



COVID-19 Survey Summary: March 26, 2021

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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Americans' re-emergence into public life is advancing amid rising vaccination rates and declining COVID-19 hospitalizations and deaths, with apparent mental health benefits: The share showing symptoms of depression or anxiety, while still high compared with pre-pandemic levels, is its lowest since September.

Coronavirus-related studies this week also measure views on how best to get students back to in-person learning safely, document public school practices in offering in-person, remote or hybrid learning options and investigate in-school transmission of the virus.

Other polls explore the impact of the pandemic on home and work, women, and, with Easter Sunday approaching, religious life. One shows wide partisan divisions on the \$1.9 trillion relief package. Another extends evaluation of demographic disparities by examining COVID-19 cases in counties with large racial and ethnic minority populations.

Vaccines

Thirty-six percent of Americans say they've gotten a coronavirus vaccine, up 11 percentage points from two weeks ago. An additional quarter say they'll get it as soon as it's available to them. That combined 60 percent is a high since data collection began in mid-September. Of the rest, 14 percent plan to wait a few weeks or months before getting the shot, 7 percent plan to wait a year or more and 18 percent say they won't get it at all ([Axios/Ipsos 3/19-3/22](#)).

In a different poll, a similar share – 34 percent – say they've received a COVID-19 vaccine, up from 26 percent in late February. Of those who have yet to get one, 51 percent say they definitely will once available, little changed since February ([U.S. Census Bureau 3/3-3/15](#)).

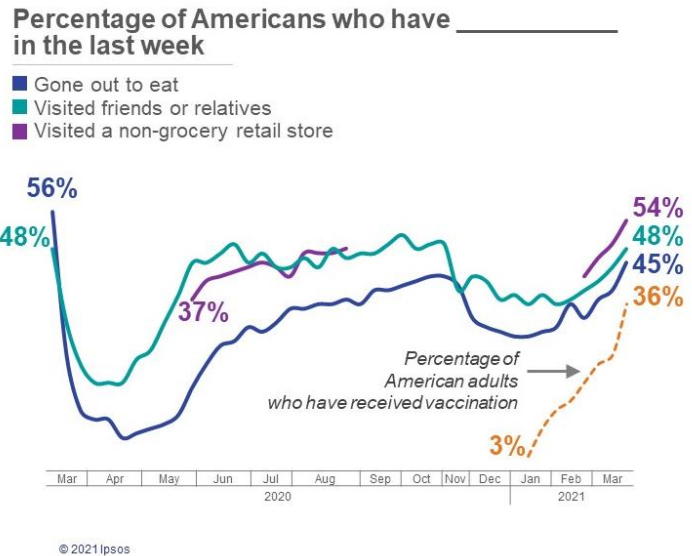
Daily Life

The share of Americans reemerging into public life continues to rise, including, in some cases, those who have not yet received a vaccine:

- Forty-eight percent have visited with friends or relatives in the past week, up 7 points

since late February to the most since October. Those who have not been vaccinated are more apt to have done so than those who have been vaccinated, 52 vs. 41 percent.

- Forty-five percent have dined out at a restaurant (including 42 percent of vaccinated Americans and 47 percent of those who are unvaccinated), up 6 points from two weeks ago to the most since mid-March 2020. Just 23 percent view dining in at a restaurant as a large risk to their health and well-being, down 10 points in the past month.
- Fifty-four percent report visiting a non-grocery retail store in the past week, up 5 points in two weeks to a high in available data since late May, with similar rates regardless of vaccination status. Forty-seven percent overall view shopping at retail stores as at least a moderate risk to their health or well-being, down 11 points in a month.
- Two-thirds say they've stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible in the past week, the fewest in data since mid-April. This includes 73 percent of those who've been vaccinated vs. 64 percent of those who have not.



Overall, 59 percent think that returning to their normal, pre-coronavirus life poses a large or moderate risk to their health or well-being, down 7 points from a month ago. The share who view it as a large risk – 23 percent – is down 10 points to a numerical low since early June.

