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Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response

Fewer than half say the country has given the right amount of priority to the needs of K-12 students, public health, quality of life

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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. For this analysis, we surveyed 10,282 U.S. adults from May 2 to 8, 2022.

Everyone who took part in the survey is a member of the 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](#).

Here are the [questions used](#) for this report, along with responses, and its [methodology](#).

Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response

Fewer than half say the country has given the right amount of priority to the needs of K-12 students, public health, quality of life

As levels of public concern over the coronavirus outbreak recede, Americans offer a lackluster evaluation of how the country has balanced priorities during the outbreak. A majority of U.S. adults say the country has given too little priority to meeting the educational needs of K-12 students since the outbreak first took hold in February 2020. Assessments of the nation's response across other domains are little better: Fewer than half of Americans say the country has done about the right amount to support quality of life and economic activity or to protect public health.

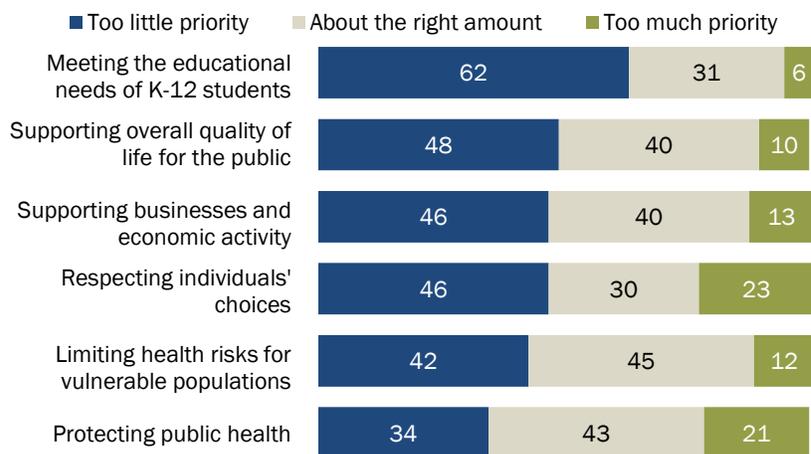
When asked to take stock of what measures have worked to limit the spread of the coronavirus, the public is conflicted. Vaccines and masks rank at the top of the list of effective steps; but even for these public health tools, sizable shares of Americans describe them as no more than somewhat effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus.

A Pew Research Center survey of 10,282 U.S. adults conducted from May 2 to 8, 2022, finds 62% of Americans say the country has given too little priority to meeting the educational needs of K-12 students during its response to

the coronavirus outbreak; far fewer (31%) say this has received about the right amount of priority since the outbreak first began in February of 2020 (just 6% say it's received too much priority).

Majority in U.S. says country's COVID-19 response has given too little priority to the needs of K-12 students

% of U.S. adults who say that thinking about the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak since February 2020, ___ has been given to the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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On balance, larger shares of Americans also say too little priority – rather than the right amount – has been given to supporting the public’s overall quality of life, supporting businesses and economic activity, and respecting individuals’ choices.

When it comes to the central goal of protecting public health, Americans have decidedly mixed views: 43% say the country has given about the right amount of priority to protecting public health, while 34% say this has received too little priority and 21% say it has received too much.

The overall findings reflect two competing critiques of the nation’s response. One, widely expressed among Republicans, is that the country has not focused enough on business concerns and respecting individual choices. The other, more widely held by Democrats, centers concern around efforts to protect public health and limit health risks for vulnerable populations.

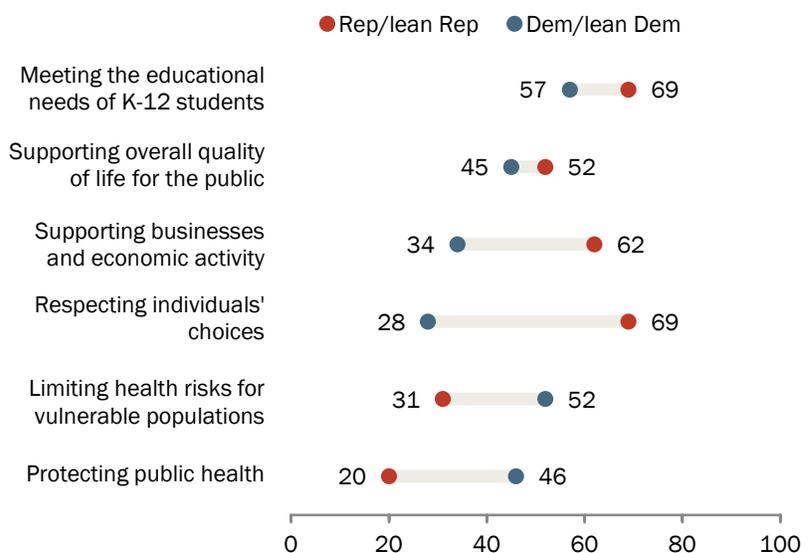
In short, neither Republicans nor Democrats think the country has hit the mark in its response to the outbreak – one that has spanned the presidential administrations of both Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

Among Democrats and Democratic-leaning

independents, larger shares say protecting public health has received too little priority than say it has received too much (46% vs. 7%), while 46% say it has gotten about the right amount of priority. Republicans and Republican leaners offer a very different assessment: More say public health has received *too much* priority (40%) than say it’s been given too little (20%), while 38% say it’s gotten about the right amount of priority.

Majority of Republicans say country has given too little priority to respecting individuals’ choices during the coronavirus outbreak

% of U.S. adults who say that thinking about the country’s response to the coronavirus outbreak since February 2020, too little priority has been given to the following



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Majorities of Republicans say the country has done too little during the outbreak when it comes to respecting individuals' choices (69%) and supporting businesses and economic activity (62%). Relatively small shares of Democrats express these views. In fact, half of Democrats say there has been about the right amount of attention given to supporting businesses and economic activity. And Democrats are roughly as likely to say *too much* priority has been given to respecting individuals' choices as to say too little (33% and 28%, respectively). See the [Appendix](#) for more details on this question.

Amid these contrasting views of the nation's response to the coronavirus outbreak stands a notable point of general partisan agreement: Majorities of both Republicans (69%) and Democrats (57%) say the country has given too little priority to meeting the educational needs of K-12 students. A January survey by the Center found a [majority of parents of K-12 students](#) expressed concern about academic progress when it came to decisions about whether to keep schools open for in-person instruction.

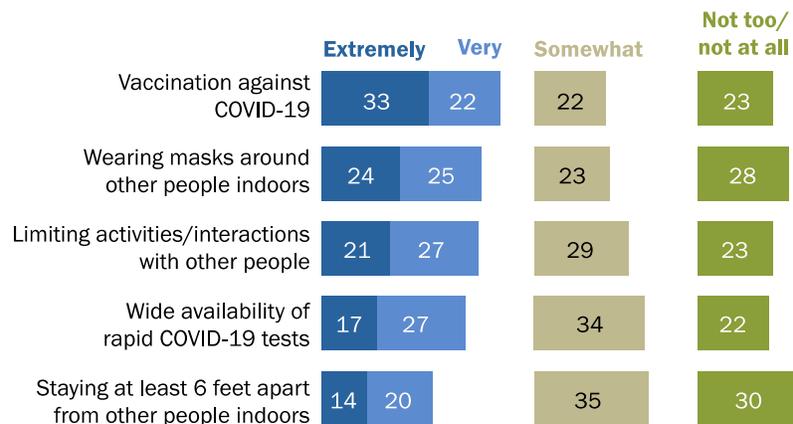
Over the past two years, public health and elected officials have invested extensively in communicating ways to limit the spread of the coronavirus. For Americans, vaccines rank at the top of the list of what they believe has worked, followed by mask-wearing and limiting interactions with other people. Still, not all Americans see these measures as particularly effective.

For instance, a narrow majority (55%) says vaccination against COVID-19 has been extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus; 22% say this has been somewhat effective and 23% say it has been not too or not at all effective.

About half say wearing masks around people indoors (48%) and limiting activities and interactions with other people (47%) have been extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus. The remainder of Americans describe these two steps as no more than somewhat effective.

55% say vaccination is extremely or very effective at limiting coronavirus spread

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following has been ___ effective in limiting the spread of the coronavirus



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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The partisan gaps over the effectiveness of these interventions are about as wide as any seen in the survey. For instance, 75% of Democrats say COVID-19 vaccines have been extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus; 16% say they have been somewhat effective and just 9% describe them as not too or not at all effective.

