the [SEAN COVID-19 Survey Archive](#).

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The receding Omicron surge leaves behind a fatigued and frustrated public in the United States, with concerns and safety precautions still elevated and optimism in comparatively short supply.

One in eight Americans thinks they've been infected in the past month alone, although with severe symptoms far less prevalent among fully vaccinated adults than others. Despite breakthrough cases, two-thirds continue to see the coronavirus vaccines as effective.

Still, just six in 10 think vaccination is essential to participating fully in public life without feeling at risk – and considerably fewer, 47 percent, say that about getting a booster shot.

Joe Biden's initiatives to distribute free at-home rapid tests and N95 masks earn broad support and more than four in 10 adults say they've ordered a free test kit. At the same time, only a narrow majority is confident in the accuracy of at-home tests, and Biden's overall approval on handling the pandemic continues to flounder.

Most say guidance from government agencies has not been useful in navigating the coronavirus in day-to-day life. About six in 10 call CDC guidelines for testing and isolation confusing. Surveys differ on trust in the CDC's coronavirus information, with stark partisan divisions.

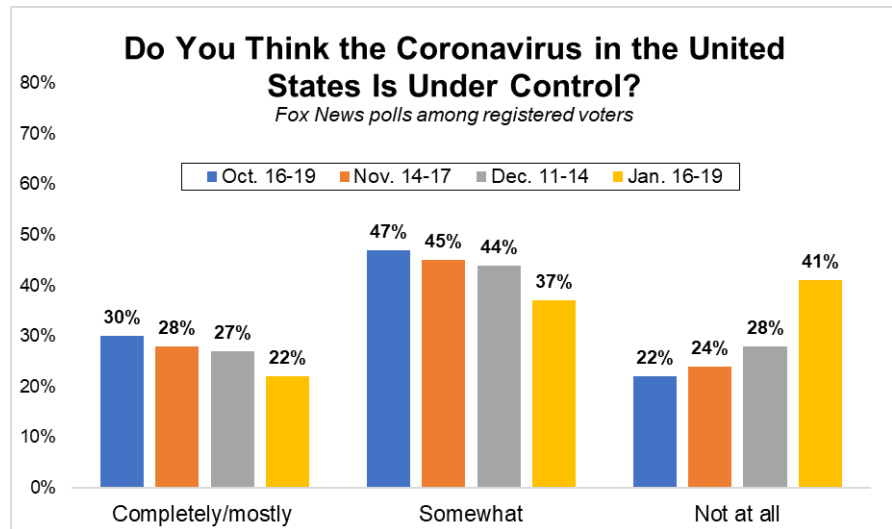
Polls this week also find that most Americans want K-12 schools to remain open for in-person instruction, investigate job-related stress among secondary principals in the 2020-21 school year and document reported job changes amid the pandemic. A newly released report finds that undergraduate enrollment continued to decline in fall 2021, now down a cumulative 6.6 percent during the pandemic.

State polls from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Georgia are included in this week's summary, as are international polls from Canada, Chile, Great Britain, Japan, the Philippines and Russia.

[Outlooks & Concerns](#)

The country appears to have turned the corner on the Omicron surge, with cases down 20 percent in two weeks, albeit still averaging [597,000](#) a day in the past week. Deaths – a lagging indicator – still are rising, to an average of nearly [2,300](#) per day, the most since last winter’s peak.

Forty-one percent of registered voters say the coronavirus is not at all under control in the United States, nearly doubled from mid-October to the most since last winter. An additional 37 percent think it’s somewhat controlled; 22 percent, mostly or completely. Seventy-two percent are highly concerned about the coronavirus generally, including 41 percent extremely concerned ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)).



Similarly, among all adults, 75 percent are at least somewhat concerned about the pandemic, up from 69 percent in late November ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). Concern in both polls roughly matches its level during the Delta surge; it was higher before vaccines were widely available.

