



NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

A Research Report

Social Issues in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska: Perceptions of Social Stigma and Drug and Alcohol Abuse

2018 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

Rebecca Vogt
Cheryl Burkhart-Kriesel
Randolph Cantrell
Bradley Lubben
L.J. McElravy
Timothy Meyer

Nebraska Rural Poll Research Report 18-2 August 2018.

© graphic used with permission of the designer, Richard Hawkins, Design & Illustration, P.O. Box 21181, Des Moines, IA 50321-0101 Phone: 515.288.4431, FAX: 515.243.1979

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

Funding for this project was provided by the Cooperative Extension Division of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Agricultural Research Division of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Agricultural Economics. Additionally, in-kind support was provided by the University of Nebraska Rural Futures Institute.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| Executive Summary | i |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Stigmas in Communities | 2 |
| <i>Figure 1. Respondent's Perceptions of Stigmas.</i> | 3 |
| <i>Figure 2. Applying for Income Assistance Brings Shame Upon a Person by Community Size</i> | 3 |
| <i>Figure 3. Collecting Unemployment Brings Shame Upon a Person by Region</i> | 4 |
| <i>Figure 4. Community Members' Perceptions of Stigmas</i> | 5 |
| Illegal Drug and Prescription Painkiller Abuse | 6 |
| <i>Figure 5. Perceptions of Problems in Community</i> | 6 |
| <i>Figure 6. Extent Use of Methamphetamines is Problem in Community by Community Size</i> | 7 |
| <i>Figure 7. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago</i> | 8 |
| <i>Figure 8. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size</i> | 8 |
| <i>Figure 9. Been Personally Impacted by the Abuse of Prescription Painkillers</i> | 9 |
| Conclusion | 9 |

List of Appendix Tables and Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska | 11 |
| Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents Compared to 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska | 12 |
| Appendix Table 2. Respondent’s Perceptions of Stigmas by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 13 |
| Appendix Table 3. Community Members’ Perceptions of Stigmas by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 18 |
| Appendix Table 4. Perceptions of Problems in Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 23 |
| Appendix Table 5. Perceptions of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 27 |
| Appendix Table 6. Been Personally Impacted by Abuse of Prescription Painkillers by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes | 28 |

Executive Summary

Some common activities may be perceived as having levels of stigma (bringing shame to a person) associated with them. These activities can range from applying for income assistance to seeking mental health care to filing for personal bankruptcy. Residents of rural communities can face unique challenges when doing these activities since people tend to know more of their fellow residents. They may refuse to do these activities to avoid potential shame or embarrassment. Rural communities have also struggled with drug abuse. Now, abuse of prescription painkillers and other opioids are getting increased attention. Given all this, do rural Nebraskans feel it brings shame on a person to do various activities? Do they believe people in their community believe it brings shame to a person to do those same activities? How much of a problem is the abuse of various drugs in their community? Has the problem of prescription painkiller abuse gotten worse over the past five years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,670 responses to the 2018 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 23rd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about social issues in their community. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by community size, age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***At least three in ten rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy (38%), apply for food stamps (32%) and apply for income assistance (31%).*** Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment (55%), seek mental health care (54%), and go to drug treatment (54%).
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person.* At least one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 agree that applying for income assistance brings shame, compared to 21 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999.
 - ✓ *Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say collecting unemployment brings shame to a person.* Just over one-third of persons living in the North Central region agree with that statement, compared to 20 percent of residents of the South Central region.
- ***In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person.*** At least four in ten rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following: file personal bankruptcy (49%), apply for income assistance (47%), apply for food stamps (46%), apply for housing benefits (42%), go to drug treatment (42%), seek mental health care (40%), and file sexual harassment claims (40%).
 - ✓ *In general, younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that community members think that all of the items listed bring shame upon a person.* As an example, at least

one-half of persons under the age of 50 agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to apply for food stamps, compared to 34 percent of persons age 65 and older.

- **At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana.**
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community.* As an example, seven in ten persons living in or near the largest communities say the use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, only 23 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities say use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.
 - ✓ *Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children.* As an example, just under one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents say the use of marijuana is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, 35 percent of residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions say the use of marijuana is a problem in their community.
- **Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago.** Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same. Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.* Just under one-half (46%) of persons living in or near the largest communities say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999.
 - ✓ *Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.* Over one-third (37%) of residents of those two regions say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 25 percent of residents of the Northeast region.
- **Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.**
 - ✓ *Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.* Almost one-half (47%) of persons with these types of occupations have been personally impacted by this problem.
 - ✓ *Residents of the Northeast region are the least likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.* Approximately three in ten persons in the other four regions of the state say that they or someone they know has been personally impacted by prescription painkiller abuse, compared to 18 percent of the residents of the Northeast region.

Introduction

Some activities may be perceived as having levels of stigma (bringing shame to a person) associated with them. These activities can range from applying for income assistance to seeking mental health care to filing for personal bankruptcy. Residents of rural communities can face unique challenges when doing these activities since people tend to know more of their fellow residents. They may refuse to do these activities to avoid potential shame or embarrassment. Rural communities have also struggled with drug abuse. Now, abuse of prescription painkillers and other opioids are getting increased attention. Given all this, do rural Nebraskans feel it brings shame on a person to do various activities? Do they believe people in their community believe it brings shame to a person to do those same activities? How much of a problem is the abuse of various drugs in their community? Has the problem of prescription painkiller abuse gotten worse over the past five years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,670 responses to the 2018 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 23rd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about social issues in their community.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,670 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.¹ A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in March and April to 6,130 randomly selected

¹ In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area. To facilitate comparisons from previous years, these four counties are still included in our sample. In addition, the Sioux City area metropolitan counties of Dixon and Dakota were added in 2014 because of a joint

households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, community economic development and community social issues. This paper reports only results from the community social issues section.

A 27% response rate was achieved using the total design method (Dillman, 1978). The sequence of steps used follow:

1. A pre-notification letter was sent requesting participation in the study.
2. The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project manager approximately ten days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately ten days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 20 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

Appendix Table 1 shows demographic data from this year's study and previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire nonmetropolitan population of Nebraska (using the latest available data from the 2012 - 2016 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

Metro Poll being conducted by the University of Nebraska at Omaha to ensure all counties in the state were sampled. Although classified as metro, Dixon County is rural in nature. Dakota County is similar in many respects to other "micropolitan" counties the Rural Poll surveys.

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 50 years. Seventy-one percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 73 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 42 years and have lived in their current community 26 years. Fifty-eight percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-seven percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents report their 2017 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty-two percent report incomes over \$50,000.

Seventy-eight percent were employed in 2017 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Seventeen percent are retired. Thirty-five percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Fourteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Stigmas in Communities

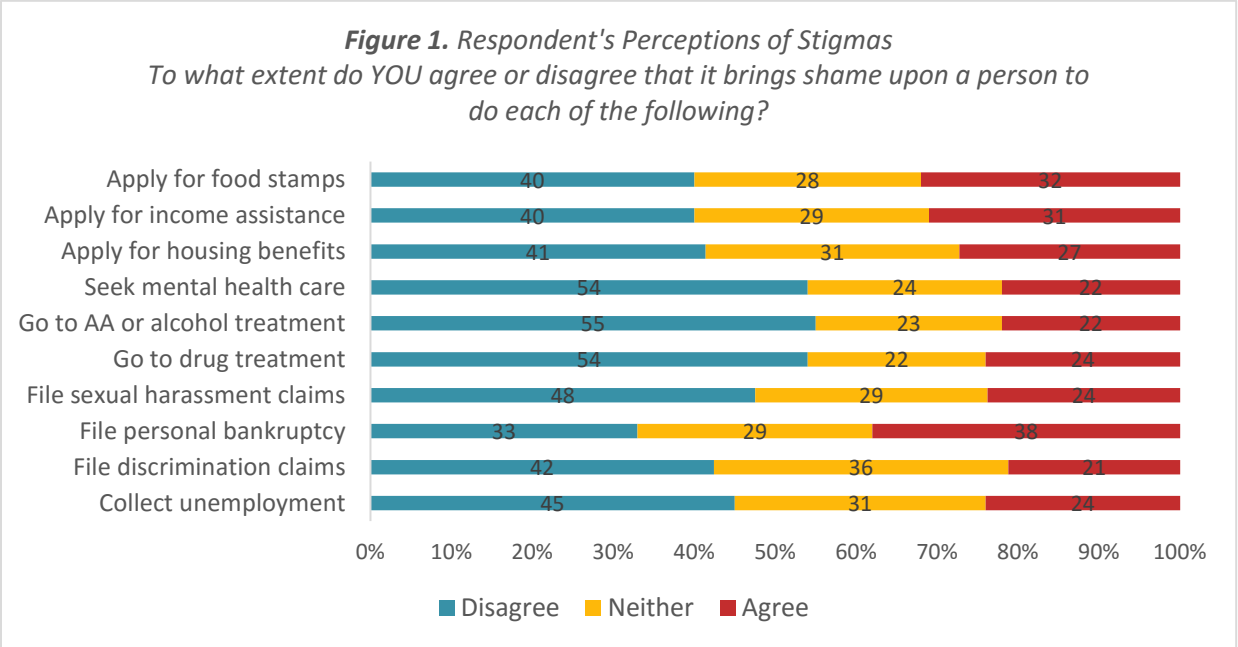
Many activities have been associated with stigma or bringing shame to the person. To

examine rural Nebraskans' perceptions of stigmas, they were asked two questions. First, they were asked to what extent they agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the items listed. At least three in ten rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy (38%), apply for food stamps (32%) and apply for income assistance (31%) (Figure 1). Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment (55%), seek mental health care (54%), and go to drug treatment (54%).

Rural Nebraskans' perceptions of the stigma attached to these items are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region). Just under one-half (46%) of South Central residents *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person, compared to 32 percent of Panhandle residents.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person. Approximately 43 percent of persons under the age of 40 disagree with that statement, compared to 36 percent of persons age 40 to 49.

Other groups most likely to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person include widowed persons; persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations; and persons with food service or personal care occupations.



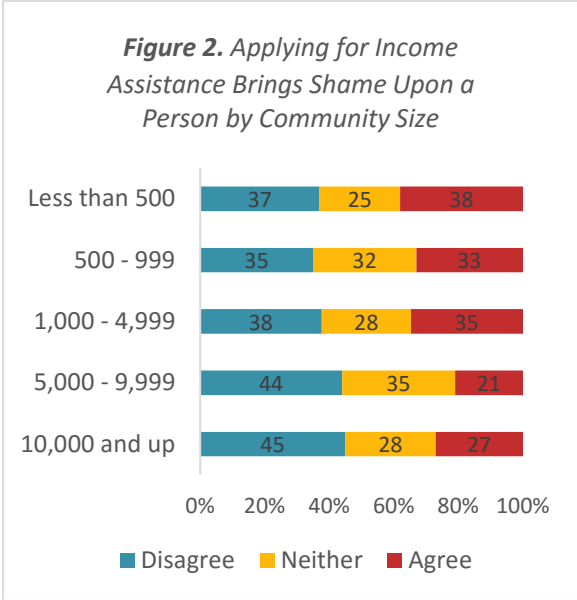
Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person. At least one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 agree that applying for income assistance brings shame, compared to 21 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 (Figure 2).

Persons living in both the Southeast and North Central regions are more likely than persons living in other parts of the state to agree that applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person. Almost one-half of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more *disagree* with that statement, compared to approximately 38 percent of persons living in

or near communities with populations less than 5,000.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person. When comparing responses by occupation, persons



with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to agree that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person. Three in ten persons with household incomes under \$20,000 agree that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person, compared to approximately two in ten persons with household incomes of \$40,000 or more.

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities (with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999) are the community size group most likely to agree that seeking mental health care brings shame to a person.

The following groups are most likely to *disagree* that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person: persons under the age of 40, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

The following groups are most likely to *disagree* that going to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment as well as going to drug treatment brings shame upon a person include: South Central residents, persons with higher household incomes, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

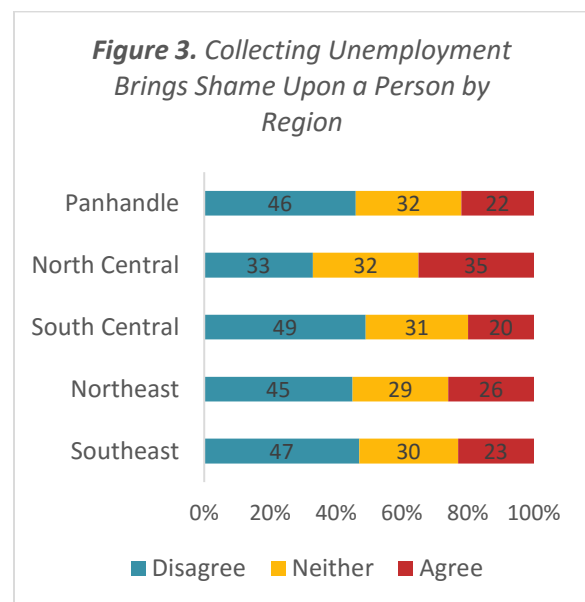
Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to *disagree* that filing sexual harassment claims brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to *disagree* that filing sexual harassment claims brings shame upon a person include: females, persons with higher education levels, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to agree that filing personal bankruptcy brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to believe filing personal bankruptcy brings shame upon a person include: persons with higher household incomes, persons age 40 to 49, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say filing discrimination claims brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to agree include persons with lower household incomes and persons age 40 and older.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say collecting unemployment brings shame to a person. Just over one-third of persons living in the North Central region agree with that statement, compared to 20 percent of residents of the South Central region (Figure 3).

Other groups most likely to agree that collecting



unemployment brings shame upon a person include persons living in or near smaller communities and younger persons.

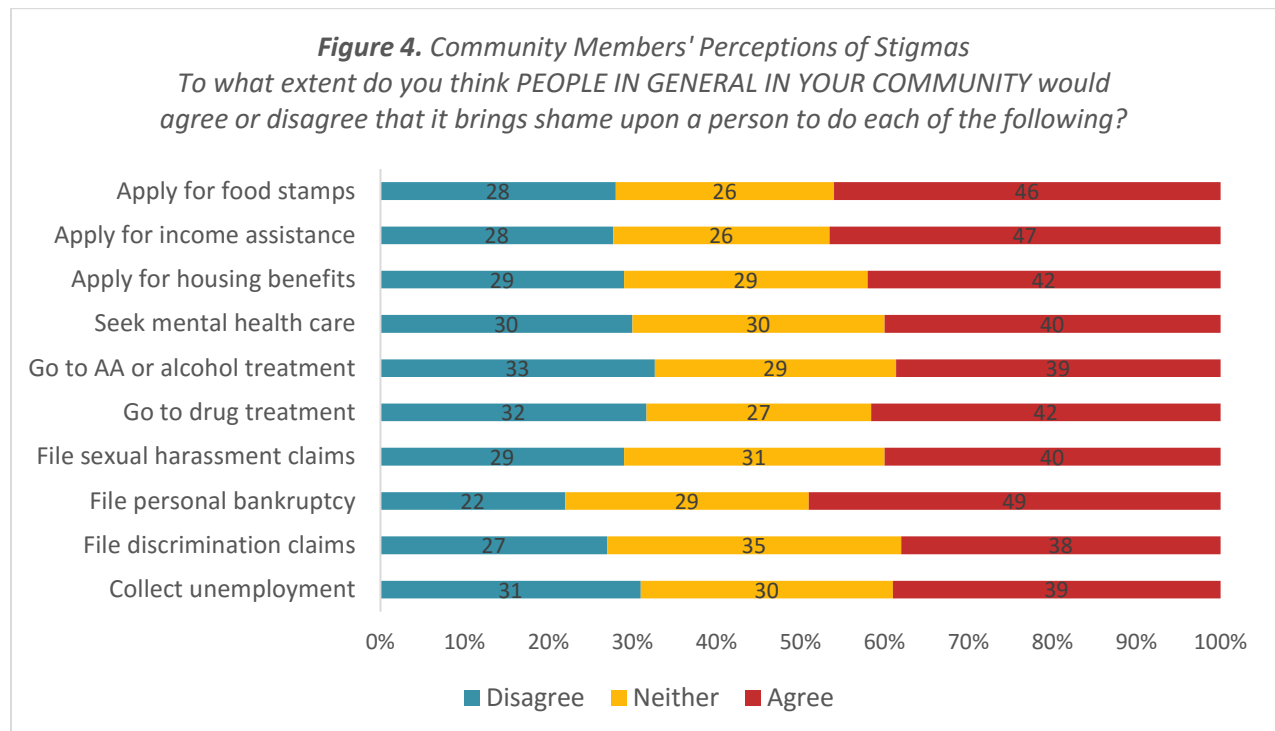
Next, the respondents were given the same list of items and were asked to what extent they think people in general in their community would agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each. In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person. At least four in ten rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following: file personal bankruptcy (49%), apply for income assistance (47%), apply for food stamps (46%), apply for housing benefits (42%), go to drug treatment (42%), seek mental health care (40%), and file sexual harassment claims (40%) (Figure 4).

The perceptions of community residents'

reactions to various items are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). In general, younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that community members think that all of the items listed bring shame upon a person. As an example, at least one-half of persons under the age of 50 agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to apply for food stamps, compared to 34 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Females are more likely than males to agree that community members think each of the items listed brings shame upon a person. As an example, 48 percent of females agree community members think it brings shame upon a person to apply for housing benefits, compared to 34 percent of males.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to agree



that community members think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the items listed. Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment, go to drug treatment, and file sexual harassment claims. Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to file sexual harassment claims.

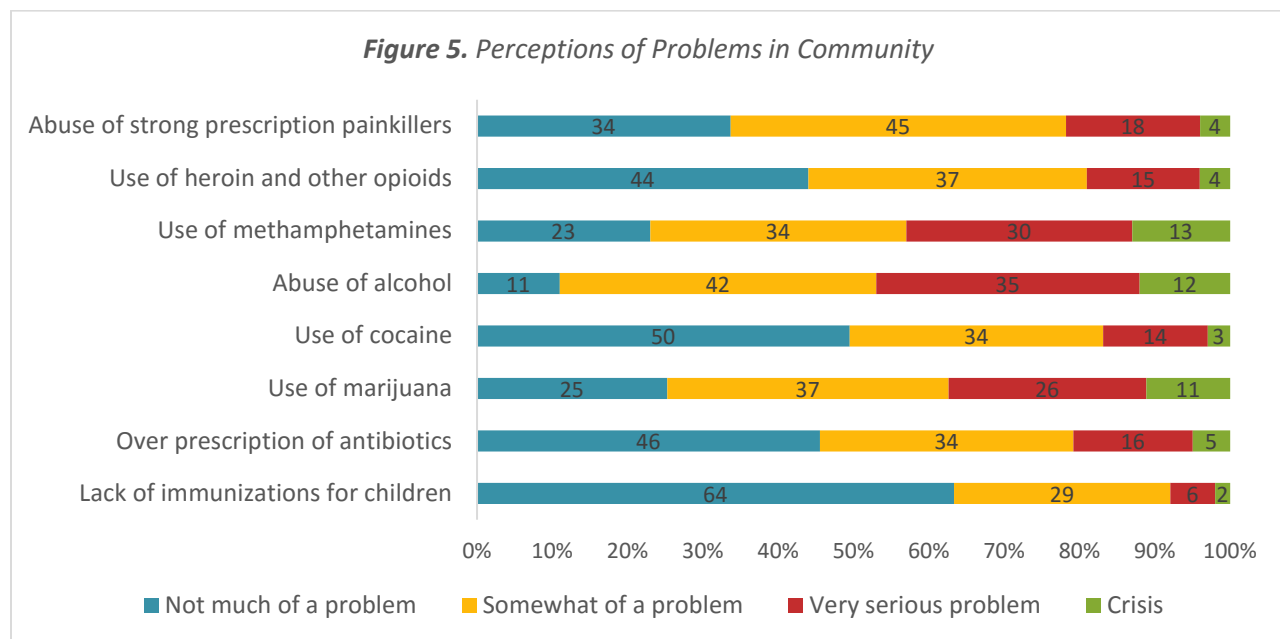
Persons who have never married are the marital group most likely to agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: apply for food stamps, apply for income assistance, apply for housing benefits, and file personal bankruptcy. As an example, 58 percent of persons who have never married agree that people in their community thinks it brings shame upon a person to file personal bankruptcy, compared to 35 percent of widowed respondents.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to seek mental health care or go to drug treatment. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to agree that community residents think it brings shame upon a person to collect unemployment.

Illegal Drug and Prescription Painkiller Abuse

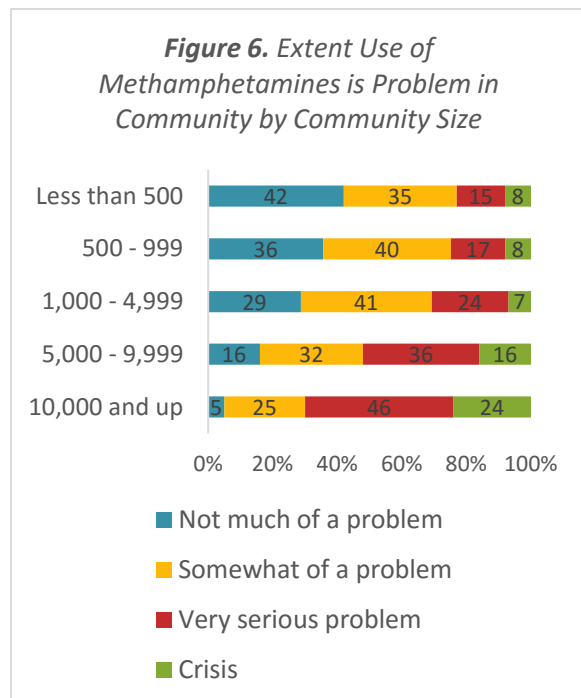
Next, respondents were asked how much of a problem various items are in their community. At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana (Figure 5).

The perceptions of these problems differ by



community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 4). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community. As an example, seven in ten persons living in or near the largest communities say the use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community (Figure 6). In comparison, only 23 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities say use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children. As an example, just under one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents say the use of marijuana is



a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, 35 percent of residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions say the use of marijuana is a problem in their community. Residents of the North Central and Panhandle regions are the groups most likely to say abuse of alcohol is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say both the use of methamphetamines and the abuse of alcohol are a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to say the following items are either a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: use of heroin and other opioids, use of cocaine, and use of marijuana.

