BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER

12TH ANNUAL IDAHO PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY

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February, 2001

12TH ANNUAL IDAHO PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY
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The Social Science Research Center is a fully integrated center that is available to conduct federal, state, and local government-sponsored research and policy studies. Presently, the SSRC has the capacity to conduct in-house; large-scale mail-based survey research projects, and small- to mid-scale telephone-based survey research projects. In the months ahead the SSRC will add the Internet as a platform for survey research projects as well.

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The SSRC wishes to thank the state agencies that sponsored questions in the Public Policy Survey which include: the State Department of Parks and Recreation; the State Division of Professional-Technical Education; the State Department of Fish and Game; the State Department of Environmental Quality; the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory; the State Independent Living Council; the State Council on Developmental Disabilities; and the State Controller's Office.

NEW IN THIS REPORT

The report includes 1999-2000 comparisons on the core questions; and ten-year trend and regional analyses on select core questions. This report is also available as a PDF file and will be posted on the Internet.

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE SSRC

To obtain additional copies of this report, to request specialized analyses, or to learn more about participating next year in the 13th Annual Public Policy Survey, please refer to the SSRC INFORMATION REQUEST FORM on the last page of this report.

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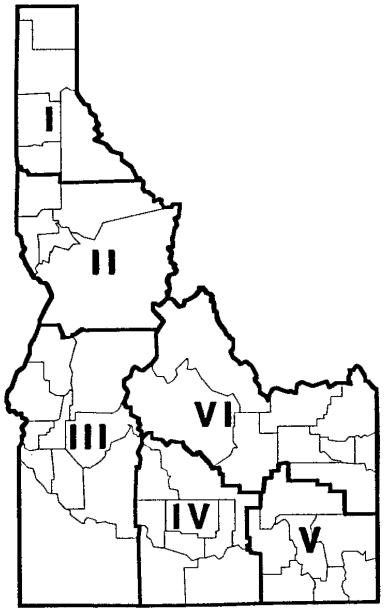
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Science Research Center (SSRC) at Boise State University outsourced the data collection component of this telephone-based public policy survey of Idahoans, to the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University. The SSRC supervised the work of the SESRC at WSU, which utilized a random-digit-dialing methodology in conducting this survey. There were 706 responses to the survey, which were obtained from an adjusted field sample of 1,393 prospective respondents. The adjusted response rate for the 12th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey is 51%. However, a better indicator of the representative nature of responses is found in the standard error of measurement calculation. For this survey the estimated SE is: ± 3.8 percent at a 95% confidence level.

In addition to statewide representation, valid responses were obtained from Idahoans in proportions that allow general comparisons across six geographic regions of the State. The counties in the six regions are listed in Figure 1 below which also depicts a county-level regional base map for the State of Idaho.

Figure 1
County Map of Idaho with Regional Boundaries **List of Counties within Region**



1—Panhandle	Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone
2—North Central	Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho
3—Southwest	Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee
4—South Central	Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia
5—Southeast	Bingham, Power, Bannock, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lodge, Caribou
6—East Central	Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville

* Missing "county" data resulted for N=9 or 1.3% of total respondents.

SUMMARY PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The majority of survey respondents (87%) were white, non-Hispanic; and respondents were approximately equally distributed by gender. The range in age for respondents was 18 to 92 years with a median age of 45. Sixty-three percent of respondents were married; and one-half of households had an annual income less than $40,000.

One-quarter of respondents had graduated from high school or earned a GED; and 52% indicated that they had either attended some college, earned an associate's degree or a bachelor's degree. Close to one-half of respondents were employed full-time (48%). Of those not employed; the majority were retired (47%), or homemakers (21%), and 6% were students.

Thirty-one percent of respondents were lifetime Idaho residents. The median number of years living in Idaho was 24. Of those respondents that moved to Idaho; 34% moved here for the quality of life, and 21% moved here for employment.

Forty-one percent of respondents identified themselves as Republican, compared to Democrats (22%), and Independents (28%). Forty-eight percent of respondents considered themselves to be at least somewhat conservative; while 19% described themselves to be at least somewhat liberal.

For more detail, please see Demographic Summary Tables in Appendix 1.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES TO CORE QUESTIONS

In this year's survey, the most important issues facing Idaho (rank-ordered by percent) included: education, growth, and the environment. To a lesser degree, but still important were: wages, agriculture, and the economy. More than two-thirds of respondents indicated that the state was headed in the right direction. Almost all respondents indicated a high-level of satisfaction with the quality of their life in Idaho. However, in equal percentages, just as many respondents indicated that life would get easier for them, as those that expected life would get more difficult for them. In almost equal numbers, Idahoans have the most trust and confidence in local and state government; and they felt that state and local government best responds to their needs. In almost equal numbers, respondents felt that they got the most from state and local taxes; and also in equal numbers respondents felt that both the local and the federal government imposed the least fair taxes. In most cases, the level of satisfaction with quality, opportunity, and access in ten areas of programs and services was favorable for at least two-thirds of respondents. However, in the case of programs and services for the needy, the level of satisfaction-dissatisfaction was split nearly 50-50.

INTRODUCTION

The Social Science Research Center (SSRC) is housed in the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. The Idaho State Board of Education has designated the social sciences as a primary emphasis area for Boise State University. The SSRC contributes to this aspect of the mission of the university, by conducting the Public Policy Survey on an annual basis.

The Public Policy Survey attempts to identify issues that are of concern to Idaho citizens. This report is the primary vehicle for dissemination of public policy concerns to the State Legislature, state agencies, and to the public at large. Copies of this report are distributed to members of the State Legislature, and state agency personnel. Copies are also available to Idahoans upon request; and archive copies are available at the Albertsons Library at Boise State University, and at the State Reference Library.

Since its inception in 1990, a set of questions referred to as "core questions" have been asked each year. These core questions relate to the: quality of life in Idaho; problems facing Idaho; trust and confidence in government and opinions on taxes; and satisfaction with ten program and service areas—are important indicators of changes in attitudes and opinions of the citizens of the State of Idaho.

This year, state agencies that sponsored questions in the Public Policy Survey included: the State Department of Parks and Recreation; the State Division of Professional-Technical Education; the State Department of Fish and Game; the State Department of Environmental Quality; the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory; the State Independent Living Council; the State Council on Developmental Disabilities; and the State Controller's Office.

METHODOLOGY

The SSRC developed the technical specifications and research protocols, and supervised the development of the questionnaire used in this policy study. The Institutional Review Board (IRB) at BSU approved the research protocol and the questionnaire for use with human subjects in this research effort. The guiding principles in the IRB process requires that respondents be guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality, and that they also be allowed to refuse to answer any survey question. In this report, item non-responses are reported as "missing data."

Under contract with Boise State University, the Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC), at Washington State University conducted the data collection component of this project. The SESRC utilized their Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system to collect survey data from a sample of Idahoans, over the age of eighteen.

In previous years, a randomized sample of households was used in the survey. Sampled households would typically receive a mail-based pre-survey notification that they had been selected to participate in the ensuing telephone-based survey. The disposition of this pre-survey material is useful for making survey non-response adjustments. The SESRC utilizes a different sampling methodology known as random-digit-dialing (RDD) as part of their CATI-system. The SESRC obtained a sampling frame of telephone numbers for Idaho households from Genesys, Inc. The sample contained random numbers that were known to be found in Idaho telephone exchanges; a pre-survey notification was not possible.

There were 706 responses obtained from an adjusted field sample of 1,393 prospective respondents. Therefore, the adjusted response rate for the 12th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey is 51%. However, a better indicator of the representative nature of these responses is found in the standard error of measurement calculation. For this survey, the estimated SE is: ± 3.8 percent at a 95% confidence level.

In contrast, for the 11th Annual Public Policy Survey, the number of responses was 720; the adjusted response rate was 67%; and the SE was: ± 3.7 percent at a 95% confidence level. The results from these very different methodologies are quite similar, and the SSRC has confidence in the findings obtained by the SESRC, which are presented herein.

In future years, a consideration may be for the SSRC to utilize a combined household and RDD sampling methodology, in order to both increase response rates and reduce the SE. Cost will undoubtedly be a major consideration in utilizing a combined method; but the results may be well worth the additional cost and effort.

For the 12th Annual Idaho Public Policy Survey, the SESRC conducted telephone interviews from December 12, 2000 through January 21, 2001.

In previous years, the SSRC used 1990 U.S. Census data to weight survey responses by the corresponding population in each region. Current U.S. Census Data is not readily available for comparative purposes. However, since responses to this survey are similar to responses obtained in previous years; and since response rates by regions this year are similar to regional response rates obtained in previous years; the SSRC believes that regional comparisons are generally valid but should be used with extreme caution. As the new population data becomes available, the representative nature of regional responses will be re-evaluated.

The SSRC obtained survey response data from the SESRC and conducted its own analyses, which is presented herein. SSRC findings presented in this report are based non-weighted responses.

PUBLIC POLICY SURVEY QUESTIONS

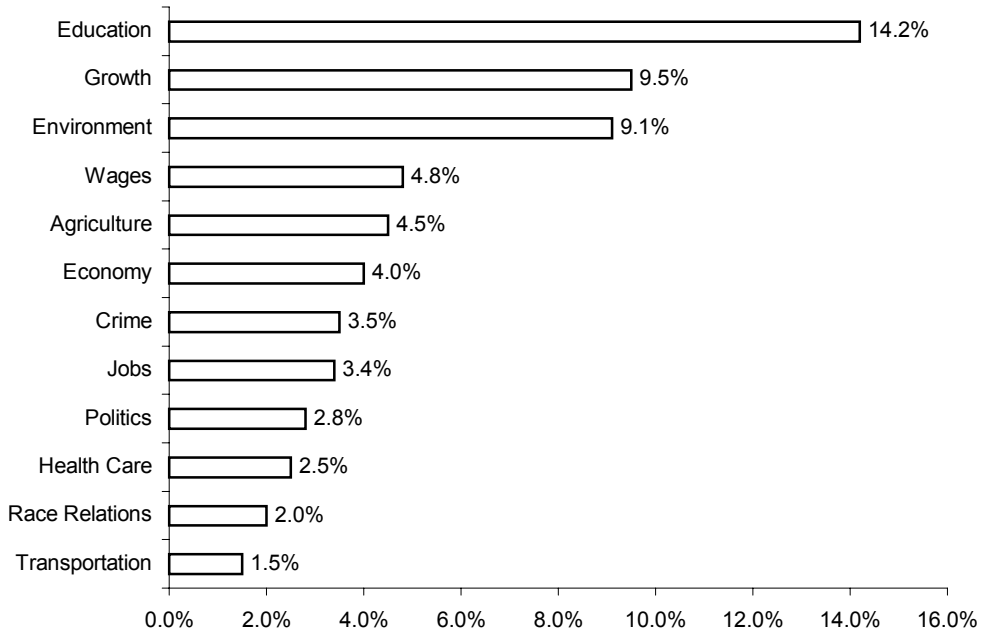
MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FACING IDAHO

Core questions have been asked in each of the previous years of the Public Policy Survey, however, the one question that is key to the survey is simply:

"What is the most important issue facing Idaho today?"

In the present study, responses to this question fell into twelve discrete categories which are presented in Figure 2, and which are rank-ordered by percentage of responses. The top three issues, which accounted for 33% of responses included: education, growth, and the environment. To a lesser degree, but still important were: wages, agriculture, and the economy. These five issues combined accounted for nearly 50% of responses. One-third of respondents (N=243; 34%), however, identified issues that were not easily codified. In the very near future, those responses will be further scrutinized and that analysis will be released as an addendum to this report. (Please refer to the SSRC Information Request Form at the back of this report.)

Figure 2
The Most Important Issues Facing Idaho Rank-Ordered by Percent



In 1990, the first year of the Public Policy Survey; education, the economy, the environment, drugs, and taxes were identified as the five most important issues facing Idaho. Although the nature of the question does not lend itself to direct year-to-year comparisons, several categories of issues that are important to Idahoans have remained consistent over time. This trend data is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3
The Five Most Important Issues Facing Idaho, 1990 to the Present

	Education	Economy	Environment	Drugs	Taxes	Growth	Crime	Politics	Agriculture
1990	1	2	3	4	5	·	·	·	·
1991	1	3	2	·	4	·	·	·	·
1992	3	2	1	·	4	·	·	·	·
1993	2	1	3	·	5	4	·	·	·
1994	3	2	4	·	5	1	·	·	·
1995	2	3	5	·	4	1	·	·	·
1996	2	3	·	·	5	1	4	·	·
1997	2	4	5	·	3	1	·	·	·
1998	2	·	3	·	4	1	5	·	·
1999	1	4	5	·	·	3	·	2	·
2000	1	·	3	·	·	2	5	·	4

For eleven years, "education" has been identified as one of the top three issues of importance to Idahoans. As an issue, "taxes" on the other hand, has hovered in the lower range of importance (3 to 5). Issues such as "the economy" and "the environment" have floated from top to bottom in level of importance (1 to 5). From a policy perspective, issues that have surfaced only once, such as "drugs" in 1990; or persistent issues such as "growth" that first surfaced in 1993 and has remained one of the top three issues of importance to Idahoans, are most intriguing in regards public policy.

IS THE STATE HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

A large proportion of respondents indicated that the State was headed in the right direction. Similar results were found in 1999 as well, and this information is presented in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4
Is the State Headed in the Right Direction?

	1999		2000	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Yes	569	79.0	484	68.6
No	108	15.0	125	17.7
Missing Data	43	6.0	97	13.7
Total	720	100.0	706	100.0

QUALITY OF LIFE IN IDAHO

Respondents indicated a high-level of satisfaction with the quality of their life in Idaho. Figure 5A shows that 90% of respondents indicated that they were at least somewhat or highly satisfied with the quality of life in Idaho. These findings are similar to those reported in 1999.

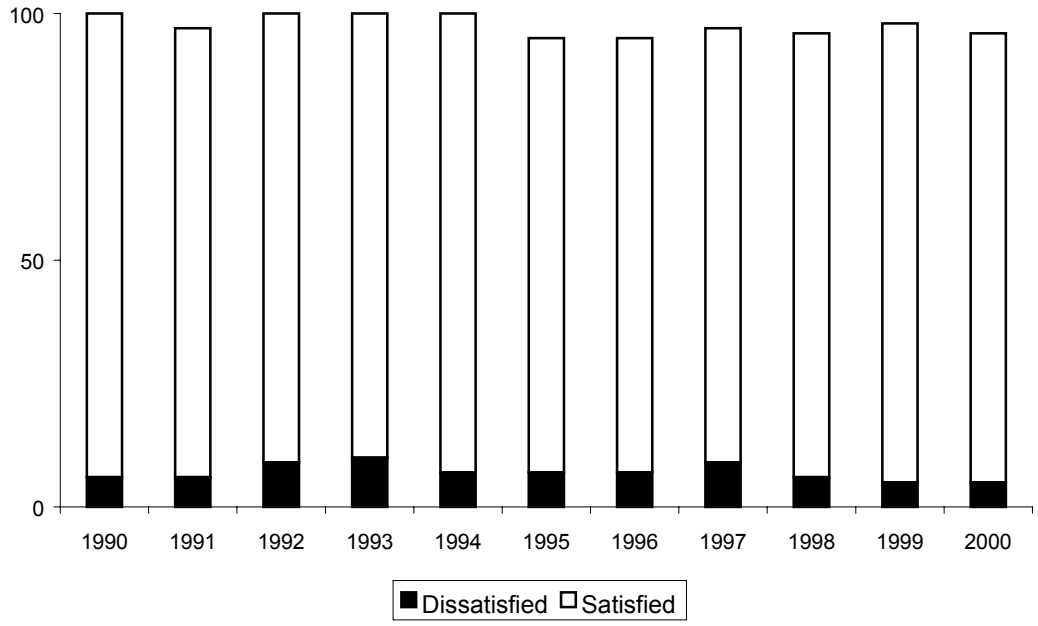
Figure 5A
Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Life in Idaho, 1999-2000

	1999		2000	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Highly Satisfied	414	57.6	227	32.2
Somewhat Satisfied	254	35.3	408	57.8
Neither	18	2.5	35	5.0
Somewhat Dissatisfied	31	4.3	26	3.7
Highly Dissatisfied	2	0.3	7	1.0
Missing Data	0	0.0	3	0.4
Total	719	100.0	706	100.0

In 1990, 94% of respondents indicated that they were at least somewhat satisfied or highly satisfied with the quality of their life in Idaho. A high degree of satisfaction with the quality of life in Idaho seems to have remained consistent over time.

Figure 5B shows trends in satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the quality of life in Idaho for all years of the Public Policy Survey.