Among related measures:

- Sixty-nine percent say the coronavirus is a serious problem in their state, up 19 percentage points since early November and again about even with its level at the height of the Delta surge ([Marquette Law School 1/10-1/21](#)).
- Fifty-eight percent are very or somewhat concerned they might spread the coronavirus to other people without knowing that they have it. It was similar in August ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)).
- Fifty-five percent are very or moderately worried about becoming infected with the virus generally, unchanged since early January but up from 41 percent in early November ([CDC 1/9-1/15](#)). Forty-two percent are very or somewhat worried about becoming infected with the Omicron variant specifically ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).
- Thirty-nine percent in one poll are concerned they will catch the coronavirus and require hospitalization, compared with 45 percent during the Delta surge in late August ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)). Fewer in another survey, 27 percent, express worry about being hospitalized. Thirty-four percent are worried about becoming seriously sick ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).
- One poll finds a split in expectations, with 50 percent saying the worst of the pandemic is yet to come and 49 percent saying it’s behind us. (It was 54-45 percent in August.) ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)). Given different response options, 31 percent say the worst is ahead, up 12

points since October; 44 percent think it's passed, down 12 points; and 19 don't see it as that much of a problem ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)).

- About three-quarters are tired (75 percent) or frustrated (73 percent) about the state of the coronavirus in the United States. Many fewer, 42 percent, are optimistic ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).
- Half don't expect to return to their normal pre-coronavirus life for at least another year, if ever ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). About seven in 10 registered voters think the coronavirus will continue to be a "major issue" in the United States for at least a year, including 47 percent who think it'll be longer than that ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)).

Asked what it means for the pandemic to be over, 83 percent say it's when the coronavirus is a mild illness like the flu; 15 percent instead say it's when it is largely eliminated, like polio.

Fifty-nine percent think that receiving a vaccine is essential to participating fully in public life without feeling at risk of infection. Fewer, 47 percent, say the same about getting a booster shot. Forty-six percent say most people regularly wearing masks in public indoor places is essential to feeling comfortable resuming public life and as many say the same for nearly all people having received a vaccine. Fewer see vaccination of children younger than five (30 percent) or regular coronavirus testing (25 percent) as essential ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)).

Risk Perceptions & Coronavirus Precautions

Sixty-three percent think it's likely they'll be infected with the coronavirus in the next year ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)). Two in 10 think they're at greater risk of contracting the coronavirus now than in April 2020, up from 6 percent in mid-December but steady the past two weeks.

Fifty-nine percent think returning to their normal pre-coronavirus life is a large or moderate risk to their health and well-being, steady after rising 14 points from November to early January. This about matches its level in late August, during the Delta surge ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

Compared with early December, more Americans say they're always or often staying from large groups (+8 points to 65 percent), avoiding nonessential travel (+7 points to 60 percent) and avoiding other people as much as possible (+11 points to 52 percent) ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)). Previous polls [similarly](#) have found the public taking greater precautions lately.

As with other measures, views of various threats from the pandemic also are about even with late August, while below their levels earlier in the pandemic. Sixty-nine percent see it as a major threat to the U.S. economy, 57 percent to the health of the U.S. population and about three in 10 to their personal health and finances. Perceived health threats are deeply partisan, while views of the threat to the economy and personal finances cross partisan lines ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)).

Another survey also finds that more people express worry about the economy and the general public than for themselves. Compared with previous surges of the virus, 56 percent say they're more worried about the potential impact of the Omicron outbreak on the U.S. economy, 54

percent on their local hospitals and 50 percent on unvaccinated people. Fewer, 25 percent, are more worried about Omicron’s impact on them personally ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Testing & Breakthrough Cases

Thirteen percent of adults think they’ve been infected with the coronavirus in the past month, up 3 points in two weeks; that includes 7 percent who tested positive ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). Eight percent in another poll received a positive test result in the last month; among them, 16 percent say it was from an in-home test only ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

In breakthrough cases, 15 percent of vaccinated adults think they were infected after becoming fully vaccinated, up 4 points in two weeks. About half of them – 8 percent of vaccinated adults – received a positive test to confirm it.

Severity of symptoms differs by vaccination status. Among those who were fully vaccinated at the time of their confirmed or suspected infection, 4 percent had severe symptoms and none reported hospitalization. Among those who were not fully vaccinated, 18 percent report severe symptoms, including 4 percent who required hospitalization.

