



NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

A Research Report

Funding Public Services: Opinions of Nonmetropolitan Nebraskans

2013 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Executive Summary | i |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Opinions on Levels of Public Spending | 2 |
| <i>Figure 1. Opinions on Level of Spending for Public Services</i> | 2 |
| <i>Figure 2. Opinions on Level of Spending for Education by Age</i> | 3 |
| <i>Figure 3. Opinions on Level of Spending for Roads and Bridges by Occupation</i> | 4 |
| <i>Figure 4. Opinions about Level of Spending for Unemployment Compensation by Age</i> | 5 |
| Opinions on Sources of Public Expenditures | 5 |
| <i>Figure 5. Proposed Funding Sources for Public Services</i> | 6 |
| <i>Figure 6. Propose Using No Public Funds for Medical Assistance to the Poor by Age</i> | 10 |
| Conclusion | 10 |

List of Appendix Tables and Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska | 11 |
| Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents Compared to 2010 Census and 2007 - 2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska | 12 |
| Appendix Table 2. Opinions on Levels of Public Spending for Services by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 13 |
| Appendix Table 3. Proposed Funding Sources for Public Services by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 19 |

Executive Summary

Taxes were in the spotlight in Nebraska last year when the governor proposed the elimination of the state income tax. Although this proposal did not pass in the Legislature, a review of the state's tax system was authorized. While this study may focus more on the revenue side of the tax equation, the expenditures or spending side of the equation are important to examine as well. How do rural Nebraskans feel about the current level of spending for various items? How would rural Nebraskans fund five major public expenditures? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 2,317 responses to the 2013 Nebraska Rural Poll, the eighteenth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about public spending and taxes. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- **Most rural Nebraskans value their public services and would like to see the same or more spending for most categories, with the exception of unemployment compensation.** Over one-half of rural Nebraskans would like to see no change in the level of spending for the following services: public safety (police, fire, etc.) (69%); hospitals and health care (64%); natural resources, parks and recreation (63%); corrections and rehabilitation (61%); housing and community development (61%); workforce training (60%); public broadcasting services (television/radio) (59%); roads and bridges (56%); medical assistance to the poor (53%);
- **Most rural Nebraskans would like to see less spending for unemployment compensation.** Just over one-half (51%) of rural Nebraskans favor less spending for unemployment compensation.
- **For three categories of public services, a greater percentage of rural Nebraskans would like to see more spending than less: roads and bridges, public safety and education.** Thirty-eight percent of rural Nebraskans would like to see an increase in spending for roads and bridges, compared to only six percent who would prefer less spending. Thirty-five percent would like to see more spending for education and 16 percent would favor a decrease in spending. For public safety, 21 percent of rural Nebraskans would like to see an increase in spending and 10 percent prefer less spending.
- **Younger persons are more likely than older persons to favor an increase in spending for education.** Almost one-half of persons age 19 to 39 support more spending for education, compared to 21 percent of persons age 65 and older.
- **Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to favor an increase in spending for roads and bridges.** One-half (50%) of persons with agriculture occupations would like to see more spending for roads and bridges, compared to 30 percent of persons with health care support or public safety occupations.

- ***Younger persons are more likely than older persons to prefer less spending for unemployment compensation.*** Approximately two-thirds (66%) of persons age 19 to 29 favor *less* spending for unemployment compensation, compared to 42 percent of persons age 65 and older.
- ***Rural Nebraskans are mixed in their preferences for sources of funding for five major public spending categories.*** Over four in ten rural Nebraskans (42%) would fund primary/secondary education with property taxes. Over one-third (35%) would fund K-12 education with sales tax and over one-quarter (27%) would use income taxes to fund it. Similar funding sources are also proposed for public safety as well as roads and bridges.
- ***Many rural Nebraskans propose user fees fund higher education.*** Over one-third (35%) of rural Nebraskans say user fees should be used to fund higher education. And, two in ten rural Nebraskans say no public funds should be used for higher education. One-quarter (25%) of rural Nebraskans have no opinion on funding sources for higher education.
- ***Many rural Nebraskans have no opinion on funding sources for medical assistance to the poor.*** Over three in ten rural Nebraskans (31%) have no opinion on funding sources for medical assistance to the poor. Just over two in ten rural Nebraskans (21%) say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor. Over two in ten rural Nebraskans would use income taxes (22%) or sales tax (23%) to fund medical assistance to the poor.
- ***Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor.*** Almost one-third (32%) of persons age 19 to 29 say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor, compared to 12 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Introduction

Taxes were in the spotlight in Nebraska last year when the governor proposed the elimination of the state income tax. Although this proposal did not pass in the Legislature, a review of the state's tax system was authorized. While this study may focus more on the revenue side of the tax equation, the expenditures or spending side of the equation are important to examine as well. How do rural Nebraskans feel about the current level of spending for various items? How would rural Nebraskans fund five major public expenditures? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 2,317 responses to the 2013 Nebraska Rural Poll, the eighteenth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about public spending and taxes.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 2,317 responses from Nebraskans living in the 84 non-metropolitan counties in the state.¹ A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in March and April to 6,320 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, health care, water, climate and taxes. This paper reports only results from the taxes section of the survey.

¹ In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area. The mailing list for this survey was already purchased prior to this designation so those four counties were included in our sample and in the data presented here.

A 37% 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 director approximately seven days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to the entire sample approximately seven days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 14 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

Appendix Table 1 shows demographic data from this year's study and previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire nonmetropolitan population of Nebraska (using the latest available data from the 2010 U.S. Census and the 2007 - 2011 American Community Survey). As can be seen from the table, there are some marked differences between some of the demographic variables in our sample compared to the Census data. Thus, we suggest the reader use caution in generalizing our data to all rural Nebraska. However, given the random sampling frame used for this survey, the acceptable percentage of responses, and the large number of respondents, we feel the data provide useful insights into opinions of rural Nebraskans on the various issues presented in this report. The margin of error for this study is plus or minus two percent.

Since younger residents have typically been under-represented by survey respondents and older residents have been over-represented, weights were used to adjust the sample to match the age distribution in the nonmetropolitan counties in Nebraska (using U.S. Census figures from 2010).

The average age of respondents is 51 years. Seventy percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 68 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 43 years and have lived in their current community 28 years. Fifty-two percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-six percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Thirty-five percent of the respondents report their 2012 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Fifty percent report incomes over \$50,000.

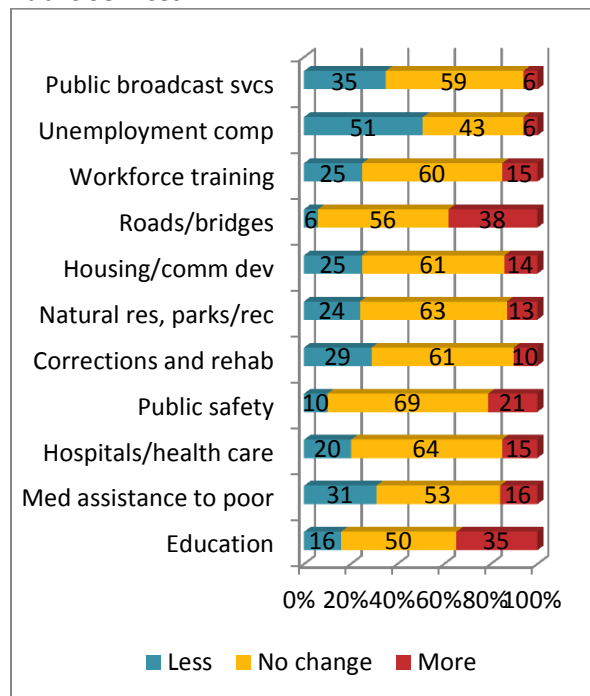
Seventy-four percent were employed in 2012 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Eighteen percent are retired. Twenty-nine percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Fifteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Opinions on Levels of Public Spending

First respondents were given a list of services and activities currently funded by state and local taxes. For each category, they were asked if they would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

Most rural Nebraskans would like to see no change in the level of spending for almost all of the services listed. Only one category listed, unemployment compensation, had a majority of rural Nebraskans say they would like to see less spending for it. Just over one-half (51%) of rural Nebraskans favor less spending for unemployment compensation (Figure 1). Over

Figure 1. Opinions on Level of Spending for Public Services



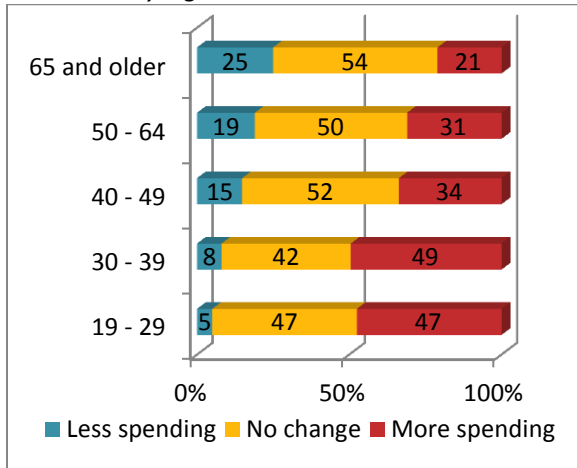
one-third of rural Nebraskans would like to see more spending for education (primary/secondary/higher) as well as roads and bridges. For all of the other categories listed, most rural Nebraskans favor no change in the level of spending.

The responses to this question were analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Many differences are detected.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to favor an increase in spending for education. Forty percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more favor increased spending for education, compared to 29 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to favor an increase in spending for education. Almost one-half of persons age 19 to 39 favor more spending for education, compared to 21 percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Opinions on Level of Spending for Education by Age



Other groups most likely to favor more spending for education include: persons with higher household incomes; females; persons with higher education levels; persons with food service or personal care occupations; and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to favor an increase in spending for medical assistance to the poor. Almost one-third (31%) of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 favor more spending for medical assistance to the poor, compared to 12 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

Over one-third (38%) of persons with food service or personal care occupations favor more spending for medical assistance to the poor. In comparison, less than two in ten persons with

different occupations support more spending for medical assistance to the poor.

Other groups most likely to favor more spending for medical assistance to the poor include: older persons, females and persons who are divorced or separated.

Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to favor an increase in spending for hospitals and health care. Almost one-quarter (23%) of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 would like to see more spending for this category, compared to approximately 15 percent of persons with household incomes of \$20,000 or more.

Females are more likely than males to favor increased spending for hospitals and health care. And, persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to support more spending for hospitals and health care.

One-third (33%) of persons with food service or personal care occupations would like to see more spending for public safety. In comparison, 17 percent of persons with either occupations in agriculture or occupations in construction, installation or maintenance share this opinion.

Other groups most likely to prefer more spending for public safety include females and persons with higher education levels.

Females and persons with healthcare support and public safety occupations are the groups most likely to favor increased spending for corrections and rehabilitation.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to want to see an increase in spending for natural resources, parks and recreation. Over one-quarter (26%) of persons age 19 to 29 favor more spending for natural resources,

compared to seven percent of persons age 65 and older.

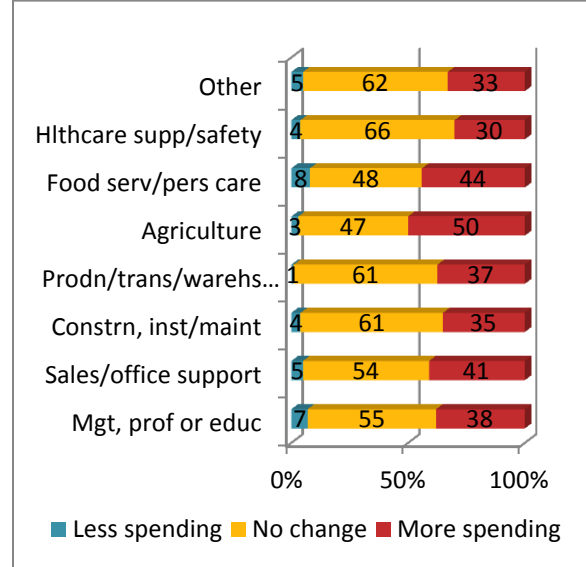
Other groups most likely to favor more spending for natural resources, parks and recreation include persons who have never married and persons with healthcare support and public safety occupations. Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to favor *less* spending for this item. And, persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to favor decreased spending for this category.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to favor increased spending for housing and community development. Nineteen percent of persons age 19 to 39 would like to see more spending for housing and community development, compared to ten percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to prefer increased spending for housing and community development include females and persons with healthcare support and public safety occupations. When comparing responses by region, persons living in both the Panhandle and Southeast regions are the groups *least* likely to favor more spending for housing and community development (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region).

Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to favor an increase in spending for roads and bridges. One-half (50%) of persons with agriculture occupations would like to see more spending for roads and bridges, compared to 30 percent of persons with health care support or public safety occupations (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Opinions on Level of Spending for Roads and Bridges by Occupation



Other groups most likely to favor more spending for roads and bridges include: persons with higher incomes, males and persons with higher education levels. When comparing responses by region, persons living in the Panhandle are the group most likely to support *less* spending for roads and bridges.

Persons who are divorced or separated are more likely than other marital status groups to favor increased spending for workforce training. Over one-quarter (27%) of divorced or separated persons would like to see more spending for workforce training, compared to 13 percent of married persons.

Other groups most likely to prefer more spending for workforce training include: persons living in or near larger communities, residents of the Southeast region, females and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

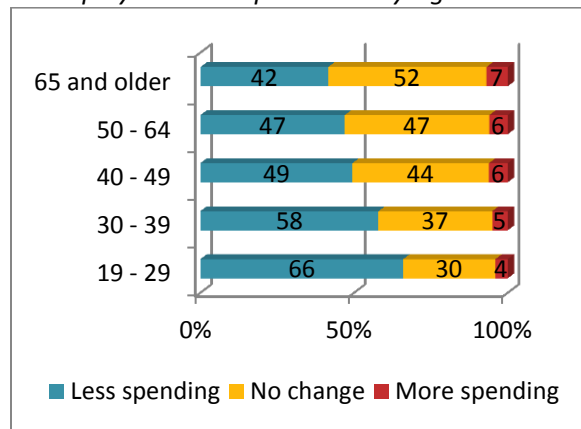
Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to favor increased spending for unemployment compensation. Fourteen percent of persons

with household incomes under \$20,000 would like to see more spending for unemployment compensation, compared to three percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to prefer more spending for unemployment compensation include: persons with lower education levels, females, persons who are divorced or separated and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to prefer *less* spending for unemployment compensation. Approximately two-thirds (66%) of persons age 19 to 29 favor *less* spending for unemployment compensation, compared to 42 percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Opinions about Level of Spending for Unemployment Compensation by Age



Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to favor *less* spending for unemployment compensation. Fifty-six percent of the residents of these two regions would like to see *less* spending for unemployment compensation, compared to 46 percent of residents of the Southeast region of

the state. Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in both the smallest and largest communities to favor *less* spending for unemployment compensation.

Persons with lower incomes and females are the groups most likely to favor increased spending for public broadcasting services.

Opinions on Sources of Public Expenditures

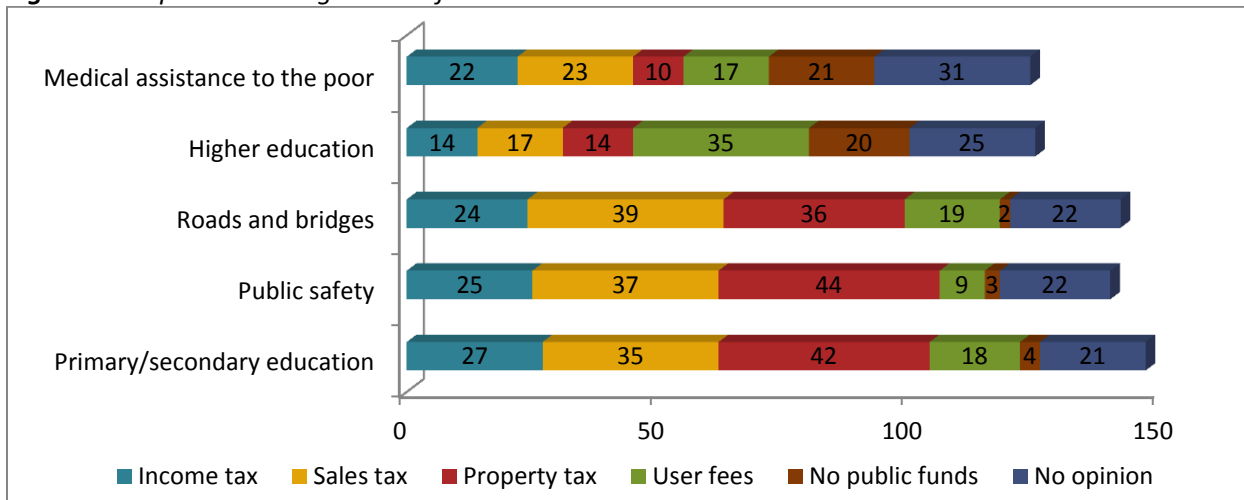
Next, respondents were asked a question about funding five major categories of public spending. The specific question asked, “Imagine that Nebraska is rethinking how the following major public expenditures are funded. How would you fund the following public services?”

Rural Nebraskans are mixed in their preferences for sources of funding for each of the five public services. Over four in ten rural Nebraskans (42%) would fund primary/secondary education with property taxes (Figure 5). Over one-third (35%) would fund K-12 education with sales tax and over one-quarter (27%) would use income taxes to fund it. Similar funding sources are also proposed for public safety as well as roads and bridges.

Over one-third (35%) of rural Nebraskans say user fees should be used to fund higher education. And, two in ten rural Nebraskans say no public funds should be used for higher education. One-quarter (25%) of rural Nebraskans have no opinion on funding sources for higher education.

Over three in ten rural Nebraskans (31%) have no opinion on funding sources for medical assistance to the poor. Just over two in ten rural Nebraskans (21%) say no public funds should be

Figure 5. Proposed Funding Sources for Public Services



used for medical assistance to the poor. Over two in ten rural Nebraskans would use income taxes (22%) or sales tax (23%) to fund medical assistance to the poor.

The responses to this question are analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). Many differences are detected.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to propose using income taxes to fund primary/secondary education. Thirty-six percent of Southeast region residents would use income taxes to fund primary/secondary education, compared to 22 percent of North Central region residents.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions to have no opinion about the funding sources for primary/secondary education. Over one-quarter (26%) of North Central residents have no opinion on funding sources for primary/secondary education.

Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to fund primary/secondary education with income

taxes, sales tax and property taxes. As an example, one-half (50%) of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more would fund primary/secondary education with property taxes, compared to one-third of persons with household incomes under \$40,000.

Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say user fees should be used to fund primary/secondary education. And, persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to have no opinion on funding sources for primary/secondary education.

Persons age 30 to 64 are more likely than both the youngest and oldest persons to propose using both sales tax and property taxes to fund primary/secondary education. Both the youngest and oldest persons are the age groups most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for this category.

When comparing responses by marital status, married persons are the group most likely to use income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund primary/secondary education. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to propose using user fees and no public

funds for K-12 education. Widowed persons are the marital group most likely to have no opinion about funding sources for primary/secondary education.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to use income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund primary/secondary education. Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with higher education to suggest using no public funds for or to have no opinion on funding primary/secondary education.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to suggest using income taxes, sales tax or property taxes to fund primary/secondary education. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to suggest user fees fund K-12 education. Persons with occupations classified as other are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for primary/secondary education.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to propose using property taxes to fund public safety.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to suggest using income taxes to fund public safety. Almost one-third (32%) of Southeast region residents would use income taxes to fund public safety, compared to 20 percent of residents of the Northeast region. Residents of both the Northeast and North Central regions are the groups most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for public safety.

When comparing responses by income, persons with higher household incomes are more likely

than persons with lower incomes to use income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund public safety. On the other hand, persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to suggest using user fees, no public funds or have no opinion about funding sources for public safety.

Persons age 40 to 49 are the age group most likely to propose using property taxes to fund public safety. Over one-half (54%) of persons age 40 to 49 would use property taxes to fund public safety. The youngest persons are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for public safety.

Married persons are the marital group most likely to use sales tax to fund public safety. Both married persons and persons who are divorced or separated are the groups most likely to use property taxes to fund public safety. Widowed persons are the marital group *least* likely to suggest using income taxes to fund public safety and are also most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for public safety.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to propose using income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund public safety. Persons with less education are more likely than persons with more education to say no public funds should be used or to have no opinion on the funding sources for public safety.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to use income taxes or sales tax to fund public safety. Persons with sales or office support occupations are the group most likely to use property taxes to fund public safety. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to say no public funds should be used for public safety. Persons with occupations

classified as other are the occupation group most likely to have no opinion on funding sources for public safety.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to use sales tax to fund roads and bridges.

Residents of both the North Central and Southeast regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to use income taxes to fund roads and bridges. Residents of both the Panhandle and Southeast regions are the groups most likely to use property taxes to fund roads and bridges. The groups most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges include residents of both the North Central and Northeast regions.

Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to propose using income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund roads and bridges. Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges.

Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to use sales tax to fund roads and bridges. Persons age 40 to 49 are the group most likely to propose using property taxes to fund roads and bridges. Older persons are more likely than younger persons to say user fees should be used to fund roads and bridges. Both the youngest and oldest persons are the groups most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges.

Married persons are the marital group most likely to use sales tax and user fees to fund roads and bridges. Persons who are divorced or separated are the group most likely to use property taxes to fund roads and bridges. Widowed persons are the group most likely to

have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to use income taxes, sales tax, property taxes and user fees to fund roads and bridges. Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with higher education levels to say no public funds should be used or to have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges.

Persons with management, education or professional occupations are the occupation group most likely to use income taxes to fund roads and bridges. Persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations are the group most likely to use sales tax to fund roads and bridges. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to say no public funds should be used for roads and bridges. Persons with occupations classified as other are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for roads and bridges.

Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say user fees should be used to fund higher education. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 are the group most likely to use sales tax to fund higher education.

Residents of the Panhandle are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to use sales tax to fund higher education. Residents of the North Central region are the group *least* likely to propose using income taxes for higher education. Residents of both the South Central and Southeast regions are the groups most likely to say no public funds should be used for higher education. Northeast residents are most

likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say no public funds should be used for higher education. Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

Persons age 50 to 64 are the age group most likely to support using income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund higher education. Persons under the age of 65 are more likely than persons age 65 and older to favor user fees to fund higher education. Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to say no public funds should be used for higher education. Both the youngest and oldest respondents are the groups most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

Both married persons and persons who are divorced or separated are the marital groups most likely to favor using sales tax and user fees to fund higher education. Widowed persons are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to suggest using income taxes, sales tax, property taxes and user fees to fund higher education. Persons with less education are more likely than persons with more education to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to say property taxes should be used to fund higher education. Persons with production, transportation and warehousing

occupations are the group most likely to say user fees should be used to fund higher education. Persons with occupations classified as other are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for higher education.

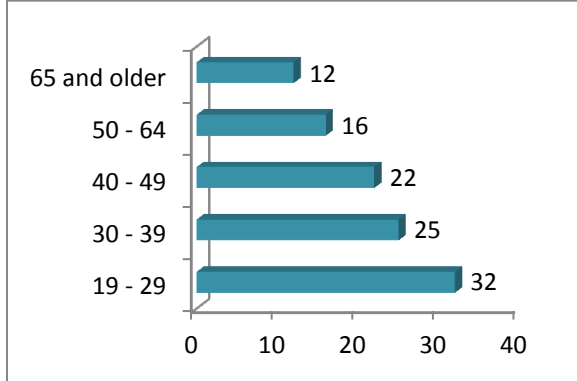
Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor. Approximately one-quarter of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 9,999 suggest no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor, compared to 16 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Residents of the Northeast region are the regional group *least* likely to say user fees should be used to fund medical assistance to the poor. They are also the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for this item.

Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say sales tax and no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor. Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say property taxes should be used to fund medical assistance to the poor and they are also more likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for this item.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to say income taxes, sales tax and property taxes should be used to fund medical assistance to the poor. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say user fees or no public funds should be used for this item (Figure 6). Persons age 65 and older are the age group most likely to have no opinion on the

Figure 6. Propose Using No Public Funds for Medical Assistance to the Poor by Age



funding sources for medical assistance to the poor.

Persons who are divorced or separated are the marital group most likely to say income taxes, sales tax and property taxes should be used to fund medical assistance to the poor. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to say user fees and no public funds should be used for this item. Widowed persons are the group most likely to have no opinion.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to suggest using income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund medical assistance to the poor. They are also the education group most likely to say no public funds should be used for this item. Persons with the lowest education levels are the group most likely to have no opinion on the funding sources for medical assistance to the poor.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to say sales tax should be used to fund medical assistance to the poor. Persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations along with persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations are the occupation groups most

likely to say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor.

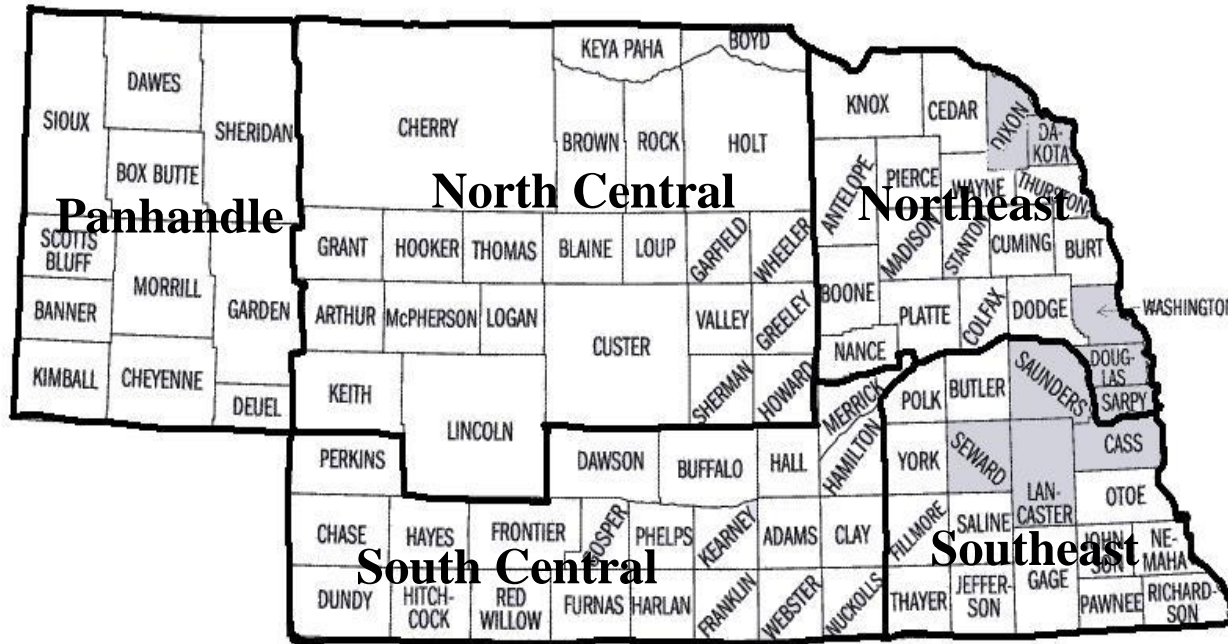
Conclusion

Most rural Nebraskans seem content with current levels of spending on many public services and activities. Over one-half propose no changes in the level of spending for most of the public services listed. Only one item, unemployment compensation, had a majority say they would like to see less spending for it. And, many rural Nebraskans would propose an increase in spending for education as well as roads and bridges.

Not surprising, many groups favor an increase in spending on items important to them. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to favor an increase in spending for education. Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to support increased spending for medical assistance to the poor. And, persons with agriculture occupations are more likely to support an increase in spending for roads and bridges.

When asked how they would fund five major expenditures, rural Nebraskans are mixed in their preferences of funding sources. Many rural Nebraskans propose using income taxes, sales tax and property taxes to fund primary/secondary education, public safety and roads and bridges. Many rural Nebraskans propose user fees fund higher education. And, two in ten rural Nebraskans say no public funds should be used for higher education. Many rural Nebraskans have no opinion on funding sources for medical assistance to the poor. Just over two in ten rural Nebraskans say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska



■ Metropolitan counties (not surveyed)

Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents¹ Compared to 2010 Census and 2007 – 2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska*

| | 2013 Poll | 2012 Poll | 2011 Poll | 2010 Poll | 2009 Poll | 2008 Poll | 2007- 2011 ACS |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Age : ² | | | | | | | |
| 20 - 39 | 31% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 32% | 32% | 30.5% |
| 40 - 64 | 44% | 44% | 44% | 44% | 44% | 44% | 45.6% |
| 65 and over | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23.9% |
| Gender: ³ | | | | | | | |
| Female | 51% | 61% | 60% | 59% | 57% | 56% | 50.5% |
| Male | 49% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 43% | 44% | 49.5% |
| Education: ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Less than 9 th grade | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 4.5% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma) | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 7.4% |
| High school diploma (or equiv.) | 23% | 22% | 26% | 25% | 26% | 26% | 35.1% |
| Some college, no degree | 25% | 25% | 23% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25.9% |
| Associate degree | 15% | 15% | 16% | 14% | 15% | 12% | 9.8% |
| Bachelors degree | 22% | 24% | 19% | 20% | 20% | 21% | 12.7% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 12% | 11% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 4.7% |
| Household Income: ⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 5% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 6.2% |
| \$10,000 - \$19,999 | 7% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 10% | 13.1% |
| \$20,000 - \$29,999 | 13% | 11% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 12.6% |
| \$30,000 - \$39,999 | 10% | 10% | 14% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 12.0% |
| \$40,000 - \$49,999 | 15% | 12% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 10.6% |
| \$50,000 - \$59,999 | 10% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 13% | 11% | 9.8% |
| \$60,000 - \$74,999 | 11% | 14% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 11.4% |
| \$75,000 or more | 29% | 25% | 22% | 23% | 21% | 18% | 24.1% |
| Marital Status: ⁶ | | | | | | | |
| Married | 70% | 70% | 66% | 71% | 68% | 70% | 56.3% |
| Never married | 12% | 10% | 14% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 24.4% |
| Divorced/separated | 9% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11.4% |
| Widowed/widower | 9% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 11% | 9% | 7.9% |

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

² 2010 Census universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

³ 2010 Census universe is total non-metro population.

⁴ 2007-2011 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

⁵ 2007-2011 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

⁶ 2007-2011 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 15 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. Opinions on Levels of Public Spending for Services by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

| | Education (primary/secondary/higher) | | | | Medical assistance to the poor | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 50 | 35 | | 31 | 53 | 16 | |
| Community Size | (n = 2045) | | | | (n = 2042) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 17 | 50 | 33 | | 27 | 54 | 19 | |
| 500 - 999 | 13 | 58 | 29 | | 39 | 51 | 11 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 16 | 53 | 32 | | 31 | 54 | 15 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 15 | 52 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 21.17^*$ | 32 | 51 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 15.50$ |
| 10,000 and up | 17 | 44 | 40 | (.007) | 28 | 55 | 17 | (.050) |
| Region | (n = 2105) | | | | (n = 2101) | | | |
| Panhandle | 16 | 50 | 34 | | 32 | 52 | 16 | |
| North Central | 17 | 55 | 29 | | 28 | 55 | 16 | |
| South Central | 17 | 45 | 38 | | 32 | 53 | 15 | |
| Northeast | 15 | 50 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 13.59$ | 29 | 55 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 3.22$ |
| Southeast | 13 | 54 | 33 | (.093) | 31 | 53 | 17 | (.920) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1989) | | | | (n = 1988) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 22 | 46 | 32 | | 24 | 45 | 31 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 17 | 55 | 29 | | 23 | 59 | 18 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 16 | 47 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 25.38^*$ | 32 | 53 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 70.02^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 12 | 49 | 39 | (.000) | 36 | 52 | 12 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 2116) | | | | (n = 2112) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 5 | 47 | 47 | | 39 | 53 | 8 | |
| 30 - 39 | 8 | 42 | 49 | | 36 | 51 | 14 | |
| 40 - 49 | 15 | 52 | 34 | | 32 | 51 | 17 | |
| 50 - 64 | 19 | 50 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 134.95^*$ | 28 | 51 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 52.70^*$ |
| 65 and older | 25 | 54 | 21 | (.000) | 22 | 60 | 18 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 2105) | | | | (n = 2101) | | | |
| Male | 19 | 51 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 35.79^*$ | 29 | 57 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 10.14^*$ |
| Female | 12 | 48 | 40 | (.000) | 32 | 50 | 18 | (.006) |
| Education | (n = 2082) | | | | (n = 2081) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 24 | 52 | 25 | | 29 | 54 | 17 | |
| Some college | 14 | 52 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 66.00^*$ | 29 | 55 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 5.75$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 12 | 45 | 43 | (.000) | 34 | 52 | 15 | (.219) |
| Marital Status | (n = 2105) | | | | (n = 2100) | | | |
| Married | 16 | 49 | 36 | | 32 | 54 | 14 | |
| Never married | 12 | 51 | 37 | | 32 | 48 | 20 | |
| Divorced/separated | 17 | 47 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 16.03^*$ | 23 | 53 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 23.37^*$ |
| Widowed | 20 | 58 | 22 | (.014) | 25 | 56 | 19 | (.001) |
| Occupation | (n = 1581) | | | | (n = 1583) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 12 | 43 | 46 | | 30 | 56 | 14 | |
| Sales or office support | 15 | 50 | 35 | | 35 | 49 | 16 | |
| Constn, inst or maint | 17 | 52 | 31 | | 37 | 51 | 12 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 18 | 43 | 39 | | 29 | 59 | 13 | |
| Agriculture | 18 | 59 | 23 | | 30 | 59 | 12 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 8 | 45 | 47 | | 19 | 44 | 38 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 9 | 48 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 56.11^*$ | 42 | 46 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 42.05^*$ |
| Other | 14 | 58 | 28 | (.000) | 36 | 46 | 18 | (.000) |

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

| | <i>Hospitals and health care</i> | | | | <i>Public safety (police, fire, etc.)</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 20 | 64 | 15 | | 10 | 69 | 21 | |
| Community Size | (n = 2025) | | | | (n = 2044) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 18 | 64 | 19 | | 14 | 66 | 20 | |
| 500 - 999 | 25 | 59 | 17 | | 10 | 71 | 20 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 20 | 64 | 16 | | 9 | 72 | 19 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 26 | 61 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 14.66$ | 13 | 69 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 12.90$ |
| 10,000 and up | 19 | 67 | 14 | (.066) | 9 | 68 | 23 | (.115) |
| Region | (n = 2084) | | | | (n = 2107) | | | |
| Panhandle | 28 | 60 | 12 | | 11 | 70 | 20 | |
| North Central | 22 | 64 | 14 | | 9 | 70 | 21 | |
| South Central | 19 | 66 | 15 | | 10 | 66 | 24 | |
| Northeast | 19 | 64 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 14.68$ | 11 | 71 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 8.45$ |
| Southeast | 18 | 66 | 16 | (.066) | 11 | 72 | 17 | (.390) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1974) | | | | (n = 1995) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 22 | 55 | 23 | | 12 | 64 | 24 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 18 | 67 | 15 | | 11 | 74 | 15 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 22 | 62 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 16.41^*$ | 9 | 67 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 14.55^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 20 | 66 | 14 | (.012) | 9 | 68 | 22 | (.024) |
| Age | (n = 2094) | | | | (n = 2119) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 16 | 72 | 13 | | 12 | 68 | 20 | |
| 30 - 39 | 23 | 60 | 17 | | 7 | 69 | 24 | |
| 40 - 49 | 23 | 63 | 15 | | 9 | 67 | 24 | |
| 50 - 64 | 21 | 62 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 16.40^*$ | 10 | 69 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 13.97$ |
| 65 and older | 20 | 66 | 14 | (.037) | 11 | 72 | 17 | (.083) |
| Gender | (n = 2084) | | | | (n = 2106) | | | |
| Male | 22 | 66 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 13.09^*$ | 11 | 72 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 14.81^*$ |
| Female | 19 | 63 | 18 | (.001) | 9 | 67 | 24 | (.001) |
| Education | (n = 2064) | | | | (n = 2084) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 23 | 61 | 16 | | 13 | 69 | 18 | |
| Some college | 19 | 66 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 4.41$ | 9 | 68 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 10.18^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 20 | 65 | 15 | (.353) | 10 | 70 | 21 | (.037) |
| Marital Status | (n = 2085) | | | | (n = 2104) | | | |
| Married | 22 | 64 | 14 | | 10 | 69 | 21 | |
| Never married | 17 | 65 | 18 | | 12 | 70 | 18 | |
| Divorced/separated | 17 | 64 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 7.01$ | 11 | 69 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 3.04$ |
| Widowed | 20 | 64 | 16 | (.320) | 11 | 70 | 19 | (.803) |
| Occupation | (n = 1574) | | | | (n = 1585) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 19 | 67 | 14 | | 10 | 69 | 21 | |
| Sales or office support | 18 | 62 | 20 | | 15 | 66 | 20 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 25 | 63 | 12 | | 8 | 76 | 17 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 25 | 61 | 15 | | 15 | 65 | 21 | |
| Agriculture | 21 | 65 | 15 | | 10 | 72 | 17 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 16 | 57 | 27 | | 10 | 57 | 33 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 13 | 70 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 23.85^*$ | 6 | 68 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 28.74^*$ |
| Other | 27 | 60 | 13 | (.048) | 5 | 75 | 20 | (.011) |

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

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

| | <i>Corrections and rehabilitation</i> | | | | <i>Natural resources, parks and recreation</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 61 | 10 | | 24 | 63 | 13 | |
| Community Size | (n = 2039) | | | | (n = 2038) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 29 | 62 | 9 | | 29 | 65 | 7 | |
| 500 - 999 | 21 | 67 | 12 | | 28 | 62 | 10 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 30 | 62 | 8 | | 24 | 62 | 15 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33 | 61 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 18.17^*$ | 27 | 62 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 29.07^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 31 | 58 | 11 | (.020) | 19 | 65 | 15 | (.000) |
| Region | (n = 2097) | | | | (n = 2098) | | | |
| Panhandle | 35 | 54 | 11 | | 25 | 60 | 15 | |
| North Central | 30 | 64 | 6 | | 26 | 64 | 10 | |
| South Central | 29 | 60 | 11 | | 20 | 64 | 16 | |
| Northeast | 28 | 63 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 12.09$ | 24 | 65 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 13.76$ |
| Southeast | 28 | 63 | 9 | (.147) | 26 | 62 | 13 | (.088) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1987) | | | | (n = 1986) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 29 | 61 | 10 | | 31 | 55 | 14 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 32 | 56 | 12 | | 22 | 64 | 14 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 30 | 59 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 10.65$ | 24 | 61 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 16.33^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 28 | 64 | 8 | (.100) | 19 | 67 | 14 | (.012) |
| Age | (n = 2109) | | | | (n = 2109) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 34 | 58 | 8 | | 12 | 62 | 26 | |
| 30 - 39 | 28 | 60 | 12 | | 14 | 68 | 18 | |
| 40 - 49 | 29 | 62 | 9 | | 24 | 65 | 11 | |
| 50 - 64 | 31 | 60 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 12.16$ | 27 | 63 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 124.57^*$ |
| 65 and older | 25 | 65 | 10 | (.144) | 33 | 61 | 7 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 2099) | | | | (n = 2099) | | | |
| Male | 34 | 59 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 27.13^*$ | 26 | 62 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 5.07$ |
| Female | 25 | 63 | 12 | (.000) | 22 | 65 | 14 | (.079) |
| Education | (n = 2077) | | | | (n = 2077) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 31 | 62 | 7 | | 30 | 59 | 11 | |
| Some college | 28 | 61 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 6.84$ | 24 | 61 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 25.70^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 30 | 61 | 9 | (.145) | 19 | 68 | 13 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 2098) | | | | (n = 2098) | | | |
| Married | 29 | 62 | 9 | | 24 | 63 | 13 | |
| Never married | 31 | 56 | 13 | | 18 | 63 | 19 | |
| Divorced/separated | 36 | 55 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 11.17$ | 26 | 62 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 15.61^*$ |
| Widowed | 25 | 65 | 10 | (.083) | 29 | 63 | 9 | (.016) |
| Occupation | (n = 1583) | | | | (n = 1585) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 32 | 60 | 8 | | 19 | 69 | 12 | |
| Sales or office support | 28 | 60 | 13 | | 25 | 67 | 8 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 34 | 60 | 7 | | 15 | 69 | 16 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 27 | 65 | 8 | | 21 | 70 | 9 | |
| Agriculture | 26 | 69 | 5 | | 38 | 53 | 10 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 31 | 59 | 10 | | 34 | 54 | 12 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 25 | 59 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 28.23^*$ | 16 | 64 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 68.41^*$ |
| Other | 29 | 61 | 11 | (.013) | 15 | 68 | 16 | (.000) |

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

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

| | <i>Housing and community development</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Roads and bridges</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 61 | 14 | | 6 | 56 | 38 | |
| Community Size | (n = 2035) | | | | (n = 2043) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 27 | 61 | 12 | | 6 | 55 | 39 | |
| 500 - 999 | 19 | 61 | 20 | | 5 | 54 | 41 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 28 | 58 | 15 | | 6 | 60 | 35 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 25 | 65 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 14.72$ | 9 | 54 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 11.09$ |
| 10,000 and up | 25 | 60 | 15 | (.065) | 5 | 54 | 41 | (.197) |
| Region | (n = 2097) | | | | (n = 2101) | | | |
| Panhandle | 30 | 60 | 10 | | 11 | 50 | 39 | |
| North Central | 25 | 59 | 16 | | 4 | 61 | 35 | |
| South Central | 22 | 63 | 16 | | 6 | 57 | 37 | |
| Northeast | 26 | 59 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 17.24^*$ | 4 | 56 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 17.75^*$ |
| Southeast | 29 | 60 | 11 | (.028) | 5 | 55 | 40 | (.023) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1984) | | | | (n = 1988) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 21 | 64 | 16 | | 11 | 53 | 36 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 24 | 61 | 15 | | 5 | 62 | 33 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 27 | 60 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 4.22$ | 6 | 54 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 24.73^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 25 | 61 | 15 | (.647) | 4 | 55 | 41 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 2106) | | | | (n = 2110) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 22 | 60 | 19 | | 4 | 55 | 41 | |
| 30 - 39 | 21 | 60 | 19 | | 5 | 60 | 35 | |
| 40 - 49 | 24 | 62 | 14 | | 5 | 57 | 39 | |
| 50 - 64 | 29 | 60 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 27.46^*$ | 6 | 53 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 14.04$ |
| 65 and older | 28 | 61 | 10 | (.001) | 8 | 58 | 34 | (.081) |
| Gender | (n = 2096) | | | | (n = 2102) | | | |
| Male | 28 | 62 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 30.84^*$ | 4 | 54 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 17.64^*$ |
| Female | 22 | 60 | 18 | (.000) | 7 | 59 | 34 | (.000) |
| Education | (n = 2073) | | | | (n = 2081) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 29 | 58 | 13 | | 8 | 56 | 35 | |
| Some college | 25 | 62 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 7.66$ | 4 | 58 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 14.58^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 23 | 61 | 16 | (.105) | 6 | 54 | 40 | (.006) |
| Marital Status | (n = 2094) | | | | (n = 2103) | | | |
| Married | 26 | 60 | 14 | | 6 | 56 | 39 | |
| Never married | 22 | 62 | 16 | | 4 | 56 | 40 | |
| Divorced/separated | 25 | 59 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 2.84$ | 5 | 57 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 9.55$ |
| Widowed | 24 | 61 | 15 | (.828) | 10 | 59 | 31 | (.145) |
| Occupation | (n = 1583) | | | | (n = 1585) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 22 | 63 | 16 | | 7 | 55 | 38 | |
| Sales or office support | 27 | 60 | 13 | | 5 | 54 | 41 | |
| Constn, inst or maint | 28 | 62 | 11 | | 4 | 61 | 35 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 25 | 68 | 7 | | 1 | 61 | 37 | |
| Agriculture | 30 | 56 | 14 | | 3 | 47 | 50 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 30 | 52 | 18 | | 8 | 48 | 44 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 19 | 59 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 27.48^*$ | 4 | 66 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 35.43^*$ |
| Other | 29 | 60 | 12 | (.017) | 5 | 62 | 33 | (.001) |

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

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

| | <i>Workforce training</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Unemployment compensation</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 25 | 60 | 15 | | 51 | 43 | 6 | |
| Community Size | (n = 2034) | | | | (n = 2044) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 28 | 62 | 10 | | 47 | 48 | 5 | |
| 500 - 999 | 24 | 60 | 16 | | 58 | 38 | 5 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 28 | 57 | 15 | | 54 | 42 | 5 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 29 | 58 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 19.89^*$ | 59 | 36 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 21.46^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 21 | 62 | 17 | (.011) | 47 | 46 | 7 | (.006) |
| Region | (n = 2092) | | | | (n = 2104) | | | |
| Panhandle | 24 | 60 | 16 | | 56 | 40 | 4 | |
| North Central | 27 | 60 | 14 | | 56 | 40 | 4 | |
| South Central | 22 | 65 | 13 | | 53 | 40 | 7 | |
| Northeast | 29 | 55 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 15.73^*$ | 48 | 47 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 17.02^*$ |
| Southeast | 26 | 57 | 18 | (.046) | 46 | 46 | 8 | (.030) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1982) | | | | (n = 1990) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 26 | 53 | 21 | | 35 | 51 | 14 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 23 | 60 | 17 | | 42 | 50 | 8 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 25 | 61 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 10.89$ | 48 | 48 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 109.24^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 25 | 62 | 13 | (.092) | 63 | 34 | 3 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 2104) | | | | (n = 2116) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 23 | 64 | 14 | | 66 | 30 | 4 | |
| 30 - 39 | 27 | 61 | 13 | | 58 | 37 | 5 | |
| 40 - 49 | 24 | 60 | 16 | | 49 | 44 | 6 | |
| 50 - 64 | 26 | 57 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 5.97$ | 47 | 47 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 60.34^*$ |
| 65 and older | 25 | 60 | 15 | (.650) | 42 | 52 | 7 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 2094) | | | | (n = 2104) | | | |
| Male | 28 | 59 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 10.83^*$ | 58 | 38 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 36.35^*$ |
| Female | 23 | 61 | 17 | (.004) | 45 | 48 | 7 | (.000) |
| Education | (n = 2074) | | | | (n = 2081) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 27 | 56 | 17 | | 43 | 48 | 9 | |
| Some college | 26 | 59 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 7.28$ | 52 | 43 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 35.10^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 23 | 64 | 14 | (.122) | 57 | 40 | 3 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 2093) | | | | (n = 2102) | | | |
| Married | 26 | 61 | 13 | | 54 | 42 | 5 | |
| Never married | 21 | 62 | 17 | | 50 | 42 | 8 | |
| Divorced/separated | 23 | 51 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 28.54^*$ | 42 | 48 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 24.45^*$ |
| Widowed | 24 | 58 | 18 | (.000) | 42 | 52 | 7 | (.000) |
| Occupation | (n = 1578) | | | | (n = 1585) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 27 | 57 | 16 | | 55 | 40 | 4 | |
| Sales or office support | 23 | 60 | 17 | | 53 | 45 | 3 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 31 | 51 | 17 | | 66 | 29 | 5 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 16 | 71 | 14 | | 43 | 50 | 7 | |
| Agriculture | 35 | 56 | 9 | | 60 | 38 | 2 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 13 | 65 | 23 | | 40 | 44 | 16 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 21 | 63 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 37.94^*$ | 60 | 36 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 44.70^*$ |
| Other | 22 | 63 | 15 | (.001) | 57 | 38 | 5 | (.000) |

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

For each category below, please indicate whether you would like to have: 1) less spending and potentially lower state and local taxes; 2) roughly the same spending and no change in state and local taxes; or, 3) more spending and potentially higher state and local taxes.

Public broadcasting services (television/radio)

| | <i>Less spending</i> | <i>No change</i> | <i>More spending</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | |
| Total | 35 | 59 | 6 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 2046) | | |
| Less than 500 | 38 | 58 | 4 | |
| 500 - 999 | 31 | 61 | 8 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 37 | 56 | 7 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 37 | 59 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 9.58$ |
| 10,000 and up | 33 | 61 | 6 | (.296) |
| Region | | (n = 2105) | | |
| Panhandle | 34 | 61 | 5 | |
| North Central | 36 | 55 | 10 | |
| South Central | 34 | 60 | 6 | |
| Northeast | 37 | 58 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 11.83$ |
| Southeast | 33 | 61 | 6 | (.159) |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1995) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 32 | 57 | 12 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 34 | 60 | 7 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 34 | 62 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 15.72^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 36 | 58 | 6 | (.015) |
| Age | | (n = 2117) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 32 | 62 | 5 | |
| 30 - 39 | 30 | 64 | 6 | |
| 40 - 49 | 34 | 61 | 5 | |
| 50 - 64 | 38 | 56 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 10.26$ |
| 65 and older | 38 | 56 | 6 | (.248) |
| Gender | | (n = 2105) | | |
| Male | 39 | 57 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 20.88^*$ |
| Female | 31 | 62 | 7 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 2083) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 33 | 60 | 6 | |
| Some college | 35 | 60 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 5.34$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 36 | 57 | 7 | (.254) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 2106) | | |
| Married | 36 | 59 | 5 | |
| Never married | 30 | 62 | 9 | |
| Divorced/separated | 35 | 60 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 8.22$ |
| Widowed | 34 | 58 | 8 | (.222) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1583) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 34 | 60 | 7 | |
| Sales or office support | 38 | 60 | 2 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 37 | 60 | 3 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 35 | 60 | 5 | |
| Agriculture | 38 | 60 | 2 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 29 | 69 | 2 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 42 | 53 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 19.37$ |
| Other | 31 | 63 | 6 | (.151) |

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

Appendix Table 3. Proposed Funding Sources for Public Services by Community Size, Region and Various Individual Attributes

| | <i>Primary/Secondary Education</i> | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Income taxes</i> | <i>Sales tax</i> | <i>Property taxes</i> | <i>User fees</i> | <i>No public funds</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
| Total | 27 | 35 | 42 | 18 | 4 | 21 |
| Community Size | <i>(n = 2013)</i> | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 27 | 35 | 37 | 20 | 5 | 24 |
| 500 - 999 | 24 | 34 | 42 | 16 | 2 | 19 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 29 | 33 | 42 | 17 | 3 | 21 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 26 | 37 | 43 | 13 | 1 | 22 |
| 10,000 and up | 26 | 36 | 43 | 20 | 5 | 19 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.526) | (.774) | (.441) | (.189) | (.034)* | (.393) |
| Region | <i>(n = 2074)</i> | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 31 | 37 | 38 | 16 | 2 | 16 |
| North Central | 22 | 35 | 39 | 22 | 2 | 26 |
| South Central | 25 | 34 | 43 | 17 | 5 | 20 |
| Northeast | 25 | 34 | 41 | 17 | 4 | 23 |
| Southeast | 36 | 38 | 47 | 18 | 3 | 16 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.771) | (.195) | (.430) | (.091) | (.005)* |
| Income Level | <i>(n = 1966)</i> | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 24 | 25 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 31 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 20 | 4 | 25 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 28 | 34 | 43 | 19 | 4 | 20 |
| \$60,000 and over | 31 | 43 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 15 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.043)* | (.930) | (.000)* |
| Age | <i>(n = 2085)</i> | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 30 | 26 | 38 | 16 | 3 | 27 |
| 30 - 39 | 29 | 38 | 45 | 22 | 5 | 20 |
| 40 - 49 | 28 | 41 | 45 | 19 | 3 | 17 |
| 50 - 64 | 27 | 38 | 47 | 18 | 4 | 15 |
| 65 and older | 22 | 32 | 34 | 16 | 4 | 26 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.084) | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.256) | (.361) | (.000)* |
| Marital Status | <i>(n = 2075)</i> | | | | | |
| Married | 28 | 38 | 44 | 18 | 3 | 18 |
| Never married | 27 | 27 | 38 | 23 | 7 | 27 |
| Divorced/separated | 25 | 36 | 40 | 20 | 3 | 17 |
| Widowed | 18 | 21 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 38 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.035)* | (.000)* | (.008)* | (.015)* | (.016)* | (.000)* |
| Education | <i>(n = 2053)</i> | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 17 | 23 | 29 | 18 | 6 | 31 |
| Some college | 24 | 33 | 40 | 17 | 5 | 20 |
| Bachelors degree | 38 | 45 | 54 | 18 | 1 | 15 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.847) | (.000)* | (.000)* |
| Occupation | <i>(n = 1563)</i> | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 36 | 48 | 57 | 16 | 3 | 16 |
| Sales or office support | 20 | 32 | 45 | 22 | 6 | 15 |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 19 | 33 | 41 | 22 | 4 | 13 |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 24 | 33 | 35 | 24 | 6 | 16 |
| Agriculture | 31 | 37 | 38 | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 25 | 20 | 38 | 29 | 6 | 25 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 31 | 41 | 43 | 18 | 2 | 19 |
| Other | 25 | 23 | 41 | 10 | 2 | 30 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.010)* | (.084) | (.002)* |

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

| <i>Public Safety (police, fire, etc.)</i> | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Income taxes</i> | <i>Sales tax</i> | <i>Property taxes</i> | <i>User fees</i> | <i>No public funds</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
| Total | 25 | 37 | 44 | 9 | 3 | 22 |
| Community Size | (n = 2000) | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 24 | 36 | 42 | 8 | 4 | 28 |
| 500 - 999 | 23 | 35 | 37 | 9 | 3 | 19 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 24 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 21 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 26 | 34 | 42 | 10 | 4 | 24 |
| 10,000 and up | 25 | 37 | 50 | 8 | 2 | 20 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.976) | (.472) | (.002)* | (.856) | (.119) | (.060) |
| Region | (n = 2060) | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 29 | 36 | 43 | 7 | 3 | 18 |
| North Central | 22 | 40 | 42 | 10 | 3 | 25 |
| South Central | 24 | 36 | 45 | 7 | 1 | 22 |
| Northeast | 20 | 36 | 42 | 10 | 4 | 26 |
| Southeast | 32 | 39 | 45 | 10 | 3 | 17 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.001)* | (.576) | (.731) | (.291) | (.049)* | (.009)* |
| Income Level | (n = 1952) | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 25 | 32 | 38 | 16 | 4 | 27 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 19 | 26 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 25 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 23 | 38 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 23 |
| \$60,000 and over | 29 | 46 | 51 | 8 | 1 | 17 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.001)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.005)* | (.000)* |
| Age | (n = 2071) | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 23 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 29 |
| 30 - 39 | 25 | 36 | 44 | 9 | 4 | 23 |
| 40 - 49 | 26 | 38 | 54 | 9 | 3 | 16 |
| 50 - 64 | 28 | 40 | 48 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| 65 and older | 20 | 32 | 37 | 9 | 3 | 27 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.096) | (.108) | (.000)* | (.171) | (.512) | (.000)* |
| Marital Status | (n = 2059) | | | | | |
| Married | 25 | 40 | 45 | 8 | 3 | 20 |
| Never married | 27 | 30 | 40 | 12 | 2 | 29 |
| Divorced/separated | 28 | 36 | 45 | 8 | 3 | 15 |
| Widowed | 17 | 24 | 34 | 8 | 1 | 38 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.046)* | (.000)* | (.021)* | (.352) | (.294) | (.000)* |
| Education | (n = 2044) | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 17 | 27 | 36 | 8 | 5 | 30 |
| Some college | 21 | 36 | 41 | 10 | 3 | 21 |
| Bachelors degree | 34 | 46 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 17 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.290) | (.005)* | (.000)* |
| Occupation | (n = 1549) | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 33 | 49 | 52 | 8 | 2 | 17 |
| Sales or office support | 22 | 29 | 55 | 8 | 2 | 19 |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 17 | 41 | 44 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 23 | 29 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 18 |
| Agriculture | 30 | 37 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 22 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 20 | 40 | 32 | 14 | 10 | 20 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 31 | 40 | 39 | 10 | 3 | 22 |
| Other | 16 | 29 | 44 | 9 | 1 | 28 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.265) | (.018)* | (.028)* |

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

| <i>Roads and Bridges</i> | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Income taxes</i> | <i>Sales tax</i> | <i>Property taxes</i> | <i>User fees</i> | <i>No public funds</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
| Total | 24 | 39 | 36 | 19 | 2 | 22 |
| Community Size | (n = 2002) | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 25 | 36 | 35 | 15 | 3 | 26 |
| 500 - 999 | 18 | 38 | 32 | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 24 | 35 | 37 | 20 | 3 | 22 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 25 | 45 | 33 | 18 | 3 | 24 |
| 10,000 and up | 25 | 42 | 39 | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.242) | (.023)* | (.267) | (.516) | (.105) | (.225) |
| Region | (n = 2063) | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 22 | 38 | 40 | 23 | 3 | 19 |
| North Central | 29 | 39 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 25 |
| South Central | 23 | 38 | 36 | 17 | 1 | 22 |
| Northeast | 20 | 40 | 36 | 19 | 2 | 24 |
| Southeast | 29 | 41 | 41 | 21 | 3 | 16 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.005)* | (.779) | (.006)* | (.149) | (.354) | (.028)* |
| Income Level | (n = 1955) | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 24 | 32 | 31 | 17 | 4 | 28 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 17 | 31 | 33 | 16 | 3 | 26 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 22 | 40 | 34 | 20 | 2 | 23 |
| \$60,000 and over | 29 | 46 | 42 | 20 | 1 | 16 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.001)* | (.277) | (.107) | (.000)* |
| Age | (n = 2071) | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 20 | 37 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 28 |
| 30 - 39 | 25 | 45 | 33 | 20 | 3 | 22 |
| 40 - 49 | 25 | 41 | 43 | 17 | 2 | 18 |
| 50 - 64 | 28 | 43 | 39 | 22 | 2 | 15 |
| 65 and older | 21 | 32 | 26 | 23 | 2 | 27 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.055) | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.688) | (.000)* |
| Marital Status | (n = 2061) | | | | | |
| Married | 24 | 41 | 37 | 20 | 2 | 19 |
| Never married | 28 | 38 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 29 |
| Divorced/separated | 25 | 38 | 42 | 16 | 3 | 15 |
| Widowed | 18 | 25 | 25 | 17 | 1 | 39 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.113) | (.001)* | (.005)* | (.029)* | (.636) | (.000)* |
| Education | (n = 2040) | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 18 | 29 | 28 | 13 | 5 | 29 |
| Some college | 20 | 40 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 21 |
| Bachelors degree | 32 | 46 | 42 | 23 | 1 | 17 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* |
| Occupation | (n = 1549) | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 32 | 49 | 44 | 21 | 2 | 17 |
| Sales or office support | 19 | 38 | 45 | 17 | 2 | 16 |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 20 | 51 | 36 | 22 | 2 | 11 |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 22 | 36 | 29 | 20 | 1 | 18 |
| Agriculture | 30 | 44 | 37 | 14 | 1 | 21 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 16 | 43 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 20 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 21 | 34 | 44 | 17 | 4 | 22 |
| Other | 21 | 29 | 33 | 18 | 1 | 29 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.001)* | (.000)* | (.001)* | (.382) | (.000)* | (.003)* |

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

| | <i>Higher Education</i> | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Income taxes</i> | <i>Sales tax</i> | <i>Property taxes</i> | <i>User fees</i> | <i>No public funds</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
| Total | 14 | 17 | 14 | 35 | 20 | 25 |
| Community Size | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 2009) | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 32 | 21 | 28 |
| 500 - 999 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 30 | 16 | 29 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 34 | 23 | 26 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 16 | 24 | 15 | 29 | 19 | 24 |
| 10,000 and up | 13 | 15 | 15 | 40 | 19 | 22 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.491) | (.003)* | (.084) | (.002)* | (.125) | (.082) |
| Region | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 2072) | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 16 | 23 | 14 | 36 | 19 | 20 |
| North Central | 10 | 17 | 13 | 36 | 19 | 26 |
| South Central | 15 | 15 | 13 | 36 | 23 | 24 |
| Northeast | 12 | 14 | 15 | 33 | 14 | 31 |
| Southeast | 17 | 19 | 15 | 35 | 23 | 21 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.032)* | (.042)* | (.717) | (.874) | (.002)* | (.002)* |
| Income Level | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 1960) | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 32 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 29 | 19 | 29 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 37 | 19 | 28 |
| \$60,000 and over | 15 | 19 | 15 | 37 | 23 | 19 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.449) | (.103) | (.388) | (.041)* | (.014)* | (.000)* |
| Age | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 2079) | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 37 | 18 | 32 |
| 30 - 39 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 28 | 23 |
| 40 - 49 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 36 | 23 | 20 |
| 50 - 64 | 18 | 22 | 17 | 38 | 18 | 18 |
| 65 and older | 13 | 17 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 33 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.002)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.012)* | (.000)* | (.000)* |
| Marital Status | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 2068) | | | | | |
| Married | 14 | 18 | 14 | 36 | 21 | 23 |
| Never married | 12 | 14 | 13 | 33 | 19 | 30 |
| Divorced/separated | 17 | 18 | 14 | 36 | 20 | 18 |
| Widowed | 10 | 10 | 14 | 26 | 13 | 44 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.211) | (.043)* | (.948) | (.040)* | (.107) | (.000)* |
| Education | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 2047) | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 10 | 12 | 10 | 30 | 17 | 34 |
| Some college | 11 | 15 | 12 | 33 | 21 | 26 |
| Bachelors degree | 20 | 22 | 19 | 40 | 21 | 17 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.001)* | (.080) | (.000)* |
| Occupation | <i>Percent circling each response</i> (n = 1556) | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 19 | 20 | 19 | 41 | 26 | 17 |
| Sales or office support | 12 | 15 | 16 | 34 | 26 | 20 |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 11 | 16 | 8 | 36 | 23 | 22 |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 12 | 14 | 9 | 44 | 26 | 17 |
| Agriculture | 15 | 21 | 10 | 34 | 18 | 24 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 20 | 20 | 26 | 34 | 16 | 22 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 11 | 16 | 14 | 28 | 21 | 29 |
| Other | 13 | 13 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 34 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.063) | (.239) | (.000)* | (.011)* | (.005)* | (.000)* |

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

| <i>Medical Assistance to the Poor</i> | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Income taxes</i> | <i>Sales tax</i> | <i>Property taxes</i> | <i>User fees</i> | <i>No public funds</i> | <i>No opinion</i> |
| Total | 22 | 23 | 10 | 17 | 21 | 31 |
| Community Size | (n = 2011) | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 22 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 32 |
| 500 - 999 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 25 | 29 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 21 | 20 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 21 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 27 |
| 10,000 and up | 21 | 24 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 31 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.999) | (.430) | (.086) | (.340) | (.003)* | (.751) |
| Region | (n = 2071) | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 24 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 20 | 25 |
| North Central | 19 | 25 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 29 |
| South Central | 22 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 20 | 31 |
| Northeast | 19 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 36 |
| Southeast | 23 | 24 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 27 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.406) | (.449) | (.307) | (.001)* | (.402) | (.008)* |
| Income Level | (n = 1962) | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 33 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 32 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 19 | 21 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 33 |
| \$60,000 and over | 23 | 27 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 26 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.352) | (.001)* | (.000)* | (.169) | (.001)* | (.020)* |
| Age | (n = 2082) | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 32 | 32 |
| 30 - 39 | 24 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 30 |
| 40 - 49 | 20 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 22 | 27 |
| 50 - 64 | 26 | 30 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 25 |
| 65 and older | 23 | 23 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 39 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.038)* | (.000)* | (.000)* |
| Marital Status | (n = 2070) | | | | | |
| Married | 22 | 23 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 30 |
| Never married | 17 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 27 |
| Divorced/separated | 31 | 28 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| Widowed | 16 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 50 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.001)* | (.021)* | (.004)* | (.001)* | (.007)* | (.000)* |
| Education | (n = 2048) | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 16 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 41 |
| Some college | 20 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 20 | 31 |
| Bachelors degree | 26 | 28 | 13 | 19 | 24 | 23 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.000)* | (.000)* | (.022)* | (.074) | (.006)* | (.000)* |
| Occupation | (n = 1556) | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 24 | 28 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 28 |
| Sales or office support | 19 | 21 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 30 |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 18 | 23 | 9 | 15 | 29 | 21 |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 21 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 23 |
| Agriculture | 21 | 25 | 5 | 21 | 16 | 33 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 25 | 25 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 31 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 21 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 28 |
| Other | 21 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 19 | 36 |
| <i>Significance</i> | (.811) | (.032)* | (.094) | (.470) | (.034)* | (.053) |

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

Rural Poll Research Report 13-2, July 2013

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