

THE SECOND ANNUAL PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY OF KANSAS
1986

Survey Research Center
Institute for Public Policy and Business Research
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
(913) 864-3701

Prepared By

Steven Maynard-Moody, PhD
Edwin O. Stene Graduate Program in Public Administration
Director, Division of Policy Analysis
Institute for Public Policy and Business Research

and

Jerry Mitchell
Department of Political Science
Research Assistant, Division of Policy Analysis
Institute for Public Policy and Business Research

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FOREWORD

The University of Kansas Institute for Public Policy and Business Research (IPPBR) performs applied and scholarly research in the areas of business, economics, public policy, and community development. IPPBR publishes the Policy Studies Journal, Kansas Business Review, Kansas Statistical Abstract, and the Kansas Voter's Guide. IPPBR also disseminates a variety of technical reports and research monographs, holds annual conferences on economic development and city management, and maintains the Kansas Policy Database.

The IPPBR Policy Analysis Division operates the Survey Research Center (SRC). The SRC has the capacity to do both mail and telephone surveys for government, business, and universities. In addition to the Annual Survey of Public Opinion in Kansas, the SRC has recently conducted surveys for the City of Bonner Springs, Kansas, the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, and several university research projects. To maintain up-to-date survey information, IPPBR is a member of the National Network of State Polls and the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research.

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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a summary of the major findings of the 1986 poll of Kansas public opinion:

1. Over 84% of the respondents rated the state as an excellent or good place to live, while only 16% rated it as fair or poor.
2. Less than 7% of the respondents believe Kansas has an excellent image in other areas of the country.
3. The percentage of respondents who believe the economy of Kansas is remaining about the same was 52%, 15% thought it declining, and 33% considered it to be improving.
4. About half of the respondents (49%) were in agreement with bold, new actions by state and local governments to encourage economic development.
5. Support was indicated for increasing farm, education, health care, and prison expenditures.

6. The survey shows 45% of the sample in support of a one percent increase in the state sales tax and 43% opposed to such an increase.
7. Pari-mutuel betting on horses is supported by 57% of the sample and opposed by 18%.
8. Most Kansans favor a state lottery (63% to 22%).
9. Most Kansans believe a lid should be placed on medical malpractice awards (74% to 16%).
10. A majority of the respondents favor a mandatory seat-belt law (59% to 30%).
11. Only 2.3% of the sample considered the Kansas laws against drunk driving too tough, while a majority believed them about right or not tough enough.

B. INTRODUCTION

Background of Survey

In January, 1985 the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research (IPPBR) conducted its first survey of public opinion in Kansas. The 1985 survey covered a variety of issues from liquor by the drink to the condition of the Kansas economy. The 1986 survey is a result of the widespread interest attached to the 1985 survey, the expectation that objective and independent public opinion surveys are useful to both citizens and state officials, and the conviction that state-level research contributes to an enhanced understanding of government and politics.

The results reported herein also represent 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.

Methodology

The IPPBR survey was conducted January 4, 1986 to January 6, 1986. The survey was by telephone and a total of 626 interviews were completed with persons 18 years of age or older. The response rate for the survey was 74%. This means for every four persons called, three responded to the survey.

Questions in the survey were derived from

interviews with state officials, newspaper articles concerning legislative issues, and the National Network of State Polls. Readers should consult the Appendix for a full text of the questions and responses because many have been summarized for discussion within the report.

The sample was designed to proportionately represent each of Kansas's 105 counties and an equal number of men and women. The two area codes in Kansas and three digit telephone exchanges were used to match telephone numbers and geographical areas. This method ensures a random selection of listed and unlisted numbers throughout the state.

The percentages obtained in the sample are estimates of the entire population of Kansas. Sampling theory suggests 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 a sample drawn from the population. The margin of error for the 1986 survey is less than 4.0% at a 95% level of confidence. Given this margin of error, chances are that in about 19 cases out of 20, if all households in Kansas with telephones had been surveyed with the same

questionnaire, the results would differ from the poll findings by no more than 4% in either direction. In other words, an issue with 50% support might have as little as 46% support or as much as 54% support.

The accuracy of the survey, in terms of its representation of the Kansas population, was assessed by comparing the survey results with the actual population characteristics of Kansas reported in the Kansas Statistical Abstract. This analysis revealed a strong correspondence between the sampling distribution and actual demographics. Additional discussion of the sample characteristics can be found in section C of the report.

Although great care was taken in composing questions and drawing a sample, certain caution should be exercised in the interpretation of any telephone survey results. Responses generally represent immediate reactions to questions and respondents are limited to the answer categories provided. Nevertheless, telephone surveys are by far the best form of public opinion polling to obtain random and representative samples in a short time span.

C. THE IMAGE OF KANSAS

State Characteristics

As previously indicated, the survey sample accurately reflected, within the 4% margin of error, the actual population of the state for which statistics are available. Table 1 compares the age, sex, and area distributions of the sample with actual state statistics.

Table 1: Sample Characteristics

	Sample	Actual Population*
AGE:		
18 to 30 yrs	24%	21%
31 to 50 yrs	36%	37%
50 to 70 yrs	28%	25%
Over 70 yrs	12%	17%
SEX:		
Males	42%	46%
Females	58%	54%
AREAS:		
Rural	63%	67%
Urban	37%	33%

*Source: Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1984-1985.

