University of Texas / Texas Tribune Poll

Texas Statewide Survey

Day 1 Release Results

Q22. Do you favor or oppose requiring employers to offer paid sick leave to employees who are ill?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/No opinion
Apr. 2020	75	13	13
Feb. 2019	71	17	12

Q23. Would you favor or oppose allowing all Texans to vote by mail in the upcoming 2020 general election in response to the coronavirus/COVID-19?

Q23	Percent
Favor	55
Oppose	33
Don't know/No opinion	11

Q26. How satisfied are you with the health care system in the United States?

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know/No opinion
Apr. 2020	13	30	26	26	5
Feb. 2020	9	30	27	29	6
Oct. 2018	7	28	27	31	6

Q27. Would you say that the coronavirus/COVID-19 is...

Q27	Percent
A significant crisis	66
A serious problem but not a crisis	26
A minor problem	4
Not a problem at all	2
Don't know/No opinion	2

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Q33. How concerned are you about the spread of the coronavirus in your community?

Q33	Percent
Extremely concerned	28
Very concerned	26
Somewhat concerned	29
Not very concerned	12
Not at all concerned	5
Don't know/No opinion	1

Q34. How concerned are you about each of the following?

Item	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/No opinion
The nation's economy	43	29	19	3	3	3
The Texas economy	37	30	21	7	3	2
The stock market	22	20	23	15	13	7
Declining oil prices	18	16	22	20	17	6
The health care system	42	23	22	6	3	3
Growth in federal spending	37	22	18	9	8	6
Unemployment	50	25	15	4	2	3

Q35. Thinking about your own situation, how concerned are you about each of the following?

Item	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/No opinion
You or someone you know getting infected with the coronavirus	33	21	26	12	5	2
Being able to pay your utility and other bills	20	14	17	22	23	4
Losing your job	17	10	15	14	31	13
Interruption of education for you or a family member	16	14	14	13	28	15
Loss of your savings or retirement funds	26	19	19	15	14	7
Being able to pay your rent or house payment	18	13	15	21	27	6
Finding or maintaining childcare you can afford	7	5	5	9	41	33
Your own physical safety or the physical safety of someone you know	25	19	27	17	9	3

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Q36. As you may know, many Americans have been told to stay home if they can because of the coronavirus pandemic. Which of these best describes you these days?

Q36	Percent
Living normally, coming and going as usual	9
Still leaving my residence, but being careful when I do	20
Only leaving my residence when I absolutely have to	63
Not leaving home	9

Q37A. Has your work status or situation changed since the coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak?

Q37A	Percent
Yes	44
No	56

Q37B. **[IF Q37A == "1. Yes"]** Are you unemployed due to the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic?
(N=535; Margin of Error is +/- 4.24%; the weighted Margin of Error is +/- 4.91%)

Q37B	Percent
Yes	36
No	64

Q37C. **[IF Q37A == "1. Yes" & Q37B == "2. No"]** How has your work status or situation changed? (Please select all that apply)
(N=334; Margin of Error is +/- 5.36%; the weighted Margin of Error is +/- 6.13%)

Item	Percent
Working from home or remotely instead of your usual workplace	64
Working fewer hours	32
Working more hours	9
Experienced a reduction in pay	13
Experienced a reduction in benefits (for example, insurance and/or retirement)	6

Q37D. **[IF Q37A=="2. No"]** Which of the following best describes your work status or situation both before and after the coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak?
(N=674; Margin of Error is +/- 3.77%; the weighted Margin of Error is +/- 4.26%)

Q37D	Percent
Retired	39
Unemployed	21
Working full time	34
Working part time	7

Q37E. **[ASK IF Q37D==3|4]** Which of the following best describes your work situation both before and after the coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak?
(N=272; Margin of Error is +/- 5.94%; the weighted Margin of Error is +/- 6.73%)

Q37E	Percent
I work at home	40
I work at a location other than my home	60

Q38. Do you think that people you know are doing too much, enough, or not enough to adjust their habits to prevent the spread of coronavirus/COVD-19?

Q38	Percent
Doing too much	9
Doing enough	46
Not doing enough	37
Unsure	8

Q39. Which of the following do you think is a bigger threat to the country?

Q39	Percent
Keeping people at home for too long in response to the coronavirus/COVID-19	34
Not keeping people at home long enough in response to the coronavirus/COVID-19	55
Don't know/No opinion	11

Q40. When do you think the coronavirus will be contained in the U.S. to the point that most activities like social gatherings, workplaces, and sporting events can return to normal?

Q40	Percent
It is already	9
In the next few weeks	21
In the next few months	41
In the next year	17
A year or more	9
Never	2

Q41. Would you support or oppose requiring a mandatory 14-day self-quarantine for anyone exposed to the coronavirus?

Q41	Percent
Support	85
Oppose	7
Don't know/No opinion	8

Q42. Who do you trust and not trust to give you accurate information about the coronavirus/COVID-19?

