Supplemental Online Content

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This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
Data merging

Pooling twelve waves of weekly HPS data, we construct a data set that is a repeated cross-section at the individual/household level and a representative panel at the week-state level. In the HPS, each household is interviewed up to three times. As we treat the data as pooled repeated cross-sections, we do not need to consider the issue of loss to follow-up. We only analyze complete cases, and given that our sample size is large, our estimates are unlikely to be influenced substantially by this decision. Please see the HPS technical documentation for more information on how the Census Bureau handles missing data. We merge these pooled HPS data with the IHME data on mobility, case rates, and death rates by week of survey and state of residence. Thus, in our final data set, all outcomes and covariates from the HPS vary at the individual/household level, while the mobility, case rates, and death rates vary at the state level, operating as ecological exposures (eTable3). For example, all individuals sampled from California in the first week of the HPS are assigned the same level of mobility, and their mobility changes weekly (twelve times corresponding to the twelve weekly surveys of the HPS).

Statistical model

For individual/household $h$ in state $s$ in week of survey $t$, we estimate multivariable logistic regression models as:

$$\ln \frac{P(Y_{hst} = 1)}{1 - P(Y_{hst} = 1)} = \alpha_k + \beta_1 MobRes_{st} + \sum_{j=2}^{I} \beta_j X_{j, hst} + \delta_t + \gamma_s + \pi_{st}$$

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where \( P(Y_{hs} = 1) \) denotes the probability that the (individual/household level) composite outcome \( Y_{hs} \) takes on a value 1 for individual/household \( h \) in state \( s \) in week \( t \). \( MobRes_{st} \) represents a percentage-point increase in mobility restriction and varies by state and week of survey. The mobility restrictions variable is quasi-exogenous in that it is exogenous conditional on controlling for state fixed effects (state dummies). Mobility restrictions would be purely exogenous if any changes in restrictions were due to forces external to the model (e.g., if mobility restrictions were randomly assigned); however, state-specific political ideology may be associated with both mobility restrictions and the outcomes of interest. As an exogenous mobility restrictions variable would improve the plausibility of causality, we account for the confounder of political ideology via state dummy variables. \( J \) covariates are included at the individual/household level (\( X_{jhst} \)). These covariates include the respondents’ race/ethnicity, sex, income, education, marital status, and the numbers of individuals living in the household. \( \delta_t \) is a continuous variable coded 1-12 representing weeks of the survey, that controls for linear temporal changes in outcomes and covariates that are common across all states. \( \gamma_s \) is a vector of state dummy variables that adjusts for all unobserved time-invariant confounders operating at the state level. \( \pi_{st} \) represents COVID-19 case and death rates to control for economic damage from high incidence rates that would have negative associations with our outcomes, the omission of which would overestimate the negative association with mobility restriction. In other words, omitting incidence rates from the regression model might bias mobility coefficients away from the null, assuming outcomes may have trended negatively even without mobility restrictions.
Caveats for differing levels of measurement across outcomes

There are differences in the levels of measurement of the exposures and outcomes. For food insufficiency, class cancellations, and default on rent/mortgage (eTable3) in which the respondent answers on behalf of the household and him/herself, it is reasonable to assume these outcomes operate at the household and individual levels. For example, we interpret any differences in the class cancellations outcome across sex as being between the children of female versus male respondents. However, given that the question on unemployment asks about the respondent or anyone in the household, and the individual may not be the one who is unemployed, there may be measurement error in the sex gradient when regressing unemployment on sex. As we do not except differential misclassification by sex, any biases for sex differences in unemployment are likely to drive coefficients towards the null.

Sensitivity analyses

Relaxing the assumption of linearity for mobility dose response

In a sensitivity analysis, we relax the assumption of a linear relationship between mobility restriction and outcomes. We recategorize mobility into five dummy variables: 10-19%, 20-29%, 30-39%, 40-49%, and ≥50% restrictions, with 0-9% as the reference category. The range of categories is appropriate given mobility restrictions vary between 0 and 60% in our sample. We fit regression models with these dummy variables instead of continuous mobility. This specification allows us to flexibly gauge the dose-response relationships of interest across a range of mobility restrictions. The association of mobility restrictions with some outcomes may be attenuated in this semi-parametric
mobility specification, given that extreme values have higher leverage in the linear specification. However, we interpret these results with caution, given the loss of information by binning the mobility data, which reduces variation and weakens the ability to detect nuanced relationships.

**Autocorrelation/non-independence**

Given that the HPS allows individuals to be resampled up to three times during the twelve weeks, we consider the potential issue of autocorrelation, which occurs when observations from the same individual are correlated. While autocorrelation is typically a problem in data sets with long time periods (time points per individual > 50), we check that correlation between repeat observations is not significantly biasing our mobility estimates. We use a Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) approach that explicitly models intra-individual correlations and corrects for biases stemming from possible autocorrelation or non-independence.

Beyond the individual level, another possible source of autocorrelation is due to the fact that our data are structured as repeated cross-sections at the state-level. To gauge the degree of this bias, we collapse our data set to the state-week level and run regressions with state-level mean estimates of the outcomes and covariates (N=612 for 51 states and twelve weeks). We run our main regression models in a panel-data setting with ordinary least squares, accounting for state fixed effects, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity.

**Recall differences across outcomes**
For the models with state-level averages, we also check sensitivity of results to outcome recall periods. We execute one set of regression models with mobility measured weekly, similar to our logistic models at the individual level. In a second set of models, we use monthly mobility, as some outcomes have longer recall periods than a week. We then compare whether our estimates at the state level are qualitatively similar to our main estimates at the individual/household level. A caveat to this check is that monthly mobility has less variation compared to weekly mobility and consequently may not correlate strongly with changes in outcomes over the weeks of the survey.
The mobility restriction variable is constructed from four data sources including Facebook, Google, SafeGraph, and Descartes Labs. The indicator varies by week of 2020 Household Pulse Survey and US state. A higher value implies a higher restriction on mobility. It ranges between 0% (no restriction) and 100% (complete restriction on mobility).
eFigure 2. Trend in Mobility Restriction Disaggregated by US States by Week of 2020 Household Pulse Survey

The mobility restriction variable is constructed from four data sources including Facebook, Google, SafeGraph, and Descartes Labs. The indicator varies by week of 2020 Household Pulse Survey and US state. A higher value implies a higher restriction on mobility. It ranges between 0% (no restriction) and 100% (complete restriction on mobility). Week 16 refers to the week of April 22, 2020.
The mobility restriction variable is constructed from four data sources including Facebook, Google, SafeGraph, and Descartes Labs. The indicator varies by week of
2020 Household Pulse Survey and US state. A higher value implies a higher restriction on mobility. It ranges between 0% (no restriction) and 100% (complete restriction on mobility). Week 16 refers to the week of 22nd April 2020.

**eFigure 3. Nonlinear Association Between Changes in Mobility Restriction and Changes in Outcomes**

Dots represent point estimates. Whiskers represent 95% confidence intervals. Mobility restriction represents within-state reductions in mobility considering week-to-week changes in mobility from normal levels. All models control for income, race/ethnicity, age, sex, education, marital status, numbers of individuals in the household, week of survey, state-level heterogeneity, and COVID-19 death and case rates. Standard error estimates are robust.
eFigure 4. Association Between Changes in Mobility Restriction and Changes in Outcomes Using Generalized Estimating Equations to Account for Within-Person Correlation

Solid lines represent predicted estimates. Grey shaded areas represent 95% confidence intervals. Mobility restriction represents within-state reductions in mobility considering week-to-week changes in mobility from normal levels. All models control for income, race/ethnicity, age, sex, education, marital status, numbers of individuals in the household, week of survey, state-level heterogeneity, and COVID-19 death and case rates. Estimates are corrected for correlation of observations among the same individual using a Generalized Estimating Equations model with an exchangeable correlation structure. Standard error estimates are robust.