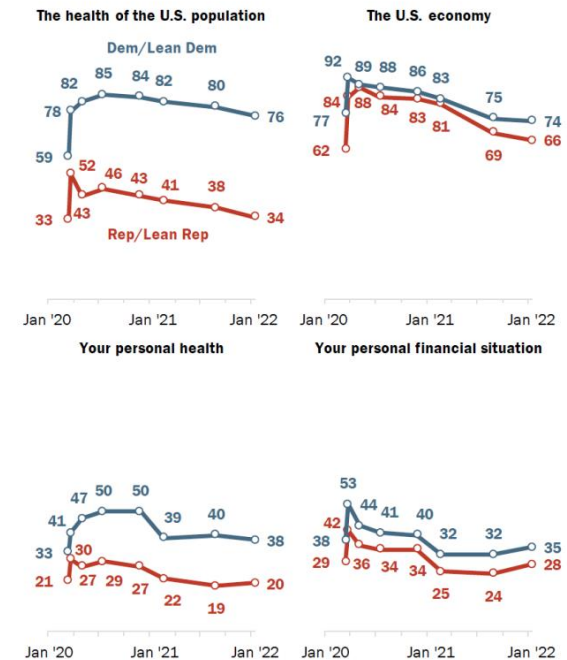
Testing has jumped, with 21 percent of Americans saying they’ve been tested for the coronavirus in the last week, nearly double the share who said so in mid-December. Some efforts to get tested have failed: Nine percent tried but were unable to get a coronavirus test in the past few weeks and 12 percent tried but were unable to get an at-home test ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

Another study, with slightly different results, indicates that 9 percent tried but were unable to get an at-home test and 4 percent tried but were unable to get an in-person test. It finds different outcomes in seeking at-home vs. onsite testing:

- Twenty-eight percent report trying to purchase an at-home COVID-19 test kit online or at a store in the past month. Sixty-two percent of them say it was difficult to find one; still, two-thirds in this group, or 19 percent of all adults, ultimately were able to purchase a kit.
- Using another approach, one in three tried to get tested at a medical or testing site. Of them, 65 percent say it was easy to find a place to get tested, and nine in 10, or 29 percent of adults overall, in fact were tested.

Amid rise of omicron variant, little change in partisan views of the threats arising from the coronavirus

% who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 10-17, 2022.

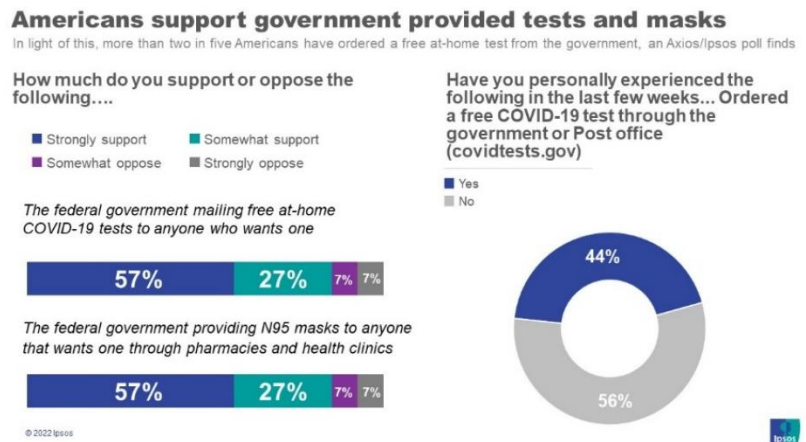
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Eighty-two percent of adults are very or somewhat confident that results of in-person coronavirus tests administered at medical facilities or testing sites are usually accurate. Far fewer, 54 percent, are confident in the accuracy of at-home COVID-19 tests.

Generally, 81 percent are at least somewhat confident they would have access to testing if they were exposed to the virus (51 percent, very confident). At the same time, 48 percent don't think there are enough tests available in their area for people who want them. Half overall blame shortages on the FDA; roughly four in 10 apiece blame Biden and test manufacturers ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Eighty-four percent support the Biden administration launching [COVIDtests.gov](#) and a [toll-free phone line](#) Jan. 18 to allow people to order free at-home tests. Forty-four percent say they've done so ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

A report suggests that the administration's decision to cap free delivery to four test kits per household may result in racial and ethnic disparities, because, compared with white people, substantially larger shares of Hispanic, Asian and Black people live in households with more than four individuals ([KFF 1/20](#)).



Mask Use

Four in five adults say they've worn a mask or face covering at least some of the time when in stores or other businesses in the past month, including 61 percent who did this all or most of the time, up from 53 percent in late August ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)).

In another poll, 73 percent say they wear masks at least some of the time when leaving their home, including 44 percent who always do this. Frequent mask use in this gauge is unchanged after a moderate increase in early January, holding at the highest level since May.