Table 1 not only indicates the accuracy of the sample, but it also points out some basic characteristics of the state. Namely, more residents live in rural areas and are middle aged.

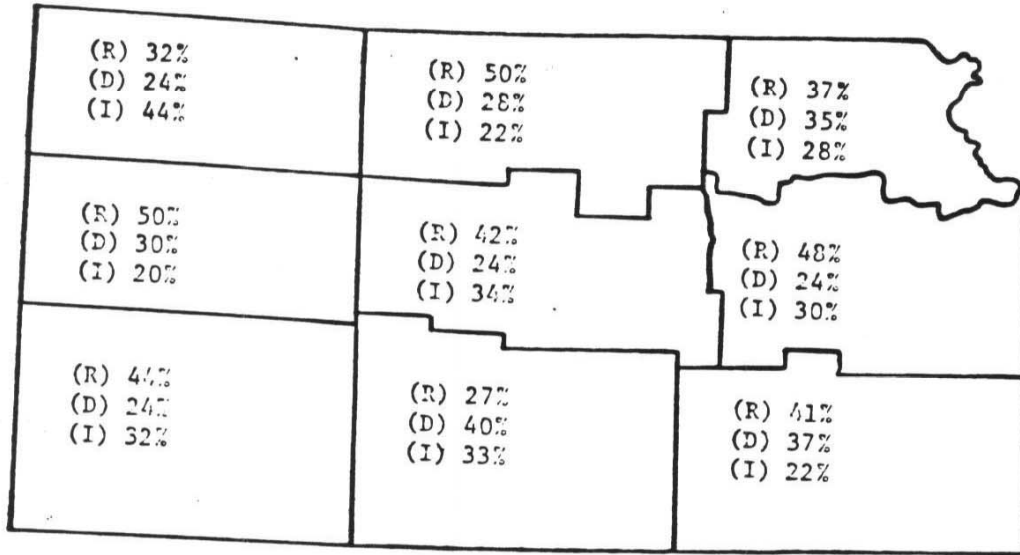
For other characteristics, a clear majority of the respondents were homeowners rather than renters. In terms of education, 80% had high school degrees or less, 13% had completed some college or were college graduates, and 7% had a professional degree (Masters, Doctorate, etc.). The income distribution indicated that a little less than half of the respondents were in the \$15,000 to \$40,000 annual family income category. Finally, 39% of the respondents classified themselves as Republicans, 32% as Democrats, and 29% as Independents.

To understand regional differences, the state is divided into 9 regions. Analysis shows eastern Kansans to be younger, more educated, and wealthier than either central or western residents. For party affiliation, Map 1 indicates that 6 out of 9 regions contained more self-defined Republicans.

Kansas as a Place to Live

Kansans gave the state a favorable rating as a place to live. Over 84% of the respondents rated the state as an excellent or good place to live, while only 16% rated it as fair or poor. However, ratings did differ by categories of respondents. Homeowners, women, older persons, rural residents, and those with high school degrees were more likely to give Kansas a higher rating. In contrast, young, urban,

MAP 1: Party Affiliation by Region



Key:

- (R) Republican
- (D) Democrat
- (I) Independent

Note: Counties within Regions are in Appendix

professionals with high incomes were more likely to rate Kansas lower, although still positively. Map 2 shows a slightly higher rating from residents in western Kansas.

The Image of Kansas

In comparison to the ratings given the state as a place to live, the perception of the image of Kansas in other parts of the country was not as positive. Less than 7% of the respondents believed Kansas has an excellent image in other areas of the country. Most of the respondents thought the state has a good or fair image. The rating of poor was given by only 14% of the respondents.

The fact that few Kansans rate the state's image as excellent is distinctive in comparison to other states. Recent surveys in New Jersey and Mississippi have found excellent image ratings of at least 30%.

A particular set of respondents were more likely to give the state's image a lower rating. Primarily, high income persons, males, professional degree holders, and urban residents downplayed the state's image. Regionally, Map 3 indicates an excellent or good rating was highest in northwest Kansas.

Summary

Most of the respondents in the survey, are homeowners, 30 to 50 years of age, rural residents,

MAP 2: Perceptions of Kansas as a Place to Live by Region

Excellent 30.1%	Excellent 45.2%	Excellent 30.1%
Good 62.5%	Good 41.9%	Good 48.5%
Fair 12.5%	Fair 6.5%	Fair 19.4%
Poor 0.0%	Poor 6.5%	Poor 1.9%
Excellent 50.0%	Excellent 43.8%	Excellent 39.3%
Good 40.0%	Good 42.2%	Good 47.4%
Fair 0.0%	Fair 10.9%	Fair 13.3%
Poor 10.0%	Poor 3.1%	Poor 0.0%
Excellent 28.0%	Excellent 33.1%	Excellent 26.7%
Good 64.0%	Good 51.5%	Good 48.0%
Fair 4.0%	Fair 12.9%	Fair 22.7%
Poor 4.0%	Poor 2.5%	Poor 2.5%

