



## COVID-19 Survey Summary: May 22, 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). Surveys cited in this report are available in the [SEAN COVID-19 Survey Archive](#).*

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### Reopening America

For the fourth week in a row, three-quarters of Americans are at least somewhat concerned about their community re-opening too soon ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)) and 83 percent are at least somewhat concerned that lifting the restrictions in their area will lead to more infections ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).

Registered voters by 75-21 percent say the country should reopen slowly, even if that worsens the economy, rather than quickly, even if that worsens the spread of the coronavirus ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). In another measure, more registered voters favor waiting to reopen the economy, even if it means the economic crisis lasts longer, than opening the economy now, even if it means the health crisis lasts longer, 55 vs. 34 percent ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)).

Still, about half, 51 percent, say their state is moving at about the right speed in easing social distancing restrictions and opening businesses. About a quarter (27 percent) say it's moving too quickly, while two in 10 say it's moving too slowly ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

As states continue to relax restrictions, support for some of the more common social distancing measures has slipped, with a strong partisan component:

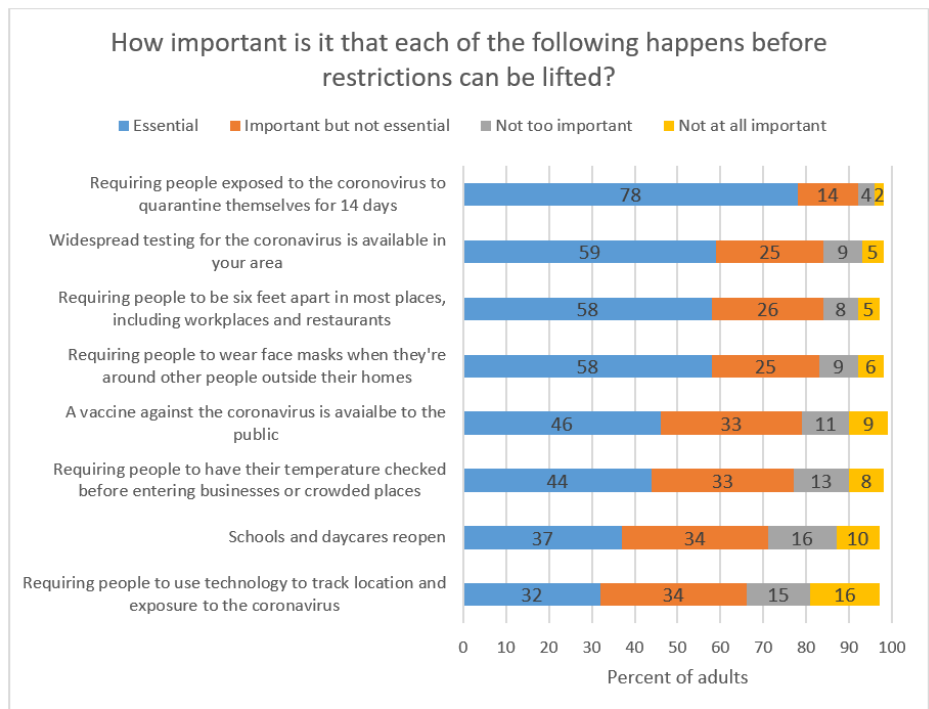
- Seven in 10 Americans favor restrictions on gatherings of more than 10 people, down from 82 percent last month. Among Republicans, 56 percent favor such restrictions, down from 75 percent.
- Sixty-four percent overall favor restrictions on travel within the United States, down from 76 percent in late March. Support among Republicans has dropped from 78 to 54 percent.
- Sixty-two percent back requiring Americans to stay in their homes except for essential errands and as many favor requiring bars and restaurants to close, down 18 and 14 points overall in the past month, and 25 and 24 points, respectively, among Republicans.

- Fifty-four percent say the restrictions in their area are about right, down from 61 percent last month. Eighteen percent think the restrictions go too far, up from 12 percent, while 27 percent say they don't go far enough, essentially unchanged ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).

