

Pandemic Policy Survey - Joe Mitchell-Nelson and Trudy Ann Cameron (2020). This survey was distributed to a random sample of California, Oregon, and Washington State residents from the Qualtrics consumer panel

Screen-shots (annotated) for one instance of the survey

The attributes in the choice sets are randomized, with an essentially d-optimal design for the mix of pandemic restrictions, but cases reduced and deaths avoided, as well as average household cost per month, depend on the aggregate restrictions.

In this case, the respondent has chosen "Oregon" and "Lane County."

PAGE 1

About this Survey: If you live in California, Oregon, or Washington State, you may choose to take part in this study. You will be asked to complete a survey about how your state should deal with outbreaks of COVID-19 or any similar pandemic illness.

Your input is important, no matter how you feel about your state's policies so far.

- Some people really want to get the economy moving again.
- Others feel that pandemic rules must stay in place until the virus is completely gone or a vaccine becomes available.

How do you view your state's pandemic policies? We will describe several potential policies for some possible future pandemic conditions. In each case, we will ask you to pick the policy that seems like the best option.

We will then ask some questions about your household that will help us understand how and why different people make different policy choices.

NOTE: On this page, as on all others, you may need to scroll farther down the page to find the button to move you to the next screen.

PAGE 2

Questions About this Survey? This survey has been funded by the Department of Economics at the University of Oregon. If you have questions or concerns about this survey, or about the study that will use the data it collects, please contact the research team: Professor Trudy Ann Cameron, (cameron@uoregon.edu), Department of Economics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, 97403-1285.

Questions About the Protection of Research Subjects? The University of Oregon's Research Compliance Services can be reached at researchcompliance@uoregon.edu, or at 541-346-2510.

Participation in this Study is Voluntary. Refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of any benefits to which you are otherwise entitled, and you may discontinue participation at any time.

Are you eligible and willing to be a participant in this study? By clicking Yes, you certify that:

- You are a resident of California, Oregon, or Washington State
- You are at least 18 years of age or older
- You consent to have your anonymous answers used in this study

Yes

No

PAGE 3

Studies that are intended to help make public policy must have high-quality data.

Most of the data for our study will come from the people who take this survey. Can you commit to thoughtfully provide your best answers to each question?

I will provide thoughtful and honest answers

I will not provide thoughtful and honest answers

I can't promise either way

PAGE 4 (survey is modular with respect to states; others could be added or substituted with relative ease)

In which U.S. state do you reside?

California
Oregon
Washington

PAGE 5 (we do not list all of the counties in Oregon)

Javascript that executes when this page loads defines state abbreviations, name used collectively for residents of a state (e.g. Oregonians), statewide unemployment rate in February 2020 and statewide unemployment rate in April 2020, as well as the range of valid zipcodes for that state.

In which Oregon county do you live? We'll describe policies that are more realistic for your area.

Along with each county's name below, we provide that county's population.

Baker County (2018 population = 15,984)
Benton County (2018 population = 89,780)
Clackamas County (2018 population = 405,788)
Clatsop County (2018 population = 38,562)
Columbia County (2018 population = 50,851)
Coos County (2018 population = 63,308)
Crook County (2018 population = 22,337)

....

PAGE 6 (respondents get a second chance if they have chosen the wrong county)

Javascript that executes when this page loads is extensive. For reference later in the survey, and for writing to the embedded data produced by each respondents, it sets:

- The date for the end of the most recent four-week period;
- The total number of U.S. counties with COVID-19 deaths to date;
- The 90th percentiles of both cases and deaths per 50,000 population across all U.S. counties;
- The maximum cases and deaths per 50,000;
- County name and county population, based on the answer to the previous question;
- Based on a block of code generated externally and written by Stata, for each county in each state, how much monthly income will be lost for a household with median income if there is no Federal unemployment insurance, or if this Federal contribution is \$100 per week, \$200 per week, \$300 per week or \$400 per week
- Based on the same externally generated code, what has been the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the respondent's county over the immediate past four weeks
- Retrieves the experimental design for each policy from the respondent's row in the initial embedded data file
- Creates strings for the numbers of cases and deaths in that county, with no policy, for the first, second and third choice scenarios, scaled from 50,000 to that county's actual population. Makes sure that baseline deaths in the third choice scenario are at least 5, so that the options on Page 38 are integers.
- Converts the randomized numbers for cases reduces and deaths averted under each policy and scales these to the actual population of the respondent's county
- Scales the policy costs based on a \$55,000 household income to the same proportion of the median household income in the respondent's county, and rounds to the nearest \$5.
- Calculates implied unemployment rate by taking the cost for each policy and dividing it by the dollars lost by the median household in the absence of any federal supplemental unemployment insurance, and multiplying by 100. Round to one decimal place.
- Randomize for each choice set the weekly amount of extra weekly Federal unemployment insurance (\$0, \$100, \$200, or \$300, equally likely).
- Calculate implied average cost per month for median household with the relevant level of Federal assistance, save as a cost string for substitution into the survey
- Figure out the highest implied unemployment rate across the respondent's six policies and convert this back into the equivalent monthly cost rounded to the nearest ten dollars, calculate tenths of this cost range. Convert into implied unemployment rates to display as the ranges on Page 39
- Toss a figurative coin to determine the order of the response options for Page 61
- Toss a figurative coin to determine whether Policy D is explicitly labeled as a "Stay Home, Save Lives" type of policy. Half of cases are simply shown. The other half include this additional description.

