

CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Employment, Income, and Financial Security as of January 2022

by Tom Akana, February 2022

In an effort to gain insights into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic 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 11th wave of the survey conducted between January 5 and 17, 2022.¹ A description of the survey and notes on the data can be found in the Appendices.

This summary reviews data relating to topics we have been monitoring since the beginning of the survey in April 2020. The first section reviews data on employment through the crisis. The second section contains data on income changes across the last three years. The final section covers information on financial security over the next three to 12 months.

Key observations from Wave 11 include:

- The percentage of respondents reporting job loss increased from 9.2 percent to 10.0 percent; in Wave 10, this metric had decreased noticeably for the first time in nearly a year.

* Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Ten Independence Mall, Philadelphia, PA 19106-1574; email: tom.akana@phil.frb.org.

Disclaimer: This Philadelphia Fed report represents research that is being circulated for discussion purposes. The views expressed in this paper are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia or the Federal Reserve System. Nothing in the text should be construed as an endorsement of any organization or its products or services. Any errors or omissions are the responsibility of the author. No statements here should be treated as legal advice. Philadelphia Fed publications relating to COVID-19 are free to download at <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/the-economy/covid19>.

¹ Summaries of previous survey waves with hyperlinks are listed in the references (Akana, 2020, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020d, 2021, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c, and 2021d).

- After increasing steadily since the first months of the crisis, the percentage of respondents working onsite and the percentage of those working normal hours both decreased slightly.
- Lower-earning respondents, who had reported that job losses had decreased since Wave 8 in April 2021, reported increased job losses in Wave 11. Those aged 56 and older reported the largest increases in job losses, while job losses for the youngest cohort improved since Wave 10.
- In Wave 10, conducted in October 2021, 19.0 percent of respondents projected that their 2021 income would be lower, and this projection proved true in Wave 11, where 19.0 percent reported that their full-year income had decreased. Respondents to surveys from earlier in 2021 were slightly less pessimistic, with less than 17 percent expecting lower incomes.
- Respondents who are lower-earning, female, or non-White were more likely to report decreases in their income year-over-year than other groups.
- Concerns about making ends meet over the next three to 12 months continue to rise. Those concerns are now nearly as high as we saw in the first two waves of the survey conducted in April and May 2020.

Employment During the Crisis

Wave 11 in January 2022 shows a reversal of two trends that we have observed since Wave 7, which was conducted one year prior in January 2021. After increasing from 55.1 percent to 74.0 percent between January and October 2021, the percentage of working respondents who are doing their jobs onsite decreased in January 2022, indicating a shift toward more remote work (**Figure 1**). The percentage of respondents working their normal hours has remained relatively flat since July 2021 (Wave 9), ranging between 71.9 percent and 73.0 percent. In Wave 11, the rate of job losses reported among respondents lost nearly half of the improvement seen in Wave 10, increasing to 10.0 percent after its first noticeable decrease to 9.2 percent in the previous wave (**Figure 2**).

