



NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

A Research Report

Funding Public Services: Opinions of Nonmetropolitan Nebraskans

2013 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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Nebraska Rural Poll Research Report 13-2, July 2013.

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Funding for this project was provided by the Cooperative Extension Division of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Agricultural Research Division of the Institute for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Agricultural Economics. Additionally, considerable in-kind support and contributions were provided by a number of individuals and organizations associated with the Partnership for Rural Nebraska and the University of Nebraska Rural Futures Institute.

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Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

Methodology and Respondent Profile

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

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

A 37% response rate was achieved using the total design method (Dillman, 1978). The sequence of steps used follow:

1. A pre-notification letter was sent requesting participation in the study.
2. The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project director approximately seven days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to the entire sample approximately seven days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 14 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

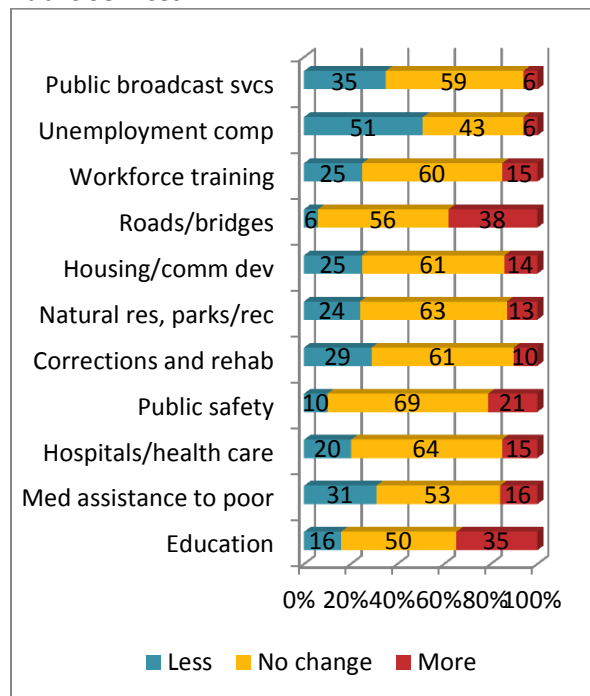
Seventy-four percent were employed in 2012 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Eighteen percent are retired. Twenty-nine percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Fifteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Opinions on Levels of Public Spending

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

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

Figure 1. Opinions on Level of Spending for Public Services



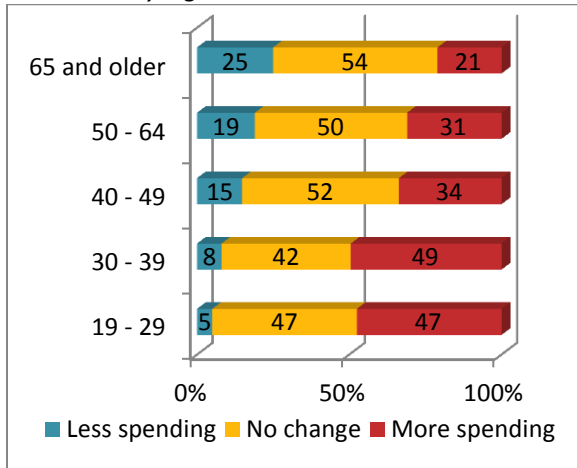
one-third of rural Nebraskans would like to see more spending for education (primary/secondary/higher) as well as roads and bridges. For all of the other categories listed, most rural Nebraskans favor no change in the level of spending.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

compared to seven percent of persons age 65 and older.

