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Economic Fallout From COVID-19 Continues To Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest

Half of adults who say they lost a job due to the coronavirus outbreak are still unemployed

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' assessments of their personal financial situation during the current period of economic slowdown and high unemployment rates caused by the coronavirus outbreak. For this analysis, we surveyed 13,200 U.S. adults in August 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

See here to read more about the [questions](#) used for this report and the report's [methodology](#).

Terminology

References to White, Black and Asian adults include only those who are not Hispanic and identify as only one race. Hispanics are of any race.

References to college graduates or people with a college degree comprise those with a bachelor's degree or more. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

"Middle income" is defined here as two-thirds to double the median annual family income for panelists on the American Trends Panel. "Lower income" falls below that range; "upper income" falls above it. See [methodology](#) for more details.

Economic Fallout From COVID-19 Continues To Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest

Half of adults who say they lost a job due to the coronavirus are still unemployed

It's been roughly six months since the [coronavirus outbreak](#) sent shockwaves through the U.S. economy. While the [labor market has recovered somewhat](#) and early [stock market](#) losses have been reversed, many Americans continue to face deep financial hardship.

A new Pew Research Center survey finds that, overall, one-in-four adults have had trouble paying their bills since the coronavirus outbreak started, a third have dipped into savings or retirement accounts to make ends meet, and about one-in-six have borrowed money from friends or family or gotten food from a food bank. As was the case [earlier this year](#), these types of experiences continue to be more common among adults with lower incomes, those without a college degree and Black and Hispanic Americans.

Among lower-income adults, 46% say they have had trouble paying their bills since the pandemic started and roughly

one third (32%) say it's been hard for them to make rent or mortgage payments. About one-in-five or fewer middle-income adults have faced these challenges, and the shares are substantially

Financial pain points during coronavirus outbreak differ widely by race, ethnicity and income

% saying they have ____ since the coronavirus outbreak started in February

	Used money from savings/retirement to pay bills	Had trouble paying bills	Gotten food from a food bank/organization	Had problems paying rent/mortgage
All adults	33	25	17	16
White	29	18	11	11
Black	40	43	33	28
Hispanic	43	37	30	26
Asian*	33	23	14	15
Upper income	16	5	1	3
Middle income	33	19	12	11
Lower income	44	46	35	32

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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smaller for those in the upper-income tier.¹ To be sure, some of these financial pain points may have existed even before the pandemic – [particularly for lower-income adults](#).

Job loss has also been more acute among certain demographic groups. Overall, 25% of U.S. adults say they or someone in their household was laid off or lost their job because of the coronavirus outbreak, with 15% saying this happened to them personally. Young adults (ages 18 to 29) and lower-income adults are among the most likely to say this has occurred in their household.

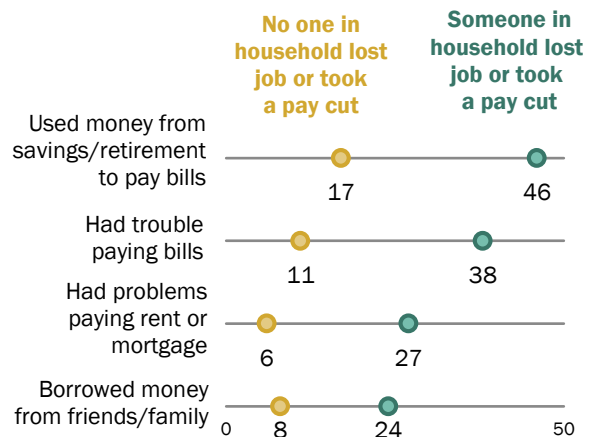
Of those who say they personally lost a job, half say they are still unemployed, a third have returned to their old job and 15% are in a different job than before. Lower-income adults who were laid off due to the coronavirus are less likely to be working now than middle- and upper-income adults who lost their jobs (43% vs. 58%). Adults ages 18 to 29 are less likely than those 30 to 64 to have returned to their previous job.

