

A Research Report

Perceptions of the Economy and Employment in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska

2022 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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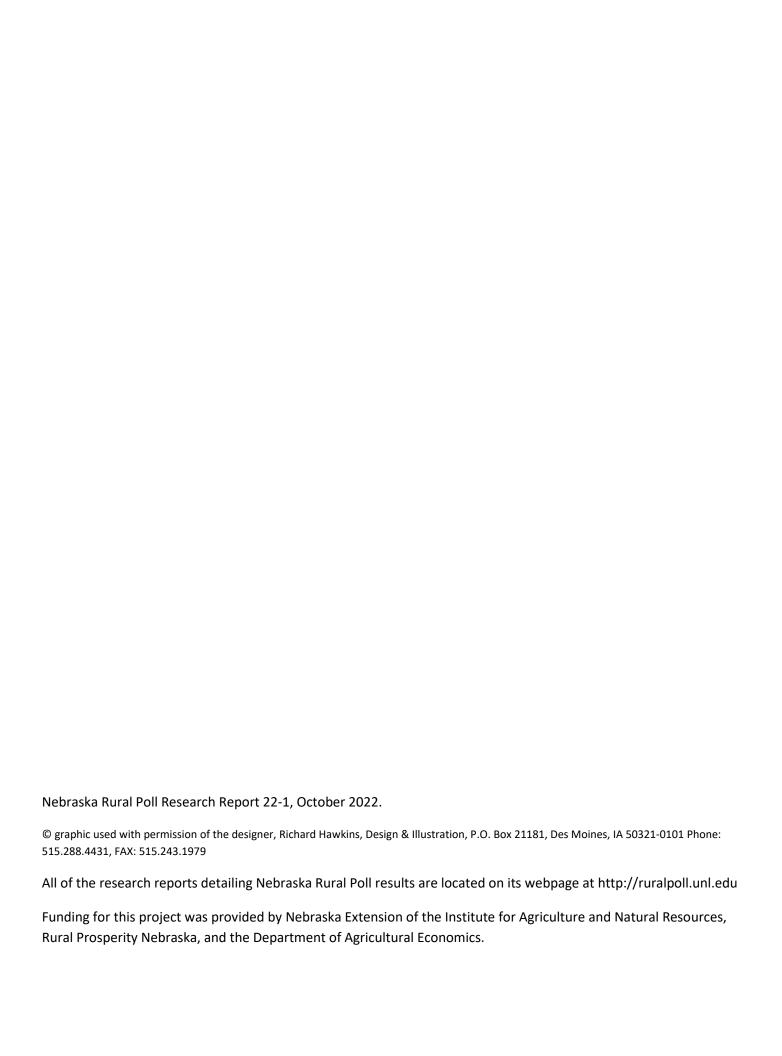


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Executive Summary

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, economic growth in Nebraska became steady in early 2022. However, high inflation impacting household budgets and businesses presents some concern about future economic conditions. Given all this, what do rural Nebraskans expect will happen in the economy in the next 12 months? What employment decisions are they currently making? How important are various workplace characteristics for them and are they present in their current situation? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,105 responses to the 2022 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 27th annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the economy and their employment. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- Most rural Nebraskans believe most of the listed economic items will become worse or much worse over the next 12 months when asked in May and June. Almost nine in ten think the following will become worse: inflation (87%), gasoline or diesel fuel prices (87%), grocery prices (86%), and interest rates (85%). In fact, at least four in ten rural Nebraskans believe the following items will become much worse in the next 12 months: gasoline or diesel fuel prices (47%), inflation (44%), grocery prices (43%), and healthcare costs (40%). The two items that had less than one-half believing they would become worse or much worse during the next year include your personal financial situation (43%) and your personal job prospects (22%).
 - ✓ Residents of the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to believe economic growth will become worse during the next year. Over seven in ten residents of the North Central region (72%) think economic growth will become worse, compared to six in ten residents of both the Panhandle and Northeast regions.
 - ✓ Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller or larger communities to believe housing costs will become worse during the next year. Over eight in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 4,999 think housing costs will become worse, compared to approximately three-quarters of the residents living in or near communities of different sizes.
 - ✓ Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe their personal financial situation will become worse during the next year. Over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 think their personal financial situation will become worse, compared to just over one-quarter of persons with the highest household incomes.
- Few rural Nebraskans are currently making or considering employment changes. Approximately three in 20 rural Nebraskans are actively seeking a better paying job (16%), actively looking to change jobs (15%), actively planning to retire or leave the workforce (15%), planning to retire early (14%), or actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements (14%). Just over one in ten are

actively planning to start their own business or self-employment activity (12%). Less than one in ten are actively seeking a job with less hours (6%) or actively seeking a job with more hours (4%).

- ✓ Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 are the age group most likely to be actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. Just over one-quarter of this age group (26%) are seeking flexible work arrangements, compared to approximately one in ten persons age 50 and older.
- ✓ Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be actively seeking a better paying job, actively seeking a job with more hours, and actively looking to change jobs. Almost three in ten persons under the age of 40 are actively seeking a better paying job. Just over one-quarter of persons age 19 to 29 are actively looking to change jobs.
- Employment characteristics valued most by rural Nebraskans focus on feeling valued, the type of work, safety, autonomy, and opportunities to advance or improve. Most rural Nebraskans rate the following employment characteristics as very important: values your work (82%), focuses on safety in the workplace (73%), gives you meaningful work (72%), gives you opportunities to advance your career (60%), has a sense of belonging among employees (59%), gives control over the tasks you do (54%), and offers professional development or career training (51%).
 - ✓ The youngest respondents are more likely than older respondents to rate the following as very important: gives opportunities to advance your career, values your work, gives you flexibility in your work hours, offers professional development or career training, and commitment to the same values I have. Just over nine in ten persons age 19 to 29 rate values your work as very important, compared to just over two-thirds (68%) of persons age 65 and older.
- The characteristics most valued by rural Nebraskans are also done by their current employer. Most rural Nebraskans say their current employer does the following: focuses on safety in the workplace (71%), gives control over the tasks you do (62%), values your work (62%), gives you meaningful work (60%), and gives opportunities to advance your career (51%).
 - ✓ Professional development is most likely to be given to persons with management, professional or education occupations. Just over six in ten persons with these types of occupations are offered professional development, compared to 15 percent of persons with production, transportation, or warehousing occupations.

Introduction

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, economic growth in Nebraska became steady in early 2022. However, high inflation impacting household budgets and businesses presents some concern about future economic conditions. Given all this, what do rural Nebraskans expect will happen in the economy in the next 12 months? What employment decisions are they currently making? How important are various workplace characteristics for them and are they present in their current situation? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,105 responses to the 2022 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 27th annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the economy and their employment.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,105 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in May and June to 6,102 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, natural resources, and the economy and employment. This paper reports only results from the economy and employment section.

An 18% 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.
- The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project manager approximately two weeks later.
- A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately two weeks after the questionnaire had been sent
- Those who had not yet responded within approximately 30 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 three percent.

Since younger residents have typically been

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.

¹ 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

under-represented by survey respondents and older residents have been over-represented, 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-six percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 71 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 42 years and have lived in their current community 25 years. Fifty-six percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-eight percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Twenty-one percent of the respondents report their 2021 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty-three percent report incomes over \$60,000. Seventy-seven percent were employed in 2021 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis.

Nineteen percent are retired. Thirty-eight percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Twelve percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Economic Expectations

What expectations do rural Nebraskans have of the economy in the next year? They were asked, "Compared to the current situation, over the next 12 months, what do you think will happen with each of the following?" Given a list of 11 items, respondents indicated what they think will happen with each. The response options ranged from much worse to much better. They were also given the option of answering don't know.

Most rural Nebraskans believe the majority of the listed economic items will become worse or much worse over the next 12 months when asked in May and June. Almost nine in ten think the following will become worse: inflation (87%), gasoline or diesel fuel prices (87%), grocery prices (86%), and interest rates (85%) (Figure 1). In fact, at least four in ten rural Nebraskans believe the following items will become much worse in the next 12 months: gasoline or diesel fuel prices (47%), inflation (44%), grocery prices (43%) and healthcare costs (40%). The two items that had less than one-half believing they would become worse or much worse during the next year include your personal financial situation (43%) and your personal job prospects (22%).

These economic expectations are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Many differences emerge.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe inflation will be worse over the next year. Almost nine in ten persons with household incomes under \$75,000 think inflation will become worse, compared to 83 percent of persons with incomes over \$100,000.

Other groups most likely to believe inflation will become worse over the next year include: younger persons, persons with some college education (but less than a four-year degree), and persons who have never married.

Married persons are more likely than other marital groups to think interest rates will become worse over the next year. Almost nine in ten married persons (88%) believe interest rates will become worse, compared to two-thirds (67%) of widowed persons.

Other groups most likely to believe interest

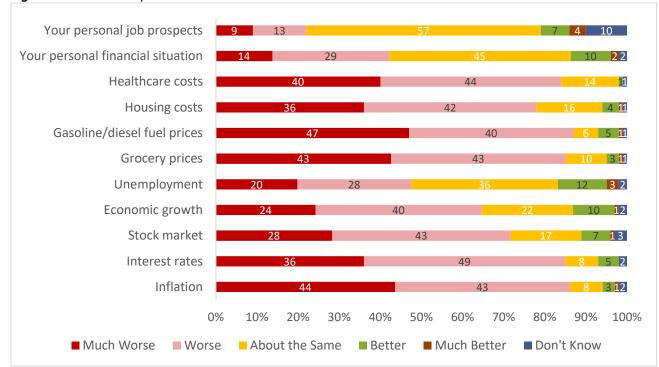


Figure 1. Economic Expectations in Next 12 Months

rates will become worse include persons with the highest household incomes and younger persons.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe the stock market will become worse during the next year. Almost nine in ten persons age 19 to 29 (87%) believe the stock market will become worse, compared to just over one-half (56%) of persons age 65 and older.

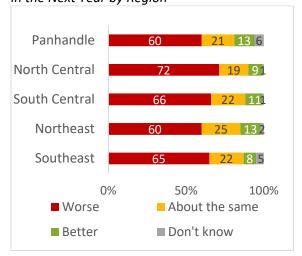
Persons with less than a four-year degree are the education group most likely to think the stock market will become worse. When comparing responses by marital status, the widowed persons are the group *least* likely to believe the stock market will become worse during the next year.

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 believe economic growth will become worse during the next year. Over seven in ten residents of the North Central region (72%) think economic growth will become worse, compared to six in ten residents of both the Panhandle and Northeast regions (Figure 2).

Other groups most likely to believe economic growth will become worse include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999, persons with lower household incomes, younger persons, persons with some college education (but less than a four-year degree), married persons, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with sales or office support occupations.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to believe that unemployment will become worse during the next year. Just over one-half (53%) of persons

Figure 2. Expectations about Economic Growth in the Next Year by Region



living in or near communities with populations under 500 think unemployment will become worse, compared to just over four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to think unemployment will become worse. Over one-half (56%) of Panhandle residents believe unemployment will become worse, compared to just over four in ten persons living in the Northeast region (42%).

Other groups most likely to believe unemployment will become worse in the next year include: persons with the lowest household incomes, younger persons, persons with some college education (but less than a four-year degree), and persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations.

Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe grocery prices will become worse in the next year. At least nine in ten residents of these two regions believe grocery prices will become worse, compared to just over eight in ten residents of the Northeast region.

Other groups most likely to think grocery prices will become worse include: persons with the lowest household incomes, persons with lower education levels, persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations, and persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations.

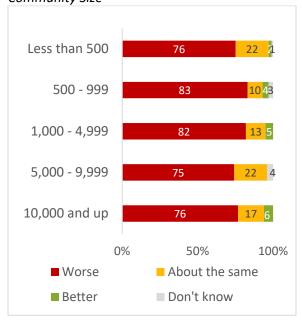
The groups most likely to believe gasoline or diesel fuel prices will become worse during the next year include: residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions, persons with the lowest household incomes, persons with lower education levels, married persons, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations.

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller or larger communities to believe housing costs will become worse during the next year. Over eight in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 4,999 think housing costs will become worse, compared to approximately three-quarters of the residents living in or near communities of different sizes (Figure 3).

The other groups most likely to believe housing costs will become worse include: residents of the North Central region, persons with the lowest household incomes, and persons with lower education levels.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to believe healthcare costs will become worse in the next year. Approximately nine in ten persons living in or near communities with populations under

Figure 3. Expectations of Housing Costs by Community Size



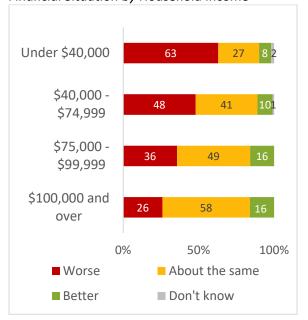
1,000 think healthcare costs will become worse, compared to approximately eight in ten persons living in or near larger communities.

Other groups most likely to believe healthcare costs will become worse include: males, married persons, widowed persons, and persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations.

Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe their personal financial situation will become worse during the next year. Over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 think their personal financial situation will become worse, compared to just over one-quarter of persons with the highest household incomes (Figure 4).

Other groups most likely to believe their personal financial situation will become worse include: persons living in or near smaller

Figure 4. Expectations of Your Personal Financial Situation by Household Income



communities, persons age 50 to 64, persons with lower education levels, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations.

Persons living in the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to think their personal job prospects will become worse during the next year. Approximately one-third of the residents of this region think their job prospects will become worse, compared to 17 percent of persons living in the Northeast region.

Other groups most likely to think their personal job prospects will become worse include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, persons with the lowest household incomes, persons with lower education levels, persons who have never married, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with sales or office support occupations.

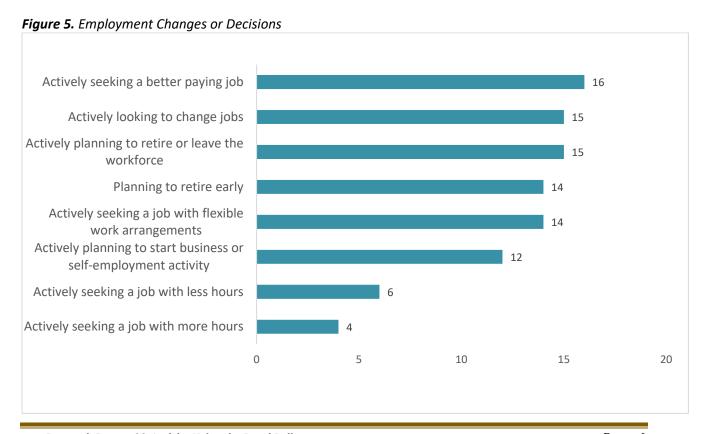
Employment Changes

Next, respondents were asked if they are currently making various employment changes or decisions. Few rural Nebraskans are currently making or considering employment changes. Approximately three in 20 rural Nebraskans are actively seeking a better paying job (16%), actively looking to change jobs (15%), actively planning to retire or leave the workforce (15%), planning to retire early (14%) or actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements (14%) (Figure 5). Just over one in ten are actively planning to start their own business or self-employment activity (12%). Less than one in ten are actively seeking a job with less hours (6%) or actively seeking a job with more hours (4%).

These employment changes are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). Some notable differences are detected.

Residents of the South Central region are *less* likely than persons living in other regions of the state to be actively looking to change jobs. Nine percent of South Central residents are actively looking to change jobs, compared to approximately two in ten residents of the other regions.

Persons living in the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to be planning to retire early. Just over one-quarter (26%) of North Central residents are planning to retire early, compared to one in ten residents of the South Central region.



Persons living in the Southeast region are the regional group most likely to be actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. Two in ten Southeast residents are seeking flexible work arrangements, compared to nine percent of residents of the Northeast region.

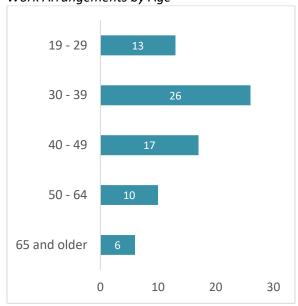
Persons with mid-range household incomes are more likely than persons with both the lowest and highest incomes to be actively planning to change jobs. Persons with the highest household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be planning to retire early. Just over two in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more are planning to retire early, compared to just over one in ten persons with incomes under \$75,000.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be actively seeking a better paying job, actively seeking a job with more hours, and actively looking to change jobs. Almost three in ten persons under the age of 40 are actively seeking a better paying job. Just over one-quarter of persons age 19 to 29 are actively looking to change jobs. Older persons are more likely than younger persons to be actively planning to retire or leave the workforce and planning to retire early.

Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 are the age group most likely to be planning to start their own business or self-employment activity and to be actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. Just over one-quarter of this age group (26%) are seeking flexible work arrangements, compared to approximately one in ten persons age 50 and older (Figure 6).

A couple differences are detected by gender. Males are more likely than females to be planning to retire early. However, females are more likely than males to be actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements.

Figure 6. Actively Seeking a Job with Flexible Work Arrangements by Age



Many differences are detected by marital status. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to be actively seeking a better paying job and actively seeking a job with more hours. Persons who are divorced or separated join them as most likely to be actively looking to change jobs, actively planning to start their own business or self-employment activity, and actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. The widowed persons are the group most likely to be actively planning to retire or leave the workforce.

Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with more education to be actively seeking a job with more hours. Persons with both the highest and lowest education levels are the groups most likely to be planning to retire early.

A few differences are detected by occupation. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to be actively seeking a job with more

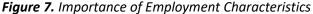
hours, actively planning to start their own business or self-employment activity, and actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. Almost four in ten persons with these types of occupations are actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements.

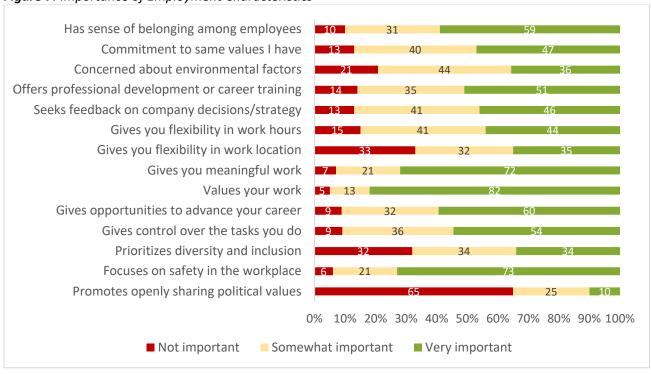
Importance of Employment Characteristics

Respondents were next asked how important it is to work at an organization or company that has various characteristics. Employment characteristics valued most by rural Nebraskans focus on feeling valued, the type of work, safety, autonomy, and opportunities to advance or improve. Most rural Nebraskans rate the following characteristics as very important: values your work (82%), focuses on safety in the

workplace (73%), gives you meaningful work (72%), gives you opportunities to advance your career (60%), has a sense of belonging among employees (59%), gives control over the tasks you do (54%), and offers professional development or career training (51%) (Figure 7).

Differences among these ratings are detected by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 4). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to rate the following as very important: prioritizes diversity and inclusion, gives you meaningful work, concern about environmental factors such as air and water quality, and has a sense of belonging among employees. Almost four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 1,000 or more rate concern about environmental factors as very important,





compared to one-quarter of persons living in or near the smallest communities (populations under 500).

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are the group most likely to rate the following as very important: gives opportunities to advance their career, seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy, offers professional development or career training, and has commitment to the same values I have. Just over one-half (53%) of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 rate commitment to the same values I have as very important, compared to just over four in ten persons living in different sized communities.

A few differences are detected by the region in which respondents live. Panhandle residents are the regional group most likely to rate promotes openly sharing political views as very important. Residents of the North Central region are the group most likely to rate the following characteristics as very important: giving flexibility in work hours, having commitment to the same values I have, and has a sense of belonging among employees. Almost seven in ten residents of the North Central region rate a sense of belonging among employees as very important, compared to just over one-half (52%) of residents of the South Central region.

Many differences occur by household income. Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to rate the following as very important: gives control over the tasks you do, gives opportunities to advance your career, values your work, gives you meaningful work, seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy, offers professional development or career training, commitment to the same values I have, and a

sense of belonging among employees. Over eight in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (83%) rate gives you meaningful work as very important, compared to just over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (63%).

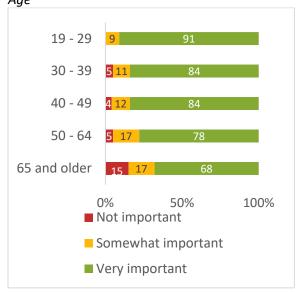
Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to rate flexibility in work hours as very important for their employer. Approximately one-half of persons with the lowest household incomes (under \$75,000) rate this characteristic as very important, compared to approximately four in ten persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Ratings of many of these characteristics differ by age. Persons between the ages of 40 and 49 are the group most likely to rate focuses on safety in the workplace and gives you meaningful work as very important. Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 are the group most likely to rate gives control over the tasks you do and seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy as very important. Persons age 30 to 49 are the group most likely to rate has a sense of belonging among employees as very important.

The youngest respondents are more likely than older respondents to rate the following as very important: gives opportunities to advance your career, values your work, gives you flexibility in your work hours, offers professional development or career training, and commitment to the same values I have. Just over nine in ten persons age 19 to 29 rate values your work as very important, compared to just over two-thirds (68%) of persons age 65 and older (Figure 8).

Older respondents are more likely than younger persons to rate concern about environmental

Figure 8. Importance of Values Your Work by Age



factors as very important.

Some differences are detected by gender. Males are more likely than females to rate promotes openly sharing political views as very important. Females are more likely than males to rate the following as very important: focuses on safety in the workplace, prioritizes diversity and inclusion, gives opportunities to advance your career, values your work, gives you meaningful work, gives flexibility in work location, gives flexibility in work hours, seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy, offers professional development or career training, commitment to the same values I have, and a sense of belonging among employees. Just over four in ten females (43%) rate prioritizes diversity and inclusion as very important, compared to one-quarter of males.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to rate the following as very important: gives control over the tasks you do, gives meaningful work, seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy, offers professional development or career

training, commitment to the same values I have, and a sense of belonging among employees. As an example, just over one-half (56%) of persons with at least a four-year degree rate commitment to the same values I have as very important, compared to approximately one-third (32%) of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Some differences are also evident by marital status. Married persons are the marital group most likely to rate gives control over the tasks you do and gives meaningful work as very important. Persons who are divorced/separated join the married persons as the groups most likely to rate commitment to the same values I have and a sense of belonging among employees as very important.

Differences are also detected by occupation. What is most valued in an employer differs for each occupation group. Persons with sales or office support occupations are the group most likely to rate promotes openly sharing political views as very important. Prioritizing diversity and inclusion was most important for persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to rate gives meaningful work, offers professional development or career training, and a sense of belonging among employees as very important. Persons with food service or personal care occupations join this group as most likely to place importance on valuing their work.

Flexibility in work hours was most important to persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons with occupations in agriculture are

most likely to place importance on seeking feedback on company decisions/strategy. And, persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to rate commitment to the same values I have as very important.

Finally, respondents were asked if that same list of employment characteristics were done by their current employer. The characteristics most valued by rural Nebraskans are also done by their current employer. Most rural Nebraskans say their current employer does the following: focuses on safety in the workplace (71%), values your work (62%), gives control over the tasks you do (62%), gives you meaningful work (60%), and gives opportunities to advance your career (51%) (Figure 9).

The presence of some of these characteristics varies by community size, region and some individual attributes (Appendix Table 5).

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say the following characteristics are done by their current employer: focuses on safety in the workplace, gives control over the tasks you do, and gives you flexibility in work hours.

Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their current employer gives them opportunities to advance your career. Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are the group most likely to say their current employer seeks feedback on company decisions or strategy and is concerned about environmental factors.

Respondents in different regions of the state vary in what characteristics they say are offered by their current employer. Panhandle residents are the regional group most likely to say their



Figure 9. Current Employer Characteristics

current employer promotes openly sharing political views. Persons living in the South Central region are most likely to have the following at their current employer: focus on safety in the workplace, prioritization of diversity and inclusion, value of their work, and flexibility in work hours. Panhandle residents join this group as most likely to have opportunities to advance their career.

North Central region residents are most likely to have the following at their current employer: control over the tasks they do, feedback is sought on company decisions/strategy, commitment to the same values, and a sense of belonging among employees. Residents of both the North Central and South Central regions are the groups most likely to have flexibility in their work location. Professional development or career training is most likely to be offered to residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions.

Some of these characteristics also differ by household income. Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to have the following at their current employer: focus on safety in the workplace, control over the tasks they do, opportunities to advance their career, valuing of their work, meaningful work given, flexibility in their work location, flexibility in work hours, feedback is sought on company decisions/strategy, professional development or career training, concern over environmental factors, commitment to the same values, and a sense of belonging among employees.

The presence of some of these characteristics also differs by age. Persons between the ages of 40 and 49 are the age group most likely to say the following is done by their current employer: focus on safety in the workplace, flexibility in work location, flexibility in work hours, seeks

feedback on company decisions/strategy, concern about environmental factors, and commitment to the same values.

Persons age 30 to 39 are the group most likely to have opportunities to advance their career. Control over the tasks you do and given meaningful work is most likely to occur for persons age 30 to 64.

Males are more likely than females to have employers that promote openly sharing political views and are concerned about environmental factors. Females are more likely than males to say their current employer prioritizes diversity and inclusion, values their work, gives them meaningful work, and offers professional development.

Many differences are detected by marital status. Married persons are the group most likely to say their employers do the following: promotes openly sharing political views, focuses on safety in the workplace, gives control over the tasks they do, gives opportunities to advance their career, values their work, gives them meaningful work, seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy, offers professional development, is concerned about environmental factors, and has a sense of belonging among employees.

Flexibility in their work location and commitment to the same values is most likely to be seen in employers for both married persons and persons who are divorced or separated.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to have the following at their current employer: prioritization of diversity and inclusion, flexibility in work location, feedback is sought on company decisions/strategy, professional

development, and commitment to the same values.

Many of these characteristics of their current employer differ for various occupation groups. Persons with occupations in agriculture are most likely to have the following at their current employer: promoting openly sharing political views, value of their work, flexibility in their work location, flexibility in work hours, feedback is sought on company decisions/ strategy, concern about environmental factors, and commitment to the same values. Persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations join this group as most likely to have control over the tasks they do.

Employers who prioritize diversity and inclusion are most likely for persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations. Persons with occupations in agriculture join this group as most likely to have opportunities to advance their career.

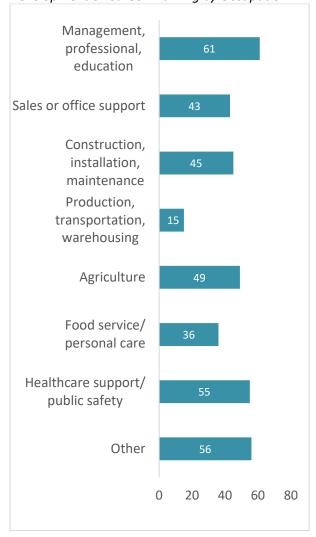
Persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations are the group most likely to be given meaningful work by their current employer and to have a sense of belonging among employees.

Professional development is most likely to be given to persons with management, professional or education occupations. Just over six in ten persons with these types of occupations are offered professional development, compared to 15 percent of persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations (Figure 10).

Conclusion

Most rural Nebraskans believe most of the listed economic items will become worse or

Figure 10. Current Employer Offers Professional Development or Career Training by Occupation



much worse over the next 12 months when asked in May and June. Almost nine in ten think the following will become worse: inflation, gasoline or diesel fuel prices, grocery prices, and interest rates. In fact, at least four in ten rural Nebraskans believe the following items will become much worse in the next 12 months: gasoline or diesel fuel prices, inflation, grocery prices, and healthcare costs. The two items that had less than one-half believing they would become worse or much worse during the next

year include their personal financial situation and your personal job prospects.

Economic expectations differ by many characteristics. Residents of the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to believe economic growth will become worse during the next year. Meanwhile, persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller or larger communities to believe housing costs will become worse during the next year. Perhaps of most concern is that persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe their personal financial situation will become worse during the next year. In fact, over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 think their personal financial situation will become worse, compared to just over one-quarter of persons with the highest household incomes.

Despite this concern over the economy, few rural Nebraskans are currently making or considering employment changes.

Approximately three in 20 rural Nebraskans are actively seeking a better paying job, actively looking to change jobs, actively planning to retire or leave the workforce, planning to retire early, or actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. Just over one in ten are actively planning to start their own business or self-employment activity. Less than one in ten are actively seeking a job with less hours or one with more hours.

Some groups are more likely to be considering employment changes, though. Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 are the age group most likely to be actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements. And, younger persons are more likely than older persons to be actively seeking a better paying job, actively seeking a

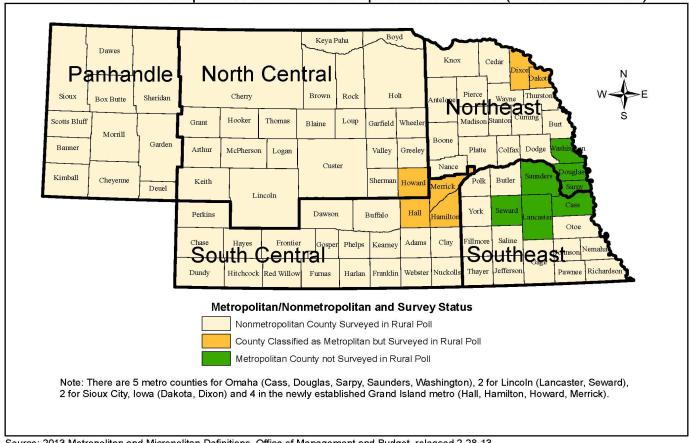
job with more hours, and actively looking to change jobs. Almost three in ten persons under the age of 40 are actively seeking a better paying job. Just over one-quarter of persons age 19 to 29 are actively looking to change jobs.

When asked what employment characteristics are most important, rural Nebraskans most value feeling appreciated, the type of work, safety, autonomy, and opportunities to advance or improve. Most rural Nebraskans rate the following employment characteristics as very important: values your work, focuses on safety in the workplace, gives you meaningful work, gives you opportunities to advance your career, has a sense of belonging among employees, gives control over the tasks you do, and offers professional development or career training.

The characteristics most valued by rural Nebraskans are also done by their current employer. Most rural Nebraskans say their current employer does the following: focuses on safety in the workplace, gives control over the tasks they do, values their work, gives them meaningful work, and gives opportunities to advance their career.

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 Respondents¹ Compared to 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Average for Nebraska*

	2022 Poll	2021 Poll	2020 Poll	2019 Poll	2018 Poll	2015 - 2019 ACS
Age: ²						
20 - 39	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
40 - 64	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	42%
65 and over	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%
Gender: ³						
Female	51%	55%	55%	55%	55%	51%
Male	49%	45%	46%	45%	46%	49%
Education: 4						
Less than 9 th grade	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	1%	4%
9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma)	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	6%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	16%	16%	16%	15%	18%	32%
Some college, no degree	26%	26%	18%	18%	23%	26%
Associate degree	16%	15%	24%	24%	17%	12%
Bachelors degree	25%	28%	26%	29%	25%	15%
Graduate or professional degree	16%	13%	14%	13%	13%	6%
Household Income: 5						
Less than \$20,000	6%	8%	7%	7%	9%	15%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	15%	17%	14%	15%	18%	21%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	17%	16%	19%	18%	22%	18%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	17%	14%	16%	16%	17%	11%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16%	17%	21%	19%	33%	14%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17%	19%	15%	16%	***6	13%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6%	5%	5%	5%	***	4%
\$200,000 or more	6%	4%	4%	3%	***	3%
Marital Status: ⁷						
Married	66%	69%	69%	70%	71%	61%
Never married	17%	13%	12%	12%	10%	19%
Divorced/separated	10%	11%	10%	9%	11%	12%
Widowed/widower	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%

¹ Data from the Rural Polls have been weighted by age.

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

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

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

⁵ 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

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

⁷ 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.

		Inflatio	on		Interest rates					
		About		Don't			About		Don't	
	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance
						Pe	ercentages			
<u>Total</u>	87	8	4	2		85	8	5	2	
Community Size		(n = 1)	082)				(n = 1)	1086)		
Less than 500	89	8	3	1		86	10	3	1	
500 - 999	80	11	6	3		88	4	4	4	
1,000 - 4,999	90	8	2	0.3		86	8	5	1	
5,000 - 9,999	82	7	6	6	$\chi^2 = 31.66*$	82	7	6	5	$\chi^2 = 13.00$
10,000 and up	87	8	5	1	(.002)	85	9	5	1	(.369)
Region		(n = 1)	093)				(n = 1)	1097)		
Panhandle	87	8	1	4		90	4	3	3	
North Central	89	8	2	1		86	10	3	1	
South Central	84	9	6	0.3		83	12	5	1	
Northeast	89	6	4	1	$\chi^2 = 24.09*$	85	6	6	3	$\chi^2 = 19.22$
Southeast	84	8	5	3	(.020)	85	7	6	2	(.083)
Individual Attributes:					` /					, ,
Household Income Level		(n = 1)	035)				(n = 1)	1035)		
Under \$40,000	89	7	2	2		86	8	3	3	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	88	7	4	1		82	11	5	2	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	86	7	4	4	$\chi^2 = 21.67*$	85	6	7	2	$\chi^2 = 19.26*$
\$100,000 and over	83	10	7	0	(.010)	91	6	3	0.3	(.023)
Age	03	(n = 1)		O	(.010)	71	-	1095)	0.5	(.023)
19 - 29	100	0	0	0		92	3	5	0	
30 - 39	88	7	3	1		93	5	1	1	
40 - 49	83	10	6	2		93 88	<i>7</i>	4	2	
50 - 64	87	8	4	1	$\chi^2 = 44.20*$	85	10	4	2	$\chi^2 = 57.07*$
65 and older	79	13	6	3	$\chi = 44.20^{\circ}$ (.000)	73	14	9	4	(.000)
Gender 03 and older	19		-	3	(.000)	13		-	4	(.000)
	0.6	(n = 1)		1	$\chi^2 = 9.67*$	0.7	,	1086)	1	2 4 1 1
Male	86	9	5	1	,,	87	8	4	1	$\chi^2 = 4.11$
Female	88	7	3	2	(.022)	83	9	5	3	(.250)
Education	0.5	(n = 1)	· .	2		0.1	`	1082)	2	
High school diploma or less	85	9	4	2	2 1405*	81	13	4	2	2 (12
Some college	91	6	2	1	$\chi^2 = 14.95*$	87	7	4	2	$\chi^2 = 6.13$
Bachelors or grad degree	83	10	6	2	(.021)	86	7	5	2	(.409)
Marital Status	0.7	(n = 1)				0.0	`	1074)		
Married	87	7	5	1		88	7	4	1	
Never married	90	5	3	2	2	84	8	6	2	•
Divorced/separated	84	12	1	4	$\chi^2 = 26.52*$	82	10	3	5	$\chi^2 = 39.01*$
Widowed	75	18	6	1	(.002)	67	24	8	1	(000.)
Occupation		(n = 7)	798)				(n =	801)		
Mgt, prof or education	84	9	5	3		86	7	5	2	
Sales or office support	94	4	3	0		90	3	8	0	
Constrn, inst or maint	90	10	0	0		94	5	1	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	86	8	6	0		86	9	5	0	
Agriculture	95	6	0	0		94	5	1	0	
Food serv/pers. care	86	10	4	0		73	26	2	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	94	3	3	0	$\chi^2 = 32.53$	94	4	2	0	$\chi^2 = 75.79*$
Other	90	5	5	0	(.052)	68	5	26	0	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	Significance $\chi^2 = 45.77*$
Percentages Total 71 17 8 3 64 22 11 2 Community Size (n = 1083) (n = 1079) Less than 500 69 25 5 2 69 24 7 1	
Total 71 17 8 3 64 22 11 2 Community Size (n = 1083) (n = 1079) Less than 500 69 25 5 2 69 24 7 1	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
Total 71 17 8 3 64 22 11 2 Community Size (n = 1083) (n = 1079) Less than 500 69 25 5 2 69 24 7 1	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
Community Size $(n = 1083)$ $(n = 1079)$ Less than 500 69 25 5 2 69 24 7 1	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
Less than 500 69 25 5 2 69 24 7 1	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
JUU-JJJ 17 13 U J 1 7 1 4 7 J	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
1,000 - 4,999 76 11 10 3 64 23 11 2	$\gamma^2 = 45.77*$
10,000 and up 73 19 8 1 (.000) 62 26 12 1	(.000)
Region $(n = 1095)$ $(n = 1089)$	(.000)
Panhandle 68 17 9 6 60 21 13 6	
North Central 75 17 6 2 72 19 9 1	
South Central 71 16 11 2 66 22 11 1	
	$\chi^2 = 24.85*$
Southeast 75 15 6 5 (.234) 65 22 8 5	(.016)
Individual Attributes:	()
Household Income Level $(n = 1034)$ $(n = 1033)$	
Under \$40,000 73 19 3 5 68 21 6 5	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	
	$\chi^2 = 27.47*$
\$100,000 and over 70 16 13 1 (.002) 64 22 14 0.3	(.001)
Age $(n = 1095)$ $(n = 1095)$	(.001)
19 - 29 87 8 5 0 77 16 8 0	
30 - 39 83 10 6 1 63 26 10 1	
40 - 49 71 15 10 5 70 13 12 4	
	$\chi^2 = 67.73*$
65 and older 56 28 11 6 (.000) 51 26 18 4	(.000)
Gender $(n = 1086)$ $(n = 1081)$	()
Male 69 17 12 3 $\chi^2 = 15.11^*$ 67 21 10 2	$\chi^2 = 3.58$
Female 74 18 5 4 (.002) 62 24 12 3	(.311)
Education $(n = 1079)$ $(n = 1076)$	()
High school diploma or less 73 18 6 4 63 27 6 4	
	$\chi^2 = 28.15*$
Bachelors or grad degree 66 20 11 3 (.004) 59 24 15 2	(.000)
Marital Status $(n = 1072)$ $(n = 1068)$	()
Married 73 16 8 3 67 22 10 2	
Never married 73 13 10 3 61 25 12 2	
	$\chi^2 = 21.08*$
Widowed 52 34 10 4 (.004) 51 27 18 4	(.012)
Occupation $(n = 801)$ $(n = 800)$	(-)
Mgt, prof or education 72 14 12 3 59 23 16 2	
Sales or office support 83 16 1 0 84 7 9 0	
Constrn, inst or maint 73 24 3 0 76 24 0 0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing 82 9 9 0 73 21 6 0	
Agriculture 74 16 8 2 74 23 3 0	
Food serv/pers. care 55 31 14 0 46 42 12 0	
•	$\chi^2 = 71.47*$
Other 37 37 26 0 (.000) 53 16 32 0	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

		Unemploy	ment			Grocery prices				
		About		Don't			About		Don't	
	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance
						Pe	ercentages			
Total	47	36	15	2		86	10	4	1	
Community Size		(n = 1)	082)				(n = 1)	1085)		
Less than 500	53	39	6	2		87	11	2	1	
500 - 999	43	38	15	4		89	6	4	1	
1,000 - 4,999	47	33	19	1		86	9	5	0	
5,000 - 9,999	45	38	10	7	$\chi^2 = 43.47*$	90	6	2	2	$\chi^2 = 13.96$
10,000 and up	46	36	17	1	(000.)	84	12	4	1	(.304)
Region		(n = 1)	093)				(n = 1)	1095)		
Panhandle	56	31	7	6		90	8	0	2	
North Central	51	38	9	2		93	5	1	0	
South Central	46	37	16	1		85	9	5	0.3	
Northeast	42	37	21	1	$\chi^2 = 37.36*$	82	13	5	0.3	$\chi^2 = 25.29*$
Southeast	48	38	11	3	(000.)	85	11	3	2	(.014)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1)	036)				(n = 1)	1036)		
Under \$40,000	54	33	9	4		92	6	1	1	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	49	38	12	1		87	8	4	1	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	36	43	17	4	$\chi^2 = 38.95*$	80	19	1	0	$\chi^2 = 34.62*$
\$100,000 and over	46	36	18	0	(000.)	86	9	5	0	(000.)
Age		(n = 1)	095)				(n = 1)	1102)		
19 - 29	58	26	16	0		84	13	3	0	
30 - 39	56	37	7	0		88	7	5	0	
40 - 49	48	34	15	3		87	10	3	0	
50 - 64	43	42	14	2	$\chi^2 = 45.38*$	88	8	3	1	$\chi^2 = 20.02$
65 and older	37	40	19	4	(000.)	82	10	5	2	(.067)
Gender		(n = 1)	082)				(n = 1)	1086)		
Male	47	38	13	2	$\chi^2 = 4.18$	87	9	3	1	$\chi^2 = 1.69$
Female	47	34	17	2	(.242)	85	10	4	1	(.639)
Education		(n = 1)	078)				(n = 1)	1081)		
High school diploma or less	48	35	13	4		88	7	3	2	
Some college	54	34	11	1	$\chi^2 = 22.91*$	90	7	2	0.4	$\chi^2 = 21.51*$
Bachelors or grad degree	41	39	19	2	(.000)	81	14	4	1	(.001)
Marital Status		(n = 1)	070)				(n = 1)	1075)		
Married	47	36	16	2		87	10	3	1	
Never married	49	37	12	2		86	8	6	0	
Divorced/separated	48	39	10	4	$\chi^2 = 7.58$	87	8	4	2	$\chi^2 = 11.26$
Widowed	39	41	18	1	(.577)	81	13	6	1	(.259)
Occupation	-	(n = '			,	-		800)		()
Mgt, prof or education	41	38	18	2		84	11	5	0.3	
Sales or office support	58	34	9	0		80	19	1	0	
Constrn, inst or maint	38	57	5	0		95	5	0	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	61	30	9	0		88	11	2	0	
Agriculture	52	32	13	3		89	11	0	0	
Food serv/pers. care	51	29	20	0		84	10	6	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	55	33	12	0	$\chi^2 = 50.36*$	93	8	0	0	$\chi^2 = 57.80*$
Other	28	39	33	0	(.000)	70	5	25	0	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	Gasol	ine or diese	el fuel pri	ices		Housing costs					
		About		Don't			About		Don't		
	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance	
							rcentages				
<u>Total</u>	87	6	6	1		78	16	5	1		
Community Size		(n = 1)	084)				(n = 1)	1082)			
Less than 500	89	7	3	1		76	22	2	1		
500 - 999	87	7	5	1		83	10	4	3		
1,000 - 4,999	86	7	7	0		82	13	5	0.3		
5,000 - 9,999	89	4	5	3	$\chi^2 = 17.91$	75	22	0	4	$\chi^2 = 37.72*$	
10,000 and up	86	5	8	1	(.118)	76	17	6	0.3	(.000)	
Region		(n = 1)	093)				(n = 1)	1094)			
Panhandle	92	3	1	4		79	12	6	3		
North Central	94	2	4	0		87	10	1	1		
South Central	85	9	6	0.3		72	23	5	0.3		
Northeast	84	5	11	0.3	$\chi^2 = 49.51*$	78	14	7	1	$\chi^2 = 35.16*$	
Southeast	87	7	5	1	(.000)	79	17	2	2	(.000)	
Individual Attributes:					,					,	
Household Income Level		(n = 1)	037)				(n = 1)	1033)			
Under \$40,000	91	5	2	2		86	10	2	2		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	89	4	6	0.3		76	20	3	1		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	83	3	13	1	$\chi^2 = 38.42*$	74	19	5	2	$\chi^2 = 25.37*$	
\$100,000 and over	85	9	6	0	(.000)	79	15	6	0	(.003)	
Age	0.5	(n = 1)	-	U	(.000)	17	(n = 1)	-	U	(.003)	
19 - 29	87	3	11	0		74	18	8	0		
30 - 39	90	5	6	0		77	17	6	0		
40 - 49	86	10	4	1		7 <i>7</i>	17	4	1		
50 - 64	88	6	5	1	$\chi^2 = 24.20*$	80	16	2	2	$\chi^2 = 18.79$	
65 and older	84	7	<i>3</i> 7	2	$\chi = 24.20^{\circ}$ (.019)	78	15	4	3	(.094)	
	04	•	,	Z	(.019)	70		-	3	(.094)	
Gender	07	(n = 1)		1	2 7.00	70	(n = 1)		1	2 1.05	
Male	87	8	5	1	$\chi^2 = 7.80$	78 70	17	5	1	$\chi^2 = 1.85$	
Female	87	5	7	1	(.050)	78	16	5	2	(.605)	
Education	0.0	(n = 1)		•		5 0	(n = 1		•		
High school diploma or less	89	6	3	2	2 - 20 - 20 +	79	17	2	2	2 4 7 504	
Some college	92	4	4	0.4	$\chi^2 = 28.39*$	82	15	3	0.4	$\chi^2 = 15.68*$	
Bachelors or grad degree	82	7	10	1	(.000)	74	17	7	2	(.016)	
Marital Status		(n = 1)	072)				(n = 1)				
Married	89	5	6	1		78	16	5	1		
Never married	85	9	7	0		79	17	4	1		
Divorced/separated	88	8	1	4	$\chi^2 = 25.04*$	76	19	2	4	$\chi^2 = 10.37$	
Widowed	82	6	11	1	(.003)	81	14	4	1	(.321)	
Occupation		(n = 8)	303)				(n =	801)			
Mgt, prof or education	85	4	10	1		78	17	4	1		
Sales or office support	86	6	7	0		80	20	0	0		
Constrn, inst or maint	95	5	0	0		85	11	4	0		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	90	6	5	0		84	9	8	0		
Agriculture	85	13	2	0		72	19	8	2		
Food serv/pers. care	84	14	2	0		63	37	0	0		
Hlthcare supp/safety	92	1	7	0	$\chi^2 = 51.58*$	82	11	7	0	$\chi^2 = 48.26*$	
Other	68	26	5	0	(.000)	58	42	Ó	0	(.000)	

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

		Healthcare	e costs			Your personal financial situation				
		About		Don't			About		Don't	
	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance
						Pe	rcentages			
Total	83	14	2	1		42	45	11	2	
Community Size		(n = 1)	080)				(n = 1)	1083)		
Less than 500	89	11	0	1		48	46	4	2	
500 – 999	90	9	0	2		48	42	8	3	
1,000 - 4,999	82	15	2	2		42	46	9	3	
5,000 - 9,999	78	17	2	3	$\chi^2 = 23.23*$	45	41	13	1	$\chi^2 = 35.05*$
10,000 and up	82	15	3	0.3	(.026)	37	46	17	0.3	(.000)
Region		(n = 1)	090)		, ,		(n = 1)	1094)		
Panhandle	78	18	1	3		47	38	13	2	
North Central	90	9	1	1		46	46	7	1	
South Central	80	16	2	2		40	43	15	3	
Northeast	85	12	2	1	$\chi^2 = 14.35$	42	46	11	1	$\chi^2 = 17.11$
Southeast	85	13	2	1	(.279)	42	49	8	1	(.145)
Individual Attributes:	0.0	10	_	-	(/-)		.,		•	(11.0)
Household Income Level		(n = 1)	032)				(n =	1035)		
Under \$40,000	85	12	2	1		63	27	8	2	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	83	15	1	1		48	41	10	1	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	77	19	2	2	$\chi^2 = 11.29$	36	49	16	0	$\chi^2 = 91.59*$
\$100,000 and over	86	13	1	0	(.256)	26	58	16	0.3	(.000)
· ·	80	(n = 1)	_	U	(.230)	20		1098)	0.3	(.000)
Age	70	`		2		27	`		2	
19 – 29	79	18	0	3		37	42 44	18	3	
30 - 39	83	16	1	0		44		12	0	
40 – 49	81	15	3	1	2 24.50*	41	46	13	1	2 21 12*
50 – 64	87	12	1	1	$\chi^2 = 24.50*$	50	40	9	1	$\chi^2 = 31.13*$
65 and older	85	10	3	2	(.017)	39	50	8	4	(.002)
Gender	0.6	(n=1)	´.		2 2 1 6 1	4.2	`	1084)		2 5 40
Male	86	13	1	1	$\chi^2 = 9.16*$	43	45	11	1	$\chi^2 = 5.40$
Female	81	15	2	2	(.027)	41	45	11	3	(.145)
Education		(n = 1)		_			`	1081)		
High school diploma or less	80	17	2	2	2	49	40	8	4	2
Some college	87	11	2	1	$\chi^2 = 10.06$	51	39	9	1	$\chi^2 = 59.52*$
Bachelors or grad degree	81	17	2	1	(.122)	30	54	16	1	(000.)
Marital Status		(n = 1)	070)					1072)		
Married	87	11	2	1		41	47	11	1	
Never married	74	22	1	3		45	37	15	3	
Divorced/separated	78	16	3	4	$\chi^2 = 26.84*$	54	37	7	3	$\chi^2 = 25.21*$
Widowed	85	11	3	1	(.001)	41	54	3	3	(.003)
Occupation		(n = 7)	796)				(n =	797)		
Mgt, prof or education	80	17	2	1		35	49	16	0	
Sales or office support	92	8	0	0		43	47	10	0	
Constrn, inst or maint	96	4	0	0		46	51	4	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	91	8	2	0		60	34	5	2	
Agriculture	78	21	1	0		41	45	13	1	
Food serv/pers. Care	74	26	0	0		36	38	26	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	84	14	2	0	$\chi^2 = 150.08*$	45	42	13	0	$\chi^2 = 179.88*$
Other	55	20	0	25	(.000)	21	47	5	26	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	J	our person	al job pr	ospects	
		About		Don't	
	Worse	the same	Better	know	Significance
·		Perc	entages		
<u>Total</u>	22	57	11	10	
Community Size		(n = 1)	1044)		
Less than 500	31	54	5	10	
500 - 999	23	52	12	13	
1,000 - 4,999	22	57	13	8	
5,000 - 9,999	18	55	14	12	$\chi^2 = 21.59*$
10,000 and up	18	61	11	9	(.042)
Region _		(n = 1)	1051)		
Panhandle	20	56	14	10	
North Central	32	51	8	9	
South Central	21	55	15	9	
Northeast	17	63	11	10	$\chi^2 = 32.18*$
Southeast	26	57	4	14	(.001)
Individual Attributes:					
Household Income Level		(n = 1)	1001)		
Under \$40,000	37	38	10	16	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	24	57	9	11	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	13	70	13	5	$\chi^2 = 75.04*$
\$100,000 and over	16	64	15	5	(.000)
Age		(n = 1)	1052)		,
19 - 29	26	53	21	0	
30 - 39	19	69	7	5	
40 - 49	24	56	15	5	
50 - 64	26	61	8	6	$\chi^2 = 191.68*$
65 and older	16	47	5	32	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1)	1042)		
Male	22	58	11	9	$\chi^2 = 0.28$
Female	22	57	11	10	(.964)
Education		(n = 1)	1041)		
High school diploma or less	24	56	4	16	
Some college	27	52	13	8	$\chi^2 = 35.90*$
Bachelors or grad degree	15	64	12	9	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1)	1032)		
Married	20	60	10	9	
Never married	29	53	14	5	
Divorced/separated	29	51	9	10	$\chi^2 = 44.43*$
Widowed	20	46	4	30	(.000)
Occupation		(n =	796)		
Mgt, prof or education	18	63	17	3	
Sales or office support	35	56	8	1	
Constrn, inst or maint	28	64	6	1	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	26	68	5	2	
Agriculture	20	65	8	8	
Food serv/pers. care	26	42	28	4	
Hlthcare supp/safety	19	65	6	11	$\chi^2 = 66.70*$
Other	32	53	11	5	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Are you currently doing any of the following items?

	Actively seeking a better paying job	Actively seekin job with mor hours		Actively planning to retire or leave the workforce
		Percent ans	wering yes for each.	
<u>Total</u>	16	4	15	15
Community Size			(n = 1060)	
Less than 500	17	6	18	15
500 - 999	8	0	9	17
1,000 - 4,999	17	4	14	15
5,000 - 9,999	11	3	14	15
10,000 and up	18	4	16	13
Region Property of the Region Region		(r	n = 1070	
Panhandle	16	7	21*	11
North Central	14	3	17*	21
South Central	13	4	9*	13
Northeast	18	2	14*	14
Southeast	20	6	21*	17
Income Level		(r	n = 1016)	
Under \$40,000	15	4*	14*	11
\$40,000 - \$74,999	18	8*	19*	14
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16	1*	18*	19
\$100,000 and over	14	1*	11*	14
Age		(r	n = 1071)	
19 - 29	29*	13*	26*	5*
30 - 39	29*	3*	23*	1*
40 - 49	15*	2*	17*	4*
50 - 64	11*	4*	11*	26*
65 and older	2*	0.4*	2*	31*
Gender			n = 1060)	
Male	16	4	14	17
Female	16	5	16	13
Marital Status			n = 1048)	
Married	14*	2*	14*	16*
Never married	26*	14*	20*	8*
Divorced/separated	18*	4*	18*	13*
Widowed	2*	0*	3*	26*
Education	-		n = 1055)	20
H.S. diploma or less	16	10*	15	20
Some college	16	3*	15	14
Bachelors degree	14	2*	15	12
Occupation	11		n = 797	12
Mgt, prof or education	18	1*	17	12
Sales or office support	13	8*	11	14
Constrn, inst or maint	19	0*	15	10
Prodn/trans/warehsing	18	3*	25	18
Agriculture	13	8*	11	12
Food serv/pers. care	28	12*	24	16
Hlthcare supp/safety	28 19	7*	19	10
Other	35	25*	19	35
Oulei	33	23	10	33

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Are you currently doing any of the following items?

	Actively planning to start your own business or self-employment activity	Planning to retire early	Actively seeking a job with less hours	Actively seeking a job with flexible work arrangements
		Percent answering	yes for each.	_
Total	12	14	6	14
Community Size		(n = 1)	060)	
Less than 500	15*	18	7*	19
500 - 999	9*	12	5*	11
1,000 - 4,999	16*	14	9*	14
5,000 - 9,999	12*	10	3*	12
10,000 and up	9*	15	3*	13
Region	-	(n = 106)		
Panhandle	11	19*	6*	10*
North Central	16	26*	4*	14*
South Central	14	10*	3*	15*
Northeast	9	12*	9*	9*
Southeast	15	14*	ó*	20*
Income Level	13	(n = 101)		20
Under \$40,000	16	11*	6*	16
\$40,000 - \$74,999	11	11*	3*	15
\$75,000 - \$74,999	9	14*	10*	12
\$100,000 and over	13	21*	6*	14
	13			14
Age 19 - 29	18*	(n = 106		13*
30 - 39	25*		8	
		14*	6	26*
40 - 49	14*	15*	5	17*
50 - 64	7* 2*	21*	5	10*
65 and older	3*	12*	4	6*
<u>Gender</u>	1.1	(n = 105)		114
Male	11	19*	5	11*
Female	14	10*	6	17*
Marital Status	10%	(n = 104)		104
Married	12*	16	6	13*
Never married	18*	9	3	17*
Divorced/separated	16*	11	7	20*
Widowed	3*	13	3	3*
Education		(n = 105)	*	. =
H.S. diploma or less	8	18*	4	15
Some college	14	11*	6	15
Bachelors degree	12	17*	6	12
Occupation		(n = 79)		
Mgt, prof or education	15*	14	8	15*
Sales or office support	15*	5	1	10*
Constrn, inst or maint	10*	21	0	4*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	9*	20	8	21*
Agriculture	8*	14	3	6*
Food serv/pers. care	22*	12	6	37*
Hlthcare supp/safety	7*	13	8	18*
Other	40*	5	0	20*

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How im	portant is it	to you to wo	rk at an organ following?	nization or co	ompany that	does the		
	Promotes o	penly sharin views	g political	ionowing:	Focuses on safety in the workplace				
	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	
	importanti	important	important	Percen		important	important	(518.)	
<u>Total</u>	65	25	10		6	21	73		
Community Size		(n = 907)			-	(n = 847)	, -		
Less than 500	66	25	10		3	22	75		
500 - 999	74	21	5		5	27	68		
1,000 - 4,999	65	26	9		2	25	72		
5,000 - 9,999	59	23	18	$\chi^2 = 11.13$	5	15	80	$\chi^2 = 20.90*$	
10,000 and up	64	27	9	(.195)	9	18	73	(.007)	
Region		(n = 916)				(n = 855)			
Panhandle	61	20	18		5	25	71		
North Central	56	33	12		7	17	76		
South Central	69	22	9		5	22	73		
Northeast	65	28	7	$\chi^2 = 19.42*$	5	26	69	$\chi^2 = 11.19$	
Southeast	70	22	8	(.013)	6	13	81	(.191)	
Individual Attributes:									
Household Income Level		(n = 879)				(n = 822)			
Under \$40,000	66	23	11		9	17	74		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	63	28	9		5	24	70		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	67	31	2	$\chi^2 = 19.88*$	5	16	79	$\chi^2 = 12.65*$	
\$100,000 and over		20	13	(.003)	3	22	75	(.049)	
Age		(n = 918)		, ,		(n = 854)		. ,	
19 - 29	61	28	11		6	22	72		
30 - 39	63	29	8		3	32	65		
40 - 49	74	17	10		6	13	82		
50 - 64	65	26	9	$\chi^2 = 12.52$	5	23	72	$\chi^2 = 27.53*$	
65 and older	61	28	11	(.129)	10	17	73	(.000)	
Gender		(n = 907)		, ,		(n = 846)		847	
Male	64	24	12	$\chi^2 = 6.12*$	7	25	69	$\chi^2 = 9.15*$	
Female	66	27	7	(.047)	5	18	78	(.010)	
Education		(n = 904)		,		(n = 843)		,	
High school diploma or less	63	29	8		5	23	72		
Some college		26	8	$\chi^2 = 3.96$	7	22	71	$\chi^2 = 2.28$	
Bachelors or grad degree	66	23	11	(.411)	5	21	75	(.684)	
Marital Status		(n = 896)		,		(n = 836)		,	
Married	65	24	11		5	21	74		
Never married		31	5		8	25	67		
Divorced/separated		21	9	$\chi^2 = 10.64$	6	16	78	$\chi^2 = 8.89$	
Widowed		24	9	(.100)	9	9	82	(.180)	
Occupation		(n = 742)		,		(n = 678)		,	
Mgt, prof or education	70	24	7		3	23	74		
Sales or office support		32	15		10	18	73		
Constrn, inst or maint		21	9		3	21	76		
Prodn/trans/warehsing		29	9			25	73		
Agriculture		28	10		2 2	29	69		
Food serv/pers. care	56	36	9		8	21	71		
Hlthcare supp/safety	69	23	9	$\chi^2 = 26.36*$	7	12	82	$\chi^2 = 23.41$	
Other		24	35	(.023)	0	6	94	(.054)	

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?						does the		
	Prioritizes diversity and inclusion			Gives control over the do			the tasks you	e tasks you	
	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	
				Percen					
<u>Total</u>	32	34	34		9	36	54		
Community Size		(n = 866)			_	(n = 851)			
Less than 500	34	38	29		9	35	56		
500 - 999	44	25	31		12	31	57		
1,000 - 4,999	27	38	36	2	6	35	59	2	
5,000 - 9,999	38	26	36	$\chi^2 = 15.71*$	6	37	57	$\chi^2 = 10.34$	
10,000 and up	29	36	35	(.047)	11	40	49	(.242)	
Region		(n = 873)				(n = 857)			
Panhandle	38	26	36		7	36	57		
North Central	26	36	37		9	37	54		
South Central	30	40	30		7	36	57		
Northeast	34	30	36	$\chi^2 = 10.52$	9	35	56	$\chi^2 = 10.87$	
Southeast	33	34	33	(.230)	15	39	46	(.209)	
Individual Attributes:									
Household Income Level		(n = 838)				(n = 830)			
Under \$40,000	31	37	32		13	46	41		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	32	36	32		8	43	49		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	31	29	40	$\chi^2 = 4.36$	8	31	62	$\chi^2 = 32.25*$	
\$100,000 and over	33	33	35	(.628)	8	27	65	(.000)	
Age		(n = 875)				(n = 860)			
19 - 29	38	33	29		12	40	49		
30 - 39	28	33	39		5	32	63		
40 - 49	35	32	34		10	35	56		
50 - 64	30	36	34	$\chi^2 = 8.35$	7	38	55	$\chi^2 = 16.16*$	
65 and older	28	40	32	(.400)	16	36	49	(.040)	
Gender		(n = 865)		()	-	(n = 853)	-	()	
Male	42	33	25	$\chi^2 = 44.84*$	10	39	51	$\chi^2 = 3.90$	
Female		35	43	(.000)	9	34	58	(.142)	
Education	22	(n = 862)	13	(.000)		(n = 849)	30	(.1 12)	
High school diploma or less	32	40	28		7	54	39		
Some college	36	32	33	$\chi^2 = 6.60$	10	41	49	$\chi^2 = 38.25*$	
Bachelors or grad degree	29	35	36	(.158)	10	26	64	(.000)	
Marital Status	2)	(n = 854)	30	(.136)	10	(n = 841)	04	(.000)	
Married	31	37	33		8	30	62		
Never married	40	28	33		11	49	40		
Divorced/separated	29	29	42	$\chi^2 = 9.82$	11	43	46	$\chi^2 = 33.04*$	
Widowed	24	36	39	(.132)	16	43	42	(.000)	
	24		39	(.132)	10		42	(.000)	
Occupation	20	(n = 699)	20		7	(n = 691)	6.4		
Mgt, prof or education		32	39		7	30	64		
Sales or office support		33	33		11	47	43		
Constrn, inst or maint		37	15		6	42	52		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	27	30	43		6	34	60		
Agriculture	41	39	20		6	40	54		
Food serv/pers. care	22	50	28	2	5	33	63	2	
Hlthcare supp/safety	25	36	40	$\chi^2 = 33.41*$	11	38	51	$\chi^2 = 18.06$	
18.06Other	22	28	50	(.003)	0	44	56	(.204)	

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?								
•	Gives opportunities to advance your career			Values your work				
	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)
				Percei				\89
Total	9	32	60		5	13	82	
Community Size		(n = 856)				(n = 846)		
Less than 500	4	43	53		3	16	82	
500 - 999	20	28	53		10	13	77	
1,000 - 4,999	6	27	67		3	12	86	
5,000 - 9,999	9	30	61	$\chi^2 = 30.57*$	6	7	87	$\chi^2 = 14.84$
10,000 and up	9	31	61	(000)	6	15	79	(.062)
Region Property of the Region Region		(n = 864)				(n = 852)		
Panhandle	7	33	60		6	11	83	
North Central	7	30	63		5	21	74	
South Central	6	37	57		3	12	85	
Northeast	10	29	61	$\chi^2 = 14.50$	6	11	83	$\chi^2 = 14.38$
Southeast	14	24	62	(.070)	8	13	79	(.072)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 834)				(n = 818)		
Under \$40,000	15	32	53		10	15	75	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	9	32	60		5	16	79	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	6	31	63	$\chi^2 = 16.23*$	3	8	89	$\chi^2 = 17.97*$
\$100,000 and over	5	34	62	(.013)	4	13	84	(.006)
Age		(n = 870)				(n = 853)		
19 - 29	3	29	69		0	9	91	
30 - 39	5	29	66		5	11	84	
40 - 49	5	36	59		4	12	84	
50 - 64	12	34	55	$\chi^2 = 41.97*$	5	17	78	$\chi^2 = 44.46*$
65 and older	20	29	52	(000)	15	17	68	(000)
Gender		(n = 860)				(n = 844)		
Male	11	32	57	$\chi^2 = 9.99*$	7	18	75	$\chi^2 = 22.71*$
Female	6	31	63	(.007)	3	9	88	(000)
Education		(n = 856)				(n = 841)		
High school diploma or less	10	31	58		8	14	78	
Some college	10	30	60	$\chi^2 = 4.41$	6	16	79	$\chi^2 = 6.74$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	34	60	(.354)	4	11	85	(.151)
Marital Status		(n = 849)				(n = 833)		
Married	7	31	62		5	12	83	
Never married	10	32	58		5	17	79	
Divorced/separated	12	33	55	$\chi^2 = 8.11$	8	13	80	$\chi^2 = 11.05$
Widowed	18	32	50	(.230)	16	16	69	(.087)
Occupation		(n = 693)				(n = 686)		
Mgt, prof or education	4	31	65		2	8	90	
Sales or office support	6	38	56		0	22	78	
Constrn, inst or maint	7	25	68		8	13	79	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	6	28	66		8	9	83	
Agriculture	9	30	61		2	27	72	
Food serv/pers. care	10	36	54		5	3	92	
Hlthcare supp/safety	6	38	56	$\chi^2 = 10.69$	2	16	82	$\chi^2 = 44.61*$
Other	6	29	65	(.710)	0	5	95	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?							
	Gives you meaningful work				Gives you flexibility in your work location			
	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)
77. 4 I	7	21	70	Percen		22	2.5	
Total Community Size	7	21 (n = 836)	72		33	32	35	
Community Size Less than 500	5	(n – 830) 29	67		2.4	(n = 868)	32	
	5		67		34			
500 - 999	7	29	64		29	34	37	
1,000 - 4,999	4	23	73 70	2 21 01 4	30	32	39	2 5 65
5,000 - 9,999	9	12	79	$\chi^2 = 21.01*$	37	26	38	$\chi^2 = 5.65$
10,000 and up	8	16	75	(.007)	36	30	34	(.686)
Region		(n = 843)				(n = 873)		
Panhandle	11	15	74		31	36	33	
North Central	4	22	75		32	27	41	
South Central	6	20	74		30	34	36	
Northeast	5	24	71	$\chi^2 = 10.01$	37	32	31	$\chi^2 = 7.30$
Southeast	10	22	69	(.265)	35	28	37	(.505)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 810)				(n = 845)		
Under \$40,000	15	22	63		25	36	39	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	7	26	68		34	30	35	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4	22	74	$\chi^2 = 36.48*$	42	28	30	$\chi^2 = 10.43$
\$100,000 and over	2	15	83	(.000)	31	34	35	(.108)
Age	2	(n = 844)	03	(.000)	31	(n = 877)	33	(.100)
19 - 29	6	21	73		31	34	36	
30 - 39	3	21	7 <i>5</i>		33	29	38	
40 - 49		17	70 79			34		
	4			2 25.05*	26		40	2 0.77
50 - 64	8	23	69	$\chi^2 = 25.85*$	38	31	31	$\chi^2 = 9.77$
65 and older	15	21	64	(.001)	38	29	32	(.282)
Gender	_	(n = 836)		2		(n = 871)		2
Male	9	23	67	$\chi^2 = 14.60*$	39	31	30	$\chi^2 = 19.03*$
Female	4	18	78	(000)	26	33	41	(000.)
Education		(n = 832)				(n = 865)		
High school diploma or less	7	30	64		40	27	34	
Some college	8	22	70	$\chi^2 = 11.73*$	31	34	35	$\chi^2 = 4.38$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	17	78	(.019)	34	32	35	(.356)
Marital Status		(n = 827)				(n = 862)		
Married	6	17	76		34	31	35	
Never married	9	27	64		34	28	38	
Divorced/separated	5	33	63	$\chi^2 = 20.94*$	28	34	38	$\chi^2 = 3.04$
Widowed	16	19	65	(.002)	34	38	28	(.804)
Occupation	10	(n = 676)	00	(.002)		(n = 711)	_ = 0	(1001)
Mgt, prof or education	1	15	84		32	29	39	
Sales or office support		17	72		19	51	30	
Constrn, inst or maint	8	21	72		38	27	35	
			71					
Prodn/trans/warehsing	3	25			27	33	40	
Agriculture	9	40	51		41	26	33	
Food serv/pers. care	3	30	67 52	2	26	41	33	2 2 4 4 5 1
Hlthcare supp/safety	10	17	73	$\chi^2 = 55.95*$	33	36	32	$\chi^2 = 24.42*$
Other	0	5	95	(.000)	12	35	53	(.041)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?							
	Gives you flexibility in your work hours			Seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy				
	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Chi-Square (sig.)
				Percen	_			
<u>Total</u>	15	41	44		13	41	46	
Community Size		(n = 853)				(n = 874)		
Less than 500	9	46	45		11	49	40	
500 - 999	15	40	45		20	38	42	
1,000 - 4,999	14	39	47	_	7	40	53	_
5,000 - 9,999	19	40	42	$\chi^2 = 6.41$	15	40	45	$\chi^2 = 17.64*$
10,000 and up	17	41	43	(.601)	14	41	45	(.024)
Region		(n = 860)				(n = 883)		
Panhandle	11	52	37		14	42	44	
North Central	18	31	51		12	35	53	
South Central	9	43	48		14	40	46	
Northeast	19	42	39	$\chi^2 = 22.32*$	11	48	41	$\chi^2 = 8.05$
Southeast	18	36	47	(.004)	12	38	49	(.429)
Individual Attributes:				,				,
Household Income Level		(n = 827)				(n = 851)		
Under \$40,000	18	32	50		23	34	43	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	12	40	48		15	42	43	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	15	49	36	$\chi^2 = 13.69*$	12	39	50	$\chi^2 = 34.62*$
\$100,000 and over		43	41	(.033)	5	47	49	(.000)
Age	10	(n = 860)		(.033)	J	(n = 885)	.,	(.000)
19 - 29	3	49	49		8	44	47	
30 - 39	7	45	48		11	38	52	
40 - 49	12	40	48		7	45	49	
50 - 64		36	40	$\chi^2 = 62.27*$	15	42	43	$\chi^2 = 34.84*$
65 and older		34	38	(.000)	26	35	39	(.000)
Gender 03 and older	20	(n = 853)	36	(.000)	20	(n = 878)	39	(.000)
Male	10		20	$\chi^2 = 17.39*$	17		40	.2 _ 10 26*
		43	38	, ,	17	44	40	$\chi^2 = 18.36*$
Female	11	38	51	(.000)	9	39	52	(000.)
Education	10	(n = 847)	4.7		22	(n = 873)	2.7	
High school diploma or less	18	35	47	2 5 12	22	41	37	2 22 45*
Some college	13	41	46	$\chi^2 = 5.13$	15	46	40	$\chi^2 = 33.47*$
Bachelors or grad degree	16	44	41	(.274)	7	38	55	(000.)
Marital Status		(n = 843)				(n = 868)		
Married	17	40	43		12	43	45	
Never married		41	50		16	37	47	
Divorced/separated	14	34	52	$\chi^2 = 11.99$	13	35	52	$\chi^2 = 5.52$
Widowed	27	40	33	(.062)	18	35	47	(.479)
Occupation		(n = 695)				(n = 714)		
Mgt, prof or education	14	41	45		6	37	57	
Sales or office support		60	38		18	53	29	
Constrn, inst or maint		30	50		14	53	33	
Prodn/trans/warehsing		33	56		12	37	51	
Agriculture	9	48	43		10	30	60	
Food serv/pers. care	14	30	56		10	55	36	
Healthcare supp/safety	13	48	39	$\chi^2 = 35.10*$	12	51	37	$\chi^2 = 46.93*$
Other		21	79	(.001)	5	26	68	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?							
	Offers professional development or				Is concerned about			
	career training				environmental factors such as air and water quality			
	Not	Somewhat	Very	Chi-Square	Not	Somewhat	Very	Chi-Square
	important	important	important	(sig.)	important	important	important	(sig.)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Percen			<u> </u>	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
<u>Total</u>	14	35	51		21	44	36	
Community Size		(n = 868)				(n = 872)		
Less than 500	14	39	47		21	53	25	
500 - 999	25	37	39		22	45	33	
1,000 - 4,999	9	31	59		18	42	39	
5,000 - 9,999	15	33	52	$\chi^2 = 20.21*$	29	33	38	$\chi^2 = 15.59*$
10,000 and up	14	37	49	(.010)	20	43	38	(.049)
Region		(n = 876)				(n = 882)		
Panhandle	14	36	51		23	38	39	
North Central	13	34	53		24	50	26	
South Central	13	43	44		22	45	33	
Northeast	15	31	54	$\chi^2 = 14.62$	17	43	40	$\chi^2 = 11.28$
Southeast	16	27	57	(.067)	20	40	40	(.187)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 843)				(n = 848)		
Under \$40,000	22	28	50		24	34	42	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	15	38	46		22	46	32	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9	37	54	$\chi^2 = 17.45*$	16	50	34	$\chi^2 = 11.69$
\$100,000 and over		34	55	(.008)	19	45	36	(.069)
Age		(n = 879)		,		(n = 881)		,
19 - 29	5	39	56		18	50	33	
30 - 39		30	60		20	55	26	
40 - 49	12	41	47		18	44	38	
50 - 64		36	47	$\chi^2 = 44.50*$	22	39	39	$\chi^2 = 26.26*$
65 and older		26	46	(.000)	27	30	43	(.000)
Gender		(n = 868)		(1000)		(n = 874)		(1000)
Male	20	39	41	$\chi^2 = 41.43*$	23	44	33	$\chi^2 = 5.08$
Female		31	61	(.000)	18	43	39	(.079)
Education	Ü	(n = 867)	01	(.000)	10	(n = 871)	37	(.075)
High school diploma or less	23	38	38		20	44	36	
Some college	15	37	48	$\chi^2 = 20.66*$	20	47	32	$\chi^2 = 3.32$
Bachelors or grad degree	10	33	57	(.000)	22	41	38	(.506)
Marital Status	10	(n = 859)	37	(.000)	22	(n = 863)	30	(.500)
Married	13	35	52		20	46	34	
Never married		36	46		21	43	36	
Divorced/separated	14	33	52	$\chi^2 = 3.39$	20	34	47	$\chi^2 = 8.14$
Widowed		33	49	(.759)	24	30	46	(.228)
Occupation	10	(n = 705)	72	(.739)	24	(n = 708)	40	(.226)
Mgt, prof or education	11	26	63		25	(11 - 708)	38	
Sales or office support		41	54		17	59	24	
* *								
Constrn, inst or maint		48	37 47		16	48	36	
Prodn/trans/warehsing		39	47 46		14	48	38	
Agriculture	13	40	46		12	49 52	39	
Food serv/pers. care	9	49	43	2 22 60*	8	53	40	2 20.56*
Hlthcare supp/safety		46	47 52	$\chi^2 = 32.69*$	20	55 47	26	$\chi^2 = 28.56*$
Other	18	29	53	(.003)	12	47	41	(.012)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	How important is it to you to work at an organization or company that does the following?							
I	Has commitment to the same values			ionowing.	Has a sense of belonging among			
		I have				employe		
	Not	Somewhat	Very	Chi-Square	Not	Somewhat	Very	Chi-Square
	important	important	important	(sig.)	important	important	important	(sig.)
75 4 I	12	40	477	Percen	_	21	50	
Total	13	40	47		10	31	59	
Community Size	1.5	(n = 867)	42		1.1	(n = 861)	57	
Less than 500	15	43	43		11	31	57	
500 - 999	8	52	41		16	40	44	
1,000 - 4,999	10	38	53	2 1602*	5	35	60	2 25 47*
5,000 - 9,999	22	36	42	$\chi^2 = 16.92*$	16	19	66	$\chi^2 = 25.47*$
10,000 and up	14	38	48	(.031)	10	29	62	(.001)
Region		(n = 876)				(n = 869)		
Panhandle	16	35	50		15	22	63	
North Central	11	30	59		11	20	69	
South Central	14	45	41		9	39	52	
Northeast	11	44	46	$\chi^2 = 17.99*$	8	30	62	$\chi^2 = 23.18*$
Southeast	18	36	46	(.021)	14	30	56	(.003)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 842)				(n = 833)		
Under \$40,000	21	40	39		19	25	56	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	14	40	46		10	39	51	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	13	49	38	$\chi^2 = 21.24*$	9	29	63	$\chi^2 = 31.29*$
\$100,000 and over	9	37	54	(.002)	5	29	65	(.000)
Age		(n = 876)				(n = 869)		, ,
19 - 29	8	39	53		6	37	57	
30 - 39	7	45	48		6	31	62	
40 - 49	15	39	47		9	27	64	
50 - 64	14	41	45	$\chi^2 = 22.56*$	12	30	58	$\chi^2 = 22.29*$
65 and older	23	37	40	(.004)	19	30	51	(.004)
Gender		(n = 867)		(1001)		(n = 862)	0.1	(1001)
Male	16	46	38	$\chi^2 = 26.44*$	14	32	54	$\chi^2 = 18.39*$
Female	10	35	55	(.000)	6	30	64	(.000)
Education	10	(n = 864)	33	(.000)	O	(n = 859)	04	(.000)
High school diploma or less	26	42	32		21	32	47	
Some college	13	45	42	$\chi^2 = 39.40*$	9	36	56	$\chi^2 = 30.29*$
Bachelors or grad degree	9	36	56	(.000)	8	27	65	(.000)
Marital Status	9	(n = 858)	30	(.000)	8	(n = 851)	03	(.000)
	12	(11 - 838)	50		0	29	62	
Married	13		50 25		9		62	
Never married	16	49	35	2 1604*	13	39	48	2 12 44*
Divorced/separated	10	40	50	$\chi^2 = 16.84*$	10	30	60	$\chi^2 = 13.44*$
Widowed	23	45	32	(.010)	19	29	52	(.037)
Occupation	_	(n = 708)			,	(n = 700)		
Mgt, prof or education	7	38	55		4	25	71	
Sales or office support		44	45		10	32	58	
Constrn, inst or maint		61	30		7	43	51	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	14	52	34		14	41	46	
Agriculture	15	43	43		16	38	46	
Food serv/pers. care	9	61	30	_	7	47	47	
Hlthcare supp/safety	16	23	62	$\chi^2 = 52.06*$	9	29	62	$\chi^2 = 52.04*$
Other	0	26	74	(.000)	0	0	100	(.000)

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	Does your current employer do each of the following?						
	Promotes openly sharing political views	Focuses on safety in the workplace	Prioritizes diversity and inclusion	Gives control over the tasks you do	Gives opportunities to advance your career		
		Percei	nt answering yes fo	r each.			
<u>Total</u>	23	71	48	62	51		
Community Size			(n = 756)				
Less than 500	24	83*	44	72*	50*		
500 - 999	13	44*	34	66*	32*		
1,000 - 4,999	28	71*	51	60*	50*		
5,000 - 9,999	25	78*	46	52*	53*		
10,000 and up	22	72*	50	59*	57*		
<u>Region</u>			(n = 756)				
Panhandle	33*	69*	47*	63*	61*		
North Central	28*	72*	51*	73*	57*		
South Central	29*	81*	54*	68*	61*		
Northeast	16*	63*	40*	51*	44*		
Southeast	14*	66*	45*	54*	31*		
Income Level			(n = 736)				
Under \$40,000	29	67*	43	64*	49*		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	21	68*	44	59*	47*		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	18	69*	47	50*	41*		
\$100,000 and over	26	79*	55	69*	63*		
<u>Age</u>			(n = 758)				
19 - 29	22	75*	50	56*	56*		
30 - 39	26	63*	50	69*	62*		
40 - 49	26	81*	48	66*	53*		
50 - 64	20	74*	48	63*	46*		
65 and older	22	53*	35	46*	32*		
Gender			(n = 752)				
Male	27*	70	43*	62	51		
Female	19*	74	53*	61	52		
Marital Status			(n = 742)				
Married	26*	75*	50	65*	54*		
Never married	15*	67*	45	48*	47*		
Divorced/separated	22*	60*	40	61*	44*		
Widowed	17*	61*	38	54*	29*		
Education			(n = 754)				
H.S. diploma or less	19	73	42*	69*	45		
Some college	20	67	42*	55*	51		
Bachelors degree	26	75	54*	66*	54		
Occupation			(n = 671)				
Mgt, prof or education	21*	74	49*	65*	48*		
Sales or office support	27*	73	57*	62*	58*		
Constrn, inst or maint	25*	75	40*	75*	46*		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	18*	57	31*	44*	34*		
Agriculture	43*	79	49*	77*	64*		
Food serv/pers. care	19*	63	49*	58*	52*		
Hlthcare supp/safety	15*	75	60*	56*	66*		
Other * Chi-square values are statistic	20*	67	22*	44*	44*		

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

	Does your current employer do each of the following?						
	Values your work	Gives you meaningful work	Gives you flexibility in work location	Gives you flexibility in work hours	Seeks feedback on company decisions/strategy		
		P	ercent answering y	ves for each			
<u>Total</u>	62	60	36	48	41		
Community Size	~ _		(n = 75)				
Less than 500	61*	62	29	60*	39*		
500 - 999	49*	53	37	54*	24*		
1,000 - 4,999	66*	58	42	49*	49*		
5,000 - 9,999	52*	60	26	33*	29*		
10,000 and up	65*	62	37	45*	43*		
Region			(n = 756))			
Panhandle	66*	66*	38*	45*	37*		
North Central	69*	70*	42*	52*	54*		
South Central	72*	67*	42*	56*	45*		
Northeast	57*	48*	30*	39*	31*		
Southeast	40*	52*	27*	48*	39*		
Income Level			(n = 736)				
Under \$40,000	54*	54*	35*	41*	33*		
\$40,000 - \$74,999	58*	53*	34*	51*	34*		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	56*	58*	24*	40*	33*		
\$100,000 and over	74*	73*	45*	55*	55*		
Age			(n = 758)				
19 - 29	62	53*	28*	41*	34*		
30 - 39	67	66*	44*	55*	44*		
40 - 49	65	66*	48*	60*	51*		
50 - 64	61	62*	29*	44*	36*		
65 and older	51	45*	27*	35*	35*		
<u>Gender</u>	70 th	5 T +	(n = 752)		40		
Male	59*	57*	34	48	40		
Female	66*	64*	38	50	42		
Marital Status	<i>(7</i> *	C 1*	(n = 742)	•	<i>15</i> *		
Married	67* 40*	64*	39* 27*	51	45* 22*		
Never married	49* 56*	46* 50*	27*	42	33*		
Divorced/separated Widowed	56* 46*	58* 42*	38* 21*	56 39	38* 25*		
Education Widowed	40	72	(n = 754)		23		
H.S. diploma or less	58	62	19*	50	29*		
Some college	61	57	34*	47	32*		
Bachelors degree	64	63	43*	49	51*		
Occupation Occupation	0.1	0.5	(n = 671)		31		
Mgt, prof or education	63*	64*	41*	49*	46*		
Sales or office support	62*	63*	43*	59*	38*		
Constrn, inst or maint	69*	70*	42*	55*	39*		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	34*	38*	20*	33*	16*		
Agriculture	73*	64*	51*	73*	60*		
Food serv/pers. care	62*	52*	16*	47*	28*		
Hlthcare supp/safety	67*	64*	32*	40*	49*		
Other	67*	67*	44*	56*	0*		

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Does your current employer do each of the following?							
	Offers professional development or career training	Is concerned about environmental factors such as air or water quality	Has commitment to the same values I have	Has a sense of belonging among employees			
		Percent answeri	ng yes for each.				
<u>Total</u>	49	35	41	49			
Community Size			= 756)				
Less than 500	51*	34*	41	52			
500 - 999	29*	24*	29	43			
1,000 - 4,999	49*	44*	45	52			
5,000 - 9,999	58*	39*	38	44			
10,000 and up	51*	32*	41	48			
Region		(n = n)	756)				
Panhandle	63*	45	44*	54*			
North Central	61*	39	56*	64*			
South Central	50*	35	46*	50*			
Northeast	41*	32	30*	44*			
Southeast	41*	31	32*	39*			
Income Level		(n = n)	736)				
Under \$40,000	47*	31*	38*	42*			
\$40,000 - \$74,999	41*	28*	32*	45*			
\$75,000 - \$99,999	42*	34*	35*	44*			
\$100,000 and over	64*	44*	55*	60*			
Age	-	(n = n)					
19 - 29	47	30*	28*	47			
30 - 39	51	32*	45*	49			
40 - 49	54	45*	52*	56			
50 - 64	49	33*	40*	48			
65 and older	40	35*	36*	42			
Gender		(n = n)					
Male	41*	39*	41	47			
Female	58*	33*	42	52			
Marital Status		(n = n)		V-			
Married	54*	40*	47*	53*			
Never married	35*	23*	24*	38*			
Divorced/separated	47*	33*	46*	49*			
Widowed	38*	29*	22*	44*			
Education	30	(n = 1)		• •			
H.S. diploma or less	39*	37	36*	44			
Some college	44*	32	36*	46			
Bachelors degree	57*	37	48*	54			
Occupation	31	(n = 0		51			
Mgt, prof or education	61*	35*	45*	50*			
Sales or office support	43*	22*	40*	52*			
Constrn, inst or maint	45*	49*	50*	64*			
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15*	24*	16*	18*			
Agriculture	49*	66*	60*	61*			
Food serv/pers. care	36*	19*	19*	23*			
Hlthcare supp/safety	55*	28*	49*	60*			
Other	56*	22*	11*	44*			

^{*} Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

