ICF COVID-19 Monitor Survey of U.S. Adults

Week 1: Health and the Novel Coronavirus Pandemic in the US

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May 2020

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Summary

The first report from this biweekly survey of national cross-sectional samples of American adults concerning their attitudes and experience with the novel coronavirus pandemic focuses on health issues. The survey was conducted with a Census balanced, national sample of 1,000 adults drawn from a national mobile panel. Approximately 15% of adults in our sample currently have one or more symptoms associated with the coronavirus. Just over a third (34%) of these have actually seen a doctor or other health professional about their symptoms, primarily because they did not consider their symptoms serious enough, they did not meet testing criteria or they were concerned about exposure to the virus. Nonetheless, one in twenty adults in our sample report that they or someone else in their household have tried but been unable to get a coronavirus test. On the other hand, approximately 1% of the adult sample reported that they had been diagnosed with COVID-19, although this may represent a presumptive diagnosis without positive test confirmation.

Nearly half of respondents (49%) are very concerned about the spread of the coronavirus to their community. Forty-one percent are very worried that someone in their immediate family might catch the virus. Nearly half of the sample (46%) say that they are very worried about their local hospital will have the necessary resources to treat all patients infected with the coronavirus. When asked to estimate the risk of dying from the coronavirus if they contracted it, the respondents reported an average risk of death of 30%.

Overall, 42% of this national sample rated the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a major threat to their personal health and 72% rated it as a major threat to the health of the US population as a whole. Slightly higher proportions reported COVID-19 as a major threat to their personal financial situation (51%) and the US economy (86%). The financial and lifestyle impact of the coronavirus pandemic in the sample will be explored in the next several reports, as well as the public's preferences in the policy tradeoffs between public health and economic outcomes.

Background

The COVID Monitor Survey is an internally funded research project of ICF and Mfour Mobile Research (Mfour) to conduct at least four national biweekly surveys of 1,000 adult about their attitudes toward and experiences with the novel coronavirus (COVID-19).   The questionnaire examines the impact of the coronavirus on respondents' health, employment, and lifestyles since the onset in late January 2020, and during the past seven days, as well as their concerns, attitudes and expectations related to the pandemic. The interview was conducted by web among a national nonprobability sample of adults from a mobile panel, which is Census balanced by age, gender and race/ethnicity.   The first survey was conducted between March 28 and April 2, 2020. We expect to complete three more surveys with much the same questionnaire every two weeks in April and May 2020. This will provide biweekly snapshots of American households during the period that health experts anticipate that cases and deaths from the virus will peak in the United States.

The first wave of this survey was launched on March 28, 2020 at the end of the tenth week since the first case of COVID-19 was confirmed on January 21, 2020. At this time, there had been more than 116,000 cases confirmed in the United States and more than 1,900 deaths from COVID-19. The findings

from the first survey will be released in a series of daily reports on specific topics. This first report will focus on the impact of COVID-19 on the health of Americans to date. Subsequent reports will focus on employment, lifestyles, and prevention/mitigation efforts, among other things.

Current Health Status

At the end of March 2020, the vast majority of adults in our sample (86%) describe their current health as excellent, very good or good. More specifically, 16% say that in general their health is excellent, while 38% day it is very good, and 32% say their health is good. By contrast, only 12% of respondents describe their health as fair and only 3% describe it as poor. This is overall self-health rating is consistent with other national health surveys in the past.

Although most respondents describe their health as good or better, the survey finds that many have been diagnosed with chronic or serious underlying health conditions. This is important to consider because the likelihood of hospitalization and death from the novel coronavirus has been found to be related to the presence of underlying health conditions. Using a list of conditions from the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the survey finds that relatively few respondents have had heart attacks (4%), angina or coronary heart disease (3%), stroke (4%), and kidney disease (3%). Somewhat more commonly respondents report cancer (6%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (7%), other immune compromised conditions (8%) and diabetes (10%). Most commonly, nearly a third (31%) report high blood pressure or hypertension. Collectively, almost half of adults in the sample (47%) had one or more of these underlying health conditions.

Table 1: Diagnosed with Medical Conditions		
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? (Select all that apply).	**Yes**	**No**
a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction	4%	96%
angina or coronary heart disease	3%	97%
you had a stroke	4%	96%
you had skin cancer	4%	96%
you had any other types of cancer	6%	94%
you have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, C.O.P.D., emphysema or chronic	7%	93%
Not including kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence, were you ever told you have kidney disease	3%	97%
you have diabetes (not pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes or diabetes during pregnancy	10%	90%
High blood pressure or hypertension	31%	69%
any other immune-compromised condition	8%	92%
None of these	56%	44%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Since COVID-19 is a respiratory disease, we also adapted the four respiratory health measures from the BRFSS for this survey. Slightly more than one out of five adults in our sample (21%) reported that they

had a cough on most days in the past seven days.   A similar proportion (20%) reported that they coughed up phlegm [FLEM] or mucus on most days in the past seven days. Twenty-eight percent said that they had shortness of breath either when hurrying on level ground or when walking up a slight hill or stairs. Almost a quarter of the survey respondents (24%) reported that they had ever been given a breathing test to diagnose breathing problems.