Even if they didn't lose a job, many workers have had to reduce their hours or take a pay cut due to the economic fallout from the pandemic. About a third of all adults (32%) say this has happened to them or someone in their household, with 21% saying this happened to them personally. Most workers who've experienced this (60%) are earning less now than they were before the coronavirus outbreak, while 34% say they are earning the same now as they were before the outbreak and only 6% say they are earning more.

Job disruption, which has been much [more pronounced among certain demographic groups](#), is strongly linked to financial struggles. Americans who have experienced job or wage loss – either personally or in their household – are more than twice as likely as those who have not to say they've had trouble paying their bills,

Financial hardship much more pronounced among those who've lost a job or wages

% saying they ____ since the coronavirus outbreak started in February



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020. "Economic Fallout From COVID-19 Continues To Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest"

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¹ Family incomes are based on 2019 earnings and adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and for household sizes. Middle income is defined here as two-thirds to double the median annual family income for all panelists on the [American Trends Panel](#). Lower income falls below that range; upper income falls above it.

struggled to pay their rent or mortgage, used money from savings or retirement to pay bills or borrowed money from friends or family.

In the meantime, many Americans say their ability to save money has been curtailed by the recent economic upheaval. Among those who indicate they are usually able to put money into savings, 36% say they've been saving less since the coronavirus outbreak started. Some 44% say they've been saving the same amount as they did before, and 19% say they've been saving more. Again, lower-income adults have been hardest hit – 51% among those who can typically save say they have been able to save less in recent months. By comparison, 35% of middle-income adults and 21% of those in the upper-income tier say they've been saving less.

These are among the findings of a Pew Research Center survey of 13,200 U.S. adults conducted from Aug. 3-16, 2020, using the Center's [American Trends Panel](#).²

One-third of adults who said they were laid off because of the coronavirus outbreak are back in their old jobs

A quarter of U.S. adults say they or someone in their household has been laid off or lost a job because of the coronavirus outbreak, and 32% say they or someone else in their household has taken a pay cut due to reduced hours or demand for their work. Overall, 42% say their household has experienced one or both of these. These figures are largely unchanged from when Pew Research Center [last asked these questions](#) in early May.

Lower-income adults continue to be the most affected by coronavirus-related job loss or pay

Roughly four-in-ten adults say they or someone in their household lost a job or wages because of COVID-19

% saying each of the following has happened to them or someone in their household because of the coronavirus outbreak

	Been laid off/lost job	Had to take a cut in pay	Net either/both
All adults	25	32	42
White	23	29	38
Black	29	32	43
Hispanic	34	44	53
Asian*	24	41	47
Ages 18-29	32	45	54
30-49	28	38	48
50-64	27	30	40
65+	14	15	21
Bachelor's+	19	32	39
Some college	28	34	44
HS or less	29	31	42
Upper income	14	26	32
Middle income	26	33	42
Lower income	33	37	47

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

"Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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² For more details, see the [methodology](#) section of the report.

cuts. Some 47% of those with lower incomes say they or someone in their household has had these experiences, compared with 42% of those with middle incomes and 32% of upper-income adults.

These experiences also vary by age, with adults younger than 30 more likely than those who are older to say they or someone else in their household has been laid off or taken a pay cut because of the outbreak: 54% of adults ages 18 to 29 say their household has had one or both of these experiences, compared with 48% of those ages 30 to 49, 40% of those 50 to 64 and 21% of adults ages 65 and older.

Among Hispanic Americans, 53% say they or someone else in their household have either been laid off or taken a pay cut because of the coronavirus outbreak, larger than the shares of White (38%) and Black (43%) adults who say the same; 47% of Asian Americans say they or someone else in their household has been laid off or taken a pay cut because of the outbreak.

