



## COVID-19 Survey Summary: October 9, 2020

*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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Concern about catching the coronavirus and pessimism about the pandemic’s trajectory are up, especially among Republicans, in polls conducted after the announcement of President Trump’s COVID-19 diagnosis last week and in the face of rising cases in the country’s heartland. Self-reported mask wearing and social distancing are little changed, however, and hesitancy about getting a vaccine remains widespread, especially as soon as it’s released. Views of how Trump has handled the virus also are largely unchanged, and broadly negative. Majorities say he failed to take appropriate precautions and acted irresponsibly.

In other results, an analysis of unemployment data finds a disproportionate exodus of women from the U.S. workforce amid the pandemic, a CDC report finds evidence that mask mandates and business restrictions helped to subdue the summer surge in coronavirus cases in Arizona and a World Health Organization analysis documents a global disruption in mental health services.

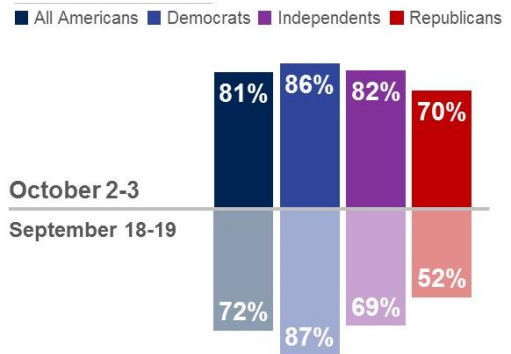
COVID-19 polls released in the past week include some conducted entirely before or after the Oct. 2 disclosure of Trump’s diagnosis, as well as some that were mid-field. We mention field periods where they are most relevant and, as always, field dates are included in the link for each survey covered in this week’s report.

### Contact and Concern

A poll conducted after word of Trump’s diagnosis finds that eight in 10 Americans are concerned that they or someone they know will be infected with the coronavirus, up 9 percentage points since mid-September. The increase in concern occurred primarily among Republicans (+18 points to 70 percent) and independents (+13 points to 82 percent). Thirty-seven percent overall now say they’re very concerned about catching the virus, up 8 points ([ABC/Ipsos 10/2-10/3](#)).

Views that the virus is mostly or completely under control in the United States have declined from 30

Percentage of Americans who are either *somewhat* or *very concerned* that they or someone they know will be infected with the coronavirus



percent a month ago to 24 percent now. Forty-four percent of Republicans think it's under control, compared with 10 percent of Democrats ([Fox News 10/3-10/6](#)).

In a poll that was in the field when Trump's diagnosis was announced, Americans split evenly on whether the worst of the outbreak is behind us (48 percent) or yet to come (47 percent). As noted [last week](#), in early September views were somewhat more optimistic, +8 points in saying the worst was behind us, 51-43 percent. The shift occurred mainly among Republicans – 20 percent now say the worst is ahead, up from 11 percent ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

Sixty-three percent personally know someone in the United States who has tested positive for the virus, a numerical high. Nearly a quarter (23 percent) know someone who has died. Twenty-eight percent say they personally have been tested ([Axios/Ipsos 10/1-10/5](#)).

### Vaccines

Just 38 percent say they'd be at least somewhat likely to get a first generation COVID-19 vaccine as soon as it's available, essentially unchanged in recent weeks. However, more than half (55 percent) say they'd be likely to get a vaccine that has been on the market for a few months, and nearly two-thirds (65 percent) say they'd be likely to get a vaccine "that has been proven safe and effective by public health officials." By contrast, just 18 percent say they'd likely get a vaccine released before the November presidential election ([Axios/Ipsos 10/1-10/5](#)).

In another approach, 51 percent say they would try to get a coronavirus vaccine if it were widely available at a low cost – down from 56 percent in September and 66 percent in May. Despite the increased reluctance, 61 percent continue to express confidence that the ongoing vaccine trials are properly balancing safety and speed, unchanged since August ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

In a mid-September poll, 58 percent said the United States should keep any vaccine it develops for Americans first, even if it means fewer people around the world are vaccinated right away. Republicans were more likely than Democrats to say the United States should take this step, 70 vs. 52 percent, yet less likely to say they would get a vaccine, regardless of whether it is developed in the United States (42 vs. 70 percent) or another country (33 vs. 58 percent).