The CDC updated its mask guidance [Jan. 14](#), clarifying that well-fitting respirators such as N95s offer greater protection than cloth or surgical masks. Among the 87 percent of adults who report wearing masks at least occasionally, 39 percent use a cloth mask most frequently, 35 percent a surgical or procedural mask and 19 percent a respirator mask. Eleven percent tried but were unable to buy "high-quality" masks (e.g., N95, KN95 or KF94) in the last few weeks ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

The Biden administration [announced](#) it will make 400 million N95 masks available free at pharmacies and community health centers, with the program expected to be fully operational in

early February. Eighty-four percent support this initiative; 4 percent say they've already gotten a free N95 mask from the government through a pharmacy or clinic ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

Most registered voters, 63 percent, see face masks as extremely (33 percent) or very (30 percent) effective at protecting against the coronavirus ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)).

Vaccines

About three-quarters to eight in 10 adults – 76, 77 or 79 percent— report having received at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine, similar to results [two weeks](#) ago ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#), [Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#), [KFF 1/11-1/23](#), [AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#), [Marquette Law School 1/10-1/21](#)). It's higher, 84 percent as of mid-January, in a poll that's weighted to jurisdiction-level vaccine administration data reported to the CDC ([CDC 1/9-1/15](#)).

Estimated booster uptake among vaccinated adults ranges from 52 to 69 percent across three surveys ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#), [NBC News 1/14-1/18](#), [Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

Overall uptake estimated by the [CDC](#) is higher than in survey data, 87 percent, while the CDC's estimate of booster uptake among fully vaccinated adults is lower, at 44 percent. The CDC says it's not always able to link doses because it receives de-identified data, producing a possible overcount of first doses and undercount of boosters.

One survey finds uptake intentions largely stable since late August, with 82 percent saying they've been vaccinated or are likely to get a shot ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). In another, 78 percent have a received a shot or say they'll get one as soon as possible, up 5 points since October; an additional 4 percent prefer to wait and see ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Vaccine Attitudes

Two-thirds of registered voters think the vaccines are extremely or very effective at protecting against the coronavirus ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)). Most, 62 percent, say that the fact that most vaccinated people who become infected with the coronavirus do not require hospitalization means the vaccines are working, down 6 points since September. Thirty-four percent instead see breakthrough cases as evidence that vaccines do not work, up 8 points ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Vaccinated adults are largely satisfied with their experiences with the coronavirus vaccines. Eighty-one percent are very or mostly satisfied with the vaccines' protection from serious illness or death, 77 percent with an absence of notable long-term side effects and 72 percent with protection against

Satisfaction with COVID-19 vaccine

Survey of 862 vaccinated U.S. adults conducted Jan. 21-24, 2022

Very satisfied Mostly satisfied Not very satisfied Not at all satisfied

How satisfied are you that the vaccine has...

Offered protection from developing serious illness or death



Allowed a return to something like a pre-COVID routine



Data: Axios/Ipsos poll; Chart: Kavya Beheraj/Axios

infection. Fewer, 61 percent, are satisfied that the vaccines are allowing them to return to something like their pre-COVID routine ([Axios-Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

In terms of policy, 51 percent of registered voters think vaccine mandates are effective at protecting against the coronavirus; 49 percent do not see them as effective ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)). Fifty-four percent of adults overall favor the federal vaccine requirement for larger employers, with 45 percent opposed. (The U.S. Supreme Court blocked [OSHA](#) from enforcing the rule Jan. 13.) Sixty-one percent favor requiring vaccinations for health care workers – OK'd by the high Court – with 38 percent opposed ([Marquette Law School 1/10-1/21](#)).

Government Response

Aligning with polls covered [last week](#), fewer than half of registered voters, 46 percent, approve of Biden's handling of the pandemic ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)). Among all adults, 55 percent don't have much or any confidence in his ability to handle the public health impact of the coronavirus, up 6 points since September and 20 points since March ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)).

Most think the Biden administration has done a good job ensuring that all Americans have access to coronavirus vaccines (63 percent), though fewer say the president has done a good job communicating with Americans about the safety and effectiveness of the vaccines (50 percent) or communicating about the pandemic response more generally ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)).

At the same time, more voters think the Democratic Party would do a better job handling the pandemic than the Republican Party, 52 vs. 43 percent ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)). Asked differently, more people agree with Democrats than Republicans on policies to deal with the health impact of the coronavirus, 41 vs. 27 percent. Three in 10 disagree with both parties ([Pew 1/10-1/17](#)).