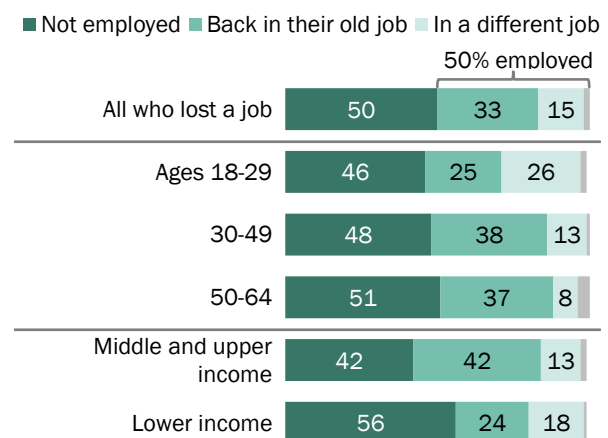
Half of adults who say they were laid off because of the coronavirus outbreak remain unemployed

Fully 15% of adults report that they personally were laid off or lost their jobs because of the coronavirus outbreak. Of those, one-third say they have returned to the job they had before the outbreak, while 15% are working at a different job. Half say they are currently not employed.

Lower-income adults who lost their job because of the coronavirus outbreak are more likely than those with middle or upper incomes to remain unemployed. Some 56% of workers with lower incomes who lost their job because of the coronavirus outbreak say they are currently

Younger adults laid off because of the outbreak are more likely to be in a new job than their older counterparts

Among those who say they have been laid off or lost a job because of the coronavirus outbreak, % saying they are ...



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer to the employment question not shown. Share of respondents who are employed but didn't offer an answer to the question of whether they are working in the same job or a different job shown but not labeled. The number of adults ages 65 and older who say they have lost their job because of the outbreak is too small to analyze separately. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings. Middle- and upper-income adults are combined due to the relatively small sample of upper-income adults who say they have lost their job due to the coronavirus outbreak.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.
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unemployed, compared with 42% of middle- and upper-income adults.³

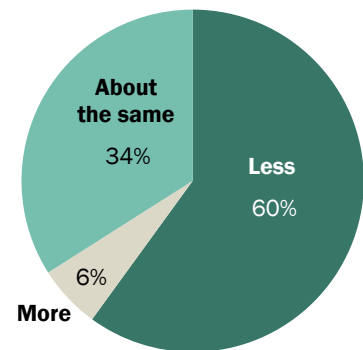
Among lower-income adults who were laid off because of the outbreak, 24% say they are now back at their old job and 18% are working in a different job. In turn, those with middle and upper incomes who lost their job are far more likely to be back in the same job (42%) than to be in a different job (13%).

Young workers ages 18 to 29 who lost their job because of the coronavirus outbreak are twice as likely as those ages 30 to 49 and about three times as likely as those 50 to 64 to say they are now employed at a different job than before the outbreak (26%, 13% and 8%, respectively).⁴ On the other hand, adults ages 30 to 64 who say they were laid off because of the coronavirus outbreak are more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to say they have returned to their old job (38% of those ages 30 to 49 and 37% of those ages 50 to 64 vs. 25% of those younger than 30). Similar shares of adults across these three age groups who have been laid off because of the outbreak remain unemployed.

In addition to lost jobs, about one-in-five adults (21%) say that they personally had to take a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for their work as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. Most employed adults who say this happened to them (60%) say they are currently making less money than they did before the outbreak; 34% say they are making about the same amount of money and 6% say they are earning more money than before the coronavirus outbreak. There are no significant differences in these measures across demographic groups.

Most workers who lost wages due to COVID-19 are still earning less

Among employed adults who say they had to take a cut in pay because of the coronavirus outbreak, % saying they are now earning ____ money than before



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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³ Middle- and upper-income adults are combined in this analysis due to the relatively small sample of upper-income adults who say they have lost their job due to the coronavirus outbreak.

⁴ The number of adults ages 65 and older who say they have lost their job because of the outbreak is too small to analyze separately. About three-quarters in this group (74%) say they were not employed before the coronavirus outbreak.

