

**PERCEPTION OF PANDEMIA
COVID-19 and
VACCINATION: survey results**

2021

The survey was conducted by Kharkiv Institute for Social Research in partnership with Public Interest Journalism Lab under support of the International Renaissance Foundation



МІЖНАРОДНИЙ
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INTRODUCTION

Negative attitude towards vaccination is more or less common in every country in the world. This is facilitated by religious considerations, cases of deteriorating health after vaccination, and deliberate falsification of vaccine data, as well as belief in conspiracy theories, when a drug administered as a preventive measure against the disease is suspected of something that will lead to further human control (chips, drugs, etc.).

The invention of vaccines has accelerated the need for information on people's willingness to be vaccinated against Covid-19 and key concerns in this area.

This survey is aimed primarily at shedding light on the attitude of the population of Ukraine to the pandemic and the means to combat it, including through mass vaccination. Some sources of information on vaccination have been studied separately; readiness to be vaccinated against Covid-19; willingness to pay for vaccines; trust in vaccines from different manufacturers; factors that may promote / hinder the desire to be vaccinated, etc.

The survey was conducted from 13 to 23 December 2020 with use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). 1500 face-to-face interviews were conducted with the help of a random sample in settlements of different sizes, which presented 5 macro-regions of Ukraine (East, West, South, North, Center).

1. PERCEPTION by UKRAINIANS the INFORMATION on COVID-19 and VACCINATION

According to the results of the survey, Ukrainians trust mostly information about the Covid- 19 from civil society organizations, international organizations (WHO, UN) and the church. Only these institutions have a positive balance of trust in society - that is, the number of respondents who trust them is greater than the number of those who do not trust. The Western media also have a fairly high level of trust.

The attitude to international charitable foundations (for example, the Soros Foundation) is quite ambiguous - the number of respondents who trust information from them is quite small, but the number of those who do not trust them is not so significant.

It is significant that the majority of Ukrainians do not trust the information about Covid-19, which comes from the authorities and politicians. There is also a significant level of distrust in the Ukrainian media.

Reports of the epidemic from the Russian media are the least credible.

Table 1. LEVEL OF TRUST IN INFORMATION FROM INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT THE CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC (in %)

	TRUST	MISTRUST	TRUST BALANCE
Civil society organizations	61,8	25,8	36
International organizations (UN, WHO)	48,3	36,1	12,2
Church	43,7	35	8,7
Western media	38,3	39,5	-1,2
Ukrainian media	34,4	56,5	-22,1
Local authorities	33,8	54,7	-20,9
Central authorities	27,9	63,5	-35,6
International charities (for instance, Soros)	27,4	40,7	-13,3
Politicians	16,3	73	-56,7
Russian media	10,5	73,9	-63,4

Although trust in Russian media is generally very low, the study found that it tends to increase with age. The same tendency is observed in relation to the church. Thus, if among respondents under the age of 25 only 6.9% of respondents trust the media, and the church - 38.8%, then in the age category 60+ trust in the church is 51.7%, and in the Russian media - 14.7 %. At the same time, Russian media and politicians are leaders of distrust for all age groups. The only exception is the age group 45-59, 65.6% of whom do not trust information from the central government.

The regional peculiarities of trust in the information on the epidemic and vaccination include, first of all, the fact that the residents of Western Ukraine have great confidence in the information they receive from the church - this was indicated by 73.7%. Also, for many residents of this region, information from international organizations (WHO, UN) and western media (53.1%) is reliable. It is interesting that a certain number of residents of the East and South of the country are trusted by information from the Russian media. Thus, 17.3% of residents of the East and 15.2% of residents of the South indicated this.

It can also be noted that the least trust in international funds (for example, the Soros Foundation) is in these regions - especially in the South (15.9%).

Table 2. TRUST IN INFORMATION ABOUT THE COVID-9 EPIDEMIC AND VACCINATION FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES (by region, in%)

	North	Centre	West	East	South
Central authorities	31,2	33,8	24,8	26	26
Local authorities	31,9	33,4	38,3	35,6	23,7
Ukrainian media	34,4	40,5	35,1	32,8	28,7
Russian media	8,3	9,5	3,9	17,3	15,2
Politicians	17,8	18,5	12,6	16,8	18,1
Volunteers, NGOs	65,3	67,1	68,5	50,4	57,6
Western media	40,7	35,2	53,1	28	24,2
Church	34	34,3	73,7	38	36,2
International organizations (WHO, UN)	47,9	54,2	57,2	44,2	31
International charities (for instance, Soros)	29,6	32,9	34,1	20,8	15,9

It is quite interesting to find out exactly where the respondents get information about vaccination and vaccines, and how much they trust different sources of information. Respondents most often receive information from TV (58.3%), news sites (37.4%) and social media (31.8%). However, information from these sources is not trusted by many respondents - less than half of those who use it and much less in the general sample.

Table 3. SOURCES FROM WHICH CITIZENS MOST OFTEN RECEIVE AND TRUST INFORMATION ABOUT VACCINES (in%)

	RECEIVE	TRUST
TV	58,3	23,9
News sites	37,4	18,1
Social media	31,8	14,3
Physicians, scientists	18,2	18,5
Youtube	17,6	7,4
Friends, relatives	16,3	10,2
Newspapers	7,7	2,8
Messengers	6,5	2,1
Radio	5,2	2,1
Bloggers	3,9	1,9
Church, spiritual meetings	1,1	1,3
Not interested	6,4	

The Internet and TV are key sources of information on epidemics and vaccination for respondents aged 30 to 59. They mostly rely on news from TV and news sites. Social networks also play a significant role for younger respondents - they are a source of news for 44.1%. Most people over the age of 60 receive information from TV.

But the sources from which information is obtained are not always the sources that respondents trust. Thus, although 39.0% of respondents aged 30-44 receive information from TV, only 13.0% trust it. Only 26.1% of respondents aged 45-59 trust information from TV and only 18.7% - from news sites. It can also be noted that every fourth respondent does not trust any sources at all and it does not depend on age.

Table 4. OBTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT CORONAVIRUS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES (RESPONDENTS OF DIFFERENT AGES, in%)

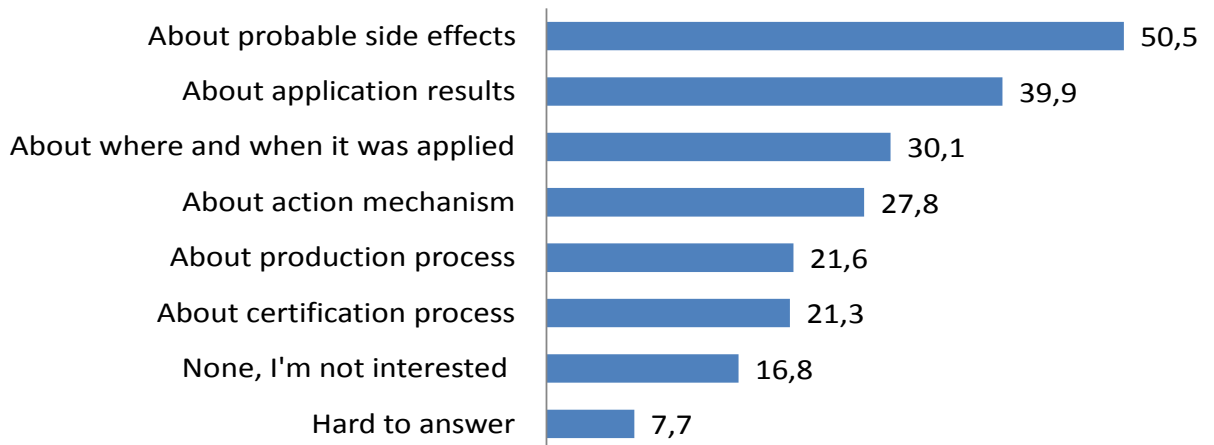
	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+
TV	31,6	39,0	61,1	74,8
Newspapers	4,5	3,9	9,5	11,8
News sites	44,1	44,4	41,3	23,4
You tube	24,3	20,5	17,1	11,3
Social media	44,1	38,5	33,2	17,0
Messengers	12,1	8,9	5,8	1,6
Bloggers	5,3	3,4	5,0	2,7
Physicians, scientists	17,4	23,7	18,7	12,7
Friends, relatives	12,6	15,0	18,7	17,5
Radio	4,9	3,2	5,8	6,8
Church	0,8	1,4	0,8	1,1
NOT interested	7,7	7,3	5,3	5,7

Table 5. OBTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT CORONAVIRUS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES (RESPONDENTS OF DIFFERENT AGE, in%)

	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+
TV	13,8	13,0	26,1	38,5
Newspapers	2	1,6	1,8	5,2
News sites	20,6	23	18,7	11,3
Youtube	9,3	7,7	8,2	5,4
Social media	24,7	16,4	13,2	7,3
Messengers	4,9	3	1,3	0,2
Bloggers	1,2	1,6	2,9	1,6
Physicians, scientists	18,6	24,4	18,4	12,7
Friends, relatives	5,3	12,3	10,8	10,2
Radio	1,2	0,9	1,8	4,1
Church	0,4	0,9	2,1	1,4
Trust nobody	23,1	22,8	24,7	26,8

Ukrainians are interested in various information about the vaccine from COVID-19. The most interesting are the data on possible side effects - this is of interest to more than half of respondents (50.5%). People would also like to know about the results of the vaccine (39.9%) and the process of application in different countries (30.1%). Slightly less interested in the mechanism of action (27.8%), production process (21.6%) and certification (21.3%).

