



2024 NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

RESEARCH REPORT

**Economy &
Trade Policy**

Nebraska Rural Poll Research Report 24-3, October 2024

Cover photo used with permission from Craig Chandler, University of Nebraska Communications

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

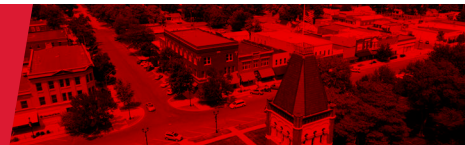
Funding for this project was provided by Nebraska Extension of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Rural Prosperity Nebraska, and the Department of Agricultural Economics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Executive Summary	i
Introduction	1
Economic Concerns	2
<i>Figure 1. Concerns about Economic Issues</i>	2
<i>Figure 2. Concerns with Households' Personal Financial Situation by Household Income</i>	3
Trade Policy	3
<i>Figure 3. Perceptions of Impacts of International Trade</i>	3
<i>Figure 4. Perceptions of Impact of International Trade on Nebraska's Economy by Region</i>	4
<i>Figure 5. Perceptions of Importance of Items in Determining US Trade Policy</i>	5
Conclusion	6

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES & FIGURES



Appendix Figure 1 Regions of Nebraska	8
Appendix Table 1 Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents Compared to 2017 - 2021: American Community Survey 5-Year Average for Nebraska	9
Appendix Table 2 Concern about Economic Issues by Community Size, Region, and Individual Attributes	10
Appendix Table 3 Perceptions of Impacts of International Trade by Community Size, Region, and Individual Attributes	13
Appendix Table 4 Importance of Items in Determining US Trade Policy by Community Size, Region, and Individual Attributes	15

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Concerns about inflation have influenced ratings of the economy in national surveys. How concerned are rural Nebraskans about various economic issues? International trade is an important part of the economy in Nebraska. What impacts do rural Nebraskans believe it has on the state as well as their own household? What items do they think are important to consider when determining US trade policy? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,010 responses to the 2024 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 29th annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the economy and trade policy. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- **Most rural Nebraskans are somewhat or very concerned about their household's cost of living, their household income, and their household's financial situation.** Eight in ten rural Nebraskans are very or somewhat concerned about their household's cost of living. Just over two-thirds (68%) are at least somewhat concerned about their household income, and just over six in ten are concerned about their household's personal financial situation.
 - Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be concerned about their household's personal financial situation. Almost eight in ten persons with household incomes under \$75,000 are at least somewhat concerned about their household's personal financial situation, compared to just over four in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (44%).
- **Most rural Nebraskans think international trade is good for Nebraska's economy.** Just over one-half (55%) of rural Nebraskans think trade is good for the state's economy.
 - Residents of the Panhandle are less likely than residents of other regions of the state to say international trade is good for the state's economy. Just over one-third of Panhandle residents (36%) say trade is good for Nebraska's economy, compared to almost two-thirds of residents of the North Central region (66%).
- **Many rural Nebraskans think international trade is good for creating jobs in Nebraska, for their own standard of living, and their job or business.** At least four in ten think trade is good for creating jobs in the state (43%) and their own standard of living (40%). Just over one-third (35%) think it is good for their job or business. Many rural Nebraskans think international trade is neutral for these items.
 - Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to say international trade is good for their job or business. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of persons with occupations in agriculture say trade is good for their job or business, compared to one-quarter of persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.
- **Most rural Nebraskans think protecting American jobs, creating new export opportunities for Nebraska's agricultural producers and other businesses, and lower prices for consumers are very important considerations in determining trade policy.** Six in ten think protecting American jobs should be very important in determining trade policy. Just over one-half think creating new export opportunities for the state's agricultural producers and other businesses (55%) and lower prices for consumers (51%) should be very important

considerations.

- Persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration in determining national trade policy. Almost nine in ten persons with these types of occupations (88%) say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration, compared to just over one-half (56%) of persons with management, professional, or education occupations.
- Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say lower prices for consumers should be a very important consideration for determining national trade policy. Six in ten Panhandle residents (60%) say this is a very important consideration, compared to just under one-half of residents of both the North Central and Southeast regions.
- Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say strengthening economic relationships with other countries should be a very important consideration for national trade policy. One-half of persons aged 19 to 29 (50%) think this should be a very important consideration, compared to three in ten persons aged 30 to 39.
- Persons aged 50 and older are more likely than younger persons to believe using trade policies to pressure countries that challenge national economic and political priorities should be very important in determining trade policy. Approximately one-third of persons aged 50 and older say this should be very important, compared to just over one in ten persons age 19 to 29 (11%).



INTRODUCTION

Concerns about inflation have influenced ratings of the economy in national surveys. How concerned are rural Nebraskans about various economic issues? International trade is an important part of the economy in Nebraska. What impacts do rural Nebraskans believe it has on the state as well as their own household? What items do they think are important to consider when determining US trade policy? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,010 responses to the 2024 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 29th annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about the economy and trade policy.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,010 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in May and June to 5,887 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, civil discourse, economic and trade policy, housing, and artificial intelligence. This paper reports only results from the economy and trade policy section.

A 17% 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 2017 - 2021 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

1 In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area, though Howard County was no longer considered a metropolitan county in 2023. 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 nonmetropolitan counties in Nebraska (using U.S. Census figures from 2020).

The average age of respondents is almost 51 years. Sixty-nine percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 62 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 43 years and have lived in their current community over 27 years. Fifty-one 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 2023 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty-six percent report incomes over \$60,000. Seventy-five percent were employed in 2023 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Twenty percent are retired. Twenty-eight percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Eleven percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

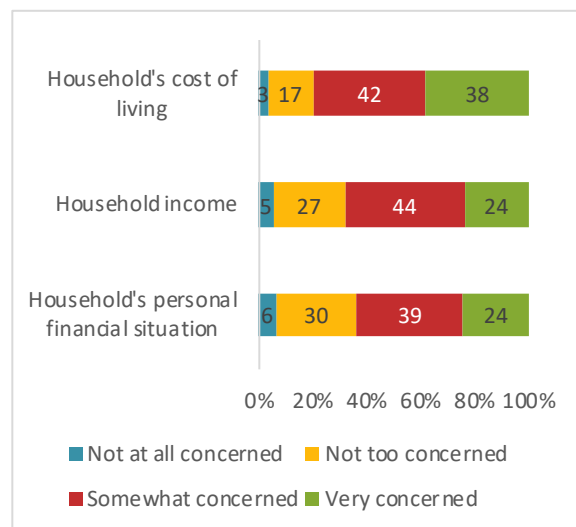
ECONOMIC CONCERNS

Respondents were asked how concerned they were personally, if at all, about various economic issues. Most rural Nebraskans are somewhat or very concerned about their household's cost of living, their household income, and their household's financial situation. Eight in ten rural Nebraskans are very or somewhat concerned about their household's cost of living. Just over two-thirds (68%) are at least somewhat concerned about their household income, and just over six in ten are concerned about their household's personal financial situation (Figure 1).

