

Oregon Health Authority Statewide COVID-19 Survey

September 2020



Research purpose

- Assess awareness and understanding of COVID-19
- Explore protective behaviors and risk behaviors related to COVID-19

Methodology

- Phone and text-to-online survey of N=1,009 Oregonians
 - Included oversample of 400 people of color
 - Weighted by age, gender, education, ethnicity, party registration, and area of state
- Conducted August 27–September 11, 2020; 15 minutes to complete
- Margin of error $\pm 3.1\%$
- Due to rounding, some totals may differ by ± 1 from the sum of separate responses.

Methodology

- Lara Media Services (LMS) surveyed additional 468 members of Oregon's Latino community.
 - Outreach contacted migrant workers, and workers in fields, nurseries, and packing plants in order to include people who would be missed in traditional outreach methods.
- Further details for this additional sample will be presented elsewhere; a few key results are presented side by side for the statewide results and additional sample of the Latino community.
- The additional sample is labeled as Latino community throughout this report.

Key takeaways

- About four in ten Oregonians (42%) are very worried about the COVID-19 situation in Oregon.
- Half as many (22%) are very worried about getting sick with COVID-19.
- More of those in the Latino community are very worried about COVID-19 (70%) and very concerned about getting sick (72%).
 - In general, participants from the Latino community were more worried about others (friends and family) getting infected with COVID-19 than about themselves.
 - This was especially prominent among young Latinos between the age of 18–24, where 7 in 10 stated they were very worried.

Key takeaways

- The typical Oregonian attended three or fewer social gatherings in the past two weeks (51% of Oregonians).
- Social gatherings with a few people are more common than gatherings with 10 or more people.
 - 66% got together with a few family or friends outside.
 - 52% got together with a few family or friends inside someone's house.
 - 20% attended a social gathering with 10 or more people.
- On average, Oregonians take personal protective measures most of the time.
 - 84% wear a face mask indoors in public nearly all the time.
 - 75% frequently wash hands nearly all the time.

Key takeaways

- Oregonians who take fewer personal protective measures also gather socially more often.
 - Those gathering more often are also more skeptical about the benefit of public health protective measures.
- Protecting others, either family and friends (35%) or their community (30%) is a top reason Oregonians wear face masks.

Key takeaways

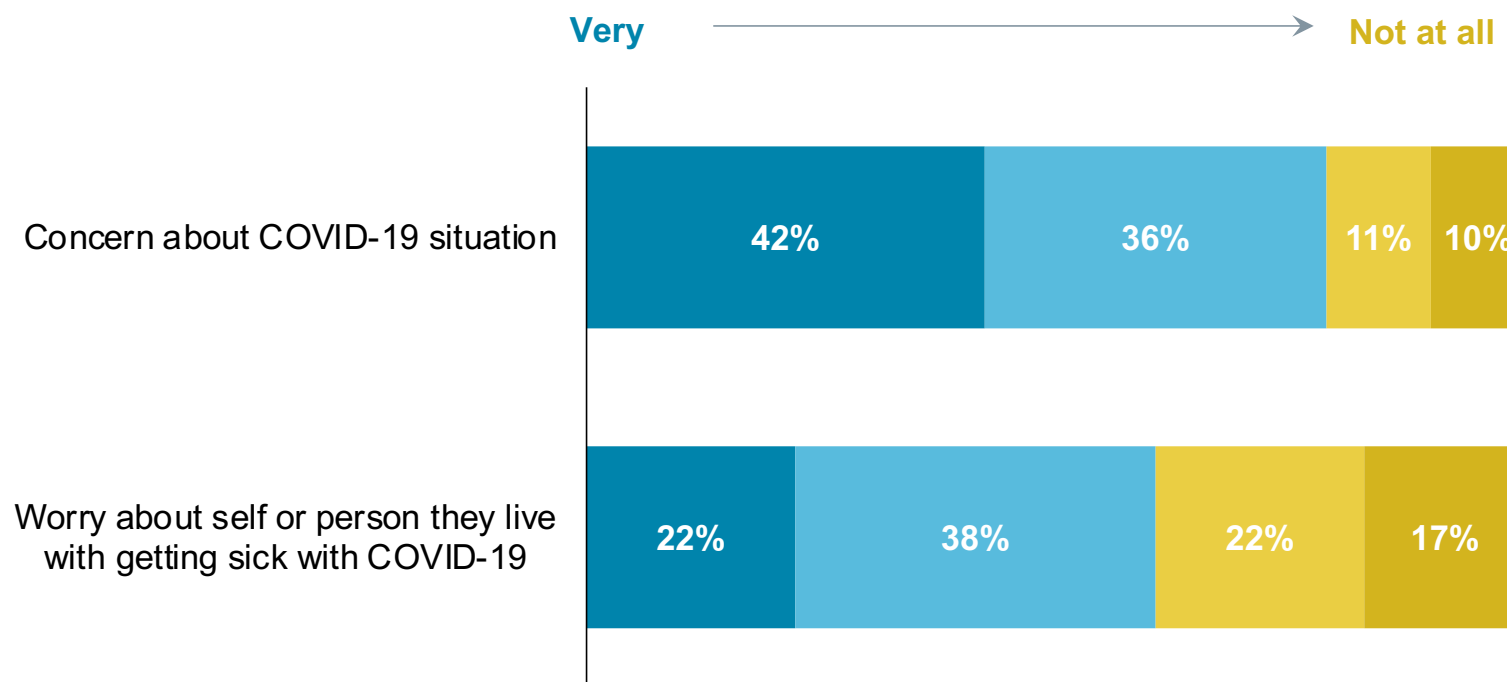
- Oregonians are less willing to share detailed information with a contact tracer than they are to quarantine.
 - 65% are very willing to share detailed information with a contact tracer.
 - 89% are very likely to quarantine if exposed to someone with COVID-19.
- Within the statewide sample, Oregonians who are unlikely to quarantine do not believe it is necessary (52%).
- Within the Latino community, those who are unlikely to quarantine note that they are the only source of income for their family (43%) or they lack health insurance (31%).

Key takeaways

- About 4 in 10 say they will definitely get a COVID-19 vaccine (39%).
 - 12% are certain they would not get a vaccine.
 - 49% are not certain if they would get a vaccine.
- Rural Oregonians and those with a high school degree are less likely to definitely get a COVID-19 vaccine.

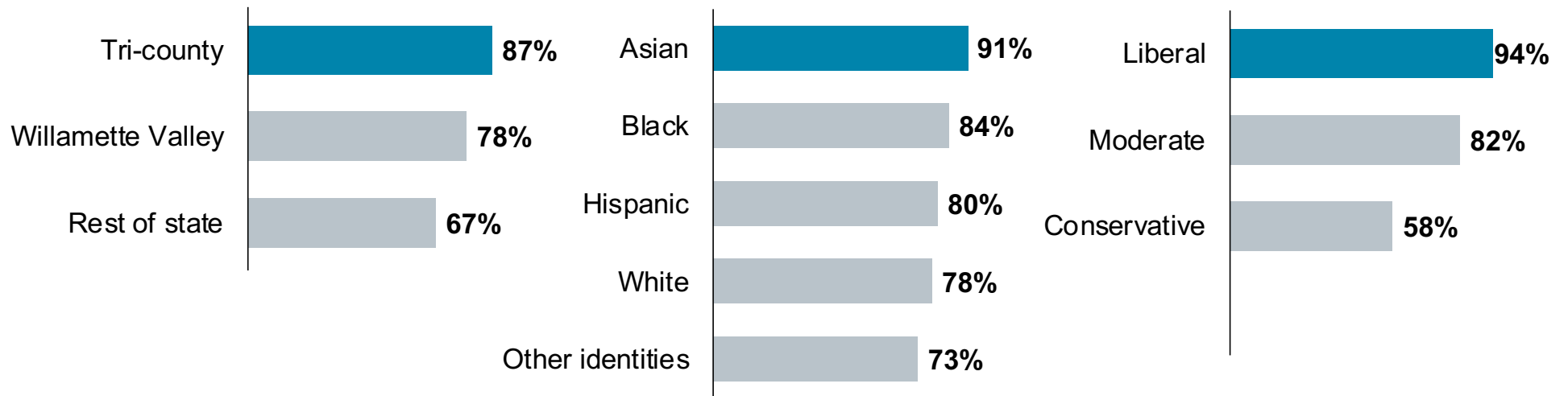
Concern about COVID-19

Concern about the COVID-19 situation in general is higher than personal worry about getting sick from COVID-19.



