

# Tracking COVID-19's Effects by Race and Ethnicity: Questionnaire Two

## Technical Appendix

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This document describes the variable definitions and methodology behind the Tracking COVID-19's Effects by Race and Ethnicity: Questionnaire Two feature initially published October 26, 2020. This feature uses data from phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2 (questionnaire two) of the federal [Household Pulse Survey](#) to measure how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected US households. It will be updated biweekly until the Census Bureau discontinues the survey or introduces a new questionnaire or survey methodology for which the results are not comparable with the results of the second questionnaire (see "Questionnaire One and Questionnaire Two Differences" for more details). We use "questionnaire two" to refer to the second version of the Household Pulse Survey, which was used in phases 2, 3, and 3.1 and is being used in phase 3.2. The first, shorter version of the survey ("questionnaire one") was used in phase 1 only. The feature presents the race- and ethnicity-disaggregated averages against state, metropolitan statistical area (MSA),<sup>1</sup> and national averages. It allows users to quickly identify where statistically significant racial and ethnic disparities exist, as well as whether those disparities are widening or narrowing over time.

For information on the [Tracking COVID-19's Effects by Race and Ethnicity: Questionnaire One](#) feature originally published by the Urban Institute on July 1, 2020, please see the associated [technical appendix](#) (PDF). For a further discussion of the differences between questionnaire one (phase 1) and questionnaire two (phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2) of the Household Pulse Survey as it relates to these two features, please see the "Questionnaire One and Questionnaire Two Differences" section starting on page 9.

# Variable Definitions

We use the Household Pulse Survey (Pulse Survey) [Public Use Files](#) and construct indicator variables for each indicator in the tracker. We describe each indicator and how we computed it below, along with the universe of respondents who answered the relevant question(s). In all cases, the denominator for each indicator variable is all respondents who answered the question(s). For more detail on how we coded up these indicator variables, please check out our [Github repository](#).

We include a broader set of variables in the data releases on the Urban Institute [Data Catalog](#). Definitions for the variables included in the data releases but not in the feature can be found in a separate section that starts on page 13.

## Credit Card/Loan Spending

Respondents were marked as having used credit card or loan spending if they reported that they or someone in their household used credit cards or loans to meet their spending needs within the past seven days.

**Universe:** All respondents.

## Employment Income Loss

This question changed with the beginning of phase 3.1 (week 28). The old and current iterations of the question are as follows:

- Phases 2 and 3 (week 13–27): Have you, or has anyone in your household experienced a loss of employment income since March 13, 2020?
- Phases 3.1 and 3.2 (week 28 onward): Have you, or has anyone in your household experienced a loss of employment income in the last 4 weeks?

This significantly changed results. For example, in week 27 (the final week of phase 3) 44 percent of total respondents answered yes to this question, whereas in week 28 (the first week of phase 3.1) 19 percent of total respondents answered yes to this question. In the feature, we include the data points from phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2, with an annotation on the visual that the results are not directly comparable between phases 2 and 3 and phases 3.1 and 3.2.

Respondents were marked as having lost income if they reported that they or someone in their household had experienced a loss of employment income (i.e., since March 13, 2020 or in the past 4 weeks, as applicable).

**Universe:** All respondents.

## **Expected Employment Income Loss**

Respondents were marked as expected to lose income if they reported that they or someone in their household expected to lose employment income in the next four weeks because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This question was removed from questionnaire two starting in phase 3.2. In the future, we include the data points from phases 2, 3, and 3.1, with an annotation on the visual that the question was removed starting in phase 3.2.

**Universe:** All respondents.

## **Food Insufficiency**

Respondents were marked as food insufficient if they reported that

1. the food in their household in the past week was often not enough to eat
- OR
2. the food in their household in the past week was sometimes not enough to eat.

**Universe:** All respondents.

## **Health Insurance Coverage**

Respondents were marked as uninsured if they reported that

1. they did **not** have any of the following:
  - » employer-provided health insurance
  - » insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, including marketplace coverage
  - » Medicare
  - » Medicaid or any government assistance plan for people with low incomes or a disability
  - » TRICARE or other military care
  - » VA Health Insurance
- OR
2. they did have health insurance only through the Indian Health Service.<sup>2</sup>

**Universe:** While all respondents answered this question, we restrict our analysis to all respondents under age 65.<sup>3</sup> The Pulse Survey asks respondents to report their birth year, not their age. We consider all respondents born in 1956 or later as under 65. The Census Bureau uses the same definition to produce the uninsured counts available in table 3 of the [Pulse Survey detailed health tables](#).

## Mental Health

This question changed with the beginning of phase 3.2 (week 34). Through phase 3.1, respondents were asked about symptoms experienced over the past seven days. Beginning in phase 3.2, respondents are being asked about symptoms experienced over the past two weeks. It is unclear how much this change will impact results: in weeks 32 and 33 (the last two weeks of phase 3.1) 30 percent and 29 percent of all respondents, respectively, answered that they were experiencing symptoms of anxiety and depression, compared with 31 percent of all respondents in week 34 (the first week of phase 3.2). In the future, we include the data points from phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2, with an annotation on the visual that the results are not directly comparable between phases 2, 3, and 3.1 and phase 3.2. Respondents were marked as displaying signs of anxiety or depression if in the past seven days (through phase 3.1) or in the past two weeks (starting phase 3.2), they

1. experienced symptoms of anxiety, calculated by summing the responses to the following two questions based on an assigned numerical scale (not at all = 0, several days = 1, more than half the days = 2, nearly every day = 3):
  - » feeling anxious, nervous, or on edge
  - » not able to stop or control worrying

If the total score was 3 or higher, then the respondent was identified as experiencing symptoms of anxiety.

OR

2. experienced symptoms of depression, calculated by summing the responses to the following two questions based on an assigned numerical scale (not at all = 0, several days = 1, more than half the days = 2, and nearly every day = 3):
  - » having little interest or pleasure in doing things
  - » feeling down, depressed, or hopeless

If the total score was 3 or higher, then the respondent was identified as experiencing symptoms of depression.

This definition follows the National Center for Health Statistics [definition](#).

**Universe:** All respondents.

## Previous Mortgage Payments

Respondents were marked as caught up on their mortgage payments if they responded that their household is currently caught up on mortgage payments.

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they own their house with a mortgage or loan (including home equity loans). Respondents who reported that they own their home free and clear are excluded.

## Previous Rental Payments

Respondents were marked as caught up on their rent payments if they responded that their household is currently caught up on rent payments.

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they rent their home. Respondents who reported that they occupy their home without payment of rent are excluded.

## Public Health Insurance Coverage

Respondents were marked as having public health insurance coverage if they reported that they have any of the following:

- Medicare
- Medicaid or any government assistance plan for people with low incomes or a disability
- VA Health Insurance

**Universe:** While all respondents answered this question, we restrict our analysis to all respondents under age 65. The Pulse Survey asks respondents to report their birth year, not their age. We consider all respondents born in 1956 or later as under 65. The Census Bureau uses the same definition to produce the publicly insured person counts available in table 3 of the [Pulse Survey detailed health tables](#).

## Savings Spending

Respondents were marked as having used savings spending if they reported that they or someone in their household used money from savings or sold assets to meet their spending needs in the past seven days.

**Universe:** All respondents.

### **Stimulus Payment Spending**

Respondents were marked as having used stimulus payment spending if they reported that they or someone in their household used “stimulus (economic impact) payment” to meet their spending needs in the past seven days.

**Universe:** All respondents.

### **UI Benefit Spending**

Respondents were marked as having used UI benefit spending if they reported that they or someone in their household used unemployment insurance (UI) benefit payments to meet their spending needs in the past seven days.

**Universe:** All respondents

### **Upcoming Mortgage Payments**

Respondents were marked as having no or slight confidence they can pay their mortgage next month or having deferred payment if they reported

1. no confidence in their ability to pay their mortgage next month  
OR
2. little confidence in their ability to pay their mortgage next month  
OR
3. that they had already deferred their next month’s mortgage payment.

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they own their house with a mortgage or loan (including home equity loans). Respondents who reported that they own their home free and clear are excluded.

### **Upcoming Rental Payments**

Respondents were marked as having no or slight confidence they can pay their rent next month or having deferred payment if they reported

1. no confidence in paying rent next month  
OR
2. little confidence in paying rent next month

OR

3. that they had already deferred their next month's rent payment.

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they rent their home. Respondents who reported that they occupy their home without payment of rent are excluded.

## Methodology

We update the feature biweekly when a new public use file representing another two weeks of data is released. We use R to download the new public use file and join it with the replicate weights file on the unique respondent identifier (scram) provided by the Census Bureau. The Household Pulse Survey public use files report data on race and ethnicity in two separate variables: `rhispanic`, which is 1 if respondents are not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin and 2 if they are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; and `rrace`, which has four options: Asian alone, Black alone, white alone, and any other race alone, or races in combination. These data are based on recoding of questions from the Household Pulse Survey that ask for respondents to provide more detailed information on Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin and race. We produce a combined race and ethnicity variable with the following race/ethnicity groups that correspond to the race/ethnicity groups in the published Household Pulse Survey data tables:

- Asian alone, not Hispanic: `rrace` is 3 and `rhispanic` is not 2
- Black alone, not Hispanic: `rrace` is 2 and `rhispanic` is not 2
- Hispanic or Latino (may be of any race): `rhispanic` is 2
- Two or more races + other races, not Hispanic: `rrace` is 4 and `rhispanic` is not 2
- White alone, not Hispanic: `rrace` is 1 and `rhispanic` is not 2

We also append a week number column and the full state and MSA names to the public use files. We then produce Boolean variables for each metric per the definitions provided on the previous four pages. In each case, individuals who meet the definition are coded as 1, individuals who are included in the denominator but did not meet the definition are coded as 0, and individuals who are not included in the denominator (most often those who did not answer the question, though there are some exceptions as outlined above) are coded as NA. Accordingly, the percentages shown in the feature are those coded as 1 divided by those coded as 1 or 0. These data are published biweekly in the Urban Institute [Data Catalog](#).

Each data point in this feature represents two weeks of data collected by the Household Pulse Survey. This is a departure from phase 1 feature, which used the single-week releases of the Household Pulse Survey to produce two-week rolling averages (weeks 1 + 2, weeks 2 + 3, weeks 3 + 4, etc.). We find that the standard errors in a single two-week period in phase 2 and beyond are comparable to the standard errors in a two-week rolling average in phase 1.

## STANDARD ERROR CALCULATION

We calculate the standard errors of our estimates following the Census Bureau’s specification (see the weekly Household Pulse Survey [source and accuracy statements](#) for details). The Census Bureau created 80 replicate weights to calculate the standard error and variance of an estimate.<sup>4</sup> These weights can be used to calculate the variance of a statistic of interest as follows:

$$var(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4}{80} \sum_{i=1}^{80} (\theta_i - \hat{\theta})^2$$

where

- $\hat{\theta}$  is the estimate of the statistic of interest calculated using the population weights provided by Census (pweight);
- $\theta_i$  is the replicate estimate of the same statistic calculated using one of the 80 replicate weights;
- 4 is derived from  $1 / \left[ (1 - f) \right]^2$  where  $f$  is Fay’s adjustment—accordingly, we use a Fay’s adjustment of 0.5 to achieve a value of 4; and
- 80 is the number of replicate weights.

To calculate the statistics and standard errors, we use the survey and srvyr packages in R. We use the `as_survey_rep()` command to create the survey using the modified weights and balanced repeated replication (BRR) and the `svyby` and `svymean` functions from the survey package to calculate the means and standard errors.<sup>5</sup> The srvyr package does not allow Fay’s adjustment to be set with BRR weights. To replicate the Fay’s adjustment of 0.5, we multiply the resulting standard errors by 2. The results are consistent with the STATA svy package’s BRR weights with Fay’s adjustment and the Census Bureau estimates of standard errors.

We then use the standard errors calculated for each metric to calculate 95 percent confidence intervals, using the formula  $95\% \text{ CI} = \hat{\theta} \pm 1.96 * SE_{\hat{\theta}}$ .<sup>6</sup> We calculate the statistical significance of the mean for a given race/ethnicity group versus the geography mean. Contrasting an overall population



mean (e.g., the California mean) with a population subgroup mean (e.g., Asian population in California mean) is equivalent to contrasting the subgroup mean and the population without the subgroup (all other race/ethnicity groups in California mean). We use the `svycontrast` function from the `survey` package to calculate the mean and standard error of the difference between the race/ethnicity group mean and the mean for all other race/ethnicity groups in that geography. We then use this mean and standard error to conduct a two-sided  $t$ -test at the 0.05 level. Where the absolute value of the  $t$ -score is greater than 1.96, we reject the null hypothesis that the two means are equal.

In some instances, the feature shows overlapping confidence intervals of the population mean and subgroup mean along with a statistically significant difference of means. While it is true that two statistics with non-overlapping confidence intervals are necessarily significantly different, [the converse is not true \(PDF\)](#); the confidence intervals of two statistics can overlap while still rejecting the null hypothesis that the two statistics are equal. Moreover, the population mean includes members of the subgroup, so the two means are not independent. Phrased differently, the means of the subgroup and population are often closer together than the means of the subgroup and all other groups. Our calculation of statistical significance of the difference between subgroup and population mean takes this into account.

## Questionnaire One and Questionnaire Two Differences

When creating the questionnaire two feature, we decided not to directly compare the questionnaire one (phase 1) and questionnaire two (phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2) estimates because several key differences in the survey design make direct comparison difficult.

**Questions:** Questionnaire two of the Household Pulse Survey added many new questions, two of which (previous rent payments and previous mortgage payments) are in the feature. In addition, several questions from the first questionnaire were not included in the second questionnaire, including four from the phase 1 feature (last month's rent/mortgage payment, use of stimulus on expenses, and class cancellation). The questionnaire remained the same between phases 2 and 3. The Census Bureau did change the questionnaire slightly during phase 3 (see the [January 6, 2021, update](#)) and also between phases 3 and 3.1 (see the [phase 3.1 survey](#)) and phases 3.1 and 3.2 (see the [phase 3.2 survey](#)). With both the phase 3.1 and phase 3.2 surveys, the updates did change the wording of questions in ways that affect variables used in the feature (i.e., by changing the employment income loss question in phase 3.1, removing the expected employment income loss question in phase 3.2, and changing the mental health questions in phase 3.2). For more detail, see the variable definitions beginning on page 2 of this

appendix and in “Definitions of Additional Variables in Data Release” beginning on page 13. We regard phases 2, 3, 3.1, and 3.2 as part of questionnaire two and compare them directly.

**Survey period:** Questionnaire two of the Household Pulse Survey has a two-week survey period while questionnaire one of the survey had a one-week survey period. As a result, the data from questionnaire two are released biweekly while the data from questionnaire one were released weekly.

**Nonresponse rate:** The unit nonresponse (nonresponse of a sampled individual to the entire survey) rates and item nonresponse (nonresponse of a survey respondent to a specific question) rates for questionnaire two differ from questionnaire one. Because of the longer survey window, unit nonresponse for questionnaire two is lower: for example, the rate is 7.7 percent for week 12 (the final week of phase 1) and 10.6 percent for week 13 (the first week of phase 2). This remains true for weeks 13–17, though week 18 (the first week of phase 3) has a lower unit response rate—5.7 percent. The longer response window could not only increase the unit response rate, but qualitatively change the type of respondents who answer the survey in observable and unobservable ways. However, when we compare the racial and ethnic composition of survey respondents between phase 1 (week 12), phase 2 (week 13), and phase 3 (week 18), we find a similar composition of respondents (table 1).

TABLE 1

**Composition of Respondents by Race and Ethnicity**

*Survey questionnaire one (week 12) versus questionnaire two (weeks 13 and 18)*

| Race and ethnicity                    | Week 12 (phase 1) | Week 13 (phase 2) | Week 18 (phase 3) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Asian alone                           | 4.2%              | 4.9%              | 4.2%              |
| Black alone                           | 7.4%              | 8.0%              | 6.6%              |
| Hispanic or Latino                    | 9.3%              | 9.4%              | 8.5%              |
| Two or more races or other race alone | 3.8%              | 3.7%              | 3.8%              |
| White alone                           | 75.3%             | 74.0%             | 76.9%             |

The many new questions in questionnaire two created a significantly longer questionnaire and increased item nonresponse—especially to questions later in the survey. We compare the item response rates overall and by race and ethnicity for the variables used in the feature between questionnaire one (week 12) and questionnaire two (week 13 and week 18) in the tables below. Each entry can be interpreted as the proportion of survey respondents of a given racial and ethnic group that answered the relevant question(s) to calculate the variable based on the definitions above.

We see in table 2 that item response for the questions on income loss—which are at the beginning of the survey—are nearly identical across the three weeks; item response for the questions on

insurance, food insufficiency, spending, and housing (labeled “tenure” in the tables), which appear later in the survey, are 6–8 percentage points lower. We have also updated table 2 to compare item nonresponse in week 34, the first week of phase 3.2, with the earlier phases. Notably, the survey instrument for phase 3.2 is considerably shorter than the survey instruments for the other phases of questionnaire two. Although the item response rate in general decreased steadily between weeks 13 and 33, as shown by the lower item response rates in week 28, it improved with phase 3.2 to be roughly equivalent to the beginning of questionnaire two (and in some cases slightly better). The income loss question is a notable exception, as its item response rate dips slightly in phase 3.2. This may owe to the addition of questions on gender and sexual identity in phase 3.2 that are asked before the employment income loss question.

**TABLE 2**

**Item Response Rate by Variable**

*Survey questionnaire one (week 12) versus questionnaire two (weeks 13, 18, 28, and 34)*

| Variable                        | Week 12<br>(phase 1) | Week 13<br>(phase 2) | Week 18<br>(phase 3) | Week 28<br>(phase 3.1) | Week 34<br>(phase 3.2) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Uninsured                       | 90.0%                | 83.5%                | 83.3%                | 81.8%                  | 86.5%                  |
| Insured public                  | 90.6%                | 84.1%                | 83.9%                | 82.3%                  | 86.9%                  |
| Income loss                     | 99.4%                | 99.5%                | 99.5%                | 99.4%                  | 97.2 %                 |
| Expected income loss            | 99.3%                | 99.3%                | 99.3%                | 99.3%                  | n/a <sup>c</sup>       |
| Food insufficiency              | 97.8%                | 90.9%                | 90.8%                | 89.3%                  | 90.1%                  |
| Depression and anxiety symptoms | 91.5%                | 84.9%                | 84.7%                | 83.0%                  | 88.6%                  |
| Spending <sup>a</sup>           | 98.3%                | 90.2%                | 90.1%                | 88.2%                  | 90.3%                  |
| Tenure <sup>b</sup>             | 89.8%                | 82.1%                | 82.0%                | 80.4%                  | 83.7%                  |

<sup>a</sup> All the spending variables have the same response rate because they are calculated from the same survey question.

<sup>b</sup> We use the response rate to the tenure question that identifies whether a respondent pays rent or mortgage to approximate the response rate to the previous month’s rent/mortgage payments and next month’s rent/mortgage payment response rate because respondents only receive those questions based on their response to the tenure question. In our analysis, nearly all respondents who answer the tenure question answer the previous-month’s and next-month’s payment questions.

<sup>c</sup> This question was removed starting in phase 3.2.

When we look at item response by race and ethnicity (table 3), we generally see that item response is lower for Black and Hispanic respondents than other groups across both weeks, though in weeks 13 and 18 we see the gap widen for the insurance, mental health, and housing questions.

These disparities in item response by race and ethnicity may mean that our estimates for Black and Hispanic populations in questionnaire two are likely to have larger margins of error than our estimates for other racial and ethnic groups in questionnaire two. Increased item nonresponse can also cause concerns if there are systematic differences between the respondents who answer all survey questions

and those that drop out throughout the survey. To begin examining these differences, we look at the differences in average employment income loss, as defined on page 2, between the respondents who did and did not answer the questions to calculate each variable in our feature. We use employment income loss because nearly all respondents in all three weeks answered this question.

Table 4 illustrates that in questionnaire two, the respondents who did not respond to the later questions in the survey had higher rates of employment income loss on average than those respondents who did respond to the questions; in questionnaire one, the difference between respondents and non-respondents is much smaller except on the spending question. If employment income loss is correlated with the other variables measured in the feature, it may mean that the item nonresponse introduces bias into the estimates calculated from the survey data.

We encourage users of these data to take these limitations into account when drawing conclusions from the Household Pulse Survey estimates and before drawing direct comparisons between the questionnaire one and questionnaire two estimates. To view these response rate metrics for all weeks of questionnaire two (phase 2, phase 3, phase 3.1, and phase 3.2), please see the Urban Institute [data catalog](#).

TABLE 3

## Item Response Rate by Variable and Race/Ethnicity

Survey questionnaire one (week 12) versus questionnaire two (weeks 13 and 18)

| Variable                        | Week 12 (Phase 1) |       |           |             |       | Week 13 (Phase 2) |       |           |             |       | Week 18 (Phase 3) |       |           |             |       |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|
|                                 | Asian             | Black | His-panic | Two or more | White | Asian             | Black | His-panic | Two or more | White | Asian             | Black | His-panic | Two or more | White |
| Uninsured                       | 89%               | 86%   | 86%       | 89%         | 91%   | 81.5%             | 76.3% | 77.4%     | 82.5%       | 85.2% | 80.9%             | 75.9% | 76.3%     | 81.8%       | 84.9% |
| Insured public                  | 90%               | 87%   | 88%       | 89%         | 91%   | 82.1%             | 77.4% | 78.7%     | 83.1%       | 85.6% | 81.7%             | 76.9% | 77.5%     | 82.8%       | 85.3% |
| Income loss                     | 100%              | 99%   | 99%       | 99%         | 99%   | 99.6%             | 99.4% | 99.4%     | 99.7%       | 99.5% | 99.4%             | 99.4% | 99.3%     | 99.6%       | 99.5% |
| Expected income loss            | 99%               | 99%   | 99%       | 99%         | 99%   | 99.2%             | 99.1% | 99.1%     | 99.6%       | 99.3% | 99.3%             | 99.1% | 99.1%     | 99.4%       | 99.4% |
| Food insufficiency              | 98%               | 97%   | 97%       | 98%         | 98%   | 88.5%             | 86.4% | 86.7%     | 90.4%       | 92.2% | 88.0%             | 85.6% | 85.7%     | 89.8%       | 92.0% |
| Depression and anxiety symptoms | 91%               | 89%   | 89%       | 91%         | 92%   | 83.0%             | 78.5% | 79.8%     | 84.2%       | 86.4% | 82.6%             | 77.9% | 78.5%     | 83.5%       | 86.1% |
| Spending                        | 98%               | 98%   | 97%       | 99%         | 98%   | 87.6%             | 85.9% | 85.8%     | 89.9%       | 91.4% | 86.8%             | 85.4% | 85.7%     | 89.3%       | 91.2% |
| Tenure                          | 89%               | 86%   | 87%       | 89%         | 91%   | 79.8%             | 74.5% | 76.0%     | 80.9%       | 83.9% | 79.5%             | 73.4% | 74.9%     | 81.3%       | 83.7% |

TABLE 4

## Employment Income Loss by Whether Respondent Answered Questions for Each Variable

Survey questionnaire one (week 12) versus questionnaire two (weeks 13 and 18)

| Variable                        | Week 12 (Phase 1) |                 | Week 13 (Phase 2) |                 | Week 18 (Phase 3) |                 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                                 | Responded         | Did not respond | Responded         | Did not respond | Responded         | Did not respond |
| Depression and anxiety symptoms | 41.4%             | 41.0%           | 37.4%             | 42.5%           | 38.1%             | 42.5%           |
| Food insufficiency              | 41.4%             | 40.5%           | 37.7%             | 43.5%           | 38.4%             | 43.3%           |
| Insured public                  | 41.4%             | 40.9%           | 37.4%             | 42.2%           | 38.2%             | 42.1%           |
| Spending                        | 41.5%             | 36.1%           | 37.3%             | 42.1%           | 38.5%             | 41.3%           |
| Tenure                          | 41.4%             | 41.4%           | 37.3%             | 42.7%           | 38.1%             | 41.9%           |
| Uninsured                       | 41.3%             | 42.2%           | 37.4%             | 42.5%           | 38.0%             | 42.7%           |

# Definitions of Additional Variables in Data Release

The variables below are included in the dataset release on the Urban Institute Data Catalog but are not included in the questionnaire two feature.

## Eviction Risk

Respondents were marked as at risk of eviction in the next two months if they reported that it was

1. somewhat likely that their household will have to leave their home or apartment within the next two months because of eviction
- OR
2. very likely that their household will have to leave their home or apartment within the next two months because of eviction.

