

## CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 6 Highlights Increasing Financial Concerns and the Impact of the Pandemic on Education Loan Holders

by Tom Akana, January 2021

In an effort to gain insights into the impact of COVID-19 on financial security in the U.S., the Consumer Finance Institute at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia is conducting a series of national surveys of consumers that focus on changes in job status, income levels, and personal financial security. Data presented here represent results from the sixth wave of the survey conducted between November 4 and 20, 2020.<sup>1</sup>

The first section of this report updates data collected on jobs, income, and financial security. The second and third sections examine the continued effect of the crisis on personal savings and changes in school attendance. The final section discusses new data relating to respondents who currently have education loan debt, examining the different effects the crisis has had on that population.

In Wave 5, we observed that the improving trends we had observed through the summer months had begun to stall or reverse — Wave 6 supports that observation, as the metrics we track to evaluate the financial health of our respondents remained flat or continued to degrade. Minor improvements in some metrics are offset by worsening data in others, contributing to an economic picture that remains highly unsettled. We see ongoing evidence that:

- Concerns about making ends meet continued to rise between September and November, regardless of the time horizon used;

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<sup>1</sup> Summaries of previous survey waves with hyperlinks are listed in the references (Akana, 2020, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, and 2020d).

- Despite marginal improvements in employment level and ability to work normal hours, incomes continue to remain below precrisis levels for a large portion of respondents;
- The percentage of respondents seeking various types of financial assistance (e.g., loans, government assistance, or payment deferrals) remains high; and
- Respondents are growing more concerned about future shutdowns and their employers' ability to stay in business as the crisis continues.

### **Survey Description and Notes Regarding Reweighting of Data**

The survey is conducted by Dynata, an online market research firm that provides access to survey panels that are nationally representative of the U.S. Respondents completed a survey designed by the author that collected information on income, employment, and financial security both before and after the COVID-19 crisis began. Responses were managed throughout the survey process to mirror census demographic distributions and to ensure that certain survey populations were appropriately represented (e.g., those with higher incomes, urban and rural residents, and self-employed individuals). While geographic distributions at the state level are consistent with general population distributions, we recognize that finer subsets of the sample may not be fully representative.

It is important to note that this is a cross-sectional survey, not a panel. Therefore, it is not surprising to see changes in subsegment distributions between waves, and we do observe variations in the respondent demographic mix across the waves of the survey. For instance, the percentage of respondents reporting precrisis incomes of less than \$40,000 ranges from a high value of 34.9 percent in Wave 2 to a low value of 19.3 percent in Wave 4 (Table 1). The percentage of respondents 66 years old or older peaked at 18.1 percent in Wave 6, compared with a low value of 12.4 percent in Wave 1. The percentage of female respondents ranges from a high value of 58.1 percent in Wave 3 to a low value of 48.3 percent in Wave 4. While variances in any one of these categories may lead to minor shifts in the averages for our survey results, combined, they lead to large variances in the top-level averages for the national sample because of the change in the mix.

To account for variances in the core demographic distributions and generate more level wave-to-wave comparisons, we have chosen in this report to reweight the results of Waves 2–6 to reflect the income, age, and gender distributions of Wave 1. This allows a more direct comparison of high-level results across surveys. After reweighting, each wave now reflects identical distributions of income, age, and gender (Table 2). Reweighting does not lead to changes in previously reported relationships, but there are sometimes changes in magnitudes. All data referenced in this report will reflect the reweighted version of each wave's results; therefore, values reported previously may be different than those referenced here.

Wave 6 of the survey was administered on November 4–20, 2020, and generated 4,000 responses from a national panel of online survey takers aged 18 or older. After data cleansing, exclusions, and reweighting, 3,442 responses remained to be analyzed from the national sample. As with the previous waves’ results, we clearly see subgroups of the population that continue to be more dramatically affected by social and workplace changes since the crisis began and who expect to be affected further as the crisis stretches into the foreseeable future.

This paper discusses the results in the context of four primary levels of segmentation:

- **Income Range** — All income range references that follow refer to respondents’ self-reported personal incomes in 2019, prior to any impact from the crisis. Similarly, references to employment (e.g., type of employment or source of income) refer to respondents’ self-reported employment status prior to the beginning of the crisis.
- **Age Range** — The respondents selected their current age range.
- **Gender** — Respondents selected from Male, Female, or Other to identify their gender. Because of the small number of respondents across all waves who selected Other (less than 15 in any wave), they are excluded from result summaries.
- **Race/Ethnicity** — Respondent racial/ethnic background is collected by Dynata and appended to the response data. Because of limitations in our sample size for some racial/ethnic groups, this analysis will focus on White, Black, and Hispanic respondents.<sup>2</sup>

### Updated Data on Jobs, Income, and Financial Security

The survey’s primary goal is to elicit information relating to respondents’ employment and financial health during the crisis. Prior to Wave 4, all questions about employment and income focused on point-in-time (PIT) data (i.e., respondents were asked to answer a question based on their employment or income status at the time of the survey). Beginning in Wave 4, we began collecting data on those who had experienced job or income loss earlier in the crisis, even if they had since recovered; this led to the introduction of “cumulative disruptions” in the paper summarizing the Wave 5 findings (Akana, 2020d).

Data trends on PIT disruptions through Wave 6 in November are mixed. After leveling off between Waves 4 and 5, the percentage of respondents reporting that they had lost their jobs improved in Wave 6, decreasing from 12.7 percent to 11.2 percent (Table 3). The rate that respondents reported working reduced hours has remained flat around 20.0 percent since Wave 4. The overall percentage of respondents indicating that their personal

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<sup>2</sup> For the remainder of this paper, White will refer to respondents categorized as such and non-Hispanic White. Hispanic refers to respondents listed as having Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of their racial category.

income is lower now than it was prior to the pandemic remained relatively flat (32.1 percent in Wave 6 versus 31.7 percent in Wave 5) (Table 4). However, the severity of reported income loss in Wave 6 was higher; 15.3 percent of respondents reported that their income is less than half its previous level or gone completely, compared with 12.0 percent in Wave 5. The severe income loss metric had been improving steadily, similar to the job loss trends, since early in the crisis.

Cumulative disruptions include cases in which respondents suffered a temporary job loss or income reduction earlier in the crisis (for a detailed discussion of cumulative disruptions, see Akana, 2020d). In Wave 6, slightly more respondents who are currently working reported that they had not been consistently employed during the crisis: 28.3 percent indicated that they lost their jobs for two or more weeks, up from 27.6 percent and 24.0 percent in Waves 5 and 4, respectively (Table 5). The percentage of respondents who reported that their income was lower at some point earlier in the crisis remained flat at 36.1 percent versus 36.0 percent in Wave 5 (Table 4).

The combined movement of the underlying components of the cumulative disruptions metric resulted in a slight decrease in disruptions in Wave 6: 51.1 percent of respondents in Wave 6 reported some type of disruption to their job or income during the crisis, down from 52.1 percent in Wave 5 (Figure 1). As we observed in Wave 5, there has now been negligible improvement in respondents’ job and income situations since Wave 4 was conducted in early July. The slowdown of job and income recovery is accompanied by higher levels of concern among respondents based on observed shifts in a number of metrics.

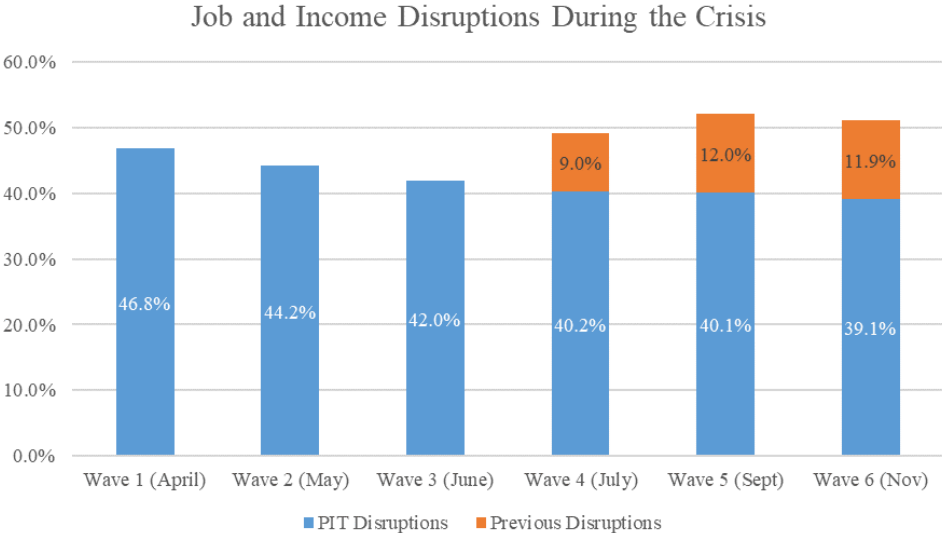


Figure 1 — Cumulative Disruptions During the Crisis

In each wave of the survey, respondents have been asked to report how concerned they are about their ability to make ends meet over the next three, six, nine, and 12 months. The percentage of respondents reporting being slightly or very concerned was highest in Wave 1 (April), ranging from 37.1 percent to 43.1 percent over the three- and 12-month horizons, respectively (Table 6). Levels of concern dropped through the summer, going as low as 25.6 percent to 33.1 percent for the same time horizons in Wave 4 (July). Waves 5 and 6, however, indicate a reversal, with concerns now ranging between 32.4 percent and 36.6 percent as of November.

Beginning in Wave 4, respondents received a question asking them to report their level of concern around their employment moving forward. While exposure to COVID-19 at work has consistently topped the list, two of the largest increases in concern since July relate to their employer's ability to operate. The possibility of another shut down is a concern for 46.3 percent of respondents in Wave 6, an increase from 43.6 percent in Wave 4 (Table 7). In a related category, 38.0 percent of respondents said they are concerned about their employer's ability to stay in business at all, an increase from 31.8 percent in Wave 4.

Respondents who reported being currently unemployed appear to be more pessimistic about their previous roles coming back. In July 2020, 41.7 percent of those who received this question expected to be rehired by their former employer; by November, that rate dropped to 20.9 percent (Table 8). Respondents who are currently working reduced hours (about 20.0 percent of respondents across the last three waves) are experiencing more uncertainty as well: 54.0 percent do not know if or when they will be returning to their previous hours or schedule versus just over 49.0 percent in the previous two waves (Table 9). Likewise, of those who are currently working remotely, 64.4 percent have no expectations around returning onsite versus 55.2 percent in Wave 4 (Table 10).

Wave 6 was conducted in an environment where a number of disheartening factors were at play. Job and income recovery had stalled or reversed; many government support programs had expired and it was clear that no additional stimulus was immediately forthcoming; and the virus was beginning to surge again across much of the country. In addition, the nation was in the aftermath of reportedly one of the most polarizing presidential elections in memory, with election coverage dominating the news cycle. With that context in mind, it is not surprising that respondents indicated a growing level of concern across many different measures.

### **The Effect of the Crisis on Savings**

In Waves 5 and 6, we collected data on the impact the crisis has had on respondents' savings. Respondents were asked to estimate the total amount of assets they held in four types of savings prior to March 1, 2020, and at the time of the survey in early September 2020. The savings type, along with the response parameters, were as follows:

- Cash (money saved outside of a bank or other financial institution) [**Minimum = \$0, Maximum = \$5,000+, Increments = \$250**]
- Savings Account (bank savings account, money market, or other liquid account) [**Minimum = \$0, Maximum = \$5,000+, Increments = \$250**]
- Investment Account (certificate of deposit, stock, bond, or similar account that is not liquid). [**Minimum = \$0, Maximum = \$10,000+, Increments = \$500**]
- Retirement Savings (401(k), IRA, or other account) [**Minimum = \$0, Maximum = \$100,000+, Increments = \$5,000**]

To identify respondents with large increases or decreases in savings who were less likely to be influenced by stock market or investment trends, we focused on the March-to-September change in liquid savings from Cash and Savings Accounts. Respondents who reported a 15 percent or greater change, positive or negative, in their liquid savings were then asked to identify the primary drivers of the change. Respondents who indicated that they had the maximum value of assets across all four savings types during either period are excluded from the data reported next (less than 5 percent of respondents have been removed from the data).

Data from Wave 6 are consistent with Wave 5. In general, the following data were shown:

- In both waves, about 33 percent of respondents indicated that their savings have decreased by more than 15 percent since the beginning of the crisis in March 2020 (Table 11).
- Of the population whose savings decreased, 17 percent to 18 percent reported that they had lost all of their liquid savings.
- A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported that their savings have increased: 18.8 percent in November 2020 compared with 16.6 percent in September 2020.
- The relationship between demographic segment and savings loss remained consistent between Wave 6 and Wave 5; respondents were more likely to report large decreases in savings if they earned less than \$40,000, are younger than 36 years of age, are female, or are Black or Hispanic (Table 12).

Data collected in Wave 6 continue to indicate that a large portion of the population has needed to tap into their savings to make ends meet since March, with a smaller portion using all of their liquid assets. With the expiration of many of the support programs established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, it would appear that this trend may worsen until the labor market improves substantially.

## **Impact of Returning to School on Households**

Wave 6 included a subset of questions from Wave 5 relating to school attendance by members of respondents' households. A similar percentage of respondents reported having students in their household (36.2 percent in Wave 6 versus 35.4 percent in Wave 5) (Table 13). Those with students present were asked how those students were currently attending class: in-person, hybrid, remote, or a nonschool option (e.g., private tutoring or homeschooling).<sup>3</sup>

Since Wave 5 in September, respondents with students in the household reported higher rates of in-person school attendance: 48.8 percent in Wave 6 compared with 37.0 percent in Wave 5 (Table 13). We see an increase in hybrid learning as well, from 26.7 percent to 31.4 percent. Remote learning remained relatively steady, rising slightly from 38.6 percent to 39.7 percent. From this data, it appears that schools have been moving to reopen, similar to the reopening of retail and office-based businesses.

To gauge the potential impact changes in schooling may be having, we asked respondents if their school attendance type had changed since the beginning of the school year. While 44.3 percent indicated that their schooling had not changed, 40.4 percent reported that their school had required them to make a change (changes could have applied to one or multiple students and could have involved changes between any of the attendance options). The remaining 15.4 percent of households chose on their own to make a change.

## **Impact of the Crisis on Education Loan Holders**

Education loan balances have grown significantly over the past 16 years, becoming one of the single largest categories of consumer debt.<sup>4</sup> Researchers were raising concerns about the impact this debt could have on economic growth and opportunity before the pandemic crisis began (Federal Reserve, 2017; Wharton, 2018; Pew Charitable Trusts, 2020); the combination of job losses, economic slowdowns, and income disruptions we have seen in 2020 seems likely to have exacerbated the struggles that many education loan holders may have already been experiencing. To investigate that question, we included questions in Wave 6 to identify education loan holders and obtain high-level data about their experiences through the crisis.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Respondents could choose all applicable responses to account for multiple students attending school under different scenarios; therefore, totals may be more than 100 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Between the first quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2020, total student loan balances increased nearly 600 percent from \$0.26 trillion to \$1.55 trillion (Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 2020).

<sup>5</sup> This paper will include basic statistics and response data in the context of the survey. Separate research is being developed to place these statistics in the context of the broader subject of education loans, including their prevalence and distribution within the U.S. population.

When asked whether they currently owe any education loans, 25.6 percent of Wave 6 responders indicated that they do, with the significant majority of those being loans for their own education versus ParentPLUS or similar loans for a child’s schooling (Table 14). As expected, education loan holders tend to be younger than nonloan holders: 92.4 percent are less than 56 years of age versus 60.1 percent of nonloan holders. Loan holders are financially better off, with 49.9 percent earning \$75,000 or more versus 41.7 percent of nonloan holders. Loan holders are also more likely to be Black or Hispanic than nonloan holders in Wave 6 (21.1 percent versus 8.8 percent). Current students are a negligible portion of the respondent population: Only 1.5 percent of loan holders and 0.5 percent of nonloan holders indicate they are currently a full-time student.

By most measures collected in the survey, the crisis has affected education loan holders more negatively than nonloan holders. Loan holders reported higher rates of job loss (13.9 percent versus 9.9 percent), lower rates of working normal hours (60.8 percent versus 64.0 percent), worse PIT income loss (36.5 percent versus 30.8 percent), and worse previous income loss than their counterparts (57.2 percent versus 28.1 percent) (Figure 2).<sup>6</sup> As a consequence, education loan holders report significantly higher rates of cumulative disruption during the crisis: 72.7 percent compared with 43.6 percent (Table 15).

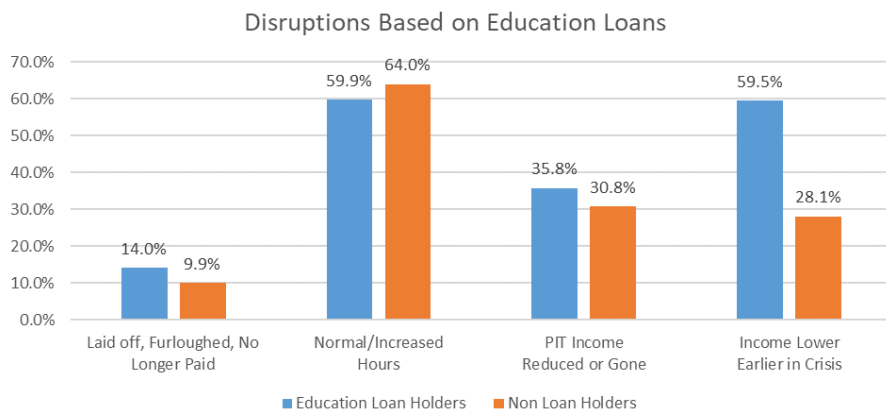


Figure 2 — Signs of Stress for Education Loan Holders

The difference in disruption rates is not linked to the different segment mix (e.g., the distribution of respondents across income, age, gender, or race/ethnicity) between the two populations; across all segmentations, loan holders report more disruptions than nonloan holders in every subsegment (Table 15). It is possible that

<sup>6</sup> Interestingly, education loan holders do hold a significant advantage over nonloan holders in the rate that their incomes have increased (26.2 percent versus 8.3 percent, respectively); however, nonloan holders are much more likely to report a stable income.



disruptions are concentrated populations with lower student loan balances, as individuals with higher loan balances may be more likely to have advanced degrees with more stable, higher-earning jobs. However, the survey data indicate the opposite: Those with higher loan balances also indicate the highest disruption rates with the bottom quartile of loan amounts reporting 65.6 percent disruptions and the highest quartile reporting 76.4 percent (Table 16).

For additional context to the higher disruption rates reported by loan holders, we looked at the individual components of the cumulative disruption calculation, which include PIT changes in ability to work (reductions in hours or loss of job), previous interruptions in ability to work, PIT reductions in income, and previous reductions in income. The results are shown in Figure 3, with each category including a unique population.<sup>7</sup> Loan holders fare slightly better than nonloan holders in the PIT lower income category, with only 11.8 percent of respondents falling into this bucket compared with 14.3 percent of nonloan holders. Education loan holders are higher in all other disruption categories, however. In particular, education loan holders report three- to four-times higher rates of *previous* disruptions: 22.1 percent versus 6.2 percent have not been consistently employed during the crisis, and 9.4 percent versus 3.2 percent experienced reductions in income earlier in the crisis.

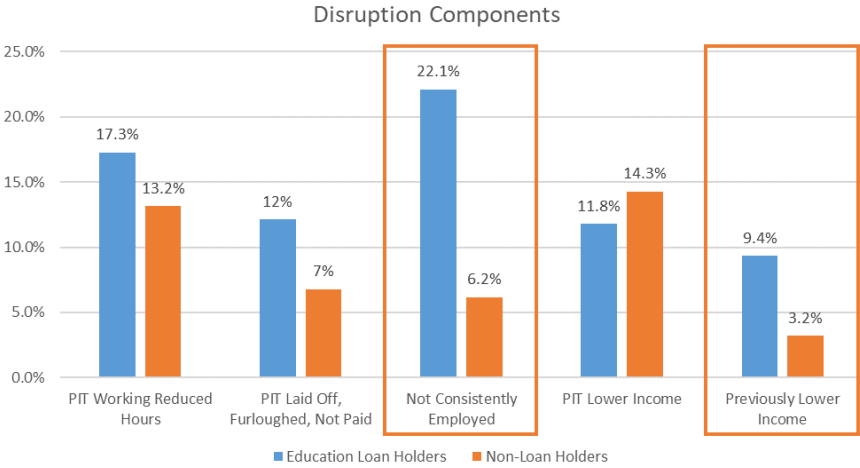


Figure 3 — Components of Cumulative Disruption Metric

In conjunction with the higher level of reported disruptions, loan holders also report much higher levels of concern for the future, with over 50 percent expressing concerns about making ends meet over the next three to 12

<sup>7</sup> Each category shown on the chart excludes respondents who are part of categories to the left. Therefore, if a respondent is currently working reduced hours (category one) and has also not been consistently employed since the start of the crisis (category three), they will appear in the first bucket, but not in the third.

months (versus less than 30 percent of nonloan holders) (Table 17). Interestingly, when asked whether they feel more or less secure than they did prior to the crisis, loan holders are slightly more positive than nonloan holders; 28.9 percent report feeling more secure now versus only 7.6 percent of those without education loans, and the rates that each group reports feeling less secure favor loan holders slightly (37.3 percent compared with 38.2 percent).

This observation, combined with the data indicating that disruptions are higher across nearly all subsegments, implies that individuals who currently owe education loan debt experience lower levels of financial stability than those who do not. It is possible that this is an indication that education loan holders are less secure than nonloan holders in “normal” economic times; therefore, they do not feel as affected by the current crisis, despite the data indicating that they are experiencing the current situation differently than nonloan holders.

### **Conclusion**

Wave 6 of the *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers* indicates that as of early November 2020, respondents were reporting increases in both financial concerns and the need for additional assistance. Data collected from education loan holders reveal that those with education debt are more likely to report job or income disruptions and appear to more vulnerable to the pandemic’s economic impact regardless of their age, income, gender, or race/ethnicity. Wave 7, which will be conducted in early January, will continue to track disruptions and savings rates. Additionally, we will collect data on mortgage holders, renters, COVID-19 vaccine news, and views on additional relief packages.

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## Appendix

This Appendix contains the significant data tables relating to the information collected in Wave 6 of the *CFI COVID-19 Consumer Survey* and referenced in the main body of this paper.

### Notes

- Unless otherwise stated, incomes referenced in this document are respondents' self-reported personal incomes in 2019, prior to any impact from the crisis.
- Statistics relating to respondents' current job status (e.g., remote working, laid off, essential company) are calculated only over the subset of respondents who indicated their income came from employment of some sort; respondents who indicated government benefits, pensions, and similar forms of income are not included in those calculations.
- Statistics relating to Gender exclude respondents who selected Other because of small numbers.

With the exception of Table 1, all tables that follow reflect data reweighted to match Wave 1 respondent distributions by age, income, and gender, as described previously.

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**Table 1 — Demographic Segment Distributions (Unweighted)**

<u>Demographic Segment Distributions,</u> <u>Waves 1 -- 5</u>	<b>Wave 1</b> <b>(April 3 - 10, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 2</b> <b>(May 1 - 12, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 3</b> <b>(June 5 - 16, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 4</b> <b>(July 2 - 13, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 5</b> <b>(Sept 1 - 17, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 6</b> <b>(Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</b>
<b>UNWEIGHTED SAMPLES</b>						
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,504	3,439	3,399	3,497	3,570	3,449
<u>by Income Range</u>						
< \$40,000	29.5%	34.9%	29.0%	19.3%	23.8%	27.7%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	26.7%	26.4%	27.6%	29.2%	26.1%	25.6%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	25.6%	23.9%	25.4%	28.6%	26.7%	25.9%
\$125,000+	18.3%	14.9%	18.0%	22.8%	23.4%	20.7%
<u>by Age Range</u>						
18-35	26.4%	24.6%	26.4%	28.5%	21.7%	21.3%
36-55	42.0%	37.4%	35.1%	36.9%	39.2%	40.1%
56-65	19.1%	21.5%	22.2%	20.0%	22.0%	20.5%
66+	12.4%	16.5%	16.3%	14.5%	17.2%	18.1%
<u>by Gender</u>						
Male	47.0%	44.1%	41.7%	51.6%	47.1%	47.2%
Female	52.8%	55.7%	58.1%	48.3%	52.8%	52.4%
<u>by Race/Ethnicity</u>						
White (Non-Hispanic)	69.8%	69.9%	71.4%	71.2%	75.8%	79.1%
African American / Black	10.3%	11.7%	11.0%	10.7%	6.8%	5.6%
Hispanic	12.2%	9.9%	8.4%	10.0%	9.0%	5.0%
Other	7.0%	7.4%	8.4%	7.5%	7.9%	7.0%
Unknown	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	3.3%