Work Location and Schedule

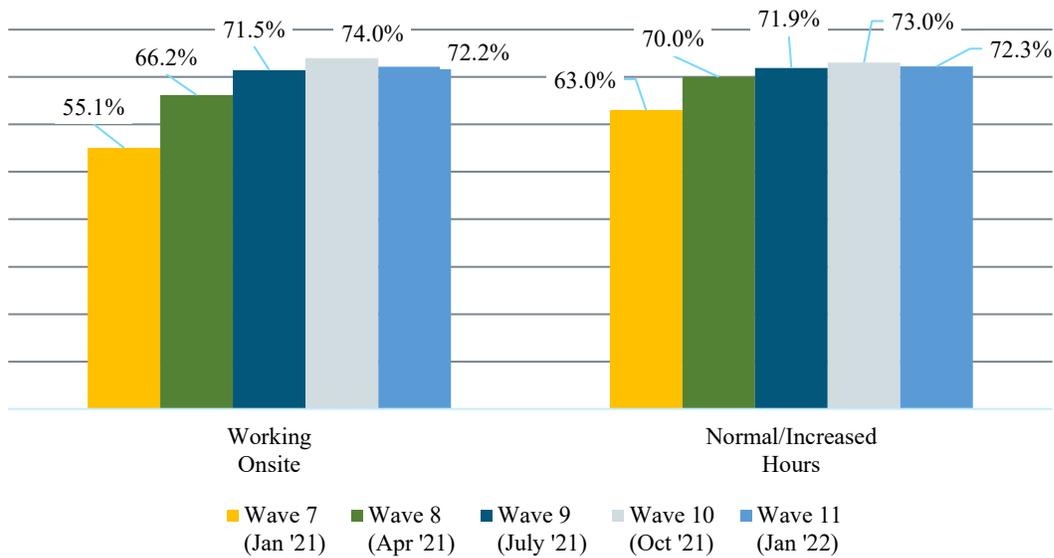


Figure 1 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

Job Losses

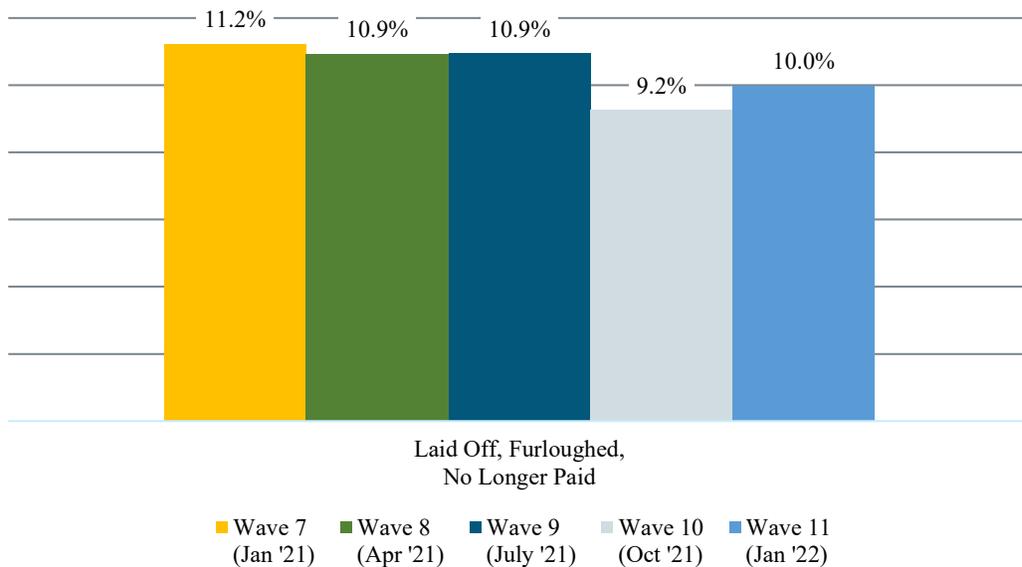


Figure 2 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

Between Waves 8 and 10, respondents earning less than \$40,000 reported steadily improving rates of job losses (Akana, 2021d). In the new year, those gains have been nearly eliminated; job losses in that cohort increased from 19.6 percent to 21.0 percent, eliminating nearly one-third of the gains we have seen

since April 2021’s Wave 8 (**Table 1**). Job losses increased for all respondents earning less than \$125,000, although the size of the increase was smaller for those earning more. Those earning \$125,000 or more reported slightly lower job losses, continuing an improvement that has been happening since July 2021.

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Job Loss (by Income)	Wave 8 (April 5–23, 2021)	Wave 9 (July 5–16, 2021)	Wave 10 (Oct. 4–12, 2021)	Wave 11 (Jan. 5–17, 2022)
< \$40,000	24.3%	20.1%	19.6%	21.0%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	11.9%	12.7%	8.6%	10.1%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	4.2%	6.9%	4.4%	5.5%
\$125,000+	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	3.7%

Table 1 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

After reporting improvements in job losses across all age ranges in Wave 10, respondents from the youngest cohort (younger than 36) were the only group to continue to see improvements, dropping from 10.1 percent to 9.0 percent between October 2021 and January 2022 (**Table 2**). The largest increase in job losses was for those nearing retirement age; losses among respondents between 56 and 65 years old rose from 8.3 percent to 10.4 percent (while the change in those aged 66 and older is larger; that population is small, so the job loss rates are volatile).

Percentage of Respondents Reporting Job Losses (by Age)	Wave 8 (April 5–23, 2021)	Wave 9 (July 5–16, 2021)	Wave 10 (Oct. 4–12, 2021)	Wave 11 (Jan. 5–17, 2022)
18–35 Years	10.7%	12.0%	10.1%	9.0%
36–55 Years	10.3%	9.2%	8.9%	9.9%
56–65 Years	11.9%	11.4%	8.3%	10.4%
66+ Years	15.8%	23.7%	10.6%	17.1%

Table 2 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

Effects of the Crisis on Income

Beginning in the Wave 8 survey, we fielded questions about income that focused on respondents’ full-year income rather than their income at the time of the survey. Details of the changes can be found in Appendix C.

In each survey since April 2021, we have asked respondents to consider their income to that point in the year and estimate their income for the remainder to compare their 2021 earnings with their 2020 earnings. Presumably, as they get closer to year-end, respondents will have a more accurate estimation of their earnings for the year, which should increase the accuracy of this comparison, with Wave 11 providing insight into the income respondents experienced throughout the full year.

Comparing the responses from Wave 11 with Wave 10, we saw there was no change in the percentage of respondents who estimated that their income would be lower in 2021 compared with 2020; 19 percent of respondents saw their income decrease last year (**Table 3**). The percentage of people whose incomes increased in 2021 went down slightly between October and January, dropping from 32.6 percent to 31.9 percent, respectively, while just under half of respondents indicated that their income remained the same in 2020 and 2021.

Comparing Incomes in 2021 with 2020	Wave 8 (April 5–23, 2021)	Wave 9 (July 5–16, 2021)	Wave 10 (Oct. 4–12, 2021)	Wave 11 (Jan. 5–17, 2022)
My income will be higher	31.4%	32.1%	32.6%	31.9%
My income will be the same	52.4%	51.1%	48.5%	49.2%
My income will be lower	16.1%	16.8%	19.0%	19.0%

Table 3 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

In **Table 4**, we look at the difference between respondents’ estimation of their 2021 income at midyear (Wave 9 in July 2021) and at the end of the year (Wave 11 in January 2022). The percentage point change indicates the difference between each population’s midyear estimate and what they experienced by year-end. For example, if 15.0 percent of a group reported in midyear that their income would increase over the previous year, and 10.0 percent of the same group reported higher income at year-end, we would note a -5.0 percentage point *overestimation* (more people thought their income would rise than actually experienced it). Conversely, if 20.0 percent reported higher income at year-end, we would report a 5.0 percentage point *underestimation* (because fewer people anticipated an increase before year-end).

Overall, respondents seem to be fairly accurate in their own estimates of income increases at midyear, as the gap between Wave 9 and Wave 11 is -0.2 percentage points (Table 4). At the segment level, we see a different story. Respondents in lower-earning cohorts generally overestimated their incomes at midyear; for example, the percentage of those earning less than \$40,000 who expected higher income in 2021 decreased by 3.7 percentage points between midyear and year-end. Those earning above \$75,000

underestimated income increases and finished the year with higher rates of increased income. We see similar differences across age ranges, with younger respondents overestimating and older respondents underestimating. The starkest variation appears between racial/ethnic groups. White respondents underestimated their income increases by 3.4 percentage points; Black and Hispanic respondents overestimated their income increases by 8.1 and 4.7 percentage points, respectively.

Percentage Point Change in Income Expectations Between July 2021 and January 2022	Expecting Higher Income	Expecting Lower Income
All Respondents	-0.2%	2.1%
< \$40,000	-3.7%	3.8%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	-2.8%	1.9%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	4.1%	2.1%
\$125,000+	3.0%	-0.2%
18–35	-2.8%	-1.5%
36–55	-0.1%	4.3%
56–65	1.5%	2.5%
66+	2.1%	2.2%
Male	0.5%	2.0%
Female	-0.9%	2.3%
White (Non-Hispanic)	3.4%	1.1%
African American/Black	-8.1%	9.3%
Hispanic	-4.7%	0.4%

Table 4 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

Generally speaking, more demographic segments underestimated the likelihood that their income would be lower in 2021 (e.g., the percentage estimating a lower income in 2021 rose between midyear and year-end). Overall, the rate of incomes decreasing compared with 2020 increased by 2.1 percentage points between Waves 9 and 11 (Table 4). Across income cohorts, all groups earning less than \$125,000 saw increases of at least 1.9 percentage points, with those earning more than \$125,000 remaining flat. All age groups above 35 years old saw increases of 2.2 percentage points or more; those aged 36 to 55 years old underestimated their incomes by 4.3 percentage points. Black respondents, who were most likely to overestimate the rate that their incomes would increase in 2021, were also the most likely to

underestimate how often their incomes would decrease; we see a 9.3 percentage point increase in the lower-income category for Black respondents between midyear and year-end.