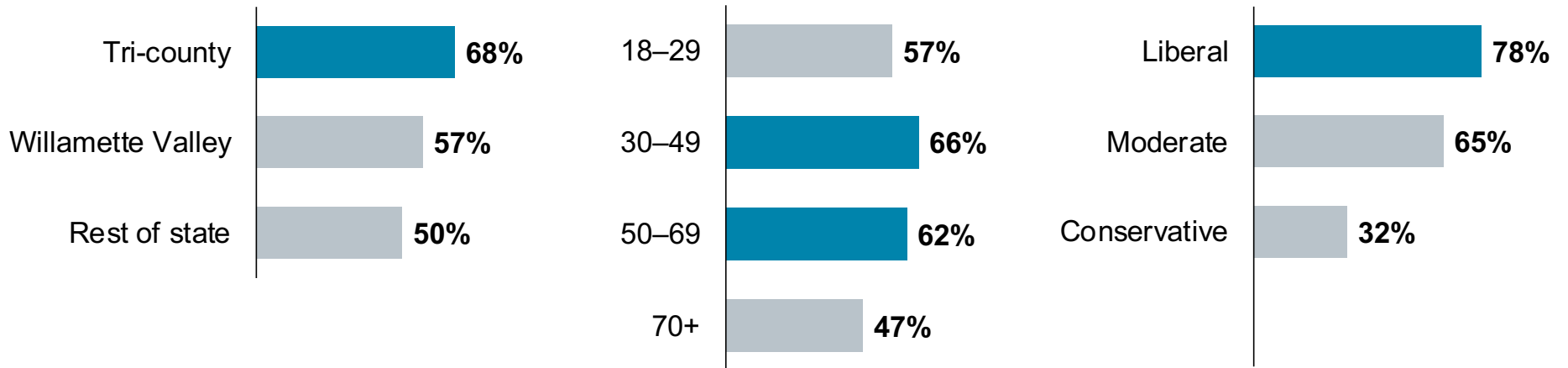
Concern about the COVID-19 situation in Oregon is higher among tri-county residents, Asian residents, and liberal residents.

Very or somewhat concerned about COVID-19 situation in Oregon today

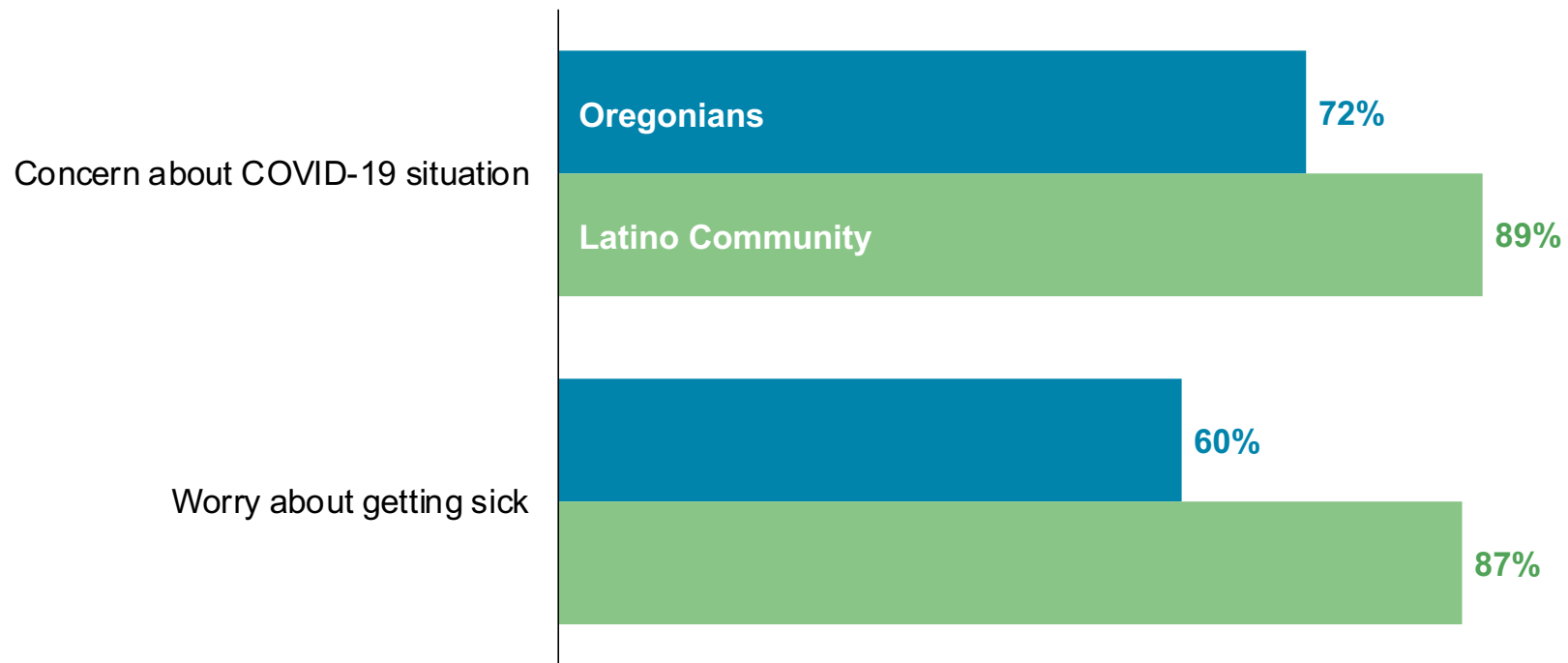


Tri-county residents, those ages 30–69, and liberal residents are more worried about themselves or people they live with becoming sick.

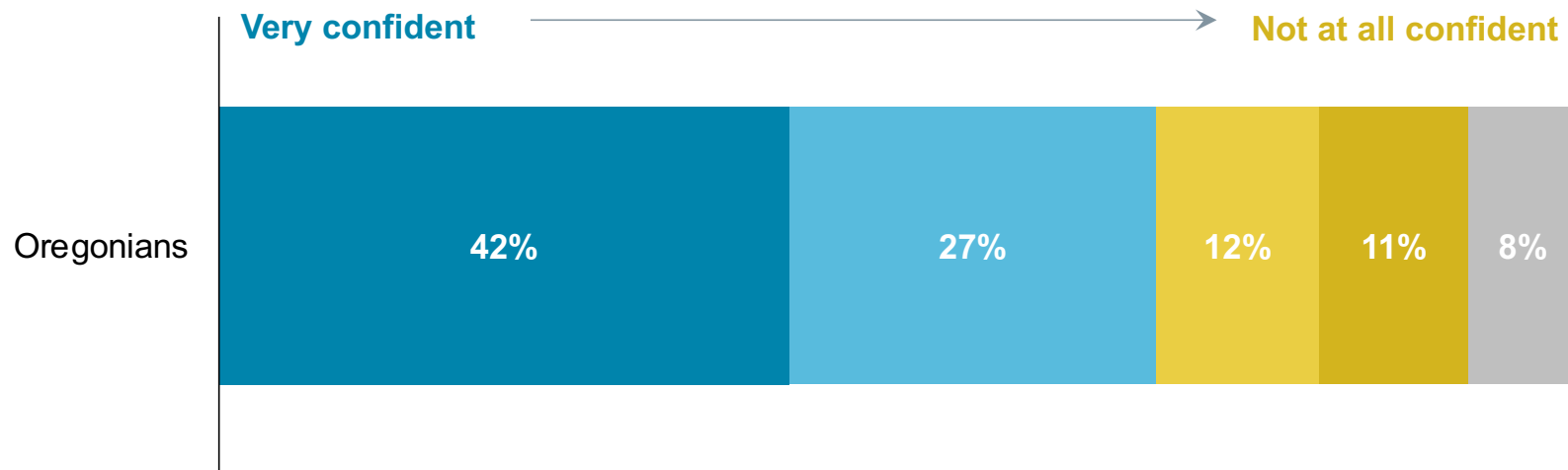
Very or somewhat worried about becoming sick with COVID-19



Concern over COVID-19 and worry about personally getting sick are higher within the Latino community and there is no gap between the two.