Before restrictions on economic and social activities in their area are lifted, majorities think a number of criteria should be met:

- Seventy-eight percent think it is essential that those who are exposed to the coronavirus be required to self-quarantine for 14 days.
- Fifty-nine percent think it is essential that widespread testing be available in their area before restrictions are lifted.
- Fifty-eight percent apiece say it's essential that people be required to be six feet apart in most places, including in workplaces and restaurants; and that people be required to wear face masks when they're around other people outside their homes.

Majorities view other steps as either important or essential, including requiring people to have their temperature checked before entering businesses or crowded places, having a vaccine available to the public, reopening schools and daycare facilities and requiring people to use technology to track location and exposure to the coronavirus ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).



Question: How important do you think it is that each of the following happens before restrictions on social and economic activities in your area can be lifted?

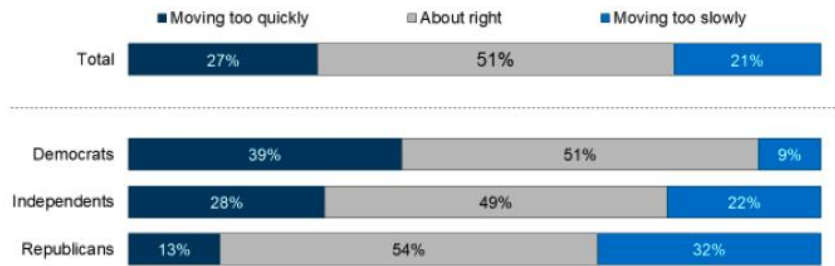
Source: AP-NORC Poll conducted May 14-18, 2020 with 1,056 adults

Again there are wide partisan gaps. Three-quarters of Democrats see requiring face masks as essential before restrictions are lifted in their area; 37 percent of Republicans agree. A third of Republicans say the restrictions in their area go too far, up from 22 percent in April; just 6 percent of Democrats say so, essentially unchanged. And 75 percent of Democrats are extremely or very concerned that lifting restrictions will lead to more COVID-19 cases, compared with 32 percent of Republicans ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).

Republicans also are more than three times as likely as Democrats to say their state is opening too slowly (32 vs. 9 percent), while Democrats are three times as likely to feel it's opening too quickly (39 vs. 13 percent).

### Many Republicans Say Their State is Moving Too Slowly To Open Up, While Many Democrats Say Their State is Moving Too Quickly

Do you think your state is moving too quickly or too slowly to ease social distancing restrictions and open businesses, or is it about right?



SOURCE: KFF Health Tracking Poll (conducted May 13-18, 2020). See topline for full question wording.



In states with Republican governors, residents say reopening is happening too quickly rather than too slowly by more than 2-1, 37-15 percent. In those with Democratic governors, it's a 20-26 percent division. ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

### Contact and Concern

A third of Americans know someone in the United States who has tested positive for the coronavirus, up from 14 percent in early April ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)), 38 percent “know anyone who has or had coronavirus” up from 21 percent in early April ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)) and 46 percent know someone “who has been infected,” up from 29 percent in the same period ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). (Here and elsewhere, Quinnipiac and Fox News results are among self-identified registered voters.)

Fifteen percent report knowing someone who has died from the virus or related complications, rising to 30 percent of blacks and 26 percent of Latinos, compared with one in 10 whites ([ABC/Ipsos 5/20-5/21](#)).

Forty-five percent are very concerned that they or someone they know will be infected with the virus; it was 50 percent in early April ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). In a similar result, 42 percent are extremely or very worried that they or someone in their family will be infected, down from 50 percent in late March ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)). Using another gauge, seven in 10 are at least somewhat concerned they personally will catch the virus, down from 76 percent in early April ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)).

