

10-2011

Kansas Speaks 2011 Statewide Public Opinion Survey

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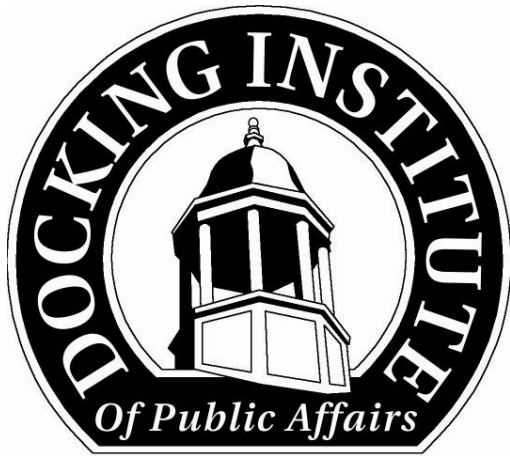


Kansas Speaks
2011
Statewide Public Opinion Survey

Prepared For
The Citizens of Kansas
By

The Docking Institute of Public Affairs
Fort Hays State University

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Mission:

To Facilitate Effective Public Policy Decision-Making.

The staff of the Docking Institute of Public Affairs and its University Center for Survey Research are dedicated to serving the people of Kansas and surrounding states.

Kansas Speaks 2011



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Prepared For:

The Citizens of Kansas
In pursuit of
Fort Hays State University's Public Affairs Mission

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Executive Summary

The Docking Institute of Public Affairs at Fort Hays State University conducted the 2011 Kansas Speaks survey from June 21 to September 2, 2011. A random sample of adult residents of Kansas age 18 and older was surveyed by telephone or mail questionnaire to assess their attitudes and opinions regarding various issues of interest to Kansas citizens. The survey finds:

- Over half of respondents (54.8%) in 2011 said they felt Kansas was either an “excellent” or “very good” place to live, down from 59% in 2010. Only 3% said Kansas was either a “poor” or “very poor” place to live, about the same as in 2010. Respondents who are strong Republicans and those who consider themselves politically conservative were more likely to say that Kansas was at least a “good” place to live than respondents who are strong Democrats and those who considered themselves liberal.
- About forty percent (40.2%) of respondents think the Kansas economy is at least “good,” while 24% said Kansas had a “poor” or “very poor” economy. Respondent’s opinions in 2011 are not significantly different from those in 2010.
- In 2011, 47.6% of respondents are “moderately” or “very satisfied” with Governor Brownback’s efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy, up slightly from 46.2% in 2010 for Governor Parkinson. Conservative and Republican respondents are more likely to feel “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Governor Brownback’s efforts than respondents who are Democratic or liberal.
- About 38% of respondents in 2011 are “moderately” or “very satisfied” with the Kansas Democratic Party’s and the Kansas Republican Party’s efforts to improve the state economy. These results are similar to those in 2010. Respondents tended to express higher satisfaction with the efforts of the Party with which they self-identified.
- In 2011, 71% of respondents are either “very concerned” or “moderately concerned” that the Kansas economy will seriously threaten their or their families’ welfare, slightly increasing from 68% in 2010.
- Preferences for changes in income, sales and property taxation policy in 2011 are not significantly different from those in 2010. Respondents are most likely to favor keeping each of these three revenue sources at their current rates. The strongest support for decreasing taxes is for property tax (45% in 2011). Among those who favor raising taxes, most favor increasing sales tax (25% in 2011), followed by income tax (19% in 2011). Only 10% favor increasing property taxes.

- Respondents who voted in November 2010 are more likely to support a sales tax increase than those who did not vote. Respondents with higher levels of education are more likely to support increasing property taxes than respondents with lower levels of education.
- Democratic and liberal respondents are more likely to support increasing income and property taxes than Republican and conservative respondents.
- When asked about preferences for changes on taxation policy for various earner categories, respondents were most likely to favor increasing taxes on large corporations and top income earners. A majority favor keeping current tax policies for the middle class and small businesses. The percentage of respondents favoring tax increases for corporations (52% to 63%) and top income earners (41% to 58%) has been increasing each year since 2009.
- Democratic and respondents who are politically liberal are more likely to support tax increases on top income earners, large corporations, and to a lesser degree, small businesses than Republicans and respondents who were politically conservative.
- Respondents' ratings of Kansas state government in 2011 are not significantly different from those in 2010. In 2011, 8% rate state government as "very good" or "excellent," while 29% rate it as "poor" or "very poor."
- In 2011, respondents' satisfaction with the Kansas legislature, as well as their own state senators and representatives, increased slightly from 2010, while satisfaction with the Governor and their U.S. Congressmen decreased.
- In general, Republican respondents and those who were politically conservative are more likely to feel "very" or "moderately satisfied" with their elected officials than Democratic and politically liberal respondents.
- Respondents' satisfaction with the performance of Senators Moran and Roberts is about the same. A little over half of respondents are "very" or "moderately satisfied" with each.
- In 2011, over half of respondents (51.6%) favor decreasing state spending, while only 16.4% favor increasing spending. Respondents' opinions in 2011 are very similar to those in 2010. Republican respondents and those who are politically conservative are less likely to say that Kansas government spending should be increased in 2011.
- As in 2009 and 2010, the energy source that respondents in 2011 are most likely to feel is "extremely important" for Kansas to devote resources to is wind energy, followed by oil and coal, both of which increased significantly from 2010. Support for the development of nuclear energy is the lowest among the various energy sources. Respondents with higher levels of education are more likely to think it is not important to develop coal and oil.

- Republican respondents and those who considered themselves politically conservative are more likely to say it is “extremely important” or “important” for Kansas to devote resources to the development of coal, oil, and nuclear energy in 2011. Democratic respondents and those who considered themselves politically liberal are more likely to say it is “extremely important” or “important” for Kansas to devote resources to the development of wind energy.
- The percentages of respondents who “strongly agree” or “agree” that the economic benefits of coal and oil production outweigh concerns about the impact on the environment have been increasing since 2009, with Republican respondents and those who are politically conservative being more likely to “strongly agree” or “agree.”
- When asked about the current levels of state funding for education, a majority of respondents supported increased funding for K-12 (58%) and favored keeping funding for higher education at current levels (51.4%). Over one third (35%) support increased funding for state colleges and universities.
- In 2011, respondents favoring increased state funding for all levels of education tend to be younger, Democratic, politically liberal, and have higher education levels.
- Respondents who voted in November 2010, Democratic respondents and those who consider themselves politically liberal are more likely to support increased state funding for social services.
- When asked if they support or oppose Kansas House Bill 2067, which will require persons to provide documented proof of citizenship when registering to vote and a photo ID when voting in 2013, 55.4% said that they “strongly support” the law, while another 13.3% said they “somewhat support” it. Only one-seventh (13.6%) said that they “strongly oppose” it. The very youngest and very oldest respondents are least likely to support the law. Respondents who are conservative, Republican or leaning Republican are more likely to support the law than those who are liberal, Democratic or leaning Democratic.
- When asked if they support or oppose the elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission, 27.4% of respondents supported the elimination, 32.1% were neutral, and 40.5% opposed the elimination. Republican respondents and those who considered themselves politically conservative are more likely to support eliminating the Kansas Arts Commission.
- When asked if they support or oppose a state law that requires women to purchase additional coverage for abortion procedures, 43.5% of respondents supported the law, while 36.6% opposed it. As might be expected, support for this measure was highly divided along lines of political party and ideology.

- Repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, or Obama Care, is supported by 46.9% of respondents, while 39% of respondents oppose repealing the legislation. Republican respondents and Independent voters leaning Republican tend to support the repeal more than Democratic and other Independent respondents. The more politically conservative a respondent is, the more likely to support repealing the legislation.
- When asked about their levels of pride as a citizen, pride in being a citizen of the United States is, by far, the strongest, with almost eighty percent (79%) of respondents saying they are “very proud.” Only 40% are “very proud” to be a citizen of the global society. About 80% of respondents are either “proud” or “very proud” to be a citizen of Kansas, which is similar to levels of pride in being citizens of their local communities.
- Respondents who voted in November 2010 are more likely to be “very proud” to be a citizen of Kansas and their local communities. Respondents with lower levels of education were more likely to report feeling proud to be a Kansas citizen.
- Politically conservative respondents are more likely to be proud to be a citizen of Kansas, while Democratic and politically liberal respondents are more likely to feel proud to be citizens of the global society.
- FOX news is the media source most commonly cited as the most trusted media source. Interestingly, it is also most commonly cited as the least trusted media source. Among non-TV media sources, local newspaper is the most trusted media source, while internet websites are the least trusted media source.

Introduction and Methods

The Docking Institute of Public Affairs at Fort Hays State University surveyed a random sample of adult residents of Kansas age 18 and older to assess attitudes and opinions regarding various issues of interest to Kansas citizens. The survey was administered through both telephone and mail, utilizing an addressed-based sampling technique to facilitate the most representative sample possible.

Respondents for which telephone numbers were available were surveyed by telephone. Those respondents for whom no phone number was available were mailed the questionnaire and a self-addressed business reply envelope. The telephone survey was conducted from June 21 to August 10, 2010, when 1,688 households were contacted via telephone. A total of 807 households completed the telephone survey, resulting in a 47.8% response rate (807/1,688). The survey questionnaires were mailed to 2,530 households on July 25. By September 2, the end of the data collection period, 12 mail invitations were returned as undeliverable, and 232 questionnaires were completed and mailed back to

the Docking Institute. The valid population size for the mail survey is thus 2,518 (2,530 – 12), and the response rate for the mail survey is 9.2% (232/2,518). With a total of 1,039 households completing the survey, the overall response rate is 24.7% (1,039/4,206). At a 95% confidence level, the margin of error for the full sample of 1,039 is 3.04%, assuming no response bias. A margin of error of 3.04% means that there is a 95% probability that findings among the sample vary no more than +/- 3.04% from the value that would be found if the entire population of interest (adult Kansas residents) were surveyed, assuming no response bias. Sample demographics were compared to known Census-based distributions (see Appendix A). The sample matches closely with all Census-based distributions except Hispanic origin and age. The survey had higher response rates among Kansas residents who are non-Hispanic and those over 50. Therefore, the overall population estimates are biased toward the opinions of non-Hispanic and older Kansans.

This report contains seven sections. Each section presents not only descriptive analyses of respondents' answers to each question, but also statistically significant relationships with key demographic variables to see how citizens in various social categories differ in their opinions on various issues. These eight sections are:

- 1) **Overall Quality of life in Kansas.** This section shows how Kansans generally feel about Kansas as a place to live.
- 2) **Economy.** This section shows results to questions addressing various economic concerns to citizens.
- 3) **Taxes.** This section shows results to opinion questions regarding fair and effective personal and business taxation policies.
- 4) **State Government.** This section presents the results of citizens' ratings of the state government in general, as well as their various state government elected officials.
- 5) **Energy Policy.** A key component of this study is to assess the level of citizen support for public resources being devoted to developing various sources of energy production, including oil, coal and wind.
- 6) **Public Policy Issues.** This section looks at citizens' opinions on several key policy issues, including illegal immigration, health care, and education.
- 7) **Citizen Pride and Trust of Media.** This section presents how proud people feel of being a citizen of their local community, Kansas, the U.S., and the global society. Media sources that are trusted the most and the least are also presented.

Section 1: Overall Quality of life in Kansas

Respondents were asked to rate Kansas generally as a place to live. Among those 1,028 respondents who provided valid answers to this question, 20% said Kansas was an “excellent” place to live, 34.8% felt Kansas was a “very good” place to live, and 32.3% believed Kansas was a “good” place to live. The percentages of respondents who felt Kansas was an “excellent”, “very good”, or “good” place to live have been declining from 2009. The difference between 2010 and 2011 is not statistically different, but the difference between 2009 and 2010 is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level ; indicating a 95% probability that the difference between 2009 and 2010 would be found if the entire population of interest was surveyed, assuming no response bias in the survey (Figure 1).

Respondents’ opinions of the quality of life varied significantly by respondent’s voting behavior. In year 2011, 58% of respondents who voted in November 2010 said that Kansas was at an “excellent” or “very good” place to live. Forty percent (40%) of respondents who did not vote in November 2010 said so (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Rating of Kansas as an Overall Place to Live: 2009 – 2010

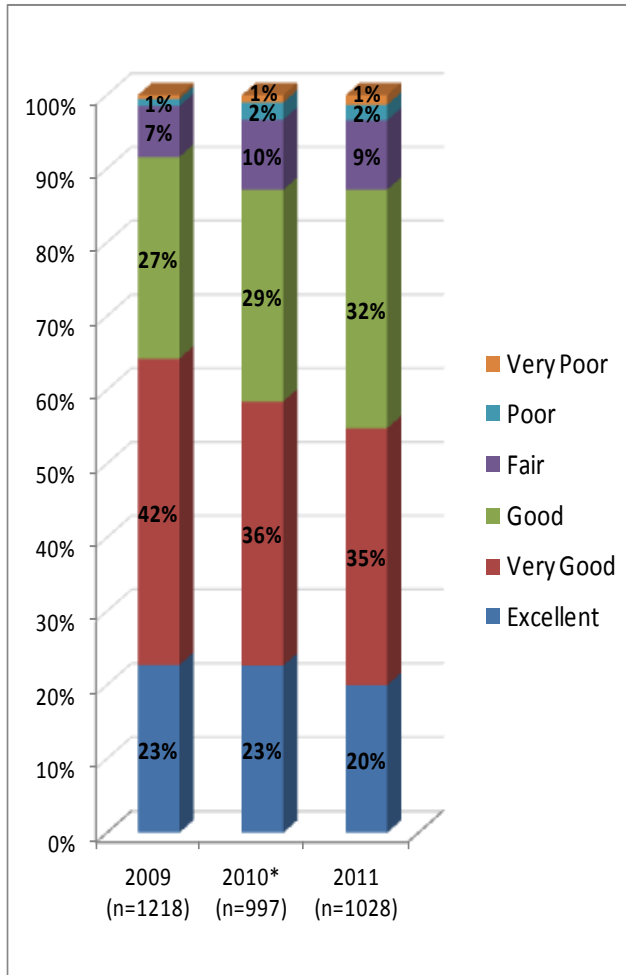
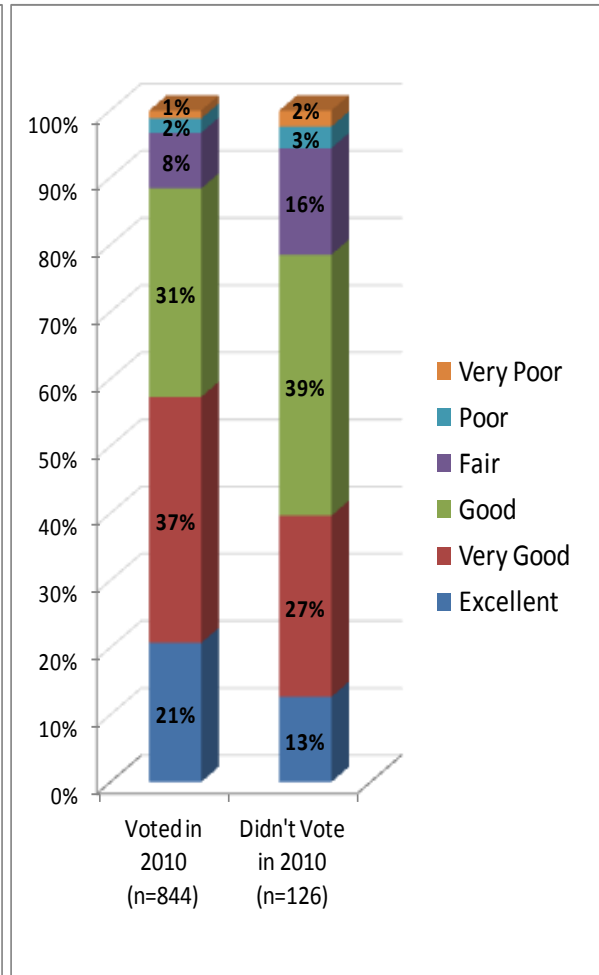


Figure 2: Rating of Kansas as an Overall Place to Live by Voting Behavior: 2011



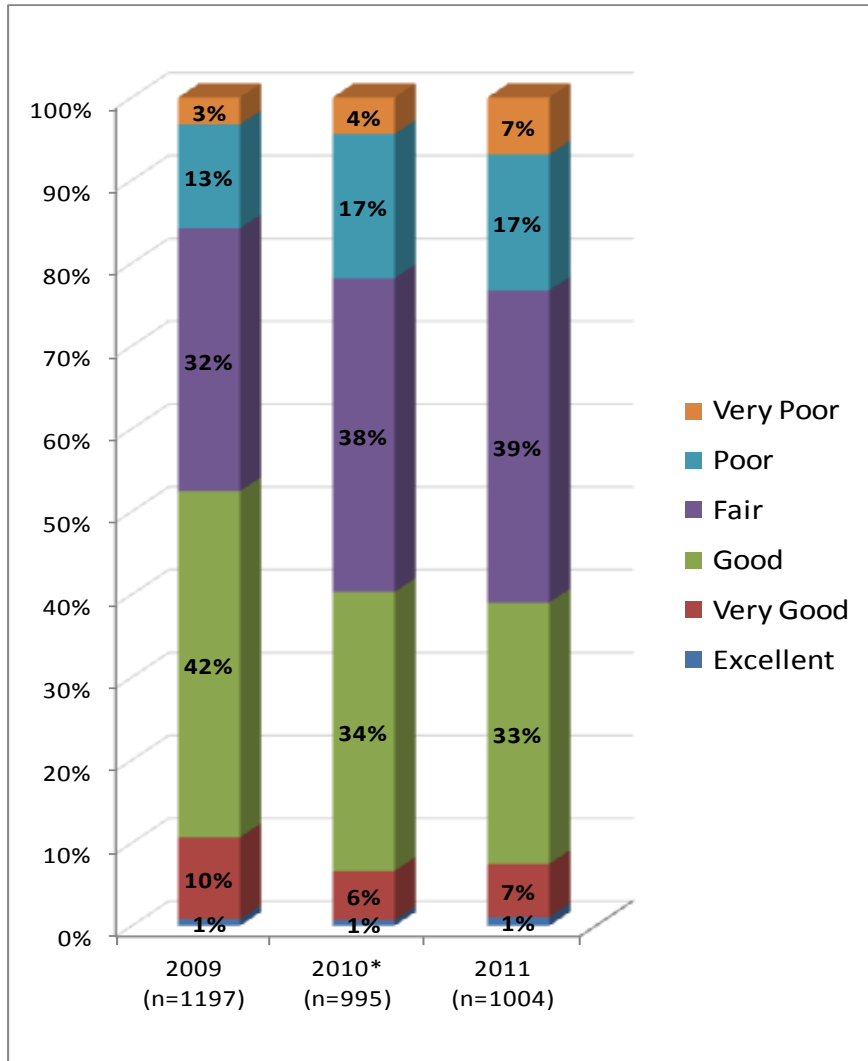
* Statistically significantly difference from previous year
 Question: *In general, how would you rate Kansas as a place to live?*

Opinions of the quality of life were also significantly affected by respondents’ party affiliation and ideology. Compared with Democratic respondents, Republican respondents were more likely to feel that Kansas was at least a “good” place to live. More than seventy percent (71.7%) of respondents who considered themselves strong Republicans said that Kansas was an “excellent” or “very good” place to live, while less than half (48.8%) of respondents who considered themselves strong Democrats said so (Appendix 2.1). Respondents who considered themselves politically conservative were more likely to say that Kansas was at least a “good” place to live than respondents who considered themselves liberal. Almost seventy percent (69%) of respondents who considered themselves very conservative felt that Kansas was an “excellent” or “very good” place to live; whereas 46% of respondents who considered themselves very liberal felt the same (Appendix 3.1).

Section 2: Economy

When asked to rate the Kansas economy, 40.2% of the 1,004 respondents who provided valid answers said it was at least “good,” while 24% said Kansas had a “poor” or “very poor” economy. People’s opinions in 2011 were not significantly different from those in 2010. The difference between 2009 and 2010 was statistically significant (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Rating of Kansas Economy: 2009 – 2011

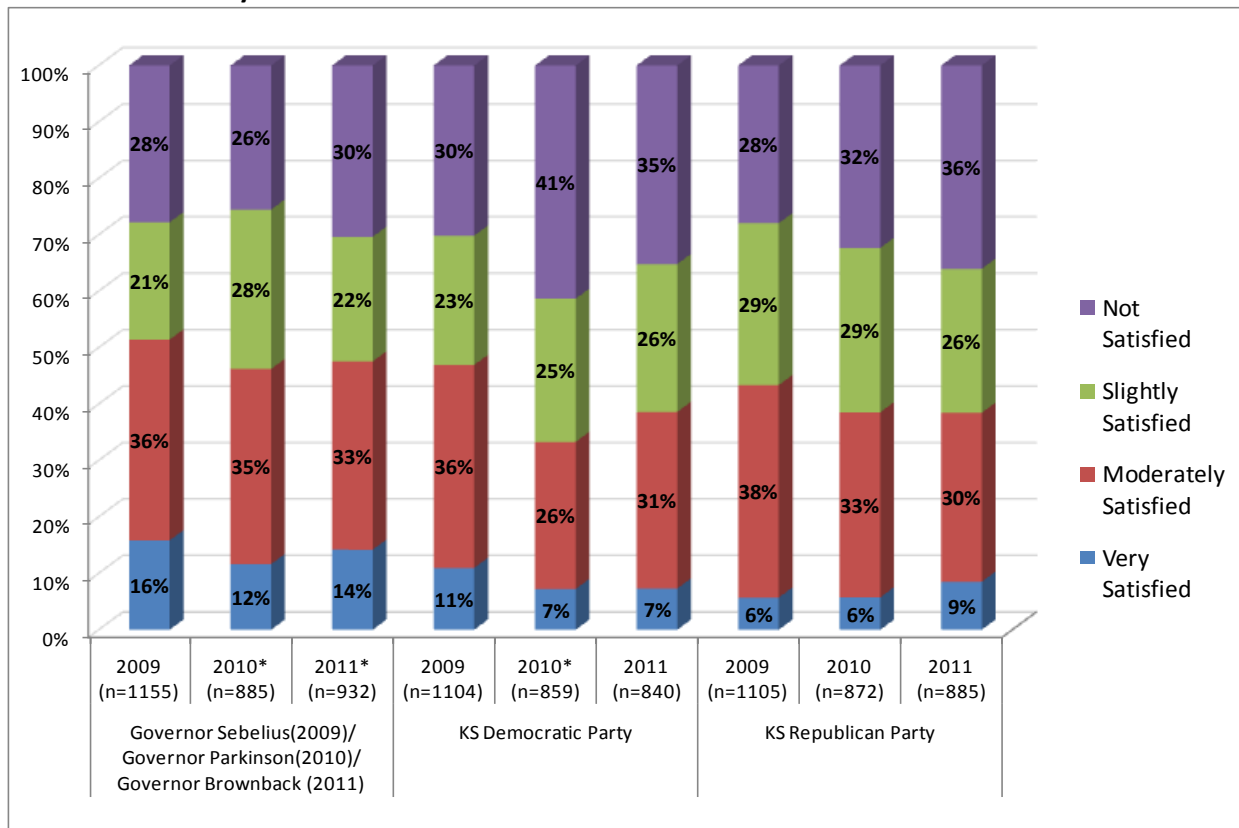


* Statistically significantly difference from previous year
 Question: *In general, how would you rate the Kansas economy?*

The survey continued by asking respondents’ satisfaction levels with Governor Brownback’s and state party leaders’ efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy. Respondents’ satisfaction levels with the Governors’ efforts dropped significantly in 2010 compared with 2009, but increased in 2011. In 2011, 47.6% of respondents were “moderately” or “very satisfied” with Governor Brownback’s

efforts, increasing from 46.2% in 2010. The difference between 2010 and 2011 is statistically significant. The percentage of respondents who were “moderately” or “very satisfied” with the Kansas Democratic Party’s efforts increased from 33.3% in 2010 to 38.6% in 2011. The difference between 2010 and 2011 is not statistically significant. The percentage of respondents who were “moderately” or “very satisfied” with Kansas Republican Party’s effort did not change from 2010 to 2011, with a slightly higher percentage of respondents feeling “very satisfied” (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Satisfaction Levels with Governors’ and State Party Leaders’ Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

Question: *How satisfied are you with Governor Brownback’s and state party leaders’ efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy?*

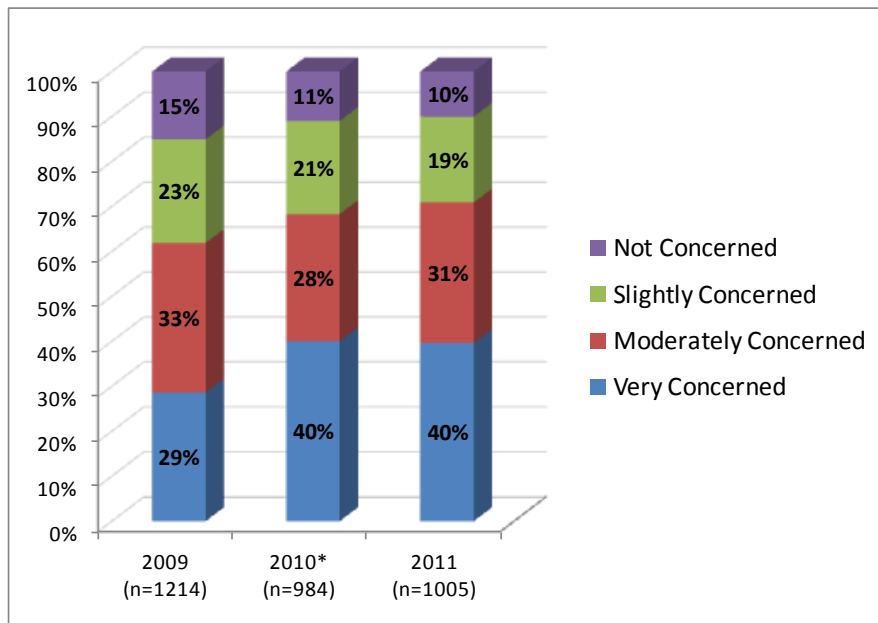
Respondents’ party affiliations and ideology affected their satisfaction levels with the Governor’s and state party leaders’ efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy in 2011. Republican respondents were more likely to feel “very” or “moderately” satisfied with Governor Brownback’s efforts than Democratic respondents (Appendix 2.2). The more conservative the respondent’s political ideology was, the more likely they were to feel “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Governor Brownback’s efforts. More than seventy percent (72.4%) of respondents who considered themselves very conservative were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Governor Brownback’s efforts,

whereas 19.2% of respondents who considered themselves very liberal were “very” or “moderately satisfied” (Appendix 3.2).

When asked about satisfaction with state party leaders’ efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy, Democratic respondents and those respondents who considered themselves politically liberal were more likely to feel “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Democratic Party leaders’ efforts (Appendices 2.3 and 3.3). Republican respondents and those respondents who considered themselves politically conservative were more likely to feel “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Republican Party leaders’ efforts (Appendices 2.4 and 3.4).

Respondents were also asked how concerned they were that the Kansas economy would seriously threaten them or their families’ welfare. About 71% of respondents were either “very concerned” or “moderately concerned” in 2011, a 2.5% increase from 2010. The difference between 2009 and 2010 is statistically significant, but there is no significant difference between 2010 and 2011 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Concerns with the Threat from the Economic Conditions in Kansas to Individuals’ or Families’ Welfare: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

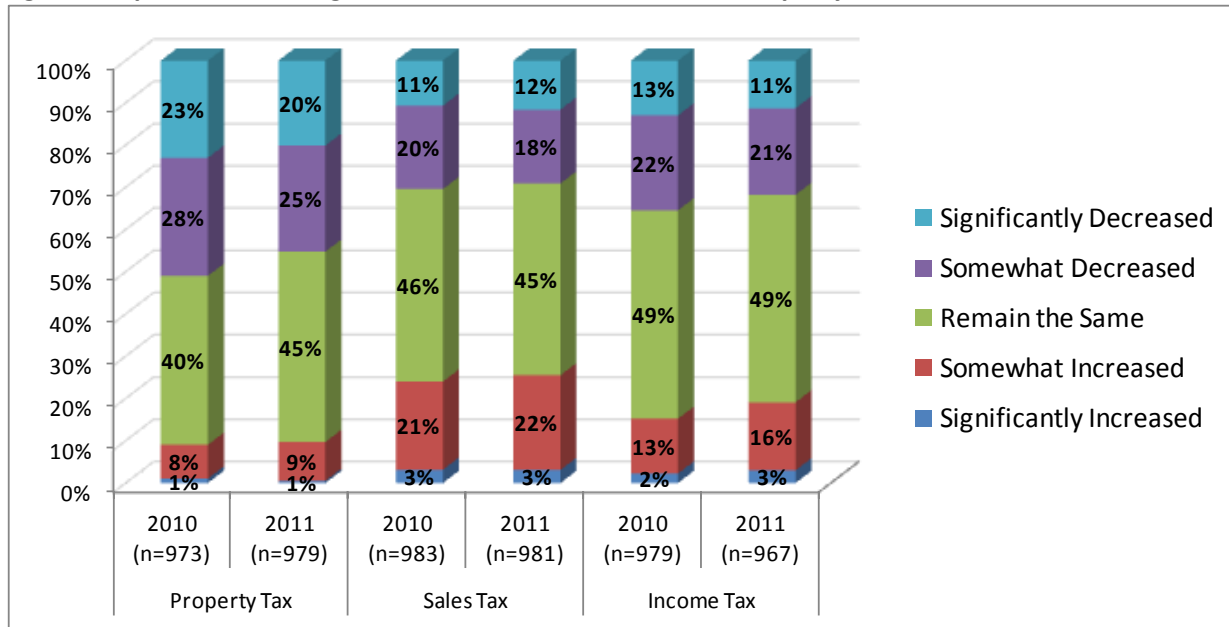
Question: *How concerned are you that the Kansas economy will seriously threaten you or your family’s welfare in the coming year?*

Section 3: Taxes

Kansas has three primary revenue sources: income tax, sales tax, and property tax. Although the most commonly expressed preference was to leave all tax rates at their current levels, 19.1% of respondents thought that income tax should be significantly or somewhat increased. About a quarter (25.2%) of respondents thought that sales tax should be significantly or somewhat increased. Almost half (45.2%) of respondents thought that property tax should be somewhat or significantly decreased. Respondents' opinions in 2011 were not significantly different from those in 2010 (Figure 6).

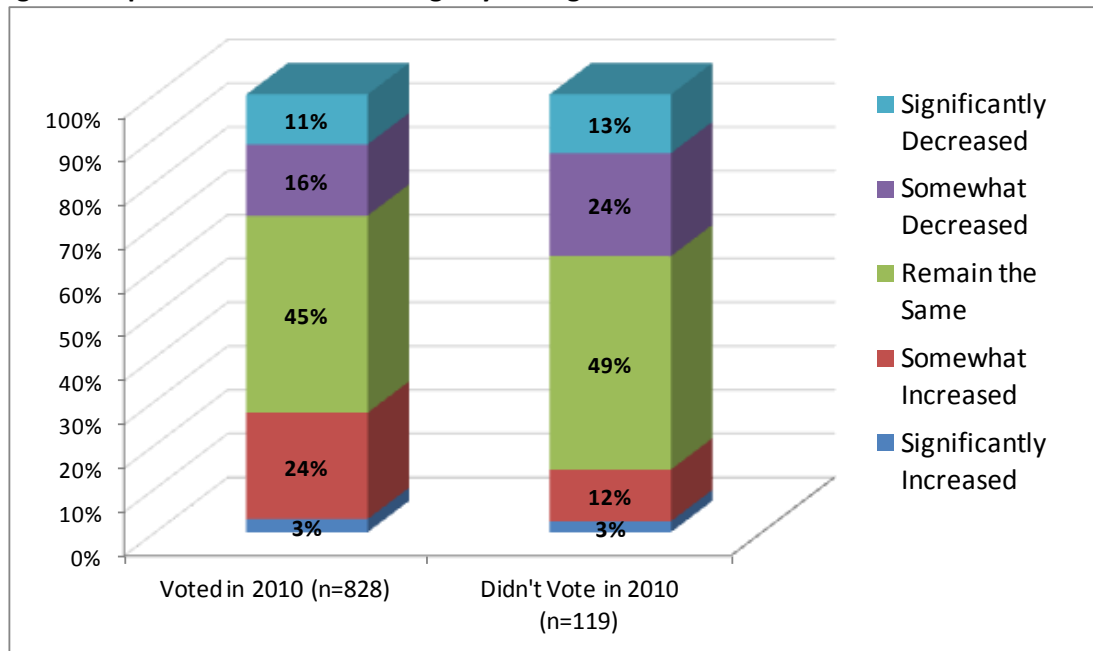
Respondents' voting behaviors in November 2011 were significantly related with their opinions on sales tax changes. Respondents who voted in November 2011 were more likely to support a sales tax increase than those with who did not vote (Figure 7).

Figure 6: Opinions on Changes of Income Tax, Sales Tax, and Property Tax for the Years 2010 and 2011



Question: Kansas has three primary revenue sources: income tax, sales tax, and property tax. Thinking of the current Kansas economy, do you believe that each of the following taxes should be significantly increased, somewhat increased, remain the same, somewhat decreased, or significantly decreased?

Figure 7: Opinion on Sales Tax Change by Voting Behavior: 2011



Respondents' opinions on property tax change were related to their race and education. White and African American respondents were more likely to say "somewhat increase" regarding property taxes than other racial groups (Figure 8). Respondents with higher level of education were more likely to support a property tax increase than respondents with lower level of education (Figure 9).

Respondents' party affiliations and political ideologies affected their opinions on tax changes, too. Democratic respondents and those who were politically liberal were more likely to support an income tax increase than Republican respondents and those who were politically conservative (Appendix 2.5 and Appendix 3.5). Respondents who were politically liberal were more likely to support a property tax increase than those who were politically conservative (Appendix 3.6).

Figure 8: Opinion on Property Tax Change by Race: 2011

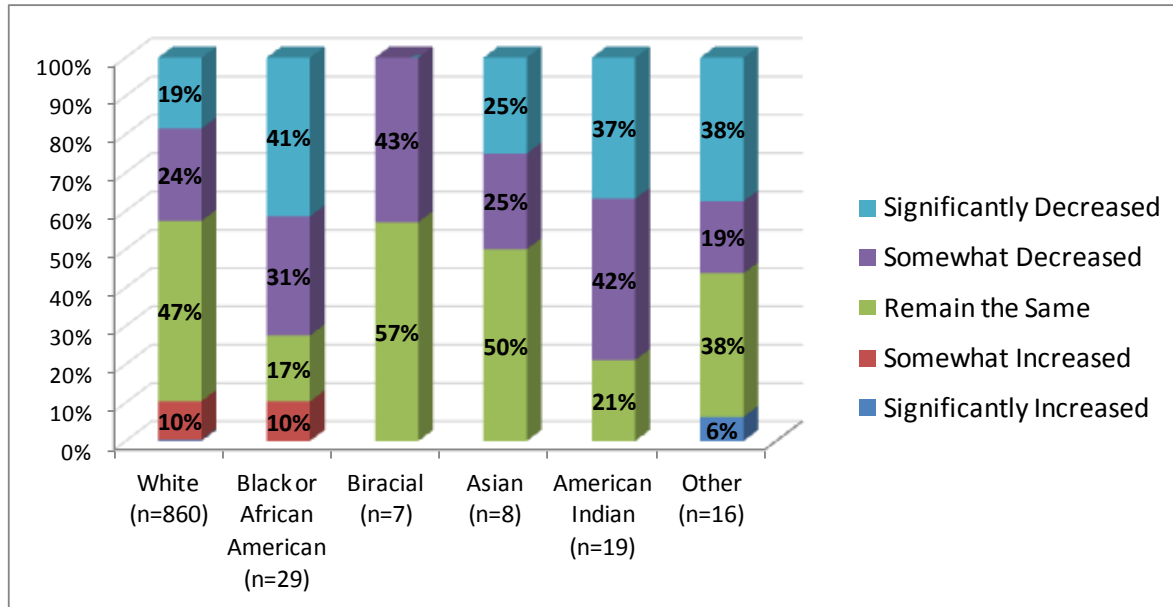
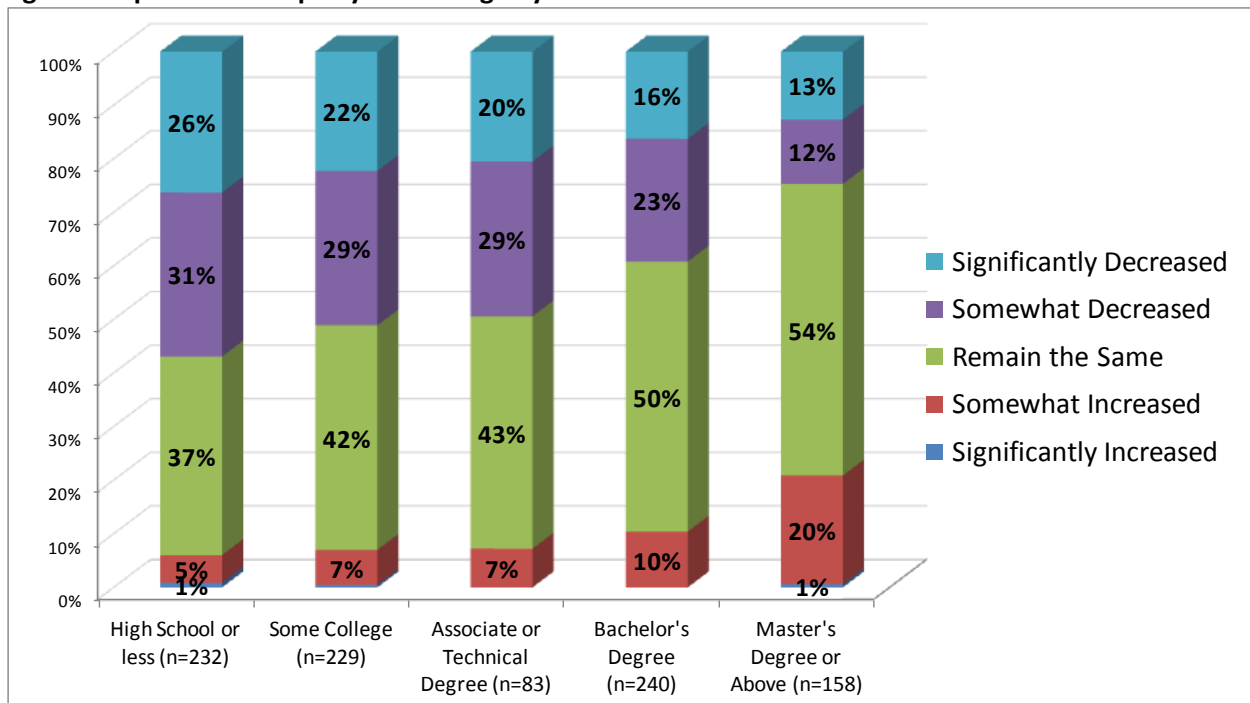


Figure 9: Opinion on Property Tax Change by Education: 2011

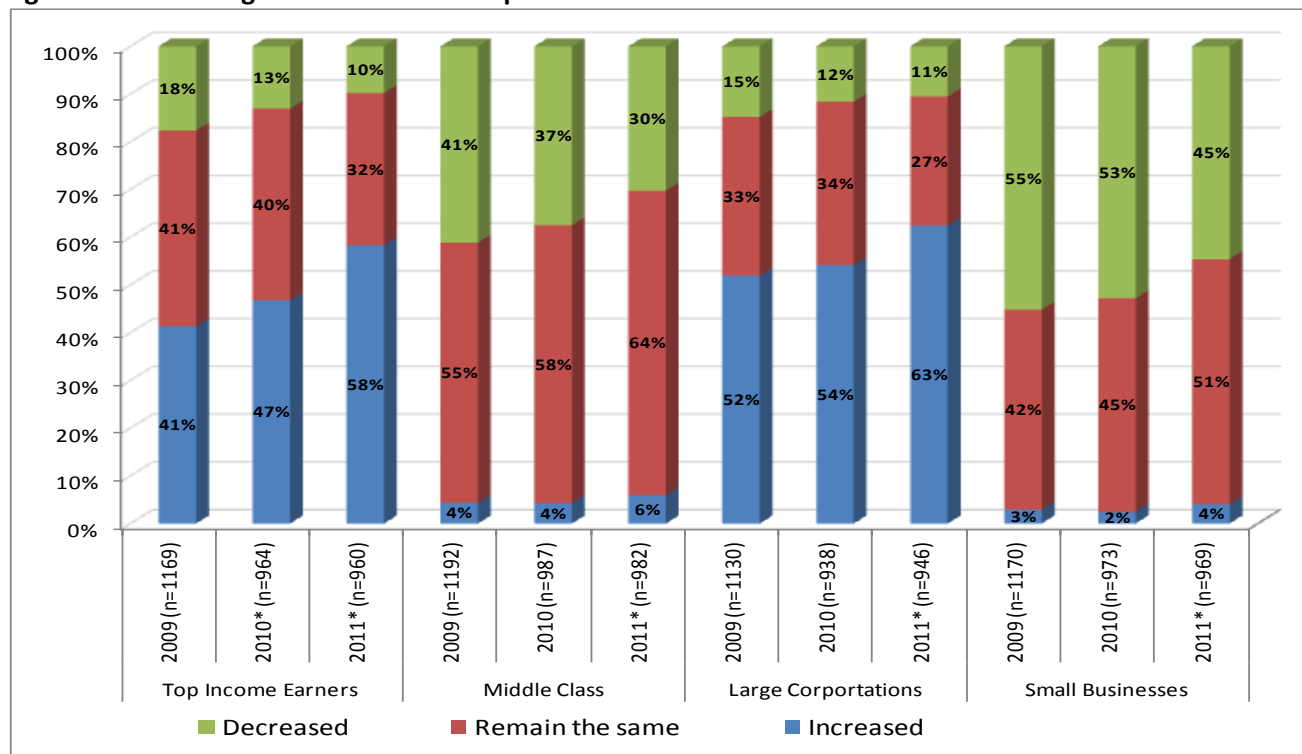


Tax increases and reductions can be targeted at different types of people or businesses. In 2011, 44.6% of respondents thought taxes on small businesses should be decreased, and 62.5% of respondents believed that taxes on large corporations should be increased. Almost one-third (30.2%) of respondents thought that taxes on middle class should be decreased, while only 9.8% said taxes on top income earners should be decreased. Respondents' opinions in 2011 were significantly different from

those in 2010. However, a consistent pattern is evident between 2009 and 2011, with increasing percentages of respondents favoring increasing taxes on corporations and the top income earners and increasing percentages favoring keeping taxes on small businesses and the middle class at their current levels. Across all target groups, a consistent trend between 2009 and 2011 of decreasing percentages of respondents favoring lower taxes is also evident.

Respondents' party affiliations are strongly associated with their opinions of tax changes on top income earners, large corporations, and small businesses. Democrats and respondents who were politically liberal were more likely to support tax increases on top income earners, large corporations, and, to a lesser degree, small businesses than Republicans and respondents who were politically conservative (Appendices 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9).

Figure 10: Tax Changes on Different Groups: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

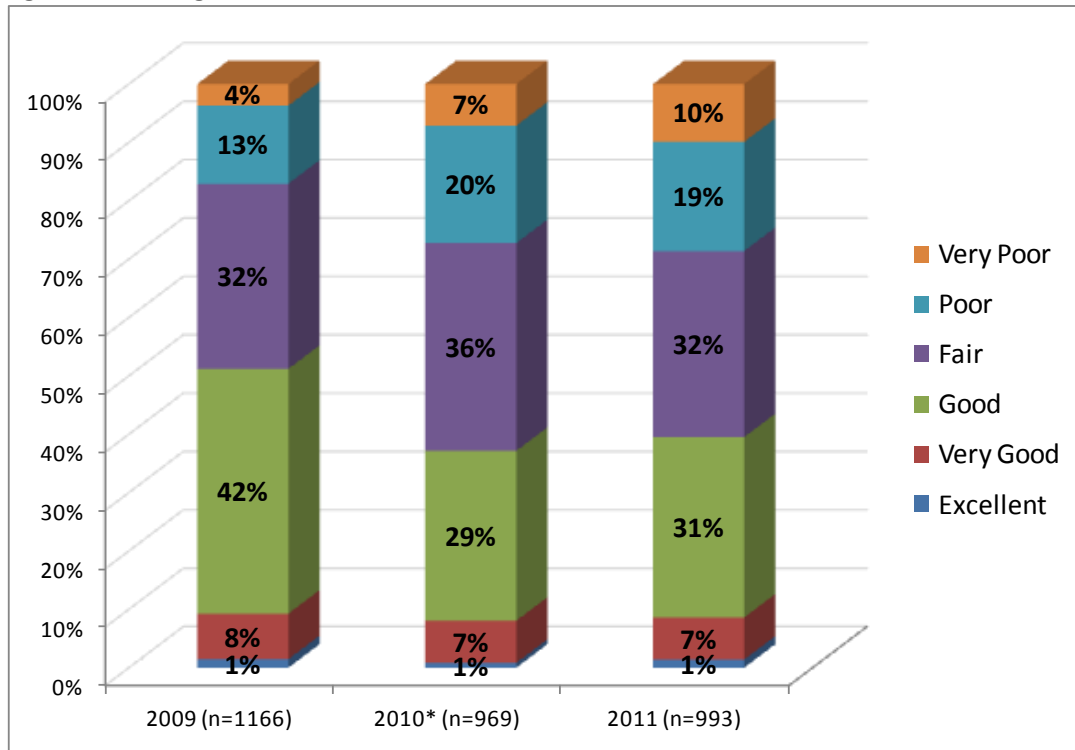
Question: Tax increases and reductions can be targeted at different people or businesses. Please tell us whether you think taxes on the following groups should increase, remained the same, or decrease.

Section 4: State Government

In 2011, 39.5% of respondents felt that the Kansas state government's performance was at least "good," which was not significantly higher from that in 2010 (Figure 11). The ratings of state government were affected by respondents' party affiliation and political ideology. Republican

respondents and those who were politically conservative were more likely to think the state government was “excellent” or “very good” than Democratic and liberal respondents (Appendices 2.9 and 3.10).

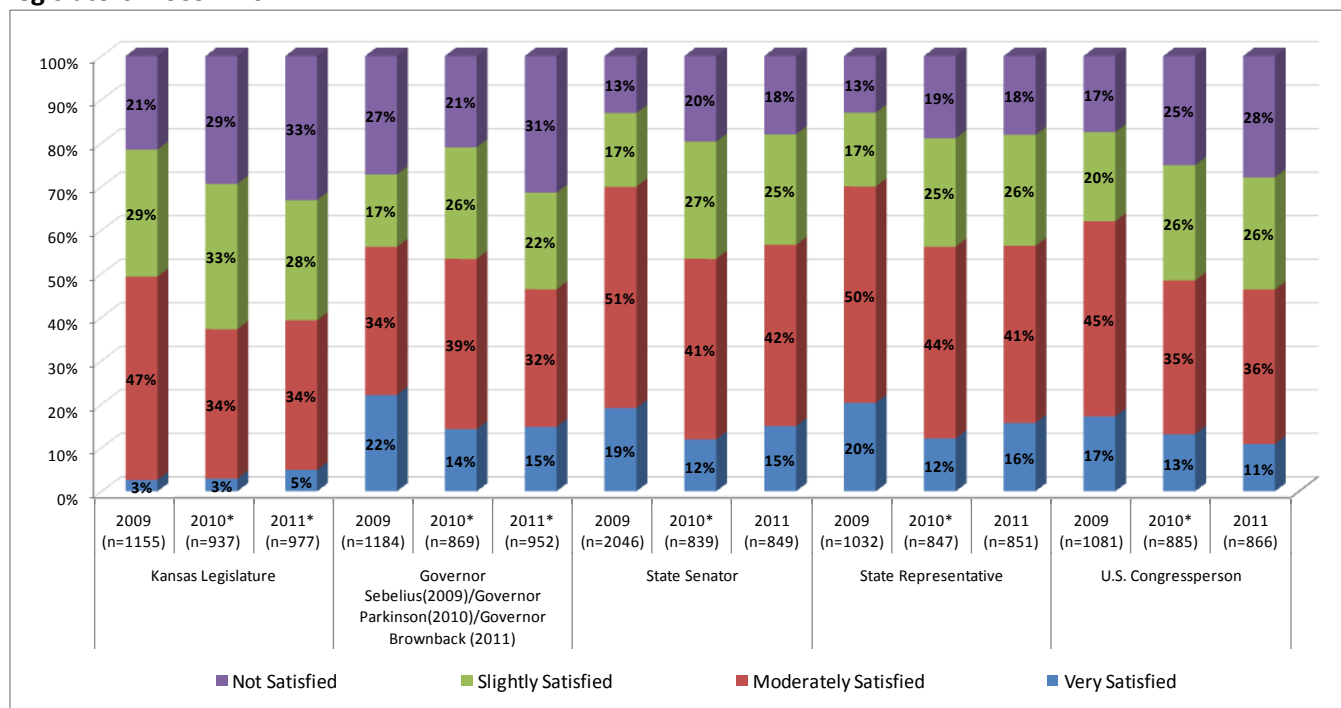
Figure 11: Rating of Kansas State Government: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year
 Question: *In general, how would you rate the Kansas State Government?*

In 2011, 46.4% of respondents were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with the overall performance of their U.S. congresspersons, slightly lower than that in 2010. A higher percentage were “not satisfied” with Governor Brownback in 2011 than with Governor Parkinson in 2010. The percentage of respondents “not satisfied” with the Kansas Legislature increased for the second year in a row. The percentages of respondents who were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with their own state senator and legislator increased slightly. In both 2010 and 2011, about 56% of respondents were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with their own state senator, as well as for their state representative. Respondents’ changes in satisfaction with performance of the Kansas legislature and the Governor between 2010 and 2011 were statistically significant (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Satisfaction with Performance of the Kansas Legislature, Governors, and State/U.S. Legislators: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

Question: How satisfied are you with the overall performance of the Kansas legislature, Governor Brownback, and your state and congressional senators and representatives?

Hispanic respondents tended to be more satisfied with the Kansas legislature but less satisfied with their state senators than non-Hispanic respondents in 2011. More than half (55%) of Hispanic respondents were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with the overall performance of the Kansas legislature in 2011, whereas 39% of non-Hispanic respondents were “very” or “moderately satisfied” (Figure 13). In 2011, 21% of Hispanic respondents were very or moderately satisfied with the overall performance of their state senators. In contrast, 58% of non-Hispanic respondents were very or moderately satisfied with the performance of their state senators (Figure 14). The low sample size for Hispanic respondents greatly increases the probability of sampling error for this demographic, so these results are less valid.

Figure 13: Satisfaction with Performance of the Kansas Legislature by Hispanic Origin: 2011

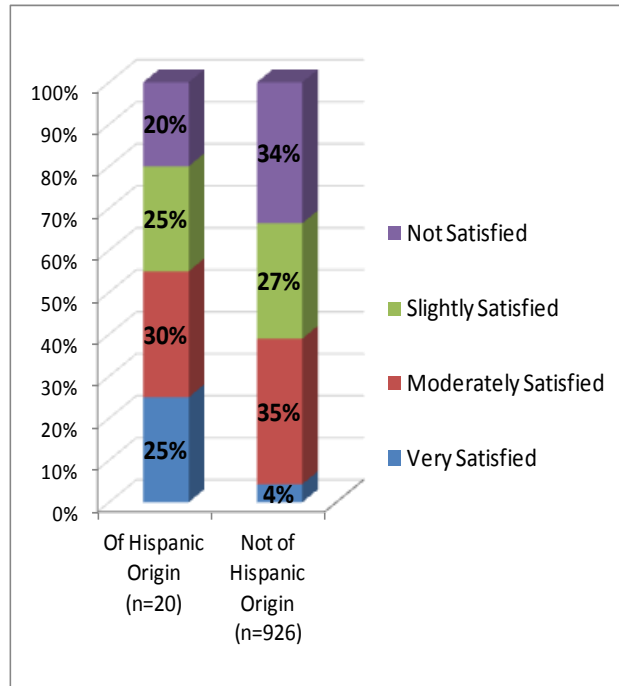
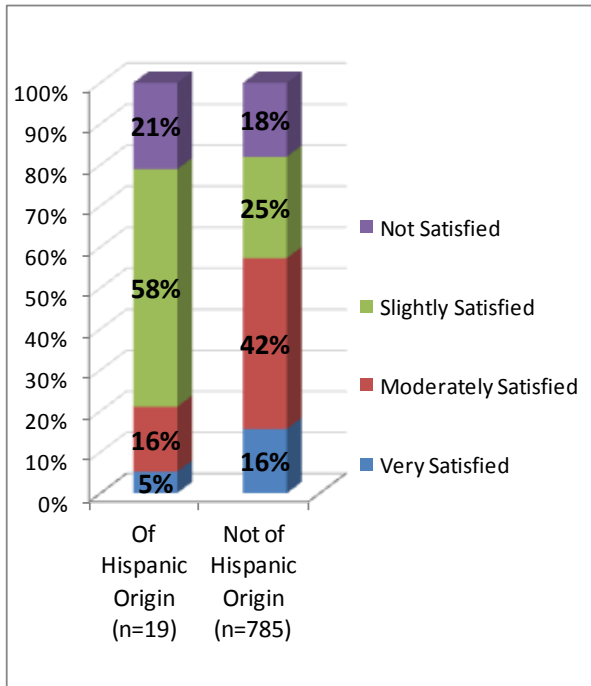


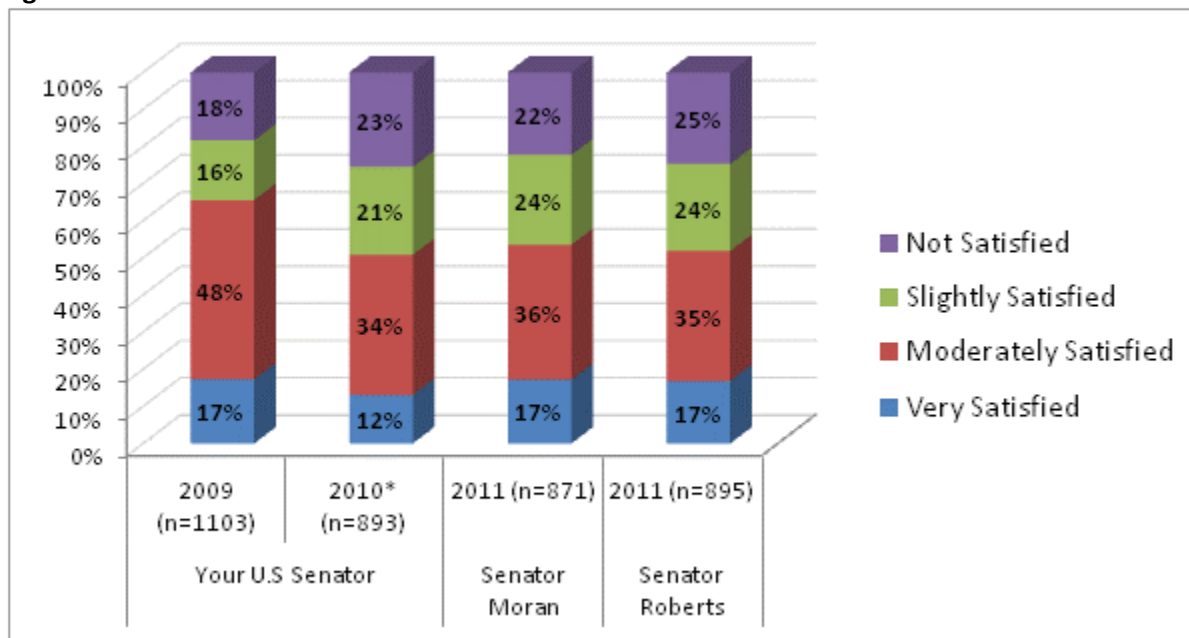
Figure 14: Satisfaction with Performance of State Senator by Hispanic Origin: 2011



Respondents’ party affiliation and political ideology had significantly strong relationships with respondents’ satisfaction with the overall performance of the Kansas legislature, Governor Brownback, state senators and representatives, and U.S. senators and congresspersons. In general, Republican respondents and those who were politically conservative were more likely to feel “very” or “moderately satisfied” with all elected officials and legislative bodies in Kansas (Appendices 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, and 3.17).

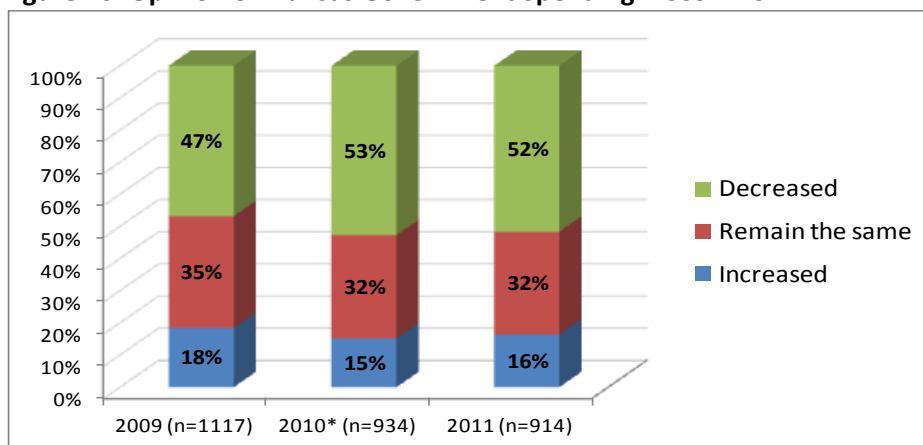
The 2011 survey asks specifically about respondents’ satisfaction with the performance of Senators Moran and Roberts. Respondents’ satisfactions with the performance of those two senators were almost the same. A little over half of respondents were “very” or “moderately satisfied” with Senators Moran and Roberts (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Satisfaction with Performance of U.S. Senators Moran and Roberts: 2011



When asked about Kansas government spending, 16.4% of respondents thought it should be “increased,” 31.9% thought it should “remain the same,” and 51.6% thought it should be “decreased” in 2011. The percentages were very similar to those in 2010 (Figure 16). Among all the respondents, African Americans were most likely to think it should be “increased.” Forty-one percent of African American respondents thought that it should be “increased” (Figure 17). Republican respondents and those who were politically conservative were less likely to say that Kansas government spending should be “increased” in 2011 (Appendices 2.17 and 3.18).

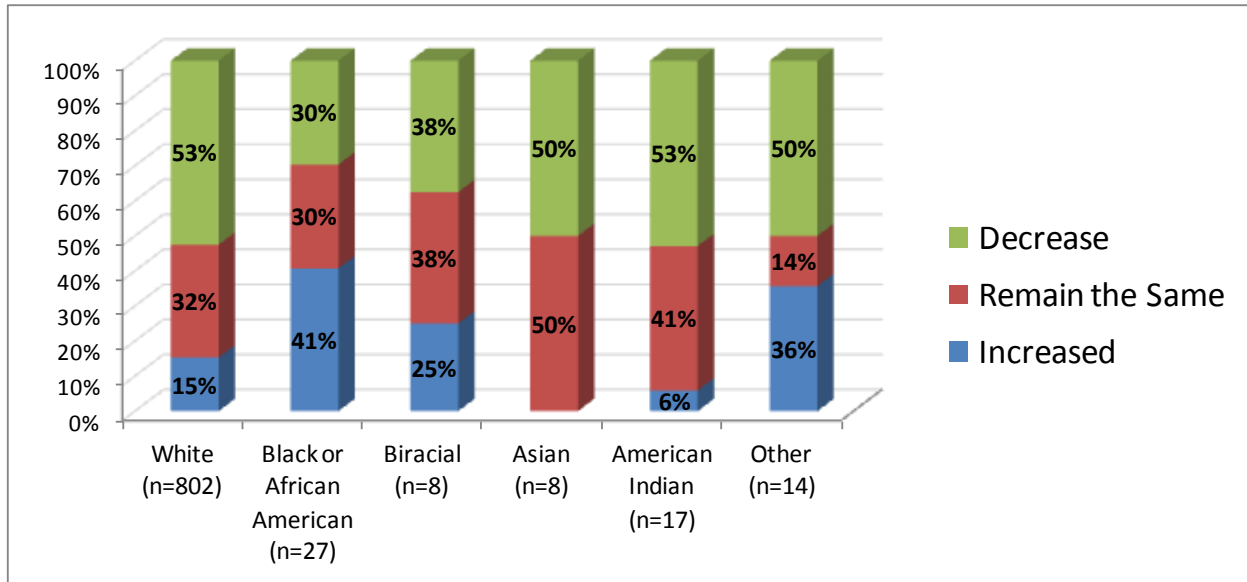
Figure 16: Opinion on Kansas Government Spending: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

Question: *Do you believe that Kansas government spending should be increased, remain the same, or decreased?*

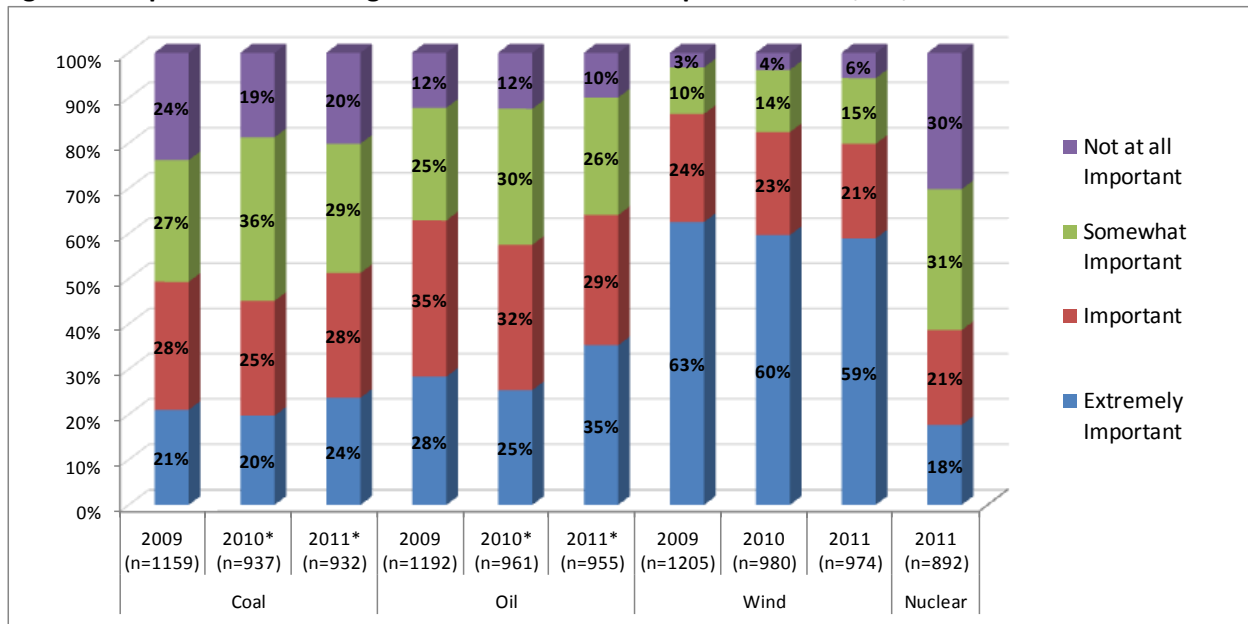
Figure 17: Opinion on Kansas Government Spending by Race: 2011



Section 5: Energy Policy

Respondents' support for the development of coal and oil energy increased significantly from 2010 to 2011. In 2011, 51.3% of respondents thought it was "extremely important" or "important" for Kansas to develop coal energy, while in 2010 the percentage was 45.1%. Almost two-thirds of respondents (64.1%) thought it was "extremely important" or "important" for Kansas to develop oil energy in 2011, whereas in 2010 the percentage was 57.6%. Support for the development of wind energy declined slightly from 2010 to 2011, but the change was not statistically significant. In 2011, 79.8% of respondents thought it was "extremely important" or "important" for Kansas to develop wind energy. In 2010, the percentage was 82.5%. The 2011 survey also asked about respondents' opinions on the development of nuclear energy. Support for the development of nuclear energy was the lowest compared to all other energy sources measured. In 2011, 38.7% of respondents thought it was "extremely important" or "important" for Kansas to develop nuclear energy, while 30.2% thought it was "not at all important" (Figure 20).

Figure 18: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Coal, Oil, and Wind: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

Question: *How important is it for Kansas to devote resources to the development of the following energy sources?*

In 2011, respondents’ education level was associated with their opinions on the development of coal and oil. In general, respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to think it was “not at all important” or only “somewhat important” for Kansas to develop coal and oil (Figures 19 and 20). Respondents’ age affected their opinions on the development of oil. Generally, respondents 45 years and older were more likely to think it was “extremely important” or “important” for Kansas to develop oil than respondents under 45, with those 65 and older expressing, by far, the highest support (Figure 21).