The majority of persons who reported COPD reported all of the respiratory items and the vast majority reported that they had had shortness of breath (79%) and had been given a breathing test (77%). We did not explore asthma and allergic rhinitis among respondents in this survey, so we don't know how this impacted the respiratory questions. Moreover, the survey was conducted in the last week in March when seasonal flu is still in progress, winter colds still persist and spring allergy season is beginning. In short, the COVID-19 pandemic arrived in the United States when many Americans were suffering from chronic and acute respiratory symptoms, including some which are shared by the novel coronavirus. This may be important in better understanding public concern about COVID symptoms and the absence of quick turn-around testing for the disease for those who have respiratory symptoms.

Awareness and Concerns about COVID-19.

By the end of March 2020, the vast majority of adults in the United States had heard or read a lot about the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19). More than four out of five respondents in our survey (81%) said that they had seen, read or heard a great deal about the coronavirus in the past 7 days. Almost all of the rest (15%) said that they had seen, heard or read a fair amount about the virus in the past week. At this point, the overwhelming majority of adults (73%) thought that the coronavirus was a real threat, while only 18% felt it was blown out of proportion, and just under ten percent (9%) were not sure.

In general, somewhat more survey respondents seemed to feel that the coronavirus was a threat to the country than to themselves, and a threat to the economy than to health. The vast majority see it as a very major threat to the US economy (86%), the health of the US population (72%) and daily life in their community (62%). About half (51%) see the coronavirus as a very major threat to their personal financial security, compared to 34% who see it as a minor threat and 15% who see it as not a threat at all. More than four out of ten (42%) see it as a very major threat to their health, but at this point more see it as a minor threat (45%) or not a threat at all (13%) to their personal health.

Table 2: How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following:	Very Major Threat	Minor Threat	Not a Threat at All
The US Economy	86%	12%	1%
The health of the US population as a whole	72%	26%	2%
Daily life in your community	62%	32%	5%
Your personal financial situation	51%	34%	15%
Your personal health	42%	45%	13%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Nonetheless, more than four out of five survey respondents are at least concerned about the spread of coronavirus within their community. Almost half (49%) say that they are very concerned, while another 37% say that they are concerned about the spread of the virus in their community. Only 14% say that they are not very concerned.

When asked how likely do you think it is that you, personally, will get sick with COVID-19, at the end of March 2020 only 8% of adults say that they are very likely to catch the virus. However, another 31% feel that they are somewhat likely to catch the virus. The majority feel that they are not too likely (45%) or not at all likely (16%) to catch the virus.

Respondents were asked about two potential risk factors for COVID-19 --- recent travel to an area with known spread of coronavirus and close contact with someone with a confirmed case of coronavirus. About one in six respondents (16%) reported that they or someone else in their household traveled to an area with known local spread of coronavirus during the last 30 days. Three percent (3%) of respondents reported that they have come into close contact (within 6 feet) with someone who has a confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) diagnosis in the past 14 days.

Both local travel to a coronavirus hot-spot and close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 are related to respondents' perceptions of a higher likelihood of contracting the virus. Those who have recently traveled to a hot-spot have a higher likelihood of feeling that they are very likely (14% to 7%) and somewhat likely (42% to 28%) to contract the disease. More dramatically, those with recent close contact with a confirmed case of COVID-19 are almost three times as likely compared to those who have not to feel that they are very likely to contract the disease (23% to 8%).

Age is not a known risk factor for contracting COVID-19, but it has been widely acknowledged in the media as a major risk factor for death among those who contract the disease. Surprisingly, the proportion of respondents who feel that it is very likely that they will get sick from the coronavirus is highest among those who are 25-34 (13%) and declines across age cohorts to 6% for persons aged 65 and older. Similarly, the proportion who feel that they are not too likely to contract the virus increases from 37% of those aged 25-34 to 54% among those who are aged 65 and older.

Table 3: Likelihood of Getting Sick from COVID-19 by Age						
	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Total
Very Likely	8%	13%	9%	7%	6%	8%
Somewhat Likely	30%	28%	33%	34%	27%	31%
Not too likely	42%	37%	42%	46%	54%	45%
Not at all likely	20%	21%	16%	13%	14%	16%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Symptoms and Testing for Coronavirus

As we noted earlier, more than one out of five adults reported coughing on most days out of the past seven days. However, the novel coronavirus is associated with a more specific set of symptoms. Hence,

the national sample for this survey was asked whether they currently have any of five COVID symptoms. Ten percent (10%) reported currently having a dry cough. Seven percent (7%) reported shortness of breath when not exercising. Four percent (4%) reported difficulty in breathing. And two percent reported currently having a fever greater than 100.4 Fahrenheit. In addition, three percent reported the loss of taste or smell.

In total, 15% of the adults in the sample reported currently having one or more of these symptoms of the novel coronavirus. However, 9% had only one symptom. Three percent had two of these symptoms. One percent had three symptoms, and less than one percent had four symptoms. None of the respondents reported all five symptoms.

Table 4: Current respiratory symptoms	
Do you currently have any of the following symptoms? (Select all that apply).	Yes
A fewer greater than 100.4 F	2%
A dry cough	10%
Shortness of breath when not exercising	7%
Difficulty breathing	4%
Loss of taste or smell	3%
None of these	81%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Among the 146 respondents who reported one or more of the possible symptoms of the novel coronavirus, less than a third (32%) reported that they had seen a doctor or other health professional about the symptoms. Those who had not sought medical care for their symptoms were asked why they had not seen a doctor about their symptoms. Over half (52%) said that their symptoms were not serious enough. Nearly one in five (18%) said that they had not seen a doctor because they were afraid of exposure to the coronavirus. About one in seven said that they had not seen a doctor about the symptoms because of cost (10%) or insurance (4%). The others said they don't go to doctors (6%), they waited until the symptoms went away (4%), or they could not take time off from work (1%).

The 47 respondents who said that they had seen a doctor about their symptoms were asked whether they had been tested for coronavirus (COVID-19). About a third (33%) of those who saw a doctor with one or more COVID symptoms prior to the interview reported that they had been tested for the coronavirus. Those who had not been tested were asked why they were not tested. A third (33%) said that they were diagnosed with another condition. Nearly a third (31%) said that they did not meet the criteria for testing. The others said that they weren't tested because it was not serious enough (16%), they waited until the symptoms went away (8%), cost (6%) or they were not sure (6%).

More generally, all survey respondents were asked whether they or anyone in their household had tried to be tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) and not been able to get tested. A little more than one in twenty adults in the sample (6%) reported that they or someone else in the household had tried but been unable to be tested for the coronavirus.

The entire sample was also asked whether they or anyone else in the household had been diagnosed as having coronavirus (COVID-19). Ninety seven percent of the sample reported that no one in the household had been diagnosed as having coronavirus. Two percent reported that someone else in the household had been diagnosed. And approximately one percent reported that they alone (.4%) or they and someone else in the household (.6%) had been diagnosed as having coronavirus.

Among the 10 cases from the sample who reported that they had been diagnosed with coronavirus, two out of five (40%) said that they were tested in a hospital emergency room or outpatient department. The others reported that they had been tested in a doctors' office (20%), drive through testing (20%), in a new emergency test site (10%), or an acute care clinic or pharmacy clinic (10%).

The majority of the 10 cases who reported being diagnosed with the coronavirus said that they received their test results within 24 hours (40%) or within an hour (30%). The other three said they got the results in 2-5 hours, 2-3 days, or 4-6 days. At the end of March 2020, the results from approved COVID-19 tests would have required days or weeks to have been delivered. Hence, we would have to assume that most of these reported diagnoses of COVID-19 were based on clinical examinations but not necessarily (or even probably) with a positive confirmatory test.

In future surveys, we will add questions to distinguish presumptive diagnoses from those with positive confirmatory test results. However, these findings suggest that our current estimates of the number of coronavirus cases in the United States are woefully inaccurate. We not only have 1) individuals who have coronavirus without symptoms, and 2) persons with symptoms sufficiently mild that they have not sought medical care, and 3) patients with symptoms who have sought medical care but not have met criteria for COVID-testing, but we also have 4) patients who have been seen by doctors and given presumptive diagnoses of COVID based on clinical examination, although there has been no confirmatory test. Unlike the number of the cases of COVID on the basis of confirmatory cases which we see reported by the public health authorities, the estimated number of cases in these other four subsets of the population are needed for an accurate assessment of the spread of the disease in the general population. Population-based surveys are the only means of generating those missing estimates.

Concerns about Diagnosis and Treatment of Coronavirus

When asked how worried they were that someone in their immediate family might catch the coronavirus (COVID-19), 41% said that they were very worried. Another 35% said that they were somewhat worried. Less than a quarter said that they were not too worried (17%) or not at all worried (7%) that someone in their immediate family might catch the virus.

Public concern increases when asked about the difficulty in getting a diagnostic test for coronavirus. Respondents were asked: If you had symptoms like fever and shortness of breath, how difficult do you think it would be to get a diagnostic test for coronavirus? Nearly three out of five survey respondents say it would be very difficult (17%) or difficult (41%) to get a diagnostic test even if they had recognized COVID symptoms. By contrast, 32% feel it would not be too difficult and 10% think it would not be difficult and all to get a diagnostic test if you have symptoms of coronavirus.

