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Most Americans Say Federal Government Has Primary Responsibility for COVID-19 Testing

Declining share of Republicans say the coronavirus is a major threat to health in the U.S.

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are continuing to respond to the coronavirus outbreak and their assessments of how well U.S. leadership is working during this crisis. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,957 U.S. adults from April 29 to May 5, 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

See here to read more about the [questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and its [methodology](#).

Most Americans Say Federal Government Has Primary Responsibility for COVID-19 Testing

Declining share of Republicans say the coronavirus is a major threat to health in the U.S.

As a growing number of states ease stay-at-home restrictions imposed in response to the outbreak of [the novel coronavirus](#), a majority of Americans (61%) say it is primarily the federal government's responsibility to make sure there are enough COVID-19 tests in order to safely lift the restrictions.

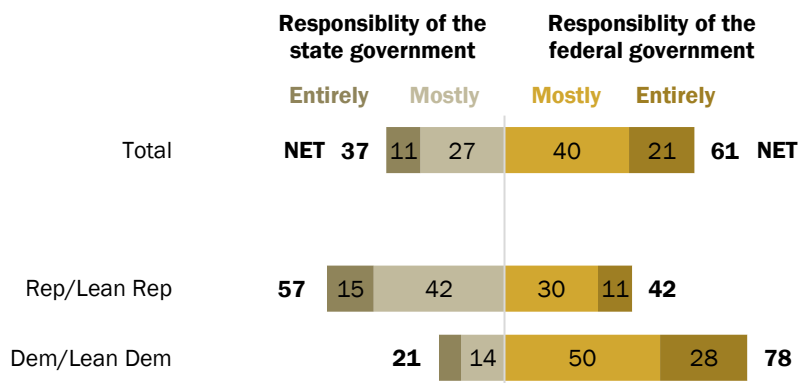
Fewer (37%) say it is mainly the responsibility of state governments to ensure there is an adequate supply of tests.

Partisans differ sharply over which level of government bears the responsibility for COVID-tests: A sizable majority of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (78%) say this responsibility primarily falls on the federal government, with 28% saying it is entirely responsible for making sure there are enough tests. A smaller majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (57%) say this is primarily the responsibility of state governments.

Since late March, Republicans and Democrats have diverged in opinions about several aspects of the coronavirus crisis. There is a growing partisan gap in perceptions of the threat that COVID-19 poses to the health of the U.S. population. And Republicans, unlike Democrats, now express less positive views of how well state and local officials – and even widely praised public health officials, such as those at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – are handling the outbreak.

Majority of Americans say federal government, rather than states, has responsibility for COVID-19 testing

% who say it is the ____ to make sure there are enough COVID-19 tests available in order to safely lift restrictions on public activity



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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However, local hospitals and medical centers draw overwhelmingly positive ratings from members of both parties for how they have responded to the coronavirus outbreak. About nine-in-ten Americans (88%), including nearly identical majorities in both parties, say hospitals and medical centers in their area have done an excellent or good job.

The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted April 29 to May 5 among 10,957 U.S. adults on the Center's

American Trends Panel, finds that the share of Republicans giving positive ratings to public health officials, such as those with the CDC, for their response to the coronavirus outbreak has declined 16 percentage points since a late March survey, conducted from the 19th to the 24th of that month.

