

# Regional Commuter Survey 2020 COVID-19 Survey

*Georgia Commute Options Study*



Atlanta Regional Commission





*Technical Report*

# 2020 Regional Commuter Survey Results Technical Report

## *Georgia Commute Options Study*

*prepared for*

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# Table of Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Background and Context</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
1.1	Timeline .....	1-1
1.2	Economic Impacts.....	1-2
1.3	Survey Background.....	1-5
1.4	Organization of Survey Results .....	1-6
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Current Employment and Commute Details</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
2.1	Work Status .....	2-1
2.2	Essential Workers.....	2-4
2.3	Commute Characteristics .....	2-4
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Work From Home – Present Day and the Future</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Benefits and Challenges of Working from Home</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Demographics of the Sample</b> .....	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Sample Demographics.....	5-1
5.2	Employment Characteristics.....	5-2
<b>Appendix A.</b>	<b>Survey Questionnaire</b> .....	<b>A-1</b>





## List of Tables

Table 2.1	Mode Shift Due to Pandemic.....	2-6
Table 3.1	Work from Home Practice before COVID-19.....	3-3
Table 3.2	Desired Post Pandemic Work from Home Frequency (Presence of Children).....	3-5







## List of Figures

Figure 1.1	County Groupings .....	1-1
Figure 1.2	Daily Reported COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 people .....	1-2
Figure 1.3	Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home at the Workplace .....	1-3
Figure 1.4	Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home at Retail/Recreation .....	1-4
Figure 1.5	Percent Change among Low-Income Workers.....	1-5
Figure 2.1	Work Status by Residence Region .....	2-1
Figure 2.2	Work Status by Race .....	2-2
Figure 2.3	Work Status by Income .....	2-3
Figure 2.4	Work Status by Gender .....	2-3
Figure 2.5	Essential Workers Household Income .....	2-4
Figure 2.6	Commute Modes in January 2020.....	2-5
Figure 2.7	Primary Commute Mode in January 2020.....	2-6
Figure 2.8	Carpool, Vanpool, Transit usage post COVID-19.....	2-7
Figure 3.1	Work From Home Frequency Now .....	3-1
Figure 3.2	Work from Home Frequency Before COVID-19 .....	3-2
Figure 3.3	Interest in Continuing to Work from Home .....	3-3
Figure 3.4	Interest in Continuing to Work from Home (with and without children) .....	3-4
Figure 3.5	Desired Post Pandemic Work from Home Frequency .....	3-5
Figure 4.1	Workspace or Technology Issues.....	4-1
Figure 4.2	Benefits of Working from Home.....	4-2
Figure 4.3	Challenges of Working from Home .....	4-3
Figure 5.1	Sample Demographics .....	5-1
Figure 5.2	Household Income Distribution.....	5-2
Figure 5.3	Employer Type.....	5-3
Figure 5.4	Employment Location.....	5-3





## 1.0 Background and Context

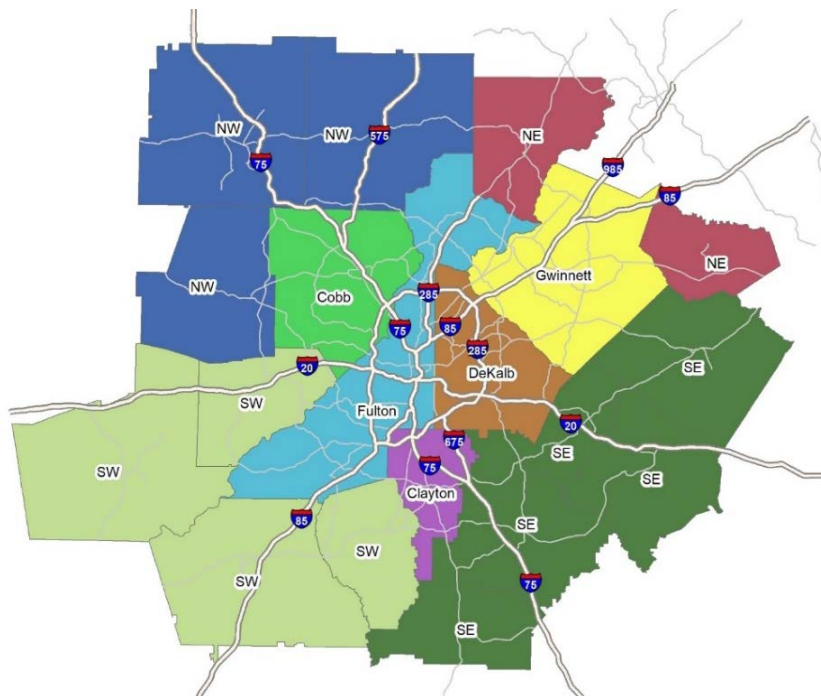
### 1.1 Timeline

On Dec. 31, 2019, the government in Wuhan, China, confirmed that health authorities were treating cases of COVID-19. Days later, researchers in China identified a new virus that had infected dozens of people in Asia. At the time, there was no evidence that the virus was readily spread by humans. Health officials in China said they were monitoring it to prevent the outbreak from developing into something more severe. On Jan. 20, 2020, the first confirmed case in the United States appeared the next day in Washington State, where a man in his 30s developed symptoms after returning from a trip to Wuhan.

On Feb. 29, the authorities announced that a patient near Seattle had died from the coronavirus, in what was believed to be the first coronavirus death in the United States at the time. In fact, two people had died earlier, though their COVID-19 diagnoses were not discovered until months later. On Mar. 3, 2020 U.S. officials approved widespread testing.

Georgia reported its first case on Mar. 2, 2020. On Mar. 18, 2020 Georgia public schools closed and on Apr. 3, 2020 the Georgia stay at home order was given. On Apr. 24, 2020 aspects of the stay at home order were lifted as select businesses were allowed to reopen across the state. The following data on the impacts of COVID-19 in the Atlanta region is grouped in a manner consistent with the 2019 ARC Regional Commuter Survey<sup>1</sup>, with the 19 county region split into nine regions – Cobb, Clayton, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Northeast (Barrow, Forsyth), Northwest (Bartow, Cherokee, Paulding), Southeast (Henry, Newton, Rockdale, Spalding, Walton), and Southwest (Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette) and are shown in Figure 1.1.

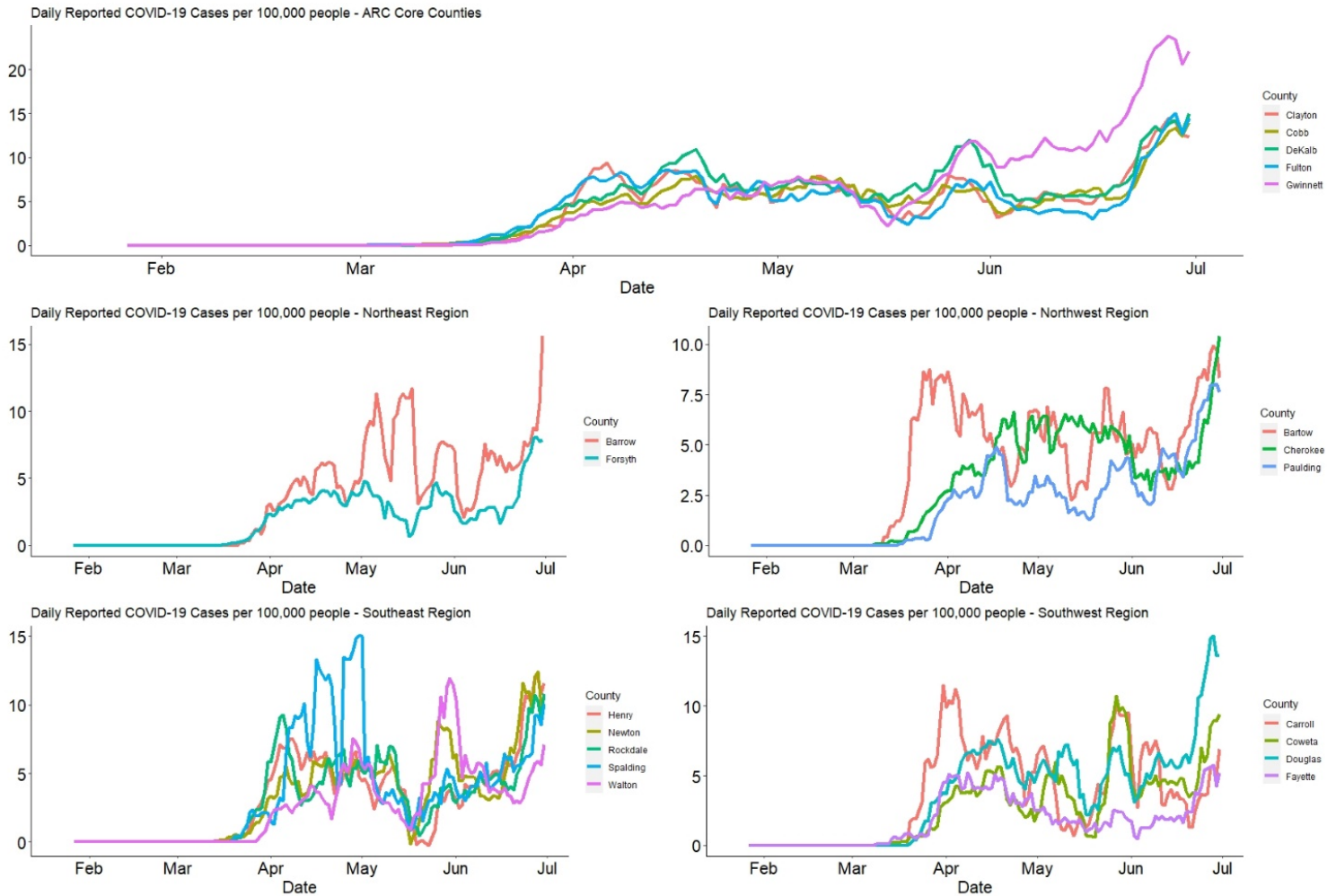
**Figure 1.1 County Groupings**



<sup>1</sup> <https://cdn.atlantaregional.org/wp-content/uploads/regionalcommutersurvey-technical-report-020620-final.pdf>

As shown in Figure 1.2, the daily reported COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people across the 19 county ARC region rapidly increased in April, remained steady through May, and has recently surged in June.

**Figure 1.2 Daily Reported COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 people<sup>2</sup>**



Source: Data from tracktherecovery.org.

## 1.2 Economic Impacts

Chetty et al<sup>3</sup>, using data from Google’s COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports constructed measures of daily time spent at parks, retail and recreation, grocery, transit locations, and workplaces. They report these values as changes relative to the median value for the corresponding day of the week during the five-week period from January 3rd - February 6, 2020. Details on place types and additional information about data collection is available from Google.

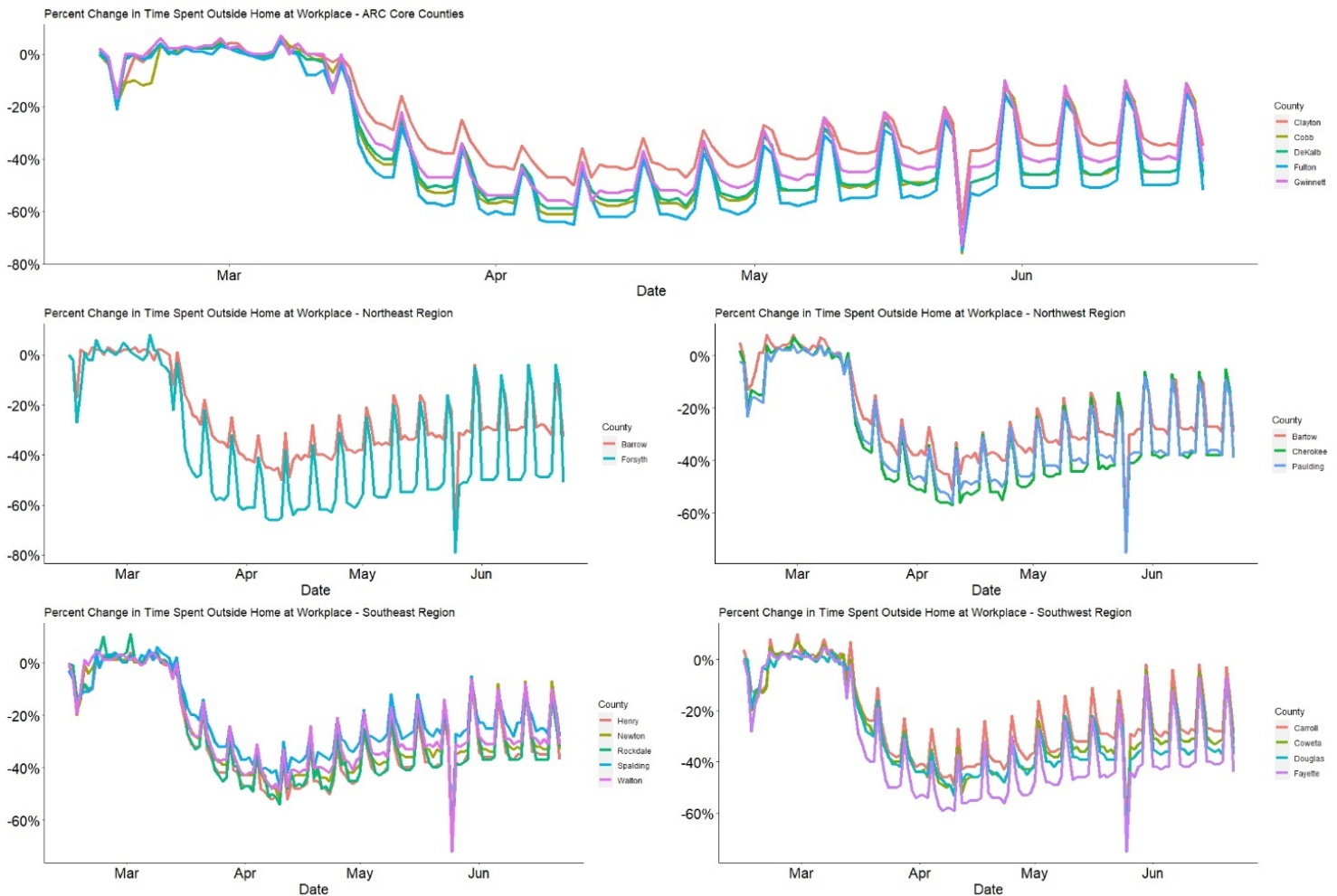
<sup>2</sup> Chetty, R., J.N. Friedman, N. Hendren, M. Stepner (June 17, 2020). “How Did COVID-19 and Stabilization Policies Affect Spending and Employment? A New Real-Time Economic Tracker Based on Private Sector Data”. [https://opportunityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/tracker\\_paper.pdf](https://opportunityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/tracker_paper.pdf). Last accessed June 30, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> ibid



These data series are used to form a comparative measure of time spent outside the home. The approach uses the American Time Use (ATUS) survey to measure the mean time spent inside the home (excluding time asleep) and outside the home in January 2018 for each day of the week. Then time spent inside the home in January is multiplied by Google’s percent change in time spent at residential locations to get an estimate of time spent inside the home for each date. The remainder of waking hours in the day provides an estimate for time spent outside the home, reported as changes relative to January 2018 mean values. Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4 shows the change in percent time spent outside the home at the workplace and frequenting retail establishments, respectively. As Figure 1.3 shows, there has been a 40 to 60 percent decrease in the time spent outside of home at the workplace with more people returning to the workplace in June. Peaks during the weekend indicate that there is not much change in weekend travel to work.

**Figure 1.3 Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home at the Workplace**



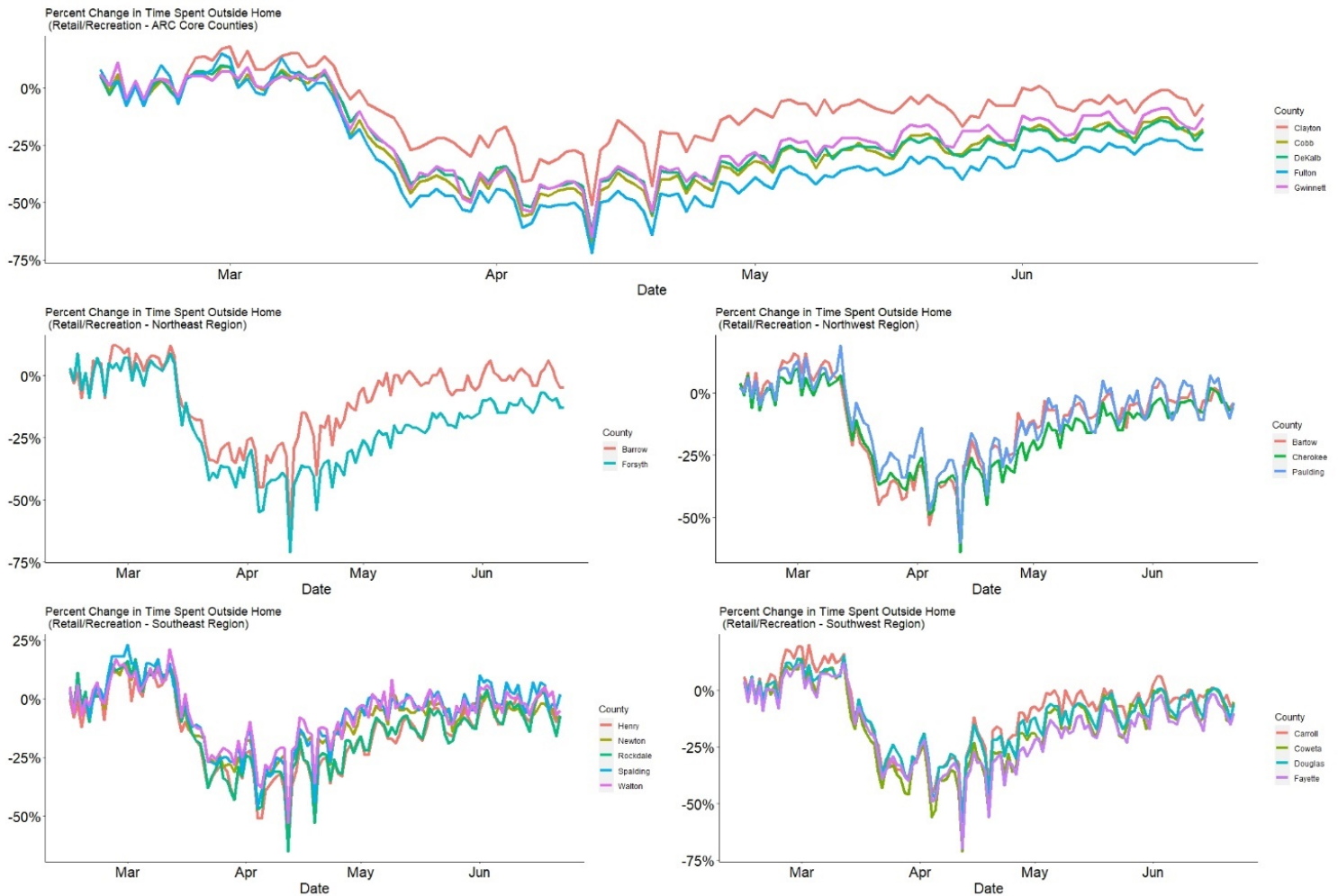
Source: Google Mobility Data and Opportunity Insights Lab.

Figure 1.4 shows that while there was a decrease in the time spent on retail and recreation activities in March and April, there was an uptick in the time spent in these activities in May and June. Taken together, Figure 1.4 and Figure 1.2 shows that economic activity and COVID-19 case trends are related. An increase in retail/recreation activity in May and June led to an increase in the number of daily reported COVID-19 cases and therefore it is critical to treat the pandemic and the economic recession not as two separate entities but as part of a single continuum.





**Figure 1.4 Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home at Retail/Recreation**



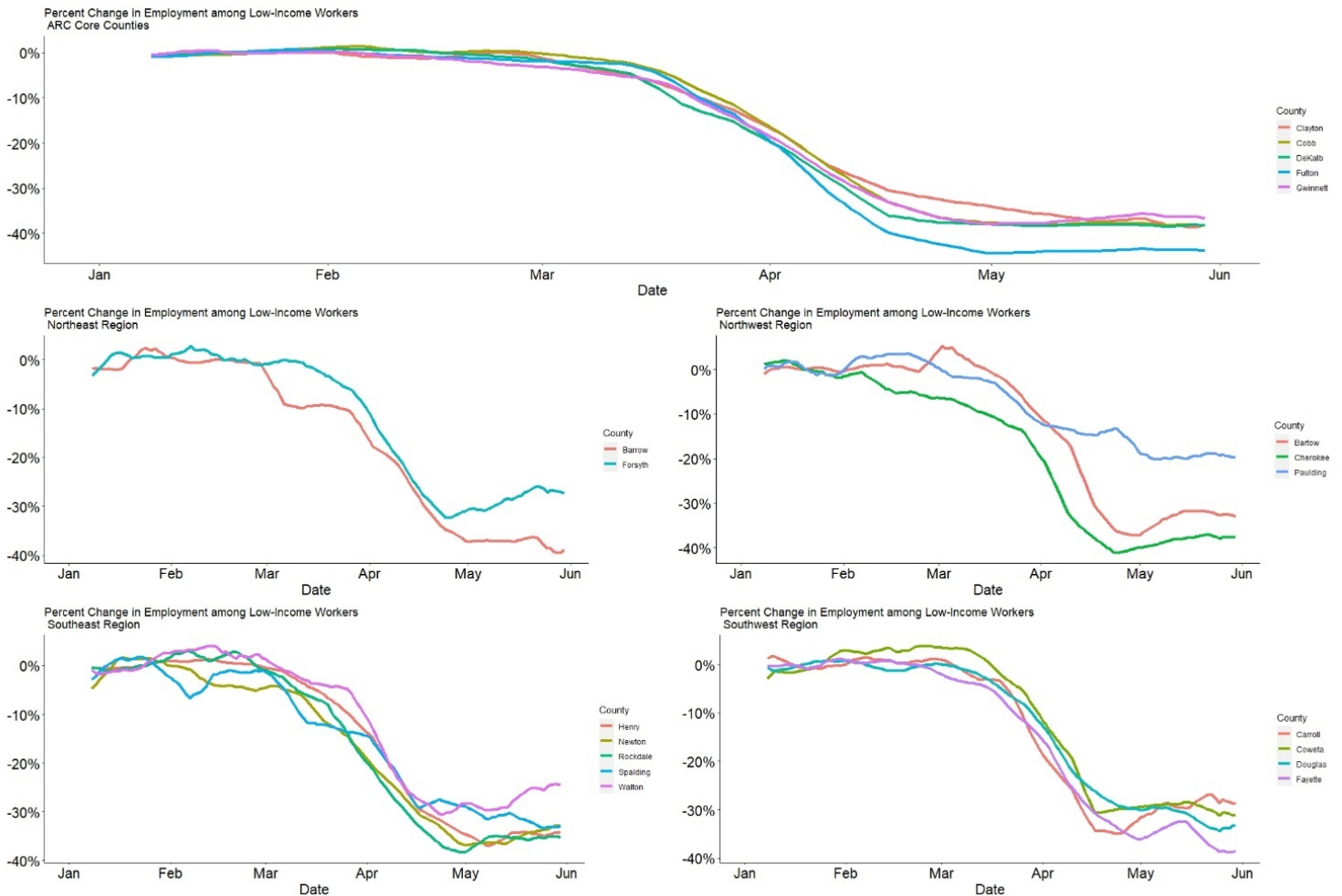
Source: Google Mobility Data and Opportunity Insights Lab.

Low income workers have faced the brunt of this pandemic from both an economic and health perspective. Given that so many low-income workers are deemed essential, they are unable to avail of work from home opportunities and result being deprived of economic opportunities. This is evident from the data that shows low income workers have faced a 30 to 40 percent reduction in employment due to the pandemic.

Figure 1.5 shows the percent change relative to January in terms of low-income employment. Chetty et al<sup>4</sup> use data from Earnin to get representation of employment rates for low-wage workers across sectors, and Homebase provides estimates that are representative of workers at small businesses, particularly in restaurants (who comprise 64% of workers in the Homebase data for whom sectoral data are available). The low-income data is primarily composed of data from Earnin and supplement with data from Homebase to look more closely at workers in restaurants.

<sup>4</sup> Chetty, R., J.N. Friedman, N. Hendren, M. Stepner (June 17, 2020). "How Did COVID-19 and Stabilization Policies Affect Spending and Employment? A New Real-Time Economic Tracker Based on Private Sector Data". [https://opportunityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/tracker\\_paper.pdf](https://opportunityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/tracker_paper.pdf). Last accessed June 30, 2020.

**Figure 1.5 Percent Change among Low-Income Workers**



Source: Opportunity Insights Lab.

### 1.3 Survey Background

Given the profound impacts the pandemic is having on the socioeconomic, physical, and psychological health of citizens in the ARC region, it was decided to evaluate the changes in commuting (if any) and attitudes, benefits, and challenges of working from home for commuters in the ARC region. The survey was organized as follows:

- Respondents to the 2019 Regional Commuter Survey who agreed to participate in future surveys by ARC were invited to participate in a short web-based survey. Given the very nature of the sample selection, this is a somewhat self-selected sample in that from the large random sample of residents recruited for the 2019 Regional Commuter Survey, a subset of respondents chose to share their email addresses with ARC.
- Of the 5,100 respondents who completed the 2019 Regional Commuter Survey, around 3,000 respondents shared their email with ARC for future survey efforts. These 3,000 respondents were invited to participate in a brief online survey, administered via SurveyGizmo.



- 1,007 of the respondents participated in the survey leading to a 33 percent response rate. The survey was conducted from May 7, 2020 to May 21, 2020.

## 1.4 Organization of Survey Results

The remaining sections of the report present key survey findings. The survey findings are divided into four sections.

- Section 2: Current employment situation and employment and commute details.
- Section 3: Frequency of working from home now and into the future
- Section 4: Benefits and Challenges of Working from Home
- Section 5: Demographic and Employment Characteristics of the Sample

The survey expansion follows the procedure detailed in the 2019 Regional Commuter Survey Technical Report (Appendix B) and this report includes the survey questionnaire as an appendix.