Moreover, a quarter either have returned to their normal, pre-COVID life or expect to do so within the next three months, up from 11 percent a month ago. Two in 10 expect it'll happen in the next six months, three in 10 think within the next year, 18 percent think it'll take longer and 5 percent don't think it ever will happen.

Amid the increased public activity, self-reported mask use remains steady – 71 percent say they wear one at all times when leaving the house, essentially unchanged in recent weeks. However, fewer say they're maintaining a distance of six feet at all times when leaving the home – 44 percent, down from 54 percent a month ago ([Axios/Ipsos 3/19-3/22](#)).

Impacts on Mental Health

According to the [National Center for Health Statistics](#), 37 percent of Americans had symptoms of depression or anxiety in the past week, down 6 points from its pandemic peak in November to

the fewest since early September. Still, that's more than triple pre-pandemic levels; 11 percent showed symptoms indicative of anxiety or depressive disorder in 2019 data.

The drop in depression and anxiety symptoms has occurred across almost all demographic groups. Symptoms remain most commonly reported among adults younger than 30, with 53 percent showing such signs in the past week, down from a high of 59 percent last fall ([U.S. Census Bureau 3/3-3/15](#)).

Economic Improvement

According to the [U.S. Labor Department](#), initial weekly unemployment claims fell to their lowest since the beginning of the pandemic. Echoing this, the share of adults who expect someone in their household will have a loss of employment income in the next four weeks dropped to 19 percent, a low in available data since last spring ([U.S. Census Bureau 3/3-3/15](#)). Moreover, the share of small businesses that report a decline in the total number of hours worked by paid employees in the past week – 11 percent – is its lowest since the pandemic began. Eight percent report an increase in hours worked, the most since August ([U.S. Census Bureau 3/15-3/21](#)).

Consumer sentiment, for its part, advanced to its best in nearly a year among college graduates and higher-income Americans, yet still lags among non-college graduates and lower-income adults ([CCI 3/25/21](#)).

Government Response

Sixty-three percent of Americans approve of the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief bill passed by Congress and signed into law two weeks ago. Nearly all Democrats (97 percent) support the measure, as do a majority of independents (58 percent), compared with just 18 percent of Republicans. That contrasts with the first coronavirus relief bill last spring, which had majority support regardless of partisanship ([Gallup 3/15-3/21](#)).

Impacts on Education

Sixty-two percent of Americans say requiring all students and staff to wear masks is essential in order for K-12 schools to offer in-person learning. Fewer say the same about other safety measures, including limiting class sizes (46 percent), requiring all teachers and staff to be vaccinated before returning (42 percent) and requiring all students and staff to be tested regularly (41 percent), but most of the rest view these as important, if not essential. Views among parents of school-age children are similar to those of the general public on most measures, though parents are less apt to view regular testing as essential, 33 vs. 41 percent.

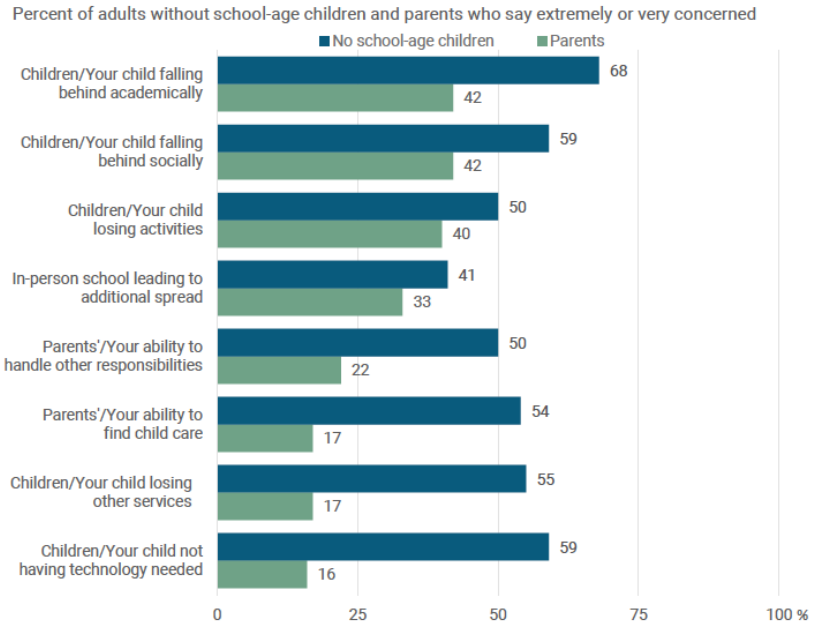
Concerns about the pandemic's impact on the nation's students are widespread. Nearly seven in 10 of those without school-aged children are extremely or very worried about children falling behind academically, 59 percent are as concerned about them falling behind socially, an identical share express concern about children not having the technology needed, 55 percent are concerned about children losing services and half worry about children losing out on activities.