MAP 3: Perceptions of Kansas Image in Other Areas of the Country by Region

Excellent 12.5%	Excellent 3.6%	Excellent 4.1%
Good 43.5%	Good 46.4%	Good 42.9%
Fair 31.3%	Fair 28.6%	Fair 36.7%
Poor 12.5%	Poor 21.4%	Poor 16.3%
Excellent 0.0%	Excellent 10.3%	Excellent 8.9%
Good 50.0%	Good 37.9%	Good 36.6%
Fair 40.0%	Fair 37.9%	Fair 38.6%
Poor 10.0%	Poor 13.8%	Poor 16.3%
Excellent 7.7%	Excellent 5.8%	Excellent 5.6%
Good 42.3%	Good 40.0%	Good 39.4%
Fair 38.5%	Fair 38.1%	Fair 42.3%
Poor 11.5%	Poor 16.1%	Poor 12.7%

high school graduates, and middle income wageearners. Even though the state is rated positive as a place to live, most of the respondents viewed the state's image as only good or fair. The ratings indicate a socio-economic split between young, urban, professionals and older, rural, high school graduates.

D. THE ECONOMY OF KANSAS

Economic Conditions

The perception of the condition of the Kansas economy was measured by a question which asked whether the state economy was improving, declining, or remaining about the same. The percentage of respondents who believed the economy was remaining about the same was 52%, 15% believed it was improving, and 33% thought it was declining. Rural respondents and women, by 2 to 1, were more likely to think the economy was declining. In the state's regions, central and western Kansans held a much dimmer view of the state economy. Specifically, 43% of the respondents in northwest Kansas and 30% of those in the west central part of state considered the economy to be rapidly declining.

The relatively negative perception of the Kansas economy in the 1986 survey corresponds to the responses given in the 1985 survey. In last year's survey, a majority of respondents indicated that employment opportunities and economic conditions were remaining about the same or declining.

Economic Development

If most Kansans believe the state economy is either stagnant or declining, there is some expectation that Kansans would want state and local governments to take

strong actions to encourage economic development. About half of the respondents (49%) were in agreement with bold, new actions by state and local governments to encourage economic development. The other half were less inclined towards strong government involvement.

Party affiliation may be one reason for a difference of opinion on economic development action. Two thirds of the Democrats agree that strong government involvement in economic development is necessary, while 45% of the Republicans agree. No other statistically significant differences were discovered.

Farm Economy Improvements

Support for increased state expenditures to improve the farm economy were relatively consistent across all categories of respondents and regions of the state. Map 4 shows both eastern, central, and western regions in agreement to spend more money to improve the farm economy.

Public Expenditures

Table 2 summarizes the support and opposition to increasing expenditures for public education, health care, and programs to reduce prison overcrowding.

Table 2: Support for Increasing Expenditures

	Support	Neutral	Oppose
Public Education	71%	15%	14%
Health Care	64%	19%	17%
Reduce Prison Overcrowding	61%	17%	22%

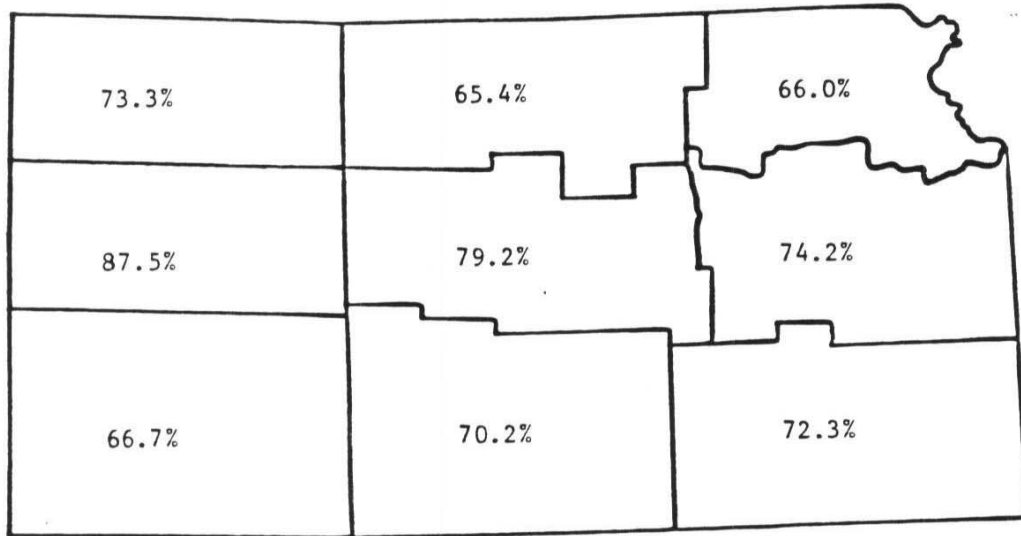
Support for increasing education expenditures was strongest among higher educated, middle aged, and Democratic respondents. In comparison, support for health care expenditures was strongest among low income, elderly, and Democratic Kansans. Finally, support for increasing prison expenditures was found among low income, elderly, and politically independent residents.

Regionally, Maps 5, 6, and 7 reflect consistent support across the state for increased education and health care expenditures, but more support for increasing prison expenditures in the eastern portion of the state.