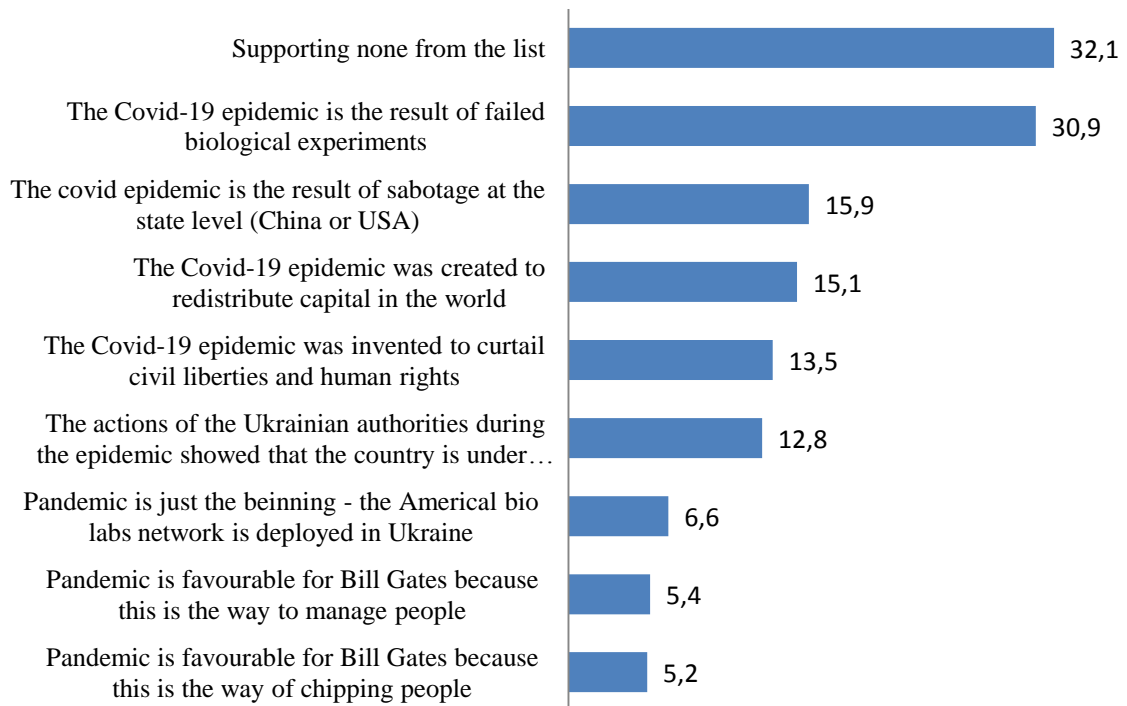
Picture 1. MOST INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR CITIZENS ABOUT THE CORONAVIRUS VACCINE (in%)



Among the conspiracy theories associated with Covid-19, respondents are most likely to agree that the epidemic is the result of failed biological experiments (30.9%). 15.9% agreed that the epidemic was a sabotage by the United States or China, and another 15.1% agreed that it was invented to redistribute capital around the world. The least popular conspiracy theories were those that tell about "American biolabs in Ukraine", the hidden influence of Soros or Gates - no more than 6% of respondents agree with each of them. It should be noted that almost a third (32.1%) do not support any of the conspiracy theories.

Although a significant number of respondents, regardless of age, did not agree with any of the conspiracy allegations, a certain proportion of respondents still have suspicions about Covid-19. The most popular among respondents of all ages is the theory that the Covid-19 epidemic is the result of failed biological experiments. 25% of respondents under the age of 30 are inclined to this opinion; 31% - aged 30-44 years; 36, 8% of those aged 45-59 years and 29% of persons over 60 years. It is also worth noting that one in five respondents under the age of 30 believes that the epidemic was designed to curtail civil liberties and human rights. Confidence in the thesis that the epidemic is just the beginning, and that Ukraine has a comprehensive network of American bio-laboratories, is growing with age. Thus, among young people under 30, only 2% believe in it, and among people over 60 - already 9.3%.

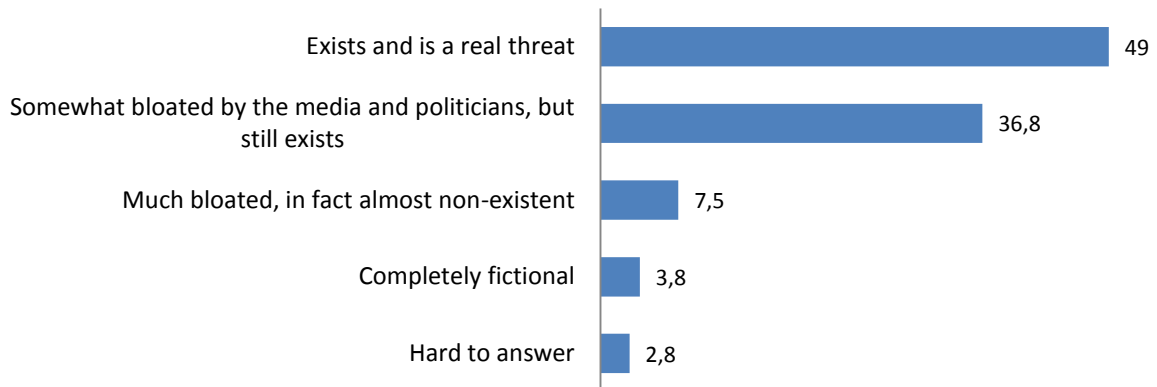
Picture 2. AGREEMENT OF RESPONDENTS WITH DIFFERENT CONSPIROLOGICAL STATEMENTS (in%)



2. PERCEPTION OF PANDEMIA COVID-19

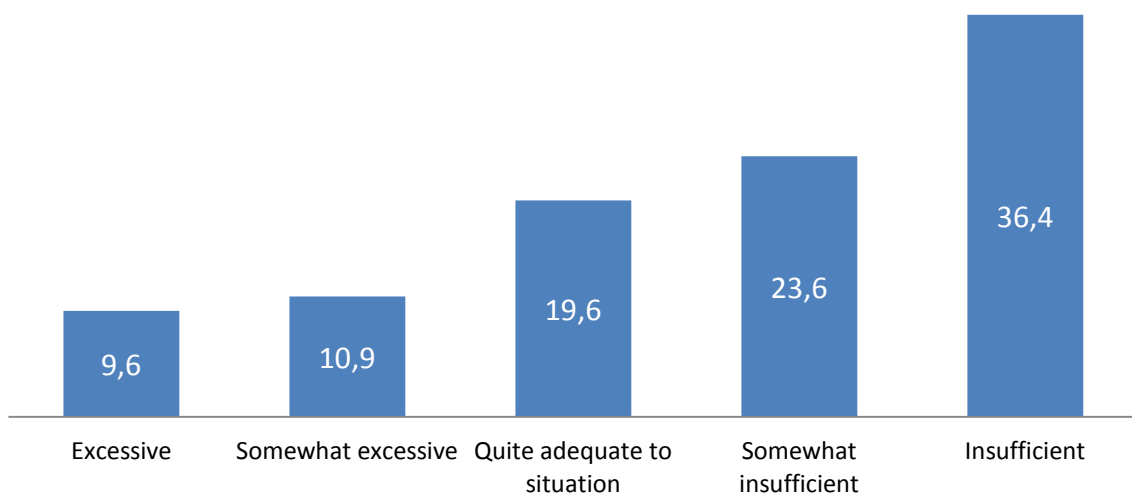
In general, it can be noted that the vast majority of Ukrainians are serious about the coronavirus epidemic. Thus, 85.8% of respondents believe that the epidemic exists, and almost half (49%) consider it as very real threat. The number of those who consider the epidemic "completely fictional" does not exceed 4%