Nearly eight in 10 overall said the United States should have a major role in leading research efforts into developing a vaccine for the coronavirus. Fifty-seven percent said the World Health Organization should play a major role, 55 percent said the same of the European Union and 51 percent thought China should play a major role ([UChicago Harris/AP-NORC 9/11-9/14](#)).

### Daily Life

Based on what they know about the outbreak in their area, Americans divide on whether they would or would not be comfortable returning to their regular routines today, 49-50 percent, largely unchanged since June. Eight in 10 Democrats are uncomfortable returning to their pre-coronavirus routines, while as many Republicans (82 percent) are comfortable ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

Two-thirds think that returning to their normal pre-coronavirus life would be at least a moderate risk to their health and well-being. Sixty-four percent say the same about attending in-person gatherings of friends and family outside their household, 63 percent about dining in at a restaurant and 48 percent about going to the grocery store. All have been relatively stable lately.

In a new question, nearly seven in 10 think it'll be a large (32 percent) or moderate (36 percent) risk to their health to spend more time inside public places as the weather turns colder.

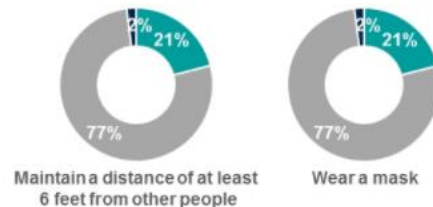
Despite the perception of risk, 41 percent have gone out to eat in the past week, little changed from last week but a numerical high since mid-March. Forty-eight percent have visited friends and relatives, essentially unchanged since early August. Seventy-one percent say they've stayed at home and avoided others as much as possible in the past week, a new low since mid-April and well below the nine in 10 who were socially distancing in late April/early May ([Axios/Ipsos 10/1-10/5](#)).

### Masks and Distance

About three-quarters say the news about President Trump testing positive for the coronavirus has had no impact on their likelihood of wearing a mask or engaging in social distancing. Two in 10 say it's made them at least somewhat more likely to wear a mask or to maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from other people. Twelve percent say it's made them more likely to wear gloves.

Does the news about President Trump testing positive make you more or less likely to...?

■ More likely ■ No change ■ Less likely



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Roughly two-thirds say they're wearing a mask at all times when leaving their home, essentially unchanged since July. Forty-seven percent say they're always maintaining social distance when leaving the home, little changed in recent weeks, but a numerical low and well down from the peak of 67 percent in late April. Just 5 percent say they always wear gloves, unchanged since early June ([Axios/Ipsos 10/1-10/5](#)).

Seventy-two percent of likely voters favor requiring everyone in the United States to wear a face mask when they are outside their home; 21 percent oppose it. Nine in ten Democrats favor such a measure, declining to 54 percent of Republicans ([Fox News 10/3-10/6](#)).

### Economic Impacts

A third of Americans think the economy is starting to recover from the downturn caused by the outbreak, up from 25 percent in August. About as many (35 percent) think the economy still is getting worse, though that's declined from 43 percent. Sixty-five percent of Republicans think the economy is improving, while 58 percent of Democrats think it's worsening ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

Positive ratings of the national economy have improved – a third now rate economic conditions as excellent or good, up from 25 percent in June (and about the same, 23 percent, in April). Most

of the increase reflects improving views among Republicans and those who lean Republican – 57 percent rate the economy positively, up from 46 percent in June and 37 percent in April. Among Democrats, 13 percent rate the national economy positively, little changed ([Pew 9/30-10/5](#)).

Echoing improved views of the economy, the September [unemployment rate](#) declined from 8.4 to 7.9 percent, with the number of unemployed people falling from 13.6 to 12.6 million. Both measures have declined steadily for the past five months, but remain higher than they were in February by 4.4 points and 6.8 million, respectively.

However, a new analysis finds that at least some of the drop in unemployment was driven by 1.1 million people age 20 and older leaving the workforce since August. (People neither working nor looking for work are not included in unemployment rate calculations.) The vast majority of these, more than 800,000, are women. The report suggests that this may reflect an increase in family and caregiving responsibilities brought about by the pandemic, e.g., through daycare closures and an increase in remote learning. Among white women, the labor force participation rate dropped from 58.3 percent last year to 56.3 percent now. Among Black women it's dropped from 62 to 59.8 percent and among Latinas from 61 to 57 percent ([NYT](#)).

