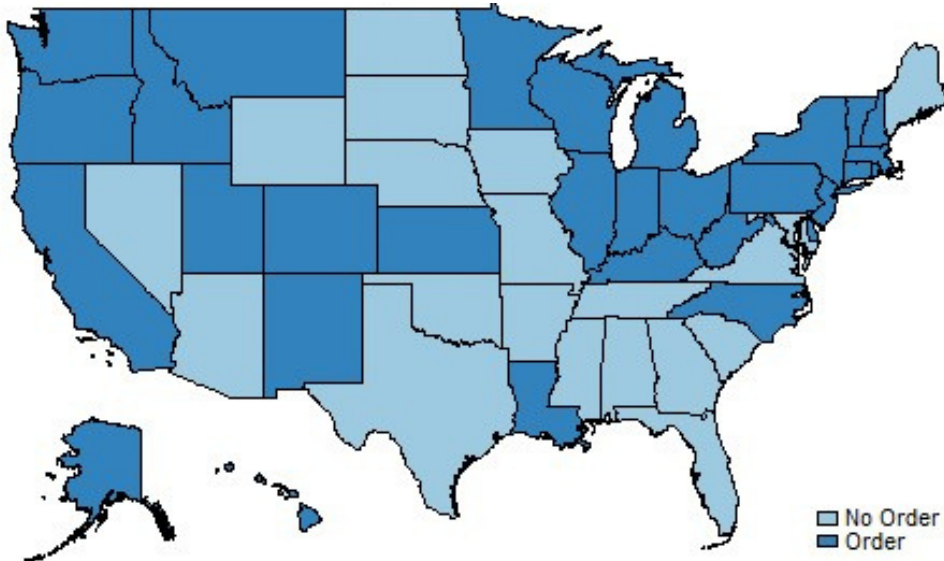


# WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATES WITH AND WITHOUT COVID-19 STAY-AT-HOME ORDERS?

Predictors and associated outcomes of COVID-19 stay-at-home orders adopted as of March 29, 2020.

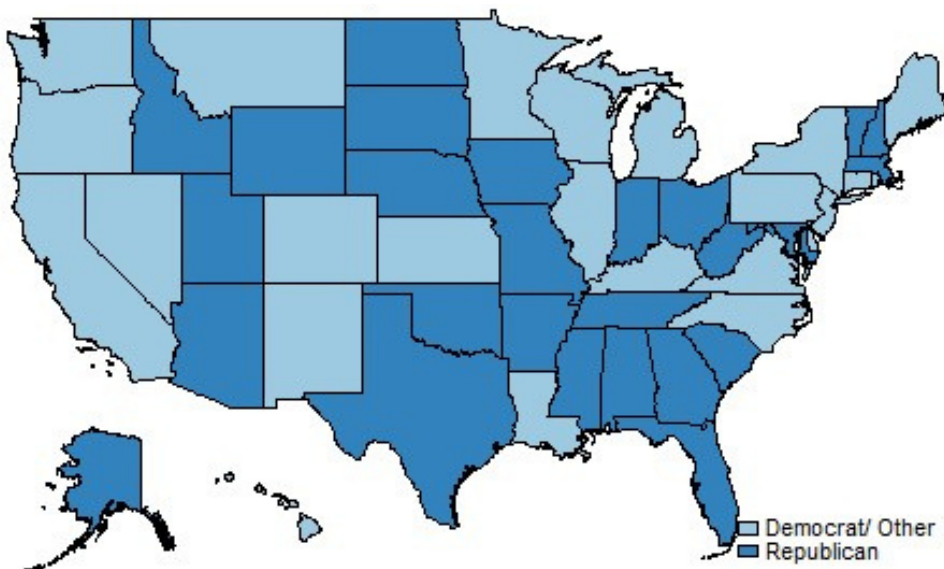
## STAY AT HOME ORDERS (SHOS)



Thirty states adopted SHOs by 3/29.