Republicans offer a much more skeptical view: A slightly larger share of Republicans say vaccines have been not too or not at all effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus than say they have been extremely or very effective (39% vs. 32%); 29% fall between these two views and say vaccines have been somewhat effective.

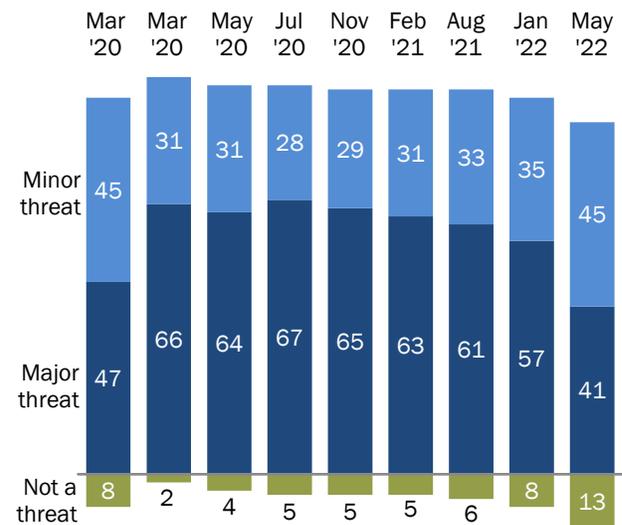
Asked to assess where the country stands at this stage of the outbreak, about three-quarters of Americans (76%) say the worst of the country's problems from the coronavirus are behind us. And declining shares express deep personal concern about getting the coronavirus themselves.

But while the intensity of public concern about the coronavirus outbreak has waned, cases in the U.S. remain stubbornly high and 86% of Americans say the outbreak remains at least a minor threat to the health of the U.S. population.

To date, over a [million Americans have died from COVID-19](#). Firsthand connections to people who have experienced serious cases of COVID-19 are common among the public: 81% of U.S. adults – including 88% of Black and 86% of Hispanic adults – say they know someone personally who has been hospitalized or died from the coronavirus. See the [Appendix](#) for more details.

Declining share views the coronavirus as a major threat to public health

% of U.S. adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a ___ to the health of the U.S. population



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Ratings of Biden’s, public officials’ response to the coronavirus outbreak

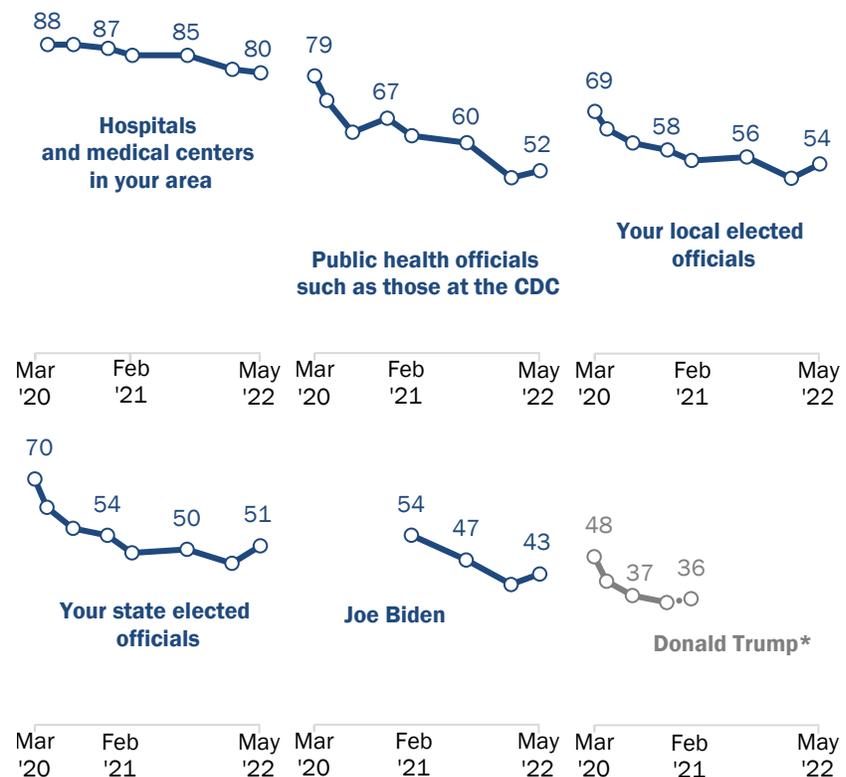
Four months ahead of the November midterm elections, President Joe Biden’s standing on the issue of the coronavirus outbreak has diminished. A majority of adults (56%) say he is doing an only fair or poor job responding to the outbreak, compared with 43% who say he is doing an excellent or good job.

In October of 2020, [Biden held a clear advantage over Donald Trump](#) as the candidate voters saw as better able to handle the public health impact of the outbreak – among the issues voters identified as most important to the election. And at the start of Biden’s term, 65% of Americans said they were [confident in his ability](#) to deal with the outbreak.

Biden is not the only official, or set of officials, to see their ratings fall over the course of the outbreak. Ratings for state and local elected officials as well as for public health officials – such as those at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – are all lower today than at early stages of the outbreak, though they are about the same as they were in January of this year.

About half say public health officials have done an excellent or good job responding to outbreak

% of U.S. adults who rate ___ as doing an **excellent/good job** responding to the coronavirus outbreak



*In February 2021, respondents were asked to rate the job Donald Trump did responding to the outbreak during his time in office; prior surveys measured ratings of his performance at that time.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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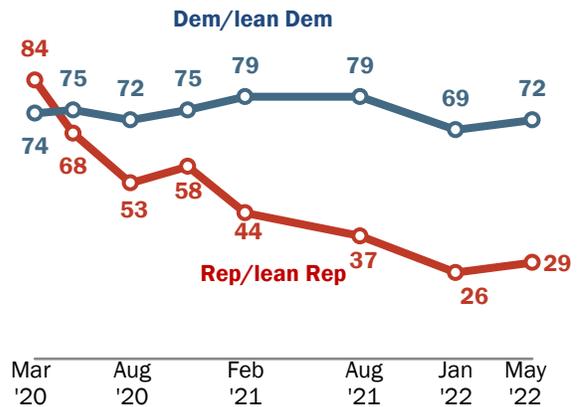
Ratings for the performance of local hospitals and medical centers stand well above those of other groups. Eight-in-ten Americans say hospitals and medical centers in their area are doing an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak – far higher than ratings of all other groups and individuals included in the survey. The gap between ratings for local hospitals and medical centers and those for other groups, including public health and state and local officials, is much wider today than at early stages of the outbreak.

Ratings of public health officials are an example of intensifying partisan differences that have formed over the course of the outbreak. Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party are far more likely than Republicans and GOP leaners (72% vs. 29%) to say public health officials, such as those at the CDC, have done an excellent or good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak. In the early stages of the outbreak, majorities of both Republicans and Democrats gave public health officials positive ratings.

While the overall decline in ratings for public health officials has been driven by sharply lower assessments among Republicans, the declines in ratings for state and local elected officials have occurred among both Republicans and Democrats.

Republicans offer much lower ratings of public health officials than Democrats

% of U.S. adults who say public health officials, such as those at the CDC, are doing an excellent/good job responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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National preparedness for a future global health emergency

Asked to consider preparedness for a future global health emergency, 59% of Americans say they have either a great deal (15%) or some confidence (44%) in the U.S. health care system to handle a future global health emergency. Four-in-ten say they have not too much or no confidence at all in the U.S. health care system to handle a future global health emergency.

Overall views are similar to those measured in [February of 2021](#), when 55% of Americans said they had at least some confidence in the health care system to handle a future global health emergency.

However, views among partisans have changed considerably over the last year.