The answers to this question are examined by community size, region, and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Some differences exist.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be concerned about their household's cost of living. Over one-half (55%) of persons with the lowest household incomes (under \$40,000) are

Figure 1. Concerns about Economic Issues



very concerned about their cost of living, compared to just under one-quarter (24%) of persons with incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to be very concerned about their cost of living. Over six in ten persons with these types of occupations (63%) are very concerned about their cost of living, compared to just over one-quarter (27%) of persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Other groups most likely to be at least somewhat concerned about their cost of living include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, persons between the ages of 30 and 39, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with lower education levels.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be concerned about their household income. Eight in ten persons between the ages of 19 and 29 are at least somewhat concerned about their household income, compared to six in ten persons aged 65 and older.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be concerned about their household income. Almost nine in ten persons (86%) with the lowest household incomes (under \$40,000) are at least somewhat concerned about their

household income, compared to one-half (50%) of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

The other groups most likely to be concerned about their household income include: persons living in or near communities with populations between 500 and 999, females, persons who have never married, persons without a four-year college degree, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations. Residents of the Panhandle (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region) are the regional group least likely to be concerned about their household income.

Persons with the lowest household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be concerned about their household's personal financial situation. Almost eight in ten persons with household incomes under \$75,000 are at least somewhat concerned about their household's personal financial situation, compared to just over four in ten persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more (44%) (Figure 2).

The other groups most likely to be concerned about their personal financial situation include: persons living in or near communities with populations between 500 and 999, persons under the age of 30, females, persons who have never married,

persons who are divorced or separated, persons without a four-year college degree, and persons with sales or office support occupations.

TRADE POLICY

Respondents were next asked a couple questions about trade policy. First, they were asked if they think international trade is good, neutral, or bad for various items.

Most rural Nebraskans think international trade is good for Nebraska's economy. Just over one-half (55%) of rural Nebraskans think trade is good for the state's economy (Figure 3). Many rural Nebraskans think international trade is good for creating jobs in Nebraska, for their own standard of living, and their job or business. At least four in ten think trade is good for creating jobs in the state (43%) and their own standard of living (40%). Just over one-third (35%) think it is good for their job or business. Many rural Nebraskans think international trade is neutral for these items.

These perceptions are examined by community size, region, and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). In that table, the respondents answering "not applicable" were excluded from the calculations. Some differences are detected.

Residents of the Panhandle are less likely

Figure 2. Concern with households' personal financial situation by household income

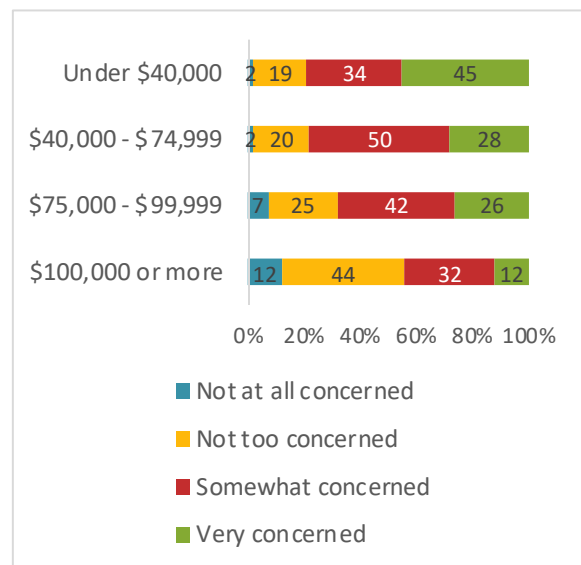
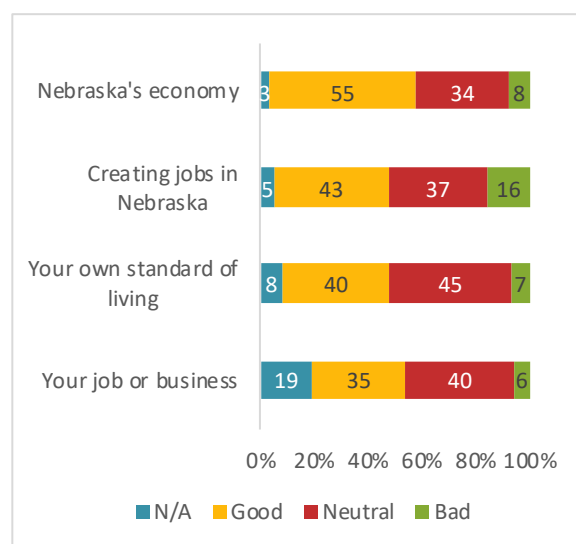


Figure 3. Perceptions of impacts of international trade



than residents of other regions of the state to say international trade is good for the state's economy. Just over one-third of Panhandle residents (36%) say trade is good for Nebraska's economy, compared to almost two-thirds of residents of the North Central region (66%) (Figure 4).

Both persons with occupations in agriculture and persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation groups most likely to say trade is good for the state economy. Seven in ten persons with these types of occupations think trade is good for the state's economy, compared to just over four in ten persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

The other groups most likely to say international trade is good for Nebraska's economy include: persons living in or near mid-sized communities (populations between 1,000 and 4,999), persons age 65 and older, and males.

Many of these same groups are those most likely to say international trade is good for creating jobs in Nebraska: persons living in or near mid-sized communities, persons aged 65 and older, males, widowed persons, and persons with food service or personal care occupations. Residents of the Panhandle are the regional group least likely to say trade is good for creating jobs in the state. In fact, over one-third (36%) of Panhandle residents think trade is bad for creating jobs in Nebraska.

Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different

occupations to say international trade is good for their own standard of living. Almost six in ten persons with occupations in agriculture (57%) say trade is good for their standard of living.

Other groups most likely to say international trade is good for their standard of living include: persons living in or near communities with populations between 5,000 and 9,999; persons with the highest household incomes, males, married persons, and widowed persons.

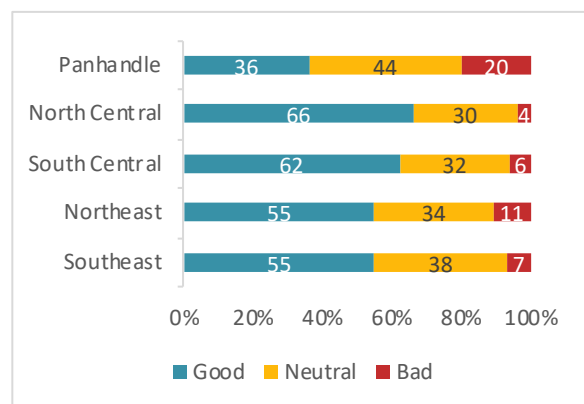
Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to say international trade is good for their job or business. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of persons with occupations in agriculture say trade is good for their job or business, compared to one-quarter of persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say trade is good for their job or business. Just over one-half (54%) of residents of the North Central region say trade is good for their job or business, compared to three in ten residents of the Southeast region.