Making Ends Meet

Since Wave 1 of the survey, we have asked respondents to rate their level of concern about making ends meet over three-, six-, nine-, and 12-month time horizons. Levels of concern had generally decreased during the pandemic, reaching their lowest point in July 2021 (Wave 9, **Figure 3**). Since that point, concerns have risen through the last two waves and are now the highest they have been since the first survey in April 2020.

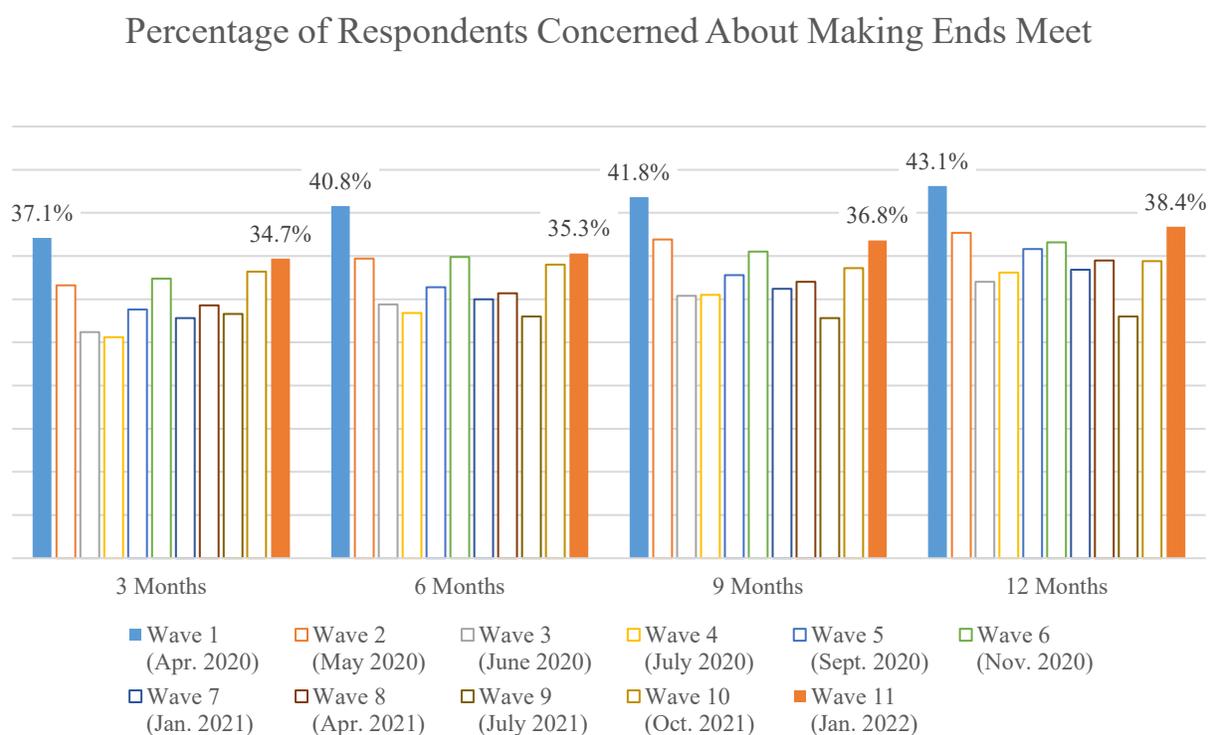


Figure 3 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

In Wave 10, increases in financial concern were seen across all income and age cohorts; a similar trend can be seen in Wave 11, although some segments show small improvements in concern (**Table 5**). Higher-earning respondents report the largest increases, with three-month concerns rising 5.2 percentage points and 12-month concerns rising 6.8 percentage points. Among age cohorts, the youngest group (aged 18 to 35) reported lower concerns for the next three months, decreasing by 2.7 percentage points, but they also reported the largest increase in concerns over 12 months, increasing by 5.6 percentage points. Those

aged 36 to 55 reported large increases in both the short and long term, increasing 4.6 and 5.2 percentage points in the three- and 12-month periods, respectively.

