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Social Issues in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska: Perceptions of Social Stigma and Drug and Alcohol Abuse: 2018 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

A Research Report

Social Issues in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska: Perceptions of Social Stigma and Drug and Alcohol Abuse

2018 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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All of the research reports detailing Nebraska Rural Poll results are located on its webpage at <http://ruralpoll.unl.edu>

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Executive Summary

Some common activities may be perceived as having levels of stigma (bringing shame to a person) associated with them. These activities can range from applying for income assistance to seeking mental health care to filing for personal bankruptcy. Residents of rural communities can face unique challenges when doing these activities since people tend to know more of their fellow residents. They may refuse to do these activities to avoid potential shame or embarrassment. Rural communities have also struggled with drug abuse. Now, abuse of prescription painkillers and other opioids are getting increased attention. Given all this, do rural Nebraskans feel it brings shame on a person to do various activities? Do they believe people in their community believe it brings shame to a person to do those same activities? How much of a problem is the abuse of various drugs in their community? Has the problem of prescription painkiller abuse gotten worse over the past five years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,670 responses to the 2018 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 23rd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about social issues in their community. Comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by community size, age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***At least three in ten rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy (38%), apply for food stamps (32%) and apply for income assistance (31%).*** Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment (55%), seek mental health care (54%), and go to drug treatment (54%).
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person.* At least one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 agree that applying for income assistance brings shame, compared to 21 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999.
 - ✓ *Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say collecting unemployment brings shame to a person.* Just over one-third of persons living in the North Central region agree with that statement, compared to 20 percent of residents of the South Central region.
- ***In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person.*** At least four in ten rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following: file personal bankruptcy (49%), apply for income assistance (47%), apply for food stamps (46%), apply for housing benefits (42%), go to drug treatment (42%), seek mental health care (40%), and file sexual harassment claims (40%).
 - ✓ *In general, younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that community members think that all of the items listed bring shame upon a person.* As an example, at least

one-half of persons under the age of 50 agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to apply for food stamps, compared to 34 percent of persons age 65 and older.

- **At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana.**
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community.* As an example, seven in ten persons living in or near the largest communities say the use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, only 23 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities say use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.
 - ✓ *Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children.* As an example, just under one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents say the use of marijuana is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, 35 percent of residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions say the use of marijuana is a problem in their community.

- **Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago.** Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same. Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.* Just under one-half (46%) of persons living in or near the largest communities say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999.
 - ✓ *Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.* Over one-third (37%) of residents of those two regions say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 25 percent of residents of the Northeast region.

- **Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.**
 - ✓ *Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.* Almost one-half (47%) of persons with these types of occupations have been personally impacted by this problem.
 - ✓ *Residents of the Northeast region are the least likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.* Approximately three in ten persons in the other four regions of the state say that they or someone they know has been personally impacted by prescription painkiller abuse, compared to 18 percent of the residents of the Northeast region.

Introduction

Some activities may be perceived as having levels of stigma (bringing shame to a person) associated with them. These activities can range from applying for income assistance to seeking mental health care to filing for personal bankruptcy. Residents of rural communities can face unique challenges when doing these activities since people tend to know more of their fellow residents. They may refuse to do these activities to avoid potential shame or embarrassment. Rural communities have also struggled with drug abuse. Now, abuse of prescription painkillers and other opioids are getting increased attention. Given all this, do rural Nebraskans feel it brings shame on a person to do various activities? Do they believe people in their community believe it brings shame to a person to do those same activities? How much of a problem is the abuse of various drugs in their community? Has the problem of prescription painkiller abuse gotten worse over the past five years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,670 responses to the 2018 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 23rd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about social issues in their community.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,670 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.¹ A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in March and April to 6,130 randomly selected

¹ In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area. To facilitate comparisons from previous years, these four counties are still included in our sample. In addition, the Sioux City area metropolitan counties of Dixon and Dakota were added in 2014 because of a joint

households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, community economic development and community social issues. This paper reports only results from the community social issues section.

A 27% response rate was achieved using the total design method (Dillman, 1978). The sequence of steps used follow:

1. A pre-notification letter was sent requesting participation in the study.
2. The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project manager approximately ten days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately ten days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 20 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

Appendix Table 1 shows demographic data from this year's study and previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire nonmetropolitan population of Nebraska (using the latest available data from the 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey). As can be seen from the table, there are some marked differences between some of the demographic variables in our sample compared to the Census data. Thus, we suggest the reader use caution in generalizing our data to all rural Nebraska. However, given the random sampling frame

Metro Poll being conducted by the University of Nebraska at Omaha to ensure all counties in the state were sampled. Although classified as metro, Dixon County is rural in nature. Dakota County is similar in many respects to other "micropolitan" counties the Rural Poll surveys.

used for this survey, the acceptable percentage of responses, and the large number of respondents, we feel the data provide useful insights into opinions of rural Nebraskans on the various issues presented in this report. The margin of error for this study is plus or minus two percent.

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

The average age of respondents is 50 years. Seventy-one percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 73 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 42 years and have lived in their current community 26 years. Fifty-eight percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-seven percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents report their 2017 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty-two percent report incomes over \$50,000.

Seventy-eight percent were employed in 2017 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Seventeen percent are retired. Thirty-five percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Fourteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Stigmas in Communities

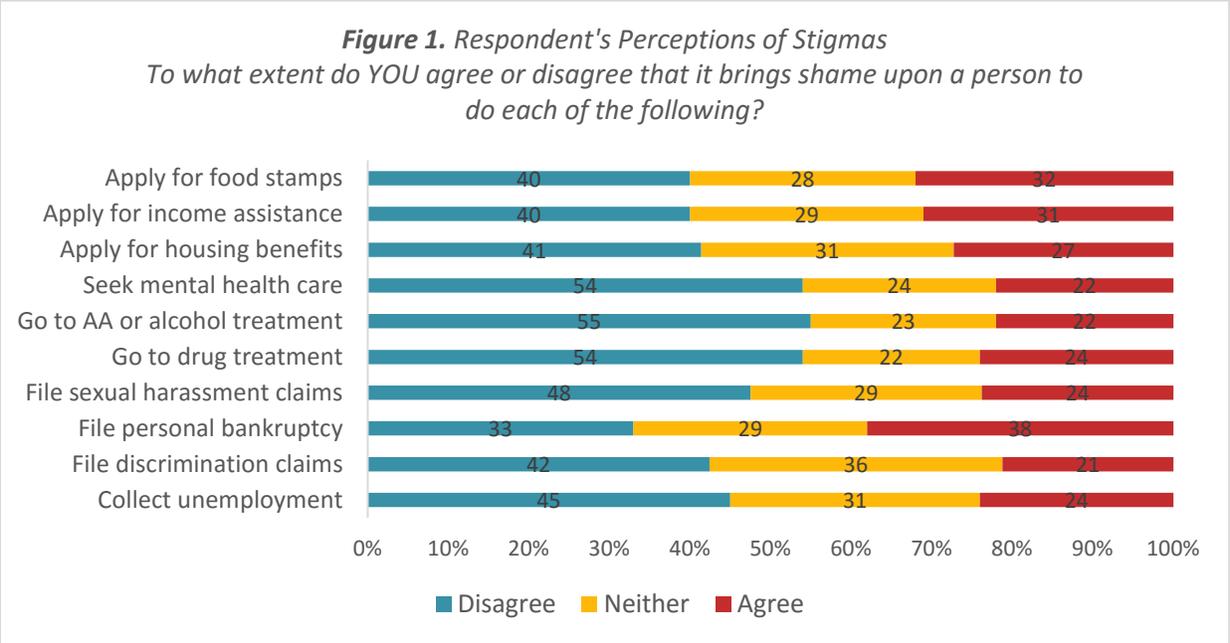
Many activities have been associated with stigma or bringing shame to the person. To

examine rural Nebraskans' perceptions of stigmas, they were asked two questions. First, they were asked to what extent they agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the items listed. At least three in ten rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy (38%), apply for food stamps (32%) and apply for income assistance (31%) (Figure 1). Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment (55%), seek mental health care (54%), and go to drug treatment (54%).

Rural Nebraskans' perceptions of the stigma attached to these items are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region). Just under one-half (46%) of South Central residents *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person, compared to 32 percent of Panhandle residents.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person. Approximately 43 percent of persons under the age of 40 disagree with that statement, compared to 36 percent of persons age 40 to 49.

Other groups most likely to *disagree* that applying for food stamps brings shame upon a person include widowed persons; persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations; and persons with food service or personal care occupations.



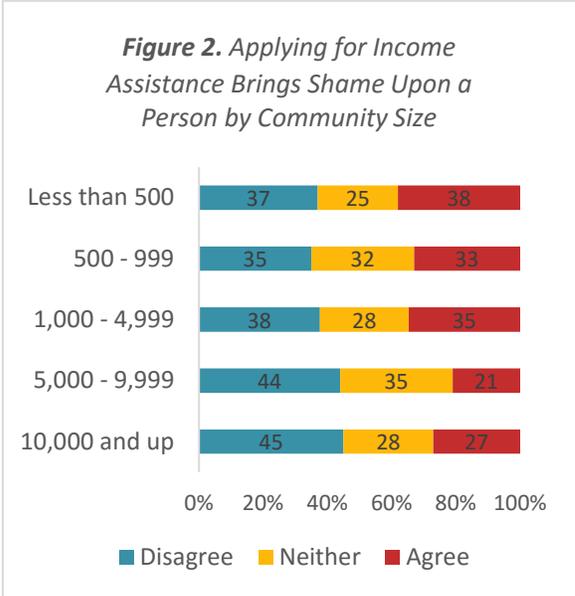
Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person. At least one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 agree that applying for income assistance brings shame, compared to 21 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 (Figure 2).