Females are more likely than males to say the abuse of alcohol is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Persons with less education are more likely than persons with more education to say the use of heroin and other opioids as well as the use of cocaine is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. Persons with the highest levels of education are the group most likely to say the abuse of alcohol is a problem in their community.

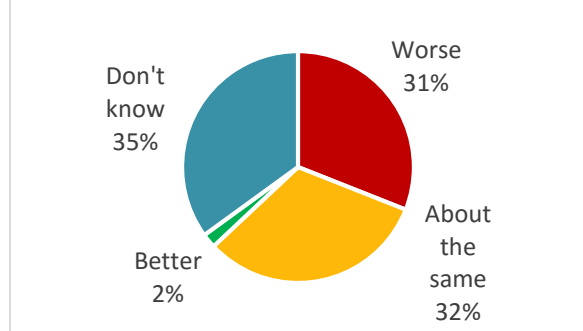
Persons who have never married are the marital group most likely to say the following are a problem in their community: use of heroin and other opioids, the use of cocaine and lack of immunizations for children. Persons who are divorced or separated are the group most likely to say the abuse of alcohol is a problem.

Persons with sales or office support occupations are the occupation group most likely to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, and the abuse of alcohol. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to say the use of methamphetamines is a problem in their community. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to view use of cocaine and the use of marijuana as a problem in their community. Both persons with sales or office support occupations and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the groups most likely to say the lack of immunizations for children is a problem in their community.

Respondents were next asked if they believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is better, worse or about the same as it was five years ago. Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago. Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same (Figure 7). Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.

These perceptions are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 5). Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. Just under one-half (46%) of persons living in or near the largest communities say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 19 percent of persons living in or near

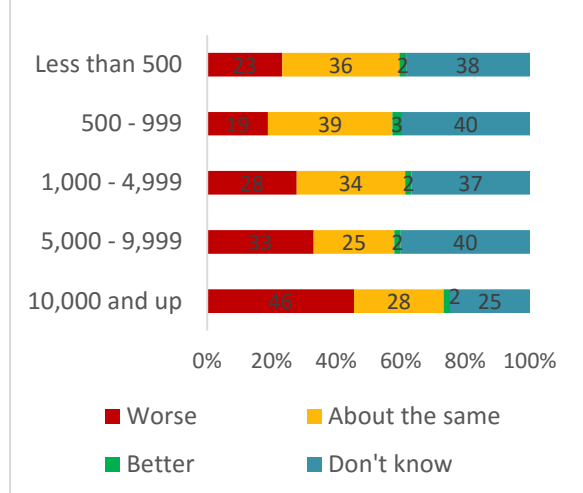
Figure 7. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago



communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 (Figure 8).

Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. Over one-third (37%) of residents of those two regions say the problem has gotten worse,

Figure 8. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size



compared to 25 percent of residents of the Northeast region.

Other groups most likely to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community has gotten worse in the past five years include: persons with the highest household incomes, persons age 30 to 39, females, and persons with the highest education levels.

Finally, respondents were asked if they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers (Figure 9).

This experience is examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 6). When looking at responses by region, residents of the Northeast region are the *least* likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Approximately three in ten persons in the other four regions of the state say that they or someone they know has been personally impacted by prescription painkiller abuse, compared to 18 percent of the residents of the Northeast region.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most

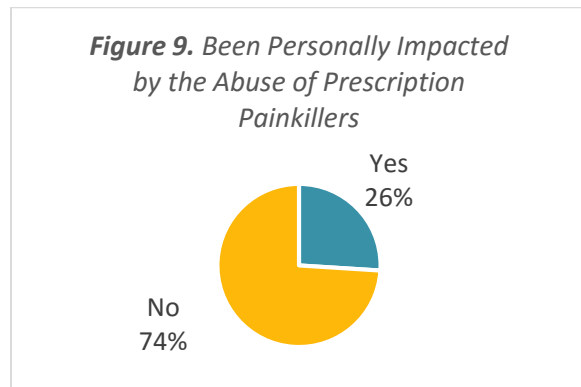
likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Almost one-half (47%) of persons with these types of occupations have been personally impacted by this problem.

Other groups most likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers include: persons with higher household incomes, persons under the age of 65, females, and persons with some college education but not a four year degree.

Conclusion

Many rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy, apply for food stamps and apply for income assistance. Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment, seek mental health care, and go to drug treatment. In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person.

At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana. Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In addition, Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children.



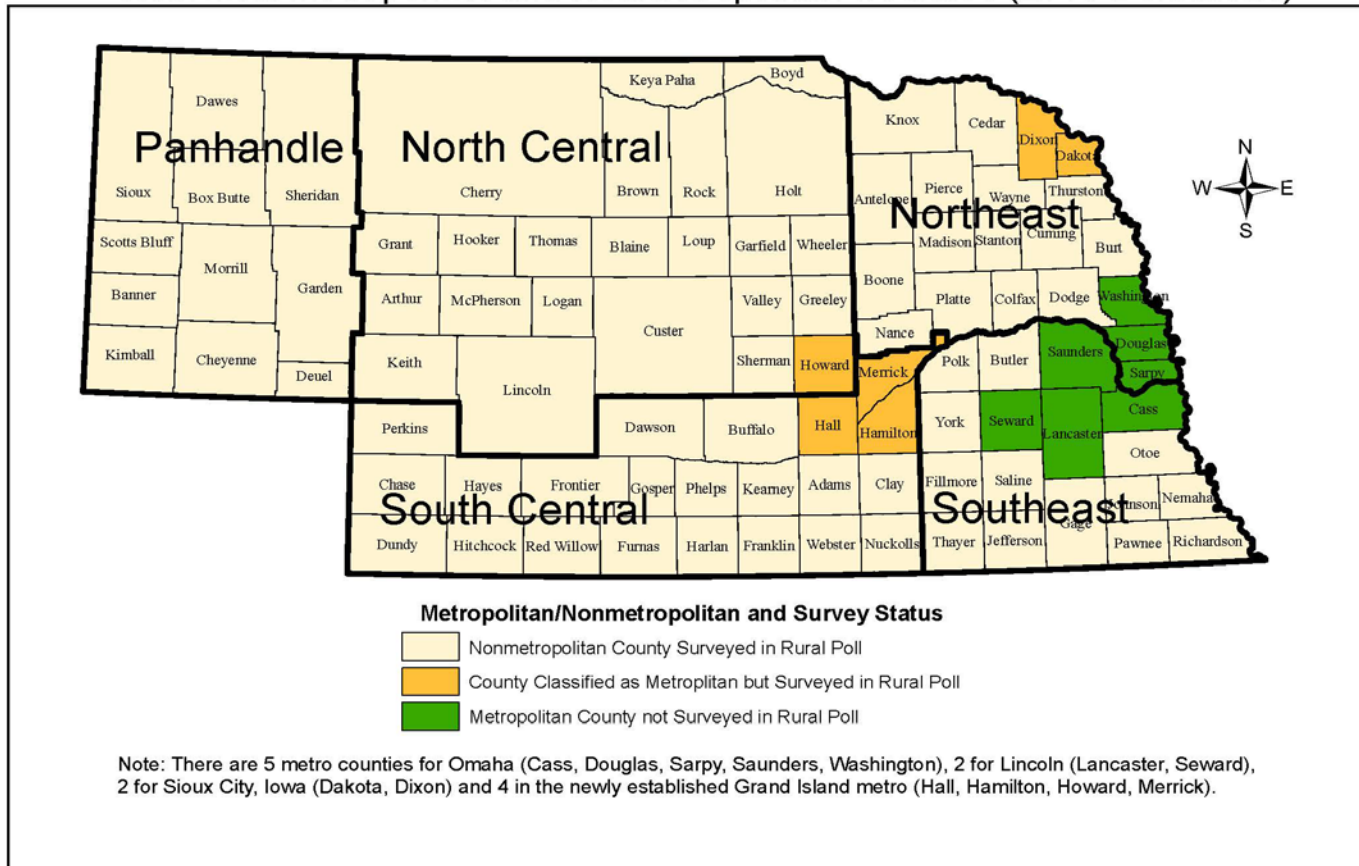
Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago. Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same. Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.

Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. And, residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.

Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska

Nebraska Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties (2013 Definitions)



Source: 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget, released 2-28-13
 Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 11, 2014

Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents¹ Compared to 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska*

| | <i>2018 Poll</i> | <i>2017 Poll</i> | <i>2016 Poll</i> | <i>2015 Poll</i> | <i>2014 Poll</i> | <i>2013 Poll</i> | <i>2012 - 2016 ACS</i> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Age : ² | | | | | | | |
| 20 - 39 | 32% | 32% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 32% |
| 40 - 64 | 44% | 44% | 45% | 45% | 46% | 44% | 44% |
| 65 and over | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 24% | 25% |
| Gender: ³ | | | | | | | |
| Female | 55% | 56% | 59% | 58% | 57% | 51% | 51% |
| Male | 46% | 44% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 49% | 49% |
| Education: ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Less than 9 th grade | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 5% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma) | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 7% |
| High school diploma (or equiv.) | 18% | 18% | 21% | 22% | 18% | 23% | 32% |
| Some college, no degree | 23% | 22% | 21% | 23% | 23% | 25% | 26% |
| Associate degree | 17% | 16% | 19% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 11% |
| Bachelors degree | 25% | 25% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 22% | 14% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 13% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 16% | 12% | 5% |
| Household Income: ⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 3% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% |
| \$10,000 - \$19,999 | 6% | 7% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 11% |
| \$20,000 - \$29,999 | 8% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 13% | 12% |
| \$30,000 - \$39,999 | 10% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 14% | 10% | 11% |
| \$40,000 - \$49,999 | 10% | 13% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 15% | 10% |
| \$50,000 - \$59,999 | 12% | 13% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 10% | 10% |
| \$60,000 - \$74,999 | 17% | 12% | 14% | 15% | 13% | 11% | 12% |
| \$75,000 or more | 33% | 34% | 32% | 32% | 29% | 29% | 29% |
| Marital Status: ⁶ | | | | | | | |
| Married | 71% | 68% | 69% | 68% | 68% | 70% | 62% |
| Never married | 10% | 13% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 18% |
| Divorced/separated | 11% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 12% | 9% | 12% |
| Widowed/widower | 8% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 8% |

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

² 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

³ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

⁴ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

⁵ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

⁶ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

*Comparison numbers are estimates taken from the American Community Survey five-year sample and may reflect significant margins of error for areas with relatively small populations.

Appendix Table 2. Respondent's Perceptions of Stigma by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

To what extent do YOU agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following?

| | <i>Apply for food stamps</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Apply for income assistance</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 40 | 28 | 32 | | 40 | 29 | 31 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1439) | | | | (n = 1438) | | |
| Less than 500 | 38 | 26 | 36 | | 37 | 25 | 38 | |
| 500 - 999 | 34 | 32 | 35 | | 35 | 32 | 33 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 38 | 28 | 34 | | 38 | 28 | 35 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 46 | 31 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 14.12$ | 44 | 35 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 22.67^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 43 | 27 | 30 | (.079) | 45 | 28 | 27 | (.004) |
| Region | | (n = 1464) | | | | (n = 1465) | | |
| Panhandle | 32 | 34 | 34 | | 34 | 36 | 31 | |
| North Central | 38 | 27 | 35 | | 35 | 29 | 36 | |
| South Central | 46 | 26 | 27 | | 46 | 27 | 27 | |
| Northeast | 38 | 31 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 20.71^*$ | 39 | 32 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 21.32^*$ |
| Southeast | 38 | 25 | 38 | (.008) | 38 | 24 | 38 | (.006) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1389) | | | | (n = 1390) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 35 | 28 | 37 | | 37 | 25 | 38 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 38 | 34 | 29 | | 38 | 33 | 30 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 44 | 25 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 9.01$ | 42 | 27 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 6.10$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 41 | 27 | 32 | (.173) | 41 | 29 | 30 | (.412) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1470) | | | | (n = 1466) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 43 | 21 | 37 | | 43 | 21 | 37 | |
| 30 - 39 | 46 | 29 | 26 | | 43 | 29 | 28 | |
| 40 - 49 | 36 | 26 | 37 | | 36 | 30 | 33 | |
| 50 - 64 | 39 | 28 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 28.88^*$ | 39 | 28 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 18.27^*$ |
| 65 and older | 38 | 36 | 25 | (.000) | 40 | 34 | 26 | (.019) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1465) | | | | (n = 1464) | | |
| Male | 38 | 30 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 2.39$ | 38 | 32 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 3.65$ |
| Female | 42 | 27 | 31 | (.302) | 42 | 27 | 31 | (.161) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1462) | | | | (n = 1464) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 43 | 32 | 26 | | 43 | 30 | 27 | |
| Some college | 37 | 30 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 11.34^*$ | 37 | 31 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 6.98$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 42 | 25 | 34 | (.023) | 41 | 26 | 32 | (.137) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1436) | | | | (n = 1434) | | |
| Married | 41 | 26 | 33 | | 41 | 27 | 32 | |
| Never married | 37 | 33 | 30 | | 36 | 33 | 31 | |
| Divorced/separated | 35 | 33 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 15.98^*$ | 36 | 34 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 9.62$ |
| Widowed | 44 | 38 | 18 | (.014) | 45 | 34 | 21 | (.142) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1040) | | | | (n = 1045) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 43 | 26 | 31 | | 40 | 29 | 31 | |
| Sales or office support | 43 | 19 | 38 | | 44 | 21 | 35 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 36 | 34 | 30 | | 37 | 34 | 29 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 50 | 24 | 26 | | 47 | 25 | 28 | |
| Agriculture | 29 | 32 | 39 | | 30 | 32 | 38 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 49 | 32 | 19 | | 48 | 33 | 18 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 47 | 23 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 31.42^*$ | 51 | 22 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 27.59^*$ |
| Other | 30 | 17 | 53 | (.005) | 30 | 23 | 47 | (.016) |

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

| | <i>Apply for housing benefits</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Seek mental health care</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 41 | 31 | 27 | | 54 | 24 | 22 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1430) | | | | (n = 1434) | | |
| Less than 500 | 39 | 31 | 30 | | 54 | 27 | 19 | |
| 500 - 999 | 39 | 36 | 25 | | 54 | 25 | 20 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 38 | 30 | 32 | | 48 | 24 | 28 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 46 | 37 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 20.29^*$ | 56 | 28 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 17.79^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 46 | 28 | 26 | (.009) | 58 | 20 | 23 | (.023) |
| Region | | (n = 1456) | | | | (n = 1458) | | |
| Panhandle | 35 | 35 | 30 | | 51 | 28 | 22 | |
| North Central | 36 | 34 | 30 | | 54 | 21 | 25 | |
| South Central | 48 | 28 | 24 | | 60 | 21 | 20 | |
| Northeast | 39 | 34 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 18.54^*$ | 52 | 26 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 14.01$ |
| Southeast | 40 | 28 | 31 | (.018) | 47 | 27 | 26 | (.081) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1384) | | | | (n = 1386) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 35 | 32 | 33 | | 44 | 27 | 30 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 37 | 36 | 27 | | 42 | 33 | 25 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 43 | 31 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 8.50$ | 56 | 25 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 35.45^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 44 | 29 | 27 | (.204) | 60 | 19 | 21 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1460) | | | | (n = 1464) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 43 | 27 | 31 | | 57 | 22 | 21 | |
| 30 - 39 | 46 | 34 | 21 | | 64 | 19 | 17 | |
| 40 - 49 | 40 | 30 | 31 | | 51 | 23 | 26 | |
| 50 - 64 | 41 | 32 | 28 | $\chi^2 = 11.00$ | 51 | 25 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 18.89^*$ |
| 65 and older | 40 | 34 | 26 | (.202) | 49 | 28 | 23 | (.015) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1456) | | | | (n = 1458) | | |
| Male | 41 | 33 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 1.79$ | 52 | 27 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 7.17^*$ |
| Female | 42 | 30 | 28 | (.409) | 55 | 21 | 24 | (.028) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1455) | | | | (n = 1457) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 44 | 31 | 25 | | 47 | 32 | 22 | |
| Some college | 38 | 32 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 4.61$ | 50 | 27 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 35.42^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 43 | 31 | 26 | (.330) | 62 | 16 | 22 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1429) | | | | (n = 1431) | | |
| Married | 42 | 30 | 28 | | 56 | 21 | 23 | |
| Never married | 36 | 38 | 26 | | 52 | 31 | 17 | |
| Divorced/separated | 40 | 33 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 6.70$ | 44 | 33 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 21.00^*$ |
| Widowed | 43 | 37 | 20 | (.349) | 45 | 30 | 25 | (.002) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1037) | | | | (n = 1042) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 42 | 31 | 26 | | 60 | 17 | 23 | |
| Sales or office support | 49 | 25 | 26 | | 59 | 18 | 24 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 39 | 38 | 23 | | 52 | 29 | 19 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 48 | 24 | 28 | | 46 | 36 | 19 | |
| Agriculture | 32 | 35 | 33 | | 50 | 28 | 23 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 49 | 34 | 17 | | 59 | 14 | 28 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 53 | 24 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 30.00^*$ | 60 | 18 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 26.75^*$ |
| Other | 29 | 23 | 48 | (.008) | 48 | 26 | 26 | (.021) |

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

| | <i>Go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Go to drug treatment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 55 | 23 | 22 | | 54 | 22 | 24 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1436) | | | | (n = 1436) | | |
| Less than 500 | 56 | 22 | 22 | | 57 | 21 | 22 | |
| 500 - 999 | 54 | 24 | 22 | | 52 | 20 | 28 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 51 | 22 | 27 | | 50 | 22 | 28 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 59 | 24 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 13.50$ | 57 | 24 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 11.00$ |
| 10,000 and up | 58 | 25 | 18 | (.096) | 56 | 23 | 21 | (.202) |
| Region | | (n = 1461) | | | | (n = 1462) | | |
| Panhandle | 46 | 27 | 27 | | 44 | 28 | 29 | |
| North Central | 54 | 21 | 25 | | 53 | 21 | 26 | |
| South Central | 60 | 23 | 17 | | 60 | 21 | 19 | |
| Northeast | 54 | 23 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 16.38^*$ | 53 | 24 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 22.20^*$ |
| Southeast | 54 | 24 | 22 | (.037) | 53 | 18 | 30 | (.005) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1390) | | | | (n = 1387) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 41 | 31 | 28 | | 38 | 32 | 30 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 41 | 33 | 26 | | 43 | 27 | 29 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 59 | 23 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 50.04^*$ | 58 | 23 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 45.26^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 62 | 18 | 20 | (.000) | 60 | 17 | 23 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1467) | | | | (n = 1464) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 57 | 22 | 21 | | 59 | 16 | 24 | |
| 30 - 39 | 63 | 18 | 19 | | 60 | 17 | 23 | |
| 40 - 49 | 55 | 23 | 22 | | 52 | 23 | 25 | |
| 50 - 64 | 53 | 25 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 10.36$ | 52 | 25 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 14.68$ |
| 65 and older | 50 | 26 | 24 | (.241) | 50 | 26 | 24 | (.066) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1462) | | | | (n = 1461) | | |
| Male | 53 | 26 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 4.57$ | 51 | 24 | 25 | $\chi^2 = 4.81$ |
| Female | 57 | 21 | 21 | (.102) | 57 | 21 | 22 | (.090) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1460) | | | | (n = 1458) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 48 | 32 | 20 | | 46 | 32 | 22 | |
| Some college | 54 | 26 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 29.93^*$ | 53 | 23 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 31.29^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 61 | 16 | 23 | (.000) | 60 | 16 | 25 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1435) | | | | (n = 1432) | | |
| Married | 58 | 21 | 21 | | 57 | 19 | 24 | |
| Never married | 46 | 37 | 17 | | 48 | 30 | 22 | |
| Divorced/separated | 52 | 28 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 25.62^*$ | 45 | 30 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 23.66^*$ |
| Widowed | 46 | 29 | 25 | (.000) | 45 | 32 | 23 | (.001) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1046) | | | | (n = 1043) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 61 | 16 | 23 | | 61 | 15 | 25 | |
| Sales or office support | 62 | 17 | 22 | | 60 | 15 | 25 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 60 | 26 | 15 | | 61 | 23 | 16 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 47 | 37 | 16 | | 47 | 27 | 26 | |
| Agriculture | 52 | 26 | 22 | | 50 | 27 | 23 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 61 | 22 | 17 | | 59 | 24 | 17 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 59 | 18 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 37.33^*$ | 57 | 16 | 28 | $\chi^2 = 34.03^*$ |
| Other | 39 | 42 | 19 | (.001) | 39 | 42 | 19 | (.002) |

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

| | <i>File sexual harassment claims</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>File personal bankruptcy</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 48 | 29 | 24 | | 33 | 29 | 38 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1433) | | | | (n = 1435) | | |
| Less than 500 | 49 | 31 | 21 | | 36 | 30 | 34 | |
| 500 - 999 | 46 | 34 | 21 | | 31 | 30 | 40 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 42 | 28 | 30 | | 30 | 27 | 43 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 52 | 29 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 18.07^*$ | 39 | 28 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 9.52$ |
| 10,000 and up | 52 | 25 | 23 | (.021) | 35 | 28 | 37 | (.300) |
| Region | | (n = 1458) | | | | (n = 1460) | | |
| Panhandle | 42 | 32 | 26 | | 30 | 31 | 40 | |
| North Central | 45 | 33 | 23 | | 30 | 30 | 40 | |
| South Central | 52 | 28 | 20 | | 37 | 28 | 35 | |
| Northeast | 49 | 25 | 25 | $\chi^2 = 15.44$ | 36 | 28 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 16.03^*$ |
| Southeast | 42 | 29 | 29 | (.051) | 25 | 29 | 46 | (.042) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1388) | | | | (n = 1387) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 40 | 25 | 35 | | 27 | 36 | 37 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 38 | 35 | 28 | | 34 | 33 | 33 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 46 | 34 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 37.83^*$ | 38 | 26 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 16.44^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 54 | 24 | 22 | (.000) | 32 | 25 | 42 | (.012) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1462) | | | | (n = 1466) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 49 | 29 | 22 | | 41 | 29 | 31 | |
| 30 - 39 | 56 | 21 | 23 | | 35 | 29 | 36 | |
| 40 - 49 | 44 | 30 | 26 | | 23 | 26 | 51 | |
| 50 - 64 | 48 | 30 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 14.82$ | 33 | 28 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 39.77^*$ |
| 65 and older | 43 | 31 | 26 | (.063) | 35 | 33 | 32 | (.000) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1459) | | | | (n = 1459) | | |
| Male | 44 | 33 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 11.80^*$ | 31 | 31 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 2.81$ |
| Female | 50 | 25 | 25 | (.003) | 35 | 27 | 38 | (.245) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1456) | | | | (n = 1457) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 42 | 34 | 24 | | 33 | 33 | 35 | |
| Some college | 46 | 31 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 15.20^*$ | 34 | 31 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 13.94^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 53 | 24 | 24 | (.004) | 32 | 24 | 44 | (.008) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1431) | | | | (n = 1433) | | |
| Married | 50 | 27 | 24 | | 33 | 26 | 41 | |
| Never married | 41 | 35 | 24 | | 28 | 42 | 31 | |
| Divorced/separated | 43 | 33 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 8.54$ | 32 | 33 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 25.44^*$ |
| Widowed | 44 | 32 | 24 | (.201) | 40 | 34 | 26 | (.000) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1041) | | | | (n = 1043) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 54 | 22 | 24 | | 34 | 26 | 40 | |
| Sales or office support | 50 | 26 | 24 | | 33 | 24 | 44 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 49 | 32 | 19 | | 29 | 29 | 42 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 44 | 38 | 18 | | 38 | 23 | 39 | |
| Agriculture | 43 | 35 | 22 | | 26 | 32 | 42 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 61 | 21 | 18 | | 45 | 19 | 36 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 51 | 20 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 31.63^*$ | 35 | 23 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 14.77$ |
| Other | 32 | 48 | 19 | (.005) | 27 | 40 | 33 | (.394) |

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

| | <i>File discrimination claims</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Collect unemployment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 42 | 36 | 21 | | 45 | 31 | 24 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1435) | | | | (n = 1437) | | |
| Less than 500 | 38 | 37 | 25 | | 45 | 28 | 27 | |
| 500 - 999 | 41 | 37 | 22 | | 38 | 37 | 25 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 39 | 34 | 27 | | 42 | 29 | 30 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 51 | 36 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 22.99^*$ | 53 | 29 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 19.86^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 46 | 37 | 18 | (.003) | 48 | 31 | 21 | (.011) |
| Region | | (n = 1459) | | | | (n = 1461) | | |
| Panhandle | 41 | 40 | 19 | | 46 | 32 | 22 | |
| North Central | 35 | 40 | 25 | | 33 | 32 | 35 | |
| South Central | 46 | 34 | 20 | | 49 | 31 | 20 | |
| Northeast | 44 | 36 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 11.39$ | 45 | 29 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 23.98^*$ |
| Southeast | 38 | 38 | 25 | (.181) | 47 | 30 | 23 | (.002) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1386) | | | | (n = 1389) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 41 | 30 | 29 | | 41 | 32 | 27 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 36 | 42 | 23 | | 40 | 36 | 25 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 44 | 37 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 12.64^*$ | 50 | 27 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 8.30$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 45 | 34 | 21 | (.049) | 46 | 30 | 25 | (.217) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1462) | | | | (n = 1466) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 51 | 33 | 16 | | 37 | 31 | 33 | |
| 30 - 39 | 48 | 32 | 20 | | 52 | 26 | 22 | |
| 40 - 49 | 36 | 41 | 24 | | 39 | 35 | 26 | |
| 50 - 64 | 39 | 38 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 18.14^*$ | 48 | 28 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 25.12^*$ |
| 65 and older | 41 | 37 | 22 | (.020) | 48 | 33 | 20 | (.001) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1457) | | | | (n = 1460) | | |
| Male | 39 | 40 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 7.77^*$ | 42 | 33 | 25 | $\chi^2 = 3.89$ |
| Female | 45 | 33 | 22 | (.021) | 47 | 29 | 25 | (.143) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1455) | | | | (n = 1459) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 36 | 42 | 22 | | 45 | 36 | 19 | |
| Some college | 42 | 37 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 10.10^*$ | 48 | 31 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 19.41^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 46 | 32 | 22 | (.039) | 42 | 28 | 30 | (.001) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1428) | | | | (n = 1432) | | |
| Married | 43 | 35 | 22 | | 46 | 29 | 25 | |
| Never married | 38 | 46 | 16 | | 33 | 35 | 32 | |
| Divorced/separated | 37 | 39 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 9.92$ | 44 | 36 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 15.79^*$ |
| Widowed | 44 | 39 | 17 | (.128) | 49 | 34 | 17 | (.015) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1043) | | | | (n = 1043) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 47 | 31 | 22 | | 43 | 29 | 28 | |
| Sales or office support | 48 | 35 | 17 | | 50 | 24 | 27 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 32 | 53 | 16 | | 44 | 35 | 21 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 37 | 41 | 23 | | 42 | 32 | 26 | |
| Agriculture | 34 | 41 | 25 | | 32 | 40 | 28 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 59 | 31 | 10 | | 57 | 22 | 21 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 48 | 31 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 32.35^*$ | 55 | 26 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 28.55^*$ |
| Other | 39 | 39 | 23 | (.004) | 42 | 23 | 36 | (.012) |

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

Appendix Table 3. Community Members' Perceptions of Stigmas by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

To what extent do YOU agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following?

| | <i>Apply for food stamps</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Apply for income assistance</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 28 | 26 | 46 | | 28 | 26 | 47 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1411) | | | | (n = 1408) | | |
| Less than 500 | 32 | 22 | 46 | | 31 | 24 | 45 | |
| 500 - 999 | 21 | 32 | 47 | | 22 | 29 | 49 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 27 | 25 | 48 | | 26 | 23 | 51 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33 | 29 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 14.36$ | 33 | 28 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 13.39$ |
| 10,000 and up | 28 | 25 | 48 | (.073) | 27 | 28 | 45 | (.099) |
| Region | | (n = 1437) | | | | (n = 1435) | | |
| Panhandle | 28 | 30 | 42 | | 25 | 30 | 45 | |
| North Central | 38 | 24 | 38 | | 37 | 25 | 38 | |
| South Central | 26 | 27 | 48 | | 26 | 28 | 47 | |
| Northeast | 26 | 25 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 18.10^*$ | 27 | 23 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 15.56^*$ |
| Southeast | 27 | 22 | 51 | (.021) | 27 | 25 | 49 | (.049) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1367) | | | | (n = 1365) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 28 | 31 | 42 | | 27 | 34 | 39 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 26 | 24 | 50 | | 25 | 23 | 52 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 28 | 23 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 5.86$ | 28 | 21 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 12.00$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 30 | 25 | 45 | (.439) | 29 | 26 | 45 | (.062) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1439) | | | | (n = 1438) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 27 | 21 | 53 | | 24 | 21 | 55 | |
| 30 - 39 | 27 | 24 | 50 | | 27 | 24 | 50 | |
| 40 - 49 | 22 | 25 | 52 | | 22 | 26 | 52 | |
| 50 - 64 | 33 | 22 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 39.00^*$ | 33 | 22 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 39.63^*$ |
| 65 and older | 31 | 35 | 34 | (.000) | 30 | 35 | 35 | (.000) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1435) | | | | (n = 1434) | | |
| Male | 28 | 30 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 15.21^*$ | 27 | 33 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 28.96^*$ |
| Female | 28 | 22 | 50 | (.000) | 28 | 20 | 51 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1434) | | | | (n = 1430) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 28 | 33 | 39 | | 28 | 35 | 37 | |
| Some college | 26 | 25 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 14.86^*$ | 26 | 24 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 20.24^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 30 | 22 | 48 | (.005) | 29 | 23 | 48 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1408) | | | | (n = 1405) | | |
| Married | 30 | 25 | 45 | | 29 | 26 | 45 | |
| Never married | 23 | 23 | 54 | | 22 | 20 | 58 | |
| Divorced/separated | 22 | 30 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 17.61^*$ | 23 | 32 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 20.86^*$ |
| Widowed | 33 | 36 | 31 | (.007) | 35 | 33 | 31 | (.002) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1027) | | | | (n = 1029) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 30 | 22 | 48 | | 29 | 22 | 49 | |
| Sales or office support | 25 | 20 | 55 | | 25 | 20 | 55 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 28 | 30 | 42 | | 29 | 32 | 39 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 29 | 26 | 46 | | 26 | 27 | 48 | |
| Agriculture | 22 | 24 | 54 | | 24 | 30 | 46 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 24 | 19 | 58 | | 24 | 15 | 61 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 30 | 28 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 15.40$ | 30 | 23 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 16.68$ |
| Other | 17 | 20 | 63 | (.352) | 19 | 19 | 61 | (.273) |

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

| | <i>Apply for housing benefits</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Seek mental health care</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 29 | 29 | 42 | | 30 | 30 | 40 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1409) | | | | (n = 1406) | | |
| Less than 500 | 32 | 28 | 41 | | 35 | 27 | 38 | |
| 500 - 999 | 25 | 35 | 40 | | 32 | 37 | 31 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 29 | 25 | 46 | | 27 | 26 | 46 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33 | 30 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 10.91$ | 32 | 38 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 28.31^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 28 | 32 | 40 | (.207) | 28 | 28 | 44 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1434) | | | | (n = 1432) | | |
| Panhandle | 24 | 33 | 43 | | 26 | 32 | 42 | |
| North Central | 38 | 29 | 33 | | 26 | 28 | 46 | |
| South Central | 27 | 30 | 43 | | 31 | 32 | 38 | |
| Northeast | 28 | 28 | 44 | $\chi^2 = 13.56$ | 32 | 27 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 9.56$ |
| Southeast | 31 | 28 | 42 | (.094) | 34 | 29 | 37 | (.297) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1365) | | | | (n = 1364) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 25 | 36 | 39 | | 24 | 38 | 38 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 27 | 29 | 45 | | 28 | 27 | 44 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 30 | 27 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 5.96$ | 33 | 27 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 8.10$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 32 | 27 | 41 | (.428) | 32 | 29 | 39 | (.231) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1435) | | | | (n = 1436) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 29 | 24 | 47 | | 29 | 27 | 45 | |
| 30 - 39 | 29 | 27 | 44 | | 29 | 31 | 40 | |
| 40 - 49 | 24 | 30 | 46 | | 25 | 29 | 47 | |
| 50 - 64 | 34 | 26 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 24.85^*$ | 35 | 29 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 18.36^*$ |
| 65 and older | 30 | 37 | 33 | (.002) | 33 | 33 | 34 | (.019) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1432) | | | | (n = 1431) | | |
| Male | 30 | 37 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 37.39^*$ | 30 | 33 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 7.67^*$ |
| Female | 29 | 23 | 48 | (.000) | 31 | 27 | 43 | (.022) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1431) | | | | (n = 1428) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 29 | 38 | 33 | | 30 | 37 | 33 | |
| Some college | 27 | 28 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 17.61^*$ | 30 | 28 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 10.72^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 31 | 27 | 42 | (.001) | 31 | 28 | 41 | (.030) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1403) | | | | (n = 1402) | | |
| Married | 31 | 29 | 40 | | 32 | 29 | 39 | |
| Never married | 25 | 27 | 49 | | 29 | 29 | 42 | |
| Divorced/separated | 24 | 37 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 12.96^*$ | 29 | 34 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 3.09$ |
| Widowed | 32 | 36 | 31 | (.044) | 28 | 34 | 37 | (.797) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1026) | | | | (n = 1024) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 31 | 25 | 44 | | 29 | 28 | 43 | |
| Sales or office support | 31 | 21 | 48 | | 30 | 33 | 37 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 29 | 39 | 32 | | 26 | 48 | 26 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 29 | 34 | 37 | | 36 | 31 | 33 | |
| Agriculture | 25 | 30 | 44 | | 30 | 27 | 43 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 22 | 22 | 56 | | 35 | 11 | 54 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 30 | 29 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 20.68$ | 22 | 23 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 40.55^*$ |
| Other | 17 | 28 | 55 | (.110) | 37 | 23 | 40 | (.000) |

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

| | <i>Go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>Go to drug treatment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 33 | 29 | 39 | | 32 | 27 | 42 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1408) | | | | (n = 1410) | | |
| Less than 500 | 37 | 22 | 41 | | 36 | 22 | 42 | |
| 500 - 999 | 38 | 34 | 28 | | 36 | 33 | 31 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 29 | 26 | 45 | | 28 | 22 | 50 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 37 | 33 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 29.00^*$ | 35 | 31 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 32.08^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 30 | 30 | 40 | (.000) | 28 | 30 | 42 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1432) | | | | (n = 1433) | | |
| Panhandle | 31 | 32 | 37 | | 29 | 30 | 41 | |
| North Central | 35 | 30 | 35 | | 32 | 26 | 43 | |
| South Central | 32 | 31 | 37 | | 31 | 30 | 39 | |
| Northeast | 35 | 25 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 7.12$ | 34 | 25 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 7.11$ |
| Southeast | 31 | 26 | 43 | (.524) | 31 | 24 | 46 | (.525) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1367) | | | | (n = 1365) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 27 | 33 | 41 | | 24 | 35 | 40 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 27 | 30 | 43 | | 25 | 28 | 48 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 35 | 30 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 12.94^*$ | 37 | 24 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 17.80^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 36 | 25 | 39 | (.044) | 34 | 25 | 41 | (.007) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1439) | | | | (n = 1438) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 24 | 33 | 43 | | 27 | 29 | 45 | |
| 30 - 39 | 33 | 22 | 45 | | 32 | 20 | 49 | |
| 40 - 49 | 33 | 24 | 44 | | 29 | 25 | 46 | |
| 50 - 64 | 36 | 32 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 28.09^*$ | 34 | 29 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 23.30^*$ |
| 65 and older | 36 | 32 | 32 | (.000) | 35 | 31 | 34 | (.003) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1434) | | | | (n = 1433) | | |
| Male | 31 | 32 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 7.28^*$ | 29 | 32 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 16.25^*$ |
| Female | 34 | 26 | 40 | (.026) | 33 | 23 | 44 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1431) | | | | (n = 1433) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 35 | 34 | 31 | | 32 | 37 | 31 | |
| Some college | 32 | 30 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 13.00^*$ | 31 | 27 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 24.01^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 33 | 25 | 42 | (.011) | 32 | 22 | 46 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1406) | | | | (n = 1405) | | |
| Married | 35 | 26 | 39 | | 34 | 26 | 40 | |
| Never married | 25 | 36 | 39 | | 25 | 30 | 46 | |
| Divorced/separated | 32 | 35 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 11.96$ | 28 | 32 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 9.52$ |
| Widowed | 31 | 33 | 36 | (.063) | 30 | 32 | 38 | (.147) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1025) | | | | (n = 1026) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 31 | 27 | 43 | | 28 | 24 | 49 | |
| Sales or office support | 32 | 28 | 40 | | 30 | 29 | 42 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 30 | 34 | 36 | | 30 | 35 | 35 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 34 | 28 | 38 | | 31 | 36 | 33 | |
| Agriculture | 39 | 28 | 33 | | 40 | 25 | 35 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 31 | 20 | 49 | | 31 | 10 | 59 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 26 | 26 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 14.29$ | 23 | 22 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 39.66^*$ |
| Other | 27 | 37 | 37 | (.428) | 27 | 40 | 33 | (.000) |

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

| | <i>File sexual harassment claims</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> | <i>File personal bankruptcy</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 29 | 31 | 40 | | 22 | 29 | 49 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1404) | | | | (n = 1404) | | |
| Less than 500 | 33 | 28 | 38 | | 25 | 27 | 48 | |
| 500 - 999 | 22 | 44 | 34 | | 20 | 34 | 46 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 27 | 26 | 47 | | 21 | 24 | 55 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 36 | 31 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 31.07^*$ | 28 | 33 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 14.68$ |
| 10,000 and up | 30 | 31 | 39 | (.000) | 21 | 29 | 49 | (.066) |
| Region | | (n = 1431) | | | | (n = 1430) | | |
| Panhandle | 30 | 24 | 46 | | 24 | 35 | 41 | |
| North Central | 29 | 30 | 42 | | 26 | 26 | 47 | |
| South Central | 28 | 35 | 37 | | 22 | 31 | 47 | |
| Northeast | 35 | 29 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 15.64^*$ | 22 | 26 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 13.36$ |
| Southeast | 25 | 34 | 41 | (.048) | 19 | 25 | 56 | (.100) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1362) | | | | (n = 1361) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 27 | 35 | 38 | | 25 | 35 | 41 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 22 | 31 | 47 | | 22 | 27 | 51 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 34 | 30 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 12.64^*$ | 25 | 24 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 7.85$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 31 | 31 | 39 | (.049) | 21 | 28 | 51 | (.249) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1433) | | | | (n = 1434) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 25 | 27 | 49 | | 16 | 27 | 57 | |
| 30 - 39 | 36 | 29 | 35 | | 26 | 24 | 50 | |
| 40 - 49 | 24 | 29 | 47 | | 15 | 28 | 58 | |
| 50 - 64 | 33 | 31 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 32.79^*$ | 27 | 27 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 44.20^*$ |
| 65 and older | 28 | 39 | 33 | (.000) | 28 | 35 | 37 | (.000) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1430) | | | | (n = 1429) | | |
| Male | 28 | 36 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 14.24^*$ | 20 | 34 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 15.32^*$ |
| Female | 31 | 27 | 42 | (.001) | 24 | 24 | 52 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1428) | | | | (n = 1428) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 27 | 43 | 31 | | 24 | 37 | 40 | |
| Some college | 26 | 32 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 31.28^*$ | 22 | 29 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 18.98^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 34 | 25 | 41 | (.000) | 22 | 24 | 54 | (.001) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1403) | | | | (n = 1403) | | |
| Married | 31 | 32 | 38 | | 23 | 28 | 49 | |
| Never married | 25 | 25 | 50 | | 15 | 27 | 58 | |
| Divorced/separated | 28 | 36 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 12.18$ | 21 | 35 | 44 | $\chi^2 = 18.61^*$ |
| Widowed | 28 | 39 | 33 | (.058) | 33 | 33 | 35 | (.005) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1026) | | | | (n = 1025) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 31 | 25 | 45 | | 22 | 21 | 57 | |
| Sales or office support | 30 | 25 | 45 | | 14 | 26 | 59 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 25 | 46 | 29 | | 23 | 37 | 40 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 27 | 31 | 42 | | 28 | 29 | 43 | |
| Agriculture | 32 | 30 | 39 | | 18 | 30 | 52 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 37 | 23 | 40 | | 23 | 18 | 60 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 25 | 31 | 44 | $\chi^2 = 26.34^*$ | 16 | 30 | 54 | $\chi^2 = 25.15^*$ |
| Other | 17 | 47 | 37 | (.023) | 16 | 29 | 55 | (.033) |

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

| | <i>File discrimination claims</i> | | | <i>Collect unemployment</i> | | | <i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| Total | 27 | 35 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 39 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1409) | | | (n = 1410) | | |
| Less than 500 | 25 | 32 | 44 | 31 | 26 | 43 | |
| 500 - 999 | 23 | 45 | 32 | 28 | 39 | 33 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 29 | 31 | 40 | 31 | 26 | 43 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 37 | 30 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 18.42^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 25 | 37 | 38 | 29 | 32 | 38 | (.018) |
| Region | | (n = 1433) | | | (n = 1435) | | |
| Panhandle | 25 | 35 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 30 | |
| North Central | 30 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 31 | 35 | |
| South Central | 26 | 38 | 36 | 29 | 30 | 41 | |
| Northeast | 27 | 33 | 39 | 31 | 27 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 14.96$ |
| Southeast | 24 | 35 | 40 | 34 | 26 | 40 | (.060) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1364) | | | (n = 1366) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 24 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 39 | 31 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 25 | 34 | 41 | 31 | 29 | 40 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 30 | 32 | 38 | 33 | 27 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 8.03$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 27 | 35 | 38 | 30 | 29 | 41 | (.236) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1436) | | | (n = 1441) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 21 | 35 | 45 | 21 | 27 | 53 | |
| 30 - 39 | 33 | 30 | 37 | 33 | 25 | 42 | |
| 40 - 49 | 20 | 35 | 46 | 24 | 32 | 44 | |
| 50 - 64 | 30 | 37 | 32 | 37 | 30 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 56.39^*$ |
| 65 and older | 29 | 39 | 33 | 37 | 36 | 27 | (.000) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1433) | | | (n = 1435) | | |
| Male | 26 | 43 | 31 | 30 | 36 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 21.48^*$ |
| Female | 28 | 29 | 43 | 32 | 25 | 43 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1430) | | | (n = 1433) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 26 | 45 | 29 | 34 | 39 | 27 | |
| Some college | 24 | 37 | 39 | 30 | 31 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 29.48^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 29 | 30 | 41 | 30 | 25 | 45 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1406) | | | (n = 1406) | | |
| Married | 27 | 35 | 38 | 32 | 29 | 40 | |
| Never married | 25 | 36 | 39 | 28 | 33 | 39 | |
| Divorced/separated | 27 | 41 | 32 | 29 | 37 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 10.82$ |
| Widowed | 30 | 39 | 30 | 39 | 33 | 28 | (.094) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1028) | | | (n = 1027) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 28 | 30 | 42 | 32 | 26 | 42 | |
| Sales or office support | 21 | 34 | 45 | 25 | 29 | 47 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 33 | 41 | 27 | 38 | 36 | 26 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 23 | 48 | 29 | 31 | 37 | 32 | |
| Agriculture | 23 | 37 | 40 | 25 | 29 | 47 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 37 | 25 | 37 | 32 | 12 | 56 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 20 | 35 | 44 | 22 | 32 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 35.94^*$ |
| Other | 17 | 40 | 43 | 17 | 47 | 37 | (.001) |

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

Appendix Table 4. Perceptions of Problems in Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| | <i>Abuse of strong prescription painkillers</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>Use of heroin and other opioids</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | |
| Total | 34 | 45 | 18 | 4 | | 44 | 37 | 15 | 4 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1462) | | | | (n = 1457) | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 57 | 32 | 8 | 3 | | 67 | 19 | 12 | 2 | |
| 500 - 999 | 46 | 41 | 12 | 2 | | 60 | 27 | 9 | 4 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 36 | 50 | 13 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ | 48 | 44 | 6 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33 | 47 | 16 | 4 | 207.71* | 41 | 37 | 17 | 5 | 212.55* |
| 10,000 and up | 13 | 51 | 29 | 7 | (.000) | 22 | 47 | 26 | 6 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1489) | | | | (n = 1484) | | | | |
| Panhandle | 24 | 46 | 26 | 4 | | 35 | 36 | 24 | 5 | |
| North Central | 34 | 41 | 20 | 6 | | 45 | 38 | 14 | 4 | |
| South Central | 30 | 49 | 18 | 3 | $\chi^2 =$ | 40 | 41 | 15 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Northeast | 39 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 40.25* | 51 | 37 | 11 | 1 | 35.10* |
| Southeast | 40 | 38 | 18 | 3 | (.000) | 48 | 31 | 17 | 4 | (.000) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1417) | | | | (n = 1412) | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 40 | 44 | 14 | 2 | | 49 | 35 | 13 | 3 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 27 | 48 | 20 | 6 | $\chi^2 =$ | 35 | 38 | 20 | 8 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 40 | 40 | 18 | 2 | 19.51* | 46 | 36 | 14 | 4 | 30.52* |
| \$60,000 and over | 32 | 47 | 17 | 4 | (.021) | 46 | 37 | 15 | 2 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1494) | | | | (n = 1483) | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 43 | 37 | 18 | 2 | | 53 | 27 | 14 | 6 | |
| 30 - 39 | 32 | 47 | 15 | 7 | | 51 | 35 | 12 | 2 | |
| 40 - 49 | 33 | 49 | 16 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ | 48 | 39 | 13 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 50 - 64 | 33 | 43 | 20 | 5 | 29.96* | 40 | 38 | 17 | 5 | 56.68* |
| 65 and older | 30 | 49 | 18 | 3 | (.003) | 32 | 43 | 20 | 5 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1490) | | | $\chi^2 =$ | (n = 1479) | | | | |
| Male | 35 | 47 | 16 | 3 | 4.88 | 45 | 39 | 13 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 6.44$ |
| Female | 33 | 44 | 19 | 4 | (.181) | 43 | 36 | 17 | 4 | (.092) |
| Education | | (n = 1487) | | | | (n = 1477) | | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 33 | 45 | 19 | 3 | $\chi^2 =$ | 41 | 36 | 19 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Some college | 37 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 6.38 | 44 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 14.45* |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 31 | 49 | 17 | 4 | (.382) | 45 | 40 | 14 | 2 | (.025) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1459) | | | | (n = 1451) | | | | |
| Married | 36 | 44 | 17 | 3 | | 46 | 37 | 14 | 2 | |
| Never married | 26 | 48 | 20 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ | 40 | 29 | 23 | 8 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Divorced/separated | 38 | 46 | 12 | 4 | 14.45 | 46 | 40 | 11 | 3 | 35.71* |
| Widowed | 26 | 52 | 18 | 5 | (.107) | 31 | 42 | 21 | 7 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1065) | | | | (n = 1062) | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 31 | 49 | 18 | 3 | | 45 | 38 | 14 | 3 | |
| Sales or office support | 40 | 33 | 21 | 6 | | 46 | 34 | 12 | 8 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 46 | 40 | 13 | 2 | | 55 | 30 | 13 | 2 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 34 | 47 | 16 | 3 | | 47 | 37 | 7 | 8 | |
| Agriculture | 41 | 43 | 14 | 1 | | 60 | 28 | 12 | 1 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 18 | 58 | 25 | 0 | $\chi^2 =$ | 37 | 54 | 7 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 22 | 57 | 17 | 5 | 45.24* | 39 | 42 | 17 | 2 | 47.69* |
| Other | 37 | 43 | 17 | 3 | (.002) | 50 | 29 | 18 | 3 | (.001) |

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

| | <i>Use of methamphetamines</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>Abuse of alcohol</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | |
| Total | 23 | 34 | 30 | 13 | | 11 | 42 | 35 | 12 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1461) | | | | | (n = 1467) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 42 | 35 | 15 | 8 | | 17 | 46 | 28 | 10 | |
| 500 - 999 | 36 | 40 | 17 | 8 | | 17 | 46 | 27 | 10 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 29 | 41 | 24 | 7 | $\chi^2 =$ | 10 | 50 | 31 | 9 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 16 | 32 | 36 | 16 | 279.62* | 8 | 39 | 38 | 15 | 81.43* |
| 10,000 and up | 5 | 25 | 46 | 24 | (.000) | 6 | 33 | 45 | 17 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1488) | | | | | (n = 1493) | | | |
| Panhandle | 14 | 27 | 38 | 22 | | 9 | 36 | 38 | 17 | |
| North Central | 24 | 38 | 24 | 13 | | 12 | 35 | 37 | 15 | |
| South Central | 21 | 34 | 30 | 15 | $\chi^2 =$ | 10 | 43 | 37 | 11 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Northeast | 26 | 39 | 28 | 7 | 50.83* | 12 | 49 | 31 | 9 | 21.77* |
| Southeast | 31 | 28 | 29 | 13 | (.000) | 11 | 42 | 37 | 10 | (.040) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1415) | | | | | (n = 1418) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 33 | 37 | 24 | 6 | | 19 | 46 | 27 | 9 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 17 | 32 | 33 | 18 | $\chi^2 =$ | 9 | 42 | 35 | 15 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 27 | 32 | 28 | 13 | 26.08* | 14 | 40 | 34 | 12 | 26.12* |
| \$60,000 and over | 23 | 34 | 31 | 12 | (.002) | 8 | 43 | 37 | 12 | (.002) |
| Age | | (n = 1490) | | | | | (n = 1495) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 39 | 20 | 25 | 16 | | 14 | 43 | 32 | 12 | |
| 30 - 39 | 25 | 32 | 28 | 15 | | 7 | 42 | 38 | 14 | |
| 40 - 49 | 18 | 41 | 31 | 11 | $\chi^2 =$ | 12 | 41 | 33 | 13 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 50 - 64 | 19 | 37 | 29 | 16 | 66.91* | 10 | 39 | 38 | 13 | 15.73 |
| 65 and older | 21 | 37 | 33 | 9 | (.000) | 11 | 45 | 36 | 8 | (.204) |
| Gender | | (n = 1485) | | | $\chi^2 =$ | | (n = 1492) | | | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Male | 23 | 35 | 30 | 12 | 2.52 | 11 | 46 | 33 | 9 | 15.32* |
| Female | 24 | 33 | 29 | 14 | (.472) | 10 | 39 | 37 | 14 | (.002) |
| Education | | (n = 1486) | | | | | (n = 1491) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 25 | 35 | 27 | 13 | $\chi^2 =$ | 16 | 45 | 29 | 11 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Some college | 24 | 31 | 30 | 15 | 8.91 | 11 | 41 | 37 | 11 | 18.00* |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 22 | 36 | 31 | 11 | (.178) | 8 | 42 | 37 | 13 | (.006) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1458) | | | | | (n = 1465) | | | |
| Married | 25 | 34 | 30 | 11 | | 10 | 43 | 36 | 11 | |
| Never married | 20 | 32 | 28 | 22 | $\chi^2 =$ | 9 | 46 | 27 | 18 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Divorced/separated | 19 | 38 | 30 | 13 | 15.98 | 16 | 33 | 39 | 12 | 19.67* |
| Widowed | 21 | 35 | 30 | 14 | (.067) | 13 | 41 | 36 | 10 | (.020) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1067) | | | | | (n = 1069) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 20 | 44 | 24 | 12 | | 10 | 39 | 35 | 16 | |
| Sales or office support | 24 | 28 | 31 | 18 | | 4 | 26 | 52 | 18 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 32 | 28 | 24 | 16 | | 13 | 52 | 30 | 6 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 24 | 26 | 30 | 20 | | 7 | 45 | 36 | 12 | |
| Agriculture | 32 | 38 | 26 | 3 | | 12 | 53 | 29 | 6 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 7 | 43 | 41 | 9 | $\chi^2 =$ | 3 | 36 | 38 | 22 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 19 | 19 | 44 | 17 | 90.37* | 5 | 41 | 38 | 17 | 60.67* |
| Other | 38 | 18 | 35 | 9 | (.000) | 11 | 37 | 43 | 9 | (.000) |

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

| | <i>Use of cocaine</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>Use of marijuana</i> | | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | | |
| Total | 50 | 34 | 14 | 3 | | 25 | 37 | 26 | 11 | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1450) | | | | | (n = 1463) | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 69 | 20 | 10 | 1 | | 37 | 36 | 19 | 7 | | |
| 500 - 999 | 59 | 32 | 6 | 3 | | 31 | 45 | 15 | 9 | | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 55 | 36 | 7 | 3 | $\chi^2 =$ | 22 | 45 | 25 | 8 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 48 | 33 | 15 | 4 | 150.57* | 19 | 29 | 31 | 21 | 86.14* | |
| 10,000 and up | 30 | 42 | 25 | 4 | (.000) | 21 | 32 | 33 | 14 | (.000) | |
| Region | | (n = 1475) | | | | | (n = 1489) | | | | |
| Panhandle | 43 | 37 | 16 | 4 | | 27 | 25 | 28 | 20 | | |
| North Central | 51 | 33 | 13 | 3 | | 22 | 41 | 25 | 12 | | |
| South Central | 46 | 35 | 15 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ | 26 | 39 | 25 | 10 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| Northeast | 49 | 38 | 12 | 1 | 26.99* | 25 | 40 | 28 | 7 | 31.85* | |
| Southeast | 61 | 25 | 13 | 2 | (.008) | 27 | 37 | 24 | 13 | (.001) | |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1404) | | | | | (n = 1417) | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 50 | 33 | 14 | 3 | | 32 | 36 | 23 | 9 | | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 35 | 38 | 23 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ | 23 | 34 | 30 | 13 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 52 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 44.50* | 31 | 34 | 25 | 9 | 14.56 | |
| \$60,000 and over | 55 | 33 | 11 | 1 | (.000) | 23 | 39 | 26 | 12 | (.104) | |
| Age | | (n = 1479) | | | | | (n = 1496) | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 65 | 18 | 14 | 4 | | 39 | 27 | 18 | 16 | | |
| 30 - 39 | 61 | 26 | 11 | 2 | | 32 | 37 | 24 | 7 | | |
| 40 - 49 | 55 | 39 | 7 | 0 | $\chi^2 =$ | 23 | 41 | 25 | 12 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| 50 - 64 | 42 | 39 | 16 | 4 | 119.38* | 20 | 39 | 29 | 13 | 63.74* | |
| 65 and older | 33 | 42 | 20 | 5 | (.000) | 19 | 41 | 32 | 9 | (.000) | |
| Gender | | (n = 1473) | | | | $\chi^2 =$ | (n = 1488) | | | | |
| Male | 53 | 32 | 13 | 3 | 4.89 | 28 | 37 | 26 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 5.24$ | |
| Female | 47 | 35 | 15 | 3 | (.180) | 24 | 38 | 26 | 13 | (.155) | |
| Education | | (n = 1472) | | | | | (n = 1490) | | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 39 | 38 | 19 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ | 31 | 34 | 24 | 11 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| Some college | 51 | 31 | 15 | 4 | 28.01* | 22 | 38 | 28 | 12 | 7.82 | |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 53 | 35 | 10 | 2 | (.000) | 26 | 38 | 25 | 11 | (.252) | |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1444) | | | | | (n = 1459) | | | | |
| Married | 54 | 33 | 11 | 2 | | 26 | 38 | 25 | 11 | | |
| Never married | 41 | 28 | 26 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ | 22 | 33 | 28 | 17 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| Divorced/separated | 45 | 36 | 14 | 4 | 51.42* | 27 | 33 | 32 | 9 | 11.52 | |
| Widowed | 31 | 41 | 23 | 5 | (.000) | 22 | 40 | 26 | 12 | (.242) | |
| Occupation | | (n = 1059) | | | | | (n = 1067) | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 54 | 33 | 10 | 4 | | 20 | 41 | 25 | 14 | | |
| Sales or office support | 50 | 33 | 11 | 6 | | 30 | 30 | 26 | 14 | | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 64 | 23 | 12 | 1 | | 24 | 38 | 28 | 10 | | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 53 | 33 | 12 | 2 | | 33 | 37 | 21 | 9 | | |
| Agriculture | 57 | 32 | 11 | 1 | | 22 | 52 | 19 | 8 | | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 33 | 33 | 33 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ | 16 | 29 | 35 | 21 | $\chi^2 =$ | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 48 | 36 | 15 | 1 | 45.53* | 25 | 32 | 25 | 19 | 48.98* | |
| Other | 49 | 34 | 14 | 3 | (.001) | 38 | 24 | 35 | 3 | (.001) | |

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

| | <i>Over prescription of antibiotics</i> | | | | <i>Lack of immunizations for children</i> | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>Not much of a problem</i> | <i>Somewhat of a problem</i> | <i>Very serious problem</i> | <i>Crisis</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 46 | 34 | 16 | 5 | | 64 | 29 | 6 | 2 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1449) | | | | (n = 1454) | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 63 | 23 | 13 | 1 | | 74 | 23 | 4 | 0 | |
| 500 - 999 | 61 | 27 | 8 | 4 | | 74 | 22 | 4 | 1 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 44 | 39 | 13 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ | 71 | 25 | 3 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 49 | 35 | 13 | 2 | 113.26* | 64 | 24 | 11 | 1 | 104.17* |
| 10,000 and up | 30 | 38 | 23 | 9 | (.000) | 47 | 41 | 9 | 3 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1479) | | | | (n = 1481) | | | | |
| Panhandle | 45 | 30 | 21 | 5 | | 55 | 30 | 15 | 1 | |
| North Central | 43 | 36 | 14 | 7 | | 67 | 30 | 2 | 1 | |
| South Central | 45 | 34 | 15 | 6 | $\chi^2 =$ | 65 | 28 | 5 | 2 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Northeast | 49 | 37 | 13 | 2 | 18.45 | 62 | 33 | 4 | 1 | 49.71* |
| Southeast | 44 | 32 | 18 | 6 | (.103) | 66 | 24 | 7 | 2 | (.000) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1408) | | | | (n = 1409) | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 55 | 30 | 12 | 3 | | 62 | 30 | 7 | 0 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 45 | 34 | 17 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ | 56 | 36 | 7 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 51 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 13.18 | 70 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 26.13* |
| \$60,000 and over | 42 | 37 | 16 | 5 | (.154) | 64 | 28 | 6 | 1 | (.002) |
| Age | | (n = 1483) | | | | (n = 1485) | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 57 | 23 | 16 | 4 | | 65 | 26 | 8 | 2 | |
| 30 - 39 | 48 | 35 | 10 | 7 | | 78 | 19 | 2 | 2 | |
| 40 - 49 | 47 | 36 | 13 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ | 65 | 28 | 7 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| 50 - 64 | 42 | 35 | 18 | 5 | 40.82* | 61 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 40.59* |
| 65 and older | 37 | 40 | 19 | 3 | (.000) | 55 | 37 | 7 | 2 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1476) | | | $\chi^2 =$ | (n = 1479) | | | | |
| Male | 45 | 35 | 16 | 4 | 1.31 | 62 | 31 | 6 | 1 | $\chi^2 = 3.71$ |
| Female | 46 | 34 | 15 | 5 | (.728) | 66 | 27 | 6 | 2 | (.295) |
| Education | | (n = 1476) | | | | (n = 1478) | | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 40 | 36 | 20 | 4 | $\chi^2 =$ | 55 | 37 | 7 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Some college | 49 | 32 | 14 | 5 | 11.17 | 66 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 12.72* |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 44 | 36 | 15 | 5 | (.083) | 66 | 27 | 6 | 2 | (.048) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1450) | | | | (n = 1452) | | | | |
| Married | 45 | 34 | 16 | 4 | | 66 | 27 | 5 | 1 | |
| Never married | 52 | 30 | 12 | 5 | $\chi^2 =$ | 53 | 34 | 12 | 1 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Divorced/separated | 49 | 33 | 12 | 6 | 8.05 | 63 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 23.50* |
| Widowed | 40 | 34 | 20 | 6 | (.529) | 55 | 33 | 9 | 3 | (.005) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1062) | | | | (n = 1063) | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 45 | 37 | 14 | 4 | | 66 | 25 | 8 | 1 | |
| Sales or office support | 40 | 32 | 19 | 10 | | 61 | 27 | 6 | 6 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 53 | 32 | 10 | 5 | | 59 | 37 | 3 | 1 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 42 | 31 | 22 | 5 | | 53 | 38 | 5 | 3 | |
| Agriculture | 53 | 29 | 15 | 3 | | 71 | 27 | 1 | 0 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 41 | 39 | 11 | 9 | $\chi^2 =$ | 62 | 36 | 2 | 0 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 48 | 28 | 15 | 9 | 26.56 | 67 | 22 | 8 | 3 | 53.93* |
| Other | 41 | 38 | 18 | 3 | (.186) | 82 | 12 | 6 | 0 | (.000) |

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

Appendix Table 5. Perceptions of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| <i>Do you believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in your community is worse, better or about the same as it was five years ago?</i> | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|
| | Worse | About the same | Better | Don't know | Chi-square (sig.) |
| Total | 31 | 32 | 2 | 35 | |
| Community Size | | | <i>Percentages</i> | | |
| | | | (n = 1489) | | |
| Less than 500 | 23 | 36 | 2 | 38 | |
| 500 - 999 | 19 | 39 | 3 | 40 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 28 | 34 | 2 | 37 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33 | 25 | 2 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 74.34^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 46 | 28 | 2 | 25 | (.000) |
| Region | | | (n = 1520) | | |
| Panhandle | 37 | 26 | 1 | 35 | |
| North Central | 37 | 25 | 0.4 | 37 | |
| South Central | 32 | 32 | 2 | 33 | |
| Northeast | 25 | 34 | 4 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 30.35^*$ |
| Southeast | 30 | 38 | 1 | 32 | (.002) |
| Income Level | | | (n = 1440) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 20 | 39 | 5 | 37 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 25 | 36 | 3 | 37 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 29 | 34 | 2 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 30.55^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 38 | 30 | 2 | 31 | (.000) |
| Age | | | (n = 1522) | | |
| 19 – 29 | 21 | 32 | 4 | 43 | |
| 30 – 39 | 41 | 30 | 2 | 28 | |
| 40 – 49 | 35 | 27 | 1 | 37 | |
| 50 – 64 | 32 | 32 | 2 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 42.51^*$ |
| 65 and older | 28 | 38 | 3 | 32 | (.000) |
| Gender | | | (n = 1517) | | |
| Male | 28 | 37 | 4 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 31.33^*$ |
| Female | 35 | 27 | 1 | 37 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | | (n = 1489) | | |
| Married | 33 | 30 | 2 | 34 | |
| Never married | 25 | 38 | 1 | 37 | |
| Divorced/separated | 27 | 34 | 1 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 11.58$ |
| Widowed | 28 | 34 | 4 | 34 | (.238) |
| Education | | | (n = 1515) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 23 | 37 | 3 | 38 | |
| Some college | 30 | 32 | 2 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 20.27^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 37 | 30 | 2 | 31 | (.002) |
| Occupation | | | (n = 1073) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 33 | 31 | 3 | 34 | |
| Sales or office support | 36 | 38 | 1 | 25 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 20 | 33 | 1 | 46 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 25 | 34 | 1 | 40 | |
| Agriculture | 30 | 32 | 1 | 36 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 39 | 29 | 2 | 31 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 41 | 35 | 3 | 22 | $\chi^2 = 31.19$ |
| Other | 31 | 23 | 3 | 43 | (.071) |

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

Appendix Table 6. Been Personally Impacted by Abuse of Prescription Painkillers by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| | | <i>Have you, or someone you know, been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers?</i> | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | <i>Yes</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| Total | | 26 | 74 | |
| | | <i>Percentages</i> | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1495) | | |
| | Less than 500 | 22 | 79 | |
| | 500 - 999 | 24 | 76 | |
| | 1,000 - 4,999 | 26 | 74 | $\chi^2 = 7.46$ (.114) |
| | 5,000 - 9,999 | 23 | 77 | |
| | 10,000 and up | 30 | 70 | |
| Region | | (n = 1523) | | |
| | Panhandle | 28 | 72 | |
| | North Central | 29 | 71 | |
| | South Central | 27 | 73 | $\chi^2 = 18.94^*$ (.001) |
| | Northeast | 18 | 83 | |
| | Southeast | 31 | 69 | |
| Income Level | | (n = 1444) | | |
| | Under \$20,000 | 18 | 82 | |
| | \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 32 | 68 | $\chi^2 = 9.56^*$ (.023) |
| | \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 28 | 72 | |
| | \$60,000 and over | 25 | 75 | |
| Age | | (n = 1527) | | |
| | 19 - 29 | 28 | 73 | |
| | 30 - 39 | 32 | 68 | |
| | 40 - 49 | 26 | 74 | $\chi^2 = 13.85^*$ (.008) |
| | 50 - 64 | 27 | 73 | |
| | 65 and older | 19 | 81 | |
| Gender | | (n = 1523) | | |
| | Male | 23 | 77 | $\chi^2 = 5.97^*$ (.016) |
| | Female | 28 | 72 | |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1494) | | |
| | Married | 25 | 75 | |
| | Never married | 31 | 69 | |
| | Divorced/separated | 26 | 74 | $\chi^2 = 4.69$ (.196) |
| | Widowed | 19 | 81 | |
| Education | | (n = 1521) | | |
| | H.S. diploma or less | 20 | 80 | |
| | Some college | 32 | 68 | $\chi^2 = 21.14^*$ (.000) |
| | Bachelors or grad degree | 23 | 77 | |
| Occupation | | (n = 1076) | | |
| | Mgt, prof or education | 23 | 77 | |
| | Sales or office support | 27 | 73 | |
| | Constrn, inst or maint | 28 | 73 | |
| | Prodn/trans/warehsing | 20 | 80 | |
| | Agriculture | 26 | 74 | |
| | Food serv/pers. care | 47 | 53 | |
| | Hlthcare supp/safety | 33 | 67 | $\chi^2 = 22.19^*$ (.002) |
| | Other | 15 | 85 | |

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

Rural Poll Research Report 18-2 August 2018

It is the policy of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln not to discriminate on the basis of sex, age, disability, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.