

IDAHO PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY

Number Seven

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The research presented in this monograph was supported by the 1996 participants of the Idaho Public Policy Survey Group.

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho State Board of Education has designated public affairs as a primary emphasis area for Boise State University. One of the ways that BSU fulfills this mission is by conducting timely, high-quality research that can assist Idaho citizens and policy makers to deepen their understanding of the needs and concerns of Idahoans and to further their efforts to address the key issues confronting Idaho. The Idaho Public Policy Survey is an annual project in the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs at Boise State University. It is designed to examine public opinion on issues that are the subject of current debate among Idahoans and civic leaders.

Last year the university expanded public participation in developing the survey questions by inviting the public to form the Idaho Public Policy Survey Group (IPPSG), a consortium of interested state and local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector. The IPPSG provides a mechanism whereby community organizations can sponsor individual questions and collectively fund surveys that otherwise would not be possible. The survey results meet the individual needs of the participants for less cost and far greater public impact than if any single participant attempted to conduct a survey on its own. The IPPSG also provides a forum in which interested organizations can have a direct input into how the questions are asked. In addition, the participants are helping to provide an important public service by sponsoring questions that will help inform all Idahoans. The participants of the IPPSG may vary from year to year. The participants of the 1996 Idaho Public Policy Survey Group are:

Idaho Association of Realtors
Idaho for Safe Highways
Idaho Wildlife Federation
St. Luke's Regional Medical Center
Idaho Commission on the Arts
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation

Idaho Division of Vocational Education
Idaho Rural Development Council
BSU Department of Sociology
BSU Public Affairs Program
BSU School of Social Work
BSU College of Education

METHODOLOGY

A random digit dialing telephone technique was used to conduct this survey. The survey sample was stratified by telephone exchange within counties and region to ensure that every Idaho household with a telephone had a chance to participate. In order to minimize bias in the sample resulting from the known greater likelihood of certain sorts of people to answer phones in households (for example, women and older persons), interviewers asked for the person in the household 18 or older with the most recent birthday.

With five-point rating scale measures¹ like those predominantly used in this survey, approximately

¹Values for these five-point scales range from, for example, strongly agree to strongly disagree, with the third or middle value used to record the responses "neither agree nor disagree."

600 completed interviews are needed to produce statewide confidence intervals of approximately plus or minus three to four percent for the mean, with the most extreme being plus or minus four to five percent. Confidence intervals are larger (less accurate) for subsets of the state population, such as regions or specific types of Idahoans, and for estimates of the influence of demographic factors on opinions. The Center completed 592 interviews.

A small set of core questions that have been asked on Public Policy Surveys over the last five years were retained. The remainder of the questions represent the interests and concerns of the IPPSG participants. Professional staff at the Social Science Research Center edited the draft questions provided by the participants to produce a polished telephone questionnaire. A standard set of demographic questions were included at the end of the survey. Telephone interviewing for the survey was conducted during three weeks in February 1996.

PRESENTATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The demographic information collected in the survey includes respondent's age, gender, education level, racial/ethnic group, income, length of residence in Idaho, and county of residence. The county of residence was used to assign the respondents into one of six regions commonly used for purposes of service delivery and public policy planning (Figure 1). In the discussion of the results, regions are

referred to as follows: I—Panhandle, II—North Central, III—Southwest, IV—South Central, V—Southeast, and VI—Central Mountain. New demographic items added this year include self-reported residential setting (rural, small town, urban), rural vs. urban county (urban counties have population centers of at least 20,000 and include Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls), political orientation toward economic issues (conservative to liberal), and political orientation toward social issues (Table 1).

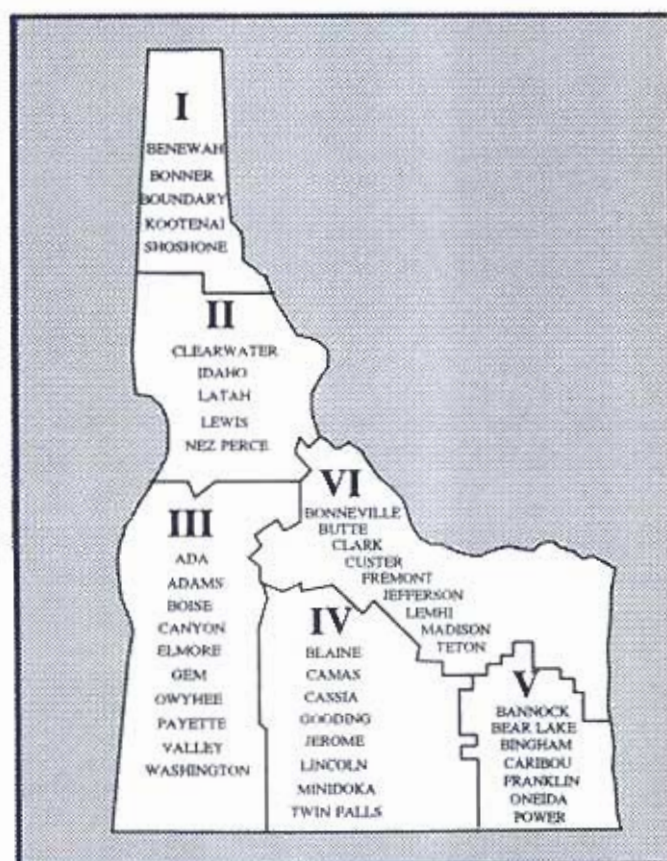


FIGURE 1: *Regions of Idaho*

The ordering of questions in this report does not necessarily reflect the order in which they were asked in the survey. Instead, they are grouped thematically to present a variety of perspectives on several core issues. The statewide distributions of responses are given in graphs, together with information on number of respondents, missing data, and confidence intervals. Where there are differences among demographic groupings with 95% probability, they are noted following the statewide data.

*Weighted
Valid
Number*

SURVEY RESULTS

QUALITY OF LIFE

Nearly nine out of ten survey respondents said they were satisfied with their overall quality of life as Idaho residents (Figure 2).

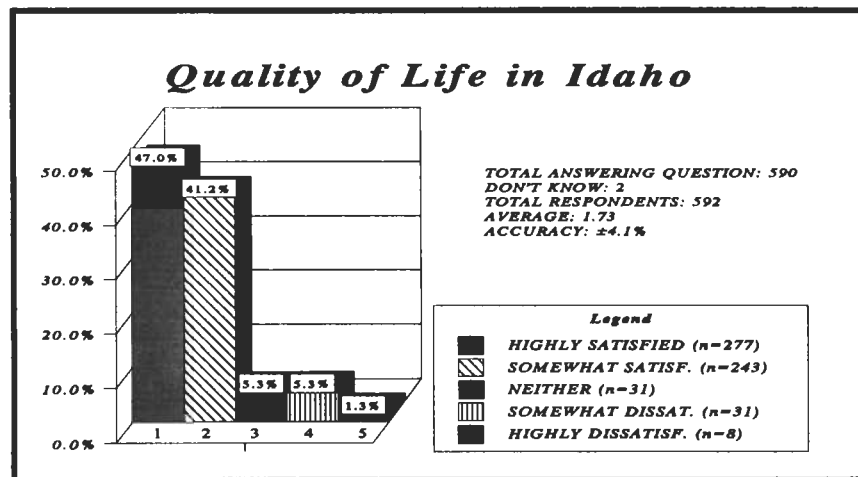


FIGURE 2: *How Satisfied Are You about Your Overall Quality of Life as a Resident of Idaho?*

- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to be satisfied with their overall quality of life.
- Minority respondents were less likely than white non-Hispanic respondents to be satisfied with their overall quality of life.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to be satisfied with their overall quality of life.
- Respondents in more rural residential settings were more likely to say they are satisfied with their overall quality of life.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to be satisfied with their overall quality of life.

Figure 3 shows that more Idahoans expect the 1990s to be a decade when life gets more difficult for them personally than expect it should get easier.

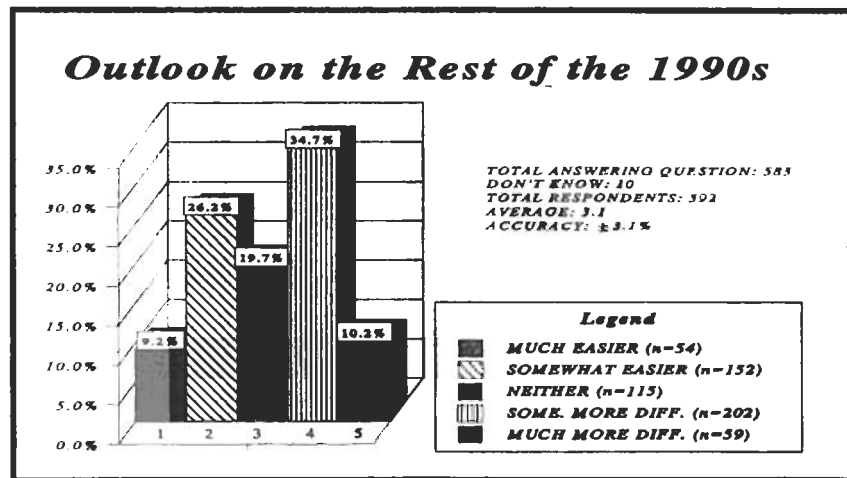


FIGURE 3: *Do You Expect the Rest of the 1990s to Be a Decade When Life Gets Easier or More Difficult for You Personally?*

- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say they expect the rest of the 1990's to be a decade when life gets easier for them personally.
- Respondents in the Southwest, North Central, and Panhandle regions were the most likely to say they expect the rest of the 1990's to be a decade when life gets easier for them personally. Those in the Central Mountain region were the most likely to say life will get more difficult.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to say they expect the rest of the 1990's to be a decade when life gets easier for them personally.

Numerous areas were given as the most important problem facing Idaho, as seen in Figure 4. The greatest numbers of Idahoans surveyed cited the rapid pace of growth and education.

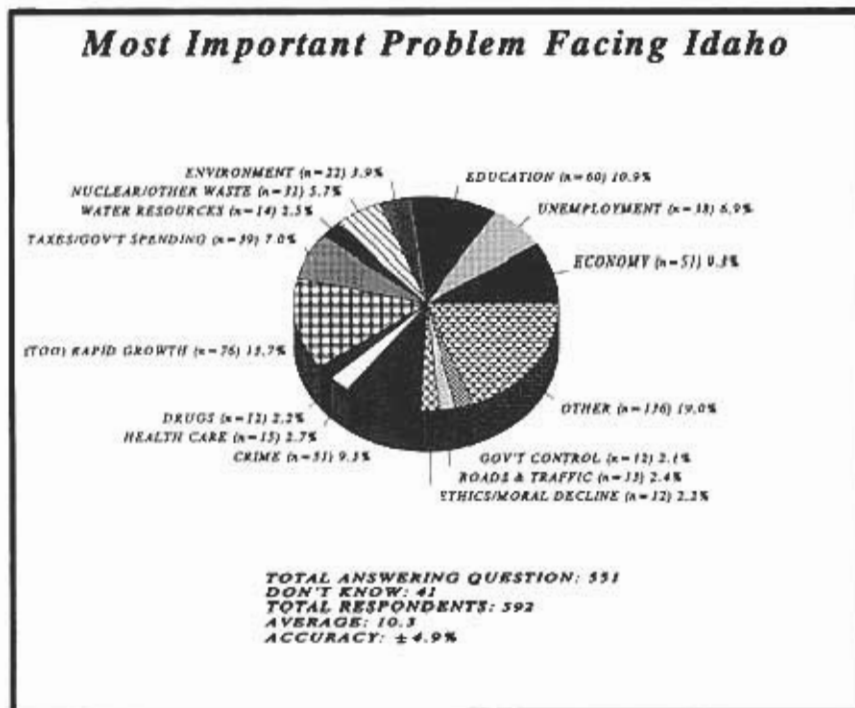


FIGURE 4: *In Your Opinion, What Is the Most Important Problem Facing Idaho Today, the One That Concerns You the Most?*

- The economy was of greatest concern to those in the Panhandle and Central Mountain regions. Unemployment was cited the most frequently by those in the North Central region. Respondents in the Southeast region gave education as the most important problem at the highest rate in the state. Nuclear and other waste was of most concern to those in the South Central region. Respondents in the western regions cited rapid growth as the most important problem the most frequently. And crime was of most concern to those in the Southwest and South Central regions.
- Women were more likely than men to consider education and crime the most important problems facing Idaho, while men were the most likely to cite taxes and government spending as well as the rapid pace of growth.
- Respondents with residence of 11 to 23 years were the most likely to cite crime and, along with those with 24 to 40 years in the state, the economy. Those with the longest residence in the state were the most likely to be concerned about taxes and government spending.
- Respondents with high school or less education named health care the most frequently. Unemployment was of greatest concern to respondents with vocational or some college education, while those with academic degrees were the most likely to cite education, the environment, and the rapid pace of growth.
- Respondents with incomes of \$20,000 to \$30,000 were the most likely to be most concerned about taxes and government spending and, along with those earning \$30,000 to \$50,000, crime. Those with incomes of \$30,000 to \$50,000 also cited water resources and, along with those with higher incomes, nuclear and other waste. Those with the highest incomes were also the most likely to be most concerned about the rapid pace of growth.

Figure 5 shows that about three in five respondents said the overall quality of life in Idaho's rural areas is better than in Idaho's urban areas.

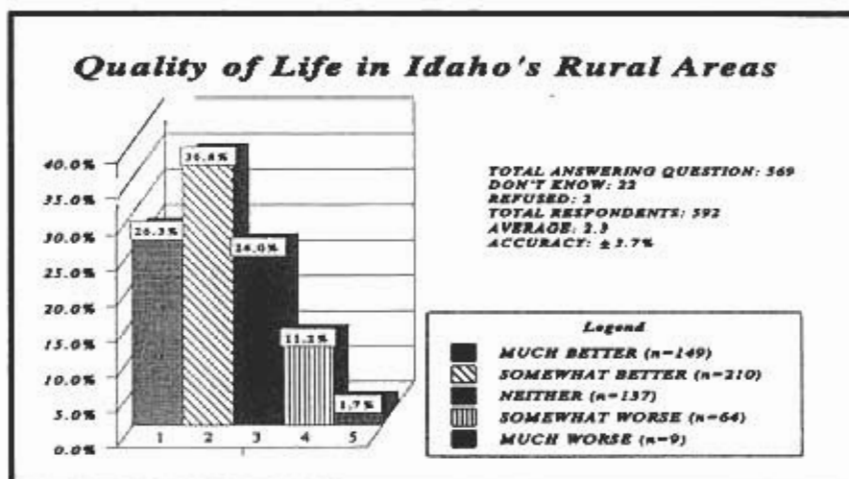


FIGURE 5: Compared to Idaho's Urban Areas, How Much Better or Worse Would You Say the Overall Quality of Life in Idaho's Rural Areas Is?

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to say that the overall quality of life in Idaho's rural areas is better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- Men were more likely than women to say that the overall quality of life in Idaho's rural areas is better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- The more rural the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to say that the overall quality of life in Idaho's rural areas is better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- Respondents in designated rural counties were more likely than those in urban counties to say that the overall quality of life in Idaho's rural areas is better than in Idaho's urban areas.

Figure 6 shows that over half of respondents said that, compared to Idaho's urban areas, economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are worse.

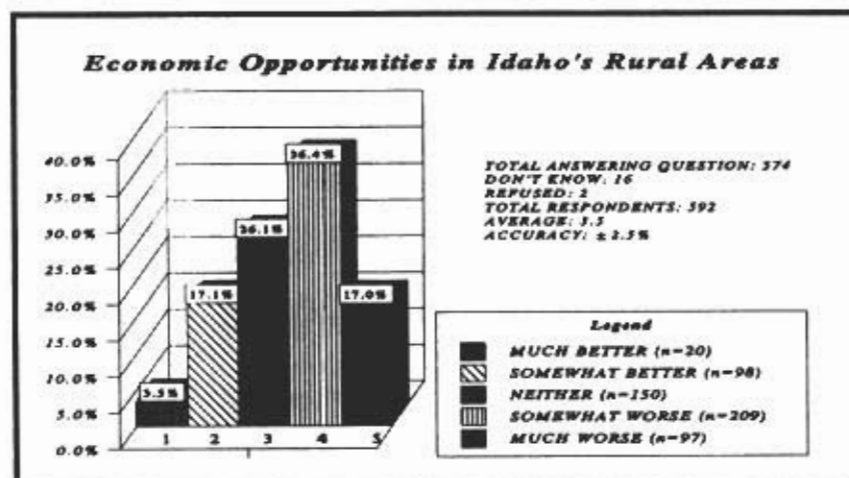


FIGURE 6: Compared to Idaho's Urban Areas, How Much Better or Worse Would You Say Economic Opportunities in Idaho's Rural Areas Are?

- Respondents with lower formal education, the more likely they were to say that economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say that economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- Respondents in the Southwest and South Central regions were the most likely to say that economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to say that economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are better than in Idaho's urban areas.
- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to say that economic opportunities in Idaho's rural areas are better than in Idaho's urban areas.

GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

As indicated in Figure 7, the highest percentage of those surveyed said that, in general, they had most trust and confidence in the local level of government. The next most trusted level was the state, followed by none of the levels, and finally the federal government.

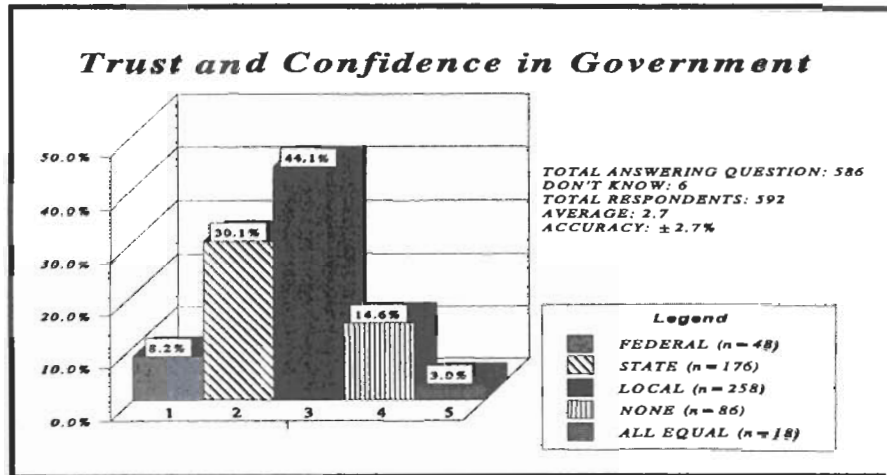


FIGURE 7: *In General, In Which Level of Government Do You Have Most Trust and Confidence?*

- The more economically liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to cite the federal government as the level of government in which they have most trust and confidence. The more conservative, the more likely they were to have most trust in the local level.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to have most trust and confidence in local government. The lower the income, the more likely they were to cite federal government.
- Respondents in the North Central region were the most likely to report federal and state government as the levels of government in which they have most trust and confidence. The Panhandle and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to cite the local level.
- Those with the shortest residence (10 years or less) were the most likely to respond that they have most trust and confidence in the federal government. Respondents with residence of 11 to 23 years were the most likely to indicate local government. And respondents with the longest residence (24 or more years) were the most likely to choose state government.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to cite the federal government as the level of government in which they have most trust and confidence. The more socially conservative, the more likely they were to indicate the local level.

About half of all Idahoans surveyed chose the local level of government as that which best responds to their needs, as reflected in Figure 8. State government was the next most frequently indicated, with the federal government chosen by about one in ten Idahoans.

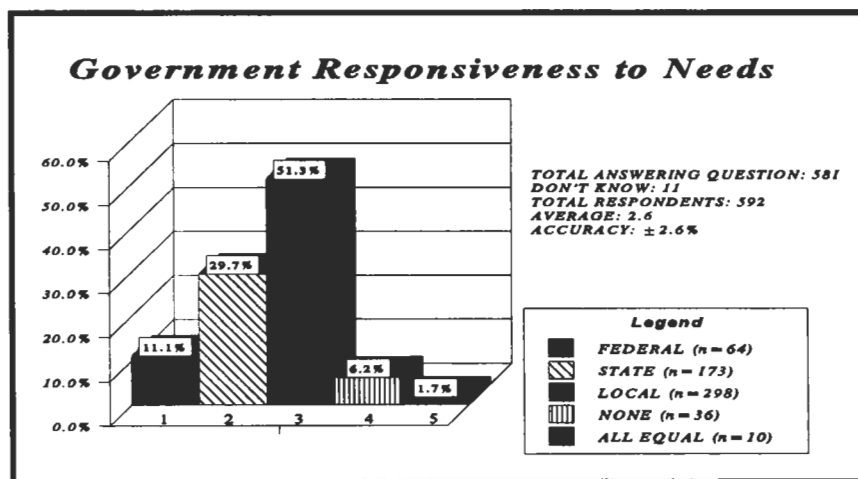


FIGURE 8: Which Level of Government Do You Think Best Responds to Your Needs?

- The oldest respondents (55 and over) reported most often that the federal government is the most responsive to their needs, the youngest group (18-33) indicated state government the most frequently, and those between 43 and 54 gave the highest percentage of responses for local government.
- The more economically liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to cite the federal government as the level of government that best responds to their needs. The more economically conservative, the more likely they were to choose the local level.
- Respondents with lower formal education were more likely to report federal and state government as those which best respond to their needs. The higher the formal education, the more likely to cite the federal government.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to think local government best responds to their needs. The lower the income, the more likely they were to select federal government.
- Minority group respondents were the most likely to cite the federal and local levels of government as most responsive to their needs, while white non-Hispanic respondents were the most likely to cite state government.
- Respondents in urban areas were the most likely to opt for federal government as the level of government they think best responds to their needs. Those in small towns were the most likely to choose local government, while those in rural areas indicated state government the most frequently.
- Social moderates were the most likely to cite federal government as the level they think best responds to their needs. Social conservative were the more likely to indicate state government.

Survey respondents most frequently selected the local level of government as the one from which they receive the most for their taxes (Figure 9). State government was ranked second, and the federal level was named by about one in six respondents.

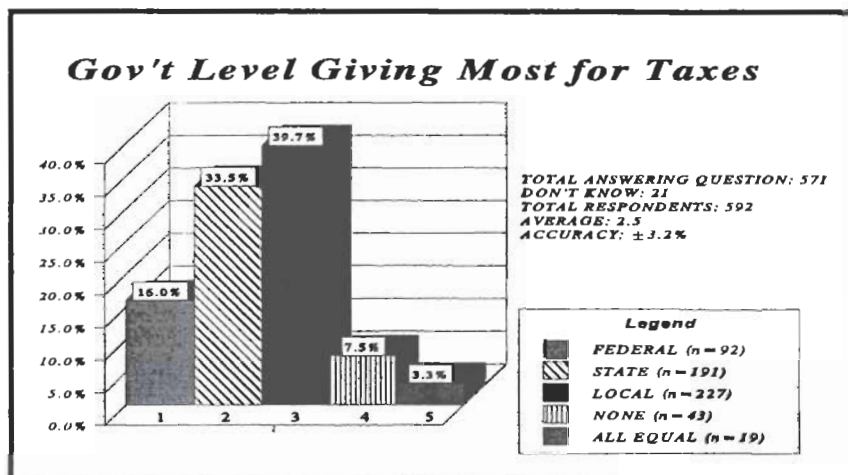


FIGURE 9: *From Which Level of Government Do You Think You Get the Most for Your Tax Money?*

- The youngest adults (18-33) chose state taxes the most frequently, those between 43 and 54 gave the highest percentage for local taxes, and the oldest adults indicated federal taxes the most often.
- The more economically liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to cite the federal government as the level of government from which they get the most for their taxes. The more economically conservative, the more likely they were to cite the local level.
- Respondents with higher incomes were more likely to think they get the most for their tax money from local government. The lower the income, the more likely they were to say the federal government.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to say they get the most for their tax money from federal government; the more rural, the more likely to indicate local government.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to think they get the most for your tax money from the federal government; the more socially conservative, the more likely to opt for local government.

As shown in Figure 10, survey respondents most frequently cited the federal income tax as the least fair, followed by those indicating local property tax. State sales and income taxes were each selected by fewer than one in ten respondents.

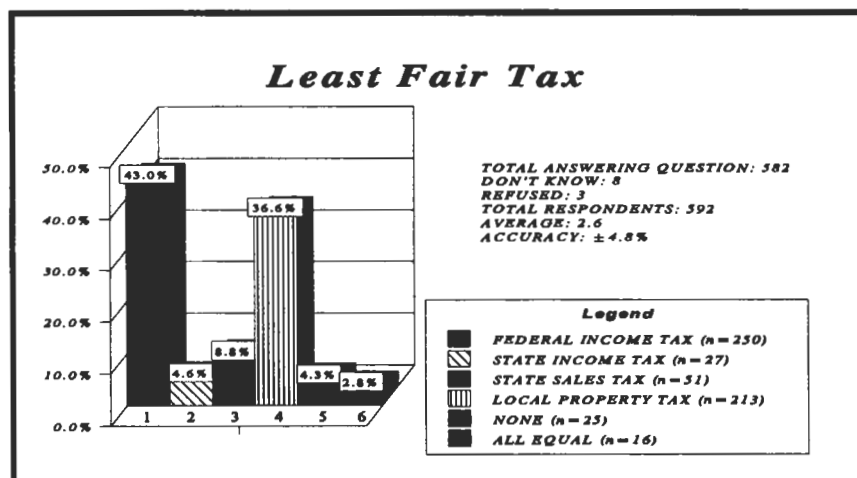


FIGURE 10: Which Tax Do You Think Is the Least Fair?

- The youngest (18-33) and oldest (55 and over) adults indicated state sales and local property taxes to be the least fair, while those between 34 and 54 gave the greatest percentage opting for federal income tax.
- Adults with academic degrees were the most likely to cite federal income tax as the least fair, and they were the least likely to cite local property tax. Those with no more than a high school diploma were the most likely to cite state income tax.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to think federal income tax is least fair. The lower the income, the more likely they were to think local property tax is least fair.
- Respondents in the North Central region were the most likely to cite federal income tax as the least fair. Those in the Southwest region were the most likely to name state income tax and, together with the South Central region, to cite state sales tax. Respondents in the Panhandle region were the most likely to indicate local property tax.
- Those with the shortest residence in Idaho (10 years or less) were the most likely to indicate state income and sales taxes as the least fair. Respondents with residence of between 24 and 40 years were the most likely to cite federal income tax. Residents in Idaho between 11 and 23 years as well as those with 41 or more years were the most likely to choose local property tax.
- Social conservatives were the most likely to indicate both federal income tax and local property taxes as the least fair. Social moderates were the most likely to cite state income tax, while social liberals were the most likely to choose state sales tax.