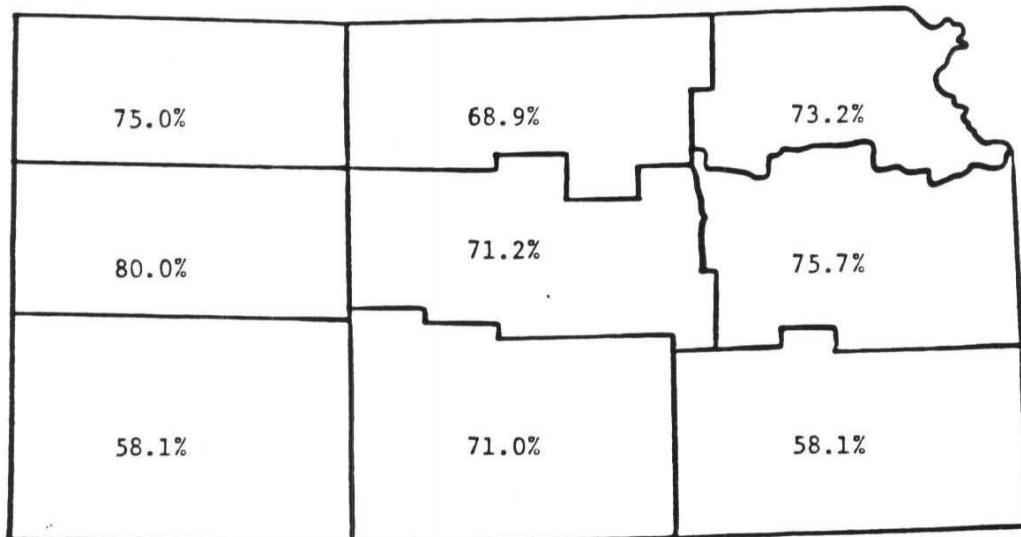
Taxes

The 1986 survey shows 45% of the sample support a one percent increase in the state sales tax and 43% oppose such an increase. In comparison to the 1985 annual IPPBR survey, 70% supported a one half cent

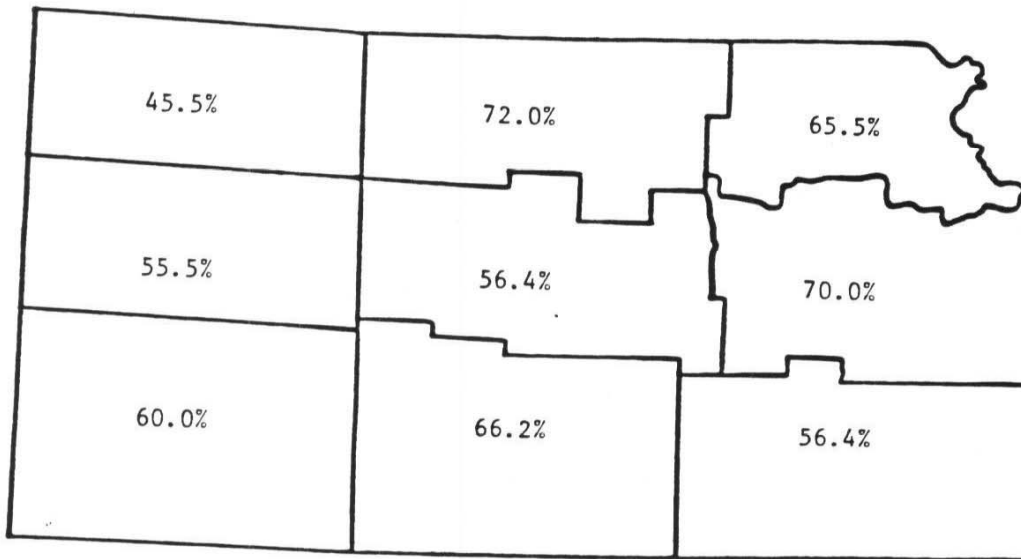
MAP 4: Support for More Money to Improve the Farm Economy by Region



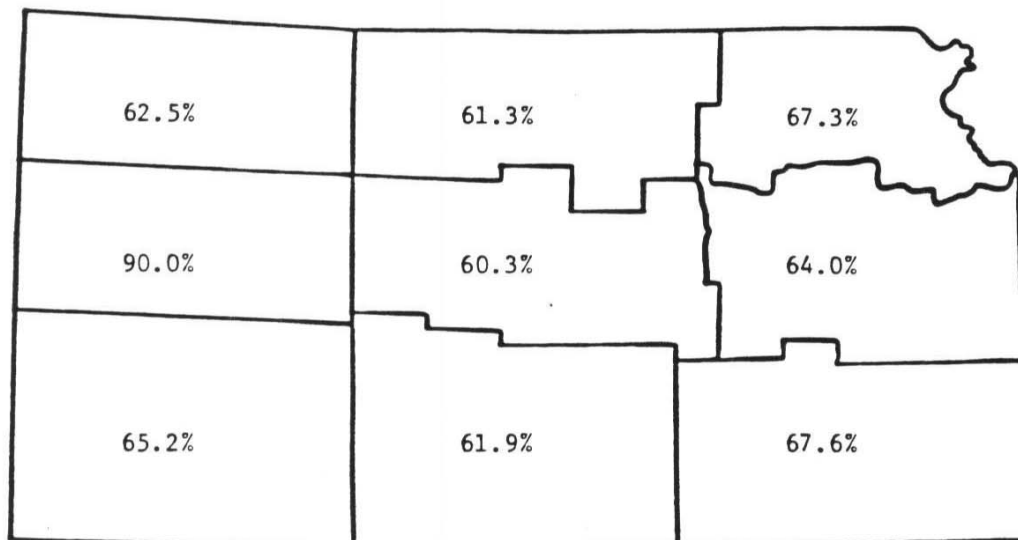
MAP 5: Support for Increased Public Education Expenditures by Region



MAP 6: Support for Increased Health Care Expenditures by Region



MAP 7: Support for Increased Expenditures to Reduce Prison Overcrowding by Region



increase in the state sales tax and 25% were opposed.