After diagnosis there is further concern about the ability to treat coronavirus for those who contract the disease. Nearly half of the sample (46%) say that they are very worried that their local hospital(s) will not have the resources to treat all patients infected with the coronavirus. Another 36% are somewhat worried. Less than one out of five say that they are not too worried (14%) or not at all worried (4%) that their local hospitals will not have the resources to treat all patients infected with the virus.

All survey respondents were asked to estimate their probability of contracting the novel coronavirus. "On a scale of 0 to 100%, how likely do you think it is that you will get sick with COVID-19?"

Respondents' average estimate (mean) of the likelihood that they would get sick with the coronavirus was almost one in three (32%). Women estimate a somewhat higher likelihood of their contracting the coronavirus (34%) than men (29%).

These estimates seem very high for last week of March when the highest rates of confirmed cases of COVID-19 were around 8 per 1,000 in New York City.   But these estimates of the probability from 0 to 100% of contracting COVID-19 parallel the earlier question about how likely the respondents are to get the coronavirus. The mean probability for getting sick with the coronavirus increase from 4% for those who say that are not at all likely to get sick with the coronavirus, to 22% for those who say that they are not too likely to get sick, to 51% for those who say that they are somewhat likely, to 69% for those who say that they are very likely to get sick. Although these probabilities of contracting the disease seem high, it might be remembered that some countries estimated that over two thirds of their population was likely to contract the coronavirus[1].

The same type of question was asked about the likelihood of dying from the virus if the respondent contracting COVID-19. "On the same scale of 0 to 100%, if you were to get sick with coronavirus (COVID-19), what do you think your risk of dying from it would be?" The mean estimate of survey respondents on the probability of dying if you contracted the virus was 30% and the median was 25%. These are almost identical to the estimated probability of contracting the coronavirus.

There are, however, differences across population segments in perceived likelihood of dying from the coronavirus. The likelihood of dying from coronavirus, if contracted, increases slightly from 25% among both 18-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds, to 30% among 35-49 year olds, before increasing to 37% among 50-64 year olds, and 43% among those aged 65 and older. The perceived risk of dying from the virus, if contracted, is substantially higher in women (36%) than men (29%). The perceived likelihood of dying from the virus declines as education increases.

The risk of death from coronavirus is substantially higher for persons over 60 and for all persons with an underlying health condition. After asking respondents about what they thought their risk of death was if they contracted coronavirus, they were asked whether they had an underlying health condition that would increase your risk of dying from coronavirus (COVID-19) if you were infected.

Just over three out of ten survey respondents (31%) reported that they had an underlying health condition that would increase their risk of dying from coronavirus infection. As expected, the proportion of respondents who report an underlying condition that increases the risk of dying from a

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[1] https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-51835856

COVID-19 infection increases with age from 34% of persons aged 18-24 to 59% of persons aged 65 and older.

In general, survey respondents appeared to understand "underlying health conditions" that put them at greater risk to coronavirus infection and their own medical condition. By cross-tabulating the questions about underlying conditions with an earlier condition for their medical conditions, we find that 47% to 87% of individuals with these medical conditions report that they have an underlying condition, compared to 12% of those with none of these conditions who report an underlying condition that puts them at risk.

Skin cancer should probably not be treated as an underlying condition, and possibly other cancers as well. So the most discordant condition is high blood pressure, half (50%) of respondents with the condition, feel that they have an underlying condition that affects their risk for coronavirus. For all other conditions, 70% to 87% recognize that they have an underling condition that increases their risk for COVID. The problem with high blood pressure may be that some individuals who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, do not consider it an underlying risk if it is currently under control (normal range) with medication and lifestyle. This issue has not been widely addressed in the communications about COVID-19 risks.

Diagnosed with Medical Conditions by Having an Underlying Condition		
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? (Select all that apply).	Do you have an underlying health condition that would increase your risk of dying from coronavirus (COVID-19) if you were infected?	
	Yes	**No**
a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction	**76%**	**24%**
angina or coronary heart disease	**81%**	**19%**
you had a stroke	**70%**	**30%**
you had skin cancer	**47%**	**53%**
you had any other types of cancer	**64%**	**36%**
you have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, C.O.P.D., emphysema or chronic	**87%**	**13%**
Not including kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence, were you ever told you have kidney disease	**86%**	**14%**
you have diabetes (not pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes or diabetes during pregnancy	**76%**	**24%**
High blood pressure or hypertension	**50%**	**50%**
any other immune-compromised condition	**77%**	**23%**
None of these	**12%**	**88%**

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Research Methods

The target population for this study consisted of all U.S. adults ages 18 and over. Respondents for the survey were drawn from the MFour mobile panel comprised of approximately 2 million persons. People in the full panel had to be ages 13 and over, living in any of the 50 states or District of Columbia, own a smartphone with Android or iOS, and have registered to receive and respond to survey opportunities using MFour's Surveys On The Go® app. Individuals qualified for panel inclusion through a series of profiling questions and fraud detection measures. The panel does not provide a comprehensive population frame, or support probability samples for the general population, due to the selective nature of panel enrollment. Nonetheless, the overall panel is designed to provide national non-probability samples of adults that are comparable to the geographically and demographically distribution of the US adult population.

