Taking the Pulse of American Households During COVID-19

Highlights from the Experimental Household Pulse Survey

Moderated by: Victoria Velkoff, PhD
Associate Director for Demographic Programs

Speakers Include:
Jennifer Hunter Childs and Jason Fields, U.S. Census Bureau
Chris Chapman, National Center for Education Statistics
Stephen Blumberg, National Center for Health Statistics
Christian Gregory, USDA Economic Research Service
Shawn Bucholtz, Department of Housing and Urban Development

June 10, 2020
Household Pulse Survey Overview

Jennifer Hunter Childs - Assistant Center Chief, Center for Behavioral Science Methods, U.S. Census Bureau

Jason Fields - Senior Researcher, Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau
Goals, Timeline, and Collaboration

Goal
The Household Pulse Survey is designed to deploy quickly and efficiently, collecting data on a range of ways in which people’s lives have been impacted by the pandemic. Since the environment and circumstances we are operating in are rapidly changing, the Household Pulse Survey design was meant to be able to quickly assess and report on critical issues, as fast as possible.

Timeline
March 23–ASAP

Partners
Bureau of Labor Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics
Housing and Urban Development
National Center for Education Statistics
Office of Management and Budget
USDA Economic Research Service

Experimental Rapid Response Survey
Proof of Concept
Platform and Frame

Platform: Qualtrics
- FedRAMP Moderate authorization.
- Census Bureau Authority to Operate.

Email and Text Invitations to Take an Online Survey
- National Processing Center was shut down due to COVID19.
- We could not mail an invitation.

Frames: Email and Cell-Phone Contact Frames
Matched to Census Bureau’s Master Address File (MAF) records.
- Emails and phone numbers from respondent contacts and from third party vendors.
  - The phone frame contains over a billion phone/address pairs.
  - The phone frame contains phone/address pairs for over 88% of addresses in the country.
  - Three quarters of those phones were acquired in the past two years.
  - The email frame contains over 686 million well-formed email/address pairs.
  - The email frame contains email/address pairs for almost 80% of addresses in the country.
  - Two thirds of those emails were acquired in past two years.
Questionnaire Design

Federal Partners Provided Content
• Questions from existing surveys.
• New content when warranted.

Expert Review
• English and Spanish Questionnaire.
• Contact scripts.

Web Probing
• BLS and NCHS collaboration.
• Affinity Panel (opt in).
• Text analysis and evaluation.

Experiments
• How to access Spanish translation.
• How to invite someone to a bilingual survey on email and text.
Content

**Basic demographics**
Age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, educational attainment.

**Employment questions**
Loss of employment income, expected loss of employment income, working, reasons for not working if not working.

**Food security questions**
Past food sufficiency, current food sufficiency, free meals, money spent on groceries and prepared foods.

**Heath questions**
Overall health, mental health, health insurance, delay in getting health care.

**Housing questions**
Tenure, paid rent/mortgage on time this month, confidence about paying rent/mortgage next month.

**Education questions**
Effects of COVID on how children received education, access to computer/digital device, who provided the device, internet availability, who paid for internet, hours spent with teachers, hours householder spent on educational activities.
Soft Launch and Full Implementation

April 23 (One Month After Initial Conversation) (Week 1a)
• Thursday through Tuesday data collection.
• “Best” email address per MAF ID.
• Low response (only about 18,000).

May 1 (Week 1 Continued) (Week 1b)
• Worked with major email providers to ensure that survey was not going to SPAM.
• Friday through Tuesday data collection.
• Remaining sampled email addresses per MAF ID.
• Implemented Spanish translation and bilingual email invitation.

May 8 (Week 2)
• Friday through Tuesday data collection.
• Text “soft launch” for contacts without email.
• Second interview for respondents who completed interviews from the first week of sample (email and text invites).