**Table 2 — Demographic Segment Distributions (Reweighted)**

<u>Demographic Segment Distributions</u>	Wave 1 (April 3 - 10, 2020)	Wave 2 (May 1 - 12, 2020)	Wave 3 (June 5 - 16, 2020)	Wave 4 (July 2 - 13, 2020)	Wave 5 (Sept 1 - 17, 2020)	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)
<b>REWEIGHTED SAMPLES</b>						
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,497	3,432	3,392	3,490	3,563	3,442
<u>by Income Range</u>						
< \$40,000	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%
\$125,000+	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%
<u>by Age Range</u>						
18-35	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
36-55	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%
56-65	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%
66+	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%
<u>by Gender</u>						
Male	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%
Female	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%
<u>by Race/Ethnicity</u>						
White (Non-Hispanic)	69.7%	69.0%	70.5%	71.1%	72.9%	76.6%
African American / Black	10.4%	11.6%	11.0%	11.0%	8.0%	6.3%
Hispanic	12.2%	10.6%	9.0%	9.8%	10.4%	5.6%
Other	7.1%	7.7%	8.7%	7.5%	8.2%	7.6%
Unknown	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%

**Table 3 — Ability to Work**

<u>Ability to Work</u>	<b>Wave 1</b> <b>(April 3 - 10, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 2</b> <b>(May 1 - 12, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 3</b> <b>(June 5 - 16, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 4</b> <b>(July 2 - 13, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 5</b> <b>(Sept 1 - 17, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 6</b> <b>(Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</b>
# of Total Respondents (includes those with employment prior to the crisis)	2,119	2,427	2,442	2,777	2,735	2,516
Working normal/increased hours at a place of business (office/retail location/etc.)	25.5%	28.1%	32.1%	38.3%	42.6%	45.1%
Working reduced hours at a place of business (office/retail location/etc.)	14.7%	15.3%	15.5%	13.3%	14.4%	14.5%
Telecommuting/Remote working normal/increased hours	23.0%	23.4%	22.4%	22.4%	17.9%	18.2%
Telecommuting/Remote working reduced hours	9.3%	9.7%	7.6%	6.8%	6.3%	5.1%
Primary employment is open, but I am temporarily laid off or furloughed	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	4.3%	4.4%	3.9%
Primary employment is open, but I am permanently laid off or furloughed	1.8%	2.5%	3.2%	2.1%	2.7%	3.1%
Primary employment is closed; I am still being paid	5.8%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	2.1%	1.2%
Primary employment is closed; I am no longer being paid	11.0%	8.9%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	4.2%
Can not work due to COVID-19 illness (personal illness or caring for diagnosed person)*	3.9%	2.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.9%	4.7%
Working Onsite	40.2%	43.5%	47.6%	51.7%	57.1%	59.6%
Working Remotely	32.3%	33.2%	30.0%	29.2%	24.3%	23.3%
Laid off, Furloughed, No Longer Paid	17.9%	16.3%	14.9%	12.5%	12.7%	11.2%
Normal/Increased Hours	48.5%	51.6%	54.6%	60.7%	60.6%	63.3%
Reduced Hours	24.0%	25.0%	23.0%	20.2%	20.7%	19.6%

\*Excludes respondents who did not provide an explanation for this response in Waves 2 - 5.

**Table 4 — Impact to Personal Income**

<u>Impact to Personal Income</u>	Wave 1 (April 3 - 10, 2020)	Wave 2 (May 1 - 12, 2020)	Wave 3 (June 5 - 13, 2020)	Wave 4 (July 2 - 13, 2020)	Wave 5 (Sept 1 - 17, 2020)	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,497	3,432	3,392	3,490	3,563	3,442
My personal income has increased	7.7%	9.9%	11.7%	12.0%	13.0%	13.7%
No impact to my personal income	53.2%	54.3%	55.6%	55.9%	55.3%	54.2%
My personal income is lower, but is more than half of what it was previously	17.7%	18.0%	17.3%	19.9%	19.7%	16.8%
My personal income is less than half of what it was previously	10.2%	8.5%	8.0%	7.4%	7.2%	9.0%
I no longer have personal income	11.2%	9.3%	7.3%	4.9%	4.8%	6.3%
Income Reduced or Gone	39.1%	35.8%	32.7%	32.1%	31.7%	32.1%
<u>At any point since March 1st, did your personal income drop below where it is today?</u>						
No.				67.0%	64.1%	63.9%
Yes, my income was lower, but more than half of what it is today.				17.2%	20.5%	18.0%
Yes, my income was less than half what it is today.				9.0%	8.6%	9.2%
Yes, my income was temporarily gone.				6.8%	6.9%	8.9%



**Table 5 — Employment Consistency**

<u>Employment Consistency</u> (Asked of those currently working on site or remotely)	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)				Wave 5 (Sept 1 - 17, 2020)				Wave 4 (July 2 - 13, 2020)			
	# of Respondents	No, I have been employed consistently since March 1.	Yes, but I have started working at my previous job again.	Yes, but I have started working at a new job.	# of Respondents	No, I have been employed consistently since March 1.	Yes, but I have started working at my previous job again.	Yes, but I have started working at a new job.	# of Respondents	No, I have been employed consistently since March 1.	Yes, but I have started working at my previous job again.	Yes, but I have started working at a new job.
# of Total Respondents	2,069	71.7%	21.7%	6.6%	2,209	72.4%	21.7%	5.9%	2,238	76.0%	19.8%	4.2%
<u>Income Range</u>												
< \$40,000	403	67.8%	24.7%	7.5%	449	67.3%	27.0%	5.7%	480	66.9%	27.1%	6.0%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	557	74.6%	19.4%	6.0%	599	73.6%	21.9%	4.5%	595	76.5%	20.6%	3.0%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	616	72.9%	22.2%	4.9%	654	73.9%	20.8%	5.3%	655	79.6%	16.5%	3.9%
\$125,000+	493	69.9%	21.4%	8.7%	507	73.6%	18.0%	8.4%	509	79.4%	16.0%	4.5%
<u>Age Range</u>												
18-35	622	62.5%	27.2%	10.3%	632	59.0%	30.8%	10.3%	628	57.8%	33.7%	8.4%
36-55	995	72.7%	20.6%	6.7%	1,080	74.9%	19.8%	5.2%	1,086	81.2%	15.5%	3.4%
56-65	321	83.0%	15.8%	1.2%	363	85.9%	12.7%	1.4%	404	87.9%	11.3%	0.8%
66+	131	79.8%	19.1%	1.1%	133	78.7%	19.0%	2.2%	120	84.0%	14.0%	1.9%
<u>Gender</u>												
Male	1,084	71.6%	22.1%	6.3%	1,155	71.5%	22.2%	6.3%	1,146	76.1%	19.4%	4.6%
Female	985	71.8%	21.2%	7.0%	1,054	73.4%	21.2%	5.4%	1,092	75.9%	20.2%	3.9%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>												
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,577	73.1%	20.8%	6.0%	1,597	75.3%	19.5%	5.2%	1,560	81.3%	15.4%	3.3%
African American / Black	110	59.0%	33.1%	7.9%	174	61.0%	30.6%	8.4%	243	48.3%	41.3%	10.5%
Hispanic	120	63.0%	27.0%	10.0%	247	59.6%	30.0%	10.4%	235	69.1%	25.6%	5.3%
Other	184	83.6%	12.2%	4.2%	178	74.9%	21.4%	3.7%	186	75.9%	21.0%	3.0%
Unknown	78	45.2%	37.4%	17.4%	13	80.9%	19.1%	0.0%	14	81.0%	19.0%	0.0%