Your survey questions will be tailored to the county where you live. Your choice on the last page has been recorded as:

Lane County (2018 population = 368,882)

Is this the right county?

Yes

No

PAGE 7

Many U.S. states have already relaxed their pandemic rules. But until there is a vaccine, there are likely to be more outbreaks of COVID-19.

Please imagine that pandemic policies in the event of future outbreaks are being put to a vote in Oregon.

PAGE 8 (the numbers reflect the most up-to-date information available)

AN UPDATE ON PANDEMIC DATA

The United States has **3,142** counties. As of August 26, 2020:

- Virtually **every one of these counties** had COVID-19 **cases**
- **2,476 of these counties** had COVID-19 **deaths**

So, at this point, the pandemic is almost everywhere in the U.S.

PAGE 9 (if the respondent's county is already one of the worst 300 in terms of either cases or deaths, the prose is modified accordingly)

Some Oregon counties have had relatively few cases of COVID-19 so far. People in those counties may not be fully aware of just how tough things have been in other parts of the United States. Oregonians may want to be prepared in case conditions in Oregon take a turn for the worse.

Think about the **four weeks** ending on August 26, 2020. Suppose Lane County had been one of the **300 U.S. counties** with the highest *shares of their populations* affected by COVID-19. In that case, Lane County would have had:

- **3,283 or more** *new* cases, instead of its actual **193** new cases
- **125 or more** *additional* deaths, instead of its actual **2** death(s)

[Click for more background on these numbers, if desired](#)

It may be hard to imagine pandemic conditions that bad in Lane County, but things have been that bad, or worse, in more than 300 U.S. counties.

Some of these counties have had low rates of new cases and deaths for several months, followed by an unexpected surge. How can this happen? There may be visitors from other regions, or people may travel to other regions that are hot spots and bring COVID-19 back home with them. Then people fail to practice social distancing, or are unable to socially distance, and the virus takes off.

Many U.S. counties saw their COVID-19 cases increase sharply during July. Some people think this could just be the result of more testing. But either way, we cannot be sure whether pandemic conditions in Oregon will improve or get worse from this point on.

When it comes to possible future pandemic conditions across the state, do you feel like Oregon is:

Overly prepared

Reasonably prepared

Poorly prepared

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 10

We will describe some **possible future pandemic conditions**. These are intended to help Oregon plan. Each set of conditions will include the **expected cases and expected deaths** in Lane County if we just let everyone decide for themselves what to do. This is what we call the “baseline” policy, with no pandemic rules.

We will then describe some possible policies that lay down some rules about how businesses may operate.

- Each pandemic policy has some **benefits**:
 - Fewer cases and/or deaths from pandemic illness.
- Each pandemic policy also has some **costs**:
 - Inconvenience, and lost jobs or business income

People have different views:

- Some feel strongly that **businesses need to re-open** and Oregonians need to get back to work.
- Some are more **worried about themselves or others getting sick**, and would prefer that the rules stay in place.

Which best describes your view of Oregon's pandemic rules so far?

They have been a huge burden for my household and they can't end soon enough

They have been appropriate and need to continue until the pandemic is over

They have not been strict enough

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 11 (this tutorial section uses the respondent's own Policy A for training)

We describe each policy in a very compact table.

FIRST PART OF EACH TABLE

Duration: The number of months the policy would last.

Pandemic conditions and how the policy would help: Assume we are at a point in the pandemic when these are the best available numbers for Lane County:

- Expected cases and deaths over the same time period, if we just let people decide for themselves what to do (**on the left**, below).
- Cases avoided and deaths prevented, based on how well people are expected to follow the rules of Policy A (**on the right**).

Policy:	A
Duration in months	2
3,512 cases, reduced by	1,417
80 deaths, reduced by	30
Strictness of rules:	
[described later]	
Measures of cost:	
[described later]	

Check your understanding: Can we be **sure** that **exactly** 3,512 people will get sick and 80 will die, if no rules are in place?