Figure 19: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Coal by Education: 2011

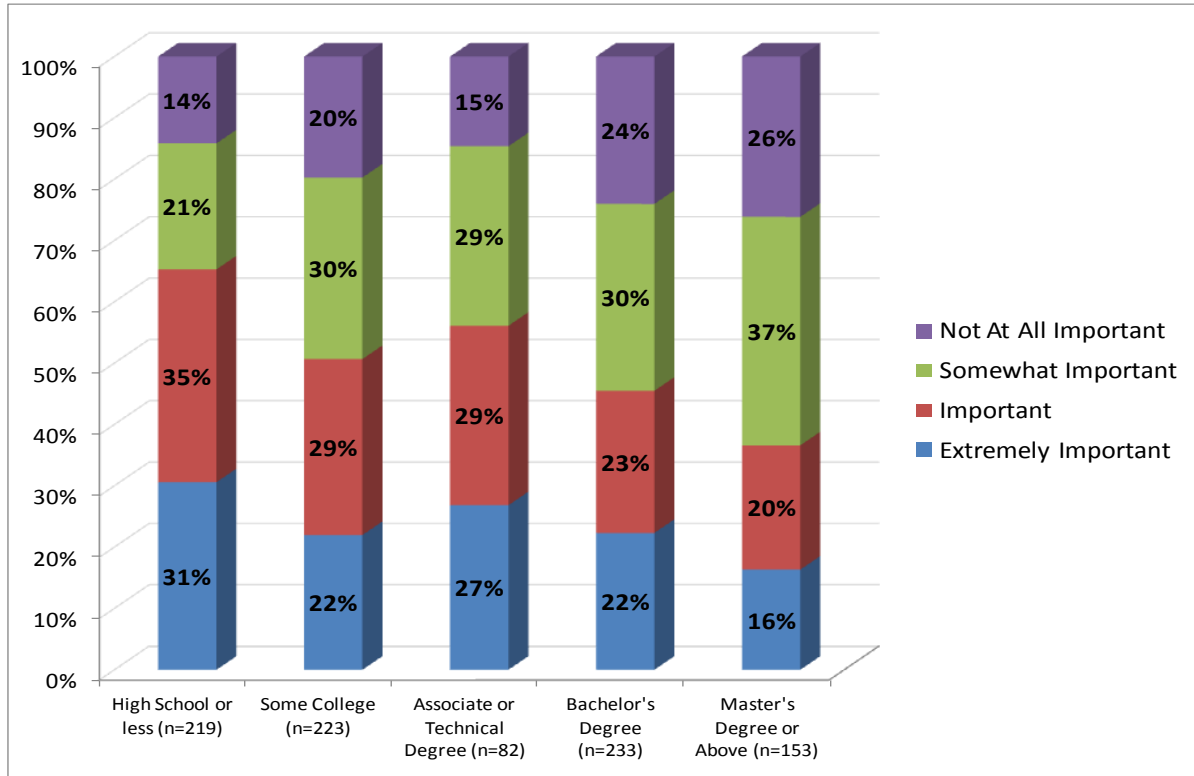


Figure 20: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Oil by Education: 2011

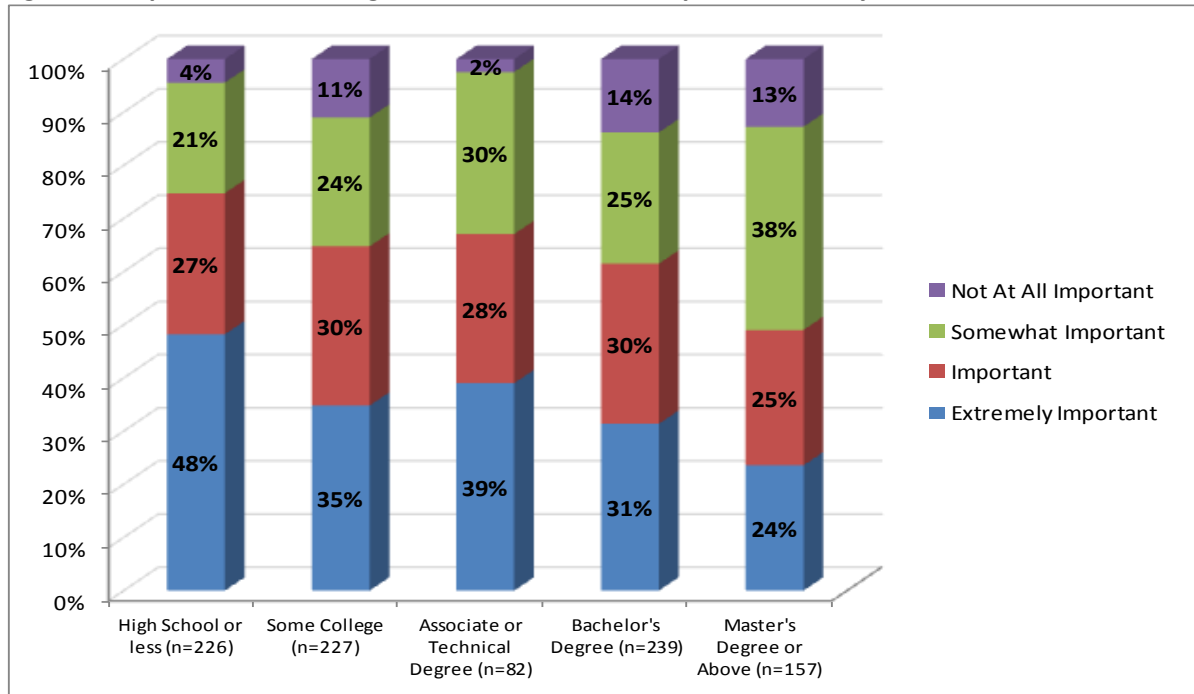
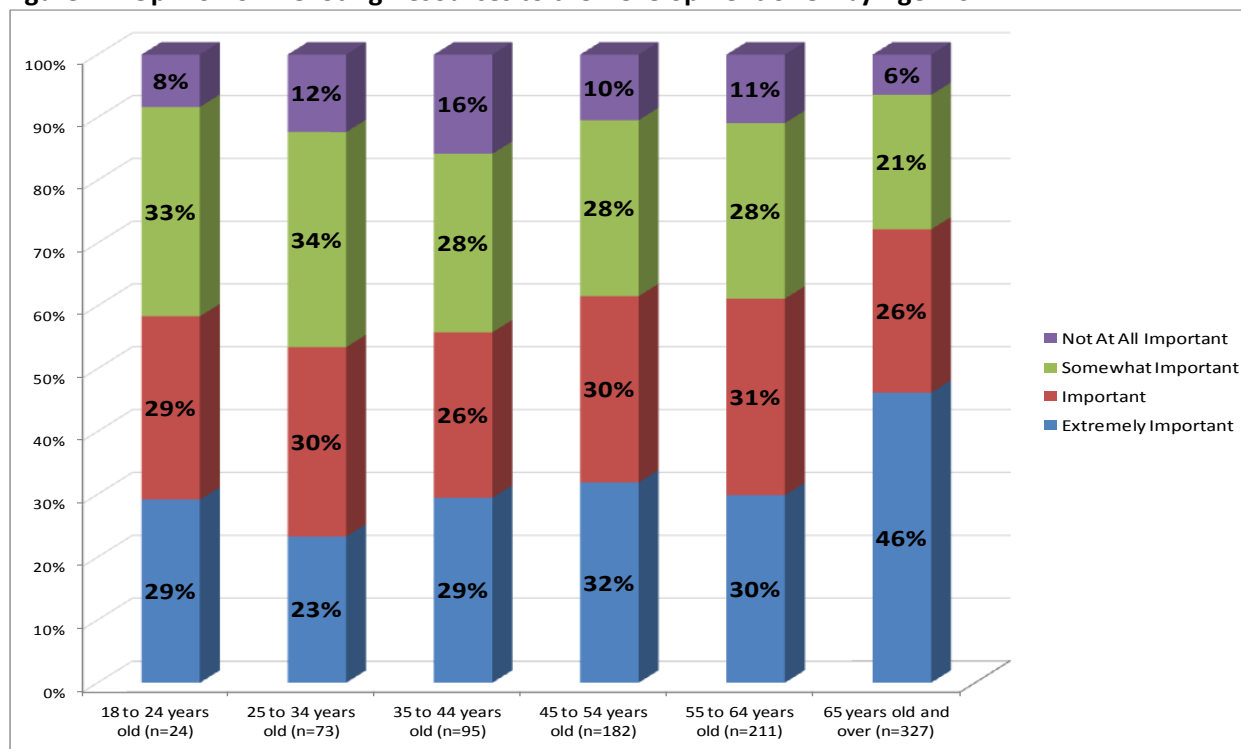


Figure 21: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Oil by Age: 2011

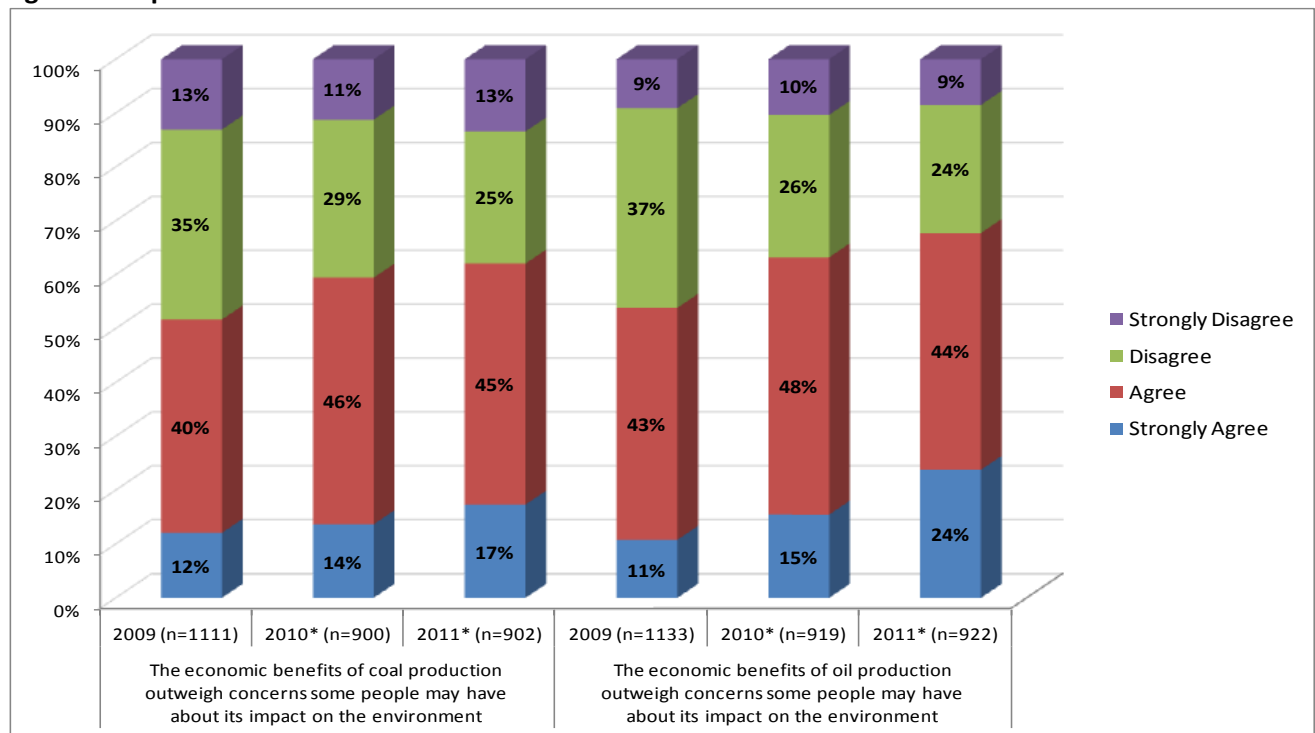


Respondents with different party affiliations and political ideologies varied in their opinions on energy policies. In general, Republican respondents and those who considered themselves politically conservative were more likely to say it was “extremely important” or “important” for Kansas to devote resources to the development of coal, oil, and nuclear energy in 2011 than Democratic respondents and those who considered themselves politically liberal (Appendices 2.18, 2.19, 2.21, 3.19, 3.20, and 3.22). Democratic respondents and those who considered themselves politically liberal were more likely to say it was “extremely important” or “important” for Kansas to devote resources to the development of wind energy (Appendices 2.20 and 3.21).

Respondents were asked about their opinions on whether the economic benefits of coal and oil production outweigh concerns about the environmental impact. In 2011, about two-thirds (67.8%) of respondents “agree” or “strongly agree” that the economic benefits of oil production outweigh concerns about the impact on the environment, and 62% of respondents “agree” or “strongly agree” that the economic benefits of coal production outweigh concerns of the impact on the environment. These percentages have been increasing since 2009. The increases in both years are statistically significant (Figure 22).

In the 2011 survey, the party affiliation variable has significantly strong relationships with respondents' opinions on the economic benefits and environmental impact of coal and oil production. Republican respondents were more likely to "strongly agree" or "agree" that the economic benefits of coal and oil production outweigh concerns about the impact on environment than Democratic respondents (Appendices 2.22 and 2.23). Respondents' political ideology also had strong relationship with respondents' opinions on the economic benefits and environmental impact of coal and oil production. Politically conservative respondents were more likely to "strongly agree" or "agree" that the economic benefits of coal and oil production outweigh concerns about the impact on the environment than politically liberal respondents (Appendices 3.23 and 3.24).

Figure 22: Opinion on Coal and Oil Production: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

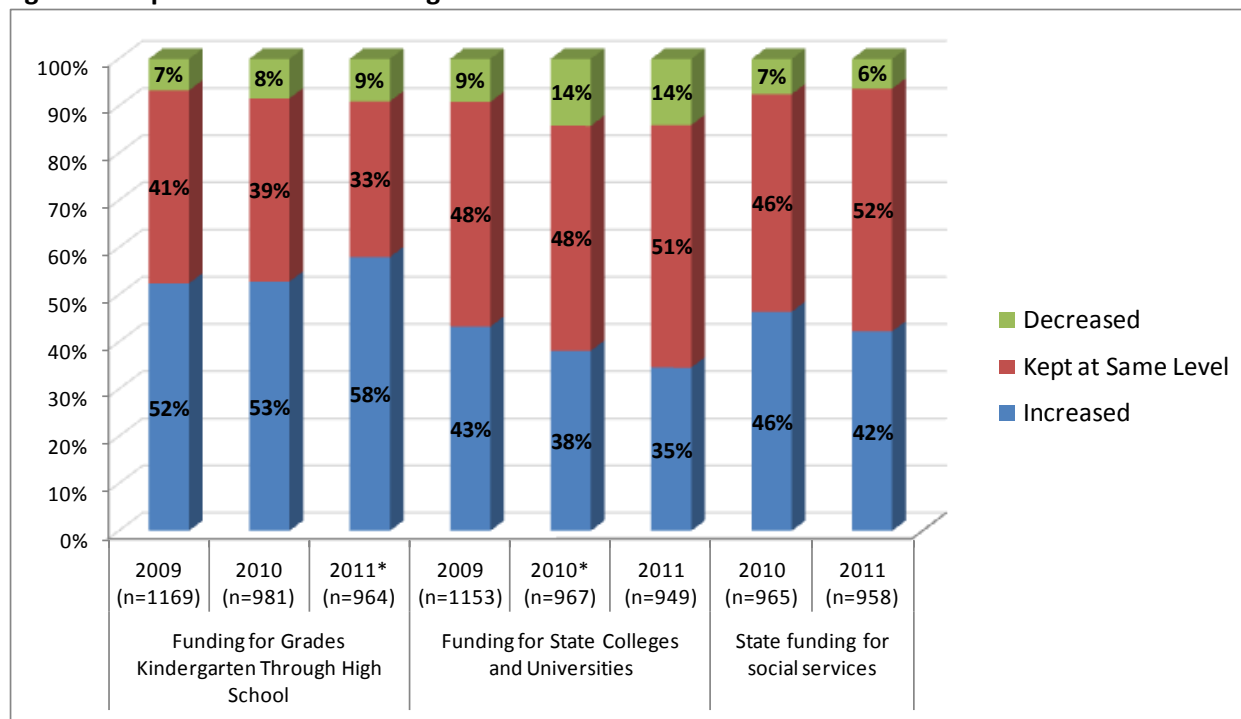
Question: *Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements about coal and oil production? The economic benefits of **coal production** outweigh concerns some people may have about its impact on the environment. The economic benefits of **oil production** outweigh concerns some people may have about its impact on the environment.*

Section 6: Public Policy Issues

Respondents were asked if the current levels of state funding for grades kindergarten through high school (K – 12), state colleges and universities, and social services (such as senior and disability services) should be "increased," "kept at the same level," or "decreased." In 2011, 58% of respondents thought the state funding for K – 12 should be "increased." In 2010, the percentage was 52.8%. The

difference was statistically significant. Support for increasing state funding for state colleges and universities, as well as funding for social services, declined slightly from 2010 to 2011, but not to a statistically significantly degree. The majority prefer to keep funding for higher education and social services at their current levels (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Opinion on State Funding for State Education and Social Services: 2009 – 2011



* Statistically significantly difference from previous year

Question: *Think about the current level of state funding for grades kindergarten through high school, for state colleges and universities, and for social services, such as senior and disability services, would you say that the amount of funding should be increased, kept at the same level, or decreased?*

Note: Opinion on state funding for social services was not asked in 2009

Respondents’ education, age, race, party affiliation, and ideology were strongly associated with their opinions on state funding for K – 12 in 2011. In general, respondents with higher education levels were more likely to support increased funding. Sixty-five percent (65%) of respondents who had graduate degrees thought the state funding for K – 12 should be increased, whereas 52% of respondents with high school or less education supported increased state funding (Figure 24). The age variable is negatively associated with the support of increased state funding. Younger respondents were more likely to support increased state funding (Figure 25). The percentages of African American and American Indian respondents who support increased state funding were higher than those of other races (Figure 26). In general, Democratic respondents were more likely to think that state funding should be increased. Independent voters leaning Democratic had the highest support for increased state funding,

with about eighty percent (80.4%) saying they thought funding should be increased (Appendix 2.24). Respondents who considered themselves politically liberal were more likely to support increased state funding than those who considered themselves conservative (Appendix 3.25).

Figure 24: Opinion on State Funding for Grades Kindergarten through High School by Education: 2011

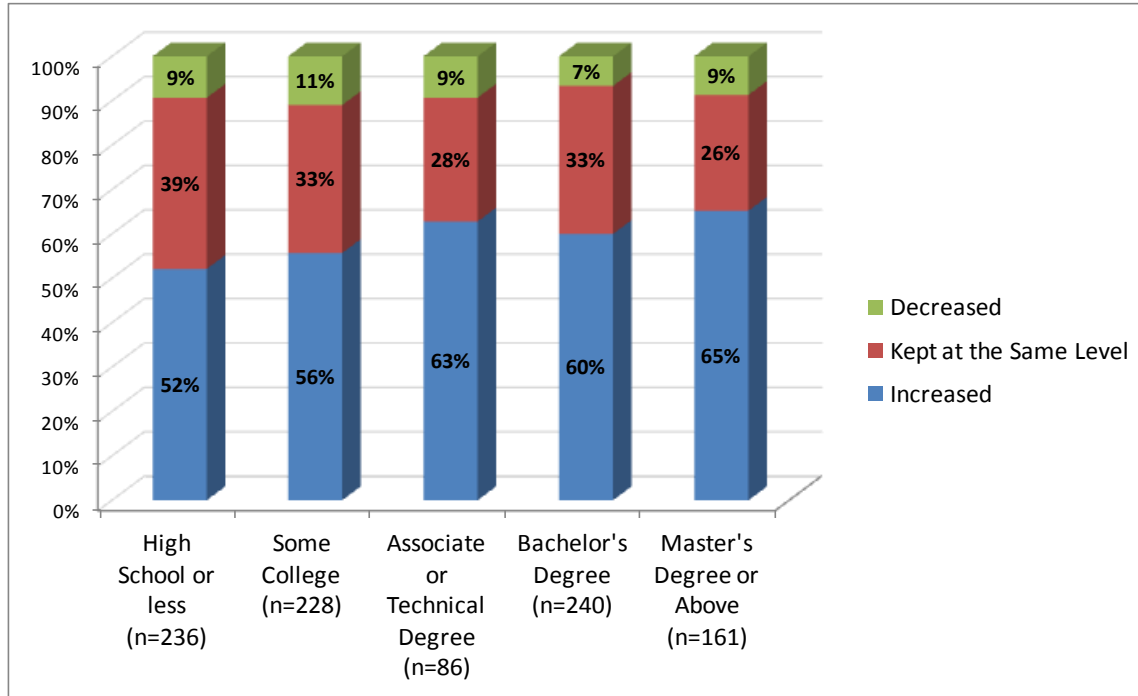


Figure 25: Opinion on State Funding for Grades Kindergarten through High School by Age: 2011

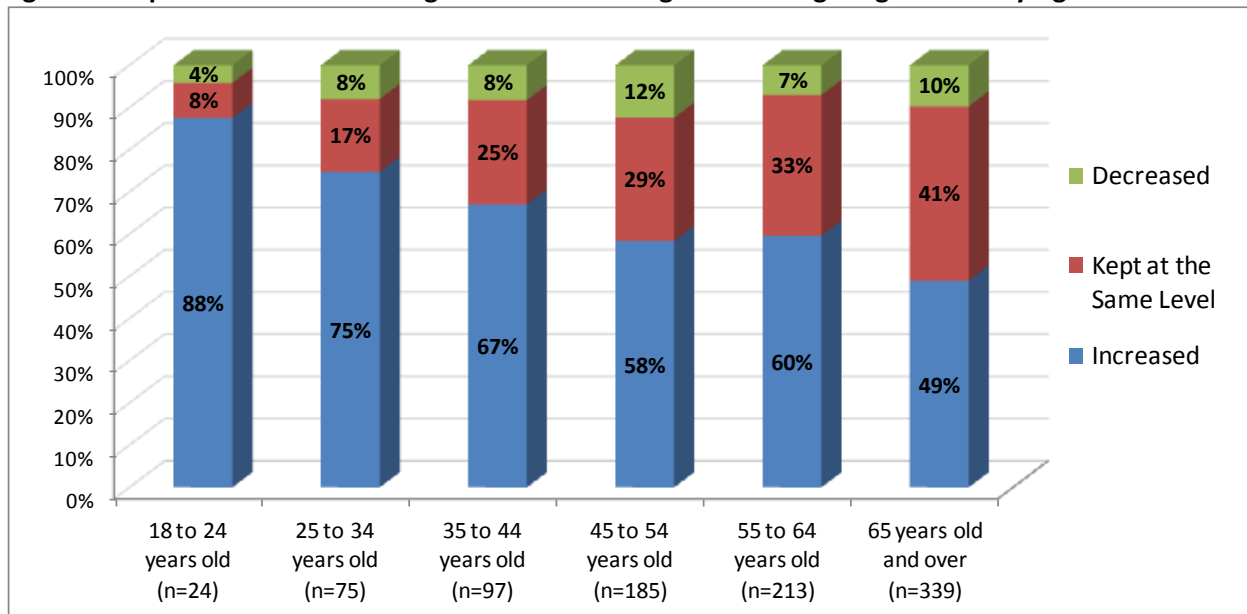
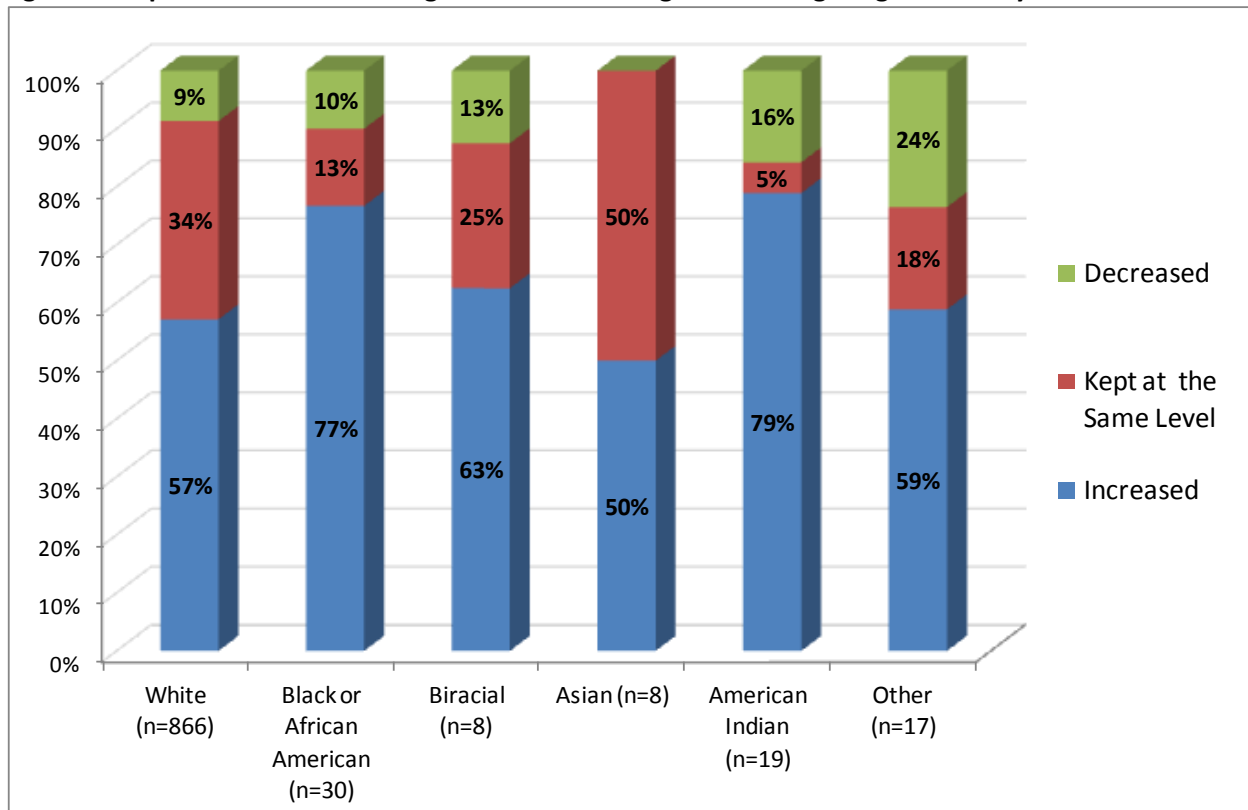


Figure 26: Opinion on State Funding for Grades Kindergarten through High School by Race: 2011



Respondents' education, age, and ideology were also related to their opinion on state funding for state colleges and universities in 2011. In general, younger respondents and respondents with higher education were more likely to think that state funding for state colleges and universities should be increased (Figures 27 and 28). Respondents who considered themselves politically liberal were more likely to support increased state funding than those who were conservative (Appendix 3.36).

Figure 27: Opinion on State Funding for State Colleges and Universities by Education: 2011

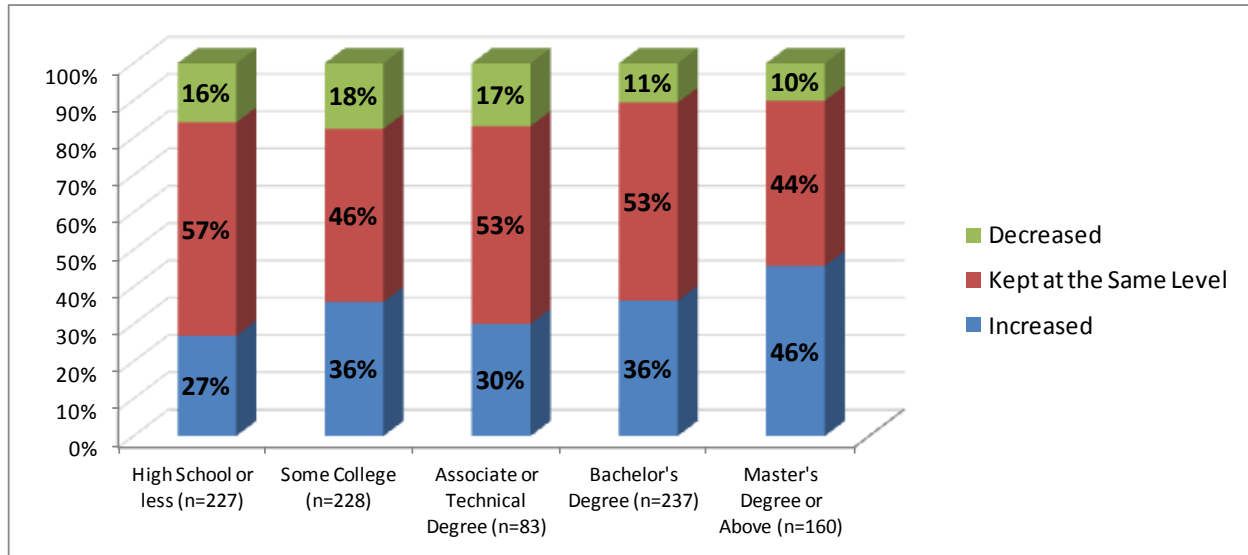
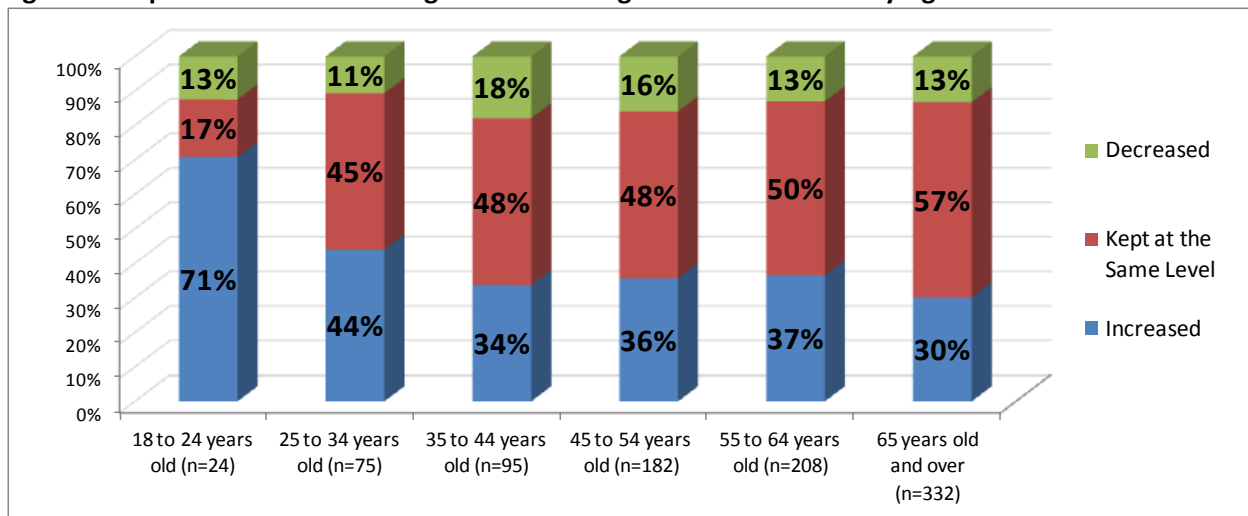


Figure 28: Opinion on State Funding for State Colleges and Universities by Age: 2011



Respondents' race, voting behavior, political affiliation, and ideology were associated with their opinions on state funding for social services in 2011. African American respondents were most likely to support increased state funding for social services, whereas Asian respondents were least likely to support it (Figure 29). More than half (52%) of respondents who did not vote in November 2010 thought the state funding for social services should be increased, while only 41% of respondents who voted thought so (Figure 30). In general, Democratic respondents and those who considered themselves politically liberal were more likely to support increased state funding for social services (Appendices 2.25 and 3.27).

Figure 29: Opinion on State Funding for Social Services by Race: 2011

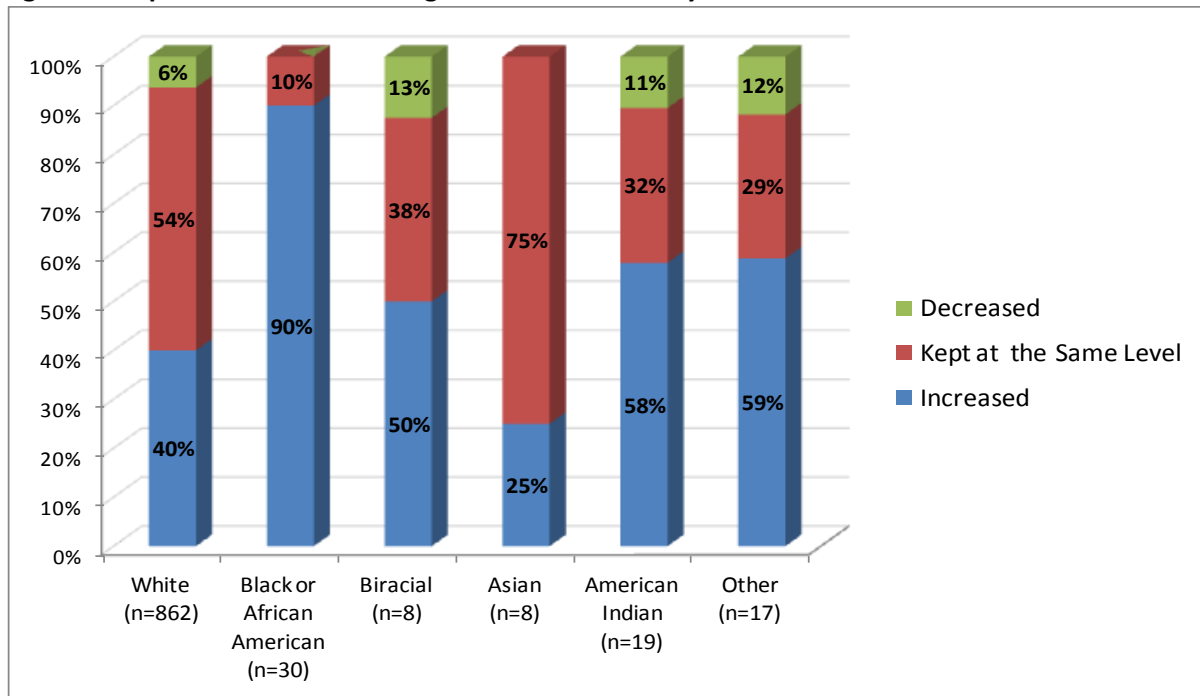
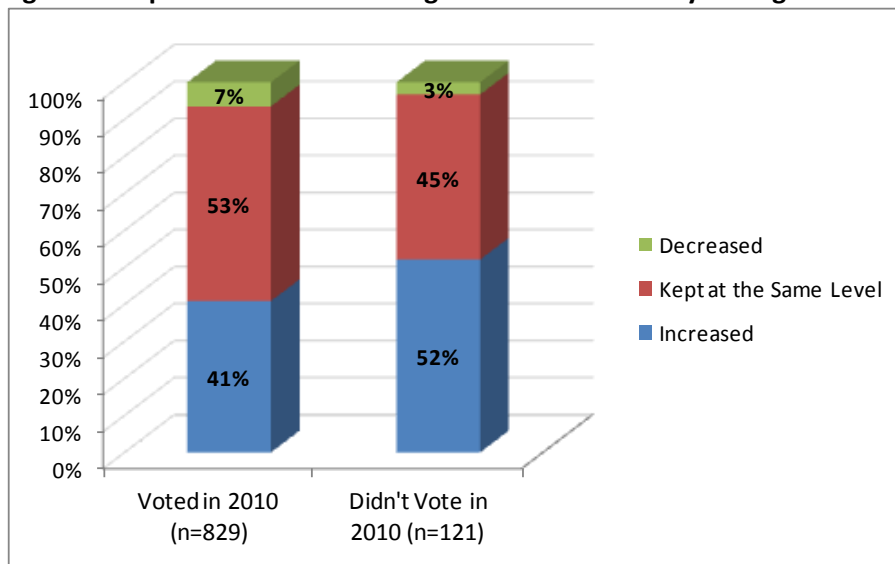
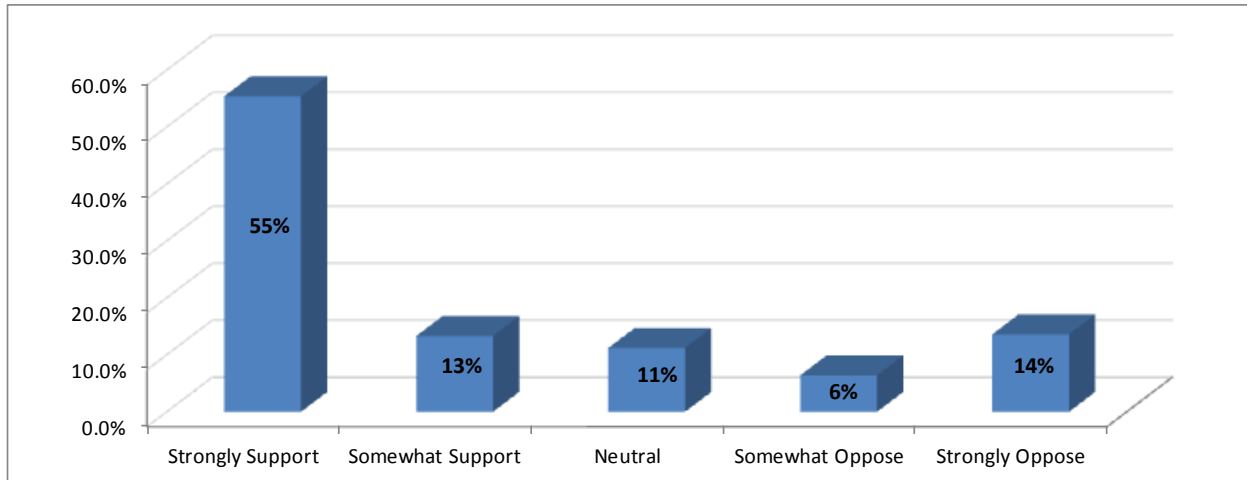


Figure 30: Opinion on State Funding for Social Services by Voting Behavior: 2011



When asked if they support or oppose Kansas House Bill 2067, which will require persons to provide documented proof of citizenship when registering to vote and a photo ID when voting in 2013, 55.4% of the 997 respondents who provided valid answers said that they “strongly support” the law, and 13.3% said they “somewhat support” it. About one-seventh (13.6%) said that they “strongly oppose” it (Figure 31).

