

The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research
The University of Kansas

1989 KANSAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES POLL

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1989 KANSAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES POLL

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1989 KANSAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES POLL

Result Highlights

1. Seventy-seven percent of Kansans have a favorable opinion of Kansas as a place to live.
2. Thirty percent of Kansans feel that the condition of the state economy is improving while 50 percent see it as remaining the same.
3. Most Kansans (74 percent) see their local economy as average or above average. The local economy is strong according to 51 percent of urban Kansans but only 18 percent of rural Kansans see their local economies as strong. Thirty-six percent of rural Kansans and 11 percent of urban Kansans agree that the local economy is weak.
4. Almost 40 percent of Kansans see their local economy as improving.
5. A majority (57 percent) of Kansans think that most or all of the tax windfall should be returned to taxpayers in the form of tax refunds.
6. Education is the first spending priority for 58 percent of Kansans and 36 percent of urban residents, followed by highway and social program spending.
7. When asked to pick the top policy concern of the state, Kansans were fairly evenly divided between the economy and jobs, taxes, education and highways. Social programs, the death penalty, and environmental issues followed.
8. When asked to assess various methods the state could use to protect Kansas' water supply, most Kansans (81 and 83 percent) supported two methods, public education on conservation measures for all water users, and requiring local governments to develop long-range plans.
9. Most Kansans support three funding mechanisms for the cleanup of Kansas' water supply: 59 percent support assessing fees on agricultural chemicals, 66 percent support using revenue from a statewide sales tax devoted to natural resources, and 71 percent support using money from fees on landfills.
10. More than four-fifths of Kansans think that the Margin of Excellence program should receive full funding. Only 10 percent of those who support full funding would change their stance if the overall cost of education to taxpayers were to increase.

11. In order to reduce malpractice insurance rates, three-fourths (74 percent) of Kansans would choose to limit their ability to sue their doctor for full liability.
12. Concerning child care, most Kansans (60 percent) feel that state government should increase subsidies for employers. Concurrently, 77 percent of Kansans feel that employers should increase child care opportunities.
13. Eighty-five percent of Kansans are satisfied with medical care in Kansas, although 15 percent have had difficulty in finding a doctor.
14. Over 85 percent of Kansans support a scholarship program for nurses.
15. Almost half of Kansans support including Washburn in the state's Regents' System, although only a third would support the proposal if it reduced funding for other colleges.
16. Only 10 percent feel Kansas highways are adequate and in good repair. Fifty-six percent feel that our highway system is adequate but in need of repair. Thirty-four percent support the expansion as well as the repair of our highway system. Of those who want expansion, 70 percent feel Kansas should build a new interstate system.

1989 KANSAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES POLL

In the past four years, the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research (IPPBR) has conducted the Kansas Legislative Issues Poll. This random telephone survey examines the attitudes and opinions of Kansans on a wide range of policy issues. These surveys provide objective and independent measures of Kansas public opinion on issues of interest to both citizens and state officials.¹

Survey Methods

The IPPBR survey was conducted from February 15 to 22, 1989. A total of 465 telephone interviews were completed with persons 18 years or older. The response rate for the survey was 70 percent. This means that for every four households contacted, nearly three responded to the survey.

The survey was conducted using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. This system allows for simultaneous interviewing and data entry and the almost immediate interpretation of survey data.

Questions in the survey were developed based on the advice of state office holders and legislative assistants, newspaper articles concerning legislative issues, and questions from other national polls. The survey questions and the methodology are, however, the sole responsibility of IPPBR's Survey Research Laboratory. The full text of the questions and responses is given in the Appendix of this report.

¹The 1989 Legislative Issues Poll also represents IPPBR's contribution to the data collection efforts of the National Network of State Polls. Through this network, comparisons can be made about the opinions of citizens living in different states.

The sample was designed to proportionately represent each of Kansas' 105 counties. The two area codes in Kansas and three-digit telephone exchanges were combined with computer generated, four-digit random numbers. This method ensures a random selection of listed and unlisted numbers throughout the state.

The percentages obtained in the sample are estimates for the entire population of Kansas. Sampling theory suggests that when an adequate random sample is obtained within a population, the sample will accurately reflect the responses that would be given if the entire population were surveyed. The margin of error in a survey is the probable difference between interviewing everyone in a given population and interviewing a sample drawn from that population. The margin of error for the 1989 survey is approximately plus or minus 4.5 percent at a 95 percent level of confidence. Given this margin of error, chances are that in about 19 out of 20 cases, if all households in Kansas with telephones had been surveyed with the same questionnaire, the results would differ from the poll findings by less than 4.5 percent in either direction. In other words, an issue with 50 percent support might have as little as 46.5 percent support or as much as 54.5 percent.

Although great care is taken in composing questions and drawing a sample, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of all telephone survey results. Answers generally represent immediate responses to questions, and respondents are limited to the answer categories provided. In addition to sampling error, this survey is subject to measurement errors common to all social research. Nevertheless, telephone surveys provide by far the most accurate and timely measures of public opinion polling.

Respondent Characteristics

The 1989 survey asked a number of questions about respondents themselves. The survey found that almost half (47 percent) had an annual family income between \$15,000 and \$24,000. Over half of the Kansans interviewed (56.8 percent) had attended some college, and over a third of those respondents had received some higher education in Kansas. The mean age for the sample was forty-six, 40 percent were male and 60 percent were female,² and 58 percent of the respondents lived in counties with primarily urban residents while 42 percent lived in rural areas.³

Kansas as a Place to Live

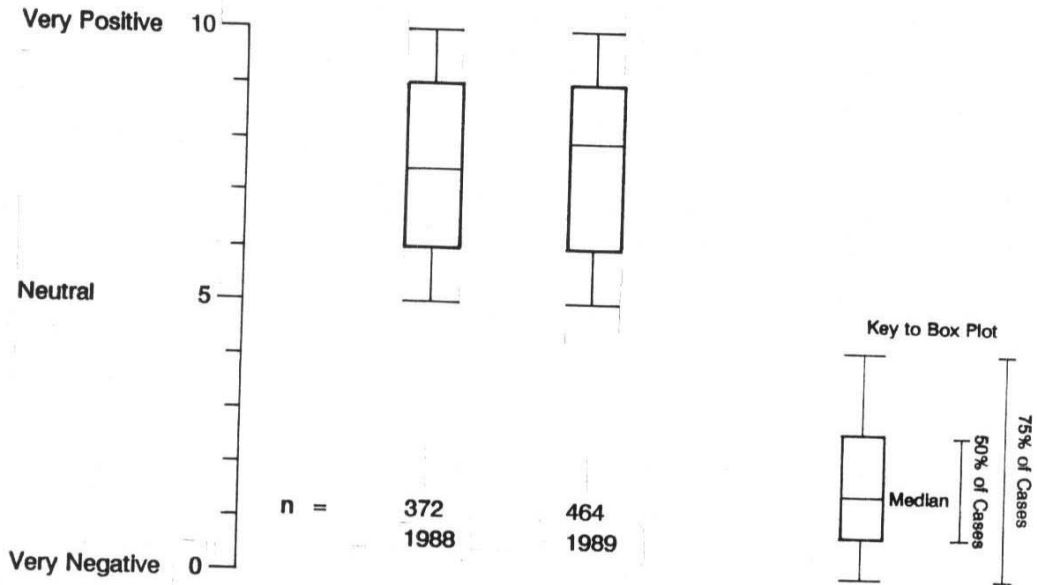
The 1989 survey repeated a previously asked question about how Kansans perceive the state as a place to live. A majority of Kansans (76 percent) expressed positive opinions about Kansas as a place to live, while one out of every twenty expressed unfavorable opinions about Kansas as a place to live.

As shown in Figure 1, Kansans had, on average, a slightly more positive view of their state in 1989 than in 1988.

²To adjust for the over-representation of women in the sample the overall results were weighted to simulate a sample of half men and women. No statistically significant differences were found between the weighted and unweighted results.

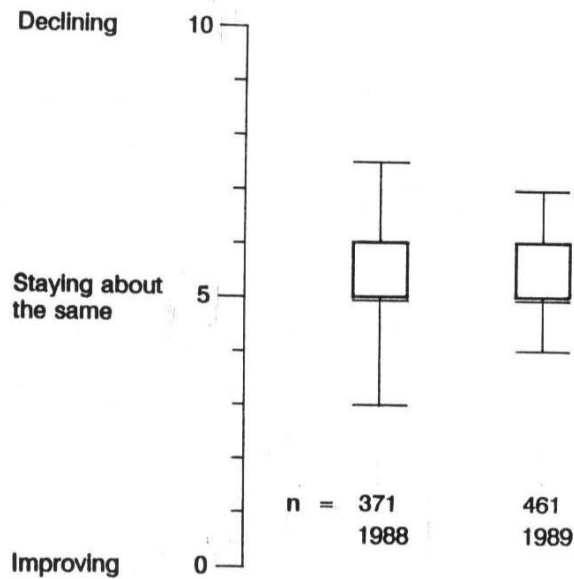
³The urban counties are: Douglas, Riley, Shawnee, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Sedgwick. All the rest are coded as rural.

Figure 1. Kansas as a Place to Live; Comparison of 1988 and 1989 Surveys



Q1 On a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being very negative, 5 neutral, and 10 very positive, how would you rate Kansas as a place to live?

Figure 2. Changes in the Kansas Economy; 1988 and 1989



Q2 Do you think the Kansas economy is improving, declining, or staying about the same?

Condition of the Economy

A variety of economic issues were covered in the 1989 survey. The survey first asked Kansans what they thought of any recent changes in the Kansas economy. The survey also asked respondents about the health of their local economy and whether they thought things would be improving or declining in the future.

When Kansans were asked to evaluate any recent changes in the state economy, one out of every two said that the economy had not changed. There were a few more Kansans (30 percent compared with 20 percent) who felt the state economy had improved rather than declined. Figure 2 compares this year's answers to last year's. Although the median response was the same (five on a scale from one to ten), there was less variation in opinion this year.

When asked whether they thought their local economy was strong, average, or weak, many Kansans (43 percent) described their local economy as average. Interestingly, a significant number of urban residents feel the economy in their area is strong (51 percent), and very few think it is weak. This contrasts with the results from rural areas, where only 17 percent of the people feel the local economy was strong while 36 percent feel it is weak (Table 1).

On average, one out of two Kansans think that their local economy will not change over the next year or two. Again, more urban people than rural residents think that their local economy will improve over the next year or two (48 percent compared with 32 percent) (Table 2).

Table 1. Local Economic Condition by Urban and Rural Counties

Local Economic Conditions	Rural	Urban
Strong	17.7%	50.8%
Average	46.3	38.5
Weak	36.0	10.7
Total	100.0% (269)	100.0% (195)

Chi Square = 69.12, df = 2, p < 0.001

Cramer's V = .39

Gamma = -.61

Table 2. Changes in the Local Economy by Urban and Rural Counties

Changes in Local Economy	Rural	Urban
Improved	32.4%	48.5%
Remained same	56.1	41.6
Declined	11.5	9.9
	100.0% (267)	100.0% (195)

Chi Square = 12.41, df = 2, p = 0.002

Cramer's V = .16

Gamma = -.28

Policy Issues Facing Kansas

Policy Priorities

The 1989 survey asked Kansans what they thought the top five policy issues facing the state of Kansas should be. The most frequently mentioned issue was the status of the economy and jobs, followed by taxes, education issues, and highways. Social programs, the death penalty, and environmental issues followed in Kansans' opinion of which issues ought to be addressed by state government.

Table 3. Top Five Policy Priorities

Policy Area	Responses ^a	Percent Cases ^b
Economy and jobs	14.5%	33.1%
Taxes, general and windfall	14.2	32.5
Education, issues and funding	14.0	32.1
Death penalty	9.4	21.5
Highways	13.8	31.7
Social programs	9.5	21.7
Environmental issues	8.5	19.5

^a Percents based on number of mentions. Respondents could list up to five policy areas. There were a total of 737 responses.

^b Percents based on the number of respondents mentioning each item.

Funding Priorities

Acting on policy priorities often requires difficult funding choices. The 1989 survey asked which governmental programs should receive first or

second funding priority in the Kansas legislature. Respondents were allowed to choose up to five priority areas. Forty-one percent of Kansans mentioned primary and secondary school education as the top priority. Second on the list was highway spending (20 percent) and then Higher Education funding (17 percent). Social programs and prisons were listed as the fourth and fifth spending priorities by Kansans. When combining the two education items, a total of 58 percent of Kansans felt that education should receive the top funding priority. When asked what their second priority for spending was, Kansans again listed primary and secondary education first (26 percent), higher education second (21 percent), and social programs third at nearly 20 percent.

Tax Windfall

IPPBR has previously questioned Kansans on how they think the tax windfall money should be spent. On average last year Kansans wanted the legislature to divide the money relatively evenly between state program spending and tax refunds. This year a majority (57 percent) feel that all or most of the windfall should be returned to the taxpayers, while only a fifth of Kansans feel that all of the money should be spent on state programs rather than returned to taxpayers.

Water Plan Questions

Last year's drought brought questions on the adequacy and quality of Kansas' water to the fore. The 1989 survey asked several questions concerning how to protect Kansas' long-term water supply. On average, 80 percent of Kansans support conservation methods such as public education and local

government long-range planning. The more controversial and costly methods receive significantly less support. A majority of Kansans support price discounts currently offered to large quantity water users (45 percent support, 31 percent oppose) and mandatory restrictions on water use (44 percent support, 34 percent oppose). The public does not support user fees for irrigation: 44 percent oppose and 34 percent support irrigation fees.

The second group of water-related questions focused on how to fund water cleanup and pollution prevention programs. The most acceptable funding sources are increased fees on landfills, a new 0.1 percent sales tax devoted to natural resources, and additional fees on the purchase of agricultural chemicals (with 71 percent, 66 percent, and 60 percent of Kansans supporting the use of these three sources, respectively). A fee to be paid by irrigators was supported by a majority of respondents (52 percent), while increasing fees on residential water use was the least favored, with 49 percent of Kansans supporting it.

Table 4. Urban-Rural Differences on Water Conservation Issues

Water Issue	Percent Support	
	Rural	Urban
Q8 Public Education	84.8%	77.8%*
Q9 Remove Discounts	42.5	45.2 *
Q10 Fees for Irrigation	42.3	30.3 *
Q11 Mandatory Restrictions	46.1	40.5
Q12 Develop Plan	84.8	83.2

* Differences are statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$ based on Chi Square for entire table.

Table 4 compares responses from urban and rural counties on water policy questions. In general rural residents are more concerned with water problems and more ready to support fees and restrictions.

Higher Education

Margin of Excellence. The 1989 Legislative Issues Poll also examined two higher education issues. The Regents' Institutions of Kansas have proposed the Margin of Excellence program, which would fund the seven Regents' schools at a level similar to comparable schools in other states. Six out of ten Kansans said they supported this kind of funding program, while two out of ten strongly supported it and one out of ten felt neutral.

When Kansans were asked how they would stand on the Margin of Excellence program if the overall cost of higher education increased, the number who would oppose or strongly oppose the plan tripled from 7 percent to 21 percent. Nevertheless, a strong majority (68 percent) of Kansans still would support the funding plan even with the increased burden on the taxpayers.

Table 5. Support for Margin of Excellence (MOE) Funding for Regents' Institutions

	MOE Support (Q19)	MOE Support if Increased Cost to Taxpayer (Q20)
Support	82.5%	68.3%
Neutral	10.0	11.0
Oppose	7.5	20.7
	100.0% (452)	100.0% (451)

Washburn. Kansans across the state were also asked for their views on adding Washburn University to the state's Regents' System. Half of the Kansans interviewed supported this move. When asked if they would still support this effort if the overall funding for other state universities was reduced, opposition doubled from 20 to 42 percent and support dropped from a near majority (50 percent) to a little more than a third (36 percent). Table 6 shows how the support for Washburn would dwindle if the plan affected other universities.

Table 6. Support for Washburn University Entering the Regents System

	Washburn in Regents System (Q36)	Washburn in Regents System if money for other Regents Schools (Q37)
Support	49.6%	35.9%
Neutral	30.6	22.6
Oppose	19.8	41.5
	100.0%	100.0%
	(442)	(443)

These two higher education questions were further examined by comparing the responses of college graduates with those with less education. In general those with college degrees are less supportive of bringing Washburn into the Regents system and more supportive of Margin of Excellence funding (Table 7).