Figure 5B
Comparison of Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction with the Quality of Life, 1990 to the Present



EXPECTATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

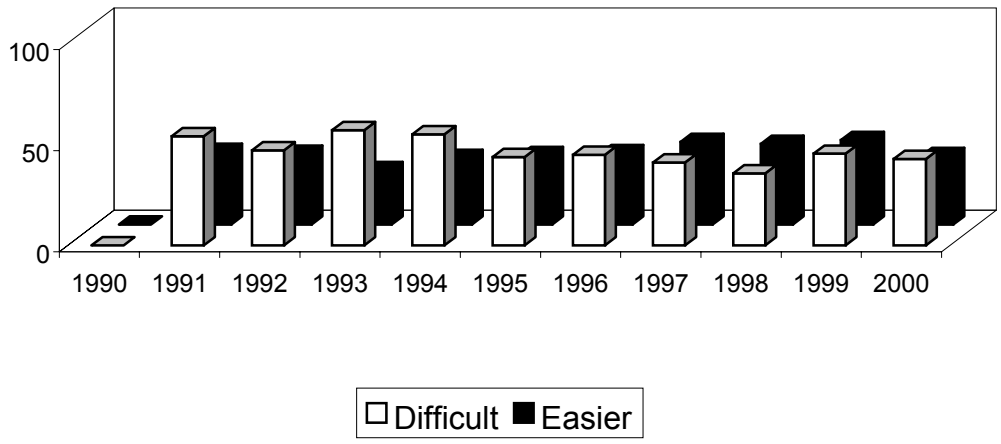
Respondents indicated a high-level of expectation that life in Idaho would get easier for them in the future. Figure 6A shows that 41% of respondents indicated that life would be at least somewhat or much easier for them in the future. However, 32% of respondents indicated that life would be at least somewhat or much more difficult for them in the future. 1999 data shows an interesting shift in expectations for the future; where 33% of respondents felt life would be easier compared to 42% that felt it would be more difficult.

Figure 6A
Expectations that Life will get Easier or More Difficult in the Future, 1999-2000

	1999		2000	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Much Easier	69	9.6	47	6.7
Somewhat Easier	242	23.7	241	34.1
Neither	106	14.7	156	22.1
Somewhat More Difficult	254	35.3	156	22.1
Much More Difficult	48	6.7	73	10.3
Missing Data	0	0.0	33	4.7
Total	719	100.0	706	100.0

In 1991, the first year that this question was asked in the Public Policy Survey, 36% of respondents indicated that life would at least be somewhat easier for them; while 54% of respondents indicated that life would be at least somewhat difficult for them. Figure 6B shows a ten-year trend in expectations for the degree of difficulty in respondent's lives.

Figure 6B
Comparison of Life being Easier or Harder, 1990 to the Present



PERCEPTIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT; INCLUDING OPINIONS ON TAXATION

In almost equal numbers, respondents indicated that they had the most trust and confidence in local (36%) and state (32%) government; that local (44%) and state (32%) government responded best to their needs; and that they got the most from state (38%) and local (30%) government. Figure 7A shows responses to these items. In almost equal numbers, respondents felt that local taxes (39%) and federal taxes (33%) were both found to be the least fair. This result is different from what has been reported in previous years. Please refer to these comparisons in Figure 7B.

Figure 7A
Perceptions of Trust, Responsiveness of Government, Opinions on Taxation

	Federal	State*	Local	All	None	Total
Level of government in which you have the most trust and confidence	90 13.4%	217 32.4%	238 35.5%	43 6.4%	82 12.2%	670 100%
Level of government which best responds to your needs	94 14.3%	211 32.1%	289 43.9%	22 3.3%	42 6.4%	658 100%
Level of government that you get the most for your tax money	137 21.7%	238 37.8%	191 30.3%	19 3.0%	45 7.1%	630 100%
Level of government of which taxes are least fair	225 33.4%	127 18.8%	261 38.7%	47 7.0%	14 2.1%	674 100%

*On this item: state income tax (N=54; 8.0%), and state sales tax (N=73; 10.8%) were combined for presentation purposes.

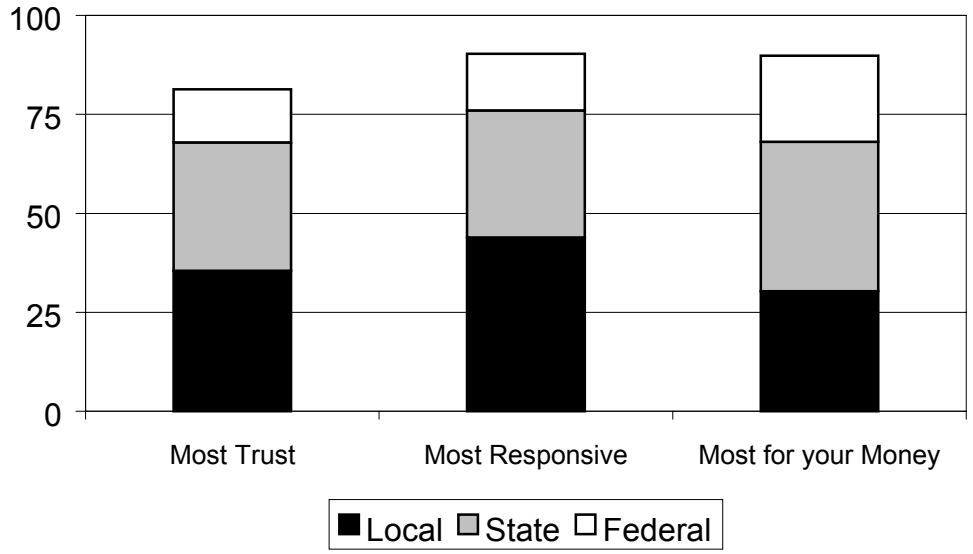
Figure 7B
Perceptions of Trust, Responsiveness of Government, Opinions on Taxation, 1999-2000

		Federal	State*	Local	All	None	Total
Level of government in which you have the most trust and confidence	1999	13.1%	32.2%	47.8%	6.9%	0.0%	100%
	2000	13.4%	32.4%	35.5%	6.4%	12.2%	100%
Level of government which best responds to your needs	1999	11.5%	30.2%	47.3%	7.6%	3.4%	100%
	2000	14.3%	32.1%	43.9%	3.3%	6.4%	100%
Level of government that you get the most for your tax money	1999	19.5%	37.2%	34.4%	5.7%	3.2%	100%
	2000	21.7%	37.8%	30.3%	3.0%	7.1%	100%
Level of government of which taxes are least fair	1999	59.7%	22.1%	7.4%	7.0%	3.8%	100%
	2000	33.4%	18.8%	38.7%	7.0%	2.1%	100%

*On this item: state income tax, and state sales tax were combined for presentation purposes.

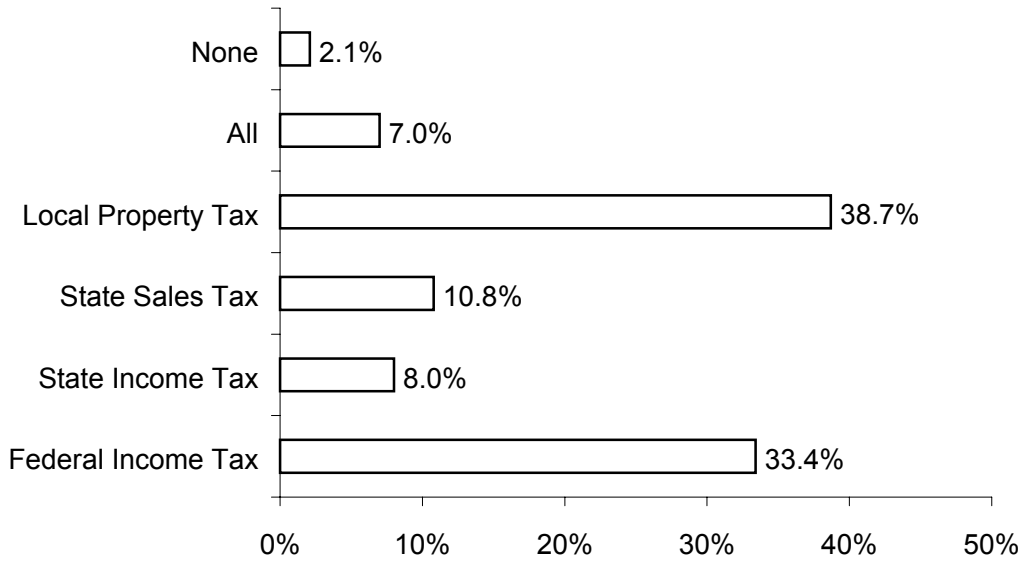
In Figure 7C and Figure 7D below, item responses to these core questions on perceptions of government and taxation are represented graphically.

Figure 7C
Perceptions of Trust and Responsiveness by Level of Government



In order to differentiate respondent's opinions on the level of government taxation that is least fair, this question is presented separately in Figure 7D, below.

Figure 7D
Perceptions of the Level of Government Taxation that is the Least Fair



LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH TEN PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS

In previous years of the survey, respondents were asked to indicate their opinion on the appropriateness of funding-levels for ten program and service areas in Idaho. In the present survey, the question was formatted in order to ask a more direct question on the level of satisfaction with "quality," "opportunity," and "access" in the following ten areas of programs and services. Responses are summarized in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8
Level of Satisfaction with Ten Program and Service Areas

Statewide Totals	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Dis-Satisfied	Very Dis-Satisfied	Total
Public Education	91	374	156	62	683
	13.3%	54.8%	22.8%	9.1%	100%
Higher Education	114	420	105	23	662
	17.2%	63.4%	15.9%	3.5%	100%
Vocational and Technical Education	95	385	116	28	624
	15.2%	61.7%	18.6%	4.5%	100%
Environmental Protection	81	338	164	73	656
	12.3%	51.5%	25.0%	11.1%	100%
Economic Development	92	351	179	47	669
	13.8%	52.5%	26.8%	7.0%	100%
Programs and Services for the Needy	64	273	217	87	641
	10.0%	42.6%	33.9%	13.6%	100%
Programs and Services for Senior Citizens	61	284	193	67	605
	10.1%	46.9%	31.9%	11.1%	100%
Programs and Services for Youth	70	313	186	73	642
	10.9%	48.8%	29.0%	11.4%	100%
Crime Prevention	109	393	116	62	680
	16.0%	57.8%	17.1%	9.1%	100%
Public Health Care	71	341	149	69	630
	11.3%	54.1%	23.7%	11.0%	100%

QUESTIONS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER
WHAT ARE YOUR SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND INFLUENCE ON POLICY ISSUES?

The media is the number one source of information and influence on issues that are of concern to Idahoans. It is curious to note, however, that while the church was rated low as a source of information (7th of 7 choices); it was rated relatively high as a source of influence (3rd of 7 choices). Also curious was that while the Internet was rated high as a source of information (2nd of 7 choices); it was rated low as a source of influence (6th of 7).

Item choice response numbers and percents are shown in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9
Information and Sources that Influence your Opinions on Issues Facing Idaho Today

	Information Sources			Sources of Influence		
	Item Choice	N	Pct. Within Response	Item Choice	N	Pct. Within Response
News Media	1	366	53.3	1	223	33.8
Friends	3	176	26.2	2	195	30.2
Family	5	143	22.0	7	101	16.2
Internet	2	162	27.5	6	104	18.0
School	6	116	18.5	5	113	18.8
Elected Officials	4	152	25.2	4	136	23.2
Church	7	101	17.0	3	170	24.1

DEPT. OF PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION
WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON:
BREACHING THE DAMS ON THE SNAKE RIVER AND CLINTON'S ROADLESS INITIATIVE

Please note that more than one-half of respondents (58%) indicated that they opposed breaching the dams on the lower Snake River, shown below in Figure 10A. Respondents held very strong levels of support or opposition, shown below in Figure 10B. These beliefs are poignantly captured in Figure 10C, which shows that in near equal proportions; respondents either strongly supported (64%) or strongly opposed (72%) breaching the dams. Regional comparisons are found in Figure 10D.

Figure 10A
Support or Oppose Breaching the Lower Four Snake River Dams to Protect Salmon

	N	Pct.
Support	207	32.2
Neutral	66	10.3
Oppose	370	57.5
Missing Data	63	8.9
Total	706	100.0

Figure 10B
Follow-up Question that Gauges Level of Support or Opposition on this Issue

	N	Pct.
Strong	398	56.4
Mild	179	25.4
Missing Data	128	18.1
Total	706	100.0

Figure 10C
Comparison of Support or Opposition by Gauge of Level of Support or Opposition

	Level of Support or Opposition		
Breaching the Dams	Strong	Mild	Total
Support	132	74	206
	64.0%	36.0%	100%
Oppose	265	105	370
	71.6%	38.4	100%
Total	397	179	576
	68.9%	31.1%	100%

Figure 10D
Support or Oppose Breaching the Lower Four Snake River Dams, by Region

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Support	33	9	91	22	28	20	203
	31.7%	13.8%	37.9%	30.6%	43.1%	22.0%	31.9%
Neutral	13	5	19	8	3	16	64
	12.5%	7.7%	7.9%	11.1%	4.6%	17.6%	10.0%
Oppose	58	51	130	42	34	55	370
	55.8%	78.5%	54.2%	58.3%	52.3%	60.4%	58.1%
Totals	104	65	240	72	65	91	637
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CLINTON'S ROADLESS INITIATIVE

Close to two-thirds of respondents (63%) indicated that they opposed former President Clinton's "roadless" initiative for the State of Idaho.

Figure 10D
Support or Oppose Clinton's Roadless Initiative

	N	Pct.
Support	209	30.8
Neutral	43	6.3
Oppose	426	62.8
Missing Data	28	4.0
Total	706	100.0

The pattern of support and opposition to this initiative is consistent across Idaho's six regions, where the greatest opposition ranged from a low of 57% (in Region 4) to a high of 74% (in Region 6); and the greatest support ranged from a low of 20% (in Region 6) to a high of 36% (in Region 5).

Figure 10E
Support or Oppose Clinton's Roadless Initiative, by Region

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Support	32	14	90	25	26	20	207
	31.4%	22.2%	35.3%	33.3%	36.1%	19.6%	30.9%
Neutral	4	6	13	7	4	7	41
	3.9%	9.5%	5.1%	9.3%	5.6%	6.9%	6.1%
Oppose	66	43	152	43	42	75	421
	64.7%	68.3%	59.6%	57.3%	58.3%	73.5%	62.9%
Totals	102	63	255	75	72	102	669
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN IDAHO?

The following questions were intended to discern perceived differences in regions by asking respondents to self-describe the area that they lived in and to describe a characteristic that is unique to that area. Responses to the regional area question are found in Figure 11A below. These self-descriptions were compared to regional assignments based on their county of residency and were found to be consistent as shown in Figure 11B. Self-described characteristics of their area are shown in Figure 11C.

Figure 11A
Self-Described Regional Area of the State

	N	Pct.
North	193	28.1
Southeast	215	31.3
Southwest	279	40.6
Missing Data	19	2.7
Total	706	100.0

Figure 11B
Comparison of Self-Described Regional Area of the State, by Region

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
North	108	66	12	2	2	2	192
	97.3%	94.3%	4.6%	2.6%	2.7%	1.8%	100%
Southeast	1	2	18	28	68	96	213
	.9%	2.9%	6.9%	36.4%	91.8%	90.6%	100%
Southwest	1	2	222	41	1	7	274
	.9%	2.9%	85.7%	53.3%	1.4%	6.6%	100%
Total	111	70	259	77	74	106	697
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 11C
Self-Described Regional Distinguishing Characteristics

	N	Pct.
Politics	45	6.7
Economics	178	26.7
Population	201	30.1
Religion	85	12.7
Other	158	23.7
Missing Data	39	5.5
Total	706	100.0

Respondents were also asked to indicate which city affected their community the most in terms of media and retail shopping. Those responses are presented in Figure 11D.

Figure 11D
Larger Cities that are the Source of Media and Retail Shopping for your Region

MEDIA				SHOPPING		
N	SE	SW	CITY	N	SE	SW
11	25	218	Boise	10	19	195
38	.	.	Coeur d'Alene	61	.	.
2	86	5	Idaho Falls	1	92	4
26	1	1	Lewiston	32	2	2
2	.	.	Moscow	14	.	.
.	.	11	Nampa	1	.	21
.	56	.	Pocatello	1	43	.
.	2	1	Twin Falls	1	25	35
85	.	.	Spokane, WA	52	.	.

WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON GROWTH AND RELATED ISSUES IN IDAHO?

Respondents indicated in large proportions (88%) that growth—as measured by economic opportunities and jobs—were good for the State. These responses are found in Figure 12A. Respondents also indicated in large proportions that diversity was good for the State. These responses are found in Figure 12B.

Figure 12A
Economic Opportunities and Jobs are Good or Bad for the State

	N	Pct.
Good	592	88.4
Bad	78	11.6
Missing Data	30	5.1
Total	706	100.0

Figure 12B
More Diversity is Good or Bad for the State

	N	Pct.
Good	516	81.6
Bad	116	18.4
Missing Data	74	10.5
Total	706	100.0

Respondents were also asked their level of satisfaction with race relations in the State. More than one-half (59%) of respondents indicated that they were at least somewhat satisfied with race relations in the State; this is shown in Figure 12C.

Figure 12C
Level of Satisfaction with the Relationship Between Racial Groups

Statewide Totals	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Dis-Satisfied	Very Dis-Satisfied	Total
Relationship between Racial Groups	75	288	187	70	620
	12.1%	46.5%	30.2%	11.3%	100%

STATE AGENCY SPONSORED QUESTIONS

STATE DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

STATE COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

STATE INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

STATE DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

STATE DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

For the following four questions, there is a strong level of agreement (≥ 50%). Responses are found in Figure 13A. More than one-half of respondents indicated they would be interested in using the Internet to upgrade their skills; and more than three-quarters of respondents agreed that there was a need for more: technical college programs, work experience opportunities for high school students, and opportunities for classes required for specific careers.