Parents of school-aged children are less apt to express these concerns about their own child – but, on some items, still do so in substantial numbers. Forty-two percent apiece are extremely or very worried about their child falling behind academically or socially because of the pandemic; 40 percent are as worried about their child losing out on activities. Just one in six is concerned about their child losing services (17 percent) or not having the technology needed (16 percent).

Similarly, those without school-aged children are far more apt than parents to be highly concerned about parents not being able to handle other responsibilities (50 vs. 22 percent) and not being able to find childcare (54 vs. 17 percent). They’re a much closer 8 points more likely than parents of school-aged kids to be concerned that in-person school will lead to additional spread of the virus, 41 vs. 33 percent.

Eight in 10 overall support government-funded summer school or tutoring for students who have fallen behind academically during the pandemic ([UChicago Harris/AP-NORC 2/25-3/1](#)).

Adults without school-age children express more concern for children than parents do about their own children.



Question: As a result of the coronavirus outbreak, how concerned are you about each of the following? (Those without school-age children asked about "children" and "parents' ability", parents asked about "your child" and "your ability.")
 Source: UChicago Harris/AP-NORC poll conducted February 25 - March 1, 2021, with 1,076 adults age 18 and older nationwide.



APNORC.org

Mode of Instruction

A survey of 3,300 public schools serving fourth- and eighth-grade students in 42 states found that, in January, 28 percent of eighth graders and 38 percent of fourth graders were attending in person full time. Forty-three percent of fourth graders and 48 percent of eighth graders were learning entirely remotely; the rest (17 and 20 percent, respectively) were on hybrid schedules.

Echoing [previous results](#), there were vast racial differences. Majorities of Asian, Black and Hispanic fourth and eighth graders were fully remote, compared with 32 percent of white eighth graders and 27 percent of white fourth graders. Nearly half of white fourth graders were studying in person full time, compared with a third or fewer Hispanic (33 percent), Black (28 percent) and Asian (15 percent) fourth graders.

Despite being prioritized by many school districts, children with disabilities were not much more likely than other students to be receiving in-person instruction. Among fourth graders, for example, 42 percent of students with disabilities were learning fully in person compared with 38

percent of fourth graders overall. And among eighth graders the proportions were almost identical: Twenty-nine percent of students with disabilities were learning fully in person, compared with 28 percent of eighth graders overall.

The amount of live instruction as a part of remote learning varied widely. Among schools serving fourth graders, 31 percent provided more than 5 hours of live instruction daily for remote learning, 38 percent provided 3-4 hours, 17 percent provided 1-2 hours and one in 10 each provided less than an hour or no live instruction at all. Among schools serving eighth graders, a third provided more than 5 hours of live instruction for remote learning, 32 percent provided 3-4 hours, 10 percent provided 1-2 hours and 16 percent provided less live instruction than that.

In addition to the national results, the [School Survey Dashboard](#) provides statewide and district-level estimates where sample sizes are sufficient. Estimates will be updated on a monthly basis through June to track progress in returning students to in-person schooling ([Institute of Education Sciences 2/22-3/12](#)).