Democrats are now

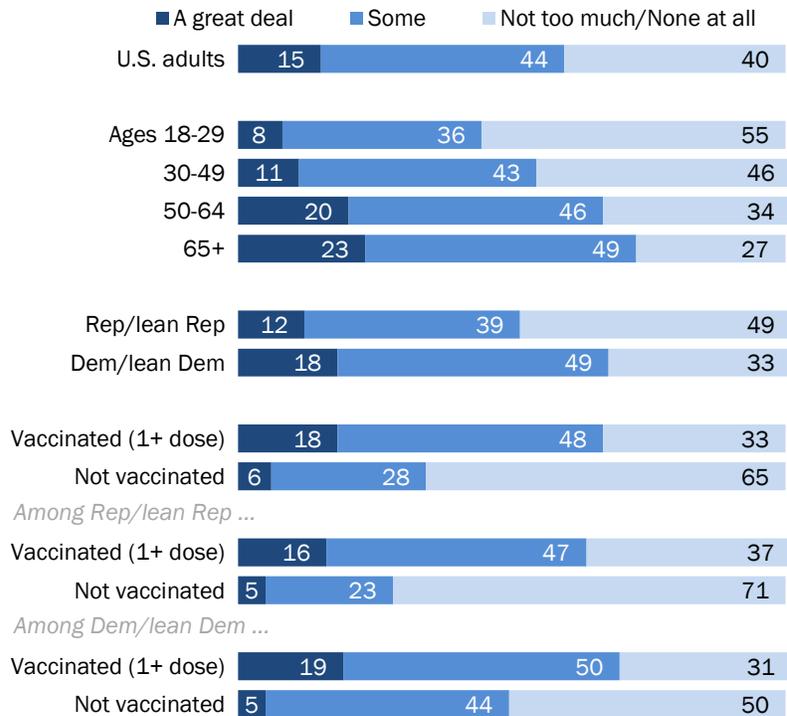
significantly more likely than

Republicans to say they have a great deal of or some confidence in the health care system to handle a future emergency (67% vs. 51%). In February 2021, during the final days of the Trump administration, Republicans (57%) were about as likely as Democrats (54%) to express this level of confidence in the preparedness of the U.S. health care system.

Attitudes also differ on this question by vaccination status. A majority of adults (67%) who have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine say they have a great deal of or some confidence in the health care system to handle a future emergency, compared with just 34% of those who have

Younger adults are less confident that U.S. health care system could handle a future global health emergency

% of U.S. adults who say they have ___ confidence in the U.S. health care system to handle a future global health emergency



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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not received a vaccine. Republicans and Democrats who have received a vaccine are each more likely to express confidence in the health care system than unvaccinated members of their respective parties.

What measures have worked to limit the spread of COVID-19?

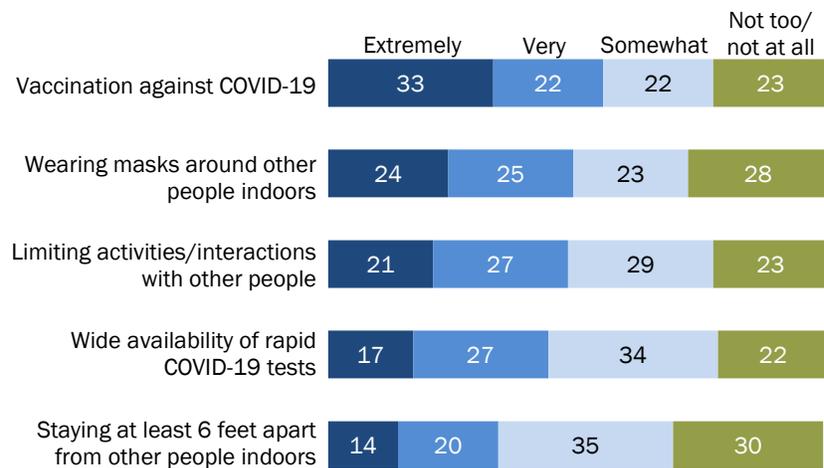
Overall, 55% of Americans say vaccination against COVID-19 has been extremely (33%) or very (22%) effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus; 22% say vaccines have been somewhat effective and 23% say they have been not too or not at all effective.

About half of Americans (48%) say wearing masks around other people indoors has been extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus. A similar share (47%) say limiting activities and interactions with other people has been extremely or very effective. Still, for both measures, roughly as many Americans describe these actions as no more than somewhat effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus.

The wide availability of rapid COVID-19 tests is seen as very or extremely effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus by 43% of the public. Relatively fewer (35%) say staying six feet apart from other people indoors has been extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus.

Majority of Americans view vaccination as extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of coronavirus

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following has been ___ effective in limiting the spread of the coronavirus



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to view all five measures as extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus. For instance, 71% of Democrats say wearing masks around other people indoors is extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus; a considerably smaller share of Republicans (21%) say the same.

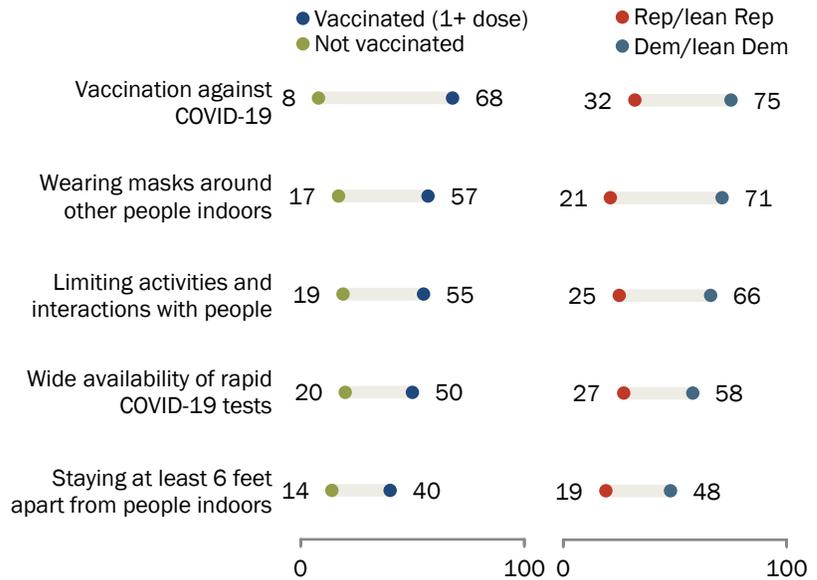
Across the five public health tools asked about in the survey, wide differences in views are also seen between adults that have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and those that have not been vaccinated.

Among respondents that have received at least one dose of a vaccine, a majority views several

of these measures – vaccines, wearing masks and limiting social interactions – as extremely or very effective at limiting the spread of the coronavirus. Among the much smaller share of Americans who have not been vaccinated, no more than two-in-ten say any of these five measures are extremely or very effective.

Wide partisan gap over how effective mask wearing is at limiting the spread of the coronavirus

% of U.S. adults who rate ___ as being **extremely/very effective** in limiting the spread of the coronavirus



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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A majority of Americans think treatments and drugs for those with the coronavirus have gotten a lot (46%) or a little (33%) better since the early stages of the outbreak. The share who say they have gotten a lot better is up 9 points from 37% in November of 2020, when this question was last asked.

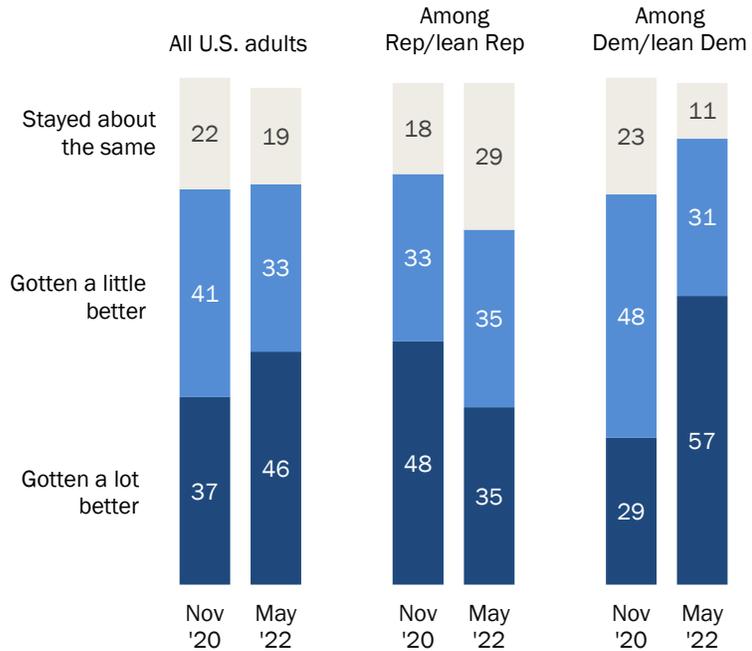
Democrats and Democratic leaners are now more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to say the effectiveness of treatments for the coronavirus has gotten a lot better (57% vs. 35%) since the early stages of the outbreak.

