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Thematic Alpha | North America

US Consumer Pulse Survey: Summer Spending Kickoff - World Cup Buzz Meets Healthy Travel Demand

Michelle M. Weaver, CFA
Equity Strategist
Michelle.M.Weaver@morganstanley.com +1 212 296-5254

Katie Solovieva
Data Analyst
Katie.Solovieva@morganstanley.com +1 212 761-6753

Anna Feldman
Equity Strategist
Anna.Feldman@morganstanley.com +1 212 761-3784

Stephen C Byrd
Equity Analyst
Stephen.Byrd@morganstanley.com +1 212 761-3865

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While elevated gasoline prices continue to pressure consumer sentiment and bifurcation among cohorts persists, our Economics team has turned more neutral on the US consumer and expects positive consumer activity overall this year. Our survey work reveals a positive set up into summer as consumers plan to spend on the World Cup and travel.

- **Inflation Concerns Continue to Rise.** Concern about inflation trended up to 59% this wave from the low of 53% in January and 57% last month. The U.S. political environment continues to rank as the second most cited concern, mentioned by 39% of consumers vs. 42% last wave. Concern about geopolitical conflicts further declined to 24% from 29% last month and 33% two months ago. Consumers also remain concerned about the ability to repay debts (23%) and pay for rent/mortgage (22%); both metrics in-line with the last wave of the survey.
- **World Cup Engagement Presents Spending Opportunity.** With the 2026 FIFA World Cup coming to the U.S., 44% of consumers plan to engage with matches or related events, primarily through TV/streaming (30%) and social media (23%). Engagement skews higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households. Notably, 70% of engaged consumers expect to increase spending across at least some categories, including food and non-alcoholic beverages (32%), food takeout/delivery (28%), and streaming services (28%).
- **Most Consumers Plan to Travel this Summer.** Overall, 62% of consumers plan to travel this summer, modestly above last year's levels (60%), led by road trips (42%), domestic air travel (20%), and camping (16%). Travel demand continues to skew toward upper-income households. Spending expectations also remain healthy, with 45% of travelers planning to spend more this summer versus 13% planning to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +32% (in-line with the prior two years).

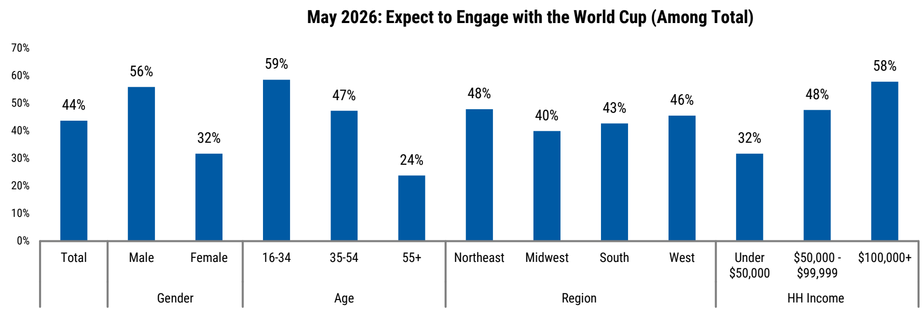
This report provides a full breakdown of data from our 76th survey of ~2,000 consumers in the U.S., which ran May 21st to May 25th, to gauge consumer behavior, attitudes and outlook.

Key Takeaways

How are Consumer Planning to Engage with the World Cup?

The 2026 FIFA World Cup will take place from June 11 to July 19, 2026, jointly hosted by 16 cities across the United States, Mexico, and Canada. According to our survey, 44% of consumers plan to engage with World Cup events or matches in some capacity. Engagement levels skew higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households.

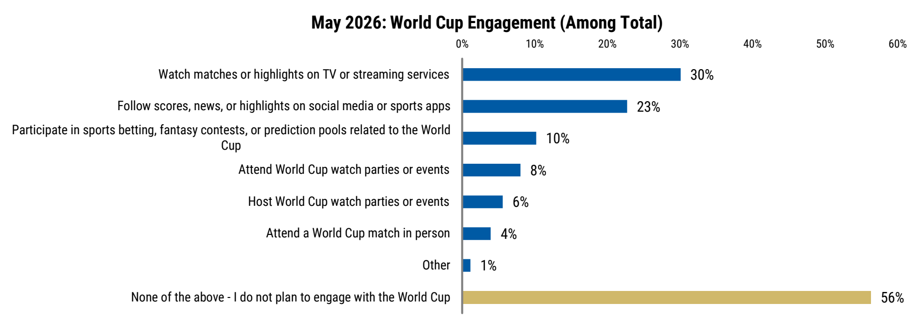
Exhibit 1: World Cup Engagement by Demographic Categories



Top engagement activities include watching matches on TV or via streaming services (30%) and following World Cup-related content on social media (23%). Smaller shares of consumers plan to participate in sports betting (10%), attend watch parties (8%), or host their own gatherings (6%).

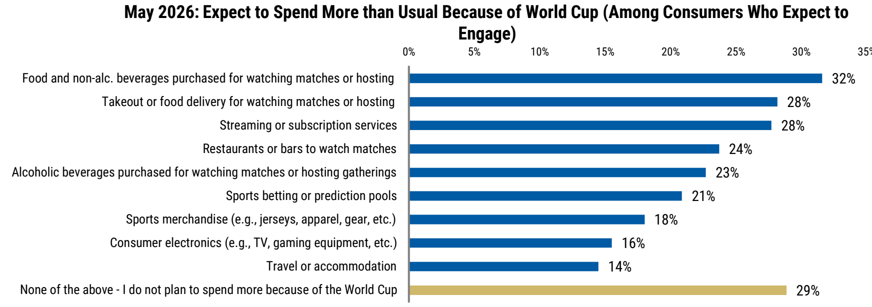
Consistent with broader World Cup engagement trends, participation across all activities skews higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households.

Exhibit 2: World Cup Engagement by Activity



The majority (70%) of consumers planning to engage with the World Cup expect to increase spending across at least some categories. Nearly one-third anticipate higher spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages, while 28% expect to spend more on food takeout/delivery and another 28% may subscribe to streaming services to watch matches.

Exhibit 3: World Cup Spending By Activity



What are Consumers Planning for Summer Travel?

Overall, 62% of consumers are planning to travel this summer, modestly up from 60% last year. Road trips remain the most popular option, cited by 42% of consumers (vs. 39% last year), followed by domestic air travel at 20% (vs. 18%) and camping at 16% (vs. 9%). Fewer consumers plan to take a cruise this summer (8% vs. 15%), though trip incidence remains above 2024 levels (6%).

Summer travel intentions continue to skew higher among upper-income consumers.

Exhibit 4: Leisure Travel Plans by Type

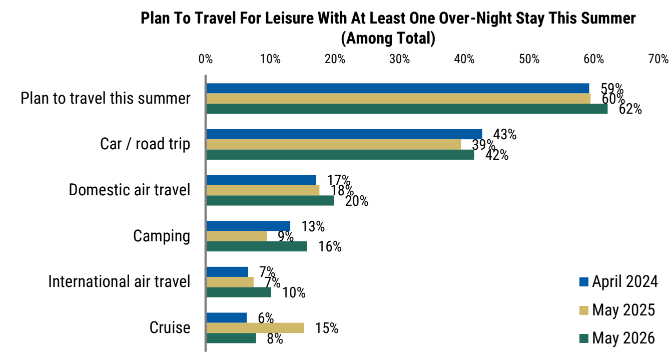
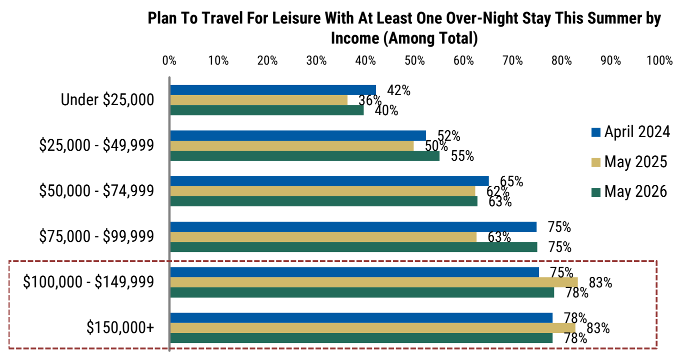


Exhibit 5: Leisure Travel Plans by Income Cohort



Consumers are willing to spend more on summer travel. Overall, 45% of travelers intend to spend more this summer, while 13% plan to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +32% (% planning to spend more minus less). Another 38% expect spending to remain roughly unchanged. Upper-income consumers are more likely to report plans to spend "a lot" or "a little" more on summer travel compared to low- and mid-income cohorts.

Upper-income consumers are more likely to report plans to spend "a lot" or "a little" more on summer travel compared to low- and mid-income cohorts.

Exhibit 6: Travel Plans Compared to Last Year

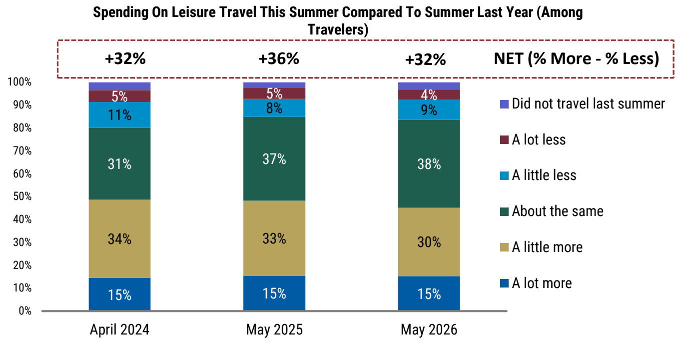
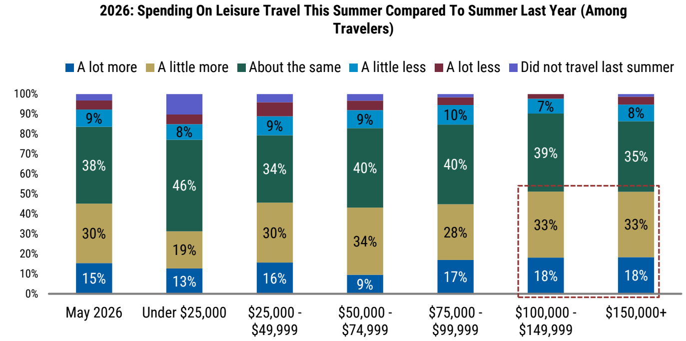
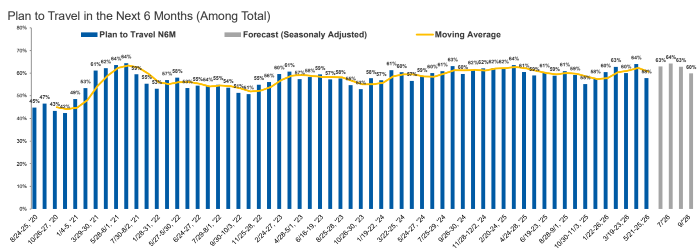


Exhibit 7: Travel Plans Compared to Last Year by Income Cohort



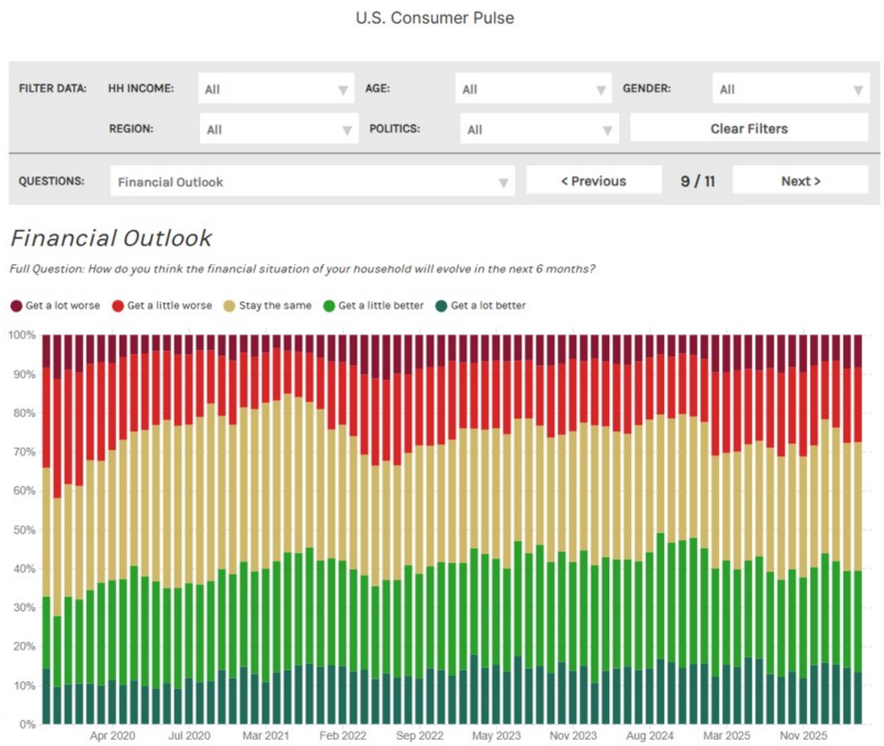
Long-term travel intentions ticked down this month, with 58% of consumers planning to travel over the next six months (vs. 64% last wave and 59% at the same time last year). The decline is primarily driven by lower-income consumers. The outlook for 2026 leisure travel remains optimistic. Mid- and upper-income households display significantly higher intentions to travel compared to lower income households. Visiting friends/family remains the most common reason for travel among 58% of travelers.

Exhibit 8: 6 Month Travel Intentions



Full Survey Results

The exhibit below is an interactive where you can view results for various questions by selecting demographic filters.



Charts for all of the survey questions can be found in the slide deck below - please reach out if you are interested in any of the backup data.

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AlphaWise U.S. Consumer Pulse Survey: Wave 76

June 1st, 2026

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Survey Highlights

Sentiment	• **Inflation Concerns On the Rise.** Concern about inflation trended up to 59% this wave from the low of 53% in January and 57% last month. The U.S. political environment continues to rank as the second most cited concern, mentioned by 39% of consumers vs. 42% last wave. Concern about geopolitical conflicts further declined to 24% from 29% last month and 33% two months ago. Consumers also remain concerned about the ability to repay debts (23%) and pay for rent/mortgage (22%); both metrics in-line with the last wave of the survey.
Macro Outlook	• **Consumer Confidence in the U.S. Economy & Household Finances Improves Marginally.** Consumer confidence in the U.S. economic outlook ticked up relative to the last month; 33% of consumers expect the economy to get better in the next six months, while 47% expect the economy to get worse and 20% believe it will remain the same. This results in a net outlook score (percentage expecting the economy to improve minus those expecting it to worsen) of -14% vs. -18% last month and -6% in May 2025. Similar upward trend is posted for household finances, with the NET score up to +19% from +12% last month and vs. +14% same time last year.
Spending Intentions	• **Resilient Spending Outlook**. Consumers' short-term spending outlook points to an increase in spending driven by upper and mid-income cohorts. In this wave, 36% of consumers expect to spend more next month, while 13% expect to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +23% (vs. +17% last month and +16% at the same time last year). Longer-term spending sentiment also remains constructive, holding broadly stable month over month across the categories tested.
World Cup	• **World Cup Engagement Presents Spending Opportunity.** With the 2026 FIFA World Cup coming to the U.S., 44% of consumers plan to engage with matches or related events, primarily through TV/streaming (30%) and social media (23%). Engagement skews higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households. Notably, 70% of engaged consumers expect to increase spending across at least some categories, including food and non-alcoholic beverages (32%), food takeout/delivery (28%), and streaming services (28%).
Summer Travel	• **Consumers Prioritize Summer Travel.** Overall, 62% of consumers plan to travel this summer, modestly above last year's levels (60%), led by road trips (42%), domestic air travel (20%), and camping (16%). Travel demand continues to skew toward upper-income households. Spending expectations also remain healthy, with 45% of travelers planning to spend more this summer versus 13% planning to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +32% (in-line with the prior two years).

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Outline

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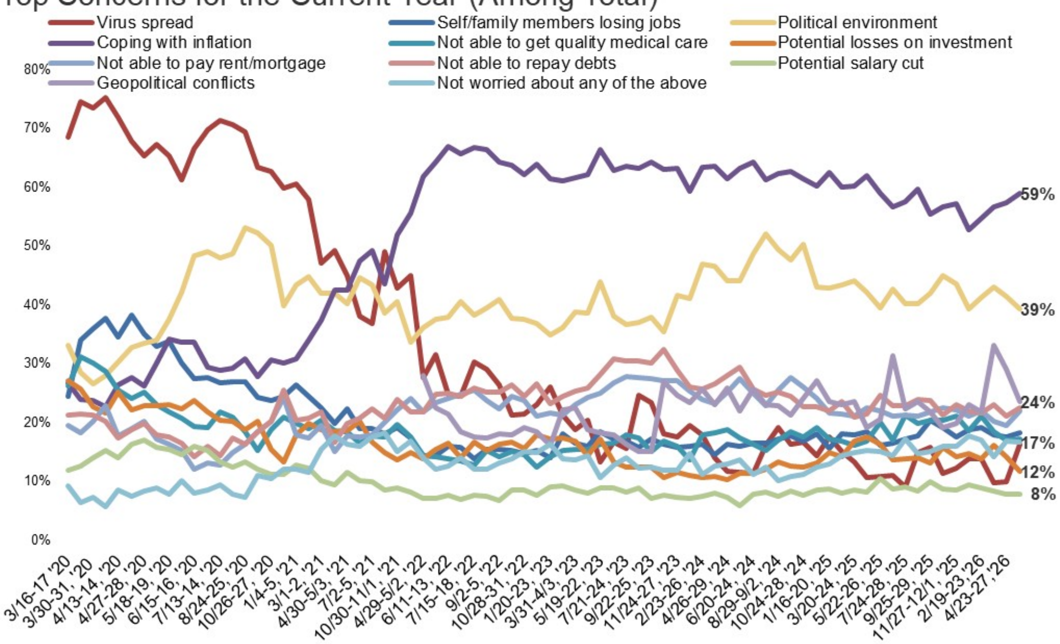
Sentiment

Concern about inflation is on the rise to 59% this wave from the low of 53% in January and 57% last month. The U.S. political environment continues to rank as the second most cited concern, mentioned by 39% of consumers vs. 42% last wave. Concern about geopolitical conflicts further declined to 24% from 29% last month and 33% two months ago.

Consumers also remain concerned about the ability to repay debts (23%) and pay for rent/mortgage (22%); both metrics in-line with the last wave of the survey.

Top Concerns for the Current Year (Among Total)



Note: In Wave 18 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2021” from “2020”. In Wave 18 “Presidential election” was changed to “Political environment (e.g., the efficiency of the government, government policies, attitude towards the economy, etc.)”. In Wave 27 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2022” from “2021”. In Wave 29 a new attribute was added to the list “Geopolitical (international) conflict”. In Wave 36 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “the rest of 2022 and into 2023” from “2022”. In Wave 39 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2023” from “2022” and attribute “Covid-19 spread” to “Virus spread (COVID-19, flu, RSV)”. In Wave 49 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2024” from “2023”. In Wave 60 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2025” from “2024”. In Wave 71 question wording was changed to identify top concerns for “2026” from “2025”.

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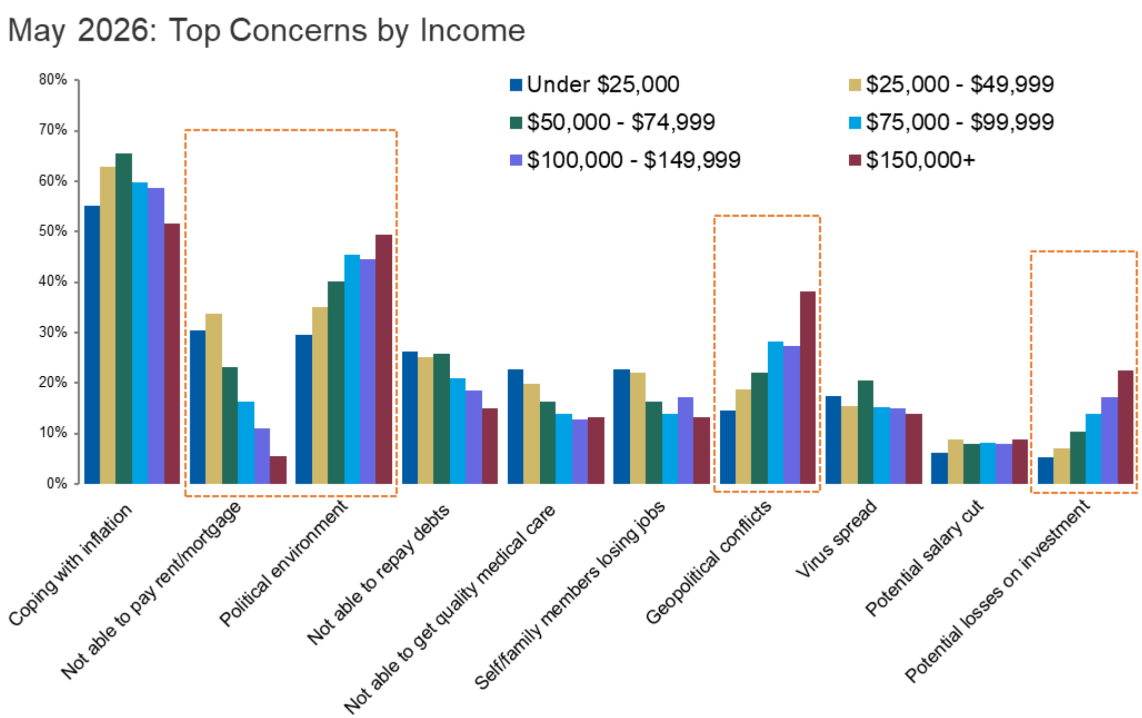
Sentiment: Top Concerns by Income

Inflation is now the top concern across all income segments.

Lower-income consumers are more focused on their ability to cover rent or mortgage payments and manage debt, while higher-income consumers over-index on concerns related to their investments. Concerns about the U.S. political environment and geopolitical conflicts are also more prevalent among upper-income consumers.



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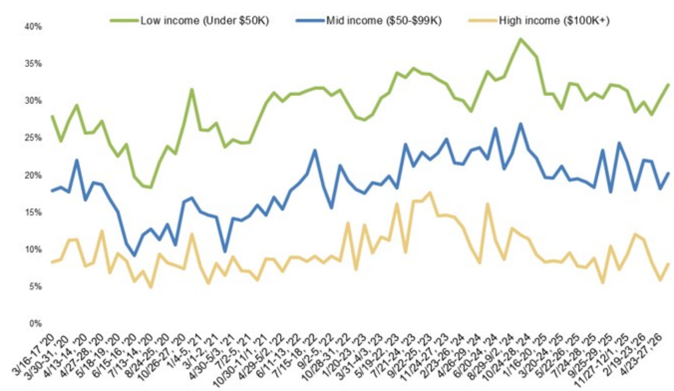
Sentiment: Top Concerns by Income

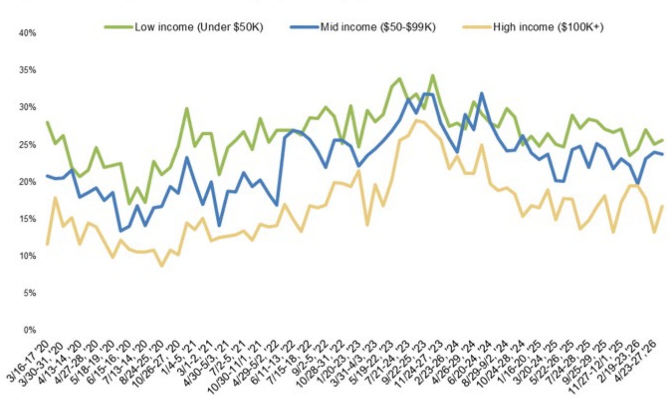
A similar trend is also observed in the time series data; income cohorts are directionally aligned, but the magnitude varies. Concern over the inability to pay for rent/mortgages is significantly more of a worry among low-income consumers, while concern over the losses on investments has been more of a worry among the upper-income segment.