Yes
No
Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 12

Good. That was correct. Nobody can predict the future perfectly. Please assume that these numbers are the best estimates about what will happen without restrictions, if we just let people take the precautions they feel are necessary.

PAGE 13

SECOND PART OF EACH TABLE

We need to prepare you for the middle section of the policy tables. For your household, strict pandemic rules **for some types of businesses or activities** may result in:

- Loss of income from employment or business
- Loss of access to products, services or activities that your household wants, needs or enjoys

We will focus on just ten types of businesses and activities where pandemic rules have been common.

First, we will ask you to think about whether strict pandemic rules for each type of business or activity would have a significant impact on your own household's income or well-being.

If you wish, click on either of these two questions for their answers:

[What do we mean by a household?](#)

[Why do we leave out other types of businesses or activities?](#)

PAGE 14

Before you consider each type of business or activity, let's check something. **How might you learn whether pet store services, for example, are included with grocery stores and other essential retail businesses?**

You can click the name for each type of business or activity in the questions below, to answer questions like this. You should get a pop-up window. You can close the pop-up by clicking on the X in the corner (or just click anywhere outside the pop-up box).

Try clicking this name: [Grocery, essential retail](#) . Then choose your answer below.

Yes, pet store services are included in "Grocery, essential retail"

No, pet store services are not included in "Grocery, essential retail"

I couldn't get the pop-up to open

PAGE 15

Correct. For many questions in this survey, you can often click for extra details.

If the background ever interferes with the content of any pop-up, just scroll the background a little. On some mobile devices, you may need to scroll up to see some of the pop-ups.

PAGE 16

Think about Oregon adopting strict pandemic rules for each type of business or activity below. Would these rules cause hardship for your household (or have they, already)?

Hardship can take the form of:

- Significant **loss of income**, and/or
- Significant **loss of access** to products, services, or activities that are important to your household's happiness or well-being.

For the businesses/activities below, you can select BOTH "Loss of income" *and* "Loss of access" if both of these apply.

For my household, strict rules on [Grocery, essential retail](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Non-essential retail](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Schools, daycare](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Universities, colleges](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Parks, outdoor sports](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Gyms, indoor sports](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Theaters, concert halls](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Restaurants, bars, clubs](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Meetings, religious services](#) would cause hardship from:

Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

Strict rules on [Assisted living facilities](#) would cause hardship from:

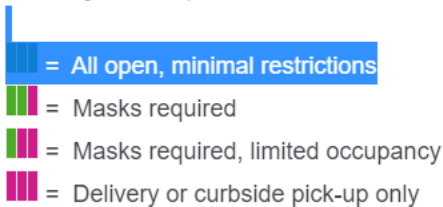
Loss of income	Loss of access	Neither
----------------	----------------	---------

PAGE 17

How strict are a given policy's rules for each type of business or activity? We show the strictness of the rules for each type using little “meters” with three colored bars.

For example, here is how to read the meter for our *first* type.

Grocery stores (and other essential retail stores)



NOTE 1: More **green** bars means more open; more **red** bars means stricter rules.

NOTE 2: For each different type of business or activity, the four levels on the meter will have different interpretations.

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The rules for our ten types of businesses and activities are shown in no particular order.

You may see some policies with very *uneven* rules across the ten types.

- Some groups might have been really eager to open their businesses or get their activities going again. Looser rules could result from **successful lobbying** by those groups.
- Other groups might not have tried as hard to re-open. Or, their lobbying efforts may have been less successful. Stricter rules may apply for those groups.

Click the **name** of any business/activity to see the key for its different levels of rules.

Policy:	A
[described earlier]	
Strictness of rules:	
Grocery, essential retail	■■■
Non-essential retail	■■■
Schools, daycare	■■■
Universities, colleges	■■■
Parks, outdoor sports	■■■
Gyms, indoor sports	■■■
Theaters, concert halls	■■■
Restaurants, bars, clubs	■■■
Meetings, religious services	■■■
Assisted living facilities	■■■
Measures of cost:	
[described later]	


Try one pop-up key to the rules: Suppose schools and daycare have rules shown as ■■■


Would daycare services still be available for the young children of essential workers? To find out, click on the words "Schools, daycare" in the table above.

PAGE 19

Excellent. You can do the survey without using all of the pop-up help, but now you know the type of information that is available, should you need it.

To remember the key, you might think about it this way:

 means “go” to this business or activity. There are few (or no) pandemic rules.

 means that pandemic rules will “stop” much of this business or activity. The more bars this color, the more rules apply to this business or activity.