Figure 13A
Statewide Responses to Four Items on Opportunities and Access

Statewide Totals	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
Idahoans need more one and two year technical college programs designed to prepare people for an occupation	287 41.4%	260 37.5%	57 8.2%	61 8.8%	29 4.2%	694 100%
High school students should be given more opportunities to participate in work experience for school credit.	356 50.8%	234 33.4%	34 4.9%	46 6.6%	31 4.4%	701 100%
High school students should be offered more opportunities to take classes for a specific career.	439 63.0%	166 23.8%	26 3.7%	40 5.7%	26 3.7%	697 100%
I am interested in opportunities to upgrade my skills over the Internet.	183 27.3%	184 27.5%	86 12.8%	121 18.1%	96 14.3%	670 100%

Figure 13B and Figure 13C show future vocational education training needs; and interest in certification, degrees, or upgrading their education.

Figure 13B
Need for Vocational Education Training in the Next Twelve Months

	N	Pct.
To maintain current employment	131	18.6
To obtain new employment	137	19.4
To maintain current and obtain new	80	11.3
Missing Data	358	50.7
Total	706	100.0

Figure 13C
Interest in Getting a Certificate or a Degree or Taking Upgrade Classes

	N	Pct.
Certificate	55	7.8
Degree	162	22.9
Upgrade	187	26.5
Not Important to Me	277	39.2
Missing Data	25	3.5
Total	706	100.0

Regional comparisons for these six Professional and Technical Education questions follow.

Figure 13D
Idahoans need more one and two year technical college programs designed to prepare people for an occupation

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Agree	59	20	102	37	25	41	284
	54.6%	29.0%	40.2%	48.1%	34.2%	39.0%	41.4%
Somewhat Agree	36	30	101	27	23	41	258
	33.3%	43.5%	39.8%	35.1%	31.5%	39.0%	37.6%
Neutral	3	7	22	7	8	8	55
	2.8%	10.1%	8.7%	9.1%	11.0%	7.6%	8%
Somewhat Disagree	7	7	20	4	11	8	55
	6.5%	10.1%	7.9%	5.2%	15.1%	7.6%	8%
Strongly Disagree	3	5	9	2	6	3	28
	2.8%	7.2%	3.5%	2.6%	8.2%	2.9%	4.1%
Totals	108	69	254	77	73	105	686
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 13E
High school students should be given more opportunities to participate in work experience for school credit

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Agree	68	30	129	42	38	43	350
	63.6%	42.9%	50%	54.5%	51.4%	40.6%	50.6%
Somewhat Agree	25	28	87	24	21	46	231
	23.4%	40%	33.7%	31.2%	28.4%	43.4%	33.4%
Neutral	1	6	13	5	5	4	34
	0.9%	8.6%	5.0%	6.5%	6.8%	3.8%	4.9%
Somewhat Disagree	6	2	16	5	7	10	46
	5.6%	2.9%	6.2%	6.5%	9.5%	9.4%	6.6%
Strongly Disagree	7	4	13	1	3	3	31
	6.5%	5.7%	5%	1.3%	4.1%	2.8%	4.5%
Totals	107	70	258	77	74	106	692
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 13F
High school students should be offered more opportunities to take classes designed for a specific career

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Agree	77	38	158	50	45	65	433
	71.3%	55.1%	61.5%	65.8%	61.6%	61.9%	62.9%
Somewhat Agree	20	23	64	14	20	24	165
	18.5%	33.3%	24.9%	18.4%	27.4%	22.9%	24.0%
Neutral	1	3	9	6	2	4	25
	0.9%	4.3%	3.5%	7.9%	2.7%	3.8%	3.6%
Somewhat Disagree	3	2	18	4	3	10	40
	2.8%	2.9%	7.0%	5.3%	4.1%	9.5%	5.8%
Strongly Disagree	7	3	8	2	3	2	25
	6.5%	4.3%	3.1%	2.6%	4.1%	1.9%	3.6%
Totals	108	69	257	76	73	105	688
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 13G
Interest in opportunities to upgrade job skills over the Internet

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Agree	26	14	70	19	25	27	181
	25.7%	21.9%	27.8%	25.3%	35.2%	27.3%	27.3%
Somewhat Agree	21	21	71	27	11	30	181
	20.8%	32.8%	28.2%	36.0%	15.5%	30.3%	27.3%
Neutral	12	14	38	10	7	2	83
	11.9%	21.9%	15.1%	13.3%	9.9%	2.0%	12.5%
Somewhat Disagree	21	8	44	11	15	22	121
	20.8%	12.5%	17.5%	14.7%	21.1%	22.2%	18.3%
Strongly Disagree	21	7	29	8	13	18	96
	20.8%	10.9%	11.5%	10.7%	18.3%	18.2%	14.5%
Totals	101	64	252	75	71	99	662
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 13H
Need for vocational education training in the next twelve months

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
To maintain current employment	21 42.0%	13 41.9%	53 39.6%	10 25.0%	18 47.4%	14 28.0%	129 37.6%
To obtain new employment	16 32.0%	13 41.9%	49 36.6%	23 57.5%	13 34.2%	21 420%	135 39.4%
To maintain current and Obtain new employment	13 26.0%	5 16.1%	32 23.9%	7 17.5%	7 18.4%	15 30.0%	79 23.0%
Totals	50 100%	31 100%	134 100%	40 100%	38 100%	50 100%	343 100%

Figure 13I
Interest in getting a certificate or a degree or taking upgrade classes

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Certificate	10 9.2%	5 7.5%	23 9.2%	4 5.5%	7 9.6%	4 3.9%	53 7.9%
Degree	20 18.3%	22.4 22%	62 24.9%	17 23.3%	16 21.9%	30 29.4%	160 23.8%
Upgrade	24 22.0%	22 32.8%	66 26.5%	23 31.5%	20 27.4%	30 29.4%	185 27.5%
Not Important	55 50.5%	25 37.3%	98 39.4%	29 39.7%	30 41.1%	38 37.3%	275 40.9%
Totals	109 100%	67 100%	249 100%	73 100%	73 100%	102 100%	673 100%

STATE COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

STATE COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Slightly more than two-thirds of respondents indicated that "in-home services" should be considered the highest priority for senior citizens and persons with disabilities that require long-term care. Responses are found in Figure 14A below. In-home services is also considered an area of concern across all six regions of the State. A regional comparison is found in Figure 14B.

Figure 14A
Statewide Responses
Many senior citizens and people with disabilities need long-term care. Which of the following types of long-term care services should be given highest priority?

	N	Pct.
Nursing Home Service	127	18.0
Group Home Service	73	10.3
In-home Service	473	67.0
Don't know	30	4.2
Missing Data	3	0.4
Total	706	100.0

Figure 14B
Regional Comparison
Many senior citizens and people with disabilities need long-term care. Which of the following types of long-term care services should be given highest priority?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Nursing Home Service	25	12	42	16	11	18	124
	23.6%	17.1%	17.2%	21.1%	15.3%	18.6%	18.6%
Group Home Service	13	7	31	6	7	8	72
	12.3%	10.0%	12.7%	7.9%	9.7%	8.2%	10.8%
In-home Service	68	51	171	54	54	71	469
	64.2%	72.9%	70.1%	71.1%	75.0%	73.2%	70.5%
Totals	106	70	244	76	72	97	665
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Almost all respondents indicated that it was at least somewhat important of very important that in states that distribute Medicaid funds, those funds should be for children and adults with disabilities. Responses are found in Figure 14C below. A similar sentiment was indicated across all six regions of the State. A regional comparison is found in Figure 14D.

Figure 14C
Statewide Responses
When states are responsible for distributing Medicaid funds, do you believe that providing Medicaid services to children and adults with disabilities should be considered…

	N	Pct.
Very Important	426	60.3
Somewhat Important	257	36.4
Somewhat Unimportant	8	1.1
Very Unimportant	2	0.3
Missing Data	13	2.9
Total	706	100.0

Figure 14D
Regional Comparisons
When states are responsible for distributing Medicaid funds, do you believe that providing Medicaid services to children and adults with disabilities should be considered…

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Very Important	70	36	150	50	49	62	417
	64.8%	52.9%	59.1%	66.7%	66.2%	59.0%	61.0%
Somewhat Important	37	31	98	24	25	42	257
	34.3%	45.6%	38.6%	32.0%	33.8%	40.0%	37.6%
Somewhat Unimportant	0	1	5	1	0	1	8
	0.0%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Very Unimportant	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Totals	108	68	254	75	74	105	684
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

STATE INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL

STATE INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL

A large percentage of respondents indicated that the State should help fund the medical benefits of persons with disabilities who are qualified to work. Responses are found in Figure 15A below. A similar sentiment was indicated across all six regions of the State. A regional comparison is found in Figure 15B.

