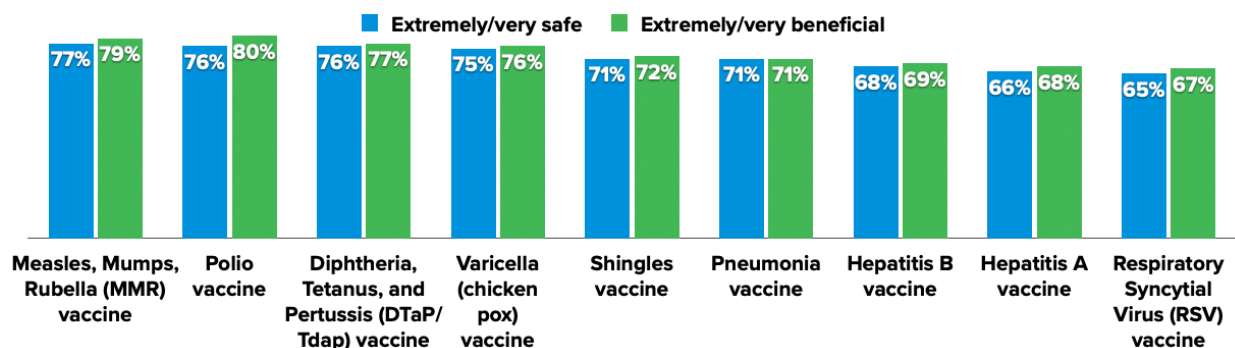


To: Interested Parties
 From: Echelon Insights and Impact Research
 Re: Polling on Vaccine Perceptions, Policy, and Access
 Date: February 9, 2026

Echelon Insights and Impact Research, on behalf of The Partnership to Fight Infectious Disease, conducted a survey of N=1,013 voters in the Likely Electorate (LE) nationwide to study voters' views on vaccines. The survey was conducted January 27-30, 2026 and has a margin of error of ± 3.4 percentage points. The results were clear: **nearly nine in ten voters (89%) believe vaccines are essential for public health, and more than nine in ten (92%) agree that policymakers should ensure all Americans can continue getting access to approved vaccines recommended by their doctor.**

Voters Overwhelmingly Support Vaccines and Vaccine Access

- **Large majorities view vaccines favorably.** More than three-quarters (78%) of voters have a favorable view of vaccines, including nearly half (49%) who view them very favorably. Only 16% have an unfavorable view.
- **Even more see vaccines as essential for public health.** Nearly nine in ten voters (89%) believe vaccines are essential for public health, including nearly two-thirds (64%) who definitely believe this.
 - This view is broadly bipartisan: 82% of Republicans, 89% of independents, and 97% of Democrats agree vaccines are essential for public health.
- **Strong majorities consider vaccines safe and effective.** Strong majorities view critical vaccines as both safe and beneficial for people to get.



- **Across party lines, voters express high comfort with doctor-recommended vaccines.** Overall, 85% strongly or somewhat agree that they are personally comfortable getting a vaccine if their doctor recommends it, including large majorities of Republicans (75%), Democrats (94%), and independents (84%).

Voters Are Concerned About Political Interference and Government-Sown Confusion

- **Voters see political influence in vaccine policy.** More than three-quarters (78%) believe political influence is affecting scientific decision-making in vaccine policy.
 - Concerns cross party lines; 63% of Republicans, 88% of Democrats, and 84% of independents see political influence in vaccine policy.
- **Parents are confused about changing recommendations.** Half of moms (50%) and 42% of dads to kids under the age of 18 say they have been confused lately about changes to the recommendations coming from the federal government about who should get certain vaccines and when they should receive them.
- **Voters are concerned changes will hinder access to vaccines.** Three in five voters (60%) are concerned that people who want to get vaccinated aren't able to because of changes in or confusion around vaccine recommendations from the federal government.

Voters Prefer That Make America Health Again Focus Elsewhere

- By more than two-to-one (68-32), **voters say RFK Jr. should focus more on food supply and nutrition rather than vaccines.** This margin widens among those favorable to MAHA (81-19), Trump voters (80-20), and moms (80-20).
- **Voters don't think RFK Jr. is making America healthier.** When told about rising cases of whooping cough, pediatric flu deaths, and measles linked to lower vaccination rates, and asked if RFK Jr.'s positions on vaccines are making America healthier, 60% of voters say no. Only 28% say yes.
- **RFK Jr.'s positions are a political liability.** If a Member of Congress supports RFK Jr.'s positions on vaccines, 51% of voters say that would make them less likely to vote for that member. Only 21% say it would make them more likely.

Methodology

This survey was fielded online from Jan. 27-30, 2026 in English among a sample of N=1,013 voters in the Likely Electorate (LE) nationwide. The sample was drawn from the Lucid sample exchange and matched to the L2 voter file. The sample was weighted to reflect modeled turnout and demographic characteristics of the population of voters in the 2026 likely electorate based on a probabilistic model. Weighting dimensions included gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, region, party, and voting history. Data quality measures included the use of trap questions to check for attentiveness and measures to prevent and remove duplicate responses based on IP address and voter file matches. Calculated the way it would be for a random sample and adjusted to incorporate the effect of weighting, the margin of sampling error is ± 3.4 percentage points.