Picture 3. OPINION OF THE POPULATION ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF THE CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC (in%)



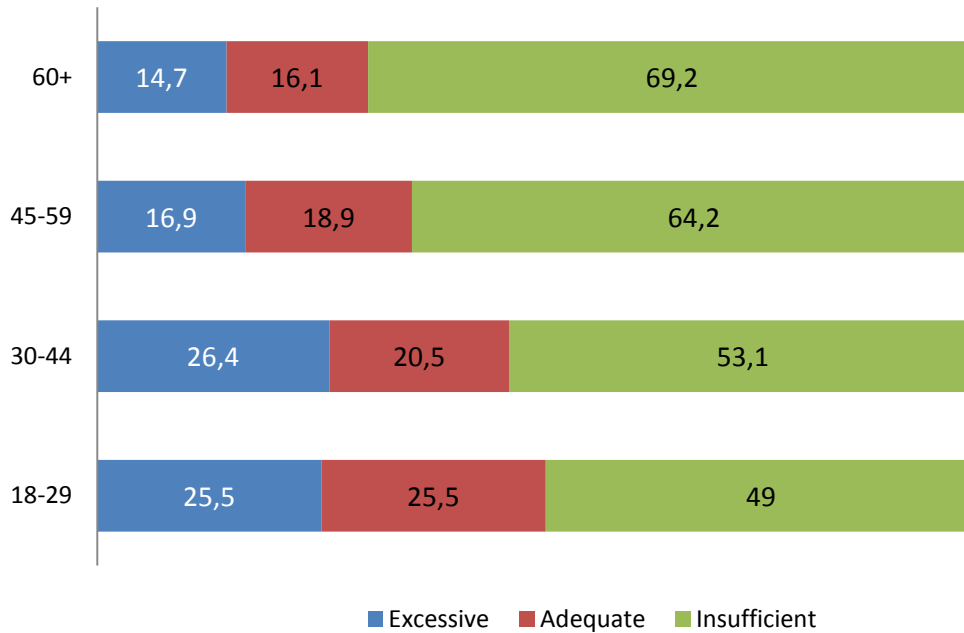
That is why the majority of respondents (60%) believe that the measures taken against the epidemic in Ukraine are not sufficient. 19.6% consider them quite adequate to the situation. However, almost one in five points to the "redundancy" of anti-epidemic measures in the country.

Picture 4. ASSESSMENT OF ANTI-EPIDEMIC MEASURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC IN UKRAINE (in%)



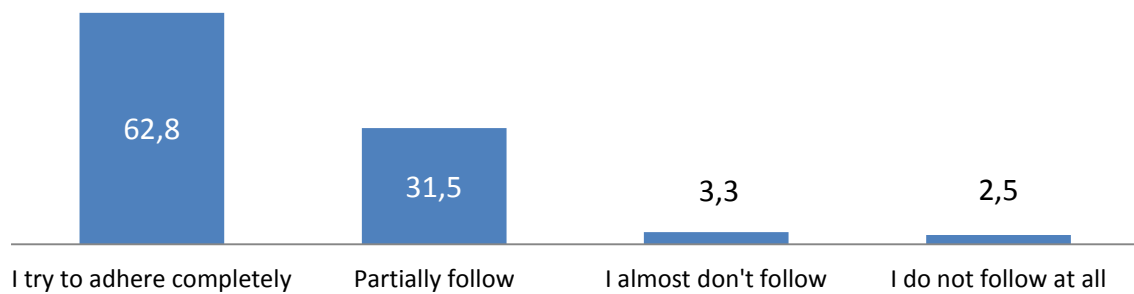
The study showed that the older the respondent, the more often he/she considers insufficient measures to overcome the epidemic in Ukraine. Thus, if in the age group under 30 such 49%, then among persons over 60 years - 69.2%.

Picture 5. ASSESSMENT BY DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS of EPIDEMIC CONTROL MEASURES (in%)



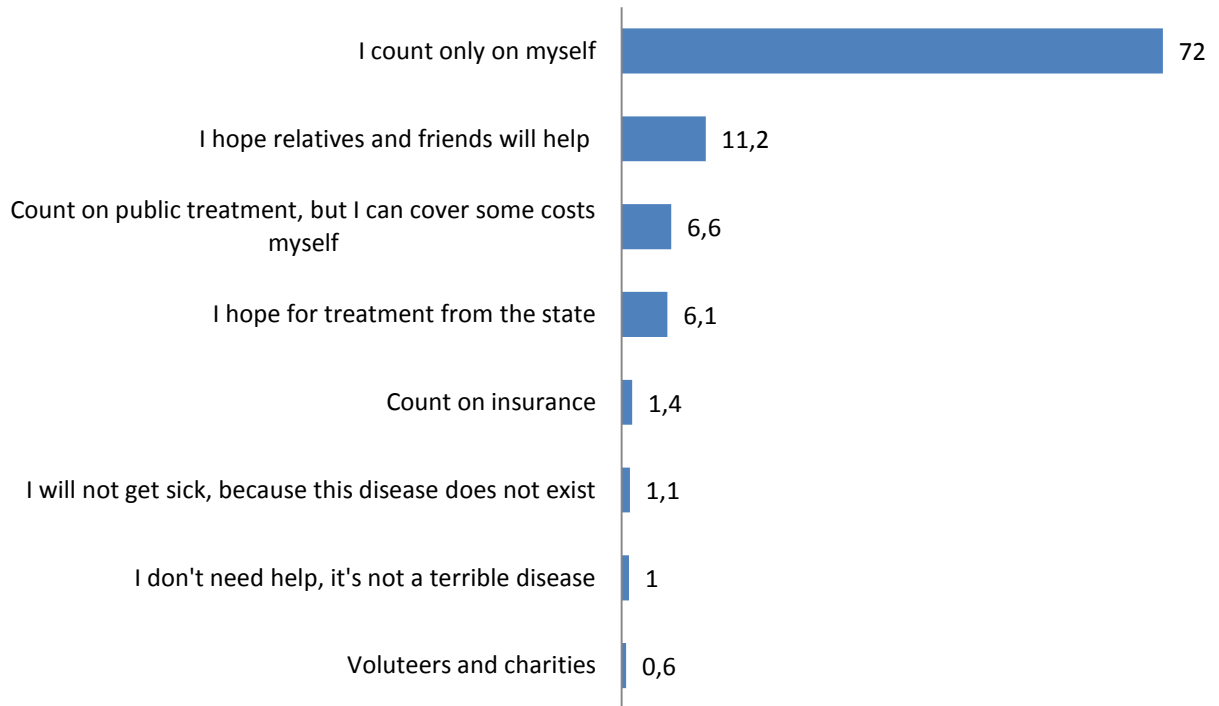
Almost every respondent (more than 90%) to some extent adheres to preventive measures. Only 2.5% indicated that they refused to do so. The same 2% indicate that they do not need help in case of illness, because they believe that the disease does not exist, or it is not terrible.

Picture 6. LEVEL OF POPULATION PERFORMANCE OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES (WEARING A MASK, DISTANCING, USING A SANITASER, ETC.)



The majority of respondents do not trust the efforts of public medicine in case of illness. Thus, 72% of respondents rely only on themselves in case of illness, and 11.2 - on the help of relatives. Only 6.1% expect treatment from the state, and 6.6% expect partial help.

Picture 7. DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION "WHOSE HELP DO YOU EXPECT FIRST OF ALL IN CASE OF COVID-19?" (in%)



8.3% of the respondents indicated that they were exactly sick with Covid - 19. Another 22.8% of respondents indicated that they were ill, but had different symptoms or were not tested.

3. ATTITUDE to VACCINATION

Most citizens believe that they were vaccinated in adulthood or in childhood, and 67.4% indicated that they vaccinated children. The share of those who did not vaccinate themselves and did not vaccinate children among the respondents is about 14%.

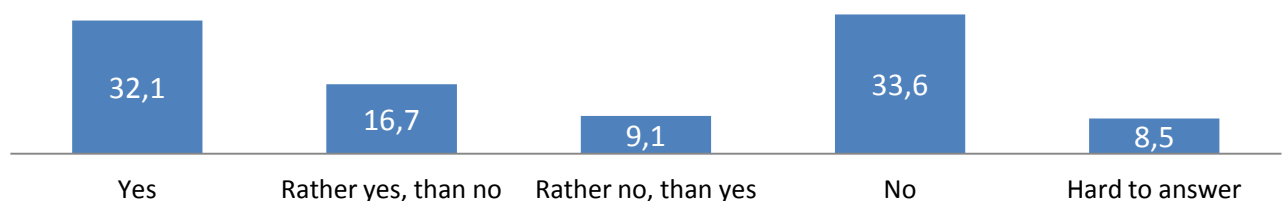
In the West of the country there is a more negative attitude towards vaccination. Thus, 26.5% indicated that they did not vaccinate themselves, and 23, 3% - that they did not vaccinate their children.