Using [Household Pulse Survey](#) data, a separate analysis suggests that homeschooling has risen. Compared with last spring, when the pandemic first took hold, the share of households with school-age children that reported homeschooling doubled this fall, from 5.4 to 11.1 percent. (A clarification was added to the question to ensure that households were reporting true homeschooling rather than virtual learning through a school.)

While homeschooling rates increased across racial and ethnic groups, they jumped most notably in households in which the respondent was Black, from 3.3 percent in the spring to 16.1 percent last fall.

Homeschooling rates increased particularly in certain states. In Massachusetts, the share of households that reported homeschooling jumped from 1.5 percent in the spring to 12.1 percent last fall. There also were double digit increases in homeschooling in Alaska, Florida, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Vermont and West Virginia. Homeschooling rates declined (albeit not significantly) in Iowa and Kentucky ([U.S. Census Bureau](#)).

Impacts on Home and Work Life

Four in 10 Americans say their obligations at home have increased since the pandemic began; 55 percent say they've stayed the same and 4 percent report a decrease in home responsibilities. Among those with children in the household, 62 percent report an increase in responsibilities, nearly twice as many as adults without children who say so (33 percent).

Women are more likely than men to say their obligations at home have increased (45 vs. 36 percent), as are married vs. unmarried adults (46 vs. 34 percent) and those who are employed compared with those not employed (46 vs. 30 percent).

Three-quarters of employed Americans say they've experienced one or more challenges while working during the pandemic – including 80 percent of women vs. 67 percent of men. Overall, the most common challenges include an increased workload (reported by 38 percent), too many

interruptions (32 percent), technical issues (25 percent), not having a private space to work at home (19 percent) and remote learning/homeschooling (17 percent). People with children at home are more apt to report an increased workload (46 vs. 34 percent), too many interruptions during the day (46 vs. 27 percent) and challenges with remote/home schooling (42 vs. 6 percent).

Thirty-six percent of those currently employed, or who were employed before the pandemic, say the pandemic will have a negative impact on their long-term career goals; 28 percent expect a positive impact and a third see no impact. Women are more apt than men to expect a positive impact on their career goals (33 vs. 22 percent), while unmarried employees are more apt than those who are married to think it'll have a negative impact (41 vs. 32 percent) ([SSRS 3/2-3/7](#)).

Impacts on Women

A new analysis of polling data collected in November and December finds that nearly one woman in 10 reported quitting a job for pandemic-related reasons, including 17 percent of low-income women, 17 percent of single mothers and 14 percent of women age 18 to 25. Nearly half of those who quit (48 percent) said feeling unsafe at their workplace was one reason. Among mothers, half quit at least in part because their child's school or daycare was closed.

Twelve percent of employed women had to take time off from work because of school or daycare closures, and nearly half of them (46 percent) reported using unpaid sick leave to do so. That rose to two-thirds of low-income women and three-quarters of those employed part time.

More than half of mothers with children younger than 18 said the stress and worry of the pandemic had affected their mental health, compared with 35 percent of fathers. Just 16 percent of mothers had sought mental health care ([KFF 11/19-12/17](#)).

A separate analysis of the same poll explores women's healthcare experiences during the pandemic. Women were more likely than men to say they had skipped preventive health services such as a yearly check-up or routine test (38 vs. 26 percent) or skipped a recommended medical test or treatment (23 vs. 15 percent). Women also were more apt to report not being able to get an appointment because of the pandemic (30 vs. 20 percent).

Women in worse health were particularly likely to go without healthcare services, perhaps partially reflecting greater concerns about COVID-19 exposure. Of those in fair or poor health who reported skipping medical care, about a quarter (27 percent) said their condition worsened as a result.