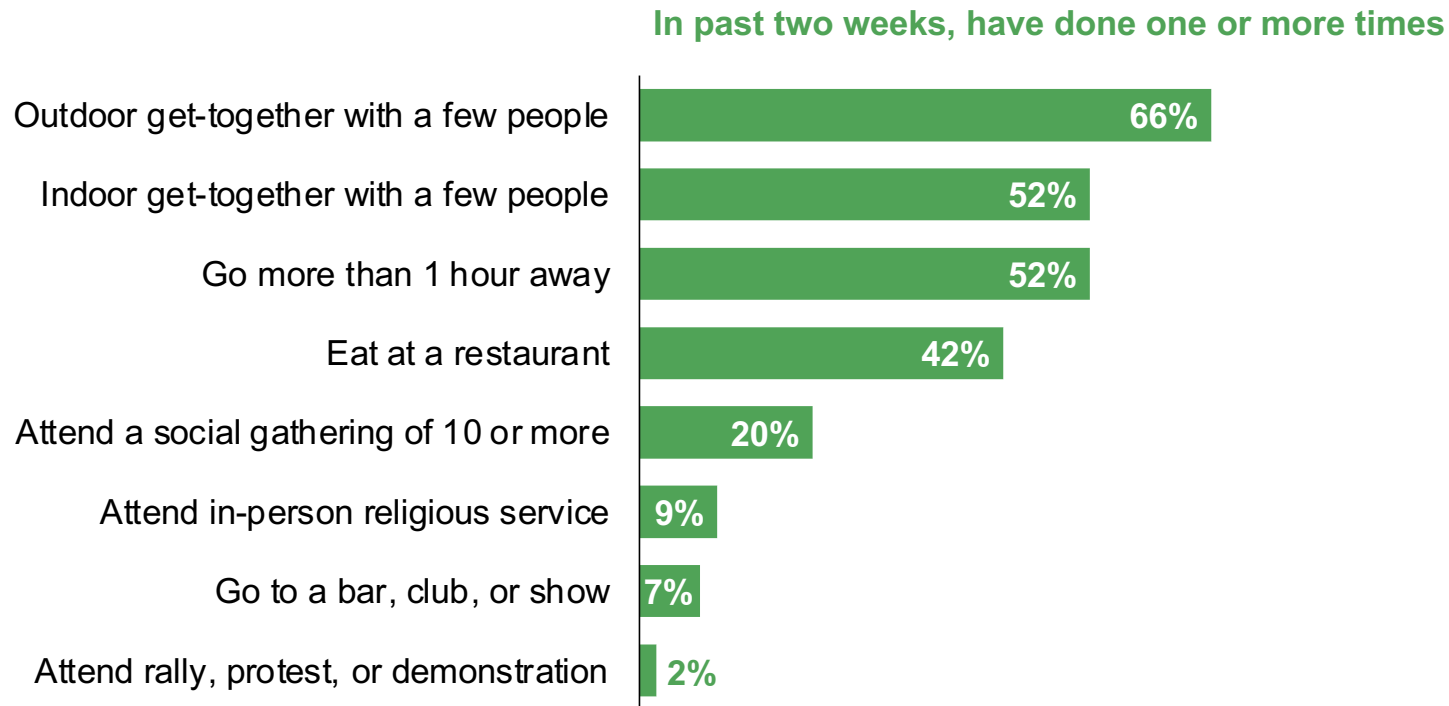


About 7 in 10 Oregonians are confident they could get tested for COVID-19 if they wanted to. About 1 in 10 are not sure.



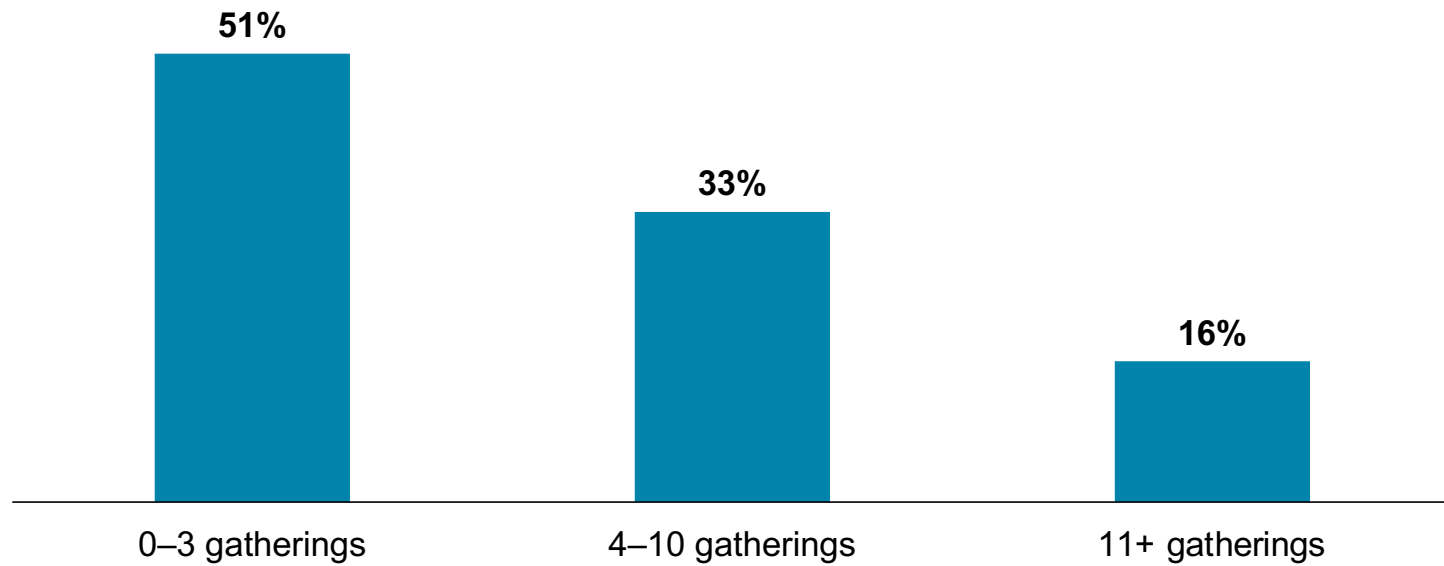
Activities that contribute to COVID-19 transmission

When they are gathering, Oregonians are most likely to be getting together with a few friends or family members.



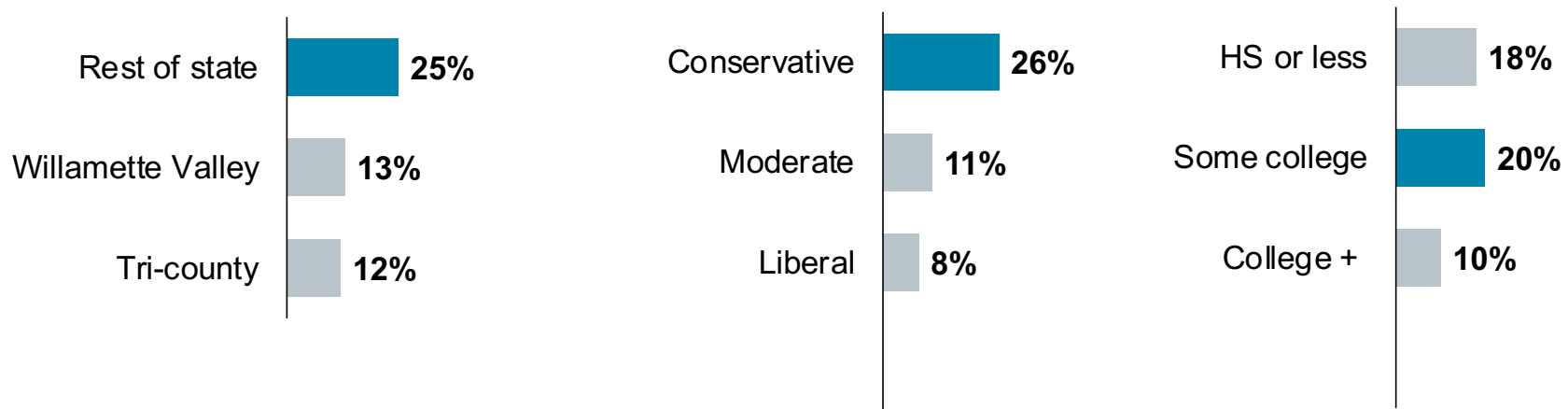
Half of Oregonians attended three or fewer gatherings in the past two weeks.

