

COVID-19 Survey Summary: June 19, 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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Rebounding Fears

As coronavirus cases rose in many states, fears about the virus bounced back this week, even as many people continue to venture out:

- Twenty-seven percent are extremely concerned about the coronavirus outbreak, a 6 percentage point increase that erases [last week's](#) drop in strong fears.
- Two in 10 are extremely concerned about their community reopening too soon, up similarly from 14 percent last week.
- Four in 10 are extremely or very concerned about the possibility of getting sick from the virus, up from 32 percent.
- Sixty-four percent see returning to their pre-coronavirus life as at least a moderate risk to their health and well-being, up from 57 percent a week ago.

- The number of people who see various activities as at least moderately risky also has risen this week, especially “returning to your normal place of employment” (+9 points). While others are smaller, these increases reverse a three-week improving trend.

Perceived risk of outside activities ticks upward

Amid news of increasing COVID-19 cases, perceived risk of various activities has increased from last week

How much of a risk to your health and well-being do you think the following activities are right now?

% Large risk or Moderate risk



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Despite rises in concern, the number who report engaging in activities outside the home has not declined – nearly half (47 percent) have visited friends and relatives in the past week, about the same as said so last week; 42 percent have visited a non-grocery retail store, 35 percent have visited a park, beach or other outdoor space and 16 percent have visited a salon, barbershop or spa – all also essentially unchanged. And 27 percent report they’ve dined out, up slightly from 23 percent last week.

Moreover, when asked about their immediate family or circle of friends rather than their own behavior, more report that someone close to them has gone out to eat in the past week (+10 points from last week to 41 percent), visited a non-grocery retail store (+6 to 55 percent) and visited a salon, barbershop or spa (+5 to 31 percent) ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).

Contact and Concern

Four in 10 Americans know someone who has gotten the coronavirus, unchanged since May ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)), and 35 percent know someone who has tested positive, also essentially unchanged ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)). Fifteen percent say a family member has had the virus and 2 percent say they’ve personally contracted COVID-19 ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)). Fifteen percent know someone who has died of the disease ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)), essentially unchanged recently. Five percent say a family member or close friend has died from COVID-19 or a respiratory illness since March 1 ([COVID Impact 5/28-6/8](#)).

More than half of blacks, 53 percent, personally know someone who has tested positive for the coronavirus, while a majority of whites (60 percent) do not ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)). Whites are about half as likely as members of other racial and ethnic groups to say they or someone in their family has had the virus, 12 vs. 23 percent ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)), and blacks are nearly three times as likely as whites to know someone who has died from it, 32 vs. 11 percent ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)). In another question, 11 percent of blacks say a close friend or family member has died from the virus, compared with 4 percent of whites ([COVID Impact 5/28-6/8](#)).

Perhaps reflecting growing awareness of these discrepancies, more now are expressing concern that coronavirus is doing greater damage to people of color: Forty-two percent are extremely or very concerned about this, up from 36 percent last week. The number who are extremely or very concerned that official responses to the virus are biased against certain groups also rose from 36 to 42 percent ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)). Still, just half overall recognize that black Americans are more likely than whites to get sick or die from coronavirus ([KFF 6/8-6/14](#)).

Two-thirds of registered voters see the pandemic as a major threat to the country’s stability ([Fox News 6/13-6/16](#)). Half of all adults think the worst of the outbreak is still to come ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)) and confidence that the country can limit its impact in the next few weeks continues to decline – just 43 percent are at least somewhat confident of this, compared with 50 percent in May, 53 percent in April and 62 percent in March. In political terms, confidence has declined 22 points since March among independents (from 62 to 40 percent), 20 points among Democrats (from 41 to 21 percent) and 12 points among Republicans (86 to 74 percent) ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

Three-quarters of registered voters think it is very or somewhat likely that there will be another wave of coronavirus that will cause businesses in their state to close again ([Quinnipiac 6/11-6/15](#)). Eight in 10 are at least somewhat concerned about a second wave, including 56 percent who are extremely or very concerned. Eight in 10 say that if there is a second wave, they'd be very or somewhat likely to stop gathering with friends and family outside the home, nearly three-quarters say they'd likely stop going to non-grocery retail stores and 65 percent say they'd likely self-quarantine and avoid contact with others for 14 days ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).

Protesting in a Pandemic

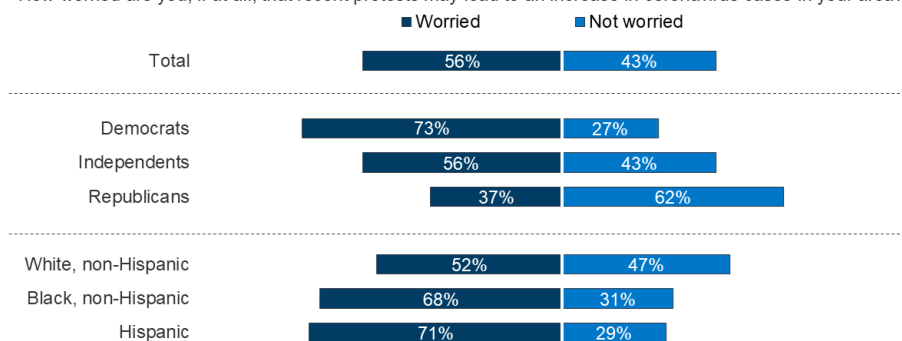
One in 10 reports having attended a protest, march or demonstration in the last three months to protest police violence or support Black Lives Matter or other anti-racist causes. More than eight in 10 of those who have attended the protests are under age 50, and most are not too (29 percent) or not at all (49 percent) worried they may have been exposed to coronavirus during the event.

However, 56 percent of Americans are concerned that the recent protests may lead to a rise in COVID-19 cases in their own area. (As noted [last week](#), more – eight in 10 – are at least somewhat concerned about a more general spike in coronavirus cases as a result of the protests.)

Democrats and blacks – groups especially apt to support the demonstrations – are particularly likely to say they're worried about the protests causing an increase in coronavirus cases in their area (73 and 68 percent, respectively) ([KFF 6/8-6/14](#)).

Figure 5
A Majority Of The Public Are Worried About Increase In Coronavirus Cases From Protests

How worried are you, if at all, that recent protests may lead to an increase in coronavirus cases in your area?



SOURCE: KFF Health Tracking Poll (conducted June 8-14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.



Daily Life

Half the public says the outbreak has had a major impact on their daily life, down from 56 percent in May and 62 percent in April. Thirty-five percent say it's had a minor impact and 15 percent report no real impact.

Partisan differences appear, with changing perceptions of the pandemic's impact on daily life occurring among Republicans and independents, not Democrats. Three in 10 Republicans say the outbreak has had a major impact on their daily life, down 25 points since April. Fifty-one percent of independents report a major impact, down 13 points. Among Democrats, 65 percent report a major impact, essentially unchanged ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

Most Americans continue to say they're following recommendations of public health experts:

- Nine in 10 say they've worn a face mask in response to the coronavirus, up from 84 percent in May ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)), and for the fifth week in a row, about half say they're wearing a mask at all times when they leave the house ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).
- Eighty-three percent say they've kept six feet distance from those outside their household, essentially unchanged since early May ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)) and 53 percent say they're maintaining a distance of at least six feet at all times when they leave the house, little changed in the past two weeks ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).
- Eight in 10 say people in their neighborhood are doing at least somewhat well in maintaining social distance from each other, including a third who say their neighbors are doing this very well ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).
- Fifty-six percent have avoided contact with high-risk people, about the same as said so last month ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).

Despite widespread easing of stay-at-home restrictions, many Americans continue to avoid some once-common activities:

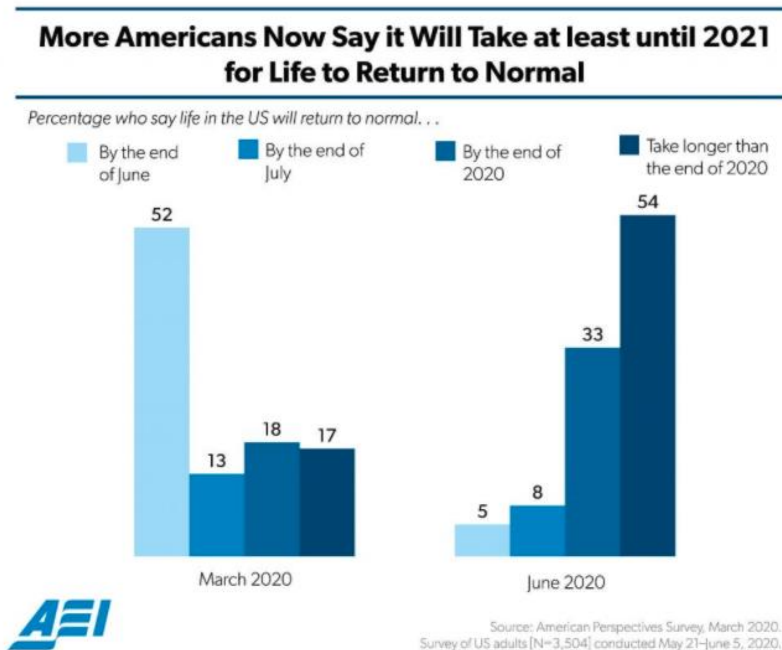
- Three-quarters are avoiding public or crowded places, the same number as said so last month ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).
- Sixty-three percent have canceled or postponed social, recreational or pleasure activities, essentially unchanged since early May ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).
- Thirty-six percent have canceled or postponed dentist or other appointments, the same as said so last month. Fewer, 28 percent, say they've canceled a doctor's appointment, vs. 33 percent last month ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).
- About seven in 10 say they've avoided some or all restaurants, essentially unchanged since last month ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)). About a quarter, 27 percent, say they've gone out to eat in the past week. While still relatively low, that's up from just one in 10 a month ago, and 41 percent now say people in their immediate family or circle of friends have dined out in the past week, up from 31 percent last week ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).

Nearly two-thirds of Americans now feel safe getting together with one other person (4 or 5 on a 0-5 scale from "not at all safe" to "totally safe"), up from 56 percent in late April/early May. Half feel safe getting together with a few people, up from 35 percent. But just a quarter or fewer feel safe getting together with groups larger than that. Political affiliation has a strong impact on perceptions of safety – 67 percent of Republicans feel safe getting together with a few people, compared with 37 percent of Democrats ([SSRS/LoT Sports Poll 6/7-6/14](#)).

Most Americans, 61 percent, think there will be permanent changes in the way they interact with others in public places; 37 percent expect things will go back to the way they used to be. At the same time, a majority (53 percent) are very hopeful that they and their family will be able to get their lives back to normal after the outbreak is over, but that's declined from 63 percent in May and 69 percent in April.

Thirty-eight percent are somewhat hopeful, up from 28 percent in May. Fewer than one in 10 are not too hopeful or not at all hopeful ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

More generally, more than half, 54 percent, don't expect life in the United States to return to normal until 2021 or beyond. In March, just 17 percent expected it would take that long. Thirteen percent expect life will return to normal by the end of July and just less than half expect it'll happen by the end of the year ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).



Food Insecurity

Food insecurity rates remain elevated compared with pre-pandemic levels. Measures differ as to the extent, but regardless indicate that there are a considerable number of Americans in need:

- Two in 10 say it often or sometimes was true that in the past 30 days the food they or others in their household bought didn't last and they didn't have enough money to buy more ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).
- A quarter say they or someone in their household often or sometimes were worried about their food running out in the previous 30 days ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).
- Seventeen percent report having problems paying for food since February, including 26 percent of Hispanics, 23 percent of blacks and 13 percent of whites ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).
- One in 10 says there was often or sometimes not enough to eat in the last seven days ([U.S. Census Bureau 6/4-6/9](#)).
- Eight percent have received or attempted to receive assistance from a food pantry in the past seven days ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).

Kids and Coronavirus

Since the outbreak began, many parents have served as their child’s primary educator. Fifty-six percent of K-12 parents say distance learning has been difficult for their household, including 16 percent who describe it as very difficult ([Gallup 5/25-6/8](#)). When asked about the challenges of implementing remote/distance learning, more parents said social and psychological factors were an obstacle than said the same of technical issues ([Gallup 5/11-5/24](#)).

In newly released data from mid-May, three in 10 parents said their child was experiencing emotional or mental health harm from social distancing practices and business/school closures. Fourteen percent said their child could last a few more weeks without such harm, 23 percent said a few more months and a third said as long as necessary ([Gallup 5/11-5/24](#)).