Persons living in both the Southeast and North Central regions are more likely than persons living in other parts of the state to agree that applying for income assistance brings shame upon a person.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person. Almost one-half of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more *disagree* with that statement, compared to approximately 38 percent of persons living in

or near communities with populations less than 5,000.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person. When comparing responses by occupation, persons



with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to *disagree* that applying for housing benefits brings shame upon a person.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to agree that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person. Three in ten persons with household incomes under \$20,000 agree that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person, compared to approximately two in ten persons with household incomes of \$40,000 or more.

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities (with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999) are the community size group most likely to agree that seeking mental health care brings shame to a person.

The following groups are most likely to *disagree* that seeking mental health care brings shame upon a person: persons under the age of 40, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

The following groups are most likely to *disagree* that going to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment as well as going to drug treatment brings shame upon a person include: South Central residents, persons with higher household incomes, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

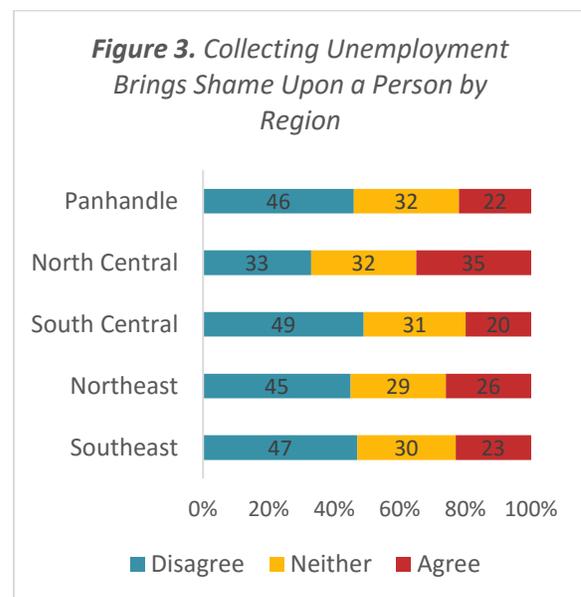
Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to *disagree* that filing sexual harassment claims brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to *disagree* that filing sexual harassment claims brings shame upon a person include: females, persons with higher education levels, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to agree that filing personal bankruptcy brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to believe filing personal bankruptcy brings shame upon a person include: persons with higher household incomes, persons age 40 to 49, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say filing discrimination claims brings shame upon a person. Other groups most likely to agree include persons with lower household incomes and persons age 40 and older.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say collecting unemployment brings shame to a person. Just over one-third of persons living in the North Central region agree with that statement, compared to 20 percent of residents of the South Central region (Figure 3).

Other groups most likely to agree that collecting



unemployment brings shame upon a person include persons living in or near smaller communities and younger persons.

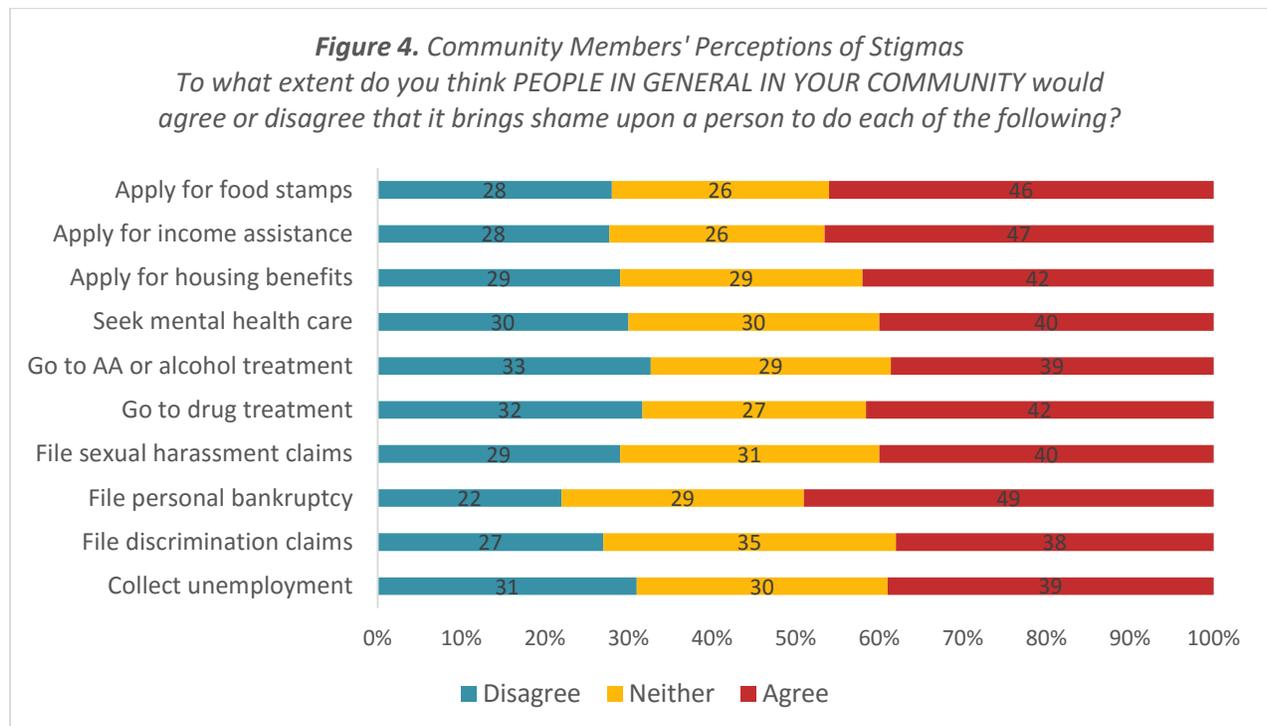
Next, the respondents were given the same list of items and were asked to what extent they think people in general in their community would agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each. In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person. At least four in ten rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following: file personal bankruptcy (49%), apply for income assistance (47%), apply for food stamps (46%), apply for housing benefits (42%), go to drug treatment (42%), seek mental health care (40%), and file sexual harassment claims (40%) (Figure 4).

The perceptions of community residents'

reactions to various items are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). In general, younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that community members think that all of the items listed bring shame upon a person. As an example, at least one-half of persons under the age of 50 agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to apply for food stamps, compared to 34 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Females are more likely than males to agree that community members think each of the items listed brings shame upon a person. As an example, 48 percent of females agree community members think it brings shame upon a person to apply for housing benefits, compared to 34 percent of males.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to agree



that community members think it brings shame upon a person to do each of the items listed. Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment, go to drug treatment, and file sexual harassment claims. Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to file sexual harassment claims.

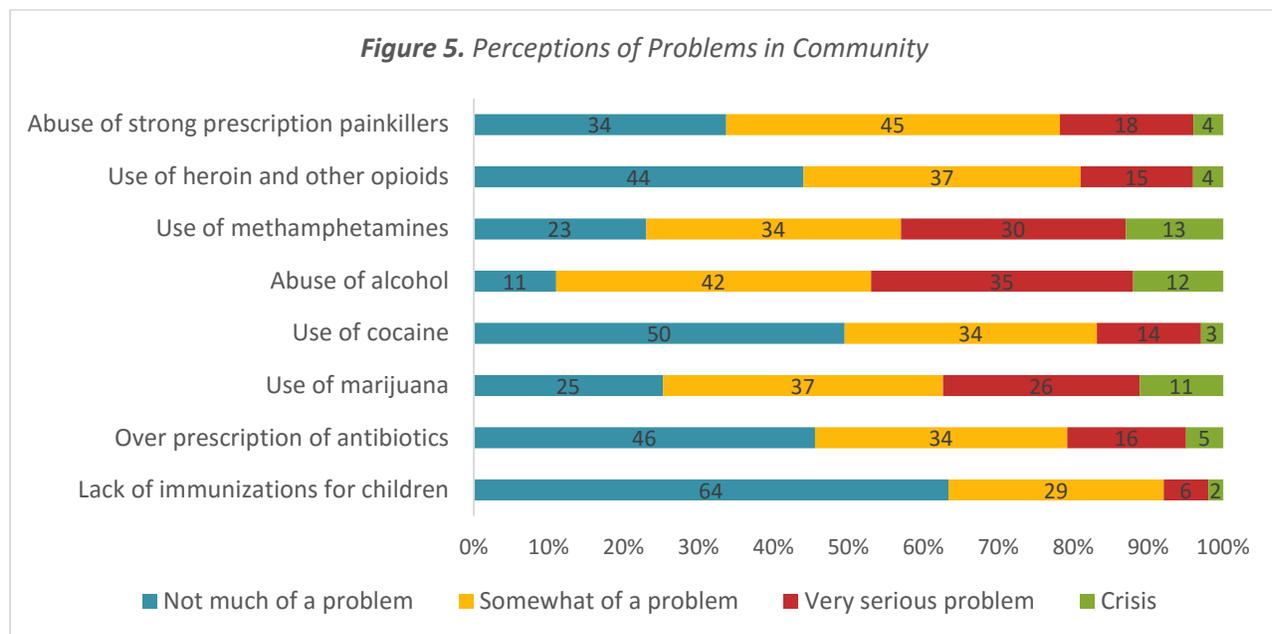
Persons who have never married are the marital group most likely to agree that people in their community think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: apply for food stamps, apply for income assistance, apply for housing benefits, and file personal bankruptcy. As an example, 58 percent of persons who have never married agree that people in their community thinks it brings shame upon a person to file personal bankruptcy, compared to 35 percent of widowed respondents.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree that community members think it brings shame upon a person to seek mental health care or go to drug treatment. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to agree that community residents think it brings shame upon a person to collect unemployment.