Two-thirds of survey respondents said they had heard of the initiative petition being circulated in Idaho to limit property taxes to one percent of the assessed taxable value of the property. About three in five respondents said they support such an initiative, as indicated in Figure 11.

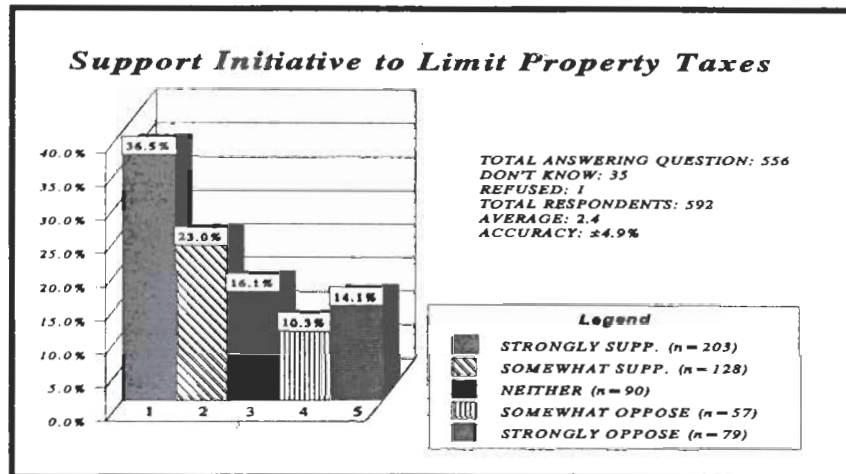


FIGURE 11: *Do You Support or Oppose an Initiative to Limit Property Taxes to One Percent of the Assessed Taxable Value of the Property?*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to say they support the 1% Initiative.
- Those with academic degree were less likely than respondents with less formal education to support the 1% Initiative.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say they support the 1% Initiative.
- Respondents with shorter residence were more likely to say they support the 1% Initiative.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to support the 1% Initiative.

Over one-third of survey respondents said they had heard about the requirement in the initiative to move the funding of all public education, kindergarten through twelfth grade, from the property tax to the state general fund. Over half of respondents said they supported replacing the property tax with state general fund revenues to fund public education, as indicated in Figure 12.

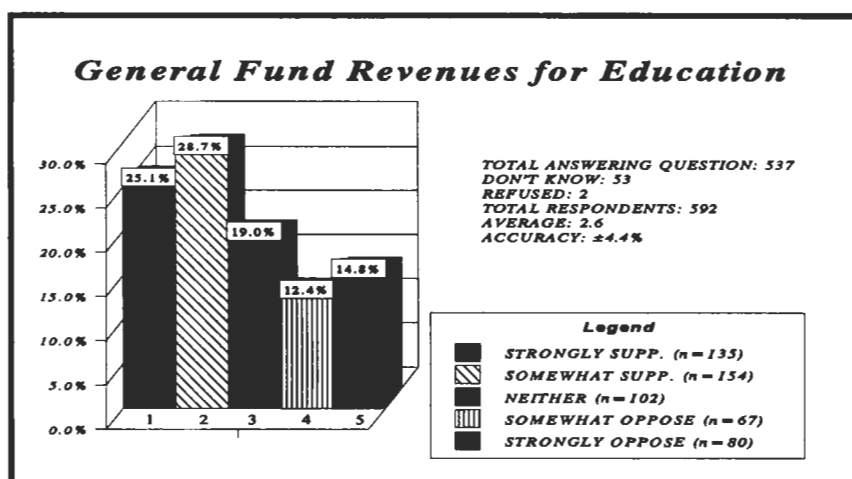


FIGURE 12: *Do You Support or Oppose Replacing the Property Tax with State General Fund Revenues to Fund Public Education?*

- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to support replacing the property tax with state general fund revenues to fund public education.
- Respondents with incomes between \$20,000 and \$50,000 were the most likely to support replacing the property tax with state general fund revenues to fund public education.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to support replacing the property tax with state general fund revenues to fund public education.

As shown in Figure 13, nearly three in five respondents said that, if the full funding of public education at the state level resulted in the loss of funding for other state programs, state policy makers should reduce government spending

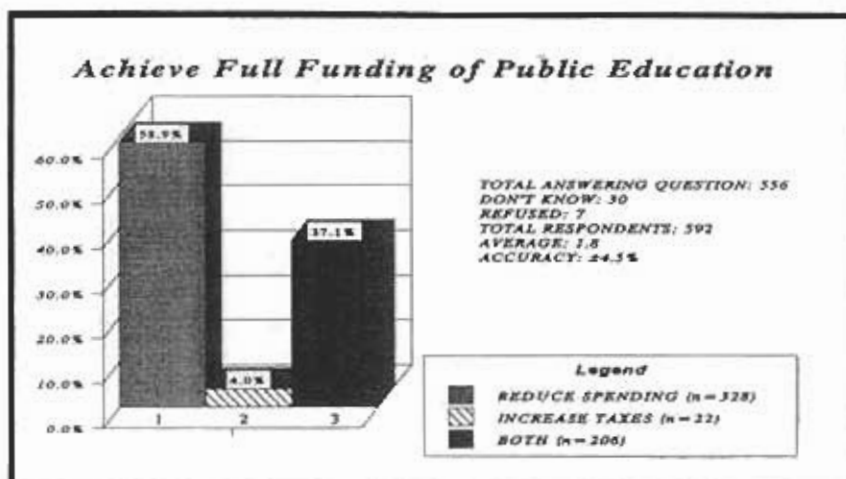


FIGURE 13: *If the Full Funding of Public Education at the State Level Resulted in the Loss of Funding for Other State Programs, What Should State Policy Makers Do?*

- Economic conservatives were the most likely to say that state policy makers should reduce government spending. Economic moderates and liberals were the most likely to recommend both reducing government spending and increasing state taxes.
- Respondents in rural residential settings were the most likely to say state policy makers should reduce government spending. Those in urban settings were the most likely to say they should increase state taxes, and those in small town settings were the most likely to recommend both reducing government spending and increasing state taxes.
- Social conservatives were the most likely to say state policy makers should reduce government spending. Social liberals were the most likely to recommend increasing state taxes as well as both reducing government spending and increasing state taxes.

As shown in Table 2, the largest numbers of respondents said that, if government spending were to be reduced, they favored reducing spending on parks and recreation and health and social services to the needy.

<i>Area of Government Spending</i>	<i>Percent Favoring Reduction</i>
<i>Parks and Recreation</i>	<i>34.8</i>
<i>Health and Social Services to the Needy</i>	<i>33.6</i>
<i>Public Colleges and Universities</i>	<i>15.5</i>
<i>Highways, Roads, and Bridges</i>	<i>13.3</i>
<i>Public Schools (K-12)</i>	<i>12.8</i>
<i>Other Areas</i>	<i>39.1</i>

TABLE 2: *If Government Spending Were to Be Reduced, Which Areas of Spending Should Be Reduced?*

- Respondents in the Central Mountain region were the most likely to say that spending on parks and recreation should be reduced, while those in the Panhandle region were the least likely.
- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to say that spending on parks and recreation and on public schools (K-12) should be reduced.
- Men were more likely than women to say that government spending should be reduced on health and social services to the needy, public colleges and universities, and public schools (K-12).
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to say that spending on parks and recreation should be reduced.
- Those with vocational or some college education were the most likely to say spending on public colleges and universities should be reduced.
- The more rural the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to say that government spending on health and social services to the needy and on parks and recreation should be reduced.
- Respondents in rural counties were more likely than those in urban counties to say that spending on parks and recreation should be reduced.
- The more economically conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to say that government spending on health and social services to the needy, parks and recreation, public colleges and universities, and public schools (K-12) should be reduced.
- More socially conservative respondents were more likely to say that government spending on health and social services to the needy, parks and recreation, public colleges and universities, and public schools (K-12) should be reduced.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say that government spending on health and social services to the needy should be reduced and the less likely they were to say that government spending on public colleges and universities should be reduced.

If taxes or fees were to be increased, the largest percentage of respondents indicated user fees should be increased, as indicated in Table 3.

<i>Type of Tax or Fee</i>	<i>Percent Favoring Increase</i>
<i>User Fees</i>	<i>51.4</i>
<i>Sales Taxes</i>	<i>36.4</i>
<i>Income Taxes</i>	<i>12.7</i>
<i>Other Taxes or Fees</i>	<i>15.9</i>

TABLE 3: *If Taxes or Fees Were to Be Increased, Which Would You Want Increased?*

- Respondents in the Central Mountain and North Central regions were the most likely to want income taxes increased.
- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to want sales taxes increased. Members of the youngest group (18-33) were the most likely to want income taxes increased.
- Men were more likely than women to want sales taxes increased.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to want sales taxes increased.
- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to say they want user fees and sales taxes increased.
- Respondents in small town settings were the least likely to want user fees increased, while those in urban settings were the most likely. Respondents in small town settings were also the most likely to want income taxes increased, while those in rural settings were the least likely.
- Those in urban counties were more likely than respondents in rural counties to want user fees increased.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to want user fees increased. The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to want income taxes increased.

Of the steps local governments take in determining their projected budgets, over half of respondents said local governments first estimate the cost of providing government services, as indicated in Table 4.

<i>Type of Action</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Estimating the Cost of Services (n=261)</i>	53.5
<i>Collecting Taxes (n=95)</i>	19.4
<i>Assessing Property Values (n=85)</i>	17.3
<i>Sending Out the Property Tax Bill (n=48)</i>	9.8
TOTAL ANSWERING QUESTION: 488 DON'T KNOW: 102 REFUSED: 2	
TOTAL RESPONDENTS: 592 ACCURACY: ± 3.2 AVERAGE: 2.5	

TABLE 4: *Of the Steps Local Governments Take in Determining Their Projected Budgets, Which Comes First?*

- Respondents with academic degrees were the most likely to say that estimating the cost of providing government services comes first. Those with less formal education were the most likely to say collecting taxes comes first.
- Social conservatives were the most likely to say that assessing property values comes first. Social moderates were the most likely to say local governments send out the property tax bill first, while social liberals were the most likely to say local governments estimate the cost of providing government services first.

Nearly three-quarters of respondents agreed that reforming the welfare system in Idaho should apply to all programs and services, ranging from Aid to Families With Dependent Children and Social Security Insurance to agricultural subsidies and corporate tax breaks, as indicated in Figure 14.

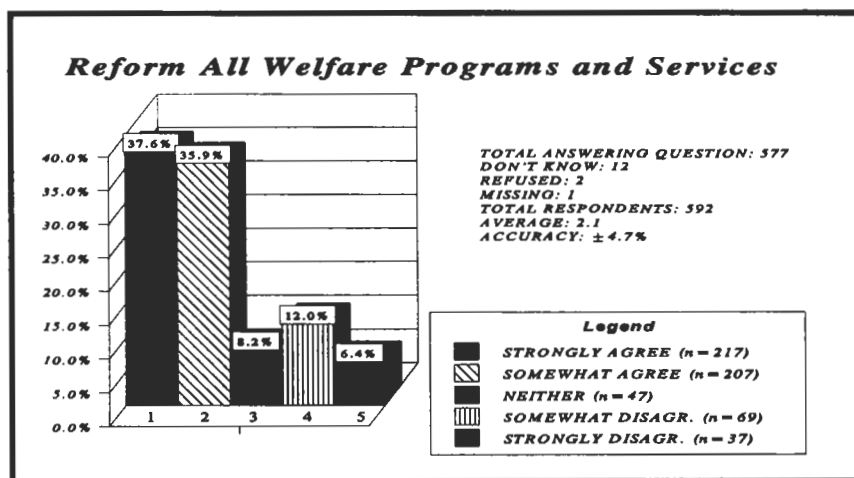


FIGURE 14: *Reforming the Welfare System in Idaho Should Apply to All Programs and Services*

- The oldest adults (55 and over) were the most likely to disagree that welfare reform should apply to all programs and services.

Economic conservatives and moderates were more likely than economic liberals to agree that reforming the welfare system in Idaho should apply to all programs and services.

- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to agree that welfare reform should apply to all programs and services.
- Respondents in small town settings were the least likely to agree that welfare reform should apply to all programs and services.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that welfare reform should apply to all programs and services.

Respondents were asked which of three statements best represents their opinion regarding proposals to transfer certain federal lands to the states, including some of the national forests or Bureau of Land Management lands in western states like Idaho. Three-fourths of respondents said they support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Almost one-quarter said they do not support land transfers under any conditions, while about one in six support land transfers under any conditions (Figure 15).