Analysis indicates support for the 1% sales tax increase was highest among women, the elderly, and more educated respondents. Regionally, Map 8 shows support for the sales tax increase in 5 out of the 9 state regions. Notably, party affiliation was not related to either support or opposition to the tax increase.

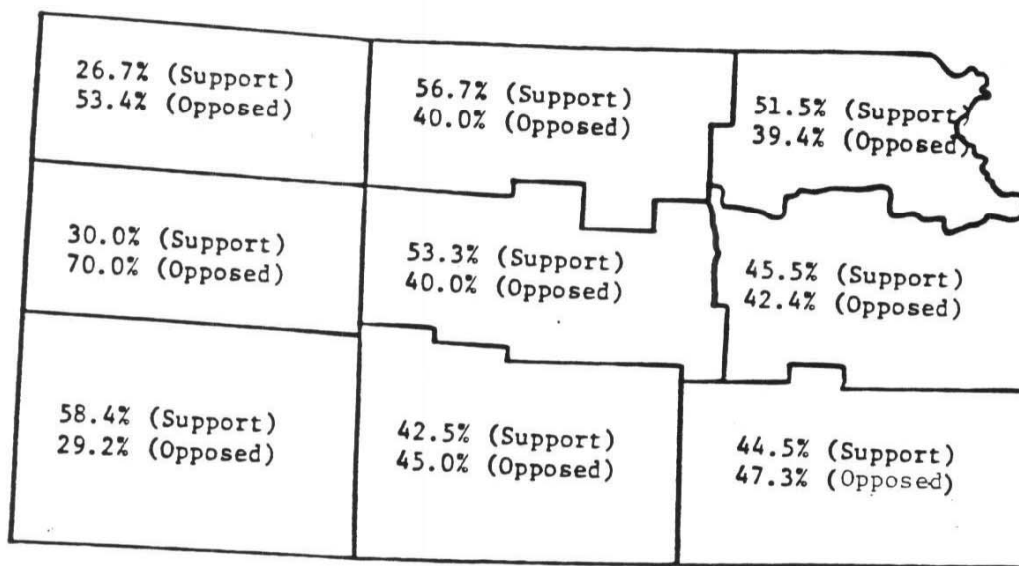
To understand the support and opposition to the sales tax increase, the responses were crosstabulated with the perceptions of taxing levels in comparison to other states. Overall, 25% of the sample were of the opinion that Kansans pay less in taxes, 21% thought more, and 53% believed tax rates were about the same. Analysis suggests those who believe Kansans pay more than other states in taxes are strongly opposed to the sales tax increase. On the other side, support for the sales tax increase was high for those who thought Kansans pay comparatively less in taxes.

Summary

Kansans believe the economy is either stagnant or declining. Half of the respondents wanted state and local governments to take bold, new economic development action.

The respondents favored increased spending in farm programs, public education, health care, and programs to reduce prison overcrowding. Strong support for a sales tax increase to possibly fund these programs was

MAP 8: Support and Opposition to a One Percent Sales Tax Increase by Region



Note: Numbers will equal 100% with addition of neutral category of responses

not evident. Support for a tax increase was higher for those who thought Kansans pays comparatively less in overall taxes.

E. ISSUES IN KANSAS POLITICS

Legislative Issues

Table 3 summarizes the support and opposition to a number of issues before the 1986 Kansas Legislature.

Table 3: Frequency Distribution for Legislative Issues

	Support	Neutral	Oppose
Pari-Mutuel Betting on Horses	57%	18%	25%
State Lottery	63%	14%	23%
Limit on Medical Malpractice Awards	74%	10%	16%
Mandatory Seat-Belt Law	59%	11%	30%

Pari-Mutuel Betting

Most of the respondents in the 1986 survey support pari-mutuel betting on horses in Kansas (57% to 18%). However, this support is 13% less than that found in the 1985 survey. Last year's survey showed 70% in support of pari-mutuel betting and 25% opposed. Many respondents have slipped into the neutral category during the past year.