PAGE 20

You will see a random set of pandemic policies.

There is a chance that you may not like ANY of the policies in your set. Later in the survey, though, you will have a chance to describe your ideal policy.

But first, we ask you to consider the six specific policies, A through F, on the upcoming screens. (The letters used as names for each policy are just labels. They don't say anything about whether the policy is good or bad.)

Check your understanding: For any given policy, you should expect the mix of rules on different businesses and activities to:

Exactly match Oregon 's current official reopening plans

Include some uneven rules that could come about if economic hardship causes some rules to be relaxed, but not others

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 21



Yes. You were correct.

PAGE 22

Javascript placed arbitrarily on this page takes the baseline cases and deaths with no policy in scenario 3 and processes these for use in the answer options on Page 37 and Page 38. For cases, we calculate ten roughly equal intervals, and for deaths, we calculate 5 roughly equal intervals (hence the floor of at least five deaths for the baseline deaths for the third choice scenario).

THIRD PART OF EACH TABLE:

Pandemic rules can be **bothersome and/or very inconvenient**. For example, you may have to wear a mask when you go out. Households with school-aged children may have to do their best to teach these children at home while the adults still try to do their regular work. We have already asked you to think about some of these burdens.

However, strict pandemic rules can also have big monetary costs. They can **slow a state's economy**. People may be urged to stay home. Stores and restaurants close. These businesses and others will lose money and will begin to lay off workers. People will spend less because they lose their jobs. Many business owners will lose income as well.

We will show two possible ways to measure these costs for each policy:

- **Unemployment** rates for Lane County, and
- **Average \$/month**, the resulting overall loss of income, averaged across all households in the county.

PAGE 23

Unemployment rates describe the share of workers in Lane County who would lose their jobs because of each policy.

The overall unemployment rate for Oregon in January and February of 2020 was about 3.3%. As early as April, however, this state-wide rate had risen to 14.9%. This was because of the pandemic.

You may wish to think about these job losses in relation to the worst conditions during two historically hard times for the whole country.

- Maximum unemployment in the Great Recession of 2009:
 - About 10% (1 in 10 workers cannot find a job)
- Maximum unemployment in the Great Depression of the 1930s:
 - About 25% (1 in 4 workers cannot find a job)

PAGE 24

“Average \$/month” is another way to describe the cost of a policy. For your own household, the economic impact of pandemic rules will depend on:

- The **chance** that workers in your household will lose their jobs;
- The **harm to your household's income** if these job losses happen.

The cost of the policy to your household may end up being high or low. This will depend on what happens to its income. Across all households in Lane County, the *average income loss* to be expected from each policy will be reported as “Average \$/month.”

Check your understanding: For your Policy A, the “Average \$/month” across all households will be \$170. Does that mean *your* household, *and every other* household in Lane County, will end up losing that same amount of income each month during the policy? *In addition to* any unemployment?

Yes

No

Don't know, Not sure

PAGE 25



You are correct. The economic impacts of pandemic restrictions can be very unequal. And before a policy is adopted, we don't know exactly who will bear costs that are higher or lower than the average. **Your own household's actual cost per month will be uncertain.**

These “Average \$/month” in costs RESULT FROM unemployment and lost business earnings. They are not an extra cost on top of that.

PAGE 26

During the first part of the current pandemic, there was **an extra unemployment benefit of \$600 per week from the Federal government** under the CARES Act. These benefits made the pandemic's "Average \$/month" much lower than they would normally be, for any given level of unemployment.

The \$600/week extra benefit ended July 31. It is not yet clear whether extra unemployment benefits will be available, or at what level, as the pandemic drags on.

You will be shown policies that assume different levels of extra Federal unemployment benefits. These extra benefits explain why policies with similar levels of unemployment can result in different "Average \$/month."

PAGE 27

Assume our numbers for **Unemployment** and **Average \$/month** are the **best available estimates**, based on the median income of about \$49,958 per year in Lane County.

Unemployment shows the expected share of workers who are out of a job if the policy's rules are put in place. This new total includes the 3.3% share of such workers in Oregon before the pandemic started.

Average \$/month is the average across households of the lost income, from lost jobs or lost business earnings, while the policy's rules are in effect. It takes account of standard unemployment benefits for Oregon. It also reflects any *extra* unemployment benefits expected from the Federal government. But remember this is *only an average*. Your own household's costs could be higher or lower than this.

Policy:	A
[described earlier]	
Strictness of rules:	
[described earlier]	
Measures of cost:	
Unemployment	18.5%
Average \$/month	\$170

In any policy you will consider, you can click on the name for each measure of cost if you wish to review what it means.