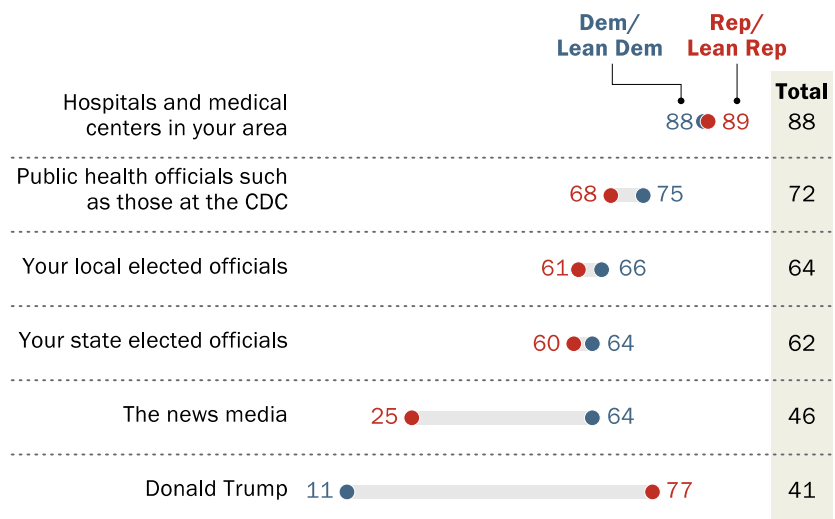
Currently, 68% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say public health officials such as those at the CDC have done an excellent or good job in dealing with the outbreak, down from 84% nearly two months ago.

Positive ratings for public health officials among Democrats and Democratic leaners are virtually unchanged at 75%.

Republicans also give lower ratings to state officials and local government officials than they did in March. And while a sizable majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (77%) say Donald Trump has done an excellent or good job in responding to the outbreak, this is somewhat lower than the 83% who said this two months ago. Democrats' evaluations of Trump's performance also are lower today (11%) than in March (18%).

Majorities say hospitals, health officials and state and local officials have done well responding to COVID-19

% who rate ___ as doing an *excellent/good job* responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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The survey finds little overall change since March in the public's views of the threat from the coronavirus outbreak to the nation's economy and the health of the U.S. population. Currently, 88% of Americans say the outbreak is a major threat to the U.S. economy, while 64% view it as a major threat to the health of the U.S. population. (This survey was conducted before the release of the April jobs report showing the nation's unemployment rate at 14.7%, the highest since the Great Depression.)

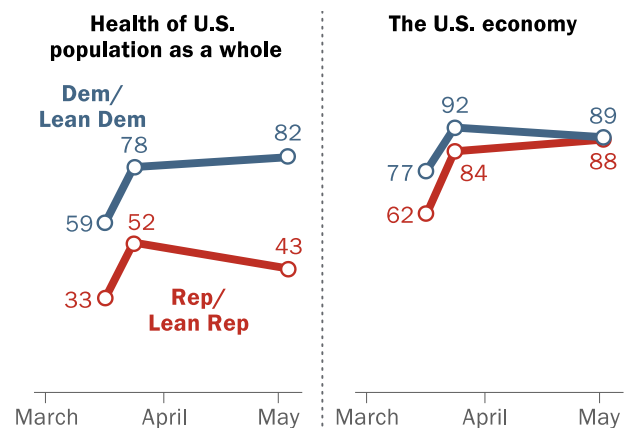
However, while nearly identical majorities of Republicans (88%) and Democrats (89%) say the outbreak is a major threat to the economy, Democrats are now nearly 40 percentage points more likely than Republicans to say it is major threat to the health of the population (82% of Democrats vs. 43% of Republicans).

Since late March, the share of Republicans who view the outbreak as a major threat to the nation's health has declined 9 points, from 52% to 43%, while increasing slightly among Democrats, from 78% to 82%.

As has been the case since the coronavirus outbreak started, fewer Americans view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to their personal finances and health than to the nation's economy and to the health of the population. Currently, 41% say the outbreak is a major threat to their personal finances, which is somewhat lower than the share who said this in late March (49%). Views of the threat the outbreak poses to personal health have changed little since then (currently 38%).

Declining share of Republicans view coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to the health of the U.S. population

% who say coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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While many businesses closed as social distancing measures and stay-at-home orders were put in place across the United States, essential organizations and businesses such as hospitals, police stations, online retailers and various grocery stores remained open. Majorities of the public say these business and

organizations are doing enough to protect these essential workers.

Large majorities say police, fire and emergency departments (80%) and local hospitals and medical centers (78%) are doing enough to protect their employees. Nearly seven-in-ten (69% each) say the same about online retailers and grocery stores.