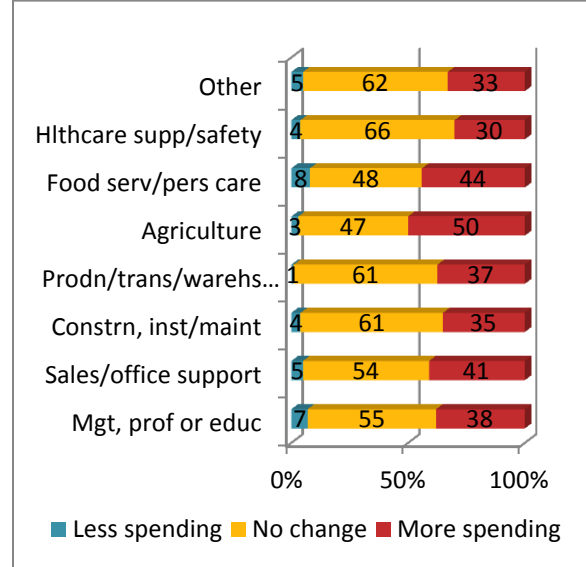
Other groups most likely to favor more spending for natural resources, parks and recreation include persons who have never married and persons with healthcare support and public safety occupations. Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

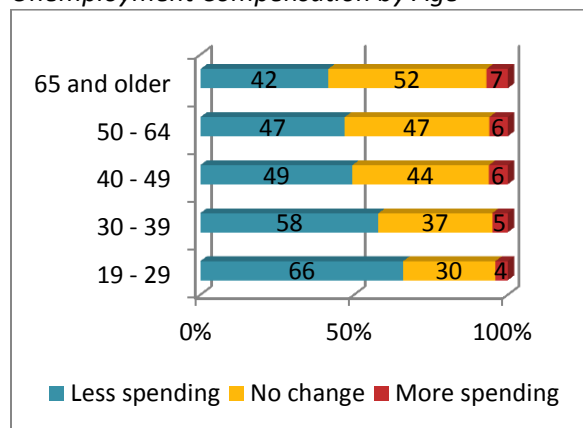
Persons with lower incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to favor increased spending for unemployment compensation. Fourteen percent of persons

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Opinions on Sources of Public Expenditures

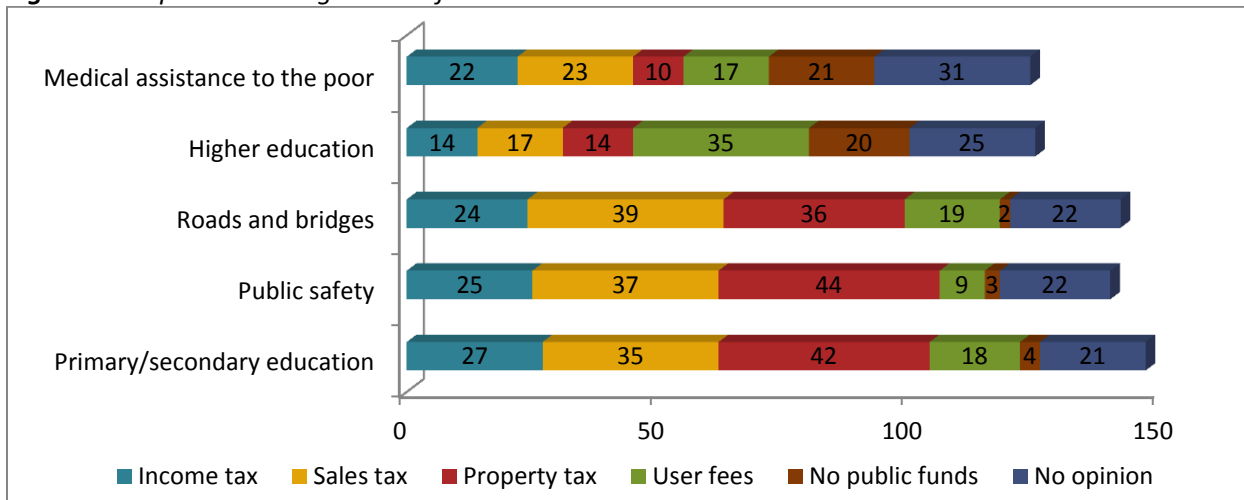
Next, respondents were asked a question about funding five major categories of public spending. The specific question asked, “Imagine that Nebraska is rethinking how the following major public expenditures are funded. How would you fund the following public services?”