May 14 (Week 3) and onward
• Thursday through Tuesday data collection.
• Full text and email implementation.
## Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Interviews</th>
<th>Weighted Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 23 – May 5: Week 1 (a+b)</td>
<td>74,413</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7 – May 12: Week 2</td>
<td>41,996</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14 – May 19: Week 3</td>
<td>132,708</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21 – May 26: Week 4</td>
<td>101,215</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 28 – June 2: Week 5</td>
<td>105,066</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release Plans

First Release—May 20, 2020
• Experimental Data Product website
• Data for Weeks 1 and 2

Static Tables
• First data release—national only
• Second data release—national, state, and 15 largest metro areas

Interactive Tool
• National and state data for selected indicators
• 15 largest metro areas added next week

Public Use Files

Weekly releases going forward
• Plan is to release each Wednesday
• Data lag by a week (e.g., data released on June 10 were collected May 28 – June 2)

Partner Agencies Also Releasing Data
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/covid19/index.htm
The Household Pulse Survey is designed to deploy quickly and efficiently, collecting data on a range of ways in which people’s lives have been impacted by the pandemic. Data will be disseminated in near real-time to inform federal and state response and recovery planning.

**Measure Definition:** Percent of adults in households where someone had a loss in employment income since March 13, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Individual Population age 18+</th>
<th>Total Loss in Employment Income</th>
<th>Loss in Employment Income Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>3,717,378</td>
<td>1,648,851</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>524,925</td>
<td>239,409</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment Income

Weeks 1-5 Loss in Employment Income in the Household for Adults 18+ by Presence of Children

Source: Data from the Household Pulse Survey (April 23rd – June 2nd, 2020).
Universe: 18+ Adults with non-missing response to the Loss in Employment Income item.
Percentage of Adults in Households Where Someone Lost Employment Income Since March 13
15 Largest Metros: May 28th – June 2nd : Week 5

Where to find the data

Household Pulse Survey main page: https://www.census.gov/householdpulsedata

Data tool: https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/hhp

Data Tables main page: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html


Survey Respondent overview: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html
Contact
census.survey.feedback@census.gov
Education Items in the Household Pulse Survey
June 10, 2020 Webinar

Chris Chapman
Associate Commissioner
National Center for Education Statistics
Overview

Over the next 10 minutes or so, I will talk about

- How education-related items were selected
- How to interpret information from the education items
- Plans for future education-related PULSE items
How did we select the education items that are in the current PULSE collection?

• We developed items to capture data that:
  – Are about important education issues facing families related to education disruptions
  – Are about issues that adult household respondents could reasonably answer in a few minutes
  – Fit with the broader PULSE survey purpose of understanding COVID-19-related stresses on households
  – Optimize short recall windows central to the overall survey
  – Would otherwise not be possible to obtain quickly
Education-related Item Selection

• Decided to develop items for the initial collections to obtain information about K-12 educational experiences

• Postsecondary information would be useful and may be collected in the future
  – Impacts fewer children and families than K-12 education
  – Parents and families of postsecondary students are generally less engaged in their education than in the education of children in K-12 education

• Preschool information would also be useful and may be collected in the future
  – Impacts fewer children and families than K-12 education
  – Large proportions of prekindergarten children are cared for solely by household members
Specific Education Content

Questions collect information about the education of children in grades K-12 in terms of:

• How education services are being provided by the children’s schools
• Access to technology needed to support remote learning
  – How accessible are computers to children while not in school
  – How accessible are internet services to children while not in school
• The role of schools in providing technology for remote learning
• How much interactive contact children have with their teachers while learning from home
• How much time do family members spend in educational activities with the children
How to Interpret Education Information in the PULSE Survey

• Design of the PULSE survey represents adults ages 18 and older
• This is important to consider when interpreting information about education topics from the survey
• Generally, the education items about K-12 education provide information about the percent of adults in households with children in grades K-12
  – 30 percent of households have children under age 18 in the March 2019 Current Population Survey
  – 38 percent of adults were living with children under age 18 in the May 19, 2020 PULSE Survey
Percent of adults living with children in grades K-12 who are using online resources for distance learning, by adult’s educational attainment: May 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 3.
Percent of adults living with children in grades K-12 who can always access the internet for educational purposes, by adult educational attainment: May 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey, Week 3.
Going Forward

