

Gallopedia

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Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly Digest of Opinions in a globalized world - one window on global opinion polling compiled by Gilani Research Foundation

Who are we?

Gilani's Gallopedia is a weekly digest of opinions in a globalized world. It provides a one window access to Global Opinion Polls on a weekly basis. It is produced by a team of researchers led by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani, and is a not for profit public service. It is co-edited by Mohsina Ahmed.

Our name reflects the rapid pace at which global polls are brought to the community of pollsters and other interested readers. Gilani's Gallopedia is not related to any polling agency and makes its selection from any publically available poll based on its relevance to our reader's interests. Over the years it has reported polls conducted by over 350 agencies and institutions.

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[Topic of the week: \(Click for details\)](#)

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Asia Zone

► MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA

► CENTRAL ASIA:

637-01 [Indians consider banks, home repairs & pet services more essential than sin goods amidst the lockdown](#) (Click for Details)

(India) As per a new order, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has allowed some shops providing non-essential goods and services to reopen. However, many businesses still remain closed. YouGov's latest survey looks into what people consider important and reveals nine in ten urban Indians (89%) picked banks as the most essential service during the lockdown from a list of businesses providing non-essential goods and services. Respondents who are 40+ were more likely to say this than those between 18-29 years of age (91% vs 86%). Following this, around three-quarters (74%) think of online home repair services to be crucial during this time. The onset of summer and the need for AC and fridge servicing could be the reason for placing greater importance on this need. (YouGov India)

April 28, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



► MENA:

637-02 [UAE residents are increasingly engaging in board games, online classes & baking amidst the outbreak](#) (Click for Details)

(UAE) The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way we live, work and eat. With the UAE government encouraging the public to stay at home unless it is absolutely necessary, residents are finding ways to engage themselves at home. YouGov's latest survey looks into the impact the pandemic has had on some of the usual activities and habits of the population. The data reveals playing board games, puzzles, crosswords, etc. has been seen the largest increase in engagement amongst UAE residents as they practice social distancing and stay at home. Although 42% of the respondents claimed to play these games at least once a week before they started staying at home, the frequency of playing has increased since then and now 50% residents said they are playing these games at least once each week (up from 48% in the first two weeks of staying indoors). Residents aged between 25-34 years are more likely to play these games than the other age groups (at 57%).

(YouGov MENA)

May 05, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



Africa Zone

▶ WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA;
SOUTHERN AFRICA

▶ AFRICA

637-03 [As we head into level 4, South Africans strongly support lockdown \(Click for Details\)](#)

(South Africa) More than eight in every ten online South Africans (84%) agree that a total lockdown was correct - given the risks of the Covid-19 epidemic. These is one of the results of an online study of 1,000 South African adults, conducted from 20 to 22 April 2020. Despite a lot of comments in the media and critique from individuals, online South Africans from all working status groups share this opinion – as illustrated in the table below. This acceptance is expressed by all age groups, however those aged 56 years and older, and to a lesser degree those between 26 and 35 years, are less supportive. The latter group's apprehension might be related to having to look after young children / keep them entertained during this period of lockdown. (Ipsos)



April 30, 2020

4.11 Society » Health

Euro Americas Zone

▶ EAST EUROPE, WEST EUROPE; NORTH AMERICA; LATIN AMERICA
& AUSTRALASIA

▶ EUROPE

637-04 [According to 38% of Italians, this is the right time to start phase 2 \(Click for Details\)](#)

(Italy) Immediately after the announcement of the Prime Minister, Giuseppe Conte, that phase 2 will begin from May 4, we investigated the sentiment of the Italians in this regard. First of all, according to 38% of Italians, this is the right time to start phase 2 . However, the same number of people believe that it is too early (37%) . Only a minority, or 17% believe that too long has been waited to enter the new phase. The decisions made by the government on phase 2 divide the Italians fairly equally. In fact, just over 1 in 3 people (37%) said they were satisfied with the decree , but only 5% of the people considered themselves "very" satisfied. (YouGov)

April 30, 2020

4.11 Society » Health

637-05 [Special study COVID-19 # 11: the feelings of the French at the dawn of deconfinement \(Click for Details\)](#)

(France) The reopening of schools is one of the government's flagship measures. On this subject, the Scientific Council and the Academy of Medicine recommended a reopening of the schools in September. The government therefore goes against their report with the gradual reopening of schools from May 11. 68% of



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French people believe that the government is wrong to maintain the reopening of schools from this date. Conversely, three out of four French people prefer to reopen schools in September, as will be the case in Spain or Italy (74%). (YouGov)

