

Understanding Coronavirus in America

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We gratefully acknowledge financial support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute on Aging (3U01AG054580-04S3)

The Understanding America Study (UAS)

We cover the whole population



Computer tablets if respondents
don't have Internet



- Since 2014, longitudinal, national probability-based internet panel of currently approximately 9,000 US residents, collecting information at multiple time points each year on economic, labor, attitudinal, and health measures, etc.
- Tracking pandemic effects started March 10, 2020
 - First survey in field March 10-31
 - As of April 1, two-weekly tracking surveys

Every day ~500 respondents answer our questions

7,000 over two weeks

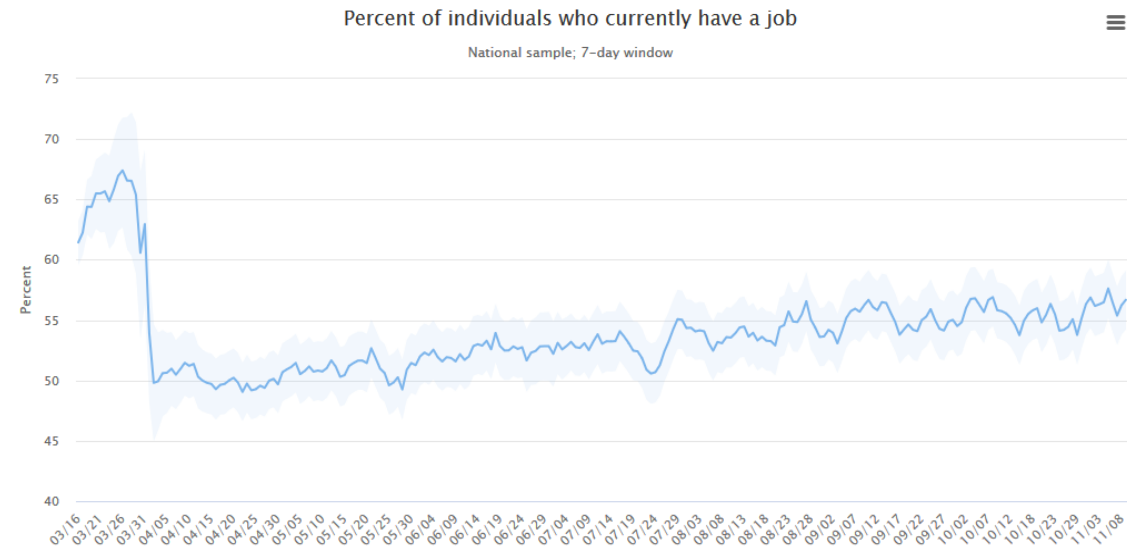
Almost three thousand
new graphs every day

[NATIONAL SAMPLE](#) [CALIFORNIA](#) [LOS ANGELES COUNTY](#) [STATE TRACKER](#) [SURVEY METHODS](#) [DETAILED DATA](#) [CONTACT US](#)

For news releases, social media graphics regarding key findings, and links to media coverage, visit the press room page of our website at <https://uasdata.usc.edu>.

The USC Center for Economic and Social Research's Understanding Coronavirus in America tracking survey is updated daily with the responses of members of our population-representative [Understanding America Study](#). Each panel member is invited to respond on a pre-assigned day of the week every other week. Each data point represents a full sample of responses from the previous seven days*. The graphs are updated just after 3am PDT every day of the week. Use the tabs to view results from the California sample, or from our Los Angeles County sample, to learn more about our survey methods, or to access the data files used to create the graphics on this site. Use the context menu at the upper right of each graph to download the graphic file.

Suggested Graphs ▾
Percent of individuals who currently have a job ▾ by None ▾



*The colored bands around each line represent margins of error (95% confidence intervals). To view point estimates, ranges, and sample sizes (N) for a given day,

- Thousands of graphs updating daily show results:
<https://covid19pulse.usc.edu/>
- Full wave data files released for public use every two weeks, including a harmonized longitudinal file and codebooks:
<https://uasdata.usc.edu/page/Covid-19+Home>
 - Currently **sixteen** waves of national data and **thirty-one** waves of LA County data available.
 - Currently well over **200** research groups worldwide are using UAS COVID19-related data
 - We have added contextual data that can be downloaded with the longitudinal data
- With current funding, we expect to continue the tracking surveys until mid-2021