Table 7. Higher Education Issues by Level of Education

Issue	Percent Support	
	Less than College Degree	Bachelors or Advanced College Degree
Q36 Washburn in Regents	51.7%	43.2%
Q37 Washburn in Regents if money for other schools reduced	40.7	22.9 *
Q19 Margin of Excellence (MOE) Support	81.2	88.0
Q20 Support MOE even if costs increased	65.5	79.1 *

* Differences are statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$ based on Chi Square for entire table.

Medical Care and Malpractice

Medical care was another area of focus in this year's survey. Kansans were asked questions related to the availability of doctors in their local area, their level of satisfaction with local hospitals, and their evaluation of the overall quality of medical care in their community.

Overall, most Kansans are satisfied with all three aspects of medical care. For example, 84 percent of Kansans agreed that they were satisfied with the medical care in their community. In addition, 77 percent of Kansans said they have had no trouble finding a doctor. The survey showed, however, that Kansans are significantly less satisfied with the quality of local hospitals and clinics; only 63 percent are satisfied or strongly satisfied. Urban residents are substantially more positive about their local hospitals than are rural residents.

While most Kansans are satisfied with medical care conditions in their local area, there is a subset of people who are not satisfied. For example, one out of every six Kansans has had trouble finding a doctor. The same number of people, on average, are also not satisfied with the quality of care in their local hospitals and clinics. This sentiment is especially high in rural areas where 27 percent of Kansans are dissatisfied.

Kansans are, on the average, willing to take measures to address rural health care concerns. For example, 87 percent of Kansans support initiating a nurses' scholarship program. In addition, most Kansans (73 percent) are willing to limit malpractice awards if these limitations would reduce medical malpractice insurance rates for doctors. Both measures are seen by policy makers as means to retain quality health care in rural areas. The importance of the malpractice problem to rural regions of the state is reflected in the significantly greater proportion of rural residents who are willing to give up their right to full compensation for physicians' malpractice (see Table 8).

Table 8. Urban and Rural Differences on Medical Issues

Medical Issues	Percent Agree	
	Rural	Urban
Q21 Reduce right to sue for malpractice	81.0%	63.3%*
Q28 Trouble finding a doctor	16.8	10.8
Q29 Not satisfied with quality of local hospital	27.2	13.4 *
Q30 Satisfied with medical care	80.9	88.5

* Differences are statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$ based on Chi Square for entire table.

Child Care

The 1989 survey asked eight questions concerning Kansans' attitudes toward child care. The questions covered the subject of whether Kansans were satisfied with the availability and/or overall quality of child care, whose responsibility it should be to provide child care, and what role state government and employers should have in providing or financing child care opportunities.

First, concerning availability, one out of three Kansans has had trouble finding child care. Second, nearly one out of two Kansans interviewed (46 percent) described the quality of child care in the community as adequate, while just over 25 percent the population thought that child care was inadequate.

Most Kansans feel that parents and especially mothers should be responsible for staying home with young children. Fifty-seven percent of Kansans agree that mothers should stay home with preschool aged children, while 47 percent agree that one of the two parents should stay home with children of any age. Two-thirds of Kansans feel that one of the two parents should stay home with young children. Surprisingly, men and women respondents did not differ significantly on this issue.

The 1989 survey also addressed several child care policy questions. The survey asked who should provide child care opportunities and who should help finance the expenses. Over three-fourths of Kansans feel that employers should increase child care opportunities for employees. Fifty-eight percent of Kansans also feel the state should provide subsidies for employers to provide these child care opportunities. There are a similar number of Kansans who say it is not the job of state government to actually provide

these child care opportunities. These results indicate that Kansans support indirect state assistance for child care.

Although most Kansans want state subsidies for employers, many also feel that families should have to pay the full costs of child care themselves. Two out of every three Kansans feel that families should pay the full costs of child care.

Highways

The 1989 survey also asked several questions about how Kansans view the conditions of the state's highways. When asked to choose between three descriptions of the highway system and plans of action associated with each of them, only 10 percent of Kansans said that the highway system was fine, and that no additional funding for maintenance was needed. As shown in Table 9, most Kansans (56 percent) feel the highways are adequate but the state needs to spend more money to maintain the current system. Approximately a third (34 percent) said that the highway system was inadequate and the state needs to spend much more money to repair and expand the highway system. As also shown in Table 9, rural residents are less satisfied with Kansas highways, but these differences are small.

The 1989 survey asked a follow-up question on highways for those who felt that the highway system needed much more repair and expansion. Of the 35 percent of Kansans who support this option, 70 percent think building a new interstate highway in Kansas would be appropriate.

Table 9. Kansans' View of State Highways (Q38)

View of State Highways	All	Rural	Urban
Fine, no new money needed for repairs and expansion	10.0%	7.0%	14.0%
Adequate, money needed for maintenance but not expansion	56.3	58.6	53.1
Inadequate, money needed for maintenance and expansion	33.7	34.4	32.8
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(445)	(260)	(185)

Chi Square = 6.11, df = 2, p = 0.047

National and International Issues

The 1989 survey asked questions about the level of trust in the Soviet government and about the Oliver North trial. First, one in every three Kansans somewhat trust the Soviet government, while one in every six does not trust the Soviet government at all.