Half continue to feel “the worst is yet to come” from the outbreak in the United States, essentially unchanged since late April ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)). More say the virus is not at all under control than say it is completely or mostly under control, 35 vs. 20 percent ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)). But, in another measure, more say the situation is getting better than getting worse, 36 vs. 29 percent. (A third say it's staying about the same.) That's improved since early April, when seven in 10 said the situation was getting worse and just 8 percent thought it was getting better ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

Nearly nine in 10 think it is very (47 percent) or somewhat (40 percent) likely that there will be a second wave of infections in the fall ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)), and 77 percent are concerned about a second wave ([NPR/PBS/Marist 5/12-5/17](#)). Fifty-six percent think it'll be more than a year from now until the coronavirus crisis in the United States is over, up from 23 percent in April ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

Aligning with views on reopening, Republicans are less apt to be concerned than Democrats about a potential second wave ([NPR/PBS/Marist 5/12-5/17](#)), and more apt to feel the worst of the coronavirus outbreak is behind us (or that it never was a threat) ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

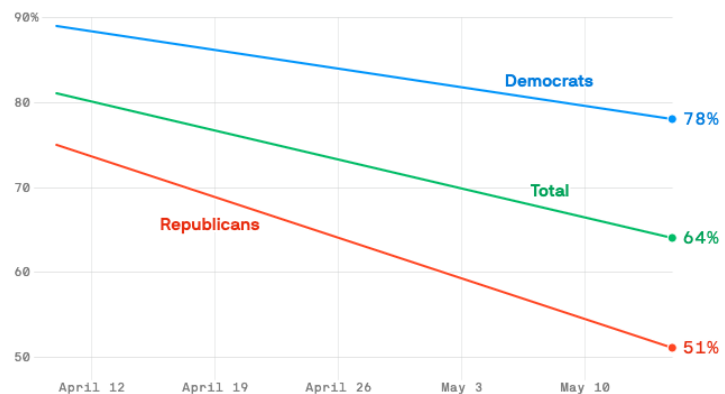
### Daily Life

Nearly two-thirds of Americans think it'll take six months or longer until their daily life returns to a sense of normal ([NPR/PBS/Marist 5/12-5/17](#)). Still, social visits have grown more common, and perceptions of the risk of meeting with others have steadily declined:

- The number who say they've visited friends or relatives in the past week is up 6 percentage points in the past week to 38 percent, double the number who said they'd visited with friends or family in mid-April ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- Fifteen percent say they've visited elderly relatives in the past week, up from 9 percent in early April ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- While 87 percent say they're staying away from large groups, that's declined from 95 percent last month. Seventy-two percent say they're avoiding other people as much as possible, down from a peak of 86 percent in late March ([AP-NORC 4/14-4/18](#)).
- Fewer see risk in gathering with friends and family outside the home. Sixty-four percent now see this as a large or moderate risk, down from 81 percent in mid-April ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).

#### How much of a risk to your health and wellbeing is it to attend in-person gatherings of friends and family outside your household?

U.S. adults who say it is a large or moderate risk between April and May, 2020

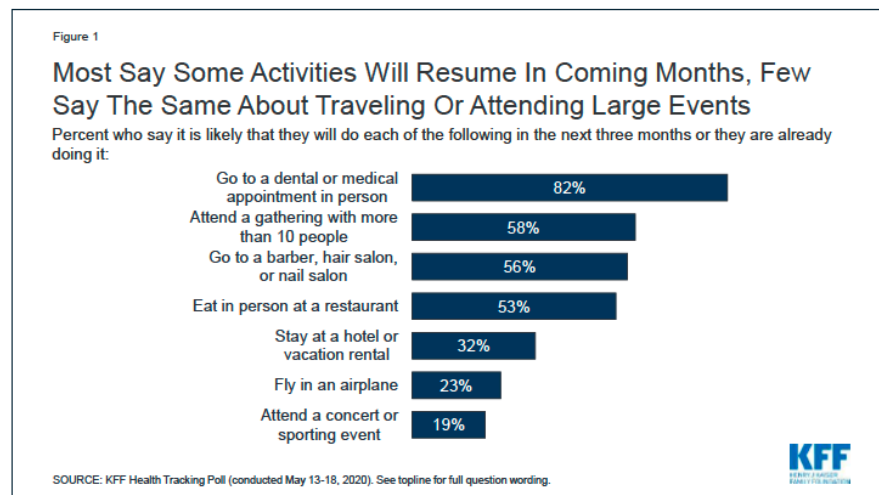


While views of the risk of gathering with friends and family have declined among Democrats and Republicans alike, the drop has been far steeper among Republicans, producing a 27-point partisan gap on this question ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).