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| Outcome                                | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Self-reported causality**            |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| **Unemployment**                       | Respondent or anyone in household (not retired and willing to work) experienced a loss of employment since March 13, 2020 because of (1) sick with coronavirus symptoms or (2) caring for someone with coronavirus symptoms or (3) concerned about getting or spreading the coronavirus or (4) employer experienced a reduction in business (including furlough) due to coronavirus pandemic or (5) laid off due to coronavirus pandemic or (6) employment closed temporarily due to the coronavirus pandemic or (7) employment went out of business due to the coronavirus pandemic? |
| **Food insufficiency**                 | In the last 7 days, household sometimes or often did not have enough to eat or household’s food security became worse after March 13.                                                                    |
| **Classes cancelled**                  | For children in the household, due to coronavirus pandemic classes normally taught in person at school were cancelled without any replacement with online/distance learning or other means. |
| **No medical care**                    | In the last 4 weeks, respondent needed medical care for something other than coronavirus but did not get it because of the pandemic.                                                                    |
| **Non-self-reported causality**       |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| **Default on rent or mortgage**        | Household did not pay last month’s rent or mortgage on time.                                                                                                                                              |
| **Mental health problems**             | In the last 7 days, respondent felt nervous/anxious (score 1(never) - 4 (everyday)), could not stop worrying (score 1(never) - 4 (everyday)), had little pleasure in doing things (score 1(never) - 4 (everyday)), felt depressed/hopeless (score 1(never) - 4 (everyday)). Scores from the 4 dimensions were summed and the sum ranged from 4 (good mental health) to 16 (bad mental health)). Respondents with scores ≥12 were considered to be those with mental health problems. |
## eTable 2. Distributions of Intermediate Outcomes

| Main reason for not working for pay or profit | N       | Percent  |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Did not want to be employed at this time     | 14,588  | 1.34     |
| Was sick with coronavirus symptoms          | 4,159   | 0.38     |
| Was caring for someone with coronavirus symptoms | 1,074  | 0.10     |
| Was caring for children not in school or daycare | 24,349 | 2.24     |
| Was caring for an elderly person            | 5,450   | 0.50     |
| Was sick (not coronavirus related) or disabled | 23,087 | 2.12     |
| Retired                                     | 196,970 | 18.10    |
| Employer experienced a reduction in business (including furlough) due to coronavirus pandemic | 45,421 | 4.17     |
| Was laid off due to coronavirus pandemic    | 31,784  | 2.92     |
| Employment closed temporarily due to the coronavirus pandemic | 37,571 | 3.45     |
| Employment went out of business due to the coronavirus pandemic | 4,921  | 0.45     |
| Was concerned about getting or spreading the coronavirus | 9,374  | 0.86     |
| Other reason                                | 60,715  | 5.58     |
| No response                                 | 3,174   | 0.29     |
| Employed in last 7 days                     | 625,677 | 57.49    |

### Household food sufficiency for last 7 days

| Description | N       | Percent  |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Enough of the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat | 710,896 | 65.32    |
| Enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat | 288,326 | 26.49    |
| Sometimes not enough to eat                       | 54,817  | 5.04     |
| Often not enough to eat                           | 12,554  | 1.15     |
| Question seen but category not selected           | 7,841   | 0.72     |
| Missing / Did not report                          | 13,880  | 1.28     |

### Household food sufficiency before March 13, 2020

| Description | N       | Percent  |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Enough of the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat | 827,299 | 76.00    |
| Enough, but not always the kinds of food (I/we) wanted to eat | 185,299 | 17.10    |
| Sometimes not enough to eat                       | 43,597  | 4.00     |
| Often not enough to eat                           | 10,603  | 1.00     |
| Question seen but category not selected           | 13,880  | 1.30     |
| Missing / Did not report                          | 7,104   | 0.70     |

### Frequency of feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge over previous 7 days

| Description | N       | Percent  |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Question seen but category not selected           | 5,407   | 0.50     |
| Missing / Did not report                          | 91,495  | 8.41     |
| Not at all (score 1)                              | 351,216 | 32.27    |
| Several days (score 2)                            | 352,881 | 32.42    |
| More than half the days (score 3)                 | 130,370 | 11.98    |
| Nearly every day (score 4)                        | 156,945 | 14.42    |

### Frequency of not being able to stop or control worrying over previous 7 days

| Description | N       | Percent  |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Question seen but category not selected           | 5,957   | 0.55     |
| Missing / Did not report                          | 91,495  | 8.41     |
| Not at all (score 1)                              | 461,933 | 42.44    |
| Several days (score 2)                            | 314,188 | 28.87    |
| More than half the days (score 3)                 | 106,126 | 9.75     |
| Nearly every day (score 4)                        | 108,615 | 9.98     |

### Frequency of having little interest or pleasure in doing things over previous 7 days

| Description | N       | Percent  |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Question seen but category not selected           | 6,480   | 0.60     |
| Missing / Did not report                          | 91,495  | 8.41     |
| Frequency of having little interest or pleasure in doing things over previous 7 days | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Not at all (score 1)                                                             | 490,427 | 45.06   |
| Several days (score 2)                                                            | 310,543 | 28.53   |
| More than half the days (score 3)                                                 | 107,726 | 9.90    |
| Nearly every day (score 4)                                                        | 81,643  | 7.50    |

| Frequency of feeling down, depressed, or hopeless over previous 7 days            | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Question seen but category not selected                                         | 5,633  | 0.52    |
| Missing / Did not report                                                         | 91,495 | 8.41    |
| Not at all (score 1)                                                             | 504,899 | 46.39   |
| Several days (score 2)                                                            | 312,905 | 28.75   |
| More than half the days (score 3)                                                | 89,491  | 8.22    |
| Nearly every day (score 4)                                                        | 83,891  | 7.71    |

| Delayed medical care not non COVID-19 illness due to pandemic in the last 4 weeks | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Question seen but category not selected                                         | 4,441  | 0.41    |
| Missing / Did not report                                                         | 103,785 | 9.54    |
| Yes                                                                              | 330,392 | 30.36   |
| No                                                                               | 649,696 | 59.70   |

| Paid last month's mortgage or rent on time                                       | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Question seen but category not selected                                         | 1,341  | 0.12    |
| Owned free and clear/occupied without payment of rent                            | 357,443 | 32.84   |
| Yes                                                                              | 649,502 | 59.68   |
| No                                                                               | 57,209  | 5.26    |
| Payment was deferred                                                            | 22,819  | 2.10    |

| Pandemic impact on education: Classes normally taught in person at the school   | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| No school-aged children in household                                            | 824,466 | 75.76   |
| Classes were cancelled                                                          | N   | Percent |
| No                                                                               | 165,775 | 15.23   |
| Yes                                                                              | 98,073  | 9.01    |

| Moved to a distance-learning format using online resources                     | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| No                                                                               | 53,848  | 4.95    |
| Yes                                                                              | 210,000 | 19.30   |

| Moved to a distance-learning format using paper materials                       | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| No                                                                               | 208,298 | 19.14   |
| Yes                                                                              | 55,550  | 5.10    |

| Classes changed in some other way                                              | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| No                                                                               | 254,132 | 23.35   |
| Yes                                                                              | 9,716   | 0.89    |

| School did not close                                                            | N   | Percent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| No                                                                               | 262,582 | 24.13   |
| Yes                                                                              | 1,266   | 0.12    |
# eTable 3. Levels of Measurement in Outcomes and Covariates in the Merged Data Set

| Variable type | Data source | Coded in analyses | Unit of observation | Temporal scale for study period |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| **Outcome**   |             |                   |                     |                               |
| Unemployment  | Household Pulse Survey (HPS) | Dummy variable | Anyone in household | Since March 13, 2020          |
| Food insufficiency |             |                   | Household           | Last seven days               |
| Classes cancelled |             |                   | Children in household | Since February 2020           |
| Inaccessibility to medical care |             |                   | Respondent          | Last four weeks               |
| Default on rent/mortgage |             |                   | Household           | Last month's rent/mortgage    |
| Mental health issues |             |                   | Respondent          | Last seven days               |
| **Exposure**  |             |                   |                     |                               |
| Race/ethnicity | HPS         | Dummy             | Respondent          | Time-invariant                |
| Sex           |             | Dummy             | Respondent          | Time-invariant                |
| Income        |             | Dummy             | Household           | At time of survey             |
| Mobility restrictions | Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), modelled using data from Facebook, Google, SafeGraph, and Descartes Labs | Continuos | State | Weekly since February 2020 |
| **Covariate** |             |                   |                     |                               |
| Age           | HPS         | Continuos         | Respondent          | At time of survey             |
| Education     |             | Categorical       | Respondent          | At time of survey             |
| Marital status|             | Categorical       | Respondent          | At time of survey             |
| Household size|             | Continuos         | Household           | At time of survey             |
| COVID-19 case rate | IHME modelled using source data from Johns Hopkins University (JHU) | Continuos | State | Weekly |
| COVID-19 death rate | IHME/JHU     | Continuos         | State               | Weekly                        |
### eTable 4. Intersectional Category Sample Sizes

| Intersectional category                                      | Sample size |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Male, Non-Hispanic White, high-income\(^a\)                  | 221,901     |
| Female, Non-Hispanic White, high-income                     | 275,353     |
| Male, Non-Hispanic White, lower-middle-income\(^b\)           | 78,394      |
| Female, Non-Hispanic White, lower-middle-income              | 126,968     |
| Male, Non-Hispanic White, low-income\(^c\)                    | 40,542      |
| Female, Non-Hispanic White, low-income                       | 82,881      |
| Male, African American, high-income                          | 13,010      |
| Female, African American, high-income                        | 23,663      |
| Male, African American, lower-middle-income                  | 7,111       |
| Female, African American, lower-middle-income                | 16,460      |
| Male, African American, low-income                           | 6,119       |
| Female, African American, low-income                         | 20,595      |
| Male, Hispanic, high-income                                  | 34,754      |
| Female, Hispanic, high-income                                | 23,737      |
| Male, Hispanic, lower-middle-income                          | 13,735      |
| Female, Hispanic, lower-middle-income                        | 14,074      |
| Male, Hispanic, low-income                                   | 9,980       |
| Female, Hispanic, low-income                                 | 15,028      |
| Female, Asian, high-income                                   | 16,091      |
| Female, Asian, lower-middle-income                           | 5,341       |
| Female, Asian, low-income                                    | 3,549       |
| Male, Other, high-income                                     | 8,095       |
| Female, Other, high-income                                   | 10,768      |
| Male, Other, middle-income                                   | 3,823       |
| Female, Other, lower-middle-income                           | 6,567       |
| Male, Other, low-income                                      | 3,011       |
| Female, Other, low-income                                    | 6,764       |

\(^a\)High-income households earn >$75,000 per year.

\(^b\)Lower-middle-income households earn between $35,000 and $75,000 per year.

\(^c\)Low-income households earn <$35,000 per year.
### Estimated Populations Affected, Calculated Using ACS Data

|                          | Unemployment (reference pop = current US labor force) | Food insufficiency (reference pop = current US total pop) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected |
| All                      | 163,555,585  | 0.19          | 31,075,561  | 324,697,795  | 0.22          | 71,433,515   |
| Female                   | 78,657,463   | 0.18          | 14,158,343  | 164,810,876  | 0.23          | 37,906,501   |
| Male                     | 76,307,461   | 0.19          | 14,498,418  | 159,886,919  | 0.21          | 33,576,253   |
| Low inc<sup>a</sup>      | 43,545,144   | 0.27          | 11,757,189  | 91,240,080   | 0.34          | 31,021,627   |
| Low-mid inc<sup>a</sup>  | 45,714,653   | 0.21          | 9,600,077   | 95,785,850   | 0.24          | 22,988,604   |
| White<sup>b</sup>        | 112,336,093  | 0.16          | 17,973,775  | 235,377,662  | 0.19          | 44,721,756   |
| Black<sup>b</sup>        | 19,679,601   | 0.23          | 4,526,308   | 41,234,642   | 0.3           | 12,370,393   |
| Hispanic                 | 27,909,802   | 0.23          | 6,419,254   | 58,479,370   | 0.28          | 16,374,224   |
| Asian                    | 8,554,489    | 0.21          | 1,796,443   | 17,924,209   | 0.21          | 3,764,084    |

|                          | Mental health problems (reference pop = current US total pop) | No medical care (reference pop = current US total pop) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected |
| All                      | 324,697,795  | 0.19          | 61,692,581  | 324,697,795  | 0.33          | 107,150,272  |
| Female                   | 164,810,876  | 0.21          | 34,610,284  | 164,810,876  | 0.36          | 59,331,915   |
| Male                     | 159,886,919  | 0.16          | 25,581,907  | 159,886,919  | 0.29          | 46,367,207   |
| Low inc<sup>a</sup>      | 91,240,080   | 0.27          | 24,634,822  | 91,240,080   | 0.35          | 31,934,028   |
| Low-mid inc<sup>a</sup>  | 95,785,850   | 0.19          | 18,199,311  | 95,785,850   | 0.33          | 31,609,330   |
| White<sup>b</sup>        | 235,377,662  | 0.18          | 42,367,979  | 235,377,662  | 0.32          | 75,320,852   |
| Black<sup>b</sup>        | 41,234,642   | 0.20          | 8,246,928   | 41,234,642   | 0.34          | 14,019,778   |
| Hispanic                 | 58,479,370   | 0.21          | 12,280,668  | 58,479,370   | 0.31          | 18,128,605   |
| Asian                    | 17,924,209   | 0.16          | 2,867,873   | 17,924,209   | 0.27          | 4,839,536    |

|                          | Default on rent/mortgage (reference pop = current US rent/mortgage) | Classes cancelled (reference pop = students 3-19 years) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected | Eligible pop | Prop affected | Pop affected |
| All                      | 246,770,324  | 0.15          | 37,015,549  | 70,200,009  | 0.42          | 29,484,004   |
| Female                   | 118,677,254  | 0.16          | 18,988,361  | 33,760,722  | 0.41          | 13,841,896   |
| Male                     | 115,131,604  | 0.14          | 16,118,425  | 32,752,073  | 0.43          | 14,083,391   |
| Low inc<sup>a</sup>      | 65,700,289   | 0.25          | 16,425,072  | 18,690,095  | 0.51          | 9,531,949    |
| Low-mid inc<sup>a</sup>  | 68,973,613   | 0.16          | 11,035,778  | 19,621,274  | 0.45          | 8,829,574    |
| White<sup>b</sup>        | 169,491,087  | 0.11          | 18,644,020  | 48,215,992  | 0.39          | 18,804,237   |
| Black<sup>b</sup>        | 29,692,301   | 0.27          | 8,016,921   | 8,446,720   | 0.48          | 4,054,425    |
| Hispanic                 | 42,109,909   | 0.20          | 8,421,982   | 11,979,220  | 0.47          | 5,630,233    |
| Asian                    | 12,906,890   | 0.14          | 1,806,965   | 3,671,689   | 0.37          | 1,358,525    |

<sup>a</sup>Low-inc is the abbreviation for low-income households (< $35,000 per year), and low-mid inc is the abbreviation for low-middle-income households ($35,000-$75,000 per year). According the ACS Selected Economic Characteristics Table, 28.1% of households earn less than $35000 and 29.5% earn $35,000-$75,000 per year.

<sup>b</sup>White is the abbreviation for non-Hispanic White respondents, and Black is the abbreviation for African American.
respondents. The population estimates by race are obtained from the ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates Table. Eligible population for unemployment is assumed to be the civilian labor force provided in ACS Selected Economic Characteristics Table. Per the Selected Housing Characteristics Table of the ACS there were 137,428,986 housing units; 36% of which were renter occupied. Of the remaining households, 62.7% have a mortgage. Thus, a total of 104,621,938 or 76% of households had an outstanding mortgage or rent. The ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates Table provides estimates for the age groups 0-4.9, 5-9.9, 10-14.9, and 15-19.9. We estimate the population of ages 3-19 as: (0-4.9)*0.4 + (5-9.9) + (10-14.9) + (15-19.9). We assume that the populations within one-year age intervals in the category 0-4.9 are approximately equally distributed.
# eTable 6. Panel-Data Regressions Using State-by-Week Averages of HPS Outcomes and Mobility Restriction

|                          | Pandemic-related job losses, % | Default on rent or mortgage, % | Pandemic-related food insufficiency, % | Pandemic-related classes cancellations, % | Pandemic-related inaccessibility to medical care, % | Mental health problems, % |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| **Model 1**              |                                |                               |                                        |                                            |                                                 |                          |
| Weekly mobility change, %| 0.31\(^a\)                    | -0.017                        | 0.11                                   | 0.23                                       | 0.013                                           | 0.12                     |
|                          | [0.22,0.39]\(^b\)             | [-0.11,0.075]                 | [0.037,0.19]                           | [0.070,0.40]                               | [-0.065,0.091]                                  | [0.032,0.21]             |
| **Model 2**              |                                |                               |                                        |                                            |                                                 |                          |
| Monthly mobility change, %| 0.25                           | -0.0090                       | 0.076                                  | 0.13                                       | -0.00                                           | 0.076                    |
|                          | [0.17,0.32]                    | [-0.084,0.067]                | [0.0090,0.14]                         | [-0.031,0.29]                              | [-0.069,0.069]                                  | [-0.010,0.16]            |
| **N**                    | 612                            | 612                           | 612                                    | 612                                        | 612                                             | 612                      |

\[^a\] Coefficients interpreted as: percentage point change (+/-) in outcome per percentage point increase in mobility restriction.

\[^b\] 95% confidence intervals in brackets. All models control for income, race/ethnicity, age, sex, education, marital status, numbers of individuals in the household, week of survey, state fixed effects, and COVID-19 weekly death and case rates. Standard error estimates are heteroscedasticity- and autocorrelation-robust via clustering at the state level.

\[^c\] We include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
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