	Wave 10–11 Change in 3-Month Financial Concern	Wave 10–11 Change in 12-Month Financial Concern
# of Total Respondents	1.5%	4.0%
Income Range		
< \$40,000	0.8%	3.9%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	-1.1%	2.0%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	2.2%	4.4%
\$125,000+	5.2%	6.8%
Age Range		
18–35	-2.7%	5.6%
36–55	4.6%	5.2%
56–65	0.8%	2.1%
66+	0.6%	-0.4%

Table 5 — Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*

Conclusion

In Wave 11 of the *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers*, we saw small reversals of a number of metrics that had shown improvement through late 2021. Job losses among our respondents increased to 10 percent after dropping below that mark for the first time since the beginning of the pandemic. Likewise, fewer respondents reported working onsite and working normal hours compared with those in Wave 10. In October, despite the improvements noted at the time, financial concerns rose; it is possible that respondents were anticipating that the improvements they were experiencing were going to be short lived, and in January, it appears that they may have been correct. The continued increase in financial concern in Wave 11 may indicate that respondents continue to anticipate that economic improvement is not imminent.

References

- Akana, Tom. 2020. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — An Assessment of the Financial Health and Stability of U.S. Consumers*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (May 2020). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2020a. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 2 Updates, Impact by Race/Ethnicity, and Early Use of Economic Impact Payments*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (June 2020). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave2-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2020b. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 3 Reveals Improvements, but Not for Everyone*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (August 2020). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave3-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2020c. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 4 Tracks How the Vulnerable Are Affected More by Job Interruptions and Income Disruptions*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (September 2020). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave-4-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2020d. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 5 Supplies More Details on Disruptions and New Data on Savings*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (November 2020). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave-5-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2021. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Wave 6 Highlights Increasing Financial Concerns and the Impact of the Pandemic on Education Loan Holders*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (January 2021). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers---wave-6-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2021a. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Relief Programs, Vaccines, and the Effects of the Crisis on Renters and Mortgage Holders*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (February 2021). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave-7-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2021b. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Recovery Is Starting, but Not for Everyone*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (July 2021). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers-wave-8-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2021c. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Cautious Optimism Reigns in Wave 9*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (September 2021). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-of-consumers--wave-9-updates.pdf>.
- Akana, Tom. 2021d. *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers — Employment, Income, and Financial Security as of October 2021*. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Consumer Finance Institute Special Report (December 2021). <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/-/media/frbp/assets/consumer-finance/reports/cfi-covid-19-survey-wave-10-report.pdf>.

Appendix A — Survey Description and Notes Regarding Reweighting of Data

The survey was conducted by Dynata, an online market research firm providing 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 6**). The percentage of respondents who are 66 or older peaked at 20.8 percent in Wave 8, 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 44.9 percent in Wave 8. While variances in any 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 to generate more level wave-to-wave comparisons, we have chosen to reweight the results of Waves 2–11 in this report 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 7**). Reweighting does not lead to changes in previously reported relationships, but sometimes there are changes in magnitudes. All data referenced in this report will reflect the reweighted version of each wave's results, unless specifically noted otherwise; therefore, values reported previously may be different than those referenced here.

Wave 11 of the survey was administered on January 5–17, 2022, and generated 5,000 responses from a national panel of online survey takers aged 18 or older.² After data cleansing, exclusions, and reweighting, 4,564 responses remained to be analyzed from the national sample. As with the previous

² Waves 1–10 produced 4,000 responses each for the national sample, with an additional oversample of 1,000 records from Federal Reserve Third District for internal analysis. In Wave 11, the oversample was removed to collect a full 5,000 records from the national sample.