April 29, 2020

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

637-06 [Spike in Britons thinking Government acted 'too late' to address virus but confidence in the NHS continues to grow](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Two in three (66%) now think that the Government acted too late in implementing stricter lockdown measures. This week's Ipsos MORI Coronavirus trends find that the public are becoming less concerned about the risk posed by coronavirus to themselves personally over time. The percentage concerned is down 9 percentage points over the last month, from 78% at the end of March (when the lockdown began), to 69% now at the end of April. The number of people who say they are 'very concerned' for both the country as a whole (49%, down from 63%) and on a personal level (28%, down from 36%) has also fallen since lockdown began. Those aged 18-24 are significantly less concerned than other cohorts – just 48% of 18-24 year olds are concerned about themselves personally, compared to 69% overall. (Ipsos MORI)



April 30, 2020

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

637-07 [Majority of Britons uncomfortable returning to large sport or music events, public transport and bars or restaurants post lockdown](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Majority say they'll feel uncomfortable going to bar, restaurants and large events when lockdown is lifted, but many happier to meet with friends and happy. In new polling by Ipsos MORI, two-thirds (67%) of Britons say they will feel uncomfortable going to large public gatherings, such as sports or music events, compared to how they felt before the virus. Only 17% would feel comfortable attending such an event while 41% would feel not at all comfortable. Three in five (61%) Britons would also feel uncomfortable using public transport or going to bars and restaurants. While 3 in 10 (29%) feel comfortable going out to eat and drink, only 21% would be happy to use public transport to get there. (Ipsos MORI)

May 1, 2020

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

637-08 [Journalists seen to be doing a better job of holding the Government to account on coronavirus than MPs and the Opposition](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Journalists asking questions at the government daily briefings are seen to be the best at holding the government to account with television and radio journalists following closely. In a new online survey by Ipsos MORI, the British public say journalists are doing a better job at holding the government to account over how it has responded to the coronavirus than the Labour Party and its leader. Most likely to be seen to do a good job are journalists at the Government's Coronavirus daily



briefings (43%), followed by TV and radio journalists (40%). Only 1 in 5 believe the Labour Party has done a good job at holding the government to account so far (18%), this increases to a quarter (24%) who think Keir Starmer has done a good job. (Ipsos MORI)

April 29, 2020

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

637-09 [Three in ten Brits buying clothes or beauty products during COVID-19 lockdown](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Most Brits think it's fine to buy non-essential goods online during the coronavirus outbreak, despite concerns among key workers that it could unnecessarily spread the virus. Three quarters of Brits believe it's either fairly (50%) or very (25%) acceptable to buy non-essential items online while in lockdown, new YouGov data reveals. The figure stands in contrast to anger from couriers and factory workers over having to risk their health to deliver 'tat' and pleas to limit non-essential orders. Only 17% of Brits agree that non-essential shopping is not very (14%) or not at all (3%) acceptable. Unsurprisingly, groceries are the most common online lockdown purchase among British households (40%). This figure coincides with data from the ONS showing that March was the strongest month on record for food stores. (YouGov)



April 28, 2020

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection

637-10 [No, trust in the media has not collapsed because of coronavirus](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) In YouGov's latest poll, conducted on 26th and 27th April, 47% of people expressed trust in BBC News journalists to tell the truth. This number is actually up slightly from when the question was asked during the election campaign in December last year (44%) and just a point below where it stood in March before the government announced a shutdown in response to the coronavirus outbreak (48%). Trust in journalists for ITV and 'upmarket' newspapers has similarly been stable over the past six months. There simply has been no collapse in public trust in news media during the coronavirus outbreak. (YouGov)

April 24, 2020

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media

637-11 [Three quarters approve of the Scottish Government's handling of COVID 19](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) First Minister also seen positively with 7 in 10 Scots confident in her decisions surrounding the crisis. With the lockdown now in its fifth week, new YouGov research finds that the Scottish Government has overwhelming support when it comes to its handling of the coronavirus. Three quarters (74%) of Scots think the Holyrood-based institution is doing well, with just one in five (19%) saying they're doing a bad job. The devolved Government also has cross-party support, with 70% of both Labour and Conservative voters supporting their handling of the crisis. (YouGov)



May 05, 2020

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

637-12 [Should parks remain open during COVID-19?](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Brits support the closure of public spaces like parks, but want to keep their daily exercise. Police forces up and down the country have had to warn sunbathers and picnickers in local parks during the COVID-19 lockdown, with some councils even threatening to close them if people continue to violate the rules. But half

(54%) of Brits actually support the closure of public spaces like parks and playgrounds to stem the spread of the virus, with 33% strongly in favour. Another 33% of Brits are opposed to the closure of all non-essential public places. (YouGov)