Nearly half of U.S. adults with lower incomes have had trouble paying their bills since the start of the coronavirus pandemic

A quarter of U.S. adults say they have had trouble paying their bills since the coronavirus outbreak began. Smaller shares of U.S. adults say they have had problems paying their rent or mortgage (16%) or affording medical care for themselves or their families (11%). Still fewer say they lost their health insurance (5%).

Among adults with lower incomes, 46% say they have had trouble paying their bills, and about a third (32%) have had problems paying their rent or mortgage since February – significantly higher than the share of middle- and upper-income adults who have faced these struggles. This income pattern holds when looking at the shares saying they had trouble paying for medical care or lost their health insurance.

Problems paying bills, rent or mortgage have impacted adults with lower incomes more than others since February

% of adults in each group who say they have ____ since the coronavirus outbreak began in February

	Had trouble paying bills	Had problems paying rent/mortgage	Had trouble paying for medical care	Lost health insurance
All adults	25	16	11	5
Men	22	15	10	5
Women	27	17	13	5
White	18	11	9	3
Black	43	28	18	9
Hispanic	37	26	17	8
Asian*	23	15	8	4
Ages 18-29	35	25	12	7
30-49	30	21	14	6
50-64	22	15	13	5
65+	10	4	5	1
Bachelor's +	12	7	6	3
Some college	27	18	11	5
HS or less	34	23	16	6
Upper income	5	3	2	1
Middle income	19	11	10	5
Lower income	46	32	19	7

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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Among other key demographic groups, women, adults under age 30, Black and Hispanic adults, and those who have not obtained a college degree are among the most likely to say they have had trouble paying bills, their rent or mortgage, or for medical care. These groups have been especially impacted by [higher unemployment rates](#) during the coronavirus recession.

Black and Hispanic adults are more likely than White and Asian adults to have had trouble paying for medical care, bills or their rent or mortgage. While on most measures Black and Hispanic adults are about equally likely to say they have struggled with these payments, Black adults are more likely to say they have had trouble paying their bills (43%) since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak than any other racial or ethnic group in the survey.

Age is also associated with people's ability to pay their bills or rent or mortgage since February. Fully 35% of adults ages 18 to 29 and 30% of those ages 30 to 49 say they have had trouble paying their bills during this time. This compares with 22% of those ages 50 to 64 and 10% of those 65 and older. About one-in-five or more adults ages 18 to 29 (25%) and 30 to 49 (21%) have had trouble paying their rent or mortgage. This is significantly larger than the share among those 50 to 64 (15%) and 65 and older (4%).

Adults without a bachelor's degree are more likely than those with at least a bachelor's degree to say they have experienced problems with paying their bills, affording medical expenses for themselves or their families, or making rent or mortgage payments. About a third of adults with a high school diploma or less education (34%) and 27% of those with some college experience say they have struggled with paying bills, compared with 12% of those with a bachelor's degree or more education. About one-in-five adults with some college or high school or less education say they have had problems paying their rent or mortgage (18% and 23%) since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak. Those with a high school diploma or less education are twice as likely as those with a bachelor's degree or more education to have lost their health insurance in the same time period (6% vs. 3%).

People who say they or someone in their household have either been laid off or taken a pay cut as a result of the coronavirus outbreak are more than three times as likely as those who have not faced these hardships to have struggled to pay their bills since the beginning of the outbreak (38% vs. 11%). Similarly, 27% of those who have experienced job loss or a pay cut in their household had problems paying their rent or mortgage, compared with 6% of those who did not experience job or pay loss. People who say they or someone in their household have either been laid off or taken a pay cut as a result of the coronavirus outbreak are also more likely than those who had not to say they have lost their health insurance or had trouble paying for medical care.