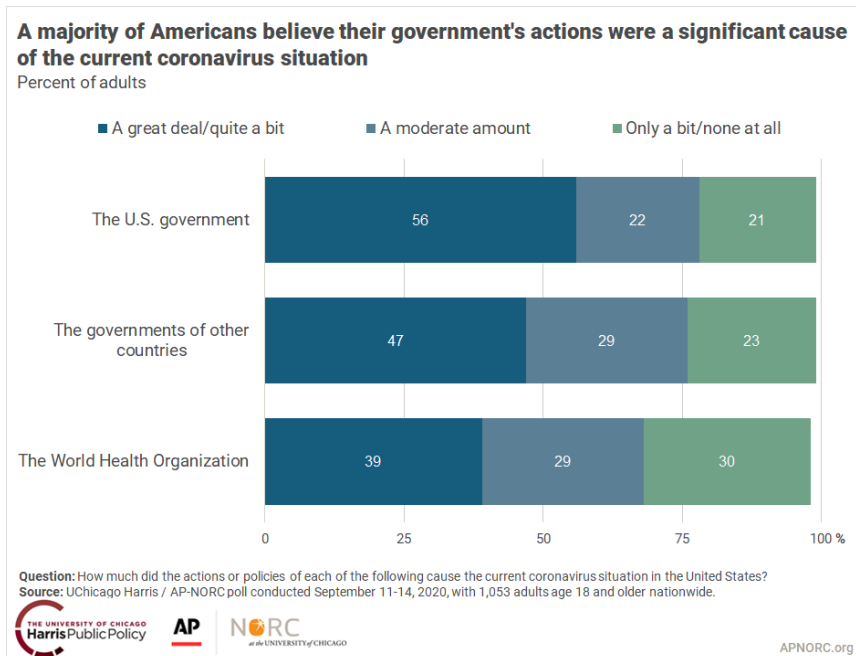
### Government Response

Fifty-six percent of Americans in a mid-September poll thought the actions or policies of the U.S. government did a great deal or “quite a bit” to cause the current coronavirus situation in the country. That’s more than say so about the governments of other countries (47 percent) or the World Health Organization (39 percent).

Democrats are twice as likely as Republicans to think the actions of the United States significantly caused the current situation, 79 vs. 38 percent.

Republicans are more likely to see the World Health

Organization (55 vs. 27 percent) and the governments of other countries (60 vs. 37 percent) as major contributors ([UChicago Harris/AP-NORC 9/11-9/14](#)).



In a poll conducted mostly after Trump’s diagnosis was announced, 39 percent expressed at least a good amount of trust in the federal government to provide accurate information about the

coronavirus, up from 32 percent last week. Fewer, three in 10, trust the information coming from the White House (31 percent) and the president (30 percent), essentially unchanged.

Six in 10 say news about Trump testing positive had no impact on their trust in him to provide accurate information about the coronavirus. Twenty-three percent say it made them less trusting, 17 percent more so. Trust in state governments (56 percent), national public health officials (69 percent) and the CDC (71 percent) to provide accurate information about the virus remains higher, with little change in the past week ([Axios/Ipsos 10/1-10/5](#)).

Specifically in terms of information about the president's health, seven in 10 Americans trust little of what they hear in official communications from the White House on the topic, including 28 percent who trust nothing at all they hear from the White House. Just 12 percent trust almost all of it ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

Six in 10 or more continue to disapprove of Trump's handling of the coronavirus outbreak ([ABC/Ipsos 10/2-10/3](#); [CNN 10/1-10/4](#)). Sixty-three percent think it's unlikely that his positive diagnosis will change anything about the way he handles it, including a majority of Democrats (70 percent), Republicans (62 percent) and independents (59 percent) alike ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

More than seven in 10 do not think Trump has taken the risk of contracting the coronavirus seriously enough. An identical share does not think he took the appropriate precautions when it came to his personal health. In both cases, this includes more than four in 10 Republicans, about three-quarters (73 percent) of independents and nearly all Democrats (94 percent) ([ABC/Ipsos 10/2-10/3](#)). Sixty-three percent overall think he has acted irresponsibly in handling the risk of coronavirus infection to the people around him, nearly double the number who think he has acted responsibly (33 percent) ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