Other groups most likely to say international trade is good for their job or business include: persons living in or near communities with populations between 500 and 999, persons with the highest household incomes, males, persons with a high school diploma or less education, and married persons.

Finally, respondents were asked how important they think various considerations should be in determining US trade policy. Most rural Nebraskans think protecting American jobs, creating new export opportunities for Nebraska's agricultural producers and other businesses, and lower prices for consumers are very important considerations in determining trade policy. Six in ten think protecting American jobs should be very important in determining trade policy (Figure 5). Just over one-half think creating new export opportunities for the state's agricultural producers and other businesses (55%) and lower prices for

Figure 4. Perceptions of the impact of international trade on Nebraska's economy by region



consumers (51%) should be very important considerations.

These perceptions are examined by community size, region, and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 4). Many differences are detected.

Persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration in determining national trade policy. Almost nine in ten persons with these types of occupations (88%) say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration, compared to just over one-half (56%) of persons with management, professional, or education occupations.

Other groups most likely to say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration for determining national trade policy include persons with lower household incomes, persons between the ages of 40 and 49, and persons without a four-year college degree.

The groups most likely to say creating choices for consumers should be a very important consideration for national trade

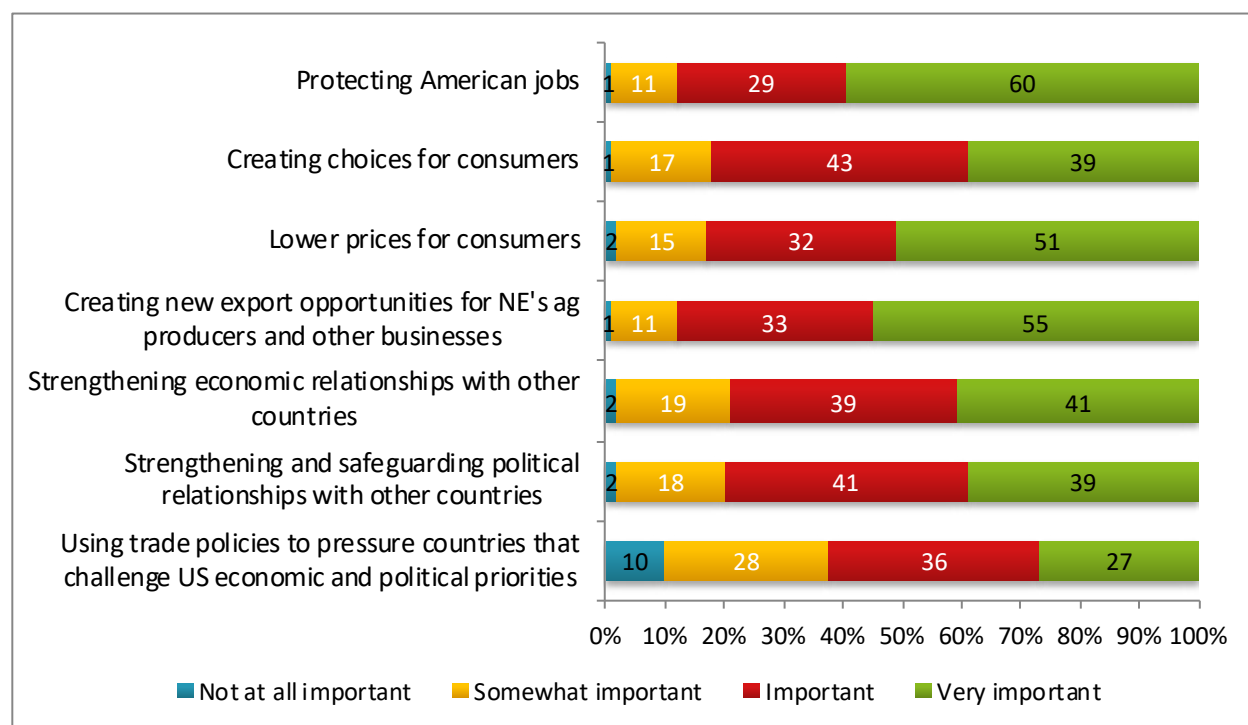
policy include: persons living in or near mid-sized communities, residents of the Panhandle, persons between the ages of 40 and 49, persons who have never married, persons without a four-year college degree, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say lower prices for consumers should be a very important consideration for determining national trade policy. Six in ten Panhandle residents (60%) say this is a very important consideration, compared to just under one-half of residents of both the North Central and Southeast regions.

Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to say lower prices for consumers should be a very important consideration.

Other groups most likely to say lower prices for consumers should be a very important consideration for determining national trade policy include: persons living in or near the largest communities, females, persons who have never married, persons with the lowest education levels, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

Figure 5. Perceptions of importance of items in determining US trade policy



Males are more likely than females to say creating new export opportunities for Nebraska's agricultural producers and other businesses should be a very important part of determining national trade policy. When comparing marital groups, persons who are divorced or separated are the group least likely to say this should be a very important consideration.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say strengthening economic relationships with other countries should be a very important consideration for national trade policy. One-half of persons aged 19 to 29 (50%) think this should be a very important consideration, compared to three in ten persons aged 30 to 39.

Other groups most likely to say strengthening economic relationships with other countries should be a very important consideration include: persons with lower household incomes, persons who have never married, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say strengthening and safeguarding political relationships with other countries should be a very important consideration for determining trade policy. Over four in ten residents of the Northeast region (44%) say this should be a very important consideration, compared to just over three in ten residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions.

Other groups most likely to say strengthening and safeguarding political relationships with other countries should be very important in determining trade policy include: persons with lower household incomes, persons who have never married, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

Persons aged 50 and older are more likely than younger persons to believe using trade policies to pressure countries that challenge national economic and political priorities should be very important in determining trade policy. Approximately

one-third of persons aged 50 and older say this should be very important, compared to just over one in ten persons age 19 to 29 (11%).

Other groups most likely to say using trade policies to pressure countries that challenge national economic and political priorities should be very important in determining trade policy include: males, widowed persons, persons without a four-year college degree, and persons with construction, installation, and maintenance occupations.

CONCLUSION

Most rural Nebraskans are somewhat or very concerned about their household's cost of living, their household income, and their household's financial situation. This was particularly true for certain groups, including persons with lower household incomes, younger persons, and persons with construction, installation, or maintenance occupations.

When asked about the impacts of international trade, most rural Nebraskans think it is good for Nebraska's economy. Residents of the Panhandle are the regional group least likely to think trade is good for the state's economy.

Many rural Nebraskans think international trade is good for creating jobs in Nebraska, for their own standard of living, and their job or business. However, many rural Nebraskans think international trade is neutral for these items. Persons with occupations in agriculture are more likely than persons with different occupations to say international trade is good for their job or business.

Most rural Nebraskans think protecting American jobs, creating new export opportunities for Nebraska's agricultural producers and other businesses, and lower prices for consumers are very important considerations in determining trade policy.

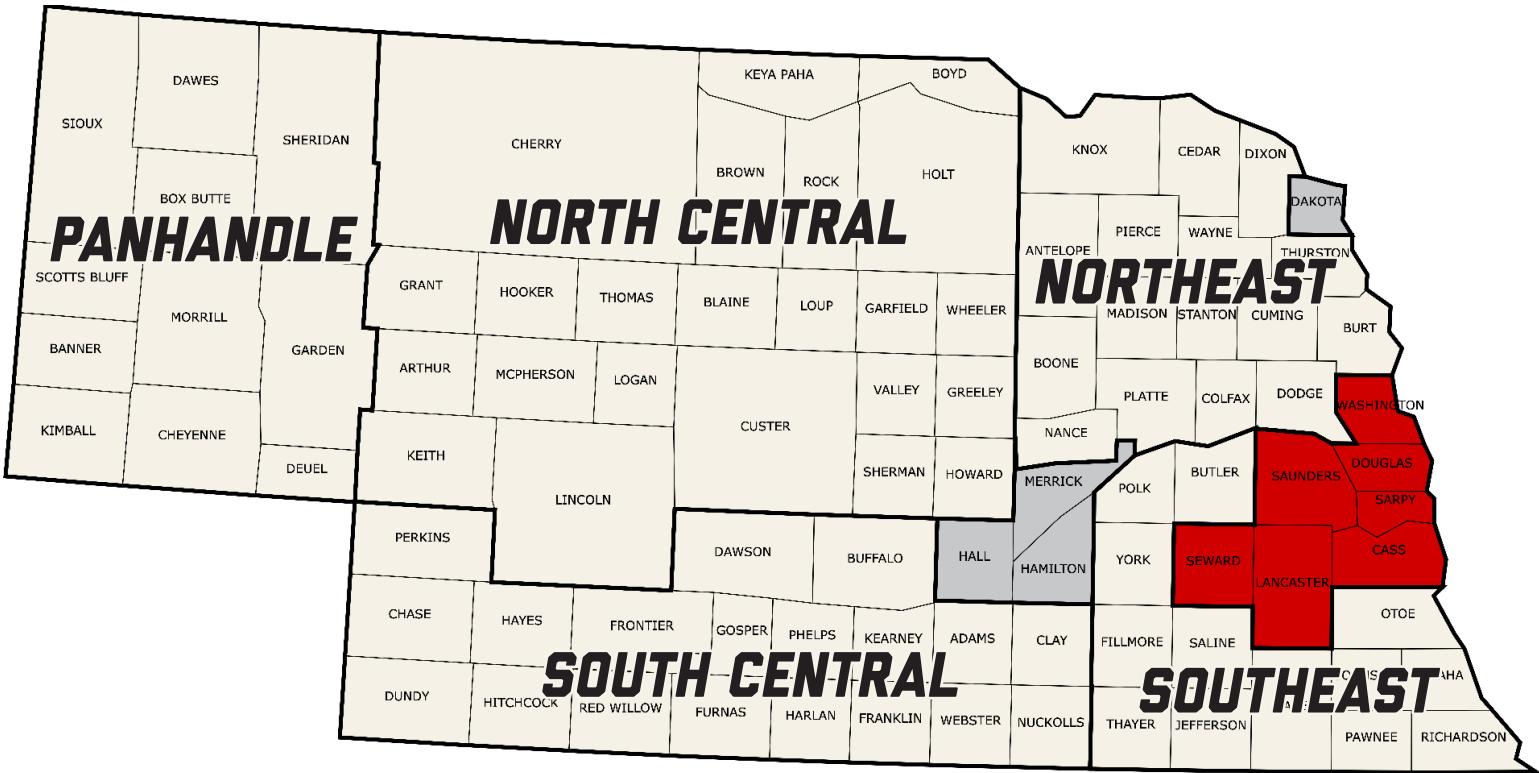
However, various groups had differing opinions about what should be important in determining trade policy. Persons with construction, installation, or maintenance

occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say protecting American jobs should be a very important consideration in determining national trade policy. Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say lower prices for consumers should be a very important consideration for determining national trade policy.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say strengthening economic relationships with other countries should be a very important consideration for national trade policy. And, persons aged 50 and older are more likely than younger persons to believe using trade policies to pressure countries that challenge national economic and political priorities should be very important in determining trade policy.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska

Nebraska Rural Poll Regions



- Nonmetropolitan county surveyed in Rural Poll
- Metropolitan county not surveyed in Rural Poll
- County classified as metropolitan but surveyed in Rural Poll

Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents¹ Compared to 2017 – 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Average for Nebraska*

	2024 Poll	2023 Poll	2022 Poll	2021 Poll	2020 Poll	2017 - 2021 ACS
Age : ²						
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%
Gender: ³						
Female	57%	60%	51%	55%	55%	50%
Male	43%	40%	49%	45%	46%	50%
Education: ⁴						
Less than high school graduate	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	10%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	13%	16%	16%	16%	16%	32%
Some college, no degree	25%	25%	26%	26%	18%	24%
Associate degree	10%	13%	16%	15%	24%	12%
Bachelors degree	33%	28%	25%	28%	26%	16%
Graduate or professional degree	17%	17%	16%	13%	14%	7%
Household Income: ⁵						
Less than \$20,000	10%	7%	6%	8%	7%	14%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	11%	12%	15%	17%	14%	19%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	14%	15%	17%	16%	19%	18%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	11%	18%	17%	14%	16%	11%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	17%	16%	16%	17%	21%	15%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	23%	22%	17%	19%	15%	15%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
\$200,000 or more	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Marital Status: ⁶						
Married	69%	71%	66%	69%	69%	61%
Never married	13%	13%	17%	13%	12%	20%
Divorced/separated	11%	10%	10%	11%	10%	12%
Widowed/widower	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%

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

² 2017-2021 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

³ 2017-2021 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

⁴ 2017-2021 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 25 years of age and over.

⁵ 2017-2021 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

⁶ 2017-2021 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. Concern about Economic Issues by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

How concerned, if at all, are you personally about each of the following economic issues today?					
<i>Your household's cost of living</i>					
	<i>Not at all concerned</i>	<i>Not too concerned</i>	<i>Somewhat concerned</i>	<i>Very concerned</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
Total	3	17	42	38	
Community Size			<i>Percentages</i>		
			(n = 923)		
Less than 500	5	5	54	36	
500 - 999	1	18	37	45	
1,000 - 4,999	4	15	41	41	
5,000 - 9,999	7	21	50	22	$\chi^2 = 36.51^*$
10,000 and up	2	19	39	39	(.000)
Region			(n = 936)		
Panhandle	4	23	45	29	
North Central	3	7	49	41	
South Central	2	17	43	38	
Northeast	4	18	36	42	$\chi^2 = 20.57$
Southeast	4	17	45	34	(.057)
Income Level			(n = 890)		
Under \$40,000	1	16	28	55	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	1	13	39	48	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	14	49	37	$\chi^2 = 77.10^*$
\$100,000 and over	7	20	49	24	(.000)
Age			(n = 936)		
19 - 29	5	20	30	45	
30 - 39	1	11	50	38	
40 - 49	5	21	42	32	
50 - 64	1	15	42	43	$\chi^2 = 29.44^*$
65 and older	5	17	44	35	(.003)
Gender			(n = 926)		
Male	3	19	44	35	$\chi^2 = 5.74$
Female	4	15	42	40	(.125)
Marital Status			(n = 925)		
Married	4	15	44	37	
Never married	0	25	26	48	
Divorced/separated	4	12	39	45	$\chi^2 = 30.84^*$
Widowed	3	17	55	25	(.000)
Education			(n = 933)		
H.S. diploma or less	2	17	36	45	
Some college	2	15	40	44	$\chi^2 = 20.05^*$
Bachelors degree	5	18	46	32	(.003)
Occupation			(n = 645)		
Mgt, prof or education	5	13	47	36	
Sales or office support	0	4	56	40	
Constrn, inst or maint	5	5	28	63	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	22	42	36	
Agriculture	4	10	47	38	
Food serv/pers. care	0	50	23	27	
Hlthcare supp/safety	2	17	45	36	$\chi^2 = 71.16^*$
Other	0	42	19	39	(.000)

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

How concerned, if at all, are you personally about each of the following economic issues today?					
<i>Your household income</i>					
	<i>Not at all concerned</i>	<i>Not too concerned</i>	<i>Somewhat concerned</i>	<i>Very concerned</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
Total	5	27	44	24	
Community Size			<i>Percentages</i>		
			(n = 919)		
Less than 500	6	31	42	22	
500 - 999	5	18	43	33	
1,000 - 4,999	2	28	49	21	
265,000 - 9,999	8	29	51	11	$\chi^2 = 32.19^*$
10,000 and up	5	30	39	26	(.001)
Region			(n = 934)		
Panhandle	12	35	38	16	
North Central	6	21	51	22	
South Central	4	33	38	25	
Northeast	4	25	42	30	$\chi^2 = 38.69^*$
Southeast	4	24	56	16	(.000)
Income Level			(n = 886)		
Under \$40,000	2	13	41	45	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	17	54	27	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4	24	51	21	$\chi^2 = 132.80^*$
\$100,000 and over	8	42	38	12	(.000)
Age			(n = 935)		
19 - 29	0	20	50	30	
30 - 39	7	29	43	21	
40 - 49	7	29	42	22	
50 - 64	4	24	49	23	$\chi^2 = 26.51^*$
65 and older	6	33	37	23	(.009)
Gender			(n = 924)		
Male	7	28	44	21	$\chi^2 = 8.58^*$
Female	3	27	45	25	(.035)
Marital Status			(n = 926)		
Married	6	31	44	20	
Never married	2	15	41	42	
Divorced/separated	5	20	41	34	$\chi^2 = 46.28^*$
Widowed	5	33	50	12	(.000)
Education			(n = 931)		
H.S. diploma or less	2	22	45	31	
Some college	4	22	47	28	$\chi^2 = 28.40^*$
Bachelors degree	7	33	42	18	(.000)
Occupation			(n = 649)		
Mgt, prof or education	2	29	49	20	
Sales or office support	0	29	39	33	
Constrn, inst or maint	5	7	49	39	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	12	24	41	24	
Agriculture	5	19	56	21	
Food serv/pers. care	4	26	52	17	
Hlthcare supp/safety	10	31	38	22	$\chi^2 = 47.19^*$
Other	7	44	37	11	(.000)

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

How concerned, if at all, are you personally about each of the following economic issues today?					
	<i>Your household's personal financial situation</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Not at all concerned</i>	<i>Not too concerned</i>	<i>Somewhat concerned</i>	<i>Very concerned</i>	
Total	6	30	39	24	
Community Size	(n = 917)				
Less than 500	6	31	37	26	
500 - 999	5	26	34	36	
1,000 - 4,999	8	26	44	22	
5,000 - 9,999	9	40	35	16	$\chi^2 = 23.53^*$
10,000 and up	5	32	39	24	(.024)
Region	(n = 932)				
Panhandle	10	30	48	12	
North Central	8	29	39	24	
South Central	4	34	39	23	
Northeast	7	28	36	30	$\chi^2 = 17.19$
Southeast	6	31	39	23	(.142)
Income Level	(n = 888)				
Under \$40,000	2	19	34	45	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	20	50	28	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	7	25	42	26	$\chi^2 = 128.69^*$
\$100,000 and over	12	44	32	12	(.000)
Age	(n = 932)				
19 - 29	5	25	30	40	
30 - 39	7	33	43	17	
40 - 49	7	33	34	25	
50 - 64	5	27	44	24	$\chi^2 = 33.94^*$
65 and older	8	34	40	19	(.000)
Gender	(n = 920)				
Male	8	35	38	19	$\chi^2 = 14.66^*$
Female	5	27	39	28	(.002)
Marital Status	(n = 920)				
Married	7	32	39	21	
Never married	3	26	31	41	
Divorced/separated	8	22	35	35	$\chi^2 = 38.03^*$
Widowed	5	34	51	11	(.000)
Education	(n = 929)				
H.S. diploma or less	3	29	38	30	
Some college	6	25	40	30	$\chi^2 = 22.21^*$
Bachelors degree	8	35	38	19	(.001)
Occupation	(n = 646)				
Mgt, prof or education	6	34	38	23	
Sales or office support	0	21	47	31	
Constrn, inst or maint	5	20	32	44	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	8	33	35	25	
Agriculture	8	34	38	20	
Food serv/pers. care	14	9	55	23	
Hlthcare supp/safety	9	31	34	26	$\chi^2 = 32.72^*$
Other	8	46	35	12	(.049)

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

Appendix Table 3. Perceptions of Impacts of International Trade by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