• If the PULSE survey continues, we will consider new education-related content

• Could develop items to study
  – Postsecondary education experiences of the sampled adults given the changing postsecondary education landscape
  – Plans for children’s K-12 education in the coming school year
  – Summer educational activities children may engage in during the summer of 2020
Thank you
Chris.Chapman@ed.gov
HEALTH-RELATED ITEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD PULSE SURVEY

Stephen Blumberg, PhD
Director, Division of Health Interview Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics

Webinar: Taking the Pulse of American Households during COVID-19
June 10, 2020
National Center for Health Statistics

- The designated health statistics agency for the nation
- NCHS mission:
  - Collects, analyzes, and disseminates data to monitor the nation’s health
  - Compares data across time, populations, providers and geographic areas
  - Identifies health problems, risk factors, and disease patterns
  - Informs actions and policies to improve the health of the American people
Major NC HS Data Systems

- National Health Interview Survey
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
- National Survey of Family Growth
- National Health Care Surveys
- National Vital Statistics System
Health-Related Pulse Survey Content

- **Mental health**: Symptoms of anxiety and depressive disorders
- **Reduced access to care**: Delayed or foregone care due to pandemic
- **Health insurance**: Coverage and type
Mental Health

- **Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2)**
  - *Over the last 7 days, how often have you been bothered by*
    - ... having little interest or pleasure in doing things?
    - ... feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?

- **Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale**
  - *Over the last 7 days, how often have you been bothered by*
    - ... feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge?
    - ... not being able to stop or control worrying?
Mental Health

▪ Scoring:
  – Not at all = 0
  – Several days = 1
  – More than half the days = 2
  – Nearly every day = 3

▪ Scale scores: Sum of the two item values

▪ Threshold: Scores equal to or greater than 3

▪ Clinical relevance: When the PHQ-2 and GAD-2 ask about symptoms over the last two weeks, scores ≥ 3 have been shown to be associated with diagnoses of major depressive disorder or generalized anxiety disorder
Mental Health

Pulse Survey
“Last 7 days”
May 28 – June 2

Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder 30.6%
Symptoms of Depressive Disorder 25.3%
Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder 35.5%
### Mental Health

#### Pulse Survey
- **“Last 7 days”**
  - May 28 – June 2

#### NHIS
- **“Last 2 weeks”**
  - Jan – June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disorder</th>
<th>Pulse Survey</th>
<th>NHIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms of Depressive Disorder</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder

- 18-29: 49.3%
- 30-39: 40.6%
- 40-49: 36.9%
- 50-59: 33.6%
- 60-69: 27.0%
- 70-79: 21.7%
- 80+: 19.2%
Mental Health: Household Pulse Survey, May 28 – June 2

Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder

- Female: 39.6%
- Male: 31.1%

Education Level:
- Less than a high school diploma: 43.9%
- High school diploma or GED: 36.7%
- Some college: 38.3%
- Bachelor's degree or higher: 29.4%
Mental Health: Household Pulse Survey, May 28 - June 2

Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder

- Hispanic or Latino: 38.3%
- White, non-Hispanic: 33.1%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 40.5%
- Asian, non-Hispanic: 34.2%
- Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic: 49.6%
Mental Health

Household Pulse Survey

To rapidly monitor recent changes in mental health, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) partnered with the Census Bureau on an experimental data system called the Household Pulse Survey. This 20-minute online survey was designed to complement the ability of the federal statistical system to rapidly respond and provide relevant information about the impact of the coronavirus pandemic in the U.S. Data collection began on April 23, 2020 and is anticipated to continue for 90 days.

NCHS included questions to obtain information on the frequency of anxiety and depression symptoms. The questions are a modified version of the two-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) and the two-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale on the Household Pulse Survey, collecting information on symptoms over the last 7 days (rather than the typical 14 days).