The MFour panel profile includes panel members' zip code, age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education so it can be geographically and demographically balanced to Census estimates. Consequently, the panel methodology allows efficient targeting of a geographically and demographically representative sample from the total panel for the survey invitation. An invitation to participate in the study was sent to 3,000 adult members of a Census balanced (by age, gender and race) national sample of the mobile panel.

The initial survey invitation was sent via push notification to sampled panel members on their cell phone. Reminders were sent to non-respondents over a four-day period. Panel members were remunerated based on completed surveys in the form of a modest cash incentive which was three dollars for this survey. A total of 1,000 interviews were completed between March 28, 2020 and April 2nd, 2020. On average, it took participants just under 18 minutes to complete the survey. Respondents from 47 states[2] and the District of Columbia were represented in the final sample. The survey's participation rate is calculated as the number of completed interviews divided by the number of invitations (AAPOR RR 1 of 33.3%).

All analyses were conducted with SPSS Statistics 22 and SAS version 9.4. This study and processes within the study for protection of human subjects were reviewed and approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

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[2] Three of the 4 smallest states in population, Alaska, Vermont and Wyoming. are not represented in the completed sample as a result of random sampling.

Appendices – Items by Key Demographics

		Have any of the following household members been diagnosed as having coronavirus (COVID-19)?				Total
		Yes, I have	Yes, someone else in my household	Yes, both myself and at least one other person in my household	No one in household	
What is your age?	18-24	1.62%	1.36%	1.82%	95.20%	100.00%
	25-34	0.38%	3.54%	1.41%	94.67%	100.00%
	35-49	0.00%	1.80%	0.35%	97.86%	100.00%
	50-64	0.65%	0.72%	0.00%	98.63%	100.00%
	65+	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	99.43%	100.00%
What is your gender?	Male	0.74%	2.33%	0.99%	95.94%	100.00%
	Female	0.13%	0.85%	0.18%	98.83%	100.00%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	0.24%	0.69%	0.14%	98.93%	100.00%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	1.12%	3.14%	1.95%	93.78%	100.00%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	0.00%	5.12%	0.00%	94.88%	100.00%
	Hispanic	0.92%	3.61%	1.01%	94.45%	100.00%
	Other	0.00%	0.00%	1.94%	98.06%	100.00%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Are you very concerned, concerned, or not very concerned about the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) within your community?			Total
		Very concerned	Concerned	Not very concerned	
What is your age?	18-24	32.0%	48.9%	19.0%	100.0%
	25-34	43.7%	40.4%	15.8%	100.0%
	35-49	48.4%	37.1%	14.5%	100.0%
	50-64	57.3%	30.6%	12.1%	100.0%
	65+	54.8%	33.3%	11.9%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	45.2%	38.3%	16.5%	100.0%
	Female	52.8%	35.1%	12.2%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	46.8%	38.4%	14.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	62.0%	22.5%	15.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	53.3%	36.9%	9.8%	100.0%
	Hispanic	46.9%	41.1%	12.0%	100.0%
	Other	47.2%	37.3%	15.5%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How worried are you that someone in your immediate family might catch the coronavirus (COVID-19)?				Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	
What is your age?	18-24	36.9%	35.6%	12.5%	15.0%	100.0%
	25-34	41.4%	34.2%	20.1%	4.2%	100.0%
	35-49	42.0%	33.9%	17.3%	6.8%	100.0%
	50-64	46.0%	32.4%	15.9%	5.7%	100.0%
	65+	36.3%	39.3%	17.1%	7.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	35.0%	38.5%	18.0%	8.5%	100.0%
	Female	47.2%	31.7%	15.7%	5.4%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	38.0%	37.5%	17.9%	6.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	46.4%	24.7%	14.3%	14.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	52.6%	23.2%	14.4%	9.8%	100.0%
	Hispanic	49.8%	32.5%	11.5%	6.1%	100.0%
	Other	35.2%	38.3%	24.5%	1.9%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How worried are you that your local hospital(s) will not have the resources to treat all patients infected with coronavirus (COVID-19)?				Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	
What is your age?	18-24	44.7%	37.7%	9.9%	7.7%	100.0%
	25-34	50.6%	30.6%	13.8%	5.0%	100.0%
	35-49	47.7%	37.0%	12.5%	2.8%	100.0%
	50-64	48.3%	36.7%	12.4%	2.6%	100.0%
	65+	37.8%	37.7%	19.1%	5.4%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	41.3%	39.2%	14.1%	5.4%	100.0%
	Female	50.8%	33.5%	13.1%	2.6%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	42.8%	37.5%	16.2%	3.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	52.1%	38.2%	2.4%	7.4%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	47.8%	33.1%	9.8%	9.3%	100.0%
	Hispanic	53.2%	31.9%	10.2%	4.8%	100.0%
	Other	50.0%	28.9%	19.6%	1.5%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following? The US economy			Total
		Not a threat	Minor threat	Major threat	
What is your age?	18-24	2.1%	15.5%	82.4%	100.0%
	25-34	1.3%	15.9%	82.7%	100.0%
	35-49	1.2%	13.9%	84.9%	100.0%
	50-64	2.1%	8.8%	89.1%	100.0%
	65+	0.00%	8.7%	91.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	1.0%	15.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	Female	1.4%	9.2%	89.4%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	1.0%	9.6%	89.4%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	1.0%	14.3%	84.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	0.00%	18.7%	81.3%	100.0%
	Hispanic	2.9%	17.7%	79.4%	100.0%
	Other	1.9%	18.4%	79.8%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following? The health of the US population as a whole			Total
		Not a threat	Minor threat	Major threat	
What is your age?	18-24	2.0%	31.1%	66.9%	100.0%
	25-34	3.6%	30.5%	65.9%	100.0%
	35-49	2.3%	28.2%	69.6%	100.0%
	50-64	.9%	24.0%	75.1%	100.0%
	65+	0.00%	19.6%	80.4%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	2.3%	32.8%	64.9%	100.0%