Democrats' views about the improvement of medical treatments for COVID-19 have become more positive since

November 2020, during the last months of the Trump administration. By contrast, Republicans are less likely today to say medical treatments have improved over the course of the outbreak than they were in November 2020.

Most Americans say treatments for people with the coronavirus have gotten better

% of U.S. adults who say the effectiveness of treatments and drugs for people with coronavirus has ___ compared with the early stages of the outbreak



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Vaccination rates, personal experiences with COVID-19 and testing

Overall, 73% of U.S. adults say they are fully vaccinated for coronavirus as of May 2022. This share is the same as it was in a January 2022 Pew Research Center survey. According to the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC), “fully vaccinated” means having received two doses of Pfizer or Moderna vaccines or one dose of the Johnson & Johnson.

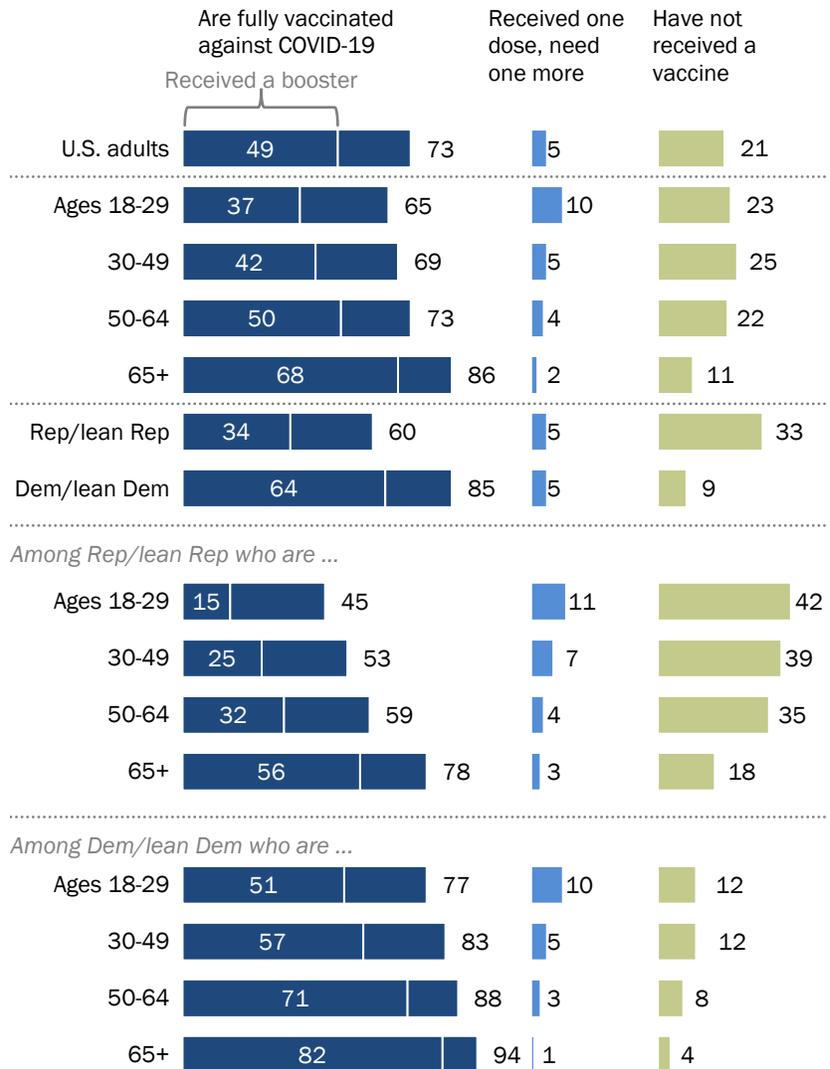
A relatively small share of U.S. adults say they have received one dose of a vaccine but need one more (5%); 21% say they have not received a vaccine for COVID-19. Both shares are virtually unchanged from January 2022.

Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (60%) continue to be less likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners (85%) to say they are fully vaccinated.

Older adults also continue to be more likely than younger adults to say they are fully vaccinated, a pattern that holds true within each party.

About seven-in-ten U.S. adults say they are fully vaccinated against COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.
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As in the past, those who live in urban or suburban communities (76% each) are more likely than those living in rural areas (64%) to say they are fully vaccinated.

When it comes to booster shots, about half (49%) of the public say they are fully vaccinated *and* have received a booster shot within the past six months. The share is about the same as it was in January 2022.

Differences by partisanship persist in both the shares who say they are fully vaccinated and in the shares who say they've received a booster shot among fully vaccinated adults. A narrow majority of fully vaccinated Republicans (56%) have received a booster shot. This group makes up 34% of all Republicans. Meanwhile, a larger majority (75%) of fully vaccinated Democrats – or 64% of all Democrats – say they have received a booster shot.

Among both partisan groups, younger adults who are fully vaccinated remain less likely than older adults who are fully vaccinated to say they have received a COVID-19 booster shot.

With vaccination rates among U.S. adults [leveling off](#) in recent months, differences across groups in the country have crystallized.

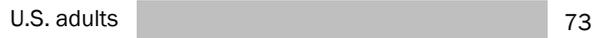
Looking across a wide range of characteristics associated with the decision to get a vaccine, some of those most likely to be fully vaccinated in the U.S. include those with a postgraduate degree, those in higher-income households with health insurance, and Americans ages 65 and older.

At the other end of the spectrum, those relatively less likely to be fully vaccinated include White evangelical Protestants, adults younger than 50 living in rural areas, and those without health insurance. See the [Appendix](#) for more details about vaccination rates across groups.

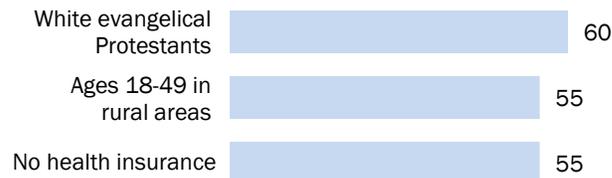
Groups in U.S. with relatively higher, and lower, rates of vaccination against COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who say they are fully vaccinated for COVID-19

Groups with comparatively higher vaccination rates



Groups with comparatively lower vaccination rates



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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When it comes to personal experiences with the coronavirus, 46% of U.S. adults say they have tested positive for COVID-19 or been pretty sure they have had it.

The share of Americans who say they have had COVID-19 has risen since August 2021, when three-in-ten (30%) said this.

Across age groups, younger adults are more likely than older adults to say they have tested positive for COVID-19 or been pretty sure they had it. A majority (59%) of adults ages 18 to 29 say this, compared with 26% of adults 65 and older.

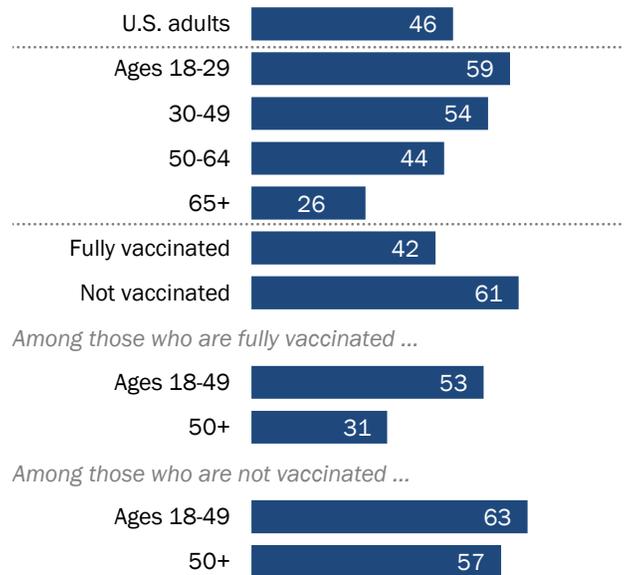
Those who are fully vaccinated (42%) are less likely to say they have had COVID-19 than those who are not vaccinated (61%). (The survey did not ask respondents whether they got COVID-19 before or after being vaccinated.)

Among those who are fully vaccinated, younger adults are more likely than older adults to say they have had COVID-19.

When vaccination status and exposure to COVID-19 are taken together, 90% of Americans report some level of immune response to COVID-19 (78% have received at least one dose of a vaccine and an additional 12% are not vaccinated but say they've had the coronavirus). Public health experts are [continuing to evaluate](#) how long immunity from vaccination or previous infection last as coronavirus variants evolve.

Younger Americans more likely to say they have had COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who say they have tested positive for having COVID-19 or been 'pretty sure' they have had COVID-19 without an official diagnosis



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Use of at-home testing is highest among young adults

The CDC recommends the use of [at-home coronavirus tests](#) as one way for Americans to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.

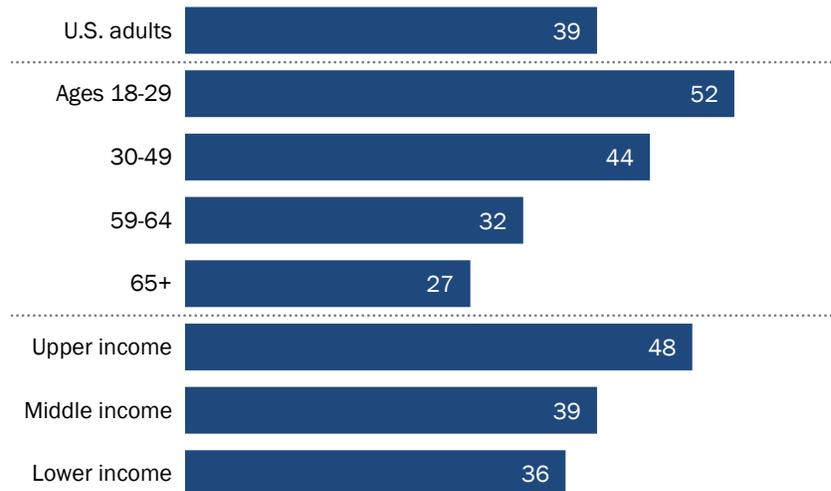
About four-in-ten U.S. adults (39%) say they have taken an at-home COVID-19 test in the past six months.

Across age groups, younger adults are more likely to say that they have taken an at-home coronavirus test in the past six months. Around half (52%) of adults ages 18 to 29 say this, compared with 27% of those 65 and older.

Upper-income adults (48%) are more likely than middle-income (39%) or lower-income (36%) adults to say that they have taken an at-home COVID-19 test in the past six months.

Younger people, those with higher incomes more likely to have taken at-home coronavirus tests

% of U.S. adults who say they have taken an at-home coronavirus test in the past six months



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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When the 39% of Americans who have taken an at-home COVID-19 test in the past six months were asked about their reasons for doing so, a majority of this group (63%) say that a reason was that they were experiencing coronavirus symptoms.

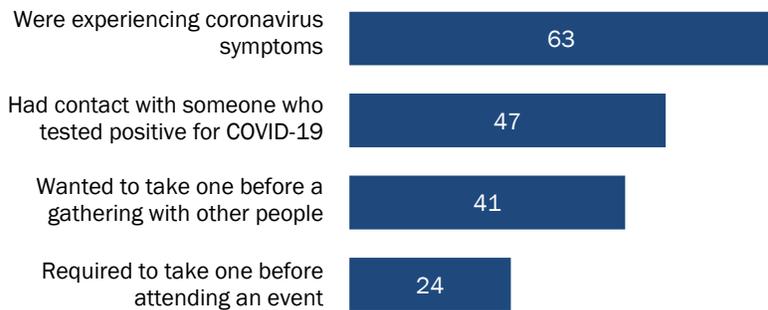
Around four-in-ten or more say that a reason they had taken an at-home COVID-19 test was that they had contact with someone who tested positive (47%) or wanted to take one before attending a gathering with other people (41%).

About a quarter (24%) say that a reason they have taken an at-home COVID-19 test was that they were required to do so before an event.

For each of the possible reasons listed for taking a COVID-19 test, younger adults are generally more likely than older adults to say that each had been a factor. For example, 57% of adults ages 18 to 29 say that having contact with someone who tested positive for COVID-19 was a reason they had done an at-home test, compared with 37% of adults 65 and older.

Majority who took an at-home coronavirus test did so in response to symptoms

Among U.S. adults who have taken an at-home COVID-19 test in the past six months, % who say each of the following was a reason they did this



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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Personal concern over virus lower than earlier in the outbreak

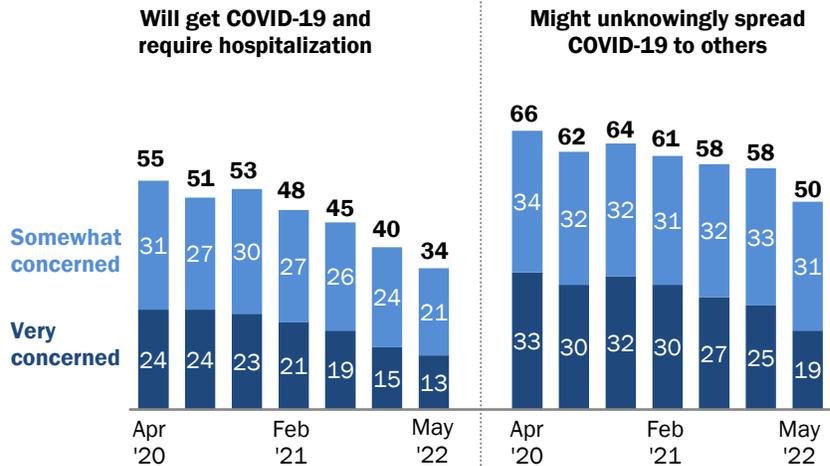
About a third of Americans (34%) say they are at least somewhat concerned that they will get COVID-19 and require hospitalization, a much smaller share than said this at earlier stages of the outbreak.

Half of Americans say they are at least somewhat concerned that they might unknowingly spread COVID-19 to others. This share has declined steadily since November 2020, when about two-thirds (64%) of U.S. adults said this.

Consistent with these declines, Americans are also less likely to see the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to their personal health than at earlier stages of the outbreak. About a quarter (23%) now say this, down from 30% in January 2022. See the [Appendix](#) for more details.

Americans less concerned about getting a serious case of COVID-19 than earlier in the outbreak

% of U.S. adults who say they are ___ that they ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.
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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from May 2 to May 8, 2022. A total of 10,282 panelists responded out of 11,674 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 10,282 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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 whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of

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	1,597
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	937
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,423
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,620
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,693
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	934
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,674

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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households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. 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. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,674 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.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. All active panel members were invited to participate in this wave.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or

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

could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was May 2 to May 8, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on May 2.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on May 2. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on May 3.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	May 2, 2022	May 3, 2022
First reminder	May 5, 2022	May 5, 2022
Final reminder	May 7, 2022	May 7, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to

recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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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available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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.

Margins of error		
	Unweighted sample size	Margin of error in percentage points
U.S. adults	10,282	+/-1.6
Ages 18-29	892	+/-5.0
30-49	3,286	+/-2.6
50-64	3,008	+/-2.8
65+	3,052	+/-2.6
Rep/lean Rep	4,874	+/-2.2
Dem/lean Dem	5,149	+/-2.2
Fully vaccinated	8,158	+/-1.7
Not vaccinated	1,643	+/-3.8

Note: The margins of error are reported at the 95% level of confidence and are calculated by taking into account the average design effect for each subgroup. Republicans and Democrats include independents and others who lean to each of the parties.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

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

Adjusting income and defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2020 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and household size). The middle-income range for the American Trends Panel is about \$42,000 to \$125,900 annually for an average family of three. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$42,000, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$125,900 (all figures expressed in 2020 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, 31% of respondents are lower income, 47% are middle income and 17% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 5% did not offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

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

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Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	10,282
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	111
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	72
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	1,206
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		3
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		11,674
Completed interviews	I	10,282
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	1,392
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		11,674
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