PAGE 28

YOUR POLICY CHOICES

Consider each choice separately. Don't hold out for a better policy that is not offered in the current choice.

In each choice, the only alternative to the offered policies is "no pandemic rules." That option lets each person make their own decisions about what to do.

- Reasonable people can certainly disagree about pandemic policies. In some cases, a policy may cause too much hardship, result in too much unemployment and/or cost simply too much, given what it would do.
- In other cases, you might settle for a policy, even though it isn't perfect. The policy might still be better than just letting your county suffer all of the cases and deaths that would happen without the policy.

Most policy choices during a pandemic involve trade-offs between lost lives and lost jobs. Neither outcome is good. So please vote for the option that you think would be *least bad*.





You are welcome to discuss your policy preferences with others in your household before you make your choices, just as you might if preparing to vote in a real referendum.

PAGE 29

Please consider all features of each policy:

- Its **duration**;
- Baseline **cases and deaths** likely during that time, if no rules are imposed;
- The cases and deaths the policy would **prevent**;
- The policy's **mix of rules** on businesses or activities that your household may care about;
- The economic **cost of the policy**, as measured by
 - **Unemployment** (the share of workers unable to find jobs), or
 - **Average \$/month** for households in your county.

Remember, if the information in the table is not detailed enough, you can **click on the name of each feature** to review:

1. Definitions;
2. How to interpret each number of red bars ( ,  ,  or ) for any type of business or activity;
3. Explanations for unemployment and average \$/month.

The cost for Policy A assumes \$100/week in extra unemployment benefits from the Federal government for those who are eligible.

Vote at the bottom of the screen, just as you would if this were a secret ballot in a real referendum. Be sure to think carefully about *whether your household could live with the policy's costs*. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers. No one will be able to connect your choices in this survey to you as an individual.

Policy:	A
Duration in months	2
3,512 cases, reduced by	1,417
80 deaths, reduced by	30
Strictness of rules:	
Grocery, essential retail	
Non-essential retail	
Schools, daycare	
Universities, colleges	
Parks, outdoor sports	
Gyms, indoor sports	
Theaters, concert halls	
Restaurants, bars, clubs	
Meetings, religious services	
Assisted living facilities	
Measures of cost:	
Unemployment	18.5%
Average \$/month	\$170
Policy:	A

In a vote about whether to adopt Policy A, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

Policy A with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 1,417 and deaths by 30)

No pandemic rules, and just accept the 3,512 cases and 80 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?

Very certain

Somewhat certain

Not certain at all

PAGE 30

Now consider the same pandemic conditions, but forget about Policy A and consider a different option, Policy B.

The **cost for Policy B also assumes \$100/week in extra unemployment benefits** from the Federal government for those who are eligible.

Again, there might be some features of Policy B that may not seem fair or sensible, but the relevant question is whether you would prefer Policy B. Or, would you prefer a policy of no pandemic rules where we just let everyone decide for themselves what to do.

Policy:	B
Duration in months	2
3,512 cases, reduced by	1,741
80 deaths, reduced by	32
Strictness of rules:	
Grocery, essential retail	
Non-essential retail	
Schools, daycare	
Universities, colleges	
Parks, outdoor sports	
Gyms, indoor sports	
Theaters, concert halls	
Restaurants, bars, clubs	
Meetings, religious services	
Assisted living facilities	
Measures of cost:	
Unemployment	20.7%
Average \$/month	\$195
Policy:	B

In a vote about whether to adopt Policy B, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

- Policy B with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 1,741 and deaths by 32)
- No pandemic rules, and just accept the 3,512 cases and 80 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?

- Very certain
- Somewhat certain
- Not certain at all

PAGE 31

Assumes the respondent has voted against Policy B on the last screen. An analogous set of options is offered whenever a respondent chooses no policy. This is just one example.

Please indicate why you would vote "NO" on Policy B. **Select as many reasons as apply.**

Policy B was just too burdensome for the numbers of illnesses and deaths it would prevent

I do not believe that my family/friends and I would need to worry about getting a pandemic illness

I did not believe that the restrictions required by Policy B would actually prevent that many illnesses or deaths.

Policy B targeted the wrong mix of businesses and activities, making it worse than no policy at all

Households in my community need their money for other things

My household could not afford Policy B

Lane County can manage the pandemic without restrictions

Government should stay out of people's health-related decisions

Other (please explain)

PAGE 32

Now forget about those first two policies. Imagine some *different* possible pandemic conditions facing the 368,882 people in Lane County.

Under these new conditions, think about Policies C and D. Each of these policies would last **3 months**. The **costs for Policies C and D both assume \$200 per week in extra unemployment benefits** from the Federal government for those households that are eligible.