Item	Trust	Don't trust	Don't know/Unfamiliar
Donald Trump	44	49	7
Greg Abbott	58	31	11
Your local elected officials	55	30	14
Religious leaders and clergy	40	40	20
The Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	70	23	7
Medical and health professionals	87	8	5
The news media	34	56	9
Social media and online sources	17	70	13
Your friends and family	63	21	15
Your employer	41	23	37

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Q43. How much do you rely on each of the following sources for information about the coronavirus/COVID-19?

Item	A lot	Some	Not very much	Not at all
Cable News	21	30	18	31
Network TV news (ABC, NBC, CBS)	25	30	17	28
Facebook	7	20	24	49
Twitter	6	16	17	61
Social media other than Facebook or Twitter	5	20	24	50
Newspaper and online journalism outlets	21	36	17	27
Conversations with family and close friends	20	49	21	10
Local news sources	26	44	17	13
Radio	13	35	20	32

Sampling and Weighting Methodology for the April 2020 Texas Statewide Study

For the survey, YouGov interviewed 1497 Texas registered voters between April 10 and April 17, 2020, who were then matched down to a sample of 1200 to produce the final dataset. The respondents were matched on gender, age, race, and education. YouGov then weighted the matched set of survey respondents to known characteristics of registered voters of Texas from the 2018 Current Population survey and 2014 Pew Religious Landscape Survey.

The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2018 Current Population Survey (CPS) voter registration supplement with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). For the main sample, the matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. These weights were then post-stratified on baseline party identification, the 2016 presidential vote, ideology, and a full stratification of four-category age, four-category race, gender, and four-category education. The weights were trimmed at 7 and normalized to sum to the sample size.

The margin of error of the weighted data for registered voters is 3.3%.

Survey Panel Data

The YouGov panel, a proprietary opt-in survey panel, is comprised of 1.2 million U.S. residents who have agreed to participate in YouGov Web surveys. At any given time, YouGov maintains a minimum of five recruitment campaigns based on salient current events.

Panel members are recruited by a number of methods and on a variety of topics to help ensure diversity in the panel population. Recruiting methods include Web advertising campaigns (public surveys), permission-based email campaigns, partner sponsored solicitations, telephone-to-Web recruitment (RDD based sampling), and mail-to-Web recruitment (Voter Registration Based Sampling).

The primary method of recruitment for the YouGov Panel is Web advertising campaigns that appear based on keyword searches. In practice, a search in Google may prompt an active YouGov advertisement soliciting opinion on the search topic. At the conclusion of the short survey respondents are invited to join the YouGov panel in order to receive and participate in additional surveys. After a double opt-in procedure, where respondents must confirm their consent by responding to an email, the database checks to ensure the newly recruited panelist is in fact new and that the address information provided is valid.

The YouGov panel currently has over 20,000 active panelists who are residents of Texas. These panelists cover a wide range of demographic characteristics

Sampling and Sample Matching

Sample matching is a methodology for selection of “representative” samples from non-randomly selected pools of respondents. It is ideally suited for Web access panels, but could also be used for other types of surveys, such as phone surveys. Sample matching starts with an enumeration of the target population. For general population studies, the target population is all adults, and can be enumerated through the use of the decennial Census or a high-quality survey, such as the American Community Survey. In other contexts, this is known as the sampling frame, though, unlike conventional sampling, the sample is not drawn from the frame. Traditional sampling, then, selects individuals from the sampling frame at random for participation in the study. This may not be feasible or economical as the

contact information, especially email addresses, is not available for all individuals in the frame and refusals to participate increase the costs of sampling in this way.

Sample selection using the matching methodology is a two-stage process. First, a random sample is drawn from the target population. We call this sample the target sample. Details on how the target sample is drawn are provided below, but the essential idea is that this sample is a true probability sample and thus representative of the frame from which it was drawn.

Second, for each member of the target sample, we select one or more matching members from our pool of opt-in respondents. This is called the matched sample. Matching is accomplished using a large set of variables that are available in consumer and voter databases for both the target population and the opt-in panel.

The purpose of matching is to find an available respondent who is as similar as possible to the selected member of the target sample. The result is a sample of respondents who have the same measured characteristics as the target sample. Under certain conditions, described below, the matched sample will have similar properties to a true random sample. That is, the matched sample mimics the characteristics of the target sample.

When choosing the matched sample, it is necessary to find the closest matching respondent in the panel of opt-ins to each member of the target sample. YouGov employs the proximity matching method to find the closest matching respondent. For each variable used for matching, we define a distance function, d(x,y), which describes how “close” the values x and y are on a particular attribute. The overall distance between a member of the target sample and a member of the panel is a weighted sum of the individual distance functions on each attribute. The weights can be adjusted for each study based upon which variables are thought to be important for that study, though, for the most part, we have not found the matching procedure to be sensitive to small adjustments of the weights. A large weight, on the other hand, forces the algorithm toward an exact match on that dimension.