Total number of gatherings in past two weeks



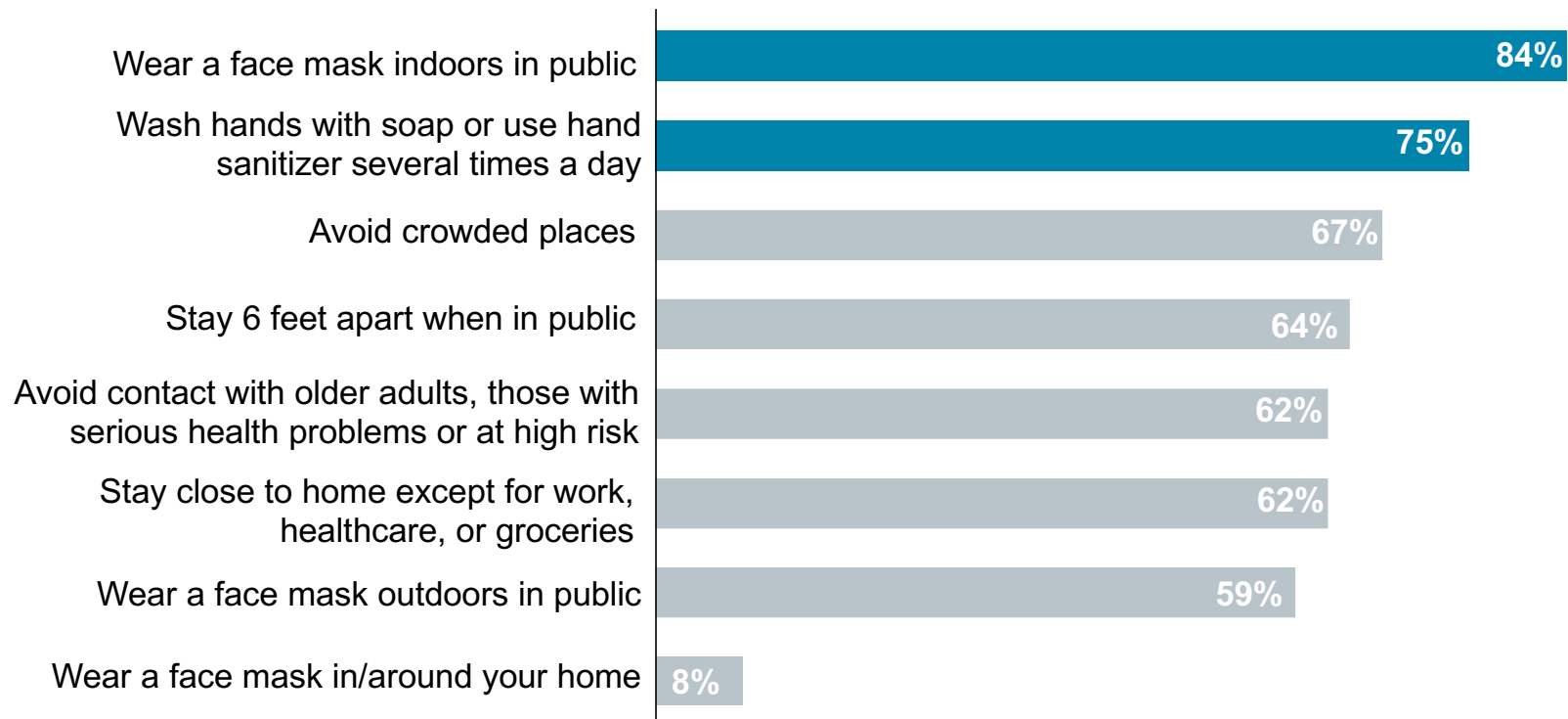
Oregonians who get together more often include those outside of the tri-county and Willamette Valley regions, conservatives, and those some college education.

Attended 11 or more social gatherings in past two weeks

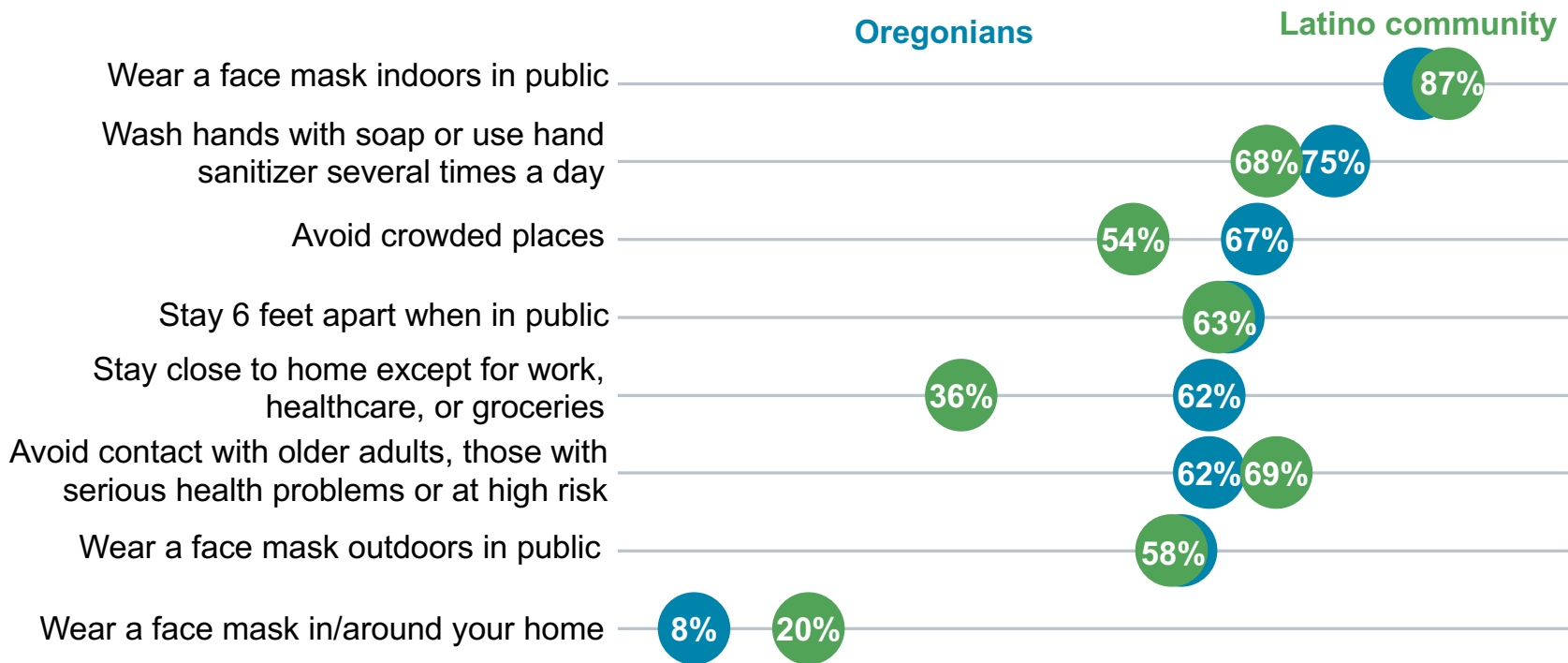


Personal protective behaviors

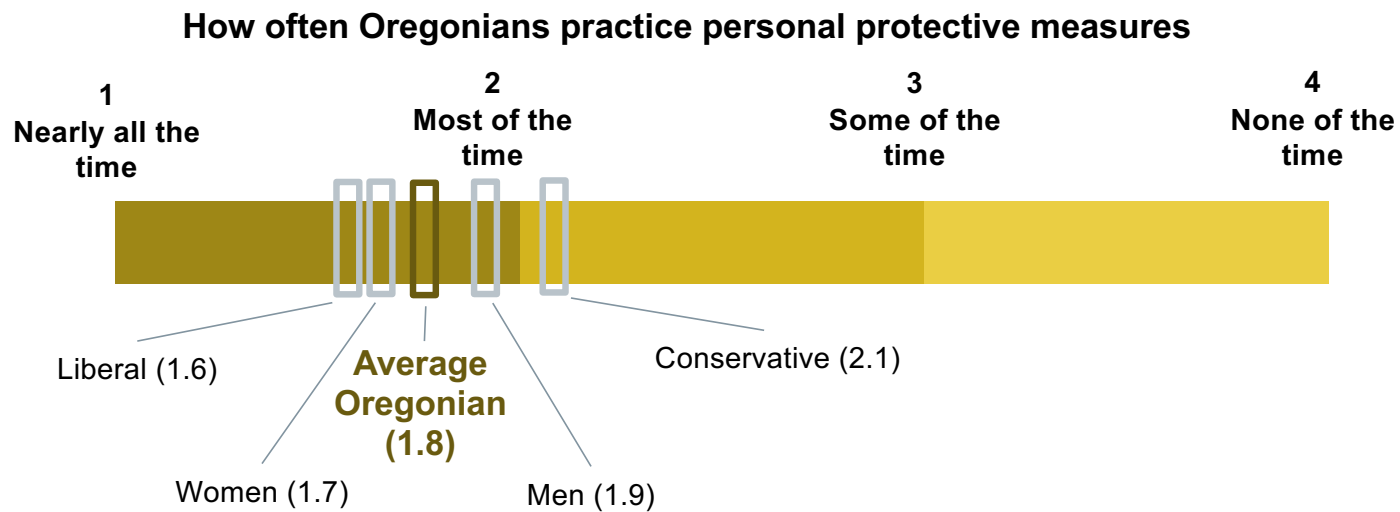
8 in 10 Oregonians wear a face mask indoors in public nearly all the time; 7 in 10 frequently wash hands nearly all the time.



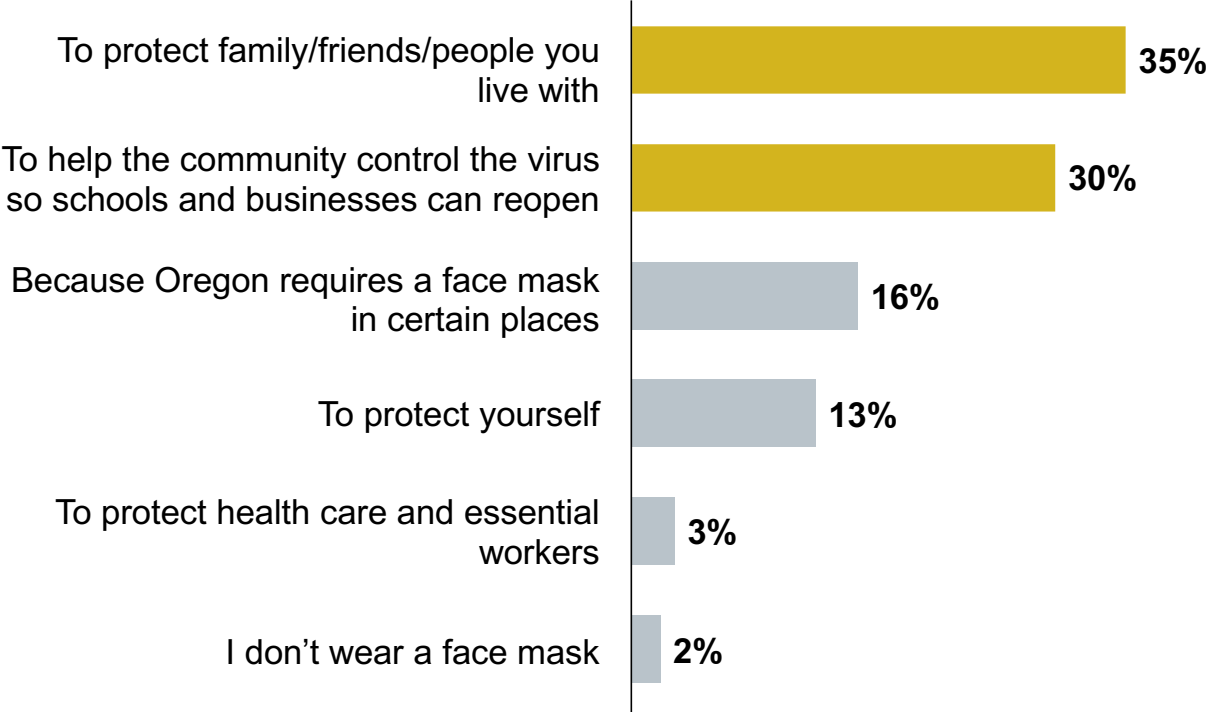
Members of the Latino community are more likely to wear face masks in and around their home nearly all the time, and also more likely to leave their homes.



On average, Oregonians say they take a range of personal protective measures most of the time.

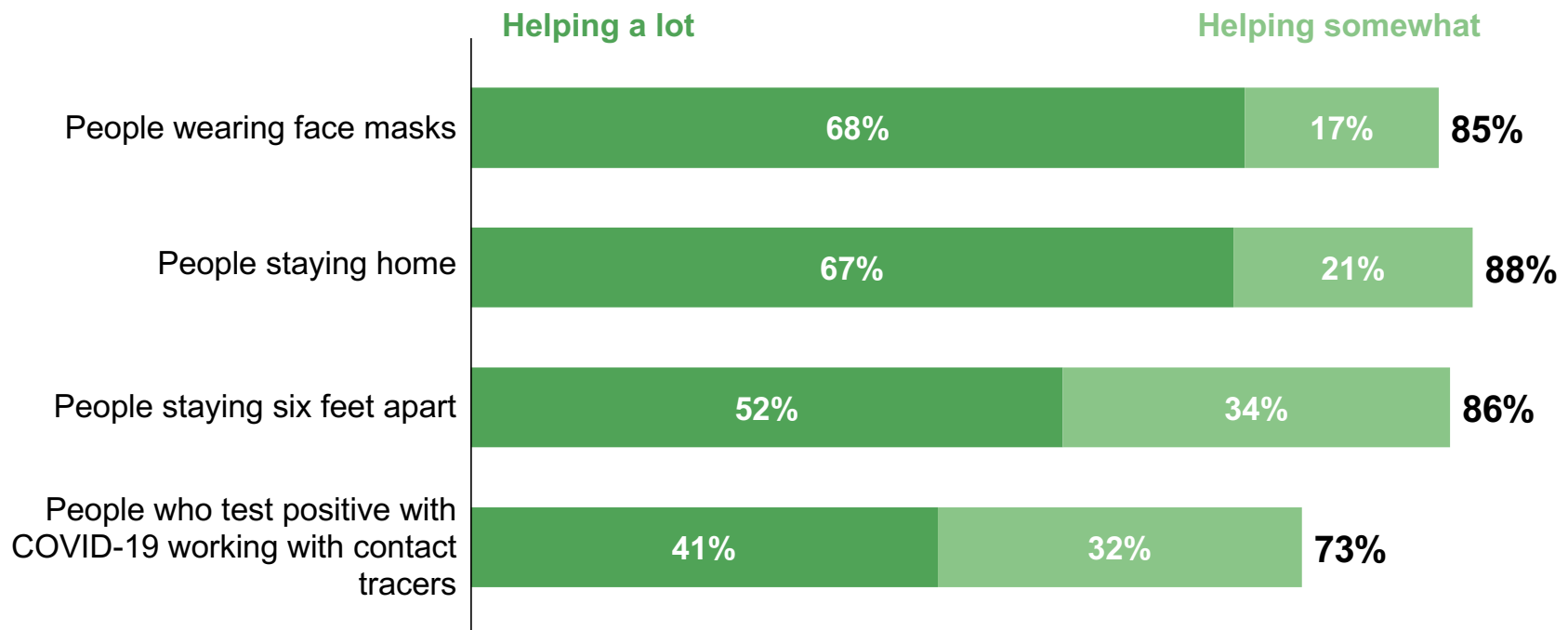


Oregonians point to protecting others as a key reason to wear a face mask.