While these views are widely shared by the public overall, Republicans are more likely

than Democrats to say all four groups of employers are doing enough to protect their workers. In particular, a larger share of Republicans (82%) than Democrats (59%) say online retailers have done enough to protect their employees; the gap is about as wide in the shares saying grocery stores have done enough in this regard (80% of Republicans, 60% of Democrats).

Majorities say employers are doing enough to protect several groups of front-line workers from coronavirus

% who say each of the following businesses and organizations are doing enough to protect their employees



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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Majorities rate local hospitals, public health officials and state and local officials positively for response to the COVID-19 outbreak

The public expresses highly positive views of the way local hospitals and medical centers are responding to the coronavirus outbreak. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) say hospitals and medical centers in their area are doing an excellent or good job in responding to the outbreak, including 47% who say they are doing an excellent job.

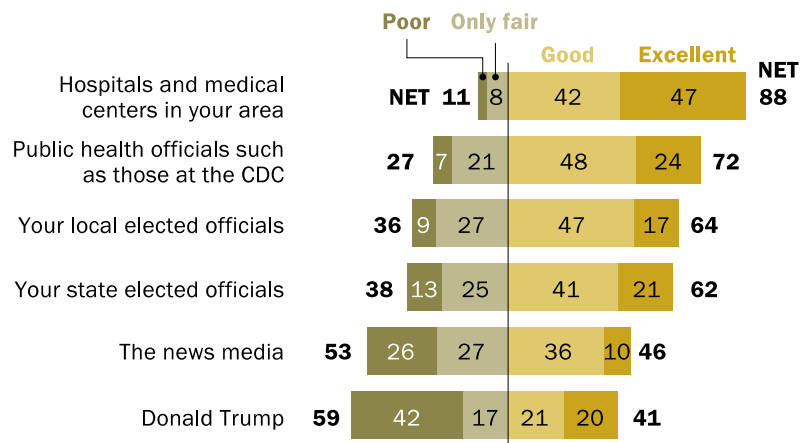
Majorities of Americans also say public health officials such as those at the CDC (72%), their local elected officials (64%) and their state elected officials (62%) are doing either a good or excellent job in response to the coronavirus outbreak.

The public is much less positive in evaluations of how the news media and Donald Trump have responded to the coronavirus outbreak. Fewer than half of Americans (46%) say [the news media have done a good or excellent job in responding to the outbreak](#); 53% say they have done a fair or poor job.

An even larger majority of Americans say Donald Trump is doing an only fair (17%) or poor job (42%) responding to the COVID-19 outbreak. About four-in-ten Americans (41%) say Trump is doing an excellent or good job responding to the outbreak.

Sizable majorities say local hospitals, public health officials have done well responding to coronavirus

% who rate the job each of the following is doing responding to the coronavirus outbreak as ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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For the most part, these assessments have become somewhat less positive since March – largely because of changes in opinions among Republicans and Republican-leaning independents. (This is the first time the survey has included local hospitals and medical centers.)

Currently, 72% of Americans say public health officials such as those at the CDC are doing an excellent or good job in response to the coronavirus outbreak (down from 79% in March). The share of Republicans who give public health officials positive ratings has fallen 16 percentage points since then, from 84% to 68%, while there has been almost no change among Democrats (75% currently).