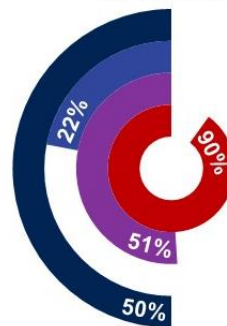
Americans are evenly split on whether, given his illness, Trump will or will not be able to effectively handle his duties as president if there is a military or national security crisis, 50-50 percent. Nine in 10 Republicans are confident he can handle his duties, compared with 51 percent of independents and 22 percent of Democrats ([ABC/Ipsos 10/2-10/3](#)).

More broadly, 32 percent are at least somewhat concerned about the government's ability to operate while Trump is ill, with concern higher among Democrats (48 percent) than independents (30 percent) or Republicans (15 percent). Sixty-two percent think Vice President Mike Pence is qualified to handle the presidency if needed ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

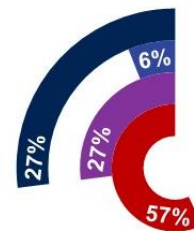
#### Percentage of Americans who think Donald Trump...

■ All Americans ■ Democrats ■ Independents ■ Republicans

Will be able to handle his duties if there is a military or national security crisis while he is infected with the coronavirus



Took the appropriate precautions when it came to his personal health



## The Presidential Election

In polls conducted before the announcement of Trump's diagnosis, more registered voters said they trust Joe Biden over Trump to handle the coronavirus, 52-35 percent ([NBC/WSJ 9/30-10/1](#)) and more Americans said they trust Biden over Trump to lead the U.S. healthcare system most efficiently in addressing the pandemic, 52-39 percent ([Gallup 9/30-10/1](#)).

In polls conducted mostly after the diagnosis, 57 percent of registered voters say they're very or somewhat confident in Biden to handle the public health impact of the coronavirus impact, while 40 percent are confident in Trump ([Pew 9/30-10/5](#)); and registered voters divide 59-37 percent, Biden-Trump, on trust to handle the outbreak. That's widened from a 53-41 percent split in late August/early September. Despite the diagnosis, six in 10 Americans say that based on current information, the remaining scheduled debates should be held ([CNN 10/1-10/4](#)).

Just 37 percent of likely voters say they'll vote in person on Election Day. Nearly as many, 34 percent, plan to vote early by mail (or already have), while 23 percent plan to vote early in person and 4 percent say they'll vote on Election Day by mail ([Fox News 10/3-10/6](#)).

## Disruptions in Mental Health Care

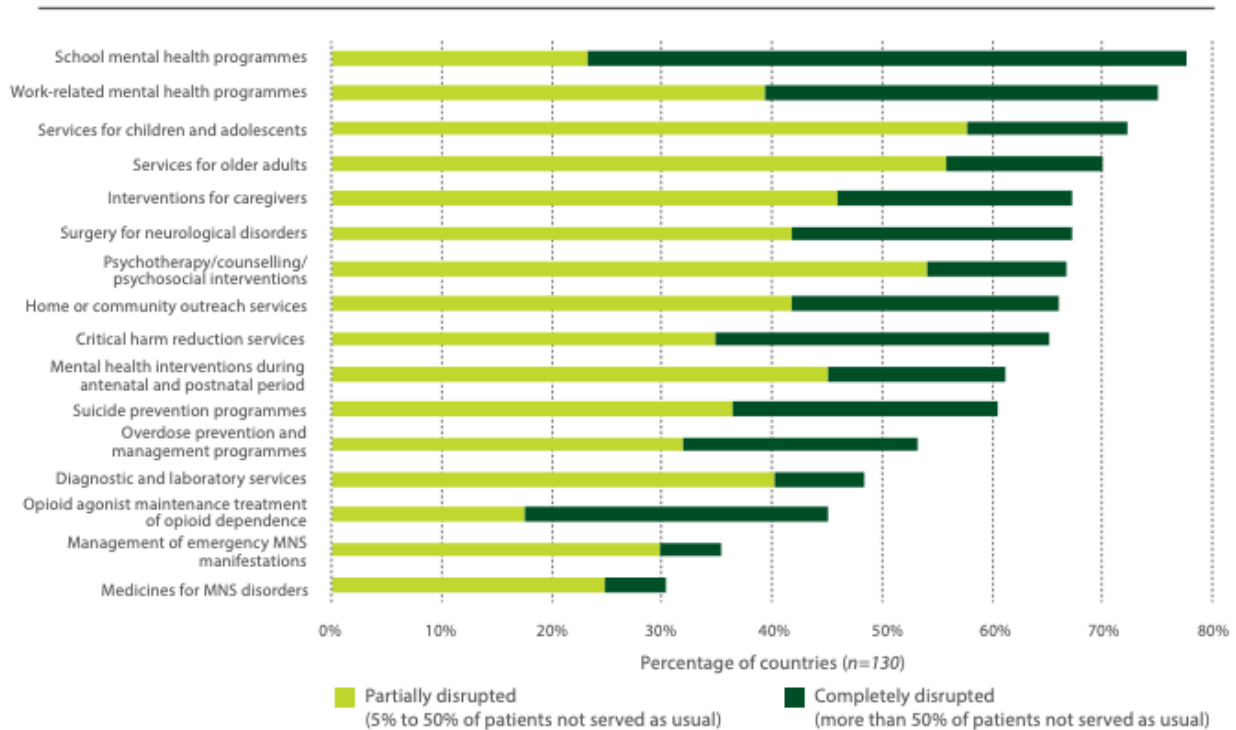
A World Health Organization survey from June to August found that at least one type of mental health, neurological or substance use (MNS) service had been disrupted by the pandemic in 93 percent of the 130 countries that participated. Specifically:

- Community-based services were the most impacted. For example, about six in 10 countries reported partial or complete disruption of home or community outreach services for people with MNS disorders and more than four in 10 reported disruptions to community-based residential and primary health care services.
- Outpatient services in psychiatric and general hospitals for MNS disorders were fully open in fewer than six in 10 of the countries surveyed. Higher-income countries and those in the community-transmission stage of the pandemic were particularly likely to report disruptions in outpatient services.
- Inpatient services at psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units at general hospitals remained fully open in about seven in 10 of the countries. Nearly as many said neurology inpatient units remained fully open. However, in more than four in 10 countries, inpatient substance use services were fully (12 percent) or partially (30 percent) disrupted.
- Seven in 10 countries or more reported partial or full disruptions in school and workplace mental health services, services for children and adolescents and services for older adults. About two-thirds reported at least partial disruptions in interventions for caregivers, surgery for neurological disorders, psychotherapy/counseling/psychosocial interventions, home or community outreach services and critical harm reduction services.

- Six in 10 reported disruptions in mental health interventions during antenatal and postnatal periods and suicide prevention programs, and more than half indicated that overdose prevention and management programs had been disrupted.
- More than four in 10 countries indicated that opioid agonist maintenance treatment for opioid dependence was completely (27 percent) or partially (18 percent) disrupted. Thirty-five percent reported at least partial disruptions in management of emergency MNS manifestations (e.g., status epilepticus, delirium, severe substance withdrawal) and three in 10 reported disruptions in providing medications for people with MNS disorders.

Nine in 10 countries reported that mental health and psychosocial support services were included as part of the national COVID-19 response plans. However, only 17 percent reported full funding for these services; an additional 47 percent had secured partial funding. Half of the countries reported inclusion of all MNS services in their list of essential health services during COVID-19; 40 percent included some and 9 percent did not include any, with lower-income countries – where mental health services are more scarce – least apt to include mental health on their list of essential services ([WHO 6/15-8/15](#)).

**Fig. 11. Disruptions of MNS-related interventions/services due to COVID-19**



### State and Regional Results

In Ohio, nearly six in 10 likely voters (58 percent) do not think Trump took adequate precautions against COVID-19, and Biden has a slim 7-point advantage in trust to do a better job on the pandemic, 50-43 percent. Sixty-five percent think politicians should only campaign in front of

small, socially distanced groups; just 20 percent think they should campaign in front of large crowds. Among those who have not already voted, 49 percent plan to vote in person on Election Day, 31 percent by mail and 17 percent early in person ([NYT/Siena 10/2-10/6](#)).