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

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

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

Figure 5. Proposed Funding Sources for Public Services



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

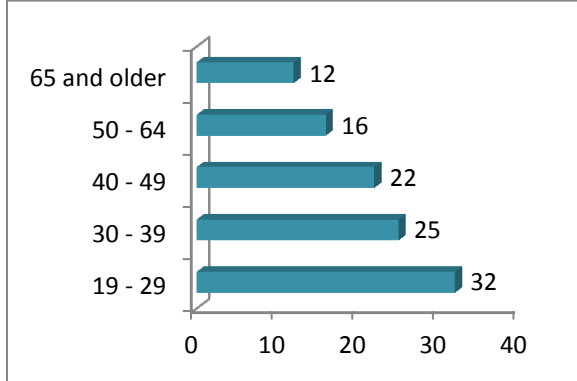
Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to say no public funds should be used for medical assistance to the poor. Approximately one-quarter of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from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

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

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

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

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



funding sources for medical assistance to the poor.

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

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

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

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

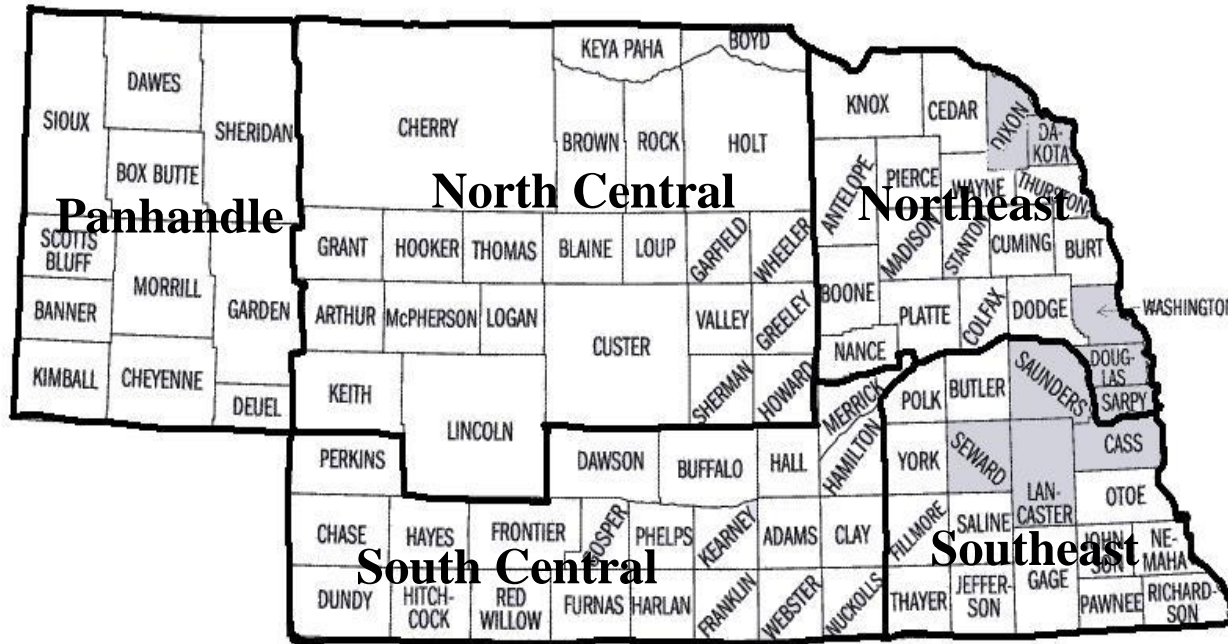
Conclusion

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

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

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

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska



Metropolitan counties (not surveyed)

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

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

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

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

³ 2010 Census universe is total non-metro population.

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

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

⁶ 2007-2011 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 15 years of age and over.

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

Appendix Table 2. Opinions on Levels of Public Spending for Services by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public broadcasting services (television/radio)

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

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

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

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

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

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

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

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

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

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

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

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

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

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