Illegal Drug and Prescription Painkiller Abuse

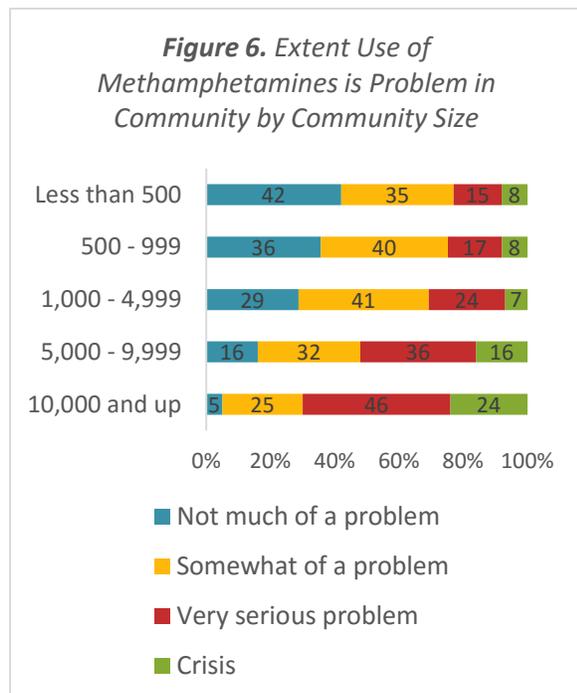
Next, respondents were asked how much of a problem various items are in their community. At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana (Figure 5).

The perceptions of these problems differ by



community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 4). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community. As an example, seven in ten persons living in or near the largest communities say the use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community (Figure 6). In comparison, only 23 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities say use of methamphetamines is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children. As an example, just under one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents say the use of marijuana is



a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In comparison, 35 percent of residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions say the use of marijuana is a problem in their community. Residents of the North Central and Panhandle regions are the groups most likely to say abuse of alcohol is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to say both the use of methamphetamines and the abuse of alcohol are a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to say the following items are either a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: use of heroin and other opioids, use of cocaine, and use of marijuana.

Females are more likely than males to say the abuse of alcohol is a very serious problem or crisis in their community.

Persons with less education are more likely than persons with more education to say the use of heroin and other opioids as well as the use of cocaine is a very serious problem or crisis in their community. Persons with the highest levels of education are the group most likely to say the abuse of alcohol is a problem in their community.

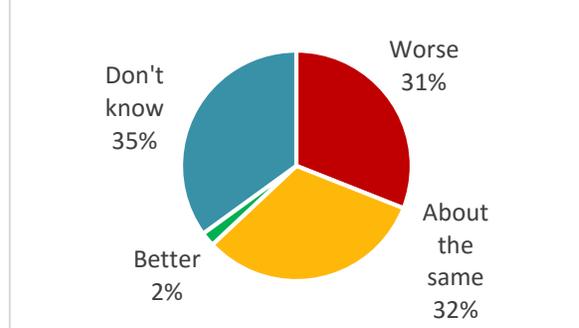
Persons who have never married are the marital group most likely to say the following are a problem in their community: use of heroin and other opioids, the use of cocaine and lack of immunizations for children. Persons who are divorced or separated are the group most likely to say the abuse of alcohol is a problem.

Persons with sales or office support occupations are the occupation group most likely to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, and the abuse of alcohol. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to say the use of methamphetamines is a problem in their community. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the group most likely to view use of cocaine and the use of marijuana as a problem in their community. Both persons with sales or office support occupations and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the groups most likely to say the lack of immunizations for children is a problem in their community.

Respondents were next asked if they believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is better, worse or about the same as it was five years ago. Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago. Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same (Figure 7). Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.

These perceptions are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 5). Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. Just under one-half (46%) of persons living in or near the largest communities say the problem has gotten worse, compared to 19 percent of persons living in or near

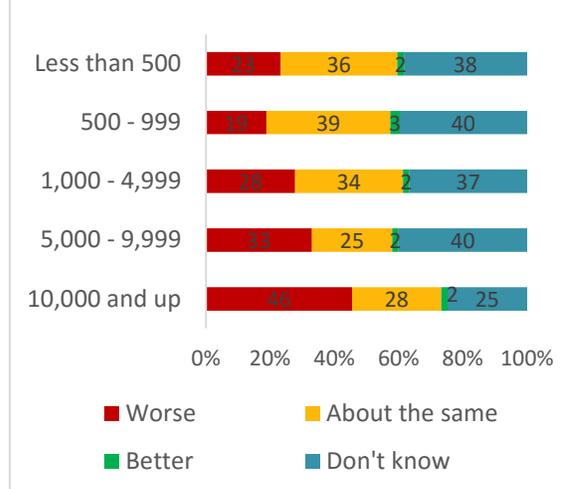
Figure 7. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago



communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 (Figure 8).

Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. Over one-third (37%) of residents of those two regions say the problem has gotten worse,

Figure 8. Perception of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size



compared to 25 percent of residents of the Northeast region.

Other groups most likely to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community has gotten worse in the past five years include: persons with the highest household incomes, persons age 30 to 39, females, and persons with the highest education levels.

Finally, respondents were asked if they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers (Figure 9).

This experience is examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 6). When looking at responses by region, residents of the Northeast region are the *least* likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Approximately three in ten persons in the other four regions of the state say that they or someone they know has been personally impacted by prescription painkiller abuse, compared to 18 percent of the residents of the Northeast region.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are the occupation group most

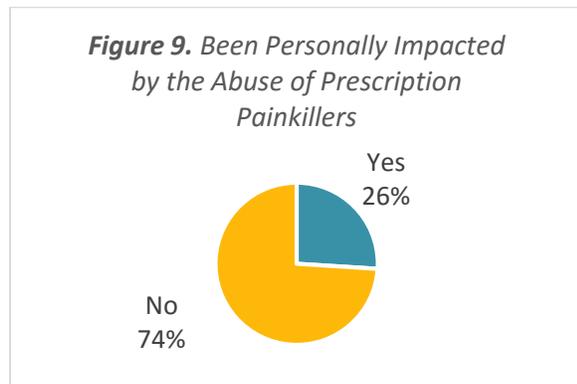
likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers. Almost one-half (47%) of persons with these types of occupations have been personally impacted by this problem.

Other groups most likely to say they have been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers include: persons with higher household incomes, persons under the age of 65, females, and persons with some college education but not a four year degree.

Conclusion

Many rural Nebraskans think it brings shame upon a person to do the following: file personal bankruptcy, apply for food stamps and apply for income assistance. Most rural Nebraskans *disagree* that the following items bring shame to a person: go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment, seek mental health care, and go to drug treatment. In general, rural Nebraskans say that residents of their community are more likely than they personally are to think doing the items brings shame upon a person.

At least one-third of rural Nebraskans think the following are a very serious problem or a crisis in their community: abuse of alcohol, use of methamphetamines, and use of marijuana. Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say each of the items listed are a very serious problem or crisis in their community. In addition, Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say the following are a very serious problem or crisis in their community: abuse of strong prescription painkillers, use of heroin and other opioids, use of methamphetamines, use of marijuana, and lack of immunizations for children.



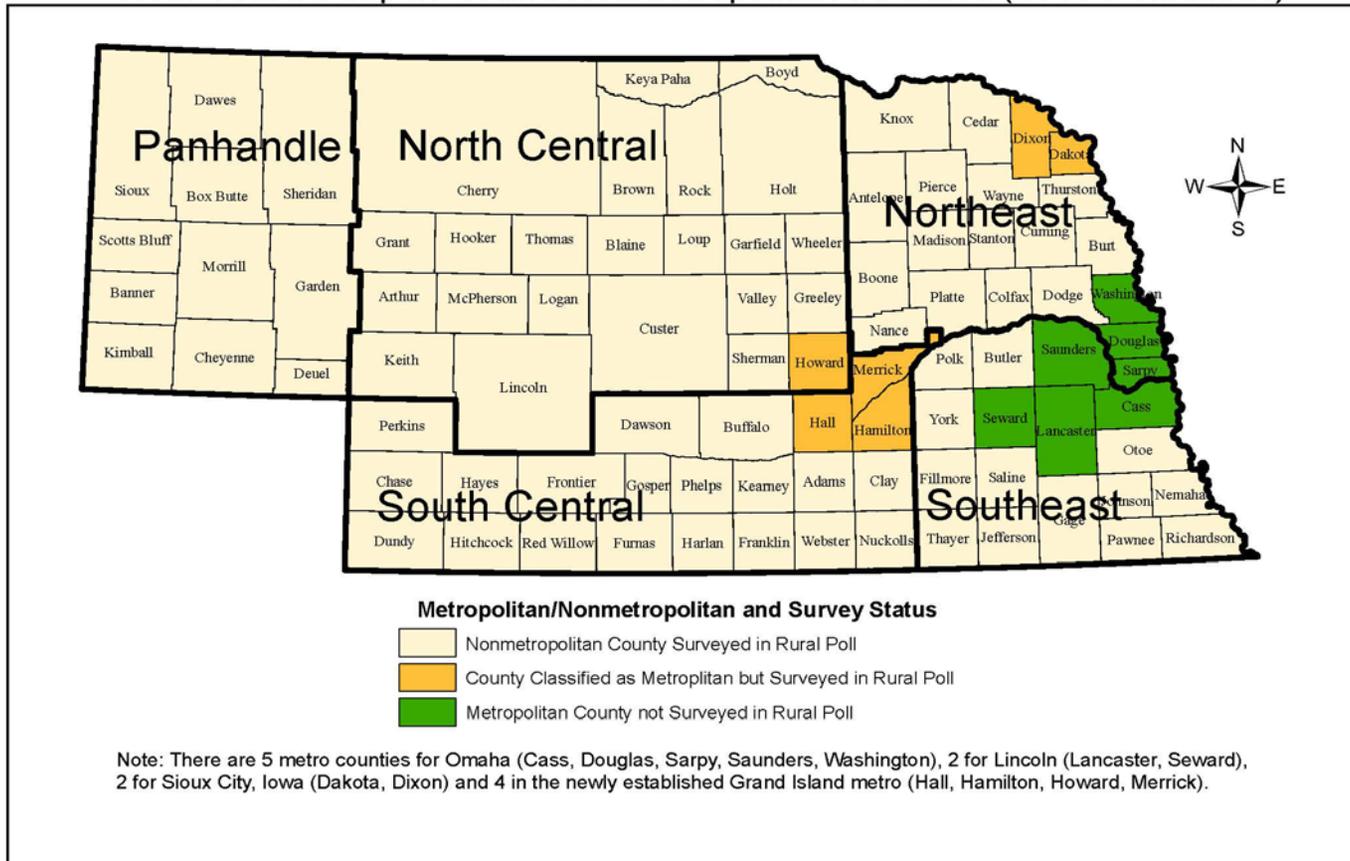
Opinions are mixed on the change in prescription painkiller abuse in their community compared to five years ago. Just over one-third don't know how the abuse of prescription painkillers has changed and just under one-third said it is about the same. Just over three in ten believe the problem is worse than it was five years ago.

Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago. And, residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in their community is worse than it was five years ago.

Just over one-quarter of rural Nebraskans say they or someone they know has been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska

Nebraska Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties (2013 Definitions)



Source: 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget, released 2-28-13
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Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents¹ Compared to 2012 – 2016 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska*

	<i>2018 Poll</i>	<i>2017 Poll</i>	<i>2016 Poll</i>	<i>2015 Poll</i>	<i>2014 Poll</i>	<i>2013 Poll</i>	<i>2012 - 2016 ACS</i>
Age : ²							
20 - 39	32%	32%	31%	31%	32%	31%	32%
40 - 64	44%	44%	45%	45%	46%	44%	44%
65 and over	24%	24%	24%	24%	23%	24%	25%
Gender: ³							
Female	55%	56%	59%	58%	57%	51%	51%
Male	46%	44%	41%	42%	43%	49%	49%
Education: ⁴							
Less than 9 th grade	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%
9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma)	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	7%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	18%	18%	21%	22%	18%	23%	32%
Some college, no degree	23%	22%	21%	23%	23%	25%	26%
Associate degree	17%	16%	19%	15%	16%	15%	11%
Bachelors degree	25%	25%	23%	24%	24%	22%	14%
Graduate or professional degree	13%	16%	14%	13%	16%	12%	5%
Household Income: ⁵							
Less than \$10,000	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%	6%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	11%
\$20,000 - \$29,999	8%	7%	11%	9%	8%	13%	12%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	10%	11%	11%	9%	14%	10%	11%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	10%	13%	11%	12%	12%	15%	10%
\$50,000 - \$59,999	12%	13%	11%	11%	13%	10%	10%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	17%	12%	14%	15%	13%	11%	12%
\$75,000 or more	33%	34%	32%	32%	29%	29%	29%
Marital Status: ⁶							
Married	71%	68%	69%	68%	68%	70%	62%
Never married	10%	13%	11%	13%	12%	12%	18%
Divorced/separated	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	9%	12%
Widowed/widower	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	8%

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

² 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

³ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

⁴ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

⁵ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

⁶ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

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

Appendix Table 2. Respondent's Perceptions of Stigma by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

To what extent do YOU agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following?

	<i>Apply for food stamps</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Apply for income assistance</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	40	28	32		40	29	31	
Community Size		(n = 1439)				(n = 1438)		
Less than 500	38	26	36		37	25	38	
500 - 999	34	32	35		35	32	33	
1,000 - 4,999	38	28	34		38	28	35	
5,000 - 9,999	46	31	23	$\chi^2 = 14.12$	44	35	21	$\chi^2 = 22.67^*$
10,000 and up	43	27	30	(.079)	45	28	27	(.004)
Region		(n = 1464)				(n = 1465)		
Panhandle	32	34	34		34	36	31	
North Central	38	27	35		35	29	36	
South Central	46	26	27		46	27	27	
Northeast	38	31	31	$\chi^2 = 20.71^*$	39	32	29	$\chi^2 = 21.32^*$
Southeast	38	25	38	(.008)	38	24	38	(.006)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1389)				(n = 1390)		
Under \$20,000	35	28	37		37	25	38	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	38	34	29		38	33	30	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	44	25	31	$\chi^2 = 9.01$	42	27	32	$\chi^2 = 6.10$
\$60,000 and over	41	27	32	(.173)	41	29	30	(.412)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1470)				(n = 1466)		
19 - 29	43	21	37		43	21	37	
30 - 39	46	29	26		43	29	28	
40 - 49	36	26	37		36	30	33	
50 - 64	39	28	33	$\chi^2 = 28.88^*$	39	28	33	$\chi^2 = 18.27^*$
65 and older	38	36	25	(.000)	40	34	26	(.019)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1465)				(n = 1464)		
Male	38	30	33	$\chi^2 = 2.39$	38	32	31	$\chi^2 = 3.65$
Female	42	27	31	(.302)	42	27	31	(.161)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1462)				(n = 1464)		
High school diploma or less	43	32	26		43	30	27	
Some college	37	30	33	$\chi^2 = 11.34^*$	37	31	32	$\chi^2 = 6.98$
Bachelors or grad degree	42	25	34	(.023)	41	26	32	(.137)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1436)				(n = 1434)		
Married	41	26	33		41	27	32	
Never married	37	33	30		36	33	31	
Divorced/separated	35	33	32	$\chi^2 = 15.98^*$	36	34	30	$\chi^2 = 9.62$
Widowed	44	38	18	(.014)	45	34	21	(.142)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1040)				(n = 1045)		
Mgt, prof or education	43	26	31		40	29	31	
Sales or office support	43	19	38		44	21	35	
Constrn, inst or maint	36	34	30		37	34	29	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	50	24	26		47	25	28	
Agriculture	29	32	39		30	32	38	
Food serv/pers. care	49	32	19		48	33	18	
Hlthcare supp/safety	47	23	31	$\chi^2 = 31.42^*$	51	22	27	$\chi^2 = 27.59^*$
Other	30	17	53	(.005)	30	23	47	(.016)

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	<i>Apply for housing benefits</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Seek mental health care</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	41	31	27		54	24	22	
Community Size		(n = 1430)				(n = 1434)		
Less than 500	39	31	30		54	27	19	
500 - 999	39	36	25		54	25	20	
1,000 - 4,999	38	30	32		48	24	28	
5,000 - 9,999	46	37	18	$\chi^2 = 20.29^*$	56	28	16	$\chi^2 = 17.79^*$
10,000 and up	46	28	26	(.009)	58	20	23	(.023)
Region		(n = 1456)				(n = 1458)		
Panhandle	35	35	30		51	28	22	
North Central	36	34	30		54	21	25	
South Central	48	28	24		60	21	20	
Northeast	39	34	26	$\chi^2 = 18.54^*$	52	26	23	$\chi^2 = 14.01$
Southeast	40	28	31	(.018)	47	27	26	(.081)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1384)				(n = 1386)		
Under \$20,000	35	32	33		44	27	30	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	37	36	27		42	33	25	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	43	31	27	$\chi^2 = 8.50$	56	25	20	$\chi^2 = 35.45^*$
\$60,000 and over	44	29	27	(.204)	60	19	21	(.000)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1460)				(n = 1464)		
19 - 29	43	27	31		57	22	21	
30 - 39	46	34	21		64	19	17	
40 - 49	40	30	31		51	23	26	
50 - 64	41	32	28	$\chi^2 = 11.00$	51	25	23	$\chi^2 = 18.89^*$
65 and older	40	34	26	(.202)	49	28	23	(.015)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1456)				(n = 1458)		
Male	41	33	26	$\chi^2 = 1.79$	52	27	21	$\chi^2 = 7.17^*$
Female	42	30	28	(.409)	55	21	24	(.028)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1455)				(n = 1457)		
High school diploma or less	44	31	25		47	32	22	
Some college	38	32	30	$\chi^2 = 4.61$	50	27	23	$\chi^2 = 35.42^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	43	31	26	(.330)	62	16	22	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1429)				(n = 1431)		
Married	42	30	28		56	21	23	
Never married	36	38	26		52	31	17	
Divorced/separated	40	33	27	$\chi^2 = 6.70$	44	33	23	$\chi^2 = 21.00^*$
Widowed	43	37	20	(.349)	45	30	25	(.002)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1037)				(n = 1042)		
Mgt, prof or education	42	31	26		60	17	23	
Sales or office support	49	25	26		59	18	24	
Constrn, inst or maint	39	38	23		52	29	19	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	48	24	28		46	36	19	
Agriculture	32	35	33		50	28	23	
Food serv/pers. care	49	34	17		59	14	28	
Hlthcare supp/safety	53	24	23	$\chi^2 = 30.00^*$	60	18	22	$\chi^2 = 26.75^*$
Other	29	23	48	(.008)	48	26	26	(.021)