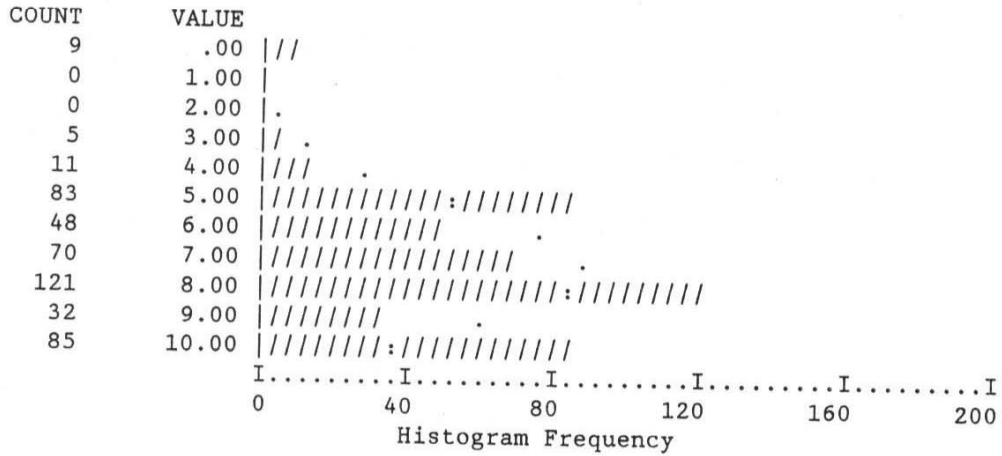
Kansans were asked two questions concerning the Iran-Contra trial of Oliver North. When asked if they felt North should be pardoned, a majority of Kansans (52 percent) said he shouldn't. In such a trial as this one, 60 percent of Kansans felt that the defendant should not be able to use classified information in their defense.

APPENDIX

Survey Instrument and Frequency Distributions

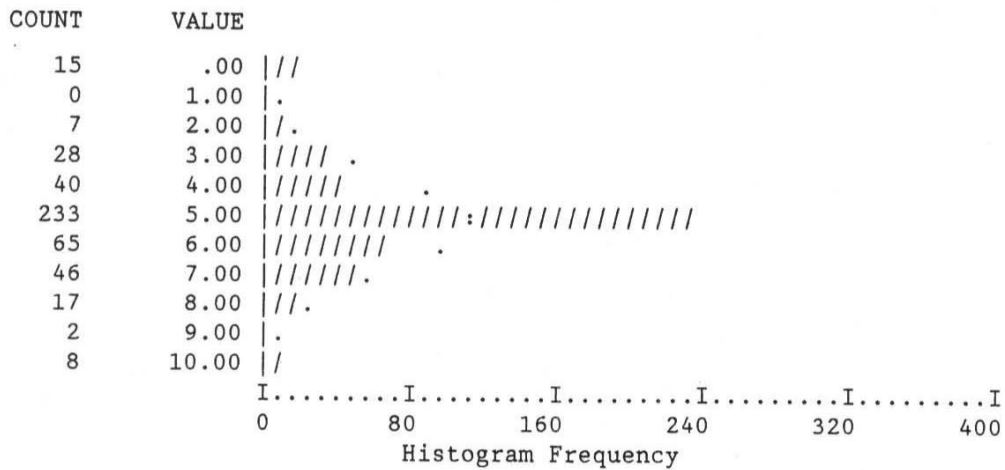
Q1 On a scale of zero to 10, with zero being very negative, 5 neutral and 10 very positive, how would you rate Kansas as a place to live?

Mean 7.231 Std Dev 2.078
Valid Cases 464 Missing Cases 1



Q2 Secondly, Do you think the Kansas economy improving, declining, or staying about the same? 10 means the Kansas economy is rapidly improving, 0 means the economy is rapidly declining and 5 means you think it is staying about the same.

Mean 5.137 Std Dev 1.628
Valid Cases 461 Missing Cases 4



Q3 In your opinion, how strong is the economy in your LOCAL community? Is it very strong, strong, average, weak, very weak?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
VERY STRONG	33	7.1	7.1
STRONG	114	24.5	31.6
AVERAGE	200	43.0	74.6
WEAK	79	17.0	91.6
VERY WEAK	39	8.4	100.0

Valid Cases	464	Missing Cases	1

Q4 Focusing on the next year or two, do you think that your LOCAL economy will improve, decline, or remain about the same?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
IMPROVING	181	39.2	39.2
DECLINING	50	10.8	50.0
REMAINING THE SAME	231	50.0	100.0

Valid Cases	462	Missing Cases	3

Q5 In your view what are the most important policy issues facing Kansas this year? You can list up to five.

	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
HIGHWAYS	102	10.7	29.6
STATE ECONOMY	86	9.0	24.9
TAXES GENERAL	75	7.9	21.7
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	70	7.4	20.3
DEATH PENALTY	69	7.3	20.1
EDUCATION	64	6.8	18.7
RURAL ISSUES	64	6.7	18.5
OTHER	53	5.6	15.3
JOBS	49	5.1	14.1
CRIME	42	4.4	12.2
TAXES, WINDFALL	40	4.2	11.5
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	37	3.9	10.8
PRIMARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING	35	3.7	10.1
REAPPRAISAL	34	3.5	9.8
HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING	33	3.5	9.6
WATER	30	3.2	8.9
HEALTH ISSUES	28	2.9	8.0
PRISONS	22	2.3	6.4
MALPRACTICE	11	1.1	3.1
SAVINGS AND LOANS	6	.6	1.7
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	947	100.0	275.2

Q6 The 1986 changes in the Federal Income Tax increased the state income tax for Kansans. This change has produced additional tax money, called the tax windfall, for the State of Kansas. Which of the following choices best represents your opinion on what State Government should do with the windfall money?

The State should return.....

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
ALL OF THE WINDFALL TO TAXPAYERS	104	22.8	22.8
SMALL AMOUNT TO FUND STATE PROGRAMS	156	34.0	56.7
MOST OF IT TO FUND STATE PROGRAMS	115	25.1	81.9
ALL OF IT TO FUND STATE PROGRAMS	83	18.1	100.0
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Valid Cases 458 Missing Cases 7

Q6A. In what form do you feel the windfall should be returned to taxpayers, through property tax reduction or income tax reduction or both?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
PROPERTY TAX	79	30.1	30.1
INCOME TAX	128	48.9	79.0
BOTH	55	21.0	100.0
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Valid Cases 262 Missing Cases 203

Q7 Now I am going to read you five major government programs. They are: Highways, Higher education, Prisons, Primary and secondary school education, and Social Programs. In your opinion which of those programs should receive funding priority in the Kansas legislature? What is your first choice?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
HIGHWAYS	102	22.0	22.0
HIGHER EDUCATION	75	16.3	38.4
PRISONS	28	6.0	44.4
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY	192	41.8	86.2
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	64	13.8	100.0
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Valid Cases 461 Missing Cases 4

Q7B WHAT IS YOUR SECOND CHOICE?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
HIGHWAYS	93	20.5	20.5
HIGHER EDUCATION	97	21.3	41.8
PRISONS	56	12.2	54.0
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY	124	27.1	81.1
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	86	18.9	100.0
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VALID CASES 456 MISSING CASES 9

WATER PLAN QUESTIONS

Do you support or oppose the following methods that State and local government could use to protect Kansas' water supply. For the following choices please answer if you strongly support, support, feel neutral, oppose or strongly oppose.

Q8 Public education on conservation measures for all water users

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	132	28.8	28.8
SUPPORT	244	53.1	81.9
FEEL NEUTRAL	62	13.4	95.3
OPPOSE	17	3.7	99.1
STRONGLY OPPOSE	4	.9	100.0

Valid Cases 459 Missing Cases 6

Q9 Removing price discounts given to large quantity users

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	39	8.4	8.4
SUPPORT	161	35.0	43.4
FEEL NEUTRAL	115	25.0	68.4
OPPOSE	125	27.3	95.7
STRONGLY OPPOSE	20	4.3	100.0

Valid Cases 460 Missing Cases 5

Q10 Charging user fees for farmers who irrigate

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	27	6.0	6.0
SUPPORT	143	31.3	37.3
FEEL NEUTRAL	76	16.7	54.0
OPPOSE	171	37.4	91.4
STRONGLY OPPOSE	39	8.6	100.0

Valid Cases 457 Missing Cases 8

Q11 Mandatory restrictions on water use

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	28	6.1	6.1
SUPPORT	173	37.7	43.8
FEEL NEUTRAL	89	19.3	63.1
OPPOSE	149	32.5	95.6
STRONGLY OPPOSE	20	4.4	100.0
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Valid Cases 458 Missing Cases 6

Q12 Require local government to develop long range plans.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	143	31.3	31.3
SUPPORT	243	52.9	84.1
FEEL NEUTRAL	44	9.7	93.8
OPPOSE	25	5.5	99.3
STRONGLY OPPOSE	3	.7	100.0
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Valid Cases 459 Missing Cases 6

A second water-related concern has been with the quality of the State's water resources. Do you support or oppose the following choices that State and local government could take for raising money to finance clean-up and prevention programs. For the following choices please answer if you strongly support, support, feel neutral, oppose or strongly oppose.

Q13 Use money from taxes on Agricultural Chemicals

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	49	10.7	10.7
SUPPORT	229	50.2	60.8
FEEL NEUTRAL	73	16.0	76.8
OPPOSE	92	20.3	97.0
STRONGLY OPPOSE	14	3.0	100.0
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Valid Cases 456 Missing Cases 9

Q14 Use money from fees on residential water users

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	18	4.0	4.0
SUPPORT	212	46.4	50.5
FEEL NEUTRAL	84	18.5	68.9
OPPOSE	121	26.5	95.5
STRONGLY OPPOSE	21	4.5	100.0

Valid Cases	457	Missing Cases	8

Q15 Use money from Fees on irrigators

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	29	6.4	6.4
SUPPORT	214	47.0	53.4
FEEL NEUTRAL	91	20.0	73.4
OPPOSE	110	24.2	97.6
STRONGLY OPPOSE	11	2.4	100.0

Valid Cases	456	Missing Cases	9

Q16 Use money from fees on solid waste landfills

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	65	14.3	14.3
SUPPORT	259	57.0	71.3
FEEL NEUTRAL	77	16.9	88.1
OPPOSE	48	10.6	98.7
STRONGLY OPPOSE	6	1.3	100.0

Valid Cases	454	Missing Cases	10

Q17 Use money from a one-tenth of one cent sales tax dedicated to natural resources.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	41	9.1	9.1
SUPPORT	251	55.4	64.5
FEEL NEUTRAL	52	11.5	76.0
OPPOSE	90	20.0	96.0
STRONGLY OPPOSE	18	4.0	100.0

Valid Cases 452 Missing Cases 13

Q18 At this time what level of trust do you have in the Soviet Government. Please rate on a scale of 0 to 10, 0 means you have no trust in them, 5 means that you somewhat trust them and 10 means you really trust them.

Mean 4.145
 Std Dev 2.423
 Missing Cases 12

The State's Universities have proposed the Margin of Excellence Program. This program would fund our Colleges at a level equivalent to similar colleges in other states.