Figure 15A
Statewide Responses
Many people with disabilities in Idaho are qualified to work, but cannot accept jobs because they would lose their medical benefits. Should the state help fund their medical benefits so they can enter the work force?

	N	Pct.
Yes	561	87.9
No	77	12.1
Missing Data	68	9.6
Total	706	100.0

Figure 15B
Regional Comparisons
Many people with disabilities in Idaho are qualified to work, but cannot accept jobs because they would lose their medical benefits. Should the state help fund their medical benefits so they can enter the work force?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Yes	89	54	206	63	59	82	553
	89.8%	83.1%	87.7%	90.0%	86.8%	88.2%	87.8%
No	10	11	29	7	9	11	77
	10.1%	16.9%	12.3%	10.0%	13.2%	11.8%	12.2%
Totals	99	65	235	70	68	93	630
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

More than three-quarters of respondents indicated that they somewhat or strongly agreed that the State needs a long-term environmental strategy. Responses are found in Figure 16A below. This sentiment was found across all regions of the State as well. A regional comparison is found in Figure 16B.

Figure 16A
Statewide Responses
Do you agree or disagree that Idaho needs a long-term environmental strategy?

	N	Pct.
Strongly Agree	321	45.5
Somewhat Agree	231	32.7
Neither Agree or Disagree	49	6.9
Somewhat Disagree	38	5.4
Strongly Disagree	47	6.7
Missing	20	2.8
Total	706	100.0

Figure 16B
Regional Comparison
Do you agree or disagree that Idaho needs a long-term environmental strategy?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Agree	46	24	137	32	35	42	316
	44.2%	35.8%	53.5%	42.1%	47.9%	41.2%	46.6%
Somewhat Agree	40	23	83	28	21	34	229
	38.5%	34.3%	32.4%	36.8%	28.8%	33.3%	33.8%
Neither Agree or Disagree	4	9	15	8	5	8	49
	3.8%	13.4%	5.9%	10.5%	6.8%	7.8%	7.2%
Somewhat Disagree	8	5	10	4	4	7	38
	7.7%	7.5%	3.9%	5.3%	5.5%	6.9%	5.6%
Strongly Disagree	6	6	11	4	8	11	46
	5.8%	9.0%	4.3%	5.3%	11.0%	10.8%	6.8%
Totals	104	67	256	76	73	102	678
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The top areas of concern for Idaho's environment are: drinking water contamination; water pollution; solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal; and air pollution. Responses are found in Figure 16C below. Regional comparisons are presented in Figure 16D.

Figure 16C
Statewide Responses
Thinking about Idaho's environment, which of the following is most important to you?

	N	Pct.
Drinking Water Contamination	210	29.7
Water Pollution	127	18.0
Solid and Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal	102	14.4
Air Pollution	84	11.9
Endangered Species	36	5.1
Contamination Site Cleanup	31	4.4
Some Other Issue	88	12.5
None of the Above	16	2.3
Missing	12	1.7
Total	706	100.0

Figure 16D
Regional Comparison
Which of the following issues is most important to you?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Drinking Water Contamination	26	18	72	32	22	36	206
	23.9%	25.7%	28.1%	41.6%	31.0%	35.3%	30.1%
Water Pollution	26	11	44	18	13	15	127
	23.9%	15.7%	17.2%	23.4%	18.3%	14.7%	18.5%
Solid and Hazardous Waste	16	9	43	15	5	11	99
Treatment, Storage & Disposal	14.7%	12.9%	16.8%	19.5%	7.0%	10.8%	14.5%
Air Pollution	9	7	46	3	14	5	84
	8.3%	10.0%	18.0%	3.9%	19.7%	4.9%	12.3%
Endangered Species	8	11	6	2	2	7	36
	7.3%	15.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.8%	6.9%	5.3%
Contamination Site Cleanup	9	2	10	1	4	5	31
	8.3%	2.9%	3.9%	1.3%	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%
Some Other Issue	12	11	28	6	9	20	86
	11.0%	15.7%	10.9%	7.8%	12.7%	19.6%	12.6%
None of the Above	3	1	7	0	2	3	16
	2.8%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%
Total	109	70	256	77	71	102	685
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Close to three-quarters of respondents indicated that they were in support of creating a State trust fund for use in providing outdoor recreation facilities for Idaho youth and other citizens. Responses are found in Figure 17A below. Across the regions, over three-quarters of responses also supported this notion. A regional comparison is found in Figure 17B.

Figure 17A
Statewide Responses
Do You Support or Oppose…

Statewide Totals	Support	Neutral	Oppose	Missing	Total
Support or opposition for creating a State trust fund using some of the budget surplus to provide outdoor recreation facilities such as ball fields, swimming pools, and parks for Idaho youth and other citizens.	524 74.2%	36 5.1%	122 17.3%	24 3.4%	706 100.0%

Figure 17B
Regional Comparison
Do you support or oppose creating a State trust fund using some of the budget surplus to provide outdoor recreation facilities such as ball fields, swimming pools, and parks for Idaho youth and other citizens?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Support	80 76.9%	53 79.1%	192 75.9%	57 76.0%	56 77.8%	79 76.7%	517 76.7%
Neutral	4 3.8%	1 1.5%	11 4.3%	5 6.7%	3 4.2%	11 10.7%	35 5.2%
Oppose	20 19.2%	13 19.4%	50 19.8%	13 17.3%	13 18.1%	13 12.6%	122 18.1%
Totals	104 100%	67 100%	253 100%	75 100%	72 100%	103 100%	674 100%

More than two-thirds of respondents indicated that they were in support of creating a State trust fund from the interest from the tobacco settlement for use in providing outdoor recreation facilities for Idaho youth and other citizens. Responses are found in Figure 17C below. Across almost of the regions (except Region 3), over three-quarters of responses also supported this notion. A regional comparison is found in Figure 17D.

Figure 17C
Statewide Responses
Do You Support or Oppose…

Statewide Totals	Support	Neutral	Oppose	Missing	Total
Support or opposition for creating a state fund trust using some of the interest from tobacco settlement money to provide outdoor recreation facilities such as ball fields, swimming pools, and parks for Idaho youth and other citizens.	490 69.4%	18 2.5%	175 24.8%	23 3.3%	706 100.0%

Figure 17D
Do you support or oppose creating a State trust fund using some of the interest from tobacco settlement money to provide outdoor recreation facilities such as ball fields, swimming pools, and parks for Idaho youth and other citizens?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Support	76 74.5%	55 79.7%	167 66.0%	52 70.3%	53 73.6%	79 76.0%	482 71.5%
Neutral	2 2.0%	2 2.9%	6 2.4%	2 2.7%	3 4.2%	3 2.9%	18 2.7%
Oppose	24 23.5%	12 17.4%	80 31.6%	20 27.0%	16 22.2%	22 21.2%	174 25.8%
Totals	102 100%	69 100%	253 100%	74 100%	72 100%	104 100%	674 100%

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Idaho Department of Fish & Game's Nongame Wildlife Program receives no funding from general state tax dollars or hunting license dollars.

More than one-half of respondents supported the use of existing general State dollars to fund the Nongame Wildlife Program. Please see Figure 18A for responses. With the exception of one region, which was close to 50-50 in support and opposition (Region 6); more than 50% of respondents in all other regions indicated that they supported the use of existing general State dollars to fund the Nongame Wildlife Program. A regional comparison is found in Figure 18B.

Figure 18A
Statewide Responses
Do you support or oppose the Idaho Legislature using existing general state tax dollars to fund the Nongame Wildlife Program?

	N	Pct.
Support	407	57.6
Neutral	33	4.7
Oppose	227	32.2
Missing	39	5.5
Total	706	100.0

Figure 18B
Regional Comparison
Do you support or oppose the Idaho Legislature using existing general state tax dollars to fund the Nongame Wildlife Program?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Support	71	39	157	44	40	48	399
	68.9%	60.9%	63.6%	58.7%	58.0%	48.0%	60.6%
Neutral	5	5	12	3	3	5	33
	4.9%	7.8%	4.9%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	5.0%
Oppose	27	20	78	28	26	47	226
	26.2	31.3%	31.6%	37.3%	37.7%	47.0%	34.3%
Totals	103	64	247	75	69	100	658
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

Figure 19A
Statewide Responses
How well informed are you about the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL)?