- Symptoms, Testing, and Medical Care
- Coronavirus Knowledge and Expectations
- Protective Social and Health Behaviors
- Risk Perceptions
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Discrimination and Stigma
- Economic and Food Insecurity
- Social Safety Net
- Housing and Debt
- Crime and Safety
- Labor Market Outcomes

- K-12 Education / Post-secondary Education
- Behavioral Health
 - Social media use
 - Alcohol and cannabis use
 - Chronic disease diagnoses
 - Mental health condition diagnosis
 - PTSD, OCD, eating disorders, loneliness
- Sexual and Gender Identity
- Food Security / Food purchasing behaviors
- Entrepreneurial activities and plans
- Use of cash
- Attitudes towards lifting stay at home order
- Vaccination attitudes/expectations

Potential for Analysis

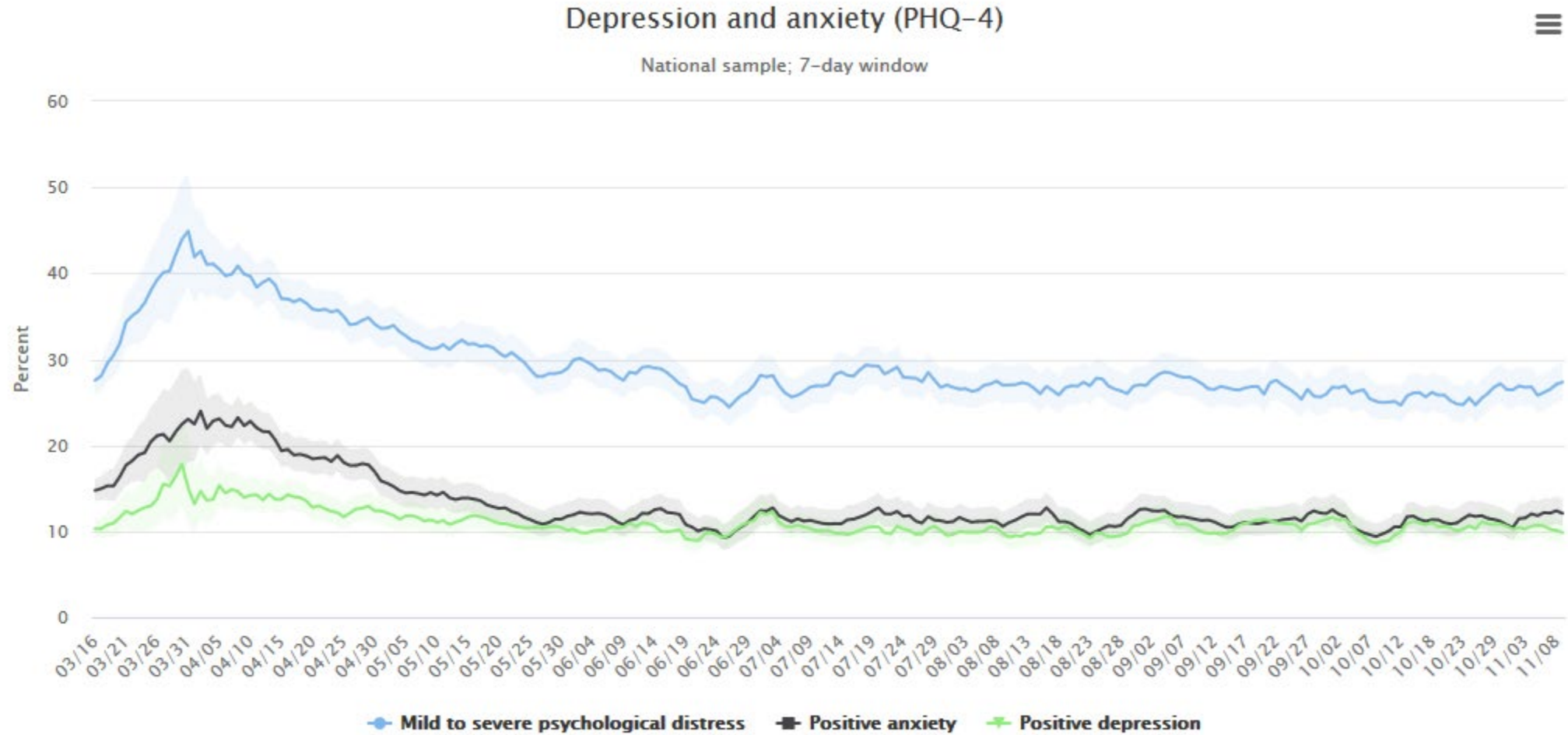
- UAS has thousands of background variables that can be used to inform understanding of how families experience the pandemic
- Daily tracking illuminates developments in real time
- New questions build on six years of collected data on the same households and we can add new questions quickly
- Use of contextual data allows for assessment of the effects of policy measures on behavior and outcomes

