Covid-19: Insights on face mask use

Global review

Report June, 2020

Prepared for the World Health Organization by the Big Data and Analytical Unit (BDAU) of Imperial College London’s Institute of Global Health Innovation
Most people are willing to wear masks, especially if it were required by law

3 in 4 would be willing to wear face masks if an international organization advised it (74%). They would be more willing if it were advised by government (77%) or if it were the law (82%)

Nordic countries are the least willing to wear a face mask following international organizations’ advice

Vietnam is the country most willing to follow international organizations’ advice to wear face masks, closely followed by the Philippines (91% and 90%, respectively). Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland are the least likely, ranging from 50% (Norway) to 35% (Finland)
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ACCEPTABILITY

Feelings of safety and responsibility are associated with wearing masks. This was consistent when people were asked how they thought they might feel, as well as how they actually felt. Self-consciousness, embarrassment and fear are the least prevalent feelings.

![Bar chart showing feelings associated with wearing a mask]

Surveys conducted between May 14 and June 4. *China is representative of the online population. **India is representative of the urban online population.

Report created by Imperial College London’s Big Data and Analytical Unit. Full text of questions available at www.coviddatahub.com. YouGov is making the anonymised respondent level data freely available to researchers around the world through Github.
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ACCESSIBILITY

Nearly equal shares of the population are willing and not willing to make their own face masks, with only a third of respondents stating that they would be able to make their own masks at home.

There is large variation across countries in their ability to make face masks at home.

Would you or someone in household be able to make masks for yourselves? Do not include using a scarf as a face covering. %

4 in 5 in China state they are not able to make face masks at home (81%), followed by Denmark (71%) and Malaysia (70%)

In Mexico only a third state they are not able to make face masks at home (32%)

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**ACCESSIBILITY**

Although medical masks were the most commonly used by respondents, their availability varied greatly across countries.

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**How easy or difficult has it been to find medical masks to buy? Respondents who answered very or quite difficult (%)**

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Difficulty in accessing medical masks was highest in Thailand, Sweden and the USA.

China, UAE and India reported the lowest difficulty in accessing medical masks.
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RATIONALE FOR USING HOMEMADE MASKS

Respondents used homemade masks because they were easier to wash, cheap and more comfortable. Ease to wash was the most popular reason across countries.

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In most countries the most popular reason for using a homemade mask is that it is easier to wash.

Sweden is the only country where the most popular reason is that they could not find masks to buy.
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BARRIERS

Feeling too hot and difficulty breathing is associated with wearing facemasks. This was consistent when people were asked what they thought they might experience, as well as what they actually experienced.

If you were to wear a mask when leaving the home which, if any, of the following do you think you might experience? %

Which of the following, if any, do you experience when using a mask? %

Most popular response to “Which of the following, if any, do you experience when using a mask?” by country

In most countries the most popular negative experience associated with using face masks is feeling too hot.

Only two countries, Vietnam and Saudi Arabia, had “no issues” as the most popular response.

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SELF-REPORTED ASSOCIATED BEHAVIOURS

Only one in 4 reported not wearing a facemask at all when they left the house. The Nordic countries were the most likely to not wear a facemask at all.

If you left your house last week, on how many of those days did you wear a face mask or covering? %

Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland reported wearing a facemask the least, with 88% or more respondents stating they wore a facemask 0 times when they left the house.

Thailand, Italy and Indonesia had the lowest share of people leaving the house without a facemask, at less than 1%
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SELF-REPORTED ASSOCIATED BEHAVIOURS  

Over half of people who wore facemasks reported washing their hands more during those days. Half reported touching their face and objects in public less  

- More  
- About the same  
- Not sure  
- Less  

On the days when you wore a mask, did you do each of the following more, less or about the same? %  

![Bar chart](image)  

- Wash hands  
- Left your home  
- Being in close physical contact with people  
- Being around vulnerable people with other health conditions  
- Touched you face  
- Touched objects in public  
- Being around people who have coronavirus symptoms  

On the days when you wore a mask, did you wash your hands more, less or about the same? Respondents who answered “more” %  

![Bar chart](image)  

- Philippines  
- Indonesia  
- Thailand  
- Mexico  
- Malaysia  
- India**  
- United Arab Emirates  
- Italy  
- Taiwan  
- Vietnam  
- China*  
- Saudi Arabia  
- Singapore  
- Spain  
- USA  
- Australia  
- France  
- Germany  
- UK  
- Finland  
- Sweden  
- Norway  
- Denmark  

4 in 5 respondents in Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand reported washing their hands more when they wore a facemask  

Less than one in 3 reported doing so in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark  

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Dates of surveys conducted in each country and sample size

Australia: from 2020-05-15 to 2020-05-18 (n = 1008)
China*: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-03 (n = 1007)
Denmark: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1004)
Finland: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1002)
France: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1003)
Germany: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-30 (n = 1006)
India**: from 2020-05-15 to 2020-05-21 (n = 1006)
Indonesia: from 2020-05-29 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1009)
Italy: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-29 (n = 1000)
Malaysia: from 2020-05-29 to 2020-06-01 (n = 1014)
Mexico: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-03 (n = 1016)
Norway: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-02 (n = 1002)
Philippines: from 2020-05-29 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1002)
Saudi Arabia: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-04 (n = 999)
Singapore: from 2020-05-15 to 2020-05-18 (n = 1007)
Spain: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-05-31 (n = 1000)
Sweden: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-01 (n = 1008)
Thailand: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-01 (n = 1001)
United Arab Emirates: from 2020-05-27 to 2020-06-04 (n = 1000)
United Kingdom: from 2020-05-14 to 2020-05-18 (n = 1068)
United States: from 2020-05-15 to 2020-05-20 (n = 1006)
Vietnam: from 2020-05-29 to 2020-06-01 (n = 1011)

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The CovidDataHub.com project is a joint collaboration between the Institute of Global Health Innovation (IGHI) at Imperial College London and YouGov Plc to gather global insights on people’s behaviours, life satisfaction in response to COVID-19. The research covers nearly 30 countries, interviewing up to 30,000 people each week.

This report is designed to provide behavioural analysis on how different populations are responding to the pandemic, helping public health bodies in their efforts to limit the impact of the disease. Anonymised respondent level data is generously made available for all public health and academic institutions globally by YouGov Plc at our GitHub site (https://github.com/YouGov-Data/covid-19-tracker).

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This research is made possible by generous support for the public good from YouGov Plc.

Communication with the research team can be made using this link: https://imperial.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_djO30Fa4lk9J9w9
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The Imperial College London - YouGov team gratefully acknowledges the kind support of Edelman Intelligence for their global social listening contribution.
For more behavioural data on a global level, visit coviddatahub.com to explore our interactive charts

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