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 report 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, unless otherwise noted, 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 20 in any wave), they are excluded from result summaries.
- **Race/Ethnicity** — Respondents' racial/ethnic background was provided by Dynata and appended to the response data. Because of limitations in our sample size for some racial/ethnic groups, this analysis focuses on White, Black, and Hispanic respondents.³

³ For the entirety of this report, *White* will refer to respondents categorized as such and *non-Hispanic*. *Hispanic* refers to respondents listed as having Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of their racial category.

Appendix B — Revisions to Employment Questions in Waves 8 Through 11

Respondents to the first seven waves of the survey received the same three primary employment questions designed to collect the following:

1. Primary source of income (e.g., full-time employment, part-time employment, self-employment, gig work).
2. Primary industry (e.g., Retail Sales, Manufacturing, Education).
3. Current ability to perform their primary employment (e.g., working normal hours onsite, working reduced hours remotely, temporarily laid off).

An additional three to five questions based on the combination of responses to the previous questions collected more information around return-to-work expectations, employment interruptions, or intention to seek new employment.

Beginning in Wave 8, respondents could receive up to 10 questions about their employment depending on their responses. The new series of questions can be compared with the previous series but provides more detail on respondents' current employment situation. Some key changes to the data collection include the following:

- Respondents were asked if they were employed at the end of 2019, prior to the crisis. A positive response prompted collection of employment type and industry information; a negative response prompted clarification of the respondent's status (retired, student, seeking employment, etc.).
- After establishing their precrisis employment information, respondents were asked if the information they provided was the same at the time of the survey. If respondents indicated that their information was now different, new employment data were collected, including high-level reasons for the change. This allows us to gain insight into employment changes between industries as well as the amount of voluntary versus involuntary job changes.
- The question about employment type now allows respondents to select multiple responses, allowing the identification of people who have multiple forms of employment, (i.e., a full-time position that they supplement with one or more part-time jobs or with gig/freelance work).
- Questions about the ability to work remain intact, with only minor changes to response wording.

Appendix C — Revisions to Income Questions in Waves 8 Through 11

Respondents to the first seven waves of the survey received the same three primary income questions designed to collect the following:

1. Total personal income before taxes in 2019 (selected from nine income ranges).
2. Comparison of income “as of today” to 2019 income (options included increased, same, decreased less than half, decreased more than half, and gone).
3. Has your income been lower than today at any point earlier in the crisis (similar response options to item #2 above).

Beginning in Wave 8, we decided that the existing income questions were more appropriate for shorter time frames than we were asking about over a year since the beginning of the pandemic. The original questions had been developed with the belief that the crisis would be relatively short lived and, therefore, focused on more immediate income effects. The new questions focus on full-year impacts to income, including a forward-looking income question as well as adding data about nonemployment income. Changes include:

- Addition of “I had no personal income in 2019” as a response option for the first question (previous waves used “Less than \$20,000” as the lowest income range). This allows us to identify those who entered the crisis with no personal income, while it still allows that group to be segmented consistent to previous reports.
- Respondents were asked to compare their full-year 2020 personal income with their full-year 2019 personal income, using the same options from the previous waves. As we asked for income in ranges, we chose to request the comparison rather than a range to allow for movement within a range (e.g., someone whose income decreased from \$54,000 to \$40,000 would remain in the same range, but we would know that their income had decreased).
- Respondents were then asked to compare their expected full-year 2021 income to their full-year 2020 income, using the same comparison options from the previous question. This question is intended to capture respondents’ expectations based on the first quarter of 2021 (which was complete at the time of the survey) and their assumptions about their prospects through the remainder of the year.
- Last, respondents were asked to indicate whether they had received or expected to receive money or financial support from a short list of nonemployment sources, including retirement/pension benefits, government assistance, nonretirement investments, or stimulus payments in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

Appendix D

This Appendix contains the significant data tables relating to the information collected in Wave 11 of the *CFI COVID-19 Survey of Consumers* and referenced in the main body of this paper.

Notes

- Unless otherwise noted, incomes referenced in this report 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 only calculated over the subset of respondents who indicated their income came from some sort of employment; 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 6, all tables and figures in this paper reflect data reweighted to match Wave 1 respondent distributions by age, income, and gender, as described previously.