	<i>Nebraska's economy</i>				<i>Creating jobs in Nebraska</i>			
	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Significance</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>							
Total	57	35	9		45	39	16	
Community Size	(n = 888)				(n = 872)			
Less than 500	59	31	10		50	42	8	
500 - 999	51	35	14		30	39	30	
1,000 - 4,999	69	26	6		58	30	12	
5,000 - 9,999	46	44	9	$\chi^2 = 28.61^*$	37	42	21	$\chi^2 = 44.29^*$
10,000 and up	54	39	8	(.000)	44	42	15	(.000)
Region	(n = 902)				(n = 883)			
Panhandle	36	44	20		38	26	36	
North Central	66	30	4		48	36	17	
South Central	62	32	6		46	46	8	
Northeast	55	34	11	$\chi^2 = 29.94^*$	46	39	16	$\chi^2 = 39.72^*$
Southeast	55	38	7	(.000)	44	35	20	(.000)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 860)				(n = 843)			
Under \$40,000	49	46	5		38	45	17	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	60	30	10		44	42	14	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	50	36	15	$\chi^2 = 23.99^*$	43	41	17	$\chi^2 = 10.03$
\$100,000 and over	62	32	6	(.000)	50	33	17	(.124)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 901)				(n = 883)			
19 - 29	37	53	11		28	45	28	
30 - 39	57	40	3		42	44	14	
40 - 49	59	27	14		49	35	16	
50 - 64	57	33	9	$\chi^2 = 52.60^*$	46	37	17	$\chi^2 = 32.48^*$
65 and older	68	27	5	(.000)	54	36	10	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 890)				(n = 874)			
Male	70	25	5	$\chi^2 = 51.43^*$	56	30	15	$\chi^2 = 30.63^*$
Female	46	42	12	(.000)	37	45	18	(.000)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 900)				(n = 884)			
High school diploma or less	56	38	6		46	44	10	
Some college	56	37	7	$\chi^2 = 4.44$	47	36	17	$\chi^2 = 4.90$
Bachelors or grad degree	58	32	10	(.350)	44	39	18	(.298)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 890)				(n = 874)			
Married	59	32	9		48	35	17	
Never married	45	49	6		33	52	15	
Divorced/separated	55	37	8	$\chi^2 = 13.59^*$	38	45	17	$\chi^2 = 17.74^*$
Widowed	62	32	7	(.035)	55	37	8	(.007)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 634)				(n = 624)			
Mgt, prof or education	56	35	10		44	44	11	
Sales or office support	43	43	14		36	32	32	
Constrn, inst or maint	54	42	5		40	50	10	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	63	31	6		49	47	4	
Agriculture	70	24	6		51	23	26	
Food serv/pers. care	70	30	0		67	19	14	
Hlthcare supp/safety	41	49	10	$\chi^2 = 31.50^*$	32	44	24	$\chi^2 = 51.64^*$
Other	50	50	0	(.005)	42	54	4	(.000)

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.
Persons answering "not applicable" were excluded from these calculations.

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>Your own standard of living</i>			<i>Significance</i>	<i>Your job or your business</i>			<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Good</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Bad</i>		<i>Good</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Bad</i>	
	<i>Percentages</i>							
Total	44	49	7		43	49	8	
Community Size	(n = 841)				(n = 749)			
Less than 500	44	52	4		45	51	5	
500 - 999	44	45	11		53	43	4	
1,000 - 4,999	47	46	7		44	43	13	
5,000 - 9,999	55	41	5	$\chi^2 = 18.85^*$	40	54	6	$\chi^2 = 20.46^*$
10,000 and up	36	56	8	(.016)	38	55	7	(.009)
Region	(n = 852)				(n = 753)			
Panhandle	47	43	10		46	49	6	
North Central	53	45	3		54	41	6	
South Central	39	54	7		43	54	3	
Northeast	42	49	9	$\chi^2 = 11.57$	45	43	12	$\chi^2 = 29.20^*$
Southeast	45	47	7	(.171)	30	62	9	(.000)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 823)				(n = 731)			
Under \$40,000	32	59	9		23	64	13	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	38	55	8		47	45	9	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	47	40	13	$\chi^2 = 37.69^*$	35	53	12	$\chi^2 = 53.16^*$
\$100,000 and over	54	43	4	(.000)	54	44	2	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 857)				(n = 754)			
19 - 29	47	41	12		45	50	5	
30 - 39	48	49	3		47	50	3	
40 - 49	43	49	9		41	46	13	
50 - 64	37	55	8	$\chi^2 = 15.26$	41	50	10	$\chi^2 = 16.59^*$
65 and older	46	48	6	(.054)	43	53	4	(.035)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 843)				(n = 745)			
Male	50	46	4	$\chi^2 = 17.27^*$	55	40	5	$\chi^2 = 38.42^*$
Female	39	51	10	(.000)	33	57	10	(.000)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 851)				(n = 753)			
High school diploma or less	44	52	5		50	47	4	
Some college	40	49	11	$\chi^2 = 10.28^*$	39	48	13	$\chi^2 = 19.17^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	46	48	5	(.036)	44	51	5	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 844)				(n = 747)			
Married	50	44	6		48	46	6	
Never married	21	66	12		26	61	14	
Divorced/separated	26	63	11	$\chi^2 = 47.19^*$	32	54	14	$\chi^2 = 29.56^*$
Widowed	48	46	5	(.000)	34	59	6	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 605)				(n = 574)			
Mgt, prof or education	47	49	4		41	53	6	
Sales or office support	38	48	15		33	49	18	
Constrn, inst or maint	39	51	10		57	37	6	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	53	44	2		53	45	2	
Agriculture	57	38	5		67	29	4	
Food serv/pers. care	39	54	8		62	39	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	36	47	17	$\chi^2 = 35.57^*$	25	64	12	$\chi^2 = 56.51^*$
Other	24	68	8	(.001)	29	54	17	(.000)

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

Persons answering "not applicable" were excluded from these calculations.

Appendix Table 4. Importance of Items in Determining US Trade Policy by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Protecting American jobs</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
Total	1	11	29	60	
<i>Percentages</i>					
Community Size			(n = 919)		
Less than 500	0	16	24	61	
500 - 999	0	8	29	63	
1,000 - 4,999	0	11	33	56	
5,000 - 9,999	0	14	22	64	$\chi^2 = 19.41$
10,000 and up	2	10	30	59	(.079)
Region			(n = 932)		
Panhandle	0	11	24	66	
North Central	0	9	34	57	
South Central	2	13	27	58	
Northeast	0	8	30	62	$\chi^2 = 19.93$
Southeast	0	12	28	61	(.069)
Income Level			(n = 890)		
Under \$40,000	0	9	25	67	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	0	8	25	67	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	0	15	21	64	$\chi^2 = 32.96^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	12	36	51	(.000)
Age			(n = 932)		
19 - 29	0	10	30	60	
30 - 39	1	10	34	55	
40 - 49	1	13	19	68	
50 - 64	0	9	29	63	$\chi^2 = 21.74^*$
65 and older	1	11	35	54	(.041)
Gender			(n = 922)		
Male	1	11	29	60	$\chi^2 = 6.67$
Female	0	10	29	61	(.083)
Marital Status			(n = 921)		
Married	1	11	29	59	
Never married	0	11	26	64	
Divorced/separated	0	8	26	66	$\chi^2 = 6.26$
Widowed	0	9	35	55	(.714)
Education			(n = 931)		
H.S. diploma or less	0	6	28	66	
Some college	1	10	24	65	$\chi^2 = 16.12^*$
Bachelors degree	1	13	33	54	(.013)
Occupation			(n = 649)		
Mgt, prof or education	1	13	30	56	
Sales or office support	0	3	29	69	
Constrn, inst or maint	0	0	12	88	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	4	8	20	68	
Agriculture	0	11	39	50	
Food serv/pers. care	0	0	23	77	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	18	24	58	$\chi^2 = 48.94^*$
Other	0	11	37	52	(.000)