Nearly four in 10 women said they'd had a telemedicine or telehealth visit since the start of the pandemic, up from 13 percent who reported receiving care this way before the pandemic. Rates of telehealth use also tripled among men, from 11 to 32 percent. Most overall rated the quality of care they received positively ([KFF 11/19-12/17](#)).

Impacts on Religious Life

Religious Americans are feeling more confident about attending services, and the share who have done so in the past month has grown. Specifically, among those who attend religious services at least monthly:

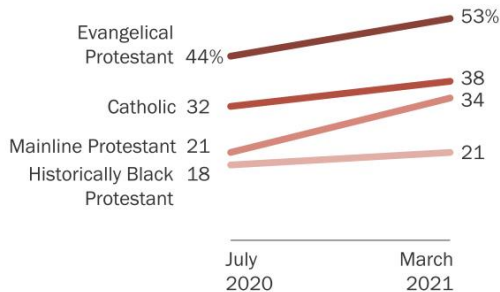
- Three-quarters are very or somewhat confident they could safely attend their congregation without catching or spreading COVID-19, up from 64 percent in July.
- Forty-two percent have attended religious services in person in the past month, up from a third in July. Accordingly, fewer are watching services online or on TV – 65 percent, down from 72 percent.
- A quarter think their congregation should be open as normal, double the share who said so in July, while 15 percent think they should be closed entirely, down from 28 percent. Most, 58 percent, continue to think their congregation should be open but with COVID-19 restrictions, essentially unchanged.

Still, religious life remains far from normal. Nearly six in 10 of those who generally attend services at least once or twice a month have not attended services in the past month. Four in 10 Christians plan to go to in-person services this Easter Sunday, well below the 62 percent who say they typically go to church on Easter.

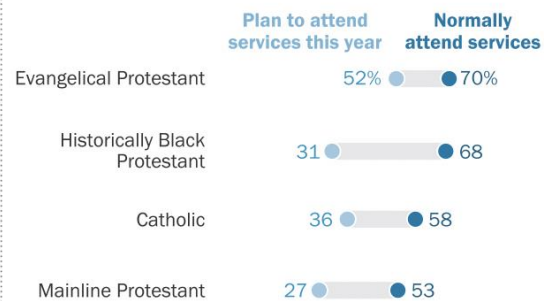
Just 12 percent of those who regularly attend services say their congregation is currently open and operating as normal, though that’s up from 6 percent in July. Seventeen percent say it’s closed entirely for in-person services (down from 31 percent) and nearly two-thirds say it’s open but on a modified basis, up from 55 percent. Among the more common modifications, 51 percent apiece say their congregation requires social distancing and mask wearing, 42 percent say it’s limiting the number of attendees and a quarter say it’s limiting communal singing.

Half of evangelicals say they plan to attend church in person this Easter

Among those who typically attend religious services at least monthly, % who say they attended in person in the past month



Among all respondents, % who _____ on Easter



Note: The survey did not obtain enough interviews with members of non-Christian religious groups who said in a previous survey that they typically attend religious services monthly or more often to analyze those groups' answers separately.
 Source: Survey conducted March 1-7, 2021, among U.S. adults.

"Life in U.S. Religious Congregations Slowly Edges Back Toward Normal"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Religious life is returning to normal most rapidly for evangelical Protestants – about half of those who attend services at least monthly say they have done so in the past month, and half of all evangelicals (not just regular churchgoers) plan to attend Easter services in person this year. For comparison, among Catholics, 38 percent of regular churchgoers have attended in-person services in the past month and 36 percent overall plan to attend Easter services in person.

Among Black Protestants, fewer – 21 percent – have attended in person services in the past month, compared with 56 percent who say they typically do so at least once or twice a month. Thirty-one percent plan to attend Easter services in person this year, compared with 68 percent who say they typically do so. Black Christians overall are less likely than white Christians to say they plan to go to Easter services this year, though they are more likely to report attending Easter services in a typical year ([Pew 3/1-3/7](#)).

COVID-19 Transmission in Schools

In tandem with new recommendations that three feet of spacing is sufficient in schools as long as masks are worn, the CDC released three studies investigating in-school COVID-19 transmission.