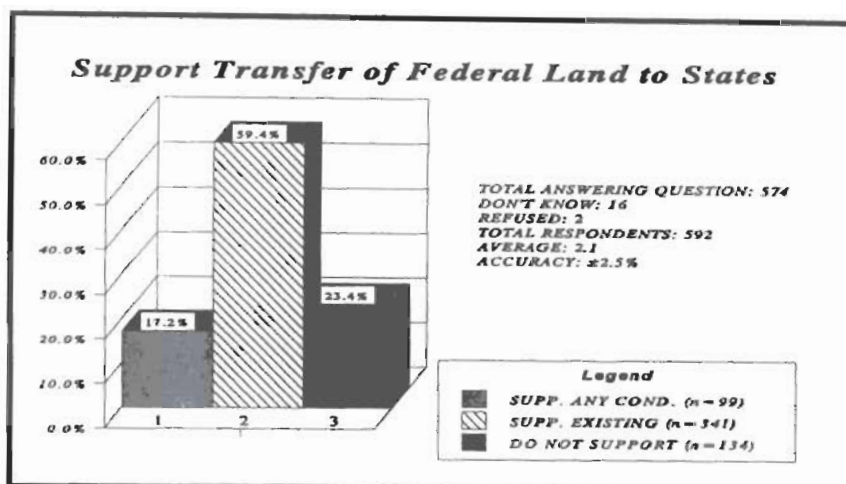


FIGURE 15: Which Statement Best Represents Your Opinion Regarding Proposals to Transfer Certain Federal Lands to the States?

- The youngest respondents were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Those between 34 and 42 as well as those 55 and over were the most likely to oppose land transfers under any conditions. And respondents 43 to 54 as well as those 55 and over were the most likely to support land transfers under any conditions.
- The economic moderates were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Liberals were the most likely to oppose land transfers under any conditions, and conservatives were the most likely to support land transfers under any conditions.
- Respondents with high school or less education were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Those with vocational or some college education were the most likely to oppose land transfers under any conditions, and those with academic degrees were the most likely to support land transfers under any conditions.
- Women were more likely than men to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Men were more likely than women both to oppose land transfers under any conditions as well as to support land transfers under any conditions.
- Those with incomes of \$30,000 and over were the most likely to support land transfers under any conditions. Respondents with incomes of \$20,000 or less as well as those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal

environmental laws. Those earning \$30,000 and under were the most likely to not support land transfers under any conditions.

- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Those in rural settings were the most likely to oppose land transfers under any conditions.
- Social moderates and liberals were the most likely to support land transfers only if state management agencies have to comply with all existing federal environmental laws. Social liberals were also the most likely to oppose land transfers under any conditions. Social conservatives were the most likely to support land transfers under any conditions.

EDUCATION

Figure 16 shows that nearly three-quarters of respondents would grade the quality of the public schools in their county with a "B" or a "C."

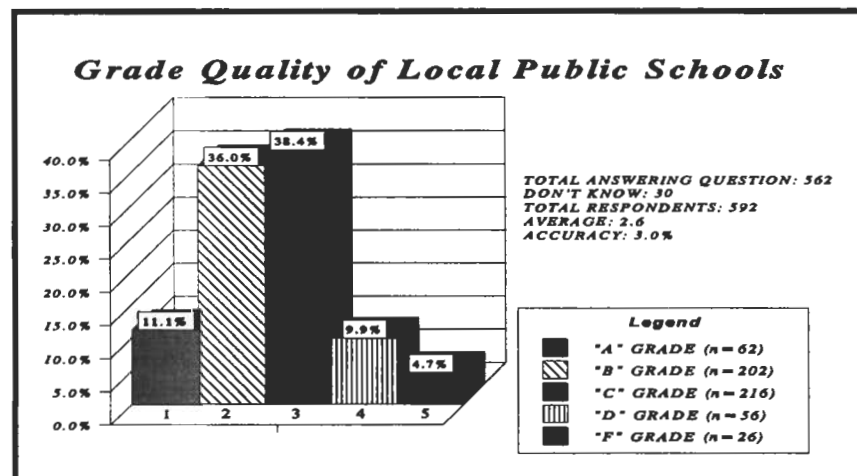


FIGURE 16: *How Would You Grade the Quality of the Public Schools in Your County?*

- More economically liberal respondents were more likely to give a higher grade to the quality of the local public schools in their county.
- The quality of the local public schools was graded "A" the most frequently by those earning \$20,000 and under as well as by those earning \$30,000 to \$50,000. "B"s were given the most frequently by those with the greatest incomes (\$50,000 and over), while "C"s and "D"s were given the most frequently by those earning \$20,000 to \$30,000. Respondents with the lowest incomes were the most likely to give local public school quality an "F".
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to give a higher grade to the quality of the local public schools in their county.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to give grades of "B" and "C" to the quality of the local public schools in their county.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to give a higher grade to the quality of the local public schools in their county.

About six out of seven respondents agreed that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs, as indicated in Figure 17.

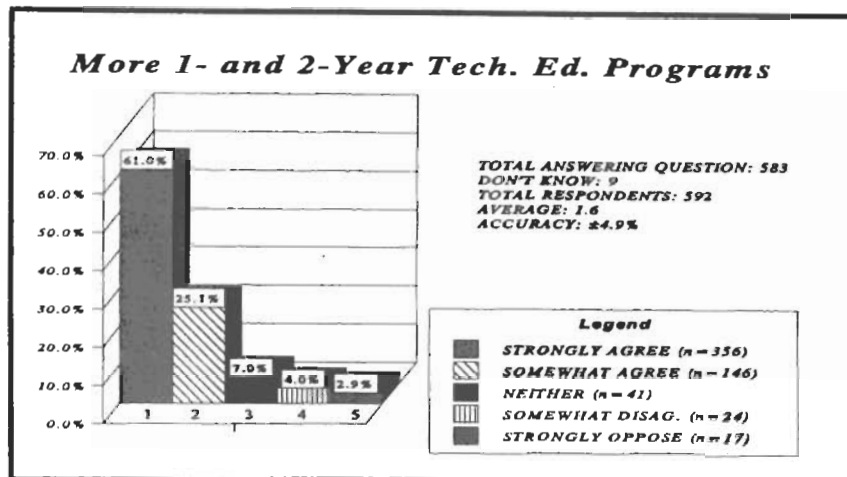


FIGURE 17: Colleges and Universities Should Offer More One- and Two-Year Technical Education Programs

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs.
- Economic liberals were more likely than moderates or conservatives to agree that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs.
- Those with academic degrees were less likely than those with less formal education to agree that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to agree that colleges and universities should offer more one- and two-year technical education programs.

Over ninety percent of respondents agreed that students need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers while the students are in junior high and high school, as indicated in Figure 18.

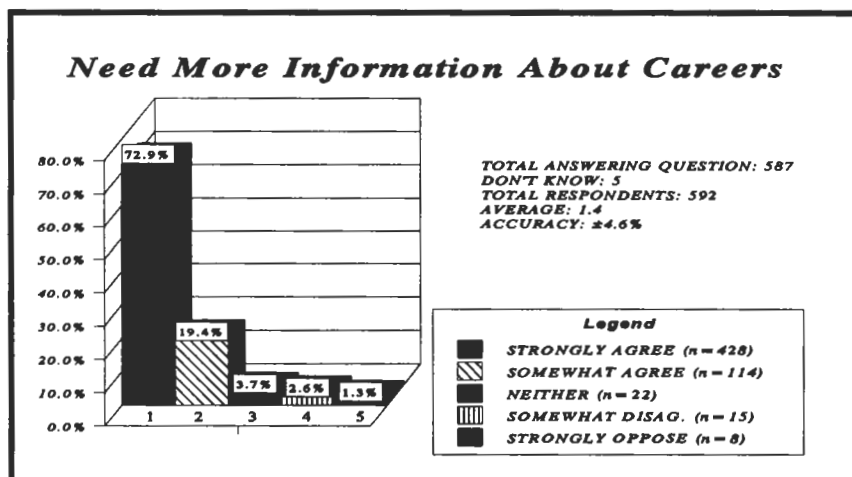


FIGURE 18: *Students and Parents Need More Information about Careers and the Type of Education Required to Enter Those Careers While the Students Are in Junior High and High School*

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that students and parents need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers.
- Those with vocational or some college education were the most likely to agree that students and parents need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that students and parents need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to agree that students and parents need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers.
- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to agree that students and parents need more information about careers and the type of education required to enter those careers.

Nearly half of respondents agreed that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree, as indicated in Figure 19.

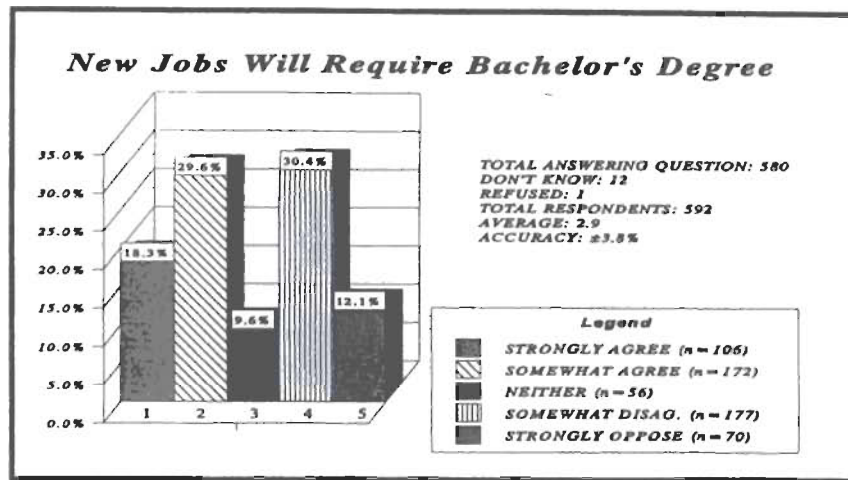


FIGURE 19: *Most New Jobs Will Require a Four-Year Bachelor's Degree*

- The older the respondent, the less likely they were to agree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.
- The higher the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to agree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.
- Men were more likely than women to disagree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to agree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.
- Those in the North Central and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to agree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to agree that most new jobs will require a four-year bachelor's degree.

About four in five respondents agreed that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage, as indicated in Figure 20.

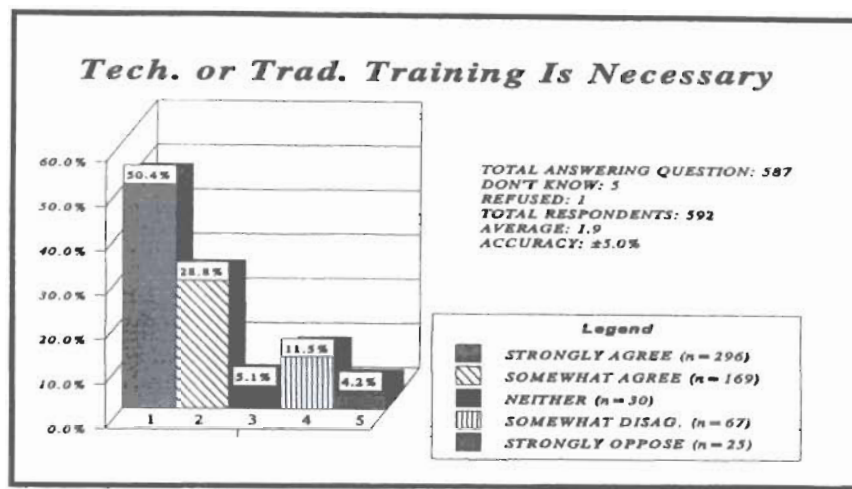


FIGURE 20: *Some Type of Technical Training or Traditional College Education Is Necessary to Obtain a Job or Career at a Living Wage*

- The higher the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.
- Respondents with higher incomes were more likely to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.
- Those in urban residential settings were more likely than others to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to agree that some type of technical training or traditional college education is necessary to obtain a job or career at a living wage.

Over ninety percent of respondents agreed that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education, as indicated in Figure 21.

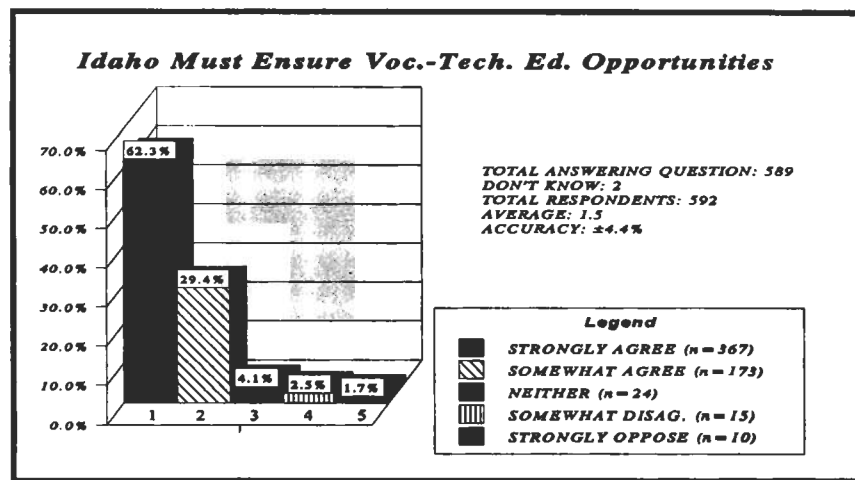


FIGURE 21: *Idaho Needs to Ensure That Students Have Opportunities to Participate in Vocational-Technical Education*

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education.
- Economic liberals were more likely than moderates or conservatives to agree that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to agree that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that Idaho needs to ensure that students have opportunities to participate in vocational-technical education.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS

As indicated in Figure 22, about two-thirds of respondents agreed that, in addition to the juvenile corrections system, Idaho should also fund social services and programs for children and youth who are at risk of getting into trouble.