Why High Frequency?

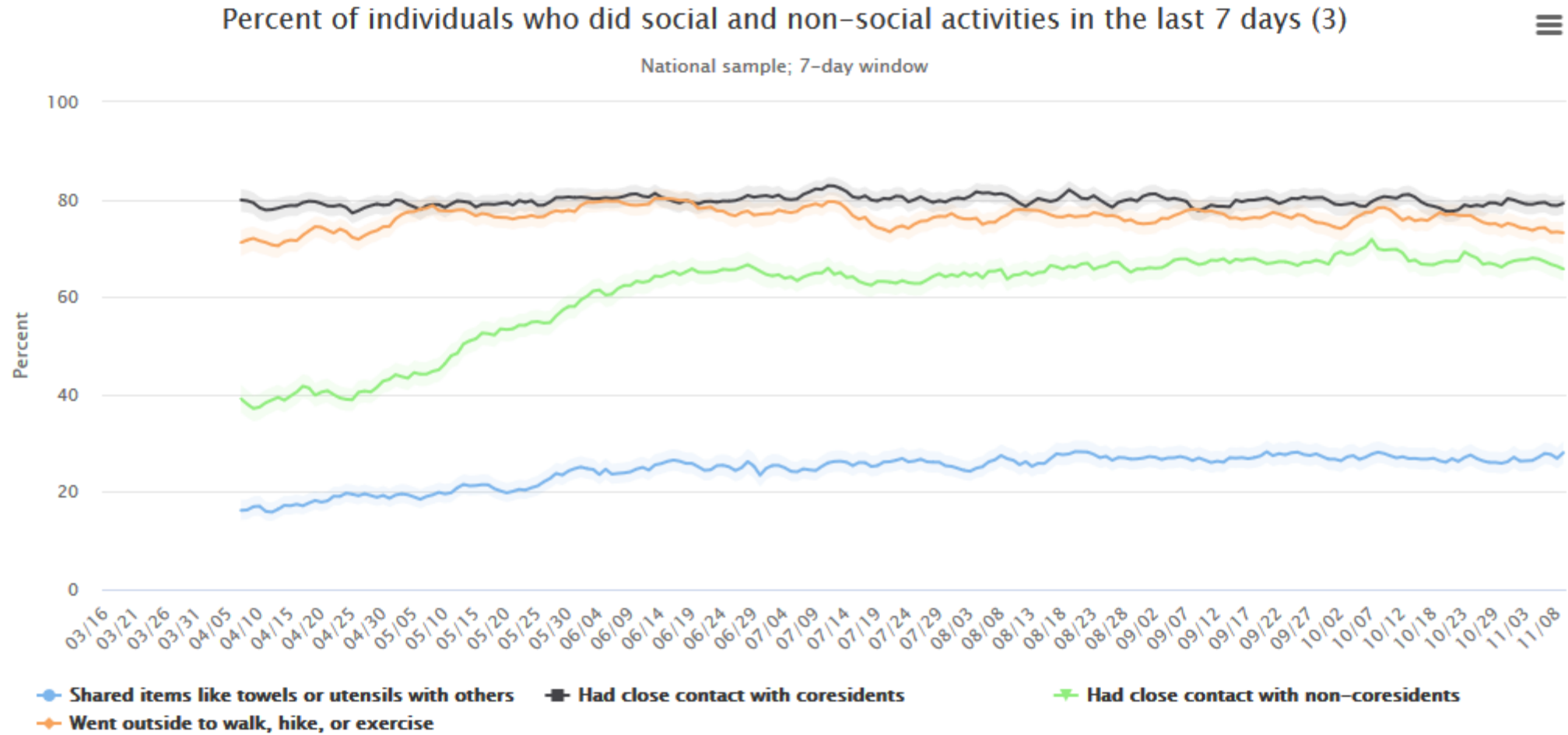
- We started this without insight into how long the pandemic would last or which events or factors would be salient and when.
- It seems plausible that households respond to new developments quickly, e.g.
 - Local infection rates
 - Government measures (lock-downs, school closures)
 - Job loss and benefit receipt
- So we wanted to pick up as many factors as possible that may affect households
- To maximize the chance that we measure what matters at the time that it matters