Despite growing comfort with social visits, many Americans still express reservations about a variety of other commonplace activities, and most have not engaged in them in the past week:

- Three-quarters think it's at least moderately risky to their health and well-being to dine in a restaurant, and two-thirds think it's risky to go to a barbershop, salon or spa. Just 12 and 7 percent, respectively, report doing either in the past week ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- About half, 52 percent, say it's at least moderately risky to go to the grocery store, though that's declined sharply from 70 percent in mid-April ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- Sixty-four percent think it's risky to shop at retail stores – but 49 percent say they've done so in the past week ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- Based on a different measure, 74 percent say it's unsafe to get on an airplane, 62 percent say it's unsafe to go out to a restaurant, 50 percent say it's unsafe to go to a barbershop or hair salon and 49 percent say it's unsafe to go to a clothing store right now ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).
- Most parents are saying no to playdates: Just three in 10 have let their children play or interact with other kids in the past week ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).
- All in all, nearly seven in 10 think it'd be a large or moderate risk to return to their normal pre-coronavirus life right now ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).

Eighty-two percent say it's at least somewhat likely they'll go to an in-person medical or dental appointment in the next three months (or have already done so). Fewer, but more than half, say it's likely they'll attend a gathering of more than 10 people (58 percent); go to a barber, hair salon or nail salon (56 percent); or eat at a restaurant (53



percent). Thirty-two percent think it's likely they'll stay at a hotel or vacation rental; 23 percent, fly in an airplane; and 19 percent, attend a concert or sporting event. With the exception of seeing a doctor, fewer than half see any of these activities as “very” likely ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

There are regional differences in the number of people who are engaging now in some of these activities, with uptake highest in the South. Sixteen percent of Southerners say they've dined out in the past week, compared with 8 percent of Northeasterners; and 9 percent in the South have visited a barbershop, salon or spa, compared with 3 percent in the Northeast. Parents in the South (41 percent) and Midwest (38 percent) are twice as likely as those in the Northeast to have let their children play with other kids in the past week (17 percent) ([Axios/Ipsos 5/15-5/18](#)).

Partisanship strongly influences perceptions of risk and plans for the future. Republicans are far more apt than Democrats to

**Table 1: Partisans Disagree On How Likely It Is They Will Be Back To Usual Activities**

Percent who say it is likely they will do the following in the next three months or are already doing the following:	Party Identification		
	Democrats	Independents	Republicans
Go to a doctor, dentist, or other medical appointment in person	79%	83%	91%
Go to a barber, hair salon, or nail salon	43	55	74
Attend a gathering of family or friends with more than 10 people	43	58	73
Eat in person at a restaurant	39	52	75
Stay at a hotel or vacation rental	24	31	43
Fly in an airplane	21	25	25
Attend a concert or sporting event	8	20	31

view activities as safe, including going to a barbershop or hair salon (75 vs. 23 percent), going to a clothing store (73 vs. 25 percent), going out to a restaurant (67 vs. 11 percent) and getting on an airplane (39 vs. 7 percent) ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). Most Republicans and independents alike say it’s likely that they’ll go to a barbershop or salon, attend a large gathering or dine out in a restaurant in the next three months (or are already doing so), while fewer than half of Democrats say the same ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

Republicans are about half as likely as Democrats to say they wear a mask every time they leave their house (37 vs. 70 percent), though majorities across partisan groups say they wear a mask at least most of the time. Republican men are the least apt to say they wear a mask at least most of the time: 49 percent do so, compared with 68 percent of Republican women, 68 percent of independent men and 89 percent of Democratic men ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)).