April 03, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

► NORTH AMERICA

637-13 [Most Americans say COVID-19 has changed news reporting, but many are unsure how it's affected the industry](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) A solid majority of Americans say the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way journalists report the news, but they are far less certain about how the outbreak is affecting news organizations' bottom lines, according to an April 20-26 survey conducted among 10,139 U.S. adults as part of Pew Research Center's Election News Pathways project. About seven-in-ten U.S. adults (71%) say that as a result of the pandemic, journalists have had to change the way they report – either somewhat or a great deal. A total of 28% say journalists have not had to change how they report much or at all. (PEW)

May 01, 2020

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media



637-14 [1 in 4 Americans have either lost their job or had pay cut from coronavirus shutdowns: Survey](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) One in 10 Americans said they have lost their job and 16% reported they have seen their wages or salary reduced due to the coronavirus shutdowns, according to the CNBC All-America Economic Survey. The survey also found that President Trump's job rating rose to 46% from 40% in December, with more Americans approving of his handling of the presidency than disapproving for the first time in the three years it's been tracked by CNBC. Optimistically, 51% said the economy will improve in the next year. The quarterly survey polled 800 Americans across the nation from Friday through Monday. (CNBC)

April 10, 2020

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

637-15 [Poll: Most in US will avoid public events until vaccine available](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Fewer than half of Americans plan to go to sports events, concerts, movies and amusement parks when they reopen to the public until there is a proven coronavirus vaccine, according to a Reuters/Ipsos opinion poll released on Tuesday. That includes those who have attended such events in the past, an ominous sign for the sports and entertainment industries hoping to return to the spotlight after being shut down by the pandemic. Only about four in 10 who follow sports avidly and go to arts and entertainment venues and amusement parks said they would do so again if they reopened before a vaccine was available, the poll found. (Aljazeera)

April 29, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle



637-16 [From virtual parties to ordering food, how Americans are using the internet during COVID-19](#)
[\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) The internet and smartphones have long been embedded in Americans' lives. But as the COVID-19 outbreak has led government officials to close nonessential businesses and schools and issue stay-at-home orders, many aspects of everyday life have migrated online. Some Americans – particularly those who are younger or college educated – are finding virtual ways to connect, shop and be active during this time, according to a Pew Research Center survey that asked U.S. adults in early April about six types of online and mobile activities they may be engaging in due to the outbreak. **(PEW)**



April 30, 2020

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)**637-17 [Few Americans say their house of worship is open, but a quarter say their faith has grown amid pandemic](#)**
[\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) The COVID-19 pandemic, which has transformed virtually every aspect of public life in America, also has touched a very intimate part of Americans' lives: their religious faith and worship habits. Some Americans say their religious faith has strengthened as a result of the outbreak, even as the vast majority of U.S. churchgoers report that their congregations have closed regular worship services to the public, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. Americans in historically black Protestant churches and those who describe themselves as very religious are particularly likely to say their faith has strengthened. **(PEW)**

April 30, 2020

[4.1 Society » Religion](#)**637-18 [As Curve Flattens, Americans See Progress but Longer Battle](#)**
[\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Recent shifts in Americans' views on the coronavirus situation align with new evidence that there has been a flattening of the infection curve at the national level, including positive news about declining cases in the U.S. epicenter of the crisis, New York City. Roughly equal proportions of Americans say the situation is getting better as perceive it is getting worse, a continuation of the shift recorded a week ago. At the same time, an expanding minority expect the disruption caused by the coronavirus to continue for the rest of 2020 or longer, while a dwindling share say things will start to improve in a matter of weeks. **(Gallup USA)**



May 01, 2020

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)**637-19 [Americans Still Social Distancing, but Less Vigilant](#)**
[\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) The vast majority of Americans continue to say they are avoiding social interactions, retail outings and mass transportation, with little reduction in the percentages reporting these behaviors since they peaked three weeks ago. However, Americans' vigilance in adhering to social distancing guidelines may be waning. Fewer say they are completely or mostly isolating themselves than did so three weeks ago, and the percentage who say they have been "always" practicing social distancing over the previous 24 hours has slipped. 75% of

Americans now report they have worn a mask on their face when outside their home. This is up from 64% the prior week and 51% in Gallup's first measurement, based on April 6-12 interviewing. (Gallup USA)

April 30, 2020

4.11 Society » Health

► AUSTRALASIA

637-20 [1.8 million Australians aged 70+ have a 'comorbidity' condition that puts them at higher risk from COVID-19](#) (Click for Details)