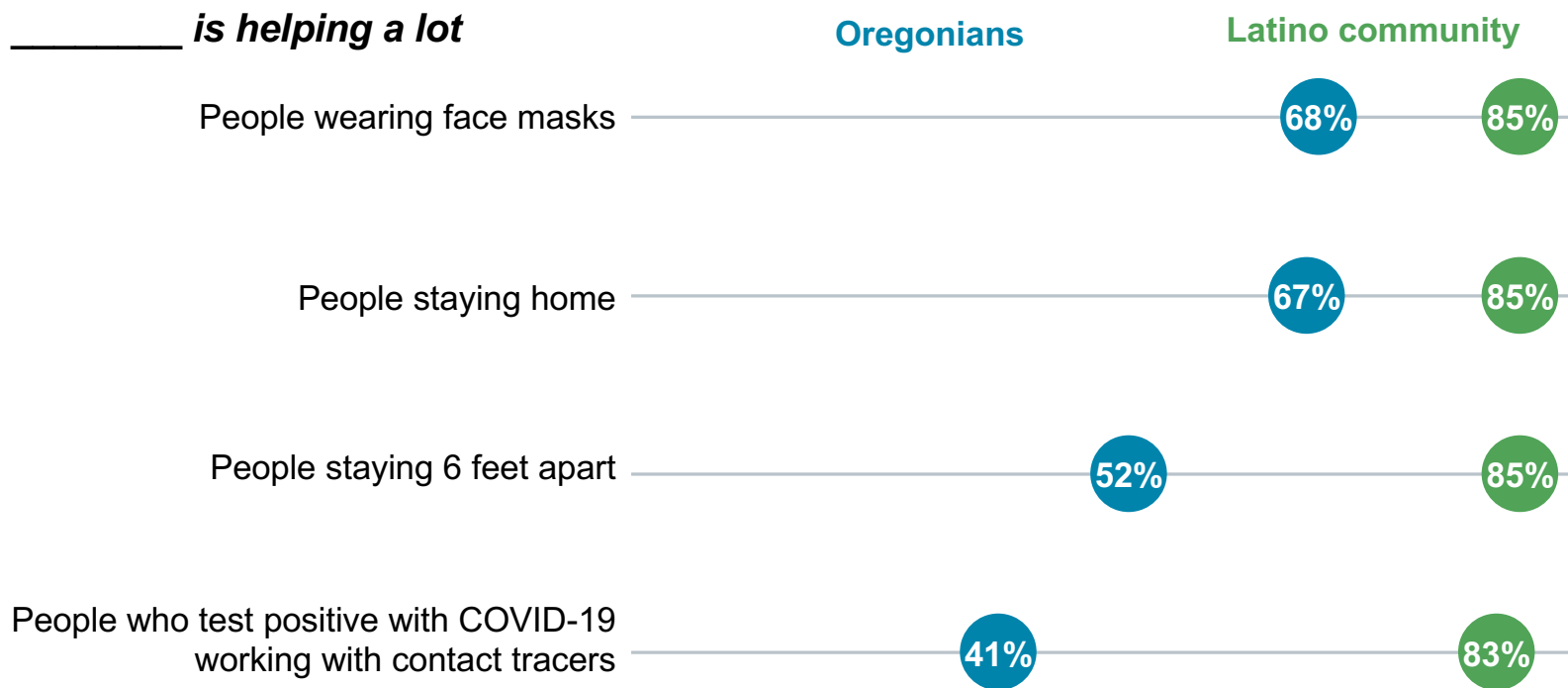


Attitude toward protective measures

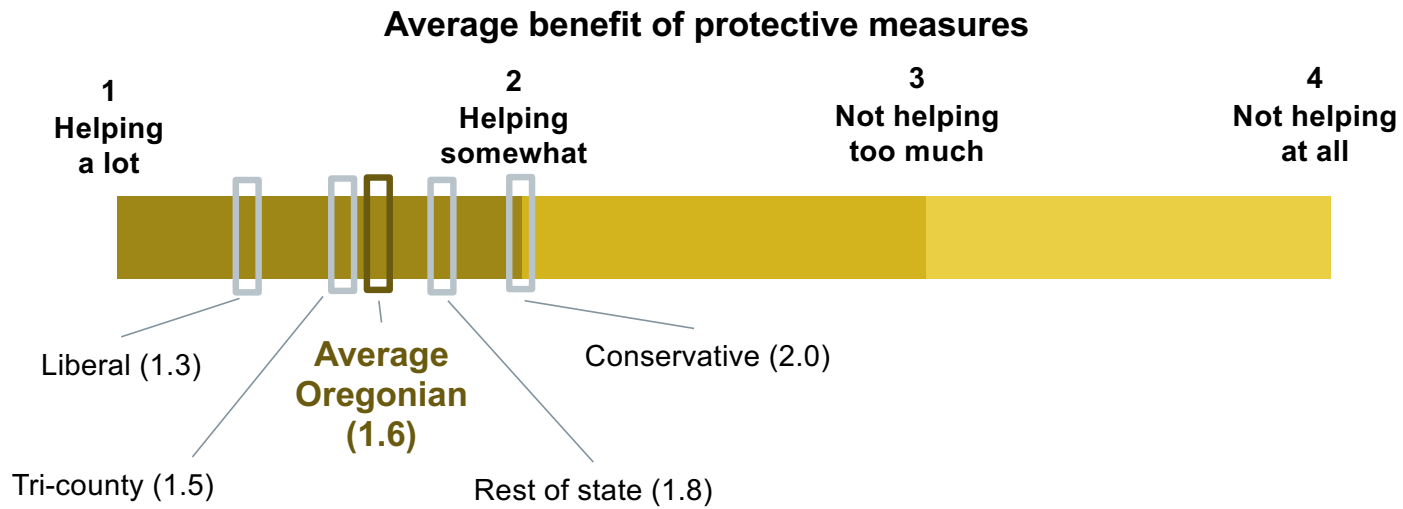
Over 6 in 10 Oregonians believe face masks and staying at home are helping to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Oregon.



Belief in the value of protective measures to slow the spread of COVID-19 in Oregon is higher among members of the Latino community.



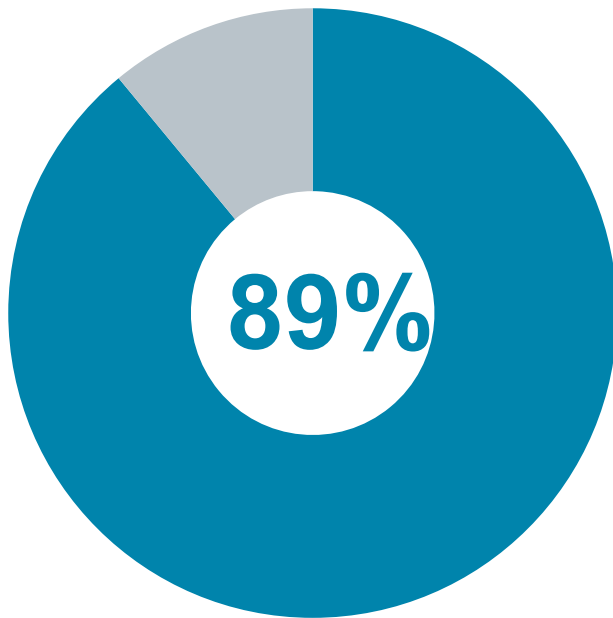
On average, Oregonians say protective measures are helping somewhat.



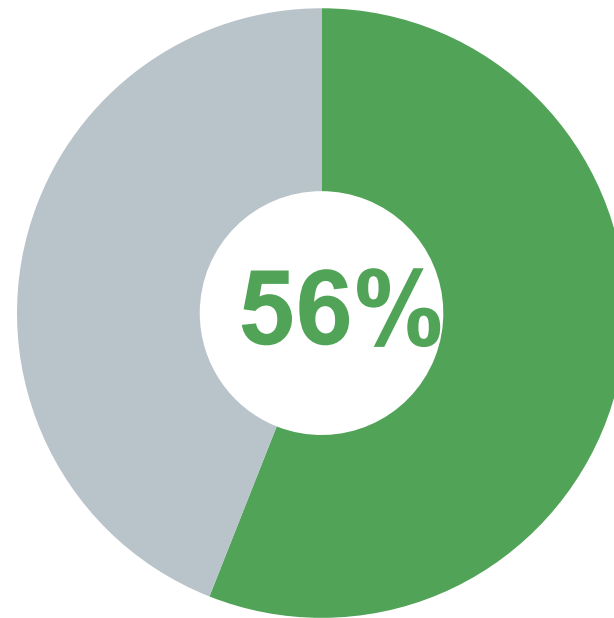
Quarantine and contact tracing

A large majority of Oregonians are very likely to quarantine if they experience symptoms of COVID-19 or have direct contact with someone who is sick; fewer in the Latino community are very likely to do so.

