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INSTITUTE  
APPLIED ECONOMIC &  
SOCIAL RESEARCH

## Research Insights

# Taking the Pulse of the Nation

About 2 in 3 Australians are willing to be vaccinated and of these, 2 in 3 are willing to wait so those with higher risk get vaccinated first. Of the 1 in 3 who don't want to or are unsure about the COVID-19 vaccination, 65% express concerns about side-effects while 37% express disbelief in the effectiveness and/or distrust of the vaccine. Significant health and economic policy challenges remain in 2021.

## Melbourne Institute's Survey of the Impact of COVID-19 in Australia

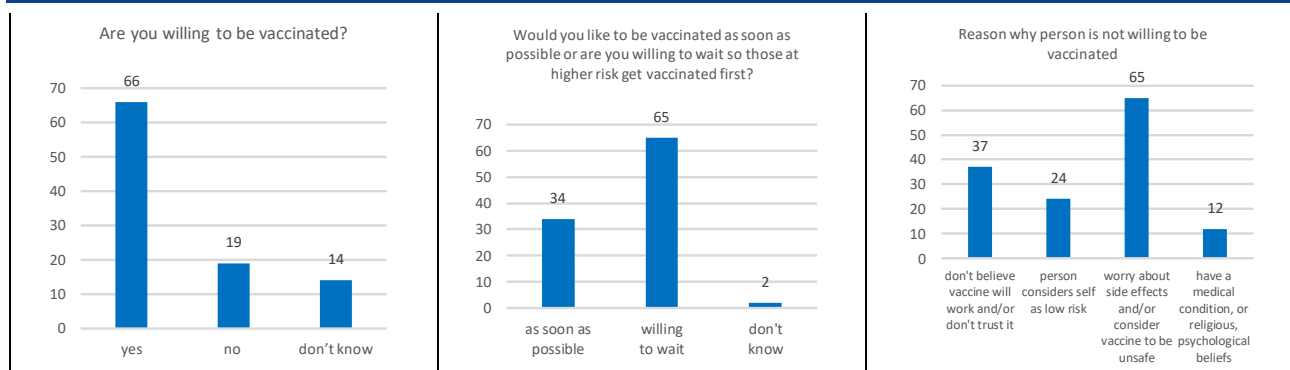
2021 Survey Results\*: Wave 25 (11-17 January 2021) and Wave 26 (1-6 February 2021)\*\*

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As Australia prepares for the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine, concerns have been raised as to the effectiveness of the vaccine in controlling the deadly effects of the pandemic. Much depends on herd immunity – the successful vaccination of a large percentage of the population.

Figure 1 shows that about 2 in 3 Australians are willing to have the COVID-19 vaccine and moreover 2 in 3 of this group are willing to wait so those at higher risk can get vaccinated first. However 1 in 3, either are not willing to be vaccinated or don't know. For this latter group, 65% are reluctant because they are worried about side-effects and 37% either don't believe and/or don't trust it. These results suggest that more public education on the effectiveness of the vaccine might help allay concerns and help improve participation.

Figure 1: Responses to the COVID-19 Vaccine (%)



Economically, Australia is well on the road to recovery. Official ABS statistics reported that real GDP rebounded strongly by 3.3% in the September quarter of 2020, after falling by a huge 7.0% in the June quarter and a marginal 0.3% in the March quarter. Technically, Australia is no longer in a recession and growth in the December quarter of 2020 is expected to be positive (The official ABS national accounts will be released 3 March 2021). Improvement in activity has also translated to growth in employment and the unemployment rate has fallen from a high of 7.5% in July 2020 to 6.6% in December 2020 while the participation rate has risen from a low 62.6% in May 2020 to 66.2% in December 2020.

The proportion of people satisfied with government policies to support jobs and keep people at work is currently at 53% which is significantly below the 62% in April 2020. Australia might be on the road to recovery, but significant challenges remain, if growth is to be inclusive.

Figure 2 shows that the proportion of Australians reporting that they experience mental distress (experiencing anxiety and/or feeling depressed) some of the time is now at 21% which is about the same as in April when this survey started. In general, the proportion experiencing mental distress little to none of the time remain above 50% (though it has edged down from 57% at the end of 2020 to be 55% in the first week in February). There seems to be an age effect to experiencing mental distress most of the time – 33% of those in the 18-24 age bracket report experiencing mental distress most of the time compared to 9% for the over 65 years old.