In Nevada, similarly, 62 percent of likely voters do not think Trump took adequate precautions against COVID-19, and more trust Biden over Trump to better handle the pandemic, 52-42 percent. More than in Ohio, but still just 28 percent, think politicians should campaign in front of large crowds. Here, among those who have not already voted, just 24 percent plan to vote in person on Election Day. Forty-two percent intend to vote early in person and 27 percent by mail ([NYT/Siena 10/2-10/6](#)).

In Florida, 56 percent of likely voters disapprove of Trump's handling of the coronavirus response, up 5 points since September, and by a 16-point margin, more trust Biden over Trump to do a better job handling it, 55-39 percent. Four in 10 say they will vote in person on Election Day, 35 percent by mail and 23 percent at an early voting location.

In Iowa, fewer, 51 percent, disapprove of Trump's handling of the coronavirus response, and Biden has a narrower 9-point lead in trust to handle it, 52-43 percent. Fifty-five percent say they'll vote in person on Election Day, 42 percent by mail ([Quinnipiac 10/1-10/5](#)).

In Wisconsin, strong concerns about the coronavirus have edged up in the past month – 27 percent of registered voters now say they're very worried about personally experiencing the virus, up from 21 percent in September; an additional 34 percent are somewhat worried. Half in the state think the pandemic will continue for another year or more before things start to return to normal. Seventy-two percent agree that masks should be required in public places.

Following the president's diagnosis, 52 percent think Trump and Biden should stop holding in-person campaign rallies; 37 percent instead think rallies are safe and should continue. Two-thirds say the remaining debates should be held as scheduled. Fifty-six percent approve of Gov. Tony Evers' handling of the outbreak, while four in 10 approve of how Trump has handled it, both unchanged since last month. Fifty-four percent plan to vote in person on Election Day, 32 percent by mail and one in 10 early in person ([Marquette Law School 9/30-10/4](#)).

In Pennsylvania, more than half of registered voters, 54 percent, personally worry a lot about the pandemic, and again more trust Biden over Trump to handle it, 52-32 percent. There was little apparent impact of the president's diagnosis, which occurred midway through the survey's field period – 52-34 percent before, 52-29 percent after ([Monmouth 9/30-10/4](#)). Another survey in the state, among likely voters, also finds a double-digit gap in who would better handle the coronavirus response, 57-38 percent, Biden-Trump, with 58 percent disapproving of Trump's handling of the pandemic. Sixty-two percent in Pennsylvania plan to vote in person on Election Day, more than in other states (save New Hampshire, below) ([Quinnipiac 10/1-10/5](#)).

Arizona is another state where more likely voters trust Biden over Trump to do a better job handling the pandemic, 54-40 percent. Of those who have not already voted, 55 percent plan to do so by mail, 31 percent in person on Election Day and one in 10 early in person ([NYT/Siena 10/1-10/3](#)).



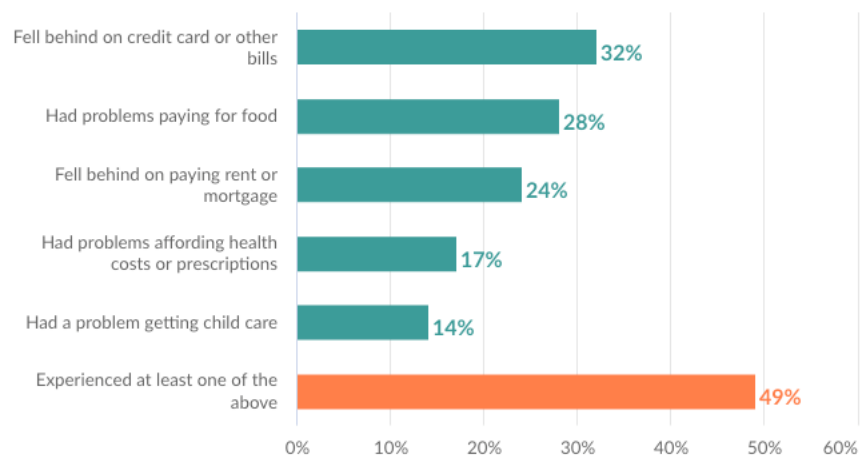
Also in Arizona, a CDC report finds that about two weeks after lifting the state’s stay-at-home mandate on May 15, average daily COVID-19 cases increased 151 percent, from 808 on June 1 to 2,026 on June 15. On June 17, local officials began implementing county and city mask mandates, which ultimately covered about 85 percent of the state population. Statewide measures included limiting public events and closures of bars, gyms, movie theaters and water parks (implemented June 29) and increased restrictions on in-person dining (implemented July 11) Following the introduction of these measures, the average number of daily COVID-19 cases in the state stabilized from July 3-12 and then declined by approximately 75 percent, from 3,506 on July 13 to 867 on August 7. The report stresses the importance of monitoring case data and the effectiveness of mitigation measures in controlling the spread of the virus ([CDC 6/1-8/7](#))

