



# NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

## A Research Report

### **Impacts of the Pandemic in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska**

#### *2021 Nebraska Rural Poll Results*

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Nebraska Rural Poll Research Report 21-1, September 2021.

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All of the research reports detailing Nebraska Rural Poll results are located on its webpage at <http://ruralpoll.unl.edu>

Funding for this project was provided by Nebraska Extension of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Rural Prosperity Nebraska, and the Department of Agricultural Economics.

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# Executive Summary

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Since March of 2020, the coronavirus pandemic has impacted Nebraskans in many ways, including their physical health, mental health, work and consumer habits. Given that, what pandemic impacts did rural Nebraskans experience during the past year? To what extent were various elements of life affected or disrupted by the pandemic? How did their consumer habits change and will they continue these changes going forward? Did their home Internet service limit their ability to engage in various activities such as work at home or participate in online learning? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,568 responses to the 2021 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 26<sup>th</sup> annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the impacts of the pandemic. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***While many rural Nebraskans had someone in their household that quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure or who contracted COVID-19, most have friends or family in their community that quarantined or contracted the virus. Many rural Nebraskans also have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19 or who died as a result of it.*** Over three in ten rural Nebraskans (34%) said someone in their household quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure and one-quarter (25%) said someone in their household contracted COVID-19 over the past year. Over six in ten rural Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined because of possible exposure or who contracted COVID-19. Approximately three in ten rural Nebraskans have friends or family in their community or outside of it that were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. And, 18 percent of rural Nebraskans had friends or family in their community die of COVID-19, while one-quarter (25%) have friends or family outside their community that died as a result of it.
  - ✓ *Residents of the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say someone in their household contracted COVID-19.* Just over three in ten persons living in the North Central region (31%) said someone in their household contracted the virus, compared to 19 percent of the residents living in the Southeast region.
  - ✓ *Persons who have production, transportation or warehousing occupations are the occupation group most likely to say someone in their household died as a result of COVID-19.* Six percent of persons with these types of occupations said someone in their household died as a result of the virus, compared to approximately one percent of all other occupation groups.
- ***Most rural Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal by COVID-19: their socialization with others (68%), their life overall (54%), and their company/workplace (51%). Conversely, most rural Nebraskans say their physical health, their financial health and their mental health were either not at all impacted or not much.***
  - ✓ *Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say the following aspects have been impacted at least a fair amount by the pandemic: their life overall, their mental health, and their physical health.* As an example, almost one-half (46%) of residents of the Northeast region say their mental health was affected a fair amount or a

great deal, compared to approximately one-third of residents of both the Southeast and North Central regions. Persons living in both the Panhandle and the Northeast regions are more likely than persons living in other regions to say their financial health was affected at least a fair amount.

- ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the following items were affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic: their life overall, their mental health, their physical health, their financial health and their socialization with others.* Just over seven in ten persons who live in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (72%) state that their socialization with others was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 59 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities (populations less than 500).
- ✓ *Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say their financial health was affected at least a fair amount.* Just over four in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (42%) say their financial health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 20 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.
  
- ***While 16 percent of employed rural Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 28 percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer. If they had a choice after the outbreak, just over one-third (36%) would like to work from home at least some of the time.***
  
- ***Two out of ten rural Nebraskans say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 16 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19.*** Almost one-third of rural Nebraskans (32%) had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income or had their hours reduced. Almost three in ten (28%) had friends or family in their community that reduced the hours of operation of their business and just over one-quarter (26%) had friends or family in their community that were temporarily laid off.
  - ✓ *Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household experienced the following in the past year: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, and had hours reduced.* For example, 16 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 said someone in their household was temporarily laid off, compared to approximately eight percent of persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.
  - ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say friends or family in their community experienced many of the items listed: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, changed jobs, retired early, had hours reduced, had a loss of income and returned to work after being laid off temporarily. However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are the group most likely to say friends or family in their community closed a business.* Just over two in ten persons living in or near the smallest communities (21%) say friends or family in their community closed a business.
  
- ***Many rural Nebraskans engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup (44%), used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (44%), shopped online (other than groceries) (38%), and had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (34%). And, most rural Nebraskans report being likely to shop online (other than groceries) and use self-service banking options going forward. Many also say it will be likely for them to videoconference with friends/relatives, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup and to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup.***

- ✓ *Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to engage in the following activities going forward: order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, have a virtual visit with a doctor, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, shop online (other than groceries) and use videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives. Just over one-third (34%) of persons age 30 to 39 say they will be likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward, compared to 13 percent of persons age 19 to 29.*
- ***Not many rural Nebraskans report significant limitations from their home Internet service on their ability to do various activities, such as work at home or participate in online K – 12 learning.*** Less than one in ten report being limited significantly or not being able to do each of the activities listed.
  - ✓ *Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to work at home. Thirteen percent of the Panhandle residents report their service limits significantly or won't allow them to work at home, compared to five percent of the residents of both the North Central and South Central regions.*

## Introduction

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Since March of 2020, the coronavirus pandemic has impacted Nebraskans in many ways, including their physical health, mental health, work and consumer habits. Given that, what pandemic impacts did rural Nebraskans experience during the past year? To what extent were various items affected or disrupted by the pandemic? How did they change their consumer habits and will they continue these changes going forward? Did their home Internet service limit their ability to do various items such as work at home or participate in online learning? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,568 responses to the 2021 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 26<sup>th</sup> annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the impacts of the pandemic.

### *Methodology and Respondent Profile*

This study is based on 1,568 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.<sup>1</sup> A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in April and May to 6,040 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, pandemic impacts, and trust in media, institutions and health information. This paper reports only results from the pandemic impacts section.

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<sup>1</sup> In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area. To facilitate comparisons from previous years, these four counties are still included in our sample. In addition, the Sioux City area metropolitan counties of Dixon and Dakota were added in 2014 because of a joint

A 26% response rate was achieved using the total design method (Dillman, 1978). The sequence of steps used follow:

1. A pre-notification letter was sent requesting participation in the study.
2. The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project manager approximately ten days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately ten days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 20 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

Appendix Table 1 shows demographic data from this year's study and previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire nonmetropolitan population of Nebraska (using the latest available data from the 2015 - 2019 American Community Survey). As can be seen from the table, there are some marked differences between some of the demographic variables in our sample compared to the Census data. Thus, we suggest the reader use caution in generalizing our data to all rural Nebraska. However, given the random sampling frame used for this survey, the acceptable percentage of responses, and the large number of respondents, we feel the data provide useful insights into opinions of rural Nebraskans on the various issues presented in this report. The margin of error for this study is plus or minus two percent.

Since younger residents have typically been under-represented by survey respondents and older residents have been over-represented,

Metro Poll being conducted by the University of Nebraska at Omaha to ensure all counties in the state were sampled. Although classified as metro, Dixon County is rural in nature. Dakota County is similar in many respects to other "micropolitan" counties the Rural Poll surveys.



weights were used to adjust the sample to match the age distribution in the nonmetropolitan counties in Nebraska (using U.S. Census figures from 2010).

The average age of respondents is 50 years. Sixty-nine percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 67 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 41 years and have lived in their current community 27 years. Fifty-eight percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-seven percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

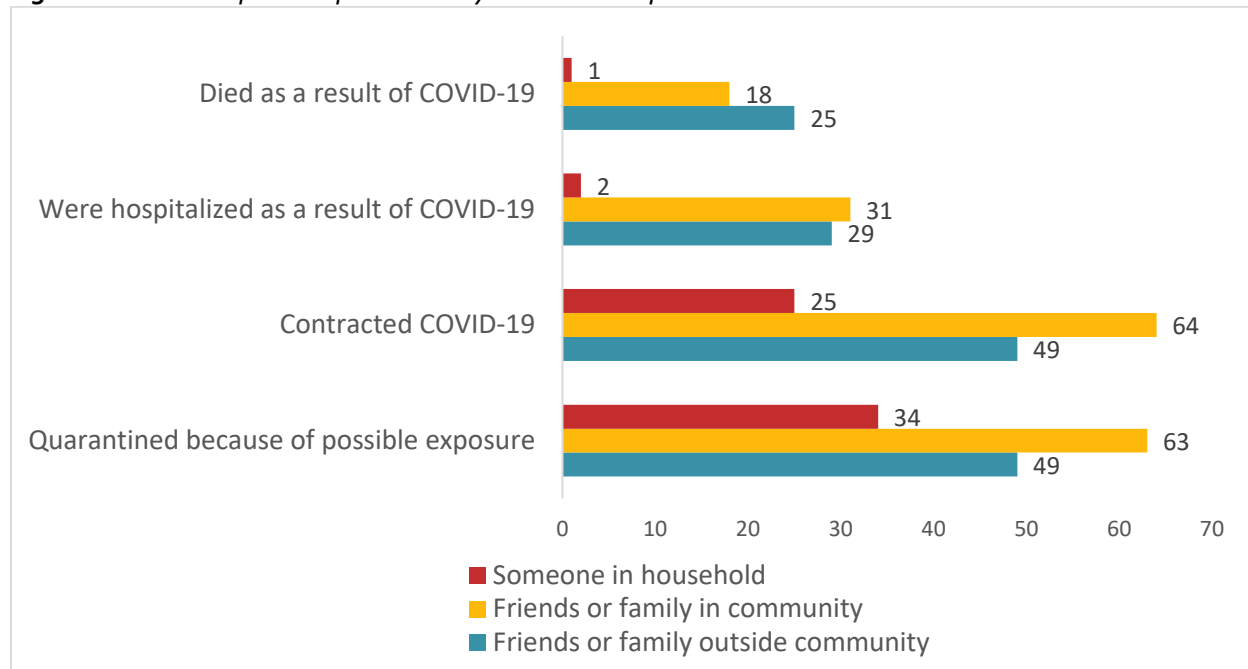
Twenty-five percent of the respondents report their 2020 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Fifty-nine percent report incomes over \$60,000. Seventy-eight percent were employed in 2020 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Seventeen percent are retired. Thirty-three percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education

occupation. Fifteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

## Impacts of Pandemic

Respondents were first asked about various health impacts from the pandemic their household and other groups experienced during the past year. Over three in ten rural Nebraskans (34%) said someone in their household quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure and one-quarter (25%) said someone in their household contracted COVID-19 over the past year (Figure 1). Most rural Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined or contracted COVID-19. Over six in ten rural Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined because of possible exposure or who contracted COVID-19. Many rural Nebraskans have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19 or who died as a result of it. Approximately three in ten rural

**Figure 1. Health Impacts Experienced by Various Groups**

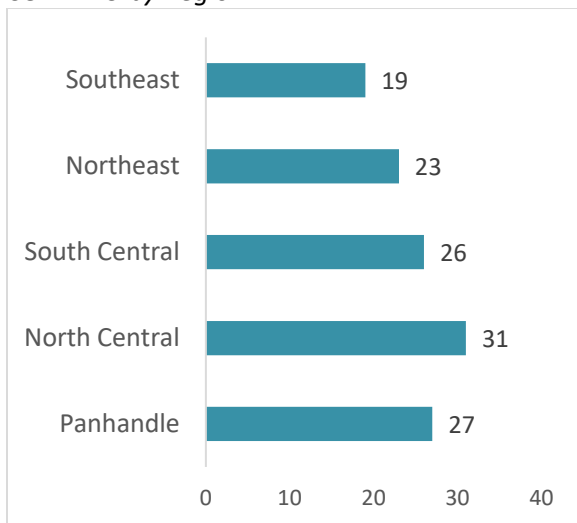


Nebraskans have friends or family in their community or outside of it that were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. Eighteen percent of rural Nebraskans had friends or family in their community die of COVID-19, while one-quarter (25%) have friends or family outside their community that died as a result of it.

The health impacts experienced by the various groups are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Residents of the North Central region (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region) are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say someone in their household contracted COVID-19. Just over three in ten persons living in the North Central region (31%) said someone in their household contracted the virus, compared to 19 percent of the residents living in the Southeast region (Figure 2).

Persons with the highest household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say someone in their household had to quarantine because of possible exposure and

**Figure 2. Someone in Household Contracted COVID-19 by Region**



that someone in their household contracted COVID-19. Just over one-third (36%) of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more say someone in their household contracted the virus, compared to two in ten persons with household incomes under \$75,000.

The other groups most likely to have someone in their household who contracted COVID-19 include: persons age 40 to 49, married persons, persons who are divorced/separated and persons who have had some college education (but less than a four year degree).

Persons who have production, transportation or warehousing occupations are the occupation group most likely to say someone in their household died as a result of COVID-19. Six percent of persons with these types of occupations said someone in their household died as a result of the virus, compared to approximately one percent of all other occupation groups.

Residents of both the Panhandle and the North Central region are the regional groups *least* likely to say they have friends or family in their community who contracted COVID-19. Approximately two-thirds of persons living in the other three regions of the state say they have friends or family in their community who contracted COVID-19, compared to approximately 54 percent of the residents of the Panhandle and North Central regions.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say that friends or family in their community contracted COVID-19, but older persons are more likely to say that friends or family in their community died as a result of the virus. Approximately two in ten persons age 30 and older say friends or family in their community died as a result of COVID-19, compared to 10 percent of younger persons.

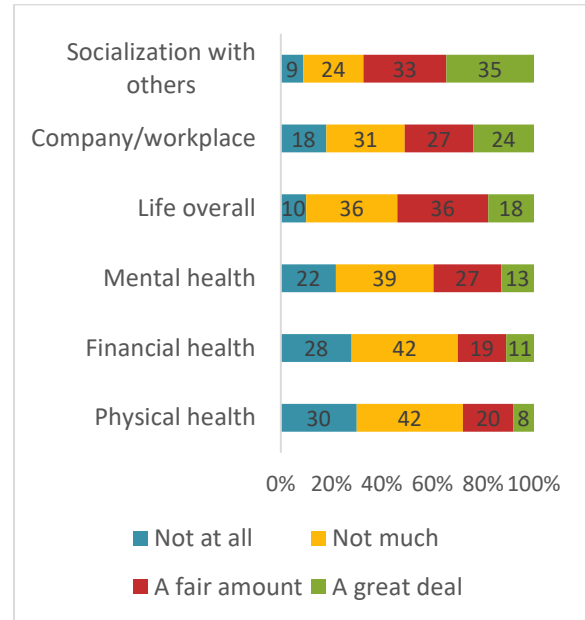
Other groups most likely to say friends or family in their community contracted COVID-19 include: persons with higher household incomes, females, married persons, persons with higher education levels and persons with management, professional or education occupations. Females, persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations and persons with management, professional or education occupations are the groups most likely to say friends or family in their community were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say they have friends or family outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19 and who died as a result of COVID-19. Persons age 30 to 39 and persons with the highest education levels are the other groups most likely to say friends or family outside their community were both hospitalized and died as a result of the virus.

Next, respondents were asked the extent to which various elements of their life were affected or disrupted by the pandemic. Most rural Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal: their socialization with others (68%), their life overall (54%), and their company/workplace (51%) (Figure 3). Conversely, most rural Nebraskans say their physical health, their financial health and their mental health were either not at all impacted or not much.

The extent to which these elements of life were affected or disrupted by the pandemic are examined by community size, region or individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their life overall was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic.

**Figure 3. Extent Items Affected or Disrupted by Pandemic**



Just under six in ten persons living in or near the largest communities (58%) say their life overall was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 51 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations under 1,000.

Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say their life overall was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Just over six in ten residents of the Northeast region (62%) say their life overall was impacted a fair amount or a great deal, compared to four in ten residents of the North Central region.

Other groups most likely to say their life overall was impacted at least a fair amount include the oldest respondents, persons with the highest education levels and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

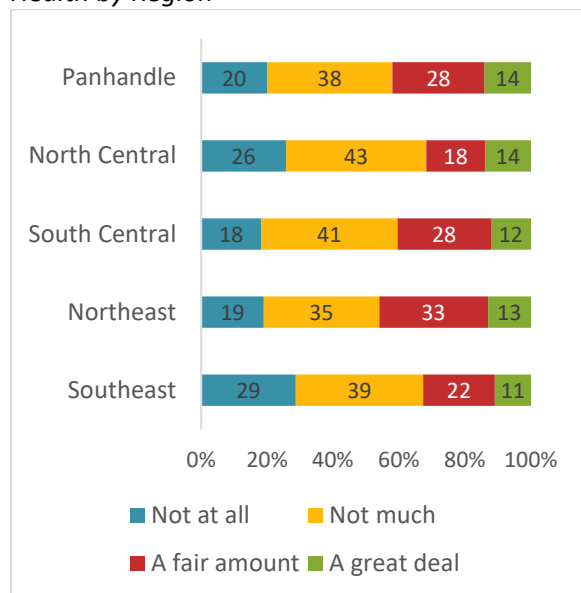
Persons living in or near larger communities are

more likely than persons living in or near the smallest communities to say their mental health has been affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Approximately four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 500 or more say their mental health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 34 percent of persons living in or near smaller communities.

Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say their mental health has been affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Almost one-half (46%) of residents of the Northeast region say their mental health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to approximately one-third of residents of both the Southeast and North Central regions (Figure 4).

Other groups most likely to say their mental health was impacted at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: the youngest respondents, females, persons with higher

**Figure 4. Extent Pandemic Affected Mental Health by Region**



education levels, persons who have never married, and persons with management, professional, or education occupations.

The groups most likely to say their physical health has been affected at least a fair amount include: residents of the Northeast region, females, persons with at least a four year college degree, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with sales or office support occupations.

Persons living in both the Panhandle and the Northeast regions are more likely than persons living in other regions to say their financial health was affected at least a fair amount. Just over one-third (35%) of residents of these two regions say their financial health was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 24 percent of persons living in the Southeast region.

Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say their financial health was affected at least a fair amount. Just over four in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (42%) say their financial health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 20 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to say their financial health was affected by at least a fair amount include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; younger persons; persons with at least some college education (but not a four year degree); persons who are divorced or separated and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Females are more likely than males to say their company or workplace was impacted at least a

fair amount by the pandemic. Almost six in ten females (56%) say their company or workplace was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to just under one-half of males (46%).

Other groups most likely to say their company or workplace was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions; persons age 30 to 49; persons with higher education levels; persons who are divorced/separated; persons with sales or office support occupations and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

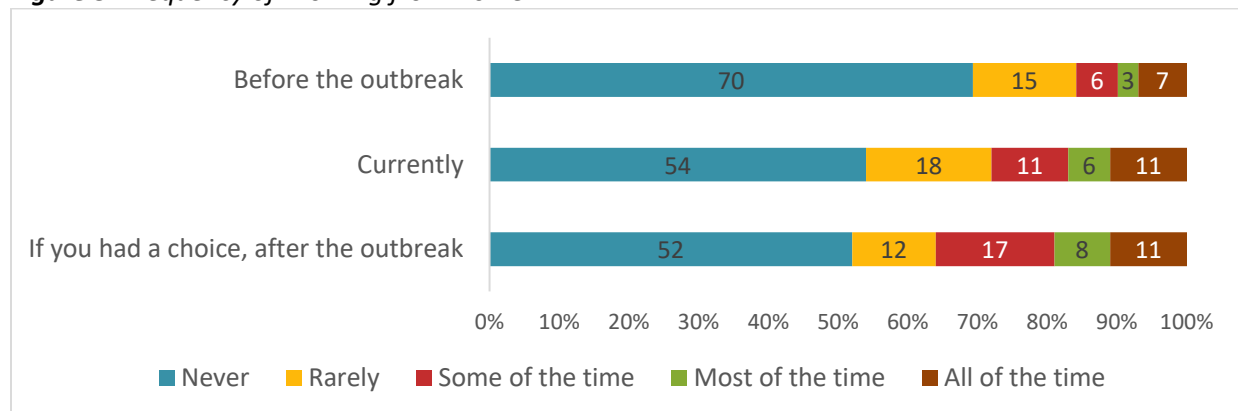
Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their socialization with others was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Just over seven in ten persons who live in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (72%) state that their socialization with others was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 59 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to believe their socialization with others was affected at least a fair amount. Just over seven in ten persons age 50 or older say their socialization with others was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 57 percent of persons age 19 to 29.

Other groups most likely to say their socialization with others was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: females, persons with the highest education levels and persons with sales or office support occupations.

Next, respondents were asked some questions about their work situation. These questions were only asked of the persons who are currently working. They were first asked about working from home before and during the pandemic as well as their desire of working from home moving forward. While 16 percent of employed rural Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 28 percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer (Figure 5). If they had a choice after the outbreak, just over one-third (36%) would like to work from home at least some of the time.

**Figure 5. Frequency of Working from Home**



Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say they worked from home most or all of the time before the outbreak. Fourteen percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities said they worked from home most or all of the time before the outbreak, compared to six percent of persons living or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

The other groups most likely to say they worked from home most or all of the time before the outbreak include: the oldest respondents, married persons, persons with the highest education levels, persons with occupations in agriculture and persons working for an employer with 1 to 5 employees.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say they worked from home currently when they completed the survey. Just under one-quarter of Panhandle residents (22%) reported working from home most or all of the time, compared to 15 percent of the residents living in the Northeast region.

The other groups most likely to be working from home most or all of the time include: persons age 30 to 49, persons with the highest education levels, persons working in sales or office support occupations, persons with occupations in agriculture and persons working for an employer with 1 to 5 employees.

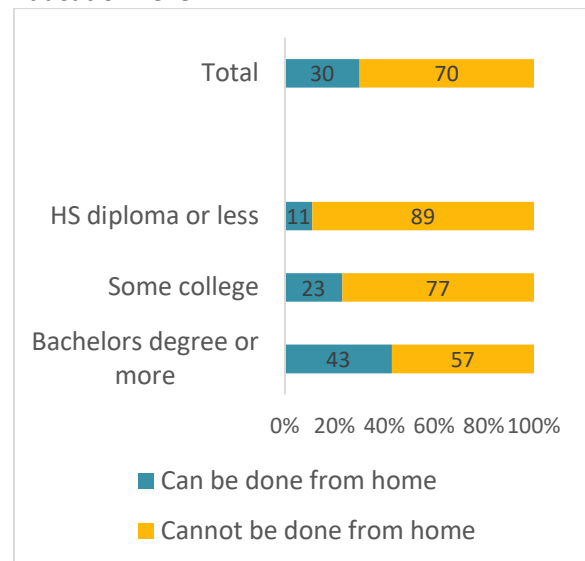
Persons age 40 to 49 are more likely than both younger and older persons to say that if they had a choice, they would work from home most or all of the time after the outbreak. Almost three in ten persons of this age group (28%) say they would work from home most or all of the time after the outbreak, compared to seven percent of persons age 19 to 29.

Other groups most likely to say they would prefer to work from home most or all of the time after the outbreak include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, Panhandle residents, persons with the lowest household incomes, persons who are divorced/separated, persons with the highest education levels, persons with sales or office support occupations and persons working for an employer with 1 to 5 employees.

Next, respondents were asked regardless of their current work arrangement, if the responsibilities of their job could be done from home for the most part. Three in ten employed rural Nebraskans say that the responsibilities of their job can be done from home.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to say their job responsibilities can be done from home. Over four in ten persons with at least a Bachelors degree (43%) say their job responsibilities can be done from home, compared to 11 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Job Can be Done from Home by Education Level**



Persons age 30 to 49 are more likely than both older and younger persons to say that their job responsibilities can be done from home. Just under four in ten persons of this age group (39%) say their job responsibilities can be done from home, compared to 19 percent of persons age 50 to 64.

The other groups most likely to say their job responsibilities can be done from home for the most part include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999; married persons; persons with management, professional or education occupations; and persons with sales or office support occupations.

Finally, the respondents were asked a question to measure the economic impacts from the pandemic their household and other groups experienced during the past year. Two out of ten rural Nebraskans say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 16 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19 (Figure 7). Almost one-third of rural Nebraskans (32%) had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income or had their hours reduced. Almost three in ten (28%) had friends or family in their community that reduced the hours of operation of their business and just over one-quarter (26%) had friends or family in their community that were temporarily laid off.

The economic impacts experienced by the various groups are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 6). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say someone in their household had their hours

reduced. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 are the group most likely to have someone in their household lose their job, change jobs, and have a loss of income.

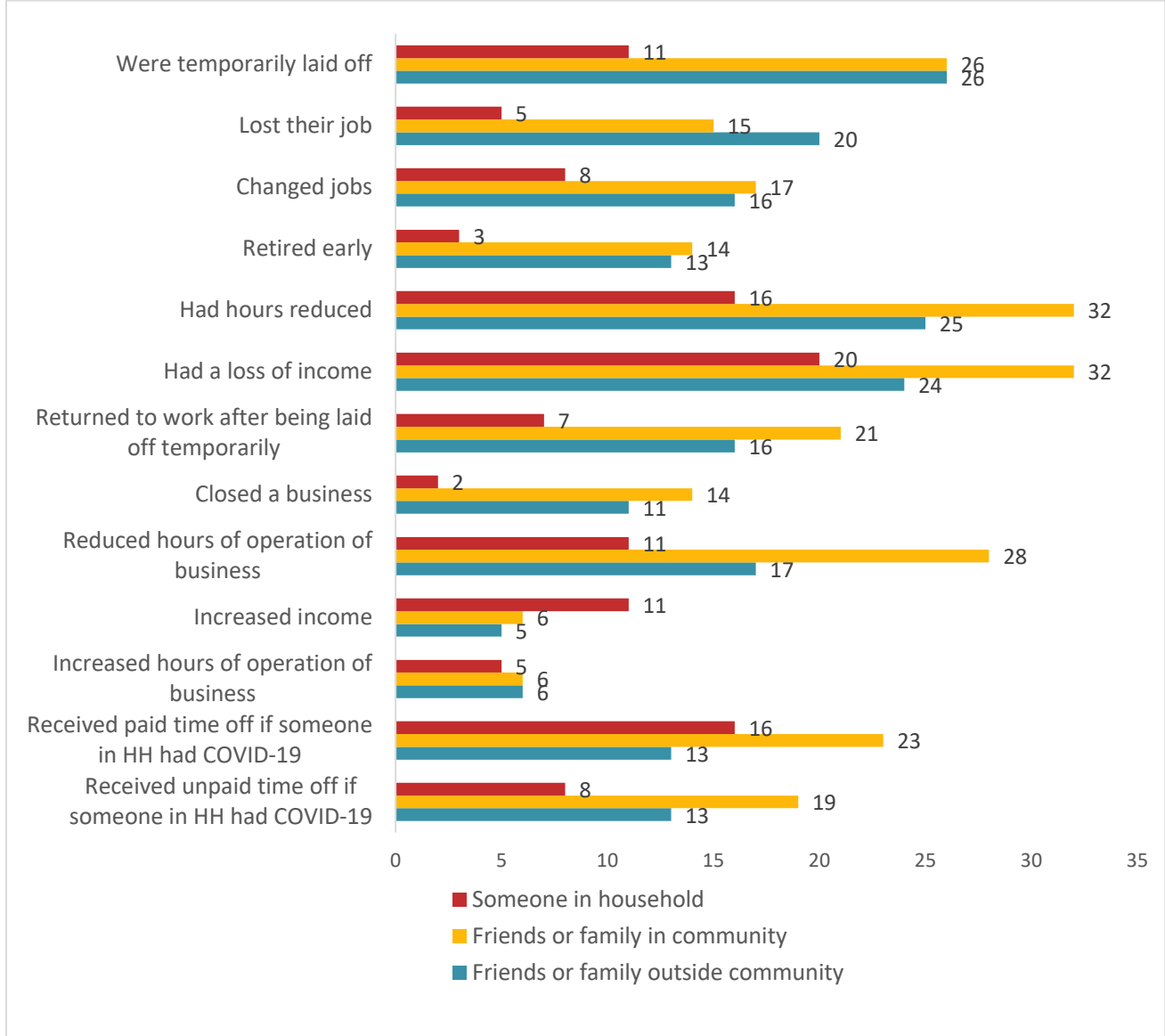
Residents of the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to have someone in their household return to work after being laid off temporarily.

Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household experienced the following in the past year: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, and had hours reduced. For example, 16 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 said someone in their household was temporarily laid off, compared to approximately eight percent of persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more. Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say someone in their household increased their income or received paid time off from their employer if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19.

Persons age 30 to 64 are the age group most likely to say someone in their household was temporarily laid off during the past year. Persons age 40 to 49 are the group most likely to have had a loss of income by someone in their household or to have someone received paid time off from their employer if someone had contracted COVID-19. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say someone in the household did the following: changed jobs, increased their income or received unpaid time off if someone in the household had COVID-19.

Females are more likely than males to say

**Figure 7. Economic Impacts Experienced by Various Groups**



someone in their household had hours reduced during the past year and to say someone in the household received both paid and unpaid time off.

Persons who are divorced or separated are the marital group most likely to say someone in their household lost their job or received paid time off if someone in the household had COVID-19. Persons who never married are the

group most likely to say someone in their household had their hours reduced or returned to work after being laid off temporarily. Both persons who are married and persons who are divorced or separated are the groups most likely to say someone in their household had a loss of income.

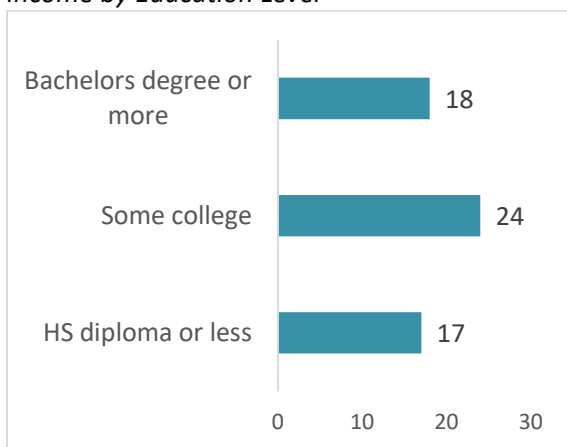
Persons with some college education (but less than a four year degree) are more likely than



persons with both more and less education to say the following items were experienced by someone in their household: were temporarily laid off, had hours reduced, had a loss of income, reduced hours of operation of business, and received unpaid time off from their employer if someone in the household had contracted COVID-19. As an example, almost one-quarter (24%) of persons with some college education (but less than a four year degree) said someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, compared to approximately 17 percent of persons with both more and less education (Figure 8). Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to say someone in their household had increased income and received paid time off if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19.

Persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say that someone in their household: was temporarily laid off, had their hours reduced and returned to work after being laid off temporarily. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to say someone in their household had reduced hours

**Figure 8. Someone in Household Had Loss of Income by Education Level**



of operation of business and received both paid and unpaid time off from their employer if someone in their household contracted COVID-19.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say friends or family in their community experienced many of the items listed: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, changed jobs, retired early, had hours reduced, had a loss of income and returned to work after being laid off temporarily. However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are the group most likely to say friends or family in their community closed a business. Just over two in ten persons living in or near the smallest communities (21%) say friends or family in their community closed a business.

Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say friends or family in their community were temporarily laid off, had hours reduced, and reduced hours of operation of their business.

Persons age 30 to 49 are the age group most likely to say friends or family in their community were temporarily laid off, had hours reduced, had a loss of income, and reduced hours of operation of a business. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say friends or family in their community closed a business and received both paid and unpaid time off from their employer.

Persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations are the occupation group most likely to say friends or family in their community experienced the following: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, had a loss of income, returned to work after being laid off temporarily, and reduced hours of operation

of a business. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to have friends or family in their community that changed jobs and had hours reduced.

## Changes in Consumer Habits

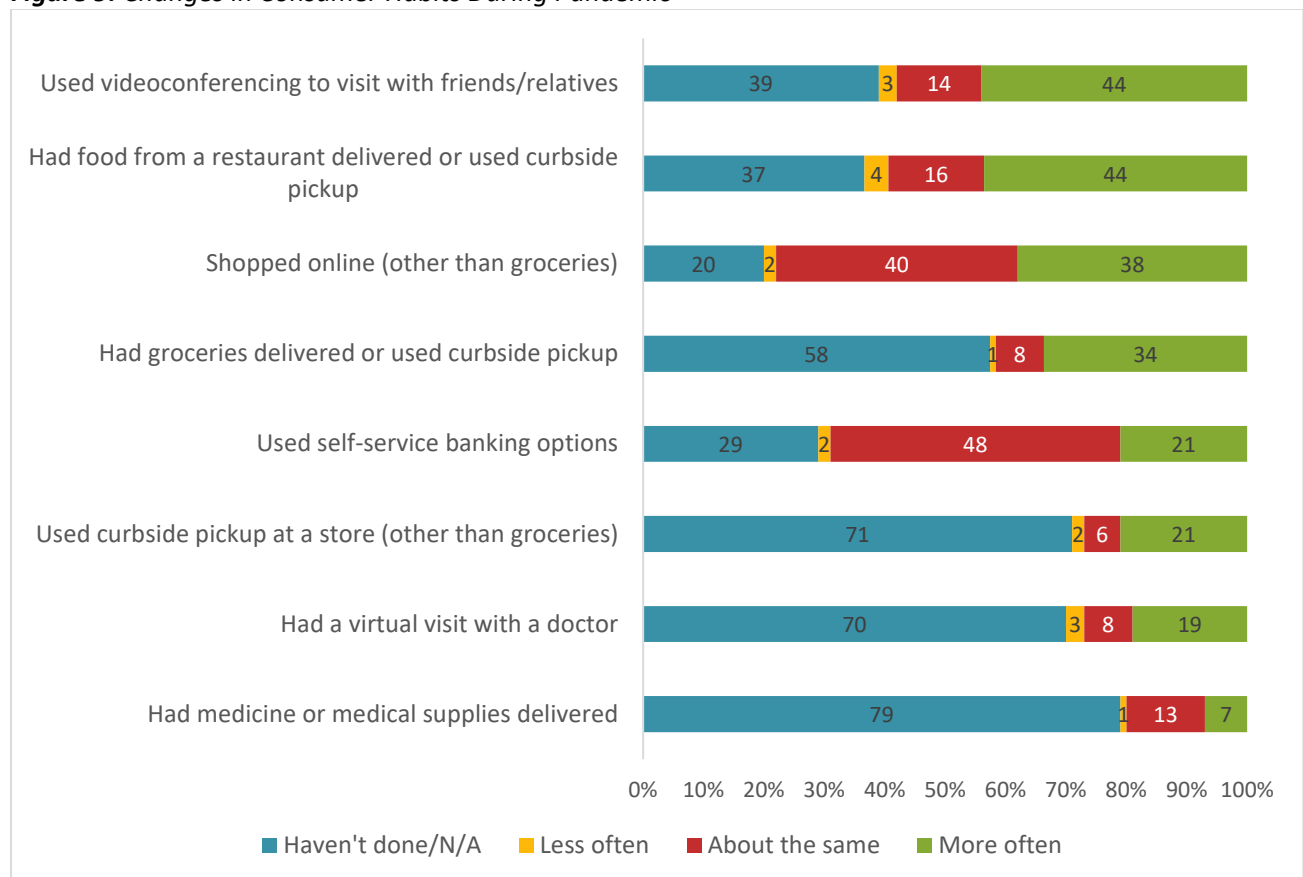
Next, respondents were asked about ways they may have changed various consumer habits during the pandemic. They were asked if they engaged in various activities during the pandemic more often, less often or about the same as they did prior to it. Many rural Nebraskans engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup

(44%), used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (44%), shopped online (other than groceries) (38%), and had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (34%) (Figure 9).

The changes in consumer habits during the pandemic are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 7). Many differences emerge.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to have engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup, had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup, had a virtual

**Figure 9. Changes in Consumer Habits During Pandemic**



visit with a doctor, used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), used self-service banking options, and used video conferencing to visit with friends/relatives. As an example, just over one-half of persons living in or near the largest communities (55%) had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup, compared to 30 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities.

Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say they had groceries delivered/used curbside pickup or had a virtual visit with a doctor more often during the pandemic. Residents of the Northeast region are the regional group most likely to have used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), shopped online (other than groceries) and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives. Forty-three percent of Northeast region residents reported shopping online (other than groceries) more often during the pandemic, compared to 30 percent of the residents of the Southeast region.

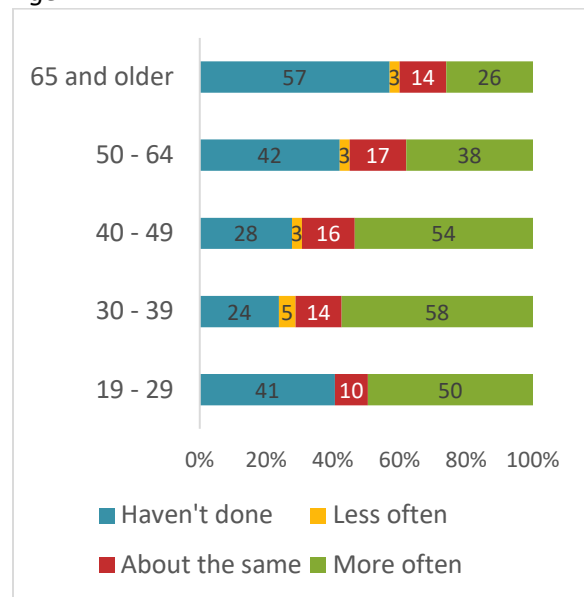
Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to engage in most of the activities listed more often during the pandemic. Almost six in ten persons with the highest household incomes (57%) said they had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup more often during the pandemic, compared to 31 percent of persons with the lowest household incomes.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to have engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup, had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup, used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), and used self-service

banking options. Just over three in ten persons under the age of 30 (31%) used self-service banking options more often, compared to 17 percent of persons age 50 and older. Persons age 30 to 49 are the age group most likely to report having a virtual visit with a doctor more often during the pandemic, shopped online (other than groceries), and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives. Just over one-half of persons age 30 to 49 said they used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives more often during the pandemic, compared to just over one-quarter (26%) of persons age 65 and older (Figure 10).

Females are more likely than males to have engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup, had a virtual visit with a doctor, shopped online (other than groceries) and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives. Just under one-quarter of females (24%) said they had a virtual visit with a doctor

**Figure 10. Frequency of Using Videoconferencing to Visit During Pandemic by Age**



more often during the pandemic, compared to 14 percent of males.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to have engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup, had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup, had a virtual visit with a doctor, used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), used self-service banking options, shopped online (other than groceries) and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives. Persons with some college education (but less than a four year degree) are the education group most likely to have medicine or medical supplies delivered more often during the pandemic.

Married persons are more likely than other marital groups to have engaged in most of the listed activities more often during the pandemic. As an example, just under one-quarter (24%) of married persons used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) more often, compared to 13 percent of widowed respondents. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to have used self-service banking options more often during the pandemic. Widowed persons are the group most likely to have had medicine or medical supplies delivered more often during the pandemic.

Persons with sales or office support occupations are the occupation group most likely to have groceries delivered or by curbside pickup more often during the pandemic. Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to have engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had food from a restaurant delivered or by curbside pickup, use

curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, shopped online (other than groceries), and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives.

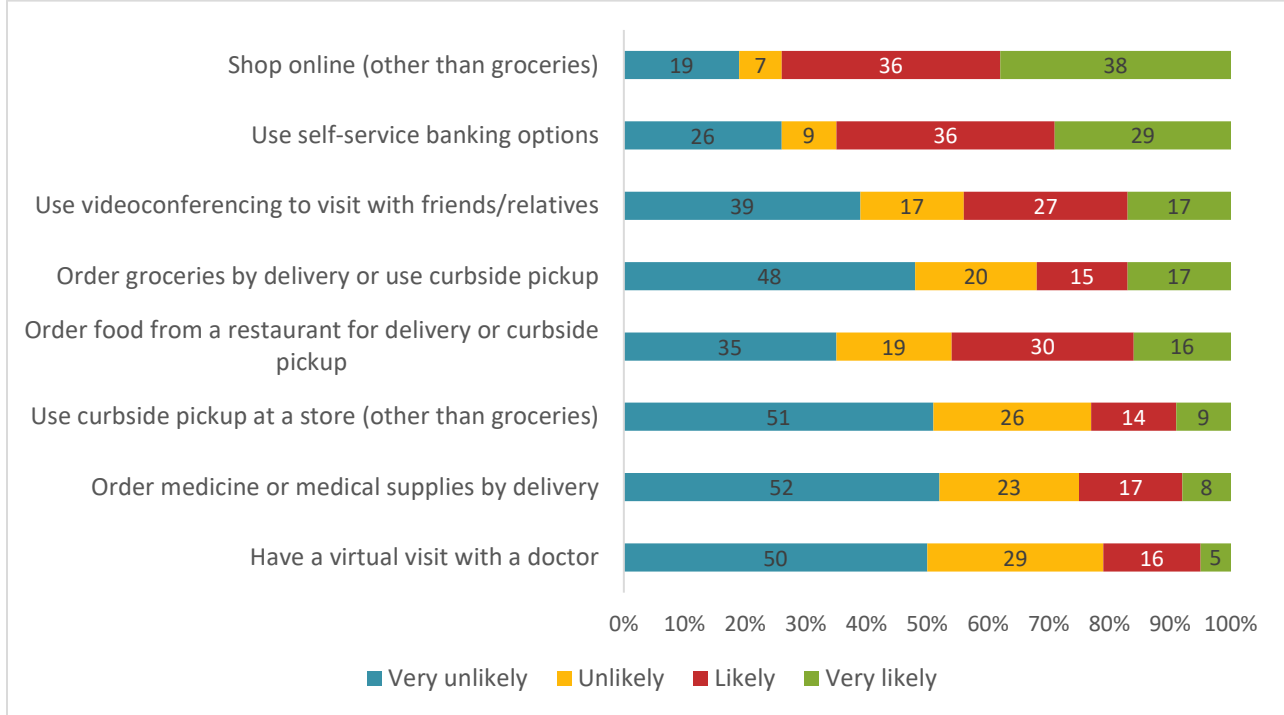
Next, respondents were asked how likely they were to engage in those same activities going forward. Most rural Nebraskans report being likely to shop online (other than groceries) and use self-service banking options going forward (Figure 11). Many also say it will be likely for them to videoconference with friends/relatives, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup and to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup.

The likelihood of engaging in these activities going forward are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 8). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, to shop online (other than groceries) and use videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives going forward.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup and use videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives going forward. Residents of both the Panhandle and the Southeast region are the regional groups most likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup going forward.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say they will engage in most of the activities

**Figure 11. Likelihood of Making Consumer Choices Going Forward**



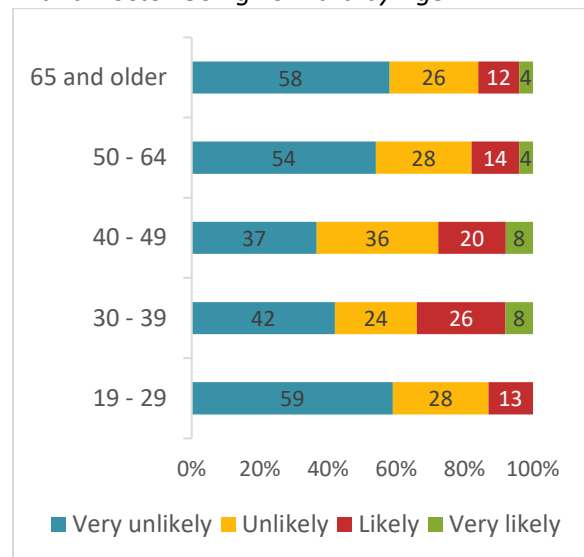
listed moving forward. As an example, almost three in ten persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more (29%) say it is likely they will use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) going forward, compared to 16 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000.

Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to engage in the following activities going forward: order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, have a virtual visit with a doctor, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, shop online (other than groceries) and use videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives. Just over one-third (34%) of persons age 30 to 39 say they will be likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward, compared to 13 percent of persons age 19 to 29 (Figure 12). Persons age 30 to 49 are the groups

most likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup going forward.

Females are more likely than males to engage in

**Figure 12. Likelihood of Having a Virtual Visit with a Doctor Going Forward by Age**



the following activities going forward: order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, order medicine or medical supplies by delivery, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, shop online (other than groceries) and use videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to engage in each of the listed activities going forward. Just over one-quarter (27%) of persons with at least a four-year degree are likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward, compared to 14 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Married persons are the marital group most likely to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) or use videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives going forward. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup going forward. Both the married persons and persons who have never married are the groups most likely to say they will shop online (other than groceries) in the future. Widowed persons are the marital group most likely to order medicine or medical supplies by delivery and are the group *least* likely to use self-service banking options going forward. Persons who are divorced or separated are the group most likely to say they will have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, order medicine or medical supplies by delivery, have a

virtual visit with a doctor, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), use self-service banking options, and shop online (other than groceries) going forward. Almost one-half (48%) of persons with these types of occupations say it is likely they will order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup going forward, compared to 17 percent of persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations. Persons with food service or personal care occupations join this group as most likely to use videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives.

## Limitations of Home Internet Service

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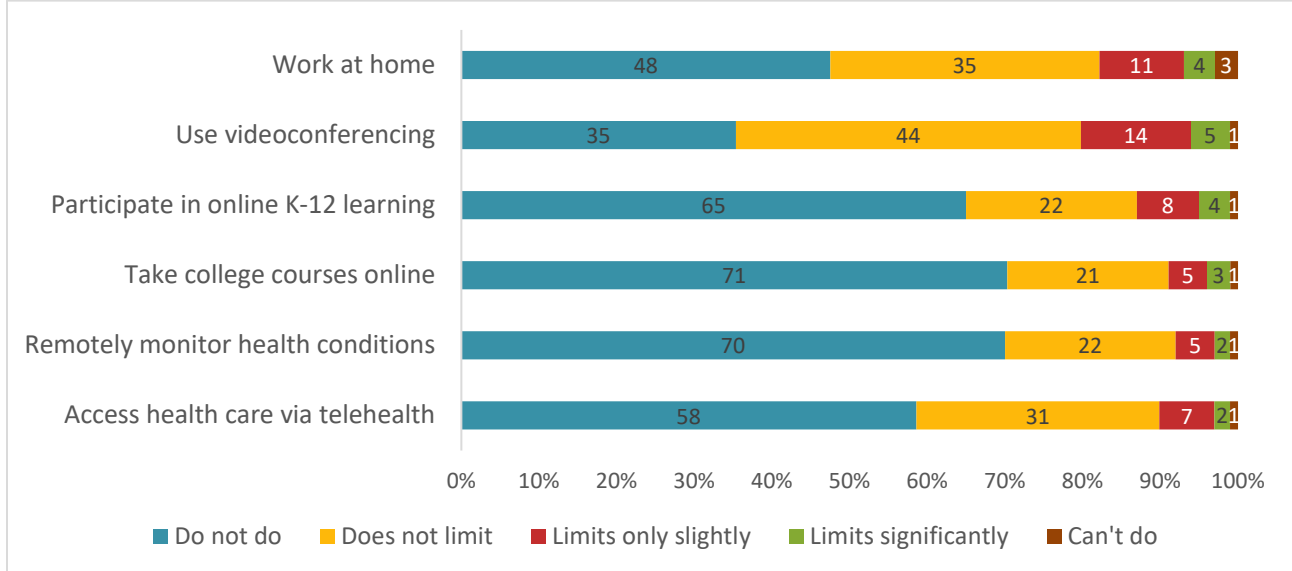
When the pandemic started last spring, many employees began working at home and K – 12 students participated in online learning. These and other activities required adequate broadband service in the home. To measure this, respondents were asked if their Internet service at home (if they had it) limited their ability to do various activities. If they do not have Internet service at home, they skipped this question.

Not many rural Nebraskans report significant limitations on their ability to do most of the listed activities. Less than one in ten report being limited significantly or not being able to do each of the activities listed (Figure 13).

Appendix Table 9 examines how much their home Internet service limits their ability to do the items by community size, region and various individual attributes.

One regional difference occurs. Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to work at home. Thirteen percent of the Panhandle

**Figure 13. Limitations of Home Internet Service**



residents report their service limits significantly or won't allow them to work at home, compared to five percent of the residents of both the North Central and South Central regions.

Persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to work at home. Twelve percent of persons with these types of occupations say their Internet service limits significantly or won't allow them to work at home, compared to four percent of persons with occupations in agriculture.

## Conclusion

Most rural Nebraskans felt various impacts from the pandemic. While many rural Nebraskans had someone in their household that quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure or who contracted COVID-19, most have friends or family in their community that quarantined or contracted the virus. Many rural

Nebraskans also have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19 or who died as a result of it.

Most rural Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal by the pandemic: their socialization with others, their life overall, and their company/workplace. Conversely, most rural Nebraskans say their physical health, their financial health and their mental health were either not at all impacted or not much. Some groups were more likely to report having these aspects of their lives affected by the pandemic. Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say the following aspects have been impacted at least a fair amount by the pandemic: their life overall, their mental health, and their physical health. And, persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the following items were affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic: their life overall, their mental health, their physical health, their

financial health and their socialization with others.

Work patterns were also impacted. While 16 percent of employed rural Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 28 percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer. If they had a choice after the outbreak, just over one-third would like to work from home at least some of the time.

Various economic impacts were also felt by rural Nebraskans. Two out of ten rural Nebraskans say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 16 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19. More of these impacts were seen in their community. Almost one-third of rural Nebraskans had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income or had their hours reduced. Almost three in ten had friends or family in their community that reduced the hours of operation of their business and just over one-quarter had friends or family in their community that were temporarily laid off.

Certain groups are more likely to have experienced these economic impacts. Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household experienced the following in the past year: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, and had hours reduced. And, persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say friends or family in their community experienced many of the items listed: were temporarily laid off, lost their job, changed jobs, retired early, had hours reduced,

had a loss of income and returned to work after being laid off temporarily. However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are the group most likely to say friends or family in their community closed a business.

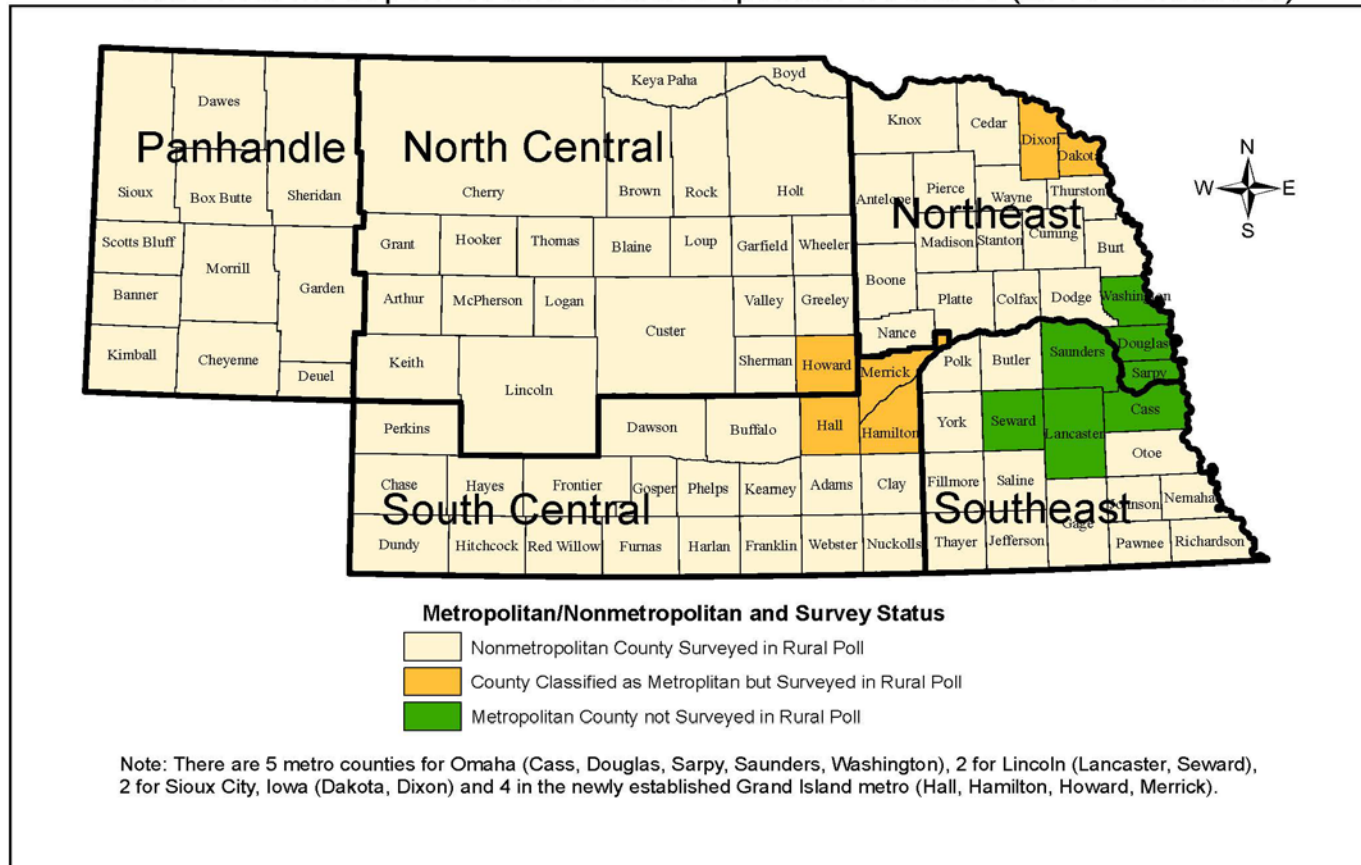
Consumer habits were also impacted. Many rural Nebraskans engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup (44%), used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (44%), shopped online (other than groceries) (38%), and had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (34%). And, most rural Nebraskans report being likely to shop online (other than groceries) and use self-service banking options going forward. Many also say it will be likely for them to videoconference with friends/relatives, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup and to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup.

Not many rural Nebraskans report significant limitations from their home Internet service on their ability to do various activities, such as work at home or participate in online K – 12 learning. Less than one in ten report being limited significantly or not being able to do each of the activities listed.



Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska

Nebraska Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties (2013 Definitions)



Source: 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget, released 2-28-13  
 Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 11, 2014

**Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents<sup>1</sup> Compared to 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska\***

	<b>2021 Poll</b>	<b>2020 Poll</b>	<b>2019 Poll</b>	<b>2018 Poll</b>	<b>2017 Poll</b>	<b>2016 Poll</b>	<b>2015 - 2019 ACS</b>
<b>Age : <sup>2</sup></b>							
20 - 39	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	31%	32%
40 - 64	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	45%	42%
65 and over	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%
<b>Gender: <sup>3</sup></b>							
Female	55%	55%	55%	55%	56%	59%	51%
Male	45%	46%	45%	46%	44%	41%	49%
<b>Education: <sup>4</sup></b>							
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	1%	1%	0.3%	1%	1%	1%	4%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma)	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	6%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	16%	16%	15%	18%	18%	21%	32%
Some college, no degree	26%	18%	18%	23%	22%	21%	26%
Associate degree	15%	24%	24%	17%	16%	19%	12%
Bachelors degree	28%	26%	29%	25%	25%	23%	15%
Graduate or professional degree	13%	14%	13%	13%	16%	14%	6%
<b>Household Income: <sup>5</sup></b>							
Less than \$20,000	8%	7%	7%	9%	10%	11%	15%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	17%	14%	15%	18%	18%	22%	21%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	16%	19%	18%	22%	26%	22%	18%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	14%	16%	16%	17%	12%	14%	11%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	17%	21%	19%	33%	34%	32%	14%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	19%	15%	16%	*** <sup>6</sup>	***	***	13%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5%	5%	5%	***	***	***	4%
\$200,000 or more	4%	4%	3%	***	***	***	3%
<b>Marital Status: <sup>7</sup></b>							
Married	69%	69%	70%	71%	68%	69%	61%
Never married	13%	12%	12%	10%	13%	11%	19%
Divorced/separated	11%	10%	9%	11%	11%	10%	12%
Widowed/widower	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%

<sup>1</sup> Data from the Rural Polls have been weighted by age.

<sup>2</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>4</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

<sup>5</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

<sup>6</sup> Income categories for the Rural Polls were expanded in 2019. \$75,000 or more was the largest category before then.

<sup>7</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

\*Comparison numbers are estimates taken from the American Community Survey five-year sample and may reflect significant margins of error for areas with relatively small populations.

**Appendix Table 2. COVID-19 Health Impacts by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

*The coronavirus had many impacts in Nebraska over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	Quarantined because of possible exposure	Someone in your household		
		Contracted COVID-19	Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19	Died as a result of COVID-19
<b>Total</b>	34	25	2	1
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1391)		
Less than 500	36	25	3	0.4
500 - 999	38	23	1	1
1,000 - 4,999	30	24	3	1
5,000 - 9,999	36	25	2	2
10,000 and up	37	28	1	1
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1427)		
Panhandle	39	27*	1	0
North Central	34	31*	1	1
South Central	38	26*	3	2
Northeast	32	23*	2	1
Southeast	29	19*	2	0.4
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1315)		
Under \$40,000	31*	20*	2	1
\$40,000 - \$74,999	29*	20*	3	1
\$75,000 - \$99,999	38*	26*	2	2
\$100,000 and over	45*	36*	2	0.3
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1433)		
19 - 29	27*	23*	0	0
30 - 39	41*	25*	3	0
40 - 49	47*	39*	2	2
50 - 64	33*	22*	2	1
65 and older	24*	16*	4	1
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1411)		
Male	29*	24	2	1
Female	38*	26	2	1
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1388)		
Married	37*	28*	2	1
Never married	23*	16*	0	1
Divorced/separated	43*	27*	2	0
Widowed	18*	13*	2	1
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1392)		
H.S. diploma or less	22*	15*	3	1
Some college	34*	30*	2	1
Bachelors degree	41*	24*	1	1
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1077)		
Mgt, prof or education	44*	28*	2	1*
Sales or office support	34*	17*	1	1*
Constrn, inst or maint	22*	16*	2	1*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	23*	32*	2	6*
Agriculture	30*	29*	1	1*
Food serv/pers. care	25*	22*	2	0*
Hlthcare supp/safety	42*	33*	3	0*
Other	64*	46*	0	0*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*The coronavirus had many impacts in Nebraska over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Friends or family in your community</i>			
	<i>Quarantined because of possible exposure</i>	<i>Contracted COVID-19</i>	<i>Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19</i>	<i>Died as a result of COVID-19</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>			
<b>Total</b>	63	64	31	18
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>		(n = 1392)		
Less than 500	58	65	35	19
500 - 999	68	68	28	14
1,000 - 4,999	62	61	31	17
5,000 - 9,999	66	60	25	19
10,000 and up	67	66	32	17
<b><u>Region</u></b>		(n = 1427)		
Panhandle	54	54*	27	24
North Central	59	56*	31	20
South Central	66	66*	29	15
Northeast	63	66*	36	16
Southeast	65	66*	28	20
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>		(n = 1315)		
Under \$40,000	55*	51*	30	21
\$40,000 - \$74,999	69*	67*	27	15
\$75,000 - \$99,999	67*	68*	35	17
\$100,000 and over	66*	70*	33	17
<b><u>Age</u></b>		(n = 1432)		
19 - 29	70*	73*	30	10*
30 - 39	70*	75*	34	18*
40 - 49	63*	62*	31	19*
50 - 64	65*	64*	34	20*
65 and older	53*	50*	27	18*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		(n = 1411)		
Male	58*	58*	28*	15
Female	68*	68*	34*	19
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		(n = 1389)		
Married	67*	67*	32	17
Never married	57*	63*	28	17
Divorced/separated	58*	53*	28	20
Widowed	47*	47*	29	21
<b><u>Education</u></b>		(n = 1391)		
H.S. diploma or less	54*	49*	26	14
Some college	65*	59*	32	19
Bachelors degree	67*	76*	33	18
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		(n = 1076)		
Mgt, prof or education	73*	75*	37*	18
Sales or office support	72*	72*	31*	13
Constrn, inst or maint	66*	55*	26*	14
Prodn/trans/warehsing	63*	57*	24*	12
Agriculture	58*	67*	32*	20
Food serv/pers. care	63*	59*	14*	9
Hlthcare supp/safety	69*	69*	35*	22
Other	26*	64*	18*	9

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*The coronavirus had many impacts in Nebraska over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Friends or family outside community</i>			
	<i>Quarantined because of possible exposure</i>	<i>Contracted COVID-19</i>	<i>Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19</i>	<i>Died as a result of COVID-19</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>			
<b>Total</b>	49	49	29	25
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>		(n = 1392)		
Less than 500	52	51	31	28
500 - 999	55	56	34	27
1,000 - 4,999	47	49	29	25
5,000 - 9,999	48	49	25	20
10,000 and up	50	47	29	24
<b><u>Region</u></b>		(n = 1428)		
Panhandle	40*	44	29	23
North Central	57*	54	30	19
South Central	48*	49	27	25
Northeast	52*	50	30	26
Southeast	44*	47	30	27
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>		(n = 1315)		
Under \$40,000	44*	44	28*	25*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	55*	50	23*	20*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	47*	51	29*	23*
\$100,000 and over	53*	53	37*	32*
<b><u>Age</u></b>		(n = 1432)		
19 - 29	53*	53*	27*	20*
30 - 39	60*	61*	39*	35*
40 - 49	54*	49*	28*	24*
50 - 64	49*	48*	29*	25*
65 and older	37*	40*	25*	21*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		(n = 1412)		
Male	44*	45*	27	22
Female	54*	53*	31	26
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		(n = 1389)		
Married	52*	52*	30	26*
Never married	56*	58*	34	30*
Divorced/separated	47*	41*	23	15*
Widowed	24*	31*	22	16*
<b><u>Education</u></b>		(n = 1392)		
H.S. diploma or less	33*	31*	19*	17*
Some college	49*	51*	29*	22*
Bachelors degree	58*	56*	34*	30*
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		(n = 1077)		
Mgt, prof or education	60*	61*	39*	30*
Sales or office support	48*	45*	25*	35*
Constrn, inst or maint	58*	52*	19*	14*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	38*	33*	19*	18*
Agriculture	44*	52*	25*	22*
Food serv/pers. care	48*	47*	37*	34*
Hlthcare supp/safety	57*	53*	27*	20*
Other	26*	35*	17*	26*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Appendix Table 3. Extent Various Items Affected or Disrupted by Coronavirus Pandemic by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

	<i>Your life overall</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Your mental health</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>		<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>	
<b>Total</b>	10	36	36	18		22	39	27	13	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1402)					(n = 1394)				
Less than 500	11	39	36	15		25	42	23	11	
500 - 999	10	38	33	18		24	33	29	14	
1,000 - 4,999	12	35	41	13		24	36	31	9	
5,000 - 9,999	7	36	35	21	$\chi^2 = 25.78^*$	22	39	27	13	$\chi^2 = 22.67^*$
10,000 and up	8	34	34	24	(.012)	17	42	25	16	(.031)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1437)					(n = 1428)				
Panhandle	14	31	35	20		20	38	28	14	
North Central	15	45	27	13		26	43	18	14	
South Central	7	35	39	18		18	41	28	12	
Northeast	8	30	39	23	$\chi^2 = 43.71^*$	19	35	33	13	$\chi^2 = 30.38^*$
Southeast	10	42	31	16	(.000)	29	39	22	11	(.002)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1324)					(n = 1315)				
Under \$40,000	10	30	37	24		19	36	31	14	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	12	41	30	18		21	36	29	14	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4	37	41	18	$\chi^2 = 27.06^*$	17	46	27	10	$\chi^2 = 15.96$
\$100,000 and over	10	35	38	17	(.001)	25	41	23	11	(.068)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1444)					(n = 1433)				
19 - 29	13	30	33	23		20	30	30	20	
30 - 39	14	36	33	17		22	38	23	18	
40 - 49	8	37	37	18		21	35	30	14	
50 - 64	7	41	35	17	$\chi^2 = 26.19^*$	21	44	26	9	$\chi^2 = 41.67^*$
65 and older	7	33	41	19	(.010)	24	44	26	7	(.003)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1420)					(n = 1409)				
Male	10	38	35	18	$\chi^2 = 1.85$	28	38	27	7	$\chi^2 = 55.38^*$
Female	9	35	37	19	(.604)	16	39	27	18	(.000)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1403)					(n = 1393)				
High school diploma or less	17	35	34	14		32	35	23	10	
Some college	8	37	34	20	$\chi^2 = 23.09^*$	22	40	24	13	$\chi^2 = 29.57^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	8	35	39	18	(.001)	16	40	31	13	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1399)					(n = 1388)				
Married	9	36	38	17		23	41	24	13	
Never married	11	39	27	23		18	29	40	13	
Divorced/separated	10	33	36	22	$\chi^2 = 11.76$	16	39	28	17	$\chi^2 = 26.84^*$
Widowed	10	32	39	19	(.227)	22	39	30	9	(.001)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1094)					(n = 1087)				
Mgt, prof or education	5	35	42	19		16	36	32	16	
Sales or office support	8	39	39	14		19	37	26	19	
Constrn, inst or maint	10	42	40	8		27	33	33	6	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	10	46	27	17		30	52	14	5	
Agriculture	13	48	20	19		33	44	19	3	
Food serv/pers. care	15	38	28	20		13	48	32	7	
Hlthcare supp/safety	17	29	38	17	$\chi^2 = 76.07^*$	16	40	21	23	$\chi^2 = 107.56^*$
Other	0	18	32	50	(.000)	9	14	68	9	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.  
Those who answered "not applicable" were excluded from this analysis.