Q19 Do you support or oppose the funding of Kansas Colleges at a level equivalent to similar colleges in other States? Please answer if you strongly support, support, feel neutral, oppose or strongly oppose.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	97	21.5	21.5
SUPPORT	276	61.0	82.5
FEEL NEUTRAL	45	9.9	92.5
OPPOSE	30	6.7	99.2
STRONGLY OPPOSE	4	.8	100.0

Mean 2.044
 Std Dev .811
 Missing Cases 13

Q20 If equivalent funding would increase the overall cost to taxpayers of higher education in Kansas, would you support or oppose the funding plan?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	31	7.0	7.0
SUPPORT	277	61.3	68.3
FEEL NEUTRAL	50	11.0	79.3
OPPOSE	86	19.1	98.4
STRONGLY OPPOSE	7	1.6	100.0
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Valid Cases 451 Missing Cases 13

Q21 Over the last year 600 rural doctors left the State, in part due to the high costs of medical malpractice insurance. To address this situation, would you be willing to limit your own ability to sue your doctor for full liability in order to reduce malpractice insurance rates? Please answer Yes or No.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	117	26.5	26.5
YES	325	73.5	100.0
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Valid Cases 442 Missing Cases 23

Below are several statements about child and health care. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, or are neutral about the following statements:

Q22 There is no problem finding child care in my community.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	15	3.3	3.3
AGREE	144	32.2	35.5
NEUTRAL	90	20.0	55.5
DISAGREE	158	35.2	90.7
STRONGLY DISAGREE	42	9.3	100.0
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Valid Cases 448 Missing Cases 17

Q23 One of the two parents should stay home with the child.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	47	10.3	10.3
AGREE	159	35.2	45.5
NEUTRAL	78	17.3	62.8
DISAGREE	142	31.5	94.3
STRONGLY DISAGREE	26	5.7	100.0

Valid Cases	452	Missing Cases	13

Q24 It is the job of State government to assure the availability of child care.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	15	3.3	3.3
AGREE	115	25.4	28.7
NEUTRAL	60	13.3	42.0
DISAGREE	216	48.0	90.0
STRONGLY DISAGREE	45	10.0	100.0

Valid Cases	451	Missing Cases	14

Q25 Mothers should stay home with preschool age children.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	61	13.4	13.4
AGREE	190	42.1	55.5
NEUTRAL	66	14.7	70.2
DISAGREE	122	27.1	97.3
STRONGLY DISAGREE	12	2.7	100.0

Valid Cases	452	Missing Cases	13

Q26 Families should not have to pay the full costs of child care.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	19	4.1	4.1
AGREE	124	27.5	31.6
NEUTRAL	79	17.6	49.2
DISAGREE	193	43.0	92.2
STRONGLY DISAGREE	35	7.8	100.0

Valid Cases	450	Missing Cases	15

Q27 Employers should increase their child care opportunities.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	74	16.5	16.5
AGREE	266	59.4	75.9
NEUTRAL	45	10.1	86.0
DISAGREE	57	12.6	98.7
STRONGLY DISAGREE	6	1.3	100.0

Valid Cases	447	Missing Cases	18

Q28 I have had not trouble finding a doctor when I needed one.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	8	1.8	1.8
AGREE	56	12.5	14.2
NEUTRAL	26	5.7	19.9
DISAGREE	285	63.2	83.2
STRONGLY DISAGREE	76	16.8	100.0

Valid Cases	451	Missing Cases	14

Q29 Kansas state government should offer subsidies to employers who provide child care.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	29	6.4	6.4
AGREE	227	50.6	57.0
NEUTRAL	49	10.8	67.8
DISAGREE	125	27.9	95.7
STRONGLY DISAGREE	19	4.3	100.0
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Valid Cases 449 Missing Cases 16

Q30 I am not satisfied with the quality of care in our local hospital and clinic.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	23	5.2	5.2
AGREE	73	16.2	21.4
NEUTRAL	63	13.9	35.2
DISAGREE	230	51.1	86.3
STRONGLY DISAGREE	62	13.7	100.0
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Valid Cases 451 Missing Cases 14

Q31 The quality of child care in my community is inadequate.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	18	4.1	4.1
AGREE	91	20.5	24.6
NEUTRAL	131	29.4	54.0
DISAGREE	184	41.3	95.3
STRONGLY DISAGREE	21	4.7	100.0
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Valid Cases 444 Missing Cases 21

Q32 Overall I am satisfied with the medical care I receive in my community.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY AGREE	83	18.3	18.3
AGREE	297	65.8	84.1
NEUTRAL	23	5.0	89.1
DISAGREE	42	9.3	98.4
STRONGLY DISAGREE	7	1.6	100.0

Valid Cases	452	Missing Cases	13

Q33 Should Lt. Col. Oliver North be pardoned?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	201	50.5	50.5
YES	196	49.5	100.0

Valid Cases	397	Missing Cases	68

Q34 Should an individual be allowed to use classified information or documents for their defense in court?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	247	59.6	59.6
YES	167	40.4	100.0

Valid Cases	414	Missing Cases	51

Q35 We would also like your views on a few more policy questions facing Kansas legislators. Should Kansas initiate a scholarship program for nurses to help maintain an adequate number of nurses in the State? Please answer Yes or No.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	51	11.7	11.7
YES	389	88.3	100.0

Valid Cases	441	Missing Cases	24

Q36 Washburn University in Topeka is currently not part of the State University System. Do you support or oppose bringing Washburn into the State system? Please answer if you strongly support, support, feel neutral, oppose, or strongly oppose.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	38	8.6	8.6
SUPPORT	181	40.9	49.6
FEEL NEUTRAL	135	30.6	80.2
OPPOSE	75	16.9	97.1
STRONGLY OPPOSE	13	2.9	100.0

Valid Cases	442	Missing Cases	23

Q37 If including Washburn in the State system reduced the amount of money available for the other State Universities, would you support or oppose including Washburn in the State system? Please answer if you strongly support, support, feel neutral, oppose, or strongly oppose.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	16	3.5	3.5
SUPPORT	144	32.4	35.9
FEEL NEUTRAL	100	22.6	58.5
OPPOSE	156	35.2	93.7
STRONGLY OPPOSE	28	6.3	100.0

Valid Cases	443	Missing Cases	22

Q38 Which of the following statements best represents your views about Kansas highways?