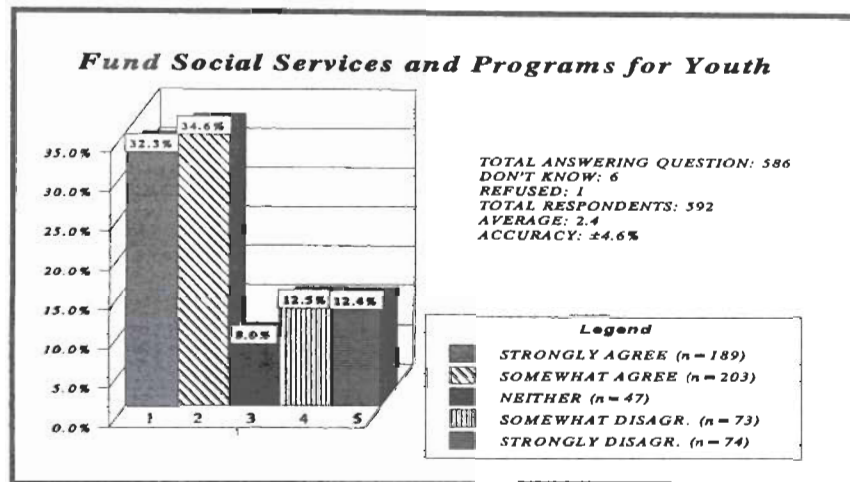


FIGURE 22: *In Addition to the Juvenile Corrections System, Idaho Should Also Fund Social Services and Programs for At-Risk Children and Youth*

- Economic moderates were the most likely to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- Minority respondents were more likely than white non-Hispanic respondents to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- Those in the Southwest and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that Idaho should fund social services and programs for at-risk children and youth.

Nearly four in five respondents agreed that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble, as indicated in Figure 23.

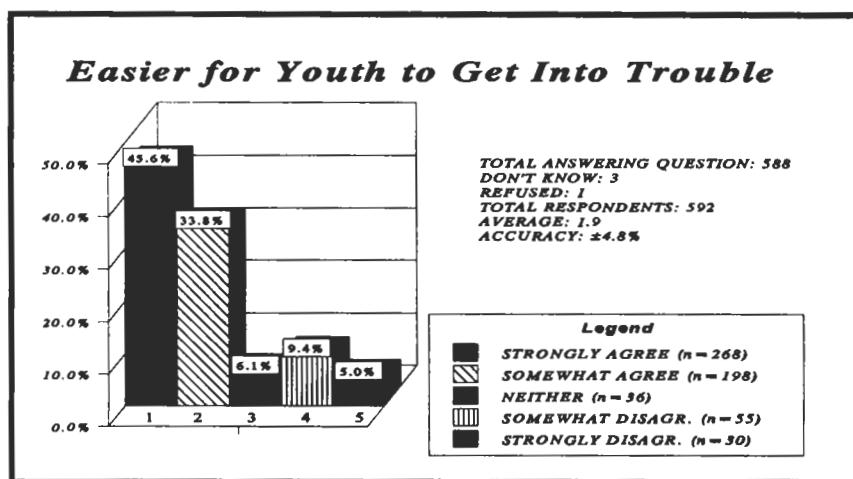


FIGURE 23: *Idaho Is Becoming an Easier Place for Children and Youth to Get into Trouble*

- Respondents between 43 and 54 were the most likely to agree that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble.
- Those with academic degrees were less likely than respondents with less formal education to agree that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to agree that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble.
- Respondents with residence in Idaho of between 11 and 23 years as well as those with 41 or more years were the most likely to agree that Idaho is becoming an easier place for children and youth to get into trouble.

Only two in five respondents agreed that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature, as indicated in Figure 24.

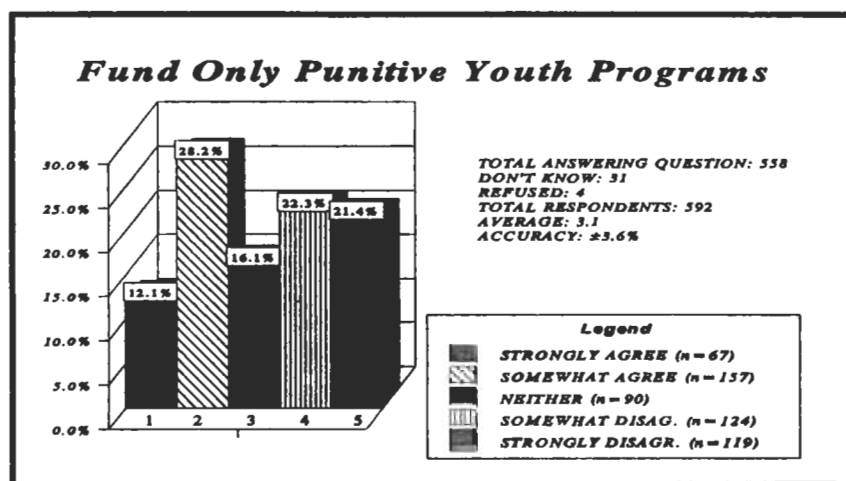


FIGURE 24: *The Juvenile Corrections System Should Only Fund Youth Services and Programs That Are Punitive in Nature*

- The oldest respondents (55 and over) were the most likely to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- Economic conservatives were more likely than moderates or liberals to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- Minority respondents were more likely than white non-Hispanic respondents to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- Respondents in rural residential settings were the most likely to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- Those in rural counties were more likely than respondents in urban counties to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that the juvenile corrections system should only fund youth services and programs that are punitive in nature.

HEALTH CARE

As indicated in Figure 25, over half of respondents agreed that the state Medicaid program that provides health care coverage for the poor should pay hospitals the full cost of caring for these patients, not an amount that forces hospitals to shift the cost of this care to insurers and consumers.

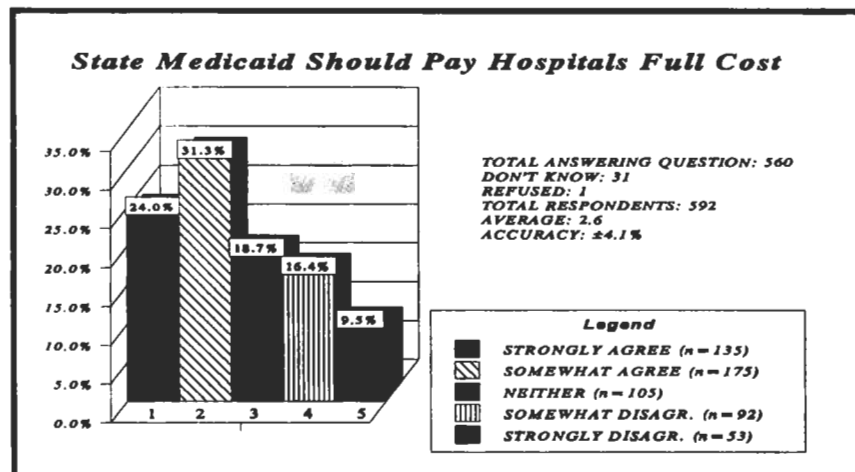


FIGURE 25: *The State Medicaid Program Should Pay Hospitals the Full Cost of Caring for Patients*

- Women were more likely than men to agree that the state Medicaid program should pay hospitals the full cost of caring for poor patients.
- Respondents in the North Central and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to agree that the state Medicaid program should pay hospitals the full cost of caring for poor patients.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to agree that the state Medicaid program should pay hospitals the full cost of caring for poor patients.

Almost two-third of respondents agreed that there is nothing wrong with the state directing Medicaid patients to receive care from a limited panel of hospitals and doctors in order to save taxpayer money as indicated in Figure 26.

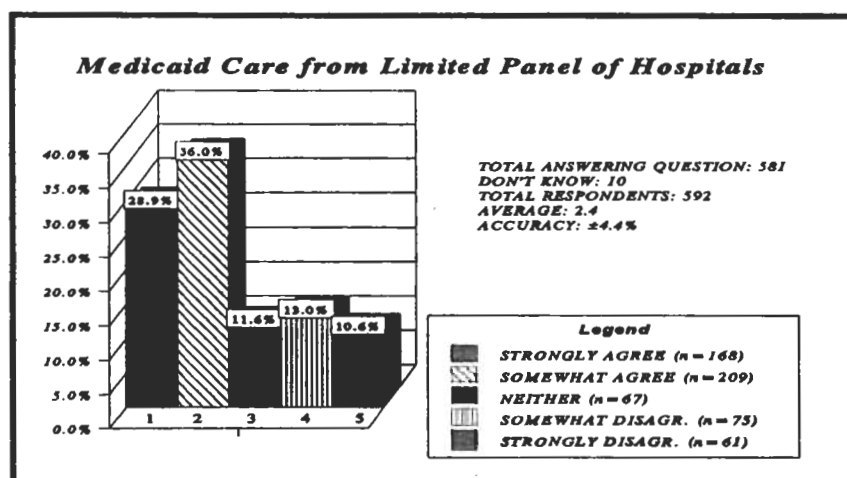


FIGURE 26: *There Is Nothing Wrong with the State Directing Medicaid Patients to Receive Care from a Limited Panel of Hospitals and Doctors*

- Men were more likely than women to agree that there is nothing wrong with the state directing Medicaid patients to receive care from a limited panel of hospitals and doctors.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to agree that there is nothing wrong with the state directing Medicaid patients to receive care from a limited panel of hospitals and doctors.

As shown in Figure 27, about three in five respondents agreed that, if a city or county wants to transfer its government-run hospital to a qualified nonprofit health care organization and have that organization run and operate the hospital, the state's laws should allow this to occur.

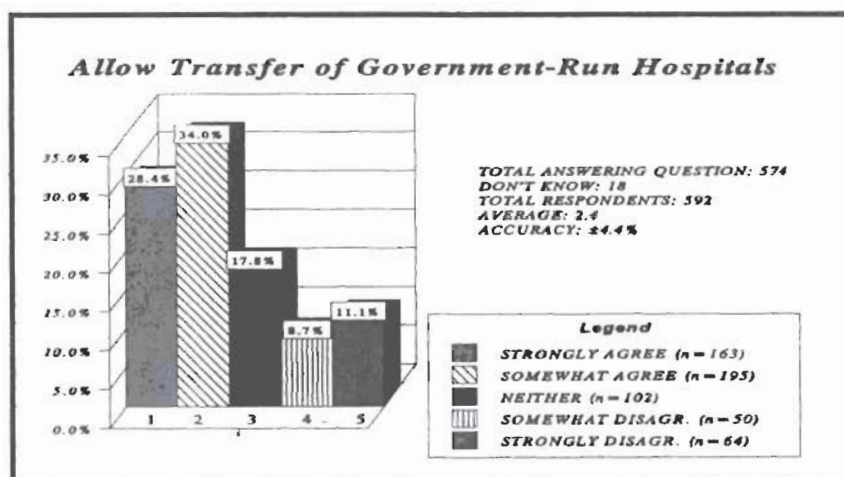


FIGURE 27: *The State's Laws Should Allow a City or County to Transfer Its Government-Run Hospital to a Qualified Nonprofit Health Care Organization*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that the state's laws should allow a city or county

- to transfer its government-run hospital to a qualified nonprofit health care organization.
- The higher the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to agree that the state's laws should allow a city or county to transfer its government-run hospital to a qualified nonprofit health care organization.
- Men were more likely than women to agree that the state's laws should allow a city or county to transfer its government-run hospital to a qualified nonprofit health care organization.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to agree that the state's laws should allow a city or county to transfer its government-run hospital to a qualified nonprofit health care organization.

HOUSING

Respondents were asked to rank a list of six factors in terms of their significance as barriers to purchasing a home. Each respondent ranked the items from 1 ("most significant") to 6 ("least significant"). Table 5 shows that, overall, respondents ranked "Prices are too high" as the most significant barrier and "Lack of available professional services from a real estate agent" as the least significant.

<i>Barrier to Purchasing a Home</i>	<i>Average Rank</i>
<i>Prices Are Too High</i>	2.8
<i>The Amount of Time to Close a Loan</i>	3.5
<i>Saving for a Down Payment</i>	3.5
<i>The Seller Is Not Willing to Negotiate the Price</i>	3.6
<i>Inability to Secure Financing for a Purchase</i>	3.7
<i>Lack of Available Professional Services from a Real Estate Agent</i>	3.8

TABLE 5: Significance of Barriers to Purchasing a Home

- Economic conservatives were likely to rank *the unwillingness of the seller to negotiate the price* higher than economic moderates.
- Respondents earning \$20,000 or less were likely to rank *the unwillingness of the seller to negotiate the price* higher than those earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000.
- Those with residence of between 11 and 23 years were likely to rank *saving for a down payment* higher than those with shorter residence.
- Social moderates were likely to rank *the inability to secure financing for a purchase* higher than social conservatives.