Table 6. NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT VACCINATE (by regions, in%)

	Were not vaccinated	Did not vaccinated their children
South	13,1	15,9
Centre	8,6	5,7
West	26,5	23,3
East	7,8	9,5
North	5,6	10,7

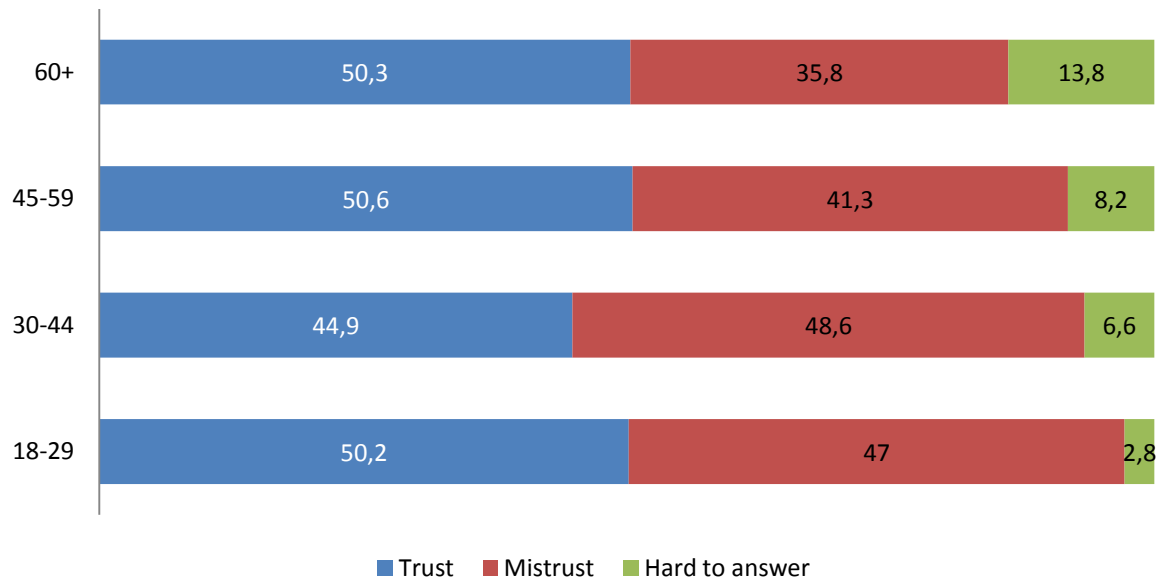
An alarmingly high number of those who do not trust vaccination as a disease prevention measure can be noted. One in three respondents (33.6%) indicated complete distrust, and another 9.1% indicated partial distrust. Thus, 42.7% of respondents do not trust vaccination as a preventive method of disease spread. Those who trust - 48.8%, which divides society in views on vaccination almost in half.

Picture 8. TRUST IN VACCINATION IN GENERAL AS A MEANS OF DISEASE PREVENTION (in%)



Analyzing the confidence in vaccination of respondents of different age groups, we can note those who do not trust, a little more among the age group up to 44 years. But at the same time, with age, there is a gradual increase in the number of hesitant people. The same people are not sure that vaccination will help overcome the Covid-19 epidemic.

Picture 9. TRUST IN VACCINATION OF RESPONDENTS OF DIFFERENT AGE (in %)



Men are slightly more trusting of vaccinations than women, and the greatest distrust of vaccination as a method of prevention is among residents of Western Ukraine. Almost every second respondent (49.1%) does not trust vaccination there. Somewhat less of them are among the inhabitants of the East (44%). Residents of the South trust more than others - this was indicated by 56.4% of respondents.

Table 7. TRUST IN VACCINATION AS A METHOD (distribution by gender, in%)

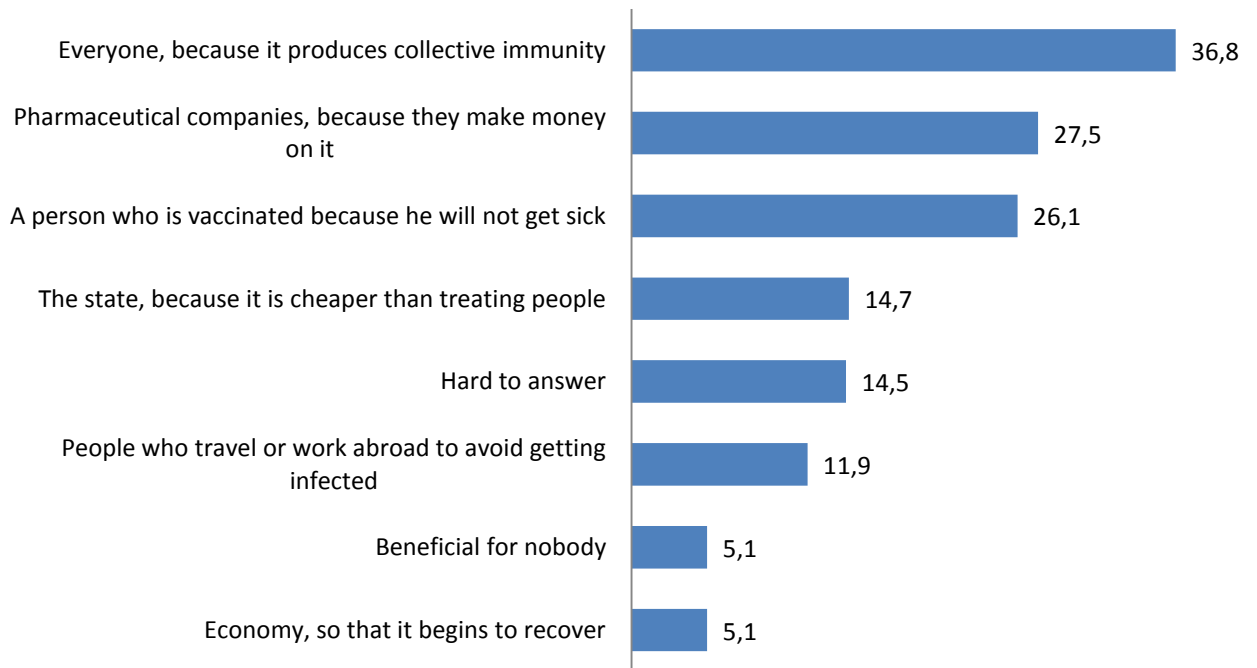
	Trust	Mistrust
Female	44,1	45,7
Male	53,3	39,1

Table 8. TRUST IN VACCINATION AS A METHOD (by region, in%)

	Trust	Mistrust	Not determined
North	56,4	39,1	4,5
Centre	44,3	37,6	8,1
West	39,8	49,1	11,3
East	49,9	44	5,8
South	46,9	37,3	15,8

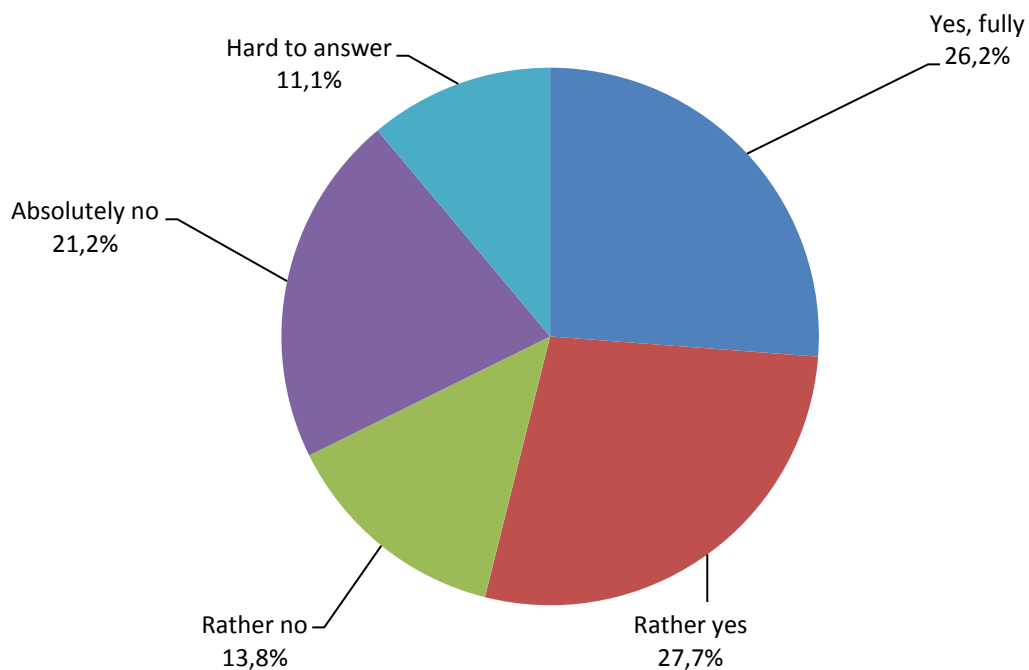
This distrust is partly due to the idea that vaccination is "beneficial to pharmaceutical companies because they make money from it." This opinion is shared by 27.5% of respondents. Most still believe that everyone needs vaccination because it produces collective immunity (36.8%) and benefits the person being vaccinated (26.1%).

