

These tables are supplemental to a Commonwealth Fund data brief, Sara R. Collins et al., *An Early Look at the Potential Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic for Health Insurance Coverage* (Commonwealth Fund, June 2020), available on the Fund's website at: <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2020/jun/implications-covid-19-pandemic-health-insurance-survey>.

Table 1. Demographics

Base: Respondents age 18+ who said they and/or their spouse/partner worked full-time/part-time

	All adults	No job loss/furlough	Lost job/furloughed
Percent distribution	100%	79%	21%
Unweighted N	1,582	1,249	333
Gender			
Male	50	50	49
Female	50	50	51
Race/Ethnicity			
White	62	64	53
Black	12	11	13
Hispanic	18	16	26
Other	8	8	7
Age			
18–64	92	92	93
18–29	23	22	29
30–49	43	44	39
50–64	26	26	25
65+	8	8	7
Annual income			
<\$50,000	43	40	53
\$50,000+	53	56	40
Political affiliation			
Democrat	37	39	31
Leaning Democrat	15	15	17
Republican	24	25	23
Leaning Republican	10	9	12
Education			
High school or less	35	33	42
Some college	28	27	28
College degree or higher	38	40	29
Region			
Northeast	18	18	20
North Central	20	19	22
South	37	39	32
West	24	24	26
Metro status			
Metro	75	74	79
Nonmetro	16	18	9
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed			
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	—	—	59
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	—	—	41

Notes: "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

Table 2. Millions of Americans get their health insurance through a job. If you had to choose one, which comes closest to your opinion:

Base: Adults age 18+

	People who get health insurance through their employers should have the option of getting similar coverage at a similar cost through government regulated and subsidized health plans	People who get health insurance through their employers should NOT have the option of enrolling in government regulated and subsidized health plans	Neither
Percent distribution	74%	19%	2%
Gender			
Male	71	21	2
Female	76	18	1
Race/Ethnicity			
White	71	21	2
Black	80	15	1
Hispanic	77	17	0
Other	76	17	1
Age			
18–64	76	19	2
18–29	76	17	3
30–49	79	17	1
50–64	72	22	2
65+	64	21	2
Annual income			
<\$50,000	74	18	1
\$50,000+	74	20	2
Political affiliation			
Democrat	81	14	1
Leaning Democrat	83	14	1
Republican	65	27	2
Leaning Republican	66	26	1
Education			
High school or less	71	20	1
Some college	75	18	2
College degree or higher	76	20	2
Region			
Northeast	74	19	2
North Central	72	21	2
South	73	20	2
West	76	17	1
Metro status			
Metro	75	19	1
Nonmetro	68	24	1
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed			
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	79	15	2
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	75	18	2

Notes: "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

Table 3. Who do you trust the most to make a decision to open the economy given the need to keep people safe?

Base: Adults age 18+

	President Trump	A public health official like Anthony Fauci	Your state governor	Your mayor or a local government official	Someone else*
Percent distribution	15%	37%	26%	14%	4%
Gender					
Male	18	34	25	14	4
Female	13	40	27	13	4
Race/Ethnicity					
White	17	37	27	12	3
Black	4	42	22	21	7
Hispanic	17	34	28	14	3
Other	14	37	20	17	6
Age					
18–64	14	38	26	15	4
18–29	14	38	26	13	7
30–49	12	38	29	17	2
50–64	17	39	23	14	4
65+	20	34	23	11	5
Annual income					
<\$50,000	14	39	25	13	4
\$50,000+	16	35	26	15	4
Political affiliation					
Democrat	5	50	28	13	3
Leaning Democrat	6	49	26	14	3
Republican	35	20	25	14	3
Leaning Republican	25	21	23	18	9
Education					
High school or less	18	32	25	14	5
Some college	14	40	24	14	4
College degree or higher	13	41	28	13	3
Region					
Northeast	15	36	28	15	3
North Central	15	35	29	13	3
South	15	39	22	15	6
West	16	38	27	12	3
Metro status					
Metro	14	39	26	14	4
Nonmetro	22	29	27	13	4
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed					
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	20	33	28	11	6
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	13	39	32	8	7

Notes: * "Someone else" includes business owners, doctors/health care or medical experts, respondent themselves, people in the area, CDC/CDC official/World Health Organization, or others. "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

Table 4. How important is requiring that everyone wear face masks in public* to ensure a safe work environment for you and your loved ones before there is a vaccine for COVID-19?