Top Concerns: Coping with Inflation by Income

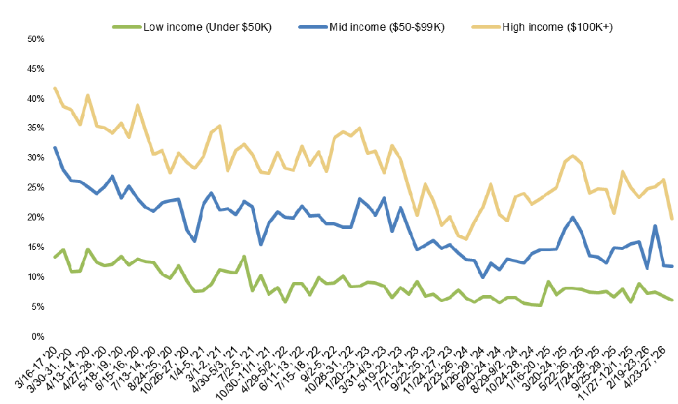
Top Concerns: Not Able to Pay Rent/Mortgage by Income



Top Concerns: Not Able to Repay Debts by Income



Top Concerns: Potential Losses on Investment by Income



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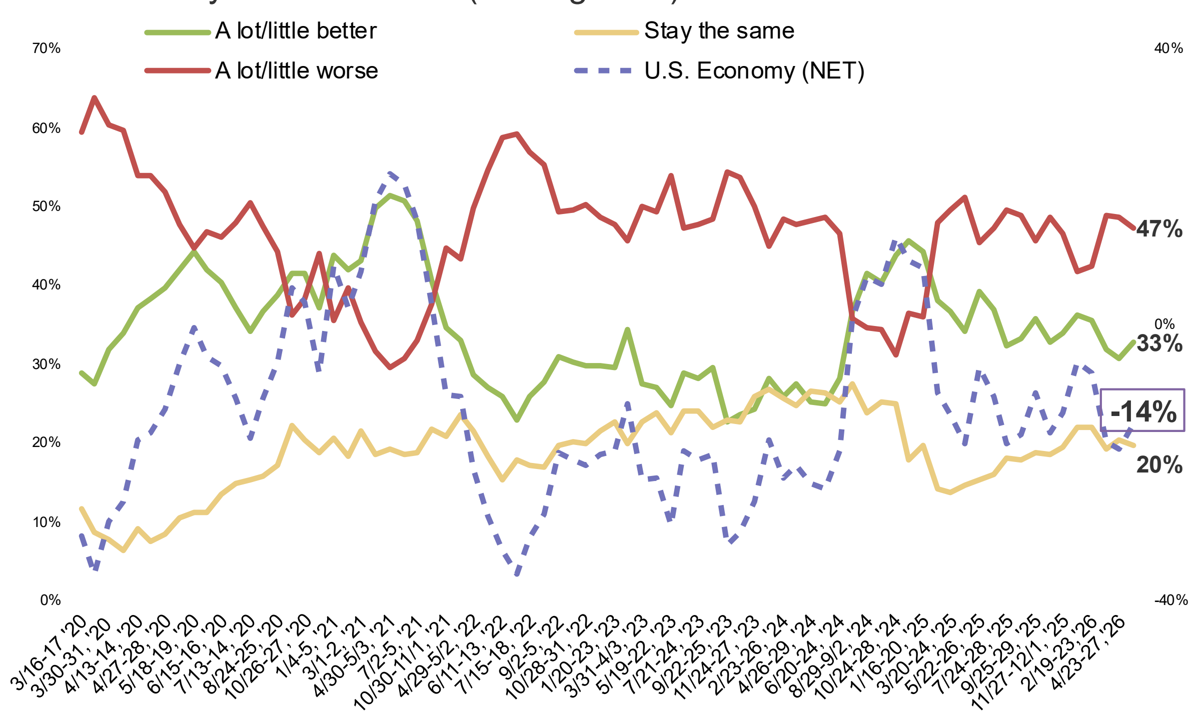
U.S. Economic Outlook

Consumer confidence in the U.S. economic outlook ticked up relative to the last month; 33% of consumers expect the economy to get better in the next six months, while 47% expect the economy to get worse and 20% believe it will remain the same. This results in a net outlook score (percentage expecting the economy to improve minus those expecting it to worsen) of -14% vs. -18% last month and -6% in May 2025.

U.S. Economy Next 6 Months (Among Total)



NET: Percentage of consumers who said “Get a lot/little better” – “Get a lot/little worse”

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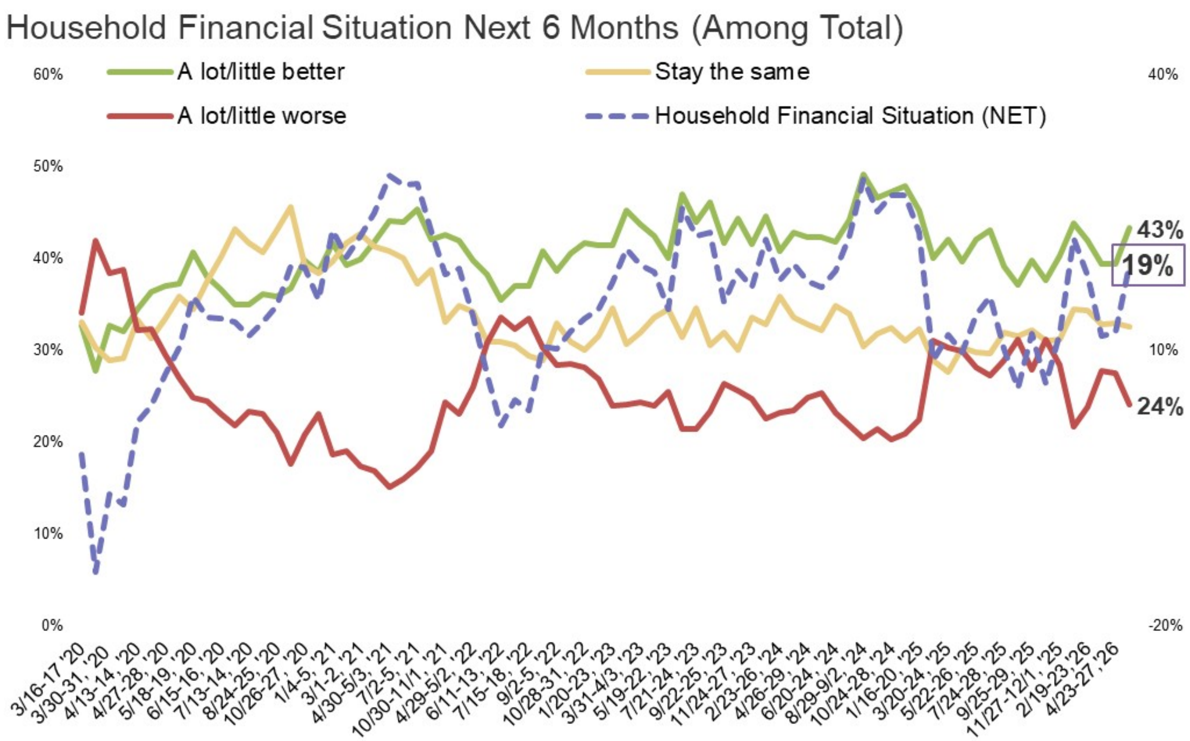
Household Financial Outlook

Similar upward trend is posted for household finances, with 43% expecting finances to get better, while 24% of consumers expect household finances to get worse over the next six months. The proportion of consumers who expect no change is 33%. The NET score went up to +19% from +12% last month and vs. +14% same time last year.



NET: Percentage of consumers who said “Get a lot/little better” – “Get a lot/little worse”

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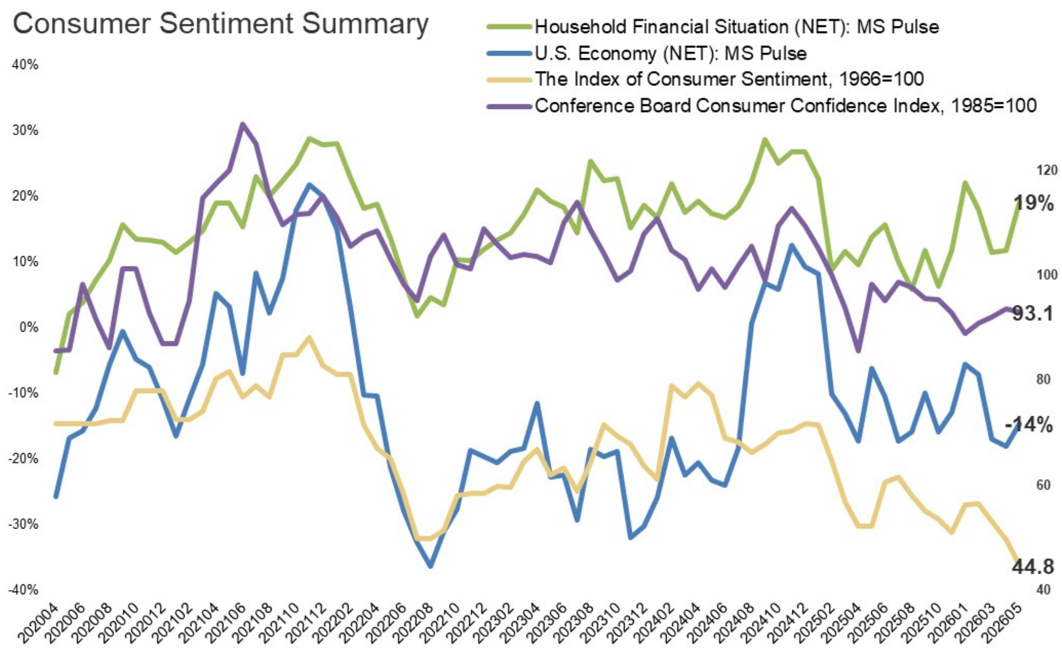
Outlook Trends Analysis

Additional analysis based on the net outlook data from our survey shows a moderate correlation to The University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment and The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index.

Our survey indicates a subtle rise in consumer sentiment, while the recent industry data still points to a downward trend, for now. The University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index sentiment fell for the third straight month to 44.8 from 49.8 last month. While The Conference Board's March Consumer Confidence Index dipped 0.7 points to 93.1 in May, down from an upwardly revised 93.8 in April.



NET: Percentage of consumers who said "Get a lot/little better" – "Get a lot/little worse"

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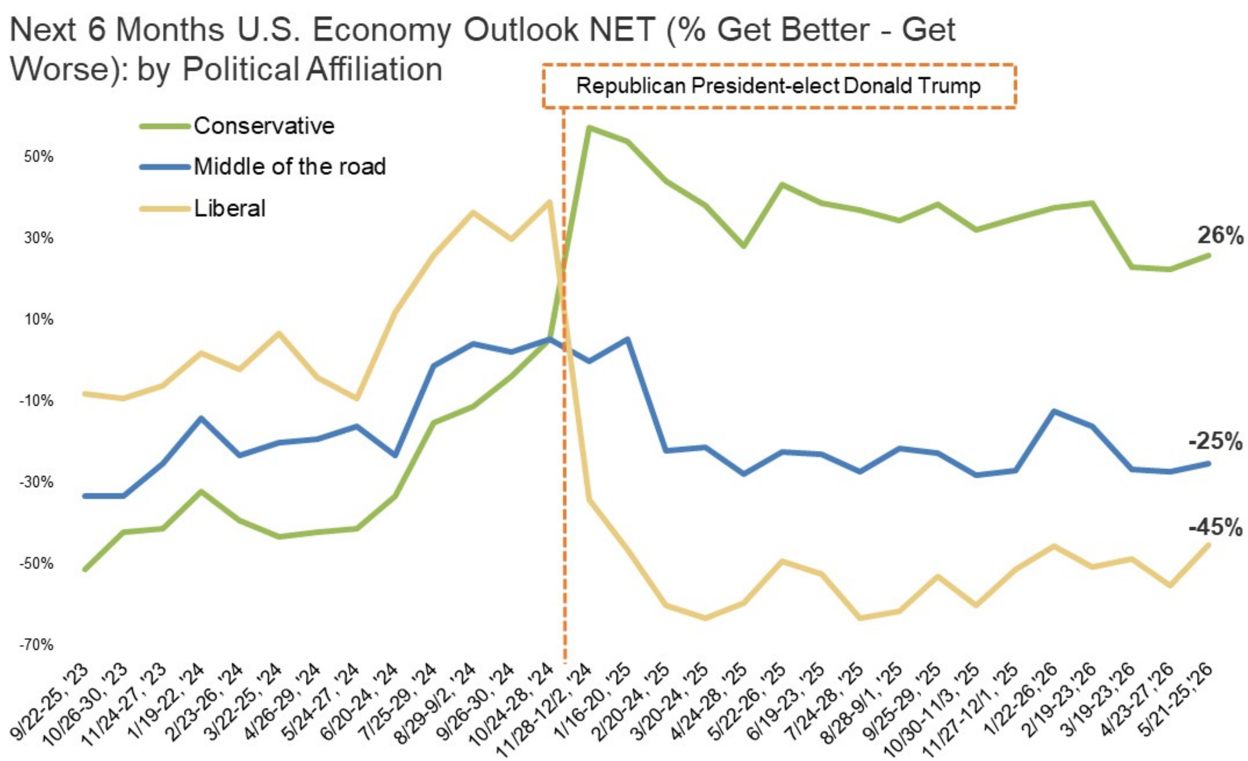
Sentiment by Political Affiliation

Significant differences in sentiment continue to be observed by political party affiliation. Net sentiment on the U.S. Economy trends significantly lower among those who identify as liberal (-45% vs. -55% last month). Expectations among conservatives remain elevated and relatively stable compared to last month (+26%). Sentiment among those who identify as “in the middle” is at -25% (in-line with last month).



NET: Percentage of consumers who said “Get a lot/little better” – “Get a lot/little worse”

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Outlook Trends by Income

Income cohorts are closely aligned in their sentiment outlook for the economy and household finances.

US Economy Outlook for N6M: A Lot / Little Worse ... by Income

HH Finances Outlook for N6M: A Lot / Little Worse ... by Income

NET: Percentage of consumers who said “Get a lot/little better” – “Get a lot/little worse”

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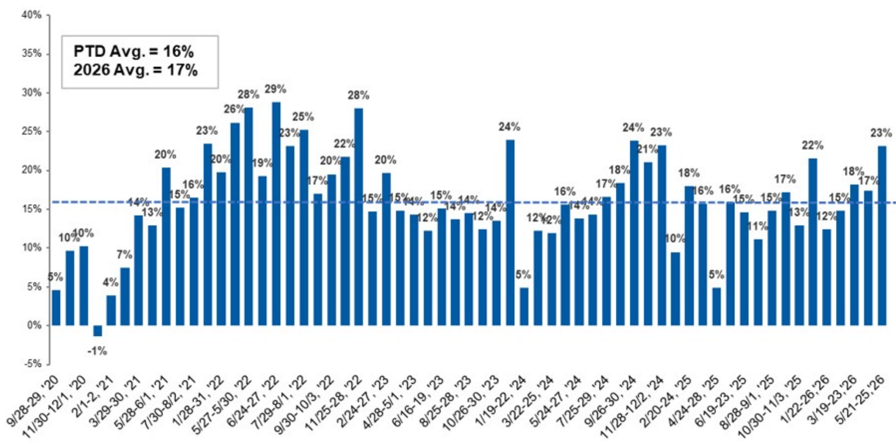
Overall Spend Next Month vs. Last Month

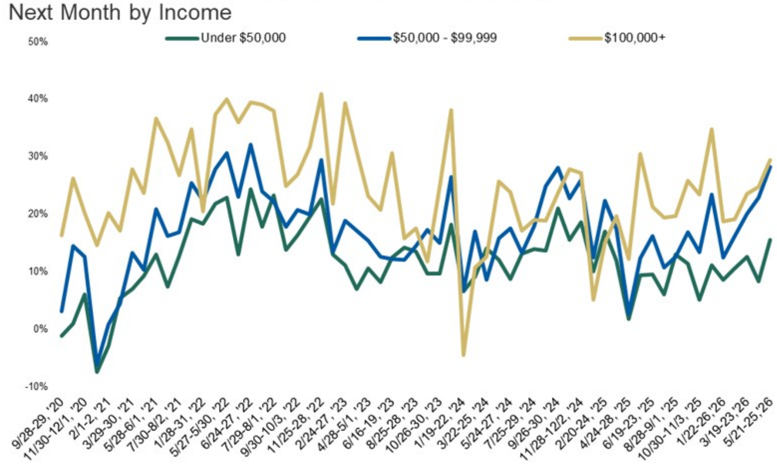
Consumers' short-term spending outlook points to an increase in spending driven by upper and mid-income cohorts. In this wave, 36% of consumers expect to spend more next month, while 13% expect to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +23% (vs. +17% last month and +16% at the same time last year). Additionally, 51% of consumers do not plan to change their spending habits. Spending outlook remains more optimistic among upper-income consumers (note: absolute dollar amounts may vary).

Since we began this survey in 2020, average net spending expectations are +16%; this month's reading is higher vs. the PTD & YTD average.

NET (More - Less) Overall Household Dollar Spending Over Next Month (Among Total)



NET (More - Less) Overall Household Dollar Spending Over Next Month by Income



NET: Percentage of consumers who said "More" – "Less"

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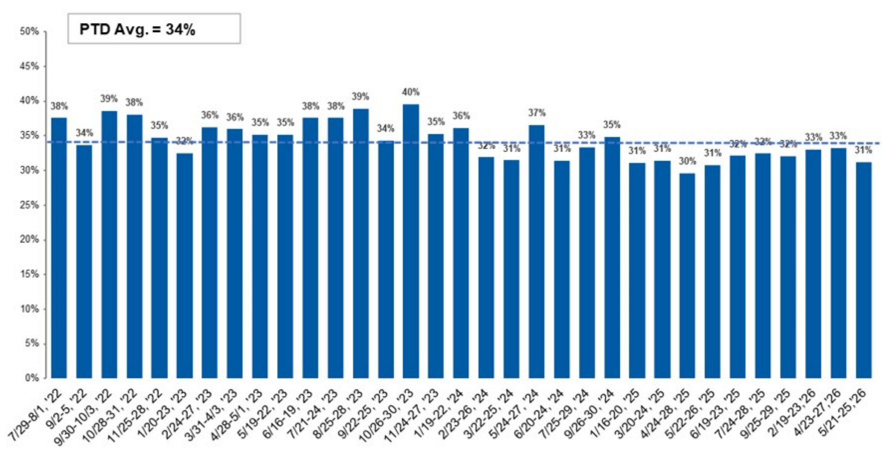
Bill / Loan Payments

Overall, 31% of consumers reported a missed or late payment on any bill/loan tested in the past three months (trending slightly lower MoM and on par with last year). Low-income (38%) and mid-income (30%) consumers are more likely to have missed or made late payments vs. high-income (21%) consumers.

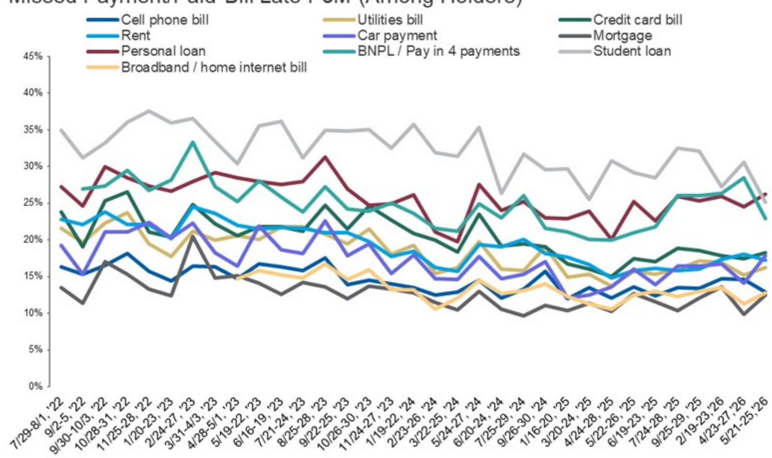
A clear priority for consumers continues to be their cell phone bill. Among the ~90% of consumers who have the payment obligation, only 13% reported a missed or late payment. Another priority for consumers is their mortgage: ~40% have a mortgage and, among those, 90% are on time with payments. Household utility, car and internet bills are also important and tend to be mostly paid on-time.

Student (25%), BNPL (23%) and personal loans (26%) are more likely to be missed/paid late, but fewer consumers have these types of loans.

Missed Payment / Paid Bill Late: Any Bill P3M (Among Total)



Missed Payment/Paid Bill Late P3M (Among Holders)



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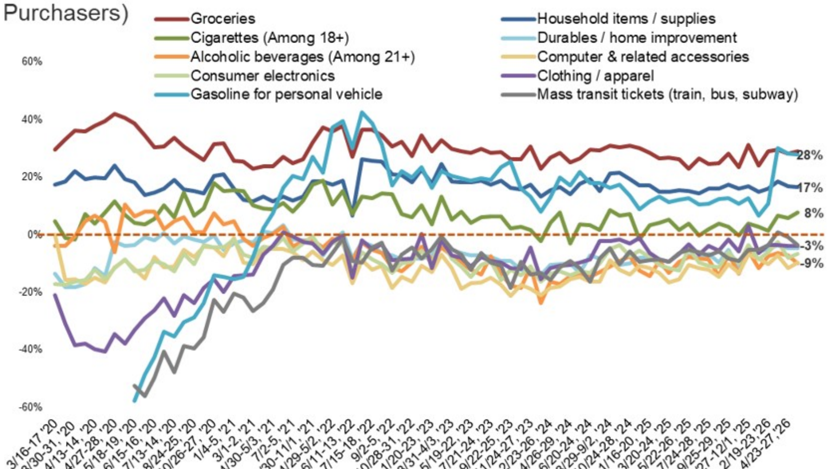
Monthly Category Spend

In the near term, category spending holds steady MoM for most categories tested.

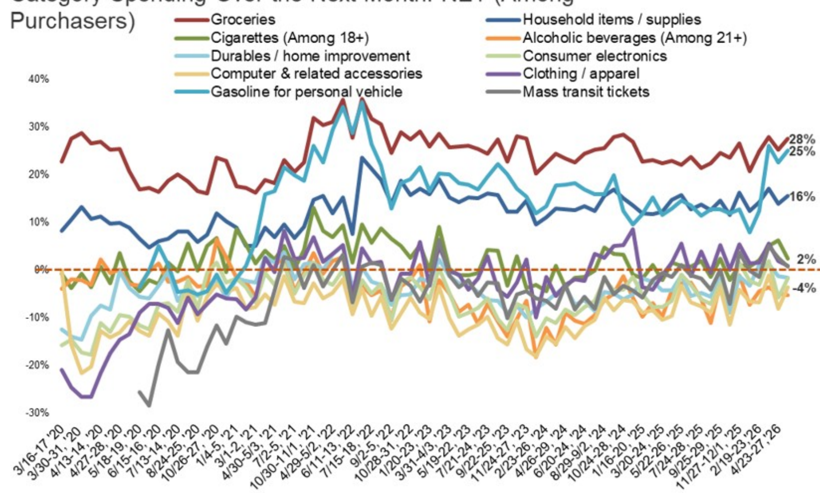
Essential categories—such as groceries, gas, and household items—continue to show net positive spending intentions, while discretionary categories like consumer electronics, computers, and alcohol exhibit comparatively weaker spending outlooks.

Amid rising gas prices, consumers continue to report higher spending in the category. In contrast, computers and electronics show the weakest spending outlook among the categories tested, though largely in line with the same time last year. Apparel spending remains modestly positive, with outlook holding at NET +1%.

Category Spending Now vs. Month Ago: NET (Among Purchasers)



Category Spending Over the Next Month: NET (Among Purchasers)



NET: Percentage of consumers who said “More” – “Less”

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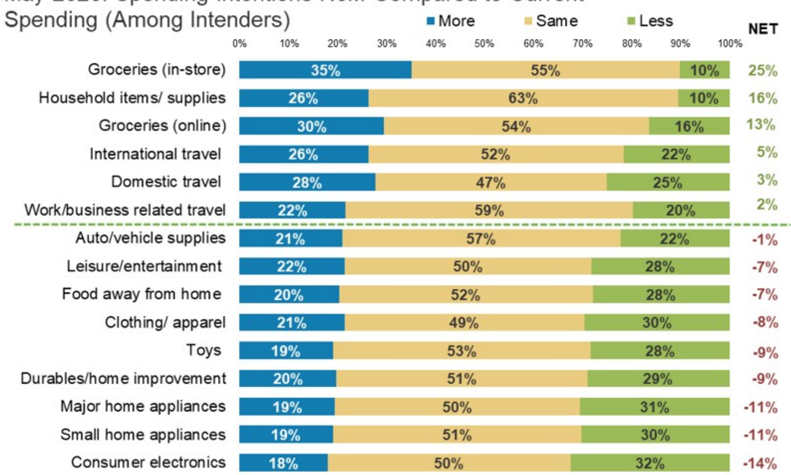
Spending Outlook: Next 6 Months

Consumers' longer-term remains optimistic. Spending priorities remain focused on essentials such as groceries (in-store and online) and household supplies, with expectations in these categories holding steady.

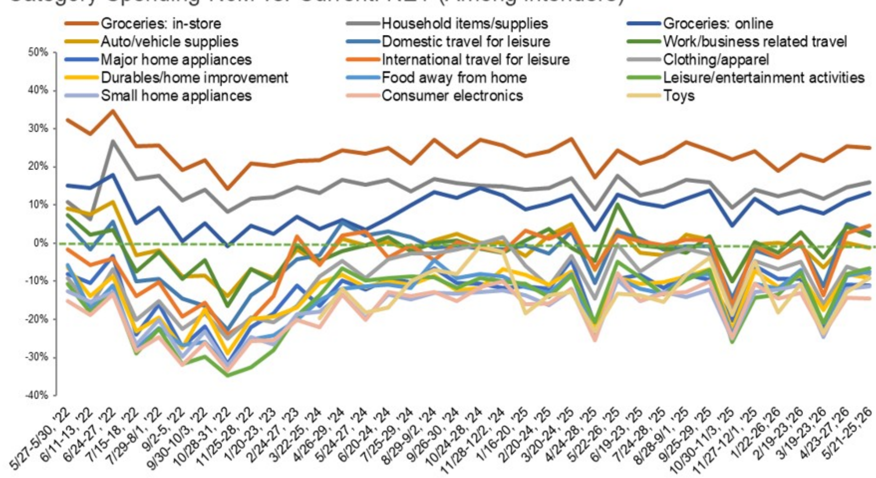
Travel outlook remains positive, with domestic travel holding at NET +3% (vs. +5% last month and +3% year over year), while international travel posted at NET +5% (vs. +3% last month and +2% year over year).

Categories with the most strongly negative net spending intentions are consumer electronics, small/major home appliances, durables and toys.

May 2026: Spending Intentions N6M Compared to Current Spending (Among Intenders)



Category Spending N6M vs. Current: NET (Among Intenders)



NET: Percentage of consumers who said "More" – "Less"

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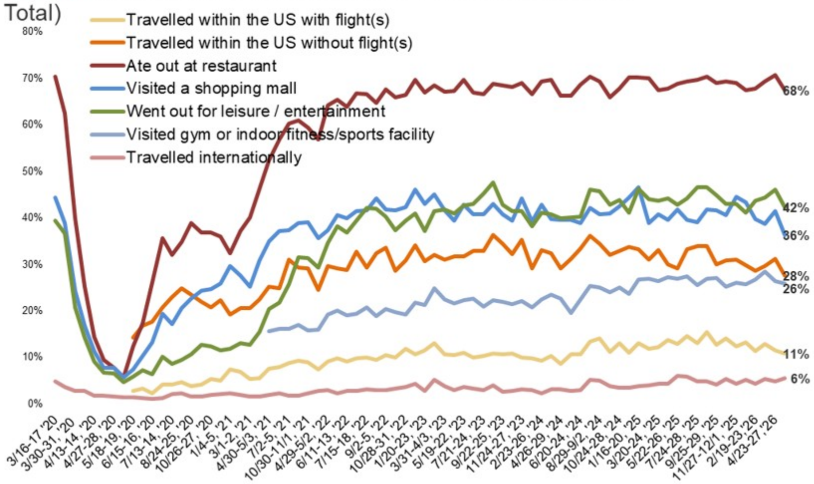
Engagement in Activities: Out of Home

Participation in most out of home activities ticked down compared to last month. The proportion of consumers who report eating out at restaurants is 68% (marginally down from 71% last wave); the net engagement outlook (% who expect to engage in activity more minus less) continues to trend net negative at NET -8% (vs. -6% last wave and -2% same time last year).

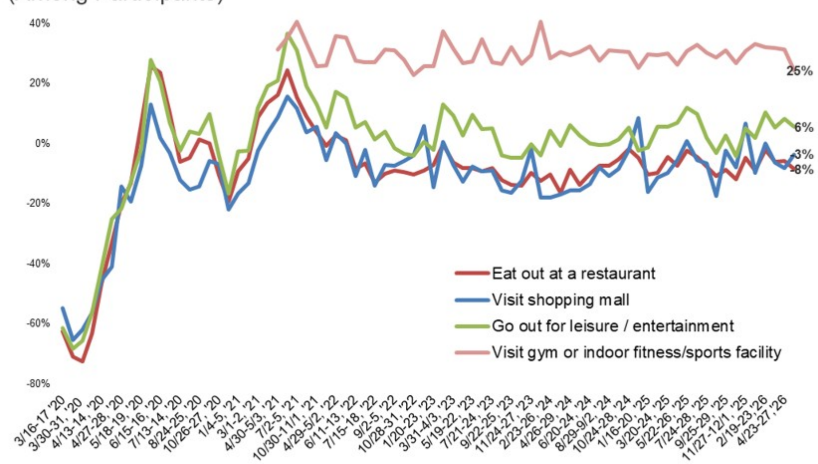
Domestic travel incidence is broadly in-line with last year for both without flights (28%) and with flights (11%).

Visits to the mall (36% vs. 42% last wave) and leisure outing (42% vs. 46%) incidence ticked down. Visits to gyms and indoor fitness clubs are similar to last wave (26%), but the net engagement outlook ticked down to +25% from +31% last month.

Outdoor Activities Done / Participated in Past Month: (Among Total)



Engagement Outdoor Activities Now vs. Next Month: NET (Among Participants)



NET: Percentage of consumers who said "More" – "Less"

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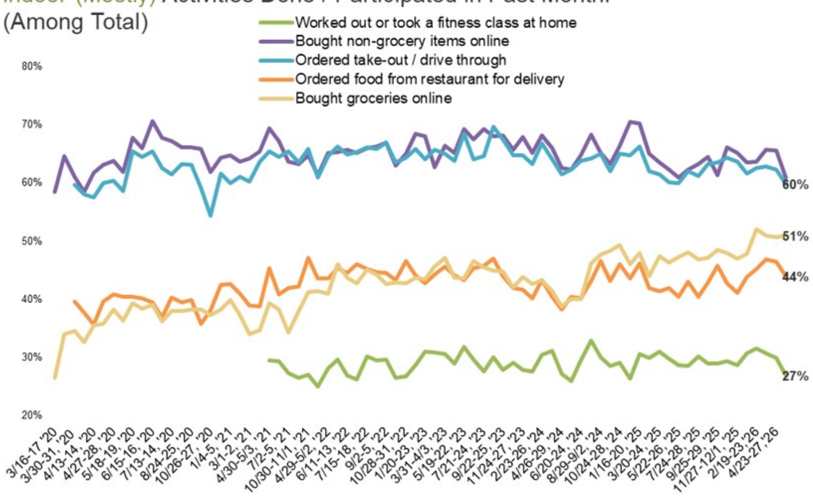
Engagement in Activities: At Home

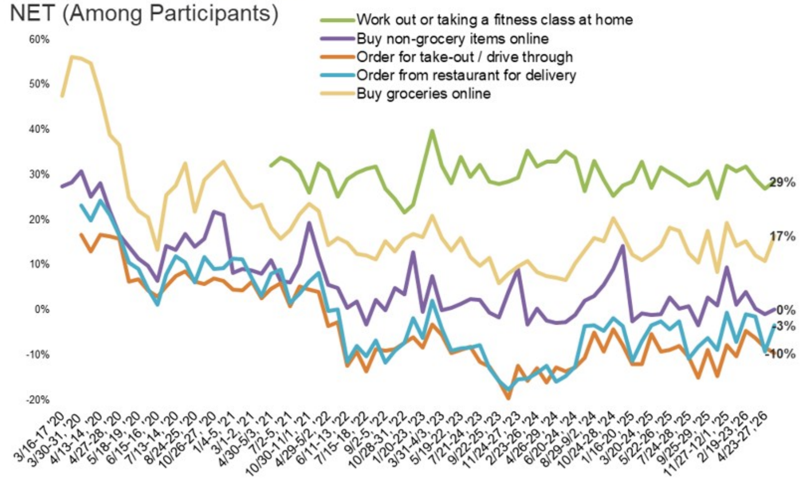
The majority of consumers continue to shop online, however at a lower rate with 61% (down from 66% last month) of consumers who bought non-grocery items online and the net engagement outlook is trending on par with MoM/YoY at NET 0%. The incidence of online grocery remains elevated at 51% reporting they purchased grocery items online. The online grocery shopping net engagement outlook also remains net positive (+17% vs. +18% same time last year).

The net engagement outlook for food away from home continues to trend net negative, with take-out trending at NET -10% (vs. -8% last wave) and delivery at -3% (vs. -9%).

Indoor (Mostly) Activities Done / Participated in Past Month:
(Among Total)



Engagement Indoor (Mostly) Activities Now vs. Next Month:
NET (Among Participants)



NET: Percentage of consumers who said "More" – "Less"

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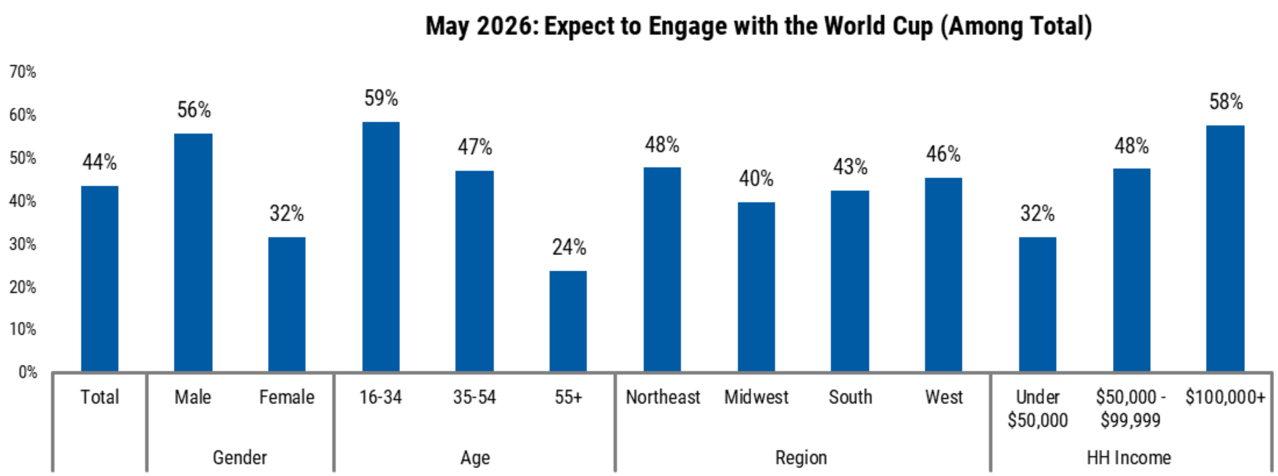
World Cup: Overall Engagement

The 2026 FIFA World Cup will take place from June 11 to July 19, 2026, jointly hosted by 16 cities across the United States, Mexico, and Canada. According to our survey, 44% of consumers plan to engage with World Cup events or matches in some capacity.