Estimates on this page are derived from the Household Pulse Survey and show the percentage of adults who report symptoms of anxiety or depression that have been shown to be associated with diagnoses of generalized anxiety disorder or major depressive disorder. These symptoms generally occur more than half the days or nearly every day. See the technical notes for more information on these measures.

Unmodified versions of the PHQ-2 and GAD-2 were included in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in 2019. The NHIS, conducted by NCHS, is the major source for high-quality data used to monitor the nation’s health. Estimates of mental health based on the January-June 2019 NHIS may be useful benchmarks for comparison with estimates from the Household Pulse Survey. During January-June 2019, 8.2% of adults aged 18 and over had symptoms of anxiety disorder, 4.6% had symptoms of depressive disorder, and 11.0% had...
Reduced Access to Care

- At any time in the last 4 weeks, did you DELAY getting medical care because of the coronavirus pandemic?
- At any time in the last 4 weeks, did you need medical care for something other than coronavirus, but DID NOT GET IT because of the coronavirus pandemic?
Reduced Access to Care

Pulse Survey
“due to pandemic, last 4 weeks”
May 28 – June 2

Delayed Medical Care 41.4%
Did Not Get Needed Care 33.0%
Delayed or Did Not Get Needed Care 45.5%
# Reduced Access to Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pulse Survey</th>
<th>NHIS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“due to pandemic, last 4 weeks” May 28 – June 2</td>
<td>“due to cost, last 12 months” 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delayed Medical Care</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did Not Get Needed Care</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed or Did Not Get Needed Care</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduced Access: Pulse Survey, May 28 – June 2

Delayed or Did Not Get Needed Care, Last 4 Weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reduced Access: Pulse Survey, May 28 - June 2

Delayed or Did Not Get Needed Care, Last 4 Weeks

- **Female:** 49.6%
- **Male:** 41.2%

- Less than a high school diploma: 42.1%
- High school diploma or GED: 40.9%
- Some college: 48.3%
- Bachelor's degree or higher: 47.9%
Reduced Access: Pulse Survey, May 28 - June 2

Delayed or Did Not Get Needed Care, Last 4 Weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Insurance Coverage

- Are you currently covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?
  - Insurance through a current or former employer or union (through yourself or another family member)
  - Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, including marketplace coverage (through yourself or another family member)
  - TRICARE or other military health care
  - Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
  - Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
  - VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
  - Indian Health Service
  - Other
Health Insurance Coverage

Pulse Survey
Adults 18-64
May 28 – June 2

Currently Uninsured: 13.2%
Private Health Insurance Coverage: 75.0%
Public Health Insurance Coverage: 22.6%
# Health Insurance Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pulse Survey</th>
<th>NHIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adults 18-64</td>
<td>Adults 18-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 28 – June 2</td>
<td>Jan – June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently Uninsured</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Health Insurance Coverage*</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
<td>67.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Insurance Coverage</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adults with TRICARE coverage are classified as having private coverage by Pulse. Adults with TRICARE coverage are classified as having public coverage by NHIS.
Currently Uninsured, Adults Aged 18-64 Years

Age (years) | Percent
--- | ---
18 - 24 | 18.2
25 - 34 | 17.6
35 - 44 | 13.8
45 - 64 | 9.4
Currently Uninsured, Adults Aged 18-64 Years

- Female: 11.8%
- Male: 14.6%

- Less than a high school diploma: 33.2%
- High school diploma or GED: 16.8%
- Some college: 13.1%
- Bachelor’s degree or higher: 4.6%
Health Insurance: Pulse Survey, May 28 - June 2

Currently Uninsured, Adults Aged 18-64 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other and multiple races, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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</table>
Economic Research Service
Contributions to and PRELIMINARY Results from Census Household Pulse Survey (HPS)
June 10, 2020

ERS Pulse Research Team
Presented by Christian Gregory, Food Assistance Branch Chief

The findings and conclusions in this publication are those of the authors and should not be construed to represent any official USDA or U.S. government determination or policy.
ERS Mission