(Australia) New research shows more than 1.8 million Australians aged 70+ (65% of this age group) have a pre-existing condition that puts them at higher risk of dying if they were to contract the COVID-19 coronavirus. Such conditions are known as a comorbidity. Almost 1 million Australians aged 70+ (35% of this age group) suffer from high blood pressure (hypertension), representing a third of people in this age group. This is clearly the most common comorbid condition suffered by older Australians. Around a quarter of Australians aged 70+ (710,000) have some form of cancer, making it the second most common comorbidity for older Australians. Other common comorbid conditions for older Australians include Diabetes (435,000 – 15%), High cholesterol/Cholesterol problems (363,000 – 13%) and an Irregular heartbeat (121,000 – 11%). (Roy Morgan)



April 29, 2020

4.11 Society » Health

► MULTICOUNTRY STUDIES

637-21 [5 charts on views of press freedom around the world](#) (Click for Details)

Majorities across Europe, North America and Latin America say it is very important to have freedom of the press, according to a 2019 survey of 34 countries. Support is highest in Greece, where 89% say it is very important that the media can report the news without government censorship. Support for freedom of the press has increased since 2015 in several nations. The percentage who say it is very important that the media can report the news without state or government censorship has risen in 11 countries since 2015, including 19 percentage point increases in France, the UK and Turkey. Across many countries surveyed, people with more education are more likely to say media freedom is very important than those with less education. This difference is starkest in France and the Netherlands, where those with more schooling are 26 points more likely to say free media is very important. (PEW)



May 01, 2020

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

637-22 [Coronavirus downturn likely to add to high government debt in some countries](#) (Click for Details)

In addition to its public health consequences, the coronavirus pandemic is likely to lead to an increase in government debt around the world. As a share of its economy, no country has a bigger debt load than Japan, where gross debt accounted for 235% of GDP in 2017, the most recent year for which the IMF has final data.

Government debt in most countries was running high by historical standards before the coronavirus outbreak, according to a December 2019 analysis by the IMF. In almost 90% of countries described by the IMF as “advanced economies,” debt-to-GDP ratios were higher in recent years than they were during the last global recession, which began in late 2007 and lasted until mid-2009. (PEW)

April 29, 2020

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

Topic of the week:

SELF REPORTING STAGGERED SAMPLE OF 20,000 CORRECTLY ESTIMATES CORONA INFECTION RATE IN SWEDEN

► This page is devoted to opinions of countries whose polling activity is generally not known very widely or where a recent topical issue requires special attention.



SELF REPORTING STAGGERED SAMPLE OF 20,000 CORRECTLY ESTIMATES CORONA INFECTION RATE IN SWEDEN

Introduction:

Torbjörn Sjöström, CEO, Novus Group International AB, writes:



"We have done over 20 000 interviews in our probability based on-line panel, for almost over a 2 months period now. Among other things there is one question we ask is:

Do you think you have been infected by covid-19?

This has been asked regularly almost every day for 50 days.

This Monday finally some clinical tests were presented by a university in Sweden and concluded that 10 % of all adults in Stockholm were infected by covid-19 at the end of March.

I went back and looked at our data for that time and in our research 9 % of the people living in Stockholm at the end of March stated that they thought they had been infected.

The difference is within the margin of error. Amazing! This tells us a couple of things. First it's plausible that we can trust self-assessment of infections. Also that the asymptomatic are very few. From the looks of this you probably know if you are infected or not. Covid-19 is different from a regular cold or the seasonal flu.

Now we also could look at more recent data. End of March is a long time ago in my world. We could also look outside our capitol since we have nationwide data. From that we could conclude a possible total number of infected in Sweden now = 13 % and also see the spread in different areas in Sweden, also make an assumption about the mortality rate: 0.28%

But also I was sent a very interesting [report from Austria](#). In that one I saw the same thing. About 1 % (0.33%) were infected according to clinical tests but also that 1 % of the respondents stated that they think they are infected. So this is not only related to Sweden.

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Worth noting is that Swedish university was an antibody test and the test in Austria was a PCR test.

But I thought I should share this with you. I find this extremely interesting. A great ticket that the research we do can be of good use in a pandemic.

Not to trace infections but to be able to get a grasp of the total spread.

We also have data indicating that the infection started much earlier in Sweden than previously stated. About 2 % of the suspected infected state that they got the infection in December. In line with the reports from France. But that is for another report.”

Corona status 0505: Suspected infected in Sweden, regions and compared to found infected

If we compare Novus' study with the proportion who believe they have been infected by Corona in Stockholm with KTH's clinical tests, we can conclude that the results are the same at the same time. It is reasonable then to conclude that self-esteem is fairly accurate.