The distribution of responses for pari-mutuel betting are contained in Table 4. Support for pari-

Table 4: Distribution of Pari-Mutuel Betting Responses

	Support	Neutral	Oppose
AGE:			
18 to 30 years	57.4%	22.7%	19.9%
31 to 50 years	62.9%	17.8%	19.2%
51 to 70 years	59.0%	12.8%	28.2%
Over 70 years	38.0%	18.3%	43.7%
INCOME:			
Low (Less Than 15,000)	52.0%	18.1%	29.9%
Middle (15,000 - 40,000)	58.5%	16.3%	25.2%
High (More Than 40,000)	67.0%	17.5%	15.5%
EDUCATION:			
High School Degree or Less	57.5%	18.6%	23.9%
Some College or College Graduate	62.7%	12.0%	25.3%
Graduate Work or Professional Degree	51.2%	19.5%	29.3%
SEX:			
Male	70.4%	14.0%	15.6%
Female	47.5%	20.0%	32.0%
AREA:			
Rural	56.9%	13.6%	27.5%
Urban	57.7%	21.1%	21.1%
PARTY AFFILIATION:			
Strong Republican	49.6%	16.5%	33.9%
Weak Republican	47.6%	25.7%	26.7%
Independent	58.0%	17.9%	24.1%
Weak Democrat	66.7%	16.2%	17.2%
Strong Democrat	71.7%	8.4%	20.5%

mutuel betting was higher among men (70%) and lower among women (47%). Opposition was slightly higher among the elderly and strong Republicans.

An interesting finding was made in the regional distribution of support for pari-mutuel betting in 1985 and 1986. Map 9 shows support for pari-mutuel betting has decreased in the eastern part of the state and increased in the western part of the state.

State Lottery

A state lottery is supported by most Kansans. Moreover, this support is consistent for both the 1986 and 1985 surveys. The 1986 survey shows 63% in favor of a state lottery and the 1985 survey found 62% in favor of a state lottery.

The distribution of support and opposition to a state lottery is provided in Table 5. The most obvious difference in lottery support was based on gender. Men were more in support than women (69% to 57%). Also, Democrats support a lottery slightly more than Republicans or Independents.

Map 10 reflects support and opposition to a state lottery in 1985 and 1986. This distribution shows support for the lottery has remained constant over time.

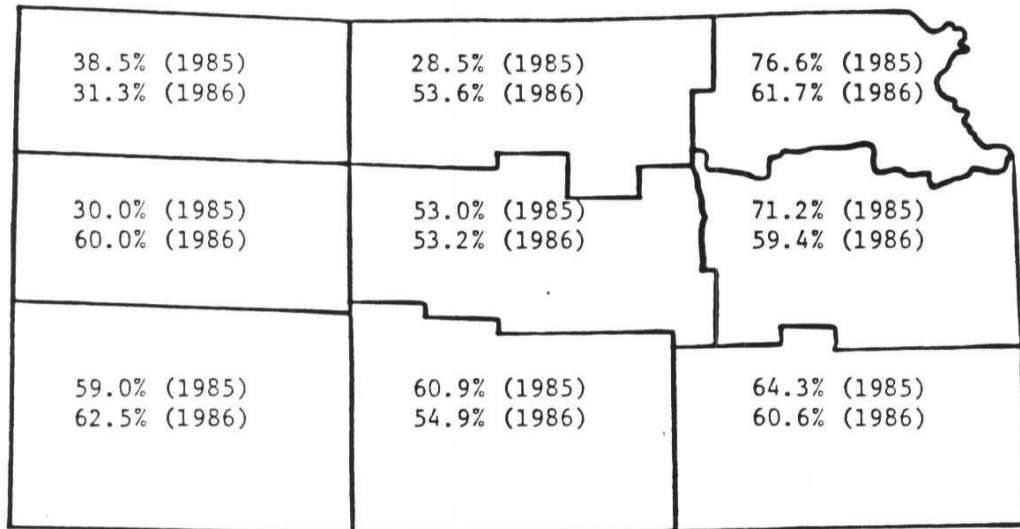
Medical Malpractice Limits

Most Kansans believe a lid should be placed on medical malpractice awards (74% to 16%). Support was

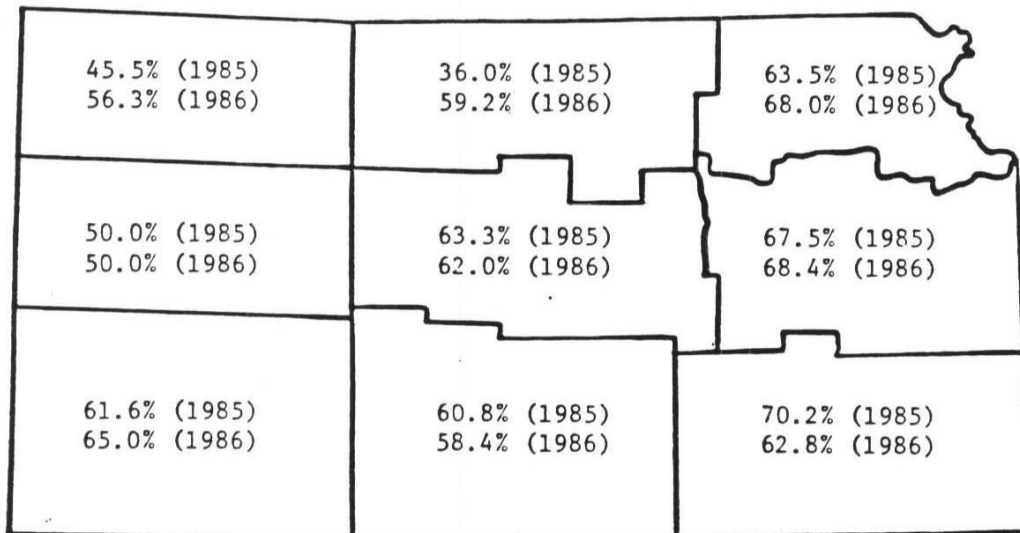
Table 5: Distribution of State Lottery Responses