Fourteen percent call the coronavirus the most important issue facing the country out of a list of eight items, similar to the cost of living (13 percent) and voting rights/election integrity (16 percent). Twenty-three percent pick jobs and the economy ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)).

Asked which is contributing more to inflation, 48 percent of registered voters blame federal government policies while 42 percent point to the effects of the coronavirus. Fifty-six percent also say guidance from government agencies has not been useful in helping navigate the coronavirus in their day-to-day life ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)).

Views of the CDC

By 52-45 percent, more registered voters say inconsistencies in advice from the CDC stem mainly from new information about the virus vs. poor communication. Fifty-four percent say the CDC is doing a competent job, about even with the share who said so in October 2014 amid the Ebola outbreak ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)). That said, in another measure, 58 percent of adults think the CDC guidelines for testing and isolation are confusing ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Polls differ on trust in the CDC. In a binary measure, just 44 percent generally trust what it has said about the coronavirus, ranging from 69 percent of Democrats to 22 percent of Republicans

([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#); an explicit “No opinion” option was included). In another poll, many more, 61 percent, express a great deal or fair amount of trust in the CDC to provide accurate information about the virus, although that’s down from nearly nine in 10 at the onset of the pandemic to a numerical low. Trust ranges from 86 percent among Democrats to 36 percent among Republicans ([Axios/Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

In a third poll, more still, 72 percent, express confidence the CDC “is providing the public with trustworthy information about means of preventing and treating the coronavirus,” down 5 points in two months. Nine in 10 Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents have trust, vs. 50 percent of leaned Republicans ([Annenberg 1/11-1/17](#)).

And in a fourth study, with a midpoint option, 44 percent express a great deal or quite a bit of trust in the CDC when it comes to information about coronavirus vaccines, with an additional 24 percent saying they have a moderate amount of trust ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)).

In terms of understanding guidance, majorities say they understand extremely or very well what to do if they test positive for the virus (68 percent) or are exposed to it (66 percent) ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)). Nineteen percent have had difficulty figuring out whether they needed to isolate or limit activities after infection, exposure or experiencing symptoms in the past three months ([KFF 1/11-1/23](#)).

Trust in Other Information Sources

Half trust the federal government in general to provide accurate information about the coronavirus. Forty-six percent trust Biden ([Axios/Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). In another poll, with an explicit “no opinion” option, 37 percent trust what Biden has said about the coronavirus ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)). When it comes to information about vaccines, 31 percent put a high degree of trust in Biden, 24 percent a moderate amount ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)).

Fifty-one percent have a great deal or fair amount of trust in their state government to provide accurate information about the coronavirus, steady since August, though down from about seven in 10 at the beginning of the pandemic ([Axios/Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)). Fewer, 38 percent, trust what their state’s governor has said about the virus, and 40 percent generally trust what Anthony Fauci has said about it. (Again, these measures are binary and have explicit “no opinion” options.) ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)). Another poll, by contrast, finds 65 percent at least somewhat confident that Fauci is providing the public with trustworthy information on treating and preventing the coronavirus; 34 percent are very confident ([Annenberg 1/11-1/17](#)).

Americans are more apt to trust sources that are closer to them. Fifty-eight percent have a great deal or fair amount of trust in their friends and family to provide accurate information about the virus and 57 percent of employed adults generally trust their employer on the issue ([Axios/Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#), [NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)). Most people also trust health professionals such as doctors, nurses and pharmacists when it comes to information about the vaccines; 56 percent have a high amount of trust in them, 26 percent a moderate amount ([AP-NORC 1/13-1/18](#)). Eighty-two percent are confident (including 45 percent very confident) that their primary health care provider is providing trustworthy information about the coronavirus ([Annenberg 1/11-1/17](#)).

A newly released analysis of a December 2020 to May 2021 survey finds that confidence in the scientific community increased among Democrats from 51 percent in 2018 to 64 percent in early 2021, while decreasing among Republicans, from 42 percent to 34 percent. It's the largest partisan gap in this measure in data going back to 2000 ([GSS 12/1/20-5/3/21](#)).