TRANSPORTATION

Nearly three-fourths of respondents said that, rather than requiring trucks allowed on Idaho's roads today to be shorter or allowing them to be longer, the Idaho Legislature should keep the truck length law as it is, as indicated in Figure 28.

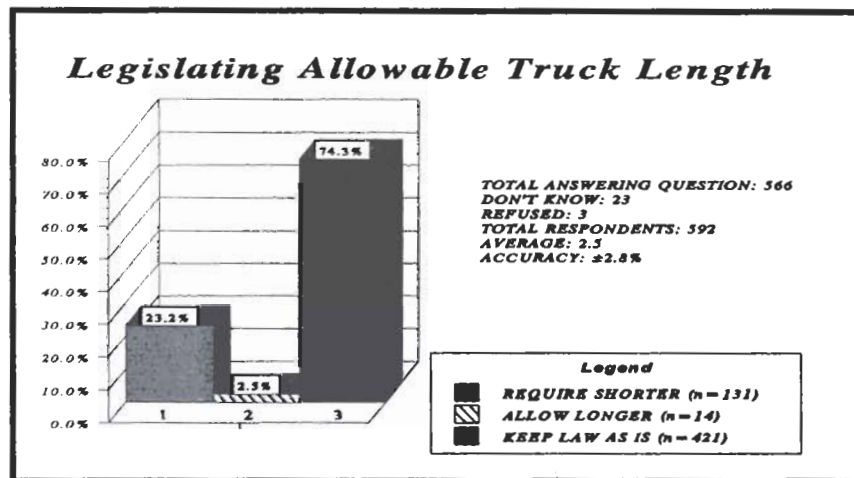


FIGURE 28: Which Option Should the Idaho Legislature Follow in Considering Changing the Length of Trucks Allowed on Idaho's Roads Today?

- Women were more likely than men to say that the Idaho Legislature should change the law to require trucks to be shorter, while men were more likely to say it should keep the truck length law as it is.
- Respondents in the Southwest region were the most likely to say that the Idaho Legislature should change the law to require trucks to be shorter, while those in the Central Mountain region were the most likely to say it should keep the truck length law as it is.

About 70 percent of respondents said that, rather than requiring trucks allowed on Idaho's roads today to be lighter or allowing them to be heavier, the Idaho Legislature should keep the truck weight law as it is, as indicated in Figure 29.

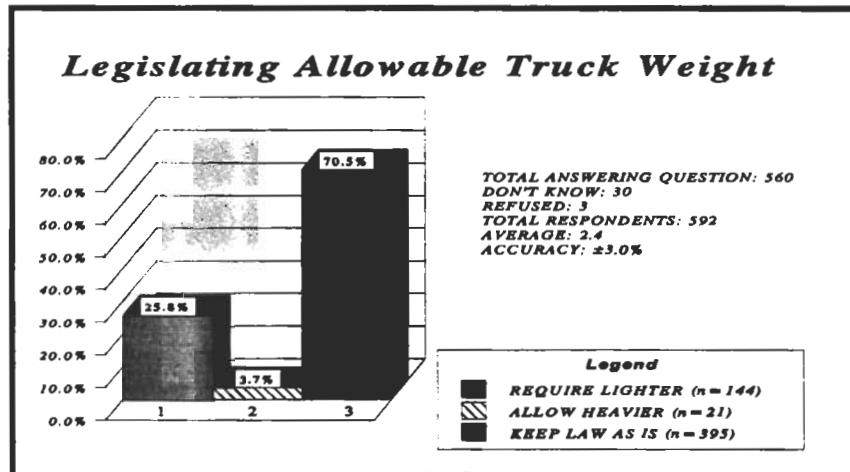


FIGURE 29: Which Option Should the Idaho Legislature Follow in Considering Changing the Weight of Trucks Allowed on Idaho's Roads Today?

- Women were more likely than men to say that the Idaho Legislature should change the law to require trucks to be lighter.
- Respondents in small town and urban residential settings were the most likely to say that the Idaho Legislature should change the law to require trucks to be lighter. Those in rural settings were the most likely to say it should keep the truck weight law as it is.

As indicated in Figure 30, respondents were about evenly split in their support or opposition to a proposal to designate portions of the interstate highway system in Idaho as a NAFTA "truck corridor," where heavier trucks consisting of a single 48-foot trailer plus a second 28-foot trailer would be allowed to operate.

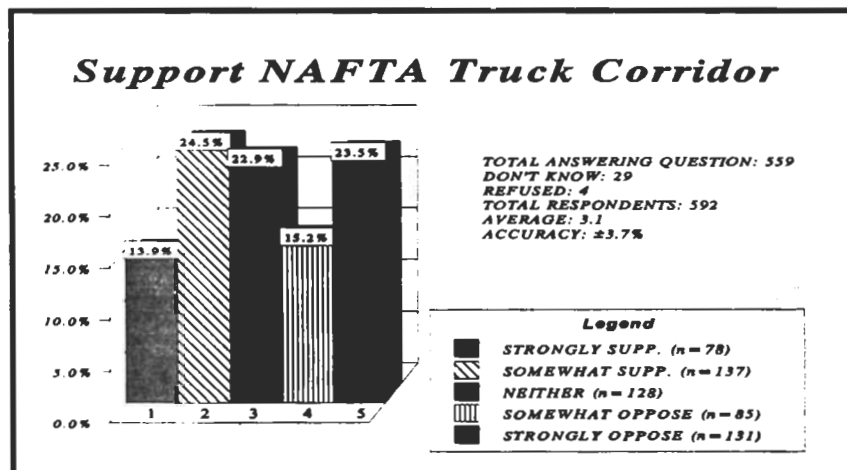


FIGURE 30: Do You Support or Oppose a Proposal to Designate Portions of the Interstate Highway System in Idaho as a NAFTA "Truck Corridor"?

- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to support a proposal to designate portions of the interstate highway system in Idaho as a NAFTA "truck corridor."
- Men were more likely than women to support a proposal to designate portions of the interstate highway system in Idaho as a NAFTA "truck corridor."
- Minority respondents were less likely than white non-Hispanic respondents to support a proposal to designate portions of the interstate highway system in Idaho as a NAFTA "truck corridor."

Four out of five respondents agreed that longer and heavier tractor-trailer combinations will cost Idaho's taxpayers more for road repairs and maintenance, as indicated in Figure 31.

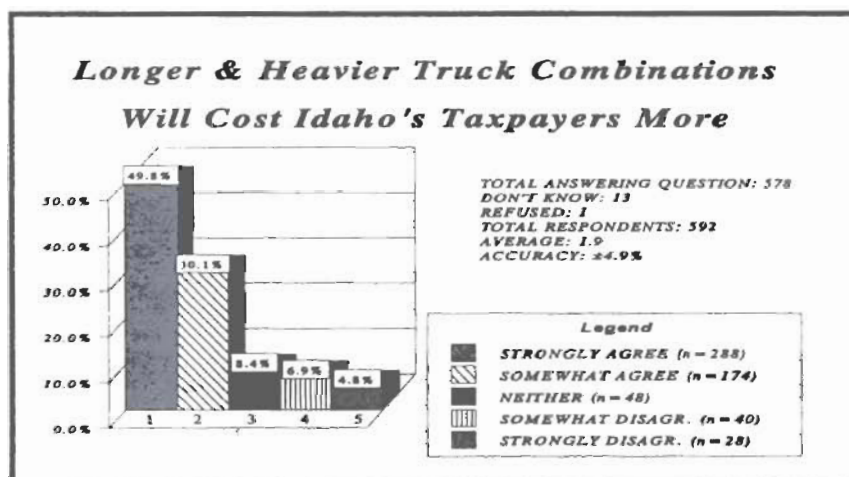


FIGURE 31: *Longer and Heavier Tractor-Trailer Combinations Will Cost Idaho's Taxpayers More for Road Repairs and Maintenance*

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will cost Idaho's taxpayers more for road repairs and maintenance.
- The more formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will cost Idaho's taxpayers more for road repairs and maintenance.
- Respondents with the shortest (10 years or less) and longest (41 years or more) residence were the most likely to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will cost Idaho's taxpayers more for road repairs and maintenance.
- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will cost Idaho's taxpayers more for road repairs and maintenance.

Four out of five respondents agreed that longer and heavier tractor-trailer combinations will make Idaho's roads less safe, as indicated in Figure 32.

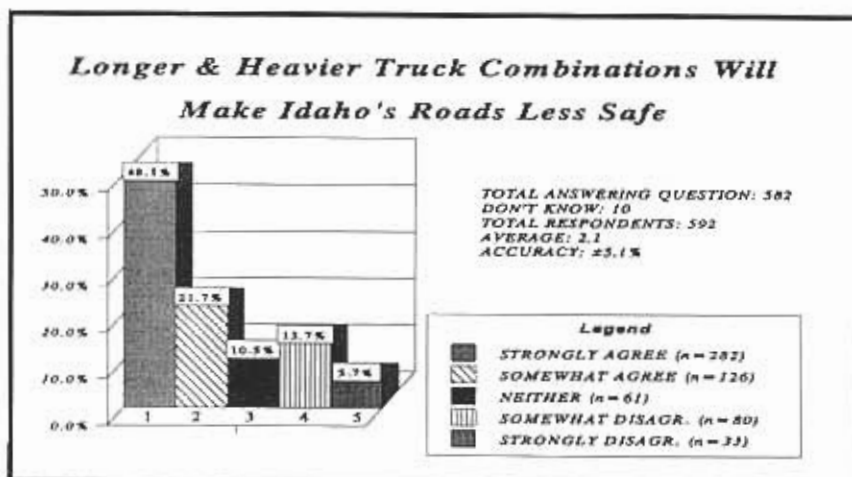


FIGURE 32: Longer and Heavier Tractor-Trailer Combinations Will Make Idaho's Roads Less Safe

- The older the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will make Idaho's roads less safe.
- The more formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will make Idaho's roads less safe.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will make Idaho's roads less safe.
- Respondents with the shortest (10 years or less) and longest (41 years or more) residence were the most likely to agree that longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will make Idaho's roads less safe.

About one in three respondents agreed that longer and heavier tractor-trailer combinations will reduce the cost of consumer goods, as indicated in Figure 33.

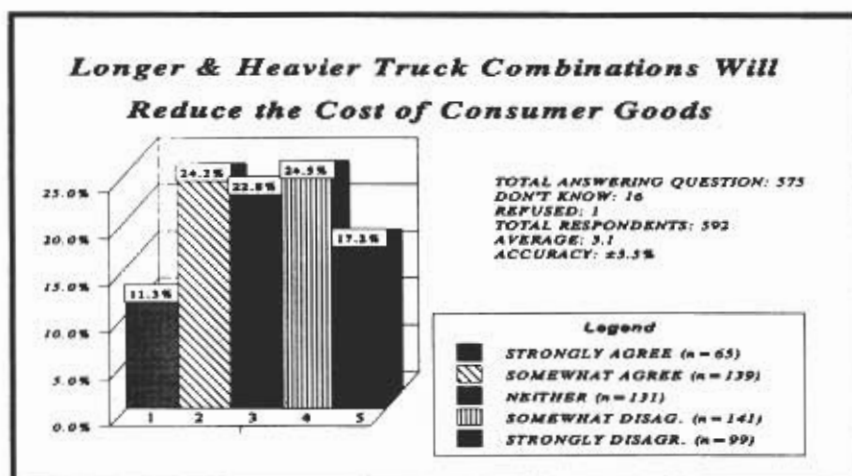


FIGURE 33: Longer and Heavier Tractor-Trailer Combinations Will Reduce the Cost of Consumer Goods

- There were no significant differences among demographic and ideological groups on this issue

Three in ten respondents agreed that the use of longer and heavier tractor-trailer combinations will reduce the amount of air pollution, as indicated in Figure 34.

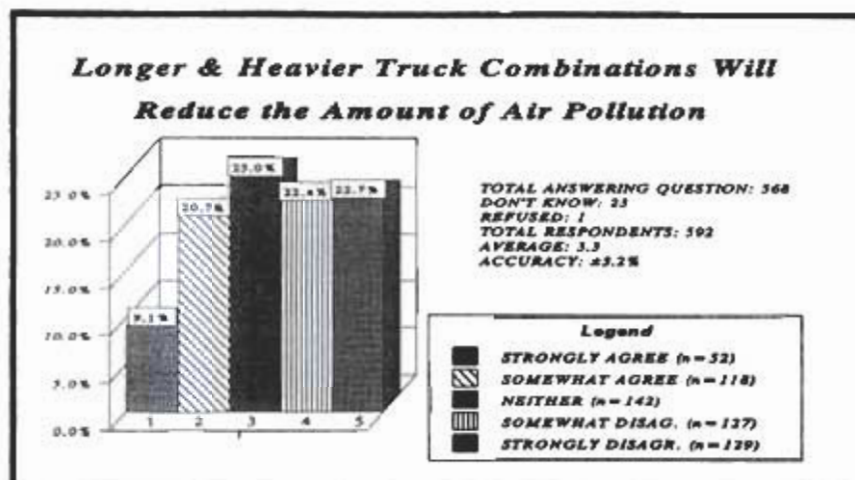


FIGURE 34: *The Use of Longer and Heavier Tractor-Trailer Combinations Will Reduce the Amount of Air Pollution*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that the use of longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will reduce the amount of air pollution.
- Those with high school or less formal education were the most likely to agree that the use of longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will reduce the amount of air pollution.
- Men were more likely than women to agree that the use of longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will reduce the amount of air pollution.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to disagree that the use of longer and heavier tractor-trailer truck combinations will reduce the amount of air pollution.

