

Civis Analytics fielded a survey with 6,483 national respondents on June 9-14, 2020. This includes 4,233 responses collected across the U.S., with oversamples in the states of New York, Ohio, and Washington (748, 755, and 747 responses, respectively). Below are some key takeaways from this week's research.

National Highlights

Overall Highlights

General concern for coronavirus continues to drop, with only 38.8% of the population reporting that they're very concerned about the virus. This number is down from 56.4% in the first week of April and 43.0% in the first week of May.

Of respondents who work full-time or part-time, 64% report having to work outside their home at least once in the past two weeks, with 32.8% report doing so 6 days or more in that same span. Of the workers who have needed to leave home for work, 32.3% report being in face-to-face contact with more than 10 people on a normal day, while only 6.5% report not having to come into face-to-face contact with anybody.

As stay at home measures continue, there are subtle signs of restlessness for things to get back to normal. The portion of people who strongly disagree that they want things to get back to normal, even if it means risking another outbreak, has steadily declined over time. 47.0% of respondents strongly disagreed with this statement in late April, while only 35.2% strongly disagree now. However, most respondents still believe that social/physical distancing is worth it, with 80.4% strongly or somewhat agreeing with this statement. This number is down slightly from late April, when 86.1% of respondents strongly or somewhat agreed.

In this survey wave, there was a notable drop in how many respondents used federal and local government officials to learn about coronavirus. In the previous survey wave (Wave #6 fielded May 22-26), 32.4% of respondents used federal public health officials, 28.8% used local public health officials, and 28.9% used President Trump and Vice President Pence. In this survey wave, only 23.9% report using federal public health officials, 24.5% report using local public health officials, and 19.4% report using Trump and Pence. This is likely due to the shift in media attention to cover protests over the death of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement.

Education Highlights

Just about half (53.1%) of parents nationally believe that the amount of work that their children have received from teachers has been appropriate, while 31.4% believe it is too much.

How would you describe the amount of work that teachers or schools are requiring your children to complete at home?

US Margin of Error = 3.1%

Workload (% response)	US	NY	OH	WA
Too much work	31.4%	38.7%	32.8%	24.7%
The right amount of work	53.1%	50.7%	55.4%	49.8%
Not enough work	15.5%	10.6%	11.8%	25.5%

Similarly, around half (56.1%) of parents nationally believe that their childrens’ teachers have reasonable expectations for the work being done by students, while 30.7% believe they are expecting too much.

How would you describe the expectations your child(ren)’s teachers or school have for the work they are completing at home?

US Margin of Error = 3.1%

Expectation (% response)	US	NY	OH	WA
Expecting too much	30.7%	45.0%	28.0%	26.8%
Expecting the right amount	56.1%	47.0%	62.8%	52.5%
Not expecting enough	13.2%	8.0%	9.2%	20.7%

Donating and Volunteering Behavior

Nationally, 21.6% of respondents report donating and 11.1% report volunteering in response to the Coronavirus pandemic. These numbers have stayed fairly consistent since late April, when 20.9% of the population reported donating and 11.8% reported volunteering.

Have you donated or volunteered in response to the Coronavirus pandemic? Select all that apply.

US MOE = 1.5%

Action	Selected
Donated	21.6%
Volunteered	11.1%
Neither donated nor volunteered	69.1%

Of those who donated nationally, hunger relief was the most common recipient (35.2%), followed by health care or medical services (26.9%), neighborhood or community funds (26.0%) and racial justice (21.8%). Individuals donated an average of \$275 nationally (average was calculated after limiting to self-reported donations under \$2,000).

Of those who volunteered nationally, food or grocery supply and delivery was the most common option with 37.9% reporting they had done so. The next most common volunteer actions in the US are making face masks (36.8%) and assistance for elderly or at-risk individuals (27.2%).

Of those who did not donate, the largest portion of respondents report not having enough money as the reason they have not donated (47.4%). 18.8% of US respondents reported that they weren't interested in donating. Of those who did not volunteer, the largest portion reported not being able to volunteer while staying at home as the reason they have not volunteered (36.0%).

As far as informal acts of generosity, the most common action that individuals have taken is calling family or friends more often than they did before (47.8%). The next most common actions are engaging more on social media than they had before (35.6%) and connecting with a vulnerable family member or friend who is self isolating (32.5%).

Protective Measures Highlights

Nationally, 85.1% of people report always or sometimes wearing a mask in public, 87.5% report always or sometimes staying at home/limiting trips, 91.6% report always or sometimes staying 6 feet apart from others, and 92.7% report always or sometimes washing hands frequently for at least 20 seconds.

How often do you do each of the following?

US MOE = 1.5%

Action	Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Wear a cloth face covering or face mask while in public	61.1%	24.0%	7.7%	7.1%
Stay home and limiting trips to only essentials	56.6%	30.9%	8.3%	4.2%
Stay 6 feet apart from others	61.1%	30.5%	5.7%	2.7%
Wash hands frequently for at least 20 seconds	67.9%	24.8%	5.0%	2.3%

Of those who report rarely or never wearing a facemask, the most common reason for not doing so is that it's uncomfortable (36.6%). 22.3% of US respondents report not wearing one because they didn't think it was required.

A majority (59.1%) of US respondents have heard about contact tracing as a way of helping slow the spread of COVID-19. Nationally, the most compelling reason to take part in such a program is that contact tracing helps slow the spread of COVID-19, with 38.0% of US overall respondents citing this reason. The next most compelling reasons are that information from contact tracing is strictly confidential and used only to slow the spread of the virus (33.2%) and contact tracing helps prevent another stay-at-home order (26.5%)

Methodology: Responses were gathered through online web panels and weighted to accurately reflect the entire adult population of the US. Questions were fielded June 9-14, 2020 (4,233 respondents).