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	<i>Go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Go to drug treatment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	55	23	22		54	22	24	
Community Size		(n = 1436)				(n = 1436)		
Less than 500	56	22	22		57	21	22	
500 - 999	54	24	22		52	20	28	
1,000 - 4,999	51	22	27		50	22	28	
5,000 - 9,999	59	24	17	$\chi^2 = 13.50$	57	24	19	$\chi^2 = 11.00$
10,000 and up	58	25	18	(.096)	56	23	21	(.202)
Region		(n = 1461)				(n = 1462)		
Panhandle	46	27	27		44	28	29	
North Central	54	21	25		53	21	26	
South Central	60	23	17		60	21	19	
Northeast	54	23	23	$\chi^2 = 16.38^*$	53	24	23	$\chi^2 = 22.20^*$
Southeast	54	24	22	(.037)	53	18	30	(.005)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1390)				(n = 1387)		
Under \$20,000	41	31	28		38	32	30	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	41	33	26		43	27	29	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	59	23	18	$\chi^2 = 50.04^*$	58	23	19	$\chi^2 = 45.26^*$
\$60,000 and over	62	18	20	(.000)	60	17	23	(.000)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1467)				(n = 1464)		
19 - 29	57	22	21		59	16	24	
30 - 39	63	18	19		60	17	23	
40 - 49	55	23	22		52	23	25	
50 - 64	53	25	22	$\chi^2 = 10.36$	52	25	22	$\chi^2 = 14.68$
65 and older	50	26	24	(.241)	50	26	24	(.066)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1462)				(n = 1461)		
Male	53	26	22	$\chi^2 = 4.57$	51	24	25	$\chi^2 = 4.81$
Female	57	21	21	(.102)	57	21	22	(.090)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1460)				(n = 1458)		
High school diploma or less	48	32	20		46	32	22	
Some college	54	26	21	$\chi^2 = 29.93^*$	53	23	24	$\chi^2 = 31.29^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	61	16	23	(.000)	60	16	25	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1435)				(n = 1432)		
Married	58	21	21		57	19	24	
Never married	46	37	17		48	30	22	
Divorced/separated	52	28	21	$\chi^2 = 25.62^*$	45	30	24	$\chi^2 = 23.66^*$
Widowed	46	29	25	(.000)	45	32	23	(.001)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1046)				(n = 1043)		
Mgt, prof or education	61	16	23		61	15	25	
Sales or office support	62	17	22		60	15	25	
Constrn, inst or maint	60	26	15		61	23	16	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	47	37	16		47	27	26	
Agriculture	52	26	22		50	27	23	
Food serv/pers. care	61	22	17		59	24	17	
Hlthcare supp/safety	59	18	23	$\chi^2 = 37.33^*$	57	16	28	$\chi^2 = 34.03^*$
Other	39	42	19	(.001)	39	42	19	(.002)

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	<i>File sexual harassment claims</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>File personal bankruptcy</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	48	29	24		33	29	38	
Community Size		(n = 1433)				(n = 1435)		
Less than 500	49	31	21		36	30	34	
500 - 999	46	34	21		31	30	40	
1,000 - 4,999	42	28	30		30	27	43	
5,000 - 9,999	52	29	19	$\chi^2 = 18.07^*$	39	28	33	$\chi^2 = 9.52$
10,000 and up	52	25	23	(.021)	35	28	37	(.300)
Region		(n = 1458)				(n = 1460)		
Panhandle	42	32	26		30	31	40	
North Central	45	33	23		30	30	40	
South Central	52	28	20		37	28	35	
Northeast	49	25	25	$\chi^2 = 15.44$	36	28	36	$\chi^2 = 16.03^*$
Southeast	42	29	29	(.051)	25	29	46	(.042)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1388)				(n = 1387)		
Under \$20,000	40	25	35		27	36	37	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	38	35	28		34	33	33	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	46	34	20	$\chi^2 = 37.83^*$	38	26	36	$\chi^2 = 16.44^*$
\$60,000 and over	54	24	22	(.000)	32	25	42	(.012)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1462)				(n = 1466)		
19 - 29	49	29	22		41	29	31	
30 - 39	56	21	23		35	29	36	
40 - 49	44	30	26		23	26	51	
50 - 64	48	30	21	$\chi^2 = 14.82$	33	28	40	$\chi^2 = 39.77^*$
65 and older	43	31	26	(.063)	35	33	32	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1459)				(n = 1459)		
Male	44	33	23	$\chi^2 = 11.80^*$	31	31	39	$\chi^2 = 2.81$
Female	50	25	25	(.003)	35	27	38	(.245)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1456)				(n = 1457)		
High school diploma or less	42	34	24		33	33	35	
Some college	46	31	24	$\chi^2 = 15.20^*$	34	31	35	$\chi^2 = 13.94^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	53	24	24	(.004)	32	24	44	(.008)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1431)				(n = 1433)		
Married	50	27	24		33	26	41	
Never married	41	35	24		28	42	31	
Divorced/separated	43	33	24	$\chi^2 = 8.54$	32	33	35	$\chi^2 = 25.44^*$
Widowed	44	32	24	(.201)	40	34	26	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1041)				(n = 1043)		
Mgt, prof or education	54	22	24		34	26	40	
Sales or office support	50	26	24		33	24	44	
Constrn, inst or maint	49	32	19		29	29	42	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	44	38	18		38	23	39	
Agriculture	43	35	22		26	32	42	
Food serv/pers. care	61	21	18		45	19	36	
Hlthcare supp/safety	51	20	29	$\chi^2 = 31.63^*$	35	23	43	$\chi^2 = 14.77$
Other	32	48	19	(.005)	27	40	33	(.394)

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

Appendix Table 2 continued.

	<i>File discrimination claims</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Collect unemployment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	42	36	21		45	31	24	
Community Size		(n = 1435)				(n = 1437)		
Less than 500	38	37	25		45	28	27	
500 - 999	41	37	22		38	37	25	
1,000 - 4,999	39	34	27		42	29	30	
5,000 - 9,999	51	36	13	$\chi^2 = 22.99^*$	53	29	18	$\chi^2 = 19.86^*$
10,000 and up	46	37	18	(.003)	48	31	21	(.011)
Region		(n = 1459)				(n = 1461)		
Panhandle	41	40	19		46	32	22	
North Central	35	40	25		33	32	35	
South Central	46	34	20		49	31	20	
Northeast	44	36	20	$\chi^2 = 11.39$	45	29	26	$\chi^2 = 23.98^*$
Southeast	38	38	25	(.181)	47	30	23	(.002)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1386)				(n = 1389)		
Under \$20,000	41	30	29		41	32	27	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	36	42	23		40	36	25	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	44	37	19	$\chi^2 = 12.64^*$	50	27	24	$\chi^2 = 8.30$
\$60,000 and over	45	34	21	(.049)	46	30	25	(.217)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1462)				(n = 1466)		
19 - 29	51	33	16		37	31	33	
30 - 39	48	32	20		52	26	22	
40 - 49	36	41	24		39	35	26	
50 - 64	39	38	23	$\chi^2 = 18.14^*$	48	28	24	$\chi^2 = 25.12^*$
65 and older	41	37	22	(.020)	48	33	20	(.001)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1457)				(n = 1460)		
Male	39	40	21	$\chi^2 = 7.77^*$	42	33	25	$\chi^2 = 3.89$
Female	45	33	22	(.021)	47	29	25	(.143)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1455)				(n = 1459)		
High school diploma or less	36	42	22		45	36	19	
Some college	42	37	21	$\chi^2 = 10.10^*$	48	31	22	$\chi^2 = 19.41^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	46	32	22	(.039)	42	28	30	(.001)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1428)				(n = 1432)		
Married	43	35	22		46	29	25	
Never married	38	46	16		33	35	32	
Divorced/separated	37	39	24	$\chi^2 = 9.92$	44	36	20	$\chi^2 = 15.79^*$
Widowed	44	39	17	(.128)	49	34	17	(.015)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1043)				(n = 1043)		
Mgt, prof or education	47	31	22		43	29	28	
Sales or office support	48	35	17		50	24	27	
Constrn, inst or maint	32	53	16		44	35	21	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	37	41	23		42	32	26	
Agriculture	34	41	25		32	40	28	
Food serv/pers. care	59	31	10		57	22	21	
Hlthcare supp/safety	48	31	21	$\chi^2 = 32.35^*$	55	26	19	$\chi^2 = 28.55^*$
Other	39	39	23	(.004)	42	23	36	(.012)

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

Appendix Table 3. Community Members' Perceptions of Stigmas by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

To what extent do YOU agree or disagree that it brings shame upon a person to do each of the following?

	<i>Apply for food stamps</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Apply for income assistance</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	28	26	46		28	26	47	
Community Size		(n = 1411)				(n = 1408)		
Less than 500	32	22	46		31	24	45	
500 - 999	21	32	47		22	29	49	
1,000 - 4,999	27	25	48		26	23	51	
5,000 - 9,999	33	29	38	$\chi^2 = 14.36$	33	28	39	$\chi^2 = 13.39$
10,000 and up	28	25	48	(.073)	27	28	45	(.099)
Region		(n = 1437)				(n = 1435)		
Panhandle	28	30	42		25	30	45	
North Central	38	24	38		37	25	38	
South Central	26	27	48		26	28	47	
Northeast	26	25	49	$\chi^2 = 18.10^*$	27	23	50	$\chi^2 = 15.56^*$
Southeast	27	22	51	(.021)	27	25	49	(.049)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1367)				(n = 1365)		
Under \$20,000	28	31	42		27	34	39	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	26	24	50		25	23	52	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	28	23	50	$\chi^2 = 5.86$	28	21	51	$\chi^2 = 12.00$
\$60,000 and over	30	25	45	(.439)	29	26	45	(.062)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1439)				(n = 1438)		
19 - 29	27	21	53		24	21	55	
30 - 39	27	24	50		27	24	50	
40 - 49	22	25	52		22	26	52	
50 - 64	33	22	46	$\chi^2 = 39.00^*$	33	22	45	$\chi^2 = 39.63^*$
65 and older	31	35	34	(.000)	30	35	35	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1435)				(n = 1434)		
Male	28	30	42	$\chi^2 = 15.21^*$	27	33	41	$\chi^2 = 28.96^*$
Female	28	22	50	(.000)	28	20	51	(.000)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1434)				(n = 1430)		
High school diploma or less	28	33	39		28	35	37	
Some college	26	25	49	$\chi^2 = 14.86^*$	26	24	50	$\chi^2 = 20.24^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	30	22	48	(.005)	29	23	48	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1408)				(n = 1405)		
Married	30	25	45		29	26	45	
Never married	23	23	54		22	20	58	
Divorced/separated	22	30	48	$\chi^2 = 17.61^*$	23	32	45	$\chi^2 = 20.86^*$
Widowed	33	36	31	(.007)	35	33	31	(.002)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1027)				(n = 1029)		
Mgt, prof or education	30	22	48		29	22	49	
Sales or office support	25	20	55		25	20	55	
Constrn, inst or maint	28	30	42		29	32	39	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	29	26	46		26	27	48	
Agriculture	22	24	54		24	30	46	
Food serv/pers. care	24	19	58		24	15	61	
Hlthcare supp/safety	30	28	43	$\chi^2 = 15.40$	30	23	47	$\chi^2 = 16.68$
Other	17	20	63	(.352)	19	19	61	(.273)