K-12 Education

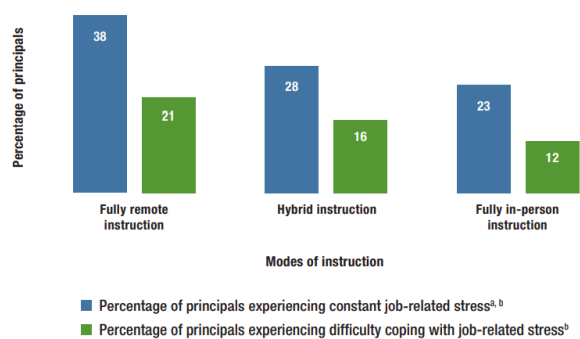
Twenty-two percent of parents say their child's school or childcare center closed because of the coronavirus in the past few weeks, up 6 points since early January ([Axios Ipsos 1/21-1/24](#)).

Americans overall are more concerned about children falling behind in their education because they're unable to attend class in person than they are about children increasing the spread of the coronavirus because of in-person school, 65 vs. 30 percent ([NBC News 1/14-1/18](#)).

Fifty-five percent of registered voters think their community's schools should be open fully in-person (including 27 percent with social distancing and masks, 28 percent without). Fewer favor a hybrid model (30 percent) or fully remote learning (14 percent) ([Fox News 1/16-1/19](#)).

In a newly released survey among secondary school principals in March, 83 percent reported experiencing frequent job-related stress in the 2020-21 school year, including 29 percent who experienced this constantly. Principals whose school went fully remote were more likely to experience constant job-related stress than those whose school offered hybrid or in-person instruction. Sources of stress included supporting teachers' mental health and well-being (86 percent), supporting students' social and emotional learning (72 percent), switching school modes (72 percent) and implementing coronavirus mitigation strategies (71 percent) ([RAND 3/21](#)).

Constant Job-Related Stress and Difficulty Coping with Job-Related Stress Among Secondary Principals Whose Schools Provided Different Modes of Instruction



College Enrollment

A new report says undergraduate enrollment fell by 3.1 percent (465,300 students) in fall 2021 compared with the previous year, for a two-year decline of 6.6 percent, or 1,025,600 students. Enrollment fell across college types, most steeply since the start of the pandemic in public two-year colleges, down 13.2 percent (706,100 students) vs. 2019.

Freshman enrollment stabilized in fall 2021, up 0.4 percent from a year earlier. That said, it remained 9.2 percent smaller (213,400 fewer students) than in pre-pandemic fall 2019. This accelerates declines in previous years; freshman enrollment last fall was 18.4 percent below its

level in 2015, partially because of a tapering in the college-age population nationally ([National Student Clearinghouse Research Center 1/13](#)).

Psychological Distress

Newly released analysis of a panel survey administered in April, July and November 2020 and July-August 2021 finds that 12 to 15 percent of adults surveyed across each wave reported symptoms of serious psychological distress, compared with a pre-pandemic prevalence of 3 to 4 percent. Twenty-three percent of adults overall reported symptoms of serious distress during at least one wave. Among this group, 52 percent saw a health professional about their symptoms ([McGinty et al., 2022](#)).

State Results

In New Hampshire, 29 percent of adults say they've tested positive for the coronavirus at some point in the pandemic, including 13 percent in the past month. (That compares with 18 and 7 percent [nationally](#).) Despite the sharp rise in cases, majorities say they're comfortable going to a barber shop or hair salon (82 percent), dining in at a restaurant (73 percent), having an elective procedure at a hospital (64 percent) or going to a movie theater (55 percent). Roughly half are comfortable going to a bar or pub, going to a gym or attending a wedding with 50 or more guests, while four in 10 or fewer are comfortable going to a stadium or large concert. Fifty-eight percent continue to approve of Gov. Chris Sununu's handling of pandemic ([University of New Hampshire 1/20-1/24](#)).

The same poll also finds that feelings of depression or anxiety have decreased. Based on reported symptoms in the past two weeks, 11 percent of adults in the state meet the threshold for possible generalized anxiety and 12 percent meet the threshold for depression, down from 19 and 21 percent in March 2021, respectively ([University of New Hampshire 1/20-1/24](#)).

Many fewer in Vermont, 13 percent, have tested positive for the coronavirus at some point in pandemic, 6 percent in the last month. Three-quarters say they're comfortable going to a barber shop or hair salon and about six in 10 are comfortable dining inside a restaurant or having an elective procedure at a hospital. Roughly four in 10 are comfortable going to a movie theater (43 percent), going to a bar or pub (38 percent) or going to a gym (37 percent). Three in 10 or fewer are comfortable attending a wedding with 50 or more guests or going to a concert or athletic stadium. A steady seven in 10 approve of Gov. Phil Scott's handling of the pandemic ([University of New Hampshire 1/20-1/24](#)).