Most Americans with a romantic partner report limited impacts of the outbreak on their relationship. About three-quarters say the pandemic has not changed their sex life and seven in 10 say it hasn’t impacted how often they argue with their partner. Half think their relationship will emerge stronger once the outbreak is over; almost none feel it will be weaker ([Monmouth 4/27-5/4](#)).

On food insecurity, one in 10 says that in the past seven days there was sometimes or often not enough food to eat. This includes one in 10 households that generally had enough food to eat prior to the pandemic, and eight in 10 of those who reported food insecurity before the outbreak occurred ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/7-5/12](#)). (This measure differs from the one reported [last week](#), which used different questions to assess food insecurity in the previous month.)

### Impact on Education

Nearly all households with children in public or private school report disruptions in their child’s education, with most saying that classes were moved to a distance-learning format using online resources. Household members spent a combined average of about 13 hours on teaching activities for children in their home in the past seven days, and report about four hours of live virtual contact between students and their teachers ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/7-5/12](#)).

Looking to the fall, roughly half, 52 percent, think it will be unsafe to send elementary, middle and high school students back to school, while 40 percent think it will be safe. Half likewise feel

it will be unsafe to send students to college in the fall, while 43 percent think it will be safe to do so ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

### Economic Impacts

Nearly half of all U.S. households have lost employment income since March 13, and 37 percent expect that someone in their household will lose employment income in the next four weeks because of the pandemic. A quarter of adults either missed last month's rent or mortgage payment or have little or no confidence that their household can make next month's payment on time ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/7-5/12](#)).

A study of small businesses likewise finds bleak economic news, though with some signs of improvement. Sixty-two percent of small businesses report a decrease in revenues in the past week, but that's down from 74 percent two weeks ago. Forty-two percent report disruptions in their supply chain, essentially unchanged. A third say they've temporarily closed a location for at least one day out of the past week, down from 41 percent two weeks previous; and 18 percent say they've had to decrease the number of paid employees in the past week, down from 28 percent two weeks ago. Overall, nearly nine out of 10 small businesses say the pandemic has had a moderate (42 percent) or large (46 percent) negative effect on their business ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/10-5/16](#)).

Given all this, it's perhaps not surprising that Americans views of the economy are pretty dim:

- Fifty-nine percent say the economy is getting worse, essentially the same as the number who said so last month and numerically the most since January 2009. Just 17 percent think the economy is improving ([Bloomberg CCI 5/5-5/17](#)).
- Three-quarters of voters rate the U.S. economy as not so good (35 percent) or poor (39 percent), up from two-thirds who viewed it negatively last month and 33 percent in early March ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).
- Eight in 10 are very (42 percent) or somewhat (39 percent) concerned that the economy will fall into a depression ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

### Health Impact

Four in 10 Americans say they've delayed getting medical care in the past four weeks because of the pandemic ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/7-5/12](#)). Half say the crisis has negatively impacted their mental health ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)) and two-thirds say a lack of physical and emotional contact with others has caused them personal hardship during the pandemic, while about half say loneliness has been a hardship ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)).

About six in 10 report feeling nervous, anxious or on edge for several days or more in the past week, and half say they could not stop or control their worrying for at least several days. Roughly half report having little interest or pleasure in doing things and feeling down, depressed or hopeless at least several days out of the past week ([U.S. Census Bureau 5/7-5/12](#)). (The [CDC](#)

[reports](#) that comparisons to pre-coronavirus levels of anxiety and depression should be available next week.)

At the same time, after a sharp rise in self-reported worry in late March/early April, the number who report they worried a lot the previous day has declined 12 points to 47 percent since then. Self-reported boredom dropped five points in the same period, to 41 percent, while happiness has risen from 67 to 72 percent ([Gallup 4/27-5/10](#)).