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

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Creating choices for consumers</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>				
Total	1	17	43	39	
Community Size	(n = 906)				
Less than 500	0	24	42	35	
500 - 999	0	16	50	34	
1,000 - 4,999	2	19	35	45	
5,000 - 9,999	0	13	54	34	$\chi^2 = 23.81^*$
10,000 and up	2	15	42	41	(.022)
Region	(n = 921)				
Panhandle	0	13	39	48	
North Central	2	20	46	33	
South Central	1	13	49	36	
Northeast	0*	22	34	45	$\chi^2 = 35.03^*$
Southeast	4	13	48	35	(.000)
Income Level	(n = 878)				
Under \$40,000	1	13	44	42	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	0*	17	36	46	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	13	33	53	$\chi^2 = 35.55^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	20	50	29	(.000)
Age	(n = 917)				
19 - 29	0	21	42	37	
30 - 39	3	18	39	40	
40 - 49	1	17	35	47	
50 - 64	2	14	45	39	$\chi^2 = 21.88^*$
65 and older	1	15	52	33	(.039)
Gender	(n = 910)				
Male	3	18	43	38	$\chi^2 = 8.76^*$
Female	0*	16	43	41	(.033)
Marital Status	(n = 907)				
Married	1	17	44	38	
Never married	2	16	34	48	
Divorced/separated	3	16	47	35	$\chi^2 = 10.55$
Widowed	0	16	47	37	(.308)
Education	(n = 918)				
H.S. diploma or less	0	10	45	45	
Some college	1	12	42	45	$\chi^2 = 28.89^*$
Bachelors degree	2	22	43	33	(.000)
Occupation	(n = 638)				
Mgt, prof or education	1	21	43	35	
Sales or office support	3	6	33	59	
Constrn, inst or maint	5	10	22	63	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	6	51	43	
Agriculture	1	23	52	25	
Food serv/pers. care	0	5	50	46	
Hlthcare supp/safety	1	14	33	51	$\chi^2 = 63.46^*$
Other	0	39	35	27	(.000)

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

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Lower prices for consumers</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>				
Total	2	15	32	51	
Community Size	(n = 906)				
Less than 500	1	24	30	45	
500 - 999	5	11	33	51	
1,000 - 4,999	1	15	34	50	
5,000 - 9,999	0	10	41	50	$\chi^2 = 28.64^*$
10,000 and up	1	16	29	55	(.004)
Region	(n = 917)				
Panhandle	0	12	28	60	
North Central	7	11	36	47	
South Central	0*	20	29	51	
Northeast	2	14	30	54	$\chi^2 = 44.12^*$
Southeast	0	11	42	47	(.000)
Income Level	(n = 878)				
Under \$40,000	0	8	30	62	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	1	13	30	56	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2	15	26	57	$\chi^2 = 30.23^*$
\$100,000 and over	3	17	37	43	(.000)
Age	(n = 921)				
19 - 29	5	10	25	60	
30 - 39	1	17	35	47	
40 - 49	1	13	26	60	
50 - 64	1	15	33	52	$\chi^2 = 35.81^*$
65 and older	1	18	41	42	(.000)
Gender	(n = 911)				
Male	3	19	31	47	$\chi^2 = 25.69^*$
Female	0*	11	34	55	(.000)
Marital Status	(n = 908)				
Married	2	15	35	48	
Never married	2	13	11	74	
Divorced/separated	1	14	35	50	$\chi^2 = 35.36^*$
Widowed	0	15	40	45	(.000)
Education	(n = 917)				
H.S. diploma or less	0	11	25	65	
Some college	0*	14	30	56	$\chi^2 = 29.78^*$
Bachelors degree	3	17	37	44	(.000)
Occupation	(n = 640)				
Mgt, prof or education	1	15	42	42	
Sales or office support	1	16	12	71	
Constrn, inst or maint	0	15	5	81	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	12	14	74	
Agriculture	7	16	44	33	
Food serv/pers. care	0	0	38	62	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	12	33	54	$\chi^2 = 89.46^*$
Other	0	7	26	67	(.000)

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

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 4 continued.

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Creating new export opportunities for Nebraska's agricultural producers and other businesses</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>				
Total	1	11	33	55	
<u>Community Size</u>	(n = 911)				
Less than 500	0	14	21	65	
500 - 999	0	17	32	51	
1,000 - 4,999	1	10	26	64	
5,000 - 9,999	0	6	43	51	$\chi^2 = 32.98^*$ (.000)
10,000 and up	2	11	38	50	
<u>Region</u>	(n = 923)				
Panhandle	0	11	36	54	
North Central	0	7	31	62	
South Central	2	11	36	52	
Northeast	1	13	32	55	$\chi^2 = 10.24$ (.595)
Southeast	0	10	31	59	
<u>Income Level</u>	(n = 879)				
Under \$40,000	0	17	34	50	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	8	30	60	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	0	15	33	52	$\chi^2 = 25.45^*$ (.003)
\$100,000 and over	0*	8	34	58	
<u>Age</u>	(n = 927)				
19 - 29	0	11	32	58	
30 - 39	0	21	38	41	
40 - 49	3	12	32	54	
50 - 64	1	5	34	61	$\chi^2 = 38.90^*$ (.000)
65 and older	1	10	32	58	
<u>Gender</u>	(n = 913)				
Male	1	9	30	60	$\chi^2 = 11.88^*$ (.008)
Female	0	11	37	52	
<u>Marital Status</u>	(n = 914)				
Married	0*	9	34	56	
Never married	3	21	21	55	
Divorced/separated	2	12	39	48	$\chi^2 = 29.83^*$ (.000)
Widowed	0	9	33	58	
<u>Education</u>	(n = 921)				
H.S. diploma or less	1	10	37	52	
Some college	0	10	30	59	$\chi^2 = 7.81$ (.252)
Bachelors degree	1	12	34	53	
<u>Occupation</u>	(n = 643)				
Mgt, prof or education	1	10	34	55	
Sales or office support	1	13	38	48	
Constrn, inst or maint	2	5	21	71	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	12	28	61	
Agriculture	0	8	26	66	
Food serv/pers. care	0	0	29	71	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	12	40	48	$\chi^2 = 23.63$ (.311)
Other	0	4	41	56	