AGE:	Support	Neutral	Oppose
18 to 30 years	69.7%	16.6%	13.8%
31 to 50 years	67.0%	15.6%	17.5%
51 to 70 years	62.7%	11.2%	26.1%
Over 70 years	35.9%	14.1%	50.0%
INCOME:			
Low (Less Than 15,000)	55.6%	16.9%	27.4%
Middle (15,000 - 40,000)	66.6%	10.9%	22.5%
High (More Than 40,000)	67.3%	18.8%	13.9%
EDUCATION:			
High School Degree or Less	64.2%	12.9%	22.9%
Some College or College Graduate	61.0%	19.5%	21.4%
Graduate Work or Professional Degree	54.8%	19.5%	23.8%
SEX:			
Male	69.6%	13.8%	16.6%
Female	57.7%	14.6%	27.7%
AREA:			
Rural	61.8%	13.9%	24.4%
Urban	64.5%	14.9%	20.6%
PARTY AFFILIATION:			
Strong Republican	56.8%	15.3%	27.9%
Weak Republican	51.4%	21.5%	27.1%
Independent	65.2%	13.7%	21.1%
Weak Democrat	77.5%	7.8%	14.7%
Strong Democrat	69.9%	8.4%	21.7%

MAP 9: Support for Pari-Mutuel Betting by Region in 1985 and 1986



MAP 10: Support for a State Lottery by Region in 1985 and 1986



1985 Percentages from First Annual Survey
1986 Percentages from Second Annual Survey

strongest among the elderly and less educated. Little regional variation was discovered on the medical malpractice issue.

Mandatory Seat Belt Law

A majority of the respondents were in favor of a mandatory seat-belt law (59% to 30%). However, the distribution of support and opposition was polarized. About 35% of the sample strongly supported seat-belts while 20% strongly opposed them.

Young, urban, professionals were strongly in favor of such a law. Regionally, the eastern part of the state had more respondents in support of buckling up.

Drunk Driving Laws

A majority of the respondents considered the drunk driving laws in Kansas to be about right or not tough enough. Only 2.3% of the sample thought the laws were too tough.

Strong Republicans and women were more likely to think the drunk driving laws were not tough enough. A majority of the men thought they were about right. No other statistically significant differences were found.

Summary

Kansans favor pari-mutuel betting and a state lottery. Women were more opposed to each issue than were men. State-wide and regionally, support for a lottery has remained unchanged over the past year. In

contrast, support for pari-mutuel betting has decreased in the aggregate and specifically went down in eastern Kansas.

Kansans favor medical malpractice limits and a seat-belt law. Support for malpractice limits was higher among the elderly. A seat-belt law was favored more by young, urban, professionals.

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G. APPENDIX

COUNTIES WITHIN REGIONS

URBAN/RURAL COUNTIES

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND REPOSSES

Appendix: COUNTIES WITHIN REGIONS

NORTHEAST REGION (NW):

Atchison	Jefferson	Pottawatomie
Brown	Leavenworth	Riley
Doniphan	Marshall	Wyandotte
Jackson	Nemaha	

EAST CENTRAL (EC):

Anderson	Geary	Morris
Chase	Johnson	Osage
Coffey	Linn	Shawnee
Douglas	Lyon	Wabaunsee
Franklin	Miami	

SOUTHEAST (SE):

Allen	Cowley	Montgomery
Bourbon	Crawford	Neosho
Butler	Elk	Wilson
Chautauqua	Greenwood	Woodson
Cherokee	Labette	

NORTH CENTRAL (NC):

Clay	Osborne	Rooks
Cloud	Ottawa	Smith
Jewell	Phillips	Washington
Mitchell	Republic	

CENTRAL (CT):

Barton	Lincoln	Rush
Dickinson	Marion	Russell
Ellis	McPherson	Saline
Ellsworth	Rice	

SOUTH CENTRAL (SC):

Barber	Kingman	Sedgwick
Comanche	Kiowa	Stafford
Edwards	Pawnee	Summer
Harper	Pratt	
Harvey	Reno	

NORTHWEST (NW):

Cheyenne	Norton	Sherman
Decatur	Rawlins	Thomas
Graham	Sherdon	

WEST CENTRAL (WC):

Greeley	Logan	Trego
Gove	Ness	Wallace
Lane	Scott	Wichita

SOUTHWEST (SW):

Clark	Hamilton	Morton
Finney	Haskell	Seward
Ford	Hodgeman	Stanton
Grant	Kearny	Stevens
Gray	Meade	

Appendix: URBAN/RURAL COUNTIES

URBAN COUNTIES:

Douglas
Johnson
Riley
Sedgwick
Shawnee
Wyandotte

RURAL COUNTIES:

All Others

Note: Urban counties are those classified as SMSA's by U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: Kansas Statistical Abstract

Appendix: SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

[Percentages Represent Valid Percents]
[Number in Parentheses is Actual Responses]

1. How would you rate Kansas as a place to live - excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent.....	34.7%	(216)
Good.....	48.9%	(304)
Fair.....	14.1%	(088)
Poor.....	02.3%	(014)

2. Do you believe the image of Kansas in other areas of the country is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent.....	06.7%	(39)
Good.....	40.2%	(235)
Fair.....	37.8%	(221)
Poor.....	15.4%	(90)

3. In your opinion, is the economy of Kansas rapidly improving, slowly improving, remaining about the same, slowly declining, or rapidly declining?