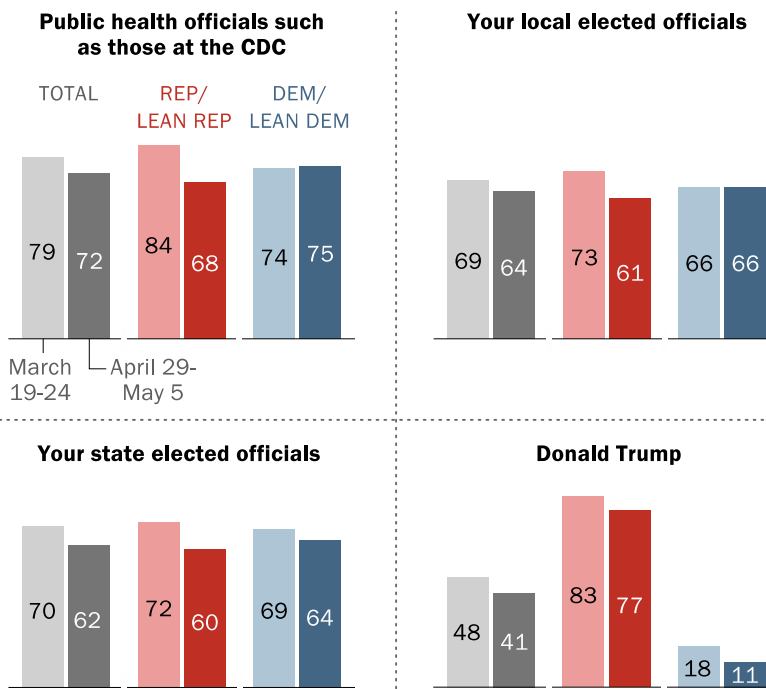
Similarly, Republicans' evaluations of their local elected officials (61% currently say they have done an excellent or good job, down from 73% in March) and their state elected officials (from 72% then to 60% today) have become less positive.

Republicans also offer somewhat less positive evaluations of how Trump has handled the outbreak than they did a few months ago: A 77% majority says he has done an excellent or good job, compared with 83% who said this in March.

For the most part, Democrats and Democratic leaners' ratings for state and local officials and the news media are little changed. But the share of Democrats with positive views of Trump's handling of the outbreak, already low at 18% in March, has fallen to 11%.

Republicans less positive about how several groups – and Donald Trump – are responding to coronavirus

% who rate ___ as doing an **excellent/good job** responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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Far more Americans say coronavirus threatens nation's economy and public health than say this about own finances or health

As has been the case since the coronavirus outbreak began, much larger majorities say it is a major threat to the U.S. economy (88%) and the health of the population (64%) than that it threatens people's own finances (41%) and health (38%).

These views are largely [unchanged since late March](#), but the proportion viewing the outbreak as a major threat to their own finances has declined from 49% to 41%.

Notably, there are no significant partisan differences in views of whether the coronavirus threatens the economy: 89% of Democrats and 88% of Republicans say it is a major threat.

However, Democrats also broadly view the outbreak as a major threat to the health of

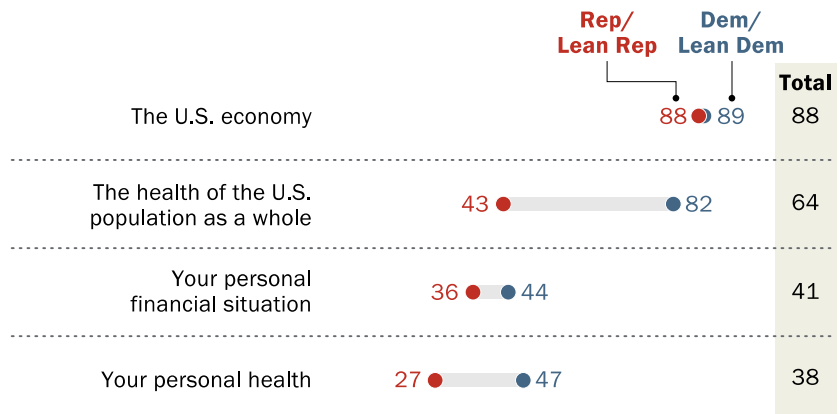
the U.S. population (82%); Republicans, for the most part, do not. Fewer than half (43%) say the outbreak is a major threat to the health of the population.

The partisan differences are more modest in views of the personal impact of the coronavirus. Still, Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to say it is a major threat to their personal finances (44% vs. 36%) and much more likely to regard it as a major threat to their health (47% vs. 27%).

There are also geographic differences in views of the personal threat posed by COVID-19, with those who live in counties most heavily impacted by the virus more likely to see the outbreak as a threat to their personal finances and personal health.