Base: Adults age 18+

	Very/ somewhat important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ not at all important	Not too important	Not at all important
Percent distribution	85%	63%	21%	15%	6%	9%
Gender						
Male	81	57	24	19	7	12
Female	88	69	19	11	6	6
Race/Ethnicity						
White	82	59	23	17	7	10
Black	91	69	22	8	3	5
Hispanic	90	73	17	9	5	5
Other	86	70	16	14	6	9
Age						
18–64	84	62	22	15	6	9
18–29	85	60	25	15	6	8
30–49	85	63	23	14	5	9
50–64	82	62	20	17	8	9
65+	86	69	17	13	6	7
Annual income						
<\$50,000	88	67	21	11	4	7
\$50,000+	81	60	21	19	8	11
Political affiliation						
Democrat	96	77	19	4	2	1
Leaning Democrat	92	73	18	8	4	4
Republican	71	47	24	28	12	16
Leaning Republican	68	45	23	32	12	20
Education						
High school or less	86	65	21	14	3	10
Some college	85	61	24	14	8	7
College degree or higher	83	63	19	17	9	8
Region						
Northeast	86	69	17	14	6	7
North Central	83	57	26	17	7	10
South	85	63	22	14	7	7
West	84	65	19	16	5	10
Metro status						
Metro	86	65	21	14	6	8
Nonmetro	80	57	22	20	9	11
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed						
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	81	63	18	18	8	10
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	86	66	19	13	5	9

Notes: * Includes at work, when shopping, and on public transportation. "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

Table 5. How important is regular COVID-19 testing of everyone to ensure a safe work environment for you and your loved ones before there is a vaccine for COVID-19?

Base: Adults age 18+

	Very/ somewhat important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ not at all important	Not too important	Not at all important
Percent distribution	81%	56%	25%	18%	9%	9%
Gender						
Male	78	52	26	21	10	11
Female	84	59	25	15	9	7
Race/Ethnicity						
White	78	51	27	22	12	10
Black	86	63	24	13	5	8
Hispanic	90	68	21	10	5	5
Other	83	61	23	15	5	10
Age						
18–64	81	56	25	18	9	9
18–29	83	56	27	17	7	10
30–49	84	58	26	16	9	7
50–64	76	53	23	23	12	11
65+	80	55	26	18	9	9
Annual income						
<\$50,000	85	59	26	15	8	7
\$50,000+	77	53	25	22	10	11
Political affiliation						
Democrat	92	68	24	8	5	3
Leaning Democrat	89	67	22	11	5	6
Republican	66	37	29	33	17	16
Leaning Republican	68	39	29	31	14	18
Education						
High school or less	82	61	22	17	7	9
Some college	81	53	27	19	11	8
College degree or higher	80	52	28	20	10	10
Region						
Northeast	82	54	27	18	8	10
North Central	78	49	29	21	12	8
South	82	57	25	17	8	9
West	81	60	21	18	9	9
Metro status						
Metro	82	56	25	17	9	8
Nonmetro	77	52	25	22	11	11
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed						
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	81	56	25	19	7	12
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	83	61	22	16	9	7

Notes: "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

Table 6. How important is the ability of the government to trace potential contacts with anyone who tests positive for COVID-19 to ensure a safe work environment for you and your loved ones before there is a vaccine for COVID-19?