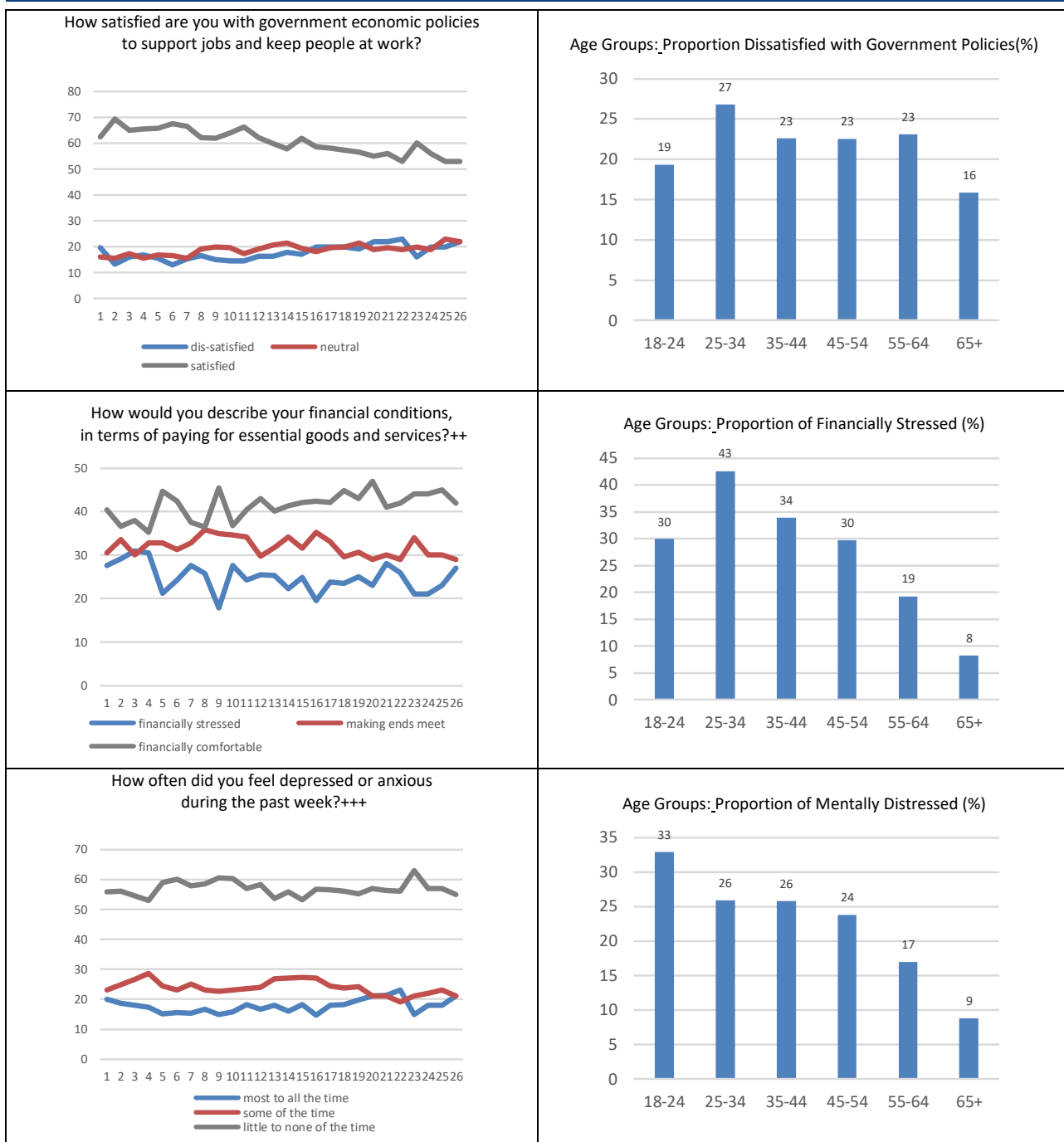
\* The survey contains responses from 1200 persons, aged 18 years and over. The sample is stratified by gender, age and location to be representative of the Australian population.

\*\* Report prepared by Professor Guay Lim and Professor Anthony Scott.

The proportion reporting financial stress (in terms of paying for essential goods and services) has crept up from 21% at the end of 2020 to 27% in early February. Again there appears to be an age effect: 43% of the age-group 25-34 years report being financially stressed compared to 19% in the 55-64 age-group and 8% for the 65+ age-group. Overall, the proportion of Australians vulnerable to adverse income shocks (namely those already financially stressed and those just making ends meet) remain in the majority at 56%.

**Figure 2: How are Australians coping with COVID-19?**

26 waves of surveys from 6 April 2020 to 6 February 2021 (Proportions, %)+



+ The proportion in the "don't know/refused" category, is very small and has been excluded from the figures.

++ Financial stress refers to the situation of having difficulties paying for essential goods and services while financial vulnerability refers to being in financial stress or making ends meet.

+++ The question about feeling depressed is about assessing symptoms/experiences and not about assessing the presence of a clinical diagnosis or disorder.

# Melbourne Institute: Applied Economic & Social Research

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The Melbourne Institute applies cutting-edge statistical and econometric methodologies to develop primary and secondary user-ready data sets, and conducts research to inform government, education, business and community organisations. For more information, see: [melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au](http://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au).

## About the survey

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These results have been drawn from *Taking the Pulse of the Nation* - Melbourne Institute's survey of the impact of COVID-19. The aim of the weekly survey is to track changes in the economic and social wellbeing of Australians living through the effects of the coronavirus pandemic whilst adapting to various changes in Federal and State government policies.

The survey contains responses from 1200 persons, aged 18 years and over each week. The sample is stratified by gender, age and location to be representative of the Australian population.

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