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>Your physical health</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Your financial health</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>		<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>	
<b>Total</b>	30	42	20	8		28	42	19	11	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1395)					(n = 1380)				
Less than 500	30	47	16	8		28	45	16	11	
500 - 999	36	36	22	7		38	35	16	11	
1,000 - 4,999	33	40	23	5		31	41	22	6	
5,000 - 9,999	24	44	18	13	$\chi^2 = 27.09^*$	25	37	18	20	$\chi^2 = 33.82^*$
10,000 and up	27	42	21	11	(.007)	25	44	19	12	(.001)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1427)					(n = 1413)				
Panhandle	37	42	18	3		32	34	21	14	
North Central	28	47	17	9		26	48	20	6	
South Central	28	46	19	7		28	44	20	9	
Northeast	27	36	24	13	$\chi^2 = 31.18^*$	26	39	18	17	$\chi^2 = 33.17^*$
Southeast	34	39	21	6	(.002)	34	42	17	7	(.001)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1317)					(n = 1305)				
Under \$40,000	28	39	22	11		24	34	26	16	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	28	43	21	8		26	44	18	13	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	29	44	23	4	$\chi^2 = 15.32$	24	48	20	8	$\chi^2 = 55.30^*$
\$100,000 and over	34	41	18	8	(.082)	38	43	12	8	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1434)					(n = 1418)				
19 - 29	30	33	20	17		27	37	17	20	
30 - 39	29	47	19	5		34	39	21	7	
40 - 49	30	35	25	11		21	43	21	15	
50 - 64	29	47	18	6	$\chi^2 = 42.76^*$	27	46	20	8	$\chi^2 = 50.01^*$
65 and older	30	45	19	6	(.000)	34	43	15	7	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1410)					(n = 1397)				
Male	36	40	18	6	$\chi^2 = 26.62^*$	34	36	20	10	$\chi^2 = 25.45^*$
Female	24	44	22	10	(.000)	23	47	18	12	(.000)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1396)					(n = 1379)				
High school diploma or less	40	35	19	7		32	38	22	7	
Some college	29	43	18	9	$\chi^2 = 20.56^*$	25	39	23	13	$\chi^2 = 31.70^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	25	43	23	9	(.002)	30	47	13	10	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1387)					(n = 1375)				
Married	32	41	19	8		30	42	18	10	
Never married	28	46	18	9		23	50	19	8	
Divorced/separated	20	42	24	14	$\chi^2 = 17.42^*$	23	37	21	19	$\chi^2 = 22.21^*$
Widowed	27	40	25	8	(.043)	34	38	21	7	(.008)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1088)					(n = 1083)				
Mgt, prof or education	24	42	26	9		29	46	15	9	
Sales or office support	27	34	32	7		25	36	19	21	
Constrn, inst or maint	40	43	14	4		41	43	14	3	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	39	48	5	9		31	34	23	13	
Agriculture	46	37	13	4		30	48	14	8	
Food serv/pers. care	25	43	31	2		18	36	28	18	
Hlthcare supp/safety	23	43	17	17	$\chi^2 = 98.64^*$	19	47	22	12	$\chi^2 = 90.58^*$
Other	14	55	32	0	(.000)	5	10	67	19	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Those who answered "not applicable" were excluded from this analysis.

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>Your company/workplace</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Your socialization with others</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>		<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Not much</i>	<i>A fair amount</i>	<i>A great deal</i>	
<b>Total</b>	18	31	27	24		9	24	33	35	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1154)					(n = 1407)				
Less than 500	23	27	24	26		10	31	25	34	
500 - 999	25	29	24	22		11	21	39	29	
1,000 - 4,999	19	32	32	17		9	24	33	34	
5,000 - 9,999	11	25	33	30	$\chi^2 = 37.29^*$	7	24	31	38	$\chi^2 = 21.62^*$
10,000 and up	12	35	26	28	(.000)	8	20	37	35	(.042)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1168)					(n = 1439)				
Panhandle	27	25	24	24		13	21	34	31	
North Central	20	30	30	21		11	27	33	29	
South Central	12	34	28	26		7	27	32	34	
Northeast	12	33	28	28	$\chi^2 = 51.68^*$	8	20	35	38	$\chi^2 = 18.60$
Southeast	31	27	25	17	(.000)	10	22	31	37	(.099)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1103)					(n = 1328)				
Under \$40,000	19	34	21	26		10	26	33	31	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	17	33	27	23		7	26	31	37	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16	31	29	24	$\chi^2 = 6.77$	6	20	36	38	$\chi^2 = 16.91$
\$100,000 and over	17	30	30	23	(.661)	12	23	33	32	(.050)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1173)					(n = 1444)				
19 - 29	17	40	17	27		10	33	27	30	
30 - 39	24	20	34	22		12	20	35	34	
40 - 49	15	26	31	28		9	28	28	36	
50 - 64	13	38	28	21	$\chi^2 = 60.53^*$	7	21	38	34	$\chi^2 = 30.46^*$
65 and older	26	34	22	18	(.000)	8	20	36	37	(.002)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1159)					(n = 1424)				
Male	24	30	27	19	$\chi^2 = 35.92^*$	12	24	32	32	$\chi^2 = 17.01^*$
Female	12	32	28	28	(.000)	6	24	34	37	(.001)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1151)					(n = 1406)				
High school diploma or less	30	31	19	20		17	20	32	30	
Some college	19	30	27	24	$\chi^2 = 34.21^*$	10	24	28	38	$\chi^2 = 43.46^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	12	32	30	26	(.000)	5	24	38	33	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1139)					(n = 1402)				
Married	18	29	27	26		8	24	32	36	
Never married	17	41	31	11		11	25	41	24	
Divorced/separated	15	29	24	32	$\chi^2 = 23.49^*$	9	21	33	38	$\chi^2 = 13.51$
Widowed	23	27	27	23	(.005)	10	19	36	36	(.141)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1062)					(n = 1098)				
Mgt, prof or education	9	32	34	26		7	26	34	33	
Sales or office support	12	24	33	30		4	18	33	45	
Constrn, inst or maint	28	35	17	20		10	31	37	22	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	16	33	31	20		17	32	25	27	
Agriculture	33	42	20	5		12	28	29	31	
Food serv/pers. care	9	35	31	26		10	24	42	24	
Hlthcare supp/safety	13	24	22	41	$\chi^2 = 127.7^*$	9	21	29	42	$\chi^2 = 58.16^*$
Other	0	48	29	24	(.000)	4	4	70	22	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.  
Those who answered "not applicable" were excluded from this analysis.



**Appendix Table 4. Frequency of Working from Home by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

*At your primary occupation, how often did you or do you anticipate working from home during each of the following time periods?*

**Before the coronavirus outbreak**

	Never	Rarely	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Chi-square (sig.)
<i>Percentages</i>						
<b>Total</b>	70	15	6	3	7	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1086)			
Less than 500	65	14	6	4	10	
500 - 999	67	16	6	0	11	
1,000 - 4,999	65	19	6	5	6	
5,000 - 9,999	80	9	5	0	6	$\chi^2 = 34.60^*$
10,000 and up	75	13	6	3	3	(.005)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1098)			
Panhandle	66	19	4	0	12	
North Central	73	13	3	4	7	
South Central	70	14	8	3	6	
Northeast	70	16	6	4	4	$\chi^2 = 26.23$
Southeast	67	15	6	1	11	(.051)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1039)			
Under \$40,000	80	6	4	2	9	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	77	9	5	3	6	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	66	18	8	2	6	$\chi^2 = 51.51^*$
\$100,000 and over	60	22	8	5	6	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1103)			
19 – 29	90	10	0	0	0	
30 – 39	62	18	9	3	9	
40 – 49	55	21	10	6	9	
50 – 64	77	10	5	3	5	$\chi^2 = 102.20^*$
65 and older	67	13	2	4	13	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1090)			
Male	65	18	6	4	6	$\chi^2 = 14.38^*$
Female	73	12	6	2	7	(.006)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1072)			
Married	65	17	8	4	8	
Never married	86	6	4	2	2	
Divorced/separated	73	17	2	2	7	$\chi^2 = 37.69^*$
Widowed	76	16	0	0	8	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1086)			
H.S. diploma or less	84	6	4	1	5	
Some college	75	12	5	2	6	$\chi^2 = 45.20^*$
Bachelors degree	60	20	8	5	7	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1028)			
Mgt, prof or education	55	26	9	2	8	
Sales or office support	74	16	6	2	2	
Constrn, inst or maint	84	9	5	1	1	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	86	10	0	3	1	
Agriculture	54	14	11	5	16	
Food serv/pers. care	90	2	0	3	6	
Hlthcare supp/safety	89	5	1	3	2	$\chi^2 = 156.32^*$
Other	75	10	0	0	15	(.000)
<b>Size of Employer</b>			(n = 1076)			
1 – 5 employees	59	8	8	6	19	
6 – 19 employees	71	14	9	4	2	
20 – 249 employees	77	17	3	1	2	$\chi^2 = 132.32^*$
250 or more employees	70	19	6	2	3	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level. Those who are not currently working were excluded from this analysis.

*At your primary occupation, how often did you or do you anticipate working from home during each of the following time periods?*

**Currently**

	Never	Rarely	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Chi-square (sig.)
<i>Percentages</i>						
<b>Total</b>	54	18	11	6	11	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1086)			
Less than 500	55	15	11	6	12	
500 - 999	57	20	8	5	11	
1,000 - 4,999	49	20	14	6	11	
5,000 - 9,999	60	16	5	6	12	$\chi^2 = 12.57$
10,000 and up	55	18	11	6	9	(.704)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1096)			
Panhandle	46	23	10	6	16	
North Central	56	15	13	7	9	
South Central	48	22	13	7	10	
Northeast	61	18	6	4	11	$\chi^2 = 32.52^*$
Southeast	55	11	15	6	13	(.009)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1037)			
Under \$40,000	56	17	9	7	11	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	65	15	6	3	12	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	50	20	16	6	9	$\chi^2 = 46.86^*$
\$100,000 and over	44	23	14	8	12	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1099)			
19 – 29	65	17	14	4	0	
30 – 39	40	20	18	7	16	
40 – 49	45	20	10	9	16	
50 – 64	64	18	7	5	8	$\chi^2 = 93.60^*$
65 and older	64	10	5	5	15	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1086)			
Male	55	15	12	7	12	$\chi^2 = 8.33$
Female	53	21	11	5	10	(.080)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1066)			
Married	51	20	12	6	11	
Never married	59	17	12	5	7	
Divorced/separated	57	14	7	6	16	$\chi^2 = 16.32$
Widowed	75	13	4	0	8	(.177)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1082)			
H.S. diploma or less	82	8	4	2	5	
Some college	65	16	6	3	10	$\chi^2 = 148.85^*$
Bachelors degree	36	23	18	10	13	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1026)			
Mgt, prof or education	28	36	18	6	13	
Sales or office support	50	16	12	10	12	
Constrn, inst or maint	77	4	9	3	7	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	86	10	0	0	4	
Agriculture	53	11	14	4	18	
Food serv/pers. care	77	0	10	6	7	
Hlthcare supp/safety	77	11	3	5	5	$\chi^2 = 275.02^*$
Other	35	15	0	35	15	(.000)
<b>Size of Employer</b>			(n = 1075)			
1 – 5 employees	51	11	9	7	21	
6 – 19 employees	66	17	5	5	7	
20 – 249 employees	49	27	14	5	6	$\chi^2 = 84.20^*$
250 or more employees	53	17	14	6	10	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level. Those who are not currently working were excluded from this analysis.

Appendix Table 4 continued.

*At your primary occupation, how often did you or do you anticipate working from home during each of the following time periods?*

*If you had a choice, after the outbreak*

	Never	Rarely	Some of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Chi-square (sig.)
<i>Percentages</i>						
<b>Total</b>	52	12	17	8	11	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1066)			
Less than 500	55	9	12	10	14	
500 - 999	57	12	17	3	12	
1,000 - 4,999	46	16	21	7	10	
5,000 - 9,999	61	4	14	8	12	$\chi^2 = 35.62^*$
10,000 and up	52	11	19	10	7	(.003)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1081)			
Panhandle	44	12	17	13	14	
North Central	63	5	13	9	9	
South Central	50	14	16	11	9	
Northeast	50	12	24	4	10	$\chi^2 = 46.43^*$
Southeast	56	13	11	6	14	(.000)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1025)			
Under \$40,000	61	4	12	11	12	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	56	10	16	7	10	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	47	16	21	7	8	$\chi^2 = 33.02^*$
\$100,000 and over	46	14	21	8	11	(.001)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1083)			
19 – 29	64	11	18	7	0	
30 – 39	40	11	29	11	10	
40 – 49	41	11	20	10	18	
50 – 64	62	14	9	5	10	$\chi^2 = 106.64^*$
65 and older	63	10	7	6	15	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1072)			
Male	51	14	16	9	10	$\chi^2 = 9.98^*$
Female	53	9	19	7	11	(.041)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1051)			
Married	50	13	18	8	11	
Never married	56	8	23	5	8	
Divorced/separated	52	8	12	13	15	$\chi^2 = 21.70^*$
Widowed	62	15	4	8	12	(.041)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1068)			
H.S. diploma or less	81	7	5	1	6	
Some college	64	9	9	7	11	$\chi^2 = 170.42^*$
Bachelors degree	33	16	29	11	11	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1011)			
Mgt, prof or education	31	22	28	8	11	
Sales or office support	42	6	20	19	13	
Constrn, inst or maint	67	7	18	1	8	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	78	5	10	5	1	
Agriculture	53	14	11	6	16	
Food serv/pers. care	85	2	0	4	9	
Hlthcare supp/safety	68	6	12	8	6	$\chi^2 = 215.99^*$
Other	37	11	11	37	5	(.000)
<b>Size of Employer</b>			(n = 1055)			
1 – 5 employees	52	7	13	8	20	
6 – 19 employees	64	8	16	6	6	
20 – 249 employees	49	17	18	9	7	$\chi^2 = 65.16^*$
250 or more employees	48	12	23	9	9	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level. Those who are not currently working were excluded from this analysis.

**Appendix Table 5. Perceptions of Job Responsibilities by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

<i>Regardless of your current work arrangement, would you say that, for the most part, the responsibilities of your job...</i>			
	<i>Can be done from home</i>	<i>Cannot be done from home</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	30	70	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1079)	
Less than 500	25	75	
500 - 999	28	72	
1,000 - 4,999	38	62	
5,000 - 9,999	28	72	$\chi^2 = 13.71^*$
10,000 and up	27	73	(.008)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1091)	
Panhandle	39	61	
North Central	29	71	
South Central	28	72	
Northeast	30	70	$\chi^2 = 3.88$
Southeast	31	69	(.423)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1032)	
Under \$40,000	28	72	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	27	73	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	30	70	$\chi^2 = 5.43$
\$100,000 and over	35	65	(.143)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1095)	
19 - 29	24	76	
30 - 39	39	61	
40 - 49	39	61	
50 - 64	19	81	$\chi^2 = 40.71^*$
65 and older	26	74	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1080)	
Male	30	70	$\chi^2 = 0.42$
Female	30	70	(.842)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1063)	
Married	33	67	
Never married	25	75	
Divorced/separated	25	76	$\chi^2 = 9.74^*$
Widowed	15	85	(.021)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1077)	
H.S. diploma or less	11	89	
Some college	23	77	$\chi^2 = 75.81^*$
Bachelors degree	43	57	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1025)	
Mgt, prof or education	43	57	
Sales or office support	42	58	
Constrn, inst or maint	22	78	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	5	95	
Agriculture	28	72	
Food serv/pers. care	10	90	
Hlthcare supp/safety	24	77	$\chi^2 = 81.54^*$
Other	55	45	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Those who are not currently working were excluded from this analysis.

**Appendix Table 6. COVID-19 Economic Impacts by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Someone in your household</i>				
	<i>Were temporarily laid off</i>	<i>Lost their job</i>	<i>Changed jobs</i>	<i>Retired early</i>	<i>Had hours reduced</i>
<b>Total</b>	11	5	8	3	16
<b>Community Size</b>	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>				
			(n = 1372)		
Less than 500	9	5*	5*	4	12*
500 - 999	9	4*	8*	1	13*
1,000 - 4,999	10	3*	10*	3	13*
5,000 - 9,999	13	13*	21*	3	16*
10,000 and up	12	5*	7*	4	22*
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1408)				
Panhandle	12	8*	9	2	14
North Central	10	1*	7	2	18
South Central	14	7*	8	3	18
Northeast	8	5*	9	4	13
Southeast	10	3*	9	2	14
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1297)				
Under \$40,000	16*	9*	6*	4	18*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	11*	6*	15*	3	21*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	8*	3*	11*	2	12*
\$100,000 and over	9*	2*	4*	2	13*
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1411)				
19 - 29	6*	3	22*	3*	22*
30 - 39	14*	6	13*	0*	15*
40 - 49	12*	7	6*	2*	22*
50 - 64	13*	5	6*	5*	15*
65 and older	8*	3	1*	4*	7*
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1390)				
Male	11	7*	8	3	13*
Female	10	4*	9	3	18*
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1368)				
Married	11*	4*	9	3	16*
Never married	15*	3*	7	1	24*
Divorced/separated	13*	13*	10	5	15*
Widowed	3*	2*	2	2	4*
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1375)				
H.S. diploma or less	9*	6	9	3	8*
Some college	14*	5	8	3	22*
Bachelors degree	8*	5	9	3	14*
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1068)				
Mgt, prof or education	12*	5*	12*	2*	21*
Sales or office support	8*	9*	16*	6*	14*
Constrn, inst or maint	9*	2*	3*	2*	10*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	17*	5*	1*	8*	31*
Agriculture	6*	1*	2*	1*	8*
Food serv/pers. care	14*	4*	17*	1*	21*
Hlthcare supp/safety	11*	3*	16*	1*	26*
Other	61*	22*	22*	8*	17*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Someone in your household</i>				
	<i>Had a loss of income</i>	<i>Returned to work after being laid off temporarily</i>	<i>Closed a business</i>	<i>Reduced hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Increased income</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>				
<b>Total</b>	20	7	2	11	11
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>			(n = 1372)		
Less than 500	18*	5	3	8*	9*
500 - 999	24*	7	1	15*	19*
1,000 - 4,999	19*	6	2	10*	9*
5,000 - 9,999	31*	8	1	8*	9*
10,000 and up	19*	9	2	15*	12*
<b><u>Region</u></b>			(n = 1408)		
Panhandle	19	2*	2*	6	7
North Central	17	7*	1*	11	9
South Central	23	11*	4*	12	8
Northeast	18	5*	2*	12	13
Southeast	22	7*	0.4*	11	14
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>			(n = 1297)		
Under \$40,000	23	9	3	12	9*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	19	8	3	14	8*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	24	7	2	10	12*
\$100,000 and over	19	7	1	11	15*
<b><u>Age</u></b>			(n = 1411)		
19 - 29	9*	6*	0*	16*	13*
30 - 39	25*	13*	3*	8*	16*
40 - 49	32*	5*	5*	18*	15*
50 - 64	22*	10*	2*	12*	9*
65 and older	11*	5*	1*	4*	3*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>			(n = 1390)		
Male	22	8	1*	11	10
Female	19	7	3*	12	11
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>			(n = 1367)		
Married	22*	7*	2	12	12*
Never married	18*	13*	1	13	12*
Divorced/separated	23*	7*	3	12	8*
Widowed	6*	1*	2	3	1*
<b><u>Education</u></b>			(n = 1373)		
H.S. diploma or less	17*	7	3	8*	4*
Some college	24*	9	2	16*	12*
Bachelors degree	18*	7	2	9*	12*
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>			(n = 1068)		
Mgt, prof or education	18*	8*	2*	12*	12
Sales or office support	28*	5*	5*	17*	15
Constrn, inst or maint	15*	6*	0*	9*	16
Prodn/trans/warehsing	27*	13*	6*	17*	9
Agriculture	22*	7*	1*	3*	9
Food serv/pers. care	29*	7*	0*	16*	13
Hlthcare supp/safety	24*	9*	3*	24*	18
Other	61*	48*	0*	0*	9

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

***In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?***

	<b><i>Someone in your household</i></b>		
	<i>Increased hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>	<i>Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>		
<b>Total</b>	5	16	8
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>		(n = 1370)	
Less than 500	7*	16	7*
500 - 999	5*	14	14*
1,000 - 4,999	2*	14	5*
5,000 - 9,999	3*	12	9*
10,000 and up	7*	18	9*
<b><u>Region</u></b>		(n = 1405)	
Panhandle	2*	15	7*
North Central	2*	15	3*
South Central	7*	14	9*
Northeast	5*	19	8*
Southeast	5*	11	11*
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>		(n = 1295)	
Under \$40,000	4	8*	10
\$40,000 - \$74,999	6	18*	7
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9	16*	10
\$100,000 and over	5	21*	7
<b><u>Age</u></b>		(n = 1411)	
19 - 29	3*	13*	16*
30 - 39	7*	18*	7*
40 - 49	8*	27*	11*
50 - 64	5*	16*	6*
65 and older	2*	5*	2*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		(n = 1390)	
Male	6	10*	5*
Female	5	20*	11*
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		(n = 1367)	
Married	6*	17*	9*
Never married	2*	9*	5*
Divorced/separated	6*	26*	9*
Widowed	1*	4*	2*
<b><u>Education</u></b>		(n = 1372)	
H.S. diploma or less	4	8*	4*
Some college	4	19*	11*
Bachelors degree	7	16*	7*
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		(n = 1067)	
Mgt, prof or education	4	22*	7*
Sales or office support	7	14*	3*
Constrn, inst or maint	11	7*	6*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	9	16*	11*
Agriculture	4	12*	11*
Food serv/pers. care	4	13*	10*
Hlthcare supp/safety	9	34*	16*
Other	0	13*	30*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Friends or family in your community</i>				
	<i>Were temporarily laid off</i>	<i>Lost their job</i>	<i>Changed jobs</i>	<i>Retired early</i>	<i>Had hours reduced</i>
<b>Total</b>	26	15	17	14	32
<b>Community Size</b>	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>				
	(n = 1369)				
Less than 500	23*	12*	11*	10*	32*
500 - 999	21*	11*	11*	16*	26*
1,000 - 4,999	20*	14*	11*	7*	23*
5,000 - 9,999	26*	11*	16*	14*	41*
10,000 and up	36*	21*	27*	23*	38*
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1404)				
Panhandle	25*	14*	19*	16	33*
North Central	18*	9*	13*	10	24*
South Central	32*	17*	17*	14	38*
Northeast	27*	17*	21*	15	29*
Southeast	23*	12*	11*	16	30*
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1294)				
Under \$40,000	26	16	18*	13	36
\$40,000 - \$74,999	28	15	22*	17	31
\$75,000 - \$99,999	25	11	11*	15	31
\$100,000 and over	29	18	17*	14	32
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1410)				
19 - 29	19*	19	19*	13*	25*
30 - 39	32*	18	21*	20*	41*
40 - 49	32*	14	21*	15*	40*
50 - 64	28*	15	16*	16*	31*
65 and older	21*	11	10*	10*	23*
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1388)				
Male	24	14	14*	13	30
Female	28	15	19*	15	33
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1364)				
Married	27	15	16	15	30
Never married	22	10	15	12	37
Divorced/separated	28	17	21	13	33
Widowed	21	12	12	9	24
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1371)				
H.S. diploma or less	21*	16	18	12	28
Some college	31*	17	19	15	34
Bachelors degree	24*	12	14	15	32
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1065)				
Mgt, prof or education	31*	17*	19*	18	40*
Sales or office support	30*	12*	19*	11	31*
Constrn, inst or maint	18*	7*	8*	12	23*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	40*	27*	25*	19	44*
Agriculture	25*	13*	12*	15	35*
Food serv/pers. care	20*	19*	31*	7	50*
Hlthcare supp/safety	32*	15*	19*	19	29*
Other	9*	4*	0*	9	9*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.



*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

<i>Friends or family in your community</i>					
	<i>Had a loss of income</i>	<i>Returned to work after being laid off temporarily</i>	<i>Closed a business</i>	<i>Reduced hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Increased income</i>
<b>Total</b>	32	21	14	28	6
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1370)		
Less than 500	32*	18*	21*	29	7
500 - 999	30*	16*	5*	27	4
1,000 - 4,999	23*	18*	10*	27	6
5,000 - 9,999	32*	18*	10*	24	5
10,000 and up	40*	27*	17*	32	7
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1406)		
Panhandle	34	23	11	26*	3
North Central	27	17	14	24*	7
South Central	32	23	14	34*	6
Northeast	33	23	13	27*	7
Southeast	32	17	15	27*	4
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1293)		
Under \$40,000	29	18	14	29	4*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	32	22	16	30	5*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	33	27	9	27	4*
\$100,000 and over	35	22	14	28	9*
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1410)		
19 - 29	31*	22*	22*	31*	9*
30 - 39	38*	21*	14*	36*	5*
40 - 49	38*	29*	15*	34*	8*
50 - 64	31*	21*	12*	26*	5*
65 and older	23*	13*	8*	18*	3*
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1388)		
Male	31	21	13	24*	6
Female	32	21	14	32*	5
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1365)		
Married	32	21*	14	29*	6*
Never married	31	20*	12	32*	2*
Divorced/separated	31	24*	11	25*	5*
Widowed	24	9*	10	17*	3*
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1371)		
H.S. diploma or less	28	18*	18*	25	6
Some college	35	25*	15*	30	6
Bachelors degree	31	18*	10*	29	6
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1065)		
Mgt, prof or education	34*	23*	13	38*	5*
Sales or office support	37*	22*	17	24*	5*
Constrn, inst or maint	28*	9*	8	19*	9*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	48*	36*	19	41*	12*
Agriculture	39*	31*	18	32*	10*
Food serv/pers. care	40*	21*	16	37*	1*
Hlthcare supp/safety	28*	24*	14	25*	6*
Other	4*	9*	4	17*	0*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

***In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?***

***Friends or family in your community***

	<i>Increased hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>	<i>Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>		
<b>Total</b>	6	23	19
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>		(n = 1372)	
Less than 500	4	26	21
500 - 999	6	16	21
1,000 - 4,999	5	21	20
5,000 - 9,999	5	23	15
10,000 and up	8	25	19
<b><u>Region</u></b>		(n = 1406)	
Panhandle	1*	25	12*
North Central	4*	20	12*
South Central	8*	23	21*
Northeast	7*	25	22*
Southeast	3*	18	18*
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>		(n = 1296)	
Under \$40,000	4*	18*	15*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	9*	18*	17*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	5*	28*	21*
\$100,000 and over	7*	32*	29*
<b><u>Age</u></b>		(n = 1410)	
19 - 29	9	28*	31*
30 - 39	5	29*	20*
40 - 49	6	22*	22*
50 - 64	6	25*	18*
65 and older	4	13*	8*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		(n = 1389)	
Male	6	21	19
Female	6	25	19
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		(n = 1366)	
Married	7*	22*	19
Never married	2*	26*	17
Divorced/separated	3*	26*	24
Widowed	3*	12*	10
<b><u>Education</u></b>		(n = 1373)	
H.S. diploma or less	7	19	20
Some college	6	23	21
Bachelors degree	5	25	18
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		(n = 1065)	
Mgt, prof or education	8*	34*	24*
Sales or office support	6*	28*	19*
Constrn, inst or maint	2*	24*	27*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	11*	33*	32*
Agriculture	8*	22*	22*
Food serv/pers. care	1*	29*	16*
Hlthcare supp/safety	3*	16*	16*
Other	0*	4*	0*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Friends or family outside community</i>				
	<i>Were temporarily laid off</i>	<i>Lost their job</i>	<i>Changed jobs</i>	<i>Retired early</i>	<i>Had hours reduced</i>
<b>Total</b>	26	20	16	13	25
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>			(n = 1370)		
Less than 500	26	21	19	19*	32*
500 - 999	27	23	20	26*	28*
1,000 - 4,999	24	16	15	9*	21*
5,000 - 9,999	32	21	19	10*	30*
10,000 and up	25	20	12	10*	24*
<b><u>Region</u></b>			(n = 1405)		
Panhandle	34*	20	19*	12*	12*
North Central	34*	20	16*	16*	24*
South Central	25*	20	13*	9*	26*
Northeast	22*	18	15*	15*	26*
Southeast	25*	25	22*	16*	28*
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>			(n = 1295)		
Under \$40,000	30	20*	13*	11	23
\$40,000 - \$74,999	26	16*	13*	14	25
\$75,000 - \$99,999	26	19*	17*	11	23
\$100,000 and over	26	25*	21*	16	28
<b><u>Age</u></b>			(n = 1410)		
19 - 29	16*	16*	9*	13*	35*
30 - 39	41*	30*	25*	16*	32*
40 - 49	28*	21*	22*	18*	28*
50 - 64	30*	22*	15*	13*	23*
65 and older	17*	12*	9*	7*	14*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>			(n = 1389)		
Male	22*	18	15	13	25
Female	29*	22	16	13	25
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>			(n = 1366)		
Married	25*	20	17*	13	25
Never married	31*	20	9*	16	30
Divorced/separated	33*	25	18*	11	24
Widowed	18*	15	10*	8	16
<b><u>Education</u></b>			(n = 1370)		
H.S. diploma or less	16*	10*	8*	8*	13*
Some college	26*	19*	16*	14*	24*
Bachelors degree	30*	25*	19*	14*	32*
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>			(n = 1065)		
Mgt, prof or education	36*	31*	25*	17*	36*
Sales or office support	34*	19*	16*	8*	20*
Constrn, inst or maint	18*	14*	11*	18*	37*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	28*	22*	17*	14*	28*
Agriculture	21*	19*	17*	11*	23*
Food serv/pers. care	27*	19*	11*	27*	26*
Hlthcare supp/safety	18*	7*	7*	9*	20*
Other	22*	9*	4*	4*	13*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

	<i>Friends or family outside community</i>				
	<i>Had a loss of income</i>	<i>Returned to work after being laid off temporarily</i>	<i>Closed a business</i>	<i>Reduced hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Increased income</i>
<b>Total</b>	24	16	11	17	5
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>			(n = 1369)		
Less than 500	25	20*	13	18	7
500 - 999	32	18*	13	20	6
1,000 - 4,999	23	13*	9	16	4
5,000 - 9,999	25	21*	15	15	7
10,000 and up	22	14*	10	17	5
<b><u>Region</u></b>			(n = 1404)		
Panhandle	21*	14*	9	9*	2
North Central	29*	20*	11	18*	7
South Central	20*	12*	11	21*	6
Northeast	23*	15*	11	16*	6
Southeast	31*	25*	13	15*	4
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>			(n = 1294)		
Under \$40,000	20*	18	12	19	4*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	21*	14	9	14	6*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	27*	19	11	18	3*
\$100,000 and over	29*	17	13	19	8*
<b><u>Age</u></b>			(n = 1409)		
19 - 29	22*	9*	9*	13*	3
30 - 39	34*	21*	13*	19*	7
40 - 49	25*	20*	12*	23*	5
50 - 64	26*	18*	14*	20*	7
65 and older	15*	11*	7*	11*	4
<b><u>Gender</u></b>			(n = 1389)		
Male	25	15	8*	17	6
Female	23	17	14*	17	4
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>			(n = 1365)		
Married	25	17*	12	18	5
Never married	26	13*	6	15	7
Divorced/separated	26	22*	11	16	7
Widowed	13	7*	9	12	6
<b><u>Education</u></b>			(n = 1371)		
H.S. diploma or less	15*	11	8	12*	7
Some college	26*	16	13	15*	4
Bachelors degree	26*	18	11	21*	6
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>			(n = 1065)		
Mgt, prof or education	28*	21	16*	27*	6*
Sales or office support	27*	17	12*	13*	2*
Constrn, inst or maint	35*	11	5*	15*	2*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	29*	19	13*	17*	5*
Agriculture	30*	17	10*	19*	8*
Food serv/pers. care	24*	21	19*	14*	16*
Hlthcare supp/safety	15*	11	7*	11*	3*
Other	9*	9	9*	9*	4*

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

*In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts in Nebraska, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?*

*Friends or family outside community*

	<i>Increased hours of operation of business</i>	<i>Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>	<i>Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19</i>
	<i>Percent answering yes for each.</i>		
<b>Total</b>	6	13	13
<b><u>Community Size</u></b>		(n = 1370)	
Less than 500	6	18*	17*
500 - 999	6	18*	25*
1,000 - 4,999	5	10*	10*
5,000 - 9,999	8	16*	15*
10,000 and up	5	9*	9*
<b><u>Region</u></b>		(n = 1405)	
Panhandle	2	6	8*
North Central	6	12	14*
South Central	7	13	11*
Northeast	6	12	11*
Southeast	5	17	22*
<b><u>Income Level</u></b>		(n = 1295)	
Under \$40,000	5	7*	11*
\$40,000 - \$74,999	6	8*	9*
\$75,000 - \$99,999	5	19*	15*
\$100,000 and over	7	20*	18*
<b><u>Age</u></b>		(n = 1410)	
19 - 29	3	9*	19*
30 - 39	5	18*	17*
40 - 49	8	14*	12*
50 - 64	6	16*	14*
65 and older	4	7*	7*
<b><u>Gender</u></b>		(n = 1389)	
Male	6	11	11
Female	5	14	15
<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		(n = 1365)	
Married	6	15*	14
Never married	6	7*	10
Divorced/separated	6	14*	16
Widowed	6	7*	9
<b><u>Education</u></b>		(n = 1372)	
H.S. diploma or less	8	7*	6*
Some college	4	10*	13*
Bachelors degree	6	18*	16*
<b><u>Occupation</u></b>		(n = 1067)	
Mgt, prof or education	6*	22*	18
Sales or office support	2*	17*	12
Constrn, inst or maint	2*	4*	10
Prodn/trans/warehsing	5*	16*	12
Agriculture	7*	12*	17
Food serv/pers. care	16*	9*	19
Hlthcare supp/safety	4*	9*	10
Other	4*	13*	9

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Appendix Table 7. Changes in Consumer Habits During Pandemic by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

	<i>Had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	
	<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		
<b>Total</b>	58	1	8	34		37	4	16	44		
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1427)					(n = 1429)				
Less than 500	65	1	8	26		53	3	14	30		
500 - 999	58	1	11	30		52	2	13	32		
1,000 - 4,999	59	1	8	32		36	4	15	45		
5,000 - 9,999	60	0	4	36	$\chi^2 = 27.60^*$	26	2	26	46	$\chi^2 = 92.50^*$	
10,000 and up	50	1	7	42	(.006)	26	5	14	55	(.000)	
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1460)					(n = 1463)				
Panhandle	63	0	8	30		42	4	13	41		
North Central	58	1	10	32		39	1	19	41		
South Central	51	1	9	39		35	6	16	43		
Northeast	57	1	7	36	$\chi^2 = 31.59^*$	38	2	14	47	$\chi^2 = 21.00$	
Southeast	71	0.4	6	22	(.002)	37	3	17	44	(.050)	
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>											
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1350)					(n = 1348)				
Under \$40,000	62	1	8	29		49	3	16	31		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	60	1	6	33		39	5	14	42		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	55	0.4	11	33	$\chi^2 = 20.40^*$	31	3	15	51	$\chi^2 = 64.78^*$	
\$100,000 and over	51	0.3	8	41	(.016)	27	2	14	57	(.000)	
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1466)					(n = 1470)				
19 - 29	53	0	3	44		25	3	13	59		
30 - 39	41	0	13	47		27	1	12	60		
40 - 49	48	0	13	39		27	2	24	48		
50 - 64	71	1	5	23	$\chi^2 = 117.2^*$	47	4	15	33	$\chi^2 = 147.7^*$	
65 and older	69	2	5	24	(.000)	52	7	13	28	(.000)	
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1447)					(n = 1449)				
Male	66	1	7	27	$\chi^2 = 32.16^*$	40	4	13	43	$\chi^2 = 7.16$	
Female	51	1	9	40	(.000)	35	3	18	44	(.067)	
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1430)					(n = 1431)				
High school diploma or less	76	2	5	18		54	9	14	24		
Some college	58	1	9	33	$\chi^2 = 65.10^*$	38	3	20	40	$\chi^2 = 117.8^*$	
Bachelors or grad degree	49	0.2	9	43	(.000)	28	2	13	57	(.000)	
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1424)					(n = 1427)				
Married	53	1	9	37		32	4	15	49		
Never married	66	1	7	26		36	2	22	41		
Divorced/separated	72	0	4	24	$\chi^2 = 31.53^*$	57	2	14	27	$\chi^2 = 72.50^*$	
Widowed	66	1	6	27	(.000)	61	2	11	26	(.000)	
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1111)					(n = 1108)				
Mgt, prof or education	48	0.3	10	42		25	2	13	60		
Sales or office support	38	0	8	54		35	6	11	48		
Constrn, inst or maint	71	0	9	20		43	3	14	40		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	63	1	12	24		31	2	19	48		
Agriculture	67	1	5	28		37	6	14	44		
Food serv/pers. care	71	3	1	25		33	4	29	34		
Hlthcare supp/safety	57	0	5	39	$\chi^2 = 101.1^*$	36	2	22	40	$\chi^2 = 66.50^*$	
Other	50	0	33	17	(.000)	44	4	39	13	(.000)	

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 7 continued.