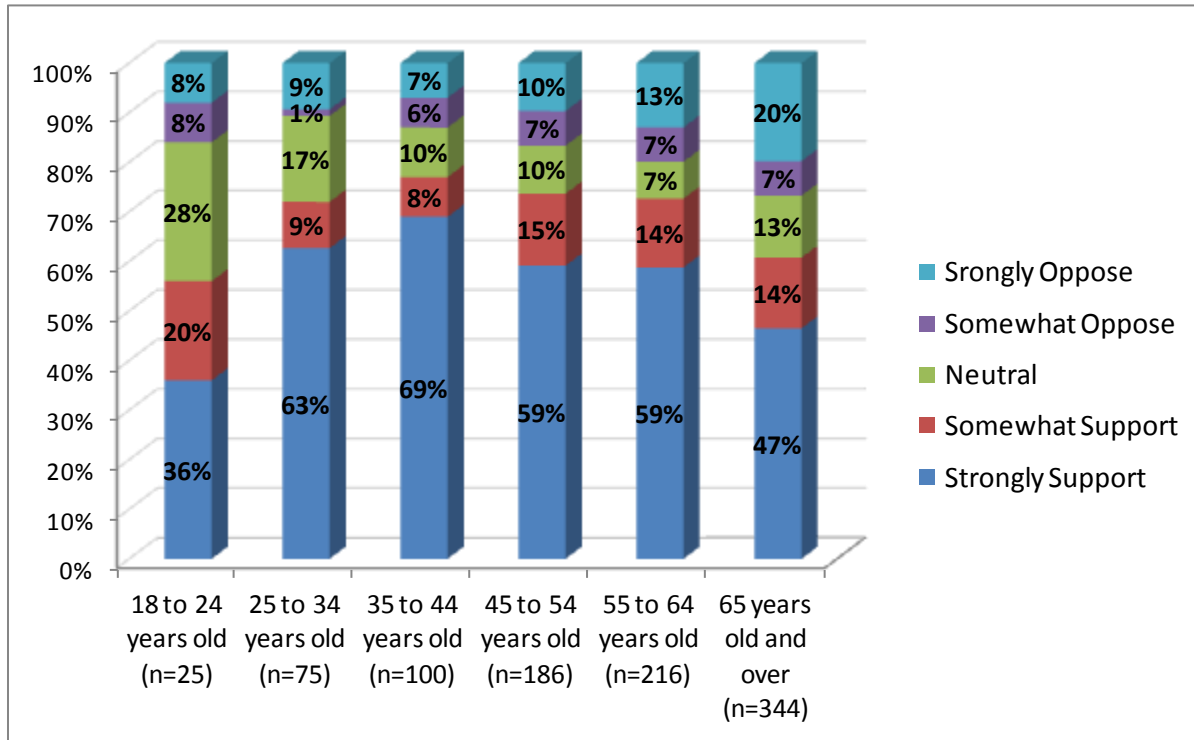
Figure 31: Opinion on Kansas House Bill 2067: 2011 (n=997)



Question: *The Kansas legislature just passed House Bill 2067, which will require persons to provide documented proof of citizenship when registering to vote and a photo ID when voting, starting in 2013. How strongly do you support or oppose this new state law?*

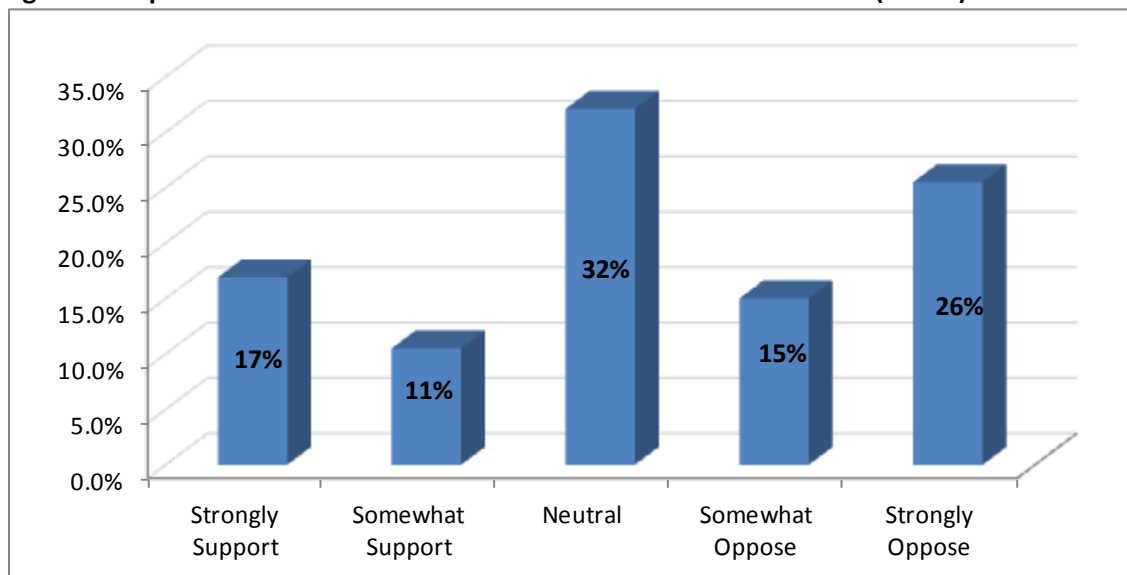
Respondents' opinions on Kansas House Bill 2067 were related to their age, party affiliation, and ideology. Respondents who were 24 years old or younger and those who were 65 years old and older were less likely to support the law. While less than 60% of respondents who were in the 18 to 24 years old and 65 years old and over groups "strongly" or "somewhat support" the law, about 70% of respondents of other age groups "strongly" or "somewhat support" the law (Figure 32). Respondents who are Republican or leaning Republican are more likely to support the law than those who are Democratic or leaning Democratic (Appendix 2.26). Respondents who considered themselves conservative are more likely to support the law than those who are politically liberal (Appendix 3.28).

Figure 32: Opinion on Kansas House Bill 2067 by Age: 2011



In 2011, the Kansas legislature voted to eliminate the Kansas Arts Commission. The survey asked respondents if they support or oppose this decision. Figure 33 shows that 28% of respondents support the elimination, 32.1% are neutral, and 41% oppose eliminating the Kansas Arts Commission. Respondents' opinions were strongly associated with their party affiliations and political ideology. Republican respondents and those who considered themselves politically conservative were more likely to "strongly" or "somewhat support" the elimination (Appendix 2.27). The more conservative the respondent's political ideology, the more likely they were to "strongly" or "somewhat support" eliminating the Kansas Arts Commission (Appendix 3.29).

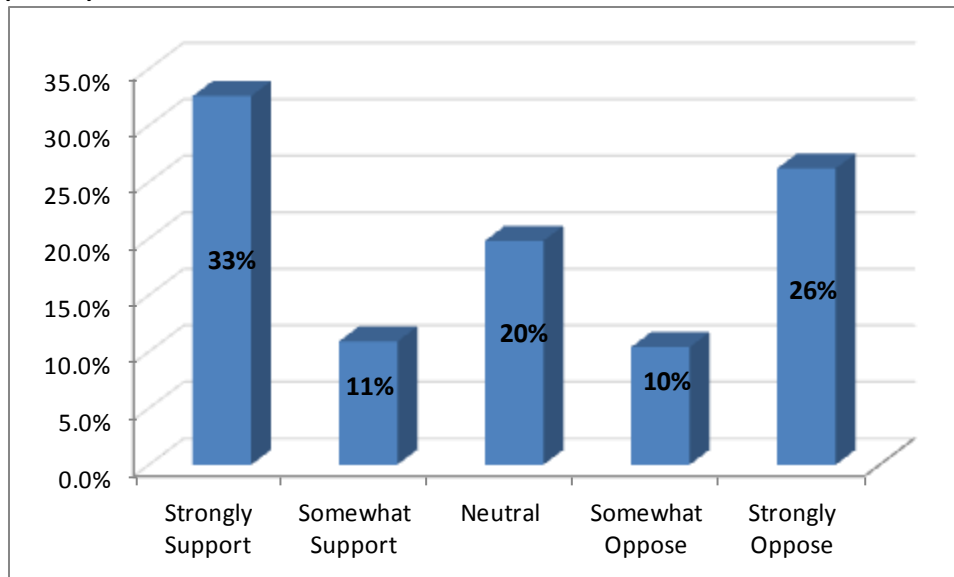
Figure 33: Opinion on Elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission: 2011 (n=937)



Question: *In 2011, the Kansas Arts Commission was eliminated. How strongly do you support or oppose the elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission?*

In 2011, the Kansas legislature passed a bill that prohibits health insurance companies from automatically covering abortion procedures. The survey asked respondents if they supported or opposed the law, which requires women to purchase additional coverage for abortion procedures. Respondents' answers were polarized, with a higher percentage saying they "strongly support" this law than those who "strongly oppose" the bill. About forty-four percent (43.5%) of respondents "strongly" or "somewhat support" the law. More than a third (36.6%) of respondents "strongly" or "somewhat oppose" the law (Figure 34). Respondents' party affiliation and ideology were associated with their opinions. In general, Democratic respondents were more likely to "strongly" or "somewhat oppose" the bill, while Republican respondents were more likely to "strongly" or "somewhat support" the bill (Appendix 2.28). The more conservative a respondent's political ideology is, the more likely they were to "strongly" or "somewhat support" requiring women to purchase additional insurance to cover abortion procedures (Appendix 3.30).

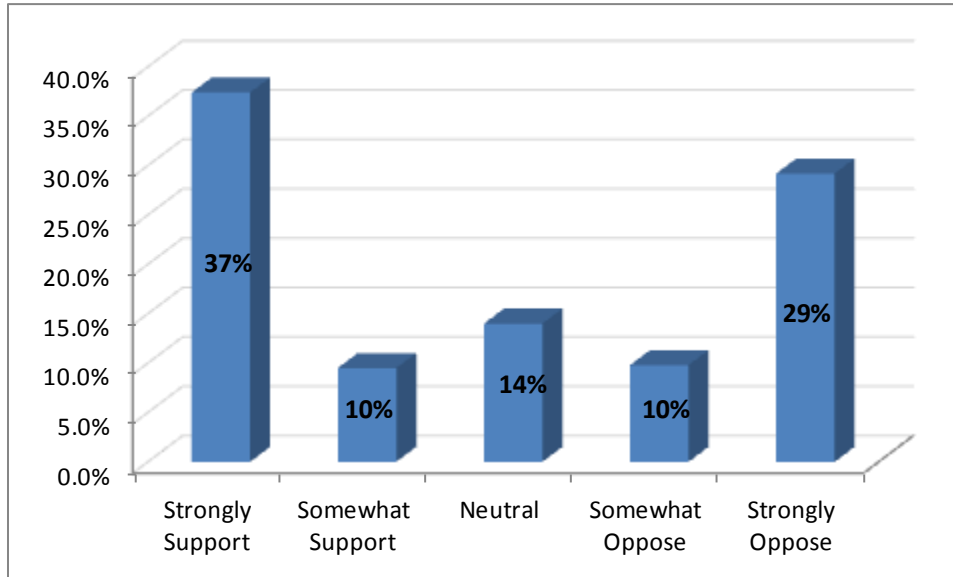
Figure 34: Opinion on Prohibition of Inclusive Abortion Coverage by Insurance Companies: 2011 (n=938)



Question: *In 2011, the Kansas legislature passed a bill that prohibits health insurance companies from automatically covering abortion procedures. How strongly do you support or oppose this law that requires women to purchase additional coverage for abortion procedures?*

In early 2011, the U.S. House of Representative proposed a bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, popularly known as “Obama Care.” The survey asked respondents if they supported or opposed the effort to repeal the Act. The effort to repeal the Act received a higher level of support than opposition, but respondents’ answers were polarized. About forty-seven percent (46.9%) of respondents “strongly” or “somewhat support” repealing Obama Care, while 39% of respondents “strongly” or “somewhat oppose” repealing the legislation (Figure 35). Respondents’ opinions were related to their party affiliations and political ideology. Republican respondents and those Independent voters leaning Republican tended to support the repeal effort more than Democratic respondents and other Independent voters. More than 60% of Republican respondents and Independent voters leaning Republican “strongly” or “somewhat support” repeal, whereas less than 40% of other Independent voters and Democratic respondents “strongly” or “somewhat support” repealing Obama Care (Appendix 2. 29). The more politically conservative a respondent was, the more likely they were to support repeal. More than seventy percent (71.3%) of the respondents who said they were “very conservative” also said they “strongly support” repealing Obama Care (Appendix 3.31).

Figure 35: Opinion on Repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act: 2011 (n=948)



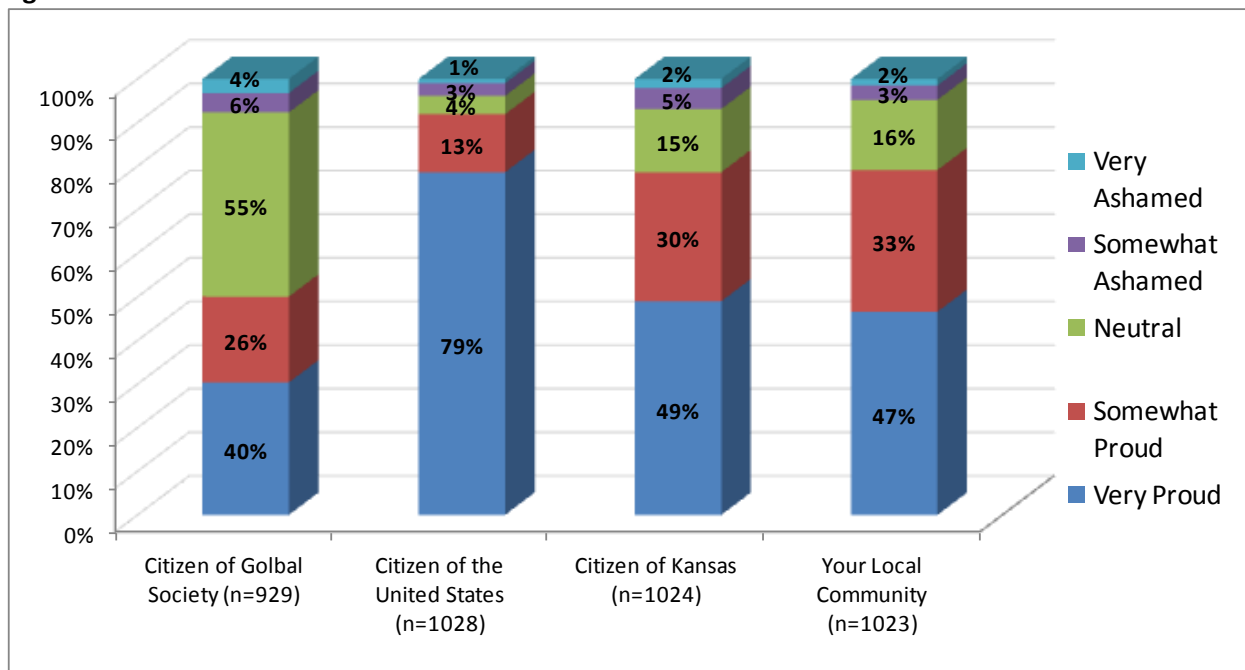
Question: *In early 2011, the U.S. House of Representatives proposed a bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (commonly known as Obama Care). How strongly do you support or oppose the effort to repeal this legislation?*

Section 7: Citizen Pride and Trust of Media

The 2011 survey asked respondents how proud or ashamed they were to be a citizen of their local community, of Kansas, of the United States and of the global society. Pride in being a citizen of the United States was, by far, the strongest. Figure 36 shows that 79% of respondents were “very proud” to be a citizen of the United States, while only 40% were “very proud” to be a citizen of the global society. About 80% of respondents were “proud” or “very proud” to be a citizen of their local communities and 80% were “proud” or “very proud” to be a citizen of Kansas.

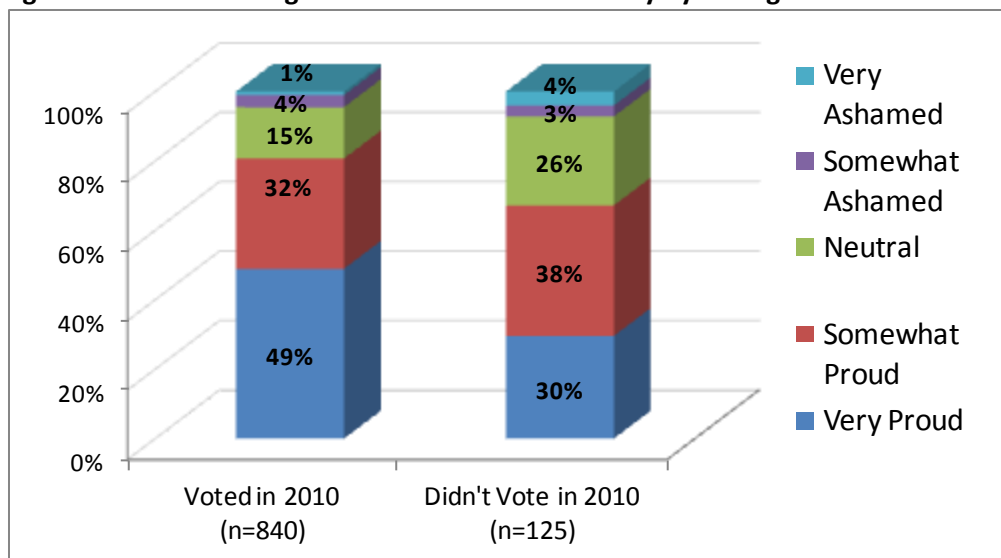
Respondents’ voting behavior was related with their pride in being a citizen of their local communities, with respondents who voted in November 2010 being more likely to be proud. Eighty-one percent (81%) of voting respondents feel “proud” or “very proud” to be a citizen of their local communities. Among those who did not vote, the percentage was 68% (Figure 37).

Figure 36: Citizen Pride: 2011



Question: Are you very proud, somewhat proud, neutral, somewhat ashamed, or very ashamed to be a citizen of your local community, citizen of Kansas, citizen of the U.S., Citizen of the global Society?

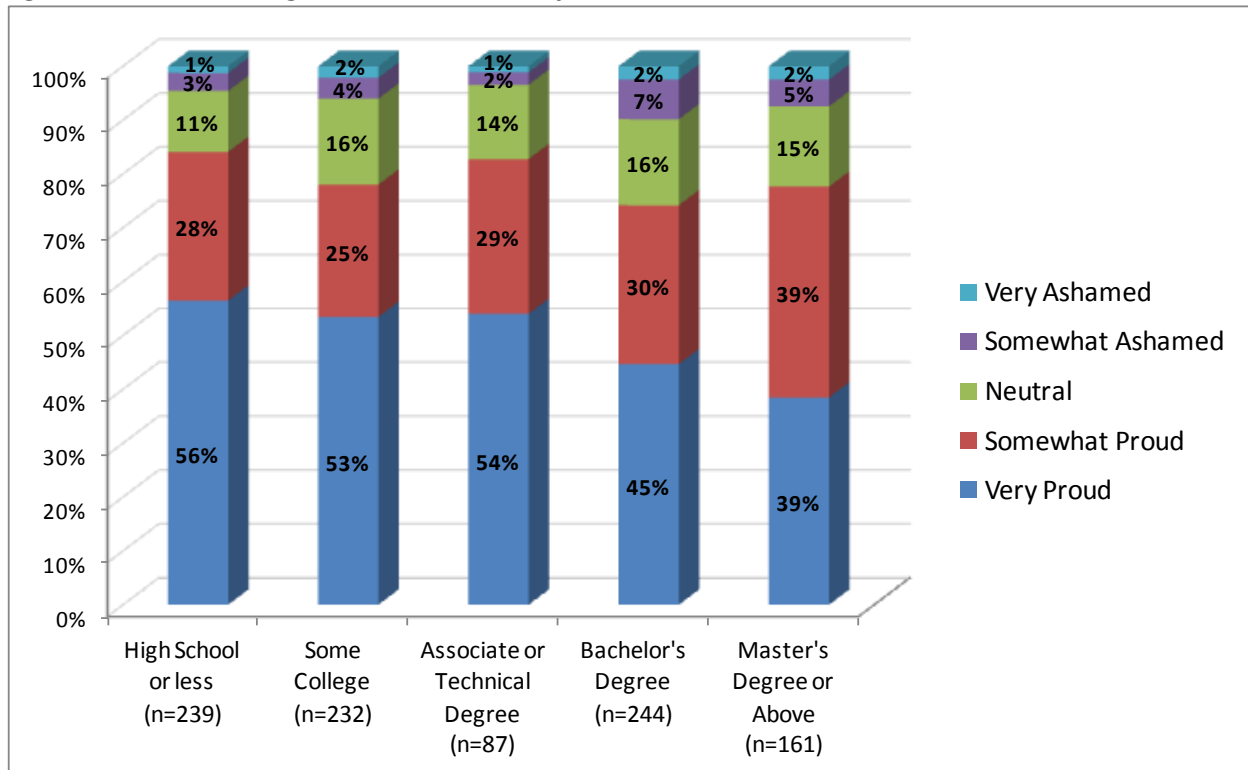
Figure 37: Pride of Being a Citizen of Local Community by Voting Behavior: 2011



Respondents' pride in being a citizen of Kansas was related to their education level and political ideology. In general, respondents with lower levels of education were more likely to feel proud to be Kansas citizens. More than half (56%) of respondents with high school education or less felt "very

proud” to be Kansas citizens, whereas 39% of respondents with master’s degrees or above felt “very proud” (Figure 38). The more conservative a respondent’s political ideology was, the more likely he or she was to be proud to be a citizen of Kansas. More than 92% of respondents who considered themselves “very conservative” felt proud to be a Kansas citizen, whereas only 51% of those who considered themselves very liberal felt that way (Appendix 3.32).

Figure 38: Pride of Being a Citizen of Kansas by Education: 2011

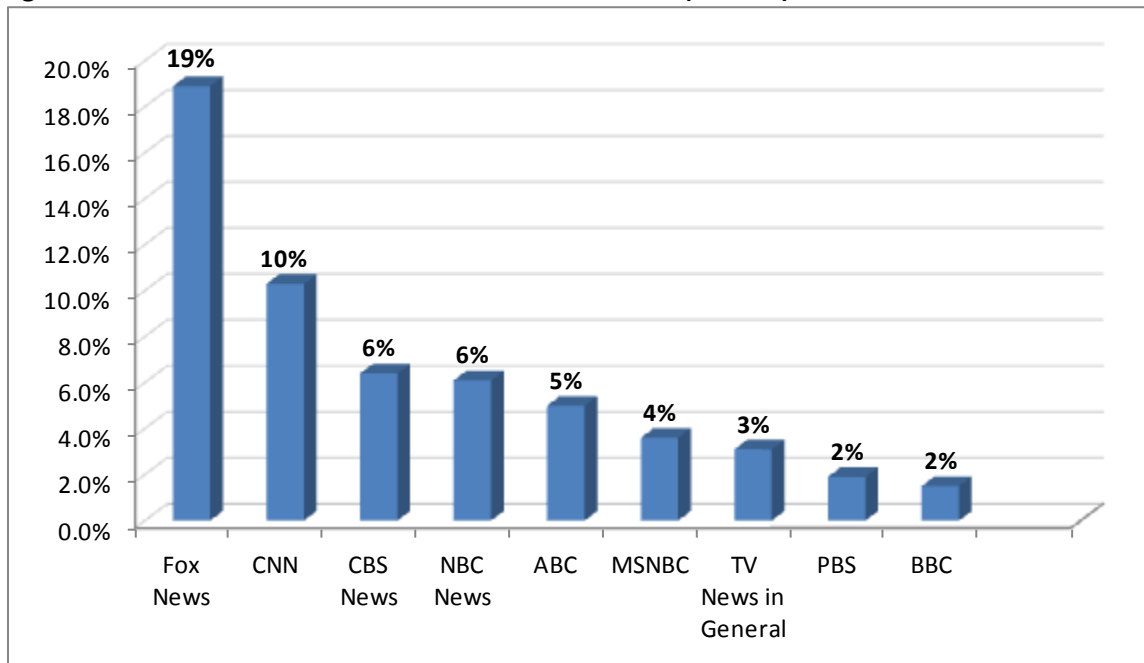


Respondents’ pride in being a citizen of the global society varied with their party affiliation and political ideology. In general, respondents who were Democratic and more politically liberal were more likely to feel proud to be citizens of global society. More than 74% of respondents who were “strong Democrats” felt “very proud” to be citizens of the global society, whereas only 58% of “strong Republican” respondents felt so (Appendix 2.30). More than eighty percent (81%) of respondents who considered themselves “very liberal” felt proud to be citizens of the global society, while only 57% of respondents who considered themselves very conservative felt this way (Appendix 3.33)

Respondents were asked which media sources they trusted the most and the least. Among the TV stations, FOX News had the highest proportion of respondents who said they were the most trusted source, but also the highest proportion who said they were the least trusted source. About 18.9% of

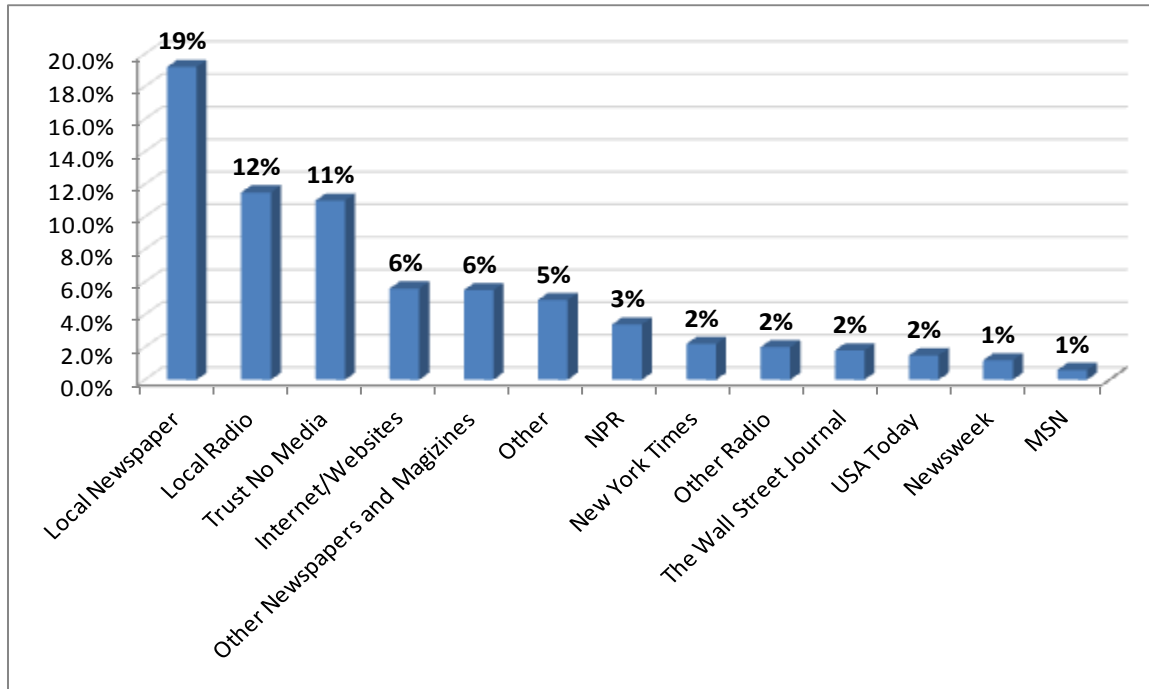
respondents indicated that FOX News was one of the sources they trusted the most (Figure 39), while 19.7% of respondents indicated FOX News was one of the sources they trusted the least (Figure 41). Among non-TV media sources, local newspapers and radio stations received the highest level of trust. About 19.2% of respondents indicated that local newspapers were among the media sources they trusted the most, and 11.5% indicated that local radio stations were among the media sources they trusted the most. Eleven percent (11%) of respondents indicated that they trusted no media (Figure 40). Among non-TV media sources, the internet was least trusted. About seven percent (7.5%) of respondents indicated that websites or the internet were among the sources they trusted the least. Local newspapers received relatively high distrust too. Almost seven percent (6.8%) of respondents indicated that local newspapers were among the sources they trusted the least (Figure 42).

Figure 39: Media Sources Trusted the Most: TV Stations (n=1039)



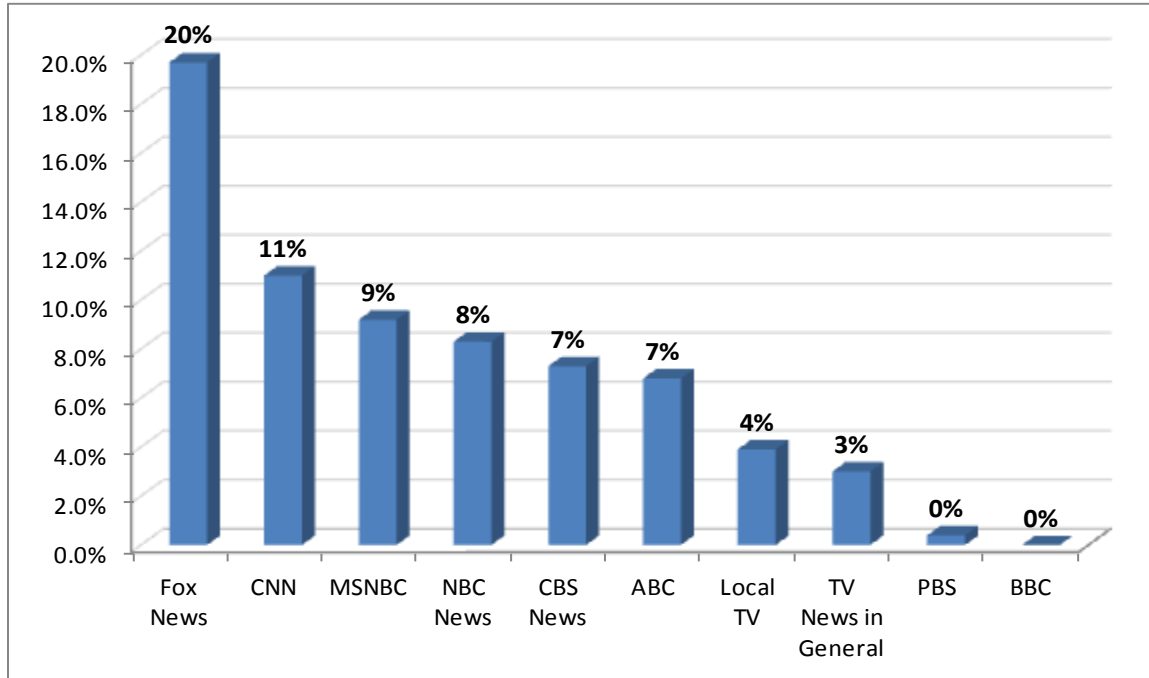
Question: Which media source(s) do you trust the most? List TV news program(s) newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the most

Figure 40: Media Sources Trusted the Most: Others (n=1039)



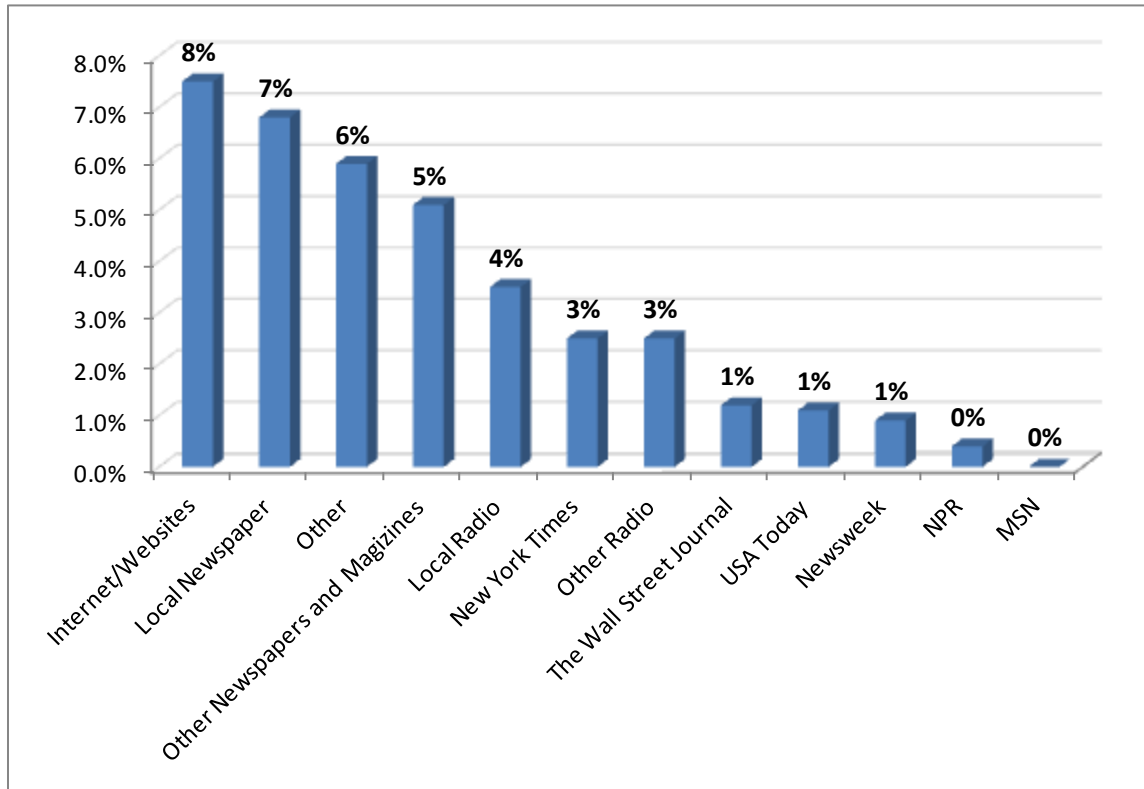
Question: Which media source(s) do you trust the most? List TV news program(s), newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the most

Figure 41: Media Sources Trusted the Least: TV Stations (n=1039)



Question: Which media source(s) do you trust the least? List TV news program(s), newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the least.

Figure 42: Media Sources Trusted the Least: Others (n=1039)



Question: Which media source(s) do you trust the least? List TV news program(s), newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the least.

Appendix 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Social Indicators		Survey Sample (N=950)	Study Population
Gender	Male	56.4%	49.6%
	Female	43.6%	50.4%
Hispanic Origin		(N=1039)	
		2.3%	10.5%
Race		(N=1039)	
	White	91.4%	83.8%
	Black or African American	3.1%	5.9%
	Biracial	0.9%	3.0%
	Asian	0.8%	2.4%
	American Indian Other	2.0% 1.8%	1.0% 3.9%
Household Income		(N=842)	
	Less than \$10,000	3.8%	7.0%
	\$10,000-\$19,999	10.0%	11.6%
	\$20,000- \$29,999	8.7%	11.6%
	\$30,000-\$39,999	11.9%	11.0%
	\$40,000-\$49,999	14.0%	10.3%
	\$50,000-\$59,999 \$60,000 or more	12.6% 39.0%	9.0% 39.5%
Education		(N=969)	
	Less Than High School	3.8%	10.8%*
	High School Diploma	21.1%	27.8%*
	Some College	24.1%	24.2%*
	Associates or Technical Degree	9.0%	7.4%*
	Bachelor's Degree Masters, Law Degree, or Doctoral Degree	25.3% 16.7%	19.3%* 10.5%*

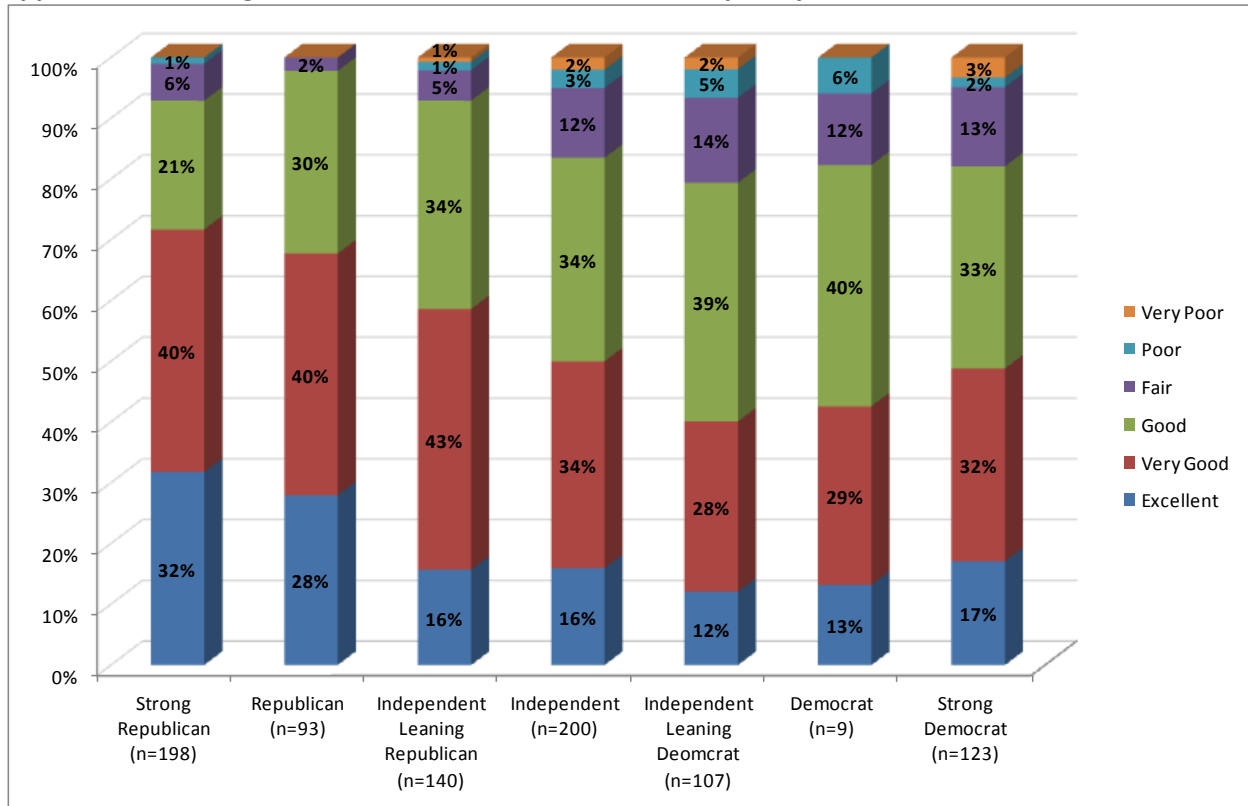
* Education data for the 2010 Census is of adults ages 25 and over

Appendix 1 (cont.): Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

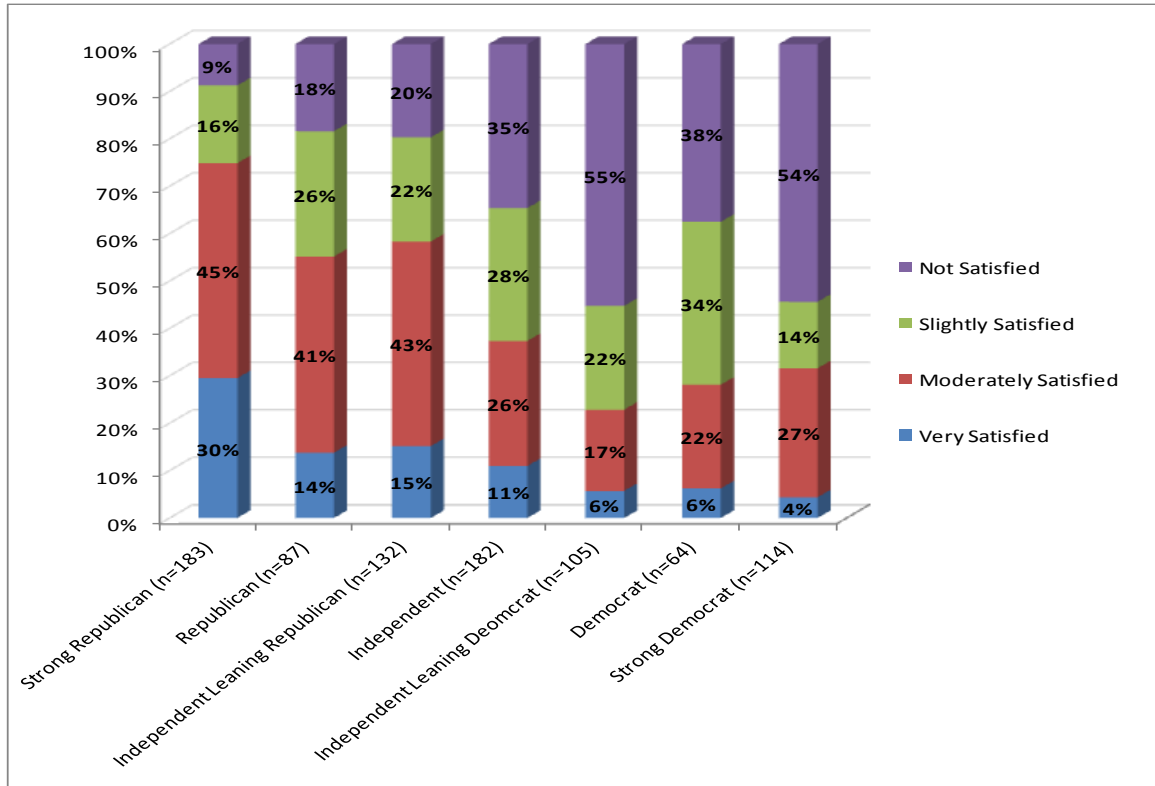
Social Indicators		Survey Sample	Study Population
Age		(N=950)	
	18-24 Years Old	2.6%	10.2%
	25-34 Years Old	7.9%	13.0%
	35-44 Years Old	10.5%	12.2%
	45-54 Years Old	19.7%	14.2%
	55-64 Years Old	22.7%	11.6%
	65 Years Older and Older	36.5%	13.1%
Political Party Affiliation		(N=942)	
	Strong Republican	21.2%	n/a
	Republican	10.0%	n/a
	Independent Leaning Republican	15.1%	n/a
	Independent	21.6%	n/a
	Independent Leaning Democrat	11.6%	n/a
	Democrat	7.3%	n/a
Strong Democrat	13.2%	n/a	
Years Living in Kansas		(N=1030)	
	1 to 20 Years	20.0%	n/a
	21 to 40 Years	25.7%	n/a
	41 to 60 Years	29.0%	n/a
	More Than 60 Years	25.2%	n/a
Participation in 2010 Election		(N=973)	
	Voted	86.9%	n/a
	Did Not Vote	13.1%	n/a
Registered to Vote		(N=153)	
	Yes	71.2%	n/a
	No	28.8%	n/a

Appendix 2: Opinions by Party Affiliation

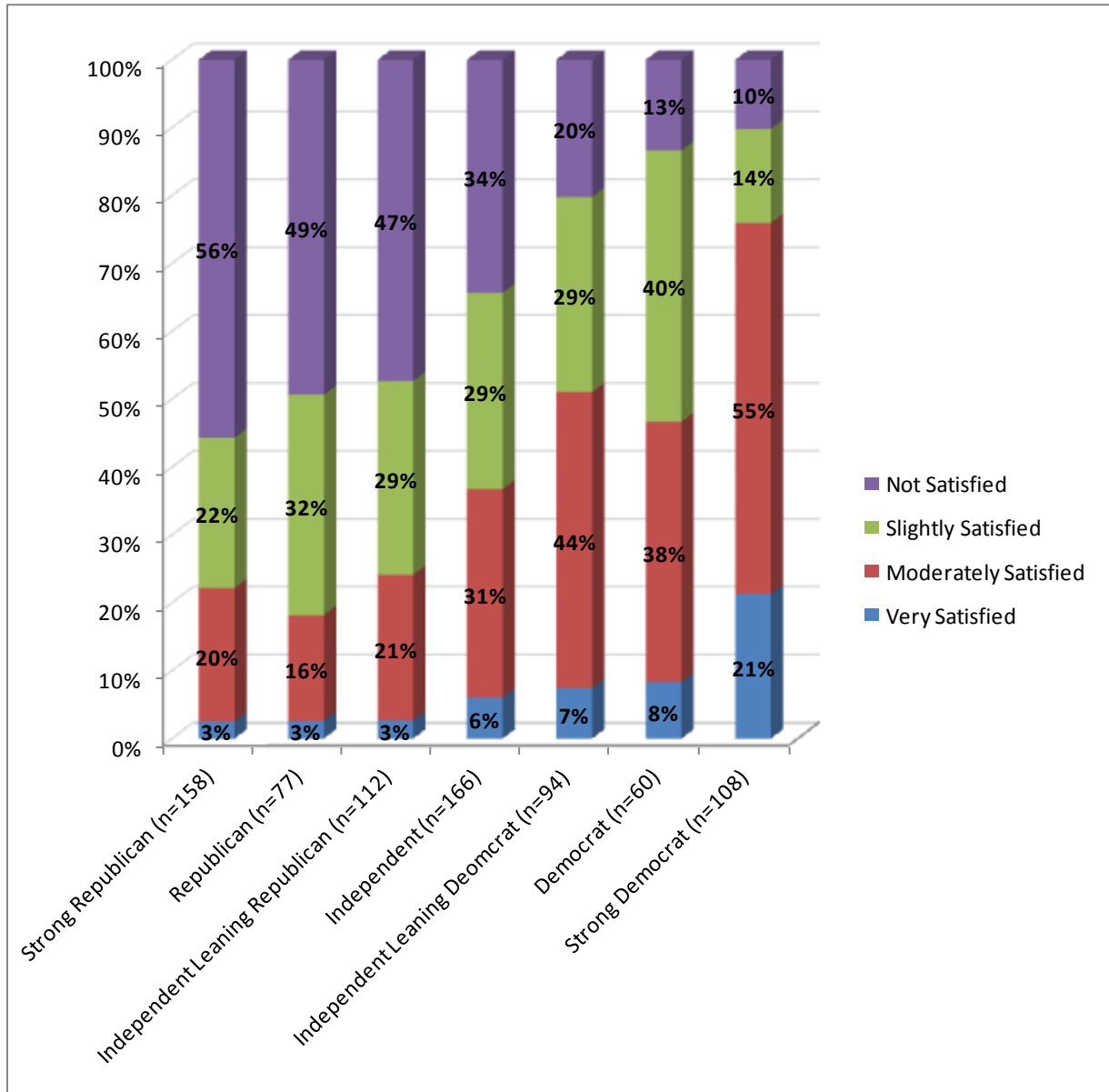
Appendix 2.1: Rating of Kansas as an Overall Place to Live by Party Affiliation: 2011



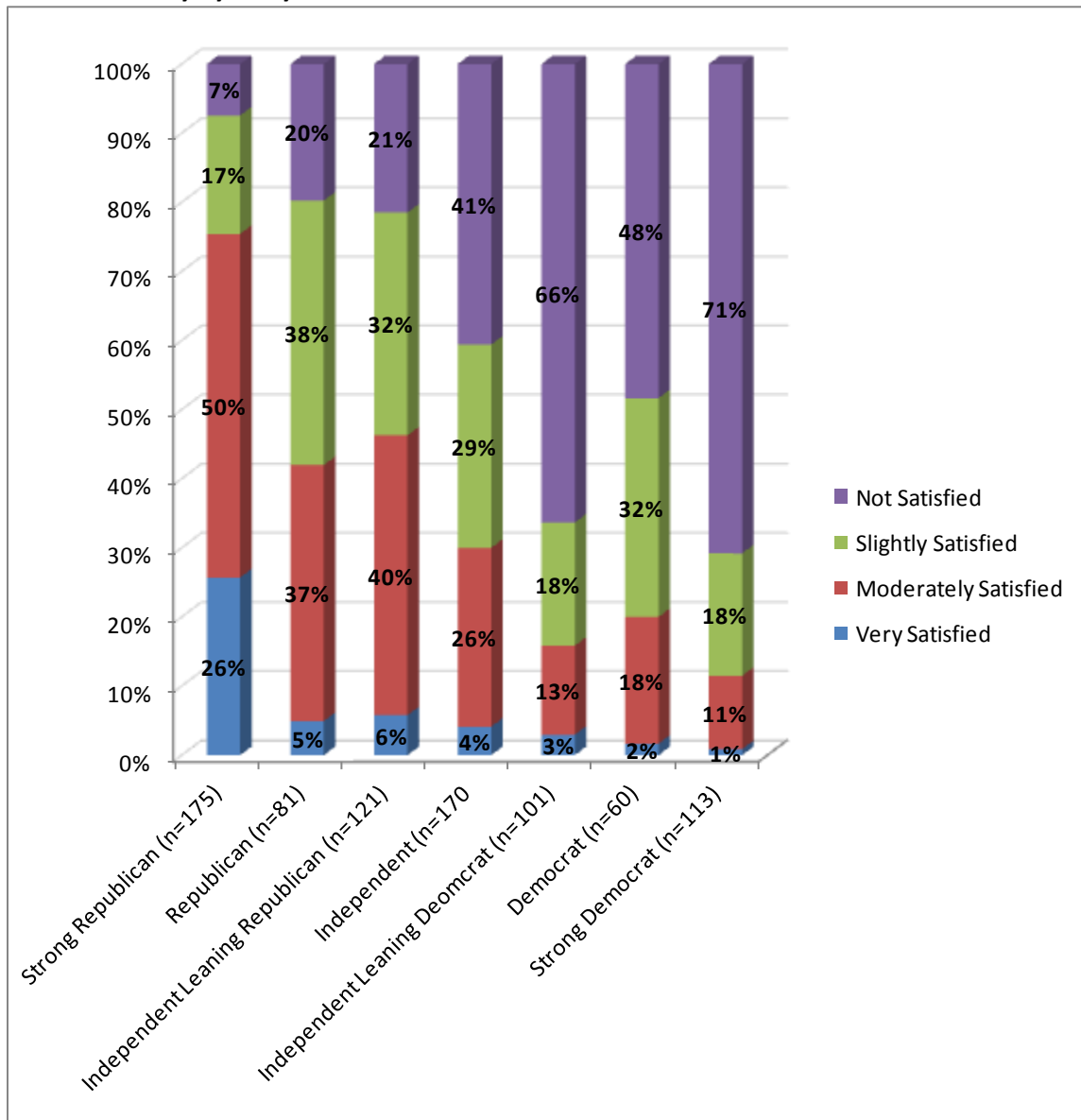
Appendix 2.2: Satisfaction Levels with Governor Brownback’s Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Party Affiliation: 2011



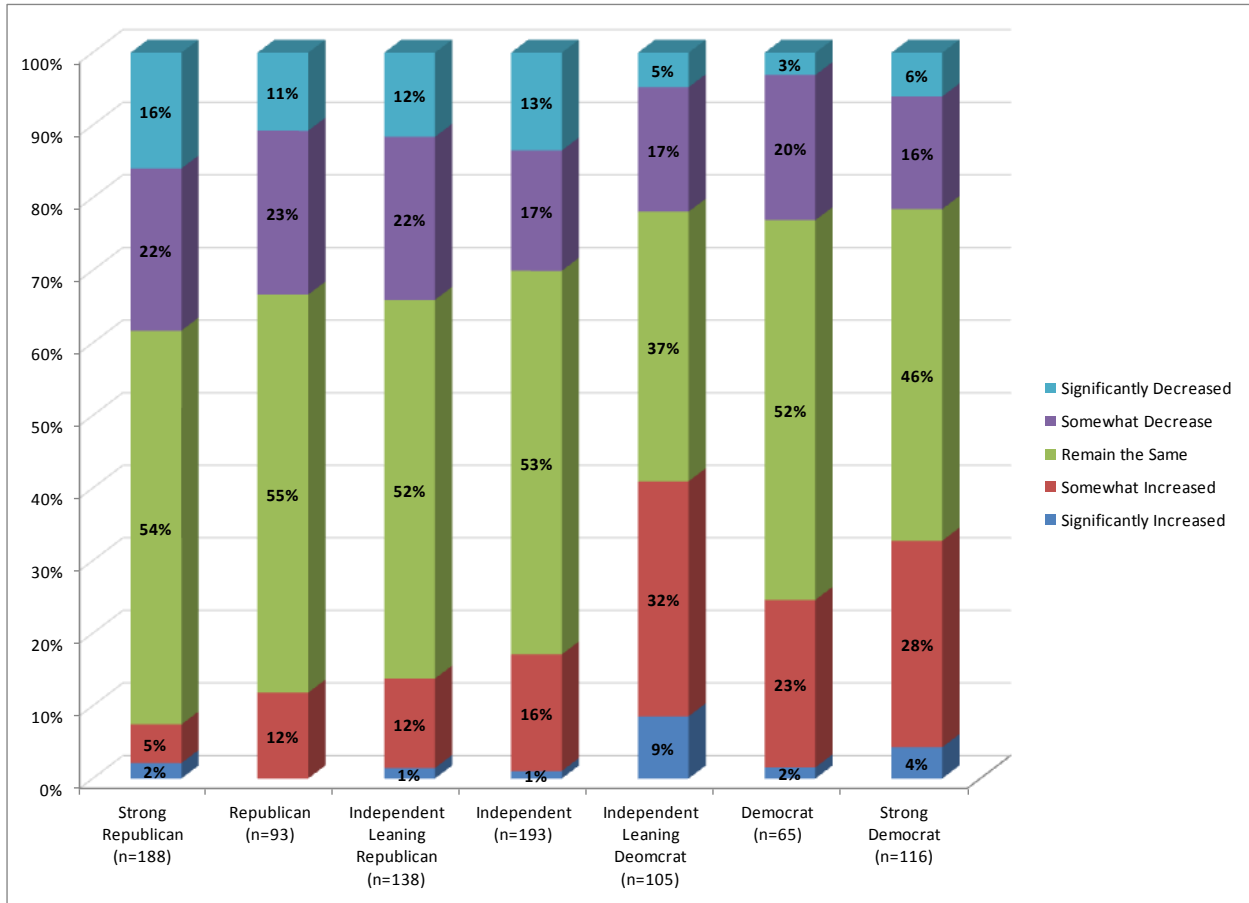
Appendix 2.3: Satisfaction Levels with State Democratic Party's Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Party Affiliation: 2011



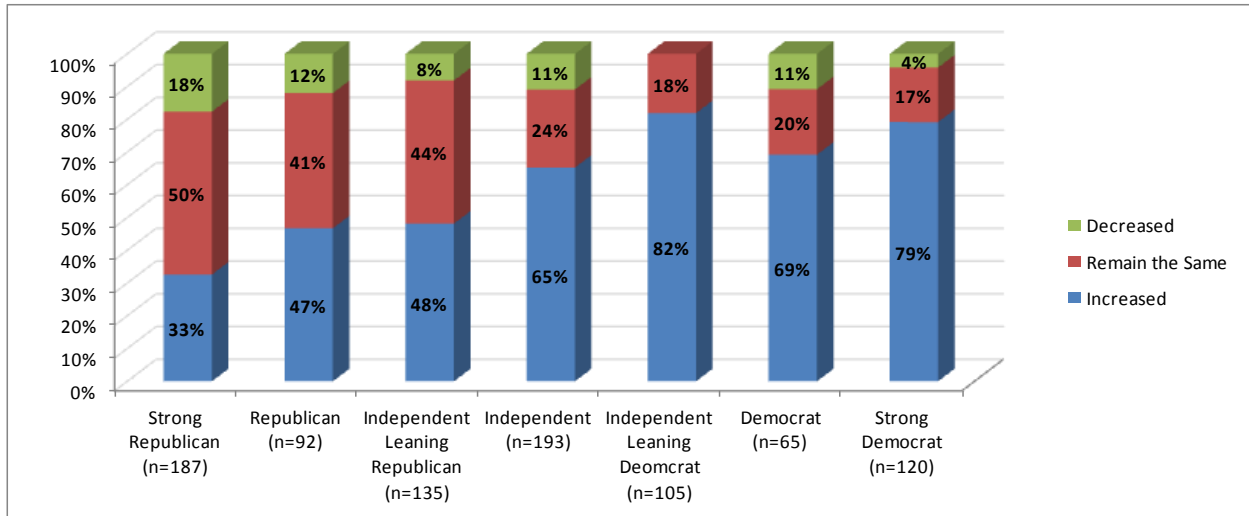
Appendix 2.4: Satisfaction Levels with State Republican Party's Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Party Affiliation: 2011



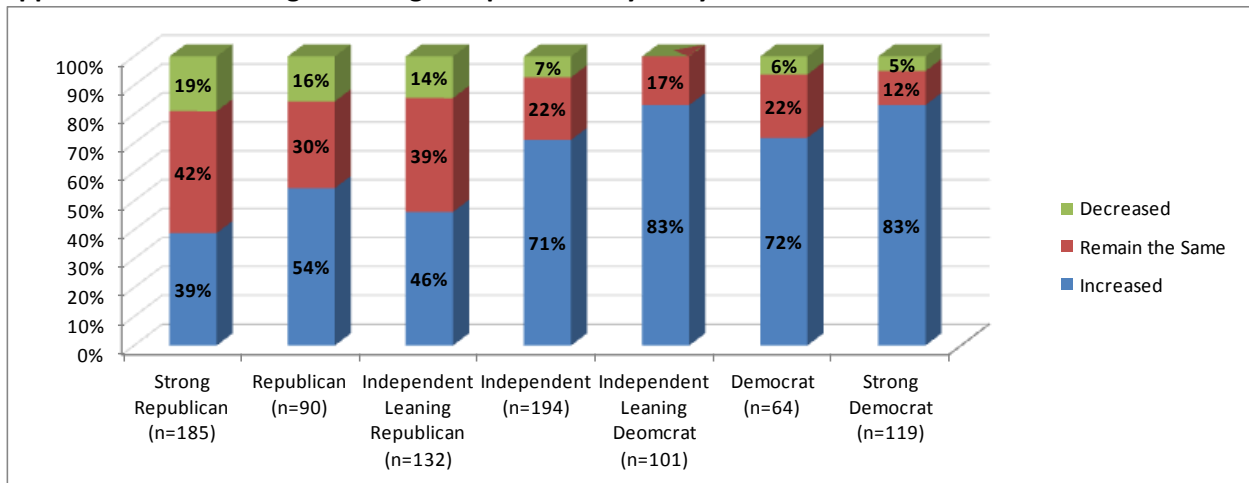
Appendix 2.5: Opinion on Income Tax Change by Party Affiliation: 2011



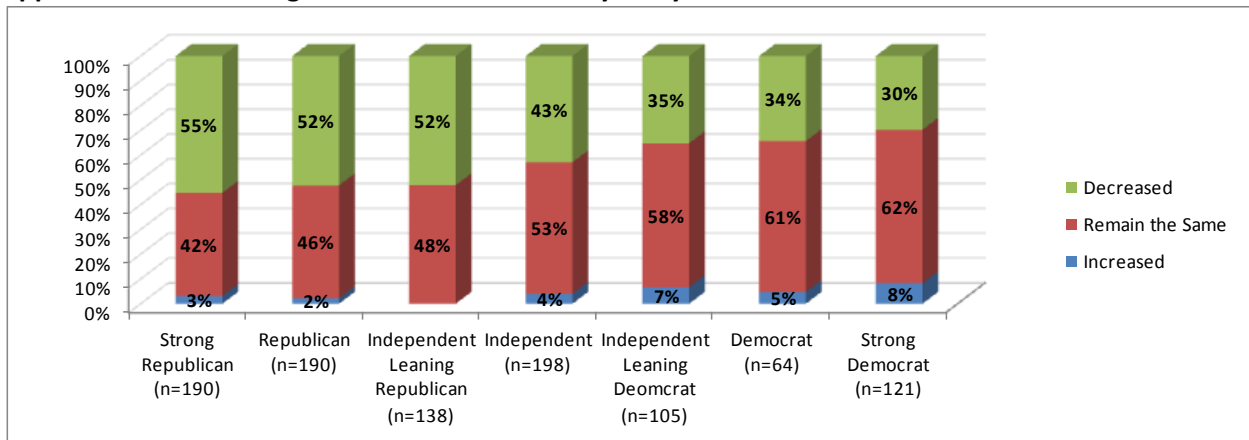
Appendix 2.6: Tax Changes on Top Income Earners by Party Affiliation: 2011



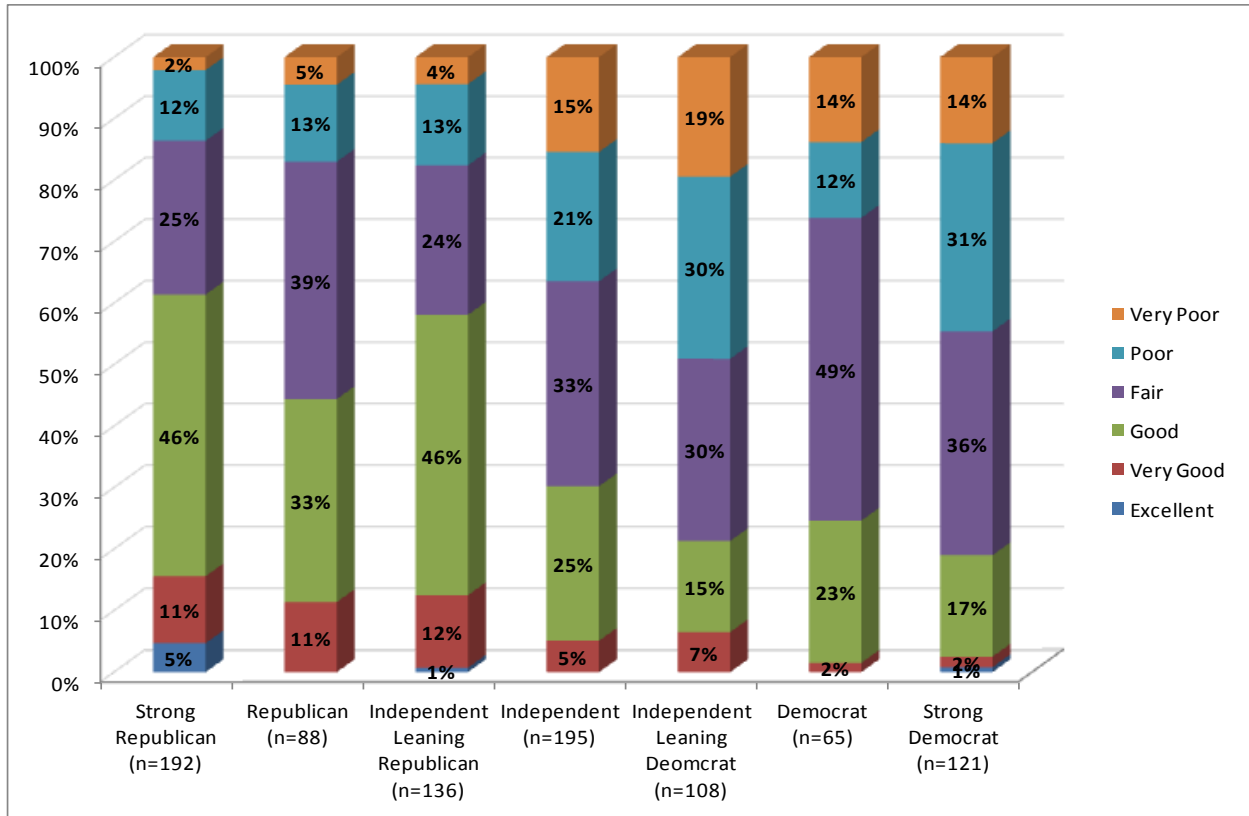
Appendix 2.7: Tax Changes on Large Corporations by Party Affiliation: 2011



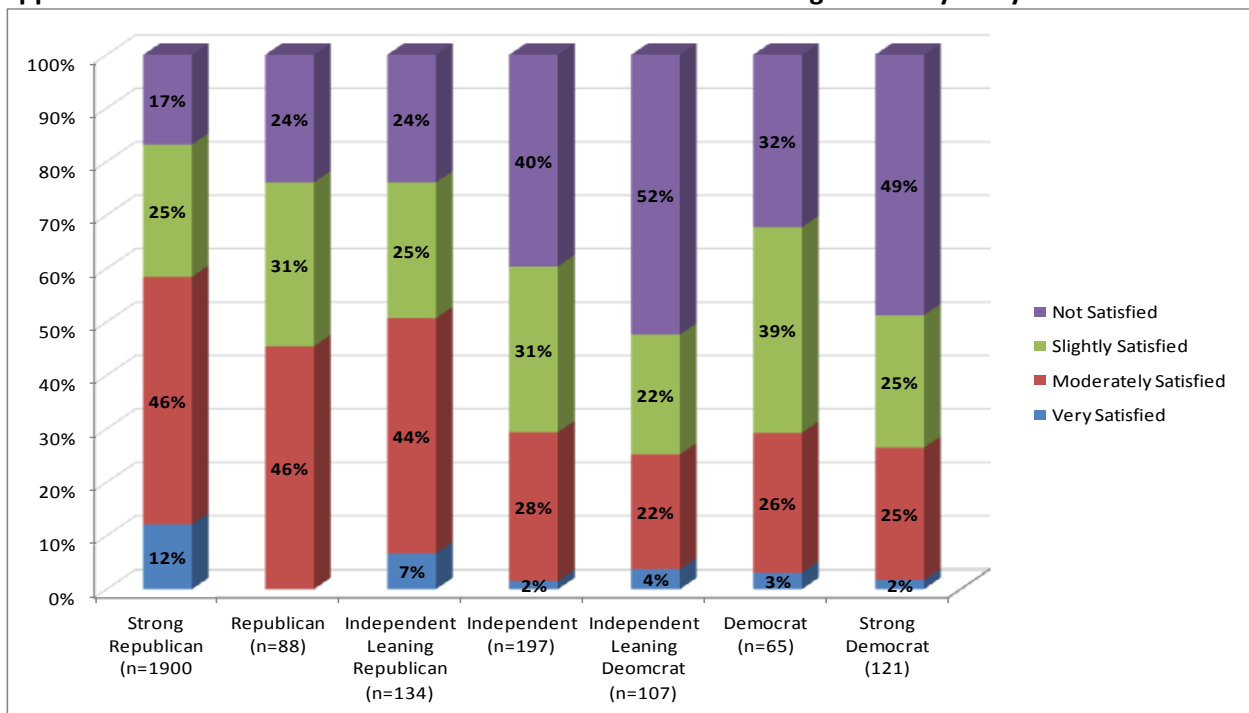
Appendix 2.8: Tax Changes on Small Businesses by Party Affiliation: 2011