	N	Pct.
Very Informed	65	9.2
Somewhat Informed	210	29.7
Slightly Informed	186	26.3
Not at all Informed	239	33.9
Missing	6	0.8
Total	706	100.0

Figure 19B
Regional Comparison
How well informed are you about the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL)?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Very Informed	2	2	17	5	18	20	64
	1.8%	2.9%	6.6%	6.6%	24.7%	19.0%	9.3%
Somewhat Informed	15	11	89	24	20	48	207
	13.6%	15.9%	34.5%	31.6%	27.4%	45.7%	30.0%
Slightly Informed	22	17	76	27	22	22	186
	20.0%	24.6%	29.5%	35.5%	30.1%	21.0%	26.9%
Not at all Informed	71	39	76	20	13	15	234
	64.5%	56.5%	29.5%	26.3%	17.8%	14.3%	33.9%
Totals	110	69	258	76	73	105	691
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 19C
Statewide Responses
Which of the following three Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) information sources is the most reliable and credible?

	N	Pct.
US Department of Energy	99	14.0
Private Operators	87	12.3
State INEEL Oversight	240	34.0
Other	25	3.5
Missing	255	36.1
Total	706	100.0

Figure 19D
Regional Comparison
Which of the following three Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) information sources is the most reliable and credible?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
US Department of Energy	11	14	45	7	11	11	99
	22.0%	37.8%	25.9%	13.2%	20.8%	13.8%	22.1%
Private Operators	14	4	27	13	7	21	86
	28.0%	10.8%	15.5%	24.5%	13.2%	26.3%	19.2%
State INEEL Oversight	22	17	92	31	32	43	237
	44.0%	45.9%	52.9%	58.5%	60.4%	53.8%	53.0%
Other	3	2	10	2	3	5	25
	6.0%	5.4%	5.7%	3.8%	5.7%	6.3%	5.6%
Totals	50	37	174	53	53	80	447
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Sixty-nine percent of Idahoans indicated that they currently access the Internet on a regular basis. Responses are found in Figure 20A. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20B.

Figure 20A
Statewide Responses
Where do you currently access the Internet, by computer, on a regular basis?

	N	Pct.
Home	337	47.7
Work	67	9.5
School	17	2.4
Combination of home, work, school	65	9.2
No regular access	208	29.5
Missing Data	12	1.7
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20B
Regional Comparison
Where do you currently access the Internet, by computer, on a regular basis?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tot.
Home	52	29	136	30	32	52	331
	47.7%	42.6%	53.1%	39.5%	44.4%	50.0%	48.3%
Work	2	2	33	10	7	13	67
	1.8%	2.9%	12.9%	13.2%	9.7%	12.5%	9.8%
School	3	3	4	2	0	5	17
	2.8%	4.4%	1.6%	2.6%	.0.0%	4.8%	2.5%
Combination	8	12	30	3	5	6	64
	7.3%	17.6%	11.7%	3.9%	6.9%	5.8%	9.3%
No Regular Access	44	22	53	31	28	28	206
	40.4%	32.4%	20.7%	40.8%	38.9%	26.9%	30.1%
Totals	109	68	256	76	72	104	685
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Summary information from three questions that were intended to gauge support or opposition to obtaining hunting and fishing licenses, driver's licenses, and motor vehicle registration on-line is found in Figure 20C. Over one-half of respondents supported obtaining hunting and fishing licenses; and close to two-thirds of respondents supported registering motor vehicles on-line. There was close to an even-split, however, in support and opposition to renewing driver's licenses on-line.

Responses to the three individual questions as they were asked, and regional comparisons on these questions are found in Figures 20D through 20I.

Figure 20C
Summary of Statewide Responses
Do you support or oppose obtaining hunting and fishing licenses, driver's licenses, and registering motor vehicles on-line?

	Hunting/ Fishing Licenses	Driver's Licenses	Vehicle Registration
Somewhat, Strongly Support	54.6%	47.9%	63.3%
Neutral	11.3%	3.3%	2.6%
Somewhat, Strongly Oppose	34.0%	48.8%	34.1%

Over one-half of respondents indicated that they supported obtaining hunting and fishing licenses on-line. Responses are found in Figure 20D. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20E.

Figure 20D
Statewide Responses
Do you support or oppose obtaining hunting and fishing licenses on-line?

	N	Pct.
Strongly Support	148	21.0
Somewhat Support	223	31.6
Neutral	77	10.9
Somewhat Oppose	88	12.5
Strongly Oppose	143	20.3
Missing Data	27	3.8
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20E
Regional Comparison
Do you support or oppose obtaining hunting and fishing licenses on-line?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Support	23	18	57	13	18	18	147
	21.1%	26.9%	22.9%	17.6%	25.7%	17.6%	21.9%
Somewhat Support	31	20	90	25	24	30	220
	28.4%	29.9%	36.1%	33.8%	34.3%	29.4%	32.8%
Neutral	12	6	24	6	13	15	76
	11.0%	9.0%	9.6%	8.1%	18.6%	14.7%	11.3%
Somewhat Oppose	10	8	30	14	8	17	87
	9.2%	11.9%	12.0%	18.9%	11.4%	16.7%	13.0%
Strongly Oppose	33	15	48	16	7	22	141
	30.3%	22.4%	19.3%	21.6%	10.0%	21.6%	21.0%
Totals	109	67	249	74	70	102	671
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

There was a close to an even-split in support (47%) and opposition (48%) to obtaining driver's licenses on-line. Responses are found in Figure 20F. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20G.

Figure 20F
Statewide Responses
Do you support or oppose renewing driver's licenses on-line?

	N	Pct.
Strongly Support	154	21.8
Somewhat Support	177	25.1
Neutral	23	3.3
Somewhat Oppose	125	17.7
Strongly Oppose	212	30.0
Missing Data	15	2.1
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20G
Regional Comparison
Do you support or oppose renewing driver's licenses on-line?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Support	20	17	70	12	20	13	152
	18.0%	25.4%	27.8%	15.8%	27.8%	12.4%	22.3%
Somewhat Support	26	11	67	22	22	29	177
	23.4%	16.4%	26.6%	28.9%	30.6	27.6	25.9%
Neutral	5	4	5	3	1	4	22
	4.5%	6.0%	2.0%	3.9%	1.4%	3.8%	3.2%
Somewhat Oppose	16	13	40	18	15	23	125
	14.4%	19.4%	15.9%	23.7%	20.8%	21.9%	18.3%
Strongly Oppose	44	22	70	21	14	36	207
	39.6%	32.8%	27.8%	27.6%	19.4%	34.3%	30.3%
Totals	111	67	252	76	72	105	683
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Close to two-thirds of respondents indicated that they supported registration of motor vehicles on-line. Responses are found in Figure 20H. A regional comparison in found in Figure 20I.

Figure 20H
Statewide Responses
Do you support or oppose registration of motor vehicles on-line?

	N	Pct.
Strongly Support	210	29.7
Somewhat Support	227	32.2
Neutral	18	2.5
Somewhat Oppose	93	13.2
Strongly Oppose	142	20.1
Missing Data	16	2.3
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20I
Regional Comparison
Do you support or oppose registration of motor vehicles on-line?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Strongly Support	29	17	96	19	24	21	206
	26.6%	25.0%	37.6%	25.0%	34.3%	20.2%	30.2%
Somewhat Support	30	23	86	29	24	34	226
	27.5%	33.8%	33.7%	38.2%	34.3%	32.7%	33.1%
Neutral	3	4	5	2	1	3	18
	2.8%	5.9%	2.0%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	2.6%
Somewhat Oppose	11	13	24	12	13	19	92
	10.1%	19.1%	9.4%	15.8%	18.6%	18.3%	13.5%
Strongly Oppose	36	11	44	14	8	27	140
	33.0%	16.2%	17.3%	18.4%	11.4%	26.0%	20.5%
Totals	109	68	255	76	70	104	682
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Summary information from three questions that were intended to gauge the level of fees that respondents would be willing to pay in order to use the Internet to access government services is found in Figure 20J. The likelihood of using the Internet to obtain government services increased, as fees stayed the same or decreased. Close to two-thirds of respondents and three-quarters of respondents, respectively indicated that they would use the Internet if fees were equal or lower. However, there was also a close to 50-50 split in support and opposition to the use of the Internet, if a 50¢ convenience fee was charged.

Responses to the three individual questions as they were asked, and regional comparisons on these questions are found in Figures 20K through 20P.

Figure 20J
Summary of Statewide Responses
Would you use the Internet for government services if the fees were lower, equal to, or higher than the current amount paid?

	Lower Fees	Equal Fees	Higher Fees
Probably, Definitely Would	75.0%	64.6%	47.0%
Probably, Definitely Would Not	25.0%	35.4%	53.0%

Close to two-thirds of respondents indicated that they would use the Internet to access government services if the fees were equal to the current amount that they paid. Responses are found in Figure 20K. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20L.