Democrats much more likely than Republicans to view coronavirus as a major threat to health of Americans

% who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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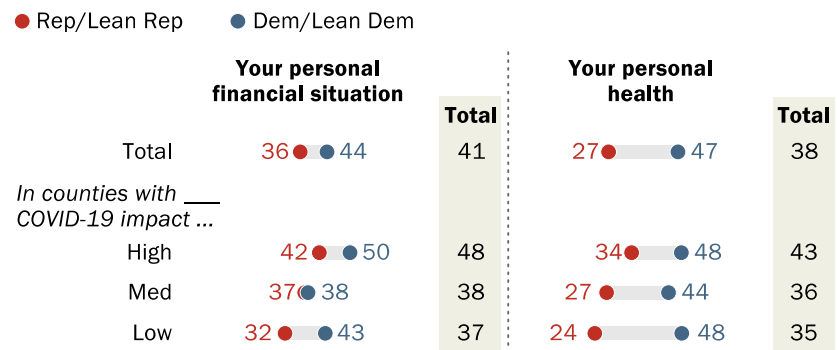
Among adults living in counties with 100 or more reported coronavirus deaths as of May 1, about half (48%) say the outbreak is a major threat to their personal financial situation, compared with 37% of those living in counties with fewer than 10 reported deaths. Meanwhile, 43% of those in the most impacted counties say the outbreak is a threat to their personal health, as do 36% of those in counties that have been moderately impacted and 35% of those in the least impacted counties.

Within the most and least heavily impacted counties, sizable partisan differences remain, particularly in views of the impact of the coronavirus on people’s health. Democrats overall are 20 percentage points more likely than Republicans to view the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to their personal health; these differences persist in counties most impacted by the outbreak as well as those less affected. Among Republicans in the *most* impacted counties, 34% see the coronavirus as a major threat to their health; that is much lower than the share of Democrats in the *least* affected counties who say this (48%).

Partisan differences are more modest in views of the impact of the outbreak on personal finances. Still, Democrats who live in counties with at least 100 coronavirus deaths as of May 1 are 8 percentage points more likely than Republicans in those counties to view the outbreak as a major threat to their finances, while Democrats in counties with fewer than 10 deaths are 11 points more likely than Republicans in those counties to view it as a major financial threat.

Adults living in counties most affected by COVID-19 more likely to see it as major threat to their finances

% who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Note: See Appendix for details on the COVID-19 impact measure. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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More young adults view coronavirus as major threat to their finances than to their health

Since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak, there have been [wide differences by race and ethnicity](#) in perceptions of the impact of the coronavirus.

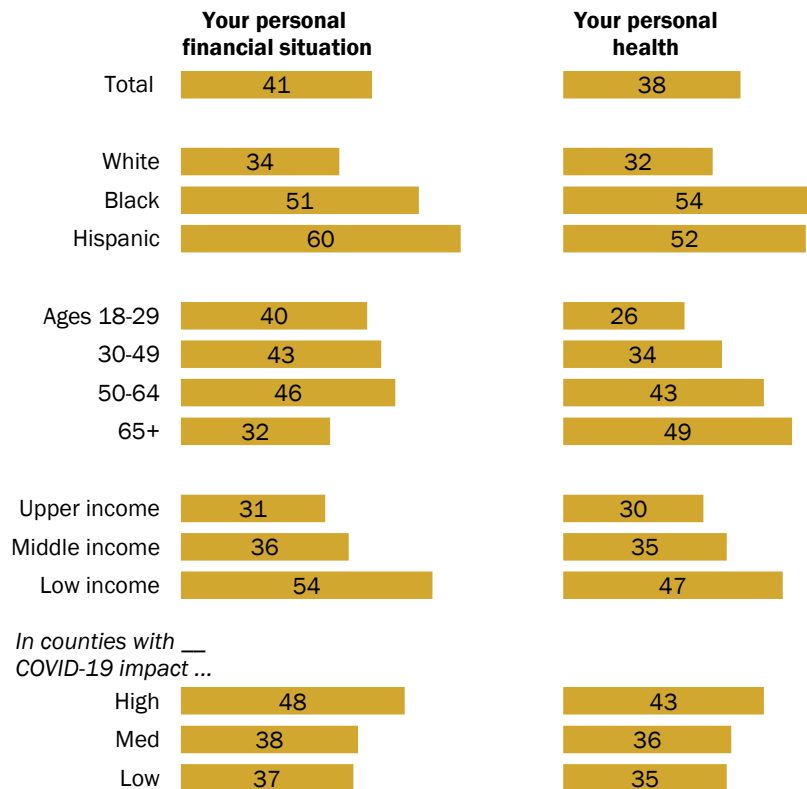
The new survey finds that black and Hispanic adults are far more likely than whites to say the outbreak is a major threat both to their health and finances.