Base: Adults age 18+

	Very/ somewhat important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too/ not at all important	Not too important	Not at all important
Percent distribution	81%	54%	27%	18%	8%	10%
Gender						
Male	78	50	27	21	8	13
Female	84	57	27	15	8	7
Race/Ethnicity						
White	79	51	28	20	9	12
Black	88	57	30	11	6	5
Hispanic	85	62	23	14	8	7
Other	84	58	26	16	6	10
Age						
18–64	81	53	29	18	8	10
18–29	83	49	34	17	8	9
30–49	82	53	28	18	8	10
50–64	80	54	26	19	9	11
65+	79	58	20	19	8	11
Annual income						
<\$50,000	85	56	28	14	7	7
\$50,000+	77	51	27	22	9	13
Political affiliation						
Democrat	92	67	26	7	4	2
Leaning Democrat	88	61	27	12	7	4
Republican	66	37	29	33	15	18
Leaning Republican	66	39	28	32	10	22
Education						
High school or less	81	56	25	17	7	10
Some college	82	52	30	18	9	9
College degree or higher	79	52	27	21	9	12
Region						
Northeast	79	57	22	20	9	11
North Central	78	49	29	21	11	11
South	83	54	29	16	7	9
West	81	55	26	18	7	11
Metro status						
Metro	82	56	27	17	8	9
Nonmetro	76	49	27	22	9	12
Health coverage status through employer of lost job/furloughed						
Employer did not offer coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	80	51	29	20	8	12
Employer offered coverage through job that was lost/furloughed	80	56	23	20	8	12

Notes: "Other" race includes Asians, Native Americans/American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, mixed race, and any other race. "Some college" includes adults who reported they attended college but did not graduate, or they earned a two-year associate degree. "Metro" includes respondent living in a city or suburban area. Adults who reported they considered themselves an "Independent," "Other," or reported "Don't know/refused" were then asked if they lean more toward the Democratic or Republican Party. "Independent," "Other," and "Don't know/refused" categories are not listed.

Data: Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020.

HOW WE CONDUCTED THIS SURVEY

The Commonwealth Fund Health Care Poll: COVID-19, May–June 2020 was conducted by SSRS from May 13 through June 2, 2020. A total of 2,271 interviews were completed on the SSRS Omnibus. The survey was completed with the general population (adults 18 and older) and included an oversample of African Americans and Hispanics.¹ Approximately, 28 percent of the interviews were completed via landline (n=626) and 72 percent of the interviews were conducted via mobile phone (n=1,645).

This study asks respondents about changes in their employment and health insurance coverage, as well changes in the respondent's partner/spouse's employment and health insurance coverage, during the coronavirus pandemic. The unit of analysis is at the household level. "Household," in this study, is defined as the respondent and the respondent's partner/spouse. If both the respondent and partner/spouse had a change in employment, for example, we would consider this as one employment change for the household.

In total, 221 respondents reported they lost their job or were furloughed and their partner/spouse did not, 82 respondents said their partner/spouse lost their job or were furloughed and the respondent did not, and 30 respondents reported that both they and their partner/spouse lost their job or were furloughed. Of all respondents who reported they or their partner/spouse lost a job/furloughed, 60 respondents reported they had coverage through their own affected job and their partner/spouse (if married/living with a partner) did not, 25 respondents reported their partner/spouse had coverage through the partner/spouse's affected job and the respondent did not, and 53 respondents reported both the respondent and

partner/spouse had coverage through either their own or their partner/spouse's affected job.

Each Omnibus survey consists of a minimum of 1,000 interviews, of which 700 interviews are completed with respondents on their cell phones and at least 35 are conducted in Spanish. Completes are representative of the United States population of adults 18 and older. The SSRS Omnibus uses a fully-replicated, stratified, single-stage, random-digit-dialing (RDD) sample of telephone households, and randomly generated cell phones.

Each SSRS Omnibus insert was weighted to provide nationally representative and projectable estimates of the adult population 18 years of age and older. The first stage weight or base weight took into account the disproportionate probabilities of household and respondent selection due to the number of separate telephone landlines and cell phones answered by respondents and their households, as well as the probability associated with the random selection of an individual household member. With the base weight applied, the sample was post-stratified and balanced by key demographics such as age, race, sex, region, and education. The sample was also weighted to reflect the distribution of phone usage in the general population. The study included an oversample of African American and Hispanic respondents. The weighting procedures adjusted for this oversampling.

The margin of error for this survey is ± 2.4 percentage points. The landline portion of the survey achieved a 3.9 percent response rate and the cellular phone component achieved a 3.5 percent response rate. The overall response rate was 3.6 percent.

1. This survey was included in the SSRS Omnibus for three weeks. To collect these 2,271 interviews, each week all African Americans and Hispanics were interviewed. Of the remaining respondents surveyed in the Omnibus, we completed interviews with seven out of every nine respondents age 18 and older for the first week. For the last two weeks, this number was decreased to ask six out of every nine respondents.