Figure 20K
Statewide Responses
Would you use the Internet for government services if the fees were equal to the current amount you pay?

	N	Pct.
Definitely would	121	17.1
Probably would	307	43.5
Probably would not	124	17.6
Definitely would not	111	15.7
Missing Data	43	6.1
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20L
Regional Comparison
Would you use the Internet for government services if the fees were equal to the current amount you pay?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Definitely Would	12	13	59	11	12	12	119
	11.7%	19.7%	24.0%	15.3%	17.4%	11.9%	18.1%
Probably Would	44	30	124	32	28	47	305
	42.7%	45.5%	50.4%	44.4%	40.6%	46.5%	16.4%
Probably Would Not	20	15	40	14	16	18	123
	19.4%	22.7%	16.3%	19.4%	23.2%	17.8%	18.7%
Definitely Would Not	27	8	23	15	13	24	110
	26.2%	12.1%	9.3%	20.8%	18.3%	23.8%	16.7%
Totals	103	66	246	72	69	101	657
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In nearly equal proportions, respondents indicated that they would either use or not use the Internet to access government services if a 50¢ fee was added for the convenience. Responses are found in Figure 20M. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20N.

Figure 20M
Statewide Responses
Would you use the Internet for government services if the fees were equal to the current amount and assessed an additional charge of about 50¢ for the convenience?

	N	Pct.
Definitely would	67	9.5
Probably would	249	35.3
Probably would not	200	28.3
Definitely would not	156	22.1
Missing Data	34	4.8
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20N
Regional Comparison
Would you use the Internet for government services if the fees were equal to the current amount and assessed an additional charge of about 50¢ for the convenience?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Definitely Would	6	8	38	4	5	4	65
	5.8%	11.9%	15.4%	5.4%	7.1%	3.9%	9.8%
Probably Would	33	26	107	26	25	30	247
	31.7%	38.8%	43.3%	35.1%	35.7%	29.1%	37.1%
Probably Would Not	27	22	69	29	17	35	199
	26.0%	32.8%	27.9%	39.2%	24.3%	34.0%	29.9%
Definitely Would Not	38	11	33	15	23	34	154
	36.5%	16.4%	13.4%	20.3%	32.9%	33.0%	23.2%
Totals	104	67	247	74	70	103	665
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Close to three-quarters of respondents indicated that they would use the Internet to access government services if fees were lowered. Responses are found in Figure 20O. A regional comparison is found in Figure 20P.

Figure 20O
Statewide Responses
Would you use the Internet for government services if fees were lower?

	N	Pct
Definitely would	272	38.5
Probably would	231	32.7
Probably would not	82	11.6
Definitely would not	86	12.2
Missing Data	35	5.0
Total	706	100.0

Figure 20P
Regional Comparison
Would you use the Internet for government services if fees were lower?

Regional Comparison	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Definitely Would	29	31	127	25	20	35	267
	29.0%	46.3%	51.0%	33.8%	28.2%	34.0%	40.2%
Probably Would	37	15	83	26	30	39	230
	37.0%	22.4%	33.3%	35.1%	42.3%	37.9%	34.6%
Probably Would Not	10	14	24	12	8	14	82
	10.0%	20.9%	9.6%	16.2%	11.3%	13.6%	12.3%
Definitely Would Not	24	7	15	11	13	15	85
	24.0%	10.4%	6.0%	14.9%	18.3%	14.6%	12.8%
Totals	100	67	249	74	71	103	664
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix 1
Summary Tables—Demographic Variables

Statewide Summary Tables—Demographic Variables

Regional Responses and Counties in Regions

	N	Pct.
1—Panhandle	111	15.9
2—North Central	70	10.0
3—Southwest	259	37.2
4—South Central	77	11.0
5—Southeast	74	10.6
6—East Central	106	15.2
Total	697*	98.7*

1—Panhandle	Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone
2—North Central	Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho
3—Southwest	Adams, Valley, Washington, Payette, Gem, Boise, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee
4—South Central	Camas, Blaine, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia
5—Southeast	Bingham, Power, Bannock, Oneida, Franklin, Bear Lodge, Caribou
6—East Central	Lemhi, Custer, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville

* Missing "county" data resulted for N=9 or 1.3% of total respondents. No respondents identified Camas or Caribou as their county of residence.

Racial and Ethnic Background

	N	Pct.
Hispanic	26	3.7
White non-Hispanic	612	86.7
Asian non-Hispanic	7	1.0
Black non-Hispanic	2	0.3
Native American non-Hispanic	9	1.3
Other	37	5.2
Missing Data	13	1.8
Total	706	100.0

Gender

	N	Pct.
Male	348	49.3
Female	358	50.7
Total	706	100.0

Age

Range: 18 – 92 Median: 45 Mean: 46 STD: 16

Education

	N	Pct.
Less than high school	47	6.7
High school graduate (GED)	177	25.1
Trade or Vocational certificate	32	4.5
Some college no degree	191	27.1
Associates degree	57	8.1
Bachelors degree	115	16.3
Some graduate school	21	3.0
Master's Degree	41	5.8
Doctorate Degree	20	2.8
Other	5	0.7
Total	706	100.0

Employment Status

	N	Pct.
Employed full-time	339	48.0
Employed part-time	71	10.1
Seasonal employment	12	1.7
Self-employed	84	11.9
Not employed*	143*	20.3*
Other	57	8.1
Total	706	100.0

*Reasons for Unemployment (N=143)

	N	Pct. Sub-Total
Student	9	6.3
Homemaker	30	21.0
Disabled	19	13.3
Retired	67	46.9
Other	18	12.6
Sub-Total	143	100.0
Does Not Apply	563	
Total	706	100.0

Household Income in 2000 (before taxes)

	N	Pct.
Less than 10,000	40	5.7
Ten to twenty thousand	86	12.2
Twenty to thirty	128	18.1
Thirty to forty	104	14.7
Forty to fifty	70	9.9
Fifty to sixty	65	9.2
Sixty to seventy	42	5.9
Seventy to eighty	39	5.5
Eighty to ninety	14	2.0
Ninety to one hundred	19	2.7
More than one hundred thousand	33	4.7
Missing Data	66	9.3
Total	706	100.0

Marital Status

	N	Pct.
Single, never married	109	15.4
Married	447	63.3
Divorced	95	13.5
Separated	6	0.8
Widowed	45	6.4
Missing Data	4	0.6
Total	706	100.0

Geographic Area (self-description)

	N	Pct.
The country (not a farm)	120	17.0
On a farm	72	10.2
Small town	272	38.5
Suburb	92	13.0
Large City	143	20.3
Missing Data	7	1.0
Total	706	100.0

Political Affiliation

	N	Pct.
Democrat	157	22.2
Republican	286	40.5
Independent	197	27.9
Other	41	5.8
Missing Data	25	3.5
Total	706	100.0

Political Ideology

	N	Pct.
Very conservative	112	15.9
Somewhat conservative	224	31.7
Middle-of-the-road	225	31.9
Somewhat liberal	103	14.6
Very Liberal	32	4.5
Missing Data	10	1.4
Total	706	100.0

Religion

	N	Pct.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	139	19.7
Non-denominational Christian	116	16.4
Catholic	83	11.8
Protestant	76	10.8
Other Religion	222	31.4
Missing Data	70	9.9
Total	706	100.0

Life-long Idaho Resident

	N	Pct.
Yes	217	30.7
No*	489*	69.3*
Total	706	100.0

*Moved or Returned to Idaho (N=489) and Reasons

	N	Pct.
Moved to Idaho	291	59.5
Returned to Idaho	198	40.5
Sub-Total	489	100.0
Reasons for Move or Return to Idaho		
Employment	101	20.7
Retirement	18	3.7
Quality of life	168	34.4
Education	22	4.5
Other	180	36.8
Sub-Total:	489	100.0
Does Not Apply	217	
Total	706	

Years in Idaho

Range: 1 – 88 Median: 24 Mean: 27 STD: 20

SSRC INFORMATION REQUEST FORM

_____ I would like to obtain additional copies of the 12th Annual Public Policy Survey.

_____ I would like to obtain the addendum and additional reports based the 12th Annual Public Policy Survey.

_____ I would like to inquire about the availability of the SSRC to conduct additional analyses or to prepare additional reports based on this data.

_____ I would like to inquire about the availability of the SSRC to produce copies of the datasets used in preparation of this report.
_____ SPSS file
_____ Excel spreadsheet

_____ I would like to participate in the 13th Annual Public Policy Survey.

Name:
Title:
Address:
Address:
City, State, ZIP:
Phone:
FAX:
E-mail:

Please return this form, phone, fax, or e-mail your request to:

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