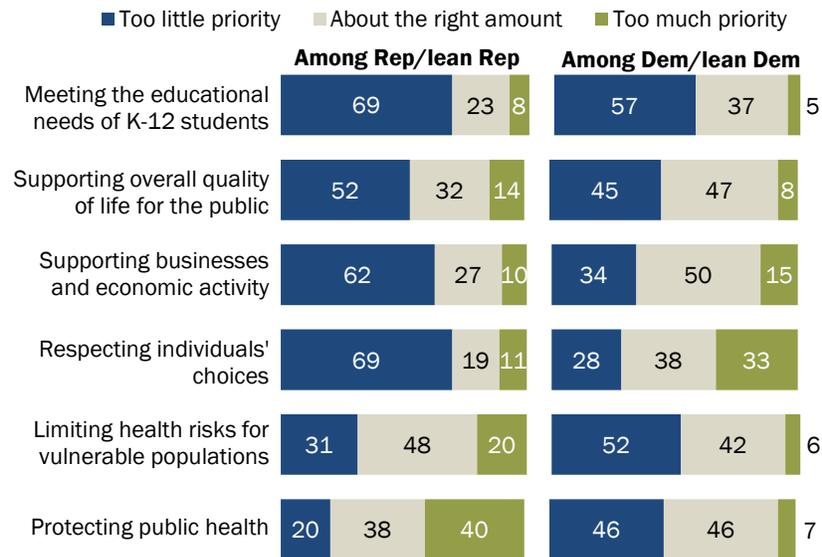
Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 108	43%
Response rate to Wave 108 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Appendix: Detailed charts and tables

Republicans and Democrats offer differing assessments of country's response to COVID-19

% of U.S. adults who say that thinking about the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak since February 2020, ___ has been given to each of the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

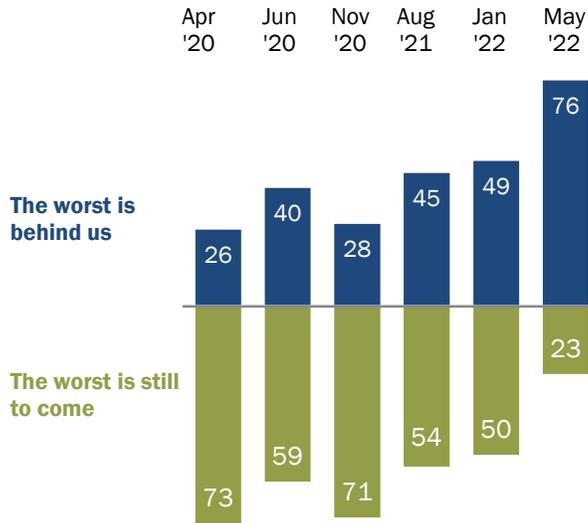
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Majority of Americans think the country has moved past the worst of the coronavirus outbreak

Thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak, % of U.S. adults who say ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

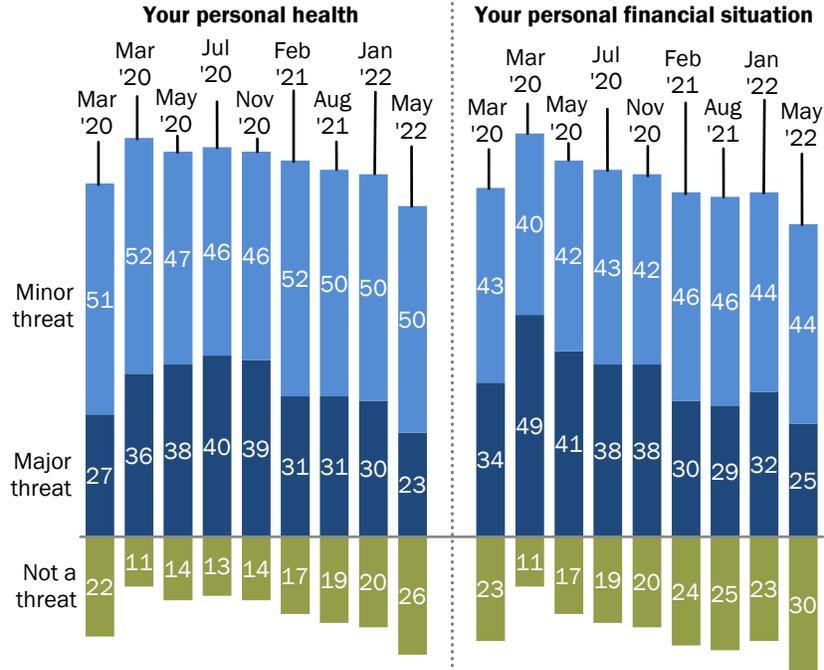
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Declining share of Americans see the coronavirus outbreak as a major threat to their personal health

% of U.S. adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a ___ to each of the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

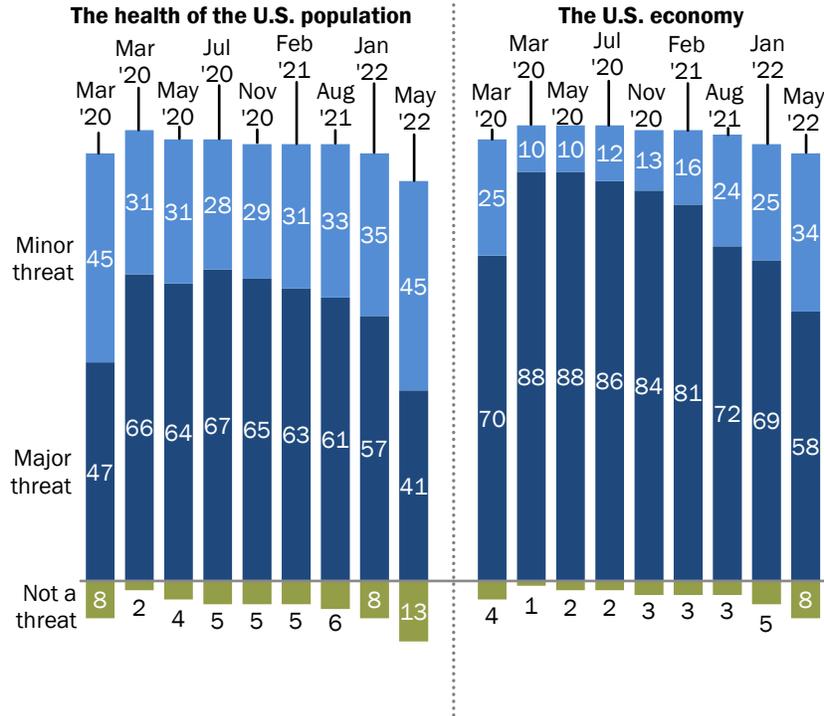
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Fewer than half now view the coronavirus as a major threat to public health

% of U.S. adults who say the coronavirus outbreak is a ___ to each of the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

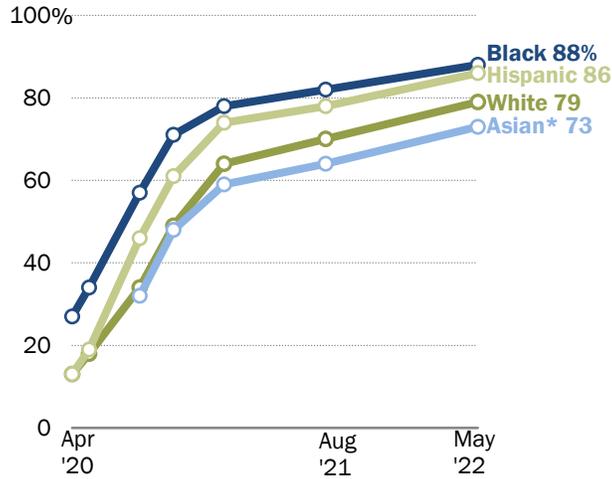
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Across racial and ethnic groups, most in U.S. say someone they know has been hospitalized or died from coronavirus

% of U.S. adults who say they personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died from the coronavirus



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

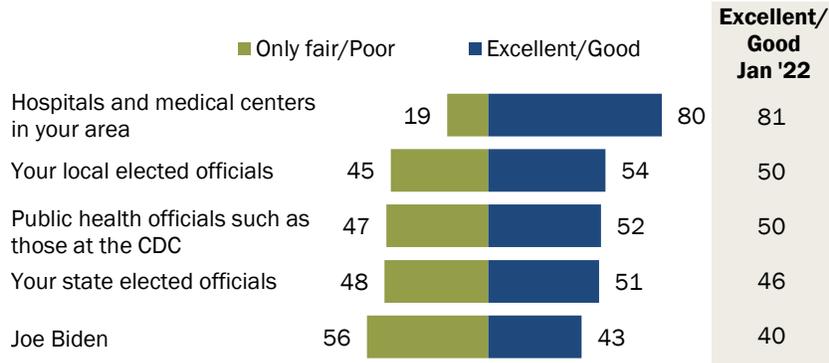
Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Public gives high marks to local hospitals and medical centers' response to the coronavirus outbreak