Three-quarters of respondents agreed that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight, as indicated in Figure 35.

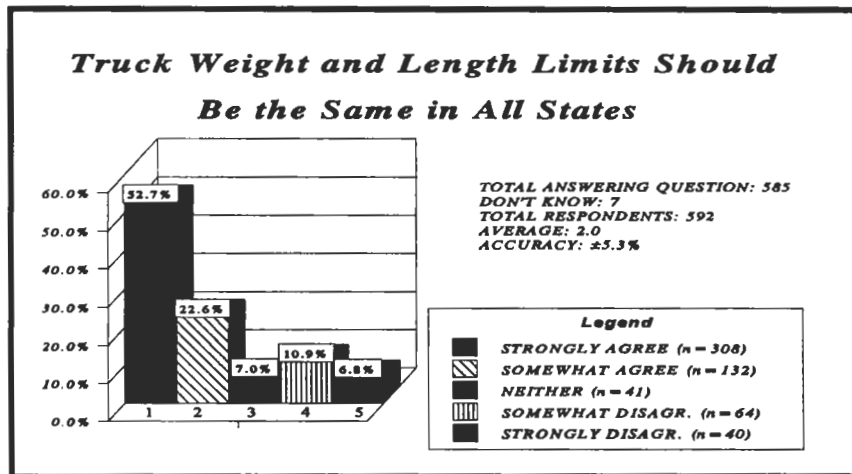


FIGURE 35: *Truck Weight and Length Limits Should Be the Same in All States to Facilitate Interstate Commerce and Movement of Freight*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight.
- Economic moderates and liberals were more likely than conservatives to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight.
- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight.
- Women were more likely than men to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states to facilitate interstate commerce and movement of freight.

As indicated in Figure 36, respondents were about evenly divided in agreeing or disagreeing that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states, even if that means increasing the size and weight of trucks on Idaho's roads.

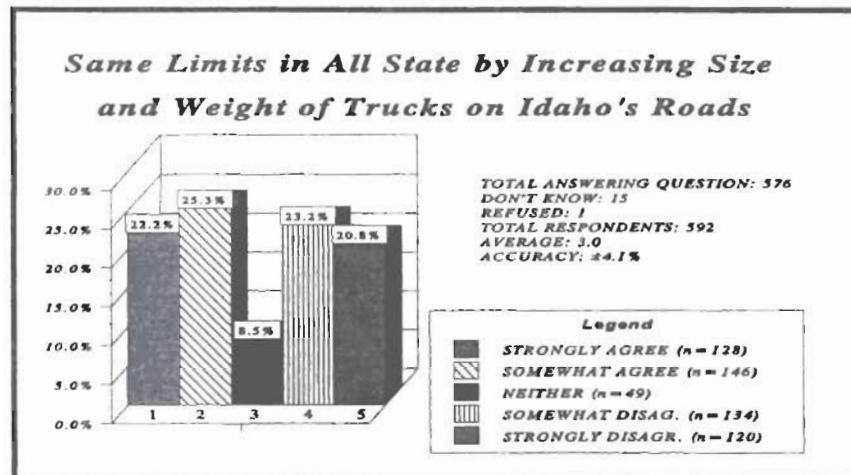


FIGURE 36: *Truck Weight and Length Limits Should Be the Same in All States Even if That Means Increasing the Size and Weight of Trucks on Idaho's Roads*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states.
- Economic moderates and liberals were more likely than conservatives to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states.
- The less formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that truck weight and length limits should be the same in all states.

Over half of respondents agreed that they supported the Governor's recent proposal to increase the state gas tax by four cents to raise funds to pay for road improvements and construction, as indicated in Figure 37.

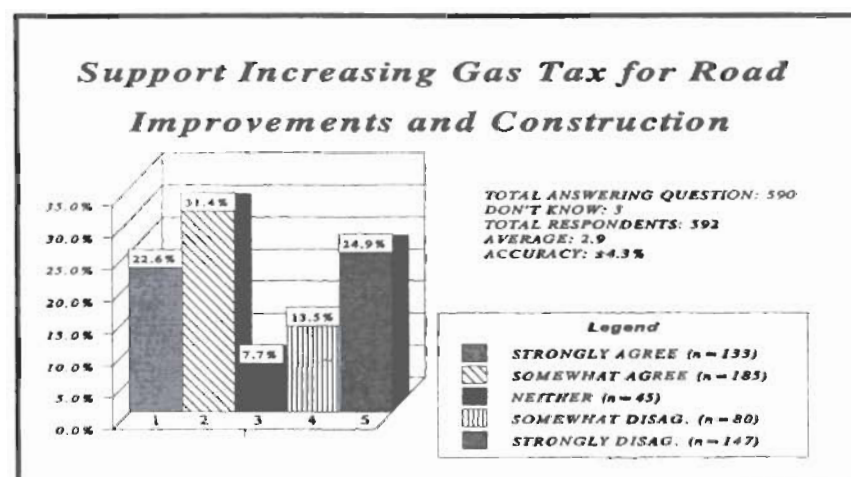


FIGURE 37: *I Support the Governor's Proposal to Increase the State Gas Tax by Four Cents to Raise Funds to Pay for Road Improvements and Construction*

- The more formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that they support the Governor's recent proposal to increase the state gas tax.

Respondents were about equally divided on agreeing or disagreeing that they supported the Governor's recent proposal to increase the state vehicle registration fees to raise funds to pay for road improvements and construction, as indicated in Figure 38.

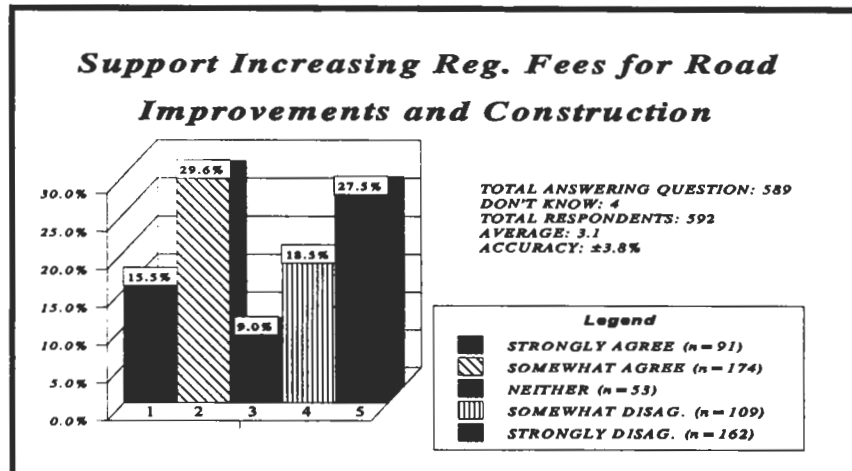


FIGURE 38: *I Support the Governor's Recent Proposal to Increase the State Vehicle Registration Fees to Raise Funds to Pay for Road Improvements and Construction*

- The more formal education the respondent had, the more likely they were to agree that they support the Governor's recent proposal to increase state vehicle registration fees.
- Men were more likely than women to agree that they support the Governor's recent proposal to increase state vehicle registration fees.
- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to agree that they support the Governor's recent proposal to increase state vehicle registration fees.

RECREATION

As shown in Table 6, RVs were the type of recreational vehicles used by the greatest percentage of adult Idahoans in 1995, while mountain bicycles were the owned by the largest percentage of respondents. Snowmobiles were owned and used by the fewest adults.

- in 1995. Respondents in the Central Mountain region were the most likely to say they used snowmobiles.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to say they used rafts, canoes, or kayaks for recreation in 1995. Social moderates were more likely than others to say they used all-terrain vehicles.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to say they used snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles for recreation in 1995.
- Respondents in rural counties were more likely than those in urban counties to say they used snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles for recreation in 1995.
- The more rural the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to say they used all-terrain vehicles and horses for recreation in 1995.

WILDLIFE

As shown in Figure 39, three out of five survey respondents said they supported the Department of Fish and Game funding the Nongame Wildlife Program with a minimal user fee on the sales of recreational equipment related to activities such as watching, feeding, and photographing wildlife.

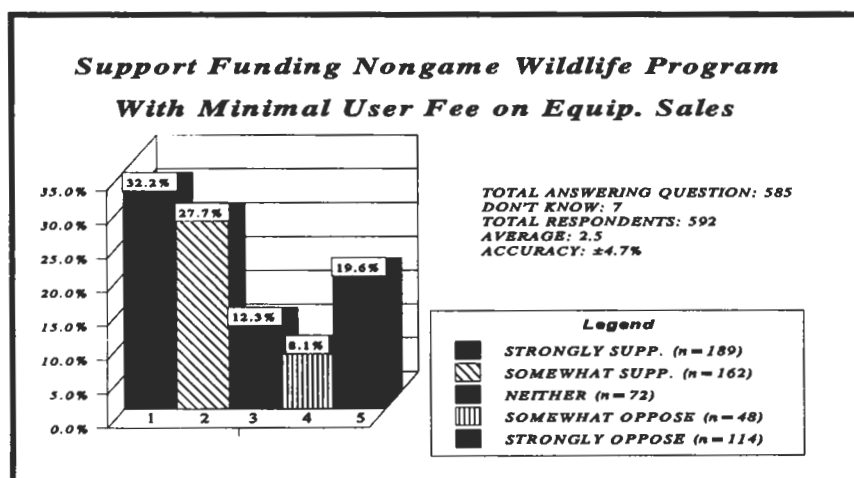


FIGURE 39: Do You Support or Oppose Funding the Nongame Wildlife Program with a Minimal User Fee on Recreational Equipment Sales?

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to support the proposal.
- The more economically liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to support the proposal.
- Respondents with vocational and some college education were the most likely to support the proposal.
- Women were more likely than men to support the proposal.
- Respondents in the Panhandle and Southwest regions were the most likely to support the proposal.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to support the proposal.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to support the proposal.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to support the proposal.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to support the proposal.

Nearly three out of four respondents said they supported allowing the Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for wildlife habitat and public access, as indicated in Figure 40.

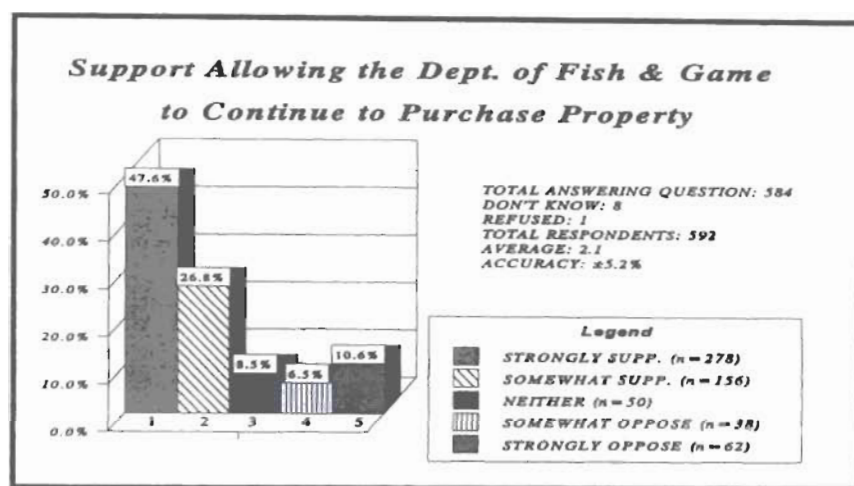


FIGURE 40: *Do You Support or Oppose the Department of Fish & Game Continuing to Purchase Property for Wildlife Habitat and Public Access?*

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- More economically liberal respondents were more likely to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- The more the formal education of the respondent, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to oppose allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- The more urban the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose..
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.
- The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to support allowing the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to continue to purchase property for this purpose.

Respondents were told that there is a proposed ballot initiative to eliminate spring black bear hunting and to eliminate all use of bait and hounds to hunt black bears in Idaho. Interviewers then read a list of issues that concern people about the black bear initiative and respondents were asked to rate how much importance each issue had for them in thinking about this initiative on a scale of 1 ("very much importance") to 5 ("no importance"). As shown in Table 7, the most important issue overall was the possibility of hunters killing a female bear with dependent young and the least important issue was the sportsmanship of bear hunting.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Average Importance Score</i>
<i>The Possibility of Hunters Killing a Female Bear with Dependent Young</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Who Should Have Final Say on Managing Bears in Idaho</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<i>The Well-Being of the Black Bear Population</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<i>Limiting Hunting Opportunities for Hunters</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>The Possibility of Economic Loss to Ranchers, Hunting Guides, and Others</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>Animal Rights as Opposed to the Rights of Hunters</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<i>The Morality of Hunting Black Bears</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>The Sportsmanship of Bear Hunting</i>	<i>3.1</i>

TABLE 7: Importance of Issues in Thinking About Proposed Black Bear Initiative

- Nearly half of the oldest (55 and over) and youngest (18 to 33) respondents attached great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others. The youngest adults (18 to 42) were the most likely to attach great importance to the well-being of the black bear population. The oldest respondents (55 and over) were less likely than younger adults to attach great importance to the issue of who should have the final say on managing bears.
- The more economically conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others. The more economically liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the well-being of the black bear population, to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters, and to the possibility of hunters killing a female bear with dependent young. Economic moderates were the most likely to attach great importance to the sportsmanship of bear hunting.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to attach great importance to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters. The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the sportsmanship of bear hunting. Respondents with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000 were the most likely to attach great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others.
- Respondents in the South Central and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to attach great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others. Those in the Panhandle region were the most likely to attach great importance to the well-being of the black bear population. Respondents in the Panhandle, North Central, and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to attach great importance to the

issue of who should have the final say on managing bears.