Table 6 — Demographic Segment Distributions Unweighted

<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)	Wave 7 (Jan 4 - 15, 2021)	Wave 8 (April 5 - 23, 2021)	Wave 9 (July 5 - 16, 2021)	Wave 10 (Oct 4 - 12, 2021)	Wave 11 (Jan 5 - 17, 2022)
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLES											
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,504	3,439	3,399	3,497	3,570	3,449	3,474	3,560	3,622	3,605	4,573
<u>by Income Range</u>											
No Income*								2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%
< \$40,000	29.5%	34.9%	29.0%	19.3%	23.8%	27.7%	26.3%	25.3%	26.1%	27.0%	24.3%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	26.7%	26.4%	27.6%	29.2%	26.1%	25.6%	27.8%	22.3%	26.4%	26.1%	24.5%
\$75,000 - < \$125,000	25.6%	23.9%	25.4%	28.6%	26.7%	25.9%	24.6%	24.8%	24.5%	24.9%	25.9%
\$125,000+	18.3%	14.9%	18.0%	22.8%	23.4%	20.7%	21.3%	24.7%	19.8%	18.9%	22.2%
<u>by Age Range</u>											
18-35	26.4%	24.6%	26.4%	28.5%	21.7%	21.3%	20.8%	19.8%	29.8%	31.5%	29.5%
36-55	42.0%	37.4%	35.1%	36.9%	39.2%	40.1%	40.0%	36.5%	36.5%	39.0%	41.0%
56-65	19.1%	21.5%	22.2%	20.0%	22.0%	20.5%	21.0%	22.8%	16.8%	14.8%	16.6%
66+	12.4%	16.5%	16.3%	14.5%	17.2%	18.1%	18.2%	20.8%	17.0%	14.8%	12.9%
<u>by Gender</u>											
Male	47.0%	44.1%	41.7%	51.6%	47.1%	47.2%	49.0%	54.9%	51.0%	51.2%	50.0%
Female	52.8%	55.7%	58.1%	48.3%	52.8%	52.4%	51.0%	44.9%	48.7%	48.6%	49.7%
<u>by Race/Ethnicity</u>											
White (Non-Hispanic)	69.8%	69.9%	71.4%	71.2%	75.8%	79.1%	71.5%	75.3%	70.8%	75.0%	71.3%
African American / Black	10.3%	11.7%	11.0%	10.7%	6.8%	5.6%	10.4%	9.5%	12.8%	9.5%	9.6%
Hispanic	12.2%	9.9%	8.4%	10.0%	9.0%	5.0%	8.4%	8.5%	10.2%	9.0%	11.9%
Other	7.0%	7.4%	8.4%	7.5%	7.9%	7.0%	9.6%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	7.1%
Unknown	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	3.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

*Not separated in Waves 1-7.

Table 7 — Demographic Segment Distributions Reweighted

Demographic Segment Distributions	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)	Wave 7 (Jan 4 - 15, 2021)	Wave 8 (April 5 - 23, 2021)	Wave 9 (July 5 - 16, 2021)	Wave 10 (Oct 4 - 12, 2021)	Wave 11 (Jan 5 - 17, 2022)
REWEIGHTED SAMPLES											
<u># of Total Respondents</u>	3,497	3,432	3,392	3,490	3,563	3,442	3,467	3,553	3,615	3,598	4,564
<u>by Income Range</u>											
No Income*								3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%
< \$40,000	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%	26.2%	26.4%	26.7%	26.3%
\$40,000 - < \$75,000	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	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%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%
\$125,000+	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	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%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
36-55	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%	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%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%
66+	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	12.4%	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%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%
Female	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%	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%	69.4%	69.5%	70.1%	75.3%	70.9%
African American / Black	10.4%	11.6%	11.0%	11.0%	8.0%	6.3%	11.1%	12.1%	13.1%	9.3%	10.0%
Hispanic	12.2%	10.6%	9.0%	9.8%	10.4%	5.6%	9.4%	10.6%	10.4%	8.7%	11.8%
Other	7.1%	7.7%	8.7%	7.5%	8.2%	7.6%	9.9%	7.6%	6.5%	6.6%	7.3%
Unknown	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	3.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

*Not separated for Waves 1-7. Unless indicated, most reporting will include this segment in the < \$40,000 group.