A third of Americans say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills since the outbreak

As many Americans struggle with the effects of the coronavirus recession, a third say they have turned to savings or retirement accounts to pay their bills. Additionally, more than one-in-ten have borrowed money from friends or family (17%), gotten food from a food bank or charitable organization (17%), or received government assistance such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (15%) or unemployment benefits (15%).

About four-in-ten lower-income, Black and Hispanic adults have used money from savings or retirement accounts since outbreak began

% of adults in each group who have ____ since the coronavirus began in February

	Used money from savings/retirement accounts	Borrowed money from friends/family	Gotten food from a food bank/organization	Received government food assistance	Received unemployment benefits
All adults	33	17	17	15	15
Men	30	14	13	10	14
Women	35	19	20	20	15
White	29	11	11	10	13
Black	40	33	33	33	17
Hispanic	43	27	30	23	19
Asian*	33	15	14	10	16
Ages 18-29	39	28	18	17	23
30-49	34	20	19	19	18
50-64	33	14	19	15	13
65+	26	4	10	7	5
Bachelor's +	26	7	6	4	10
Some college	37	17	16	16	17
HS or less	36	25	27	25	17
Upper income	16	2	1	1	8
Middle income	33	11	12	7	17
Lower income	44	35	35	37	17

*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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Use of these additional resources since the coronavirus outbreak began is more common among Americans with lower incomes. More than four-in-ten lower-income adults (44%) say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills during this time, and about a third or more have borrowed money from friends or family (35%), gotten food from a food bank or charitable organization (35%), or received government food assistance (37%). Among middle-income adults, 33% say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills, 11% have borrowed money from family or friends, 12% have gotten food from a food bank or charitable organization, and 7% have received government food assistance. While much smaller shares of upper-income adults say they have drawn on these resources, 15% say they used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills since the coronavirus began.

Those affected by coronavirus related job loss or pay cuts are much more likely than those who have not experienced these setbacks to have drawn on additional resources. Fully 46% of adults who say they or someone in their household have either been laid off or taken a pay cut as a result of the coronavirus outbreak say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills, compared with 17% of those who have not experienced these setbacks. About a quarter of adults who experienced job loss or a pay cut in their household (24%) say they have borrowed money from friends or family; 20% say they have gotten food from a food bank or other charitable organization and 18% say they have received government food assistance.

In addition, these experiences differ significantly by race and ethnicity. About four-in-ten Black (40%) and Hispanic adults (43%) say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak compared with 29% of White adults and 33% of Asian adults. A third of Black adults and about a quarter of Hispanic adults (27%) have borrowed money from family and friends. Smaller shares of White (11%) and Asian (15%) adults have done so.

Black and Hispanic adults are more likely to have drawn on government or charitable food resources since the outbreak began. Black adults (48%) and Hispanic adults (40%) are significantly more likely to say they have drawn on either of these resources since February than White and Asian adults (16% and 19%).

Adults ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 30 and older to have drawn on money from savings or retirement accounts to pay their bills or to have borrowed money from friends or family since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak. Adults ages 65 and older are less likely than their younger counterparts to have drawn on any of these resources since the outbreak began.

These experiences also differ by educational attainment, with college graduates less likely to have drawn on other funds or governmental or charitable food assistance since the coronavirus outbreak began. Some 36% of those with a high school diploma or less education and 37% of those with some college experience say they have used money from a savings or retirement account to pay their bills, compared with 26% of those with a bachelor's degree or more education.

About a quarter of adults younger than 30 say they have received unemployment benefits since outbreak began

As the coronavirus pandemic continues and workers are affected by virus-related furloughs and job loss, many Americans are relying on unemployment benefits, including those [provided by the CARES Act](#) that expired at the end of July. This study finds that 15% of U.S. adults say they have received unemployment benefits since February.

Upper-income adults are significantly less likely than lower- and middle-income adults to say they have received unemployment benefits (8% vs. 17% each, respectively).