Picture 10. DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION "WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM VACCINATION?" (in%)



Although a significant number of respondents (53.9%) agree that mass vaccination will help overcome the coronavirus epidemic, only 39.4% are ready to be vaccinated. The number of those who refuse to do so is higher and is 47.3%.

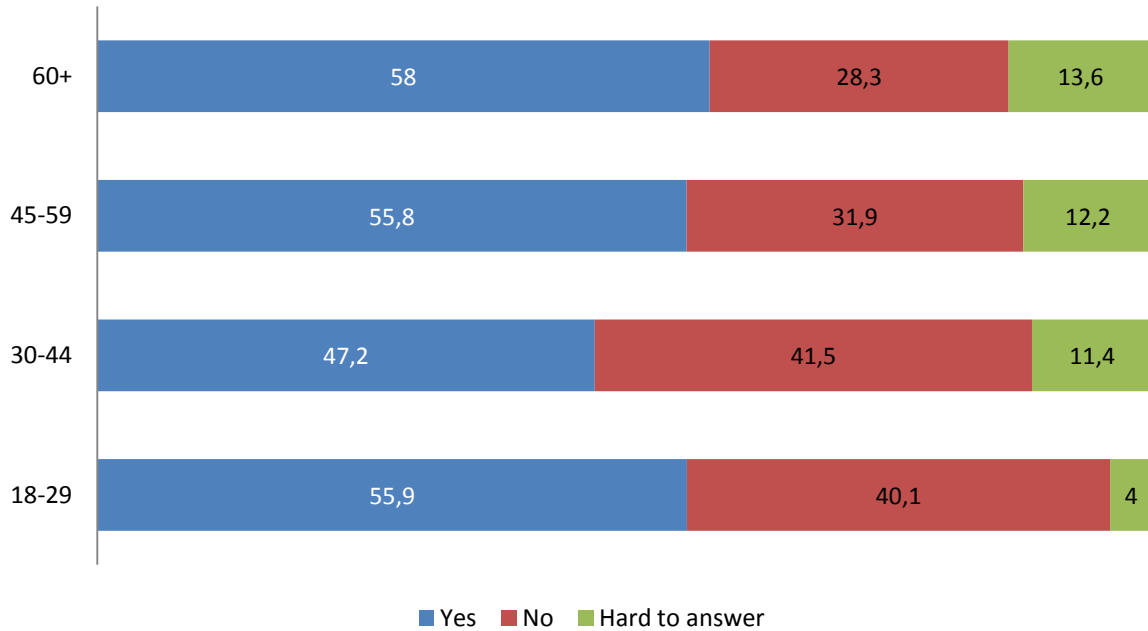
Picture 11. LEVEL OF CONCENT THAT MASS VACCINATION WILL HELP OVERCOME THE CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC (in%)



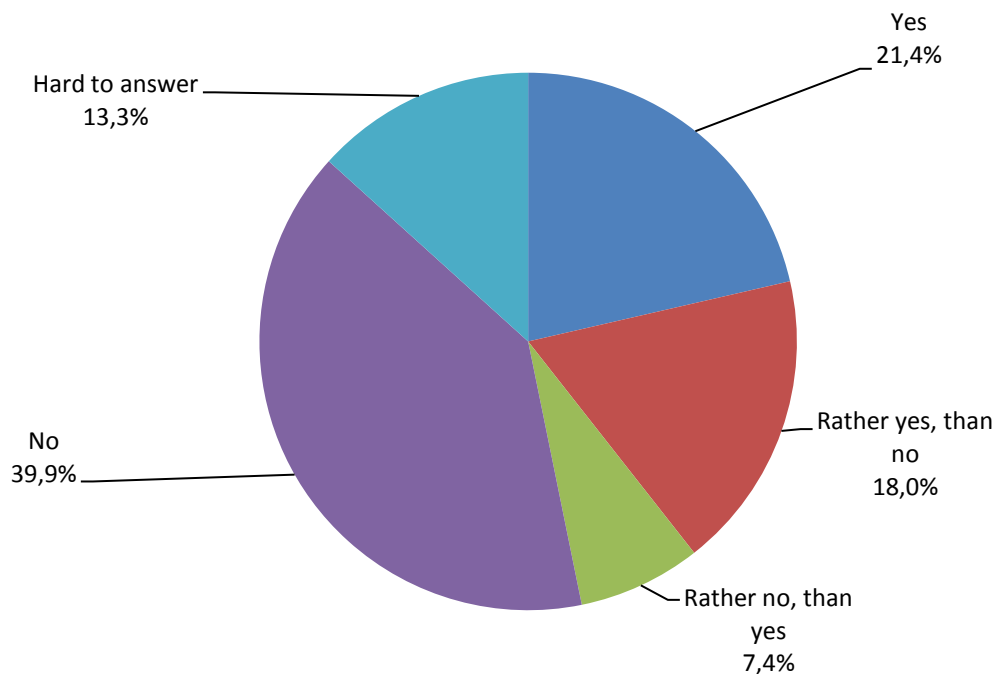
It can be noted that the most polar views on this issue were distributed among people aged 30-44. Thus, among them 47.2% of those who believe that vaccination will help overcome the

epidemic, and 41.5% - that will not. Among young people under the age of 30, the least are those who have not decided on this issue (4%).

Picture 12. DISTRIBUTION OF ANSWERS OF RESPONDENTS OF DIFFERENT AGE TO THE QUESTION "DO YOU AGREE THAT MASS VACCINATION WILL HELP OVERCOME THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC?" (in%)

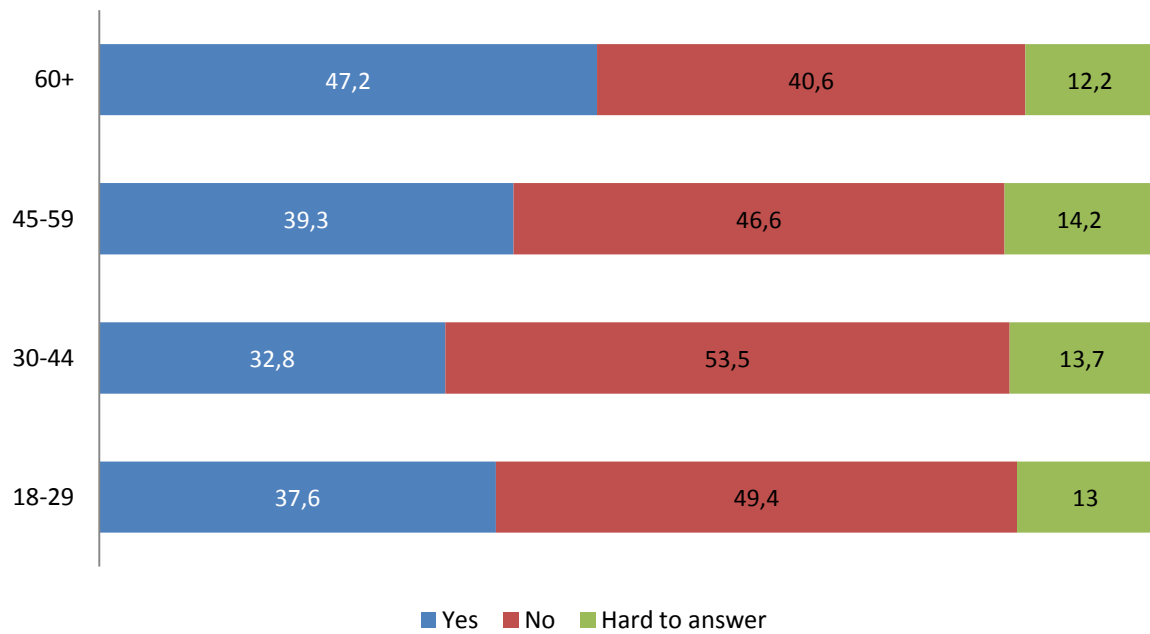


Picture 13. READY TO VACCINATE against CORONAVIRUS (in%)



There was no direct dependence of readiness to be vaccinated on the respondent's age, but it can be noted that most of those who do not intend to be vaccinated are among young people (49.4%) and people under 44 years of age (53.5%). Only among people aged 60+ who intend to be vaccinated (47.2%) more than those who are willing to refuse the procedure (40.6%).