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

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Strengthening economic relationships with other countries</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
Total	2	19	39	41	
Community Size			<i>Percentages</i>		
			(n = 913)		
Less than 500	0	21	36	43	
500 - 999	0	24	47	29	
1,000 - 4,999	3	16	40	42	
5,000 - 9,999	0	22	36	42	$\chi^2 = 20.95$
10,000 and up	2	17	37	44	(.051)
Region			(n = 929)		
Panhandle	1	27	35	37	
North Central	0	16	54	30	
South Central	2	16	40	43	
Northeast	2	18	37	42	$\chi^2 = 22.79^*$
Southeast	2	23	33	43	(.030)
Income Level			(n = 886)		
Under \$40,000	2	18	32	48	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	3	18	32	47	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2	24	44	31	$\chi^2 = 23.85^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	18	45	36	(.005)
Age			(n = 928)		
19 - 29	0	20	30	50	
30 - 39	4	14	52	30	
40 - 49	1	27	33	40	
50 - 64	1	16	39	44	$\chi^2 = 39.55^*$
65 and older	1	16	42	40	(.000)
Gender			(n = 920)		
Male	2	15	40	43	$\chi^2 = 5.28$
Female	2	21	39	39	(.152)
Marital Status			(n = 916)		
Married	1	21	41	37	
Never married	3	8	23	66	
Divorced/separated	3	18	43	36	$\chi^2 = 44.69^*$
Widowed	2	18	41	40	(.000)
Education			(n = 928)		
H.S. diploma or less	1	20	38	41	
Some college	3	15	40	42	$\chi^2 = 10.77$
Bachelors degree	1	21	39	39	(.096)
Occupation			(n = 646)		
Mgt, prof or education	3	16	45	37	
Sales or office support	1	23	30	46	
Constrn, inst or maint	0	12	29	59	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	2	12	36	50	
Agriculture	2	13	55	30	
Food serv/pers. care	0	10	38	52	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	34	30	36	$\chi^2 = 53.61^*$
Other	0	0	54	46	(.000)

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

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Strengthening and safeguarding political relationships with other countries</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>				
Total	2	18	41	39	
Community Size	(n = 914)				
Less than 500	3	21	40	37	
500 - 999	4	21	47	28	
1,000 - 4,999	1	19	40	40	
5,000 - 9,999	0	18	39	43	$\chi^2 = 14.56$
10,000 and up	2	17	42	40	(.266)
Region	(n = 928)				
Panhandle	4	14	50	32	
North Central	2	14	54	31	
South Central	1	17	45	37	
Northeast	2	19	34	44	$\chi^2 = 25.80^*$
Southeast	3	24	34	39	(.011)
Income Level	(n = 884)				
Under \$40,000	3	16	37	45	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	3	18	33	47	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	3	18	48	30	$\chi^2 = 26.64^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	20	47	32	(.002)
Age	(n = 926)				
19 - 29	0	15	40	45	
30 - 39	4	15	54	27	
40 - 49	1	27	34	38	
50 - 64	3	17	39	40	$\chi^2 = 35.78^*$
65 and older	2	15	41	42	(.000)
Gender	(n = 917)				
Male	3	17	41	40	$\chi^2 = 4.63$
Female	1	19	42	38	(.201)
Marital Status	(n = 920)				
Married	1	21	43	34	
Never married	7	5	28	61	
Divorced/separated	4	18	43	35	$\chi^2 = 56.95^*$
Widowed	2	16	41	42	(.000)
Education	(n = 925)				
H.S. diploma or less	3	16	41	41	
Some college	3	15	43	39	$\chi^2 = 8.91$
Bachelors degree	1	21	40	37	(.179)
Occupation	(n = 650)				
Mgt, prof or education	2	17	45	37	
Sales or office support	0	11	48	41	
Constrn, inst or maint	7	10	29	55	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	8	14	33	45	
Agriculture	3	18	49	31	
Food serv/pers. care	0	5	43	52	
Hlthcare supp/safety	0	40	38	22	$\chi^2 = 69.77^*$
Other	0	15	44	41	(.000)

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

Generally speaking, how important do you think the following items should be in determining US trade policy?					
<i>Using trade policies to pressure countries that challenge US economic and political priorities</i>					
	<i>Not at all important</i>	<i>Somewhat important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>				
Total	10	28	36	27	
<u>Community Size</u>	(n = 904)				
Less than 500	3	27	43	27	
500 - 999	7	43	33	18	
1,000 - 4,999	6	30	36	28	
5,000 - 9,999	16	18	46	20	$\chi^2 = 50.32^*$
10,000 and up	13	25	31	30	(.000)
<u>Region</u>	(n = 917)				
Panhandle	6	27	46	22	
North Central	7	28	35	30	
South Central	12	28	35	26	
Northeast	5	31	35	28	$\chi^2 = 21.45^*$
Southeast	16	26	32	26	(.044)
<u>Income Level</u>	(n = 874)				
Under \$40,000	12	27	40	21	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	3	24	36	37	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9	38	26	28	$\chi^2 = 37.95^*$
\$100,000 and over	12	28	37	23	(.000)
<u>Age</u>	(n = 918)				
19 - 29	21	32	37	11	
30 - 39	10	28	38	25	
40 - 49	11	34	29	26	
50 - 64	6	27	35	33	$\chi^2 = 54.58^*$
65 and older	5	23	40	32	(.000)
<u>Gender</u>	(n = 907)				
Male	10	27	31	32	$\chi^2 = 13.10^*$
Female	10	29	40	22	(.004)
<u>Marital Status</u>	(n = 908)				
Married	11	27	36	26	
Never married	9	42	24	26	
Divorced/separated	8	19	49	25	$\chi^2 = 23.72^*$
Widowed	5	27	37	32	(.005)
<u>Education</u>	(n = 914)				
H.S. diploma or less	7	24	41	28	
Some college	8	26	34	32	$\chi^2 = 15.58^*$
Bachelors degree	12	31	35	22	(.016)
<u>Occupation</u>	(n = 637)				
Mgt, prof or education	11	29	39	21	
Sales or office support	4	27	40	29	
Constrn, inst or maint	7	24	15	54	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	20	18	28	35	
Agriculture	6	27	46	21	
Food serv/pers. care	0	41	46	14	
Hlthcare supp/safety	18	37	25	21	$\chi^2 = 62.18^*$
Other	0	39	23	39	(.000)

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



RURAL POLL

**Nebraska Rural Poll
Research Report 24-3
results compiled by:**

Heather Akin
Cheryl Burkhart-Kriesel
Mary Emery
Katelyn Larson
Bradley Lubben
L.J. McElravy
Timothy Meyer
Rebecca Vogt



UNL does not discriminate based upon any protected status.

Please see go.unl.edu/nondiscrimination
Copyright © 2024