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Impacts of the Pandemic in Metropolitan Nebraska: 2021 Nebraska Metro Poll Results

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NEBRASKA METRO POLL

A Research Report

Impacts of the Pandemic in Metropolitan Nebraska

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

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Executive Summary

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 metropolitan 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 1,305 responses to the 2021 Nebraska Metro Poll, a survey to understand metropolitan 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 metropolitan 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 metropolitan Nebraskans also have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19.*** Over four in ten metropolitan Nebraskans (43%) said someone in their household quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure and just under one-quarter (23%) said someone in their household contracted COVID-19 over the past year. Just over two-thirds of metropolitan Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined because of possible exposure or who contracted COVID-19. Approximately three in ten metropolitan Nebraskans have friends or family in their community or outside of it that were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. And, 13 percent of metropolitan Nebraskans had friends or family in their community die of COVID-19, while just over one-quarter (27%) have friends or family outside their community that died as a result of it.

- ***Most metropolitan Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal by COVID-19: their socialization with others (84%), their company/workplace (69%), their life overall (68%) and their mental health (51%). Conversely, most metropolitan Nebraskans say their physical health and their financial health were either not at all impacted or not much.***
  - ✓ *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 and their socialization with others.* Just over one-half (54%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 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 communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999.
  - ✓ *The youngest respondents are more likely than older respondents to say their mental health has been affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic.* Just over seven in ten persons age 19 to 29 (71%) say their mental health was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 36 percent of persons age 65 and older.

- ✓ *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.* Four in ten persons with household incomes under $40,000 say their financial health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to approximately 20 percent of persons with household incomes of $75,000 or more.

- ***While 14 percent of employed metropolitan Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 53 percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer. If they had a choice after the outbreak, almost six in ten (58%) would like to work from home at least some of the time.***

- ***Just over two out of ten metropolitan Nebraskans (22%) say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 19 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19, 17 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent said someone in the household increased their income.*** Almost four in ten metropolitan Nebraskans (37%) had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income, had their hours reduced or were temporarily laid off. Just over one-quarter (27%) had friends or family in their community that changed jobs.
  - ✓ *Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household experienced a loss of income in the past year.* Almost four in ten persons with household incomes under $40,000 (36%) said someone in their household had a loss of income, compared to approximately two in ten persons with household incomes of $40,000 or more.
  - ✓ *The youngest persons are more likely than older persons to say someone in their household lost their job, changed jobs, increased income and received paid time off from their employer if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19.* For example, 14 percent of persons age 19 to 29 said someone in their household lost their job, compared to three percent of both persons age 30 to 39 and persons age 65 and older.

- ***Many metropolitan Nebraskans engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (67%), had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup (66%), shopped online (other than groceries) (48%), had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (42%) and used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) (41%).***

- ***And, most metropolitan Nebraskans report being likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, shop online (other than groceries), use self-service banking options and use videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives going forward . Many also say it will be likely for them to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) and to have a virtual visit with a doctor.***
  - ✓ *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 four in ten persons with at least a four-year degree (41%) are likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward, compared to 19 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

- ***Not many metropolitan 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.

- ✓ *Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to engage in each of the activities listed.* As an example, just under two in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 (18%) say their service limits significantly or won't allow them to participate in online K - 12 learning, compared to approximately three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

Introduction

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 metropolitan 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 1,305 responses to the 2021 Nebraska Metro Poll, a survey to understand metropolitan Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the impacts of the pandemic.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,305 responses from Nebraskans living in seven counties in the state.[1] A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in April and May to 6,212 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties that were 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.

A 21% 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 as well as similar data based on the entire metropolitan 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 metropolitan 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 metropolitan 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 are typically under-represented by survey respondents and older residents have been over-represented, weights

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 the Rural Poll sample. In addition, the Sioux City area metropolitan counties of Dixon and Dakota have also been included in the Rural Poll sample since 2014. 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. Thus, the Metro Poll only surveyed the counties part of the Lincoln and Omaha metropolitan areas.

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

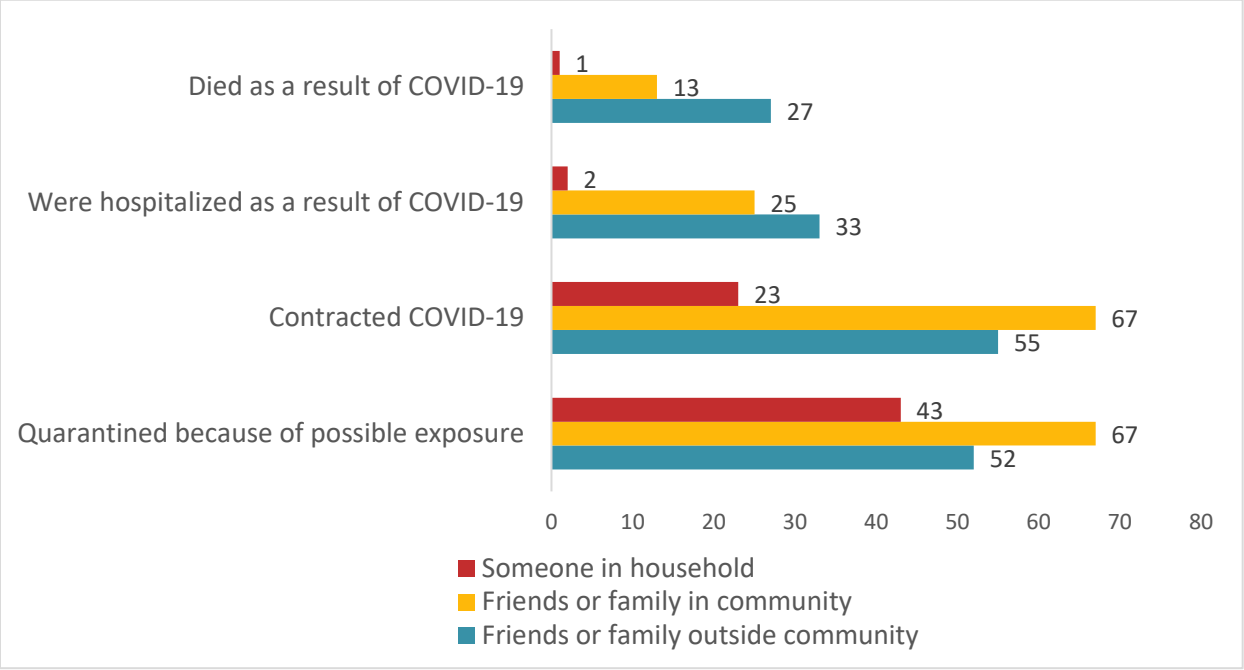
The average age of respondents is 48 years. Sixty-nine percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 85 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 36 years and have lived in their current community 21 years. Seventy-five percent are living in or near towns with populations of 20,000 or more. Ninety-nine percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Thirteen percent of the respondents report their 2020 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below $40,000. Seventy-five percent report incomes over $60,000. Eighty-one percent were employed in 2020 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Fourteen percent are retired. Fifty-five percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Sixteen percent indicated they were employed in healthcare support or public safety occupations.

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 four in ten metropolitan Nebraskans (43%) said someone in their household quarantined because of possible coronavirus exposure and just under one-quarter (23%) said someone in their household contracted COVID-19 over the past year (Figure 1). Most metropolitan Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined or contracted COVID-19. Just over two-thirds of metropolitan Nebraskans have friends or family in their community that quarantined because of possible exposure or who contracted COVID-19. Many metropolitan Nebraskans have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. Approximately three in ten metropolitan

Figure 1. *Health Impacts Experienced by Various Groups*

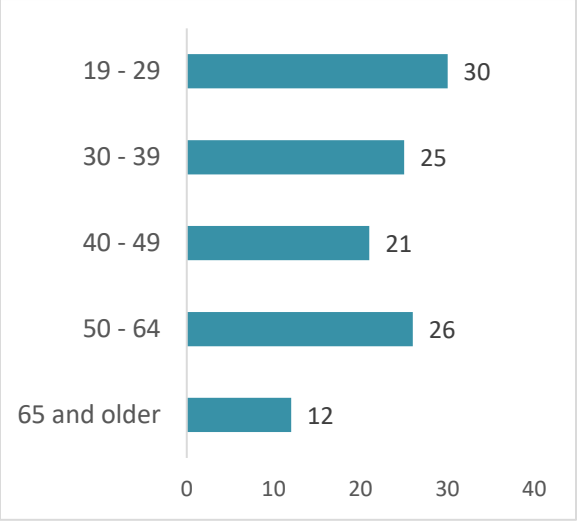


Nebraskans have friends or family in their community or outside of it that were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. Thirteen percent of metropolitan Nebraskans had friends or family in their community die of COVID-19, while just over one-quarter (27%) have friends or family outside their community 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). Younger persons are more likely than older persons to report someone in their household either had to quarantine because of possible exposure or contracted COVID-19. At least two in ten persons under the age of 65 said someone in their household contracted the virus, compared to 12 percent of persons age 65 and older (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. However, persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household was hospitalized as a result of COVID-19. Six percent of persons with household incomes under $40,000 say someone in their household was hospitalized as a result of the virus, compared to approximately two percent of persons with household incomes of $40,000 or more.

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



Males are more likely than females to say someone in their household contracted the virus.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say that friends or family in their community either contracted COVID-19. Persons age 40 to 49 are the age group most likely to say friends or family in their community were hospitalized as a result of the virus.

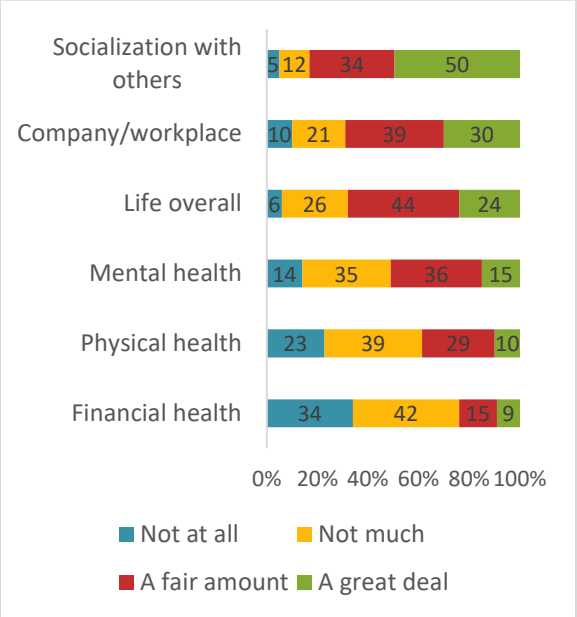
Other groups most likely to say friends or family in their community contracted COVID-19 include: persons living in or near the smallest communities (populations under 500), persons with higher household incomes, persons who have never married and persons with higher education levels. Females and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the other groups most likely to say friends or family in their community were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19.

Younger persons and persons with the highest education levels are the groups most likely to say friends or family outside their community both contracted the virus and were hospitalized as a result of it. When comparing responses by marital status, both married persons and persons who have never married are the groups most likely to say friends or family outside their community both contracted COVID-19 and were hospitalized 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 metropolitan Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal: their socialization with others (84%), their company/workplace (69%), their life overall (68%) and their mental health (51%) (Figure 3). Conversely, most metropolitan Nebraskans say their physical health and their financial 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. At least six in ten persons living in or near communities with populations greater than 500 say their life overall was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 55 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations under 500.

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



Other groups most likely to say their life overall was impacted at least a fair amount include females and persons with the highest education levels.

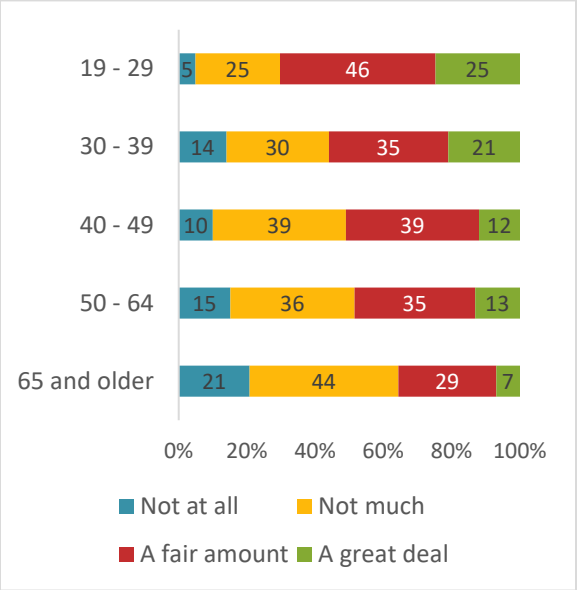
Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their mental health has been affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Just over one-half (54%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more say their mental health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 34 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999.

The youngest respondents are more likely than older respondents to say their mental health has been affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Just over seven in ten persons age 19 to 29 (71%) say their mental health was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 36 percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 4).

Other groups most likely to say their mental health was impacted at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: females, persons with higher education levels and persons with occupations in agriculture.

The groups most likely to say their physical health has been affected at least a fair amount include: residents of the Omaha metropolitan area, persons with the lowest household incomes, the youngest respondents, persons who have never married and persons with occupations in agriculture.

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



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. Four in ten persons with household incomes under $40,000 say their financial health was affected a fair amount or a great deal, compared to approximately 20 percent of persons with household incomes of $75,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to say their financial health was affected by at least a fair amount include: younger persons, persons who have never married and persons with occupations in agriculture.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say their company or workplace was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. Just over seven in ten persons age 19 to 39 (73%) say their workplace or company was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to 59 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to say their company or workplace was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: females, persons with higher education levels and persons with occupations in agriculture.

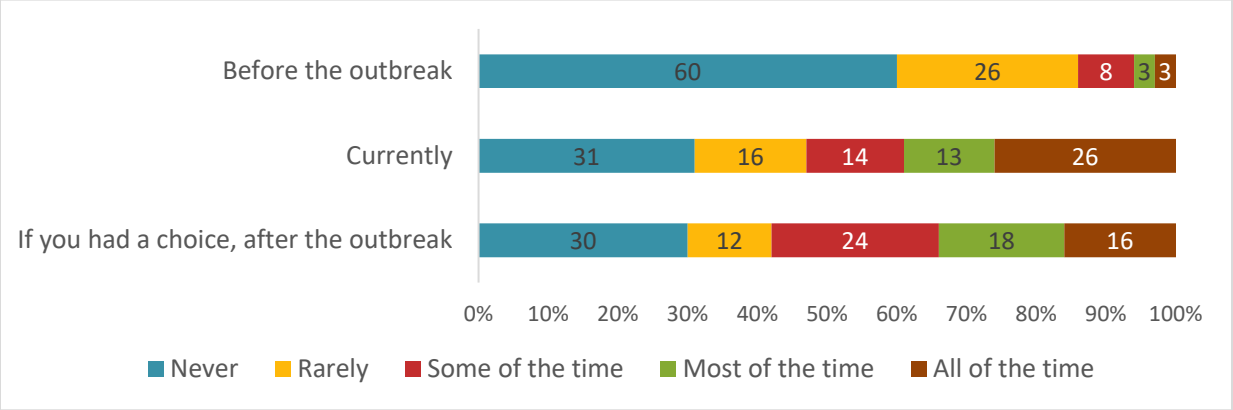
Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe their socialization with others was affected a great deal. Almost six in ten persons age 19 to 39 say their socialization with others was affected a great deal, compared to less than one-half of persons age 40 and older.

Persons living in or near the larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smallest communities to say their socialization with others was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic. At least seven in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 500 or more say their socialization was affected either a fair amount or a great deal, compared to just over two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Other groups most likely to say their socialization with others was affected at least a fair amount by the pandemic include: persons with higher household incomes, married persons and persons who are divorced or separated.

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 14 percent of employed metropolitan Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 53

Figure 5. *Frequency of Working from Home*



percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer (Figure 5). If they had a choice after the outbreak, almost six in ten (58%) would like to work from home at least some of the time.

Persons age 40 to 49 are the age group most likely to say they worked from home most or all of the time before the outbreak. Twelve percent of persons in this age group reported working from home most or all of the time before the outbreak, compared to none of the persons age 19 to 29.

The other groups most likely to say they worked from home most or all of the time before the outbreak include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; persons with higher education levels; persons with food service or personal care occupations; and persons working for an employer with 1 to 5 employees.

Residents of the Omaha metro area are more likely than residents of the Lincoln metro area to say they worked from home currently when they completed the survey. Just over four in ten of the Omaha metro area residents (41%) reported working from home most or all of the time, compared to 35 percent of the residents of the Lincoln metro area.

The other groups most likely to be working from home most or all of the time include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; persons with the highest household incomes; persons age 19 to 39; females; persons with the highest education levels; persons working in sales or office support occupations; persons with occupations in agriculture; persons working for an employer with 1 to 5 employees and persons working for an employer with 250 or more employees.

The youngest persons are more likely than older persons to say that if they had a choice, they would work from home most or all of the time after the outbreak. Approximately one-half of persons age 19 to 39 say they would work from home most or all of the time after the outbreak, compared to 26 percent of persons age 65 and older.

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 communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; persons with the highest household incomes; persons who have never married; persons with the highest education levels; persons with occupations in agriculture; persons working for an employer

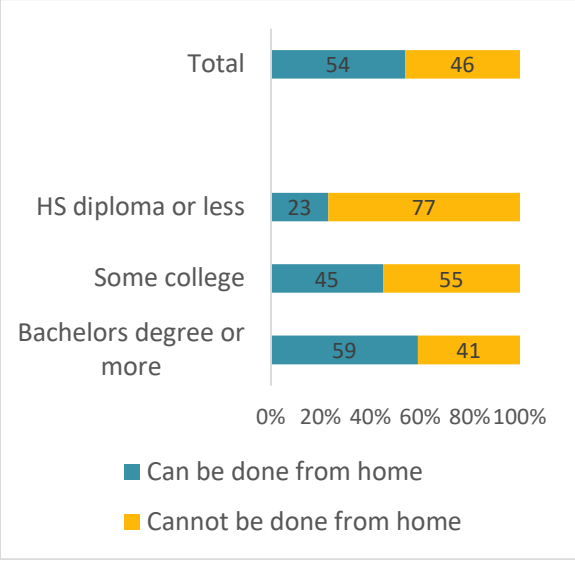
with 1 to 5 employees and persons working for an employer with 250 or more employees.

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. Just over one-half of the employed metropolitan Nebraskans (54%) 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. Almost six in ten persons with at least a Bachelors degree (59%) say their job responsibilities can be done from home, compared to 23 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education (Figure 6).

Persons age 19 to 29 are more likely than older and persons to say that their job responsibilities can be done from home. Approximately two-thirds of persons of this age group (66%) say their job responsibilities can be done from home, compared to 33 percent of persons age 65 and older.

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



The other groups most likely to say their job responsibilities can be done from home for the most part include: persons with the highest household incomes, persons who have never married and persons with sales or office support occupations.

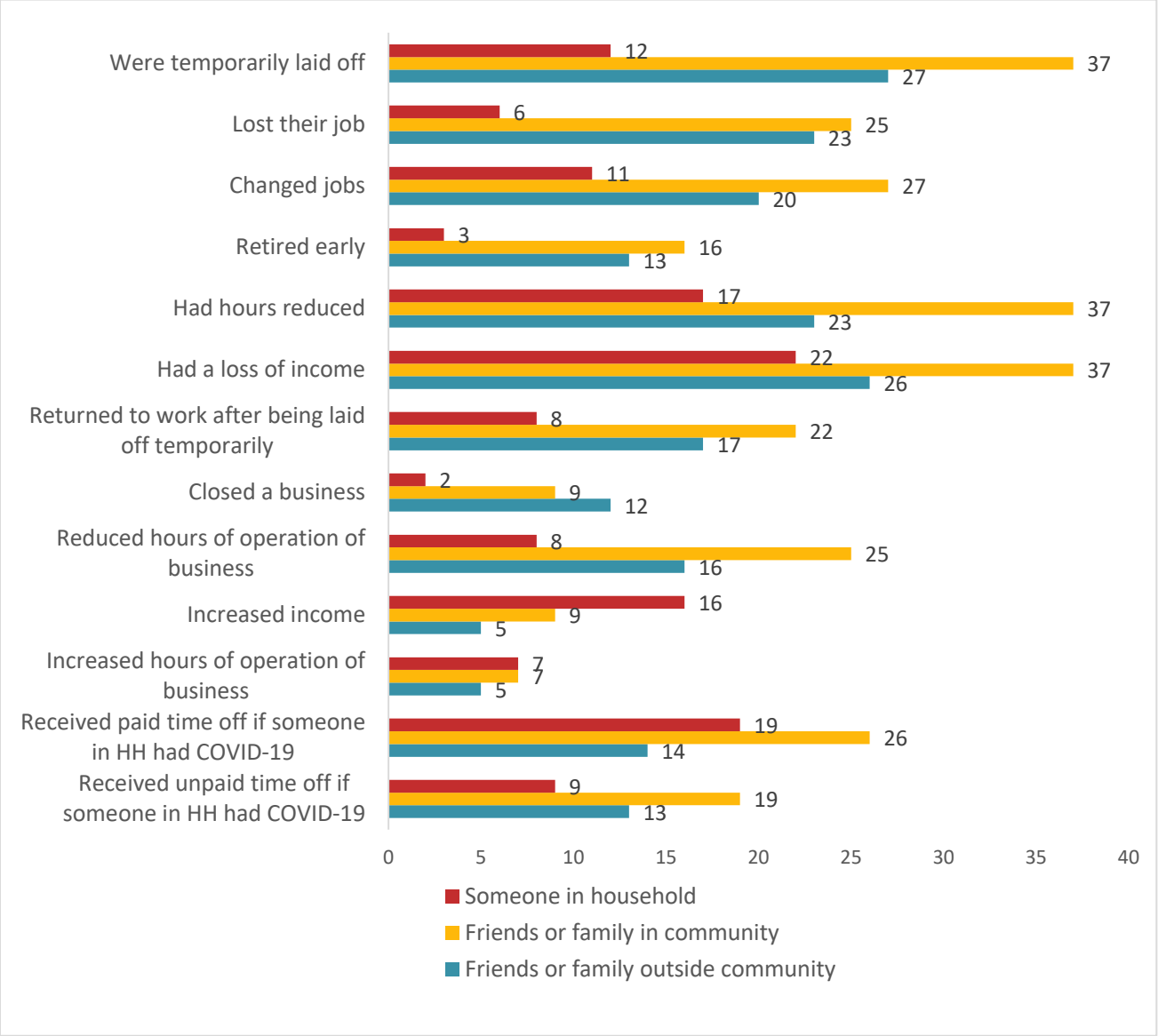
Finally, the respondents were asked a question to measure the economic impacts from the pandemic their household and other groups experienced during the past year. Just over two out of ten metropolitan Nebraskans (22%) say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 19 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19, 17 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent said someone in the household increased their income (Figure 7).

Almost four in ten metropolitan Nebraskans (37%) had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income, had their hours reduced or were temporarily laid off. Just over one-quarter (27%) had friends or family in their community that changed jobs.

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 communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to say someone in their household returned to work after being laid off temporarily, closed a business and reduced the hours of operation of a business.

Residents of the Lincoln metro area are more likely than residents of the Omaha metro area

Figure 7. *Economic Impacts Experienced by Various Groups*

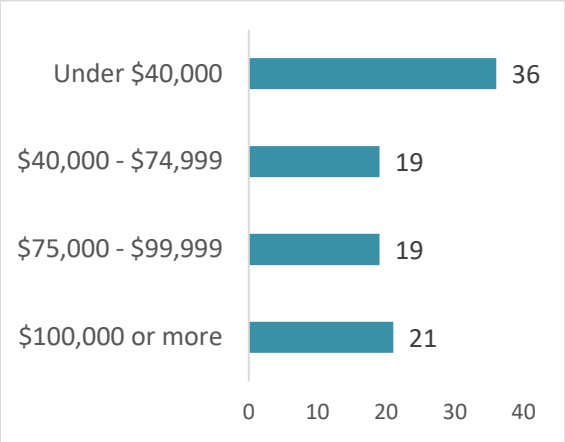


to say someone in their household had their hours reduced and closed a business.

Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say someone in their household experienced a loss of income or received unpaid time off from their employer if someone in the household contracted COVID-19 in the past year. For example, 36 percent of persons with household incomes under $40,000 said someone in their household had a loss of income, compared to approximately two in ten persons with household incomes of $40,000 or more (Figure 8).

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say someone in their household increased their income. Approximately two in ten persons with

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



household incomes of $75,000 or more reported someone in their household had increased their income during the past year, compared to 10 percent of persons with household incomes under $75,000.

The youngest persons are more likely than older persons to say someone in their household lost their job, changed jobs, increased income and received paid time off from their employer if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19. For example, 14 percent of persons age 19 to 29 said someone in their household lost their job, compared to three percent of both persons age 30 to 39 and persons age 65 and older.

Persons age 19 to 64 are the age group most likely to say someone in their household was temporarily laid off during the past year, had their hours reduced, had a loss of income or reduced the hours of operation of a business. Persons age 30 to 39 are the group most likely to have had someone in their household increase the hours of operation of a business or to have someone receive unpaid time off from their employer if someone had contracted COVID-19.

Males are more likely than females to say someone in their household closed a business or increased income during the past year.

Married persons are the marital group most likely to have someone in the household temporarily laid off or change jobs during the past year. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to say someone in the household increased their income. Both married persons and persons who are divorced or separated are the marital groups most likely to say someone in their household returned to work after being laid off temporarily or received paid time off from their employer if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19. Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to say someone in their household had increased income or received paid time off if someone in the household was infected with COVID-19.

Both persons with occupations in agriculture and persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with other types of occupations to say someone in the household had their hours reduced or had a loss of income during the past year. Persons with occupations in agriculture are the occupation group most likely to say someone in their household closed a business or increased income during the past year. Almost one-quarter (24%) of persons with these types of occupations say someone in their household closed a business. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to say someone in the household reduced the hours of operation of a business.

Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 are the community size group most likely to say friends or family in their community experienced the following in the past year: were temporarily laid

off, changed jobs, had hours reduced, returned to work after being laid off temporarily and received paid time off if someone in the household had COVID-19. As an example, 53 percent of persons living in or near communities of this size said friends or family in their community were temporarily laid off, compared to 20 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations between 1,000 and 4,999.

The youngest persons are the age group most likely to say friends or family in their community were temporarily laid off, lost their job, changed jobs, had hours reduced, reduced hours of operation of a business, increased income, increased hours of operation of a business and received unpaid time off if someone in the household had COVID-19. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say friends or family in their community retired early, had a loss of income, and received paid time off from their employer.

Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to say friends or family in their community were temporarily laid off during the past year. Persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations are the occupation group most likely to say friends or family in their community increased their income.

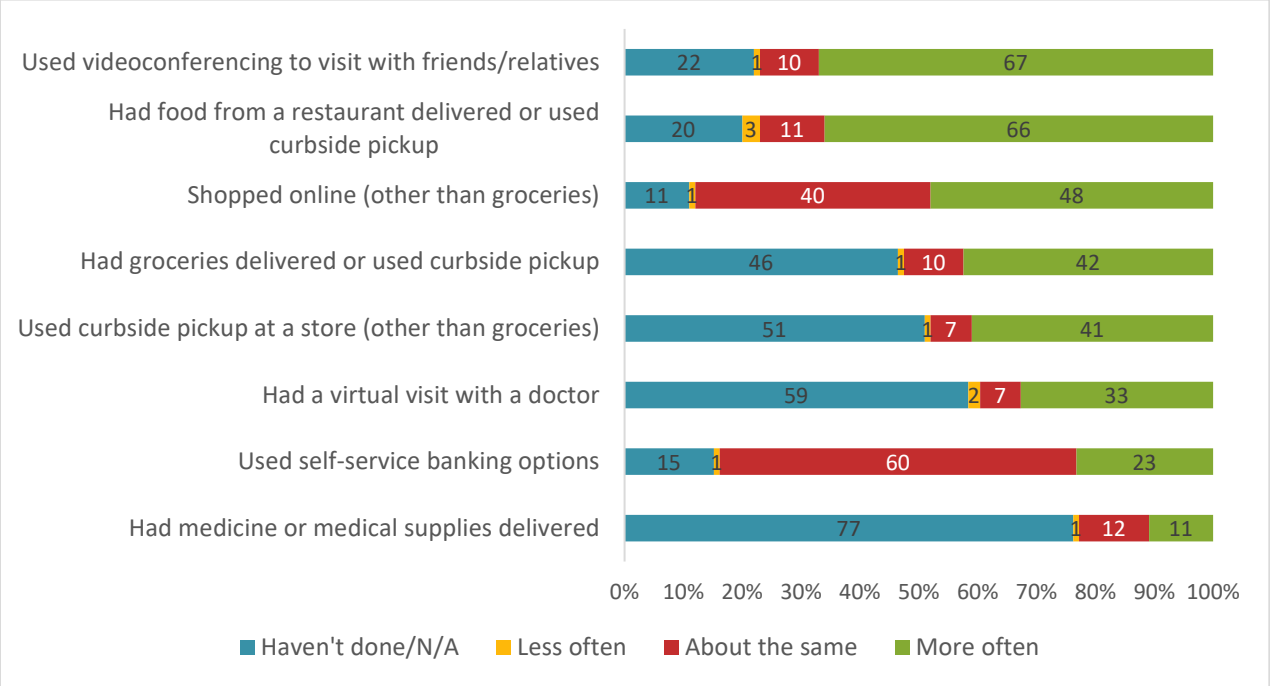
Changes in Consumer Habits

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 metropolitan Nebraskans engaged in the following activities more often during the pandemic: used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (67%), had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup (66%), shopped online (other than groceries) (48%), had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (42%) and used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) (41%) (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: used self-service banking options, shopped online (other than groceries) and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives. As an example, just over one-half (51%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more said they shopped online (other than groceries) more often during the pandemic, compared to 34 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999. Persons living in or near communities with populations between 1,000 and 4,999 are the community size group most likely to say they had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup more often during the pandemic. Almost six in ten (58%) persons living in or near these sized communities said they had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup more often during the pandemic, compared to just over four in ten persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 are the group most likely to say they had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup more often during the pandemic.