### Health Care and Public Health Attitudes

Six in 10 think social distancing measures are helping a lot to slow the spread of coronavirus; an additional three in 10 think they're helping a little. Just one in 10 says they're not helping much or at all. Democrats are more likely than Republicans to think social distancing is helping a lot to slow the spread of the virus, 69 vs. 49 percent ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

Among possible reasons new cases continue to appear, two-thirds say the virus spreading more easily than other infectious diseases is a major reason, 58 percent say the same about a lack of testing and 57 percent see lack of compliance with social distancing measures as a major factor. Republicans are far less apt than Democrats to view a lack of testing as a major reason for new cases, 37 vs. 75 percent ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

Concerns about testing capacity and a lack of health care resources have eased. Fifty-two percent are worried about the availability of coronavirus tests in their area, down from a peak of 62 percent last month; 48 percent are worried about the local availability of hospital supplies and services, down from 64 percent in early April ([Gallup 5/4-5/10](#)). Thirty-five percent are very confident they'd be able to get a test if they wanted one, up 15 points since early April ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). About three-quarters are confident they would know where to go to get tested ([ABC/Ipsos 5/20-5/21](#)). Still, more than six in 10 registered voters say the lack of available testing is a major problem ([Fox News 5/17-5/20](#)).

Many health care workers still report a dearth of critical supplies. In a poll conducted in late April and early May, two-thirds of those who work with patients in a healthcare setting report that N95 masks are in short supply at their workplace, 42 percent say the same about surgical masks, 36 percent say hand sanitizer and protective or isolation medical gowns are scarce and 35 percent say the same about face shields and cleaning supplies. A quarter report eye protection is limited and 22 percent say gloves are in short supply ([Post/Ipsos 4/27-5/4](#)).

Three-quarters of health care workers who wear masks at work say they've had to wear the same mask more than once. Seven in 10 overall are concerned about exposing members of their household to the virus after coming in contact with it at work, and 58 percent think it's likely they have been exposed to it at work. Despite this, three-quarters of healthcare workers also feel their employer is doing enough to ensure their safety ([Post/Ipsos 4/27-5/4](#)).

Just one in five Americans think a vaccine will be available before the end of 2020. Most, 61 percent, think it'll be available at some point in 2021, while 17 percent think it will be 2022 or later ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)). Asked another way, 44 percent think it'll take more than a year



from now for there to be a widely available vaccine; four in 10 think it'll happen within a year and 12 percent think it'll happen within a few months ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

In a third approach to the issue, 16 percent think there will definitely be a vaccine to prevent coronavirus in the next 12 months and 57 percent think there probably will be. More think there definitely (20 percent) or probably (63 percent) will be an effective treatment or cure in the next 12 months ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

Overall, three-quarters say the outbreak has made them see developments in science as more important for society ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

### Potential Mitigation Strategies

Majorities express willingness to adhere to key components of a contact tracing system if it were established by health officials in their area:

- Eighty-four percent say they'd be at least somewhat likely to agree to self-quarantine for 14 days if they were notified that they came into contact with someone who tested positive for the coronavirus.
- Three-quarters say that if they tested positive, they'd be likely to give contact tracing officials a list of all the people with whom they'd had recent contact.
- Six in 10 say they'd be likely to volunteer for weekly testing to track the progression of the pandemic.
- Fifty-six percent say they'd be likely to give contact tracing officials access to their cell phone location data if they tested positive ([Axios/Ipsos May 15-18](#)).

Forty-two percent say that if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today they would definitely get it; an additional three in 10 say they probably would. One in 10 definitely would not get the vaccine. Majorities across demographic and partisan groups say they'd probably or definitely get vaccinated, but blacks, Republicans and evangelical white Protestants are less inclined than others to get vaccinated ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

Sixty-four percent of registered voters say masks ought to be required in public, ranging from 87 percent of Democrats to 60 percent of independents and four in 10 Republicans. Women are more apt than men to back a mask mandate, 75 vs. 52 percent, and it's higher among blacks (85 percent) and Hispanics (75 percent) than whites (56 percent). In the Northeast, 76 percent think masks should be required, compared with 59, 62 and 64 percent in the Midwest, South and West ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

### Government Response

Approval of President Trump's response to the coronavirus has fallen in several surveys. It's 46 percent in one (down from 50 percent six weeks ago); 43 percent in another (among registered

voters, down from 51 percent), 41 percent in a third (among registered voters, down from 46 percent) and 39 percent in two others ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#), [Fox News 5/17-5/20](#); [Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#); [ABC/Ipsos 5/20-5/21](#); [AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).