**Table 6 — Financial Security and Outlook**

<b>Financial Security and Outlook</b>	<b>Wave 1 (April 3 - 10, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 2 (May 1 - 12, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 3 (June 5 - 13, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 4 (July 2 - 13, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 5 (Sept 1 - 17, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</b>
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,497	3,432	3,392	3,490	3,563	3,442
<u>How concerned are you about your ability to make ends meet over these time periods, on a scale of 1 (not at all concerned ) to 5 (very concerned)?</u>						
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 3 Months	37.1%	31.6%	26.2%	25.6%	28.8%	32.4%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 6 Months	40.8%	34.7%	29.4%	28.4%	31.4%	34.9%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 9 Months	41.8%	36.9%	30.4%	30.5%	32.8%	35.5%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 12 Months	43.1%	37.7%	32.0%	33.1%	35.8%	36.6%
<u>Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted your response to the previous question?</u>						
I feel more secure than I did prior to the crisis.	8.9%	10.5%	10.2%	11.2%	14.3%	14.3%
I feel the same now as I did prior to the crisis.	31.4%	40.4%	47.9%	46.5%	47.8%	48.6%
I feel slightly less secure than I did prior to the crisis.	32.0%	28.7%	27.2%	26.7%	23.5%	20.6%
I feel significantly less secure than I did prior to the crisis.	27.7%	20.4%	14.6%	15.6%	14.4%	16.6%
Same or Better	40.3%	50.9%	58.1%	57.7%	62.1%	62.8%
Less Secure	59.7%	49.1%	41.9%	42.3%	37.9%	37.2%

**Table 7 — Concerns About Returning to Work or Increasing Hours**

<u>Concerns About Returning to Work or Increasing Hours</u> (Asked of those employed prior to the crisis)	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)						
	# of Respondents	Finding Childcare	Finding Elder/Senior Care	Exposure to COVID-19 at Work	Another Shutdown Impacting My Employer	My Employer's Ability to Stay In Business	Public Transportation (Access and Safety)
Wave 6 - Total	2,516	25.1%	20.1%	53.7%	46.3%	38.0%	30.7%
Wave 5 - Total	2,738	24.5%	21.4%	53.1%	44.8%	37.7%	32.1%
Wave 4 - Total	2,781	17.8%	15.7%	54.2%	43.6%	31.8%	28.5%
<b>Wave 6 Segmentation</b>							
<u>Income Range</u>							
< \$40,000	582	17.7%	12.1%	46.7%	43.1%	37.1%	22.7%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	689	17.9%	13.5%	51.9%	45.3%	34.2%	22.7%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	704	27.0%	21.8%	54.9%	45.4%	36.8%	33.1%
\$125,000+	541	39.5%	35.1%	61.7%	52.3%	45.4%	46.4%
<u>Age Range</u>							
18-35	770	39.9%	28.7%	57.7%	53.2%	47.2%	39.2%
36-55	1,173	26.2%	22.0%	56.4%	49.1%	40.0%	32.3%
56-65	401	3.1%	5.2%	45.8%	34.6%	22.5%	16.1%
66+	172	2.1%	3.7%	35.8%	24.0%	19.6%	15.6%
<u>Gender</u>							
Male	1,269	32.3%	28.2%	54.6%	47.7%	41.7%	40.3%
Female	1,247	17.7%	11.9%	52.7%	44.9%	34.2%	20.9%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>							
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,880	23.7%	19.5%	51.8%	45.0%	36.4%	28.6%
African American / Black	159	39.4%	32.4%	63.1%	51.0%	49.1%	51.1%
Hispanic	146	41.3%	32.7%	64.8%	56.2%	46.0%	41.7%
Other	208	18.4%	14.6%	58.4%	42.3%	33.9%	29.9%
Unknown	124	19.4%	8.6%	48.3%	56.4%	46.6%	24.3%

**Table 8 — Timeline to Return to Work**

<u>Timeline to Return to Work</u> <u>(Asked of those not currently working)</u>	# of Respondents	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)			
		I expect to be rehired when my employer reopens.	I am actively seeking a job similar to my previous one.	I am actively seeking a different type of job.	I am not currently seeking employment.
<u>Wave 6 - Total</u>	310	20.9%	30.1%	22.8%	26.2%
<u>Wave 5 - Total</u>	402	29.8%	26.8%	16.8%	26.6%
<u>Wave 4 - Total</u>	441	41.7%	21.3%	14.7%	22.2%
<b>Wave 6 Segmentation</b>					
<u>Income Range</u>					
< \$40,000	117	13.6%	25.5%	33.0%	27.8%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	93	21.9%	34.1%	17.0%	27.0%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	63	28.0%	37.8%	16.1%	18.1%
\$125,000+	37	29.1%	20.9%	17.1%	33.0%
<u>Age Range</u>					
18-35	116	21.8%	39.1%	27.4%	11.8%
36-55	116	20.6%	23.8%	25.9%	29.7%
56-65	48	19.1%	32.2%	10.6%	38.1%
66+	31	21.4%	16.4%	13.1%	49.1%
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	140	23.9%	34.1%	18.2%	23.8%
Female	170	18.4%	26.7%	26.7%	28.2%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White (Non-Hispanic)	209	17.1%	27.3%	24.4%	31.2%
African American / Black	39	29.1%	43.0%	15.6%	12.3%
Hispanic	19	53.2%	40.6%	6.2%	0.0%
Other	16	30.2%	34.2%	7.8%	27.8%
Unknown	27	9.7%	23.5%	41.8%	24.9%