“Major” challenges in terms of distance learning, cited by 43 to 45 percent of parents, included the fact that their child was separated from classmates and teachers, their child’s attention span and motivation and having to balance their job with helping their kids with school. Only one in 10 cited technical issues with the computer or internet.

Despite the difficulties, among K-12 parents whose child’s school was closed to students, more than seven in 10 give an excellent or good rating to the job the school has done on factors including making teachers available to answer questions, providing students the materials and equipment they need, communication from the superintendent and principal about distance learning and communication from teachers about assignments ([Gallup 5/11-5/24](#)).

When it comes to the new school year, 56 percent of K-12 parents want their child to attend school full-time and 37 percent prefer a modified program where they attend part time and do some distance/remote learning. Seven percent want full-time distance learning ([Gallup 5/25-6/8](#)).

Concerns about infection influence these views – among the 46 percent of parents who are worried about their child getting COVID-19, seven in 10 prefer either part-time (59 percent) or full-time (12 percent) distance learning, while 29 percent want full-time in-person schooling. By contrast, among those who are not worried about their child catching the disease, eight in 10 prefer in-person schooling ([Gallup 5/25-6/8](#)).

This suggests that if cases rise, preferences for the fall school term may change. Indeed, in a different poll, 77 percent of parents say that in the event of a second wave of coronavirus, it’s at least somewhat likely they’d keep their child home from school or child care, including 55 percent who say this is very likely ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).

Health Impacts

Americans’ self-reported happiness is its lowest in five decades. Just 14 percent say they’re very happy, down 17 points from 2018 to its lowest since the question first was asked in 1972. Before the pandemic, roughly three in 10 described themselves as very happy for about two decades in a row. Nearly a quarter, 23 percent, now describe themselves as “not too happy,” a record high.

Optimism for the next generation also has declined. Forty-two percent believe that when their children are their age they will have a better standard of living, down from 57 percent in 2018.

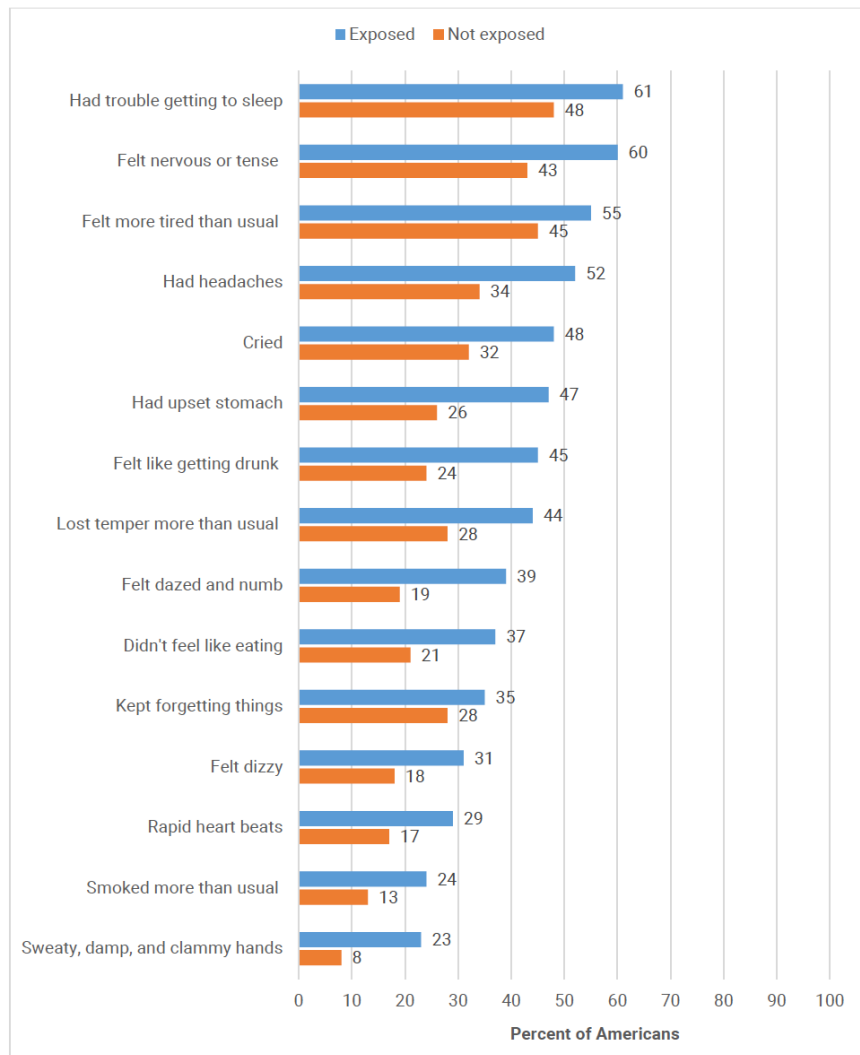
Half say they've felt isolated at least sometimes in the past four weeks, more than double the number who reported feeling this way two years ago (23 percent). Eighteen percent often feel anxious, depressed or irritable, up from 13 percent in 2018; an additional 34 percent sometimes feel this way, up from 26 percent.

Compared with 2018, fewer rate their satisfaction with their social relationships as excellent or very good, 41 vs. 52 percent. Unsurprisingly given social distancing, 44 percent rate their ability to carry out their usual social activities and roles as excellent or very good, down from 59 percent two years ago.

Eight in 10 report experiencing some sort of stress reaction, compared with 89 percent who said so in 1963 after the assassination of John F. Kennedy and 90 percent who said so in the weeks following 9/11. Fewer report that they've cried (34 vs. 53 and 60 percent) or felt dazed or numbed (21 vs. 57 and 46 percent). However, more have lost their temper more than usual (30 percent) than said the same after the assassination (19 percent) or 9/11 (20 percent), more report having headaches (36 vs. 25 and 22 percent) and far more say they've felt like getting drunk (27 vs. 4 and 7 percent).

Those who have been exposed in the last month to someone who likely had COVID-19 – 13 percent of Americans overall – are more likely than others to report experiencing many negative symptoms. These

The pandemic has led to different emotional, physical, and behavioral stress reactions for personally exposed individuals.



Question: Please indicate whether or not each of the following have happened to you since the outbreak of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic.
 Source: COVID Response Tracking Study conducted 5/21-29/2020, with 2,279 adults age 18 and over nationwide.

include trouble falling asleep (61 vs. 48 percent), feeling nervous or tense (60 vs. 43 percent), feeling more tired than usual (55 vs. 45 percent), having headaches (52 vs. 34 percent), crying (48 vs. 32 percent) having an upset stomach (47 vs. 26 percent), having a desire to get drunk (45 vs. 24 percent), feeling dazed or numb (39 vs. 19 percent) and having felt like difficulties are piling up so high that they cannot overcome them (21 vs. 11 percent) ([NORC 5/21-5/29](#)).

Summer plans

Coronavirus worries are causing many Americans to rethink their summer vacation plans:

- A third see taking a vacation right now as a large risk to their health and well-being; as many see a moderate risk. Fewer than one in 10 say there's no risk involved.
- Nearly half, 48 percent, say attending Fourth of July celebrations would be a large risk, and an additional 26 percent see this as moderately risky. Again, fewer than one in 10 see no risk ([Axios/Ipsos 6/12-6/15](#)).
- Before the pandemic hit, 63 percent were planning on taking a vacation trip this summer. Now just about a quarter are likely to do so. This includes 14 percent who are definitely (8 percent) or probably (6 percent) going to take the trip they had planned and 12 percent who say they're going to take a different trip. Among those going on vacation, about two-thirds plan on traveling to their destination by car ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

Economic Impacts

After a precipitous drop in spending in March and April, Americans are beginning to open their wallets again. Retail and food services sales rose a sharp 17.7 percent in May over April. While still 6.1 percent below May 2019 levels, it's a significant rebound ([U.S. Census Bureau](#)).

There also are signs that the employment situation may be improving for some Americans. Forty-four percent say that in the past week they worked for someone else for pay, up from 39 percent in April. (Seven percent say they're self-employed, essentially unchanged.) Among those employed by another, two-thirds say they worked 40 or more hours in the past week, up from 61 percent last month ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).

Moreover, 51 percent think it's extremely or very likely they'll be employed in 30 days, and 53 percent say the same about three months from now, up from 44 and 47 percent, respectively, in April ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)). There's also been a slow but steady decline in the number who expect someone in their household will experience a loss of income in the next four weeks –32 percent now, compared with 39 percent five weeks ago ([U.S. Census Bureau 6/4-6/9](#)).

At the same time, for the sixth week in a row, nearly half say their household has experienced a loss in employment income since March 13th ([U.S. Census Bureau 6/4-6/9](#)). Three in 10 say they or someone in their household has been laid off because of the coronavirus, about the same as said so in April and May. Thirty-five percent personally report a loss of income due to a decrease in work because of the pandemic, down slightly compared with May (40 percent) and April (41

percent). One in five is struggling to pay their bills because of coronavirus, essentially unchanged ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)). Twelve percent report having fallen behind on their mortgage or rent since February ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).

Black and Hispanic households have been particularly hard hit. About one in five blacks (22 percent) and Hispanics (20 percent) have fallen behind on rent or mortgage payments since February, compared with 7 percent of whites. One-third of blacks and 30 percent of Hispanics have been unable to pay their bills or credit cards, compared with 15 percent of whites. One in four blacks has had to borrow money from friends or family since February and 22 percent have withdrawn money from a savings or retirement account. Among whites, it's 14 and 13 percent, respectively ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).

Among those who say they or someone in their household was laid off, 64 percent expect they or that person to return to the same job, while 27 percent expect they will have to look for a new job (one in 10 is unsure). Sixteen percent say that person is already back in the workforce, a quarter expect them to return to work in a few weeks, 22 percent expect they'll be back to a job by the end of the summer, 18 percent say by the end of the year and 10 percent say it'll be longer. Just 2 percent don't expect that person ever to return to the workforce ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

Overall, 65 percent of Americans say their financial situation is stable, about the same as in the past few months. Thirteen percent say their finances are improving while two in 10 say they're struggling. (Prior to the pandemic, in April 2019, a quarter said their finances were improving, 54 percent said they were stable and 20 percent were struggling.) Among those who say someone in their household has been laid off because of the coronavirus, more – three in 10 – say they're struggling financially, and that rises to 41 percent of those who don't expect that person to be back on the job within the next few weeks ([Monmouth 5/28-6/1](#)).

Despite the economic fallout, eight in 10 Americans are at least somewhat content with their family's current financial situation, including 36 percent who are satisfied and 44 percent who are "more or less" satisfied. Just 19 percent are not at all satisfied. Satisfaction with finances has been trending up since 2010, and the coronavirus pandemic did not change the trajectory, despite the shifts in happiness and mental health described above ([NORC 5/21-5/29](#)).

Mitigation

Fewer express interest in getting tested. In April, 71 percent said that if a COVID-19 test using a Q-tip to swab their cheek or nose were available, they'd be at least moderately likely to get tested, and 71 percent said they'd be likely to take a blood test to assess immunity. Now 62 and 65 percent, respectively, say the same.

Resistance to potential tracking apps and websites has grown:

- Six in 10 say they're unlikely to install an app on their phone that asks questions about their symptoms and provides recommendations, up from 50 percent in April.

- Fifty-seven percent apiece say they'd be unlikely to install an app that tracks their location and sends them push notifications if they might have been exposed to COVID-19 or to use a website to log their symptoms and location and get recommendations about COVID-19. In April, half said they'd be unlikely to do each ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).