Oregonians

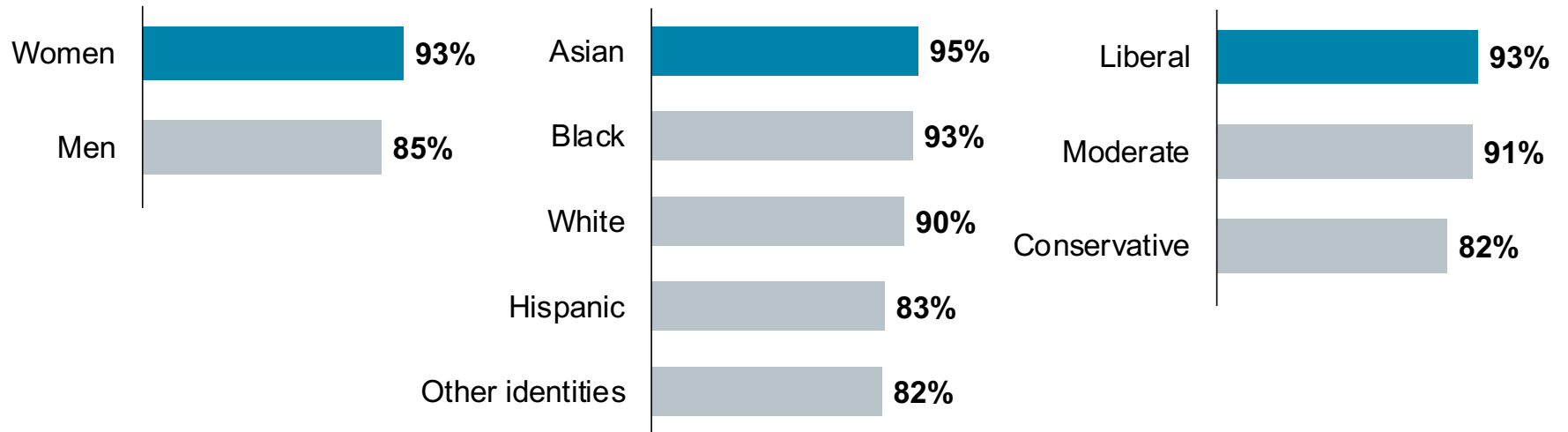


Latino Community



Women, Asian residents, and liberal residents are most likely to quarantine if exposed or experiencing symptoms.

Very likely to quarantine



In general, Oregonians who would not quarantine do not see the need to do so if they are asymptomatic or do not believe COVID-19 is a risk to people's health.

- 35%** No need to quarantine if no symptoms
- 31%** COVID not dangerous/risky to self or others
- 10%** Would go to doctor/Need to see the doctor
- 7%** Am currently socially-distanced/not exposed

n=35

Within the Latino community, the primary reasons people may not quarantine are that they need to go to work or lack health insurance.

43% Need to work, only source of income

31% Do not have health insurance

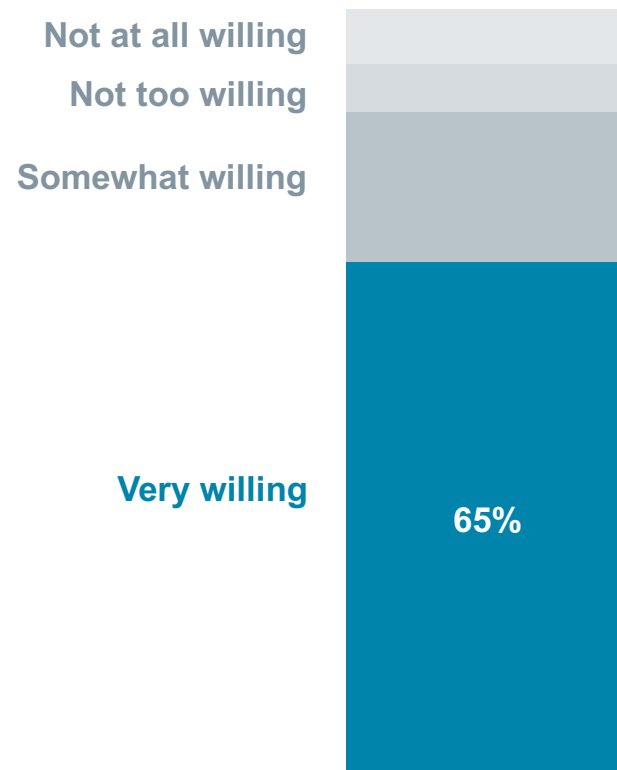
10% COVID not dangerous/risky to self or others

9% God will take care of me

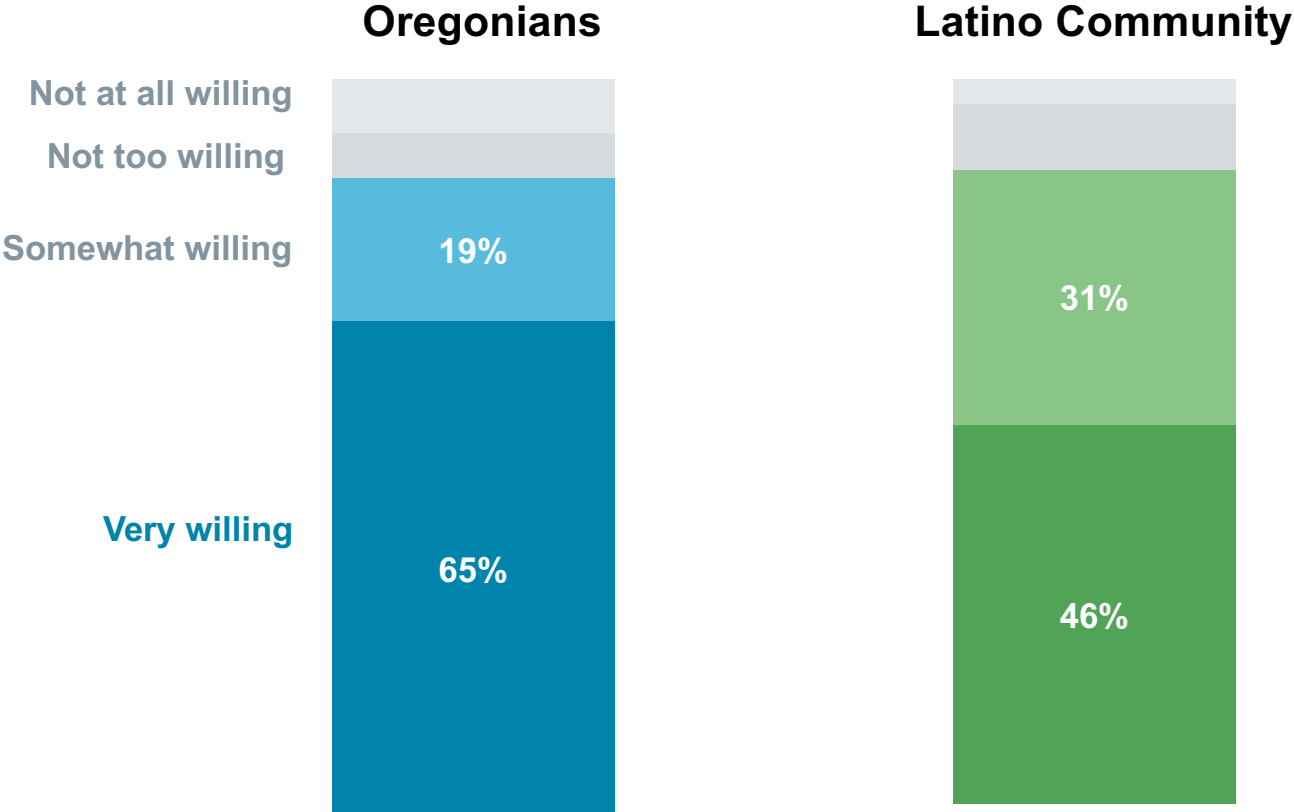
6% I live with a lot of people/in a small house

n=105

Over 6 in 10 Oregonians are very willing to share detailed information with a contact tracer if they have been exposed.