**Table 9 — Timeline to Return to Previous Work Schedule**

<u>Timeline to Return to Previous Work Schedule (Asked of those currently working reduced hours)</u>	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)					
	# of Respondents	No, they have not communicated anything.	They have told me there are no plans yet to return to my previous schedule.	They have told me I will not be returning to my previous schedule.	Returning to my previous schedule will depend on local re-opening rules.	I will be returning to my previous schedule within the next 30 days.
<u>Wave 6 - Total</u>	489	31.0%	23.0%	10.8%	23.0%	12.2%
<u>Wave 5 - Total</u>	564	25.1%	23.9%	11.0%	23.8%	16.1%
<u>Wave 4 - Total</u>	558	29.1%	20.6%	11.4%	25.4%	13.5%
<b>Wave 6 Segmentation</b>						
<u>Income Range</u>						
< \$40,000	142	47.4%	19.2%	9.8%	18.4%	5.2%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	122	22.3%	28.5%	12.5%	26.5%	10.1%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	127	26.6%	28.3%	9.1%	18.9%	17.0%
\$125,000+	98	23.9%	14.7%	12.1%	30.6%	18.7%
<u>Age Range</u>						
18-35	172	28.9%	23.3%	14.2%	19.4%	14.1%
36-55	216	32.1%	22.9%	9.8%	25.0%	10.1%
56-65	55	28.4%	25.8%	8.6%	20.2%	17.0%
66+	46	37.0%	19.0%	4.8%	30.4%	8.8%
<u>Gender</u>						
Male	252	25.2%	24.7%	12.6%	23.1%	14.4%
Female	237	37.2%	21.2%	8.8%	22.9%	9.8%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>						
White (Non-Hispanic)	345	32.8%	24.4%	8.0%	22.6%	12.2%
African American / Black	24	20.3%	31.5%	22.9%	10.0%	15.3%
Hispanic	34	26.5%	15.9%	26.5%	22.5%	8.5%
Other	43	22.1%	26.2%	12.7%	25.6%	13.4%
Unknown	44	34.7%	10.1%	11.5%	31.2%	12.4%

**Table 10 — Timeline to Return Onsite**

<u>Timeline to Return Onsite (Asked of those currently working remotely)</u>	# of Respondents	Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)			
		No, they have not communicated anything.	They have said there are no plans yet to return to the office.	We could begin working on-site before October 1st (depending on local guidelines).	We could begin working on-site after October 1st (depending on local guidelines).
<u>Wave 6 - Total</u>	582	29.1%	35.3%	18.1%	17.5%
<u>Wave 5 - Total</u>	659	26.7%	36.5%	21.2%	15.7%
<u>Wave 4 - Total</u>	809	22.5%	32.7%	31.5%	13.3%
<b>Wave 6 Segmentation</b>					
<u>Income Range</u>					
< \$40,000	73	50.8%	34.8%	12.4%	2.0%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	144	29.2%	32.2%	20.8%	17.8%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	191	20.6%	36.0%	22.5%	20.9%
\$125,000+	174	29.2%	37.4%	13.5%	19.9%
<u>Age Range</u>					
18-35	165	22.9%	32.9%	26.5%	17.7%
36-55	283	31.0%	33.2%	17.3%	18.5%
56-65	93	27.2%	49.0%	9.3%	14.5%
66+	41	44.7%	28.8%	9.8%	16.7%
<u>Gender</u>					
Male	314	23.7%	35.3%	21.6%	19.5%
Female	268	35.4%	35.4%	14.0%	15.1%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
White (Non-Hispanic)	432	27.5%	35.8%	17.4%	19.3%
African American / Black	31	23.9%	18.7%	34.6%	22.8%
Hispanic	36	27.4%	42.1%	30.5%	0.0%
Other	69	34.6%	39.3%	9.7%	16.4%
Unknown	14	65.1%	22.3%	12.6%	0.0%

**Table 11 — Change to Liquid Savings During the Pandemic**

**WAVE 6**

**Change to Liquid Savings (+/- 15%) - Excludes those with \$0 Liquid Savings in March**

	<b>Incr</b>	<b>Neut</b>	<b>Decr</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Overall</b>	18.8%	48.3%	32.9%	100.0%
<b>Pre-Crisis</b>				
% w/ Cash	85.8%	86.3%	91.3%	87.8%
% w/ Bank	90.6%	90.3%	89.5%	90.1%
% w/ Investments	66.0%	62.4%	55.6%	60.9%
% w/ Retirement	72.1%	74.4%	63.1%	70.3%
Has Liquid (Cash+Bank)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Avg \$ Liquid (Cash+Bank)	\$2,714	\$5,306	\$3,967	\$4,379

<b>November</b>				
% w/ Cash	91.8%	85.2%	72.6%	82.3%
% w/ Bank	94.8%	90.4%	74.6%	86.0%
% w/ Investments	68.1%	63.1%	54.6%	61.2%
% w/ Retirement	74.9%	74.7%	62.5%	70.7%
Has Liquid (Cash+Bank)	100.0%	100.0%	83.4%	94.5%
Avg \$ Liquid (those w/ savings)	\$4,521	\$5,300	\$2,411	\$4,307
Avg \$ Liquid (per respondent)	\$4,520	\$5,299	\$2,009	\$4,070

**WAVE 5**

**Change to Liquid Savings (+/- 15%) - Excludes those with \$0 Liquid Savings in March**

	<b>Incr</b>	<b>Neut</b>	<b>Decr</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Overall</b>	16.6%	50.4%	33.0%	100.0%
<b>Pre-Crisis</b>				
% w/ Cash	87.8%	85.6%	90.0%	87.4%
% w/ Bank	90.1%	91.7%	89.5%	90.7%
% w/ Investments	66.7%	62.4%	53.3%	60.1%
% w/ Retirement	75.0%	73.8%	63.0%	70.4%
Has Liquid (Cash+Bank)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Avg \$ Liquid (Cash+Bank)	\$2,792	\$5,381	\$3,653	\$4,380

<b>September</b>				
% w/ Cash	92.0%	84.8%	72.2%	81.8%
% w/ Bank	95.1%	91.7%	72.0%	85.8%
% w/ Investments	67.9%	62.5%	52.9%	60.2%
% w/ Retirement	76.5%	74.6%	61.0%	70.4%
Has Liquid (Cash+Bank)	100.0%	100.0%	82.1%	94.1%
Avg \$ Liquid (those w/ savings)	\$4,634	\$5,362	\$2,284	\$4,346
Avg \$ Liquid (per respondent)	\$4,633	\$5,361	\$1,876	\$4,089