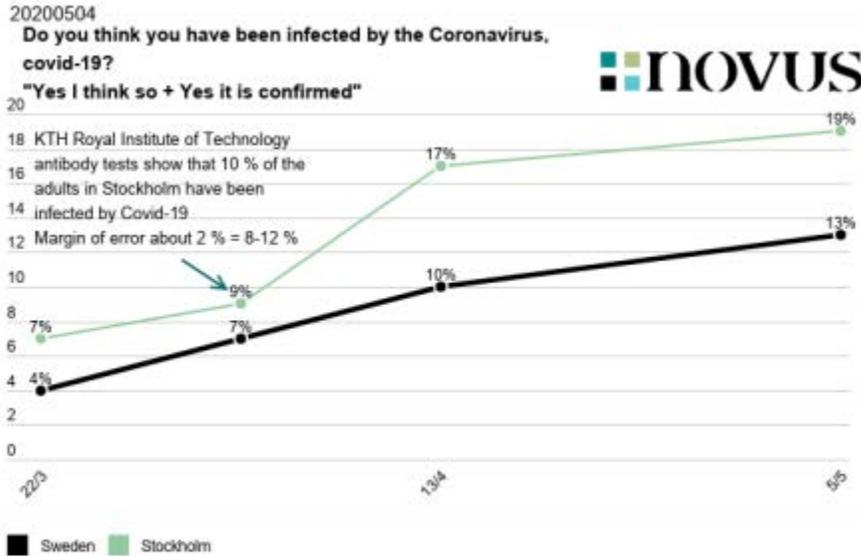
This would mean that 13% of all adult Swedes today are infected with the Coronavirus. At the end of March / April, 7% were infected. Almost a doubling since then. But the trend looks linear, which is slowed down by non-exponentials. This again confirms that the curve looked flat during this period. But also shows that when the Public Health Authority went out with the alarm about the general spread of infection, rather 7% of Stockholmers and 4% of Swedes were already infected. The exponential development probably happened before it was discovered? There will be more signs that the infection was in Europe far earlier than known. Something Novus reported earlier. About 50,000 Swedes say they were infected in December and January.

It differs between regions, most infected in Stockholm, where now 320,000 adults state that they are infected, then Western Sweden with 220,000 and Central Sweden with 190,000.

The mortality rate of Covid-19 would then be 0.28% based on our studies. 2.3% of all infected persons would be diagnosed in May. In each case recorded, 98 cases are found in Sweden. But the more you test, the less the darkness becomes evident and the difference between cases detected and unrecognized falls. Something we've seen in New York that has tested tremendously. The number of infected infected grows the more you test.

But the better you can describe the symptoms and the course of the disease, the better Novus's investigations will be around the darkness. But the clinical test that was reported yesterday shows that it is quite likely that you can start from this already today. But more information about the normal course of the disease would be very good. Now the focus is on the serious and the acutely ill and their symptoms. This is not consistent with the image of the corona virus and its spread in Sweden.

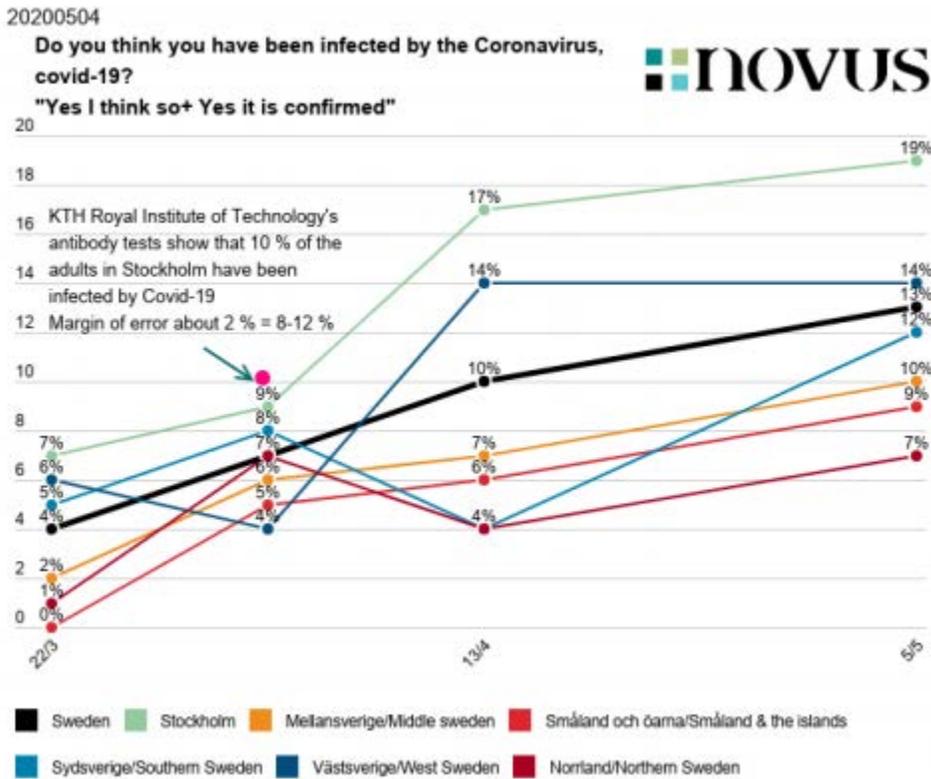
Read more on the following pages.