• ERS anticipates trends and emerging issues in agriculture, food, the environment, and rural America and conducts high-quality, objective economic research to inform and enhance public and private decision making.
Contributions to Survey

- Food insufficiency prior to pandemic (March 13)
- Current food sufficiency (last 7 days)
- Reasons for not having enough food or food one wants
- Receipt of free food or free meals
- Where free food obtained
- Food at home spending
- Food away from home spending
- Confidence about food sufficiency in coming 4 weeks
Food insufficiency: Details

• Food sufficiency item:

In the last 7 days, which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household? *Select only one answer.*

1) Enough of the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
2) Enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat
3) Sometimes not enough to eat
4) Often not enough to eat

Response 1: Full food sufficiency
Response 2: Marginal food sufficiency
Response 3: Low food sufficiency
Response 4: Very low food sufficiency

Food Insufficiency: low / very low food insufficiency.
Food insufficiency vs. food insecurity

- ERS generally measures food insecurity by 10 (18) items for households (HH) without (with) children
- These items detail range of experiences from worry about food supply, changes in diet quality or variety, and disruptions in intake
- Food security module (FSM) items provide a lot of detail
- Item used here is part of a screener for FSM in Census Dec FSS survey
- Indicator of change in variety (option 2), or quantity (option 3 or 4) of food
- Food insecurity usually 30 day or 12 month
Note

• For what follows:
  – Week 1: April 23rd – May 5th
  – Week 2: May 7th – May 12th
  – Week 3: May 14th – May 19th
Food Sufficiency: Initial Results

Differences between Week 1 (April 23-May 5) and Week 2 (May 7-12), Week 1 and Week 3 (May 14-19) food insufficiency are statistically significant.

# Food Sufficiency: Results for States

**States not mentioned near National AVG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>ABOVE National AVG Food Insufficiency</th>
<th>BELOW National AVG Food Insufficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 23rd - May 5th</td>
<td>LA, DC, TX</td>
<td>NC, NH, SD, ME, VT, WY, UT, MN, KS, WA, OR, MT, IA, RI, MA, AK, CO, WV, NC, ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7th – May 12th</td>
<td>MS, DC, MD</td>
<td>VT, AK, ND, WI, NH, DE, WY, VA, TN, KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14th – May 19th</td>
<td>MS, LA, DC, FL</td>
<td>VT, SD, NE, MN, ID, NH, KS, HI, AK, MT, MA, RI, OK, CO, OR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Week-to-week differences by State
States not mentioned showed no significant change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 23-May 5 to May 7-May 12</td>
<td>SD, MS, NC, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23-May 5 to May 14-May 19</td>
<td>MS, ND, UT, NC, FL, MI, WA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Insufficiency by Race/Ethnicity

- April 23rd - May 5th to May 7th - May 12th: Statistically significant increase for Black Non-Hispanics. All others have no statistically significant changes.
- April 23rd – May 5th to May 14th – May 19th: Statistically significant increase for Black Non-Hispanics and White Non-Hispanics. All others have no statistically significant changes.

Food Sufficiency and Employment

- Significant increases in food insufficiency, April 23rd – May 5th to May 7th – May 12th for HH with a currently unemployed adult & with an adult who expects to be unemployed in next 4 weeks.
- Significant increases in food insufficiency, April 23rd – May 5th to May 14th – May 19th for HH with a currently unemployed adult & with an adult who expects to be unemployed in next 4 weeks.

# Reasons for Food Insufficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>April 23rd – May 5th</th>
<th>May 7th – May 12th</th>
<th>May 14th – May 19th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can’t Afford</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting out/mobility/transportation</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afraid to go out</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t get delivery</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store stock</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Significant changes: “Getting out”, week 3 – week 1, “Store stock”, week 3- week1, week 2 – week 1

Food Spending Questions

• During the last 7 days, how much money did you and your household spend on food at supermarkets, grocery stores, online, and other places you buy food to prepare and eat at home? Please include purchases made with SNAP or food stamps.