In New Hampshire, additional releases from a poll included in [last week’s summary](#) show that six in 10 residents are at least somewhat worried that they or a family member will contract COVID-19. After generally increasing the past few months, comfort engaging in a variety of public activities (e.g., going to a church service, political rally, bar or pub or movie theater) has declined since August. For the first time, more than half (53 percent) say they know someone who has contracted COVID-19, up 5 points since August. Despite this, just four in 10 say they would definitely or probably get a COVID-19 vaccine if it were available today; 49 percent definitely or probably would not. The vast majority of residents – 87 percent – are at least somewhat confident in the state government’s ability to respond effectively to COVID-19, up 7 points to a new high. Nearly seven in 10 (68 percent) support the policy that anyone who wants to can vote absentee if they are concerned about COVID-19. However, 73 percent of likely voters in the state plan to vote in person on Election Day ([UNH 9/24-9/28](#)).

In a poll conducted in Philadelphia in July and August, four in 10 of those who were employed when the shutdown began said they had lost their job or had their wages or hours reduced. Nearly as many (38 percent) reported negative effects on the employment of someone else in their household. Among those earning less than \$30,000 annually, six in 10 said their job was negatively impacted by the outbreak, compared with 22 percent of those making \$100,000 or more. Forty-four percent of Philadelphians said they or someone in their

### Impact of Pandemic’s Economic Fallout on Philadelphians

Percentage who say they or members of their household have faced various financial challenges



Source: The Pew Philadelphia Poll, 2020  
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household had to delay medical treatment because of the pandemic, a third said they'd fallen behind on credit card or other bills, 28 percent had problems paying for food and a quarter fell behind on rent or mortgage payments. About half of employed residents said they were working entirely or mostly from home, but that included just 35 percent of Black workers and 31 percent of those with a high school diploma or less. Fifty-eight percent of those who were unable to work from home worried about potentially contracting the virus at work.

Two-thirds said COVID-19 has had a major impact on their lives; half reported that they or someone in their household had felt seriously depressed or anxious since March because of the coronavirus. Eight in 10 expected another surge of cases in the city in the next six months. Nearly six in 10 (58 percent) said they know someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 and 24 percent knew someone who has died from it, including 35 percent of Hispanic residents and 33 percent of Blacks. Six in 10 rated the job Mayor Jim Kenney and city health officials have done handling the crisis positively and two-thirds gave Gov. Tom Wolf positive marks ([Pew Charitable Trusts 7/27-8/24](#)).

### International Results

In Chile, 62 percent are at least somewhat concerned about the possibility of being infected with the coronavirus. However, 51 percent now agree with the decision for their community to begin to lift quarantine measures and start a deconfinement process, up 10 points since mid-September to a numerical high. But many once-normal activities remain uncommon amid the pandemic – fewer than one in 10 say that in the past month they've dined outside at a restaurant (9 percent), gone to the beach (8 percent), played group sports outdoors (5 percent), dined inside at a restaurant (4 percent), gone to mass or other religious service (3 percent), gone to a bar (2 percent) or gone to the gym (1 percent).

Ninety-three percent agree with the mandatory use of masks. Nearly everyone says they always wear a mask in public spaces (97 percent) and when they walk down the street (95 percent), and eight in 10 of those with a job say they always wear a mask when they go to work in person. Far fewer say they always wear a mask at family gatherings (26 percent). Hardly anyone does so inside their house with their family (4 percent) ([Cadem 10/1-10/2](#)).

In Turkey, views that the official coronavirus numbers released by the Ministry of Health reflect the truth have dropped sharply since April. Just 35 percent now feel the official statistics match up with reality, down from 52 percent in August and 62 percent in April. Three-quarters are worried about the coronavirus, though the share who are very worried has eased by 5 points since August ([Istanbul Economic Research 10/1-10/2](#)).