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following is doing an ___ job responding to the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

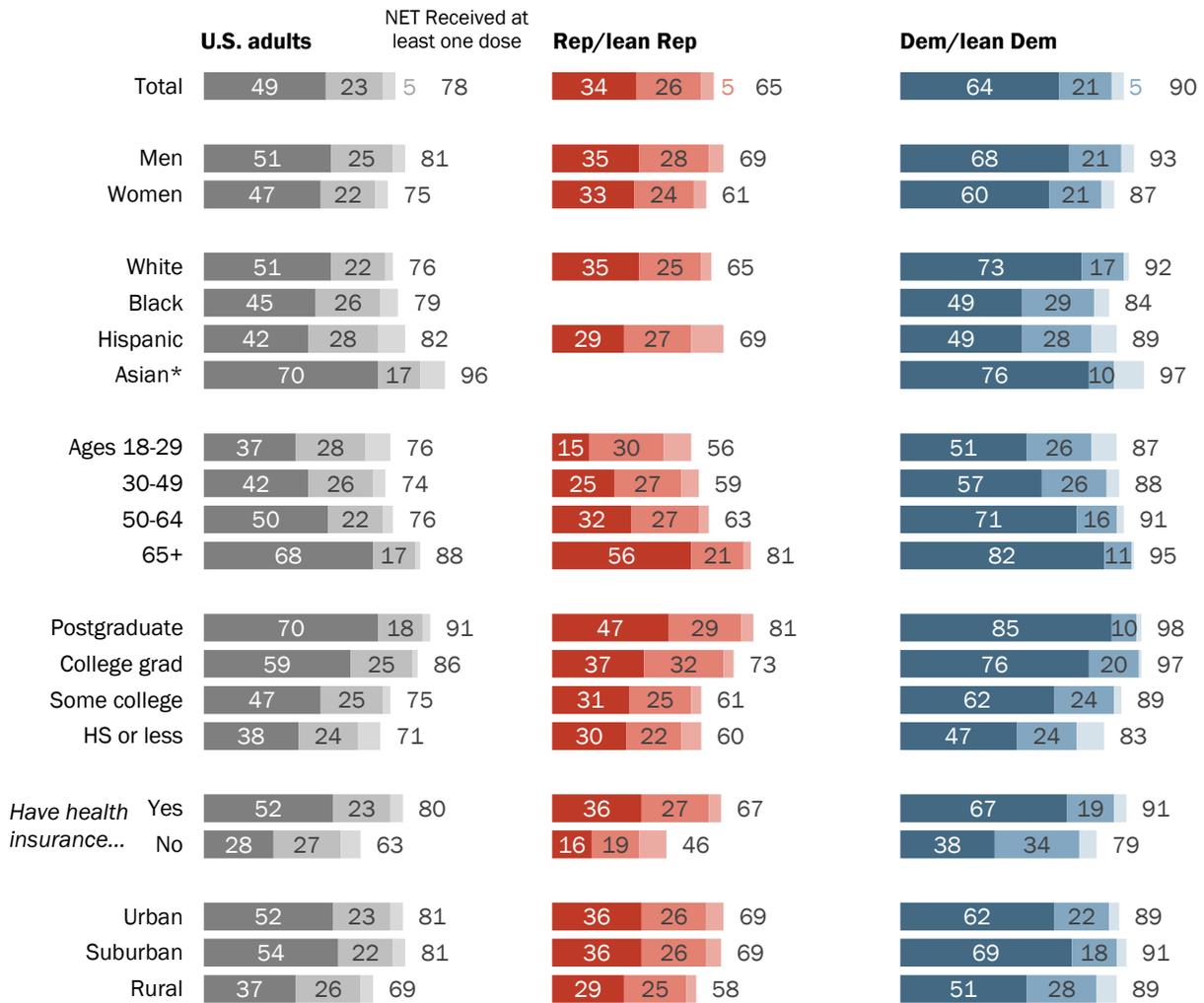
"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Demographics of COVID-19 vaccination status among all U.S. adults and within the Republican and Democratic Party

% of U.S. adults who say they ...

- Have been fully vaccinated, and received booster
- Have been fully vaccinated, and have not received booster
- Have received one dose of vaccine, and need one more



*Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

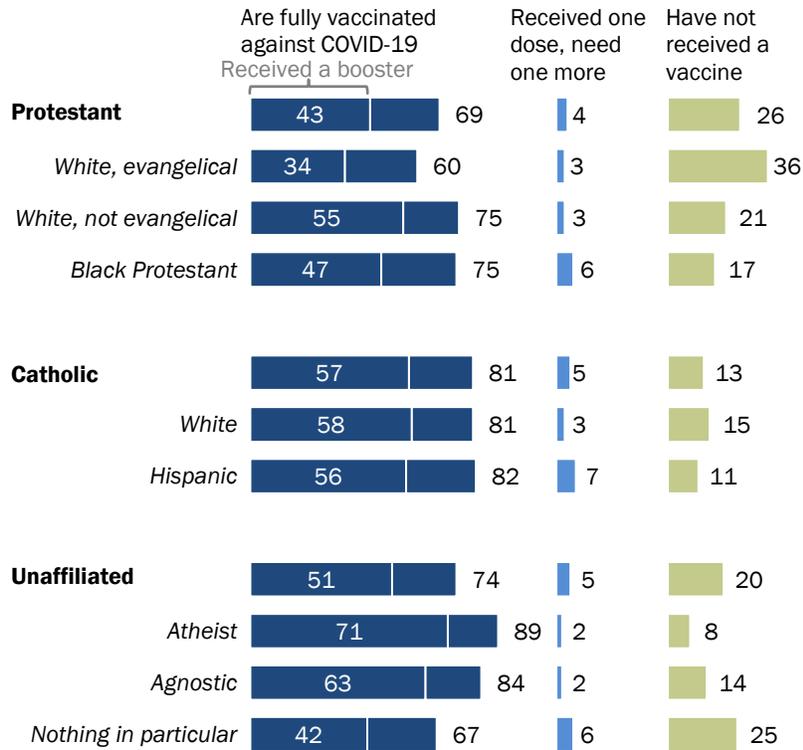
Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White, Black and Asian adults include only those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. The sample size for Black and Asian adults who identify with or lean to the Republican Party is too small for analysis.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

White evangelical Protestants less likely than other religious groups to have received a COVID-19 vaccine

% of U.S. adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 2-8, 2022.

"Americans Reflect on Nation's COVID-19 Response"

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Survey Question Wording and Topline

2022 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
 WAVE 108 MAY 2022
 MAY 2-8, 2022
 N=10,282

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

On a different subject ...

ASK ALL:

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

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Joe Biden					
May 2-8, 2022	11	31	24	33	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	11	29	24	35	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	14	33	23	29	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	22	32	20	24	1
b. Your state elected officials					
May 2-8, 2022	11	40	30	18	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	11	35	32	21	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	11	39	29	20	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	11	39	31	19	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	15	38	27	19	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	16	39	26	18	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	21	41	25	13	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	21	49	22	8	1
c. Your local elected officials					
May 2-8, 2022	10	44	32	13	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	10	39	33	16	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	10	46	30	13	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	10	44	31	13	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	14	44	28	14	1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	13	47	27	12	1
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)					
May 2-8, 2022	13	39	26	20	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	13	37	26	24	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	17	43	24	16	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	16	46	25	12	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	22	45	24	9	<1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	16	47	25	11	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	24	48	21	7	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	30	49	17	4	<1

COVIDEGFP CONTINUED ...**NO ITEMS E-F**

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No answer</u>
g. Hospitals and medical centers in your area					
May 2-8, 2022	34	46	14	5	1
Jan 24-30, 2022	36	45	13	6	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	39	46	11	3	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	36	49	11	3	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	45	42	9	3	<1
July 27-Aug 2, 2020	43	45	9	3	1
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 ITEMS]**

	<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 a whole				
May 2-8, 2022	41	45	13	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	57	35	8	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	61	33	6	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	63	31	5	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	65	29	5	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	67	28	5	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	64	31	4	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	66	31	2	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	47	45	8	<1
b. Your personal health				
May 2-8, 2022	23	50	26	<1
Jan 10-17, 2022	30	50	20	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	31	50	19	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	31	52	17	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	39	46	14	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	40	46	13	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	38	47	14	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	36	52	11	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	27	51	22	<1
c. The U.S. economy				
May 2-8, 2022	58	34	8	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	69	25	5	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	72	24	3	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	81	16	3	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	84	13	3	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	86	12	2	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	88	10	2	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	88	10	1	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	70	25	4	1

COVIDTHREAT CONTINUED ...