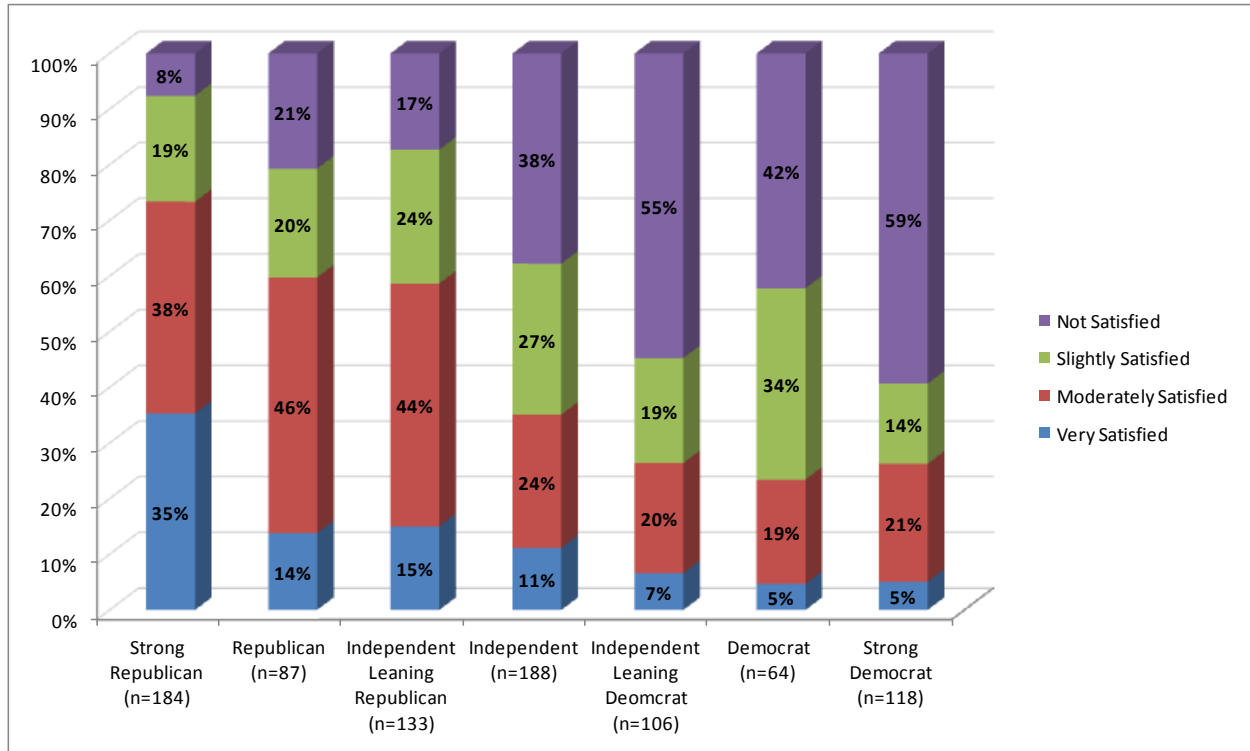
Appendix 2.9: Rating of Kansas State Government by Party Affiliation: 2011



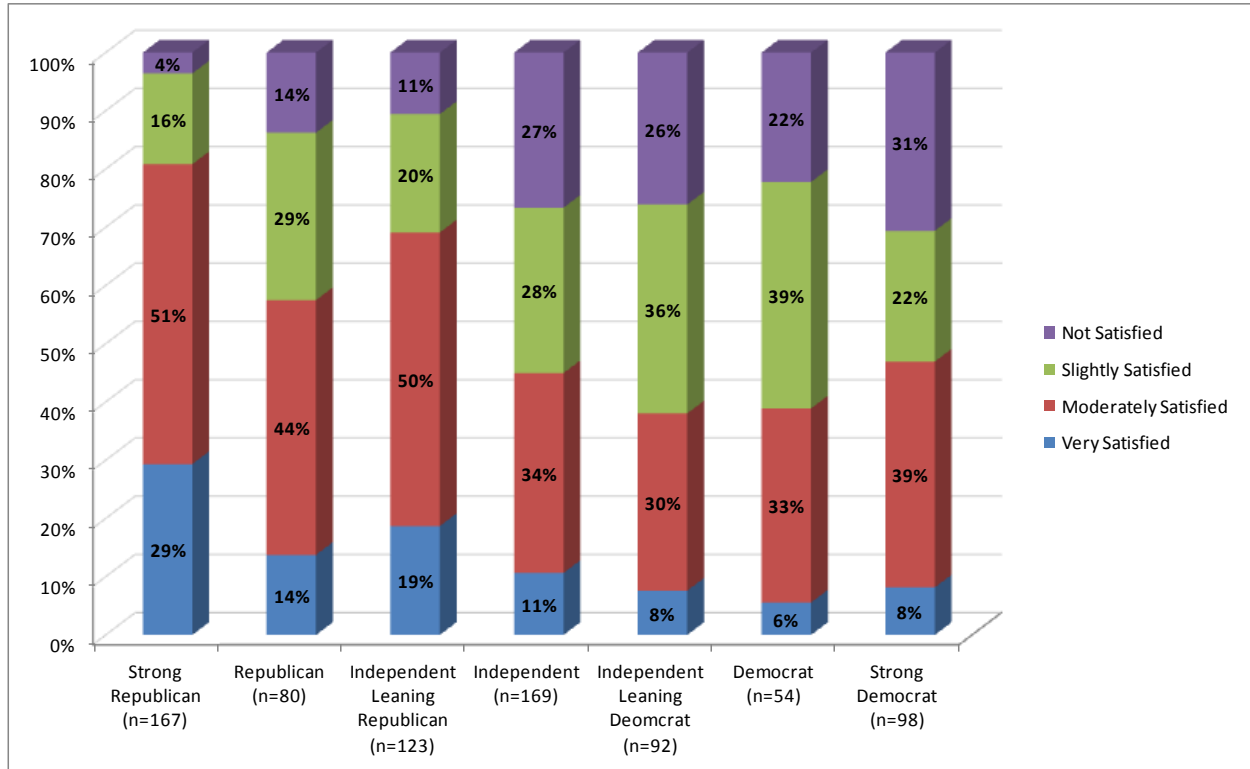
Appendix 2.10: Satisfaction with the Performance of the Kansas Legislature by Party Affiliation: 2011



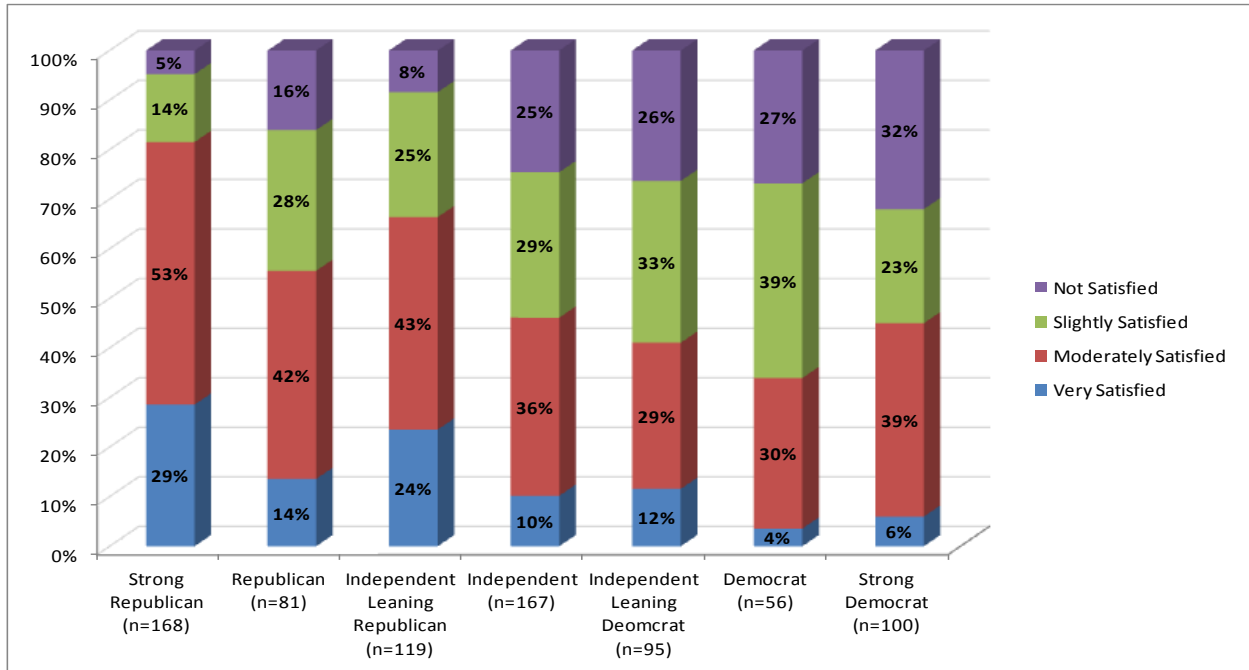
Appendix 2.11: Satisfaction with the Performance of Governor Brownback by Party Affiliation: 2011



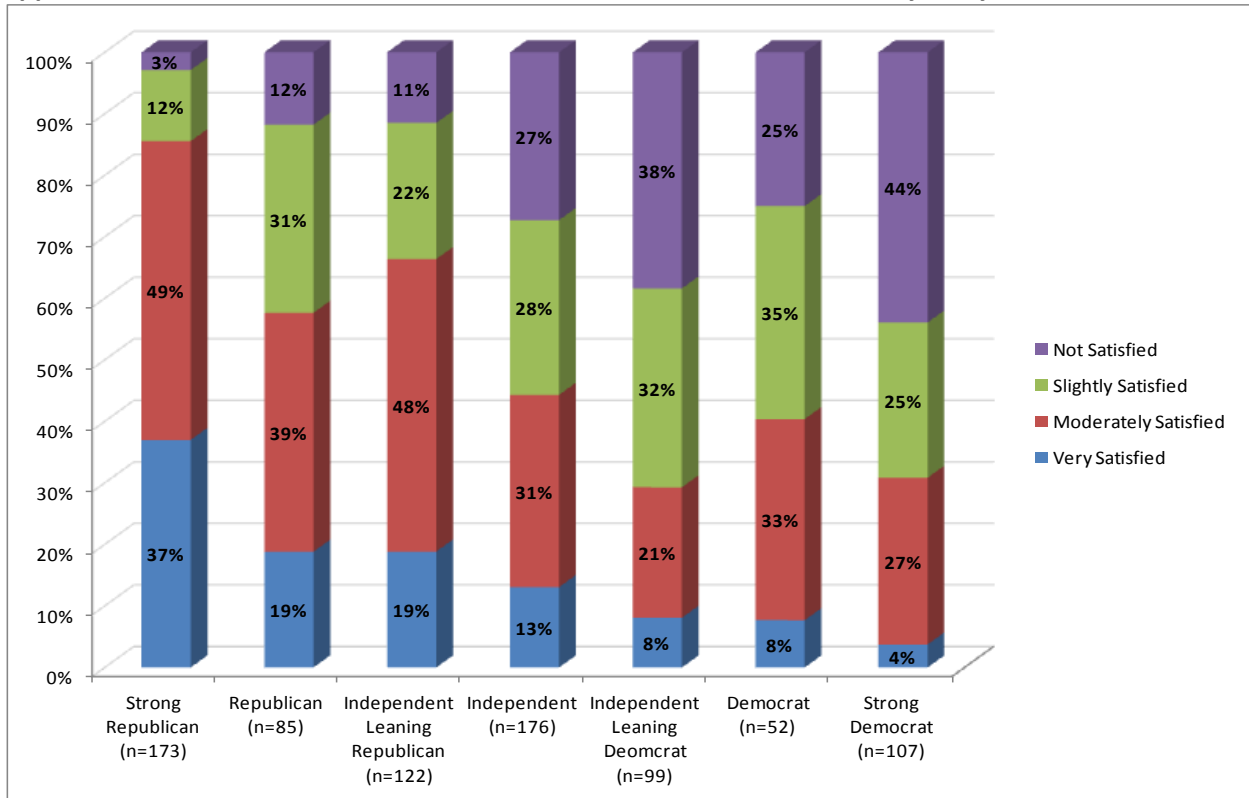
Appendix 2.12: Satisfaction with the Performance of State Senator by Party Affiliation: 2011



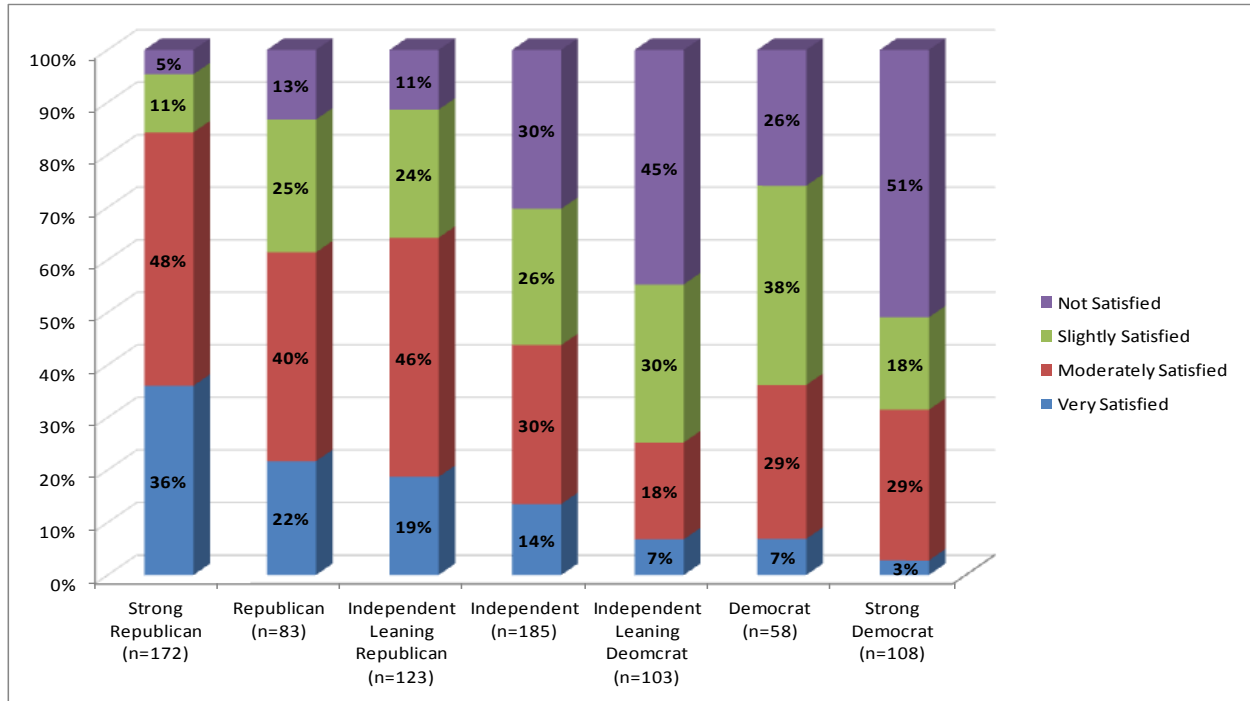
Appendix 2.13: Satisfaction with the Performance of State Representative by Party Affiliation: 2011



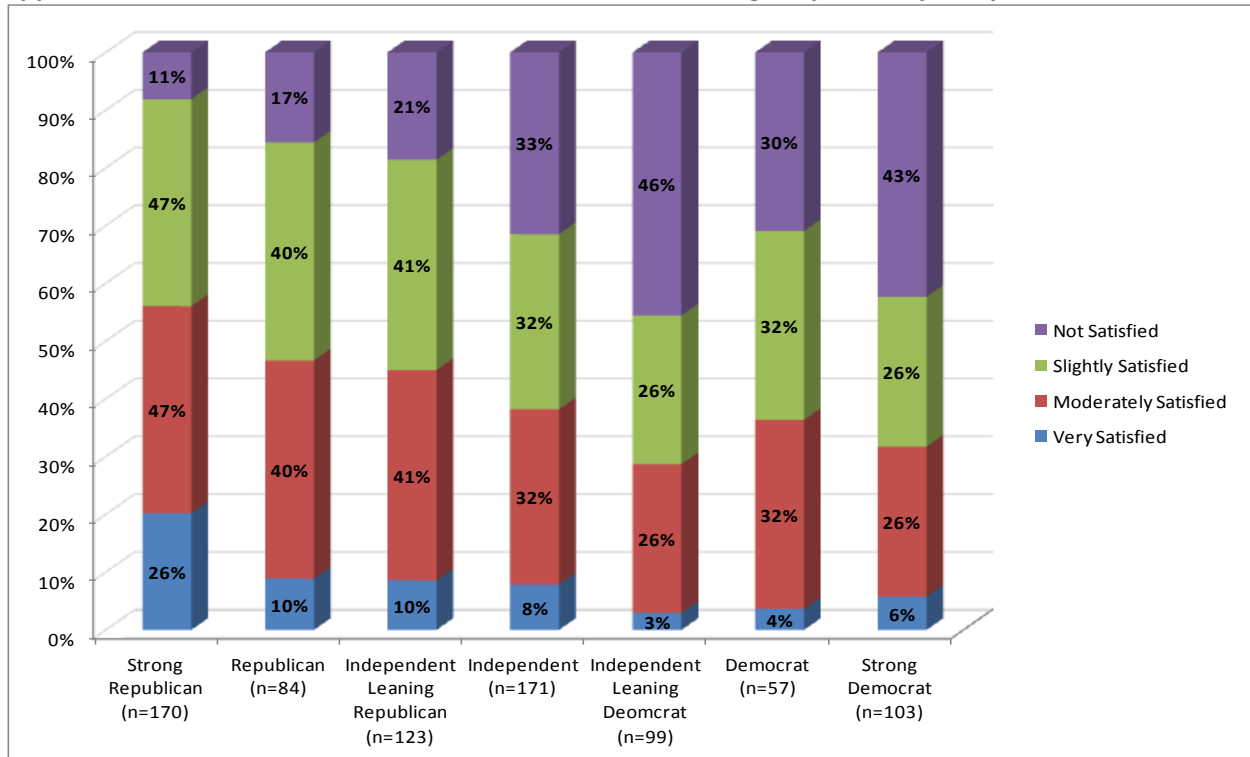
Appendix 2.14: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Senator Moran by Party Affiliation: 2011



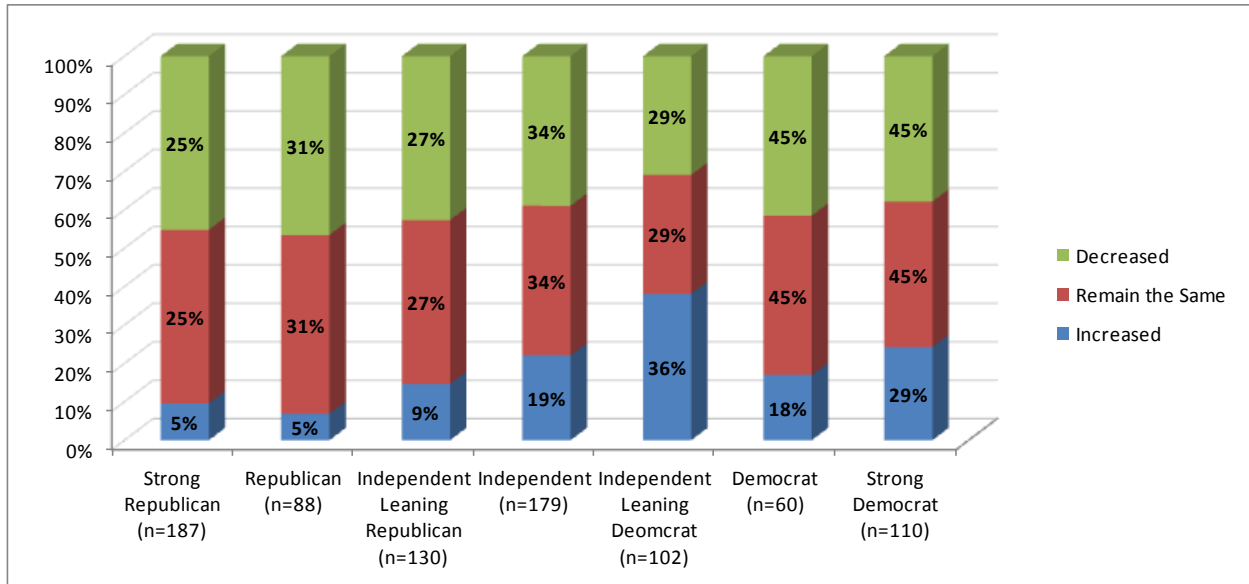
Appendix 2.15: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Senator Roberts by Party Affiliation: 2011



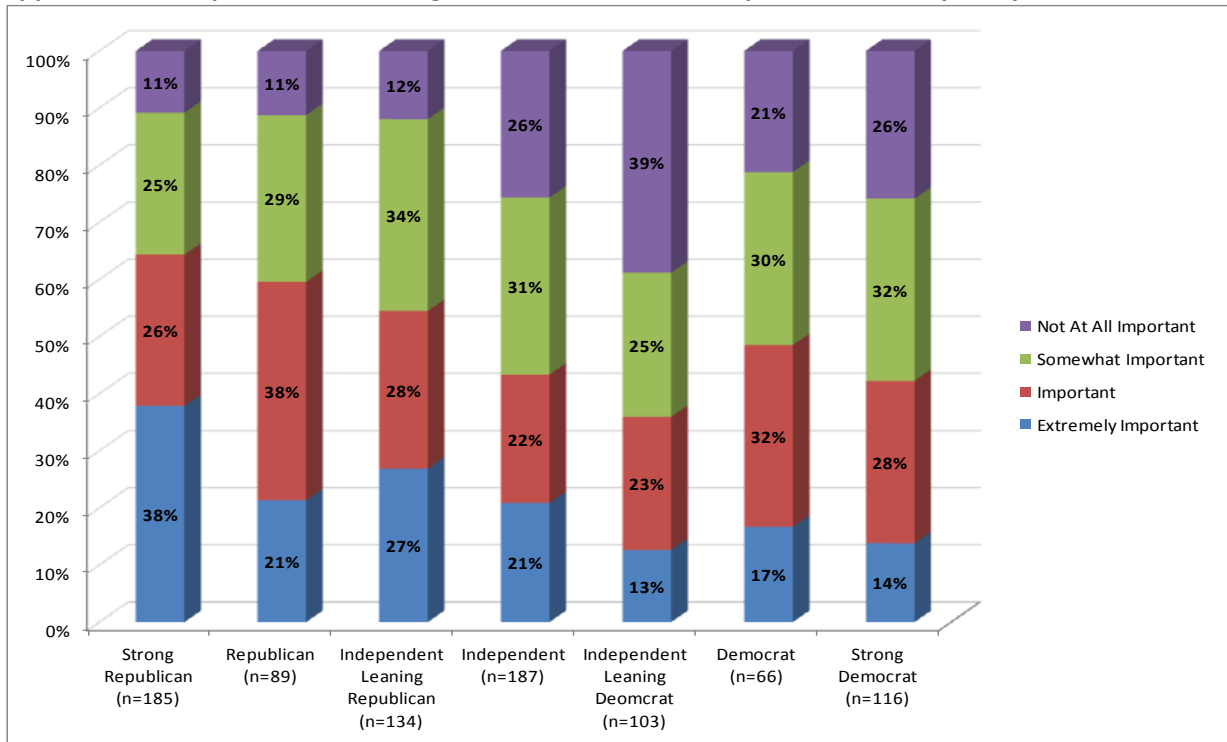
Appendix 2.16: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Congressperson by Party Affiliation: 2011



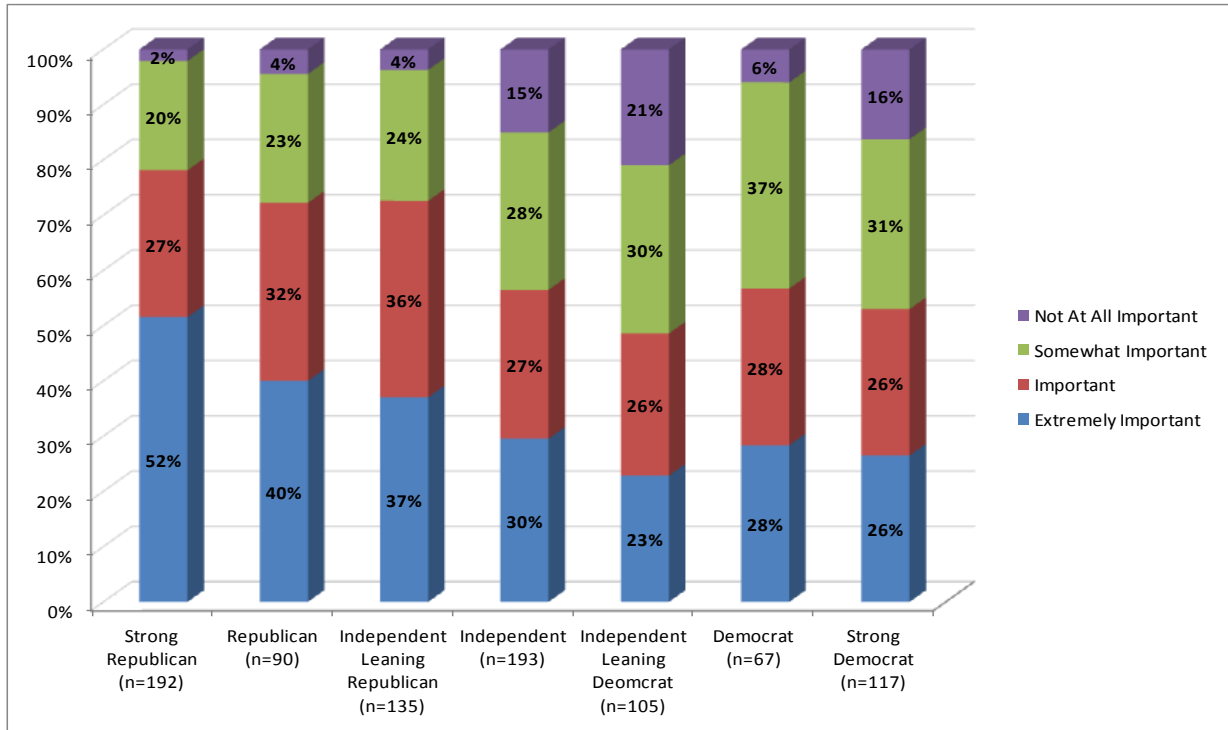
Appendix 2.17: Opinion on Kansas Government Spending by Party Affiliation: 2011



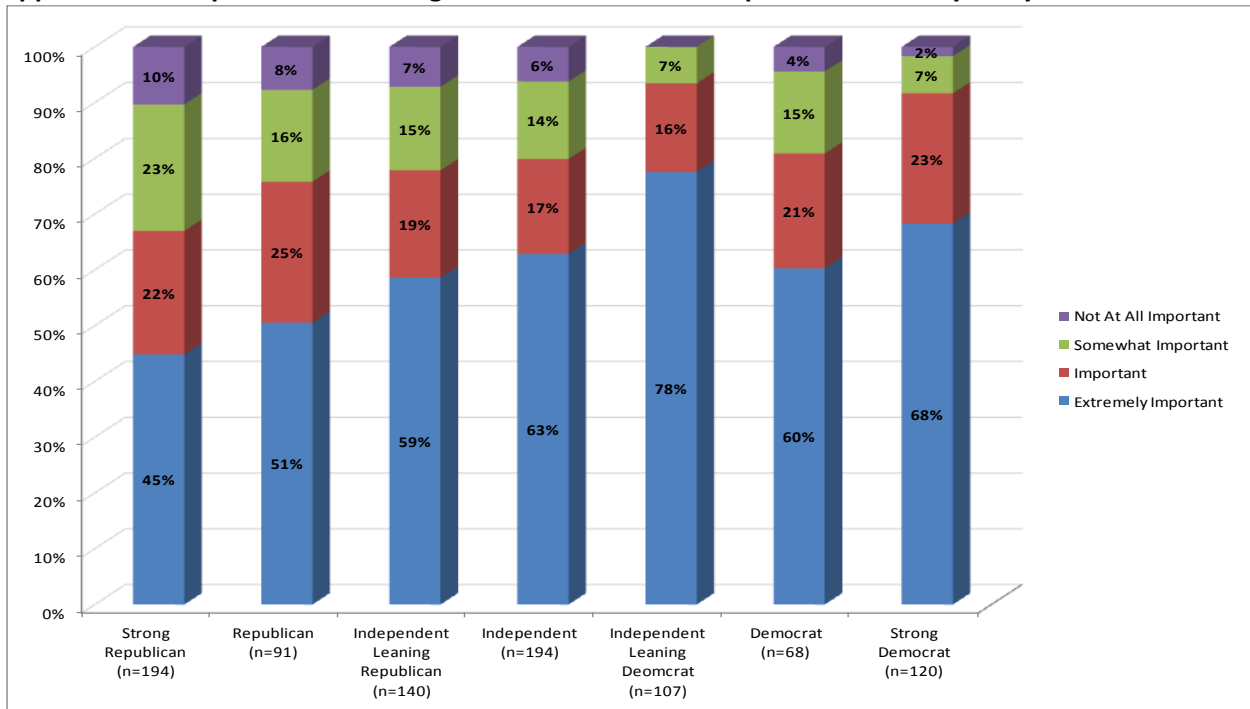
Appendix 2.18: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Coal by Party Affiliation: 2011



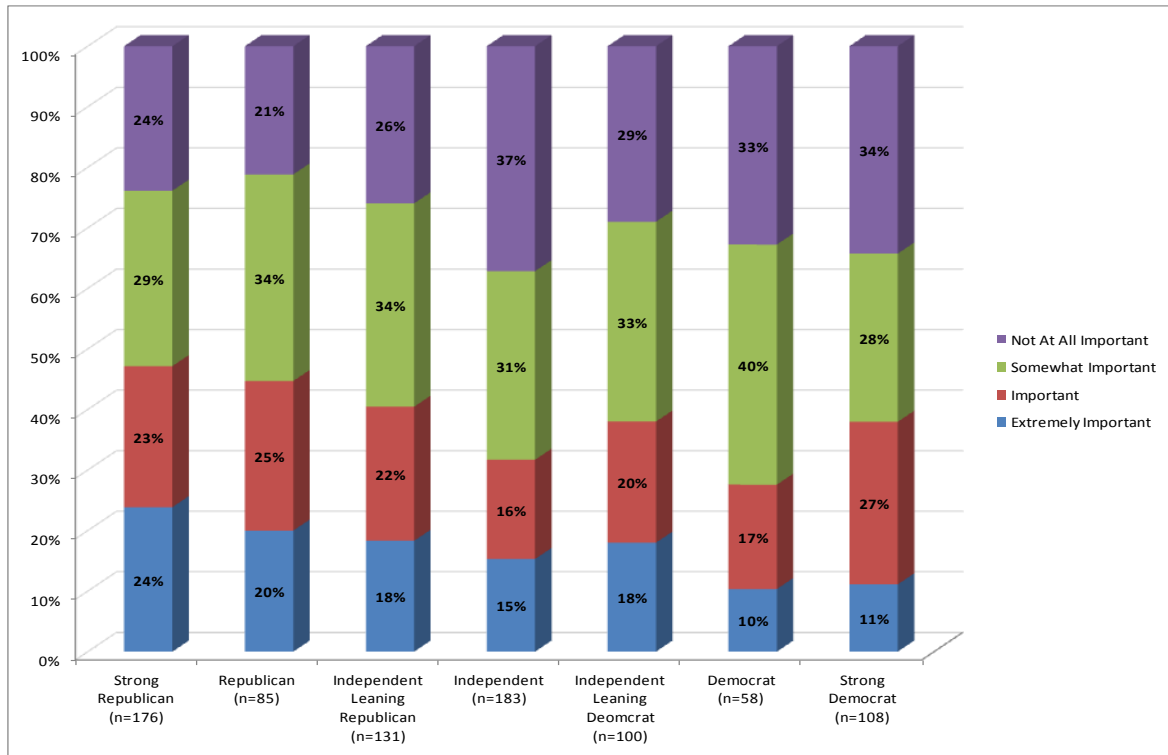
Appendix 2.19: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Oil by Party Affiliation: 2011