- 1 -- Kansas highways are fine, the state should not spend additional money to repair and expand highways
- 2 -- Kansas highways are adequate but the state needs to spend more money to maintain the current highway system
- 3 -- Kansas highways are inadequate and the state needs to spend much more money to repair and expand the highway system.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FINE	44	10.0	10.0
ADEQUATE	251	56.3	66.3
INADEQUATE	150	33.7	100.0
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Valid Cases 446 Missing Cases 19

Q39 Do you STRONGLY SUPPORT, SUPPORT, FEEL NEUTRAL, OPPOSE, or STRONGLY OPPOSE building a major new interstate highway in Kansas?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
STRONGLY SUPPORT	35	22.7	22.7
SUPPORT	77	49.3	72.0
FEEL NEUTRAL	13	8.2	80.2
OPPOSE	28	17.8	98.0
STRONGLY OPPOSE	3	2.0	100.0
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Valid Cases 155 Missing Cases 310

Q41 What is the greatest level of education that you have completed?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	51	11.3	11.3
HIGH SCHOOL	144	31.9	43.2
SOME COLLEGE	142	31.6	74.8
BA/BS	84	18.6	93.4
MA/MS/LAW	25	5.5	98.9
PHD/MD	5	1.1	100.0
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Valid Cases 451 Missing Cases 14

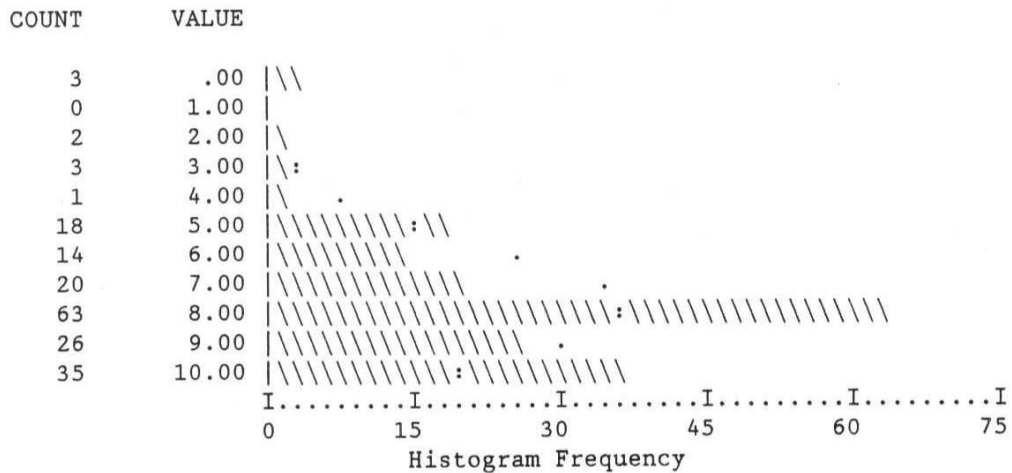
Q42 Did you receive any college education in Kansas?
Please answer Yes or No.

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	83	30.9	30.9
YES	184	69.1	100.0

Valid Cases 267 Missing Cases 198

Q43 Please rate the quality of college-level education you received in Kansas on a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 equal to very poor and 10 equal to excellent.

Mean	7.669	Std Dev	2.012
Valid Cases	185	Missing Cases	208



Q44 What is the total income your family received last year?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
LESS THAN \$15k	86	20.3	20.3
\$15k to 24k	111	26.5	46.8
\$25k to 39k	123	29.3	76.1
\$40k to 70k	75	17.8	93.9
GREATER THAN \$70k	26	6.1	100.0

Valid Cases 421 Missing Cases 44

Q45 Do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican or Independent?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
DEMOCRAT	128	29.0	29.0
REPUBLICAN	163	36.8	65.8
INDEPENDENT	152	34.2	100.0

Valid Cases 443 Missing Cases 21

Q46 Do you consider yourself a Liberal, Conservative, or somewhere in between?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
LIBERAL	53	11.9	11.9
CONSERVATIVE	111	25.0	37.0
IN BETWEEN	280	63.0	100.0

Valid Cases 445 Missing Cases 20

Q47 Did you vote in the last election?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NO	118	26.3	26.3
YES	331	73.7	100.0

Valid Cases 449 Missing Cases 16

Q48. Am I talking to a man or woman?

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MALE	227	50.0	50.0
FEMALE	226	50.0	100.0

Valid Cases 453 Missing Cases 12

AGE

Mean 46.66
Std Dev 18.67

Valid cases 451 Missing Cases 14

URBAN COUNTIES

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
RURAL	270	58.1	58.1
URBAN	195	41.9	100.0
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Valid Cases 465 Missing Cases 0

COUNTY CODE

Value Label	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
EAST CENTRAL	128	27.5	27.5
NORTH CENTRAL	72	15.5	43.0
NORTHEAST	75	16.1	59.1
SOUTH CENTRAL	116	24.9	83.9
SOUTHEAST	49	10.4	94.4
WEST	26	5.6	100.0
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Valid Cases 465 Missing Cases 0