Engagement levels skew higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households.



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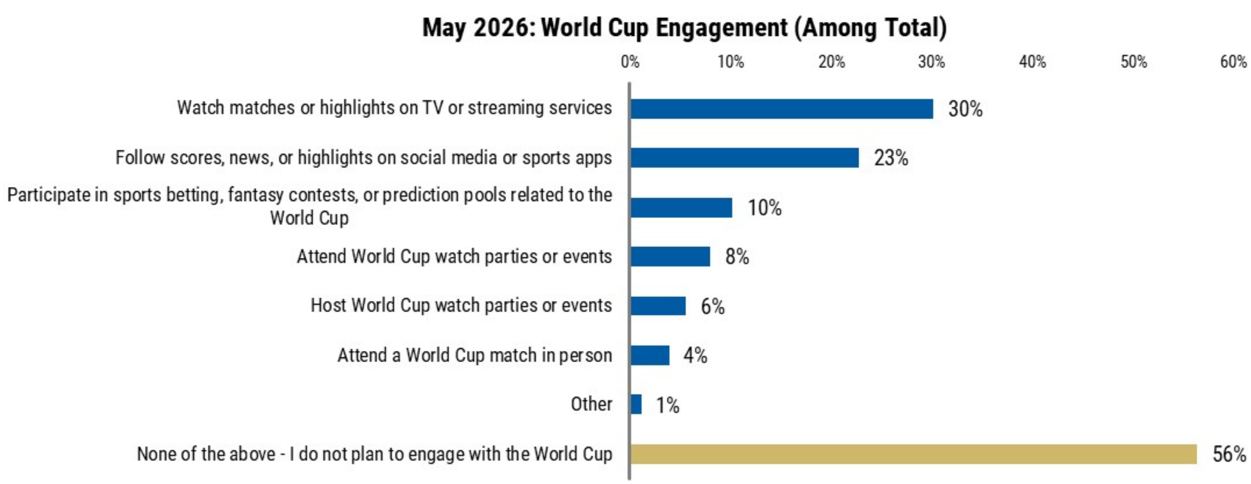
World Cup: Activities

Top engagement activities include watching matches on TV or via streaming services (30%) and following World Cup-related content on social media (23%). Smaller shares of consumers plan to participate in sports betting (10%), attend watch parties (8%), or host their own gatherings (6%).

Consistent with broader World Cup engagement trends, participation across all activities skews higher among males, younger consumers, and upper-income households.



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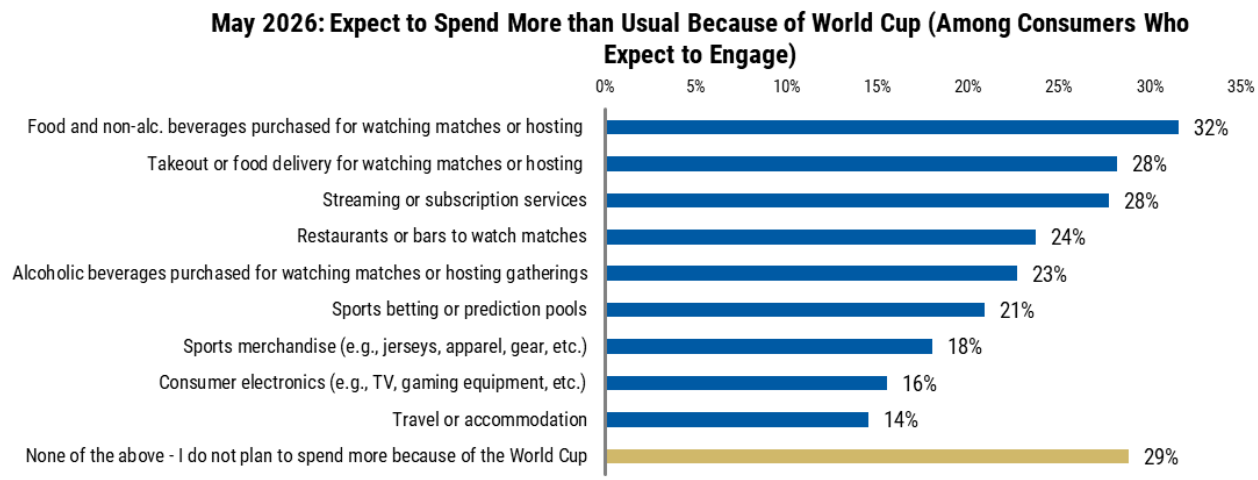
World Cup: Spending

The majority (70%) of consumers planning to engage with the World Cup expect to increase spending across at least some categories. Nearly one-third anticipate higher spending on food and non-alcoholic beverages, while 28% expect to spend more on food takeout/delivery and another 28% may subscribe to streaming services to watch matches.



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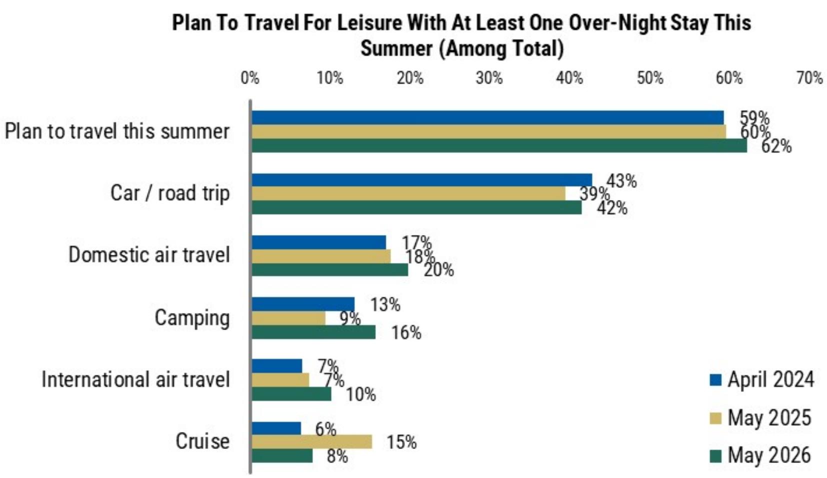
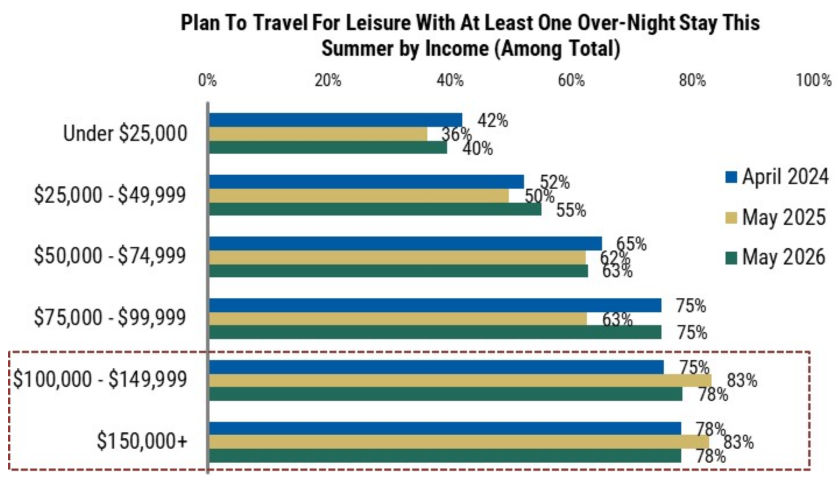
Travel Intentions: Summer Travel

Overall, 62% of consumers are planning to travel this summer, modestly up from 60% last year. Road trips remain the most popular option, cited by 42% of consumers (vs. 39% last year), followed by domestic air travel at 20% (vs. 18%) and camping at 16% (vs. 9%). Fewer consumers plan to take a cruise this summer (8% vs. 15%), though incidence remains above 2024 levels (6%).

Summer travel intentions continue to skew higher among upper-income consumers.





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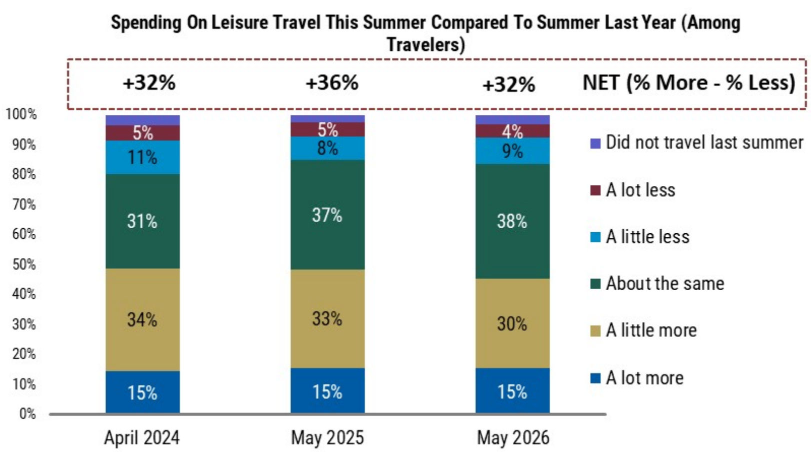
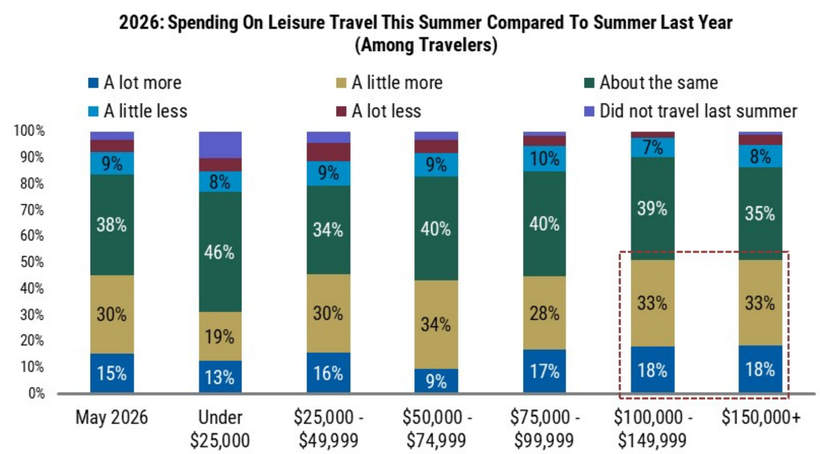
Travel Intentions: Summer Travel Spending

Consumers are willing to spend on summer travel at levels comparable to 2025 and 2024. Overall, 45% of travelers intend to spend more this summer, while 13% plan to spend less, resulting in a net spending outlook of +32% (% planning to spend more minus less). Another 38% expect spending to remain roughly unchanged.

Upper-income consumers are more likely to report plans to spend “a lot” or “a little” more on summer travel compared to low- and mid-income cohorts.





NET: Percentage of consumers who said “More” – “Less”

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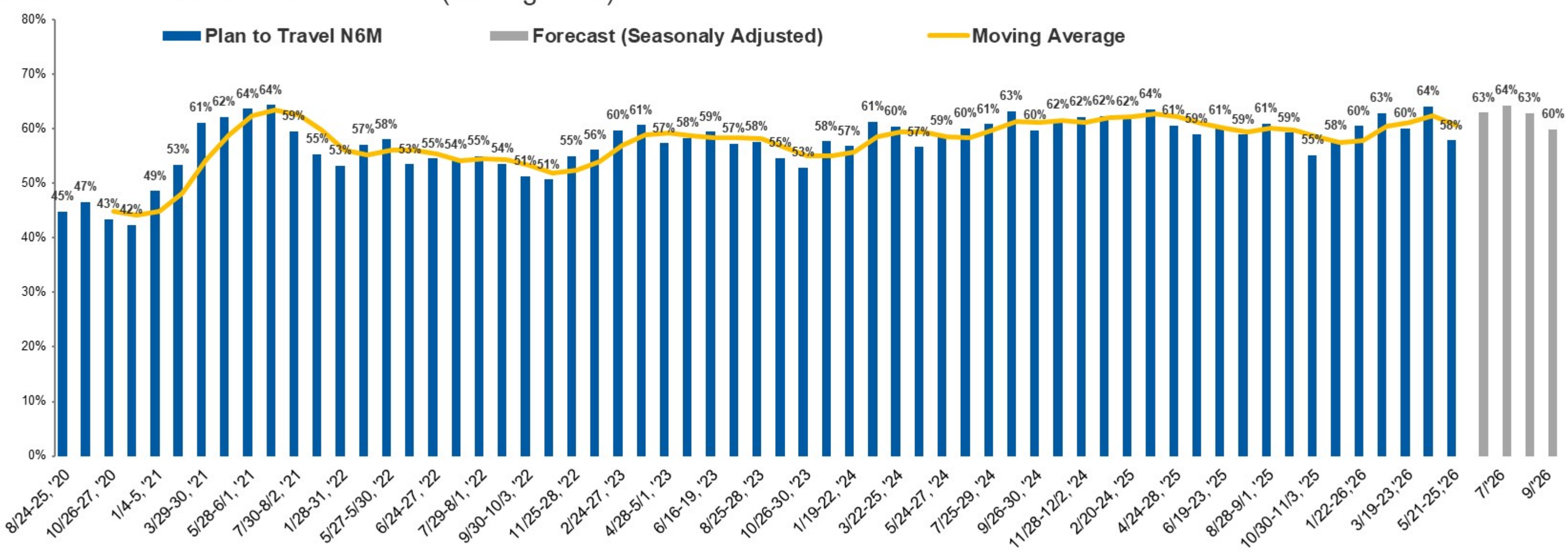
Travel Intentions: Next 6 Months

Long-term travel intentions ticked down this month, with 58% of consumers planning to travel over the next six months (vs. 64% last wave and 59% at the same time last year). The decline is primarily driven by the lower-income consumers. The outlook for 2026 leisure travel remains optimistic. Mid- and upper-income households display significantly higher intentions to travel compared to lower income households.

Visiting friends/family remains the most common reason for travel among 58% of travelers.

Plan to Travel in the Next 6 Months (Among Total)



Regression is recalibrated 1st wave of every year.

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Outline

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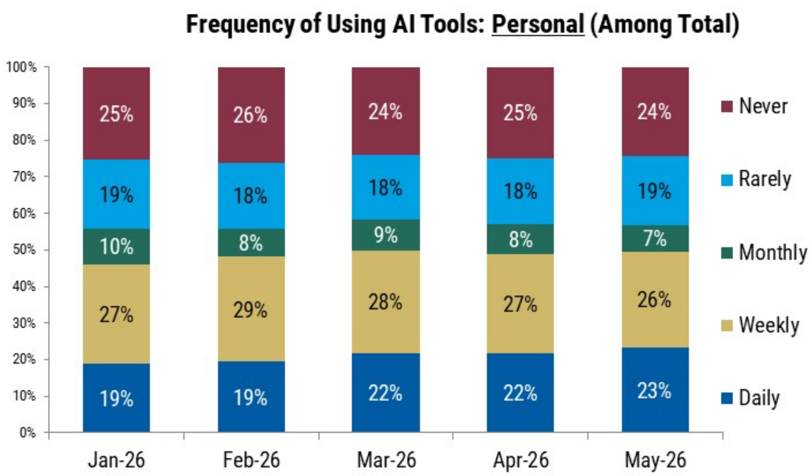
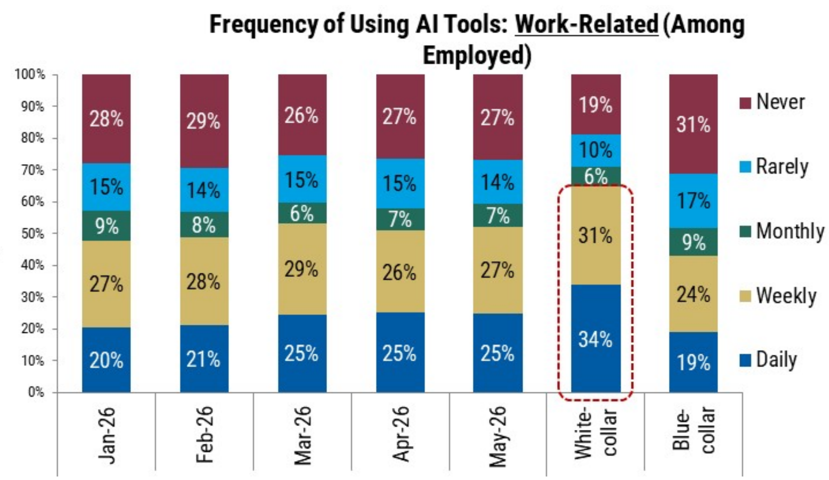
AI: Frequency of Use

The frequency of AI usage remains stable month over month across both personal and professional contexts (note: work-related frequency is based on employed adults), with the share of consumers who have never used the technology holding at approximately 25%. About half of consumers report using AI at least once a week in both settings.

Younger consumers continue to be more frequent AI users overall, particularly compared with the 55+ cohort.

As expected, AI usage for work-related tasks is significantly higher among white-collar employees, with 65% reporting weekly use, compared to 43% among blue-collar workers.





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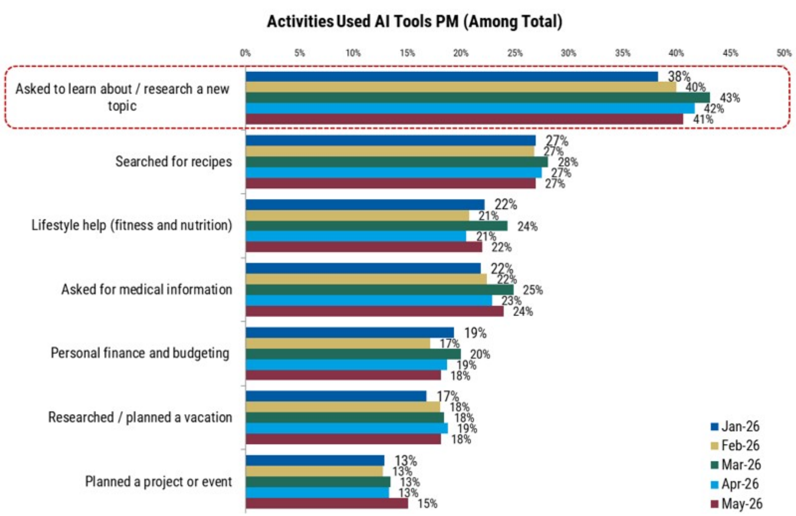
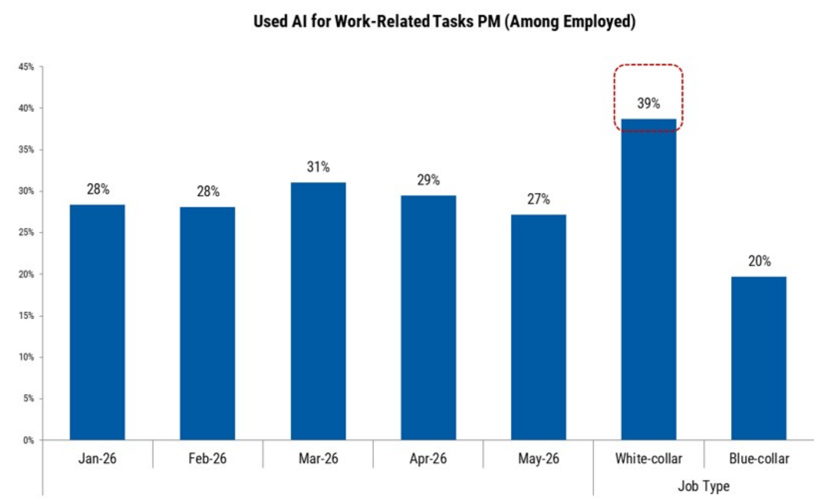
AI: Activities Used AI Tools Past Month

The number of consumers who report using AI tools to learn about or research new topics holds at 41% this month (similar to last month and up from 38% in January), with usage skewing higher among 25–34-year-olds (48%). Searching for recipes is another common use case, cited by 27% of consumers.

Among employed respondents, 27% report using AI for work-related tasks, marginally down from 29% last month and 31% two months ago; with higher adoption among white-collar workers (39%) compared to blue-collar workers (20%).





Note: Activities are aggregated across AI platforms (ChatGPT, Gemini, Meta AI, Grok, Perplexity AI and Copilot

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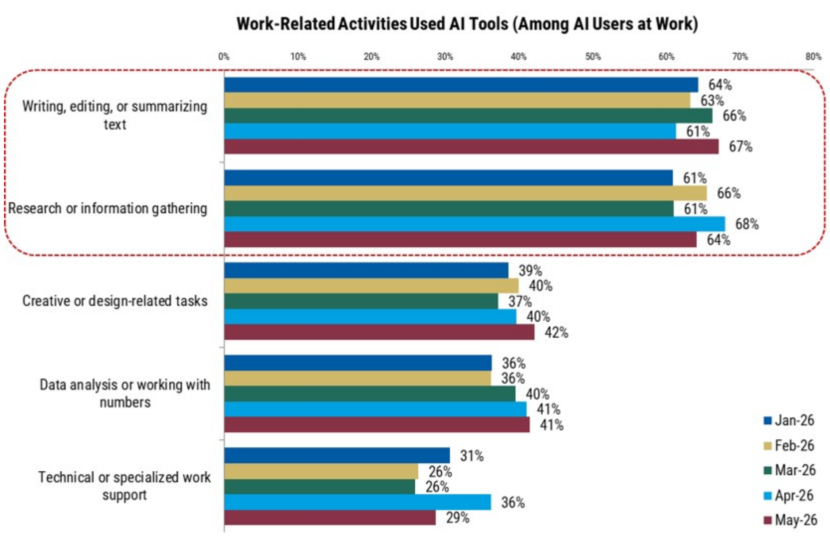
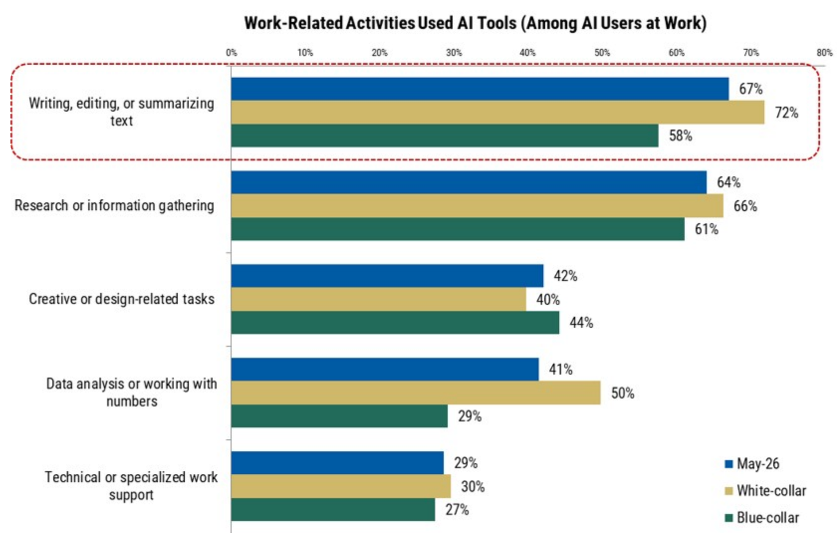
AI: Work-Related Activities Used AI Tools Past Month

Among the 27% of consumers who use AI for work-related activities, the most common use cases are text and writing tasks (67%, highest ranking to date) and information gathering (64%, down from 68% last month).