	<u>A major threat</u>	<u>A minor threat</u>	<u>Not a threat</u>	<u>No answer</u>
d. Your personal financial situation				
May 2-8, 2022	25	44	30	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	32	44	23	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	29	46	25	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	46	24	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	38	42	20	<1
Jul 13-19, 2020	38	43	19	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	41	42	17	<1
Mar 19-24, 2020	49	40	11	<1
Mar 10-16, 2020	34	43	23	<1

ASK ALL:

COVID_FUT Thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak, do you think... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS]**

	<u>The worst is behind us</u>	<u>The worst is still to come</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	76	23	1
Jan 10-17, 2022	49	50	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	45	54	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	28	71	1
June 16-22, 2020	40	59	1
Apr 7-12, 2020	26	73	1

ASK ALL:

CVDPRIORTY Thinking about the country's response to the coronavirus outbreak since February 2020, how much priority do you think has been given to each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	<u>Too much priority</u>	<u>Too little priority</u>	<u>About the right amount of priority</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Protecting public health May 2-8, 2022	21	34	43	1
b. Supporting businesses and economic activity May 2-8, 2022	13	46	40	1
c. Respecting individual's choices May 2-8, 2022	23	46	30	1
d. Limiting health risks for vulnerable populations May 2-8, 2022	12	42	45	1
e. Supporting overall quality of life for the public May 2-8, 2022	10	48	40	1
f. Meeting the educational needs of K-12 students May 2-8, 2022	6	62	31	1

ASK ALL:
RSTCWRK

Over the course of the coronavirus outbreak, how effective do you think each of the following has been in limiting the spread of the coronavirus? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>Extremely effective</u>	<u>Very effective</u>	<u>Somewhat effective</u>	<u>Not too effective</u>	<u>Not at all effective</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Wearing masks around other people indoors						
	May 2-8, 2022	24	25	23	14	15	<1
b.	Staying at least 6 feet apart from other people indoors						
	May 2-8, 2022	14	20	35	17	13	1
c.	Limiting activities and interactions with other people						
	May 2-8, 2022	21	27	29	13	10	<1
d.	Vaccination against COVID-19						
	May 2-8, 2022	33	22	22	11	11	1
e.	Wide availability of rapid COVID-19 tests						
	May 2-8, 2022	17	27	34	13	10	1

ASK ALL:

COVID_INFECT How concerned, if at all, are you that... [RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	<u>Very concerned</u>	<u>Somewhat concerned</u>	<u>Not too concerned</u>	<u>Not at all concerned</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. You might spread the coronavirus to other people without knowing that you have it					
May 2-8, 2022	19	31	29	20	<1
Jan 10-17, 2022	25	33	26	16	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	27	32	26	15	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	30	31	25	14	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	32	32	23	13	<1
June 16-22, 2020	30	32	23	14	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	33	34	22	11	1
b. You will get the coronavirus and require hospitalization					
May 2-8, 2022	13	21	37	29	<1
Jan 10-17, 2022	15	24	37	24	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	19	26	36	19	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	21	27	31	20	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	23	30	30	17	<1
June 16-22, 2020	24	27	32	17	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	24	31	32	13	<1

ASK ALL:

COVIDTRT Compared with the early stages of the coronavirus outbreak, do you think the effectiveness of treatments and drugs for people with the coronavirus has...

	<u>Gotten a lot better</u>	<u>Gotten a little better</u>	<u>Stayed about the same</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	46	33	19	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	37	41	22	1

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:**

COVID_VAXDMOD Have you received a vaccine to prevent COVID-19?

	<u>NET Have received at least one dose of a vaccine</u>	<u>Yes, have had all the shots needed to be fully vaccinated</u>	<u>Yes, have had one shot but still need one more</u>	<u>No, have not received a vaccine</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	78	73	5	21	2
Jan 24-30, 2022	78	73	5	20	2
Aug 23-29, 2021	73	69	4	26	1
Jun 14-27, 2021	67	63	4	31	2
Feb 16-21, 2021	19	--	--	80	<1

ASK ALL:

COVID_BOOST ²	Have you received a COVID-19 booster shot within the last six months?				
	Yes, have received a <u>booster shot</u>	No, have not received a <u>booster shot</u>	Does not <u>apply to me</u>	Invalid <u>response</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	49	31	17	1	2
Jan 24-30, 2022	48	34	15	1	2

COVID_VAXDMOD AND COVID_BOOST COMBO TABLE

	Yes, have had all the shots needed to be fully vaccinated	No, have not received a booster shot/Does not apply	Refused COVID_BOOST	Yes, have had one shot but still need one more	No, have not received a vaccine	No answer to COVID_VAXDmod
May 2-8, 2022	49	23	<1	5	21	2
Jan 24-30, 2022	48	25	<1	5	20	2

ASK ALL:

CVDHTEST1 In the past six months, have you taken an at-home COVID-19 test?

May 2-8,
2022

39	Yes
61	No
<1	No answer

ASK IF TAKEN TEST (CVDHTEST1=1) [N=4,164]:

CVDHTEST2 Is each of the following a reason you have taken an at-home COVID-19 test?
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	Yes, a <u>reason</u>	No, not a <u>reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. You were experiencing coronavirus symptoms May 2-8, 2022	63	37	<1
b. You were required to take one before attending an event May 2-8, 2022	24	75	<1

**CVDHTEST2
CONTINUED ...**

² COVID_VAXDMOD and COVID_BOOST were asked of all respondents to get measurements on vaccination and booster shot status. Respondents who said "Yes, have had one shot but still need one more" or "No, have not received a vaccine" to COVID_VAXDMOD and said "Yes, have received a booster shot" to COVID_BOOST were coded as "invalid response" to COVID_BOOST. These respondents are ineligible for a COVID-19 booster shot based on their stated vaccination status.

	<u>Yes, a reason</u>	<u>No, not a reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
c. You wanted to take one before attending a gathering with other people			
May 2-8, 2022	41	59	<1
d. You had contact with someone who tested positive for COVID-19			
May 2-8, 2022	47	53	<1

ASK ALL:

GAP21Q12 How much confidence, if any, do you have in the healthcare system in the U.S. to handle a future global health emergency that might occur?

	<u>A great deal</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	15	44	30	11	<1
Feb 1-7, 2021	11	44	36	9	<1

ASK IF DID NOT RESPOND YES IN W94 OR W83 OR W79 OR W72 OR W67 OR W65 (XKNOWPAT=1):

COVID_KNOWPATIENTb Do you personally know someone who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19?

BASED ON TOTAL:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
May 2-8, 2022	81	19	<1
Aug 23-29, 2021	72	28	<1
Feb 16-21, 2021	67	33	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	54	46	<1
Aug 3-16, 2020	39	61	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	20	80	<1
Apr 7-12, 2020	15	85	<1

ASK ALL:

COVID_SELF Since February 2020, have you done or experienced the following?

	<u>Yes, I have</u>	No, I have <u>not</u>	<u>No answer</u>
NO ITEM A			
b. Been pretty sure you have had COVID-19 even though you have not been officially diagnosed			
May 2-8, 2022	34	65	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	24	75	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	21	79	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	13	87	<1
Apr 29-May 5, 2020	14	85	1
c. Tested positive for having COVID-19			
May 2-8, 2022	28	71	1
Aug 23-29, 2021	13	86	1
Feb 16-21, 2021	9	91	1
Aug 3-16, 2020	2	97	<1

NO ITEMS D-E

OTHER QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE