



# NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

## A Research Report

### **Views of Well-Being in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska**

#### *2022 Nebraska Rural Poll Results*

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

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# Executive Summary

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The past year continued to be challenging for rural Nebraskans. High inflation rates are impacting household budgets. While strong farm income projections have been made, the impacts of the ongoing drought could mitigate those expectations. Given these challenges and opportunities, how do rural Nebraskans believe they are doing and how do they view their future? How satisfied are they with various items that influence their well-being? Have these views changed over the past 27 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,105 responses to the 2022 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 27<sup>th</sup> annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their well-being. Trends for some of the questions are examined by comparing data from the 26 previous polls to this year's results. In addition, comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***This year, rural Nebraskans are more pessimistic about their current situation than they've been in the past nine years.*** The proportion believing they are worse off than they were five years ago was 21 percent, up from the 11 percent reported last year. This is the highest level since 2013, when 26 percent believed they were worse off. This increase in pessimism did not translate into a decrease in optimism, however. This year, one-half (50%) of rural Nebraskans believe they are better off compared to five years ago, similar to 52 percent last year. The corresponding change occurred in a decrease in the proportion believing they are about the same as they were five years ago. This year, three in ten rural Nebraskans (30%) think they are about the same, a decline from 37 percent last year.
- ***Rural Nebraskans' optimism about the future has declined slightly in the past three years.*** The proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than the proportion saying they will be worse off ten years from now. In fact, the gap between the two gradually widened between 2013 and 2019. However, that gap has slightly narrowed in the past three years. This year, rural Nebraskans' optimism about their future is slightly lower than last year. Just over four in ten rural Nebraskans (44%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is a slight decline from 47 percent last year. The past three years have shown a steady decline from 52 percent in 2019 (the highest proportion across all years of this study).
- ***The past three years have also seen an increase in feelings of powerlessness by rural Nebraskans.*** The past three years have been a period of steady decline in the proportions who either strongly disagree or disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives from 54 percent to 47 percent. The proportion of rural Nebraskans that either strongly agree or agree with the statement has steadily increased from 24 percent in 2019 to 34 percent this year.
- ***Some items that can impact well-being saw decreases in the level of satisfaction this year as compared to last year: their financial security during retirement, their current income level, their***

**community, and their spare time.** Satisfaction with their financial security during retirement decreased from 49 to 41 percent. Similarly, satisfaction with their current income level declined from 59 percent to 53 percent.

- **Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now.** Just over seven in ten persons age 19 to 29 believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, just under one-third of persons age 65 and older (32%) share this opinion. Similarly, approximately six in ten persons age 19 to 49 believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to only 14 percent of persons age 65 and older.
- **Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with more education to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives.** Almost one-half of persons with a high school diploma or less education (49%) agree that people are powerless to control their own lives. However, only two in ten persons with at least a four-year college degree (20%) share this opinion.
- **Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth.** Just over one-half of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (52%) are dissatisfied with their ability to build assets/wealth. In comparison, only 12 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more share this dissatisfaction.
- **Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to report satisfaction with their day-to-day personal safety.** Over nine in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (93%) are satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety, compared to 71 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000.

## Introduction

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The past year continued to be challenging for rural Nebraskans. High inflation rates are impacting household budgets. While strong farm income projections have been made, the impacts of the ongoing drought could mitigate those expectations. Given these challenges and opportunities, how do rural Nebraskans believe they are doing and how do they view their future? How satisfied are they with various items that influence their well-being? Have these views changed over the past 27 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,105 responses to the 2022 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 27<sup>th</sup> annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their well-being.

### *Methodology and Respondent Profile*

This study is based on 1,105 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.<sup>1</sup> A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in May and June to 6,102 randomly selected 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, natural resources, and the economy and employment. This paper reports only results from the well-being section.

An 18% 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 two weeks later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately two weeks after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 30 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 2015 - 2019 American Community Survey). As can be seen from the table, there are some marked differences between some of the demographic variables in our sample compared to the Census data. Thus, we suggest the reader use caution in generalizing our data to all rural Nebraska. However, given the random sampling frame used for this survey, the acceptable percentage of responses, and the large number of respondents, we feel the data provide useful insights into opinions of rural Nebraskans on the various issues presented in this report. The margin of error for this study is plus or minus three 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).

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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

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.

The average age of respondents is 50 years. Sixty-six percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 71 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 25 years. Fifty-six percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-eight percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Twenty-one percent of the respondents report their 2021 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty-three percent report incomes over \$60,000. Seventy-seven percent were employed in 2021 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis.

Nineteen percent are retired. Thirty-eight percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Twelve percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

### Trends in Well-Being (1996 - 2022)

Comparisons are made between the well-being data collected this year to the 26 previous studies. These comparisons show a clearer picture of the trends in the well-being of rural Nebraskans.

#### *General Well-Being*

To examine perceptions of general well-being, respondents were asked four questions.

1. "All things considered, do you think you are better or worse off than you were five years ago?" (Answer categories were worse off, about the same, or better off).
2. "All things considered, do you think you are better or worse off than your parents when they were your age?"
3. "All things considered, do you think you will be better or worse off ten years from now than you are today?"

4. "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives."

The responses to the first three questions were expanded in 2009 to a five-point scale, where responses included much worse off, worse off, about the same, better off, and much better off. To compare the data to prior years, the much worse off and worse off categories are combined as well as the better off and much better off categories.

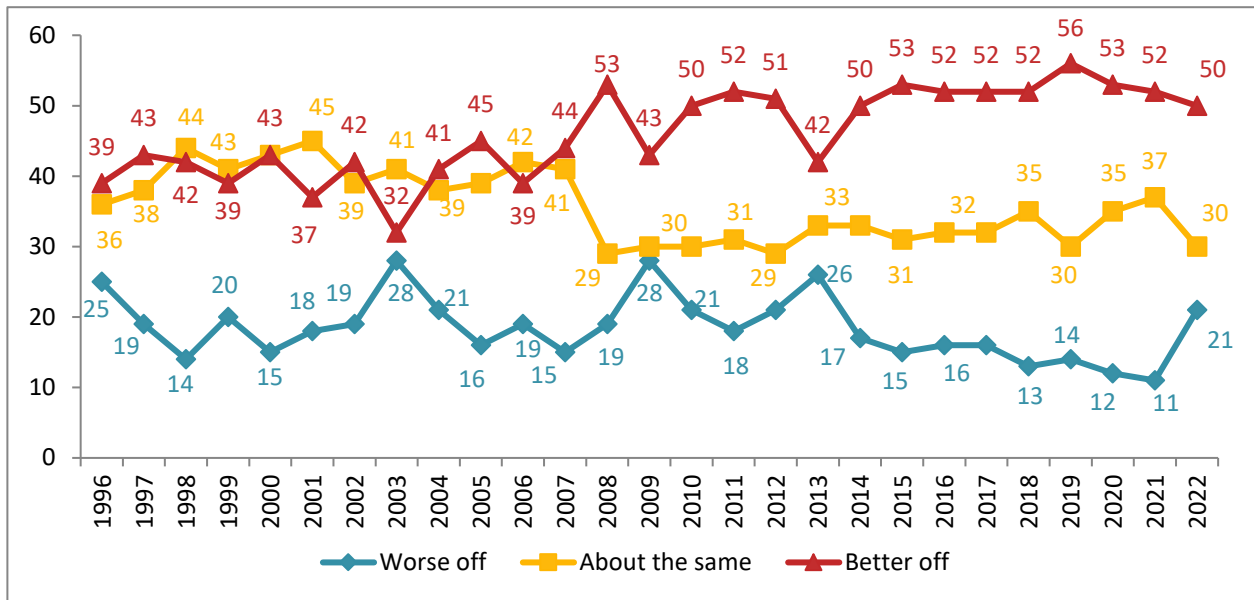
When examining the trends over the past 27 years, rural Nebraskans have generally given positive reviews about their current situation. Each year the proportion of rural Nebraskans that say they are better off than they were five years ago has been greater than the proportion saying they are worse off than they were five years ago (Figure 1). The gap between these two had generally widened during the most recent eight studies but narrowed considerably this year. The average proportion saying they are better off than they were five years ago has been approximately 46 percent. The average proportion believing they are worse off has been approximately 18 percent.

This year, rural Nebraskans are more pessimistic about their current situation than they've been in the past nine years. The proportion believing they are worse off than they were five years ago was 21 percent, up from the 11 percent reported last year. This is the highest level since 2013, when 26 percent believed they were worse off.

This increase in pessimism did not translate into a decrease in optimism, however. This year, one-half (50%) of rural Nebraskans believe they are better off compared to five years ago, similar to 52 percent last year. The corresponding change occurred in a decrease in the proportion believing they are about the same as they were five years ago. This year, three in ten rural Nebraskans (30%) think they



**Figure 1. Well-Being Compared to Five Years Ago: 1996 - 2022**



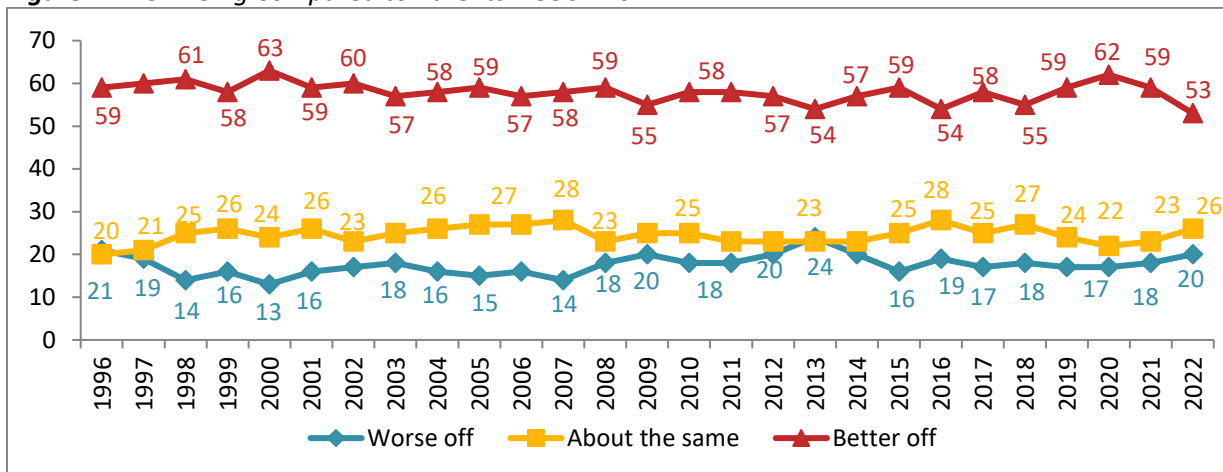
are about the same, a decline from 37 percent last year.

When asked to compare themselves to their parents when they were their age, the responses have been generally very stable over time (Figure 2). However, this year the proportion saying they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age declined to 53 percent from 59 percent last year. The proportion stating they are better off

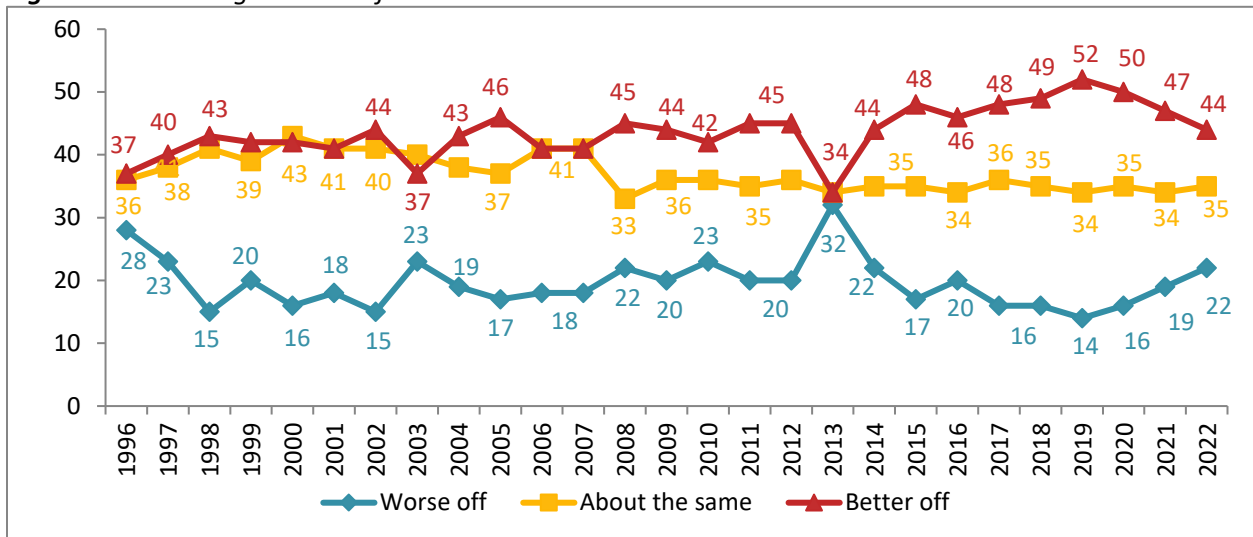
has averaged approximately 58 percent over the 27 year period. The proportion feeling they are worse off than their parents has remained steady at approximately 18 percent during this period.

When looking to the future, respondents' views have also been generally positive (Figure 3). The proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than the proportion saying they will be worse off ten

**Figure 2. Well-Being Compared to Parents: 1996 - 2022**



**Figure 3. Well-Being Ten Years from Now: 1996 - 2022**



years from now. In fact, the gap between the two gradually widened between 2013 and 2019. However, that gap has slightly narrowed in the past three years.

This year, rural Nebraskans’ optimism about their future is slightly lower than last year. Just over four in ten rural Nebraskans (44%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is a slight decline from 47 percent last year. The past three years have shown a steady decline from 52 percent in 2019 (the highest proportion across all years of this study). The proportion believing they will be better off has averaged approximately 44 percent across all 27 years.

The proportion of respondents stating they will be worse off ten years from now increased slightly compared to last year (from 19 percent last year to 22 percent this year). The past three years have reflected a gradual increase from 14 percent in 2019 (the lowest proportion across all years). This proportion has averaged around 20 percent each year.

The proportion stating they will be about the same ten years from now had remained fairly steady around 40 percent over the first 12 years

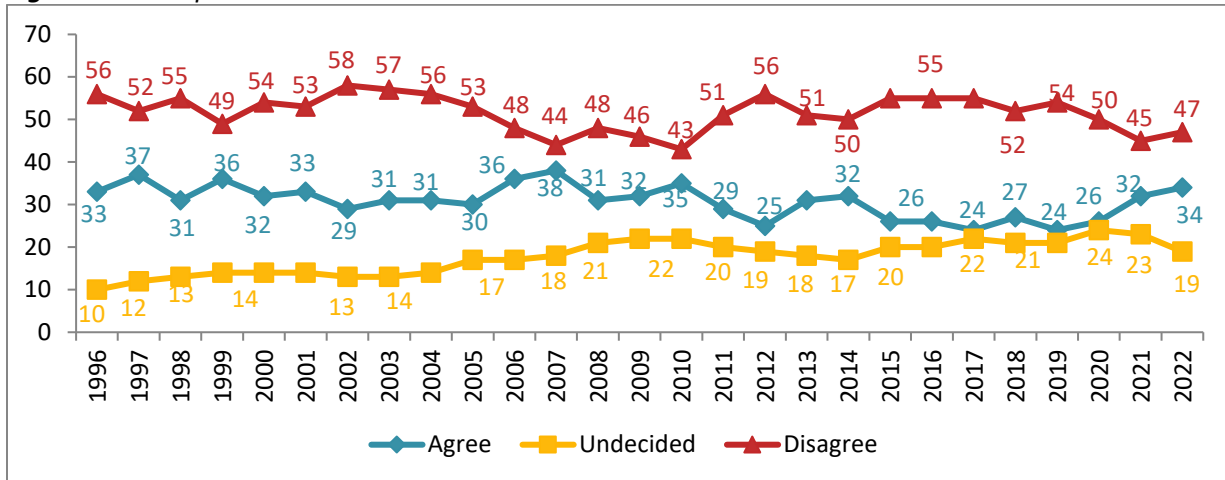
of the study, declined to 33 percent in 2008, and has remained around 35 percent the past fourteen years.