	Female	1.1%	20.0%	78.9%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	1.5%	28.2%	70.3%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	2.8%	16.2%	81.0%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	5.8%	11.7%	82.5%	100.0%
	Hispanic	1.2%	28.4%	70.4%	100.0%
	Other	0.00%	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following? Daily life in your community			Total
		Not a threat	Minor threat	Major threat	
What is your age?	18-24	5.6%	33.1%	61.3%	100.0%
	25-34	5.0%	32.1%	62.9%	100.0%
	35-49	4.6%	38.8%	56.6%	100.0%
	50-64	5.1%	26.4%	68.5%	100.0%
	65+	7.2%	30.3%	62.5%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	6.3%	34.9%	58.9%	100.0%
	Female	3.8%	30.0%	66.2%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	4.1%	33.1%	62.8%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	9.6%	32.6%	57.8%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	9.3%	18.0%	72.7%	100.0%
	Hispanic	5.1%	32.1%	62.8%	100.0%
	Other	10.0%	33.8%	56.2%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following? Your personal financial situation			Total
		Not a threat	Minor threat	Major threat	
What is your age?	18-24	15.9%	36.5%	47.6%	100.0%
	25-34	14.2%	29.2%	56.6%	100.0%
	35-49	13.0%	30.2%	56.8%	100.0%
	50-64	14.6%	32.6%	52.7%	100.0%
	65+	20.4%	42.0%	37.7%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	18.6%	35.3%	46.1%	100.0%
	Female	12.3%	32.4%	55.3%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	17.0%	37.4%	45.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	14.9%	22.0%	63.1%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	12.7%	23.2%	64.1%	100.0%
	Hispanic	13.8%	30.7%	55.5%	100.0%
	Other	4.1%	29.8%	66.1%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much of a threat is the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak for each of the following? Your personal health			Total
		Not a threat	Minor threat	Major threat	
What is your age?	18-24	21.6%	52.4%	26.0%	100.0%
	25-34	14.2%	45.5%	40.3%	100.0%
	35-49	13.7%	40.5%	45.8%	100.0%
	50-64	8.4%	47.0%	44.6%	100.0%
	65+	12.8%	41.4%	45.7%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	16.3%	46.2%	37.5%	100.0%
	Female	10.5%	43.5%	45.9%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	13.8%	49.6%	36.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	9.4%	32.9%	57.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	9.5%	36.6%	53.9%	100.0%
	Hispanic	15.8%	35.5%	48.7%	100.0%
	Other	12.3%	42.3%	45.3%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Would you say that in general your health is:					Total
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	
What is your age?	18-24	22.4%	45.2%	28.6%	3.7%	0.00%	100.0%
	25-34	26.2%	41.6%	24.1%	5.9%	2.2%	100.0%
	35-49	16.6%	36.8%	32.9%	11.7%	2.1%	100.0%
	50-64	11.2%	33.4%	35.3%	15.1%	5.0%	100.0%
	65+	5.1%	39.4%	35.6%	17.2%	2.7%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	19.7%	36.5%	31.1%	10.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	Female	11.6%	40.7%	32.9%	11.5%	3.3%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	12.9%	37.5%	34.9%	11.6%	3.0%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	19.7%	46.2%	20.4%	12.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	16.9%	42.3%	26.0%	14.9%		100.0%
	Hispanic	22.4%	39.1%	29.1%	8.1%	1.3%	100.0%
	Other	17.6%	28.1%	31.9%	16.6%	5.8%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		During the past 7 days, did you have a cough on most days?			Total
		Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	13.5%	79.9%	6.6%	100.0%
	25-34	21.5%	76.3%	2.1%	100.0%
	35-49	19.4%	76.3%	4.2%	100.0%
	50-64	24.6%	73.7%	1.8%	100.0%
	65+	24.6%	73.8%	1.6%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	21.2%	75.4%	3.4%	100.0%
	Female	20.7%	76.6%	2.7%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	23.5%	75.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	19.4%	76.4%	4.2%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	16.9%	65.1%	18.1%	100.0%
	Hispanic	15.5%	78.6%	5.9%	100.0%
	Other	18.7%	81.3%		100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		During the past 7 days, did you cough up phlegm [FLEM] or mucus on most days?			Total
		Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	18.3%	75.7%	6.0%	100.0%
	25-34	18.5%	79.6%	1.8%	100.0%
	35-49	18.4%	79.6%	2.0%	100.0%
	50-64	24.2%	73.1%	2.7%	100.0%
	65+	19.6%	78.7%	1.7%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	21.8%	75.0%	3.3%	100.0%
	Female	18.4%	79.8%	1.8%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	21.3%	77.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	21.2%	72.0%	6.8%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	7.6%	86.6%	5.8%	100.0%
	Hispanic	16.4%	79.9%	3.7%	100.0%
	Other	21.8%	76.6%	1.5%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Do you have shortness of breath either when hurrying on level ground or when walking up a slight hill or stairs?		Total
		Yes	No	
What is your age?	18-24	26.6%	73.4%	100.0%
	25-34	21.6%	78.4%	100.0%
	35-49	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%
	50-64	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
	65+	31.9%	68.1%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%
	Female	31.4%	68.6%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	30.3%	69.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	41.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	Hispanic	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%
	Other	22.9%	77.1%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Have you ever been given a breathing test to diagnose breathing problems?		Total
		Yes	No	
What is your age?	18-24	16.6%	83.4%	100.0%
	25-34	14.6%	85.4%	100.0%
	35-49	18.6%	81.4%	100.0%
	50-64	28.2%	71.8%	100.0%
	65+	38.7%	61.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Female	22.1%	77.9%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	25.3%	74.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	29.7%	70.3%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	19.0%	81.0%	100.0%
	Hispanic	16.2%	83.8%	100.0%
	Other	18.5%	81.5%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How much have you seen, read or heard about the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the past 7 days?					Total
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	78.3%	17.5%	1.9%	1.25%	1.00%	100.0%