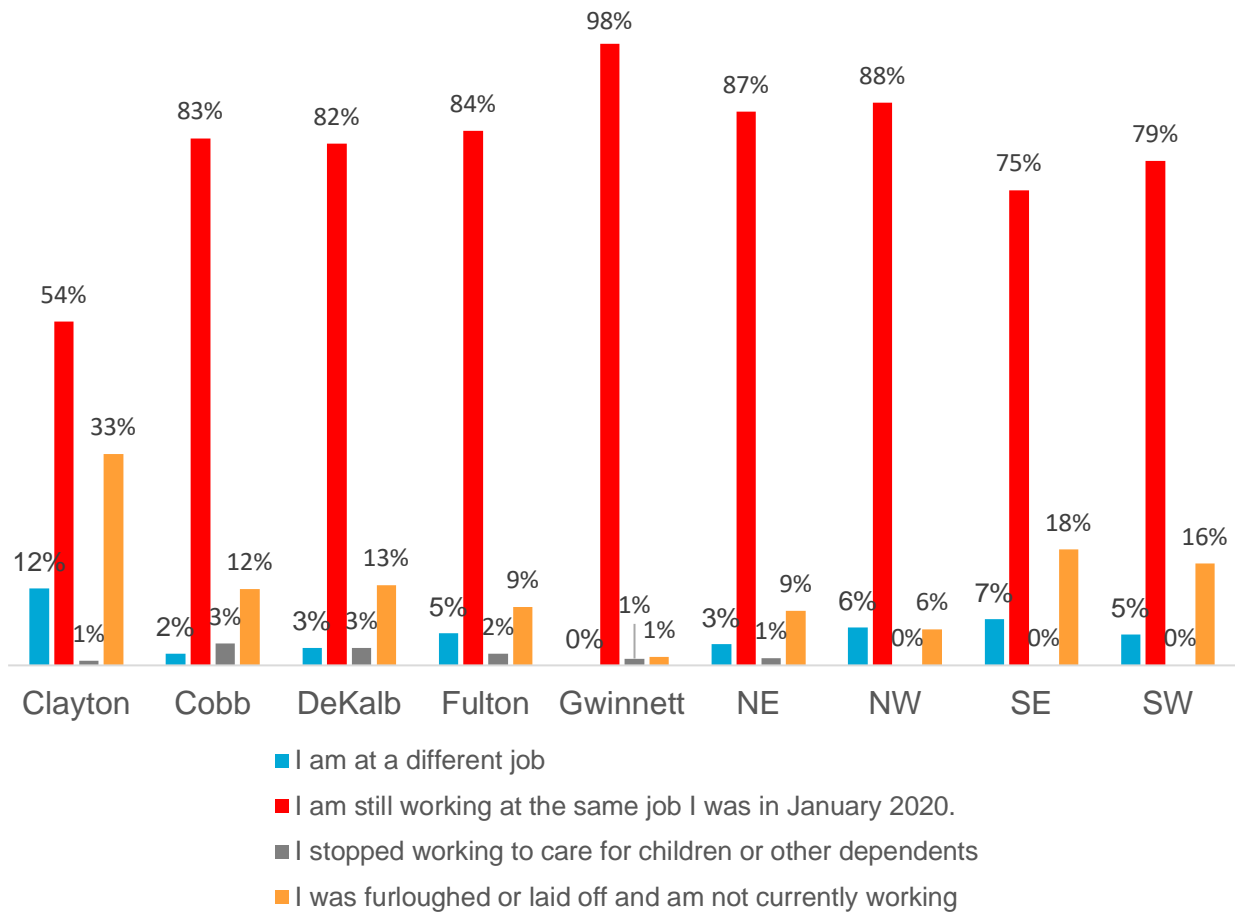


## 2.0 Current Employment and Commute Details

One of the first elements of analysis is to understand the current employment situation of workers. While most of the workers are still working at the same job (84 percent), 11 percent were furloughed or laid off and two percent stopped working to care for children or other dependents. Regionally, 33 percent of workers in Clayton County were furloughed or laid off and are not working currently followed by the Southeast (18 percent) and Southwest (16 percent) region. In contrast, 98% of Gwinnett County workers are still working at the same job as January 2020. Clayton County is the only County where workers who changed jobs were in double digits (12 percent) (Figure 2.1).

### 2.1 Work Status

**Figure 2.1 Work Status by Residence Region**



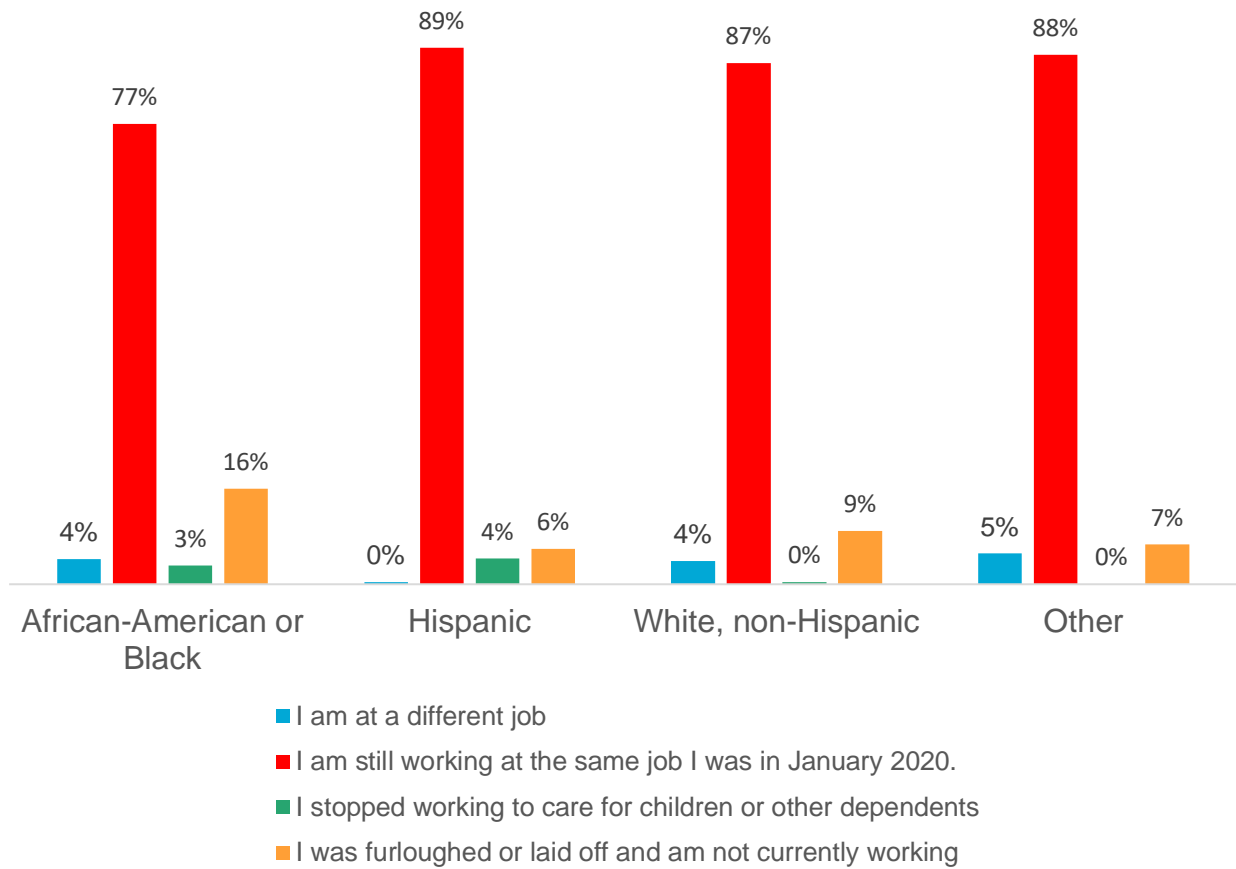
n=1,007

When it comes to race, 16 percent of African Americans have been furloughed or laid off and are not currently working. Across race, less than one in twenty workers have changed to a different job (Figure 2.2).

While nine in ten workers making \$60,000 and above have continued working in the same job, one in five workers making up to \$60,000 have been furloughed or laid off (Figure 2.3).



**Figure 2.2 Work Status by Race**



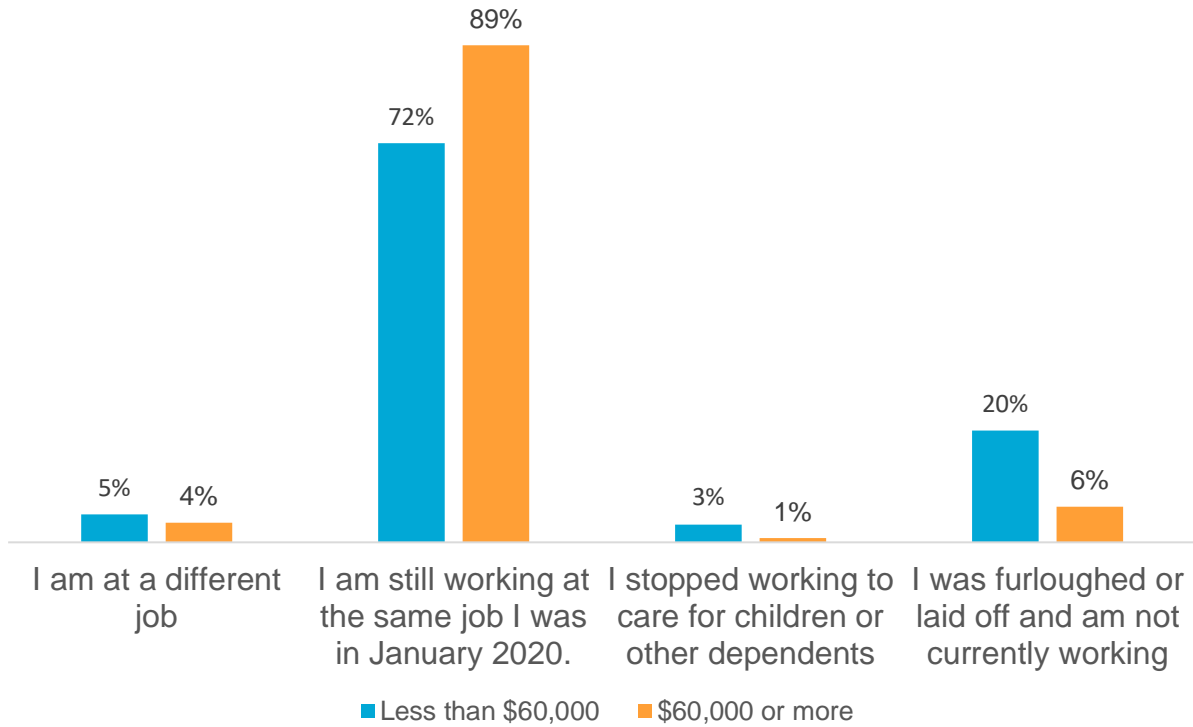
n=1,007

In looking at the gender distribution, three percent of female workers said that they stopped working to take care of children or other dependents compared to almost no men. In addition, 11 percent of female workers were furloughed or laid off compared to nine percent of men (Figure 2.4).

The overall picture of workers who are getting laid off or furloughed are low income, African American, female workers.

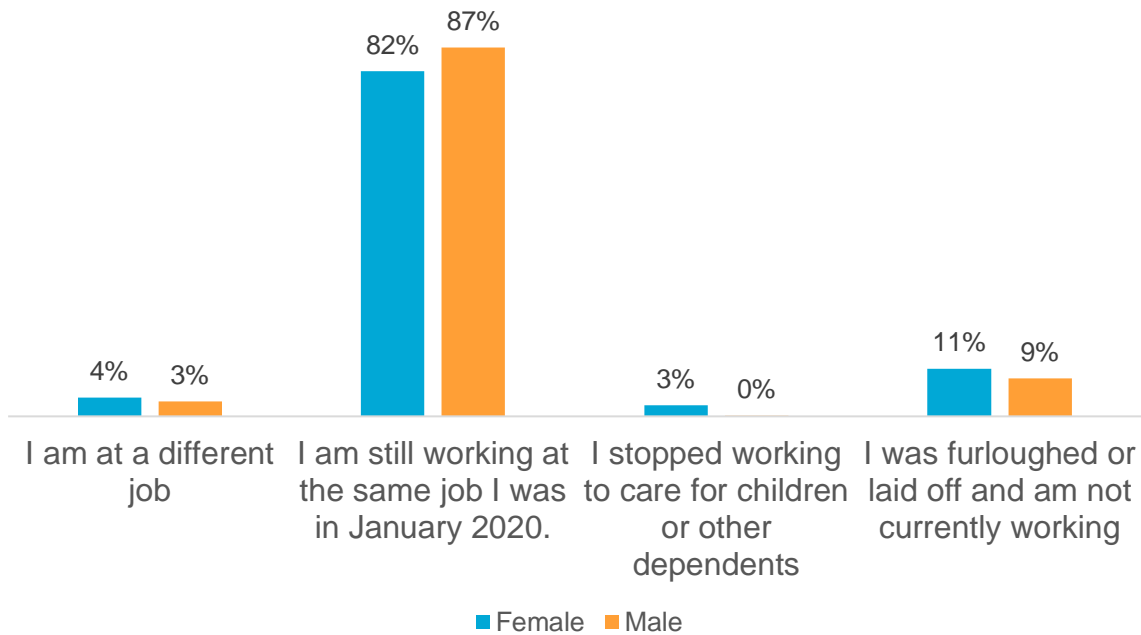


**Figure 2.3 Work Status by Income**



n=980.

**Figure 2.4 Work Status by Gender**



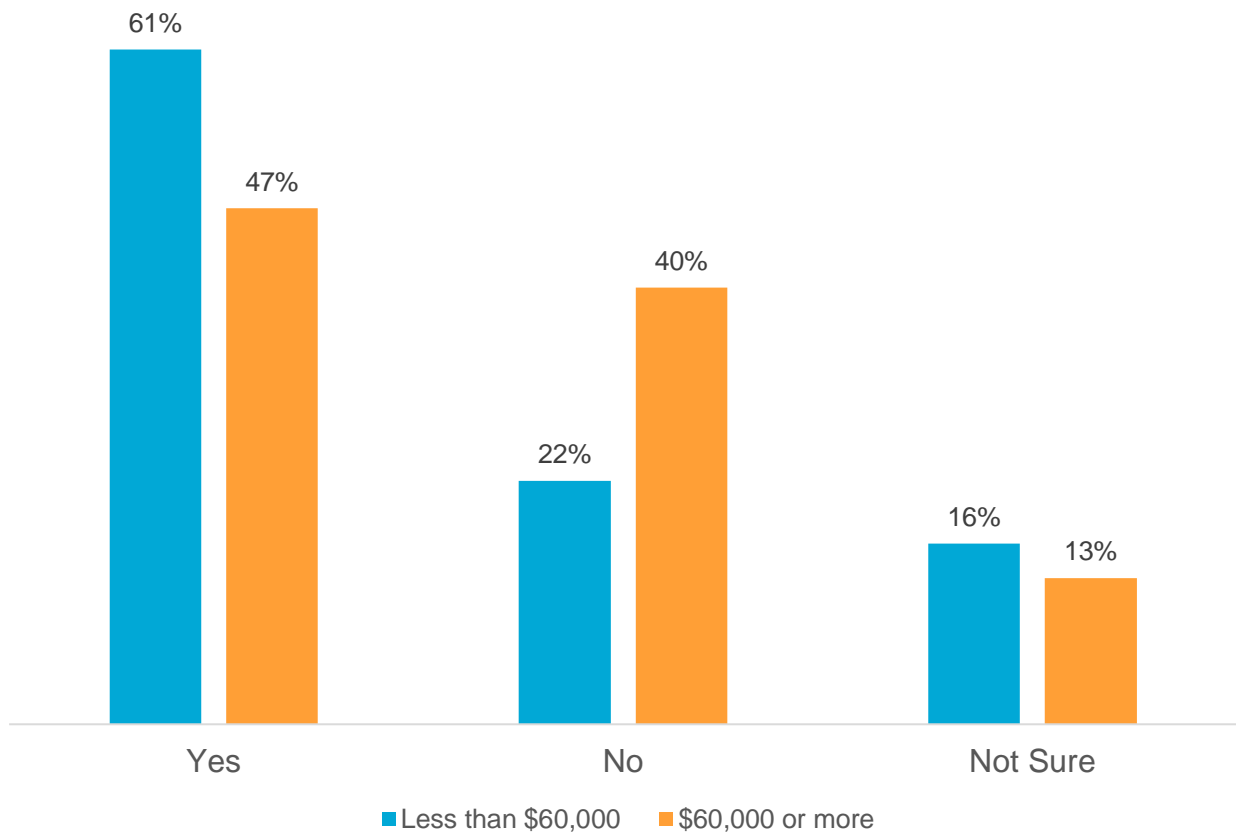
n=990.



## 2.2 Essential Workers

Among the workers who continue to be employed, 52 percent indicated that they are deemed essential, 34 percent said they were not essential, and 14 percent were not sure. When looking at the income distribution of workers considered as essential or not, a larger share (61 percent) of lower income workers are considered essential (Figure 2.5).

**Figure 2.5 Essential Workers Household Income**



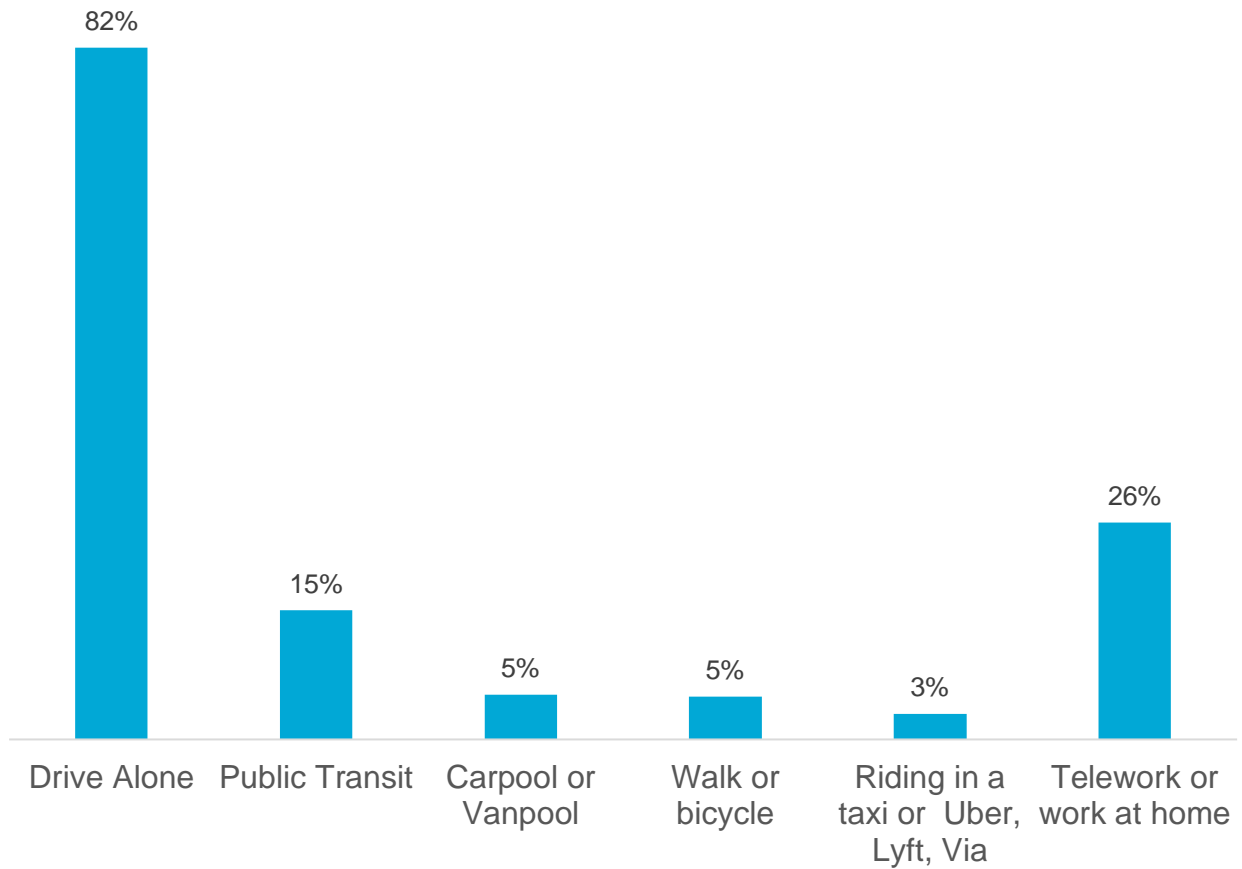
n=853

## 2.3 Commute Characteristics

70 percent of workers were not expected to travel to a physical location since the pandemic struck. In Jan 2020, before the pandemic, 82 percent of workers said that they used driving alone as their commute mode compared to 15 percent who said they used transit as their commute mode (Figure 2.6). As the figure shows, telework was the second most prominent commute mode and one in four workers used it at least occasionally.



**Figure 2.6 Commute Modes in January 2020**



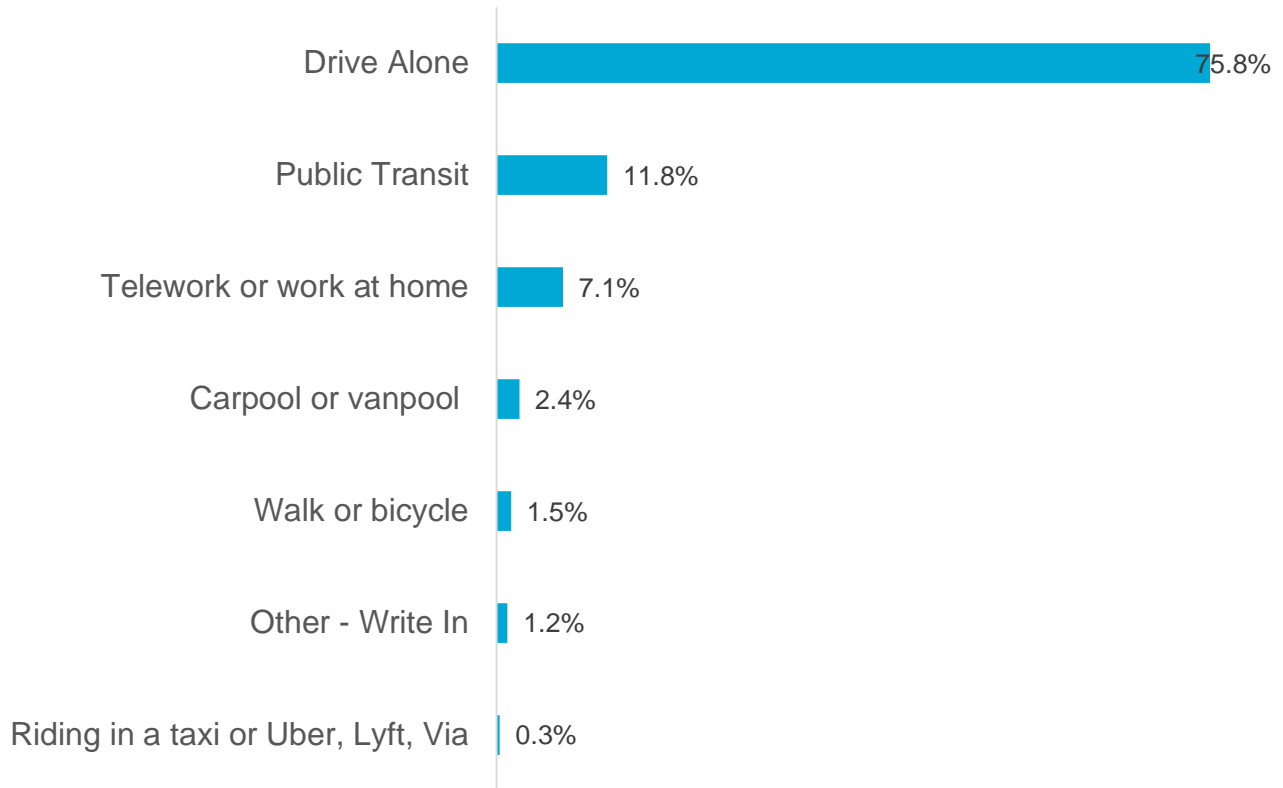
n=891; multiple responses permitted

When looking at the primary commute mode, mode used most frequently in January 2020, drive alone at 76 percent was the most used followed by transit at 12 percent and telework at seven percent. (Figure 2.7).

Table 2.1 shows the mode shift due to the pandemic. 60 percent of workers stopped or decreased driving alone to work and 67 percent started or increased use of telecommuting. 74 percent of workers made no change to public transit.



**Figure 2.7 Primary Commute Mode in January 2020**



n=897.

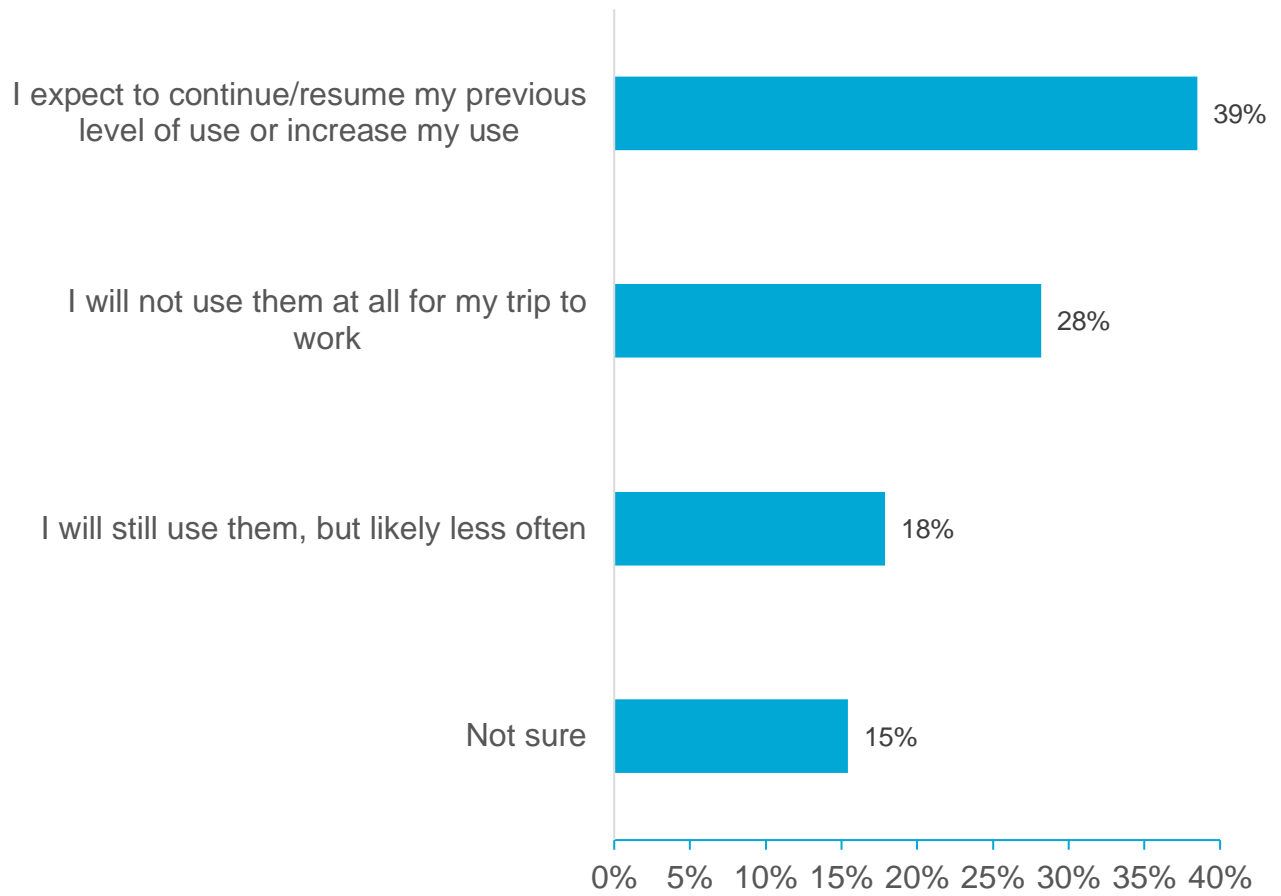
**Table 2.1 Mode Shift Due to Pandemic**

Mode	No Change	Stopped or Decreased Use Of	Started or Increased Use Of
Drive Alone	35%	60%	5%
Taxi and/or Uber, Lyft	80%	19%	1%
Carpool or Vanpool	84%	14%	2%
Public Transit	74%	26%	0%
Walk or Bike	87%	10%	3%
Telework or Work from home	31%	2%	67%

63 percent did not use bus, train, carpool, or vanpool to get to work before the pandemic. Amongst those who used it, 39 percent expect to continue/resume their previous level of use while 28 percent will not use them at all for their trip to work (Figure 2.8). Among the reasons not for continuing use of transit include health concerns and sanitation of transit.



**Figure 2.8** Carpool, Vanpool, Transit usage post COVID-19



n=324



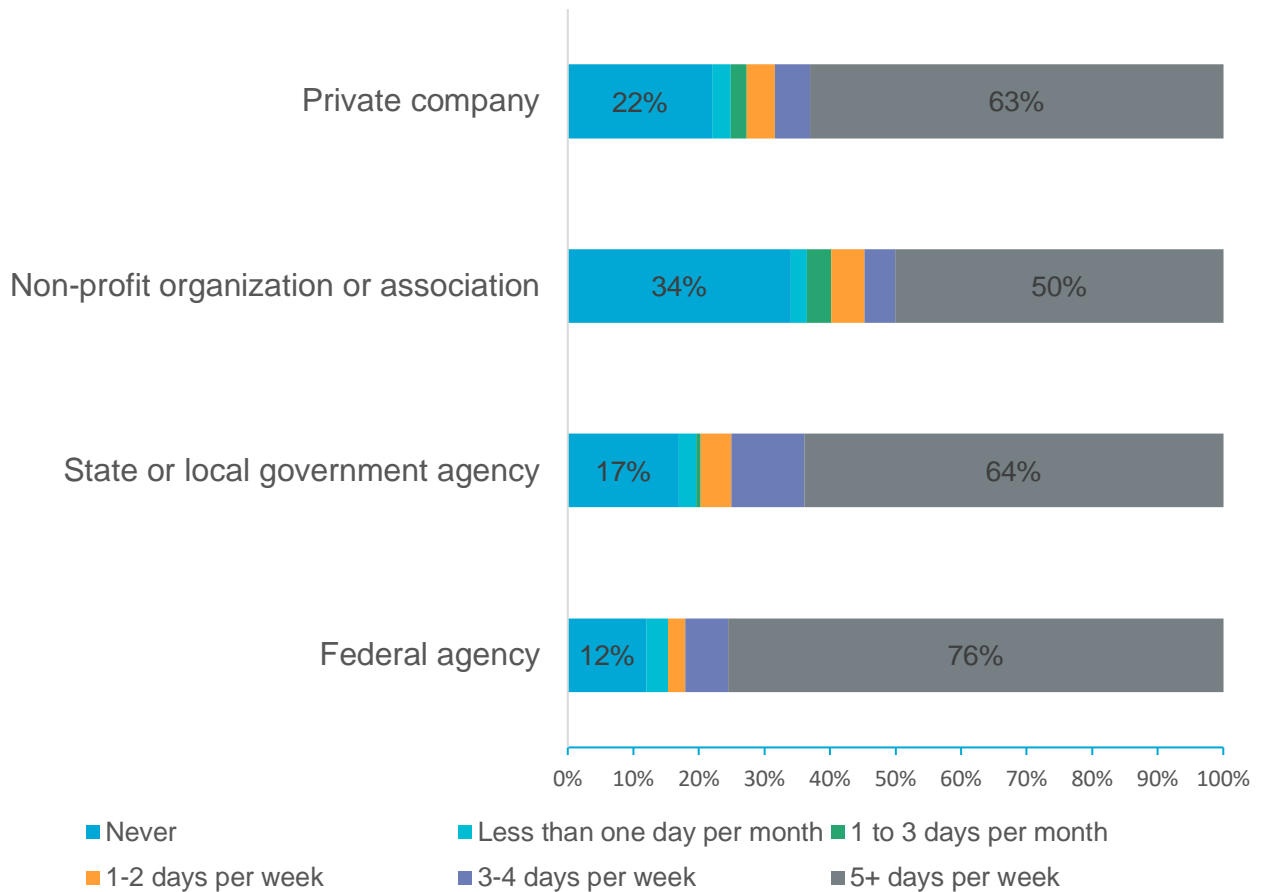




### 3.0 Work From Home – Present Day and the Future

This section details the work from home characteristics of workers in the ARC region. Currently during the pandemic, 61 percent work five or more days a week from home, around 10 percent work one to four days a week from home, and 21 percent never work from home. The remaining nine percent work very infrequently from home. In terms of employment type, 76 percent of federal employees report working from home all five days of the week, whereas only 50 percent of non-profit employees report working from home full time. 34 percent of non-profit employees and 22 percent of employees at private companies report that they are not currently teleworking (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Work From Home Frequency Now**

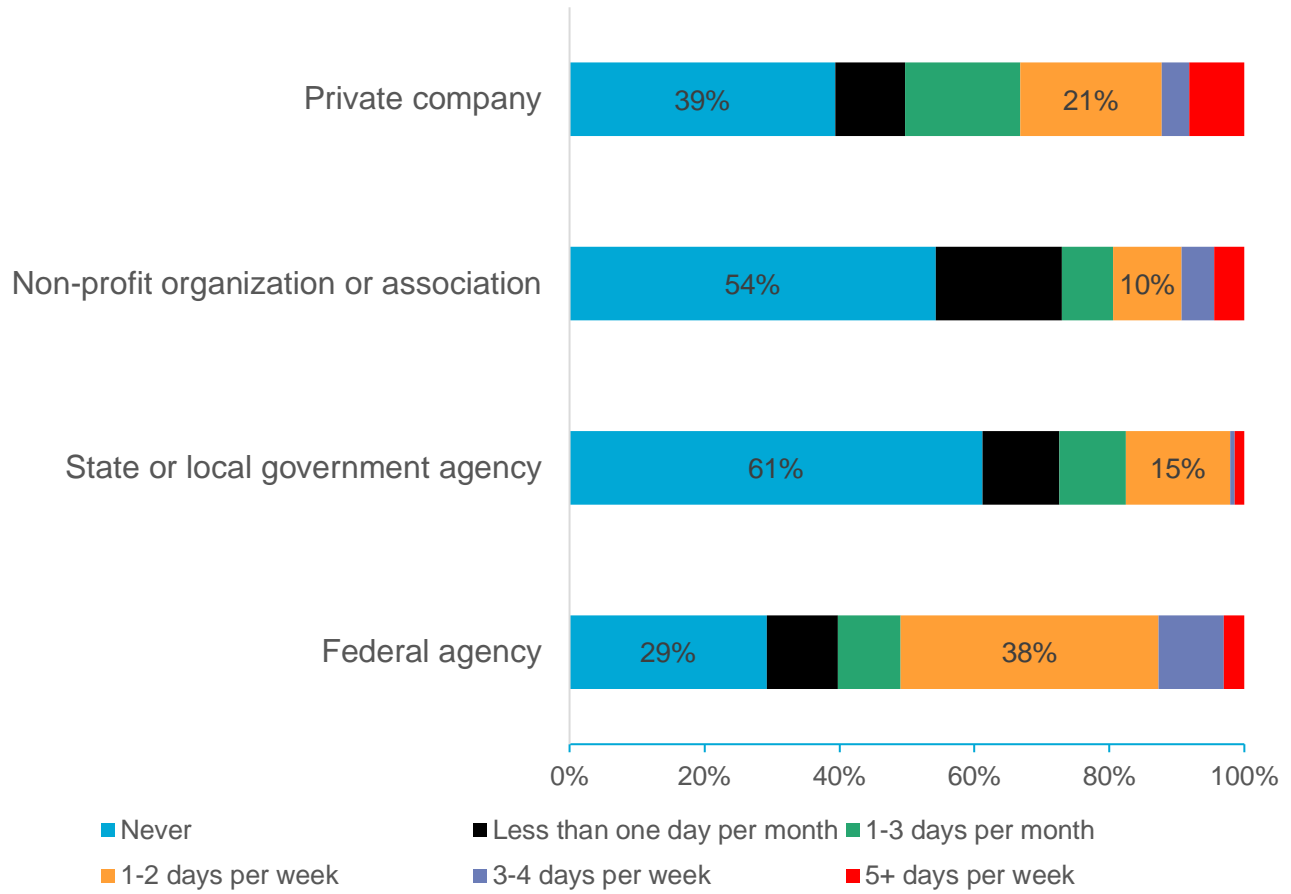


n=854.

Before the COVID-19 outbreak 61 percent of state or local government employees never worked from home while only 29 percent of federal agency workers never worked from home. Federal agencies have the most flexible policy and 38 percent of federal agency employees could work from home once or twice a week (Figure 3.2).



**Figure 3.2 Work from Home Frequency Before COVID-19**



n= 856.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, 65 percent of federal agency employees were allowed to work from home for a limited number of days. Close to half of state or local government employees were not permitted to work from home (Table 3.1).



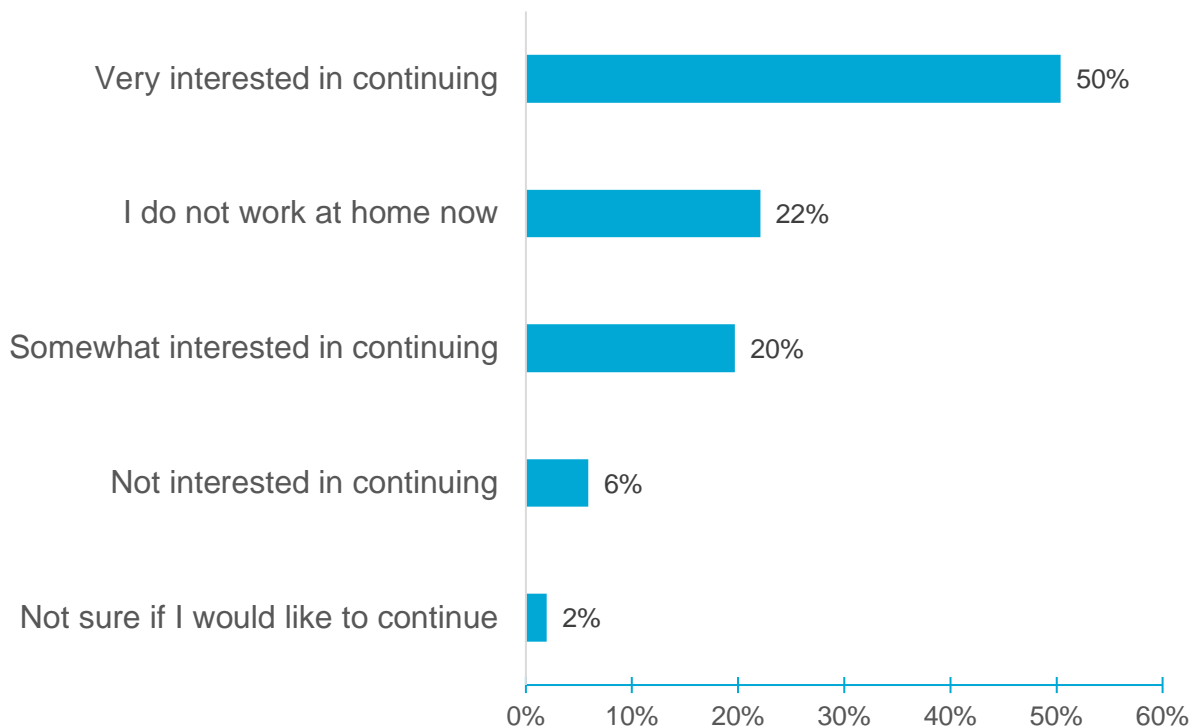
**Table 3.1 Work from Home Practice before COVID-19**

WFH Practice	Federal agency	State or local government agency	Non-profit organization or association	Private company
Most/all employees were permitted to work at home as much as they wanted	2.1%	3.5%	0.8%	6.0%
Most/all employees were permitted to work at home, but with limited number of days	64.8%	11.0%	6.1%	23.6%
Work at home was permitted only for some employees and/or some types of jobs	24.8%	33.2%	51.0%	39.3%
Work at home was not permitted	8.3%	49.2%	34.6%	24.4%
Some other work at home arrangement (Please specify)	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%
I don't know	0.0%	1.8%	5.5%	4.8%

N= 854

Post pandemic, close to 70 percent would be interested in continuing this arrangement of being able to work from home some or all of the time (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3 Interest in Continuing to Work from Home**

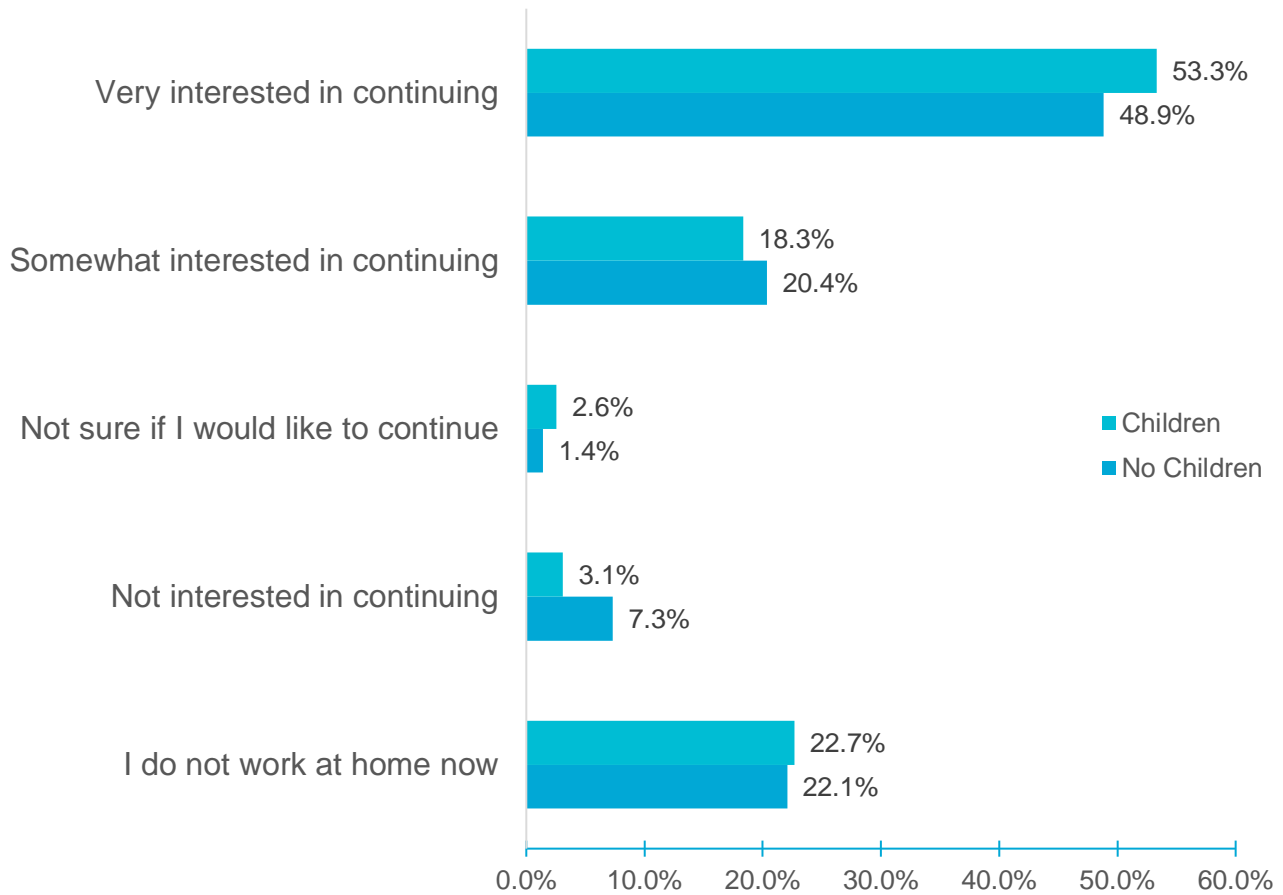


N=862



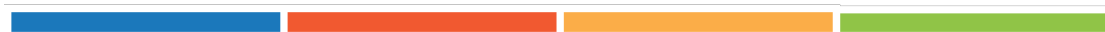
When looking at the presence of children under 18, workers with children under 18 prefer to work from home slightly more than workers without children (72 percent vs 69 percent). Workers without children show a higher interest to returning to the workplace once the pandemic is over (Figure 3.4).

**Figure 3.4 Interest in Continuing to Work from Home (with and without children)**

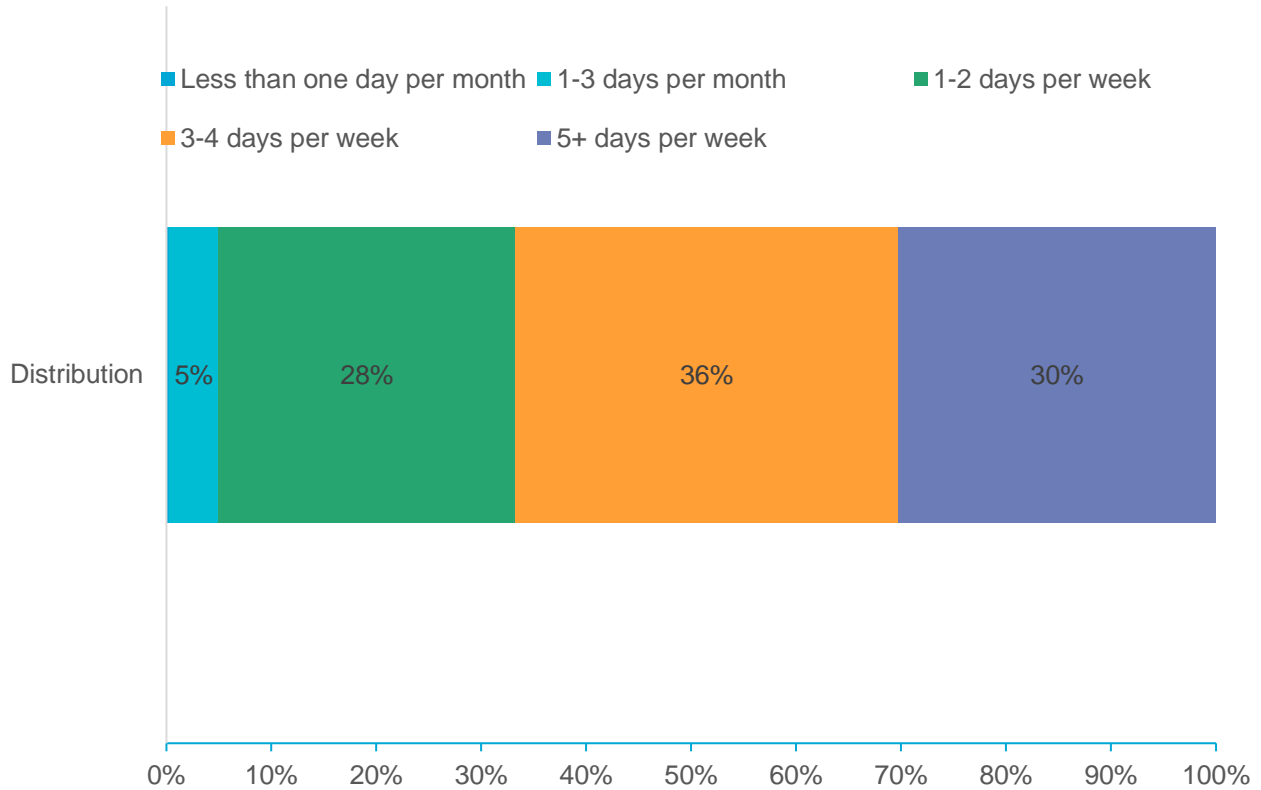


n=854

When workers who were very to somewhat interested in continuing to work from home were asked how often would they like to work from home, 66 percent or two in three mentioned three or more days per week and less than half percent wanted to do it less than one day per month (Figure 3.5). When taking the presence of children into account, 35 percent of workers prefer working from home one to two days a week as opposed to anything more (Table 3.2).



**Figure 3.5 Desired Post Pandemic Work from Home Frequency**



n=604

**Table 3.2 Desired Post Pandemic Work from Home Frequency (Presence of Children)**

WFH Frequency	No Children	Children
Less than one day per month	0.5%	0.0%
1-3 days per month	4.3%	5.6%
1-2 days per week	25.2%	35.2%
3-4 days per week	37.5%	33.4%
5+ days per week	32.5%	25.7%

n=559

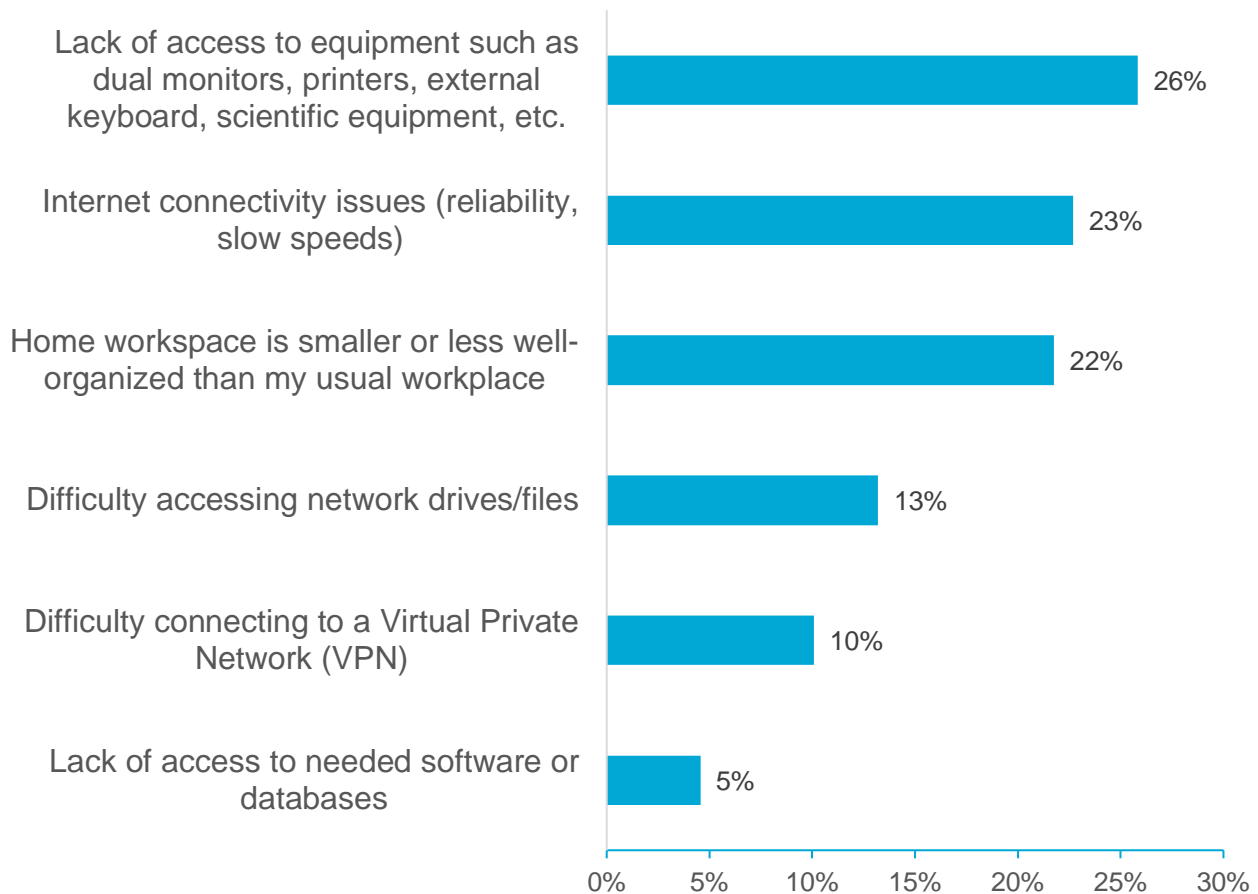




## 4.0 Benefits and Challenges of Working from Home

All respondents, irrespective of whether they worked from home now or not or were interested in continuing to work from home were asked about the benefits and challenges of working from home. Working from home, one in four workers did not experience any issues accessing computer infrastructure to do their work. The most common issues seem to be lack of access to dual monitors, and other accessories to do their work and having reliable fast internet connection. Also, there are issues with home office setup for an optimal work environment (Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1 Workspace or Technology Issues**

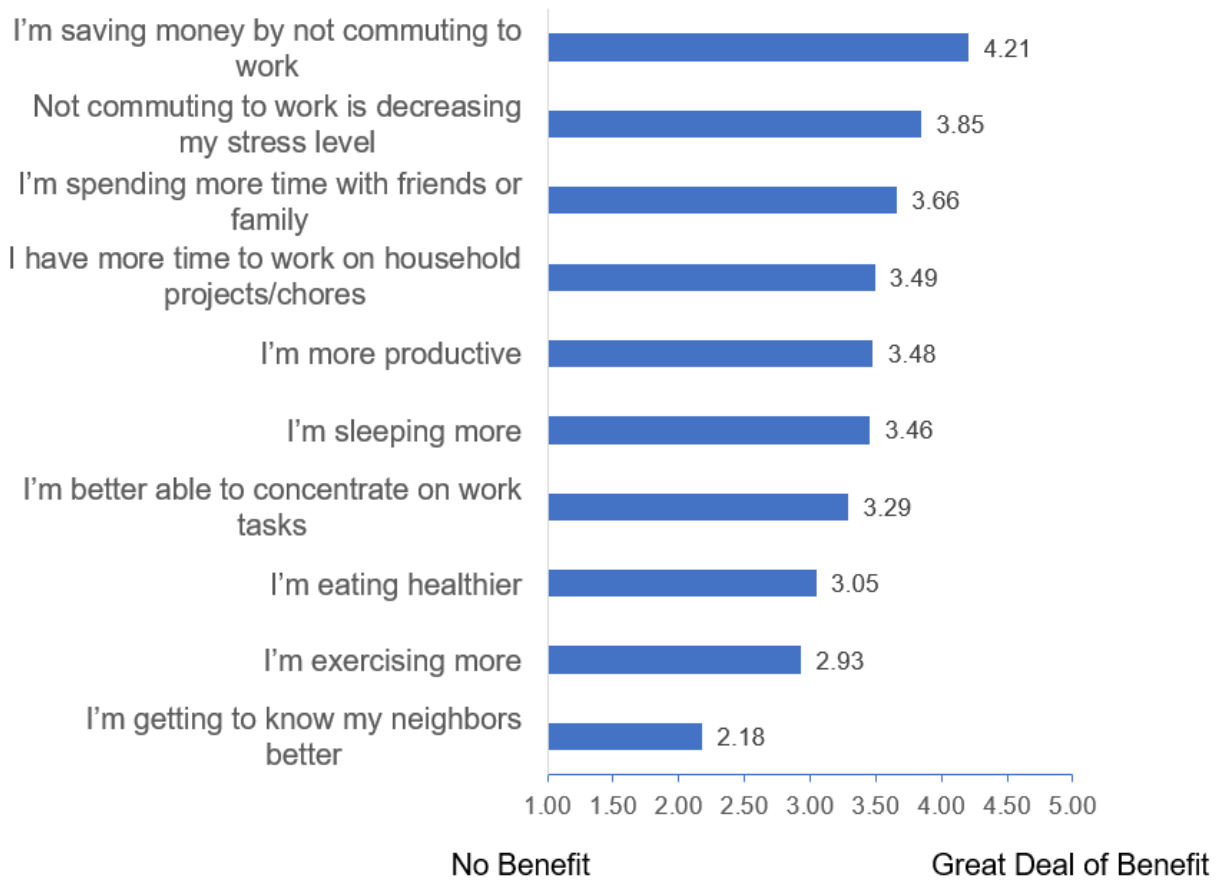


n=891; multiple responses allowed

In terms of the positive benefits of working from home, those related to the cost savings and stress reduction of not having to commute were rated the highest by respondents. Overall, commuters are pleased with the health and familial benefits they have accrued from the pandemic though there is some skepticism about getting to know the neighbors better (Figure 4.2).



**Figure 4.2 Benefits of Working from Home**



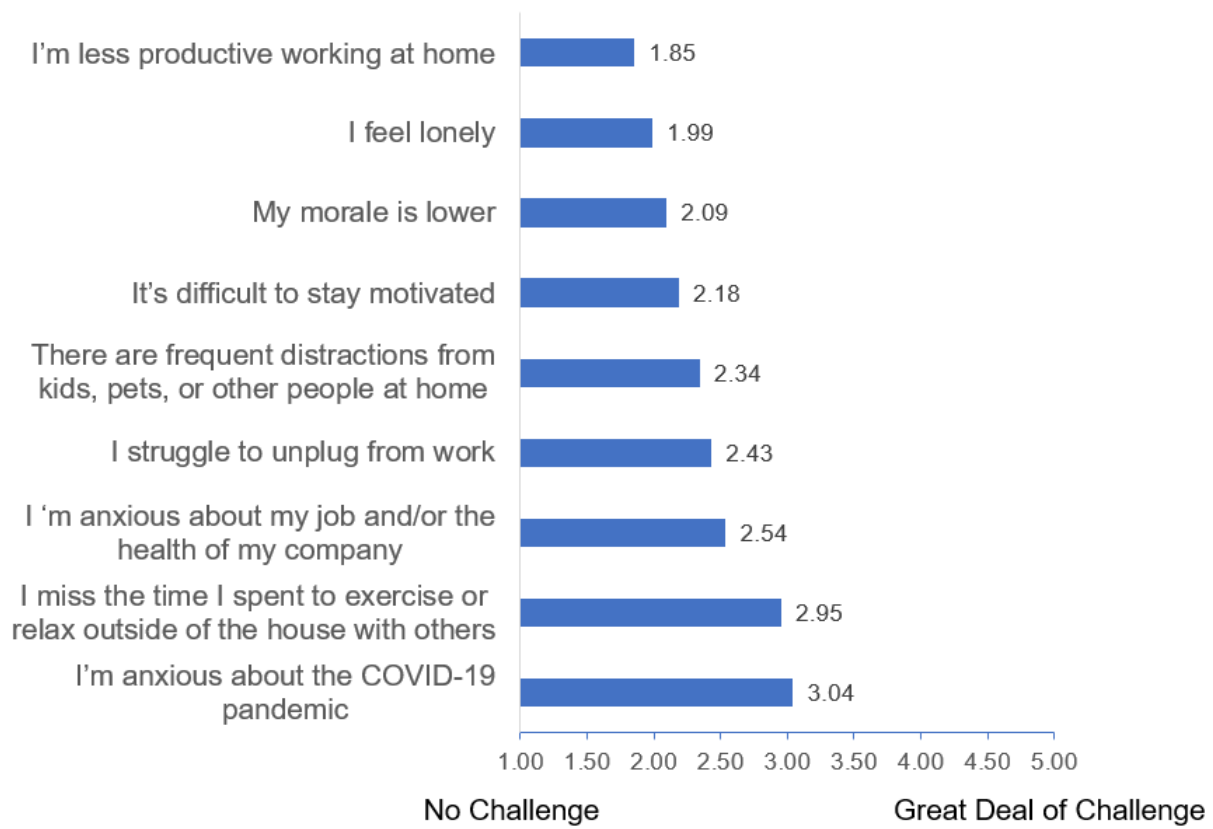
Note: Higher number implies greater benefits

In terms of challenges experienced while working from home during the pandemic, the biggest challenge is anxiety about the COVID-19 pandemic and the social connections outside the house. The least challenging is the ability to feel productive at home (Figure 4.3).

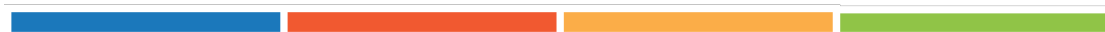




**Figure 4.3 Challenges of Working from Home**



Note: Higher number implies greater challenge





## 5.0 Demographics of the Sample

This section provides the demographics of the sample.

### 5.1 Sample Demographics

Figure 5.1 shows the demographic profile of respondents. Women are close to 60 percent, while 32.3 percent of respondents are between 18 to 34 years old. White, non-Hispanic and African Americans' make up more than 85 percent of the sample.

**Figure 5.1 Sample Demographics**

(n=1,007)

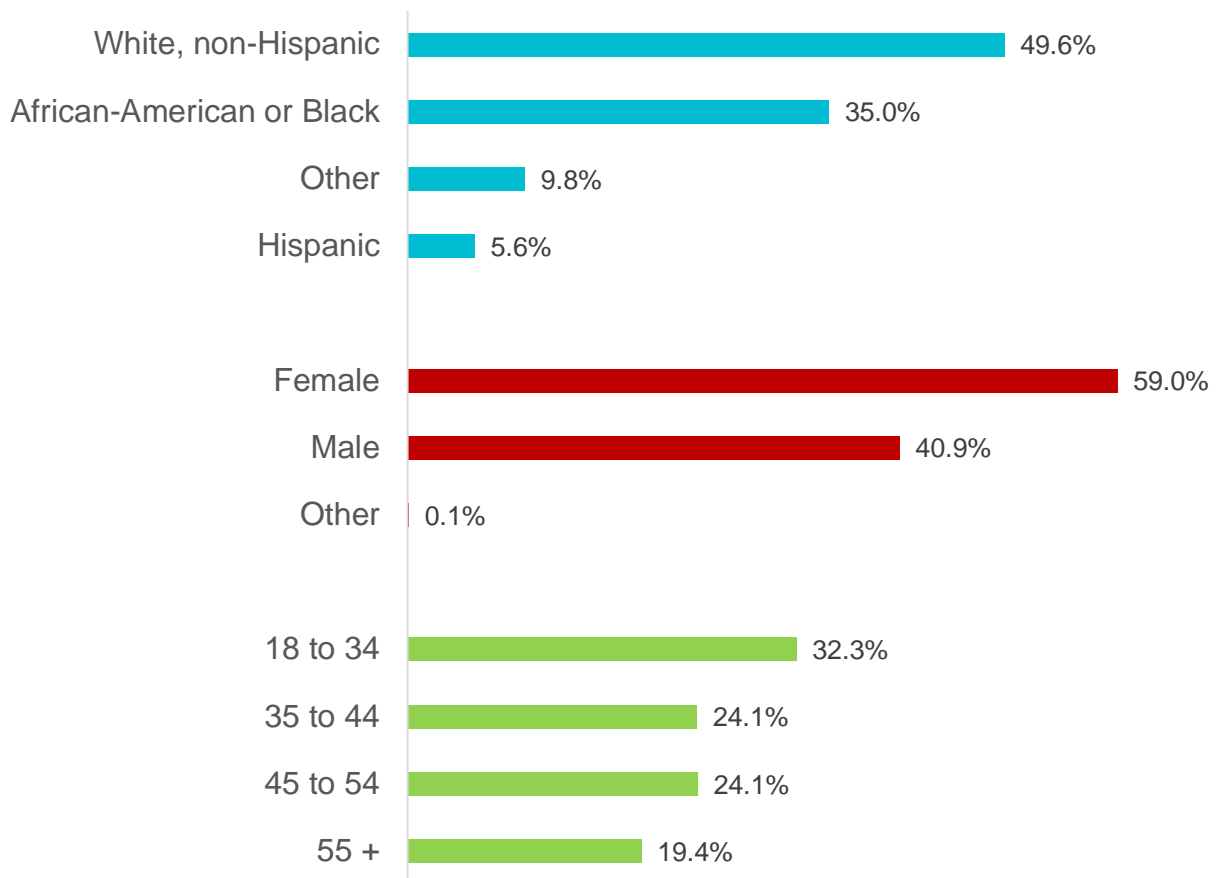
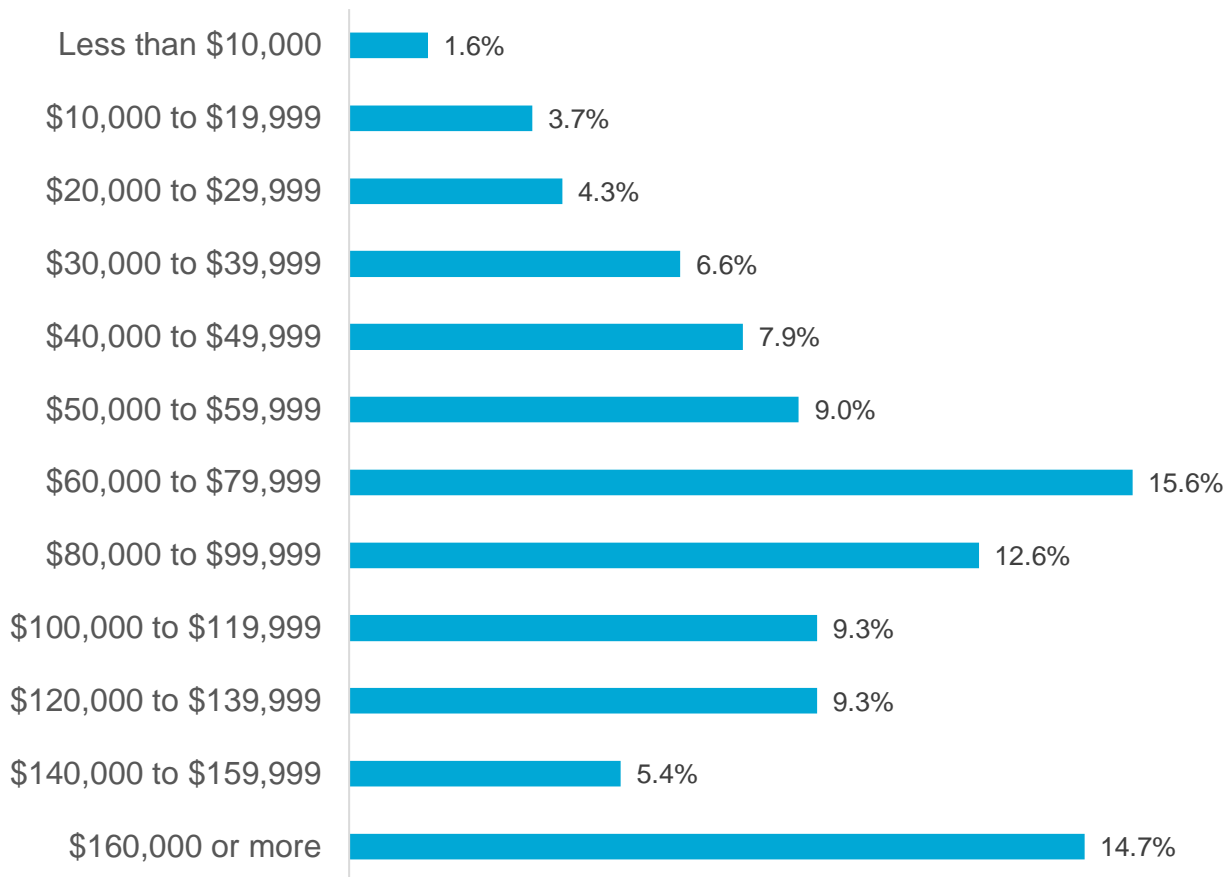


Figure 5.2 shows the income profile of respondents. 24 percent of respondents have a household income less than \$50,000, 37.2 percent of respondents have a household income between \$50,000 to \$100,000, and another 38.8 percent have a household income more than \$100,000.



## Figure 5.2 Household Income Distribution

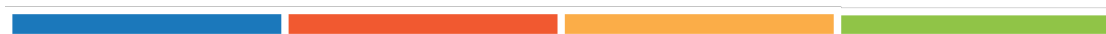
(n=1,007)



## 5.2 Employment Characteristics

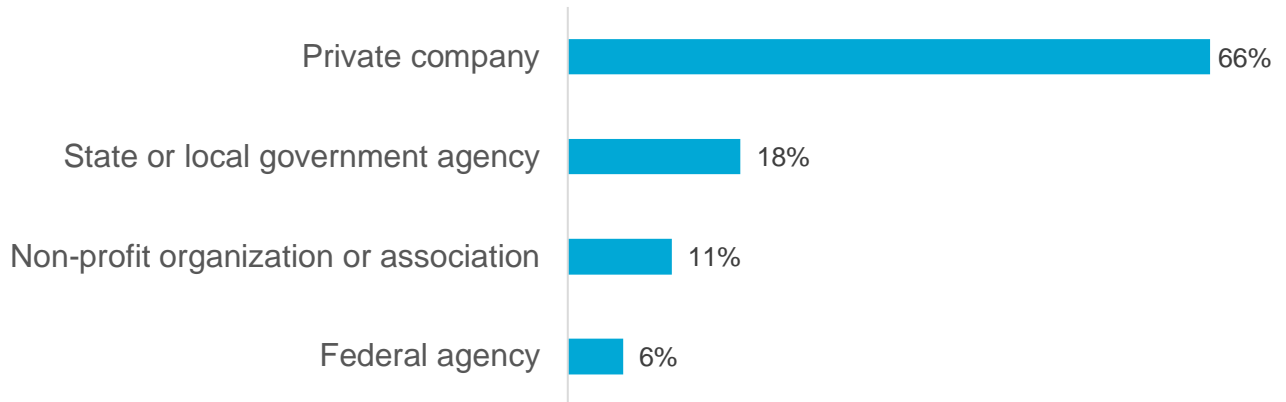
Two out of three commuters are employed in the private sector and 18 percent by state and local government. Only around one in twenty people are employed federal agencies (Figure 5.3).

In terms of place of employment, the I-85 North Corridor and Downtown are the biggest employment centers in the sample (Figure 5.4).

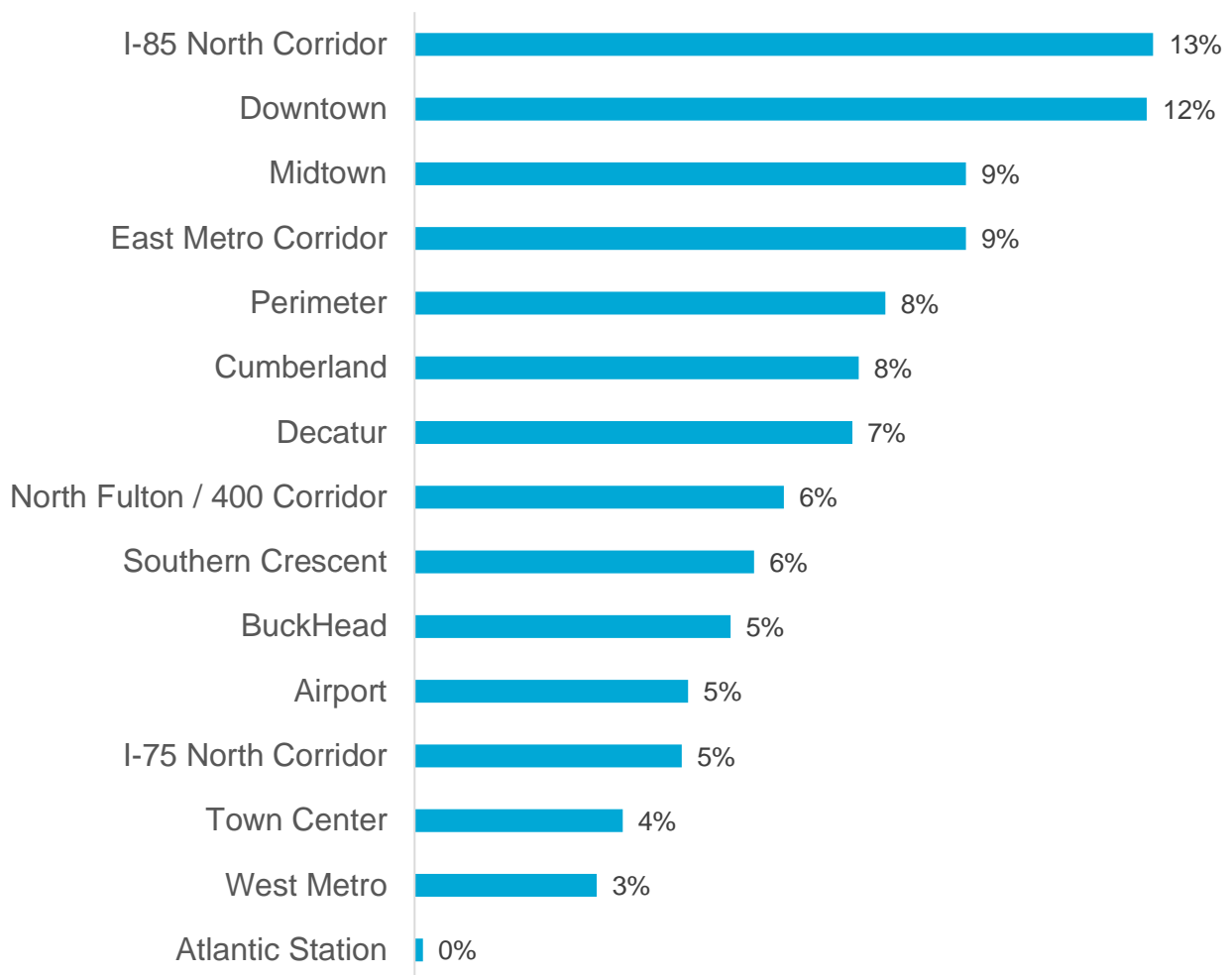


**Figure 5.3 Employer Type**

(n=1,007)



**Figure 5.4 Employment Location**





## Appendix A. Survey Questionnaire



# ARC Covid Commute Behavior

## Introduction

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### Page description:

We hope that you and your extended family and friends are doing well and staying safe. Previously you participated in a survey about commuting in the Atlanta region and you said you would be interested in participating in future surveys from the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) (<https://atlantaregional.org/>). Given the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, we wanted to follow up with you to ask some questions about your commute during this pandemic.

We understand these are stressful times but we are hopeful that you will find 5 to 10 minutes in your schedule to fill out this brief survey.

As a way of expressing our gratitude for your participation, ARC is offering a drawing for four \$50 Amazon gift cards for people who complete the survey. Respondents who complete the survey will be automatically entered in the drawing for one of the four cards.

### Page exit logic: Skip / Disqualify Logic

**IF:** #1 Question "The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many workplaces. Has your employment situation changed since January 2020 in any of the following ways?" is one of the following answers ("I was furloughed or laid off and am not currently working", "I stopped working to care for children or other dependents") **THEN:** Jump to [page 9 - Thank You!](#)

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many workplaces. Has your employment situation changed since January 2020 in any of the following ways? \*

- I was furloughed or laid off and am not currently working
- I stopped working to care for children or other dependents
- I am still working at the same job I was in January 2020.
- I am at a different job



Email ID **Action: Hidden Value**

Value: [contact("email")]

Case ID **Action: Hidden Value**

Value: [invite("custom 1")]

## Current Employment Situation

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### Page entry logic:

This page will show when: #1 Question "The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many workplaces. Has your employment situation changed since January 2020 in any of the following ways?" is one of the following answers ("I am at a different job")

2. If your employment situation has changed, was it because of the pandemic or for some other reason?

- Yes, due to the pandemic
- No, for another reason

## Employment and Commute Details

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3. Are you considered an essential worker as defined by you or your employer

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

4. Are you still required or expected to travel to a physical location where you worked in January 2020?

- Yes
- No

5. In January 2020, what type or types of transportation were you using for your trip to work? Please select all that apply.

- Driving alone in a car, truck, SUV, van, or motorcycle
- Riding in a taxi or ride-hail service (e.g., Uber, Lyft, Via)
- Carpool or vanpool (including riding with family/friends/co-workers)
- Bus or train
- Walk or bicycle
- Telework or work at home
- Other - Write In

6. In January 2020, what type of transportation were you using MOST days for your trip to work? Please select only one answer.

- Driving alone in a car, truck, SUV, van, or motorcycle
- Riding in a taxi or ride-hail service (e.g., Uber, Lyft, Via)
- Carpool or vanpool (including riding with family/friends/co-workers)
- Bus or train
- Walk or bicycle
- Telework or work at home
- Other - Write In

**Page exit logic:** Skip / Disqualify Logic

**IF:** #8 Question "If you used a bus, train, carpool, or vanpool to get to work before the pandemic, will you continue or resume using this type of transportation for your trip to work once the pandemic is over?"

" is one of the following answers ("I did not use any of these types of transportation before the pandemic", "I expect to continue/resume my previous level of use or increase my use", "Not sure") **THEN:** Jump to [page 5 - Frequency of Working from Home](#)

7. As a result of the pandemic, have you made any of the following changes in how you get to work? Please select one option in each row.

	Started or Increased Use Of	Stopped or Decreased Use Of	No Change
Drive Alone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bus or Train	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Taxi or ride-hail service like Uber, Lyft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Carpooling or Vanpooling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking or Biking to Work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Teleworking or Working at Home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. If you used a bus, train, carpool, or vanpool to get to work before the pandemic, will you continue or resume using this type of transportation for your trip to work once the pandemic is over?

- I did not use any of these types of transportation before the pandemic
- I expect to continue/resume my previous level of use or increase my use
- I will still use them, but likely less often
- I will not use them at all for my trip to work
- Not sure

**Commute Change Reason**

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9. What is the reason you will no longer use this/these types of transportation or use them less often?

## Frequency of Working from Home

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**Page exit logic:** Skip / Disqualify Logic

**IF:** #13 Question "If you currently work from home some or all of your workdays, how interested would you be in continuing this arrangement when the pandemic is over and you are able to return to work at your usual workplace?" is one of the following answers ("I do not work at home now","Not interested in continuing","Not sure if I would like to continue") **THEN:** Jump to [page 7 - Benefits and Challenges to Working from Home](#)

**Page exit logic:** Skip / Disqualify Logic

**IF:** #10 Question "How often do you work from home now during your normal work hours?" is one of the following answers ("Never") **THEN:** Jump to [page 8 - Georgia Commute Options Program](#)

10. How often do you work from home now during your normal work hours?

- Never
- Less than one day per month
- 1 to 3 days per month
- 1-2 days per week
- 3-4 days per week
- 5+ days per week

11. Before the COVID-19 outbreak how frequently did you work from home during your normal work hours?

- Never
- Less than one day per month
- 1-3 days per month
- 1-2 days per week
- 3-4 days per week
- 5+ days per week

12. Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, how common was working from home/teleworking at your organization/employer?

- Most/all employees were permitted to work at home as much as they wanted
- Most/all employees were permitted to work at home, but with limited number of days
- Work at home was permitted only for some employees and/or some types of jobs
- Work at home was not permitted
- Some other work at home arrangement (Please specify)

- I don't know

13. If you currently work from home some or all of your workdays, how interested would you be in continuing this arrangement when the pandemic is over and you are able to return to work at your usual workplace?

- I do not work at home now
- Not interested in continuing
- Somewhat interested in continuing
- Very interested in continuing
- Not sure if I would like to continue

### **Future Frequency of Work from Home**

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14. How often would you want to work at home in the future?

- Less than one day per month
- 1-3 days per month
- 1-2 days per week
- 3-4 days per week
- 5+ days per week

### **Benefits and Challenges to Working from Home**

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15. Thinking about your experience working from home since the COVID-19 outbreak, have you encountered any of the following technology or work space problems or issues?

- Internet connectivity issues (reliability, slow speeds)
- Difficulty accessing network drives/files
- Difficulty connecting to a Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- Lack of access to needed software or databases
- Lack of access to equipment such as dual monitors, printers, external keyboard, scientific equipment, etc.
- Home workspace is smaller or less well-organized than my usual workplace
- Other - Write In
- I have not had any of these issues with working from home



16. Have you experienced any of the following positive benefits working from home since the COVID-19 outbreak? Please rate each of the benefits on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you have experienced “No benefit” and 5 means you have experienced a “Great deal of benefit.”

	1 - No Benefit	2	3	4	5 - Great Deal of Benefit
I'm spending more time with friends or family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm sleeping more	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm more productive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm getting to know my neighbors better	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have more time to work on household projects/chores	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm better able to concentrate on work tasks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm saving money by not commuting to work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Not commuting to work is decreasing my stress level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm exercising more	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm eating healthier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text" value="Enter another option"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Have you experienced any of the following personal challenges since working from home as part of the COVID-19 outbreak? Please rate each of the challenges on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you have experienced "No challenge" and 5 means you have experienced a "great deal of challenge."

	1 - No Challenge	2	3	4	5 - Great Deal of Challenge
My morale is lower	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel lonely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are frequent distractions from kids, pets, or other people at home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I 'm anxious about my job and/or the health of my company	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I struggle to unplug from work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It's difficult to stay motivated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm less productive working at home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I'm anxious about the COVID-19 pandemic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I miss the time I spent to exercise or relax outside of the house with other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text" value="Enter another option"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Is there anything else you would like to share about your work or commute situation?