In addition to asking about general well-being, rural Nebraskans were asked about the amount of control they feel they have over their lives. To measure this, respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statement:

*“Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives.”*

Each year, more rural Nebraskans disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives than agree with that statement (Figure 4). The proportion that either strongly disagree or disagree with the statement generally declined between 2002 and 2010, from 58 percent to 43 percent (the lowest in the 27-year period). However, the proportion then increased to 56 percent in 2012 before generally declining to 47 percent this year. The average proportion across all 27 years is 52 percent. The past three years have been a period of steady decline from 54 percent to 47 percent.

**Figure 4. "...People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives": 1996 - 2022**



The proportion of rural Nebraskans that either strongly agree or agree with the statement has been somewhat stable across all 27 years of the study. The average proportion has been approximately 31 percent. The past three years have seen a steady increase from 24 percent in 2019 to 34 percent this year.

The proportion of those who were undecided each year first increased over time, from 10 percent in 1996 to 22 percent in 2010. It then declined to 17 percent in 2014 before increasing to 23 percent last year. However, it then declined to 19 percent this year.

### Satisfaction with Specific Aspects of Life

Each year, respondents were also given a list of items that can affect their well-being and were asked to indicate how satisfied they were with each using a five-point scale (1 = very dissatisfied, 5 = very satisfied). They were also given the option of checking a box to denote “does not apply.”

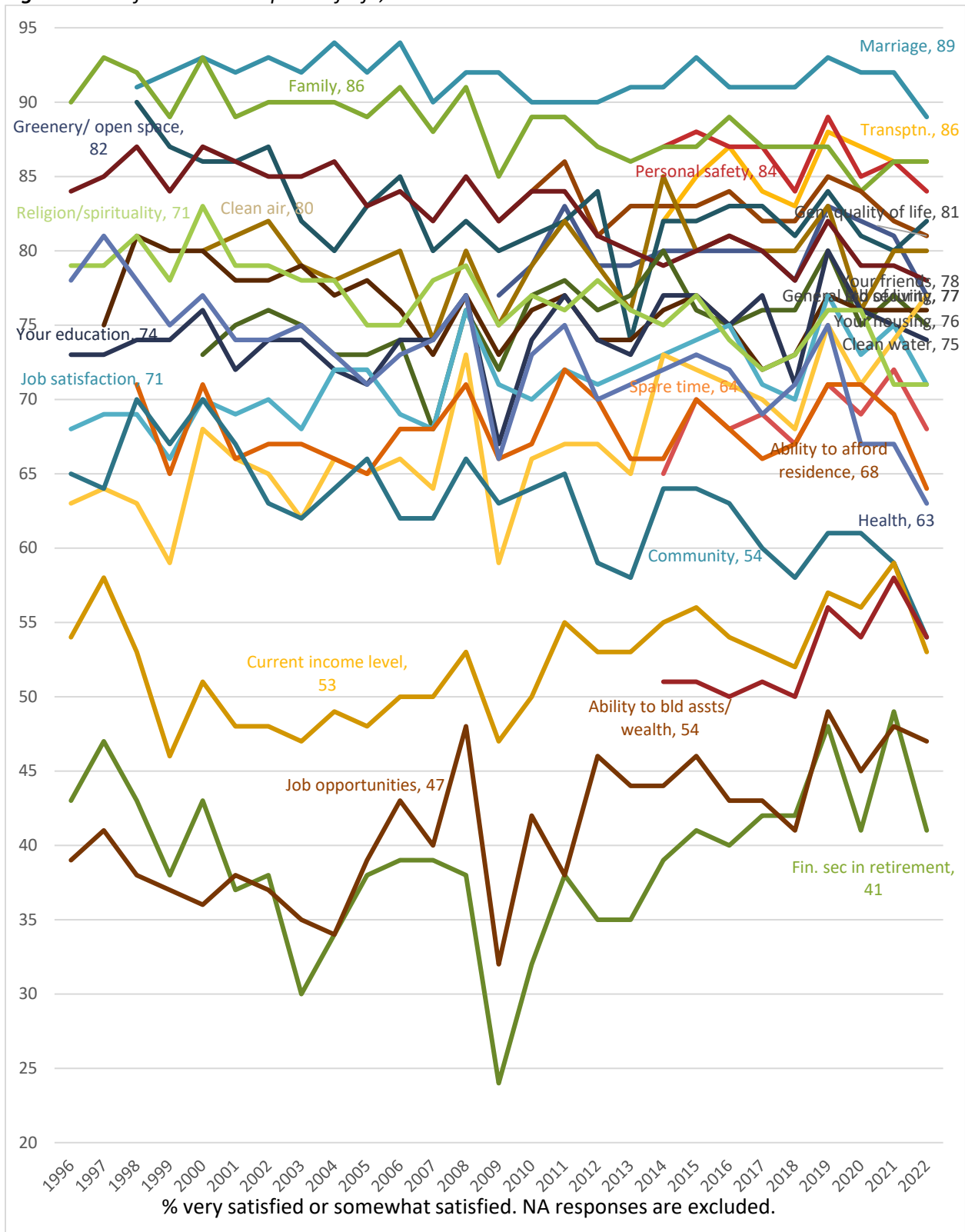
The rank ordering of the items has remained relatively stable over the years (Figure 5). In addition, the proportion of respondents stating

they were very or somewhat satisfied with each item also has been fairly consistent over the years, with the exception of some financial items which have seen more fluctuation.

Items generally fall into three levels of satisfaction ratings. Family, friends, the outdoors, their safety, and their general quality of life continue to be items given high satisfaction ratings by respondents. Items in the middle category include job satisfaction, their education, spirituality, job security, their health, and their spare time. On the other hand, respondents continue to be less satisfied with their community, job opportunities, their current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement.

Some items saw decreases in the level of satisfaction this year as compared to last year: their financial security during retirement, their current income level, their community, and their spare time. Satisfaction with their financial security during retirement decreased from 49 to 41 percent. Similarly, satisfaction with their current income level declined from 59 percent to 53 percent.

**Figure 5. Satisfaction with Aspects of Life, 1996 – 2022**



## General Well-Being by Subgroups

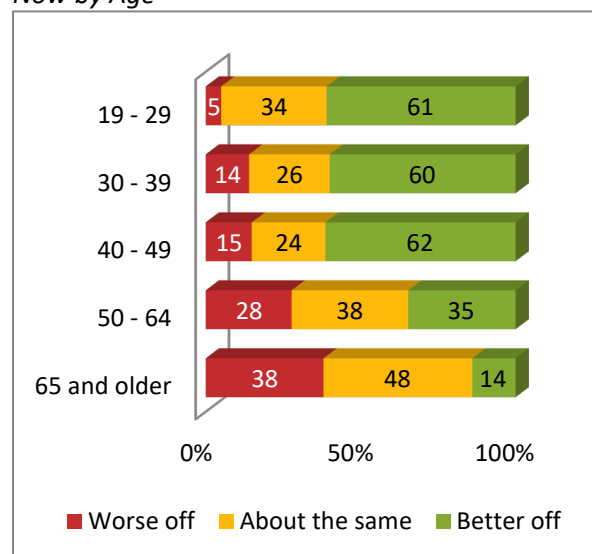
In this section, the 2022 data on the four general measures of well-being are analyzed and reported for the region in which the respondent lives, by the size of their community, and for various individual characteristics (Appendix Table 2).