Sixty-two percent of Americans say the president is not listening to health experts enough ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)). Fifty-five percent of registered voters say he has not acted aggressively enough in response to the pandemic, while 38 percent feel his response has been about right (and 3 percent say he's been too aggressive) ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

About seven in 10 think the president should wear a mask when meeting with other people, including 88 percent of Democrats vs. about half of Republicans ([KFF 5/13-5/18](#)). Similarly, two-thirds of registered voters think he should wear a mask “when he is out in public” ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

Other approval ratings are down, as well. Sixty-eight percent approve of Dr. Anthony Fauci's response to the coronavirus, down 10 points since last month ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). Approval of state governors has declined from 74 to 66 percent. Fifty-six percent approve of the CDC's response, 45 percent approve of how Democrats in Congress have handled the crisis and 38 percent say the same of Republicans in Congress ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)). Other results find declines in ratings of how federal, state and local governments are responding to the crisis ([AP-NORC 5/14-5/18](#)).

Sixty-two percent think Congress should pass another stimulus bill to address the economic impact of the coronavirus. Three in 10 think Congress has done enough ([Quinnipiac 5/14-5/18](#)).

Two-thirds (68 percent) say the federal government has a responsibility to provide medical care to undocumented immigrants who contract the coronavirus. Many fewer, 37 percent, say the federal government ought to provide economic help to undocumented immigrants who have lost their job due to the pandemic ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

When asked to evaluate how countries have responded to the outbreak, two-thirds of Americans give South Korea and Germany positive marks, while just a third view Italy and China's responses positively. Assessments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the World Health Organization fall in between, with just shy of half viewing each of their responses to the pandemic positively. Most think the United States can learn a great deal (46 percent) or fair amount (38 percent) from other countries about ways to slow the spread ([Pew 4/29-5/5](#)).

### Voting in November

Half say they're likely to vote by mail in November, if given the opportunity, while 38 percent say they'd vote in person. Fifty-six percent of Republicans say they'll vote in person, while 61 percent of Democrats and 53 percent of independents say they'd vote by mail ([NPR/PBS/Marist 5/12-5/17](#)).

## Coming Together

A newly released poll conducted in late April finds that one in five Americans donated to a person or organization raising money for expenses related to the coronavirus during the first month of the outbreak. Of those who donated, 62 percent say they donated to a person or organization raising money for food, 37 percent reported making donations for supplies for health care workers, 25 percent for rent and 20 percent for medical bills or treatments ([NORC 4/23-4/27](#)).

Three-quarters say they've helped or checked in on neighbors since the coronavirus began (including those who've done so but "rarely"), more than half have donated "money, food or supplies" to a non-religious organization or group, at least a quarter have done volunteer work and 12 percent have donated blood ([UChicago Divinity School/AP-NORC 4/30-5/4](#)).

## State Polls

In addition to national results, the U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey provides [statewide estimates](#). Among them:

- More than half of households in eight states reported a loss of employment income. These hard-hit states, in order of the percentage of households reporting lost income, include: Hawaii (59 percent), New Jersey (57 percent), Nevada (56 percent), Louisiana (56 percent), Michigan (55 percent), California (55 percent), New York (53 percent) and Oregon (52 percent). These states also have the highest percentage of adults who expect someone in their household will have a loss of income in the next four weeks.
- The number of households reporting that they often or sometimes didn't have enough to eat in the past seven days also varies widely by state, with food scarcity most common in Mississippi (20 percent). It's 15 to 13 percent in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Louisiana, Illinois, Georgia, South Dakota, Alabama, Nevada and Florida. Whether these differences in food scarcity were apparent prior to the pandemic is unclear from the data released so far.
- Housing insecurity, defined as missing last month's rent or mortgage payment or having slight or no confidence you can make next month's payment, is particularly common in Mississippi, where this applies to 45 percent of households. Housing insecurity is also relatively more common in Oklahoma (36 percent), and 33 to 31 percent in Illinois, Louisiana, Hawaii, New Jersey and Texas have insecure housing. At the opposite end of the spectrum, just 7 percent in Vermont have insecure housing.