	25-34	82.4%	15.3%	1.7%	0.00%	0.51%	100.0%
	35-49	78.1%	15.7%	3.9%	2.19%	0.16%	100.0%
	50-64	80.2%	15.8%	2.3%	0.72%	0.91%	100.0%
	65+	87.6%	11.9%	.5%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	78.2%	17.5%	2.6%	1.1%	.6%	100.0%
	Female	84.2%	13.0%	1.7%	.8%	.3%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	85.0%	13.3%	1.0%	.5%	.1%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	83.5%	12.3%	1.6%	0.00%	2.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	65.0%	24.3%	5.1%	5.6%	0.00%	100.0%
	Hispanic	69.9%	20.8%	6.3%	2.5%	.5%	100.0%
	Other	76.5%	19.3%	4.2%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Do you think the coronavirus (COVID-19) is a real threat or blown out of proportion?			Total
		Real threat	Blown out of proportion	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	67.2%	22.9%	9.9%	100.0%
	25-34	62.8%	29.7%	7.5%	100.0%
	35-49	71.5%	18.0%	10.4%	100.0%
	50-64	77.1%	13.4%	9.6%	100.0%
	65+	84.3%	11.4%	4.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	71.1%	20.8%	8.1%	100.0%
	Female	75.0%	16.3%	8.7%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	73.9%	16.8%	9.3%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	83.4%	16.6%	0.00%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	64.0%	25.8%	10.2%	100.0%
	Hispanic	66.9%	23.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	Other	69.0%	18.2%	12.7%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		During the last 30 days, have you or anyone in your household traveled to an area with known local spread of coronavirus (COVID-19)?			Total
		Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	28.7%	59.3%	12.0%	100.0%
	25-34	19.1%	70.3%	10.6%	100.0%
	35-49	13.7%	81.1%	5.2%	100.0%
	50-64	14.1%	77.2%	8.7%	100.0%
	65+	11.9%	78.3%	9.8%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	18.5%	72.1%	9.4%	100.0%
	Female	13.5%	78.5%	7.9%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	15.9%	74.1%	10.1%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	24.0%	72.2%	3.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	17.6%	75.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	Hispanic	12.4%	80.0%	7.6%	100.0%
	Other	15.4%	76.1%	8.6%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		If you had symptoms like fever and shortness of breath how difficult do you think it would be to get a diagnostic test for coronavirus (COVID-19)?				Total
		Very difficult	Difficult	Not too difficult	Not difficult at all	
What is your age?	18-24	23.7%	34.9%	34.0%	7.5%	100.0%
	25-34	17.2%	43.5%	28.0%	11.4%	100.0%
	35-49	19.5%	40.6%	29.5%	10.4%	100.0%
	50-64	13.8%	42.9%	35.1%	8.2%	100.0%
	65+	12.1%	42.4%	36.0%	9.5%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	14.0%	40.8%	35.4%	9.8%	100.0%
	Female	19.5%	41.5%	29.8%	9.2%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	15.7%	44.0%	33.9%	6.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	22.7%	30.9%	25.1%	21.2%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	23.7%	47.5%	26.5%	2.3%	100.0%
	Hispanic	16.7%	36.9%	30.5%	15.9%	100.0%
	Other	13.2%	39.0%	38.8%	8.9%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Have you come into close contact (within 6 feet) with someone who has a confirmed coronavirus (COVID-19) diagnosis in the past 14 days?			Total
		Yes	No	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	4.9%	82.2%	12.9%	100.0%
	25-34	6.8%	76.5%	16.7%	100.0%
	35-49	3.9%	78.5%	17.6%	100.0%
	50-64	2.1%	79.4%	18.6%	100.0%
	65+	.4%	85.6%	14.0%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	4.4%	80.1%	15.5%	100.0%
	Female	2.6%	80.1%	17.3%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	1.9%	80.0%	18.1%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	7.4%	82.7%	9.9%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	2.2%	82.2%	15.6%	100.0%
	Hispanic	7.2%	80.4%	12.4%	100.0%
	Other	3.9%	75.2%	20.9%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Were you tested for coronavirus (COVID-19)?		Total
		Yes	No	
What is your age?	18-24	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	25-34	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
	35-49	33.1%	66.9%	100.0%
	50-64	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%
	65+	22.5%	77.5%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%
	Female	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	39.0%	61.0%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	100.0%		100.0%
	Hispanic	46.1%	53.9%	100.0%
	Other	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Why weren't you tested?						Total
		Did not meet criteria for testing	Not serious enough	Waited until the symptoms went away	Cost	Diagnosed with other condition	Don't Know/Not Sure	
What is your age?	18-24	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
	25-34	45.5%	54.5%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
	35-49	31.8%	0.00%	38.0%	30.2%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
	50-64	23.8%	19.8%	0.00%	0.00%	46.5%	9.9%	100.0%
	65+	27.7%	7.5%	0.00%	0.00%	54.4%	10.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	19.8%	24.0%	0.00%	11.5%	32.4%	12.2%	100.0%
	Female	43.7%	5.4%	17.2%	0.00%	33.7%	0.00%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	29.3%	21.0%	0.00%	8.5%	36.8%	4.4%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%
	Hispanic	53.1%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.3%	26.6%	100.0%
	Other	42.3%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	57.7%	0.00%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		Have you or anyone else in your household tried to be tested for coronavirus (COVID-19) and not been able to get tested?		Total
		Yes	No	
What is your age?	18-24	10.6%	89.4%	100.0%
	25-34	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
	35-49	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%
	50-64	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	65+	2.0%	98.0%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
	Female	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	4.4%	95.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	9.4%	90.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%
	Hispanic	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
	Other	6.0%	94.0%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