Residents of the South Central region (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region) are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe they are better off compared to five years ago. Just under six in ten residents of the South Central region (56%) think they are better off than they were five years ago. In comparison, just over four in ten residents of both the Panhandle and Southeast regions believe they are better off than they were five years ago.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to think they are better off compared to five years ago, are better off compared to their parents when they were their age and will be better off ten years from now. Six in ten persons with the highest household incomes believe they will be better off ten years from now, compared to just over three in ten persons with the lowest household incomes.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now. Just over seven in ten persons age 19 to 29 believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, just under one-third of persons age 65 and older (32%) share this opinion. Similarly, approximately six in ten persons age 19 to 49 believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to only 14

**Figure 6. Expected Well-Being Ten Years from Now by Age**



percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 6).

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to believe they are better off compared to five years ago, are better off compared to their parents when they were their age and think they will be better off ten years from now.

When comparing the marital groups, both married persons and persons who have never married are the groups most likely to believe they are better off than they were five years ago. The latter group is also most likely to think they will be better off ten years from now. Married persons are most likely to think they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age.

The respondents were also asked if they believe people are powerless to control their own lives. Almost one-half (47%) disagree with that statement, compared to approximately one-third (34%) who agree. When analyzing the responses by region, community size, and

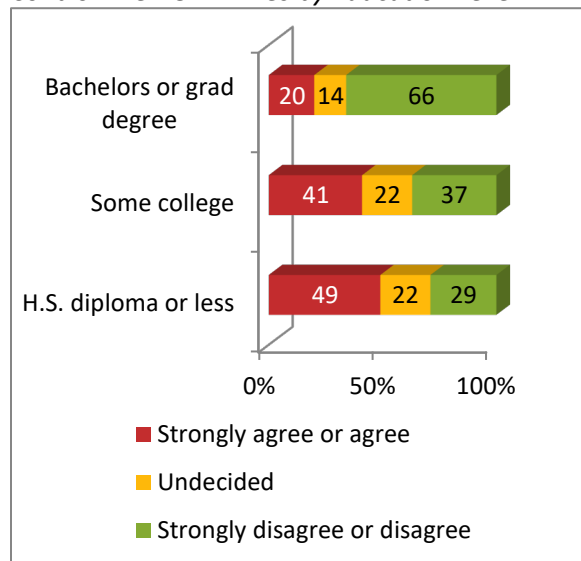
various individual attributes, many differences emerge (Appendix Table 3).

Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with more education to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives. Almost one-half of persons with a high school diploma or less education (49%) agree that people are powerless to control their own lives (Figure 7). However, only two in ten persons with at least a four-year college degree (20%) share this opinion.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives. At least four in ten persons with household incomes under \$75,000 agree that people are powerless to control their own lives, compared to approximately one-quarter of persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Persons with sales or office support occupations are the occupation group most likely to agree that people are powerless to control their own

**Figure 7. Belief that People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives by Education Level**



lives. Almost one-half (49%) of persons with these types of occupations agree with that assessment, compared to 14 percent of persons with food service or personal care occupations.

### Specific Aspects of Well-Being by Subgroups

The respondents were given a list of items that may influence their well-being and were asked to rate their satisfaction with each. The complete ratings for each item are listed in Appendix Table 4. At least one-third of respondents are very satisfied with their family (45%), their marriage (41%), greenery and open space (39%), clean air (37%), their transportation (36%), their day-to-day personal safety (35%), clean water (35%), their friends (35%), and their religion/spirituality (35%). Items receiving the highest proportion of very dissatisfied responses include: financial security during retirement (18%), current income level (13%) and their job opportunities (10%).

The top five items people are dissatisfied with (determined by the largest proportions of “very dissatisfied” and “dissatisfied” responses) are examined in more detail by looking at how the different demographic subgroups view each item. These comparisons are shown in Appendix Table 5.

Respondents’ satisfaction level with their financial security during retirement differs by most of the characteristics examined.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (63%) report being dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, compared to 23 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or

more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement include: persons age 30 to 39, persons with some college education (but less than a four-year degree), persons who are divorced or separated, persons who have never married, persons with sales or office support occupations, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to be dissatisfied with their current income level. Just over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (61%) report being dissatisfied with their current income level, compared to 11 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to express dissatisfaction with their current income level. One-half (50%) of persons age 19 to 29 are dissatisfied with their current income level, compared to one-quarter (25%) of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to report being dissatisfied with their current income level include: persons without a four-year college degree, persons who have never married, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their job opportunities. Just over four in ten persons living in the Southeast region (42%) are dissatisfied with their job opportunities, compared to 18 percent of persons living in the North Central region.

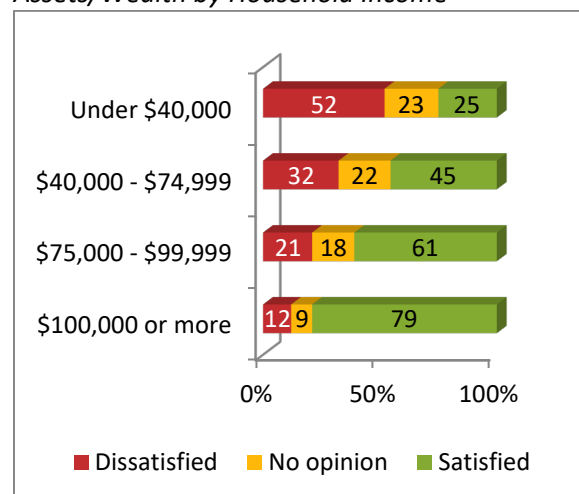
The youngest persons are more likely than older persons to express dissatisfaction with their job opportunities. Just over four in ten persons age 19 to 29 (43%) are dissatisfied with their job opportunities, compared to 18 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to say they are dissatisfied with their job opportunities include: persons with lower household incomes, females, persons with at least some college education but less than a four-year degree, and persons who have never married.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth. Just over one-half of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (52%) are dissatisfied with their ability to build assets/wealth. In comparison, only 12 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more share this dissatisfaction (Figure 8).

Persons who are divorced or separated are more likely than different marital groups to say they are dissatisfied with their ability to build

**Figure 8. Satisfaction with Ability to Build Assets/Wealth by Household Income**



assets/wealth. Over four in ten persons who are divorced or separated (44%) are dissatisfied with their ability to build assets or wealth, compared to just under one-quarter (24%) of married persons.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth include younger persons and persons with lower education levels.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say they are dissatisfied with their health. Almost one-third (32%) of persons age 19 to 29 are dissatisfied with their health, compared to 15 percent of persons age 30 to 39.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be dissatisfied with their health. Almost four in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (38%) are dissatisfied with their health, compared to 14 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their health include females and persons with lower education levels.

The top five items people are satisfied with (determined by the largest proportions of “very satisfied” and “satisfied” responses) are also examined (Appendix Table 6).

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to express satisfaction with their family. Just over nine in ten persons with household incomes of \$75,000 or more are satisfied with their family, compared to just under eight in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with

their family include persons with the highest education levels and married persons.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to report satisfaction with their transportation. Over nine in ten persons with the highest household incomes (95%) are satisfied with their transportation, compared to 74 percent of persons with the lowest household incomes.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their transportation include females, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to be satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety. Just over nine in ten persons living in the North Central region (91%) are satisfied with their safety, compared to just over eight in ten persons living in the Northeast region (81%).

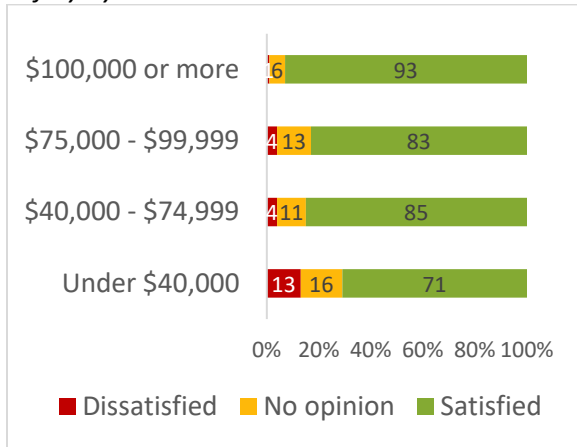
Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to report satisfaction with their day-to-day personal safety. Over nine in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (93%) are satisfied with their day-to-day personal safety, compared to 71 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (Figure 9).

Other groups most likely to express satisfaction with their day-to-day personal safety include persons with at least a four-year college degree and married persons.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be satisfied with greenery and open space. Nine in ten persons with the highest household incomes report being satisfied with greenery



**Figure 9. Satisfaction with Day-to-Day Personal Safety by Household Income**



and open space, compared to three-quarters of persons with the lowest household incomes.

Other groups most likely to report satisfaction with greenery and open space include: females, persons with higher education levels, married persons, and persons with management, professional, or education occupations.

## Conclusion

This year, rural Nebraskans are more pessimistic about their current situation than they've been in the past nine years. The proportion believing they are worse off than they were five years ago was 21 percent, up from the 11 percent reported last year. This is the highest level since 2013, when 26 percent believed they were worse off. This increase in pessimism did not translate into a decrease in optimism, however. This year, one-half of rural Nebraskans believe they are better off compared to five years ago, similar to 52 percent last year. The corresponding change occurred in a decrease in the proportion believing they about the same as they were five years ago.

This trend continued when looking to the future. Rural Nebraskans' optimism about the

future has declined slightly in the past three years. The proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than the proportion saying they will be worse off ten years from now. In fact, the gap between the two gradually widened between 2013 and 2019. However, that gap has slightly narrowed in the past three years.

The past three years have also seen an increase in feelings of powerlessness by rural Nebraskans. The past three years have been a period of steady decline in the proportions who either strongly disagree or disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives. The proportion of rural Nebraskans that either strongly agree or agree with the statement has steadily increased from 2019 to this year.

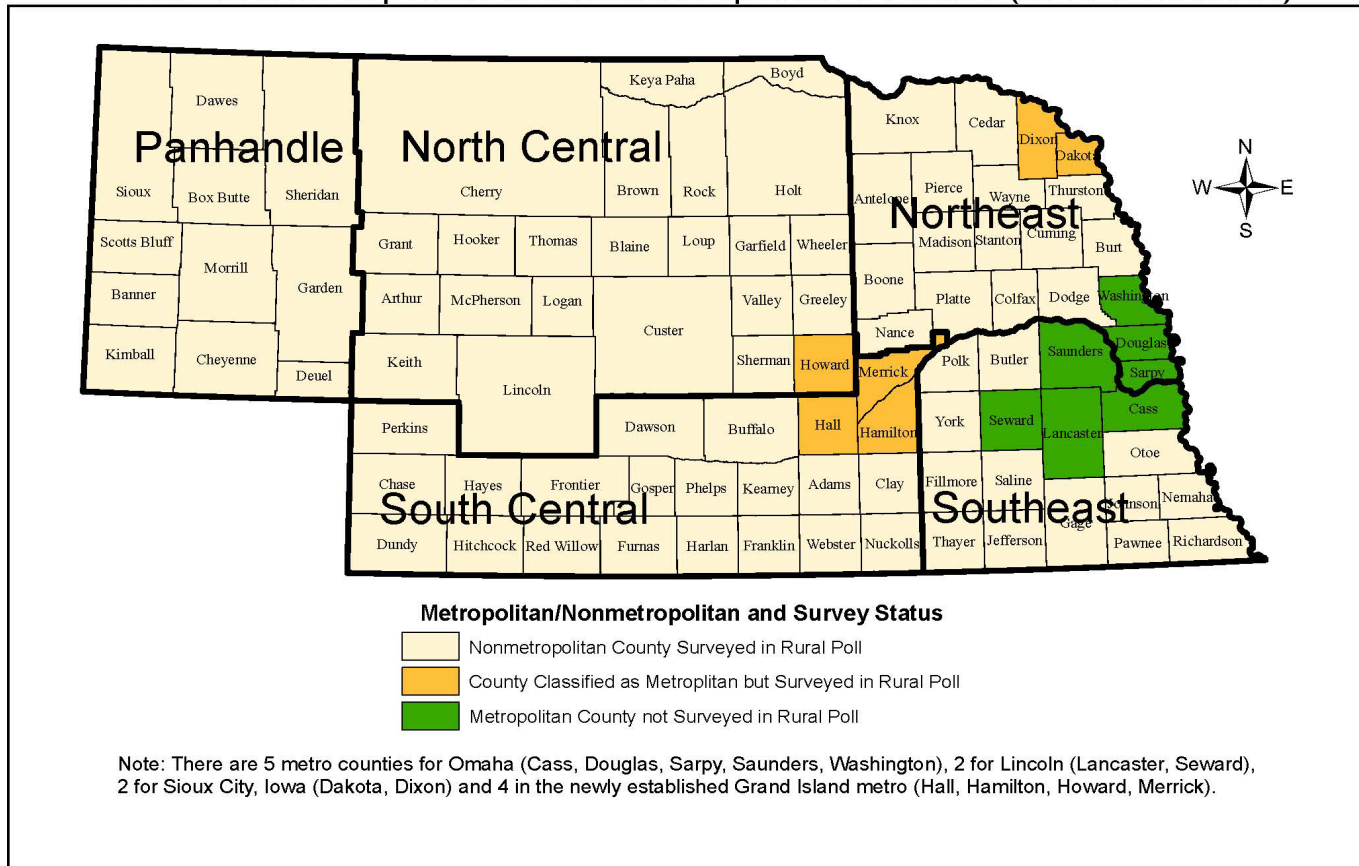
Despite these trends, certain groups are more likely to be optimistic about their current situation as well as the future. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now. Persons with higher household incomes and education levels are also most likely to be optimistic.

Education also is related to feelings of powerlessness. Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with more education to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives.

Some items that can impact well-being saw decreases in the level of satisfaction this year as compared to last year: their financial security during retirement, their current income level, their community, and their spare time.

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 Respondents<sup>1</sup> Compared to 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Average for Nebraska\***

	<b>2022 Poll</b>	<b>2021 Poll</b>	<b>2020 Poll</b>	<b>2019 Poll</b>	<b>2018 Poll</b>	<b>2015 - 2019 ACS</b>
<b>Age : <sup>2</sup></b>						
20 - 39	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
40 - 64	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	42%
65 and over	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%
<b>Gender: <sup>3</sup></b>						
Female	49%	55%	55%	55%	55%	51%
Male	51%	45%	46%	45%	46%	49%
<b>Education: <sup>4</sup></b>						
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	1%	4%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma)	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	6%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	16%	16%	16%	15%	18%	32%
Some college, no degree	26%	26%	18%	18%	23%	26%
Associate degree	16%	15%	24%	24%	17%	12%
Bachelors degree	25%	28%	26%	29%	25%	15%
Graduate or professional degree	16%	13%	14%	13%	13%	6%
<b>Household Income: <sup>5</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000	6%	8%	7%	7%	9%	15%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	15%	17%	14%	15%	18%	21%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	17%	16%	19%	18%	22%	18%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	17%	14%	16%	16%	17%	11%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16%	17%	21%	19%	33%	14%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17%	19%	15%	16%	*** <sup>6</sup>	13%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6%	5%	5%	5%	***	4%
\$200,000 or more	6%	4%	4%	3%	***	3%
<b>Marital Status: <sup>7</sup></b>						
Married	66%	69%	69%	70%	71%	61%
Never married	17%	13%	12%	12%	10%	19%
Divorced/separated	10%	11%	10%	9%	11%	12%
Widowed/widower	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%

<sup>1</sup> Data from the Rural Polls have been weighted by age.

<sup>2</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>4</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

<sup>5</sup> 2015-2019 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

<sup>6</sup> Income categories for the Rural Polls were expanded in 2019. \$75,000 or more was the largest category before then.