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>Apply for housing benefits</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Seek mental health care</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	29	29	42		30	30	40	
Community Size		(n = 1409)				(n = 1406)		
Less than 500	32	28	41		35	27	38	
500 - 999	25	35	40		32	37	31	
1,000 - 4,999	29	25	46		27	26	46	
5,000 - 9,999	33	30	38	$\chi^2 = 10.91$	32	38	30	$\chi^2 = 28.31^*$
10,000 and up	28	32	40	(.207)	28	28	44	(.000)
Region		(n = 1434)				(n = 1432)		
Panhandle	24	33	43		26	32	42	
North Central	38	29	33		26	28	46	
South Central	27	30	43		31	32	38	
Northeast	28	28	44	$\chi^2 = 13.56$	32	27	41	$\chi^2 = 9.56$
Southeast	31	28	42	(.094)	34	29	37	(.297)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1365)				(n = 1364)		
Under \$20,000	25	36	39		24	38	38	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	27	29	45		28	27	44	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	30	27	43	$\chi^2 = 5.96$	33	27	40	$\chi^2 = 8.10$
\$60,000 and over	32	27	41	(.428)	32	29	39	(.231)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1435)				(n = 1436)		
19 - 29	29	24	47		29	27	45	
30 - 39	29	27	44		29	31	40	
40 - 49	24	30	46		25	29	47	
50 - 64	34	26	40	$\chi^2 = 24.85^*$	35	29	36	$\chi^2 = 18.36^*$
65 and older	30	37	33	(.002)	33	33	34	(.019)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1432)				(n = 1431)		
Male	30	37	34	$\chi^2 = 37.39^*$	30	33	37	$\chi^2 = 7.67^*$
Female	29	23	48	(.000)	31	27	43	(.022)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1431)				(n = 1428)		
High school diploma or less	29	38	33		30	37	33	
Some college	27	28	45	$\chi^2 = 17.61^*$	30	28	42	$\chi^2 = 10.72^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	31	27	42	(.001)	31	28	41	(.030)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1403)				(n = 1402)		
Married	31	29	40		32	29	39	
Never married	25	27	49		29	29	42	
Divorced/separated	24	37	39	$\chi^2 = 12.96^*$	29	34	37	$\chi^2 = 3.09$
Widowed	32	36	31	(.044)	28	34	37	(.797)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1026)				(n = 1024)		
Mgt, prof or education	31	25	44		29	28	43	
Sales or office support	31	21	48		30	33	37	
Constrn, inst or maint	29	39	32		26	48	26	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	29	34	37		36	31	33	
Agriculture	25	30	44		30	27	43	
Food serv/pers. care	22	22	56		35	11	54	
Hlthcare supp/safety	30	29	41	$\chi^2 = 20.68$	22	23	55	$\chi^2 = 40.55^*$
Other	17	28	55	(.110)	37	23	40	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>Go to Alcoholics Anonymous or other alcohol treatment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>Go to drug treatment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	33	29	39		32	27	42	
Community Size		(n = 1408)				(n = 1410)		
Less than 500	37	22	41		36	22	42	
500 - 999	38	34	28		36	33	31	
1,000 - 4,999	29	26	45		28	22	50	
5,000 - 9,999	37	33	30	$\chi^2 = 29.00^*$	35	31	34	$\chi^2 = 32.08^*$
10,000 and up	30	30	40	(.000)	28	30	42	(.000)
Region		(n = 1432)				(n = 1433)		
Panhandle	31	32	37		29	30	41	
North Central	35	30	35		32	26	43	
South Central	32	31	37		31	30	39	
Northeast	35	25	39	$\chi^2 = 7.12$	34	25	41	$\chi^2 = 7.11$
Southeast	31	26	43	(.524)	31	24	46	(.525)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1367)				(n = 1365)		
Under \$20,000	27	33	41		24	35	40	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	27	30	43		25	28	48	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	35	30	35	$\chi^2 = 12.94^*$	37	24	40	$\chi^2 = 17.80^*$
\$60,000 and over	36	25	39	(.044)	34	25	41	(.007)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1439)				(n = 1438)		
19 - 29	24	33	43		27	29	45	
30 - 39	33	22	45		32	20	49	
40 - 49	33	24	44		29	25	46	
50 - 64	36	32	33	$\chi^2 = 28.09^*$	34	29	37	$\chi^2 = 23.30^*$
65 and older	36	32	32	(.000)	35	31	34	(.003)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1434)				(n = 1433)		
Male	31	32	37	$\chi^2 = 7.28^*$	29	32	39	$\chi^2 = 16.25^*$
Female	34	26	40	(.026)	33	23	44	(.000)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1431)				(n = 1433)		
High school diploma or less	35	34	31		32	37	31	
Some college	32	30	39	$\chi^2 = 13.00^*$	31	27	43	$\chi^2 = 24.01^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	33	25	42	(.011)	32	22	46	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1406)				(n = 1405)		
Married	35	26	39		34	26	40	
Never married	25	36	39		25	30	46	
Divorced/separated	32	35	34	$\chi^2 = 11.96$	28	32	41	$\chi^2 = 9.52$
Widowed	31	33	36	(.063)	30	32	38	(.147)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1025)				(n = 1026)		
Mgt, prof or education	31	27	43		28	24	49	
Sales or office support	32	28	40		30	29	42	
Constrn, inst or maint	30	34	36		30	35	35	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	34	28	38		31	36	33	
Agriculture	39	28	33		40	25	35	
Food serv/pers. care	31	20	49		31	10	59	
Hlthcare supp/safety	26	26	48	$\chi^2 = 14.29$	23	22	55	$\chi^2 = 39.66^*$
Other	27	37	37	(.428)	27	40	33	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>File sexual harassment claims</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>	<i>File personal bankruptcy</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>		<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	29	31	40		22	29	49	
Community Size		(n = 1404)				(n = 1404)		
Less than 500	33	28	38		25	27	48	
500 - 999	22	44	34		20	34	46	
1,000 - 4,999	27	26	47		21	24	55	
5,000 - 9,999	36	31	34	$\chi^2 = 31.07^*$	28	33	39	$\chi^2 = 14.68$
10,000 and up	30	31	39	(.000)	21	29	49	(.066)
Region		(n = 1431)				(n = 1430)		
Panhandle	30	24	46		24	35	41	
North Central	29	30	42		26	26	47	
South Central	28	35	37		22	31	47	
Northeast	35	29	37	$\chi^2 = 15.64^*$	22	26	51	$\chi^2 = 13.36$
Southeast	25	34	41	(.048)	19	25	56	(.100)
Individual Attributes:								
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1362)				(n = 1361)		
Under \$20,000	27	35	38		25	35	41	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	22	31	47		22	27	51	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	34	30	37	$\chi^2 = 12.64^*$	25	24	51	$\chi^2 = 7.85$
\$60,000 and over	31	31	39	(.049)	21	28	51	(.249)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1433)				(n = 1434)		
19 - 29	25	27	49		16	27	57	
30 - 39	36	29	35		26	24	50	
40 - 49	24	29	47		15	28	58	
50 - 64	33	31	36	$\chi^2 = 32.79^*$	27	27	47	$\chi^2 = 44.20^*$
65 and older	28	39	33	(.000)	28	35	37	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1430)				(n = 1429)		
Male	28	36	36	$\chi^2 = 14.24^*$	20	34	46	$\chi^2 = 15.32^*$
Female	31	27	42	(.001)	24	24	52	(.000)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1428)				(n = 1428)		
High school diploma or less	27	43	31		24	37	40	
Some college	26	32	42	$\chi^2 = 31.28^*$	22	29	49	$\chi^2 = 18.98^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	34	25	41	(.000)	22	24	54	(.001)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1403)				(n = 1403)		
Married	31	32	38		23	28	49	
Never married	25	25	50		15	27	58	
Divorced/separated	28	36	36	$\chi^2 = 12.18$	21	35	44	$\chi^2 = 18.61^*$
Widowed	28	39	33	(.058)	33	33	35	(.005)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1026)				(n = 1025)		
Mgt, prof or education	31	25	45		22	21	57	
Sales or office support	30	25	45		14	26	59	
Constrn, inst or maint	25	46	29		23	37	40	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	27	31	42		28	29	43	
Agriculture	32	30	39		18	30	52	
Food serv/pers. care	37	23	40		23	18	60	
Hlthcare supp/safety	25	31	44	$\chi^2 = 26.34^*$	16	30	54	$\chi^2 = 25.15^*$
Other	17	47	37	(.023)	16	29	55	(.033)

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

Appendix Table 3 continued.