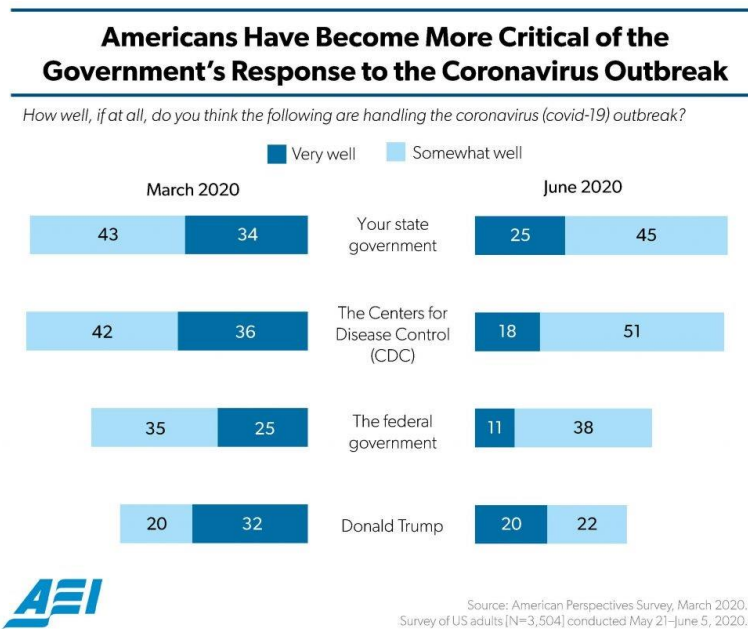
Government Response

Three in 10 say the U.S. government's response to the coronavirus outbreak generally has been better than the response of governments in other similarly developed countries, while 41 percent say it's been worse. Twenty-seven percent say the response has been about the same.

Forty-nine percent say the federal government has done at least somewhat well handling the outbreak, down from 60 percent in March. Fewer, 42 percent, say President Trump has handled it well, down from 52 percent in late March ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).

Sixty-two percent disapprove of the way he is handling the coronavirus outbreak ([AP-NORC 6/11-6/15](#)).

State governments continue to be evaluated more positively, but these assessments also have declined. Seven in 10 now say their state government has handled the outbreak at least somewhat well, down from 77 percent in March. Similarly, 69 percent now feel the CDC has handled the outbreak well, down from 78 percent ([AEI 5/21-6/5](#)).



Voting by Mail

Registered voters by 59-38 percent think that all voters in the United States should be allowed to vote by mail in November due to the coronavirus pandemic. Nine in 10 Democrats support mail-in voting, as do 57 percent of independents, vs. a quarter of Republicans ([Quinnipiac 6/11-6/15](#)).

State Results

The Census Household Pulse Survey provides estimates for all 50 states (plus the District of Columbia), as well as 15 metro areas. While a full analysis of those results is beyond the scope of this summary, some top-level findings include:

- Areas with the largest share of adults reporting a loss of household employment income since March 13 include Los Angeles (60 percent), Riverside, California (59 percent),

Detroit (58 percent) and Miami (58 percent). Among states, Michigan (56 percent), California (55 percent), New York (55 percent) and Nevada (54 percent) top the list.

- Twenty-two percent of households nationwide have insecure housing, defined as either missing last month’s rent or mortgage payment or having little or no confidence that their household can afford next month’s payment. That jumps to 41 percent of households in the Houston area and 38 percent in and around Miami.
- The percentage of households where there was either sometimes or often not enough to eat in the past seven days peaks in Mississippi (21 percent), West Virginia (20 percent) and the greater Houston area (20 percent) ([U.S. Census Bureau 6/4-6/9](#)).

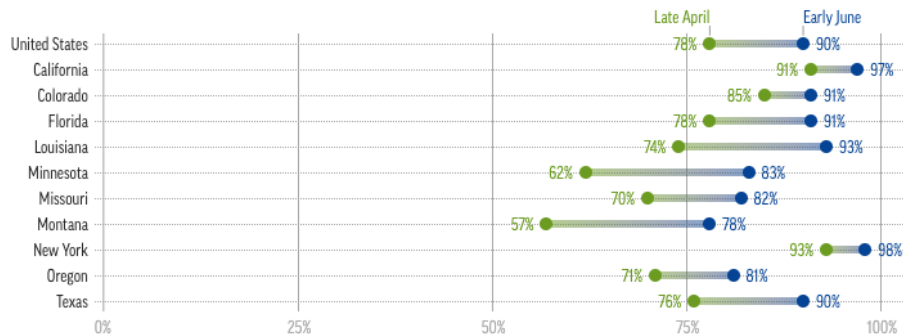
The COVID Impact survey provides estimates for 10 states and eight metro regions. Among its results:

- Self-reported use of masks exceeds 95 percent of adults in New York state (98 percent), California (97 percent), the greater Baltimore region (98 percent) and Pittsburgh (96 percent). In contrast, in Montana and Oregon, where the number of confirmed coronavirus cases per capita are among the lowest in the country, 78 and 81 percent, respectively, say they’ve worn a mask.

Most Americans say they are wearing a mask to slow spread of coronavirus

The latest COVID Impact Survey finds that Americans are more likely to report wearing a mask than they were in April.