Rapidly Improving.....	01.7%	(10)
Slowly Improving.....	13.3%	(80)
Remaining About the Same.....	51.9%	(313)
Slowly Declining.....	20.4%	(123)
Rapidly Declining.....	12.8%	(77)

4. In comparison to other states, do you think Kansans pay more, less, or about the same in overall state and local taxes?

More.....	20.8%	(107)
About the Same.....	53.8%	(277)
Less.....	25.4%	(131)

5. Do you believe the State of Kansas should spend more, about the same, or less money to improve the Kansas farm economy?

More.....	70.7%	(389)
About the Same.....	21.6%	(119)
Less.....	07.6%	(42)

6. Are the laws against drunk driving in Kansas too tough, not tough enough, or about right?

Too Tough.....	02.2%	(14)
About Right.....	39.5%	(247)
Not Tough Enough.....	57.1%	(347)

I would like to read you a list of issues before the 1986 Kansas legislature. I would like for you to indicate whether you strongly support, moderately support, strongly oppose, moderately oppose, or have a neutral position on each issue.

7. Allowing pari-mutuel betting on horses?

Strongly Support.....	32.7%	(192)
Moderately Support.....	24.5%	(144)
Neutral.....	17.7%	(104)
Moderately Oppose.....	09.4%	(55)
Strongly Oppose.....	15.7%	(92)

8. A state lottery?

Strongly Support.....	37.5%	(221)
Moderately Support.....	25.3%	(149)
Neutral.....	14.3%	(84)
Moderately Oppose.....	09.7%	(57)
Strongly Oppose.....	13.2%	(78)

9. A one percent increase in the state sales tax?

Strongly Support.....	15.3%	(92)
Moderately Support.....	29.9%	(180)
Neutral.....	11.8%	(71)
Moderately Oppose.....	18.3%	(110)
Strongly Oppose.....	24.8%	(149)

10. An increase in expenditures for public education?

Strongly Support.....	40.9%	(244)
Moderately Support.....	29.9%	(178)
Neutral.....	14.1%	(84)
Moderately Oppose.....	08.7%	(52)
Strongly Oppose.....	06.4%	(38)

11. An increase in health care expenditures?

Strongly Support.....	30.0%	(176)
Moderately Support.....	34.1%	(200)
Neutral.....	18.7%	(110)
Moderately Oppose.....	10.2%	(60)
Strongly Oppose.....	07.0%	(41)

12. An increase in expenditures to reduce prison overcrowding?

Strongly Support.....	20.1%	(107)
Moderately Support.....	41.1%	(220)
Neutral.....	16.9%	(90)
Moderately Oppose.....	11.5%	(61)
Strongly Oppose.....	10.2%	(54)

13. A limit on the amount of damages that could be awarded in any medical malpractice case?

Strongly Support.....	51.0%	(293)
Moderately Support.....	22.8%	(131)
Neutral.....	09.9%	(57)
Moderately Oppose.....	07.7%	(44)
Strongly Oppose.....	08.0%	(50)

14. Passage of a mandatory seat-belt law?

Strongly Support.....	35.0%	(212)
Moderately Support.....	24.4%	(148)
Neutral.....	10.7%	(65)
Moderately Oppose.....	09.9%	(60)
Strongly Oppose.....	20.0%	(121)

15. Which of the following statements best describes your attitude about economic development.

State and local governments should not get involved. If left alone, free enterprise will take care of the problem.	12.5%	(71)
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State and local governments should make minor changes in policies to encourage economic development.	37.9%	(215)
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State and local governments need to take bold, new actions to encourage economic development	49.6%	(281)
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I would like to ask you a few questions about yourself and we'll be finished.

16. Do you own or rent your home?

Own.....	80.0%	(485)
Rent.....	20.0%	(121)

17. What level of formal education have you completed?

High School Graduate or Less.....	79.6%	(487)
Some College or College Graduate.....	13.6%	(83)
Professional Degree.....	06.9%	(42)

18. In which of the following categories would you place your total annual family income? Stop me when I get to the category that fits your.

Less than 15,000.....	24.1%	(140)
15,000 to 40,000.....	58.2%	(339)
More than 40,000.....	17.7%	(103)

19. What is your age?

18 to 30.....	24.1%	(148)
31 to 50.....	35.6%	(218)
51 to 70.....	27.9%	(171)
Over 70.....	12.4%	(76)

20. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a strong or weak Republican, or a strong or weak Democrat, or an Independent?

Strong Republican.....	20.0%	(119)
Weak Republican.....	18.7%	(111)
Independent.....	28.6%	(170)
Weak Democrat.....	18.0%	(107)
Strong Democrat.....	14.6%	(87)

Sex Code

Male.....	42.0%	(263)
Female.....	58.0%	(363)