Picture 14. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS 'ANSWERS TO THE QUESTION "ARE YOU GOING TO BE VACCINATED FROM TIP 19?" (BY AGE, in%)



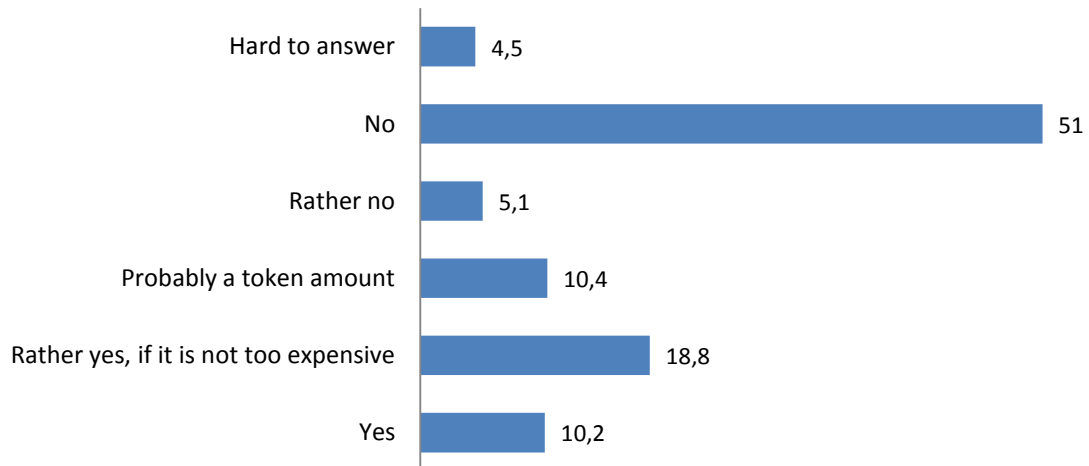
Among the already significant number of those who do not intend to be vaccinated against Covid- 19, the East and the South should be singled out. It is in these two regions that most people refuse vaccination - 57% in the South and 52.6% in the East.

Table 9. INTENTIONS TO GET VACCINATION FROM KOVID 19 (by regions, in%)

	Intended	Not intended	Did not determine
North	40,8	45,6	13,7
Centre	49,5	40,5	10
West	38,4	42,8	19,9
East	38,6	52,6	8,8
South	31,7	57,0	11,3

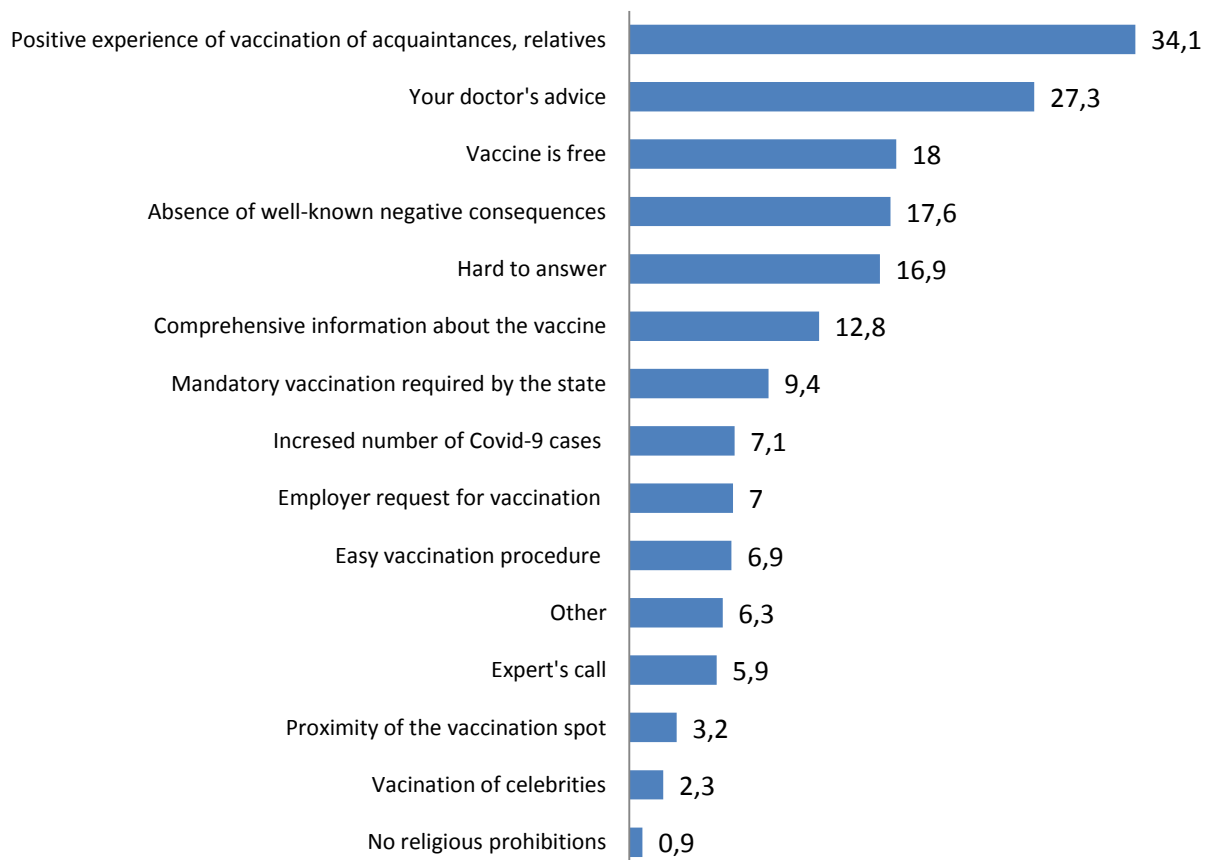
Such a high proportion of respondents who refuse to be vaccinated against coronavirus is partly due to fears that it will be a costly procedure. Thus, 51% of respondents are not ready to pay for the procedure at all, another 5.1% are more likely to refuse, and 10.4% agreed only to a symbolic payment.

Picture 15. WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR A CORONAVIRUS VACCINE (in%)



