

THE CORONAVIRUS IS A FINANCIAL CRISIS FOR WOMEN

These findings are part of ongoing [LeanIn.Org](#) and [SurveyMonkey](#) research on how COVID-19 is affecting women's finances, job security, home life, and overall well-being. For more information and results, visit leanin.org/research/covid-19.

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Financial Pressure Data/information available:

- [Topline findings](#)
- [Survey methodology](#)

Citation: If you do use this data, we ask that you please cite LeanIn.Org and SurveyMonkey, for example:

- "Based on research conducted by LeanIn.Org and SurveyMonkey"
- "LeanIn.Org and SurveyMonkey poll, 4/1/20–4/3/20"

Topline Findings

from a survey of 2,986 people conducted 4/1/20–4/3/20

Almost everyone is concerned about the effect of COVID-19 on their finances, but women—especially women of color—are disproportionately affected.¹

Black women are twice as likely as white men to say that they'd either been laid off, furloughed, or had their hours and/or pay reduced because of the COVID-19 pandemic. More than half (54%) of Black women report this vs. a little more than a quarter (27%) of white men.

¹ "Women of color" refers to women who are Black, Latina, Asian, and other non-white races/ethnicities (e.g., Native American).

Which of the following things, if any, have happened to you because of the recent coronavirus outbreak?
(Select all that apply.)²

	All	Men	Women	White men	White women	Black men	Black women	Latinx/ Asian and Other MOC	Latinx/ Asian and Other WOC
Laid off from your job	8%	8%	8%	5%	6%	14%	15%	13%	9%
Temporarily laid off (e.g. furloughed)	11%	9%	12%	6%	10%	20%	18%	14%	17%
Reduction in hours and/or pay	21%	21%	20%	19%	18%	27%	32%	31%	24%
None of the above	64%	66%	61%	72%	67%	54%	43%	51%	52%
No answer	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	4%
At least one (laid off, furloughed, or reduced hours and/or pay)	34%	33%	36%	27%	31%	44%	54%	48%	44%

Employed women are nearly twice as likely as employed men to say they wouldn't be able to pay for basic necessities for more than a month if they lost their personal income (27% W / 15% M). The disparity is even larger for women of color.

- Black women are more than three times as likely (34%) as white men (11%).
- Other women of color are more than twice as likely (30%) as white men (11%).
- White women are more than twice as likely (25%) as white men (11%).

Nearly two-thirds of employed women (63%) say that if they lost their personal income, they wouldn't be able to pay for basic necessities for more than 3 months - vs. less than half of employed men (47%).

² In these tables, responses for Black women and men are reported independently, while responses from other women and men of color (e.g., Latinx, Asian) are consolidated because of small sample sizes.

[Among employed] If you were to lose your personal income, how long would you be able to pay for basic necessities (e.g. rent or mortgage, food)?

	All	Men	Women	White men	White women	Black men	Black women	Latinx/Asian and Other MOC	Latinx/Asian and Other WOC
Less than 1 month	22%	15%	27%	11%	25%	28%	34%	25%	30%
1–3 months	34%	32%	36%	29%	34%	46%	36%	38%	41%
4–6 months	19%	23%	15%	25%	16%	16%	14%	17%	15%
7–12 months	24%	29%	20%	34%	24%	9%	13%	19%	12%
No answer	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%

Women—especially women of color, particularly Black women - are more concerned about being able to pay for basic needs such as rent/mortgage, healthcare, or groceries for themselves or their families in the next few months.

- Women are more likely than men to be concerned about being able to pay rent/mortgage (38% W/29% M), paying for healthcare or medical needs (32% W / 26% M), and paying for groceries (30% W / 21% M).
- Women are also more concerned in general about being able to pay for basic needs without going into debt (41% W/32% M).

Black women are the most likely to be concerned about being able to pay for basic necessities.

- 60% of Black women (vs. 24% of white men) are concerned about being able to pay for rent/mortgage.
- 43% of Black women (vs. 18% of white men) are concerned about being able to pay for groceries.
- 13% of Black women (vs. 3% of white men or women) are concerned about being able to pay for child care.

Concerns about job loss, reduced hours and/or pay, or finding a new job were common for all groups, but highest among women of color.

- Women are more likely than men to be concerned about getting their hours cut back at work (25% W / 19% M).

- Black women and other women of color are substantially more likely than white men to be concerned about getting laid off (35% BW / 33% WOC / 23% WM), getting their hours cut back at work (27% BW / 30% WOC / 17% WM), or trying to find a new job (31% BW / 22% WOC, 13% WM).

Which of the following are you concerned about being able to manage for you or your family in the next few months? (Select all that apply.)									
[Paying for needs]	All	Men	Women	White men	White women	Black men	Black women	Latinx/ Asian and Other MOC	Latinx/ Asian and Other WOC
Paying for basic needs without going into debt	37%	32%	41%	29%	35%	54%	59%	37%	50%
Paying your rent/ mortgage	34%	29%	38%	24%	31%	53%	60%	40%	51%
Paying for health-care or medical needs	29%	26%	32%	24%	31%	36%	35%	32%	33%
Paying for groceries	26%	21%	30%	18%	25%	37%	43%	24%	37%
Paying for child care	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	11%	13%	9%	6%
[Job concerns]	All	Men	Women	White men	White women	Black men	Black women	Other MOC	Other WOC
Getting laid off from work	26%	25%	28%	23%	25%	33%	35%	30%	33%
Getting your hours cut back at work	22%	19%	25%	17%	23%	22%	27%	26%	30%
Trying to find a new job	16%	14%	18%	13%	14%	18%	31%	18%	22%
	All	Men	Women	White men	White women	Black men	Black women	Other MOC	Other WOC
None of the above	29%	34%	26%	39%	30%	13%	13%	22%	18%
No answer	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%

Methodology

These findings are from a **SurveyMonkey Audience** poll conducted online on April 1-3 2020 among a total sample of 2,986 adults ages 18 and over living in the United States. Respondents for these surveys were selected from more than two million people who take surveys on the SurveyMonkey platform each day. The modeled error estimate for the full sample is plus or minus 2 percentage points. Data have been weighted for age, race, sex, education, and geography using the Census Bureau's American Community Survey to reflect the demographic composition of the United States age 18 and over.