In Tennessee, nearly half say measures taken by the state (49 percent) and federal government (45 percent) to slow the spread of the virus have been appropriate, while 34 and 38 percent, respectively, say they did not go far enough. Just one in 10 say either went too far in its action. Just 17 percent say they would immediately resume their normal activities once government restrictions were lifted. Fifty-three percent say they would wait and see what happens, while 27 percent plan on limiting their activities indefinitely ([East Tennessee State University 4/22-5/1](#)).

## International Results

In Mexico, where the government has announced that it will reopen businesses in areas with no active cases of the coronavirus, 73 percent prefer to continue with social distancing restrictions, while a quarter say it is time to reopen and return to normal activities. Seventy-six percent say they're either staying home all the time or leaving only when strictly necessary, up from 66 percent in late April. Forty-three percent think infections still are increasing, while 35 percent say the country is going through the peak and 19 percent think infections are on the decline. Skepticism about official statistics has risen, with 41 percent now believing little or none of the information given by the government about infections, up from 34 percent in late April ([El Financiero 5/8-5/9](#)).

In Russia, which like the United States has been hard hit by the coronavirus, 57 percent think authorities are taking sufficient measures to prevent its further spread, while 27 percent think they are inadequate and 11 percent find them excessive ([VCIOM 5/14](#)). Six in 10 say that if an effective vaccine were developed, they definitely (26 percent) or likely (33 percent) would get it for themselves or family members, but 17 percent say they definitely would not. Seven in 10 say vaccination against the coronavirus should be voluntary, while two in 10 say it should be mandatory. Nearly half express a preference for a Russian-made vaccine, 12 percent prefer a foreign-made vaccine and 37 percent say it doesn't matter who produces it ([VCIOM 5/13](#)).

In Greece, 63 percent express a high amount of concern about the coronavirus in their country, down from 78 percent last month. Two-thirds expect the pandemic will have a large impact on the financial situation of their families in the coming months; more than half say it's already had a substantial impact on their finances. Three-quarters assess the government's decisions and actions in response to the coronavirus pandemic positively, but just 44 percent estimate that most of their fellow citizens will largely follow the new precautionary guidelines that recently replaced more restrictive measures ([Pulse RC 5/4-5/6](#)). (Google translated.)

A poll in mid-to-late April found that almost all Australians (93 percent) feel their country has handled the coronavirus pandemic well so far. For comparison, 31 percent of Australians say China has handled the outbreak well and just one in 10 say the same about the United States. More than half, 53 percent, think the United States will be less powerful than it was before the crisis; 41 percent feel its power will stay the same and just 6 percent think it will grow ([Lowy Institute 4/14-4/27](#)).

In Germany, an early April poll found that 85 percent favor returning the production of critical infrastructure back to the country, even at the risk of higher costs; at the same time 65 percent say it would be a bad thing if the coronavirus pandemic caused a decrease in globalization, and 71 percent say that Germany should cooperate with other nations to solve global challenges even if it means initially putting national interests second. Nearly three-quarters say their opinion of the US has deteriorated amid the coronavirus pandemic; fewer, 38 and 36 percent, say the same about their view of the European Union and China, respectively ([Körper-Stiftung 4/3-4/9](#)).

In Sweden, six in 10 fully agree that they're keeping at least one meter distance from others, and in the country's epicenter, Stockholm, seven in 10 say they're keeping this distance, up from 60 percent in late April. In other regions, the number who say they're keeping at least a meter away has stayed about the same or declined. Sixteen percent now think they have been infected with coronavirus, including 27 percent of those who live in Stockholm ([Novus 5/12-5/17](#)).

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

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