Research and information gathering are used broadly across job functions, while white-collar workers are more likely to leverage AI for writing/editing and data analysis tasks.





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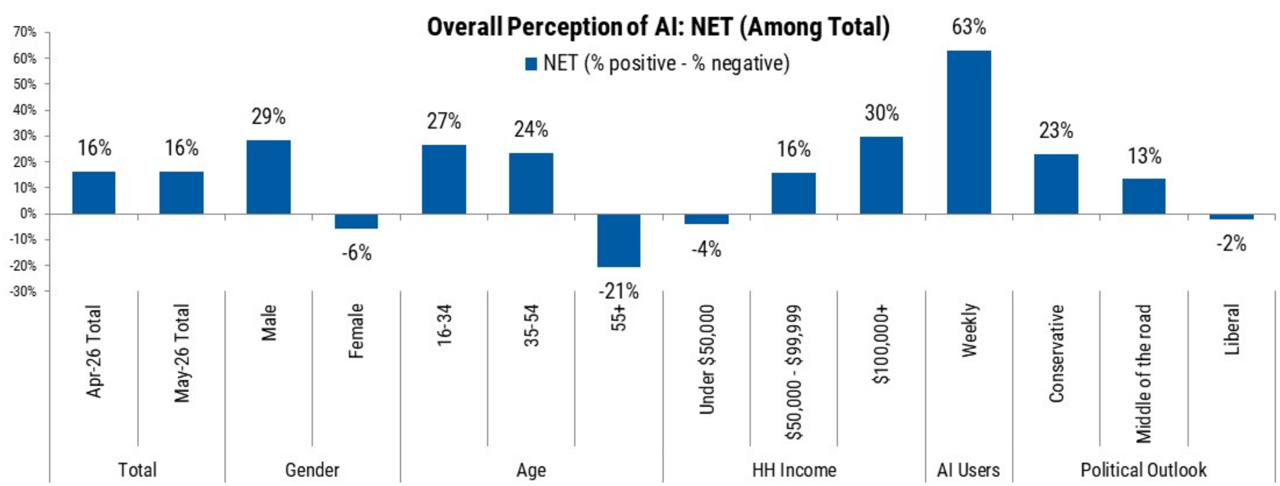
AI: Overall Perception

Overall, consumer sentiment toward AI skews positive and stable MoM, with 44% expressing a favorable view, compared to 28% negative and 25% neutral, resulting in a NET score of +16% (in-line with last month). Demographic groups with higher AI usage—such as males, middle-aged individuals, and higher-income consumers—tend to hold more positive perceptions.

Notably, frequent users are significantly more positive on AI.



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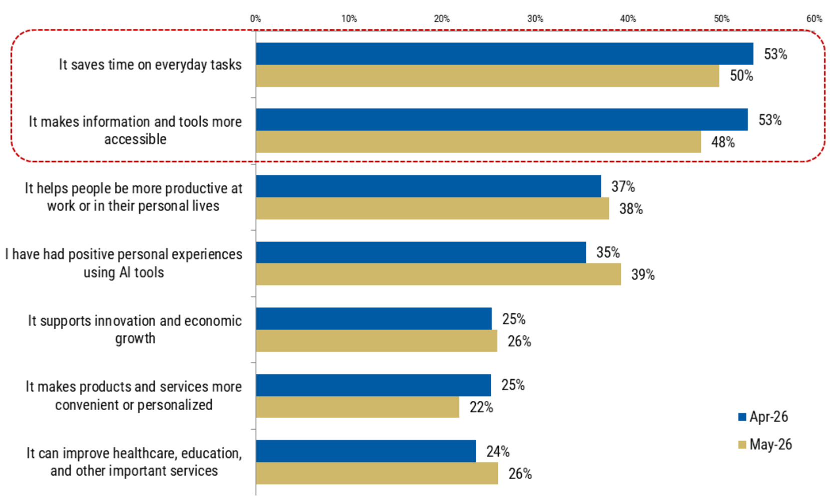
AI: Drivers of Overall Perception

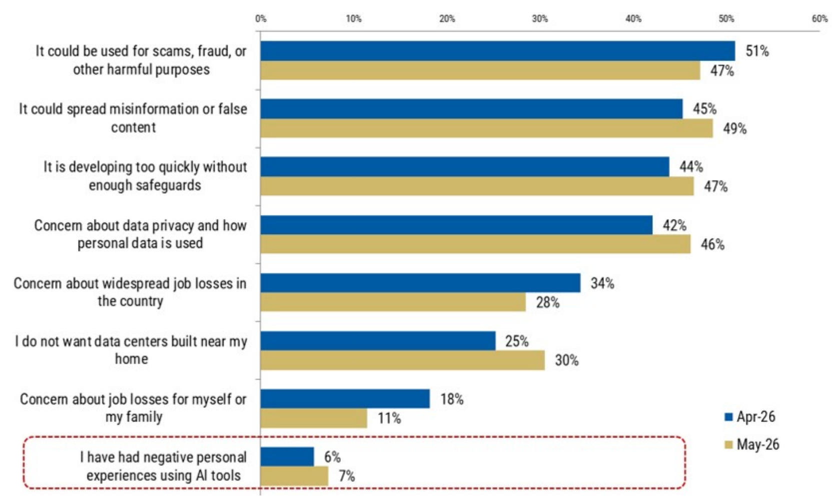
Time savings and improved access to information are the primary drivers of positive sentiment toward AI, each cited by roughly half of the respondents.

Among those with negative views, concerns are centered on fraud (47%), misinformation (49%), lack of safeguards (47%), and data privacy (46%). Notably, negative personal experiences with AI are cited far less frequently, at just 7%.

Reasons for Positive View of AI (Among Consumers Who Have a Positive View of AI)



Reasons for Negative View of AI (Among Consumers Who Have a Negative View of AI)



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US Survey Methodology

Online survey of ~2,000 consumers each wave aged 16-75 year old in the U.S. Total sample is representative of the U.S. general population in terms of age, gender and region. The margin of error on the total sample is ±1.8% at 90% confidence level; higher for subgroups. Note: cadence of the survey varies, refer to field dates below:

- Wave 1 survey was conducted March 16th – 17th, 2020.
- Wave 2 survey was conducted March 23rd - 24th, 2020.
- Wave 3 survey was conducted March 30th – 31st, 2020.
- Wave 4 survey was conducted April 6th – 7th, 2020.
- Wave 5 survey was conducted April 13th – 14th, 2020.
- Wave 6 survey was conducted April 20th – 21st, 2020.
- Wave 7 survey was conducted April 27th – 28th, 2020.
- Wave 8 survey was conducted May 4th – 5th, 2020.
- Wave 9 survey was conducted May 18th – 19th, 2020
- Wave 10 survey was conducted June 1st – 2nd, 2020.
- Wave 11 survey was conducted June 15th – 16th, 2020.
- Wave 12 survey was conducted June 29th – 30th, 2020.
- Wave 13 survey was conducted July 13th – 14th, 2020.
- Wave 14 survey was conducted July 27th – 28th, 2020.
- Wave 15 survey was conducted August 24th – 25th, 2020
- Wave 16 survey was conducted September 28th – 29th, 2020.
- Wave 17 survey was conducted October 26th – 27th, 2020.
- Wave 18 survey was conducted November 30th – December 1st, 2020.
- Wave 19 survey was conducted January 4th – 5th, 2021.
- Wave 20 survey was conducted February 1st – 2nd, 2021.
- Wave 21 survey was conducted March 1st – 2nd, 2021.
- Wave 22 survey was conducted March 29th – 30th, 2021.
- Wave 23 survey was conducted April 30th – May 3rd, 2021.
- Wave 24 survey was conducted May 28th – June 1st, 2021.
- Wave 25 survey was conducted July 2nd – 5th, 2021.
- Wave 26 survey was conducted July 30th – August 2nd, 2021.
- Wave 27 survey was conducted October 30th – November 1st, 2021
- Wave 28 survey was conducted January 28th – 31st, 2022.
- Wave 29 survey was conducted April 29th – May 2nd, 2022.
- Wave 30 survey was conducted May 27th – 30th, 2022.
- Wave 31 survey was conducted June 11th – 13th, 2022.
- Wave 32 survey was conducted June 24th – 27th, 2022.
- Wave 33 survey was conducted July 15th – 18th, 2022.
- Wave 34 survey was conducted July 29th – August 1st, 2022.
- Wave 35 survey was conducted September 2nd – 5th, 2022.
- Wave 36 survey was conducted September 30th – October 3rd, 2022.
- Wave 37 survey was conducted October 28th – 31st, 2022.
- Wave 38 survey was conducted November 25th – 28th, 2022.
- Wave 39 survey was conducted January 20th – 23rd, 2023.
- Wave 40 survey was conducted February 24th – 27th, 2023.
- Wave 41 survey was conducted March 31st – April 3rd, 2023.
- Wave 42 survey was conducted April 28th – May 1st, 2023.
- Wave 43 survey was conducted May 19th – May 22nd, 2023.
- Wave 44 survey was conducted June 16th – June 19th, 2023.
- Wave 45 survey was conducted July 21st – July 24th, 2023.
- Wave 46 survey was conducted August 25th – August 28th, 2023.
- Wave 47 survey was conducted September 22nd – September 25th, 2023.
- Wave 48 survey was conducted October 26th – October 30th, 2023.
- Wave 49 survey was conducted November 24th – November 27th, 2023.
- Wave 50 survey was conducted January 19th – January 22nd, 2024.
- Wave 51 survey was conducted February 23rd – February 26th, 2024.
- Wave 52 survey was conducted March 22nd – March 25th, 2024.
- Wave 53 survey was conducted April 26th – April 29th, 2024.
- Wave 54 survey was conducted May 24th – May 27th, 2024.
- Wave 55 survey was conducted June 20th – June 24th, 2024.
- Wave 56 survey was conducted July 25th – July 29th, 2024.
- Wave 57 survey was conducted August 29th – September 2nd, 2024.
- Wave 58 survey was conducted September 26th – September 30th, 2024.
- Wave 59 survey was conducted October 24th – October 28th, 2024.
- Wave 60 survey was conducted November 28th – December 2nd, 2024.
- Wave 61 survey was conducted January 16th – January 20th, 2025.
- Wave 62 survey was conducted February 20th – February 24th, 2025.
- Wave 63 survey was conducted March 20th – March 24th, 2025.
- Wave 64 survey was conducted April 24th – April 28th, 2025.
- Wave 65 survey was conducted May 22nd – May 26th, 2025.
- Wave 66 survey was conducted June 19th – June 23rd, 2025.
- Wave 67 survey was conducted July 24th – June 28th, 2025.
- Wave 68 survey was conducted August 28th – September 1st, 2025.
- Wave 69 survey was conducted September 25th – September 29th, 2025.
- Wave 70 survey was conducted October 30th – November 3rd, 2025.
- Wave 71 survey was conducted November 27th – December 1st, 2025.
- Wave 72 survey was conducted January 22nd – January 26th, 2026.
- Wave 73 survey was conducted February 19th – February 23rd, 2026.
- Wave 74 survey was conducted March 19th – March 23rd, 2026.
- Wave 75 survey was conducted April 23rd – April 27th, 2026.
- Wave 76 survey was conducted May 21st – May 25th, 2026.