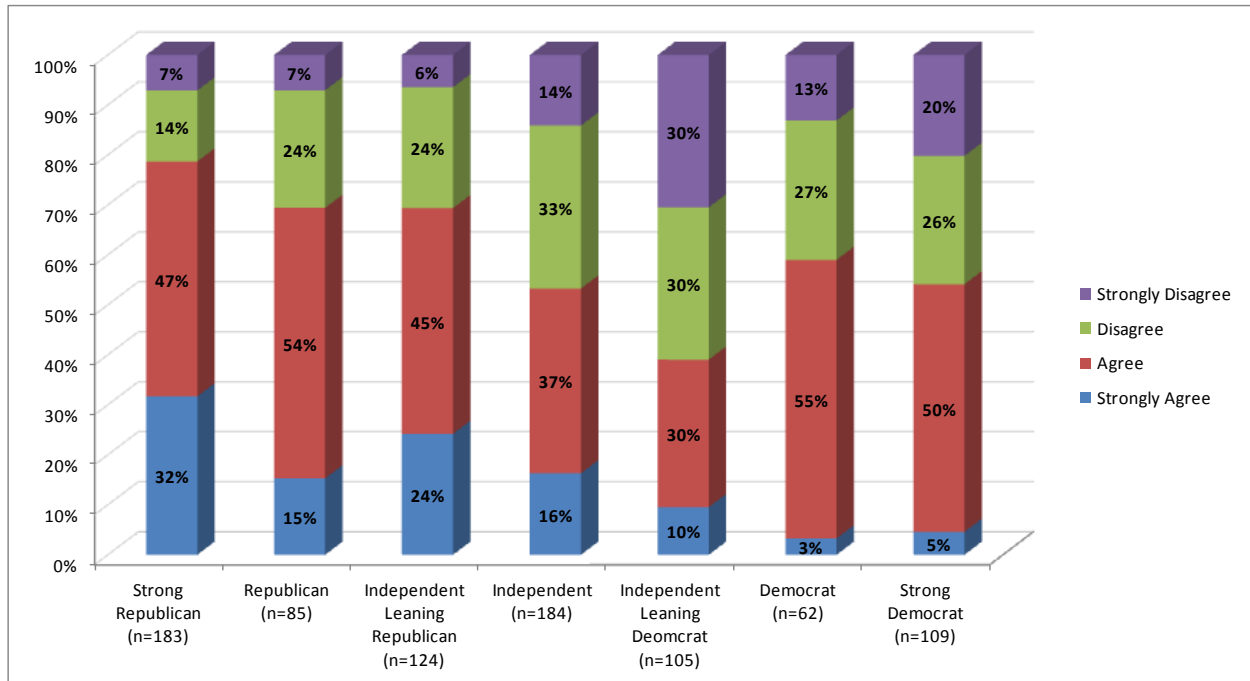
Appendix 2.20: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Wind by Party Affiliation: 2011



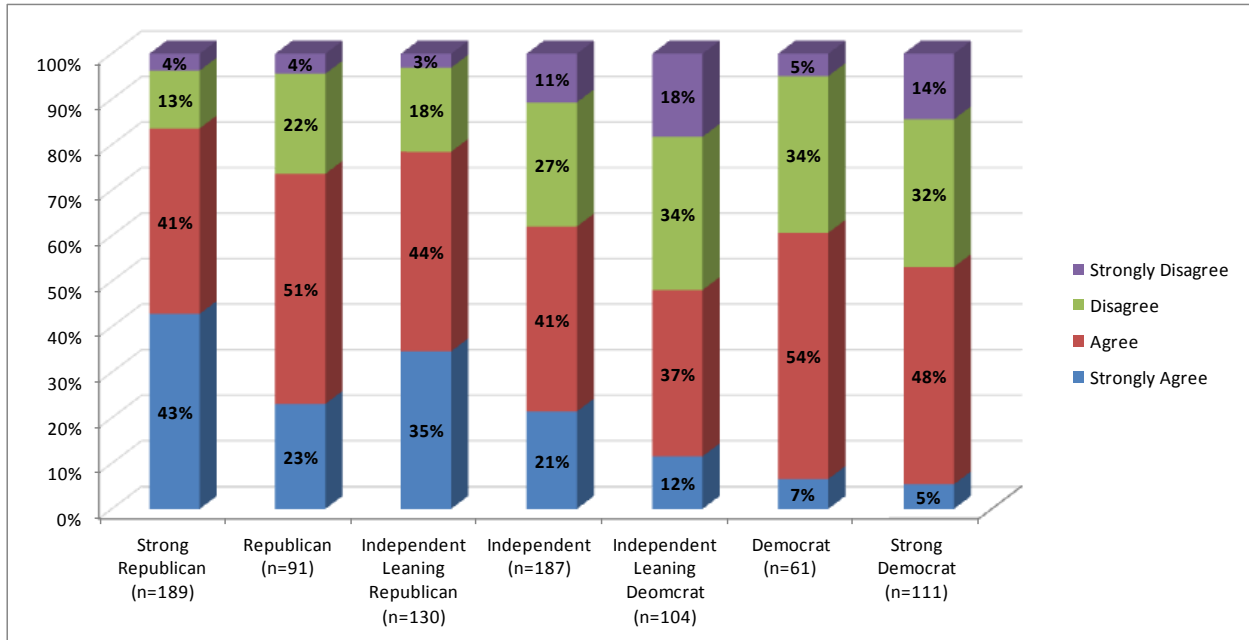
Appendix 2.21: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Nuclear Energy by Party Affiliation: 2011



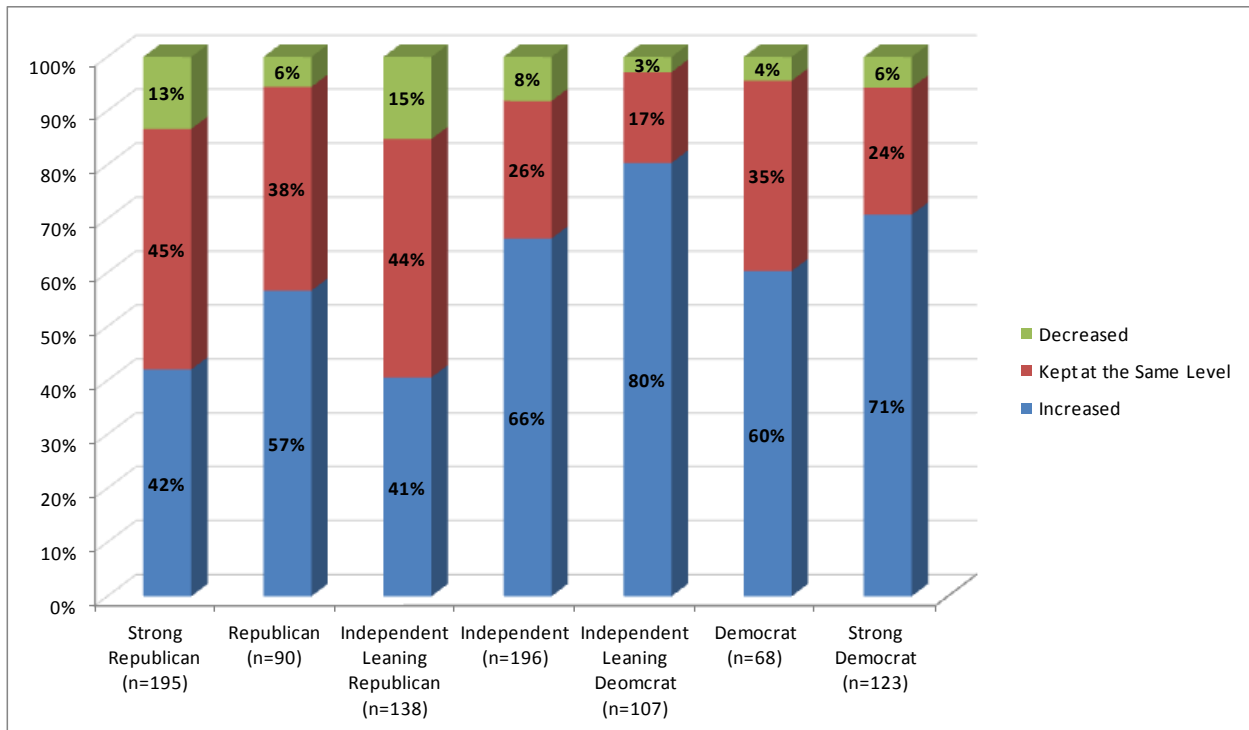
Appendix 2.22: Opinion on Economic Benefits and Environmental Impact of Coal Production by Party Affiliation: 2011



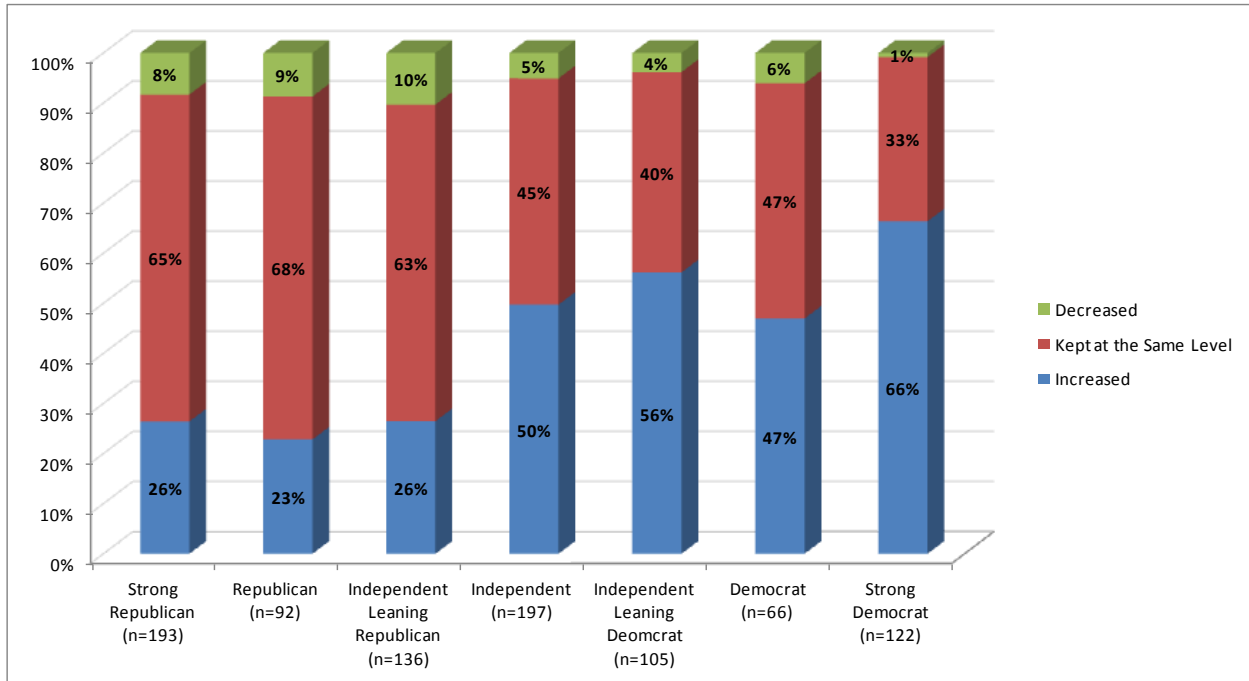
Appendix 2.23: Opinion on Economic Benefits and Environmental Impact of Oil Production by Party Affiliation: 2011



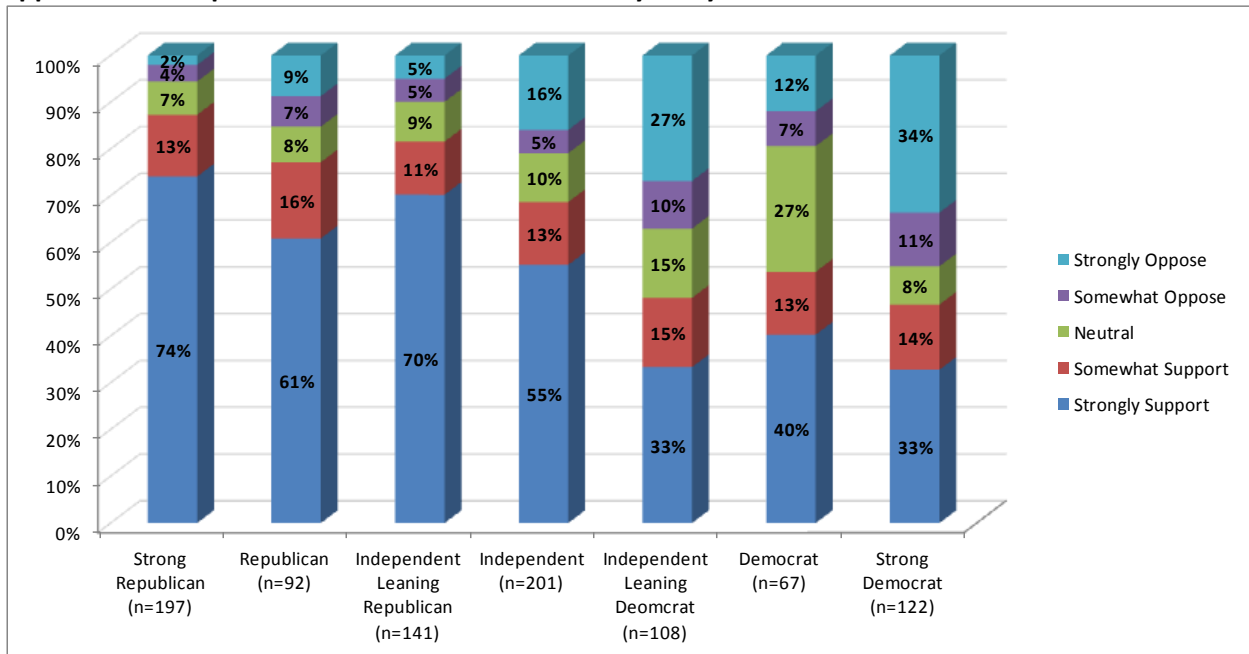
Appendix 2.24: Opinion on State Funding for Grades Kindergarten through High School by Party Affiliation: 2011



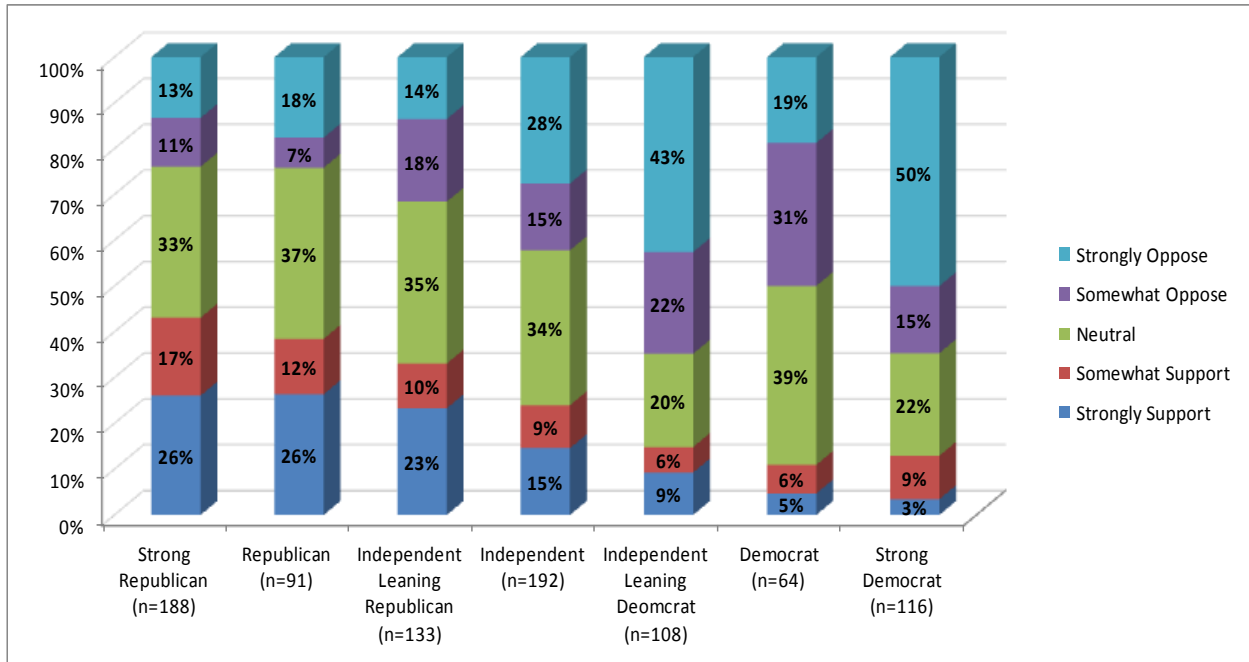
Appendix 2.25: Opinion on State Funding for Social Services by Party Affiliation: 2011



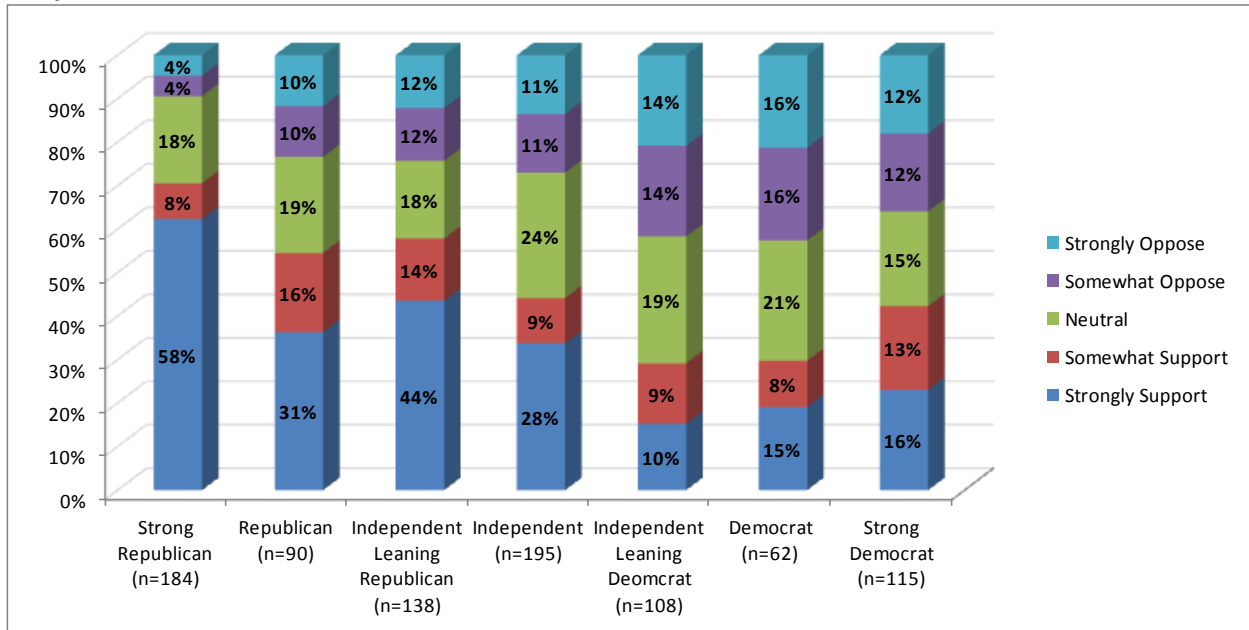
Appendix 2.26: Opinion on Kansas House Bill 2067 by Party Affiliation: 2011



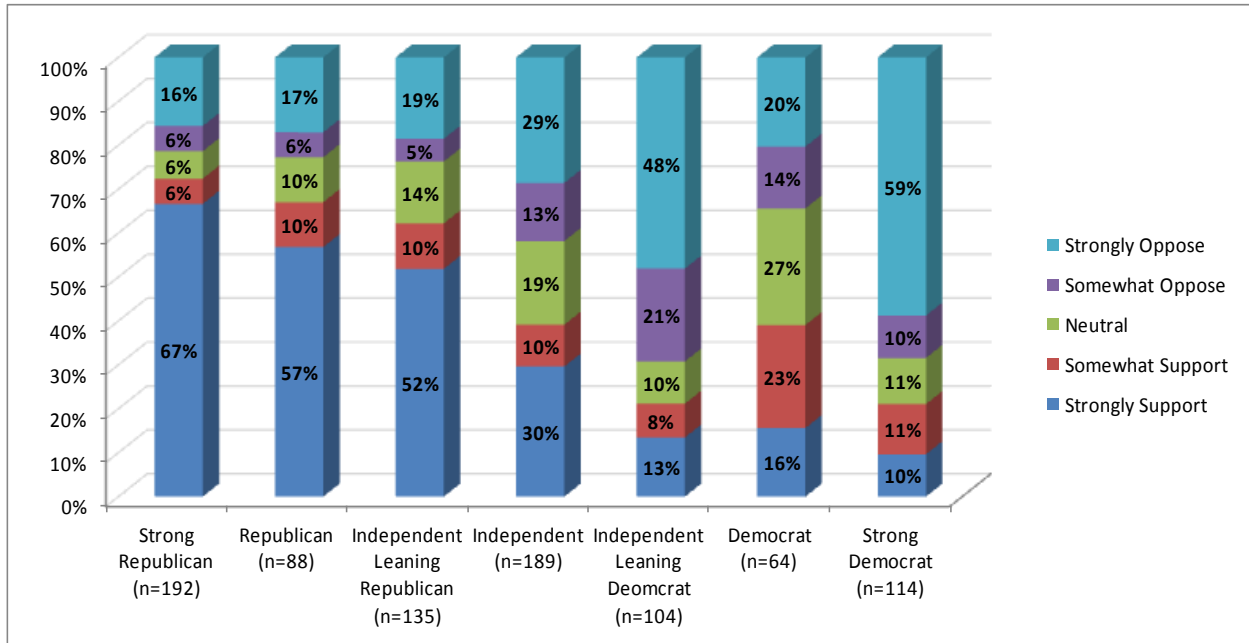
Appendix 2.27: Opinion on Elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission by Party Affiliation: 2011



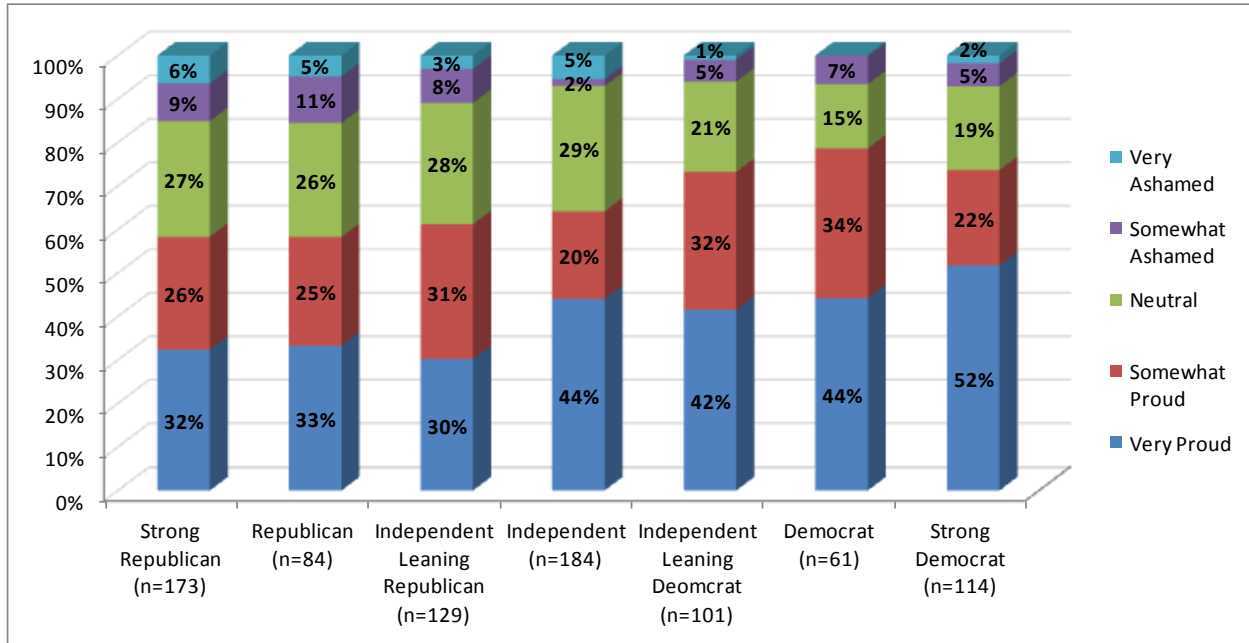
Appendix 2.28: Opinion on Prohibition of Automatic Abortion Coverage by Insurance Companies by Party Affiliation: 2011



Appendix 2.29: Opinion on Repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act by Party Affiliation: 2011

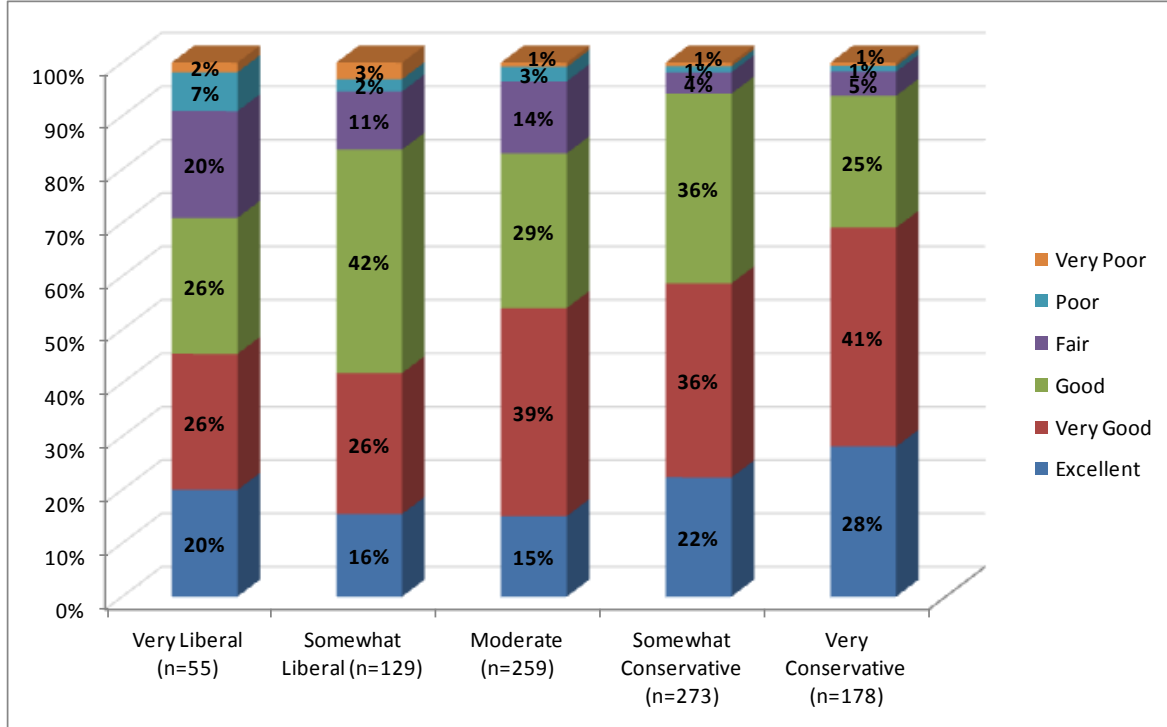


Appendix 2.30: Pride of Being a Citizen of Global Society by Party Affiliation: 2011

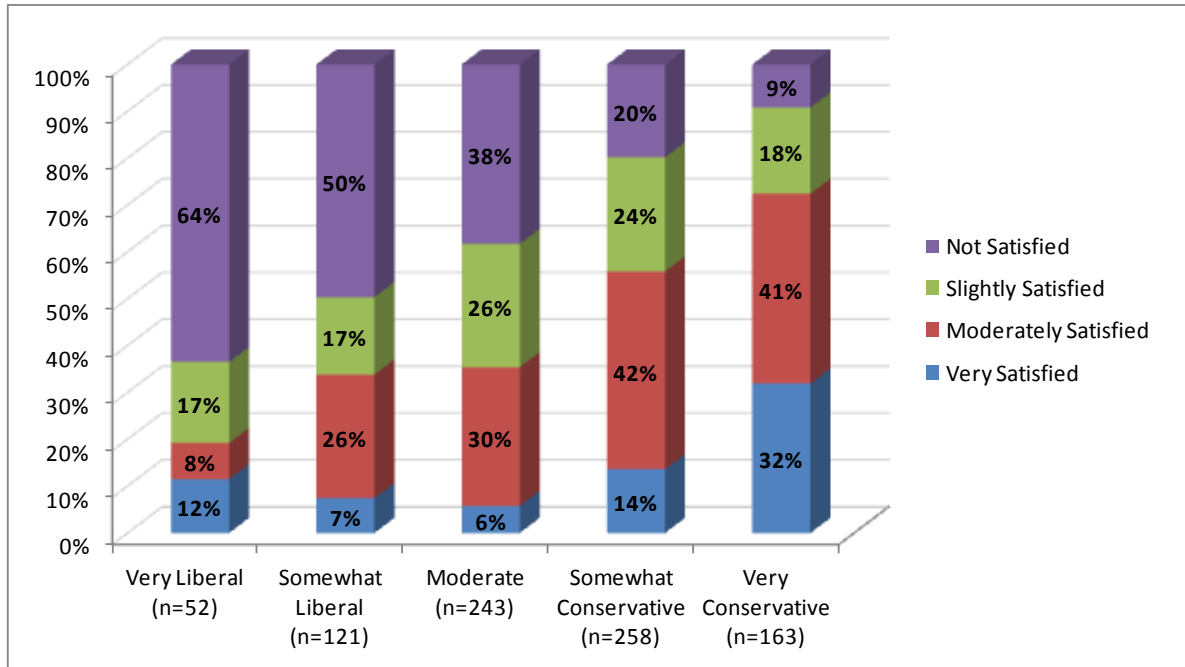


Appendix 3: Opinions by Ideology

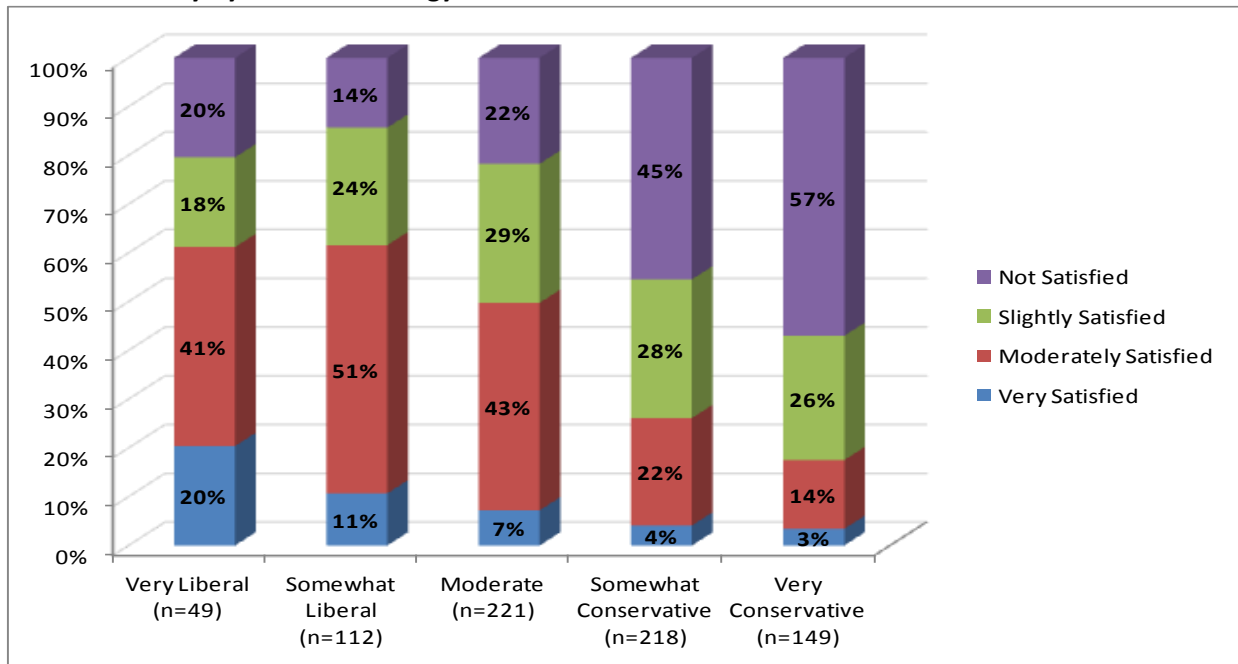
Appendix 3.1: Rating of Kansas as an Overall Place to Live by Political Ideology: 2011



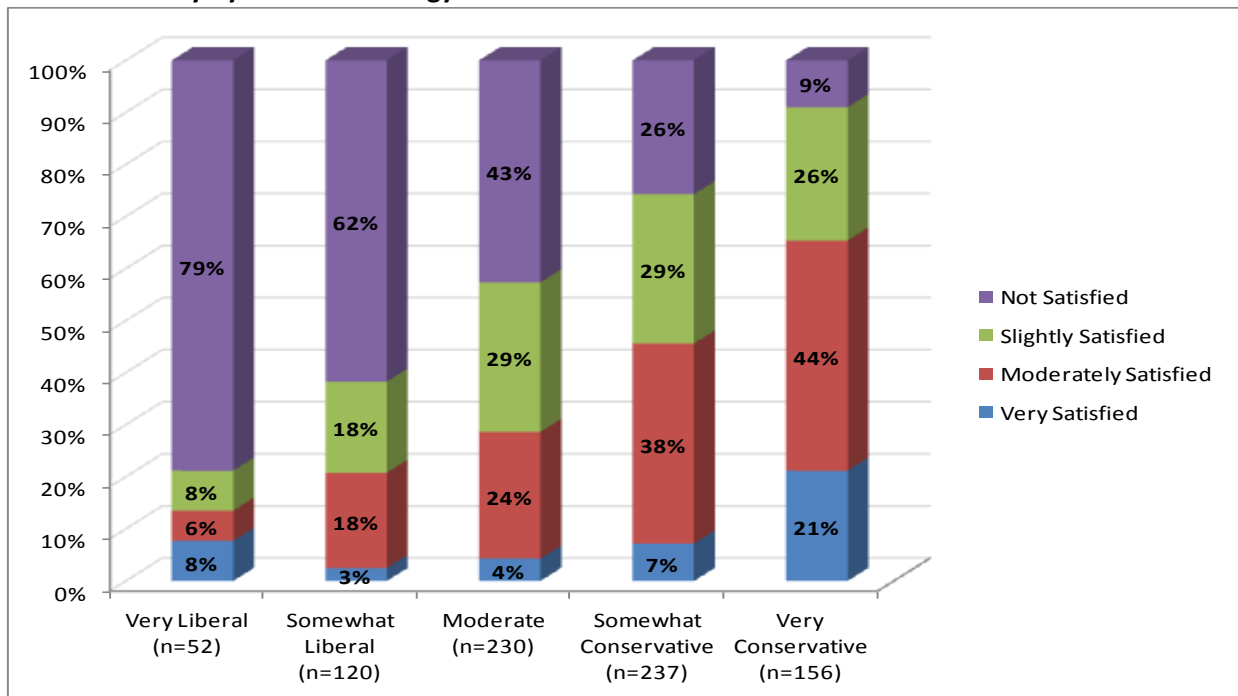
Appendix 3.2: Satisfaction Levels with Governor Brownback's Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Political Ideology: 2011