Figure 9. *Changes in Consumer Habits During Pandemic*



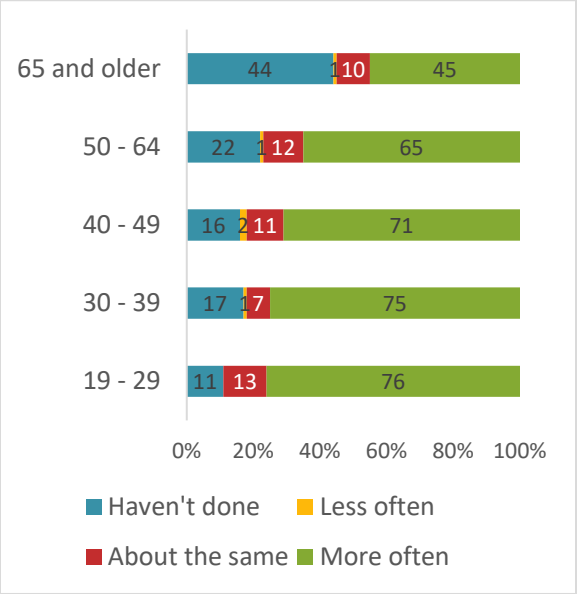
Persons living in the Lincoln metro area are more likely than persons living in the Omaha metro area to say they used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) more often during the pandemic.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to engage in most of the activities more often during the pandemic. Just over three-quarters of persons with the highest household incomes (76%) said they had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup more often during the pandemic, compared to 47 percent of persons with the lowest household incomes. However, persons with the lowest household incomes are the group most likely to have had medicine or medical supplies delivered more often during the pandemic.

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, had medicine or medical supplies delivered, used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries), and used videoconferencing to visit with friend or relatives. Approximately three-quarters of persons age 19 to 39 said they used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives more often during the pandemic, compared to just under one-half (45%) of persons age 65 and older (Figure 10). 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 and shopping online (other than groceries).

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 food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup, used curbside pickup at a store (other than

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



groceries), used self-service banking options, shopped online (other than groceries) and used videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives.

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. Just over one-third (36%) of persons with at least a four year degree had a virtual visit with a doctor more often during the pandemic, compared to 14 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less often.

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-half (47%) of married persons used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) more often, compared to 18 percent of widowed respondents.

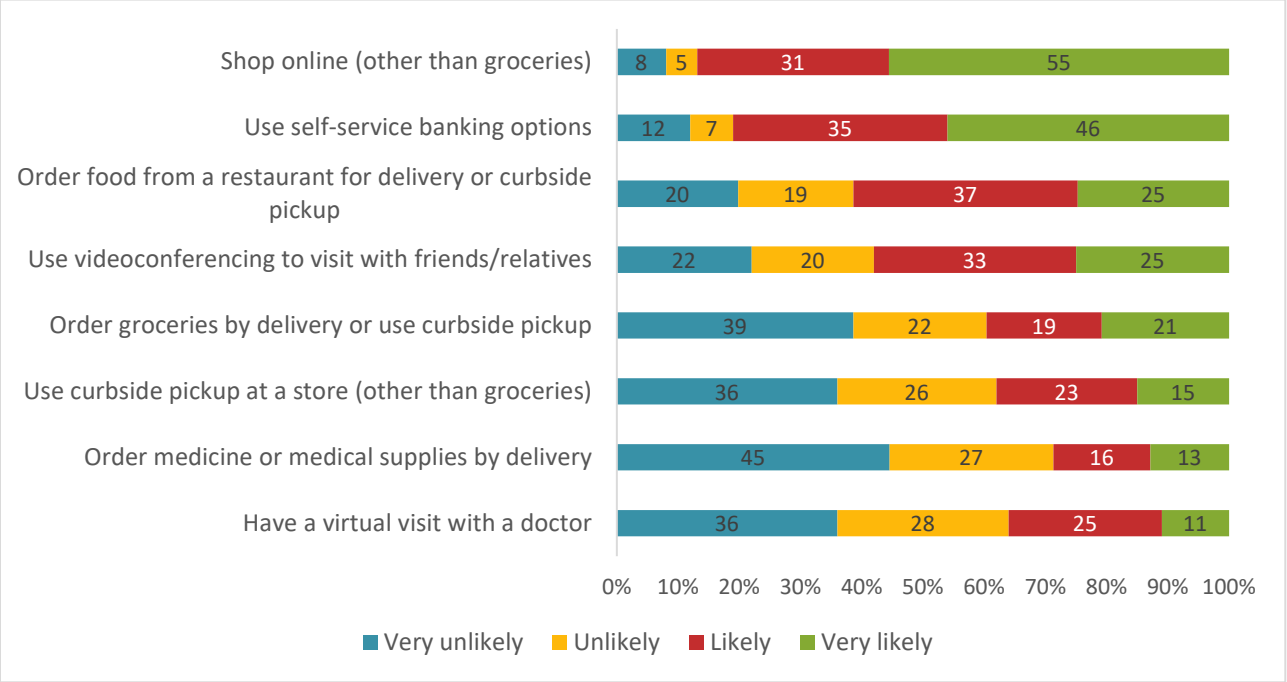
Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the occupation group most likely to have had a virtual visit with a doctor more often during the pandemic. Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to have used self-service banking options more often during the pandemic.

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

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 food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, use self-service banking options and use videoconferencing to visit with friends and relatives going forward.

Residents of the Lincoln metro area are more likely than residents of the Omaha metro area to use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) going forward.

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



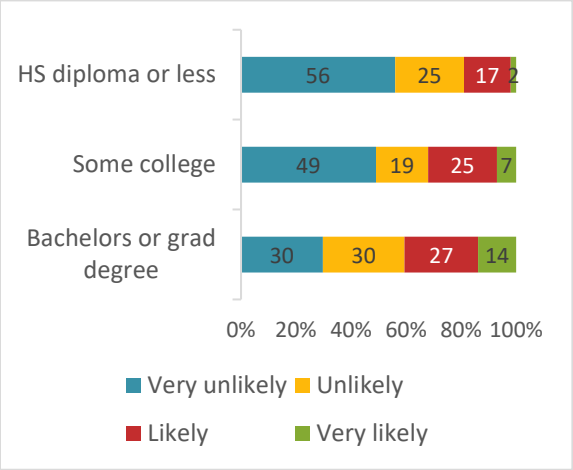
Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to engage in most of the listed activities moving forward. As an example, almost three in ten persons with household incomes of $100,000 or more (28%) say it is likely they will order groceries by delivery or use curbside pickup going forward, compared to 10 percent of persons with household incomes under $40,000.

Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to engage in most of the activities going forward: order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, order medicine or medical supplies by delivery and shop online (other than groceries). Younger persons (under the age of 40) are the group most likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or use curbside pickup or use videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives going forward. Persons under the age of 50 are the group most likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor or use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) going forward. Persons age 19 to 29 are the age group most likely to use self-service banking options going forward.

Females are more likely than males to engage in the following activities going forward: order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, order food from a restaurant for 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 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 four in ten persons with at least a four-year degree (41%) are likely to have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward, compared to 19 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education (Figure 12).

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



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. Both married persons and persons who have never married are the groups most likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery, use self-service banking options or shop online (other than groceries) in the future. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to say they will have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward.

Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the occupation group most likely to say they will order groceries by delivery or use curbside pickup, order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup and have a virtual visit with a doctor going forward. Both persons with management, professional or education occupations and persons with healthcare support occupations are the group most likely to use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) in the future.

Limitations of Home Internet Service

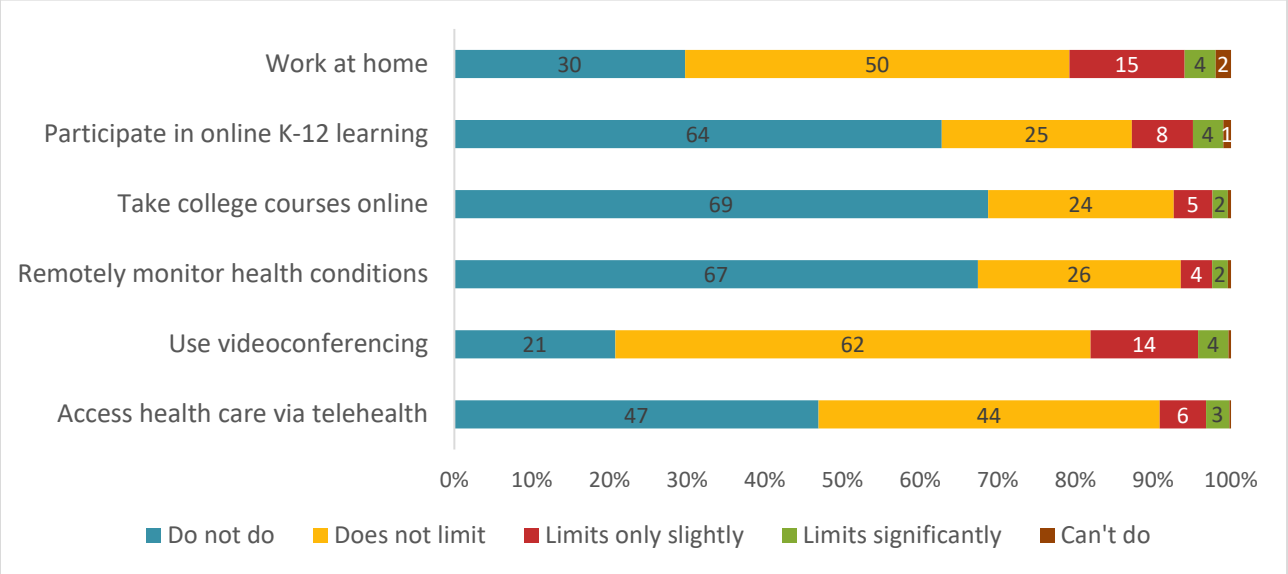
When the pandemic started last spring, many employees began working at home and K – 12 students participated in online learning. These and other activities required adequate broadband service in the home. To measure this, respondents were asked if their Internet service at home (if they had it) limited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

Not many metropolitan 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.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to engage in each of the activities listed. As an example, just under two in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 (18%) say their service limits significantly or won't allow them to participate in online K - 12 learning, compared to approximately three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

Figure 13. *Limitations of Home Internet Service*



Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to participate in online K – 12 learning.

The youngest respondents are the age group most likely to say their Internet service limits significantly or won't let them participate in online K – 12 learning, take college courses online, access health care via telehealth, remotely monitor health conditions and use videoconferencing.

Persons with the lowest education levels are more likely than persons with more education to say their Internet service limits significantly or won't let them participate in online K – 12 learning.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to participate in online K – 12 learning. Fifteen percent of persons with these types of occupations say their Internet service limits significantly or won't allow them to participate in online learning.

Conclusion

Most metropolitan Nebraskans felt various impacts from the pandemic. While many metropolitan 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 metropolitan Nebraskans also have friends or family both inside and outside their community who were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19.

Most metropolitan Nebraskans say the following were affected a fair amount or a great deal by the pandemic: their socialization with others, their life overall, their company/ workplace and their mental health. Conversely, most rural Nebraskans say their physical health and their financial 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. 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 and their socialization with others.

Work patterns were also impacted. While 14 percent of employed metropolitan Nebraskans worked from home some of the time before the coronavirus outbreak, this increased to 53 percent when they took the survey in the spring and early summer. If they had a choice after the outbreak, almost six in ten would like to work from home at least some of the time.

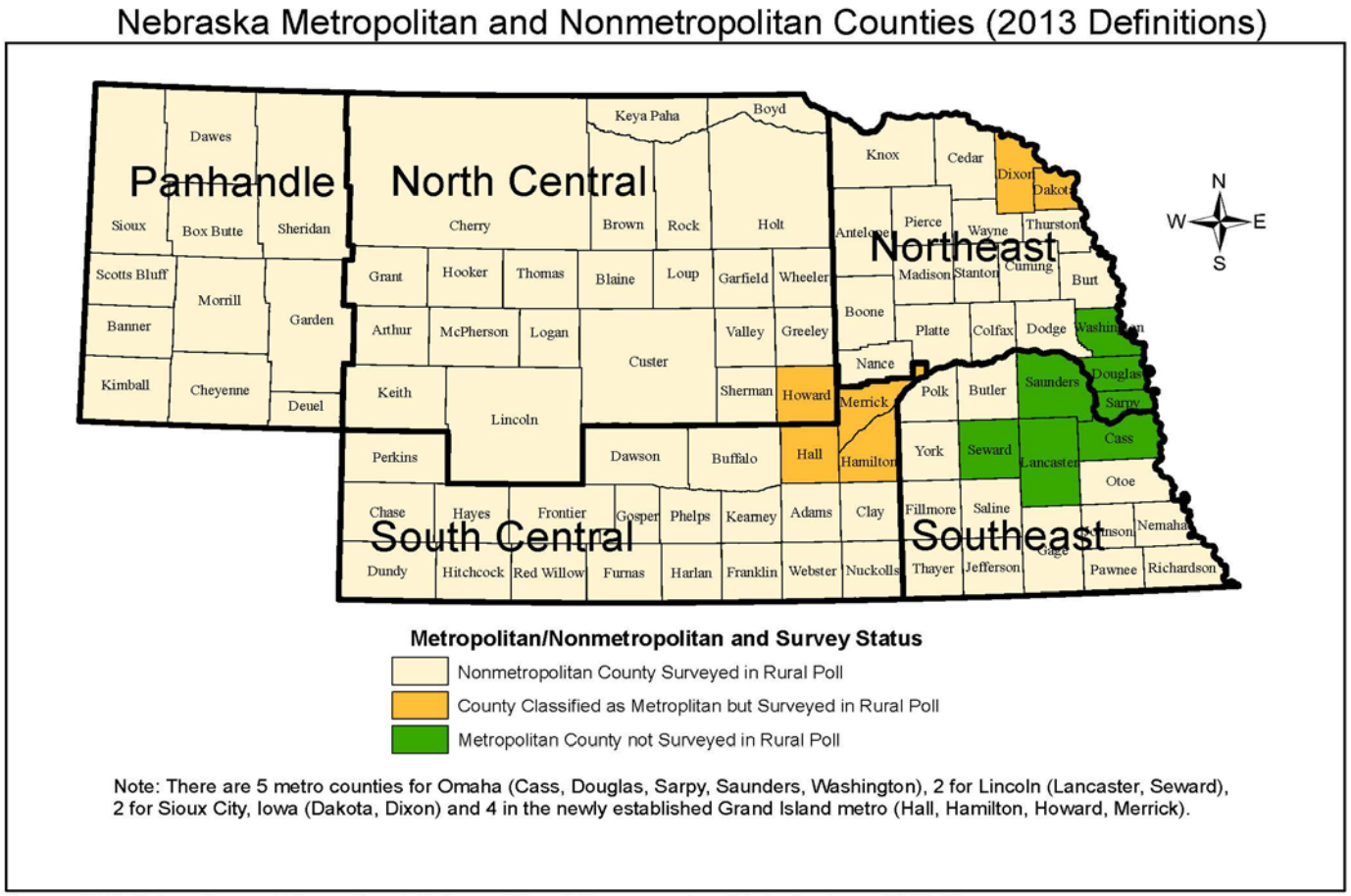
Various economic impacts were also felt by metropolitan Nebraskans. Just over two in ten metropolitan Nebraskans say someone in their household had a loss of income during the past year, 19 percent had someone receive paid time off from their employer if a person in the household was infected with COVID-19, 17 percent said someone in the household had their hours reduced and 16 percent said someone in the household increased their income. More of these impacts were seen in their community. Almost four in ten metropolitan Nebraskans had friends or family in their community who had a loss of income, had their hours reduced or were temporarily laid off. Just over one-quarter had friends or family in their community that changed jobs.

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 a loss of income in the past year. And, the youngest persons were the age group most likely to say someone in their household lost their job, changed jobs and increased their income.

Consumer habits were also impacted. Many metropolitan Nebraskans did the following items more often during the pandemic: used videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives (67%), had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup (66%), shopped online (other than groceries) (48%), had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup (42%) and used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) (41%). And, most metropolitan Nebraskans report being likely to order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup, shop online (other than groceries), use self-service banking options and use videoconferencing to visit with friends or relatives going forward . Many also say it will be likely for them to order groceries by delivery or curbside pickup, use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries) and to have a virtual visit with a doctor.

Not many metropolitan 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. However, persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say their Internet service at least significantly limits their ability to engage in each of the activities listed.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska



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 Metro Poll Respondents[1] Compared to 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska**

	2021 Metro Poll	***2015 - 2019 ACS***
Age : [2]		
20 - 39	41%	41%
40 - 64	41%	41%
65 and over	18%	18%
Gender: [3]		
Female	55%	51%
Male	46%	49%
Education: [4]		
Less than 9th grade	0.2%	3%
9th to 12th grade (no diploma)	1%	5%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	7%	23%
Some college, no degree	15%	25%
Associate degree	8%	9%
Bachelors degree	38%	23%
Graduate or professional degree	32%	12%
Household Income: [5]		
Less than $20,000	4%	12%
$20,000 - $39,999	9%	17%
$40,000 - $59,999	12%	16%
$60,000 - $74,999	12%	10%
$75,000 - $99,999	16%	14%
$100,000 - $149,999	24%	17%
$150,000 - $199,999	13%	7%
$200,000 or more	10%	6%
Marital Status: [6]		
Married	69%	55%
Never married	17%	27%
Divorced/separated	10%	13%
Widowed/widower	4%	5%

[1] Data from the Metro Poll has been weighted by age.

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

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

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

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

[6] 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is 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 <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?			
	Someone in your household			
	Quarantined because of possible exposure	*Contracted COVID-19*	*Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19*	*Died as a result of COVID-19*
	Percent answering yes for each.			
<u>Total</u>	43	23	2	1
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1139)		
Less than 500	35	13	4	0
500 - 999	64	32	0	0
1,000 - 4,999	51	25	1	0
5,000 - 9,999	40	17	6	1
10,000 and up	43	24	2	1
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1196)		
Lincoln metro area	45	19	2	1
Omaha metro area	41	24	2	0.4
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1111)		
Under $40,000	34*	25*	6*	1
$40,000 - $74,999	34*	17*	2*	0.4
$75,000 - $99,999	45*	18*	0*	0
$100,000 and over	51*	28*	2*	1
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1196)		
19 - 29	57*	30*	5*	0
30 - 39	51*	25*	1*	1
40 - 49	46*	21*	1*	0
50 - 64	40*	26*	3*	1
65 and older	21*	12*	2*	1
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1171)		
Male	43	26*	3	1
Female	42	20*	1	1
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1153)		
Married	46*	24	2	1
Never married	40*	24	4	1
Divorced/separated	38*	19	0	0
Widowed	18*	12	4	0
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1165)		
H.S. diploma or less	33*	21	3	1
Some college	40*	23	2	0.4
Bachelors degree	46*	23	2	1
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 953)		
Mgt, prof or education	46	23	2	0.2
Sales or office support	50	30	4	2
Constrn, inst or maint	63	33	2	2
Prodn/trans/warehsing	50	28	0	0
Agriculture	43	15	0	0
Food serv/pers. care	52	15	0	0
Hlthcare supp/safety	40	26	3	2
Other	33	6	0	0

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	The coronavirus had many impacts in Nebraska over the past year. Focusing on the impacts <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?			
	Friends or family in your community			
	Quarantined because of possible exposure	*Contracted COVID-19*	*Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19*	*Died as a result of COVID-19*
	Percent answering yes for each.			
<u>Total</u>	67	67	25	13
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1137)		
Less than 500	65*	75*	29	10
500 - 999	67*	64*	24	3
1,000 - 4,999	45*	45*	18	11
5,000 - 9,999	70*	56*	24	17
10,000 and up	69*	69*	26	13
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1195)		
Lincoln metro area	65	65	26	11
Omaha metro area	68	67	25	14
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1110)		
Under $40,000	52*	56*	23	14
$40,000 - $74,999	64*	65*	24	11
$75,000 - $99,999	69*	69*	27	12
$100,000 and over	73*	72*	26	13
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1197)		
19 - 29	70*	73*	21*	16*
30 - 39	70*	74*	27*	9*
40 - 49	70*	70*	32*	14*
50 - 64	67*	65*	25*	16*
65 and older	55*	50*	17*	10*
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1171)		
Male	67	66	22*	11
Female	66	68	28*	14
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1155)		
Married	67*	67*	26	12
Never married	69*	75*	24	14
Divorced/separated	65*	62*	26	13
Widowed	47*	39*	16	8
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1165)		
H.S. diploma or less	53*	52*	23	12
Some college	60*	60*	25	13
Bachelors degree	70*	70*	25	12
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 950)		
Mgt, prof or education	70*	73*	27*	11
Sales or office support	72*	74*	21*	18
Constrn, inst or maint	60*	55*	15*	6
Prodn/trans/warehsing	84*	72*	18*	8
Agriculture	93*	57*	7*	0
Food serv/pers. care	48*	58*	11*	7
Hlthcare supp/safety	65*	69*	33*	17
Other	53*	56*	35*	12

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	The coronavirus had many impacts in Nebraska over the past year. Focusing on the impacts <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?			
	Friends or family outside community			
	Quarantined because of possible exposure	*Contracted COVID-19*	*Were hospitalized as a result of COVID-19*	*Died as a result of COVID-19*
	Percent answering yes for each.			
<u>Total</u>	52	55	33	27
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1139)		
Less than 500	38*	50	31	29
500 - 999	74*	62	36	35
1,000 - 4,999	57*	58	37	21
5,000 - 9,999	53*	63	29	22
10,000 and up	51*	56	33	28
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1195)		
Lincoln metro area	52	57	31	24*
Omaha metro area	52	55	34	29*
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1111)		
Under $40,000	45*	47	28	27
$40,000 - $74,999	50*	55	33	30
$75,000 - $99,999	60*	61	38	31
$100,000 and over	54*	59	35	26
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1197)		
19 - 29	62*	65*	35*	35
30 - 39	61*	66*	39*	29
40 - 49	56*	59*	39*	31
50 - 64	46*	49*	29*	25
65 and older	35*	37*	21*	22
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1172)		
Male	50	55	32	25
Female	52	56	34	29
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1155)		
Married	53*	58*	33*	27
Never married	53*	57*	37*	31
Divorced/separated	44*	44*	28*	28
Widowed	31*	36*	14*	20
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1166)		
H.S. diploma or less	47*	46*	24*	23
Some college	45*	52*	27*	23
Bachelors degree	55*	59*	36*	29
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 951)		
Mgt, prof or education	54	60	36	30
Sales or office support	60	62	35	29
Constrn, inst or maint	56	63	33	18
Prodn/trans/warehsing	55	59	32	29
Agriculture	71	86	36	14
Food serv/pers. care	44	59	30	30
Hlthcare supp/safety	57	58	38	29
Other	41	35	24	17

* 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*

	Your life overall					***Your mental health***				
	Not at all	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Not at all*	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	6	26	44	24		14	35	36	15	
Community Size		(n = 1154)					(n = 1150)			
Less than 500	2	44	40	15		13	45	34	9	
500 - 999	0	29	35	35		6	46	49	0	
1,000 - 4,999	12	18	55	15		18	34	39	9	
5,000 - 9,999	13	26	36	25	$\chi^2 = 33.06$*	11	54	17	17	$\chi^2 = 35.59$*
10,000 and up	5	25	45	25	(.001)	14	32	37	17	(.000)
Region		(n = 1209)					(n = 1210)			
Lincoln metro area	7	28	44	21	$\chi^2 = 4.52$	13	39	35	13	$\chi^2 = 5.99$
Omaha metro area	6	25	44	26	(.210)	15	33	36	17	(.112)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1130)					(n = 1128)			
Under $40,000	13	29	35	24		19	30	35	16	
$40,000 - $74,999	4	26	44	26		12	36	34	19	
$75,000 - $99,999	9	28	40	22	$\chi^2 = 24.34$*	15	30	36	18	$\chi^2 = 13.12$
$100,000 and over	4	25	47	24	(.004)	12	37	38	13	(.157)
Age		(n = 1211)					(n = 1211)			
19 - 29	5	30	41	25		5	25	46	25	
30 - 39	8	22	41	30		14	30	35	21	
40 - 49	5	34	45	17		10	39	39	12	
50 - 64	5	26	47	23	$\chi^2 = 23.72$*	15	36	35	13	$\chi^2 = 56.45$*
65 and older	7	26	47	21	(.022)	21	44	29	7	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1184)					(n = 1185)			
Male	8	28	43	22	$\chi^2 = 9.73$*	20	39	28	13	$\chi^2 = 45.80$*
Female	5	25	46	25	(.021)	9	32	42	17	(.000)
Education		(n = 1181)					(n = 1179)			
High school diploma or less	15	28	38	19		19	38	38	6	
Some college	6	30	43	22	$\chi^2 = 18.70$*	19	35	32	14	$\chi^2 = 17.64$*
Bachelors or grad degree	5	25	45	25	(.005)	12	34	37	17	(.007)
Marital Status		(n = 1168)					(n = 1167)			
Married	5	27	44	24		13	36	36	15	
Never married	9	22	41	28		14	34	33	19	
Divorced/separated	8	25	43	25	$\chi^2 = 10.95$	16	28	40	16	$\chi^2 = 12.87$
Widowed	11	19	53	17	(.279)	22	44	30	4	(.169)
Occupation		(n = 968)					(n = 968)			
Mgt, prof or education	4	24	47	24		10	36	38	17	
Sales or office support	7	24	42	27		19	28	37	17	
Constrn, inst or maint	9	30	50	11		29	32	36	4	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	6	44	28	22		20	46	18	16	
Agriculture	0	31	44	25		0	33	20	47	
Food serv/pers. care	11	30	44	15		27	19	54	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	9	23	43	25	$\chi^2 = 33.34$*	11	29	43	16	$\chi^2 = 64.11$*
Other	12	41	12	35	(.043)	13	44	38	6	(.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.

	Your physical health					***Your financial health***				
	Not at all	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Not at all*	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	23	39	29	10		34	42	15	9	
Community Size		(n = 1151)					(n = 1144)			
Less than 500	23	38	32	6		24	54	17	4	
500 - 999	12	41	38	9		27	38	9	27	
1,000 - 4,999	22	42	29	8		38	45	13	4	
5,000 - 9,999	27	43	22	7	$\chi^2 = 7.86$	35	43	14	9	$\chi^2 = 20.61$
10,000 and up	23	38	29	11	(.796)	35	41	15	9	(.056)
Region		(n = 1209)					(n = 1199)			
Lincoln metro area	21	44	29	6	$\chi^2 = 13.96$*	30	45	17	9	$\chi^2 = 6.85$
Omaha metro area	24	36	29	12	(.003)	37	40	14	9	(.077)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1126)					(n = 1119)			
Under $40,000	23	32	35	10		22	38	24	16	
$40,000 - $74,999	20	41	25	14		24	46	16	14	
$75,000 - $99,999	28	39	24	10	$\chi^2 = 17.93$*	42	39	12	7	$\chi^2 = 46.14$*
$100,000 and over	22	39	31	8	(.036)	38	42	14	6	(.000)
Age		(n = 1209)					(n = 1201)			
19 - 29	19	19	42	19		25	41	13	21	
30 - 39	24	36	27	12		39	35	16	10	
40 - 49	19	46	31	5		31	47	15	8	
50 - 64	23	40	28	9	$\chi^2 = 52.99$*	30	46	17	8	$\chi^2 = 41.10$*
65 and older	29	44	23	4	(.000)	39	45	12	4	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1184)					(n = 1175)			
Male	29	34	27	10	$\chi^2 = 20.39$*	41	35	13	11	$\chi^2 = 30.21$*
Female	19	43	30	9	(.000)	29	48	16	7	(.000)
Education		(n = 1178)					(n = 1170)			
High school diploma or less	26	37	32	5		35	36	21	8	
Some college	26	38	28	8	$\chi^2 = 6.70$	27	48	14	11	$\chi^2 = 12.06$
Bachelors or grad degree	22	39	29	11	(.350)	36	40	15	9	(.061)
Marital Status		(n = 1166)					(n = 1158)			
Married	23	40	29	8		35	41	16	8	
Never married	22	30	33	15		33	40	12	16	
Divorced/separated	24	41	23	13	$\chi^2 = 20.48$*	29	47	15	9	$\chi^2 = 23.19$*
Widowed	21	47	30	2	(.015)	30	59	11	0	(.006)
Occupation		(n = 967)					(n = 967)			
Mgt, prof or education	17	41	34	8		33	44	16	7	
Sales or office support	33	29	24	15		36	31	15	18	
Constrn, inst or maint	34	32	23	11		32	38	14	16	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	22	39	26	14		48	40	10	2	
Agriculture	25	13	38	25		13	25	19	44	
Food serv/pers. care	31	54	12	4		26	48	15	11	
Hlthcare supp/safety	25	34	29	12	$\chi^2 = 48.98$*	35	43	17	5	$\chi^2 = 62.47$*
Other	19	63	19	0	(.001)	25	69	0	6	(.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.

	Your company/workplace					***Your socialization with others***				
	Not at all	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Not at all*	*Not much*	*A fair amount*	*A great deal*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	10	21	39	30		5	12	34	50	
Community Size		(n = 967)					(n = 1155)			
Less than 500	5	37	34	24		6	27	38	29	
500 - 999	0	25	41	34		0	9	49	42	
1,000 - 4,999	15	24	39	21		9	20	32	40	
5,000 - 9,999	6	33	27	34	$\chi^2 = 27.32$*	7	14	31	48	$\chi^2 = 31.19$*
10,000 and up	10	18	41	31	(.007)	5	10	32	53	(.002)
Region		(n = 1008)					(n = 1212)			
Lincoln metro area	8	21	39	32	$\chi^2 = 3.43$	5	14	36	46	$\chi^2 = 4.30$
Omaha metro area	12	21	39	29	(.330)	5	11	32	52	(.231)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 952)					(n = 1130)			
Under $40,000	12	23	35	30		8	22	31	39	
$40,000 - $74,999	7	22	39	33		6	12	31	52	
$75,000 - $99,999	12	20	40	29	$\chi^2 = 4.74$	6	10	31	53	$\chi^2 = 28.05$*
$100,000 and over	10	20	41	30	(.857)	3	10	36	51	(.001)
Age		(n = 1009)					(n = 1213)			
19 - 29	6	22	27	46		8	8	25	59	
30 - 39	10	16	43	31		6	10	27	57	
40 - 49	10	25	38	27		4	15	41	41	
50 - 64	10	24	38	28	$\chi^2 = 26.20$*	3	13	37	47	$\chi^2 = 36.75$*
65 and older	17	24	36	23	(.010)	7	13	39	41	(.000)
Gender		(n = 988)					(n = 1188)			
Male	15	20	38	27	$\chi^2 = 26.34$*	5	13	35	47	$\chi^2 = 3.56$
Female	6	21	40	33	(.000)	5	11	32	52	(.314)
Education		(n = 989)					(n = 1180)			
High school diploma or less	16	33	37	14		12	20	35	35	
Some college	12	24	37	28	$\chi^2 = 16.92$*	4	16	30	50	$\chi^2 = 23.76$*
Bachelors or grad degree	9	19	40	32	(.010)	5	10	34	51	(.001)
Marital Status		(n = 971)					(n = 1171)			
Married	10	21	39	30		4	11	35	50	
Never married	7	22	41	31		7	17	25	51	
Divorced/separated	14	19	37	30	$\chi^2 = 11.54$	8	8	35	50	$\chi^2 = 19.10$*
Widowed	29	21	43	7	(.240)	11	15	32	43	(.024)
Occupation		(n = 944)					(n = 969)			
Mgt, prof or education	8	18	44	29		2	11	35	52	
Sales or office support	9	26	34	32		8	7	33	52	
Constrn, inst or maint	9	26	50	15		7	13	25	55	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	18	29	29	25		8	16	33	43	
Agriculture	7	14	14	64		0	0	44	56	
Food serv/pers. care	15	31	39	15		0	30	22	48	
Hlthcare supp/safety	11	19	32	37	$\chi^2 = 44.87$*	4	13	31	52	$\chi^2 = 31.93$
Other	6	6	31	56	(.002)	6	6	44	44	(.060)

* 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.)*
			Percentages			
Total	60	26	8	3	3	
Community Size			(n = 927)			
Less than 500	60	15	18	5	3	
500 - 999	37	60	3	0	0	
1,000 - 4,999	65	23	5	6	2	
5,000 - 9,999	50	21	16	7	7	$\chi^2 = 41.27$*
10,000 and up	60	27	8	2	3	(.001)
Region			(n = 965)			
Lincoln metro area	66	23	7	3	2	$\chi^2 = 7.69$
Omaha metro area	57	28	9	3	4	(.103)
Income Level			(n = 912)			
Under $40,000	82	8	10	0	0	
$40,000 - $74,999	79	13	4	1	4	
$75,000 - $99,999	66	23	8	3	1	$\chi^2 = 102.95$*
$100,000 and over	45	37	10	4	4	(.000)
Age			(n = 967)			
19 – 29	66	30	4	0	0	
30 – 39	65	26	7	1	1	
40 – 49	53	26	9	6	6	
50 – 64	55	27	10	4	4	$\chi^2 = 36.42$*
65 and older	64	20	10	2	4	(.003)
Gender			(n = 949)			
Male	58	27	9	3	3	$\chi^2 = 1.72$
Female	61	26	8	3	3	(.786)
Marital Status			(n = 930)			
Married	59	28	8	3	3	
Never married	61	26	8	3	1	
Divorced/separated	65	20	9	4	3	$\chi^2 = 6.75$
Widowed	73	18	9	0	0	(.874)
Education			(n = 946)			
H.S. diploma or less	93	4	0	2	2	
Some college	68	19	6	1	6	$\chi^2 = 45.33$*
Bachelors degree	55	30	9	3	3	(.000)
Occupation			(n = 926)			
Mgt, prof or education	46	34	13	3	4	
Sales or office support	61	26	5	5	3	
Constrn, inst or maint	81	17	0	0	2	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	79	19	0	2	0	
Agriculture	69	23	0	8	0	
Food serv/pers. care	72	4	8	0	16	
Hlthcare supp/safety	87	11	2	0	1	$\chi^2 = 135.11$*
Other	71	29	0	0	0	(.000)
Size of Employer			(n = 947)			
1 – 5 employees	49	21	9	9	13	
6 – 19 employees	74	12	11	1	3	
20 – 249 employees	65	24	8	2	2	$\chi^2 = 74.57$*
250 or more employees	57	31	8	3	2	(.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?					
			Currently			
	Never	*Rarely*	*Some of the time*	*Most of the time*	*All of the time*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
			Percentages			
Total	31	16	14	13	26	
Community Size			(n = 924)			
Less than 500	33	21	8	8	31	
500 - 999	32	10	16	29	13	
1,000 - 4,999	45	12	17	15	11	
5,000 - 9,999	30	15	8	18	30	$\chi^2 = 27.97$*
10,000 and up	29	17	14	12	28	(.032)
Region			(n = 964)			
Lincoln metro area	32	22	12	7	28	$\chi^2 = 26.21$*
Omaha metro area	31	13	15	16	25	(.000)
Income Level			(n = 909)			
Under $40,000	56	12	9	1	22	
$40,000 - $74,999	40	15	15	8	21	
$75,000 - $99,999	34	19	12	9	27	$\chi^2 = 78.34$*
$100,000 and over	20	16	15	19	30	(.000)
Age			(n = 968)			
19 – 29	34	14	6	10	36	
30 – 39	25	20	12	18	26	
40 – 49	32	16	16	10	26	
50 – 64	37	13	16	9	25	$\chi^2 = 45.12$*
65 and older	47	8	20	10	16	(.000)
Gender			(n = 948)			
Male	32	16	18	12	23	$\chi^2 = 11.21$*
Female	31	17	11	14	28	(.024)
Marital Status			(n = 929)			
Married	29	17	14	14	26	
Never married	30	17	12	13	28	
Divorced/separated	44	10	14	8	24	$\chi^2 = 16.10$
Widowed	64	0	9	9	18	(.187)
Education			(n = 945)			
H.S. diploma or less	74	4	8	2	13	
Some college	44	16	13	6	21	$\chi^2 = 83.31$*
Bachelors degree	24	17	15	16	29	(.000)
Occupation			(n = 924)			
Mgt, prof or education	16	20	16	18	31	
Sales or office support	23	9	13	10	46	
Constrn, inst or maint	48	17	12	6	17	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	55	21	15	0	9	
Agriculture	39	0	8	31	23	
Food serv/pers. care	68	4	12	0	16	
Hlthcare supp/safety	58	12	11	6	13	$\chi^2 = 196.37$*
Other	71	18	0	6	6	(.000)
Size of Employer			(n = 943)			
1 – 5 employees	29	12	12	17	31	
6 – 19 employees	48	27	12	6	6	
20 – 249 employees	34	24	16	10	16	$\chi^2 = 90.69$*
250 or more employees	26	11	13	15	35	(.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.)*
			Percentages			
Total	30	12	24	18	16	
Community Size			(n = 919)			
Less than 500	35	10	20	13	23	
500 - 999	33	10	23	23	10	
1,000 - 4,999	46	14	15	14	11	
5,000 - 9,999	19	8	19	29	24	$\chi^2 = 27.50$*
10,000 and up	27	13	27	18	16	(.036)
Region			(n = 962)			
Lincoln metro area	28	15	22	18	16	$\chi^2 = 6.65$
Omaha metro area	30	10	25	18	16	(.156)
Income Level			(n = 907)			
Under $40,000	46	1	24	14	14	
$40,000 - $74,999	32	11	24	12	21	
$75,000 - $99,999	33	12	27	16	13	$\chi^2 = 42.33$*
$100,000 and over	22	14	25	23	17	(.000)
Age			(n = 962)			
19 – 29	24	6	30	26	14	
30 – 39	25	12	24	21	18	
40 – 49	31	14	26	18	11	
50 – 64	35	12	22	12	19	$\chi^2 = 28.59$*
65 and older	42	10	22	14	12	(.027)
Gender			(n = 943)			
Male	31	12	25	19	15	$\chi^2 = 2.87$
Female	29	12	24	16	18	(.580)
Marital Status			(n = 924)			
Married	30	13	24	18	16	
Never married	20	13	28	23	16	
Divorced/separated	40	8	21	12	21	$\chi^2 = 21.18$*
Widowed	55	9	18	0	18	(.048)
Education			(n = 940)			
H.S. diploma or less	60	4	17	11	8	
Some college	38	11	18	14	19	$\chi^2 = 44.03$*
Bachelors degree	24	13	27	19	17	(.000)
Occupation			(n = 918)			
Mgt, prof or education	15	15	33	20	17	
Sales or office support	22	6	17	26	29	
Constrn, inst or maint	44	17	12	10	17	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	56	8	17	6	13	
Agriculture	17	0	8	50	25	
Food serv/pers. care	67	0	17	4	13	
Hlthcare supp/safety	59	9	12	11	9	$\chi^2 = 201.16$*
Other	56	0	22	17	6	(.000)
Size of Employer			(n = 941)			
1 – 5 employees	33	7	15	16	29	
6 – 19 employees	42	15	23	14	7	
20 – 249 employees	37	17	27	14	5	$\chi^2 = 85.74$*
250 or more employees	22	9	25	21	22	(.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*

	Regardless of your current work arrangement, would you say that, for the most part, the responsibilities of your job…		
	Can be done from home	*Cannot be done from home*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
		Percentages	
Total	54	46	
Community Size		(n = 915)	
Less than 500	51	49	
500 - 999	52	48	
1,000 - 4,999	39	61	
5,000 - 9,999	55	45	$\chi^2 = 7.04$
10,000 and up	57	44	(.134)
Region		(n = 955)	
Lincoln metro area	54	46	$\chi^2 = 0.03$
Omaha metro area	54	46	(.871)
Income Level		(n = 901)	
Under $40,000	32	68	
$40,000 - $74,999	48	52	
$75,000 - $99,999	55	45	$\chi^2 = 30.68$*
$100,000 and over	62	38	(.000)
Age		(n = 957)	
19 - 29	66	34	
30 - 39	59	42	
40 - 49	56	44	
50 - 64	46	54	$\chi^2 = 23.72$*
65 and older	33	67	(.000)
Gender		(n = 937)	
Male	52	48	$\chi^2 = 0.56$
Female	55	45	(.454)
Marital Status		(n = 920)	
Married	54	47	
Never married	65	36	
Divorced/separated	41	59	$\chi^2 = 16.48$*
Widowed	25	75	(.001)
Education		(n = 935)	
H.S. diploma or less	23	77	
Some college	45	55	$\chi^2 = 34.45$*
Bachelors degree	59	41	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 914)	
Mgt, prof or education	64	36	
Sales or office support	74	26	
Constrn, inst or maint	42	58	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15	85	
Agriculture	58	42	
Food serv/pers. care	20	80	
Hlthcare supp/safety	32	68	$\chi^2 = 110.96$*
Other	40	60	(.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 <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?				
	Someone in your household				
	Were temporarily laid off	*Lost their job*	*Changed jobs*	*Retired early*	*Had hours reduced*
	Percent answering yes for each.				
<u>Total</u>	12	6	11	3	17
<u>Community Size</u>			(n = 1121)		
Less than 500	13	6	10	0	15
500 - 999	20	10	17	3	33
1,000 - 4,999	15	3	9	8	22
5,000 - 9,999	17	1	7	1	16
10,000 and up	10	7	11	3	16
<u>Region</u>			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	10	5	12	3	20*
Omaha metro area	13	7	10	3	16*
<u>Income Level</u>			(n = 1095)		
Under $40,000	15	8	14*	2	22
$40,000 - $74,999	11	6	14*	4	19
$75,000 - $99,999	11	2	4*	2	19
$100,000 and over	12	7	12*	3	14
<u>Age</u>			(n = 1180)		
19 - 29	12*	14*	17*	3*	22*
30 - 39	10*	3*	12*	1*	20*
40 - 49	14*	9*	12*	1*	19*
50 - 64	16*	9*	12*	6*	18*
65 and older	7*	3*	3*	4*	6*
<u>Gender</u>			(n = 1157)		
Male	10	5	10	3	17
Female	13	7	11	3	18
<u>Marital Status</u>			(n = 1140)		
Married	14*	6	13*	3	18
Never married	7*	7	9*	2	16
Divorced/separated	11*	6	4*	4	13
Widowed	4*	0	0*	2	6
<u>Education</u>			(n = 1148)		
H.S. diploma or less	15	10	7	5	17
Some college	14	5	10	2	21
Bachelors degree	11	6	11	3	16
<u>Occupation</u>			(n = 940)		
Mgt, prof or education	12	8	12	2	15*
Sales or office support	15	6	8	1	17*
Constrn, inst or maint	13	7	17	0	24*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15	2	8	4	27*
Agriculture	24	0	6	6	44*
Food serv/pers. care	15	4	7	4	41*
Hlthcare supp/safety	9	4	14	3	26*
Other	5	0	0	0	5*

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

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

	Someone in your household				
	Had a loss of income	*Returned to work after being laid off temporarily*	*Closed a business*	*Reduced hours of operation of business*	*Increased income*
			Percent answering yes for each.		
<u>Total</u>	22	8	2	8	16
<u>Community Size</u>			(n = 1120)		
Less than 500	19	6*	0*	4*	17
500 - 999	35	30*	10*	23*	7
1,000 - 4,999	19	8*	0*	9*	19
5,000 - 9,999	25	10*	6*	15*	18
10,000 and up	21	7*	1*	7*	16
<u>Region</u>			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	20	6	3*	9	15
Omaha metro area	22	9	1*	8	16
<u>Income Level</u>			(n = 1095)		
Under $40,000	36*	10	3	13	10*
$40,000 - $74,999	19*	6	3	7	10*
$75,000 - $99,999	19*	7	1	9	22*
$100,000 and over	21*	9	1	8	20*
<u>Age</u>			(n = 1180)		
19 - 29	25*	3	0	8*	28*
30 - 39	22*	8	2	10*	23*
40 - 49	25*	9	1	9*	12*
50 - 64	25*	11	2	9*	12*
65 and older	11*	5	1	3*	5*
<u>Gender</u>			(n = 1157)		
Male	19	7	3*	8	23*
Female	24	9	0.3*	9	11*
<u>Marital Status</u>			(n = 1140)		
Married	22	9*	1	9	16*
Never married	21	4*	2	8	22*
Divorced/separated	24	8*	3	7	8*
Widowed	8	4*	0	6	4*
<u>Education</u>			(n = 1148)		
H.S. diploma or less	24	10	1	13	5*
Some college	26	9	2	8	12*
Bachelors degree	20	8	1	8	19*
<u>Occupation</u>			(n = 942)		
Mgt, prof or education	24*	9	1*	8*	16*
Sales or office support	28*	8	1*	15*	13*
Constrn, inst or maint	20*	17	0*	2*	26*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15*	15	2*	10*	23*
Agriculture	41*	6	24*	18*	31*
Food serv/pers. care	44*	11	0*	37*	11*
Hlthcare supp/safety	20*	6	0*	8*	25*
Other	10*	0	0*	0*	0*

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

	In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?		
		Someone in your household	
	Increased hours of operation of business	*Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*	*Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*
		Percent answering yes for each.	
<u>Total</u>	7	19	9
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1122)	
Less than 500	2*	21	8
500 - 999	10*	27	17
1,000 - 4,999	10*	23	8
5,000 - 9,999	0*	14	6
10,000 and up	8*	20	10
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1179)	
Lincoln metro area	6	17	9
Omaha metro area	8	20	10
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1096)	
Under $40,000	7	19	17*
$40,000 - $74,999	8	17	9*
$75,000 - $99,999	7	18	7*
$100,000 and over	8	24	9*
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1179)	
19 - 29	8*	28*	8*
30 - 39	12*	27*	15*
40 - 49	7*	19*	7*
50 - 64	5*	17*	8*
65 and older	2*	5*	3*
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1156)	
Male	8	22	10
Female	6	18	9
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1141)	
Married	8	21*	9
Never married	7	22*	12
Divorced/separated	4	11*	12
Widowed	2	6*	2
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1147)	
H.S. diploma or less	9*	14*	8
Some college	4*	14*	13
Bachelors degree	9*	22*	9
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 938)	
Mgt, prof or education	9	21	10
Sales or office support	8	22	8
Constrn, inst or maint	11	39	19
Prodn/trans/warehsing	6	27	10
Agriculture	18	6	18
Food serv/pers. care	0	19	15
Hlthcare supp/safety	7	23	12
Other	0	10	14

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

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

	Friends or family in your community				
	Were temporarily laid off	*Lost their job*	*Changed jobs*	*Retired early*	*Had hours reduced*
			Percent answering yes for each.		
<u>Total</u>	37	25	27	16	37
<u>Community Size</u>			(n = 1121)		
Less than 500	30*	21*	23*	17*	33*
500 - 999	53*	30*	33*	7*	50*
1,000 - 4,999	20*	10*	10*	10*	22*
5,000 - 9,999	37*	19*	21*	8*	41*
10,000 and up	38*	28*	30*	18*	37*
<u>Region</u>			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	37	25	26	14	38
Omaha metro area	36	25	28	17	36
<u>Income Level</u>			(n = 1095)		
Under $40,000	35	28	26	13	39*
$40,000 - $74,999	44	30	33	21	44*
$75,000 - $99,999	38	23	29	15	40*
$100,000 and over	35	24	26	16	34*
<u>Age</u>			(n = 1179)		
19 - 29	53*	31*	42*	14*	50*
30 - 39	39*	28*	29*	17*	42*
40 - 49	33*	27*	29*	18*	37*
50 - 64	36*	24*	26*	19*	33*
65 and older	28*	16*	15*	9*	25*
<u>Gender</u>			(n = 1157)		
Male	38	25	30	15	37
Female	35	26	25	17	36
<u>Marital Status</u>			(n = 1141)		
Married	35*	24*	25*	16*	33*
Never married	47*	31*	35*	13*	46*
Divorced/separated	35*	32*	33*	28*	45*
Widowed	25*	16*	12*	8*	21*
<u>Education</u>			(n = 1148)		
H.S. diploma or less	36	27	26	12	30
Some college	34	24	26	13	36
Bachelors degree	38	26	28	18	38
<u>Occupation</u>			(n = 941)		
Mgt, prof or education	35*	28	32	19*	39
Sales or office support	44*	23	28	11*	35
Constrn, inst or maint	30*	13	26	19*	32
Prodn/trans/warehsing	27*	23	19	10*	27
Agriculture	65*	44	41	12*	41
Food serv/pers. care	44*	35	27	4*	52
Hlthcare supp/safety	42*	25	29	22*	39
Other	10*	10	10	0*	35

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

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

Friends or family in your community

	Had a loss of income	*Returned to work after being laid off temporarily*	*Closed a business*	*Reduced hours of operation of business*	*Increased income*
			Percent answering yes for each.		
<u>Total</u>	37	22	9	25	9
<u>Community Size</u>			(n = 1121)		
Less than 500	31	25*	8	30	2
500 - 999	45	37*	13	33	10
1,000 - 4,999	28	9*	6	22	6
5,000 - 9,999	35	17*	9	25	9
10,000 and up	39	24*	9	24	10
<u>Region</u>			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	37	21	7	25	8
Omaha metro area	38	23	10	25	10
<u>Income Level</u>			(n = 1096)		
Under $40,000	29	20	8	23	7
$40,000 - $74,999	40	24	9	27	9
$75,000 - $99,999	42	25	6	27	12
$100,000 and over	39	22	11	24	10
<u>Age</u>			(n = 1179)		
19 - 29	39*	28	8	39*	14*
30 - 39	44*	23	12	28*	12*
40 - 49	37*	20	7	26*	7*
50 - 64	33*	23	8	21*	7*
65 and older	29*	18	6	16*	6*
<u>Gender</u>			(n = 1157)		
Male	38	23	10	24	12*
Female	37	23	8	25	7*
<u>Marital Status</u>			(n = 1142)		
Married	36*	20*	8	23*	8*
Never married	44*	31*	10	35*	15*
Divorced/separated	35*	28*	11	20*	11*
Widowed	25*	15*	4	10*	4*
<u>Education</u>			(n = 1147)		
H.S. diploma or less	28*	21	10	18*	3*
Some college	32*	23	6	19*	7*
Bachelors degree	40*	22	10	27*	10*
<u>Occupation</u>			(n = 940)		
Mgt, prof or education	42	20	9	24	7*
Sales or office support	35	24	13	29	13*
Constrn, inst or maint	32	33	9	22	13*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	33	21	8	10	19*
Agriculture	53	25	19	44	0*
Food serv/pers. care	46	33	7	33	4*
Hlthcare supp/safety	36	26	7	31	10*
Other	20	10	0	15	0*

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

	In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?		
		Friends or family in your community	
	Increased hours of operation of business	*Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*	*Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*
		Percent answering yes for each.	
<u>Total</u>	7	26	19
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1122)	
Less than 500	8	17*	8*
500 - 999	10	33*	20*
1,000 - 4,999	8	13*	8*
5,000 - 9,999	11	15*	10*
10,000 and up	6	28*	22*
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1178)	
Lincoln metro area	7	29	19
Omaha metro area	7	24	20
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1096)	
Under $40,000	7	24	25
$40,000 - $74,999	7	23	22
$75,000 - $99,999	11	25	19
$100,000 and over	6	29	19
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1180)	
19 - 29	17*	25*	33*
30 - 39	8*	30*	27*
40 - 49	4*	28*	14*
50 - 64	5*	27*	15*
65 and older	4*	13*	8*
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1158)	
Male	8*	25	17
Female	5*	26	21
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1140)	
Married	6*	24*	17*
Never married	12*	33*	31*
Divorced/separated	5*	26*	21*
Widowed	4*	10*	8*
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1148)	
H.S. diploma or less	11	24	23
Some college	8	20	20
Bachelors degree	6	28	19
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 940)	
Mgt, prof or education	5*	28	18*
Sales or office support	10*	21	28*
Constrn, inst or maint	17*	35	28*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15*	38	19*
Agriculture	19*	25	19*
Food serv/pers. care	11*	33	22*
Hlthcare supp/safety	5*	27	28*
Other	0*	20	0*

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

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

Friends or family outside community

	Were temporarily laid off	*Lost their job*	*Changed jobs*	*Retired early*	*Had hours reduced*
			Percent answering yes for each.		
Total	27	23	20	13	23
Community Size			(n = 1122)		
Less than 500	23	30*	26	8	26*
500 - 999	40	45*	30	10	40*
1,000 - 4,999	27	13*	22	15	24*
5,000 - 9,999	25	27*	21	8	40*
10,000 and up	27	23*	19	13	21*
Region			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	31*	25	19	12	25
Omaha metro area	25*	23	21	14	22
Income Level			(n = 1096)		
Under $40,000	36	37*	27*	13	21*
$40,000 - $74,999	28	28*	23*	16	30*
$75,000 - $99,999	27	17*	22*	13	23*
$100,000 and over	27	22*	18*	12	21*
Age			(n = 1178)		
19 - 29	31*	36*	25*	12*	25*
30 - 39	34*	28*	26*	14*	28*
40 - 49	29*	27*	22*	19*	26*
50 - 64	22*	19*	17*	14*	20*
65 and older	17*	11*	10*	7*	12*
Gender			(n = 1158)		
Male	28	24	20	13	24
Female	27	23	20	14	22
Marital Status			(n = 1140)		
Married	26	22*	20	11*	23
Never married	34	30*	26	22*	26
Divorced/separated	26	24*	19	14*	20
Widowed	16	10*	10	10*	10
Education			(n = 1147)		
H.S. diploma or less	18	10*	18	8*	14
Some college	27	26*	20	9*	25
Bachelors degree	29	24*	21	15*	23
Occupation			(n = 941)		
Mgt, prof or education	27	23	20*	12*	22*
Sales or office support	38	31	32*	11*	29*
Constrn, inst or maint	32	30	30*	24*	30*
Prodn/trans/warehsing	27	23	10*	4*	17*
Agriculture	18	38	24*	18*	50*
Food serv/pers. care	37	30	33*	19*	44*
Hlthcare supp/safety	31	26	22*	22*	27*
Other	14	15	15*	15*	20*

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

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

Friends or family outside community

	Had a loss of income	*Returned to work after being laid off temporarily*	*Closed a business*	*Reduced hours of operation of business*	*Increased income*
			Percent answering yes for each.		
<u>Total</u>	26	17	12	16	5
<u>Community Size</u>			(n = 1122)		
Less than 500	25	17*	6	15	2
500 - 999	43	37*	27	33	7
1,000 - 4,999	29	15*	14	13	6
5,000 - 9,999	35	27*	11	18	3
10,000 and up	24	16*	11	16	5
<u>Region</u>			(n = 1178)		
Lincoln metro area	29*	17	12	17	3
Omaha metro area	24*	17	11	16	6
<u>Income Level</u>			(n = 1096)		
Under $40,000	24	22*	14	19	7
$40,000 - $74,999	27	23*	11	21	7
$75,000 - $99,999	27	14*	9	13	4
$100,000 and over	27	15*	13	15	4
<u>Age</u>			(n = 1180)		
19 - 29	31*	14*	17*	20*	5
30 - 39	31*	23*	15*	18*	6
40 - 49	33*	17*	10*	22*	5
50 - 64	22*	16*	9*	13*	4
65 and older	14*	9*	6*	10*	4
<u>Gender</u>			(n = 1157)		
Male	27	19	12	15	5
Female	25	15	10	17	5
<u>Marital Status</u>			(n = 1140)		
Married	26	16	11*	15*	5
Never married	30	23	16*	24*	7
Divorced/separated	23	18	11*	13*	5
Widowed	14	8	2*	8*	2
<u>Education</u>			(n = 1147)		
H.S. diploma or less	10*	9	8	13	3
Some college	25*	18	11	17	3
Bachelors degree	28*	18	12	16	6
<u>Occupation</u>			(n = 940)		
Mgt, prof or education	27	16*	11*	16*	5
Sales or office support	29	30*	22*	22*	7
Constrn, inst or maint	30	25*	28*	30*	2
Prodn/trans/warehsing	21	8*	0*	0*	2
Agriculture	50	41*	6*	0*	0
Food serv/pers. care	44	33*	22*	44*	4
Hlthcare supp/safety	31	18*	10*	15*	7
Other	33	20*	14*	24*	15

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

Appendix Table 6 continued.

	In Nebraska, the coronavirus had many economic impacts over the past year. Focusing on the impacts <u>in Nebraska</u>, did any of the following happen to these groups of people?		
		Friends or family outside community	
	Increased hours of operation of business	*Received <u>paid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*	*Received <u>unpaid</u> time off from employer if they or someone in their household was infected with COVID-19*
		Percent answering yes for each.	
<u>Total</u>	5	14	13
<u>Community Size</u>		(n = 1121)	
Less than 500	2*	6*	13
500 - 999	17*	30*	27
1,000 - 4,999	5*	18*	20
5,000 - 9,999	6*	11*	11
10,000 and up	4*	15*	13
<u>Region</u>		(n = 1179)	
Lincoln metro area	3	13	13
Omaha metro area	6	15	13
<u>Income Level</u>		(n = 1094)	
Under $40,000	10*	9*	15
$40,000 - $74,999	6*	11*	17
$75,000 - $99,999	6*	12*	14
$100,000 and over	3*	19*	12
<u>Age</u>		(n = 1179)	
19 - 29	8	17*	22*
30 - 39	5	20*	19*
40 - 49	4	17*	12*
50 - 64	5	9*	8*
65 and older	3	7*	5*
<u>Gender</u>		(n = 1157)	
Male	5	13	12
Female	4	15	14
<u>Marital Status</u>		(n = 1140)	
Married	5	15*	13*
Never married	7	17*	20*
Divorced/separated	2	9*	10*
Widowed	0	4*	2*
<u>Education</u>		(n = 1148)	
H.S. diploma or less	11*	7*	14
Some college	6*	10*	14
Bachelors degree	4*	16*	13
<u>Occupation</u>		(n = 940)	
Mgt, prof or education	4	15	13
Sales or office support	5	12	19
Constrn, inst or maint	7	24	20
Prodn/trans/warehsing	4	19	15
Agriculture	0	0	18
Food serv/pers. care	4	11	11
Hlthcare supp/safety	7	22	17
Other	15	5	20

* 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*

	Had groceries delivered or used curbside pickup					***Had food from a restaurant delivered or used curbside pickup***				
	Haven't done/ N/A	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Haven't done/ N/A*	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
						Percentages				
Total	46	1	10	42		20	3	11	66	
Community Size		(n = 1170)					(n = 1170)			
Less than 500	46	2	8	44		36	2	22	40	
500 - 999	38	0	21	41		6	3	15	77	
1,000 - 4,999	30	4	9	58		26	0	11	63	
5,000 - 9,999	43	0	15	42	$\chi^2 = 22.26$*	31	1	17	51	$\chi^2 = 43.16$*
10,000 and up	47	1	10	42	(.035)	17	3	10	70	(.000)
Region		(n = 1232)					(n = 1230)			
Lincoln metro area	44	1	11	44	$\chi^2 = 1.62$	20	3	10	67	$\chi^2 = 1.01$
Omaha metro area	47	1	10	41	(.655)	20	3	12	65	(.798)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1145)					(n = 1143)			
Under $40,000	55	3	7	36		36	5	12	47	
$40,000 - $74,999	57	1	5	37		23	5	16	57	
$75,000 - $99,999	41	0	11	49	$\chi^2 = 45.62$*	14	1	9	76	$\chi^2 = 83.82$*
$100,000 and over	38	1	13	47	(.000)	14	1	9	77	(.000)
Age		(n = 1232)					(n = 1229)			
19 - 29	35	0	16	49		5	0	5	90	
30 - 39	31	3	12	54		8	3	10	80	
40 - 49	42	1	17	41		17	3	14	67	
50 - 64	57	0	7	36	$\chi^2 = 113.7$*	25	4	14	58	$\chi^2 = 178.4$*
65 and older	67	1	5	27	(.000)	47	2	10	41	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1207)					(n = 1207)			
Male	51	1	10	38	$\chi^2 = 9.87$*	24	4	12	61	$\chi^2 = 14.45$*
Female	42	1	11	46	(.020)	17	2	11	70	(.002)
Education		(n = 1199)					(n = 1198)			
High school diploma or less	70	0	9	22		46	4	13	37	
Some college	54	3	11	33	$\chi^2 = 51.84$*	26	5	14	55	$\chi^2 = 87.24$*
Bachelors or grad degree	41	1	10	48	(.000)	15	2	10	74	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1192)					(n = 1193)			
Married	42	1	12	46		16	1	12	71	
Never married	51	2	12	34		15	6	12	67	
Divorced/separated	60	1	4	35	$\chi^2 = 32.72$*	41	6	7	46	$\chi^2 = 119.0$*
Widowed	62	2	4	32	(.000)	61	4	10	26	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 981)					(n = 977)			
Mgt, prof or education	40	1	11	49		12	3	9	76	
Sales or office support	40	3	14	44		14	1	16	70	
Constrn, inst or maint	47	0	12	40		30	0	9	61	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	65	2	12	21		24	0	18	59	
Agriculture	50	0	0	50		44	6	0	50	
Food serv/pers. care	46	11	18	25		14	14	21	50	
Hlthcare supp/safety	43	2	12	43	$\chi^2 = 45.72$*	13	1	12	75	$\chi^2 = 68.25$*
Other	50	0	5	45	(.001)	20	0	5	75	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 7 continued.

	Had medicine or medical supplies delivered					***Had a virtual visit with a doctor***				
	Haven't done/ N/A	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Haven't done/ N/A*	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
						Percentages				
Total	77	1	12	11		59	2	7	33	
Community Size		(n = 1161)					(n = 1164)			
Less than 500	78	0	12	10		50	2	8	40	
500 - 999	79	0	18	3		50	0	12	38	
1,000 - 4,999	74	1	13	13		63	0	6	31	
5,000 - 9,999	72	0	15	13	$\chi^2 = 6.23$	76	1	7	16	$\chi^2 = 17.82$
10,000 and up	76	1	11	12	(.904)	57	2	7	34	(.121)
Region		(n = 1217)					(n = 1224)			
Lincoln metro area	75	1	12	13	$\chi^2 = 2.06$	59	1	7	33	$\chi^2 = 2.57$
Omaha metro area	78	1	11	10	(.560)	58	2	7	33	(.462)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1138)					(n = 1139)			
Under $40,000	70	4	10	16		60	6	9	25	
$40,000 - $74,999	79	0.4	12	9		64	1	6	30	
$75,000 - $99,999	78	0	10	12	$\chi^2 = 35.40$*	60	0	5	34	$\chi^2 = 35.59$*
$100,000 and over	77	0.2	12	11	(.000)	54	2	8	37	(.000)
Age		(n = 1218)					(n = 1225)			
19 - 29	79	0	5	16		59	0	8	33	
30 - 39	82	1	7	10		50	2	8	40	
40 - 49	77	0	13	10		57	2	5	36	
50 - 64	74	1	14	11	$\chi^2 = 31.23$*	63	2	6	30	$\chi^2 = 33.02$*
65 and older	70	1	18	10	(.002)	70	2	8	20	(.001)
Gender		(n = 1195)					(n = 1203)			
Male	77	1	12	10	$\chi^2 = 4.84$	61	2	7	31	$\chi^2 = 1.98$
Female	77	0.3	11	12	(.184)	57	2	7	34	(.577)
Education		(n = 1189)					(n = 1194)			
High school diploma or less	85	0	10	5		75	2	9	14	
Some college	75	1	11	13	$\chi^2 = 7.60$	61	4	7	29	$\chi^2 = 29.59$*
Bachelors or grad degree	76	1	12	11	(.269)	56	1	7	36	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1179)					(n = 1185)			
Married	76	1	12	11		56	2	8	35	
Never married	76	2	9	14		61	2	7	29	
Divorced/separated	84	0	9	7	$\chi^2 = 10.41$	66	0	6	28	$\chi^2 = 16.24$
Widowed	71	0	19	10	(.319)	73	4	8	15	(.062)
Occupation		(n = 977)					(n = 977)			
Mgt, prof or education	78	0.4	12	10		56	1	8	36	
Sales or office support	84	3	8	6		63	3	13	22	
Constrn, inst or maint	79	0	5	16		55	2	2	41	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	82	0	6	12		59	0	6	35	
Agriculture	88	0	6	6		82	0	6	12	
Food serv/pers. care	76	12	4	8		70	11	7	11	
Hlthcare supp/safety	75	0	11	14	$\chi^2 = 64.32$*	49	1	3	47	$\chi^2 = 59.30$*
Other	65	0	10	25	(.000)	37	0	5	58	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 7 continued.

	Used curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries)					***Used self-service banking options, like your bank's mobile app, online banking or ATMs***				
	Haven't done/ N/A	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Haven't done/ N/A*	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	51	1	7	41		15	1	60	23	
Community Size		(n = 1157)					(n = 1169)			
Less than 500	61	0	12	27		18	2	64	16	
500 - 999	35	0	12	53		12	0	70	18	
1,000 - 4,999	52	0	7	42		24	0	64	12	
5,000 - 9,999	60	0	7	33	$\chi^2 = 16.08$	15	4	60	22	$\chi^2 = 21.72$*
10,000 and up	48	1	7	43	(.187)	14	1	59	26	(.041)
Region		(n = 1219)					(n = 1230)			
Lincoln metro area	48	2	5	45	$\chi^2 = 9.68$*	14	0.2	63	23	$\chi^2 = 6.67$
Omaha metro area	52	1	9	39	(.022)	16	2	59	24	(.083)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1132)					(n = 1142)			
Under $40,000	63	4	8	26		23	4	55	18	
$40,000 - $74,999	58	1	8	33		17	0.4	53	30	
$75,000 - $99,999	46	0	7	47	$\chi^2 = 51.07$*	8	1	68	24	$\chi^2 = 57.09$*
$100,000 and over	43	1	7	50	(.000)	12	0	64	23	(.000)
Age		(n = 1219)					(n = 1231)			
19 - 29	36	0	5	59		3	3	73	21	
30 - 39	42	1	9	48		12	1	61	27	
40 - 49	46	1	9	45		10	1	70	18	
50 - 64	54	1	6	39	$\chi^2 = 74.58$*	14	0.3	62	25	$\chi^2 = 99.75$*
65 and older	72	2	5	21	(.000)	35	2	43	20	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1194)					(n = 1206)			
Male	55	2	7	37	$\chi^2 = 9.73$*	17	1	62	19	$\chi^2 = 9.47$*
Female	47	1	8	44	(.021)	14	1	59	26	(.024)
Education		(n = 1188)					(n = 1197)			
High school diploma or less	76	1	8	15		32	2	50	16	
Some college	62	3	6	29	$\chi^2 = 77.28$*	21	2	57	21	$\chi^2 = 37.75$*
Bachelors or grad degree	43	0.4	8	48	(.000)	12	1	63	25	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1180)					(n = 1189)			
Married	44	1	9	47		13	1	61	25	
Never married	62	3	3	32		13	2	68	17	
Divorced/separated	68	1	4	27	$\chi^2 = 63.77$*	21	1	57	21	$\chi^2 = 41.72$*
Widowed	75	2	6	18	(.000)	42	2	40	16	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 970)					(n = 978)			
Mgt, prof or education	38	0.4	9	53		11	0.2	63	26	
Sales or office support	57	2	9	33		9	3	72	17	
Constrn, inst or maint	58	2	7	33		21	0	46	32	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	69	0	0	31		20	0	65	16	
Agriculture	88	0	0	13		6	0	75	19	
Food serv/pers. care	54	12	8	27		7	0	59	33	
Hlthcare supp/safety	55	0	7	39	$\chi^2 = 97.42$*	7	2	65	27	$\chi^2 = 37.60$*
Other	42	0	5	53	(.000)	10	0	75	15	(.014)

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

Appendix Table 7 continued.

	Shopped online (other than groceries)					***Used videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives***				
	Haven't done/ N/A	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Haven't done/ N/A*	*Less often*	*About the same*	*More often*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	11	1	40	48		22	1	10	67	
Community Size		(n = 1167)					(n = 1175)			
Less than 500	8	0	50	42		22	2	22	55	
500 - 999	6	9	50	34		20	9	14	57	
1,000 - 4,999	8	3	45	45		37	1	12	49	
5,000 - 9,999	13	0	47	40	$\chi^2 = 36.02$*	24	0	7	69	$\chi^2 = 50.55$*
10,000 and up	10	1	38	51	(.000)	20	1	9	70	(.000)
Region		(n = 1228)					(n = 1232)			
Lincoln metro area	9	2	42	48	$\chi^2 = 2.50$	20	1	11	67	$\chi^2 = 3.11$
Omaha metro area	11	1	39	49	(.476)	24	1	9	67	(.375)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1141)					(n = 1146)			
Under $40,000	28	2	40	30		37	4	14	44	
$40,000 - $74,999	14	2	38	47		30	1	9	60	
$75,000 - $99,999	5	1	44	51	$\chi^2 = 95.28$*	21	0	6	73	$\chi^2 = 95.48$*
$100,000 and over	5	1	39	56	(.000)	12	1	11	77	(.000)
Age		(n = 1230)					(n = 1233)			
19 - 29	0	0	62	38		11	0	13	76	
30 - 39	4	1	39	56		17	1	7	75	
40 - 49	6	1	39	54		16	2	11	71	
50 - 64	11	1	41	47	$\chi^2 = 150.3$*	22	1	12	65	$\chi^2 = 92.26$*
65 and older	31	2	30	37	(.000)	44	1	10	45	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1204)					(n = 1209)			
Male	12	2	46	40	$\chi^2 = 24.45$*	27	1	10	62	$\chi^2 = 12.00$*
Female	9	1	36	55	(.000)	19	1	10	71	(.007)
Education		(n = 1197)					(n = 1201)			
High school diploma or less	33	3	35	29		55	4	20	20	
Some college	16	2	40	42	$\chi^2 = 90.08$*	36	0.4	9	55	$\chi^2 = 163.3$*
Bachelors or grad degree	6	1	40	53	(.000)	14	1	9	76	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1186)					(n = 1193)			
Married	8	1	39	52		18	1	11	71	
Never married	7	1	49	44		27	1	7	65	
Divorced/separated	23	2	32	42	$\chi^2 = 87.96$*	34	1	14	51	$\chi^2 = 48.45$*
Widowed	42	0	31	27	(.000)	50	0	8	42	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 977)					(n = 978)			
Mgt, prof or education	5	1	38	56		12	1	11	76	
Sales or office support	5	2	54	39		16	0	9	76	
Constrn, inst or maint	15	0	30	55		27	0	11	62	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	14	0	45	41		33	2	8	57	
Agriculture	0	0	75	25		25	0	6	69	
Food serv/pers. care	15	0	33	52		33	0	7	59	
Hlthcare supp/safety	3	0	46	52	$\chi^2 = 53.20$*	21	1	8	69	$\chi^2 = 49.81$*
Other	20	0	45	35	(.000)	45	0	20	35	(.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*

	Order groceries by delivery or use curbside pickup					***Order food from a restaurant for delivery or curbside pickup***				
	Very unlikely	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Very unlikely*	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
						Percentages				
Total	39	22	19	21		20	19	37	25	
Community Size		(n = 1174)					(n = 1173)			
Less than 500	36	18	24	22		39	20	31	10	
500 - 999	44	3	21	32		27	21	30	21	
1,000 - 4,999	30	22	25	24		17	31	32	20	
5,000 - 9,999	38	12	18	32	$\chi^2 = 23.31$*	35	12	34	19	$\chi^2 = 46.87$*
10,000 and up	39	24	18	20	(.025)	16	18	38	28	(.000)
Region		(n = 1234)					(n = 1232)			
Lincoln metro area	39	21	18	22	$\chi^2 = 0.76$	19	17	37	27	$\chi^2 = 2.66$
Omaha metro area	39	22	19	20	(.860)	20	20	36	24	(.447)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1148)					(n = 1146)			
Under $40,000	48	19	23	10		37	18	34	12	
$40,000 - $74,999	49	18	17	17		21	19	34	25	
$75,000 - $99,999	35	29	20	16	$\chi^2 = 58.35$*	16	18	46	20	$\chi^2 = 61.73$*
$100,000 and over	30	23	19	28	(.000)	13	18	38	32	(.000)
Age		(n = 1234)					(n = 1234)			
19 - 29	28	16	35	21		13	8	46	33	
30 - 39	27	21	19	33		10	19	37	35	
40 - 49	33	25	22	19		13	18	41	28	
50 - 64	47	23	15	15	$\chi^2 = 124.0$*	23	21	37	19	$\chi^2 = 146.1$*
65 and older	58	22	13	7	(.000)	42	23	27	9	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1210)					(n = 1207)			
Male	44	22	17	17	$\chi^2 = 15.33$*	24	22	37	17	$\chi^2 = 44.84$*
Female	34	22	20	24	(.000)	16	16	36	32	(.000)
Education		(n = 1202)					(n = 1199)			
High school diploma or less	62	17	13	8		42	20	31	7	
Some college	47	24	18	12	$\chi^2 = 58.26$*	27	22	34	17	$\chi^2 = 77.74$*
Bachelors or grad degree	33	22	20	26	(.000)	14	17	39	30	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1193)					(n = 1192)			
Married	35	22	20	24		16	20	38	27	
Never married	44	20	17	19		21	13	39	28	
Divorced/separated	48	22	22	8	$\chi^2 = 25.63$*	33	17	34	16	$\chi^2 = 54.91$*
Widowed	52	24	10	14	(.002)	48	22	16	14	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 980)					(n = 984)			
Mgt, prof or education	33	22	20	26		14	18	40	29	
Sales or office support	31	23	21	25		16	23	35	27	
Constrn, inst or maint	54	14	18	14		32	12	32	25	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	49	29	12	10		25	15	50	10	
Agriculture	65	6	12	18		47	12	24	18	
Food serv/pers. care	37	33	15	15		15	37	33	15	
Hlthcare supp/safety	34	16	29	21	$\chi^2 = 47.95$*	8	17	40	34	$\chi^2 = 55.23$*
Other	57	24	0	19	(.001)	24	19	33	24	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	Order medicine or medical supplies by delivery					***Have a virtual visit with a doctor***				
	Very unlikely	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Very unlikely*	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
						Percentages				
Total	45	27	16	13		36	28	25	11	
Community Size		(n = 1165)					(n = 1166)			
Less than 500	47	28	16	10		25	38	29	8	
500 - 999	53	15	15	18		47	15	24	15	
1,000 - 4,999	47	28	14	11		41	29	21	9	
5,000 - 9,999	47	22	25	6	$\chi^2 = 13.43$	51	18	26	5	$\chi^2 = 22.60$*
10,000 and up	44	27	16	14	(.339)	34	28	26	12	(.031)
Region		(n = 1223)					(n = 1226)			
Lincoln metro area	42	31	16	12	$\chi^2 = 6.21$	33	30	27	10	$\chi^2 = 4.82$
Omaha metro area	47	24	16	13	(.102)	38	27	24	11	(.185)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1139)					(n = 1144)			
Under $40,000	50	20	18	12		46	18	28	9	
$40,000 - $74,999	48	24	17	11		36	26	27	10	
$75,000 - $99,999	52	25	16	8	$\chi^2 = 24.07$*	38	31	22	9	$\chi^2 = 21.08$*
$100,000 and over	38	31	15	15	(.004)	30	31	26	13	(.012)
Age		(n = 1226)					(n = 1228)			
19 - 29	43	19	25	13		38	25	21	16	
30 - 39	44	27	14	16		27	28	29	15	
40 - 49	39	34	19	9		33	31	22	14	
50 - 64	44	29	16	12	$\chi^2 = 23.44$*	36	28	28	8	$\chi^2 = 69.23$*
65 and older	52	22	15	11	(.024)	54	28	16	2	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1200)					(n = 1202)			
Male	47	25	18	10	$\chi^2 = 9.34$*	41	27	23	8	$\chi^2 = 14.28$*
Female	43	28	14	15	(.025)	32	29	27	13	(.003)
Education		(n = 1191)					(n = 1192)			
High school diploma or less	63	21	11	6		56	25	17	2	
Some college	52	23	15	10	$\chi^2 = 26.12$*	49	19	25	7	$\chi^2 = 61.11$*
Bachelors or grad degree	41	28	17	15	(.000)	30	30	27	14	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1184)					(n = 1185)			
Married	43	28	16	13		34	29	26	11	
Never married	48	21	19	12		37	23	26	14	
Divorced/separated	50	31	14	5	$\chi^2 = 12.76$	44	22	28	6	$\chi^2 = 20.21$*
Widowed	52	24	10	14	(.174)	54	29	13	4	(.017)
Occupation		(n = 968)					(n = 974)			
Mgt, prof or education	41	29	18	12		30	31	27	13	
Sales or office support	39	35	21	5		31	27	29	13	
Constrn, inst or maint	54	11	11	25		47	21	18	14	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	68	20	10	2		40	39	17	4	
Agriculture	71	24	6	0		81	13	6	0	
Food serv/pers. care	39	50	12	0		41	30	22	7	
Hlthcare supp/safety	40	26	13	21	$\chi^2 = 71.61$*	31	21	31	17	$\chi^2 = 55.99$*
Other	60	5	15	20	(.000)	37	0	58	5	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	Use curbside pickup at a store (other than groceries)					***Use self-service banking options, like your bank's mobile app, online banking or ATMs***				
	Very unlikely	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Very unlikely*	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages					
Total	36	26	23	15		12	7	35	46	
Community Size		(n = 1171)					(n = 1170)			
Less than 500	46	24	22	8		14	16	41	29	
500 - 999	49	15	18	18		12	12	38	38	
1,000 - 4,999	36	31	20	13		18	10	43	30	
5,000 - 9,999	50	20	19	11	$\chi^2 = 18.42$	17	2	37	44	$\chi^2 = 29.73$*
10,000 and up	34	26	24	17	(.104)	10	7	34	49	(.003)
Region		(n = 1230)					(n = 1230)			
Lincoln metro area	31	26	26	17	$\chi^2 = 9.65$*	11	7	38	45	$\chi^2 = 1.68$
Omaha metro area	39	25	21	14	(.022)	12	8	34	47	(.641)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1145)					(n = 1146)			
Under $40,000	47	25	19	9		19	10	35	35	
$40,000 - $74,999	40	24	21	14		12	8	34	46	
$75,000 - $99,999	31	32	24	14	$\chi^2 = 28.33$*	7	8	29	57	$\chi^2 = 35.85$*
$100,000 and over	30	25	27	18	(.001)	8	5	39	48	(.000)
Age		(n = 1232)					(n = 1232)			
19 - 29	21	35	25	19		3	8	27	62	
30 - 39	27	24	28	21		6	6	34	55	
40 - 49	33	24	26	17		6	8	38	48	
50 - 64	40	27	22	12	$\chi^2 = 89.60$*	12	6	40	42	$\chi^2 = 131.62$*
65 and older	57	26	12	6	(.000)	31	11	32	27	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1207)					(n = 1207)			
Male	42	26	22	10	$\chi^2 = 23.66$*	14	8	36	42	$\chi^2 = 8.66$*
Female	32	25	24	19	(.000)	10	7	35	49	(.034)
Education		(n = 1198)					(n = 1198)			
High school diploma or less	58	25	14	3		29	12	42	17	
Some college	47	27	15	11	$\chi^2 = 62.96$*	18	7	34	41	$\chi^2 = 73.29$*
Bachelors or grad degree	30	26	27	18	(.000)	8	6	35	51	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1189)					(n = 1192)			
Married	33	24	26	18		9	6	38	46	
Never married	42	30	16	12		11	7	26	56	
Divorced/separated	44	24	26	7	$\chi^2 = 38.90$*	19	10	37	35	$\chi^2 = 64.20$*
Widowed	56	32	6	6	(.000)	37	14	22	28	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 979)					(n = 980)			
Mgt, prof or education	29	27	26	18		6	7	35	52	
Sales or office support	30	35	22	14		4	7	30	59	
Constrn, inst or maint	55	7	18	20		23	0	47	30	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	40	25	31	4		8	10	46	37	
Agriculture	75	19	6	0		0	6	35	59	
Food serv/pers. care	37	48	11	4		4	12	35	50	
Hlthcare supp/safety	32	23	27	17	$\chi^2 = 67.12$*	8	5	34	54	$\chi^2 = 50.97$*
Other	45	10	45	0	(.000)	10	14	52	24	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	Shop online (other than groceries)					***Use videoconferencing to visit with friends/relatives***				
	Very unlikely	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Very unlikely*	*Unlikely*	*Likely*	*Very likely*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
						Percentages				
Total	8	5	31	55		22	20	33	25	
Community Size		(n = 1168)					(n = 1172)			
Less than 500	8	4	33	54		16	30	30	24	
500 - 999	9	0	47	44		35	12	18	35	
1,000 - 4,999	10	3	40	48		39	18	31	13	
5,000 - 9,999	6	1	31	61	$\chi^2 = 15.76$	29	23	31	18	$\chi^2 = 34.95$*
10,000 and up	7	6	30	57	(.203)	20	20	34	27	(.000)
Region		(n = 1227)					(n = 1230)			
Lincoln metro area	7	6	30	56	$\chi^2 = 2.00$	20	21	37	22	$\chi^2 = 6.10$
Omaha metro area	8	5	32	55	(.572)	23	20	31	27	(.107)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1145)					(n = 1144)			
Under $40,000	23	7	34	36		39	14	30	18	
$40,000 - $74,999	10	10	33	48		27	16	31	27	
$75,000 - $99,999	4	4	28	63	$\chi^2 = 110.4$*	15	28	31	26	$\chi^2 = 60.69$*
$100,000 and over	3	3	30	65	(.000)	14	22	36	28	(.000)
Age		(n = 1230)					(n = 1232)			
19 - 29	0	3	38	59		16	25	30	30	
30 - 39	1	5	25	70		14	26	32	29	
40 - 49	5	5	34	57		21	22	33	24	
50 - 64	10	3	34	53	$\chi^2 = 194.1$*	21	14	37	27	$\chi^2 = 81.85$*
65 and older	26	11	35	28	(.000)	41	16	28	15	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1206)					(n = 1207)			
Male	8	6	34	52	$\chi^2 = 5.80$	25	21	34	20	$\chi^2 = 14.30$*
Female	7	5	29	59	(.122)	20	20	32	29	(.003)
Education		(n = 1194)					(n = 1197)			
High school diploma or less	28	7	39	26		53	15	27	5	
Some college	13	7	35	46	$\chi^2 = 107.7$*	39	15	30	17	$\chi^2 = 148.0$*
Bachelors or grad degree	4	4	29	63	(.000)	13	22	34	31	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1189)					(n = 1192)			
Married	6	4	31	59		19	20	37	25	
Never married	7	4	34	55		24	22	24	29	
Divorced/separated	17	7	35	41	$\chi^2 = 83.40$*	33	17	23	26	$\chi^2 = 42.98$*
Widowed	33	14	31	22	(.000)	47	12	28	14	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 974)					(n = 978)			
Mgt, prof or education	3	4	29	65		13	23	37	28	
Sales or office support	4	6	27	64		15	18	30	37	
Constrn, inst or maint	9	4	39	48		32	14	25	30	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	6	10	47	37		31	19	35	15	
Agriculture	6	0	50	44		38	38	19	6	
Food serv/pers. care	11	4	22	63		30	19	30	22	
Hlthcare supp/safety	3	3	31	63	$\chi^2 = 39.32$*	16	21	36	27	$\chi^2 = 52.90$*
Other	10	10	45	35	(.009)	38	29	29	5	(.000)

* 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 Attrib*

	Work at home				***Participate in online K-12 learning***			
	Do not do	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*	*Do not do*	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*
				Percentages				
Total	30	65	5		64	32	4	
Community Size		(n = 1122)				(n = 1095)		
Less than 500	31	52	17		65	24	11	
500 - 999	27	59	15		58	24	18	
1,000 - 4,999	37	54	9		56	34	10	
5,000 - 9,999	31	58	10	χ^2 = 36.23*	51	48	1	χ^2 = 43.05*
10,000 and up	29	68	3	(.000)	65	32	3	(.000)
Region		(n = 1171)				(n = 1145)		
Lincoln metro area	32	63	5	χ^2 = 2.43	66	29	5	χ^2 = 4.43
Omaha metro area	29	65	6	(.297)	62	34	4	(.109)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 1097)				(n = 1072)		
Under $40,000	57	38	5		75	24	1	
$40,000 - $74,999	37	57	6		70	25	5	
$75,000 - $99,999	32	63	5	χ^2 = 99.15*	68	28	4	χ^2 = 29.83*
$100,000 and over	17	78	5	(.000)	56	39	5	(.000)
Age		(n = 1175)				(n = 1148)		
19 - 29	25	67	8		76	16	8	
30 - 39	20	76	4		57	38	5	
40 - 49	18	77	5		32	63	5	
50 - 64	26	67	8	χ^2 = 207.38*	71	26	3	χ^2 = 159.01
65 and older	73	24	4	(.000)	89	9	2	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1151)				(n = 1125)		
Male	31	64	5	χ^2 = 0.35	66	30	5	χ^2 = 3.65
Female	29	65	5	(.838)	63	34	3	(.161)
Education		(n = 1144)				(n = 1120)		
High school diploma or less	67	28	5		79	13	8	
Some college	45	48	7	χ^2 = 115.19*	73	23	4	χ^2 = 31.63*
Bachelors or grad degree	21	74	5	(.000)	59	37	4	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1135)				(n = 1113)		
Married	27	68	5		58	39	4	
Never married	24	70	6		80	13	7	
Divorced/separated	45	47	8	χ^2 = 54.24*	68	29	3	χ^2 = 60.39*
Widowed	71	21	8	(.000)	87	8	5	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 953)				(n = 930)		
Mgt, prof or education	9	84	7		56	40	4	
Sales or office support	18	75	8		72	23	5	
Constrn, inst or maint	37	63	0		75	25	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	38	58	4		74	27	0	
Agriculture	25	75	0		67	33	0	
Food serv/pers. care	48	44	8		46	39	15	
Hlthcare supp/safety	42	56	2	χ^2 = 128.09*	63	32	6	χ^2 = 34.99*
Other	40	60	0	(.000)	50	50	0	(.001)

* 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.

	Take college courses online				***Access health care via telehealth***			
	Do not do	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*	*Do not do*	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*
					Percentages			
Total	69	29	2		47	50	3	
Community Size		(n = 1098)				(n = 1102)		
Less than 500	71	21	8		44	46	10	
500 - 999	55	36	9		40	47	13	
1,000 - 4,999	69	29	3		55	41	4	
5,000 - 9,999	70	26	4	$\chi^2 = 24.11$*	51	44	5	$\chi^2 = 28.09$*
10,000 and up	69	30	1	(.002)	45	53	2	(.000)
Region		(n = 1146)				(n = 1150)		
Lincoln metro area	71	27	2	$\chi^2 = 1.57$	43	54	3	$\chi^2 = 4.15$
Omaha metro area	67	30	2	(.457)	49	48	3	(.125)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 1072)				(n = 1077)		
Under $40,000	67	31	2		53	46	2	
$40,000 - $74,999	75	23	2		51	45	5	
$75,000 - $99,999	70	27	3	$\chi^2 = 9.18$	48	52	1	$\chi^2 = 14.63$*
$100,000 and over	66	33	2	(.164)	42	55	3	(.023)
Age		(n = 1148)				(n = 1152)		
19 - 29	43	49	8		36	56	8	
30 - 39	74	25	1		43	54	3	
40 - 49	51	46	3		37	61	2	
50 - 64	67	31	2	$\chi^2 = 107.4$*	47	50	3	$\chi^2 = 59.66$*
65 and older	89	9	2	(.000)	69	30	2	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1125)				(n = 1128)		
Male	68	29	2	$\chi^2 = 0.91$	47	51	2	$\chi^2 = 0.03$
Female	69	30	2	(.634)	47	51	3	(.985)
Education		(n = 1120)				(n = 1123)		
High school diploma or less	89	9	1		71	29	0	
Some college	69	29	2	$\chi^2 = 16.72$*	51	47	2	$\chi^2 = 27.66$*
Bachelors or grad degree	67	31	2	(.002)	43	54	4	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1114)				(n = 1116)		
Married	67	32	1		46	52	2	
Never married	68	28	5		47	48	6	
Divorced/separated	72	24	4	$\chi^2 = 17.67$*	44	53	3	$\chi^2 = 15.30$*
Widowed	84	13	3	(.007)	68	30	3	(.018)
Occupation		(n = 933)				(n = 940)		
Mgt, prof or education	61	36	2		39	58	4	
Sales or office support	77	20	3		52	44	5	
Constrn, inst or maint	71	29	0		43	57	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	60	40	0		42	58	0	
Agriculture	75	25	0		58	42	0	
Food serv/pers. care	58	39	4		58	42	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	71	27	1	$\chi^2 = 20.22$	44	57	0	$\chi^2 = 22.98$
Other	74	26	0	(.123)	40	60	0	(.061)

* 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.

	Remotely monitor health conditions				***Use videoconferencing to meet with friends, relatives, coworkers***			
	Do not do	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*	*Do not do*	*Doesn't limit or limits only slightly*	*Limits significantly or can't do*	*Chi-Square (sig.)*
					Percentages			
Total	67	30	3		21	75	4	
Community Size		(n = 1101)				(n = 1127)		
Less than 500	67	22	11		23	66	11	
500 - 999	60	27	13		24	64	12	
1,000 - 4,999	63	32	5		32	63	5	
5,000 - 9,999	66	34	0	$\chi^2 = 28.72$*	16	78	7	$\chi^2 = 23.80$*
10,000 and up	67	31	2	(.000)	19	78	3	(.002)
Region		(n = 1150)				(n = 1179)		
Lincoln metro area	70	27	3	$\chi^2 = 2.46$	20	77	3	$\chi^2 = 2.95$
Omaha metro area	65	32	3	(.293)	21	74	5	(.229)
Individual Attributes:								
Household Income Level		(n = 1077)				(n = 1103)		
Under $40,000	62	35	3		41	58	2	
$40,000 - $74,999	70	26	4		29	65	6	
$75,000 - $99,999	74	26	1	$\chi^2 = 12.82$*	13	86	1	$\chi^2 = 86.85$*
$100,000 and over	63	34	3	(.046)	12	84	5	(.000)
Age		(n = 1153)				(n = 1182)		
19 - 29	65	27	8		19	70	11	
30 - 39	64	34	2		13	84	3	
40 - 49	62	36	2		14	82	4	
50 - 64	67	30	3	$\chi^2 = 28.58$*	20	76	4	$\chi^2 = 97.81$*
65 and older	79	19	2	(.000)	44	53	3	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1129)				(n = 1158)		
Male	67	30	3	$\chi^2 = 0.63$	23	73	4	$\chi^2 = 5.37$
Female	68	31	2	(.730)	18	78	4	(.068)
Education		(n = 1123)				(n = 1151)		
High school diploma or less	84	16	0		53	46	1	
Some college	67	31	3	$\chi^2 = 12.00$*	38	59	3	$\chi^2 = 137.8$*
Bachelors or grad degree	65	32	3	(.017)	12	84	5	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 1115)				(n = 1143)		
Married	65	33	2		17	80	3	
Never married	70	24	6		22	70	8	
Divorced/separated	69	28	3	$\chi^2 = 15.30$*	25	71	4	$\chi^2 = 44.97$*
Widowed	78	19	3	(.018)	54	44	3	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 940)				(n = 958)		
Mgt, prof or education	63	34	3		9	85	6	
Sales or office support	66	30	5		14	81	5	
Constrn, inst or maint	65	35	0		19	81	0	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	62	38	0		26	72	2	
Agriculture	92	8	0		8	92	0	
Food serv/pers. care	65	35	0		31	65	4	
Hlthcare supp/safety	71	29	0	$\chi^2 = 18.93$	24	75	1	$\chi^2 = 57.42$*
Other	63	37	0	(.167)	45	55	0	(.000)

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

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

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