NOTE: Policy D includes a “Stay Home, Save Lives” order, that prohibits social and recreational gatherings and discourages non-essential travel.

Policy:	C	D
Duration in months	3	3
3,910 cases, reduced by	3,195	3,763
275 deaths, reduced by	134	247
Strictness of rules:		
Grocery, essential retail		
Non-essential retail		
Schools, daycare		
Universities, colleges		
Parks, outdoor sports		
Gyms, indoor sports		
Theaters, concert halls		
Restaurants, bars, clubs		
Meetings, religious services		
Assisted living facilities		
Measures of cost:		
Unemployment	27.2%	32.7%
Average \$/month	\$160	\$195
Policy:	C	D

In a vote about whether to adopt Policy C, Policy D, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

Policy C with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 3,195 and deaths by 134)

Policy D with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 3,763 and deaths by 247)

No pandemic rules, and just accept the 3,910 cases and 275 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?






Very certain

Somewhat certain

Not certain at all

If Policy C had not been on that ballot, would you have voted for Policy D, repeated here?

Recall that Policy D includes a “Stay Home, Save Lives” order.

Policy:	D
Duration in months	3
3,910 cases, reduced by	3,763
275 deaths, reduced by	247
Strictness of rules:	
Grocery, essential retail	
Non-essential retail	
Schools, daycare	
Universities, colleges	
Parks, outdoor sports	
Gyms, indoor sports	
Theaters, concert halls	
Restaurants, bars, clubs	
Meetings, religious services	
Assisted living facilities	
Measures of cost:	
Unemployment	32.7%
Average \$/month	\$195
Policy:	D

In a vote about whether to adopt Policy D, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

Policy D with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 3,763 and deaths by 247)

No pandemic rules, and just accept the 3,910 cases and 275 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?

Very certain

Somewhat certain

Not certain at all

PAGE 34

Now forget we ever talked about those four earlier policies. Think about a final set of possible pandemic conditions. These are different again.

Now let's consider Policies E and F. Each of these policies would last 2 months. The **costs for Policies E and F both assume \$200 per week in extra unemployment benefits** from the Federal government for those households that are eligible.

Remember: One policy might have **lower average costs** than the other. But it could have **higher costs for your household**. This will depend on each policy's mix of rules.

Policy:	E	F
Duration in months	2	2
2,294 cases, reduced by	1,203	871
109 deaths, reduced by	34	60
Strictness of rules:		
Grocery, essential retail	■■■	■■■
Non-essential retail	■■■	■■■
Schools, daycare	■■■	■■■
Universities, colleges	■■■	■■■
Parks, outdoor sports	■■■	■■■
Gyms, indoor sports	■■■	■■■
Theaters, concert halls	■■■	■■■
Restaurants, bars, clubs	■■■	■■■
Meetings, religious services	■■■	■■■
Assisted living facilities	■■■	■■■
Measures of cost:		
Unemployment	27.2%	13.3%
Average \$/month	\$160	\$65
Policy:	E	F











In a vote about whether to adopt Policy E, Policy F, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

- Policy E with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 1,203 and deaths by 34)
- Policy F with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 871 and deaths by 60)
- No pandemic rules, and just accept the 2,294 cases and 109 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?

- Very certain
- Somewhat certain
- Not certain at all

If Policy E had not been on that ballot, would you have voted for Policy F, repeated here?

Policy:	F
Duration in months	2
2,294 cases, reduced by	871
109 deaths, reduced by	60
Strictness of rules:	
Grocery, essential retail	
Non-essential retail	
Schools, daycare	
Universities, colleges	
Parks, outdoor sports	
Gyms, indoor sports	
Theaters, concert halls	
Restaurants, bars, clubs	
Meetings, religious services	
Assisted living facilities	
Measures of cost:	
Unemployment	13.3%
Average \$/month	\$65
Policy:	F

In a vote about whether to adopt Policy F, or to set no pandemic rules, I would choose:

Policy F with its cost and its mix of rules (reduces cases by 871 and deaths by 60)

No pandemic rules, and just accept the 2,294 cases and 109 deaths expected if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do

How certain are you that you would make the same choice if this were a real vote?

Very certain

Somewhat certain

Not certain at all

PAGE 36

Perhaps none of Policies A, B, C, D, E, or F would be the best for Oregon, in your opinion.

Consider the same pandemic conditions that were described for Policies E and F. Assume again that if no rules are imposed, over the **next 2 months** in **Lane County**, the pandemic will cause about:

- **2,294 cases**
- **109 deaths**

Assume **\$200 per week in extra unemployment benefits** from the Federal government for those households that are eligible.