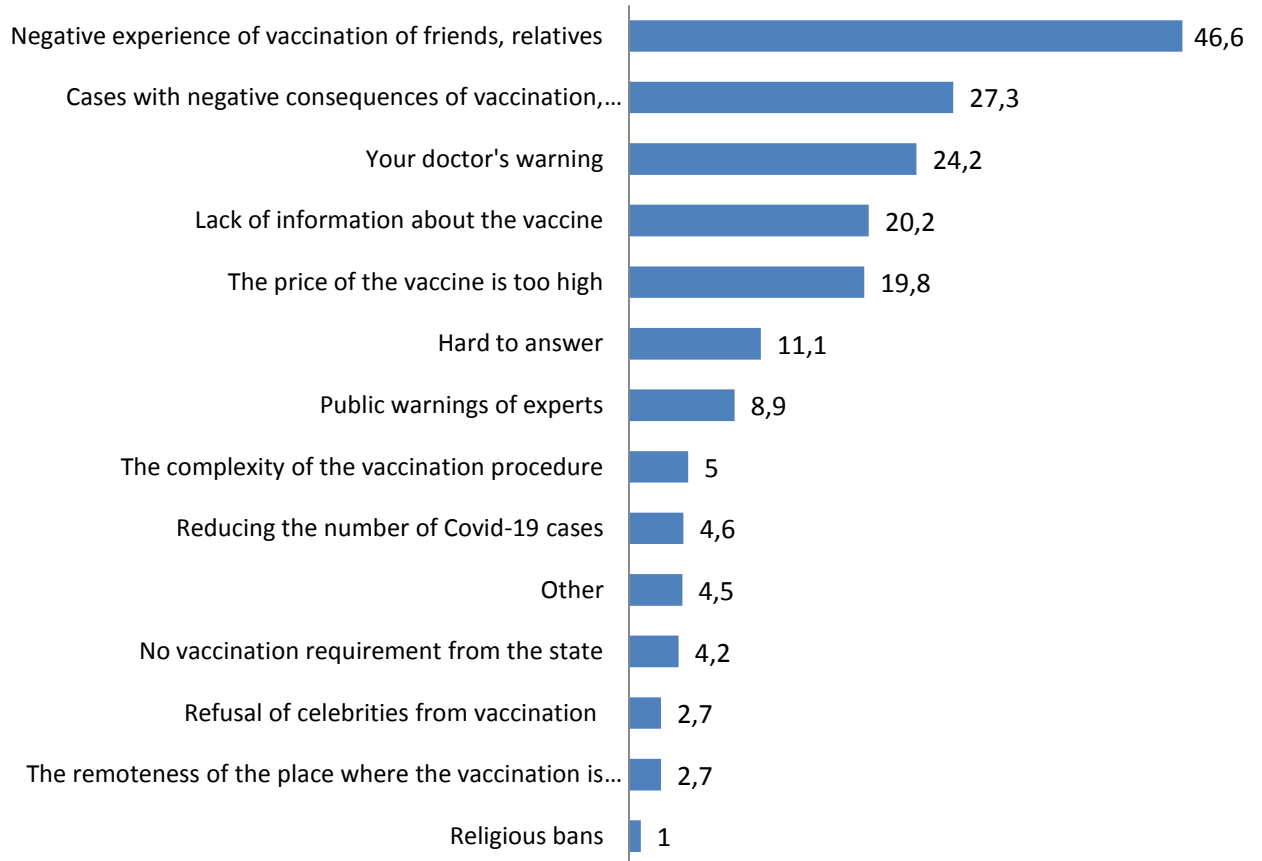
Another important factor influencing readiness to be vaccinated is that the vaccines are too new - there is no data on vaccination experience or doctor's recommendations. That is why among the factors that could positively affect the readiness for vaccination against Covid -19, respondents, first of all, indicated a positive experience of vaccination of acquaintances and relatives (34.1%); doctor's advice (27.3%), the absence of well-known adverse effects (17.6%) and free vaccine (18%).

Picture 16. FACTORS THAT WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO INTENTIONS TO BE VACCINATED against CORONAVIRUS (in%)



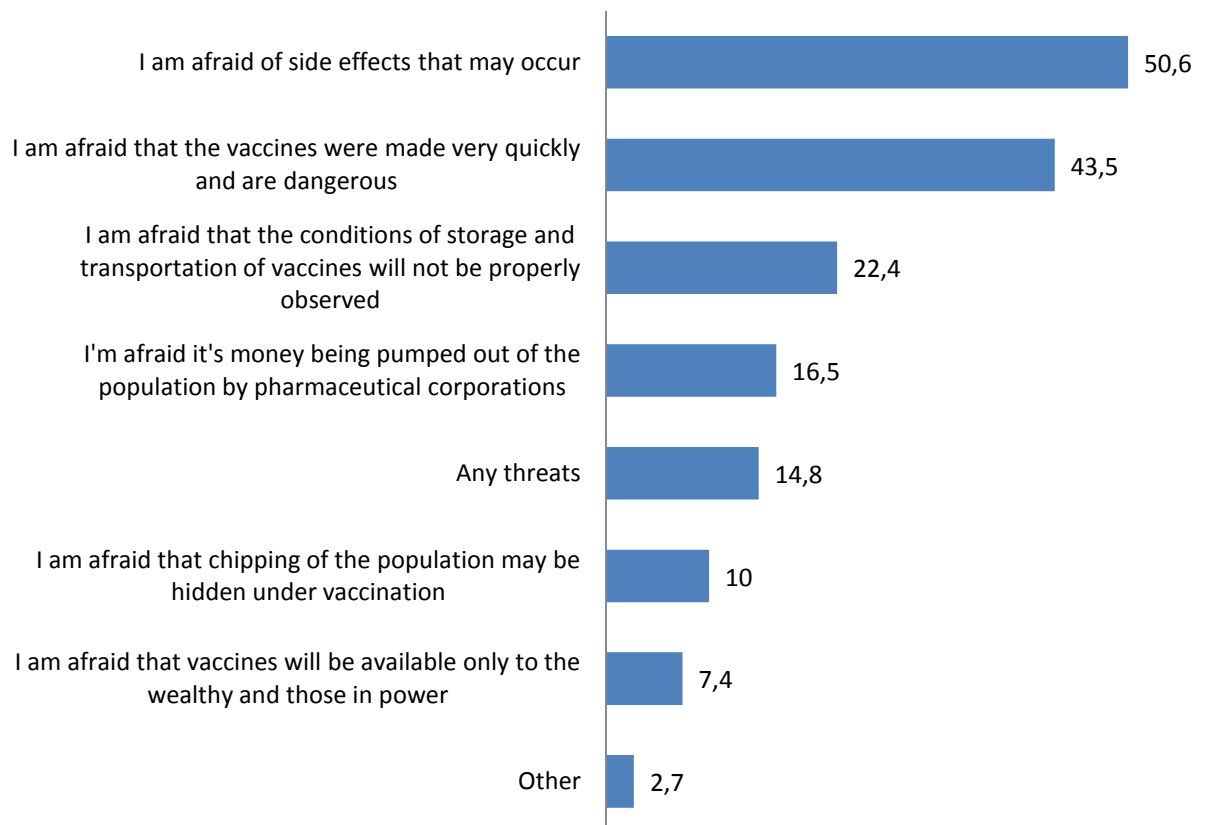
Among the factors that would lead to the refusal of respondents to vaccinate, there are negative experiences of vaccinations (46.6%); negative consequences of vaccination (27.3%); doctors' warnings (24.2%); lack of information (20.2%) and high price of the vaccine (19, 8%).

Picture 17. FACTORS THAT WOULD CAUSE TO REFUSE CORONAVIRUS VACCINATION (in%)



The key fears of the people are clear and quite clearly articulated. This is a fear of side effects; that the vaccine was made too quickly and that storage conditions will not be met. Only 16.5% fear that the vaccine is a means of enrichment, and one in ten respondents fear that the chip is hidden behind the vaccine.

Among the factors that would contribute to the decision to be vaccinated against Covid-19, the most important for respondents aged 18–29 are the positive experience of vaccination of relatives, acquaintances (38.1%) and the advice of a doctor (30.8%). The same factors will affect the decisions of the age groups 30-44 years and 45-59. Free vaccination is also important for respondents over the age of 60, as indicated by 27.9%. **Accordingly, negative experiences of friends and doctor's advice are important factors that determine the refusal of vaccination for all ages. The high price of the vaccine will negatively affect the desire to be vaccinated by 26.3% of respondents aged 60+.**

Picture 18. MAIN FEARS ABOUT THE CORONAVIRUS VACCINE (in%)