<sup>7</sup> 2015-2019 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. Measures of Individual Well-Being in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

<i>Compared to Five Years Ago</i>						
	<i>Much Worse Off</i>	<i>Worse Off</i>	<i>About the Same</i>	<i>Better Off</i>	<i>Much Better Off</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<i>Percentages</i>						
<b>Total</b>	5	16	30	39	11	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1094)			
Less than 500	1	22	30	41	7	
500 - 999	5	17	23	50	5	
1,000 - 4,999	4	12	34	40	10	
5,000 - 9,999	5	30	30	24	11	$\chi^2 = 53.99^*$
10,000 and up	6	13	29	38	14	(.000)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1103)			
Panhandle	4	25	30	28	13	
North Central	2	21	27	41	8	
South Central	5	16	24	41	15	
Northeast	6	11	36	41	7	$\chi^2 = 44.32^*$
Southeast	5	16	36	35	8	(.000)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1039)			
Under \$40,000	12	28	31	23	6	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	4	19	30	37	11	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	3	8	33	44	11	$\chi^2 = 105.70^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	9	27	50	14	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1105)			
19 - 29	3	11	16	50	21	
30 - 39	0	14	25	47	14	
40 - 49	6	18	25	40	12	
50 - 64	7	16	37	35	6	$\chi^2 = 109.63^*$
65 and older	5	21	42	27	5	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1090)			
Male	6	16	29	41	8	$\chi^2 = 16.68^*$
Female	3	16	32	37	14	(.002)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1076)			
Married	4	14	29	41	13	
Never married	3	20	22	45	9	
Divorced/separated	8	22	34	29	7	$\chi^2 = 54.19^*$
Widowed	4	19	56	19	3	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1086)			
H.S. diploma or less	8	17	34	35	7	
Some college	5	19	32	36	8	$\chi^2 = 31.46^*$
Bachelors degree	2	13	28	43	14	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 802)			
Mgt, prof or education	2	12	25	43	18	
Sales or office support	9	16	39	31	5	
Constrn, inst or maint	8	18	28	43	4	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	9	21	28	42	0	
Agriculture	2	12	37	46	3	
Food serv/pers. care	2	20	20	49	10	
Hlthcare supp/safety	2	20	19	43	16	$\chi^2 = 93.08^*$
Other	0	5	11	42	42	(.000)

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

0\* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 2 continued.

<i>Compared to Parents When They Were Your Age</i>						
	<i>Much Worse Off</i>	<i>Worse Off</i>	<i>About the Same</i>	<i>Better Off</i>	<i>Much Better Off</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	6	14	26	38	15	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1087)			
Less than 500	5	13	27	42	12	
500 - 999	14	14	25	36	11	
1,000 - 4,999	5	17	23	37	18	
5,000 - 9,999	10	15	32	29	14	$\chi^2 = 30.79^*$
10,000 and up	4	12	27	41	17	(.014)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1097)			
Panhandle	6	18	28	28	21	
North Central	3	12	33	38	15	
South Central	8	15	24	38	16	
Northeast	6	12	27	44	12	$\chi^2 = 20.91$
Southeast	7	15	25	38	16	(.182)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1033)			
Under \$40,000	13	19	35	24	8	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	7	19	26	36	12	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	7	12	25	45	10	$\chi^2 = 133.26^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	5	20	46	28	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1102)			
19 - 29	16	14	19	30	22	
30 - 39	6	13	24	38	19	
40 - 49	3	12	35	32	17	
50 - 64	7	16	26	43	8	$\chi^2 = 77.07^*$
65 and older	2	14	26	45	13	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1085)			
Male	7	13	25	40	16	$\chi^2 = 4.00$
Female	5	14	28	37	15	(.407)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1072)			
Married	6	11	24	40	19	
Never married	8	18	36	31	7	
Divorced/separated	6	23	26	32	13	$\chi^2 = 51.34^*$
Widowed	3	15	26	51	5	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1078)			
H.S. diploma or less	9	15	30	34	13	
Some college	7	17	26	39	11	$\chi^2 = 30.36^*$
Bachelors degree	4	10	25	39	21	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 795)			
Mgt, prof or education	7	7	27	41	17	
Sales or office support	4	20	18	42	17	
Constrn, inst or maint	14	17	32	29	9	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	9	25	19	39	8	
Agriculture	3	4	32	44	17	
Food serv/pers. care	12	34	16	18	20	
Hlthcare supp/safety	3	18	26	33	19	$\chi^2 = 83.19^*$
Other	0	10	20	45	25	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	<i>Ten Years From Now</i>					<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Much Worse Off</i>	<i>Worse Off</i>	<i>About the Same</i>	<i>Better Off</i>	<i>Much Better Off</i>	
<b>Total</b>	3	19	35	33	11	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1081)			
Less than 500	1	22	39	31	7	
500 - 999	4	22	35	30	9	
1,000 - 4,999	3	16	36	36	10	
5,000 - 9,999	7	18	35	27	14	$\chi^2 = 24.66$
10,000 and up	3	18	32	33	15	(.067)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1091)			
Panhandle	5	17	36	28	14	
North Central	2	15	34	34	14	
South Central	4	20	29	37	11	
Northeast	2	16	39	32	10	$\chi^2 = 22.24$
Southeast	2	24	38	26	10	(.136)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1031)			
Under \$40,000	8	25	35	23	9	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	21	38	28	11	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4	12	39	33	13	$\chi^2 = 75.15^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	13	27	46	14	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1092)			
19 - 29	0	5	34	37	24	
30 - 39	1	13	26	42	18	
40 - 49	3	12	24	49	13	
50 - 64	4	24	38	30	5	$\chi^2 = 211.23^*$
65 and older	6	32	48	12	2	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1077)			
Male	4	21	32	34	10	$\chi^2 = 13.12^*$
Female	2	16	37	32	13	(.011)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1064)			
Married	3	19	36	32	11	
Never married	3	13	27	43	15	
Divorced/separated	6	18	34	31	12	$\chi^2 = 52.51^*$
Widowed	4	34	52	10	0	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1073)			
H.S. diploma or less	6	24	43	19	9	
Some college	3	24	31	31	11	$\chi^2 = 61.60^*$
Bachelors degree	1	11	35	40	13	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 793)			
Mgt, prof or education	0.3	8	34	41	17	
Sales or office support	4	12	27	36	21	
Constn, inst or maint	4	29	38	22	8	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	5	30	27	32	6	
Agriculture	3	10	29	43	15	
Food serv/pers. care	0	31	31	31	8	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	9	36	40	15	$\chi^2 = 82.81^*$
Other	0	10	45	30	15	(.000)

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

**Appendix Table 3. Life Has Changed So Much in Our Modern World that Most People Are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives.**

	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Significance</u>
		<i>Percentages</i>		
<b>Total</b>	47	19	34	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1094)		
Less than 500	43	19	38	
500 - 999	47	14	39	
1,000 - 4,999	50	19	31	
5,000 - 9,999	52	16	32	$\chi^2 = 8.23$
10,000 and up	45	21	34	(.411)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1100)		
Panhandle	43	19	38	
North Central	50	14	36	
South Central	50	19	32	
Northeast	45	21	34	$\chi^2 = 5.52$
Southeast	44	20	36	(.701)
<b>Household Income</b>		(n = 1038)		
Under \$40,000	31	25	44	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	39	21	40	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	62	16	22	$\chi^2 = 71.04^*$
\$100,000 and over	61	14	25	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1101)		
19 - 29	42	24	34	
30 - 39	45	15	40	
40 - 49	59	13	28	
50 - 64	49	19	32	$\chi^2 = 27.29^*$
65 and older	39	23	38	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1088)		
Male	48	17	35	$\chi^2 = 1.57$
Female	47	20	33	(.457)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1083)		
H.S. diploma or less	29	22	49	
Some college	37	22	41	$\chi^2 = 108.03^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	66	14	20	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1078)		
Married	49	19	32	
Never married	47	16	37	
Divorced/separated	45	13	43	$\chi^2 = 11.92$
Widowed	39	28	33	(.064)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 799)		
Mgt, prof or education	62	12	26	
Sales or office support	30	20	49	
Constrn, inst or maint	40	15	45	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	36	24	40	
Agriculture	52	21	28	
Food serv/pers. care	56	30	14	
Hlthcare supp/safety	54	21	25	$\chi^2 = 58.46^*$
Other	58	5	37	(.000)