Younger adults are more likely to say they have received unemployment benefits, with the largest share among those younger than 30 (23%). Adults ages 30 to 49 (18%) and 50 to 64 (13%) are still more likely than those ages 65 and older (5%) to have received unemployment benefits (the vast majority of those 65 and older say they were not employed before the coronavirus outbreak).

Americans without a bachelor's degree (17%) are more likely than those with a bachelor's degree (10%) to say they have received unemployment benefits.

About half of lower-income adults who can usually put money into savings say they are saving less than before the outbreak

A quarter of U.S. adults say they have been able to put less money than usual into savings since the coronavirus outbreak began; 31% say they have been able to put the same amount as usual into savings, and 13% have been able to put more. About three-in-ten adults (31%) say they are not usually able to put money into savings.

Looking only at those who indicate they can usually put money into savings, 36% say they are able to save less than they did before the coronavirus outbreak, while 19% say they are saving more and 44% say they are saving about the same.

Lower-income adults who are usually able to put money into savings are more likely than those with middle or upper incomes to say they have been able to save less since the coronavirus

outbreak began. About half of those with lower incomes (51%) say this, compared with 35% of those with middle incomes and a smaller share (21%) of those with upper incomes. In turn, upper-income adults who can usually put money into savings are more likely than those with middle and lower incomes to say they are now saving more (25% vs. 18% each in the middle- and lower-income groups).

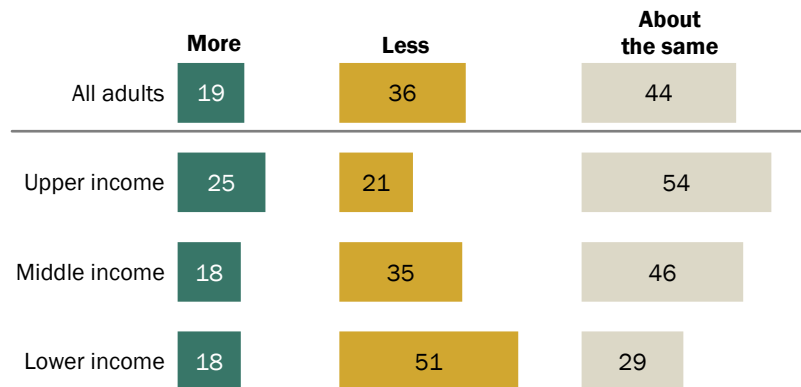
Among women who can usually save, 38% say they are able to put less money in savings than before the coronavirus outbreak, compared with 33% of men who can usually save. The differences are even more striking across racial and ethnic groups: 46% of Black adults and 48% of Hispanic adults who usually save say they are now able to put less into savings, compared with 31% of White and 33% of Asian adults.

There are also differences by age, with young adults more likely than older adults to say they have been able to save less since the beginning of the coronavirus outbreak. Some 47% of adults ages 18 to 29 who usually save say they are able to save less. Among older typical savers, 37% of those ages 30 to 49, 35% of those 50 to 64 and 23% of those ages 65 and older have put less money into savings in the same timeframe. Younger adults are more likely to work in [industries impacted](#) by coronavirus shutdowns and to [carry more debt](#), which can affect their ability to save.

Educational differences are also evident among those who usually save. About four-in-ten adults without a bachelor's degree (41%) say they were able to put less money in savings, compared with 28% of those with a bachelor's degree or more education.