Percentage who say they have worn a mask



The survey of 2,047 adults was conducted May 30-June 8 using a sample drawn from NORC's probability-based AmeriSpeak Panel, which is designed to be representative of the U.S. population. The margin of sampling error for all respondents is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Source: COVID Impact Survey. Find more details at <https://www.covid-impact.org>.



- Food insecurity varies greatly across the sampled regions – 37 percent of households in Louisiana and 31 percent in Texas say that the food they bought didn’t last and they didn’t have money to buy more, vs. 13 and 14 percent in Colorado and Oregon.
- Food pantry use also is higher than the national average (8 percent) in areas including Birmingham, Alabama (19 percent), Chicago (15 percent), New York (15 percent) and Montana (14 percent).
- Overall, 29 percent of Americans say they’ve canceled a doctor’s appointment on account of coronavirus. That includes 38 percent of New Yorkers vs. 19 percent of Minnesotans.

- New York also tops the list in the number saying that a family member or a close friend has died from COVID-19, at 17 percent. Among states, next highest is Louisiana, 8 percent. One in 10 in the Atlanta/Sandy Springs/Alpharetta, Georgia area say the same, as do 9 percent in the Baltimore/Columbia/Towson, Maryland area.
- On the other side of the spectrum, 2 percent in Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oregon and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania say a family member or close friend has died from the disease ([COVID Impact 5/30-6/8](#)).

International Results

In Brazil, an epicenter for the virus, 38 percent say they or someone close to them has contracted COVID-19, up from 26 percent a month ago (but essentially unchanged from 35 percent two weeks ago). Two-thirds say their jobs or incomes have been negatively affected by the crisis and as many, 65 percent, say they did not pay any bills in the last month because of the pandemic, especially younger and lower-income Brazilians. President Jair Bolsonaro, who has downplayed the health risks of the virus, has advocated that younger people return to work, while only those most at risk continue to stay at home and self-isolate. Forty-two percent of Brazilians support this idea, saying that younger people should return to work wearing masks, but 51 percent instead say that everyone should stay home because of the virus, up from 46 percent two weeks ago. Forty-seven percent overall rate Bolsonaro's job performance negatively, about the same as two weeks ago (44 percent), but up from 39 percent last month ([DataPoder 6/8-6/10](#)).

In Mexico, the number of people who know someone who has been infected with the virus has grown from 25 to 35 percent in three weeks, and 27 percent know someone who has died. Just a quarter agree with President López Obrador that Mexico has “tamed the pandemic.” At the same time, support for stricter quarantine restrictions has dropped; 54 percent now favor additional measures, down from 64 percent three weeks ago. Forty-six percent now endorse the alternative – that one should lead life normally, without so many restrictions, so that the economy is not affected – up from 35 percent. Although a majority, 56 percent, supports maintaining current isolation measures, that's down from 66 percent, with 44 percent now in favor of resuming normal activities and reopening businesses, up from 33 percent. Concern about the virus also has declined, to 54 percent, down from 66 percent ([El Financiero 6/12-6/13](#)).

In India, given the economic reopening, fewer say the coronavirus lockdown is negatively impacting their employment situation – 22 percent say they or the main wage earner in their family are out of work entirely, down from 31 percent in May. An additional 22 percent report a loss of income, down from 28 percent ([CVoter June](#)). At the same time, fears about catching COVID-19 have risen. For most of May, daily tracking polls found that 43 to 45 percent were afraid that they or someone in their family may catch the virus; that's now 56 percent ([CVoter 6/17](#)). A quarter think life will return to normal once the government lifts the lockdown; three in 10 think some aspects of life will return to normal, but with additional precautions needed; and 37 percent think things won't be normal for the next few months, even if the lockdown is lifted ([CVoter June](#)).

In Germany, nearly half now believe the pandemic restrictions are bringing more economic harm than social benefit. While three-quarters think the prohibition of events with more than 100 people is appropriate, that's steadily declined, and far fewer think it's appropriate to close national borders (33 percent), track cellphone locations without permission (23 percent), close public facilities (17 percent), implement a general lockdown (4 percent) or cancel local and long-distance trains (2 percent) ([University of Mannheim 6/16](#)).

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

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