		How worried are you that someone in your immediate family might catch the coronavirus (COVID-19)?				Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	
What is your age?	18-24	36.9%	35.6%	12.5%	15.0%	100.0%
	25-34	41.4%	34.2%	20.1%	4.2%	100.0%
	35-49	42.0%	33.9%	17.3%	6.8%	100.0%
	50-64	46.0%	32.4%	15.9%	5.7%	100.0%
	65+	36.3%	39.3%	17.1%	7.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	35.0%	38.5%	18.0%	8.5%	100.0%
	Female	47.2%	31.7%	15.7%	5.4%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	38.0%	37.5%	17.9%	6.5%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	46.4%	24.7%	14.3%	14.6%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	52.6%	23.2%	14.4%	9.8%	100.0%
	Hispanic	49.8%	32.5%	11.5%	6.1%	100.0%
	Other	35.2%	38.3%	24.5%	1.9%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

| | | Do you have an underlying health condition that would increase your risk of dying from coronavirus (COVID-19) if you were infected? | | Total |
		Yes	No	
What is your age?	18-24	18.1%	81.9%	100.0%
	25-34	16.9%	83.1%	100.0%
	35-49	25.1%	74.9%	100.0%
	50-64	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%
	65+	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
What is your gender?	Male	29.6%	70.4%	100.0%
	Female	31.9%	68.1%	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%
	Non-Hispanic Asian	24.0%	76.0%	100.0%
	Hispanic	23.8%	76.2%	100.0%
	Other	35.5%	64.5%	100.0%

*Source: ICF analysis using MFour data collected from a nationwide sample of 1,000 from March 28 – April 2, 2020.

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