Distribution of regions and development over time

Based on the fact that Novus' study was very well in accordance with KTH's clinical tests, I dare to look at the whole of Sweden and assume that self-estimation is quite good in other regions and also other periods of time than the data point KTH gave us. This is not a forecast but is based on actual survey data over these times. Therefore it looks a bit strange in the graphics, the number of infected can not go down. But this nevertheless gives the best picture of how it looks with the number of Coronas infected in Sweden. We know that most people do not seek care.

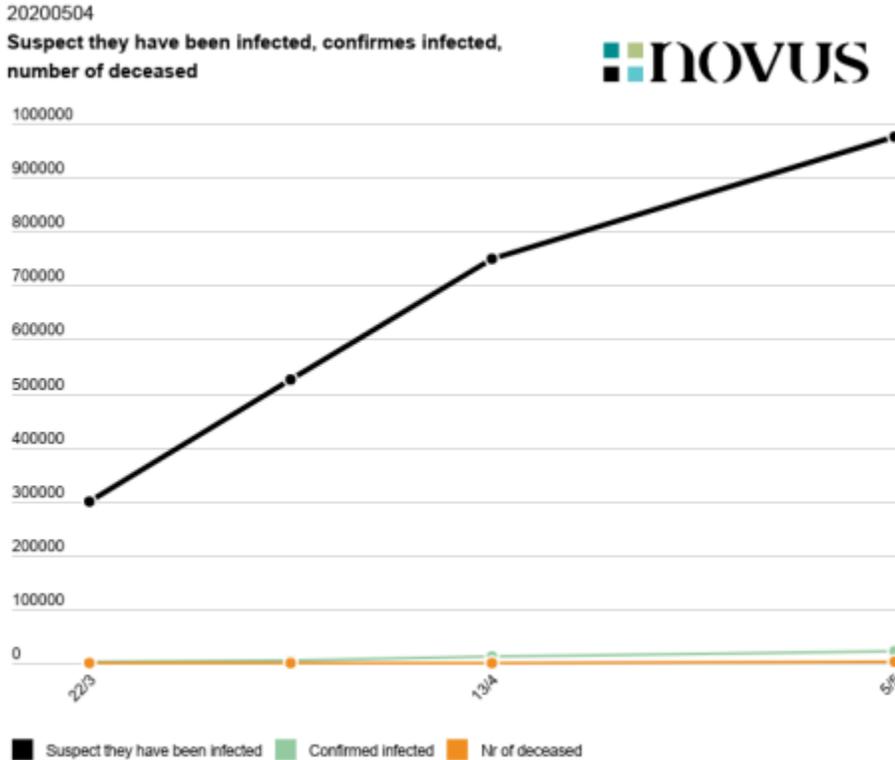
About 975,000 Swedes today state that they believe they have been infected by Corona in Sweden.



Number of infected cases compared with cases found and deceased

There are, of course, several assumptions in this, but since we could see how well the self-esteem applied to Stockholm compared to the clinical trials from KTH, we can count on our data. Of course, it is difficult to say definitively if you have been infected with the Coronavirus. At the same time, society is built on self-esteem. If you are ill you should stay at home. The symptoms that the Coronavirus also exhibits appear to behave in a completely different way than seasonal flu, you are sick longer. Many have easier symptoms but it does not go away. The symptoms change over time, etc. So that you as an individual can pretty well decide if it is a common cold, flu or Corona is probably quite likely, so this is not just based on the fact that we see that we get the same level in Stockholm at the same time. It is likely that this is quite correct.

If we then look at the spread of the disease in Sweden based on Novus' study and add the recorded cases and deceased in the same graph:



It is difficult to see the number of found infected and deceased in the graph for the proportion of suspected infected increases so significantly in Sweden. The curve on the number of suspected infected ones goes away in a completely different way than the proportion of cases found and the number of deceased. It is not an exponential development but rather a linear curve that slows down at the end.