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they rent their home and that they are not caught up on rent payments. Respondents who reported that they occupy their home without paying rent are excluded.

## Difficulty Meeting Expenses

Respondents were marked as having difficulty paying for usual household expenses if they responded that it has been somewhat difficult or very difficult for them or their household to pay for usual household expenses in the past seven days, including food, rent or mortgage, car payments, medical expenses, student loans, and so on.

**Universe:** All respondents

## Foreclosure Risk

Respondents were marked as at risk of foreclosure in the next two months if they reported that it was

1. somewhat likely that their household will have to leave their home within the next two months because of foreclosure
- OR
2. very likely that their household will have to leave their home within the next two months because of foreclosure

**Universe:** Respondents who reported that they own their home and that they are not caught up on mortgage payments. Respondents who reported that they occupy their home free and clear are excluded.

## SNAP Spending

Respondents were marked as having used SNAP benefits to meet their spending needs in the past week if they selected “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)” in response to the question “Thinking about your experience in the last 7 days, which of the following did you or your household members use to meet your spending needs? Select all that apply.”

**Universe:** All respondents

## Telework

Respondents were marked as having engaged in telework if they selected the option “Yes, at least one adult substituted some or all of their typical in-person work for telework” in response to the question “Did any adults in this household substitute some or all of their typical in-person work for telework because of the coronavirus pandemic, including yourself? Select only one answer.” This question was removed from the survey in phase 3.1. Therefore, this variable is not calculated for week 28 onward.

**Universe:** All respondents

## Time Spent on Learning Activities

Respondents were marked as having student(s) in the household that spent less time on all learning activities relative to a school day before the pandemic if they reported that students spent

1. much less than a school day before the coronavirus pandemic
- OR
2. a little bit less than a school day before the coronavirus pandemic.

This question was removed from the survey in phase 3.1. Therefore, this variable is not calculated for week 28 onward.

**Universe:** All respondents that reported having children in the household enrolled in a public or private school

## Unmet Mental Health Need

Respondents were marked as having unmet mental health service needs if they responded “yes” to the question “At any time in the last 4 weeks, did you need counseling or therapy from a mental health professional, but DID NOT GET IT for any reason? Select only one answer.”

**Universe:** All respondents

# Notes

- <sup>1</sup> The Household Pulse Survey reports data for the 15 largest MSAs in the US, listed below. The metropolitan names in the web feature are shortened for ease of use.

| Full MSA name                                | Shortened name           |
|--|--------------------------|
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA         | Atlanta                  |
| Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH               | Boston                   |
| Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI           | Chicago                  |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX-OK           | Dallas/Fort Worth        |
| Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI                  | Detroit                  |
| Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX         | Houston                  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA           | Los Angeles              |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL      | Miami/Fort Lauderdale    |
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA        | New York                 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD  | Philadelphia             |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ                    | Phoenix                  |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA         | Riverside                |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA           | San Francisco            |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA                  | Seattle                  |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-MD-VA-WV | Washington, DC/Arlington |

- <sup>2</sup> The Census Bureau does not consider Indian Health Service coverage comprehensive, so it classifies people receiving such coverage as uninsured. See Edward R. Berchick, Jessica C. Barnett, and Rachel D. Upton, [Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2018](#), Current Population Report P60-267(RV) (Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, 2019).
- <sup>3</sup> Given the universal role that Medicare plays for those over 65, we present estimates for nonelderly adults.
- <sup>4</sup> From page 10 of the [August 31 source and accuracy statement](#): “These methods primarily measure the magnitude of sampling error. However, they do measure some effects of nonsampling error as well. They do not measure systematic biases in the data associated with nonsampling error. Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the true value.”
- <sup>5</sup> In cases where the mean is 0 percent or 100 percent (all respondents in the subgroup are coded 0 or all respondents in the subgroup are coded 1 for the given indicator and week interval), the calculated standard error will be 0. These cases appear in the feature as a point without an associated margin of error.
- <sup>6</sup> While it is mathematically possible for the confidence interval to extend above 100 percent or below 0 percent, we clip the confidence interval at 0 and 100 in the feature for ease of reading.



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For more information on this project, see <https://www.urban.org/tracking-covid-19s-effects-race-and-ethnicity>.



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