If *you* could decide the mix of rules for **a policy that lasts 2 months**, what would these be? Select one level for each type of business or activity. Remember, more red bars mean stricter rules.

After you choose your preferred mix of rules, we will also ask how many cases and deaths you might expect this policy to prevent, as well as how much unemployment might result.

Again, you can click on the **name of each type** to review what things are included.

Your ideal strictness of rules on [Grocery, essential retail](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Non-essential retail](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Schools, daycare](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Universities, colleges](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Parks, outdoor sports](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Gyms, indoor sports](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Theaters, concert halls](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Restaurants, bars, clubs](#)

			
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Your ideal strictness of rules on [Meetings, religious services](#)

Four radio button options for strictness of rules on Meetings, religious services. Each option is represented by a box containing three vertical bars. The first bar is green, and the other two are pink. The first option has three green bars, the second has two green and one pink, the third has one green and two pink, and the fourth has three pink bars.

Your ideal strictness of rules on [Assisted living facilities](#)

Four radio button options for strictness of rules on Assisted living facilities. Each option is represented by a box containing three vertical bars. The first bar is green, and the other two are pink. The first option has three green bars, the second has two green and one pink, the third has one green and two pink, and the fourth has three pink bars.

PAGE 37

Remember that one option would be to let everyone decide for themselves what to do under these pandemic conditions. We are assuming we could expect **about 2,294 cases** of pandemic illness in Lane County over **2 months** without pandemic rules.

What is the maximum number you would be OK with, for cases of pandemic illness, under your ideal set of rules for these businesses and activities? You may need to scroll to see all the options. Just select your best guess.

Seven radio button options for the maximum number of cases of pandemic illness. Each option is represented by a box containing text.

- less than 229
- 229 to 459
- 459 to 688
- 688 to 918
- 918 to 1,147
- 1,147 to 1,376
- 1,376 to 1,606

1,606 to 1,835

1,835 to 2,065

2,065 or more

[No idea how many]

PAGE 38

We are assuming we could also expect **about 109 deaths** from pandemic illness in Lane County over **2 months**, if we let everyone decide for themselves what to do.

What is the maximum number you would be OK with, for deaths from pandemic illness, under your ideal set of rules for these businesses and activities? You may need to scroll to see all the options. Just select your best guess.

less than 22

22 to 44

44 to 65

65 to 87

87 or more

[No idea how many]

PAGE 39

Consider your ideal set of pandemic rules, and their potential effect on the economy. **About what would be the maximum level of unemployment you could live with, over 2 months, under your ideal set of rules?**

Continue to assume **\$200 per week in extra unemployment benefits** from the Federal government for those households that are eligible.

Recall that Oregon's unemployment rate was about 3.3%, just before the current pandemic began. Select your best guess.

0% to 5%

5% to 10%

10% to 15%

15% to 20%

20% to 25%

25% to 30%

30% to 35%

35% to 40%

More than 40%

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 40



That's it for the policy choices. You are doing great!

Surveys like this one can be much harder than most opinion surveys. Your choices, along with those of other people in this study, provide important information about the trade-offs that Oregonians are willing to make.

The next part of the survey will be more typical. Most of the questions just ask for some facts, or for simple opinions.

PAGE 41

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD

This information will allow us to group your answers with those of others who are like you. Your answers will be anonymous.

Not including yourself, is there anyone in your household in each of these age groups?

[Click if you wish to check what we mean by a household](#)

Check all that apply.

0 to 1 year

2 to 5 years

6 to 12 years

13 to 17 years

18 to 64 years

65 years or more

I'm the only one in my household

PAGE 42

Do you have a family member or a close friend who lives in any of the following?

- An assisted-living complex
- A long-term care facility or nursing home
- A detention or correctional facility
- Any similar institution where social distancing is difficult and they cannot easily move elsewhere

Yes

No

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 43

Did any members of your household rely on public transit to get to work before the pandemic started? For example, did they ride a bus, train, streetcar or other shared transportation?

Yes

Only sometimes

No

PAGE 44

For about how many years, so far, have you lived in Lane County?

2 years or less
3 to 5 years
6 to 10 years
More than 10 years

PAGE 45

For about how many **more** years do you expect to continue to live in Lane County?

2 years or less
3 to 5 years
6 to 10 years
More than 10 years
Don't know / Not sure / It depends...

PAGE 46

Do you, personally, have any of the following health conditions? At least some research suggests they may affect your pandemic risks. Check any group that applies. Remember that nobody will be able to connect your answers to you as an individual.