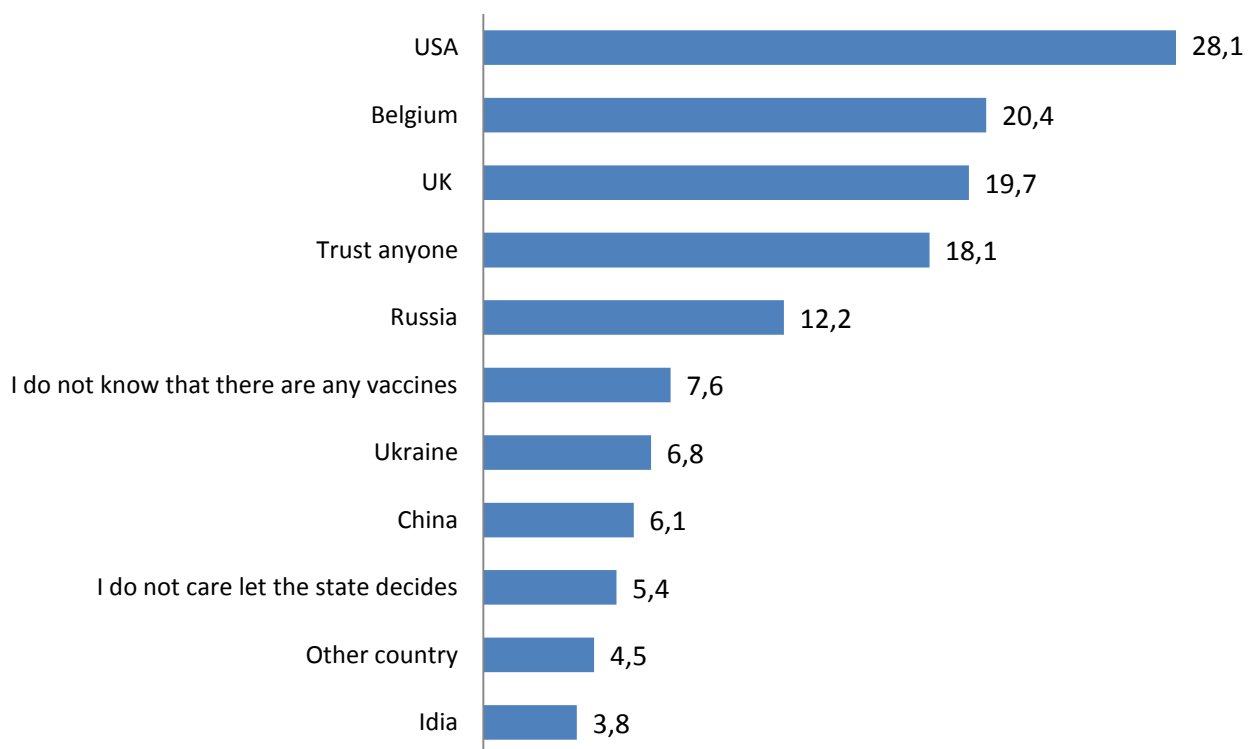
The leaders of trust among the countries that produce vaccines for Ukrainians are the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom, which is in line with the data on the certification of the most famous vaccines against Covid-19 in the world - Pfizer, Moderna and AstraZeneca. It should also be noted that 18.1% of respondents do not trust any vaccine manufacturers at all, and 7.6% - do not know about vaccines.

Russia, as a vaccine-producing country, is trusted by 12.2% of respondents, which is much less than the trust in Western countries, but almost twice as much as in China, or a potential vaccine that could be produced in Ukraine.

Confidence in vaccines in different countries is almost independent of the age of the respondents. It can only be noted that among younger respondents there are more who are willing to trust vaccines made in China, and confidence in the vaccine from Russia, on the contrary, increases with the age of respondents. Thus, if among people under 30 only 4.9% trust the vaccine from Russia, then among those over 60, they are already 18.6%.

It should be noted that in the east (22.6%) and in the south of the country (22.6%) the population trusts vaccines from Russia more than vaccines produced in other countries. Also in these regions, most of those who do not trust any vaccines at all - East (20, 6%), South (22, 6%).

Picture 19. TRUST IN CORONAVIRUS VACCINES OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES (in%)



CONCLUSIONS

1. According to the results of the study, Ukrainians trust mostly information about COVID-19 from civil society organizations, international organizations (WHO, UN) and the church. Reports of the epidemic from the Russian media and politicians are the least credible. But while trust in Russia's media as a whole is very low, research has found that it tends to grow with age.
2. The vast majority of Ukrainians are serious about the coronavirus epidemic. 85.8% of respondents believe that the epidemic exists. The number of those who consider the epidemic "completely fictional" does not exceed 4%.
3. The majority of respondents (60%) believe that the measures taken against the epidemic in Ukraine are not sufficient. 19.6% consider them quite adequate to the situation. The study showed that the older the respondent, the more often he/she considers insufficient measures to overcome the epidemic in Ukraine. Thus, if in the age group up to 30 years such 49%, then among persons over 60 years - 69.2%.
4. Almost every respondent (more than 90%) to some extent adheres to preventive measures. Only 2.5% indicated that they refused to do so. The same 2% indicate that they do not need help in case of illness, because they believe that the disease does not exist, or it is not terrible.
5. Most respondents in case of disease do not trust the efforts of public medicine. Thus, 72% of respondents rely only on themselves, and 11.2% - on the help of relatives. Only 6.1% expect treatment from the state.
6. 86.2% of citizens believe that they were vaccinated in adulthood or in childhood, and 67.4% indicated that they vaccinated children. Also in the west of the country there is a more negative attitude towards vaccination. 26.5% indicated that they did not vaccinate themselves, and 23.3% indicated that they did not vaccinate their children.
7. The study showed an alarmingly high number of those who do not trust vaccination as a disease prevention measure (42.7%). Men are slightly more trusting of vaccinations than women, and the greatest distrust of vaccination as a method of prevention is among residents of Western Ukraine. Here, almost every second respondent (49.1%) does not trust vaccination. Somewhat less of them are among the inhabitants of the East (44%). Residents of the south trust more than others - this was indicated by 56.4% of respondents.
8. Distrust of vaccination is partly due to the idea that vaccination is "beneficial to pharmaceutical companies because they make money" (27.5%). Most still believe that everyone needs vaccination because it produces collective immunity (36.8%) and benefits the person being vaccinated (26.1%).
9. The leaders of trust among the countries that produce vaccines for Ukrainians are the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom, which is fully consistent with the data on the certification of the most famous vaccines against Covid-19 in the world - Pfizer, Moderna and AstraZeneca.
10. It should be noted that in the east (22.6%) and in the south (22, 6%) trust vaccines from Russia more than vaccines produced in other countries. Also in these regions, most of those who do not trust any vaccines at all - East (20.6%), South (22.6%). In general, 18.1% of Ukrainians do not trust any vaccine manufacturers.
11. Respondents most often receive information about vaccination and vaccines from TV (58.3%), news sites (37.4%) and social media (31.8%). The Internet and TV are key sources of pandemic information and vaccination for respondents aged 30 to 59. Social media also play a significant role for younger respondents - they are a source of news for 44.1%. Most people over the age of 60 receive information from TV. But the sources from which information is obtained are not always the sources that respondents trust. Thus, although 39.0% of respondents aged 30-44 receive information from TV, only

- 13.0% trust it. Only 26.1% of respondents aged 45-59 trust information from TV and only 18.7% - from news sites. It can also be noted that every fourth respondent does not trust any sources at all and it does not depend on age.
12. The most interesting data for Ukrainians about the vaccine from Covid-19 are possible side effects (50.5%). People would also like to know about the results of vaccination (39.9%) and the process of vaccination in different countries (30.1%).
 13. **Although a significant number of respondents (53.9%) agree that mass vaccination will help overcome the coronavirus epidemic, only 39.4% are ready to be vaccinated. The number of those who refuse to do so is higher and is 47.3%.** Most of those who do not intend to be vaccinated are young people (49.4%) and people aged 30-44 (53.5%). Among people aged 60+, those who intend to be vaccinated (47.2%) are more than those who are ready to refuse the procedure (40.6%).
 14. Refusal to vaccinate may be due to fears that it will be an expensive procedure. Thus, 51% of respondents indicated that they were not ready to pay for the procedure at all, another 5.1% - would rather refuse, and 10.4% agreed only on a token payment.
 15. Among the factors that could positively affect the readiness for vaccination against Covid- 19, respondents, first of all, indicated a positive experience of vaccination of friends and relatives (34.1%); doctor's advice (27.3%), the absence of well-known adverse effects (17.6%) and free vaccine (18%).
 16. Among the factors that would lead to the refusal of respondents to vaccinate, there are negative experiences of vaccinations (46.6%); negative consequences of vaccination (27.3%); doctors' warnings (24.2%); lack of information (20.2%) and high price of the vaccine (19, 8%).
 17. Almost a third of respondents (32.1%) do not support any of the conspiracy theories that were proposed to them. Among the conspiracy theories associated with Covid-19, respondents are most likely to agree that the epidemic is the result of failed biological experiments (30.9%). One in five respondents under the age of 30 believes that the epidemic was designed to curtail civil liberties and human rights, and 15.9% agreed that the epidemic was a sabotage by the United States or China, and another 15.1% said that it is invented for the redistribution of capital in the world. The least popular conspiracy theories were those that tell about "American biolabs in Ukraine", the hidden influence of Soros or Gates - no more than 6% of respondents agree with each of them. But confidence in these theses grows with age. Thus, among young people under 30, only 2% believe in it, and among people over 60 - already 9.3%.

PERCEPTION OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 and VACCINATION: survey results

Authors: Denys Kobzin, KhISR Director
Svitlana Shcherban, KhISR Research Fellow

Translated by Andrii Chernousov

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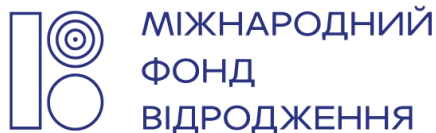
Contact Institute:

www.khisr.kharkov.ua

www.facebook.com/NGO.KHISR

e-mail: khisrmedia@gmail.com

+380577548094



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