	<i>File discrimination claims</i>			<i>Collect unemployment</i>			<i>Chi-Square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Agree</i>	
Total	27	35	38	31	30	39	
Community Size		(n = 1409)			(n = 1410)		
Less than 500	25	32	44	31	26	43	
500 - 999	23	45	32	28	39	33	
1,000 - 4,999	29	31	40	31	26	43	
5,000 - 9,999	35	33	33	37	30	33	$\chi^2 = 18.42^*$
10,000 and up	25	37	38	29	32	38	(.018)
Region		(n = 1433)			(n = 1435)		
Panhandle	25	35	40	30	40	30	
North Central	30	34	36	34	31	35	
South Central	26	38	36	29	30	41	
Northeast	27	33	39	31	27	42	$\chi^2 = 14.96$
Southeast	24	35	40	34	26	40	(.060)
Individual Attributes:							
<i>Household Income Level</i>		(n = 1364)			(n = 1366)		
Under \$20,000	24	39	37	31	39	31	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	25	34	41	31	29	40	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	30	32	38	33	27	40	$\chi^2 = 8.03$
\$60,000 and over	27	35	38	30	29	41	(.236)
<i>Age</i>		(n = 1436)			(n = 1441)		
19 - 29	21	35	45	21	27	53	
30 - 39	33	30	37	33	25	42	
40 - 49	20	35	46	24	32	44	
50 - 64	30	37	32	37	30	34	$\chi^2 = 56.39^*$
65 and older	29	39	33	37	36	27	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>		(n = 1433)			(n = 1435)		
Male	26	43	31	30	36	34	$\chi^2 = 21.48^*$
Female	28	29	43	32	25	43	(.000)
<i>Education</i>		(n = 1430)			(n = 1433)		
High school diploma or less	26	45	29	34	39	27	
Some college	24	37	39	30	31	39	$\chi^2 = 29.48^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	29	30	41	30	25	45	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>		(n = 1406)			(n = 1406)		
Married	27	35	38	32	29	40	
Never married	25	36	39	28	33	39	
Divorced/separated	27	41	32	29	37	34	$\chi^2 = 10.82$
Widowed	30	39	30	39	33	28	(.094)
<i>Occupation</i>		(n = 1028)			(n = 1027)		
Mgt, prof or education	28	30	42	32	26	42	
Sales or office support	21	34	45	25	29	47	
Constrn, inst or maint	33	41	27	38	36	26	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	23	48	29	31	37	32	
Agriculture	23	37	40	25	29	47	
Food serv/pers. care	37	25	37	32	12	56	
Hlthcare supp/safety	20	35	44	22	32	47	$\chi^2 = 35.94^*$
Other	17	40	43	17	47	37	(.001)

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

Appendix Table 4. Perceptions of Problems in Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

	<i>Abuse of strong prescription painkillers</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Use of heroin and other opioids</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
	<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>		<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>	
Total	34	45	18	4		44	37	15	4	
Community Size		(n = 1462)				(n = 1457)				
Less than 500	57	32	8	3		67	19	12	2	
500 - 999	46	41	12	2		60	27	9	4	
1,000 - 4,999	36	50	13	1	$\chi^2 =$	48	44	6	2	$\chi^2 =$
5,000 - 9,999	33	47	16	4	207.71*	41	37	17	5	212.55*
10,000 and up	13	51	29	7	(.000)	22	47	26	6	(.000)
Region		(n = 1489)				(n = 1484)				
Panhandle	24	46	26	4		35	36	24	5	
North Central	34	41	20	6		45	38	14	4	
South Central	30	49	18	3	$\chi^2 =$	40	41	15	4	$\chi^2 =$
Northeast	39	48	11	3	40.25*	51	37	11	1	35.10*
Southeast	40	38	18	3	(.000)	48	31	17	4	(.000)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1417)				(n = 1412)				
Under \$20,000	40	44	14	2		49	35	13	3	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	27	48	20	6	$\chi^2 =$	35	38	20	8	$\chi^2 =$
\$40,000 - \$59,999	40	40	18	2	19.51*	46	36	14	4	30.52*
\$60,000 and over	32	47	17	4	(.021)	46	37	15	2	(.000)
Age		(n = 1494)				(n = 1483)				
19 - 29	43	37	18	2		53	27	14	6	
30 - 39	32	47	15	7		51	35	12	2	
40 - 49	33	49	16	2	$\chi^2 =$	48	39	13	1	$\chi^2 =$
50 - 64	33	43	20	5	29.96*	40	38	17	5	56.68*
65 and older	30	49	18	3	(.003)	32	43	20	5	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1490)			$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1479)				
Male	35	47	16	3	4.88	45	39	13	3	$\chi^2 = 6.44$
Female	33	44	19	4	(.181)	43	36	17	4	(.092)
Education		(n = 1487)				(n = 1477)				
High school diploma or less	33	45	19	3	$\chi^2 =$	41	36	19	5	$\chi^2 =$
Some college	37	43	17	4	6.38	44	36	15	5	14.45*
Bachelors or grad degree	31	49	17	4	(.382)	45	40	14	2	(.025)
Marital Status		(n = 1459)				(n = 1451)				
Married	36	44	17	3		46	37	14	2	
Never married	26	48	20	5	$\chi^2 =$	40	29	23	8	$\chi^2 =$
Divorced/separated	38	46	12	4	14.45	46	40	11	3	35.71*
Widowed	26	52	18	5	(.107)	31	42	21	7	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1065)				(n = 1062)				
Mgt, prof or education	31	49	18	3		45	38	14	3	
Sales or office support	40	33	21	6		46	34	12	8	
Constrn, inst or maint	46	40	13	2		55	30	13	2	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	34	47	16	3		47	37	7	8	
Agriculture	41	43	14	1		60	28	12	1	
Food serv/pers. care	18	58	25	0	$\chi^2 =$	37	54	7	2	$\chi^2 =$
Hlthcare supp/safety	22	57	17	5	45.24*	39	42	17	2	47.69*
Other	37	43	17	3	(.002)	50	29	18	3	(.001)

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

	<i>Use of methamphetamines</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Abuse of alcohol</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	
	<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>		<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>		
Total	23	34	30	13		11	42	35	12		
Community Size		(n = 1461)					(n = 1467)				
Less than 500	42	35	15	8		17	46	28	10		
500 - 999	36	40	17	8		17	46	27	10		
1,000 - 4,999	29	41	24	7	$\chi^2 =$	10	50	31	9	$\chi^2 =$	
5,000 - 9,999	16	32	36	16	279.62*	8	39	38	15	81.43*	
10,000 and up	5	25	46	24	(.000)	6	33	45	17	(.000)	
Region		(n = 1488)					(n = 1493)				
Panhandle	14	27	38	22		9	36	38	17		
North Central	24	38	24	13		12	35	37	15		
South Central	21	34	30	15	$\chi^2 =$	10	43	37	11	$\chi^2 =$	
Northeast	26	39	28	7	50.83*	12	49	31	9	21.77*	
Southeast	31	28	29	13	(.000)	11	42	37	10	(.040)	
Individual Attributes:											
Household Income Level		(n = 1415)					(n = 1418)				
Under \$20,000	33	37	24	6		19	46	27	9		
\$20,000 - \$39,999	17	32	33	18	$\chi^2 =$	9	42	35	15	$\chi^2 =$	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	27	32	28	13	26.08*	14	40	34	12	26.12*	
\$60,000 and over	23	34	31	12	(.002)	8	43	37	12	(.002)	
Age		(n = 1490)					(n = 1495)				
19 - 29	39	20	25	16		14	43	32	12		
30 - 39	25	32	28	15		7	42	38	14		
40 - 49	18	41	31	11	$\chi^2 =$	12	41	33	13	$\chi^2 =$	
50 - 64	19	37	29	16	66.91*	10	39	38	13	15.73	
65 and older	21	37	33	9	(.000)	11	45	36	8	(.204)	
Gender		(n = 1485)				$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1492)				$\chi^2 =$
Male	23	35	30	12	2.52	11	46	33	9	15.32*	
Female	24	33	29	14	(.472)	10	39	37	14	(.002)	
Education		(n = 1486)					(n = 1491)				
High school diploma or less	25	35	27	13	$\chi^2 =$	16	45	29	11	$\chi^2 =$	
Some college	24	31	30	15	8.91	11	41	37	11	18.00*	
Bachelors or grad degree	22	36	31	11	(.178)	8	42	37	13	(.006)	
Marital Status		(n = 1458)					(n = 1465)				
Married	25	34	30	11		10	43	36	11		
Never married	20	32	28	22	$\chi^2 =$	9	46	27	18	$\chi^2 =$	
Divorced/separated	19	38	30	13	15.98	16	33	39	12	19.67*	
Widowed	21	35	30	14	(.067)	13	41	36	10	(.020)	
Occupation		(n = 1067)					(n = 1069)				
Mgt, prof or education	20	44	24	12		10	39	35	16		
Sales or office support	24	28	31	18		4	26	52	18		
Constrn, inst or maint	32	28	24	16		13	52	30	6		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	24	26	30	20		7	45	36	12		
Agriculture	32	38	26	3		12	53	29	6		
Food serv/pers. care	7	43	41	9	$\chi^2 =$	3	36	38	22	$\chi^2 =$	
Hlthcare supp/safety	19	19	44	17	90.37*	5	41	38	17	60.67*	
Other	38	18	35	9	(.000)	11	37	43	9	(.000)	