**Table 12 — Change to Liquid Savings by Segment**

<b>Change to Liquid Savings (+/- 15%)</b>	<b>Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</b>			<b>Wave 5 (Sept 1 - 17, 2020)</b>		
	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Decrease</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	18.8%	48.3%	32.9%	16.6%	50.4%	33.0%
<u>Income Range</u>						
< \$40,000	17.4%	37.7%	44.9%	16.5%	44.1%	39.3%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	18.0%	47.9%	34.1%	17.5%	46.7%	35.8%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	22.8%	47.8%	29.4%	16.5%	53.1%	30.4%
\$125,000+	15.9%	62.2%	21.8%	15.4%	61.9%	22.7%
<u>Age Range</u>						
18-35	22.1%	36.9%	41.0%	21.0%	40.4%	38.6%
36-55	17.8%	48.6%	33.6%	16.3%	47.9%	35.8%
56-65	17.5%	56.7%	25.7%	12.9%	60.1%	27.0%
66+	16.6%	59.5%	23.9%	13.9%	64.9%	21.2%
<u>Gender</u>						
Male	20.0%	50.5%	29.5%	16.5%	53.8%	29.7%
Female	17.5%	46.1%	36.4%	16.7%	47.3%	36.0%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>						
White (Non-Hispanic)	18.1%	50.9%	31.0%	16.1%	53.5%	30.4%
African American / Black	21.4%	38.1%	40.5%	21.3%	35.8%	43.0%
Hispanic	22.5%	31.9%	45.6%	19.2%	39.0%	41.7%
Other	19.4%	52.8%	27.8%	14.3%	49.2%	36.5%
<u>Current or Previous Disruption</u>						
No Disruption	17.5%	59.8%	22.7%	15.5%	61.0%	23.5%
Disruption	19.9%	37.7%	42.4%	17.6%	40.6%	41.8%



**Table 13 — School Attendance Types**

<u>Student School Attendance Type</u>	<b>Wave 6</b> <b>(Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</b>	<b>Wave 5</b> <b>(Sept 1 - 17, 2020)</b>
<b><u>Student in Household?</u></b>		
Yes	35.4%	36.2%
No	64.6%	63.8%
<b><u>How are students attending school?</u></b>		
In Person	48.8%	37.0%
Hybrid	31.4%	26.7%
Remote	39.7%	38.6%
Non-School	9.3%	12.6%
<b><u>Has school attendance changed since the school year started?</u></b>		
No	44.3%	
School Required	40.4%	
Household Chose	15.4%	

**Table 14 — Distribution of Education Loan Holders by Segment**

<b>Do you have Education Loans?</b>	<b>Total</b>	
No	74.4%	
Yes	25.6%	

	<b>Do you have Education Loans?</b>	
	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
< \$40k	30.8%	25.6%
\$40-74k	27.5%	24.4%
\$75-124k	24.5%	28.6%
\$125k+	17.2%	21.3%
18-35	19.0%	47.6%
36-55	41.1%	44.7%
56-65	23.7%	6.1%
66+	16.2%	1.5%
Male	45.8%	50.6%
Female	54.2%	49.4%
White Non-Hispanic	79.8%	67.4%
Black	4.3%	12.2%
Hispanic	4.5%	8.9%
Other	8.1%	5.9%
Unknown	3.3%	5.6%
No Disruptions	56.4%	27.3%
Disruptions	43.6%	72.7%

**Table 15 — Education Loan Holders Experiencing Job or Income Disruptions**

<u>Respondents Experiencing a Job or Income Disruption Since March 1</u>	<u>All Education Loan Holders</u>	<u>Non Loan Holders</u>	<u>Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</u>
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	882	2,560	3,442
% Respondents Experiencing a Disruption	72.7%	43.6%	51.1%
<u>Income Range</u>			
< \$40,000	75.1%	48.2%	54.2%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	68.6%	44.2%	49.9%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	69.0%	38.5%	47.3%
\$125,000+	79.5%	41.8%	53.1%
<u>Age Range</u>			
18-35	78.5%	57.9%	67.5%
36-55	68.9%	47.6%	53.4%
56-65	62.6%	34.2%	36.5%
66+	42.1%	30.4%	30.7%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	77.7%	41.2%	51.2%
Female	67.6%	45.7%	50.9%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>			
White (Non-Hispanic)	70.4%	40.8%	47.4%
African American / Black	72.1%	47.4%	59.6%
Hispanic	73.4%	61.6%	66.4%
Other	79.7%	43.6%	50.8%
Unknown	93.1%	83.4%	87.0%

**Table 16 — Education Loan Holders Disruptions by Loan Balance Amount**

<b><u>Respondents Experiencing a Job or Income Disruption Since March 1</u></b>	<b>Distribution of Loan Amounts Across Loan Holders</b>	<b>% Reporting Disruption</b>
<u>Amount of Education Loan Balances</u>		
<=\$15K	24.6%	65.6%
\$16K-30K	26.7%	72.6%
\$31K-55K	23.7%	76.3%
>\$55K	24.9%	76.4%

**Table 17 — Financial Security and Outlook for Education Loan Holders**

<u>Financial Security and Outlook</u>	<u>All Education Loan Holders</u>	<u>Non Loan Holders</u>	<u>Wave 6 (Nov 4 - 20, 2020)</u>
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	754	2,560	3,442
<u>How concerned are you about your ability to make ends meet over these time periods, on a scale of 1 (not at all concerned ) to 5 (very concerned)?</u>			
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 3 Months	51.6%	24.7%	32.4%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 6 Months	54.6%	27.1%	34.9%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 9 Months	55.4%	27.9%	35.5%
Slightly or Very Concerned Over Next 12 Months	53.9%	29.6%	36.6%
<u>Has the COVID-19 crisis impacted your response to the previous question?</u>			
I feel more secure than I did prior to the crisis.	28.9%	7.6%	14.3%
I feel the same now as I did prior to the crisis.	33.8%	54.2%	48.6%
I feel slightly less secure than I did prior to the crisis.	19.6%	21.5%	20.6%
I feel significantly less secure than I did prior to the crisis.	17.7%	16.7%	16.6%
Same or Better	62.7%	61.8%	62.8%
Less Secure	37.3%	38.2%	37.2%