About half of black (54%) and Hispanic (52%) adults say the outbreak is a major threat to their personal health, compared with 32% of whites.

The differences are about as wide in views of the impact on personal finances: 60% of Hispanics and 51% of blacks view the outbreak as a major threat to their finances, compared with 34% of whites.

Black and Hispanic adults far more likely than whites to see COVID-19 as threat to their health *and* finances

% who say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to ...



Notes: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Family incomes are based on 2018 earnings and adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household size. See Appendix for details on the COVID-19 impact measure.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 29-May 5, 2020.

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Younger adults continue to be [more likely to view the coronavirus as a major threat to their personal finances](#) than as a major threat to their personal health. Four-in-ten adults ages 18 to 29 say the outbreak is a major threat to their financial situation, while roughly a quarter (26%) say it is a major threat to their health. Adults ages 30 to 49 are 9 percentage points more likely to say the outbreak is a major threat to their finances than to their health.

Among adults ages 50 to 64, similar proportions say the outbreak is a major threat to their finances (46%) and to their health (43%). Adults 65 and older are the *least* likely to say the coronavirus outbreak is a major threat to their financial situation and the *most* likely to say it is a major threat to their health.

People living with a lower household income are significantly more likely to view the outbreak as a major threat to both their finances and their health than individuals in higher-income households. Among those in lower-income households, a slim majority (54%) say the virus is a major threat to their finances, compared with about three-in-ten (31%) of those in upper-income households. And nearly half (47%) in lower-income households say it is a major threat to their health, compared with three-in-ten in upper-income households.

Nearly two-thirds of conservative Republicans say states should be mainly responsible for ensuring enough COVID-19 testing

As states across the nation begin to slowly ease their closure orders and reopen their local economies, [health experts say expanding the availability of testing for coronavirus](#) is a necessary step in order to safely lift restrictions on public activity.

A majority of Americans (61%) say the federal government is mostly (40%) or entirely (21%) responsible in making sure there are enough COVID-19 tests available to the public. About four-in-ten (37%) say this responsibility at least mostly falls on the state government.

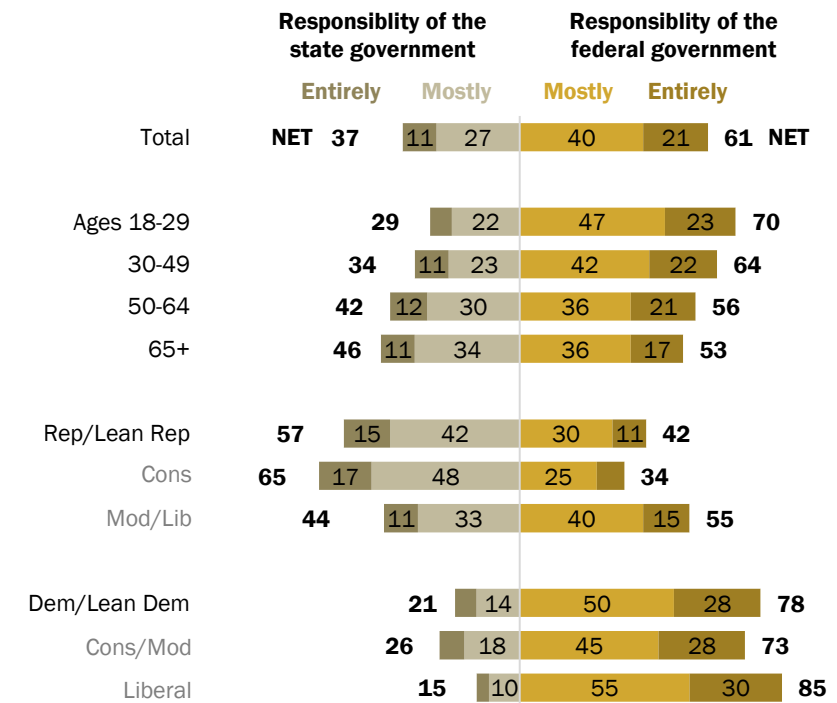
Younger adults are more likely than those who are older to say the federal government should take the lead in making testing for COVID-19 widely available. Seven-in-ten adults ages 18 to 29 say the federal government should be responsible for making COVID-19 testing available, the highest share in any age group.

Republicans are ideologically divided in views of whether the

states or federal government should be responsible for making sure there are enough COVID-19 tests. Nearly two-thirds of conservative Republicans (65%) say this is the responsibility of a state government; a majority of moderate and liberal Republicans (55%) say it is the federal government’s responsibility. Among Democrats, a larger majority of liberals (85%) than conservatives and moderates (73%) say the responsibility for ensuring an adequate supply of COVID-19 tests lies with the federal government.

Majority says that the federal government, not states, has responsibility to ensure enough COVID-19 tests

% who say it is the ____ to make sure there are enough COVID-19 tests available in order to safely lift restrictions on public activity



Note: No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults April 29-May 5, 2020.

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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted April 29 to May 5, 2020. A total of 10,957 panelists responded out of 13,459 who were sampled, for a response rate of 81%. This does not include 10 panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4.5%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1.6%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,957 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 percentage points.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,310
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,335
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	685
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	6,411
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	4,686
	Total	35,014	23,440	15,427

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sampling strata were defined by the following variables: age, race, ethnicity, education, country of birth (among Hispanics), internet status, party affiliation, voter registration and volunteerism.

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of which 9,942 agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample (ABS) of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. For a random half-sample of invitations, households without internet access were instructed to return a postcard. These households were contacted by telephone and sent a tablet if they agreed to participate. A total of 9,396 were invited to join the panel, and 8,778 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. The same recruitment procedure was carried out on August 19, 2019, from which a total of 5,900 were invited to join the panel and 4,720 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 23,440 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 15,427 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original selection probability. The next step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that aligns the sample to population benchmarks on the dimensions listed in the accompanying table.

Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Gender	2018 American Community Survey
Age	
Education	
Race/Hispanic origin	
Country of birth among Hispanics	
Years lived in the United States among Hispanics	
Home internet access	
Region x Metropolitan status	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	10,957		1.4 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	4,437	44	2.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	6,182	52	2.0 percentage points
<i>COVID-19 county health impact as of May 1:</i>			
High	4,017	31	2.4 percentage points
Medium	3,567	33	2.5 percentage points
Low	3,373	36	2.5 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

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Appendix

Categorization of COVID-19 county health impact in this report

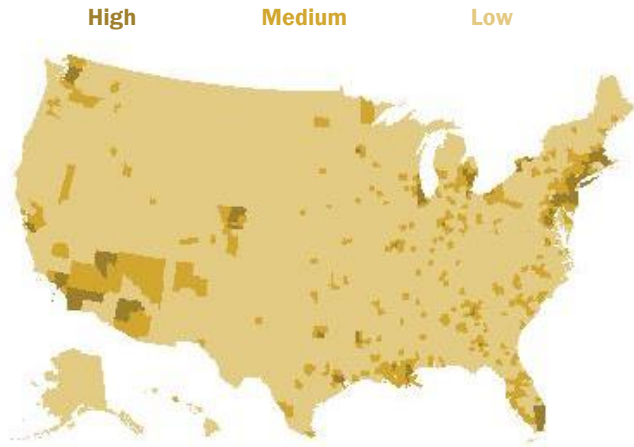
This report uses the number of deaths attributed to COVID-19 in each respondent's county as a measure of the scale of the health impact of the outbreak for each individual in the survey. Counties are categorized as having a high, medium or low number of COVID-19 deaths.