The first finds limited in-school COVID-19 transmission among students in Florida’s K-12 schools during their first semester of reopening. In all, fewer than 1 percent of K-12 students (25,094 of 2,809,55) contracted COVID-19 that could be traced back to a school setting from August to December, and 11 percent of K-12 schools (695 of 6,800) reported outbreaks during that time. (Notably, however, the largest school districts in the state, Broward and Miami-Dade, did not resume in-person learning until Oct. 9 and Nov. 10, respectively.)

Several factors were associated with school-related transmission among K-12 students. Incidence was higher in broader communities with higher rates of transmission, less-populous counties, districts in which schools opened sooner, those with more students receiving in-person instruction and those without schoolwide mask mandates. The authors conclude that it’s possible for K-12 schools to safely reopen without causing a spike in cases, provided strategies to limit the spread at community and school levels are implemented ([CDC 8/10-12/21](#)).

A study in 20 participating elementary schools in Salt Lake County, Utah, also found evidence that schools can resume in-person learning safely with minimal school-related transmission. The study, conducted Dec. 3, 2020, to Jan. 31, 2021, found that 0.7 percent of susceptible students and teachers with a school-related COVID-19 exposure later tested positive with a case that could be traced back to the school. Further, none of the 20 schools suffered from an outbreak, even though the distance between students fell below the recommended six feet. (Classroom seats were a median three feet apart.) Despite inability to space students, mask adherence was high across the schools tested, suggesting that consistent mask use can limit in-school spread when six feet of spacing is not possible ([CDC 12/3-1/31](#)).

Likewise, a pilot study of 22 participating K-12 schools in St. Louis County and City of Springfield, Missouri, found that 2 percent of students (2 of 102), teachers and staff who came in close contact with an infected person at school later tested positive themselves – a much lower

transmission rate than that in the overall community. While insufficient data limits the scope of conclusions, the authors suggest that schools can hold in-person classes without causing widespread illness so long as social distancing strategies are adopted ([CDC 12/7-12/18](#)).

County Racial/Ethnic Composition and COVID-19 Incidence

Given missing racial and ethnicity information for many individual COVID-19 case reports, a new CDC analysis examines the disparate impact of the pandemic by relying on U.S. Census estimates to isolate counties with a high proportion of five racial and ethnic minorities (Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander). It finds that the first and second waves, in particular, disproportionately impacted counties with large Asian, Black and Hispanic populations. Specifically:

- During the first two weeks of April, 11.4 percent of all U.S. counties (359 of 3,142) reported high COVID-19 incidence (>100 new cases per 100,000 people), rising to 28.7 percent of counties with a large percentage of Asian residents and 27.9 percent of counties with a large percentage of Black residents. Counties most impacted were in the Northeast and South.
- Aug. 5-18, as the virus spread, high COVID-19 incidence was reported in 64.7 percent of counties (2,034 of 3,142), disproportionately in the South. Counties with large Asian populations were not as impacted, but high case levels were reported in 92.4 percent of counties with large Black populations and 74.5 percent of counties with large Hispanic populations.
- Dec. 9-22, high incidence was reported in nearly all counties across the country (99.1 percent), including more than 95 percent of counties with large percentages of all five minority groups examined ([CDC 4/1-12/22](#)).