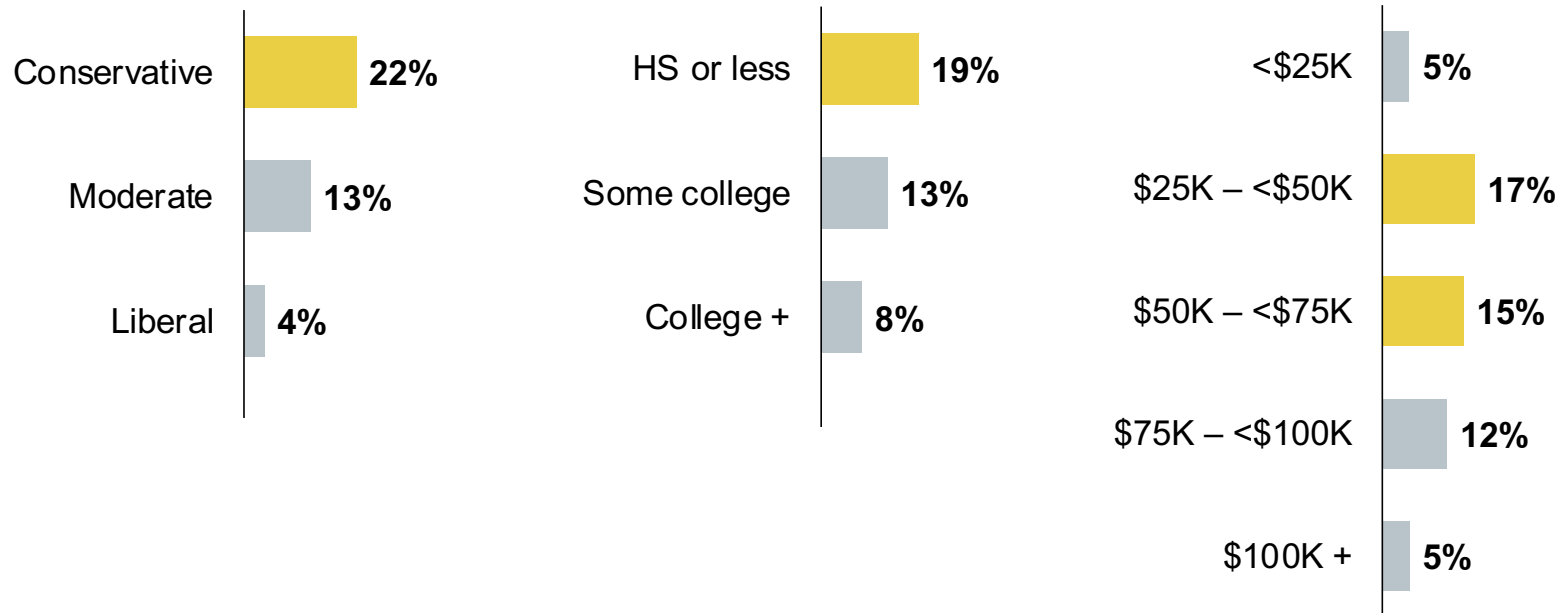


The Latino community are as willing overall to share details with contact tracers, but fewer are very willing.

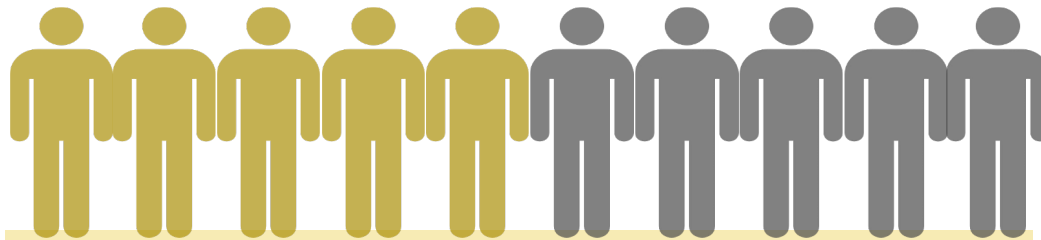


More conservatives, people with a high school degree or less, and those in moderate income households are not willing to share details with contact tracers.

Not too or not at all willing to share details with contact tracers



Vaccine



5 in 10

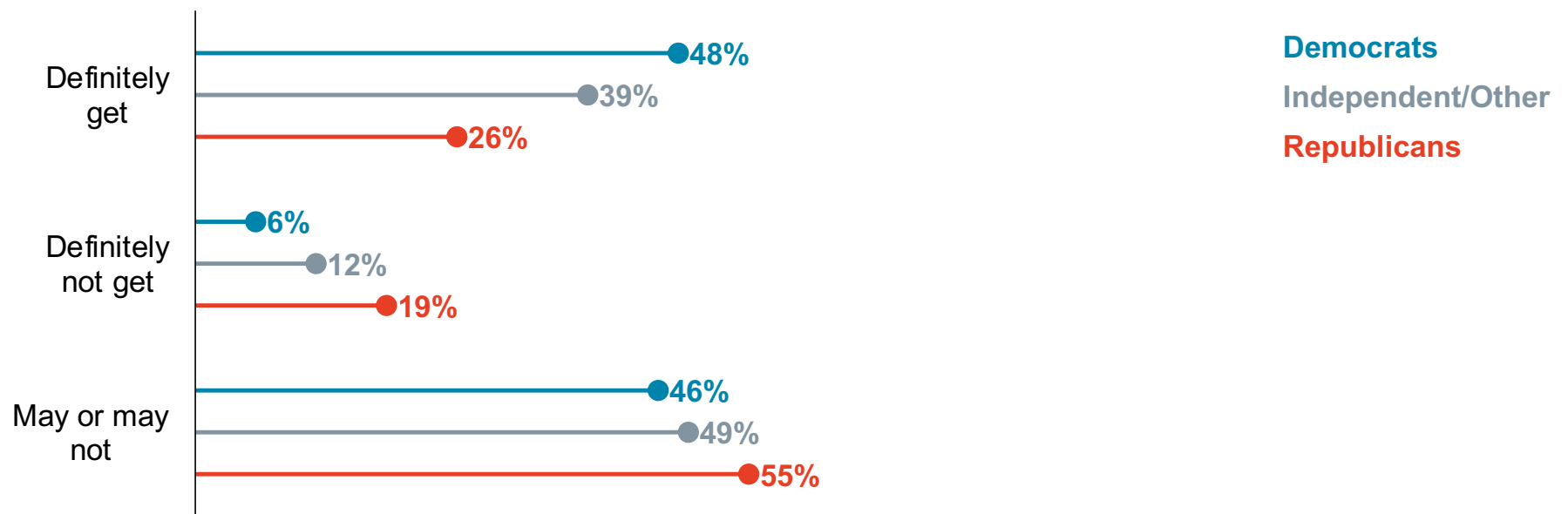
Are not certain if they would
get a COVID-19 vaccine.



4 in 10

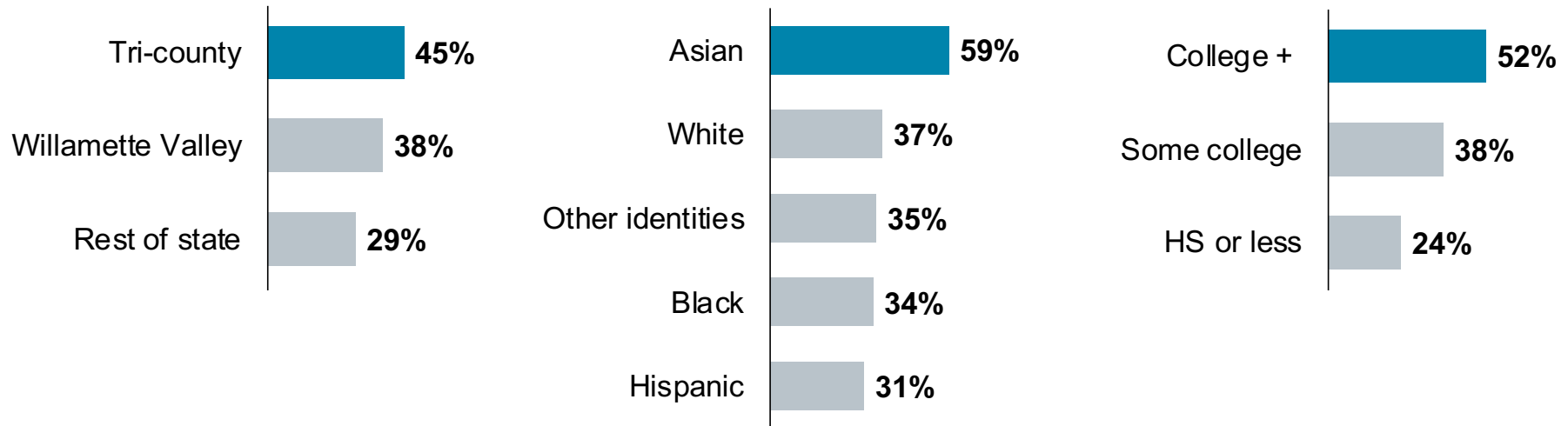
Would definitely get a COVID-19 vaccine.

Strong opinions about getting a vaccine show a partisan divide; regardless of party, however, half of Oregonians have not entirely made up their mind.



Tri-county residents, Asian residents, and those with a college degree are most likely to definitely get a vaccine.

Would definitely get COVID-19 vaccine if available today



Recommendations

- Consider exploring the distinction between concern over COVID-19 situation in general and personal risk of getting sick in focus groups .
- Continue to validate that the main reason for masks is to protect others around and in the community. This is the most effective message.
- As washing hands and wearing face masks indoors in public spaces becomes a habit, there is opportunity for additional behavioral change messages.



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