- Respondents in rural counties were more likely than those in urban counties to attach great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others as well as to the issue of who should have the final say on managing bears.
- The more socially conservative the respondent, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the possibility of economic loss to ranchers, hunting guides and others. The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the well-being of the black bear population and to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters. Social liberals were also the most likely to attach great importance to the possibility of hunters killing a female bear with dependent young, while social conservatives and moderates were the most likely to attach great importance to limiting hunting opportunities for hunters.
- Respondents with shorter residence were more likely to attach great importance to the well-being of the black bear population as well as to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters.
- The higher the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the sportsmanship of bear hunting. Respondents with vocational or some college education were the most likely to attach great importance to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters.
- Women were more likely than men to attach great importance to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters as well as to the possibility of hunters killing a female bear with dependent young. Men were more likely than women to attach great importance to the sportsmanship of bear hunting as well as to limiting hunting opportunities for hunters.
- Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to attach great importance to animal rights as opposed to the rights of hunters. The more rural the respondent's setting, the more likely they were to attach great importance to the sportsmanship of bear hunting as well as to the issue of who should have the final say on managing bears.
- White non-Hispanic respondents were more likely than minority respondents to attach great importance to limiting hunting opportunities for hunters.

THE ARTS

Respondents were read a list of arts events and were asked to indicate which ones they would go to more often than they do now if they could go as often as they wanted. As shown in Table 8, the largest numbers of respondents said they would go to more arts and crafts fairs and art museums or other galleries if they could. The fewest indicated opera performances and literature readings.

<i>Arts Event</i>	<i>Percent Would Attend More</i>
<i>Arts and Crafts Fairs</i>	72.2
<i>Art Museums or Other Galleries</i>	69.6
<i>Non-Musical Plays</i>	60.8
<i>Folk Arts Festivals and Performances</i>	59.7
<i>Musical Plays or Operettas</i>	52.1
<i>Classical Music Concerts</i>	50.2
<i>Jazz Music Concerts</i>	45.6
<i>Dance Recitals Other Than Ballet</i>	36.7
<i>Ballet</i>	33.0
<i>Opera Performances</i>	27.5
<i>Literature Readings</i>	21.5

TABLE 8: *If You Could Go as Often as You Wanted, Which of These Arts Events Would You Go to More Often Than You Do Now?*

- Women were more likely than men to say they would like to go to more of each of the listed arts events, with the exception of jazz music concerts.
- The more the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to say they would like to go to more folk arts festivals and performances, jazz music concerts, classical music concerts, musical plays or operettas, and non-musical plays.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to say they would like to go to more folk arts festivals and performances, jazz music concerts, opera performances, musical plays or operettas, non-musical plays, ballet, and art museums and other galleries. Respondents with residence of between 11 and 23 years as well as those the longest residence (41 or more years) were the most likely to say they would like to go to more literature readings.
- Younger respondents were more likely to say they would like to go to more jazz music concerts and ballet. The youngest respondents (18 to 33) were the most likely to say they would like to go to more classical music concerts and ballet and, along with the oldest respondents (55 and over), were also the most likely to say they would like to

- go to more opera performances and musical plays or operettas. Those between 34 and 42 years old were the most likely to say they would like to go to more arts and crafts fairs.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say they would like to go to more arts and crafts fairs. The higher the respondent's income, the more likely they were to say they would like to go to more non-musical plays.
 - More economically liberal respondents were more likely to say they would like to go to more literature readings. Economic moderates were the most likely to say they would like to go to more opera performances and ballet and, along with economic liberals, were more likely than conservatives to say they would like to go to more jazz music concerts.
 - The more socially liberal the respondent, the more likely they were to say they would like to go to more jazz music concerts, opera performances, non-musical plays, ballet, art museums and other galleries, and literature readings. Social moderates and liberals were more likely than social conservatives to say they would like to go to more dance recitals other than ballet.
 - Respondents in small town settings were the most likely to say they would like to go to more opera performances and ballet.
 - Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to say they would like to go to more non-musical plays.
 - Respondents in the Central Mountain and South Central regions were the most likely they were to say they would like to go to more dance recitals other than ballet.

Respondents were read a list of reasons for not attending arts events more often than they do now and were asked to indicate which ones applied to them. As indicated in Table 9, the largest numbers of respondents gave "not enough time to attend arts events" as one of their reasons. "Feeling uncomfortable attending arts events" was the reason given by the fewest respondents.

<i>Reason for Not Attending Arts Events More Often</i>	<i>Percent Citing Reason</i>
<i>Not Enough Time to Attend Arts Events</i>	<i>53.6</i>
<i>Lack of Awareness of Arts Events</i>	<i>48.9</i>
<i>Arts Events Are Not Available Where I Live</i>	<i>46.7</i>
<i>Too Far to Go to Attend Arts Events</i>	<i>45.8</i>
<i>Arts Events Are Too Expensive</i>	<i>39.7</i>
<i>Feeling Uncomfortable Attending Arts Events</i>	<i>10.3</i>
<i>Other Reasons</i>	<i>27.5</i>

TABLE 9: Which of These Are Reasons That You Do Not Attend Arts Events More Often Than You Do Now?

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to cite not having enough time and lack of awareness of arts events as reasons that they do not attend arts events more often than they do now. The youngest respondents (18 to 33) as well as those between 43 and 54 were the most likely to cite arts events not being available where they live.
- Respondents with vocational or some college education were the most likely to cite not having enough time as well

- as arts events being too expensive as reasons they do not attend arts events more often than they do now. The less the respondent's formal education, the more likely they were to cite feeling uncomfortable attending arts events.
- The shorter the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to cite not having enough time as a reason that they do not attend arts events more often than they do now. The longer the respondent's residence in Idaho, the more likely they were to cite feeling uncomfortable attending arts events.
- Men were more likely than women to cite arts events being too expensive as a reason they do not attend arts events more often than they do now.
- The lower the respondent's income, the more likely they were to cite arts events being too expensive as well as it being too far to go to attend arts events as reasons they do not attend arts events more often than they do now.
- Respondents in the Southwest and Central Mountain regions were the most likely to cite arts events being too expensive, arts events not being available where they live, and lack of awareness of arts events as reasons they do not attend arts events more often than they do now. Respondents in the South Central and Southeast regions were the most likely to cite it being too far to go to attend arts events, and those in the North Central region were the most likely to cite feeling uncomfortable attending arts events.
- Respondents in urban counties were more likely than those in rural counties to cite arts events being too expensive as a reason they do not attend arts events more often than they do now. Respondents in rural counties were more likely than those in urban counties to cite arts events not being available where they live as well as it being too far to go to attend arts events.
- The more rural the respondent's residential setting, the more likely they were to cite arts events not being available where they live, it being too far to go to attend arts events, and lack of awareness of arts events as reasons that they do not attend arts events more often than they do now.

ICA INITIATIVE

Although about one-fifth of respondents were undecided, nearly half said that, if the Idaho Citizen's Alliance succeeds in getting a new "anti-gay" initiative on the 1996 ballot, they would vote against it (Figure 41).

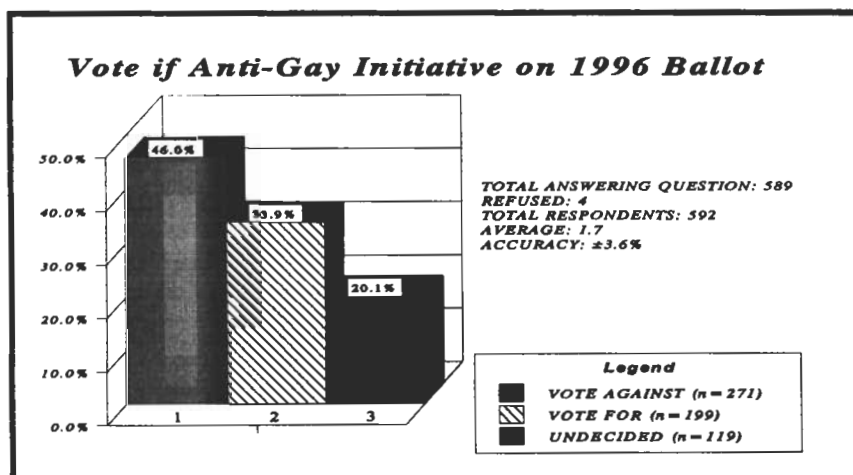


FIGURE 41: *If the Idaho Citizen's Alliance Succeeds in Getting a New Anti-Gay Initiative on the 1996 Ballot, Would You Vote For or Against It?*

- More economically liberal respondents were more likely to say they would vote against a new anti-gay initiative.
- Women were more likely than men to say they would vote against a new anti-gay initiative, while men were more likely to say they would vote for it.
- The shorter the respondent's residence, the more likely they were to say they would vote against a new initiative.
- More socially liberal respondents were more likely to say they would vote against a new anti-gay initiative.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The Social Science Research Center purchased a list-assisted random digit dialing sample from Survey Sampling, Inc. (SSI), which provides samples that are well-documented, credible, and have successfully withstood court challenges. This probability sample was stratified proportional to the number of active blocks in each telephone exchange in each Idaho county. A “block” is a group of 100 telephone numbers in a single exchange. For example 343-1100 to 343-1199 is one block. There are 100 blocks or 10,000 numbers per exchange. In order for a block to be active, at least one number in the block must be listed in the telephone directory. (The assessment of active blocks is updated every six months by SSI.) Thus, for example, in the Boise exchange “343” all 100 blocks are active and the sampling frame includes 10,000 numbers. In the town of Deary, Idaho, there are only seven active blocks for the exchange “877,” resulting in a total of 700 numbers included in the sampling frame for that exchange. In order to ensure that every Idaho household had a chance to be surveyed, the Center also requested telephone exchanges that border on Idaho and include some Idaho households even though the majority of the numbers are in adjacent states. SSI drew the sample used for this survey from a total of 812,200 telephone numbers.

Once the sample is drawn, SSI removes numbers that they have identified through their screening procedures as business or non-working numbers. However, not all of these numbers can be identified and removed: Some can only be identified by the Center over the course of the survey. In addition, the Center cannot make contact with all of the valid residential numbers in the sample during the course of the survey. Some numbers will remain unanswered or busy at the end of the survey, and some additional numbers reached will refuse to participate in the interview. The number of calls that result in no answers, busy signals, businesses, refusals, unqualified households, and so forth before one interview can be completed is termed the “hit rate.” For this survey, SSI determined that the hit rate could be as high as ten to one. Accordingly, the Center purchased a sample of 4100 telephone numbers.

These 4100 numbers were drawn from each county based on the proportion of active telephone blocks in each telephone exchange. For example, Ada county contains over 20 percent of the total active blocks, whereas Camas county contains about one-sixth of one percent. Accordingly, 21.0 percent of the 4100 numbers or 861 numbers were drawn from active blocks in Ada county exchanges, and 0.17 percent or 7 numbers were drawn from the active blocks in Camas county exchanges. The proportion of sample size to the size of the sampling frame is approximately .005 (4100 divided by 812,200). The number of households selected for the survey in each telephone exchange was determined by multiplying the number of active blocks by this proportion and again by 100. For example, Deary has 7 active blocks, so three households (7 times .005 multiplied by 100) there were selected for the survey.

After SSI screened the sample for business and non-working numbers, the Center actually received a total of 3460 numbers, divided into 41 replicates, each with a range of from 76 to 91 phone numbers

Following this sample design, the sampled telephone numbers were spread across the 44 Idaho counties in rough proportion to the number of households in each county. This procedure allows the Center to aggregate the results into regions of the state along county lines and ensure that statistics for each region can be calculated.

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

Once the final draft of the questionnaire was approved by the participants, the Center purchased the sample from SSI and began the survey. In order to minimize potential bias in the sample resulting from the known greater likelihood of certain sorts of people to answer phones in households (for example, women and older persons), interviewers asked for the person in the household 18 or older with the most recent birthday.

The questionnaire items were entered into the Center's computer-assisted telephone interviewing software, which transforms the hard-copy questionnaire into computerized data entry screens. The sampled telephone numbers were fed through the computer network to the interviewer work stations. The disposition of every telephone call made as well as the data on all completed interviews were returned through the network to a central computer, where the data were prepared for analysis.

For the analysis, the each respondent's answers were weighted according to the population proportion of the respondent's region as well as by the number of adults in the respondent's household. The resulting weighting of the results for each item reflects the projected responses within the specified confidence interval (95 percent probability that the population mean for most interval level items will be within no more than 5 percent of the sample mean) of all adults in Idaho living in households with telephones.