Vaccine Conspiracy Theories

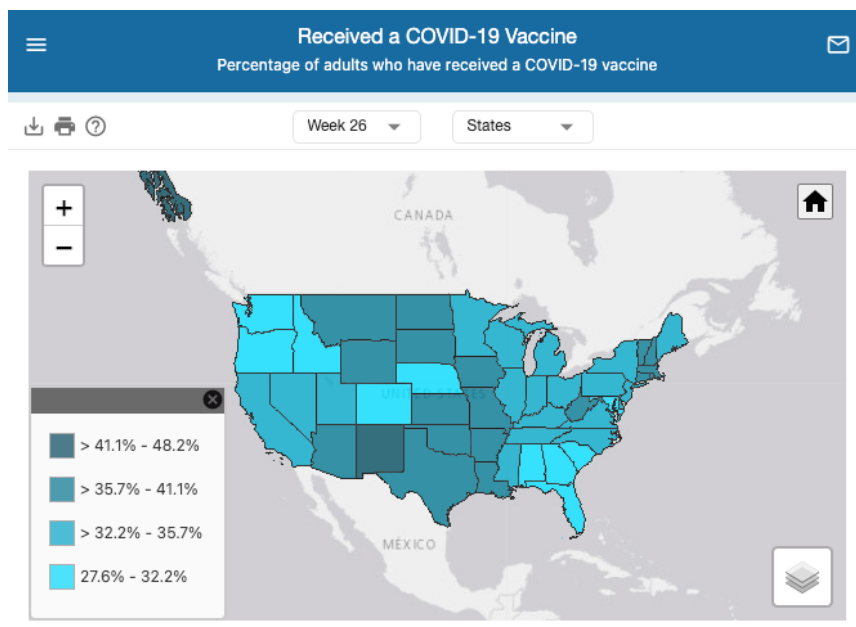
In a true-false assessment, seven in 10 apiece called statements asserting that the coronavirus vaccine is more deadly than the virus itself and that it carries a microchip to track the recipient as false. Roughly six in 10 said the same of the vaccine disqualifying recipients from life insurance benefits (63 percent) and causing sterility (62 percent). Half said it was false that mRNA vaccines promote cancer and 41 percent said the same about the Johnson and Johnson vaccine containing aborted fetal cells. Of the rest, almost all said they didn't know. One in 10 or fewer said any of the statements were true ([Axios/Ipsos 3/19-3/22](#)).

State Results

Nearly half of Alaskans (48 percent) have received a vaccine, up from 40 percent two weeks ago, and in New Mexico, nearly as many – 46 percent – have gotten a shot, up 15 points in the same time period. Rounding out the top of the list, roughly four in 10 in Connecticut, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Hawaii and North Dakota say they've gotten the vaccine. By contrast, three in 10 or

fewer in Alabama (30 percent), the District of Columbia (30 percent), Florida (30 percent) and Oregon (28 percent) have gotten a shot so far.

However, intentions to get vaccinated in the District of Columbia are comparatively high – seven in 10 of those who have yet to get a shot say they definitely will do so once it’s available to them. Nearly as many in Vermont (69 percent), Washington (67 percent) and Massachusetts (65 percent) say the same. Intentions remain lowest in Wyoming and Mississippi, where just about a quarter of those who have yet to get the vaccine say they’ll definitely get it when they can ([U.S. Census Bureau 3/3-3/15](#)).



In New Hampshire, a separate poll finds that 72 percent have received at least one dose of the vaccine, have scheduled an appointment or say they definitely or probably will get vaccinated. A quarter say they won’t, essentially unchanged since February. The share who have received at least one dose has jumped 16 points in the past month to 35 percent, and among seniors, 82 percent now have gotten a shot, nearly double the rate last month, 44 percent.

Among those who’ve gotten at least one dose, 3 percent report serious side effects. Among those who have yet to get vaccinated, but plan to, 44 percent say they have a preference of which vaccine they would like to receive. However, most of them, 72 percent, say they’ll get whatever vaccine is available when they have an appointment, even if it’s not their preferred choice.

More than three-quarters of those who have gotten a shot or made an appointment found it very or somewhat easy to sign up. Eight in 10 of those who plan to get vaccinated but have not yet made an appointment say they understand very or somewhat well when they will be eligible to receive a vaccine, and 62 percent understand well how to sign up for an appointment. A third in the state think it is at least somewhat likely they have already had COVID-19; of them, nearly half (47 percent) say they likely won’t get vaccinated ([UNH 3/18-3/22](#)).