Let's look at a table instead of an easier overview:

	Think they infected Sweden	Cases found	Relationship infected/detected cases	Number of deaths	Mortality
0322	300 000	1 984	0,7%	23	0,008%
0402	525 000	5 874	1,1%	307	0,058%
0413	750 000	11 351	1,5%	953	0,127%
0503	975 000	22 416	2,3%	2 698	0,277%

Here I have posted what mortality this would mean. As you can see, mortality goes up from 0.08 per milliliter to 2.7 per milliliter over time. But if you also look at the statistics of the Social Board regarding deaths, those who die mainly consist of "elderly people" as the Public Health Authority calls them, and in addition to high age, high blood pressure and infected by the Coronavirus usually have at least one other underlying disease such as cardiovascular disease, lung disease or diabetes. As well as being reported that the Corona virus has entered the elderly care, the number of deceased has a significant impact. It does not depend on how many are

infected as much as which ones are infected. Protecting our elderly is absolutely crucial in how much mortality the Corona virus has in Sweden. It's nothing new but worth pointing out here too. The more "elderly people" that are infected, the higher the mortality rate.

The real figure?

Then I think about what is meant by symptom-free. It is said that most people do not get any symptoms. Shouldn't that mean that Novus's investigation should show far fewer infected than KTH's tests? It depends on what you mean by symptom-free. Various offers have been presented about this when I read about the reporting on it. It seems rather to mean that you do not get seriously ill than that you get no symptoms at all. Most "strange" colds will most probably identify as something other than a common cold and realize that they are probably the Coronavirus and therefore state in the study that they have been infected.

Of course, this should be taken with a pinch of salt. But this should give a pretty rough picture of how the spread of infection occurs over time and in regions in the absence of massive clinical trials. I've been waiting to compare our data with clinical trials for almost two months. The first tests in Stockholm that only took active cases and arrived at 2.5% we could not use in a good way. For those tests showed only actively infected with a five-day window. Comparing our data in Stockholm would be too uncertain, then we could only look at the group that said they were recently infected and at the same time understood that what they got is Corona. It would introduce even more sources of error in interpreting both our data, but also self-estimation. That you immediately realize that it is the Corona virus during the first few days. With KTH: s data on antibodies we have better data to compare against simply, and more confidently can say that self-esteem says a lot. Which also shows the similarity in results.

Background

Since March 19, Novus has regularly up to daily examined the Swedes' view of the Coronavirus, their health status, symptoms, when they became, how long you were ill and thoughts about the disease and authorities.

On May 4, KTH released clinical tests on antibodies, and finally we got a data point to go on that allows us to look a little closer at how well self-assessed disease corresponds to clinical tests.

KTH's studies show that 10% of Stockholmers were infected by the corona virus at the end of March. If we assume that the dropout was random and that the accuracy of tests in the tests is good in their studies then it would mean a margin of error of just under 2%, there are several assumptions here, but it gives us a starting point which is another test and something we can compare with Novus surveys.

Around the end of the month of March / April, 9% of Stockholmers in Novus survey stated that they believe they have been infected by Corona or have been found to have Corona. The margin of error in Novus's investigations is also a few percent. However, this provides a level that is very consistent with the clinical trials. When the results are so close to each other, one can conclude that the Swedes' appreciation of whether or not you are infected is in good agreement with clinical tests. The difference was within the margin of error we can look at the development over time but also the development throughout Sweden.

I will start from Novus data in this, we have not recalculated anything based on KTH's clinical tests, but the results are so close to each other that it would not yield anything.

During the period 19 March to 5 May, Novus conducted more than 20,000 interviews in the Novus Sweden panel, with at least two surveys a week, but for long periods also conducted daily surveys. Novus Sweden Panel is a randomly recruited group of Swedish people. The surveys give a good picture of the Swedish people's opinion of what the Swedish people think during the period investigated. Participant frequency has been on average 70% per day. Record-high results, which strengthens the reliability of the survey.

Generally

Perhaps it is also worth clarifying that we draw a random new sample in each survey. So it is not the same people who answer day after day but it is new people who are randomized every time.

All surveys have been carried out in the Novus Sweden panel. Participant frequency is over 70% in just one day of data collection. A level that is record high. Novus's investigations are something you are happy to answer, which makes me incredibly grateful. Thanks to all of you who help to spread understanding about this unique and worrying situation brought about by the Corona Pandemic. Without you, we would not have been able to get this information. Together, we have been able to show Sweden and the world how well we handle and manage the collective responsibility that is a prerequisite for us to be able to cope with this pandemic with as little harm as possible to society and individuals.

(Novus)

May 05, 2020

Source: <https://novus.se/coronastatus-0505/>

INNOVATIONS IN METHODOLOGY:

► This Section includes significant reports on different methods used by polling organizations. Conventional polling methods will be marked as "CONVENTIONAL PLUS" and new or less used methods will be marked as "INNOVATIONS AND BLENDS OF INNOVATIONS WITH CONVENTIONAL METHODS".

[Societal Experts Action Network \(SEAN\) COVID-19 Survey Archive](#) ([click for details](#))

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY:

SEAN is a group dedicated to supporting critical social, behavioral and economic inquiry in the COVID-19 pandemic. In support of SEAN, a collaboration of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) and National Science Foundation (NSF), this open-access archive houses probability-based survey data and reports measuring public attitudes, behavior and experiences related to the pandemic.

Users can search and retrieve individual survey questions, results, reports and related materials. On the Search page, select whether you are looking for survey questions and results ("topline" documents), scripted questionnaires or analysis materials, or select all three. Select "project only" for summary information and "other" for non-text materials, such as datasets. Use the Manual link for full instructions.

We are providing a weekly summary of key results each Friday morning. Sign up below for email notification of new weekly summaries.

The archive houses U.S. and international studies, and defaults to the full collection. To restrict the search, using Adv Search, at Geo select US or International. For results from a particular country or U.S. state only, search for its three-letter alpha or two-letter postal code in the Notes section.

This resource is being provided by [Langer Research Associates](#) and its subsidiary, [PARC](#), a cloud-based survey knowledge management system. Most of the included surveys were donated by their producers. Some may have been obtained from open-access sources. If you have produced a survey included here that you wish to have removed, contact us at covid-19@parc.us.com. If you have produced a survey that you would like to be considered for inclusion, see our [Contributors' Guide](#). Write us to request administrative rights to upload materials directly or with comments or suggestions.

Participating survey producers who have agreed to share datasets in addition to other materials include the Kaiser Family Foundation, the Pew Research Center, the Associated Press/NORC, Ipsos Public Affairs, ABC News, the Washington Post, CNN, Fox News, Axios, Marist College, Monmouth University, USC Dornsife Center for Economic and Social Research, Grinnell College, Siena College, Marquette Law School and the Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement at the University of Maryland. We're grateful for their participation.

In addition to this resource, the National Institutes of Health posts COVID-19 materials for conducting biomedical research in its [PhenX Toolkit](#) and proposed data collection protocols for clinical and population research on its [Disaster Research Response \(D2\)](#) site.

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Disclaimer: Gilani's Gallopedia is a not for profit activity and every effort has been made to give attribution to respective polling organizations. All material presented here is available elsewhere as public information. Readers may please visit the original source for further details. Gilani Research foundation does not bear any responsibility for accuracy of data or the methods and does not claim any proprietary rights benefits or responsibilities thereof.

(Social Experts Action Network)

April 03, 2020

Source: <https://covid-19.parc.us.com/client/index.html#/>

[Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses \(RECOVR\)](#) (click for details)

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IPA has launched Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses, or RECOVR, which is supporting immediate response efforts and providing longer-term evidence to decision-makers working to mitigate the impacts of the crisis in the 22 countries where we work. We would like to acknowledge the [Global Poverty Research Lab \(GPRL\)](#) for their support and the [Yale Research Initiative on Innovation and Scale \(Y-RISE\)](#) for their partnership in this effort.

IPA's RECOVR Impact Goals

To equip decision-makers in vulnerable contexts with timely data, evidence, and analysis to:

1. Reduce COVID-19 transmission rates
2. Improve social-safety net responses.
3. Build resilient and adaptable businesses and employment opportunities
4. Keep children safe, healthy, and learning
5. Improve women's health, safety, and economic empowerment
6. Build resilience and protect the financial health of families and individuals
7. Promote peace and safety, and improve humanitarian response

Imminent
health crisis

Protracted economic crisis

How we are achieving our RECOVR impact goals



The RECOVR survey: We have built [a rapid response panel survey](#) to directly inform key government partners on the health, economic, and social ramifications of the pandemic. Future countries and rounds are dependent on funder and policymaker interest.



A combination of studies that respond to COVID-19: We are rapidly developing more than 80 new individual evaluations related to the COVID-19 response. Some will build on existing study samples, others will build on the core survey, and still others will work with new samples.



A global collaboration to ensure data flows to inform decisions: We are collaborating with dozens of governments and peer organizations to share information, resources, and data to inform global stakeholders and advocate for more funding to be allocated to economic responses, especially in the global south.

Now is the time to make evidence-based decisions. With your support, we can help mitigate the impacts of this crisis in the countries where we work. To learn more, please [contact us](#).

(Innovations for Poverty Actions)

May 05, 2020

Source: <https://www.poverty-action.org/recover>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2019)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 year period January 2007 – January 2014

KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*): \approx 6,805 polls during the period 2007-2014
- 2- Subjects of Interest (*we have made a list of 125 subjects, further grouped into 9 broad categories, namely: **Governance**, **Globalization** (inclusive of global economic issues) **Global Conflicts** (conflict zones), **Global leaders** (USA and Emerging powers), **Global Environment**, **Family**, **Religion**, and other miscellaneous*)
- 3- Number of **countries** covered by one or more surveys: \approx 178 during the period 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited: \approx 358 during the period 2007-2014