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

*Appendix Table 4. Satisfaction with Items Affecting Well-Being, 2022*

Item	<i>Does Not Apply</i>	<i>Very Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Somewhat Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No Opinion</i>	<i>Somewhat Satisfied</i>	<i>Very Satisfied</i>
Your family	2%	1%	3%	10%	39%	45%
Your marriage	35	1	2	5	17	41
Greenery and open space	1	1	5	12	43	39
Clean air	1	2	7	12	43	37
Your transportation	1	1	4	9	48	36
Your day-to-day personal safety	1	1	4	11	49	35
Clean water	1	5	11	10	39	35
Your friends	1	2	3	16	43	35
Your religion/spirituality	6	2	4	21	33	35
Your housing	2	4	8	11	44	31
Your education	3	1	7	17	42	30
Your general quality of life	1	2	6	11	51	29
Your ability to afford your residence	2	5	12	15	38	29
Your general standard of living	1	2	7	15	49	27
Your job security	26	2	4	12	31	26
Your spare time	3	5	12	17	39	23
Your job satisfaction	25	5	7	10	30	23
Your ability to build assets/wealth	4	11	16	18	35	17
Your health	0	4	17	16	47	16
Your job opportunities	20	10	15	18	23	15
Current income level	2	13	20	13	39	14
Your community	1	6	14	27	42	12
Financial security during retirement	5	18	21	17	31	9



**Appendix Table 5. Dissatisfaction with Items By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.\*\***

	<i>Financial security during retirement</i>				<i>Your current income level</i>			
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>							
<b>Total</b>	41	18	41		34	13	53	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1035)				(n = 1060)			
Less than 500	47	19	34		33	14	53	
500 - 999	59	9	32		34	15	51	
1,000 - 4,999	35	21	44		31	16	54	
5,000 - 9,999	46	15	40	$\chi^2 = 30.25^*$	40	10	50	$\chi^2 = 8.60$
10,000 and up	36	17	47	(.000)	34	10	56	(.377)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1042)				(n = 1071)			
Panhandle	45	16	39		37	12	51	
North Central	39	21	40		23	14	63	
South Central	39	16	45		33	14	53	
Northeast	43	18	39	$\chi^2 = 5.09$	39	10	51	$\chi^2 = 15.23$
Southeast	38	20	42	(.748)	31	17	52	(.055)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 984)				(n = 1010)			
Under \$40,000	63	19	18		61	14	24	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	48	18	33		38	17	45	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	33	24	43	$\chi^2 = 138.33^*$	33	15	53	$\chi^2 = 201.61^*$
\$100,000 and over	23	10	66	(.000)	11	5	84	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1045)				(n = 1071)			
19 - 29	40	29	32		50	5	45	
30 - 39	51	13	37		35	6	60	
40 - 49	42	19	39		35	13	53	
50 - 64	46	15	40	$\chi^2 = 44.14^*$	29	16	55	$\chi^2 = 57.80^*$
65 and older	29	17	54	(.000)	25	22	54	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1031)				(n = 1057)			
Male	39	14	47	$\chi^2 = 15.28^*$	32	12	56	$\chi^2 = 2.55$
Female	42	22	36	(.000)	34	14	52	(.280)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1025)				(n = 1053)			
High school diploma or less	48	27	26		38	28	35	
Some college	52	16	32	$\chi^2 = 101.70^*$	39	13	48	$\chi^2 = 83.07^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	25	16	59	(.000)	26	7	67	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1018)				(n = 1045)			
Married	37	18	45		27	13	60	
Never married	53	19	28		51	8	41	
Divorced/separated	52	17	30	$\chi^2 = 29.51^*$	45	15	40	$\chi^2 = 57.21^*$
Widowed	30	18	52	(.000)	28	27	45	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 759)				(n = 793)			
Mgt, prof or education	34	21	46		30	9	61	
Sales or office support	55	11	34		49	4	47	
Constrn, inst or maint	55	8	37		45	12	44	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	43	21	36		30	18	52	
Agriculture	31	18	51		24	11	65	
Food serv/pers. care	41	33	26		61	16	24	
Hlthcare supp/safety	48	9	43	$\chi^2 = 55.21^*$	28	8	64	$\chi^2 = 53.46^*$
Other	15	50	35	(.000)	17	11	72	(.000)

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

\*\* Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included.

	<i>Your job opportunities</i>				<i>Your ability to build assets/wealth</i>			
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>
<b>Total</b>	31	22	47		27	18	54	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 876)				(n = 1039)			
Less than 500	34	28	38		30	20	50	
500 - 999	31	18	51		37	14	49	
1,000 - 4,999	28	22	50		21	21	58	
5,000 - 9,999	38	14	48	$\chi^2 = 12.18$	38	20	43	$\chi^2 = 21.47^*$
10,000 and up	29	24	47	(.143)	26	16	58	(.006)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 882)				(n = 1049)			
Panhandle	39	26	36		29	24	47	
North Central	18	20	62		23	15	62	
South Central	30	20	50		26	20	54	
Northeast	27	25	47	$\chi^2 = 27.89^*$	26	17	57	$\chi^2 = 13.00$
Southeast	42	19	40	(.000)	35	16	49	(.112)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 849)				(n = 993)			
Under \$40,000	55	20	25		52	23	25	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	32	25	44		32	22	45	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	31	23	46	$\chi^2 = 68.74^*$	21	18	61	$\chi^2 = 157.85^*$
\$100,000 and over	19	20	61	(.000)	12	9	79	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 886)				(n = 1051)			
19 - 29	43	11	46		32	11	58	
30 - 39	27	23	50		27	15	57	
40 - 49	36	23	41		25	19	56	
50 - 64	23	25	52	$\chi^2 = 40.22^*$	29	18	53	$\chi^2 = 19.01^*$
65 and older	18	33	49	(.000)	24	26	50	(.015)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 877)				(n = 1035)			
Male	27	25	48	$\chi^2 = 8.86^*$	29	17	55	$\chi^2 = 2.24$
Female	34	19	47	(.012)	26	20	54	(.326)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 871)				(n = 1031)			
High school diploma or less	30	34	37		35	31	34	
Some college	34	23	43	$\chi^2 = 23.41^*$	32	21	47	$\chi^2 = 86.09^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	27	18	55	(.000)	19	11	70	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 862)				(n = 1023)			
Married	26	23	51		24	17	60	
Never married	45	20	35		34	23	43	
Divorced/separated	39	22	39	$\chi^2 = 27.03^*$	44	15	42	$\chi^2 = 37.56^*$
Widowed	23	27	50	(.000)	29	31	41	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 761)				(n = 785)			
Mgt, prof or education	30	15	55		21	11	68	
Sales or office support	41	15	44		26	21	54	
Constrn, inst or maint	28	29	43		36	18	46	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	41	23	36		33	24	42	
Agriculture	15	30	56		15	20	65	
Food serv/pers. care	41	33	27		34	40	26	
Hlthcare supp/safety	29	19	52	$\chi^2 = 42.05^*$	35	9	56	$\chi^2 = 71.94^*$
Other	16	26	58	(.000)	6	6	89	(.000)

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

\*\* Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 5 continued.