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

	<i>Use of cocaine</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Use of marijuana</i>				<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	
	<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>		<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>		
Total	50	34	14	3		25	37	26	11		
Community Size		(n = 1450)					(n = 1463)				
Less than 500	69	20	10	1		37	36	19	7		
500 - 999	59	32	6	3		31	45	15	9		
1,000 - 4,999	55	36	7	3	$\chi^2 =$	22	45	25	8	$\chi^2 =$	
5,000 - 9,999	48	33	15	4	150.57*	19	29	31	21	86.14*	
10,000 and up	30	42	25	4	(.000)	21	32	33	14	(.000)	
Region		(n = 1475)					(n = 1489)				
Panhandle	43	37	16	4		27	25	28	20		
North Central	51	33	13	3		22	41	25	12		
South Central	46	35	15	4	$\chi^2 =$	26	39	25	10	$\chi^2 =$	
Northeast	49	38	12	1	26.99*	25	40	28	7	31.85*	
Southeast	61	25	13	2	(.008)	27	37	24	13	(.001)	
Individual Attributes:											
Household Income Level		(n = 1404)					(n = 1417)				
Under \$20,000	50	33	14	3		32	36	23	9		
\$20,000 - \$39,999	35	38	23	4	$\chi^2 =$	23	34	30	13	$\chi^2 =$	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	52	32	12	4	44.50*	31	34	25	9	14.56	
\$60,000 and over	55	33	11	1	(.000)	23	39	26	12	(.104)	
Age		(n = 1479)					(n = 1496)				
19 - 29	65	18	14	4		39	27	18	16		
30 - 39	61	26	11	2		32	37	24	7		
40 - 49	55	39	7	0	$\chi^2 =$	23	41	25	12	$\chi^2 =$	
50 - 64	42	39	16	4	119.38*	20	39	29	13	63.74*	
65 and older	33	42	20	5	(.000)	19	41	32	9	(.000)	
Gender		(n = 1473)				$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1488)				
Male	53	32	13	3	4.89	28	37	26	10	$\chi^2 = 5.24$	
Female	47	35	15	3	(.180)	24	38	26	13	(.155)	
Education		(n = 1472)					(n = 1490)				
High school diploma or less	39	38	19	4	$\chi^2 =$	31	34	24	11	$\chi^2 =$	
Some college	51	31	15	4	28.01*	22	38	28	12	7.82	
Bachelors or grad degree	53	35	10	2	(.000)	26	38	25	11	(.252)	
Marital Status		(n = 1444)					(n = 1459)				
Married	54	33	11	2		26	38	25	11		
Never married	41	28	26	5	$\chi^2 =$	22	33	28	17	$\chi^2 =$	
Divorced/separated	45	36	14	4	51.42*	27	33	32	9	11.52	
Widowed	31	41	23	5	(.000)	22	40	26	12	(.242)	
Occupation		(n = 1059)					(n = 1067)				
Mgt, prof or education	54	33	10	4		20	41	25	14		
Sales or office support	50	33	11	6		30	30	26	14		
Constrn, inst or maint	64	23	12	1		24	38	28	10		
Prodn/trans/warehsing	53	33	12	2		33	37	21	9		
Agriculture	57	32	11	1		22	52	19	8		
Food serv/pers. care	33	33	33	2	$\chi^2 =$	16	29	35	21	$\chi^2 =$	
Hlthcare supp/safety	48	36	15	1	45.53*	25	32	25	19	48.98*	
Other	49	34	14	3	(.001)	38	24	35	3	(.001)	

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

Appendix Table 4 continued.

	<i>Over prescription of antibiotics</i>				<i>Lack of immunizations for children</i>					
	<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	<i>Not much of a problem</i>	<i>Somewhat of a problem</i>	<i>Very serious problem</i>	<i>Crisis</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
Total	46	34	16	5		64	29	6	2	
Community Size		(n = 1449)				(n = 1454)				
Less than 500	63	23	13	1		74	23	4	0	
500 - 999	61	27	8	4		74	22	4	1	
1,000 - 4,999	44	39	13	4	$\chi^2 =$	71	25	3	2	$\chi^2 =$
5,000 - 9,999	49	35	13	2	113.26*	64	24	11	1	104.17*
10,000 and up	30	38	23	9	(.000)	47	41	9	3	(.000)
Region		(n = 1479)				(n = 1481)				
Panhandle	45	30	21	5		55	30	15	1	
North Central	43	36	14	7		67	30	2	1	
South Central	45	34	15	6	$\chi^2 =$	65	28	5	2	$\chi^2 =$
Northeast	49	37	13	2	18.45	62	33	4	1	49.71*
Southeast	44	32	18	6	(.103)	66	24	7	2	(.000)
Individual Attributes:										
Household Income Level		(n = 1408)				(n = 1409)				
Under \$20,000	55	30	12	3		62	30	7	0	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	45	34	17	5	$\chi^2 =$	56	36	7	1	$\chi^2 =$
\$40,000 - \$59,999	51	29	15	5	13.18	70	23	4	3	26.13*
\$60,000 and over	42	37	16	5	(.154)	64	28	6	1	(.002)
Age		(n = 1483)				(n = 1485)				
19 - 29	57	23	16	4		65	26	8	2	
30 - 39	48	35	10	7		78	19	2	2	
40 - 49	47	36	13	5	$\chi^2 =$	65	28	7	1	$\chi^2 =$
50 - 64	42	35	18	5	40.82*	61	31	6	2	40.59*
65 and older	37	40	19	3	(.000)	55	37	7	2	(.000)
Gender		(n = 1476)			$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1479)				
Male	45	35	16	4	1.31	62	31	6	1	$\chi^2 = 3.71$
Female	46	34	15	5	(.728)	66	27	6	2	(.295)
Education		(n = 1476)				(n = 1478)				
High school diploma or less	40	36	20	4	$\chi^2 =$	55	37	7	1	$\chi^2 =$
Some college	49	32	14	5	11.17	66	27	5	2	12.72*
Bachelors or grad degree	44	36	15	5	(.083)	66	27	6	2	(.048)
Marital Status		(n = 1450)				(n = 1452)				
Married	45	34	16	4		66	27	5	1	
Never married	52	30	12	5	$\chi^2 =$	53	34	12	1	$\chi^2 =$
Divorced/separated	49	33	12	6	8.05	63	32	4	1	23.50*
Widowed	40	34	20	6	(.529)	55	33	9	3	(.005)
Occupation		(n = 1062)				(n = 1063)				
Mgt, prof or education	45	37	14	4		66	25	8	1	
Sales or office support	40	32	19	10		61	27	6	6	
Constrn, inst or maint	53	32	10	5		59	37	3	1	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	42	31	22	5		53	38	5	3	
Agriculture	53	29	15	3		71	27	1	0	
Food serv/pers. care	41	39	11	9	$\chi^2 =$	62	36	2	0	$\chi^2 =$
Hlthcare supp/safety	48	28	15	9	26.56	67	22	8	3	53.93*
Other	41	38	18	3	(.186)	82	12	6	0	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 5. Perceptions of Problem of Prescription Painkiller Abuse in Community Compared to Five Years Ago by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

<i>Do you believe the problem of prescription painkiller abuse in your community is worse, better or about the same as it was five years ago?</i>					
	Worse	About the same	Better	Don't know	Chi-square (sig.)
Total	31	32	2	35	
Community Size			<i>Percentages</i>		
			(n = 1489)		
Less than 500	23	36	2	38	
500 - 999	19	39	3	40	
1,000 - 4,999	28	34	2	37	
5,000 - 9,999	33	25	2	40	$\chi^2 = 74.34^*$
10,000 and up	46	28	2	25	(.000)
Region			(n = 1520)		
Panhandle	37	26	1	35	
North Central	37	25	0.4	37	
South Central	32	32	2	33	
Northeast	25	34	4	37	$\chi^2 = 30.35^*$
Southeast	30	38	1	32	(.002)
Income Level			(n = 1440)		
Under \$20,000	20	39	5	37	
\$20,000 - \$39,999	25	36	3	37	
\$40,000 - \$59,999	29	34	2	35	$\chi^2 = 30.55^*$
\$60,000 and over	38	30	2	31	(.000)
Age			(n = 1522)		
19 – 29	21	32	4	43	
30 – 39	41	30	2	28	
40 – 49	35	27	1	37	
50 – 64	32	32	2	34	$\chi^2 = 42.51^*$
65 and older	28	38	3	32	(.000)
Gender			(n = 1517)		
Male	28	37	4	31	$\chi^2 = 31.33^*$
Female	35	27	1	37	(.000)
Marital Status			(n = 1489)		
Married	33	30	2	34	
Never married	25	38	1	37	
Divorced/separated	27	34	1	37	$\chi^2 = 11.58$
Widowed	28	34	4	34	(.238)
Education			(n = 1515)		
H.S. diploma or less	23	37	3	38	
Some college	30	32	2	36	$\chi^2 = 20.27^*$
Bachelors degree	37	30	2	31	(.002)
Occupation			(n = 1073)		
Mgt, prof or education	33	31	3	34	
Sales or office support	36	38	1	25	
Constrn, inst or maint	20	33	1	46	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	25	34	1	40	
Agriculture	30	32	1	36	
Food serv/pers. care	39	29	2	31	
Hlthcare supp/safety	41	35	3	22	$\chi^2 = 31.19$
Other	31	23	3	43	(.071)

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

Appendix Table 6. Been Personally Impacted by Abuse of Prescription Painkillers by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

		<i>Have you, or someone you know, been personally impacted by the abuse of prescription painkillers?</i>		
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Total		26	74	
		<i>Percentages</i>		
Community Size		(n = 1495)		
	Less than 500	22	79	
	500 - 999	24	76	
	1,000 - 4,999	26	74	$\chi^2 = 7.46$ (.114)
	5,000 - 9,999	23	77	
	10,000 and up	30	70	
Region		(n = 1523)		
	Panhandle	28	72	
	North Central	29	71	
	South Central	27	73	$\chi^2 = 18.94^*$ (.001)
	Northeast	18	83	
	Southeast	31	69	
Income Level		(n = 1444)		
	Under \$20,000	18	82	
	\$20,000 - \$39,999	32	68	$\chi^2 = 9.56^*$ (.023)
	\$40,000 - \$59,999	28	72	
	\$60,000 and over	25	75	
Age		(n = 1527)		
	19 - 29	28	73	
	30 - 39	32	68	
	40 - 49	26	74	$\chi^2 = 13.85^*$ (.008)
	50 - 64	27	73	
	65 and older	19	81	
Gender		(n = 1523)		
	Male	23	77	$\chi^2 = 5.97^*$ (.016)
	Female	28	72	
Marital Status		(n = 1494)		
	Married	25	75	
	Never married	31	69	
	Divorced/separated	26	74	$\chi^2 = 4.69$ (.196)
	Widowed	19	81	
Education		(n = 1521)		
	H.S. diploma or less	20	80	
	Some college	32	68	$\chi^2 = 21.14^*$ (.000)
	Bachelors or grad degree	23	77	
Occupation		(n = 1076)		
	Mgt, prof or education	23	77	
	Sales or office support	27	73	
	Constrn, inst or maint	28	73	
	Prodn/trans/warehsing	20	80	
	Agriculture	26	74	
	Food serv/pers. care	47	53	
	Hlthcare supp/safety	33	67	$\chi^2 = 22.19^*$ (.002)
	Other	15	85	

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

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