In Germany, where cases have risen recently, 36 percent are worried that they or members of their family might catch the coronavirus, up 10 points in the past month to the most since May. Fifty-three percent are worried about possible long-term consequences of infection. Most think current restrictions are sufficient (59 percent); 27 percent do not think they go far enough and 11 percent think they're too extreme. Sixty-three percent think it would be a step in the right direction to introduce mandatory mask-wearing in crowded public spaces (masks already are mandatory when shopping and on public transport) and 85 percent think it is right to restrict

private parties to a maximum of 50 people. More than half (54 percent) think personal responsibility is more important than strict rules in combatting the coronavirus crisis, more than three-quarters (78 percent) think federal states should act more uniformly to fight the pandemic and almost everyone (94 percent) thinks the coronavirus crisis can only be overcome if Germans show greater solidarity with one another ([Infratest Dimap/ARD 9/28-9/30](#)).

In Great Britain, a poll conducted after the United Kingdom reintroduced some restrictions found that three-quarters express at least some worries about the effect of COVID-19 on their life right now, the most since the first round of restrictions started easing at the end of May. After generally increasing all summer, the number of people who report having left their home to meet up with others in a personal place (e.g., visiting a friend's home) declined in the past week, from 30 to 20 percent. A quarter say they did not socialize with anyone outside their house in the past week, 68 percent socialized with one to five people at the same time and just 7 percent socialized with a group of more than five. Those in "local lockdown" areas were less likely to say they'd socialized with someone outside their household, 37 vs. 22 percent.

Two-thirds support the new "rule of six" measures that limit the size of gatherings. In England, 62 percent support the recent introduction of "secure marshals" to help enforce the government's social distancing measures. Across Great Britain, 85 percent say they have enough information about how to protect themselves from the coronavirus, essentially unchanged since June. However, in a new question, just 45 percent say they have enough information about government plans to manage the pandemic ([Office for National Statistics 9/24-9/27](#)).

In Mexico, pessimism about the economic situation has eased somewhat: Sixty-one percent rate the national economy negatively, down from 70 percent in July. Forty-one percent rate their personal financial and economic situation negatively, down from 50 percent in the same time period, and 36 percent rate their job prospects negatively, down from 45 percent. Forty-four percent have a favorable view of how President Andrés Manuel López Obrador's government is handling the pandemic, up from 36 percent in July ([El Financiero 9/11-9/26](#)).

In the Philippines, a broad 85 percent are worried a great deal (63 percent) or somewhat (22 percent) that someone in their immediate family might catch the coronavirus. Most continue to practice precautionary measures – eight in 10 say they always use a face mask, two-thirds always wash their hands several times a day, six in 10 always keep a distance of one meter from others when outside the home and 56 percent always use a face shield when riding public transportation or going to shops or markets. Four in 10 Filipinos report being out of a job, down from a record-high 46 percent in July. Fourteen percent say they lost their job during the pandemic. Three in 10 families are experiencing hunger, surpassing the previous record of 24 percent in March 2012 ([SWS 9/17-9/20](#)).

In Ukraine, views that the domestic healthcare system is coping with the increased load due to the coronavirus have declined since the beginning of the pandemic. Fewer than three in 10 now think the healthcare system is completely or somewhat coping, down from 44 percent. More instead are now uncertain whether the system can cope, 39 vs. 10 percent. Forty-two percent generally trust the doctors who treat patients with the coronavirus, more than double the number who do not trust these doctors (20 percent); 38 percent hold mixed views. Fifty-seven percent do

not trust the official statistics on the number of people infected with COVID-19; that includes 34 percent who think the official count exaggerates how many are sick and 23 percent who think it's an undercount.

Forty-eight percent say the transition of Ukrainian schools to distance learning was justified given the situation and an additional one in 10 think distance learning is the only possible solution. That leaves three in 10 who think distance learning never is acceptable, and families with school-aged children are more apt than those without to hold this view, 35 vs. 26 percent. Seventy-two percent think the transition to distance learning has had a negative impact on the quality of education. Just 6 percent feel it's had a positive impact ([R&B Group 9/5-9/15](#))

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

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