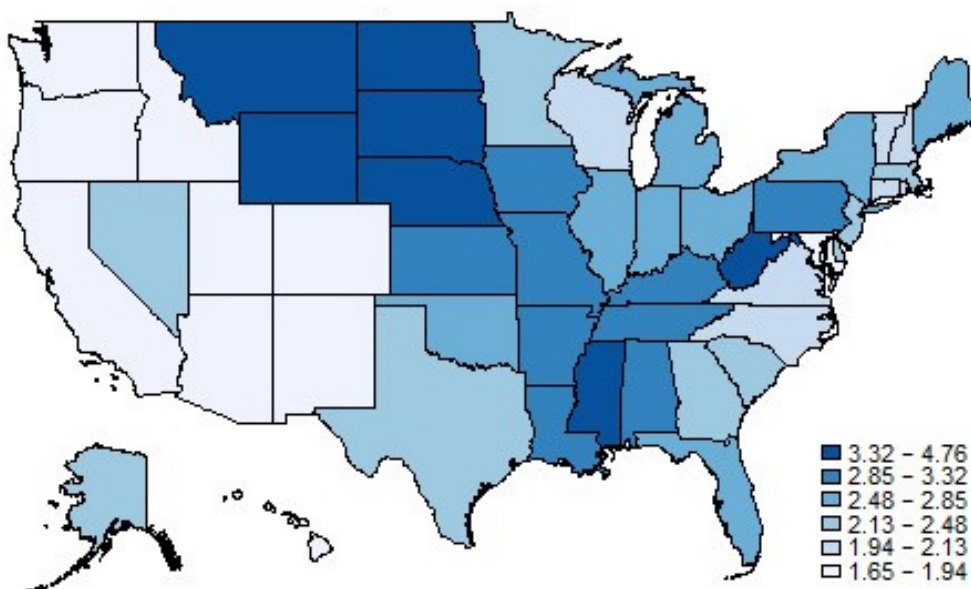
Two states had adopted SHOs by 3/29 that would not take effect until 3/30.

## REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS



States with SHOs had significantly less vote share for President Trump and were significantly less likely to have a Republican governor.

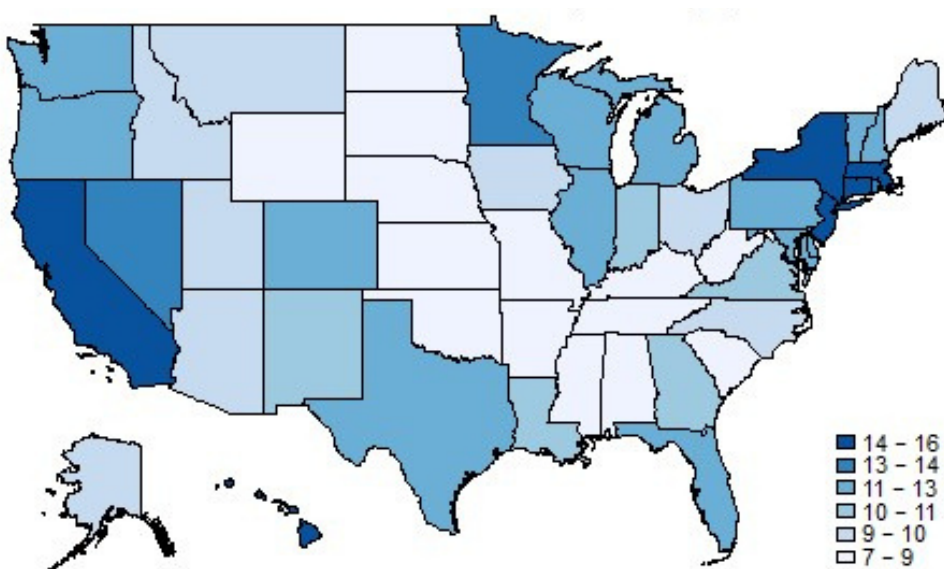
## HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000



States with SHOs had significantly fewer hospital beds per capita.

On average, states had 2.6 hospital beds per 1,000 people.

## INCREASED TIME AT HOME (% CHANGE)



Since Feb 9, mobility declined, with an increase in time spent at home (11.4%) and decreased time at work (-36.2%).

States with SHOs spent more time at residential locations per capita.

Source: Gigliotti P., Martin E., Predictors of State-Level Stay at Home Orders in the United States and Their Association with Mobility of Residents | *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*. Published ahead of print, Aug. 10, 2020. DOI: