Health

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

## **Week 1:** Employment and Economic Security

John Boyle, PhD
Thomas Brassell, MA
James Dayton, MBA

ICF
9300 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031

For questions, please contact:
Thomas.Brassell@icf.com



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# Summary

The second 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 employment and economic security issues. The wave one survey was conducted between March 28 and April 2, 2020 with a Census balanced, national sample of 1,000 adults drawn from a national mobile panel.

The coronavirus pandemic has had an unparalleled impact on the employment and economic security of the American public. At the beginning of 2020, prior to the onset of the coronavirus crisis in the United States, nearly half of our national sample of adults (44%) were employed full time and another 18% were employed part time. By the end of the last week of March, among adults employed at the beginning of 2020, 7% reported that they had been laid off permanently or involuntarily terminated and 15% reported that they had been furloughed or temporarily laid off by their employers. **In combination, 17% of all full-time employees and 32% of all part time employees at the beginning of 2020 had been laid off either temporarily or permanently by the end of March as a result of the coronavirus.** In addition, 29% of all employed adults reported that their **work hours had been reduced** by their employers. This represents 25% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 40% of those who had been employed part time. A significant proportion of the workforce had been told to work from home, allowed to work from home or had other changes to their jobs. Much of the public expects these types of changes to continue during the next three months. As a result, approximately 27% of this national sample of adults thinks that it is likely or extremely likely that they will be unable to pay the full amount of the utility bill(s).

Despite the economic threat of the coronavirus and policies designed to slow down the spread of the pandemic, **the vast majority of the adults in the survey believe that the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses outweigh the economic risks**. Even among those who have already lost their jobs as a result of the pandemic, the vast majority believe that the public health benefits are more important than the economic costs. Consequently, only a small minority of this national sample (9%) support allowing non-essential businesses to reopen. **By contrast, more than a third (34%) favor keeping non-essential businesses closed as long as necessary to assure public health.**

The lifestyle impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and assessment of various mitigation strategies will be explored in the next several reports.

# 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 second report will focus on the impact of COVID-19 on the employment and economic security of Americans to date. Subsequent reports will focus on lifestyles, and prevention/mitigation efforts, among other things.

# Employment Status and COVID Impact

At the beginning of 2020, nearly half of our national sample of adults (44%) were employed full time. Another 18% were employed part time. About one in six (16%) were retired. Only 8% were not employed and looking for work, and 7% were disabled and not looking for work. The remaining 8% were something else, including students and homemakers.

By the end of the last week of March, 7% of all employed adults reported that they had **been laid off permanently or involuntarily terminated** by an employer. This represents 5% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 10% of those who had been employed part time.

At the end of March, 15% of all employed adults reported that they had been **furloughed or temporarily laid off** by an employer. This represents 12% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 22% of those who had been employed part time. **In combination, 17% of all full time employees and 32% of all part time employees at the beginning of 2020 had been laid off either temporarily or permanently by the end of March as a result of the coronavirus.**

In addition, by the end of March, 29% of all employed adults reported that their **work hours had been reduced** by their employers. This represents 25% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 40% of those who had been employed part time.

Further, by the last week of March, 9% of all employed adults reported that their employer **required them to work a different shift than their regular shift**. This represents 10% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 7% of those who had been employed part time.

By the end of March, 18% of all employed adults reported that their employer **told them that they must work from home**. This represents 23% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 7% of those who had been employed part time.

| Table 1: Employment Impact of the Coronavirus on Employed Adults | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **At the beginning of 2020, were you employed full time, employed part time, not employed but looking for work, retired, disabled and not looking for work, or something else?** | | |
| **Since the beginning of the coronavirus crisis, has (and of) your employers done any of the following?** | **Employed Full Time** | **Employed Part Time** | **Total Employed** |
| Laid you off permanently or involuntarily terminated you | 5% | 10% | 7% |
| Furloughed or temporarily laid you off | 12% | 22% | 15% |
| Reduced your work hours | 25% | 40% | 29% |
| Required you to work a different shift than your regular shift | 10% | 7% | 9% |
| Told you that you must work from home | 23% | 7% | 18% |
| Told you that you can work from home if you wanted | 11% | 8% | 10% |
| Closed your worksite | 19% | 25% | 21% |
| None of these | 31% | 19% | 27% |

* Source: ICF COVID-19 Monitor Survey of U.S. Adults conducted by ICF/MFour March 28 – April 2, 2020.

In addition, by the end of March, 10% of all employed adults reported that their employer **told them that they could work from home if they wanted**. This represents 11% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 8% of those who had been employed part time.

Finally, by the last week of March, 21% of all employed adults reported that their employer **had closed their worksite**. This represents 19% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 25% of those who had been employed part time. It should be noted that only a minority of those who reported that their worksite had been closed also reported that they had been laid off, either permanently or temporarily. Presumably, the rest are working from home.

Only 27% of all employed adults reported that **none of these things had happened** since the beginning of coronavirus crisis. This represents 31% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 19% of those who had been employed part time.

# COVID Impact on Hours Worked

In order to estimate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the hours worked since the crisis, we needed to first establish a base prior to the onset of the crisis. Consequently, all adults in the sample who had been employed at the beginning of 2020 were asked: “During the past 12 months in the weeks worked, how many hours did you usually work for pay each week?" The average (mean) number of hours usually worked on work weeks in the past 12 months was 41.6 for full time employees and 25.1 hours for part time employees. The respective median hours worked were 40 hours for full time employees and 25 hours for part time employees.

Those who had been employed at the beginning of 2020 were then asked about their number of work hours in the past work week. "During the last full week did you work more hours, the same amount of hours, or less hours than you usually work for pay?" Only 41% of employed adults in our sample said that they worked the same amount of hours during the last full work week as they usually worked for pay, including 45% of those employed full time at the beginning of the year and 29% of those employed part time. A slightly higher proportion of employed adults in our sample (46%) said that they worked less hours in the last full work week than they usually worked for pay, including 40% of those employed full time at the beginning of the year and 62% of those employed part time. Finally, about one in eight employed adults in our sample (13%) said that they worked more hours in the last full work week than they usually worked for pay, including 15% of those employed full time at the beginning of the year and 9% of those employed part time.

**Table 2: Average Hours worked per week in the last 12 months and in the last full week before the survey (if worked less than usual)**

| | **At the beginning of 2020, were you employed full time, employed part time, not employed but looking for work, retired, disabled and not looking for work, or something else?** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Employed Full Time** | **Employed Part Time** | **Total Employed** |
| During the past 12 months in the weeks that you did work, how many hours did you usually work each week? | 41.6 | 25.1 | 36.9 |
| IF WORKED LESS IN LAST WEEK During the last full week (Monday – Sunday), how many hours did you work for pay? | 20.6 | 7.6 | 15.7 |

* Source: ICF COVID-19 Monitor Survey of U.S. Adults conducted by ICF/MFour March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Those workers who reported that they had worked less hours than they usually work for pay in the last full week prior to the survey were asked: "During the last full week (Monday - Sunday), how many hours did you work for pay?" The average (mean) hours worked for pay in the last full week was 20.6 hours for those employed full time at the beginning of 2020 and 7.6 hours for those employed part time, who were working less hours in the last full week. The median hours employed per pay was 24 hours for the full time employees and 2 hours for the part time employees. **In other words, for the 46% of employed adults who worked fewer in the last full week before the survey compared to the average week**

**worked last year, both full time and part time workers reported about half as many hours worked as normal.**

Respondents who had worked fewer hours in the last full week than they did, on average, last year were asked: “Why did you work fewer hours in the last work week?” Most commonly, those who worked fewer hours in the last full week (38%) said that the hours were reduced by their employer. Business closed (15%), temporarily laid off or furloughed (16%), lost my job/terminated (5%) explained most of the rest. Additional reasons for working fewer hours in the last week were: required to use paid time off (3%), required to take unpaid administrative leave (1%), illness with paid sick leave (3%), illness without paid sick leave (2%), hours voluntarily reduced for other reasons (5%), and other reasons (14%). Although the response option was offered, no one reported working fewer hours in the last week due to vacation.

# Near future expectations for workers

All respondents who had been working full or part time at the beginning of 2020 were asked if they thought it was likely that the following things would happen to them in the next three months as a result of the coronavirus**.** Among all adults employed at the beginning of 2020, 12% felt it was likely that they would **lose a job or be involuntarily terminated** in the next 3 months. This represents 10% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 18% of those who had been employed part time. Nearly one in ten (9%) of those who had not lost a job as a result of the coronavirus to date thought it was likely that they would be laid off permanently in the next 3 months.

Among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 20% felt it was likely that they would be **furloughed or temporarily laid off** by their employers in the next 3 months. This represents 18% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 27% of those who had been employed part time. Slightly less than one in three (12%) of those who had not lost a job as a result of the coronavirus to date thought it was likely that they would be furloughed or temporarily laid off in the next 3 months.

Among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 30% felt it was likely that their **work hours would be reduced** by their employers in the next three months. This represents 28% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 35% of those who had been employed part time. Among those who had not had their work hours reduced to date, 40% felt it was likely that their work hours in the next 3 months would be reduced as a result of the coronavirus.

Among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 14% felt it was likely that their employer would **require them to work a different shift than their regular shift** in the next three months. This represents 15% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 12% of those who had been employed part time.

Among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 23% felt that it was likely that their employer would tell **them that they must work from home** in the next 3 months. This represents 27% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 13% of those who had been employed part time.

| Table 3: Likely Employment Changes in the Next 3 Months | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | At the beginning of 2020, were you employed full time, employed part time, not employed but looking for work, retired, disabled, and not looking for work, or something else | | |
| **In the next 3 months, do you think it is likely that any of the following will happen as a result of the coronavirus crisis?** | **Employed Full Time** | **Employed Part Time** | **Total Employed** |
| Lose a job or be involuntarily terminated you | 10% | 18% | 12% |
| Furloughed or temporarily laid you off | 18% | 27% | 20% |
| Have your work hours reduced | 28% | 35% | 30% |
| Required you to work a different shift than your regular shift | 15% | 12% | 14% |
| Told you that you must work from home | 27% | 13% | 23% |
| Told you that you can work from home if you wanted | 13% | 6% | 11% |
| Your worksite will be closed | 29% | 29% | 29% |
| None of these | 25% | 23% | 24% |

* Source: ICF COVID-19 Monitor Survey of U.S. Adults conducted by ICF/MFour March 28 – April 2, 2020.

Among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 11% felt it was likely that their employer would tell **them that they could work from home if they wanted** in the next 3 months. This represents 13% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 6% of those who had been employed part time.

Finally, among all adults employed at the beginning of the year, 29% felt it was likely that **their worksite would be closed** in the next 3 months. This represents 29% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 29% of those who had been employed part time.

Only 24% of all adults employed at the beginning of the year felt that **none of these things were likely to happen in the next 3 months.** This represents 25% of those who had been employed full time at the beginning of 2020, and 23% of those who had been employed part time.

# Financial Hardship

In order to better understand how the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on employment translates into household finances, we asked this national sample of adults: "**In the next 3 months**, how likely is it that you/your household will not be able to pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage?" More than a quarter of all adults said that it was extremely likely (12%) or likely (15%) that they will not be able to pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage in the next 3 months. Another 22% chose a neutral position on the scale. A bare majority considered it unlikely (26%) or extremely unlikely (26%) that they would be unable to pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage in the next 3 months.

The proportion who say that they are extremely likely to be unable to pay their rent or mortgage is twice as high (21%) among those who have already lost a job as a result of the coronavirus compared to those who have not (10%). But there is hardly a difference (18%-17%) between those who have lost a job and those who have not in those who say it is likely they will not be able to pay their rent or mortgage. However, the proportion who considers very likely (15%) and likely (23%) they will not be able to pay their mortgage is higher among those who have had their hours cut by their employers, compared to those who have not, 10% and 15% respectively.

The situation is pretty much unchanged when we asked about how likely they would be able to pay a smaller amount, the full amount of the utility bill, in the next 3 months. More than a quarter of all adults said that it was extremely likely (10%) or likely (17%) that they will not be able to pay the full amount of their utility bill(s) in the next 3 months. Another 20% chose a neutral position on the scale. A lean majority considered it unlikely (27%) or extremely unlikely (26%) that they would be unable to pay the full amount of their utility bill in the next 3 months.

The proportion who say that they are extremely likely to be unable to pay their utility bills in the next 3 months is more than twice as high (19%) among those who have already lost a job as a result of the coronavirus compared to those who have not (8%). But there is little difference (18-17%) between those who have lost a job and those who have not in those who say it is likely they will not be able to pay their utility bill(s). However, the proportion who considers extremely likely (13%) and likely (23%) they will not be able to pay their utility bill(s) is higher among those who have had their hours cut by their employers, compared to those who have not, 9% and 14% respectively.

# Tradeoff between Health and Economy

This survey finds a profound economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic in the United States in this national sample of adults. The job loss and reduction in paid working hours is already dramatically higher than anything experienced in our lifetime. Moreover, the adults in our sample think additional job losses and working hour reductions are likely in the next three months. Approximately one quarter of this national sample considers it likely or extremely likely that they may be unable to pay their mortgage/rent and utility bills in the next 3 months.

We found in our previous report that these same Americans are very concerned about the effects of the coronavirus on their personal health and the health of the country. The issue of tradeoffs in critical policy choices in this pandemic are central to the closure of non-essential businesses. The closures of non-essential businesses were a key strategy in social distancing designed to slow down the spread of the coronavirus. ‘At the same time, these closures led directly to the loss of jobs and the reduction of work hours that impact the US economy and employment for many Americans. At the end of March, 6 out 7 adults in the survey sample reported that their state or local government had closed non-essential businesses. So where do we go from here?

The national sample of adults in our sample were asked: “Do you think the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses now are more important than the economic costs or not?” **Approximately four out of five respondents say that they think the public health benefits are much more important than the economic costs (60%) or the public health benefits are somewhat more important than the economic costs (20%).** One in ten adults in the sample say that the economic costs are much more important (3%) or somewhat more important (7%) than the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses. Eleven percent are not sure.

What is perhaps even more striking is that persons who have lost their jobs as a result of the coronavirus agree that the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses outweigh the economic costs. Among those who have already lost their jobs permanently or been temporarily laid-off, 56% says that the public health benefits are much more important than the economic costs, and another 28% say that they are somewhat more important than the costs. Only 8% of those who have lost jobs as a result of the pandemic say that the economic costs are much more (6%) or somewhat more (2%) important than the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses.

| Table 4: Public Health Benefits or Economic Costs More Important in Closing Non-Essential Businesses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Since the beginning of the coronavirus crisis, has (and of) your employers done any of the following?** | | |
| **Do you think that the public health benefits of closing non-essential businesses now are more important than the economic costs, or not?** | **Lost job (permanently or temporarily)** | **Employed – but have not lost job (permanently or temporarily)** | **Total** |
| Public health benefits are much more important | 56% | 58% | 57% |
| Public health benefits are somewhat more important | 28% | 21% | 23% |
| Economic costs are somewhat more important | 6% | 8% | 8% |
| Economic costs are much more important | 2% | 4% | 4% |
| Not sure | 8% | 9% | 9% |

* Source: ICF COVID-19 Monitor Survey of U.S. Adults conducted by ICF/MFour March 28 – April 2, 2020.

The national sample of adults was also asked how soon they thought that state and local governments should allow non-essential businesses to reopen. Only 9% said that they should reopen immediately. Even among those who had lost jobs, only 19% said that they should reopen non-essential businesses immediately. Another 10% said that they thought non-essential businesses should reopen in the two weeks, and another 19% said that they should reopen in the next two to four weeks. The proportion who thought non-essential businesses should reopen, not immediately, but within the next four weeks was almost the same for those who had lost jobs (34%) and those who had not (31%). Another 22% felt that non-essential businesses should reopen in one to two months, while 7% thought they should reopen in three months or longer. **Most commonly, a third of the national sample (34%) said that non-essential businesses should remain closed as long as necessary to assure public health.**

# 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[1] 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.

[1] 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

At the beginning of 2020, were you employed (including self-employed) full time, employed part time, not employed but looking for work, retired, disabled and not looking for work or something else?

| - | Employed full time | Employed part time | Not employed, looking for work | Retired | Disabled and not looking for work | Something else |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 31.40% | 31.50% | 19.90% | 0.00% | 1.80% | 15.40% |
| 25-34 | 54.50% | 19.40% | 13.00% | 0.00% | 0.50% | 12.60% |
| 35-49 | 60.70% | 16.00% | 7.40% | 1.30% | 8.40% | 6.20% |
| 50-64 | 50.10% | 13.20% | 3.70% | 10.10% | 17.30% | 5.60% |
| 65+ | 12.40% | 15.00% | 2.10% | 66.00% | 2.10% | 2.30% |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 54.00% | 14.20% | 6.80% | 12.70% | 6.70% | 5.50% |
| Female | 34.90% | 21.10% | 8.50% | 18.30% | 7.50% | 9.70% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 44.10% | 15.90% | 6.30% | 18.80% | 7.60% | 7.20% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 42.00% | 20.20% | 12.30% | 15.40% | 5.40% | 4.90% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 42.10% | 23.20% | 16.20% | 4.40% | 0.00% | 14.10% |
| Hispanic | 45.50% | 21.80% | 11.80% | 7.10% | 5.20% | 8.70% |
| Other | 46.00% | 17.80% | 3.50% | 8.70% | 13.80% | 10.20% |

During the last full week did you work more hours, the same amount of hours, or less hours than you usually work for pay?

| | More | Same | Less |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18-24 | 18.60% | 16.30% | 65.10% |
| 25-34 | 11.90% | 42.50% | 45.60% |
| 35-49 | 11.70% | 39.10% | 49.30% |
| 50-64 | 15.70% | 51.30% | 33.00% |
| 65+ | 8.80% | 50.20% | 40.90% |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 13.70% | 39.80% | 46.50% |
| Female | 12.70% | 42.00% | 45.30% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 13.80% | 42.80% | 43.40% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 12.20% | 33.30% | 54.40% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 14.80% | 35.50% | 49.70% |
| Hispanic | 11.60% | 42.40% | 46.00% |
| Other | 15.20% | 31.10% | 53.70% |

| Why did you work fewer hours in the last work week? | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Required to use paid time off | Required to take unpaid administrative leave | Illness with paid sick leave | Illness without paid sick leave | Temporarily laid off or furloughed | Hours reduced by employer | Hours voluntarily reduced for other reasons | Lost my job/laid off/terminated | Business closed | Other |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 3.40% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.50% | 13.40% | 47.10% | 7.00% | 7.50% | 11.60% | 7.50% |
| 25-34 | 1.50% | 0.00% | 3.80% | 0.00% | 11.10% | 42.40% | 1.20% | 4.80% | 18.50% | 16.70% |
| 35-49 | 3.90% | 0.00% | 0.90% | 2.90% | 14.90% | 33.50% | 7.70% | 5.10% | 14.70% | 16.50% |
| 50-64 | 0% | 1.80% | 7.20% | 0.00% | 21.40% | 32.40% | 3.40% | 4.00% | 18.90% | 11.00% |
| 65+ | 3.50% | 5.10% | 3.50% | 6.90% | 26.00% | 33.60% | 5.80% | 4.30% | 0.00% | 11.10% |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.00% | 1.30% | 3.10% | 1.80% | 19.20% | 38.70% | 5.50% | 3.20% | 9.30% | 14.90% |
| Female | 2.10% | 0.00% | 2.20% | 2.30% | 11.70% | 35.90% | 5.00% | 7.80% | 21.10% | 11.90% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 2.40% | 0.50% | 2.60% | 1.40% | 17.20% | 34.60% | 5.00% | 6.80% | 15.20% | 14.40% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.60% | 3.50% | 8.80% | 43.10% | 3.80% | 0.00% | 19.40% | 18.80% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 13.40% | 0.00% | 17.20% | 0.00% | 4.60% | 32.60% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 16.50% | 15.70% |
| Hispanic | 1.50% | 2.20% | 0.00% | 4.50% | 20.30% | 45.40% | 4.20% | 5.10% | 10.90% | 5.80% |
| Other | 4.90% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 13.30% | 37.60% | 16.90% | 6.00% | 7.50% | 13.80% |

In the next 3 months, how likely is it that you/your household will not be able to pay the full amount of the rent or mortgage?

| | Extremely unlikely | Unlikely | Neutral | Likely | Extremely Likely |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 20.80% | 24.10% | 23.30% | 20.10% | 11.60% |
| 25-34 | 24.60% | 23.60% | 27.40% | 13.70% | 10.60% |
| 35-49 | 21.90% | 19.00% | 24.00% | 20.40% | 14.70% |
| 50-64 | 27.60% | 26.10% | 19.80% | 12.60% | 13.80% |
| 65+ | 35.40% | 38.20% | 13.20% | 8.10% | 5.00% |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 27.30% | 23.90% | 20.40% | 15.30% | 13.20% |
| Female | 25.60% | 27.60% | 22.80% | 14.70% | 9.40% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 28.80% | 29.00% | 18.60% | 13.10% | 10.60% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 29.30% | 14.20% | 29.60% | 12.80% | 14.20% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 10.20% | 25.60% | 17.20% | 32.70% | 14.40% |
| Hispanic | 21.40% | 19.40% | 25.90% | 20.80% | 12.50% |
| Other | 14.70% | 31.50% | 29.40% | 12.30% | 12.10% |

In the next 3 months, how likely is it that you/your household will not be able to pay the full amount of the utility bill(s)?

| | Extremely unlikely | Unlikely | Neutral | Likely | Extremely Likely |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 24.80% | 29.70% | 15.70% | 21.10% | 8.70% |
| 25-34 | 23.90% | 25.00% | 30.00% | 13.00% | 8.10% |
| 35-49 | 21.60% | 20.90% | 22.10% | 22.70% | 12.80% |
| 50-64 | 27.10% | 25.80% | 18.40% | 16.20% | 12.50% |
| 65+ | 33.60% | 35.80% | 13.80% | 11.40% | 5.60% |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 28.0% | 27.4% | 20.0% | 16.4% | 8.3% |
| Female | 24.5% | 26.0% | 20.6% | 17.9% | 11.0% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 29.5% | 29.2% | 16.9% | 15.8% | 8.5% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 26.3% | 16.6% | 21.1% | 23.8% | 12.3% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 9.9% | 39.0% | 19.8% | 20.5% | 10.8% |
| Hispanic | 18.9% | 22.9% | 29.2% | 17.0% | 12.1% |
| Other | 15.9% | 20.2% | 32.7% | 15.3% | 15.9% |

| Since the beginning of the coronavirus crisis, has (any of) your employer(s) done any of the following? | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Laid you off permanently or involuntarily terminated you | Furloughed or temporarily laid you off | Reduce your work hours | Required you to work a different shift than your regular shift | Told you that you must work from home | Told you that you could work from home if you wanted | Closed your worksite | None of these |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 12.90% | 21.10% | 46.80% | 15.30% | 20.90% | 11.60% | 24.60% | 14.80% |
| 25-34 | 8.40% | 8.60% | 28.70% | 11.60% | 20.40% | 7.60% | 20.50% | 28.40% |
| 35-49 | 4.50% | 10.70% | 29.50% | 8.00% | 19.60% | 11.80% | 24.20% | 26.50% |
| 50-64 | 5.20% | 18.50% | 20.00% | 5.20% | 16.40% | 10.80% | 18.70% | 35.10% |
| 65+ | 3.30% | 26.00% | 29.20% | 10.00% | 9.90% | 7.60% | 7.50% | 24.80% |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.30% | 15.60% | 28.60% | 10.60% | 20.70% | 10.80% | 17.70% | 27.20% |
| Female | 5.70% | 14.00% | 29.90% | 7.70% | 15.50% | 9.90% | 24.40% | 27.40% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 6.40% | 12.80% | 25.20% | 8.40% | 21.10% | 10.90% | 22.60% | 28.40% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 6.20% | 14.80% | 38.20% | 15.00% | 13.40% | 11.50% | 17.50% | 31.50% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 12.70% | 16.30% | 25.30% | 18.70% | 19.50% | 5.10% | 23.50% | 26.90% |
| Hispanic | 4.40% | 18.20% | 35.70% | 4.80% | 11.40% | 10.70% | 15.50% | 25.70% |
| Other | 10.20% | 24.80% | 39.00% | 12.70% | 18.10% | 4.50% | 19.50% | 12.50% |

| How soon do you think (insert) state/local government(s) should allow non-essential businesses to reopen? | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Immediately | Within the next two weeks | Two to four weeks | One to two months | Three months or longer | Keep closed as long as necessary to assure public health |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 9.70% | 7.50% | 23.40% | 23.60% | 7.40% | 28.50% |
| 25-34 | 13.60% | 11.00% | 21.20% | 21.60% | 7.70% | 24.80% |
| 35-49 | 9.90% | 13.10% | 20.40% | 21.80% | 5.60% | 29.20% |
| 50-64 | 6.70% | 9.50% | 16.50% | 21.60% | 5.90% | 39.90% |
| 65+ | 4.10% | 6.50% | 16.30% | 20.10% | 7.40% | 45.60% |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 12.70% | 10.40% | 17.80% | 21.80% | 7.40% | 29.90% |
| Female | 5.00% | 9.40% | 20.80% | 21.30% | 6.00% | 37.50% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 6.20% | 10.90% | 19.60% | 21.30% | 5.80% | 36.20% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 14.80% | 4.90% | 18.00% | 25.10% | 5.00% | 32.20% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 8.40% | 0.00% | 33.50% | 13.30% | 16.30% | 28.50% |
| Hispanic | 14.90% | 9.10% | 15.30% | 22.70% | 10.80% | 27.20% |
| Other | 7.60% | 17.00% | 18.20% | 21.10% | 0.00% | 36.10% |

| In the next 3 months, do you think it is likely that any of the following will happen as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19)? | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loose a job or involuntarily terminated | Furloughed or temporarily laid off | Have your work hours reduced | Required to work a different shift than your regular shift | Told you must work from home | Told you could work from home if you wanted | Your worksite will be closed | None of these |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 22.80% | 24.90% | 34.20% | 19.10% | 25.00% | 8.20% | 39.50% | 15.90% |
| 25-34 | 17.10% | 15.50% | 27.50% | 16.00% | 25.80% | 10.10% | 25.60% | 23.20% |
| 35-49 | 7.10% | 19.40% | 28.40% | 13.30% | 23.40% | 9.50% | 27.60% | 28.30% |
| 50-64 | 12.00% | 17.90% | 30.00% | 11.90% | 21.30% | 16.90% | 28.60% | 27.70% |
| 65+ | 5.90% | 36.00% | 34.30% | 10.10% | 18.80% | 8.50% | 26.60% | 14.90% |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.60% | 22.40% | 30.50% | 17.90% | 27.30% | 13.10% | 28.90% | 22.00% |
| Female | 13.20% | 17.90% | 29.10% | 9.70% | 18.70% | 8.70% | 29.10% | 26.50% |
| Race / Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White/Caucasian | 9.90% | 19.00% | 30.20% | 11.50% | 24.30% | 12.40% | 27.70% | 24.60% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 13.60% | 20.10% | 26.90% | 16.40% | 24.10% | 10.30% | 37.70% | 32.80% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian | 23.10% | 34.20% | 23.10% | 29.30% | 27.20% | 6.20% | 34.40% | 21.10% |
| Hispanic | 15.40% | 20.50% | 28.60% | 18.40% | 18.10% | 7.30% | 24.10% | 21.10% |
| Other | 18.80% | 24.50% | 40.80% | 13.30% | 21.90% | 14.50% | 34.50% | 16.80% |

For questions, please contact:

**Thomas Brassell, MA**
Thomas.Brassell@icf.com

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