• During the last 7 days, how much money did you or your household spend on prepared meals, including eating out, fast food, and carry out or delivered meals? Please include money spent in cafeterias at work or at school or on vending machines.
Food Spending in HPS and Other Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Food At Home</th>
<th>Food Away From Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>$65.65</td>
<td>$25.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CES</td>
<td>$45.04</td>
<td>$35.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHANES/FCBS</td>
<td>$49.92</td>
<td>$21.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS/FSS</td>
<td>$47.45</td>
<td>$19.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important Notes on Food Spending

• All amounts in April 2020
• Differences b/w HPS and other surveys: $9.72, $16.29, $21.39 significantly different at p.<.05.
• Periods covered by surveys:
  – HPS: April 23-May12, 2020
  – CES: Q2 2018
  – NHANES: May 1 – Oct 1 2015-2016
  – CPS FSS Dec. 2018
• By comparison: ERS’ food expenditure series found FAFH spending fell in March 2020 by 51 percent of March 2019
Research We’re Working On

• Food spending and food sufficiency
• Food sufficiency for HH with children – new item
• Reasons for food insufficiency – highlight marginal food sufficiency
• Free food and food sufficiency
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Thank you!
Housing Items in the Household Pulse Survey

Shawn Bucholtz,
Director of the Housing and Demographic Analysis Division
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research

June 10, 2020
COVID-19 Household Pulse Survey

Questions

1. Did you pay your last month’s rent or mortgage on time?
   ¬ Yes
   ¬ No
   ¬ Rent or mortgage payment deferred

2. How confident are you that your household will be able to pay your next rent or mortgage payment on time?
   ¬ No confidence
   ¬ Low confidence
   ¬ Moderate confidence
   ¬ High confidence
   ¬ Rent or mortgage payment deferred
# Mortgage Holder Households

Share of mortgage holder households failing to pay last month’s mortgage on time (including deferrals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Mortgage Holder Households

Average for five weeks

All households with mortgage

Mortgage NOT paid on time 11%

Mortgage paid on time 89%

Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Mortgage Holder Households

Average for five weeks

All households with mortgage

- Mortgage NOT paid on time (11%)
  - High confidence of making next mortgage payment on time (1%)
  - Moderate confidence of making next mortgage payment on time (2%)
  - No or low confidence of making next mortgage payment on time/deferred (8%)

- Mortgage paid on time (89%)
  - High confidence of making next mortgage payment on time (65%)
  - Moderate confidence of making next mortgage payment on time (16%)
  - No or low confidence of making next mortgage payment on time/deferred (8%)

Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Renter Households

Share of renter households failing to pay last month’s rent on time (including deferrals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
**Renter Households**

*Average for five weeks*

- **All renter households**
  - Rent NOT paid on time: 17%
  - Rent paid on time: 83%

*Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households*

*Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions*
Renter Households
Average for five weeks

All renter households

Rent NOT paid on time
17%

Rent paid on time
83%

No loss of Income
4%
Loss of Income
13%
No loss of income
44%
Loss of income
39%

Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Renter Households

Average for five weeks

All renter households

Rent NOT paid on time
- 17%
  - High confidence of making next rent payment on time: 1%
  - Moderate confidence of making next rent payment on time: 3%
  - No or low confidence of making next rent payment on time/deferred: 13%

Rent paid on time
- 83%
  - High confidence of making next rent payment on time: 43%
  - Moderate confidence of making next rent payment on time: 22%
  - No or low confidence of making next rent payment on time/deferred: 18%

Source: Average of weeks 1-5 data from the Household Pulse Survey, weighted to households
Universe: Households who answered late payment, loss of income, and next payment confidence questions
Findings

Mortgage Holder Households
• 11 percent of mortgage holder households did not make their mortgage payment on time, including deferrals
• 16 percent of mortgage holder households have little or no confidence of making their next mortgage payment on time

Renter Households
• 17 percent of renter households did not make their rent payment on time, including deferrals
• 31 percent of renter households have little or no confidence of making their next rent payment on time