In Iowa, additional results from a poll [described last week](#) show that two-thirds in the state plan to get vaccinated against COVID-19 or have done so. The 27 percent of Iowans who do not plan to get vaccinated includes 41 percent of Republicans, 30 percent of independents and 8 percent of Democrats. About seven in 10 approve of how their county health department is addressing COVID-19. Forty-four percent think the worst of the pandemic is behind us; 43 percent think we’re in the middle of it and 8 percent think the worst is yet to come. That’s an improvement

from September, when a quarter thought the worst was behind us and a quarter thought the worst was yet to come ([Des Moines Register/Mediacom 3/7-3/10](#))

International Results

In Chile, 39 percent have been vaccinated, up from 30 percent last week. However, with a recent rise in cases, fear of the coronavirus increased 9 points in the past week to 66 percent, matching its level before the vaccination effort began. Fifty-four percent think the recent increase in infections mainly reflects people not complying with health standards, while 39 percent think it is due to the government's attempt to accelerate the process of returning to normal.

Sixty-five percent agree with maintaining the current 10 p.m. curfew, 62 percent agree with postponing the April elections until there are fewer infections and 61 percent agree that their area should go back into quarantine. Nearly all – 96 percent – approve of keeping the use of masks mandatory. Approval of the government's management of the pandemic dropped 7 points in the past week to 45 percent, the lowest since vaccinations began. However, 87 percent continue to evaluate the vaccination plan positively, unchanged since last week ([Cadem 3/17-3/19](#)).

In Germany, where cases are rising, 38 percent view current restrictions as appropriate, down 9 points since the beginning of the month. A third do not think the restrictions go far enough, up 12 points in the same time period, and a quarter think they go too far, down 5 points ([ARD/Infratest Dimap 3/15-3/17](#)).

In Brazil, 54 percent disapprove of President Jair Bolsonaro's work managing the pandemic, up from 48 percent in January to a new high. Four in 10 evaluate the Ministry of Health's work in the crisis negatively, also a high since the pandemic began, and 35 percent negatively assess their state's governor, up from 26 percent in January ([Datafolha 3/15-3/16](#)).

In Great Britain, nearly half (48 percent) have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine, 8 percent have been offered a vaccine and are awaiting it and 39 percent have not yet been offered a vaccine but say they are likely to get it when offered. Just 6 percent have declined the vaccine or intend to.

Majorities say that since the pandemic began they've been avoiding crowded places more (71 percent), had more video calls with family and friends (57 percent) and done more online shopping (54 percent). Fewer – 38, 29 and 33 percent, respectively, say they will continue to do these more than they did pre-pandemic once the outbreak is over. Among working adults, 45 percent say they've been working from home more during the pandemic and 29 percent plan to continue doing so more after the pandemic is over ([Office for National Statistics 3/10-3/14](#)).

In Japan, additional results from a poll included in [last week's summary](#) find that half plan to get the COVID-19 vaccine immediately, up 10 points from last month. Forty-two percent plan to take a wait-and-see approach, down 10 points, and 6 percent say they will not get vaccinated. Nearly six in 10 (57 percent) think the coronavirus state of emergency in four prefectures in the Tokyo metropolitan area should be extended; 22 percent think it should be lifted as planned and 7 percent want it lifted immediately. Fifty-seven percent disapprove of the coronavirus

countermeasures carried out by the administration of Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga, up 6 points since February, while 23 percent approve. Forty-two percent support the administration's policy on vaccines, 31 percent disapprove and 27 percent are uncertain ([Mainichi Shimbun 3/13](#)).

In Turkey, new normalization procedures divide provinces into four risk groups with different curfews and dining restrictions. Most – 57 percent – agree that giving rising cases in the country, the normalization steps were taken fast. Six in 10 agree that schools should be reopened gradually. Two-thirds agree that it is right to return to normal working hours. Seven in 10 agree that, although normalization steps were taken at the wrong time, it was necessary for the mental health of society ([Istanbul Economic Research 3/4-3/6](#)).

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

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