	<i>Had medicine or medical supplies delivered</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Had a virtual visit with a doctor</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>	
<b>Total</b>	79	1	13	7		70	3	8	19	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1412)				(n = 1418)				
Less than 500	74	0.4	16	9		71	2	8	19	
500 - 999	71	3	19	7		62	9	11	18	
1,000 - 4,999	81	1	12	6		76	3	6	15	
5,000 - 9,999	72	0	17	11	$\chi^2 = 41.93^*$	74	3	7	17	$\chi^2 = 32.12^*$
10,000 and up	86	0.2	8	6	(.000)	65	3	8	25	(.001)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1447)				(n = 1452)				
Panhandle	87	2	10	2		77	4	4	15	
North Central	79	0	15	6		73	1	8	18	
South Central	78	0.2	14	7		68	4	6	23	
Northeast	76	1	15	9	$\chi^2 = 21.99^*$	67	4	12	17	$\chi^2 = 24.62^*$
Southeast	83	1	8	8	(.038)	71	4	6	19	(.017)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1335)				(n = 1334)				
Under \$40,000	78	1	11	11		70	6	7	17	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	77	1	14	7		76	2	7	15	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	83	1	13	4	$\chi^2 = 14.01$	68	1	9	22	$\chi^2 = 32.42^*$
\$100,000 and over	81	1	12	7	(.122)	63	4	8	25	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1454)				(n = 1456)				
19 - 29	91	0	9	0		72	3	9	16	
30 - 39	82	0	10	8		66	3	7	24	
40 - 49	77	2	11	11		61	5	7	27	
50 - 64	77	1	17	5	$\chi^2 = 52.32^*$	75	3	7	15	$\chi^2 = 30.14^*$
65 and older	73	2	15	10	(.000)	74	3	9	15	(.003)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1433)				(n = 1435)				
Male	82	1	12	6	$\chi^2 = 5.73$	76	4	6	14	$\chi^2 = 29.3^*$
Female	77	1	14	8	(.126)	64	3	9	24	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1416)				(n = 1420)				
High school diploma or less	80	2	12	6		73	7	10	11	
Some college	79	1	12	10	$\chi^2 = 12.91^*$	75	3	4	18	$\chi^2 = 55.26^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	79	1	15	5	(.045)	63	2	10	25	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1410)				(n = 1415)				
Married	78	1	14	7		68	4	9	20	
Never married	87	1	7	5		74	2	4	20	
Divorced/separated	82	0	9	10	$\chi^2 = 23.07^*$	71	5	9	16	$\chi^2 = 11.58$
Widowed	70	1	15	15	(.006)	76	3	8	13	(.238)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1097)				(n = 1104)				
Mgt, prof or education	80	1	14	5		62	1	9	29	
Sales or office support	81	2	15	2		78	4	7	12	
Constrn, inst or maint	88	1	8	4		78	9	4	10	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	78	0	14	8		77	2	12	9	
Agriculture	77	0	12	10		76	2	7	16	
Food serv/pers. care	80	0	17	3		67	4	1	27	
Hlthcare supp/safety	88	0	5	7	$\chi^2 = 33.94^*$	67	5	7	21	$\chi^2 = 73.34^*$
Other	92	0	8	0	(.037)	70	9	4	17	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 7 continued.

	<i>Used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries)</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Used self-service banking options, like your bank's mobile app, online banking or ATMs</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>	
<b>Total</b>	71	2	6	21		29	2	48	21	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1417)				(n = 1430)				
Less than 500	75	3	7	16		39	0.4	46	15	
500 - 999	70	0	10	20		28	2	48	21	
1,000 - 4,999	70	4	6	21		30	3	49	18	
5,000 - 9,999	74	1	7	18	$\chi^2 = 30.11^*$	23	1	58	19	$\chi^2 = 44.52^*$
10,000 and up	67	1	5	27	(.003)	23	2	48	28	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1452)				(n = 1462)				
Panhandle	76	0	9	15		32	2	53	12	
North Central	77	2	3	19		29	2	48	22	
South Central	68	3	6	23		29	1	49	21	
Northeast	65	2	7	26	$\chi^2 = 28.68^*$	28	2	46	24	$\chi^2 = 10.95$
Southeast	78	2	6	14	(.004)	31	2	50	17	(.533)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1342)				(n = 1349)				
Under \$40,000	79	2	5	15		38	3	38	21	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	70	3	9	18		24	2	49	26	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	71	2	2	25	$\chi^2 = 42.80^*$	27	3	53	18	$\chi^2 = 41.68^*$
\$100,000 and over	62	2	7	30	(.000)	24	0.3	55	21	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1457)				(n = 1471)				
19 - 29	66	3	6	25		31	0	38	31	
30 - 39	60	2	8	31		15	0	59	25	
40 - 49	62	2	9	27		18	2	61	19	
50 - 64	79	2	5	15	$\chi^2 = 61.56^*$	28	2	52	17	$\chi^2 = 153.8^*$
65 and older	82	2	4	13	(.000)	49	3	32	17	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1439)				(n = 1449)				
Male	72	2	6	20	$\chi^2 = 2.20$	31	2	48	19	$\chi^2 = 4.82$
Female	69	2	6	23	(.531)	27	2	49	22	(.186)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1421)				(n = 1432)				
High school diploma or less	82	3	4	11		48	3	34	15	
Some college	74	3	5	18	$\chi^2 = 57.61^*$	31	2	47	20	$\chi^2 = 95.44^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	61	1	8	30	(.000)	18	1	57	24	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1415)				(n = 1426)				
Married	67	3	6	24		27	2	51	20	
Never married	78	0	5	17		23	1	52	25	
Divorced/separated	77	1	8	15	$\chi^2 = 28.25^*$	33	3	45	20	$\chi^2 = 47.88^*$
Widowed	81	1	5	13	(.001)	56	3	27	14	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1106)				(n = 1107)				
Mgt, prof or education	56	2	7	35		17	0	54	29	
Sales or office support	60	4	9	27		26	4	49	21	
Constrn, inst or maint	82	3	4	11		33	2	54	11	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	62	3	10	25		17	1	64	18	
Agriculture	76	2	4	19		38	2	34	26	
Food serv/pers. care	83	1	0	16		16	1	59	23	
Hlthcare supp/safety	78	1	8	14	$\chi^2 = 77.23^*$	20	1	62	17	$\chi^2 = 84.38^*$
Other	91	0	4	4	(.000)	26	0	70	4	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.



Appendix Table 7 continued.

	<i>Shopped online (other than groceries)</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Used videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	
	<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		<i>Haven't done/ N/A</i>	<i>Less often</i>	<i>About the same</i>	<i>More often</i>		
<b>Total</b>	20	2	40	38		39	3	14	44		
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1429)					(n = 1433)				
Less than 500	29	2	35	34		43	2	18	37		
500 - 999	19	3	38	40		38	5	15	42		
1,000 - 4,999	17	2	43	39		43	4	13	40		
5,000 - 9,999	21	1	53	26	$\chi^2 = 34.54^*$	42	2	10	47	$\chi^2 = 31.60^*$	
10,000 and up	17	2	38	43	(.001)	32	2	15	51	(.002)	
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1464)					(n = 1466)				
Panhandle	22	2	45	31		44	4	14	38		
North Central	23	0	38	39		39	2	20	39		
South Central	17	3	42	38		34	3	16	47		
Northeast	19	3	36	43	$\chi^2 = 26.46^*$	36	3	12	49	$\chi^2 = 35.01^*$	
Southeast	26	1	43	30	(.009)	52	3	11	34	(.000)	
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>											
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1348)					(n = 1351)				
Under \$40,000	32	4	33	31		56	3	13	29		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	19	2	41	39		37	2	18	43		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11	2	47	40	$\chi^2 = 69.91^*$	34	3	18	46	$\chi^2 = 91.27^*$	
\$100,000 and over	13	1	42	44	(.000)	28	3	10	60	(.000)	
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1467)					(n = 1469)				
19 - 29	22	0	47	31		41	0	10	50		
30 - 39	6	5	42	47		24	5	14	58		
40 - 49	9	1	44	46		28	3	16	54		
50 - 64	20	2	43	35	$\chi^2 = 170.0^*$	42	3	17	38	$\chi^2 = 117.2^*$	
65 and older	40	3	27	30	(.000)	57	3	14	26	(.000)	
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1448)					(n = 1451)				
Male	23	2	44	31	$\chi^2 = 25.09^*$	45	3	12	40	$\chi^2 = 21.99^*$	
Female	18	2	37	44	(.000)	34	2	16	47	(.000)	
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1430)					(n = 1433)				
High school diploma or less	39	5	31	24		62	5	13	20		
Some college	21	2	39	39	$\chi^2 = 121.7^*$	43	2	16	39	$\chi^2 = 158.0^*$	
Bachelors or grad degree	10	1	45	43	(.000)	23	2	13	61	(.000)	
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1427)					(n = 1430)				
Married	15	2	42	41		33	3	16	48		
Never married	23	2	44	32		46	2	7	45		
Divorced/separated	28	2	39	32	$\chi^2 = 104.2^*$	53	4	14	30	$\chi^2 = 58.65^*$	
Widowed	56	2	18	24	(.000)	59	2	15	24	(.000)	
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1108)					(n = 1108)				
Mgt, prof or education	10	1	40	48		13	3	10	74		
Sales or office support	10	4	44	42		38	2	19	41		
Constrn, inst or maint	29	1	46	25		47	4	13	37		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	13	2	48	37		48	4	12	35		
Agriculture	19	0	49	32		56	1	17	26		
Food serv/pers. care	14	4	44	37		32	0	3	65		
Hlthcare supp/safety	13	1	42	43	$\chi^2 = 56.35^*$	36	2	22	39	$\chi^2 = 192.5^*$	
Other	22	0	57	22	(.000)	50	8	17	25	(.000)	

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Appendix Table 8. Likelihood of Making Various Consumer Choices Going Forward by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

	<i>Order groceries by delivery or use curbside pickup</i>				<i>Order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup</i>					
	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	48	20	15	17		35	19	30	16	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1434)					(n = 1429)				
Less than 500	54	18	13	15		50	18	22	10	
500 - 999	49	21	11	19		44	24	17	16	
1,000 - 4,999	48	22	19	11		33	17	38	12	
5,000 - 9,999	39	25	20	16	$\chi^2 = 43.41^*$	28	15	41	16	$\chi^2 = 94.93^*$
10,000 and up	45	17	14	24	(.000)	27	20	30	24	(.000)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1473)					(n = 1467)				
Panhandle	51	11	22	15		39	10	34	17	
North Central	48	27	15	10		38	20	33	9	
South Central	42	18	18	23		31	23	28	19	
Northeast	51	20	12	18	$\chi^2 = 46.77^*$	38	19	25	18	$\chi^2 = 38.33^*$
Southeast	53	21	14	12	(.000)	33	15	39	13	(.000)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1355)					(n = 1351)				
Under \$40,000	53	18	15	15		45	15	26	16	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	50	22	11	17		38	16	30	17	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	42	21	21	16	$\chi^2 = 33.73^*$	23	23	41	13	$\chi^2 = 49.19^*$
\$100,000 and over	40	18	18	24	(.000)	28	22	30	20	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1477)					(n = 1475)				
19 - 29	47	16	13	25		34	16	31	19	
30 - 39	33	14	22	32		21	21	32	25	
40 - 49	32	27	21	20		24	18	35	23	
50 - 64	59	19	13	9	$\chi^2 = 163.0^*$	42	20	29	10	$\chi^2 = 109.3^*$
65 and older	63	20	10	7	(.000)	49	21	23	7	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1457)					(n = 1453)				
Male	55	19	13	13	$\chi^2 = 33.46^*$	40	19	29	12	$\chi^2 = 23.55^*$
Female	41	21	17	21	(.000)	31	19	30	20	(.000)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1441)					(n = 1435)				
High school diploma or less	68	17	7	8		53	15	26	5	
Some college	47	22	18	13	$\chi^2 = 99.74^*$	37	22	29	12	$\chi^2 = 112.6^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	38	18	17	27	(.000)	24	17	33	26	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1437)					(n = 1432)				
Married	46	18	16	20		34	20	30	17	
Never married	48	25	17	10		30	14	35	22	
Divorced/separated	54	21	10	15	$\chi^2 = 30.10^*$	40	20	28	13	$\chi^2 = 30.62^*$
Widowed	63	18	11	9	(.000)	55	18	20	8	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1116)					(n = 1114)				
Mgt, prof or education	35	18	24	24		22	18	29	32	
Sales or office support	37	19	18	25		31	24	35	10	
Constrn, inst or maint	60	24	9	8		44	18	26	12	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	55	21	17	8		41	19	31	9	
Agriculture	56	16	11	17		41	21	26	13	
Food serv/pers. care	50	21	20	9		34	10	49	7	
Hlthcare supp/safety	43	26	8	23	$\chi^2 = 91.08^*$	29	22	33	17	$\chi^2 = 94.68^*$
Other	48	9	0	44	(.000)	22	13	44	22	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>Order medicine or medical supplies by delivery</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Have a virtual visit with a doctor</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>		<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	
<b>Total</b>	52	23	17	8		50	29	16	5	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1425)				(n = 1428)				
Less than 500	52	18	21	8		52	26	17	4	
500 - 999	49	22	16	13		51	23	21	4	
1,000 - 4,999	52	24	18	6		49	30	17	5	
5,000 - 9,999	45	23	22	11	$\chi^2 = 27.49^*$	48	28	18	6	$\chi^2 = 8.54$
10,000 and up	55	26	12	8	(.007)	49	32	14	5	(.742)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1456)				(n = 1461)				
Panhandle	55	21	17	7		48	34	13	6	
North Central	54	19	19	8		48	31	17	4	
South Central	51	26	15	8		49	32	14	6	
Northeast	51	25	14	11	$\chi^2 = 15.83$	50	26	18	6	$\chi^2 = 17.97$
Southeast	53	20	21	7	(.199)	55	24	19	2	(.116)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1342)				(n = 1346)				
Under \$40,000	50	22	15	13		51	30	13	6	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	60	18	14	8		57	28	12	4	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	41	27	25	8	$\chi^2 = 41.95^*$	43	30	24	4	$\chi^2 = 29.32^*$
\$100,000 and over	53	28	14	6	(.000)	44	30	19	7	(.001)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1463)				(n = 1466)				
19 - 29	59	16	22	3		59	28	13	0	
30 - 39	52	25	16	7		42	24	26	8	
40 - 49	45	31	14	10		37	36	20	8	
50 - 64	54	22	16	8	$\chi^2 = 37.77^*$	54	28	14	4	$\chi^2 = 79.63^*$
65 and older	53	20	16	11	(.000)	58	26	12	4	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1442)				(n = 1446)				
Male	55	23	17	6	$\chi^2 = 13.01^*$	54	25	18	3	$\chi^2 = 21.07^*$
Female	50	24	17	11	(.005)	46	32	15	7	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1426)				(n = 1428)				
High school diploma or less	64	16	15	5		66	21	9	5	
Some college	52	24	15	8	$\chi^2 = 26.39^*$	51	29	17	3	$\chi^2 = 49.69^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	46	25	19	10	(.000)	41	32	20	7	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1419)				(n = 1425)				
Married	52	24	17	8		49	30	18	4	
Never married	54	25	16	5		58	26	13	4	
Divorced/separated	49	25	12	14	$\chi^2 = 17.54^*$	43	27	17	13	$\chi^2 = 38.16^*$
Widowed	55	15	16	14	(.041)	61	26	11	2	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1103)				(n = 1110)				
Mgt, prof or education	42	27	22	9		37	31	25	8	
Sales or office support	56	27	9	8		48	33	17	2	
Constrn, inst or maint	60	27	10	4		58	20	21	1	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	47	30	15	8		47	38	13	2	
Agriculture	54	22	20	5		62	21	14	4	
Food serv/pers. care	51	28	20	1		46	41	7	6	
Hlthcare supp/safety	59	17	18	7	$\chi^2 = 49.93^*$	51	34	12	4	$\chi^2 = 68.22^*$
Other	78	17	0	4	(.000)	59	27	14	0	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>Use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries)</i>				<i>Use self-service banking options, like your bank's mobile app, online banking or ATMs</i>					
	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	51	26	14	9		26	9	36	29	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1426)					(n = 1438)				
Less than 500	58	22	12	9		33	11	35	21	
500 - 999	55	24	12	9		25	10	30	35	
1,000 - 4,999	49	29	18	5		26	9	39	26	
5,000 - 9,999	43	35	12	10	$\chi^2 = 28.45^*$	16	7	44	33	$\chi^2 = 35.08^*$
10,000 and up	48	26	15	11	(.005)	23	8	34	35	(.000)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1462)					(n = 1472)				
Panhandle	57	17	13	12		27	8	36	29	
North Central	51	34	11	5		28	9	39	25	
South Central	45	31	16	8		24	12	35	29	
Northeast	52	22	13	13	$\chi^2 = 47.32^*$	26	9	29	35	$\chi^2 = 30.48^*$
Southeast	56	24	16	4	(.000)	26	5	45	24	(.002)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1345)					(n = 1356)				
Under \$40,000	59	25	10	6		33	8	30	28	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	56	22	13	9		24	9	38	29	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	38	33	17	12	$\chi^2 = 43.21^*$	20	10	43	28	$\chi^2 = 26.82^*$
\$100,000 and over	43	28	19	10	(.000)	21	8	35	36	(.001)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1468)					(n = 1477)				
19 - 29	56	25	13	6		31	6	34	28	
30 - 39	34	29	20	17		15	3	36	45	
40 - 49	39	29	19	13		12	11	43	34	
50 - 64	56	26	13	5	$\chi^2 = 103.4^*$	27	10	37	26	$\chi^2 = 139.5^*$
65 and older	65	24	7	4	(.000)	42	13	28	18	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1446)					(n = 1455)				
Male	53	28	14	5	$\chi^2 = 19.19^*$	30	11	34	25	$\chi^2 = 24.43^*$
Female	49	25	14	12	(.000)	22	8	37	34	(.000)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1430)					(n = 1438)				
High school diploma or less	70	19	7	4		45	12	27	16	
Some college	53	27	13	7	$\chi^2 = 79.97^*$	29	10	36	25	$\chi^2 = 131.7^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	39	29	19	13	(.000)	13	7	40	40	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1425)					(n = 1434)				
Married	48	27	16	10		24	9	37	30	
Never married	58	27	11	4		23	8	33	37	
Divorced/separated	53	26	9	12	$\chi^2 = 25.56^*$	24	10	38	29	$\chi^2 = 40.89^*$
Widowed	65	20	11	4	(.002)	49	13	24	15	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1108)					(n = 1113)				
Mgt, prof or education	39	24	20	16		11	6	39	44	
Sales or office support	46	26	22	6		21	5	37	37	
Constrn, inst or maint	58	26	16	0		31	4	34	31	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	48	35	14	3		22	17	39	22	
Agriculture	58	26	8	9		38	13	31	18	
Food serv/pers. care	46	39	12	3		16	13	32	39	
Hlthcare supp/safety	44	32	12	12	$\chi^2 = 80.73^*$	14	9	51	26	$\chi^2 = 114.9^*$
Other	73	27	0	0	(.000)	17	9	30	44	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>Shop online (other than groceries)</i>				<i>Use videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives</i>					<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>	<i>Very unlikely</i>	<i>Unlikely</i>	<i>Likely</i>	<i>Very likely</i>		
<b>Total</b>	19	7	36	38	<i>Percentages</i>					
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1436)				(n = 1431)				
Less than 500	26	6	40	28	39	17	27	17		
500 - 999	19	5	32	45	41	16	27	17		
1,000 - 4,999	14	9	41	37	39	15	29	17		
5,000 - 9,999	21	5	43	32	41	18	30	11		
10,000 and up	17	6	31	46	$\chi^2 = 44.97^*$ (.000)	39	18	22	21	$\chi^2 = 24.44^*$ (.018)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1470)				(n = 1465)				
Panhandle	20	4	37	39	36	20	28	16		
North Central	20	5	39	36	42	12	29	17		
South Central	16	7	40	37	31	15	33	21		
Northeast	18	8	32	42	$\chi^2 = 13.08$ (.363)	39	21	22	18	$\chi^2 = 49.36^*$ (.000)
Southeast	22	8	35	35	51	17	22	11		
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>										
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1357)				(n = 1351)				
Under \$40,000	26	9	37	28	51	14	23	12		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	20	5	35	41	38	17	26	19		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9	7	36	48	$\chi^2 = 50.77^*$ (.000)	33	20	30	17	$\chi^2 = 40.97^*$ (.000)
\$100,000 and over	14	6	40	41	30	19	29	22		
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1476)				(n = 1472)				
19 - 29	28	6	31	34	50	16	22	13		
30 - 39	8	2	36	55	24	16	36	25		
40 - 49	6	5	41	48	28	18	27	27		
50 - 64	17	9	43	32	$\chi^2 = 179.8^*$ (.000)	41	17	29	13	$\chi^2 = 91.68^*$ (.000)
65 and older	35	10	30	25	49	17	23	11		
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1456)				(n = 1451)				
Male	23	9	40	29	$\chi^2 = 48.36^*$ (.000)	43	16	24	16	$\chi^2 = 10.51^*$ (.015)
Female	15	5	34	46	35	17	29	19		
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1438)				(n = 1433)				
High school diploma or less	36	8	34	22	59	12	19	10		
Some college	19	6	42	33	$\chi^2 = 120.4^*$ (.000)	45	16	27	12	$\chi^2 = 128.8^*$ (.000)
Bachelors or grad degree	10	6	33	51	23	20	31	26		
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1435)				(n = 1428)				
Married	16	6	36	42	34	17	30	19		
Never married	14	6	44	35	41	15	27	16		
Divorced/separated	22	6	36	36	$\chi^2 = 64.37^*$ (.000)	50	12	17	21	$\chi^2 = 37.09^*$ (.000)
Widowed	44	11	30	16	55	14	24	7		
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1115)				(n = 1109)				
Mgt, prof or education	7	3	38	52	14	21	34	31		
Sales or office support	15	10	31	44	43	14	34	9		
Constrn, inst or maint	26	5	38	31	51	21	17	11		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	17	12	43	28	46	20	26	9		
Agriculture	18	11	46	25	48	13	26	13		
Food serv/pers. care	12	1	57	30	25	12	32	32		
Hlthcare supp/safety	11	5	33	51	$\chi^2 = 99.26^*$ (.000)	42	17	26	15	$\chi^2 = 146.1^*$ (.000)
Other	13	9	35	44	55	18	18	9		

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

**Appendix Table 9. How Much Home Internet Service Limits Ability to Do Items by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

	<i>Work at home</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Participate in online K-12 learning</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>		<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>	
<b>Total</b>	48	45	7		65	30	5	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1315)				(n = 1288)		
Less than 500	47	47	6		65	30	5	
500 - 999	43	50	7		68	25	7	
1,000 - 4,999	44	49	8		63	33	4	
5,000 - 9,999	52	40	9	$\chi^2 = 7.70$	62	33	5	$\chi^2 = 5.61$
10,000 and up	51	43	6	(.463)	67	28	5	(.691)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1340)				(n = 1313)		
Panhandle	45	43	13		69	28	3	
North Central	45	50	5		64	31	5	
South Central	46	49	5		64	32	4	
Northeast	52	41	7	$\chi^2 = 16.66^*$	68	25	6	$\chi^2 = 9.37$
Southeast	48	43	9	(.034)	62	32	6	(.312)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1254)				(n = 1226)		
Under \$40,000	65	28	7		85	13	2	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	57	38	5		71	25	4	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	56	7	$\chi^2 = 96.98^*$	51	41	8	$\chi^2 = 104.7^*$
\$100,000 and over	32	61	7	(.000)	51	44	4	(.000)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1343)				(n = 1315)		
19 - 29	45	55	0		81	19	0	
30 - 39	32	58	10		44	50	6	
40 - 49	32	58	9		35	56	9	
50 - 64	54	38	9	$\chi^2 = 147.7^*$	79	17	5	$\chi^2 = 300.0^*$
65 and older	73	22	6	(.000)	91	6	3	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1328)				(n = 1302)		
Male	46	48	6	$\chi^2 = 1.77$	66	29	5	$\chi^2 = 0.92$
Female	49	44	8	(.413)	64	30	5	(.632)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1313)				(n = 1286)		
High school diploma or less	79	16	6		81	14	5	
Some college	56	38	6	$\chi^2 = 188.3^*$	70	24	6	$\chi^2 = 68.83^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	28	64	8	(.000)	54	42	4	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1305)				(n = 1286)		
Married	42	50	8		59	36	5	
Never married	61	34	5		87	8	5	
Divorced/separated	58	37	5	$\chi^2 = 55.84^*$	74	24	2	$\chi^2 = 80.84^*$
Widowed	78	18	4	(.000)	89	7	4	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1055)				(n = 1028)		
Mgt, prof or education	20	71	9		47	47	6	
Sales or office support	41	52	7		66	33	1	
Constrn, inst or maint	49	45	6		70	22	7	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	64	24	12		72	20	8	
Agriculture	43	53	4		59	35	6	
Food serv/pers. care	49	45	6		75	25	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	61	32	7	$\chi^2 = 126.3^*$	65	30	5	$\chi^2 = 55.51^*$
Other	25	65	10	(.000)	77	18	5	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

\*\* Percentages calculated only from respondents who have Internet service at home.

Appendix Table 9 continued.

	<i>Take college courses online</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Access health care via telehealth</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>		<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>	
<b>Total</b>	71	26	4		58	38	3	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1293)				(n = 1281)		
Less than 500	72	23	5		62	34	4	
500 - 999	73	22	5		57	39	5	
1,000 - 4,999	71	26	4		54	41	5	
5,000 - 9,999	64	33	3	$\chi^2 = 8.74$	59	36	5	$\chi^2 = 17.42^*$
10,000 and up	70	27	3	(.364)	59	40	1	(.026)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1313)				(n = 1303)		
Panhandle	65	33	2		59	37	4	
North Central	69	26	5		54	43	3	
South Central	72	26	3		58	39	3	
Northeast	70	26	4	$\chi^2 = 6.58$	59	38	3	$\chi^2 = 3.95$
Southeast	72	23	5	(.583)	61	35	4	(.862)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1230)				(n = 1221)		
Under \$40,000	82	16	2		73	24	3	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	76	22	2		62	38	1	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	60	34	7	$\chi^2 = 50.50^*$	50	45	4	$\chi^2 = 56.67^*$
\$100,000 and over	63	34	3	(.000)	47	49	4	(.000)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1319)				(n = 1307)		
19 - 29	66	35	0		53	47	0	
30 - 39	60	37	3		46	51	4	
40 - 49	58	36	6		47	48	5	
50 - 64	77	18	5	$\chi^2 = 119.4^*$	66	30	4	$\chi^2 = 88.93^*$
65 and older	91	6	4	(.000)	77	20	3	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1305)				(n = 1292)		
Male	67	30	3	$\chi^2 = 7.36^*$	62	35	3	$\chi^2 = 6.11^*$
Female	73	23	4	(.025)	55	41	3	(.047)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1291)				(n = 1279)		
High school diploma or less	81	15	4		77	21	3	
Some college	74	23	4	$\chi^2 = 32.10^*$	61	37	3	$\chi^2 = 51.73^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	63	33	3	(.000)	49	48	4	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1281)				(n = 1269)		
Married	67	28	4		55	42	4	
Never married	77	20	2		68	30	2	
Divorced/separated	80	19	2	$\chi^2 = 29.03^*$	67	32	1	$\chi^2 = 29.85^*$
Widowed	90	6	4	(.000)	79	19	3	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1035)				(n = 1022)		
Mgt, prof or education	66	30	4		42	54	4	
Sales or office support	81	19	0		57	44	0	
Constrn, inst or maint	62	33	5		64	32	4	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	65	30	5		64	30	6	
Agriculture	61	33	6		60	39	2	
Food serv/pers. care	52	48	0		53	47	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	70	27	2	$\chi^2 = 31.81^*$	63	34	3	$\chi^2 = 47.22^*$
Other	67	29	5	(.004)	64	27	9	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

\*\* Percentages calculated only from respondents who have Internet service at home.

Appendix Table 9 continued.

	<i>Remotely monitor health conditions</i>				<i>Use videoconferencing to meet with friends, relatives, coworkers</i>			
	<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>	<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Do not do</i>	<i>Doesn't limit or limits only slightly</i>	<i>Limits significantly or can't do</i>	<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	70	27	3		35	59	6	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1291)				(n = 1309)		
Less than 500	73	25	2		41	53	7	
500 - 999	64	32	5		30	63	7	
1,000 - 4,999	67	30	4		34	61	5	
5,000 - 9,999	65	31	4	$\chi^2 = 9.63$	33	60	8	$\chi^2 = 8.00$
10,000 and up	73	25	3	(.292)	34	61	6	(.437)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1313)				(n = 1331)		
Panhandle	64	32	4		37	57	5	
North Central	70	27	4		36	59	5	
South Central	68	28	4		33	62	5	
Northeast	74	24	2	$\chi^2 = 8.22$	36	56	8	$\chi^2 = 7.44$
Southeast	68	28	4	(.413)	36	57	7	(.490)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<b>Household Income Level</b>		(n = 1230)				(n = 1249)		
Under \$40,000	77	20	3		55	40	6	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	71	28	2		33	62	4	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	62	33	5	$\chi^2 = 19.43^*$	28	64	8	$\chi^2 = 77.18^*$
\$100,000 and over	65	32	3	(.003)	24	70	6	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1317)				(n = 1336)		
19 - 29	66	35	0		30	70	0	
30 - 39	63	35	2		18	73	9	
40 - 49	61	33	6		24	70	7	
50 - 64	76	20	4	$\chi^2 = 57.75^*$	44	49	7	$\chi^2 = 142.2^*$
65 and older	80	16	4	(.000)	58	35	7	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1303)				(n = 1320)		
Male	71	25	4	$\chi^2 = 4.62$	38	56	6	$\chi^2 = 2.92$
Female	68	29	3	(.099)	33	61	6	(.232)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1290)				(n = 1307)		
High school diploma or less	81	14	4		62	31	7	
Some college	74	24	3	$\chi^2 = 42.02^*$	43	52	6	$\chi^2 = 166.7^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	61	36	3	(.000)	17	77	6	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1280)				(n = 1298)		
Married	67	30	4		31	62	7	
Never married	77	21	2		40	56	4	
Divorced/separated	77	21	2	$\chi^2 = 20.94^*$	48	51	2	$\chi^2 = 44.30^*$
Widowed	86	11	3	(.002)	61	32	7	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1031)				(n = 1048)		
Mgt, prof or education	57	39	4		11	81	8	
Sales or office support	80	20	0		36	62	2	
Constrn, inst or maint	77	19	4		35	57	7	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	78	17	6		57	35	8	
Agriculture	64	34	3		42	55	3	
Food serv/pers. care	56	44	0		23	74	3	
Hlthcare supp/safety	78	21	2	$\chi^2 = 61.09^*$	34	61	6	$\chi^2 = 114.7^*$
Other	73	18	9	(.000)	52	38	10	(.000)

\* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

\*\* Percentages calculated only from respondents who have Internet service at home.



Nebraska Rural Poll Research Report 21-1, September 2021

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