Counties are classified as "high" if they had 100 or more deaths as of May 1. "Low" counties had fewer than 10. The remaining counties are classified as "medium" impact.

Data for deaths attributed to COVID-19 by county are taken from the [2019 Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 \(2019-nCoV\) Data Repository](#) maintained at John Hopkins University (downloaded on May 8).

Categorization of COVID-19 cases by county

Counties where COVID-19 has had a ____ impact on county health (as of May 1)



Note: COVID-19 county health impact based on number of deaths reported in each county as of May 1, 2020.

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Defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2018 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the American Trends Panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and for household size). The middle-income range for the panel is about \$37,500 to \$112,600 annually for a three-person household. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$37,500, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$112,600.

Based on these adjustments, among respondents who provided their income and household size, 32% are lower income, 45% are middle income and 23% fall into the upper-income tier.

For more information about how the income tiers were determined, please see [here](#).

2020 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 67 April-May 2020
FINAL TOPLINE
April 29-May 5
N = 10,957

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

COVIDEGFP How would you rate the job each of the following is doing responding to the coronavirus outbreak? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Donald Trump					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	20	21	17	42	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	23	25	19	32	*
b. Your state elected officials					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	21	41	25	13	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	21	49	22	8	1
c. Your local elected officials					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	17	47	27	9	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	17	52	22	7	1
d. Public health officials such as those at the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	24	48	21	7	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	30	49	17	4	*
NO ITEM e					
f. The news media					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	10	36	27	26	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	15	39	25	21	*
g. Hospitals and medical centers in your area					
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	47	42	8	3	1

ASK ALL:

COVIDTHREAT How much of a threat, if any, is the coronavirus outbreak for... **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>A major threat</u>	<u>A minor threat</u>	<u>Not a threat</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. The health of the U.S. population as whole				
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	64	31	4	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	66	31	2	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	47	45	8	*
b. Your personal health				
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	38	47	14	*
Mar 19-24, 2020	36	52	11	*
Mar 10-16, 2020	27	51	22	*

COVIDTHREAT CONTINUED...

c.	The U.S. economy				
	Apr 29-May 5, 2020	88	10	2	*
	Mar 19-24, 2020	88	10	1	*
	Mar 10-16, 2020	70	25	4	1
d.	Your personal financial situation				
	Apr 29-May 5, 2020	41	42	17	*
	Mar 19-24, 2020	49	40	11	*
	Mar 10-16, 2020	34	43	23	*

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

COVID_GOVTEST So that the necessary testing can be done to safely lift restrictions on public activity, do you think making sure there are enough COVID-19 tests available is...
[RANDOMLY DISPLAY RESPONSES 1-4 OR 4-1]

Apr 29- May 5 2020	
21	Entirely the federal government's responsibility
40	Mostly the federal government's responsibility
27	Mostly state government's responsibility
11	Entirely state government's responsibility
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

COVID_EMPLOYER On the whole, do you think businesses and organizations are doing enough or not enough to protect employees working in the following areas **[RANDOMIZE]**

	Doing <u>enough</u>	NOT doing <u>enough</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Hospitals and medical centers in your area			
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	78	21	1
b. Police, fire and emergency departments			
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	80	19	2
NO ITEM C			
d. Grocery stores			
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	69	30	1
e. Online retailers who pack and ship goods for home delivery			
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	69	28	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a:

ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3 or 4) OR MISSING:PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...²

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
27	29	29	13	1	17	23

² Party and PartyIn asked in a prior survey.