High blood pressure, heart disease, history of stroke(s)
Diabetes, obesity
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, COPD), recent or current smoker
Cancers, chronic kidney disease, immune disorder
Advanced age
Current pregnancy
Previous or current COVID-19 (suspected or confirmed)
Other (please specify)
<input type="text"/>
None of the above

PAGE 47

Does **anyone close to you, whom you care about**, have any of these same conditions?
Check any group that applies.

High blood pressure, heart disease, history of stroke(s)
Diabetes, obesity
Respiratory problems (asthma, emphysema, COPD), recent or current smoker
Cancers, chronic kidney disease, immune disorder
Advanced age
Current pregnancy
Previous or current COVID-19 (suspected or confirmed)
Other (please specify)
<input type="text"/>
None of the above
Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 48

If **one person** catches COVID-19, about **how many other people will they infect**, on average? Scroll to see all the options. Check a range of boxes if you can't narrow your answer to just one option (or choose Don't know / Not sure)

0 to 1

1 to 2

2 to 3

3 to 5

5 to 7

7 to 10

More than 10

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 49

Suppose someone catches COVID-19. Are they more likely than average to be hospitalized or to die if they belong to any of these groups? Select all that apply (where the list is in no particular order)

Children

Teens and young adults

Seniors

Women

Men

Non-white racial groups

Non-native English speakers

People with low incomes

People who live in rural areas

People with not much scientific training or knowledge

Essential workers, if they catch COVID-19

Other (please specify)

None of the above

PAGE 50

People are more likely to die from COVID-19 if they cannot get good medical care. Good care may be hard to find if too many other people are sick.

Suppose the pandemic gets a lot worse in your area. **How would you rate your chances of getting good medical care in Lane County, compared to other counties in Oregon?**

Excellent
Good
Average
Poor
Terrible
Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 51

How long the COVID-19 pandemic lasts will depend on how people behave. It will also depend on how long it takes to make a vaccine. The way things are going, **how long do you think this pandemic will go on?**

It is more or less over already

Another month

Another 2 to 6 months

Another 6 to 12 months

Another 12 to 24 months

More than 2 years

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 52

In 2019, approximately what was your **total annual household income**, using these standard income brackets? [Click here to check who counts as your household](#)

Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 or more
Prefer not to say

PAGE 53

Javascript executing when this page loads takes the saved information about the lower end of the respondent's household income bracket, rounds, and calculates the following percentages of that

amount: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70. Out of these bounds, it then build twelve brackets for monthly income. These brackets populate the options offered on Page 54.

Including any unemployment benefits, has your household's **monthly income** been **reduced** by Oregon's pandemic rules?

Yes

No

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 54

Household incomes can fall because of job losses, from greater-than-usual difficulty in finding a job, or from a loss of business income.

Think about your household's **worst month** during the pandemic. **About how much lower** was your household's **monthly** income, compared to its typical level?

By less than \$ 830

By \$830 to \$1,670

By \$1,670 to \$2,500

By \$2,500 to \$3,330

By \$3,330 to \$4,170

By \$4,170 to \$5,000

By \$5,000 to \$5,830

By \$5,830 to \$6,670

By \$6,670 to \$8,330

By \$8,330 to \$10,000

By \$10,000 to \$11,670

By \$11,670 or more

Don't know / Not sure

Prefer not to say

PAGE 55

During the current pandemic, have any workers in your household been **laid off**? Or, have they had their **working hours substantially reduced**?

Yes

No

Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 56

Displayed if "Yes" on Page 55

How many workers in your household have been laid off or had their working hours reduced?

1
2
3 or more

PAGE 57

Displayed if "Yes" on Page 55

How many of these workers expect to **return to their jobs** (or have returned already)?

0
1
2
Don't know / not sure

PAGE 58

What is your **5-digit Oregon zip code**? (This will help us group your answers with those of others whose communities are similar to yours, but perhaps in *other* counties.)

(Most Oregon zip codes are between 97001 and 97920.)

PAGE 59

The survey will offer the respondent an opportunity to correct if not accurate the first time

We've have your 5-digit Oregon zip code as **97403**. Is that right?

Yes
No

PAGE 60

How would you rate the Federal Government's response to COVID-19?

Great
Good
Just OK
Bad
Terrible
Don't know / Not sure

PAGE 61

Options offered in reverse order half the time

One final question: Think about the wording in this survey. Did it seem like the people who wrote this survey wanted you to vote one way or the other on pandemic Policies A through F?

They *definitely* wanted me to vote FOR these policies

They *probably* wanted me to vote FOR these policies

It was hard to tell whether they wanted me to vote FOR or AGAINST these policies

They *probably* wanted me to vote AGAINST these policies

They *definitely* wanted me to vote AGAINST these policies

PAGE 62

We thank you for your time spent taking this survey.
Your response has been recorded.