Examples

Psychological distress peaked early April



Protective behaviors

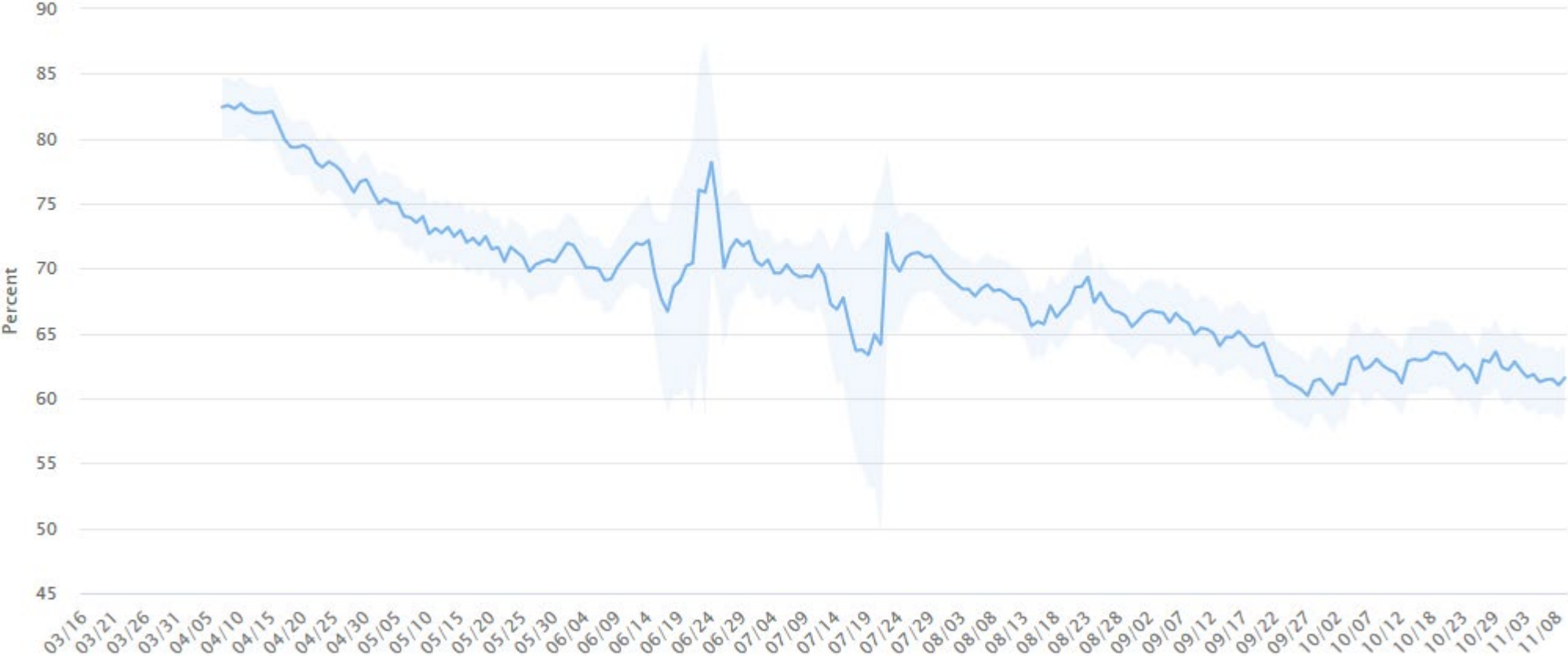


Vaccination hesitancy

Percent of individuals who say they are likely to get coronavirus vaccine if available



National sample; 7-day window



Thank you!