In Georgia, 13 percent view the coronavirus as the most urgent issue facing the state. More pick election laws (22 percent) or inflation (23 percent), out of a list of 10 items ([Quinnipiac 1/19-1/24](#)).

International Results

Six in 10 Canadians at least somewhat support provincial governments fining unvaccinated people or requiring them to pay a new health contribution. Strong support peaks among

Canadians age 55 and older at 48 percent, compared with 34 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds ([Nanos 1/21-1/23](#)).

Seven in 10 Japanese adults fear being denied medical treatment if they become sick with the coronavirus, down from 82 percent in September. Four in 10 say the threat from Omicron is the same as during previous waves of the pandemic, while 28 percent see it as more serious and 31 percent as less so ([Asahi Shimbun 1/22-1/23](#)).

Six in 10 in another Japanese survey say they would like to get a booster promptly. (Eighty percent of the population is [vaccinated](#).) Thirty-six percent have taken a PCR test at some point. Adults age 60 and older are 13 points more likely than those younger than 60 to consider the spread of the Omicron variant “very scary,” 42-29 percent.

One study finds four in 10 disapproving of the cabinet’s coronavirus countermeasures, with three in 10 apiece approving or undecided. Respondents divide on whether the government’s [handling](#) of clusters of infections at U.S. military bases was appropriate or too “soft on the U.S. military,” 50-45 percent ([Mainichi Shimbun 1/22](#)).

Another poll in Japan finds higher approval of the cabinet’s work on the coronavirus overall, 45 percent, with 38 percent disapproving. But this study finds more disapproving of the response to infections at U.S. bases, 69 percent ([Asahi Shimbun 1/22-1/23](#)).

The Japanese government eased its hospitalization policy in early January, allowing some patients to isolate at home or in other facilities rather than requiring all patients to recover in hospitals. Seventy-one percent support this change ([Asahi Shimbun 1/22-1/23](#)).

Cases in Chile have [risen](#) to nearly 17,000 a day, far above last summer’s peak of about 7,000. Approval of the government’s handling of the coronavirus has lost 17 points in two weeks, to 61 percent, and fear of catching the coronavirus is up 19 points to 57 percent, its highest since the summer. About three-quarters support both reducing capacity in public places and closing the borders to foreigners. Six in 10 oppose reducing the mandatory quarantine period for sick people from 10 days to seven; half oppose ending contact tracing, with 48 percent in support. Fifty-five percent don’t want their area to return to a full lockdown ([Cadem 1/19-1/21](#)).

In Russia, 62 percent are afraid they or someone they love will get sick from the coronavirus, unchanged from mid-December. Forty-four percent say current restrictions are sufficient; a third think they’re insufficient and 16 percent say they go too far. Eight in 10 don’t feel impacted by the restrictions (42 percent not at all and 39 percent insignificantly). Sixty-two percent think the restrictions are effective ([VCIOM 1/14, 1/16, 1/19](#)).

In Great Britain, where increased restrictions were introduced in early December, more people are taking precautions such as mask wearing, working from home and testing. Nearly all (95 percent) report wearing a face covering when outside their home, up 11 points since late November. A quarter say they worked only from home in the past week, up from 14 percent in early December. (Most of the December rules are now being [lifted](#).)

Six in 10 took a rapid test in the previous week, up 19 points from early December. About a fifth say they had difficulty getting a rapid test; among them, 85 percent say it didn't stop them from planned activities. Eighty-two percent report having received a booster shot, up from 45 percent in early December and a quarter in early November ([Office for National Statistics 1/6-1/16](#)).

Half of Filipino adults reported receiving at least one dose of a coronavirus vaccine in recently released results from a mid-December survey. Thirty-five percent are willing to get a shot. Among all adults, just 8 percent were unwilling to get vaccinated (including 14 percent of those older than 55); overall refusal was down 10 points from September. Six percent were uncertain, down from two in 10 ([SWS 12/12-12/16](#)).

Additional U.S. and international poll results are available at the [COVID-19 Survey Archive](#).

Summary for SEAN by [Langer Research Associates](#).