	<i>Your health</i>			<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	
	<i>Percentages</i>			
<b>Total</b>	22	16	63	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1078)			
Less than 500	18	22	60	
500 - 999	20	16	64	
1,000 - 4,999	24	15	61	
5,000 - 9,999	27	14	59	$\chi^2 = 11.80$
10,000 and up	21	13	66	(.160)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1087)			
Panhandle	22	11	67	
North Central	22	14	65	
South Central	19	16	65	
Northeast	22	20	59	$\chi^2 = 10.17$
Southeast	26	13	61	(.253)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>				
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1027)			
Under \$40,000	38	18	45	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	17	21	62	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	27	9	65	$\chi^2 = 69.54^*$
\$100,000 and over	14	11	74	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1091)			
19 - 29	32	13	55	
30 - 39	15	15	70	
40 - 49	24	17	59	
50 - 64	19	15	66	$\chi^2 = 18.98^*$
65 and older	20	17	64	(.015)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1074)			
Male	19	18	63	$\chi^2 = 8.02^*$
Female	24	13	64	(.018)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1069)			
High school diploma or less	24	22	54	
Some college	23	19	58	$\chi^2 = 32.28^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	19	9	72	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1066)			
Married	21	14	65	
Never married	26	21	53	
Divorced/separated	22	18	60	$\chi^2 = 11.82$
Widowed	16	18	66	(.066)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 796)			
Mgt, prof or education	23	10	68	
Sales or office support	28	19	54	
Constrn, inst or maint	18	16	66	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	17	23	61	
Agriculture	12	10	78	
Food serv/pers. care	26	29	45	
Hlthcare supp/safety	23	12	65	$\chi^2 = 37.80^*$
Other	16	0	84	(.000)

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

\*\* Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included

**Appendix Table 6. Satisfaction with Items By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.\*\***

	<i>Your marriage</i>				<i>Your family</i>			
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>							
<b>Total</b>	4	7	89		4	11	86	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 708)				(n = 1067)			
Less than 500	4	10	86		5	13	82	
500 - 999	4	8	89		4	10	85	
1,000 - 4,999	4	2	93		2	8	90	
5,000 - 9,999	1	7	91	$\chi^2 = 11.27$	5	7	88	$\chi^2 = 8.25$
10,000 and up	4	9	88	(.187)	4	12	84	(.410)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 714)				(n = 1076)			
Panhandle	1	16	83		5	8	87	
North Central	6	5	89		5	9	86	
South Central	5	6	89		4	10	86	
Northeast	2	8	90	$\chi^2 = 16.37^*$	4	11	85	$\chi^2 = 3.86$
Southeast	5	4	91	(.037)	2	12	86	(.870)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 667)				(n = 1016)			
Under \$40,000	5	15	80		8	14	78	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	6	93		3	14	83	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	7	8	85	$\chi^2 = 14.35^*$	4	5	91	$\chi^2 = 33.00^*$
\$100,000 and over	4	5	91	(.026)	1	8	91	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 714)				(n = 1079)			
19 - 29	0	10	90		3	11	86	
30 - 39	5	0	95		2	7	90	
40 - 49	6	7	88		5	9	87	
50 - 64	5	9	86	$\chi^2 = 18.52^*$	5	12	83	$\chi^2 = 6.92$
65 and older	3	9	89	(.018)	4	12	84	(.545)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 699)				(n = 1064)			
Male	3	6	91	$\chi^2 = 2.79$	5	10	85	$\chi^2 = 4.17$
Female	5	7	88	(.248)	3	11	87	(.124)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 698)				(n = 1058)			
High school diploma or less	2	8	90		4	16	80	
Some college	6	9	85	$\chi^2 = 10.59^*$	5	12	84	$\chi^2 = 14.33^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	3	4	93	(.032)	3	7	90	(.006)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 701)				(n = 1052)			
Married	4	7	89		4	7	89	
Never married	NA	NA	NA		3	19	79	
Divorced/separated	NA	NA	NA		3	19	78	$\chi^2 = 28.21^*$
Widowed	NA	NA	NA		3	13	85	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 537)				(n = 787)			
Mgt, prof or education	3	3	94		1	5	93	
Sales or office support	9	7	84		3	6	91	
Constrn, inst or maint	2	12	86		11	11	79	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	16	6	78		6	6	88	
Agriculture	3	6	91		4	10	86	
Food serv/pers. care	0	8	92		0	26	75	
Hlthcare supp/safety	5	8	87	$\chi^2 = 24.03^*$	8	15	77	$\chi^2 = 54.36^*$
Other	9	9	82	(.045)	0	0	100	(.000)

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

\*\* Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat satisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 6 continued.

	<i>Your transportation</i>			<i>Significance</i>	<i>Your day-to-day personal safety</i>			<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>		<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	
	<i>Percentages</i>				<i>Percentages</i>			
<b>Total</b>	5	9	86		5	11	84	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1077)				(n = 1077)			
Less than 500	2	9	89		3	7	90	
500 - 999	12	12	76		5	11	84	
1,000 - 4,999	3	10	87		3	11	86	
5,000 - 9,999	9	9	83	$\chi^2 = 22.89^*$	6	6	89	$\chi^2 = 15.65^*$
10,000 and up	5	9	87	(.004)	7	13	80	(.048)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1086)				(n = 1087)			
Panhandle	5	10	85		8	8	84	
North Central	3	7	91		4	5	91	
South Central	8	10	82		6	9	85	
Northeast	4	10	86	$\chi^2 = 10.28$	3	16	81	$\chi^2 = 19.98^*$
Southeast	5	8	87	(.246)	4	11	85	(.010)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1023)				(n = 1027)			
Under \$40,000	13	13	74		13	16	71	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	6	10	84		4	11	85	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	13	87	$\chi^2 = 59.75^*$	4	13	83	$\chi^2 = 56.56^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	4	95	(.000)	1	6	93	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1086)				(n = 1088)			
19 - 29	5	11	84		5	13	82	
30 - 39	10	6	84		9	9	83	
40 - 49	2	10	89		5	11	85	
50 - 64	2	9	86	$\chi^2 = 16.62^*$	4	11	86	$\chi^2 = 8.33$
65 and older	4	11	85	(.034)	4	11	86	(.402)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1072)				(n = 1074)			
Male	6	11	83	$\chi^2 = 6.07^*$	5	12	84	$\chi^2 = 2.08$
Female	4	8	88	(.048)	5	9	85	(.353)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1067)				(n = 1070)			
High school diploma or less	8	15	76		6	18	76	
Some college	5	10	85	$\chi^2 = 18.24^*$	9	13	79	$\chi^2 = 60.44^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	3	7	90	(.001)	1	5	94	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1059)				(n = 1063)			
Married	4	7	89		2	9	89	
Never married	9	16	76		11	16	74	
Divorced/separated	8	12	79	$\chi^2 = 26.50^*$	13	17	70	$\chi^2 = 52.56^*$
Widowed	3	13	85	(.000)	6	10	84	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 795)				(n = 794)			
Mgt, prof or education	5	6	90		6	6	89	
Sales or office support	4	9	88		3	14	84	
Constrn, inst or maint	6	13	81		3	17	81	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	8	12	80		11	23	67	
Agriculture	6	13	81		1	10	89	
Food serv/pers. care	4	14	82		2	22	76	
Hlthcare supp/safety	3	9	88	$\chi^2 = 14.34$	7	10	83	$\chi^2 = 42.77^*$
Other	0	5	95	(.425)	11	0	90	(.000)

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

\*\* Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat satisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 6 continued.

<i>Greenery and open space</i>				
<i>No</i>				
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>
<i>Percentages</i>				
<b>Total</b>	6	12	82	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1068)			
Less than 500	7	10	83	
500 - 999	3	17	81	
1,000 - 4,999	5	11	85	
5,000 - 9,999	7	11	82	$\chi^2 = 8.36$
10,000 and up	7	13	80	(.399)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1080)			
Panhandle	7	13	80	
North Central	3	7	89	
South Central	6	12	83	
Northeast	8	13	79	$\chi^2 = 8.59$
Southeast	5	13	82	(.378)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>				
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1019)			
Under \$40,000	9	16	75	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	6	16	78	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2	11	86	$\chi^2 = 33.00^*$
\$100,000 and over	6	5	90	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1080)			
19 - 29	8	11	82	
30 - 39	5	13	83	
40 - 49	4	15	82	
50 - 64	8	12	81	$\chi^2 = 7.27$
65 and older	6	10	84	(.508)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1066)			
Male	7	14	79	$\chi^2 = 7.07^*$
Female	5	10	85	(.029)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1061)			
High school diploma or less	6	23	71	
Some college	6	13	81	$\chi^2 = 33.37^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	7	88	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1054)			
Married	6	9	85	
Never married	5	21	74	
Divorced/separated	7	18	75	$\chi^2 = 21.59^*$
Widowed	6	12	82	(.001)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 789)			
Mgt, prof or education	4	6	90	
Sales or office support	4	21	75	
Constrn, inst or maint	9	14	77	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	11	27	62	
Agriculture	9	9	82	
Food serv/pers. care	6	18	76	
Hlthcare supp/safety	3	10	87	$\chi^2 = 50.77^*$
Other	0	0	100	(.000)

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

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