Lower-income adults hit hardest in being able to save less since the coronavirus outbreak began

Among those who are usually able to put money into savings, % who say they have been able to put ___ into savings since February



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2019 earnings.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 3-16, 2020.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Aug. 3 to Aug. 16, 2020. A total of 13,200 panelists responded

out of 15,387 who were sampled, for a response rate of 86%. This does not include four panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 5%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 13,200 respondents is plus or minus 1.4 percentage points.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,303
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,335
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	684
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	6,403
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	3,027
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,635
	Total	36,879	25,076	15,387

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of which 9,942 agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample (ABS) of households selected from the U.S. Postal

Service's Delivery Sequence File. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. For a random half-sample of invitations, households without internet access were instructed to return a postcard. These households were contacted by telephone and sent a tablet if they agreed to participate. A total of 9,396 were invited to join the panel, and 8,778 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. The same recruitment procedure was carried out on August 19, 2019, from which a total of 5,900 were invited to join the panel and 4,720 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Another recruitment using the same procedure was carried out on June 1, 2020, from which a total of 1,865 were invited to join the panel and 1,636 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 15,387 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁴ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2018 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys
Frequency of internet use	ATP 2020 ABS recruitment survey
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total US adult population. The ATP 2020 ABS recruitment survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	13,200	1.4 percentage points
Upper income	3,590	2.3 percentage points
Middle income	6,185	2.0 percentage points
Lower income	2,744	3.1 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Adjusting income and defining income tiers

Family income data reported in this study is adjusted for household size and cost-of-living differences by geography using a similar methodology to Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). The income tiers used in this analysis are also created following methodology previously used in the Center's work on the middle class.

Prior to these adjustments, American Trends Panel members were assigned to the midpoint of the income range they selected during the survey to provide an exact income figure for adjustment.

The metropolitan area cost-of-living adjustment is based on price indexes published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These indexes, known as [Regional Price Parities](#) (RPP), compare the prices of goods and services across 384 metropolitan statistical areas as well as non-metro areas with the national average prices for the same goods and services. The most recent available data is from 2018.

The national estimates presented in the analysis encompass the U.S. adult population. Those who fall outside of the 379 metropolitan statistical areas found in Wave 72 of the ATP are assigned the RPP for their state's non-metropolitan area.

Family incomes are then adjusted for the number of people in a household using the methodology from Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). That is done because a four-person household with an income of say, \$50,000, faces a tighter budget constraint than a two-person household with the same income.

“Middle-income” adults are in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in this ATP sample after incomes have been adjusted for household size and the local cost of living. The median family income for this sample is roughly \$59,700 for an average family of three. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about \$39,800 to \$119,400 annually for a three-person family. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$39,800 and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$119,400 (all figures expressed in 2019 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, among respondents who provided their income and household size, 31% are lower income, 45% are middle income and 18% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 6% either didn’t offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

Two examples of how a given area’s cost-of-living adjustment was calculated are as follows: Jackson, Tennessee, is a relatively inexpensive area, with a price level that is 19.0% less than the national average. The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area in California is one of the most expensive areas, with a price level that is 31.6% higher than the national average. Income in the sample is adjusted to make up for this difference. As a result, a family with an income of \$40,500 in the Jackson area is equivalent to a family with an income of \$65,800 in San Francisco.

A note about the Asian sample

This survey includes a total sample size of 378 Asian Americans. The sample includes English-speaking Asian Americans only and, therefore, may not be representative of the overall Asian American population (73% of our weighted Asian American sample was born in another country, compared with 77% of the Asian American adult population overall). Despite this limitation, it is important to report the views of Asian Americans on the topics in this study. As always, Asian Americans’ responses are incorporated into the general population figures throughout this report. Because of the relatively small sample size and a reduction in precision due to weighting, we are not able to analyze Asian American respondents by demographic categories, such as gender, age or education. For more, see [“Polling methods are changing, but reporting the views of Asian Americans remains a challenge.”](#)

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CORRECTION (October 2020): The methodology section has been updated to reflect the correct cumulative response rate. None of the study findings or conclusions were affected.

CORRECTION (June 2021): The methodology section has been updated to reflect the correct number of metropolitan statistical areas under “Adjusting income and defining income tiers”. The corrected line reads: “Those who fall outside of the 379 metropolitan statistical areas found in Wave 72 of the ATP are assigned the RPP for their state’s non-metropolitan area.”

The change does not affect the findings or conclusions of the study.