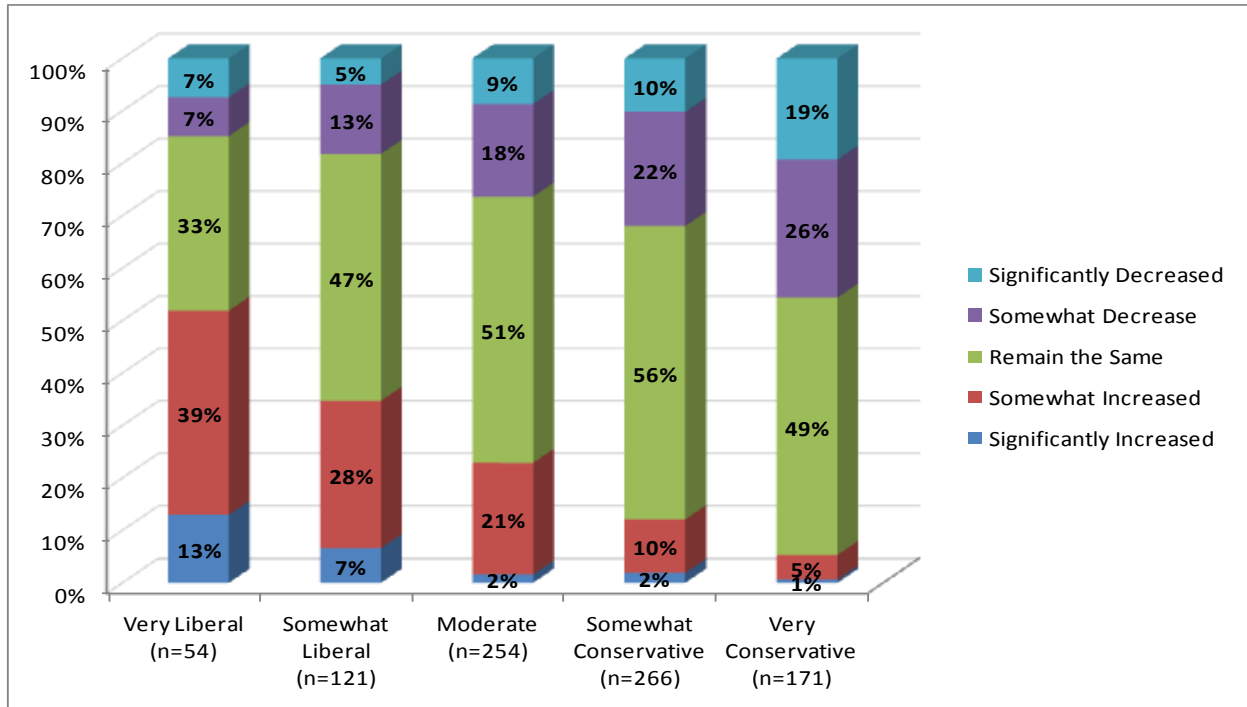
Appendix 3.3: Satisfaction Levels with State Democratic Party's Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Political Ideology: 2011



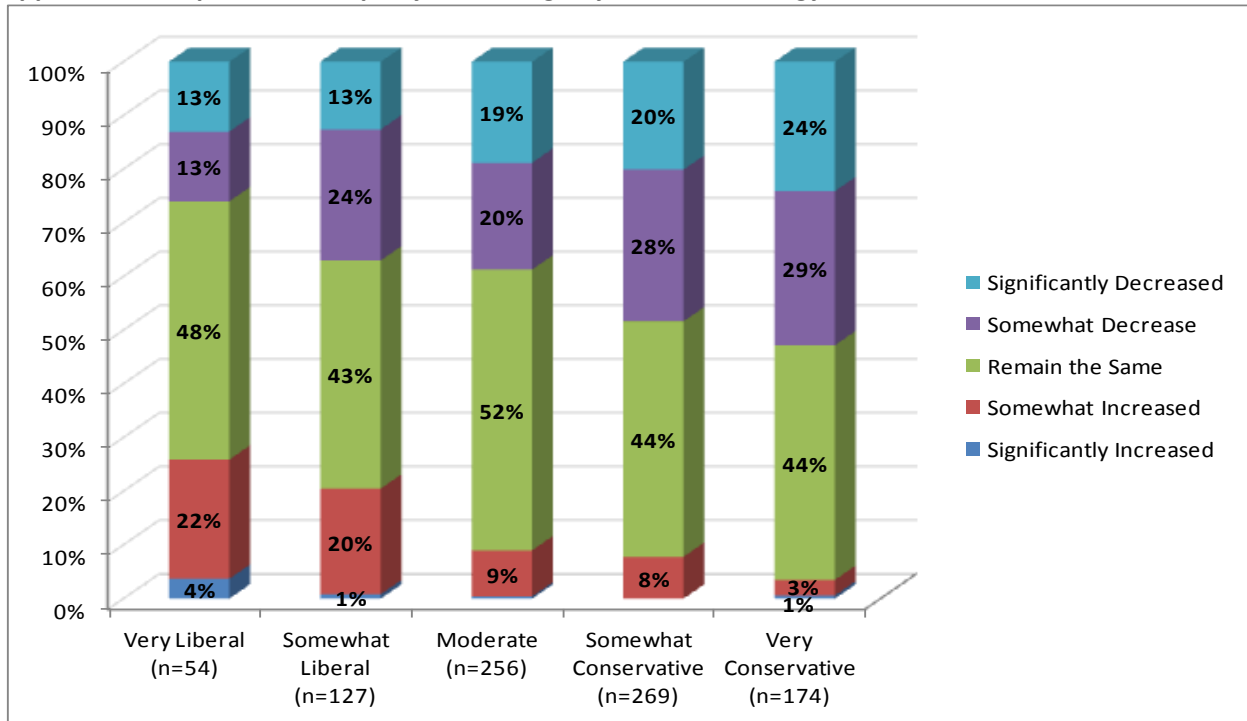
Appendix 3.4: Satisfaction Levels with State Republican Party's Efforts to Improve the Health of the Kansas Economy by Political Ideology: 2011



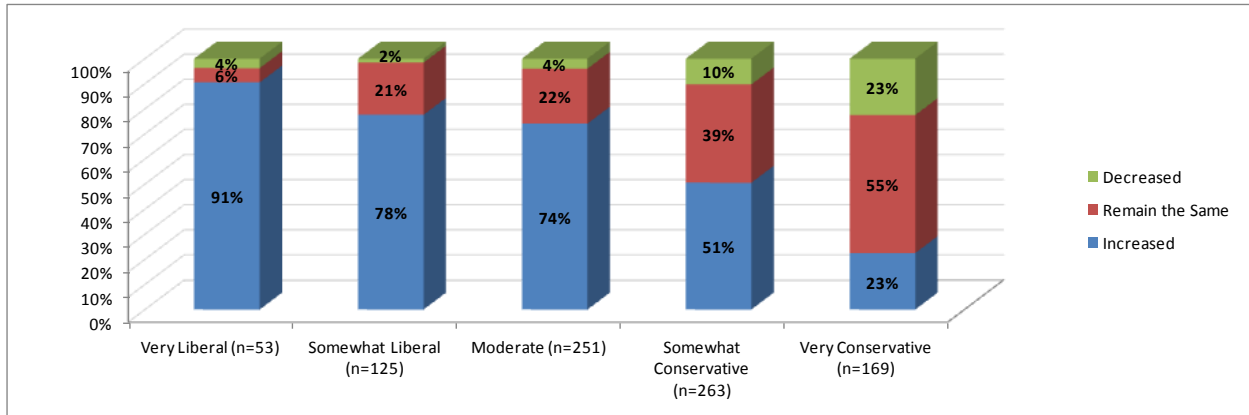
Appendix 3.5: Opinion on Income Tax Change by Political Ideology: 2011



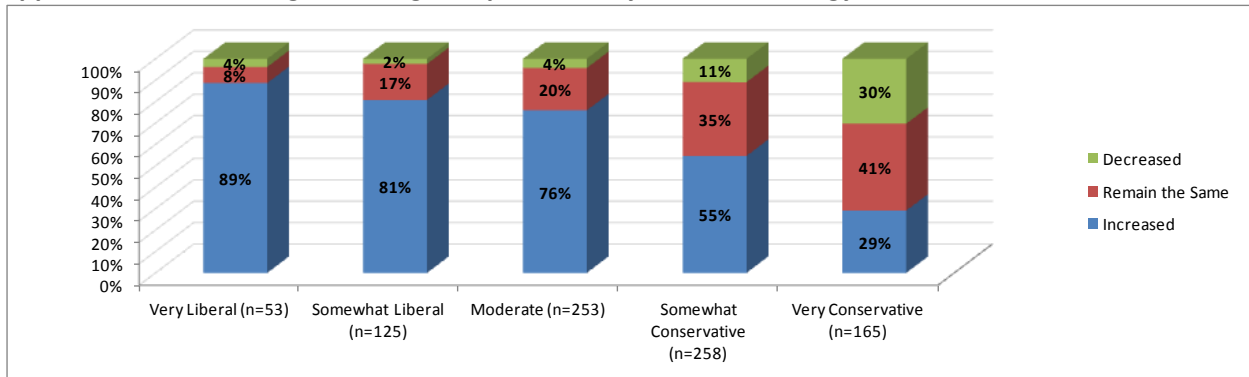
Appendix 3.6: Opinion on Property Tax Change by Political Ideology: 2011



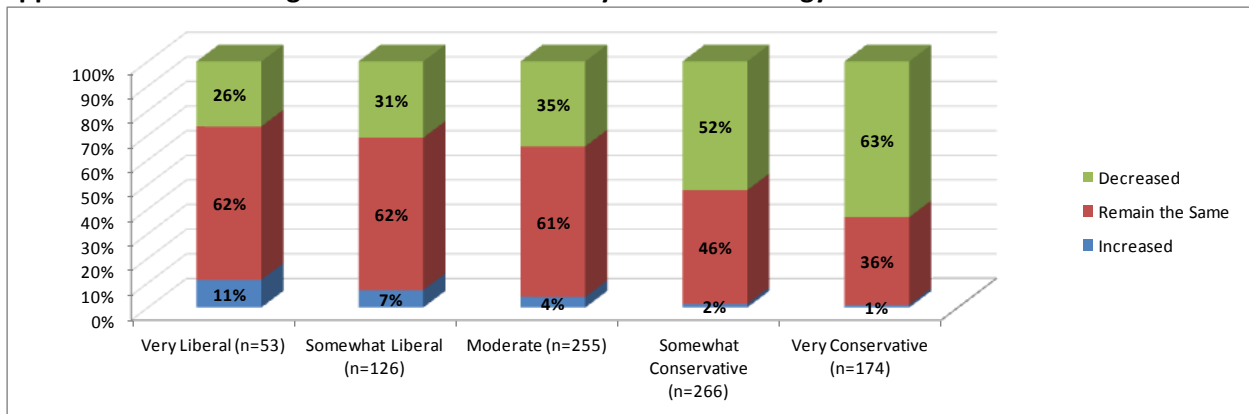
Appendix 3.7: Tax Changes on Top Income Earners by Political Ideology: 2011



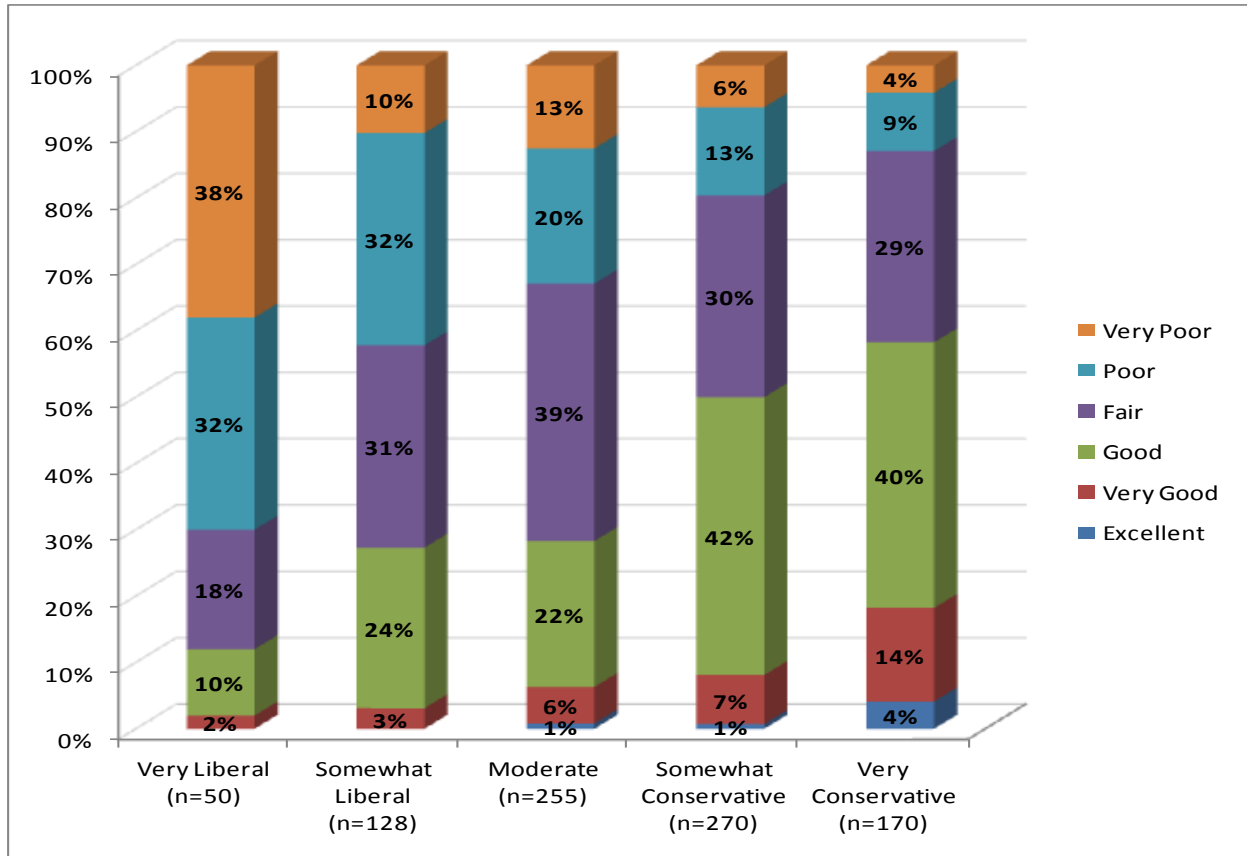
Appendix 3.8: Tax Changes on Large Corporations by Political Ideology: 2011



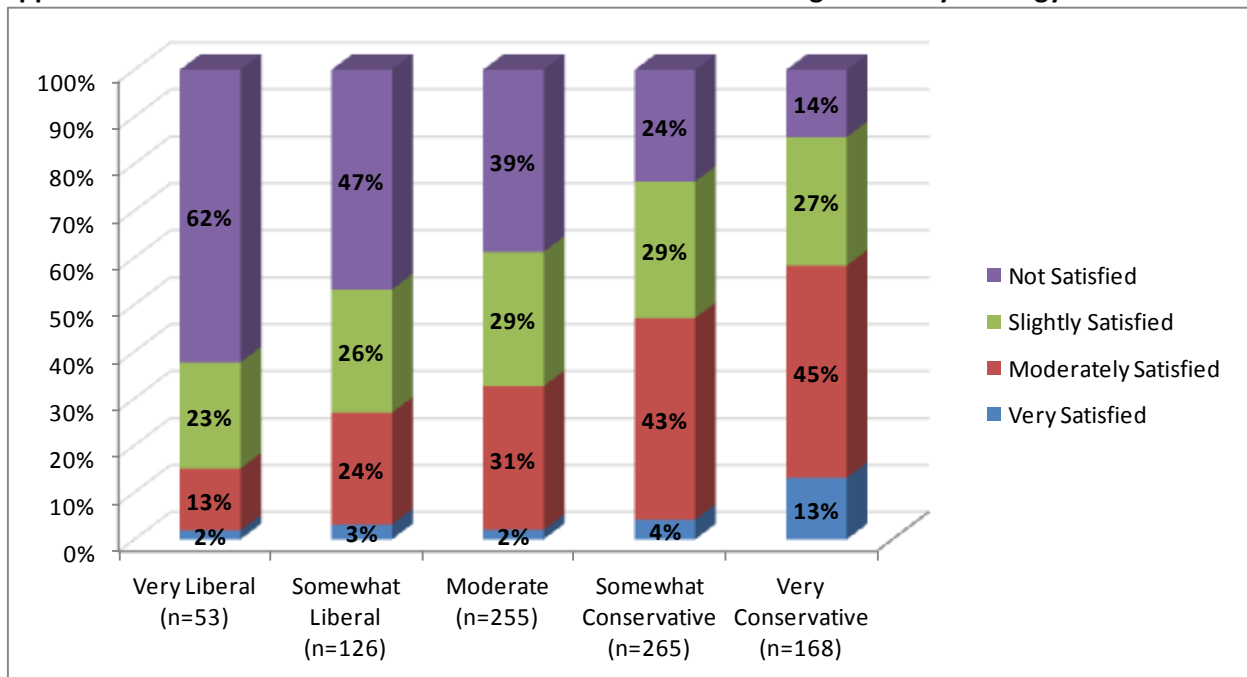
Appendix 3.9: Tax Changes on Small Businesses by Political Ideology: 2011



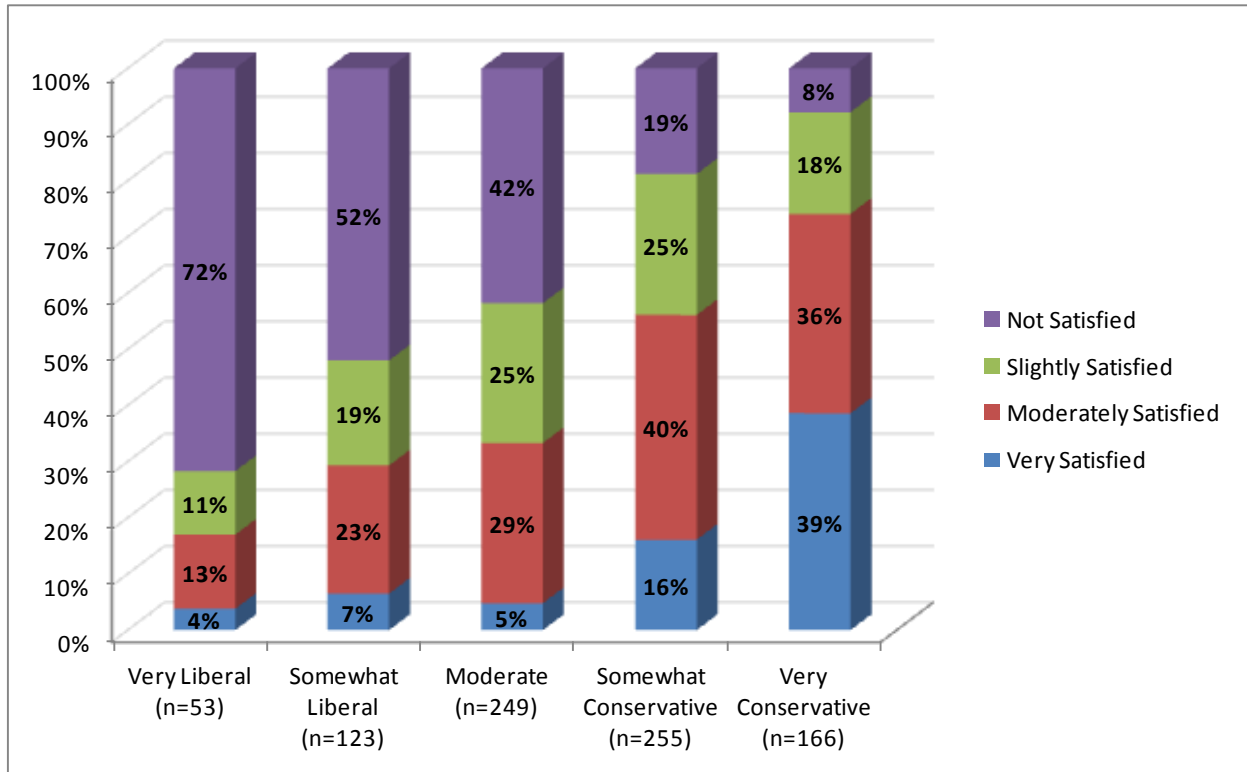
Appendix 3.10: Rating of Kansas State Government by Political Ideology: 2011



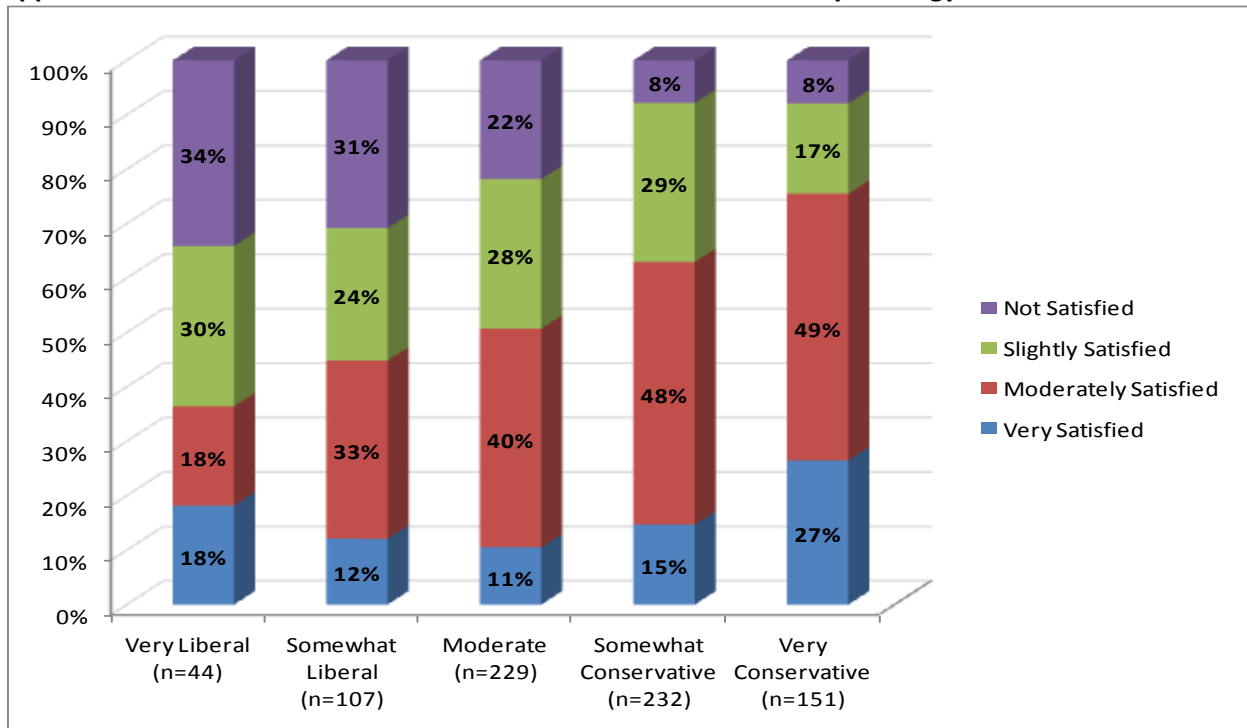
Appendix 3.11: Satisfaction with the Performance of the Kansas Legislature by Ideology: 2011



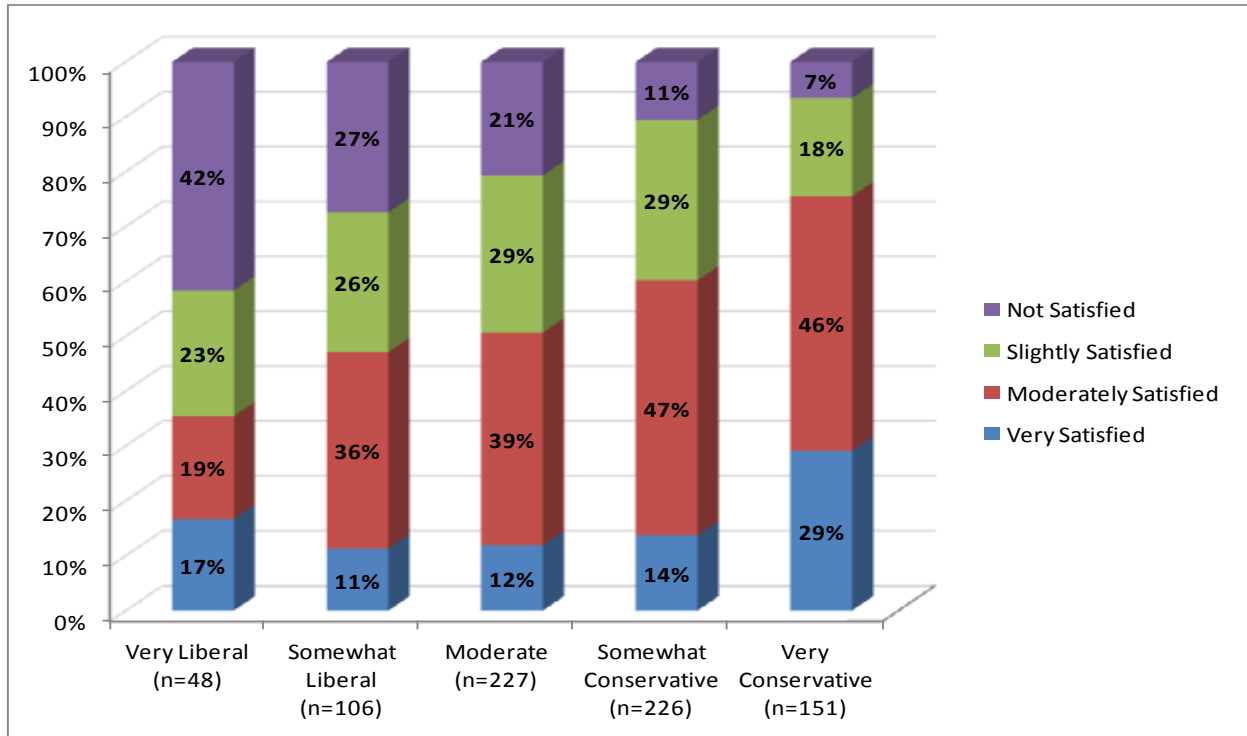
Appendix 3.12: Satisfaction with the Performance of Governor Brownback by Ideology: 2011



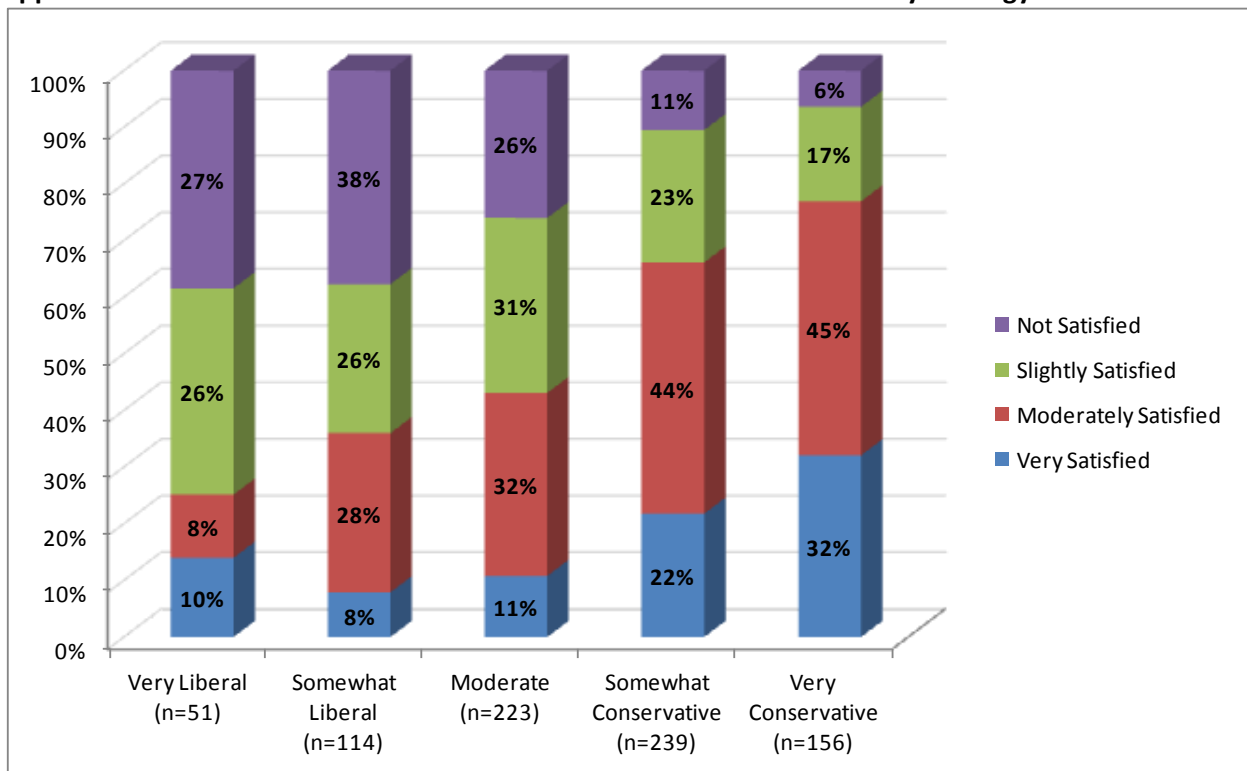
Appendix 3.13: Satisfaction with the Performance of State Senator by Ideology: 2011



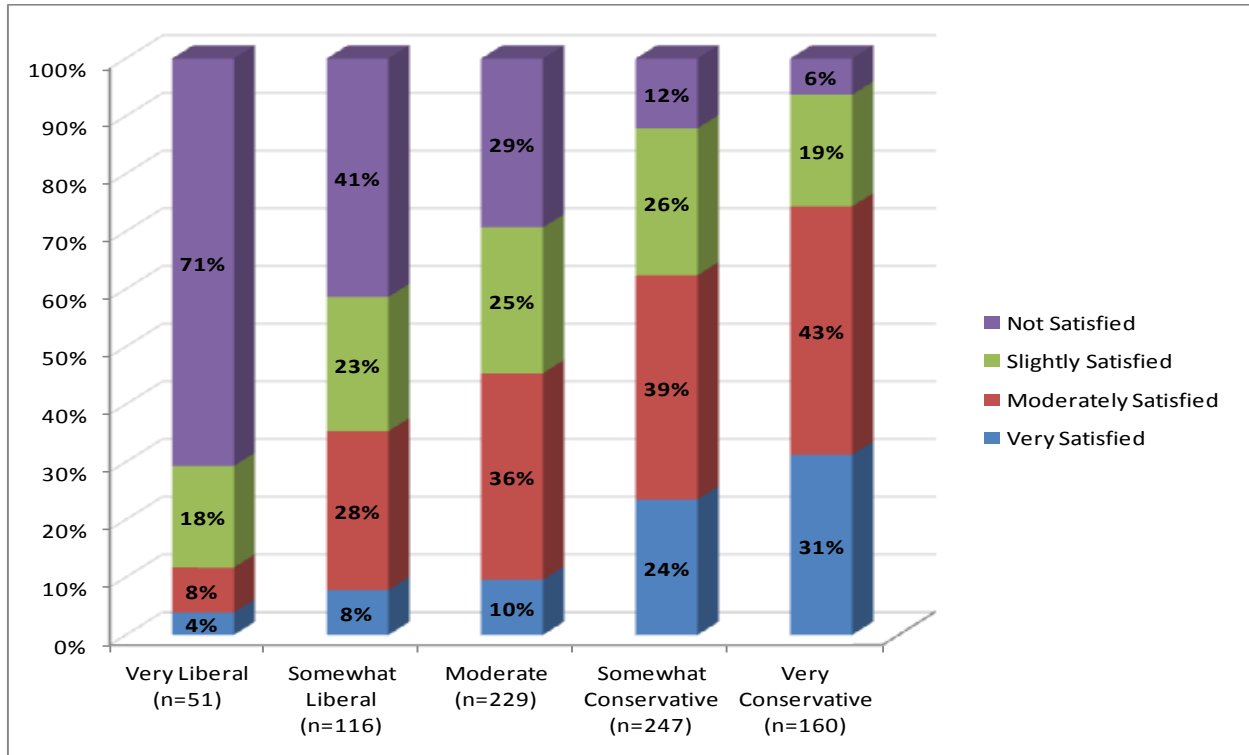
Appendix 3.14: Satisfaction with the Performance of State Representative by Ideology: 2011



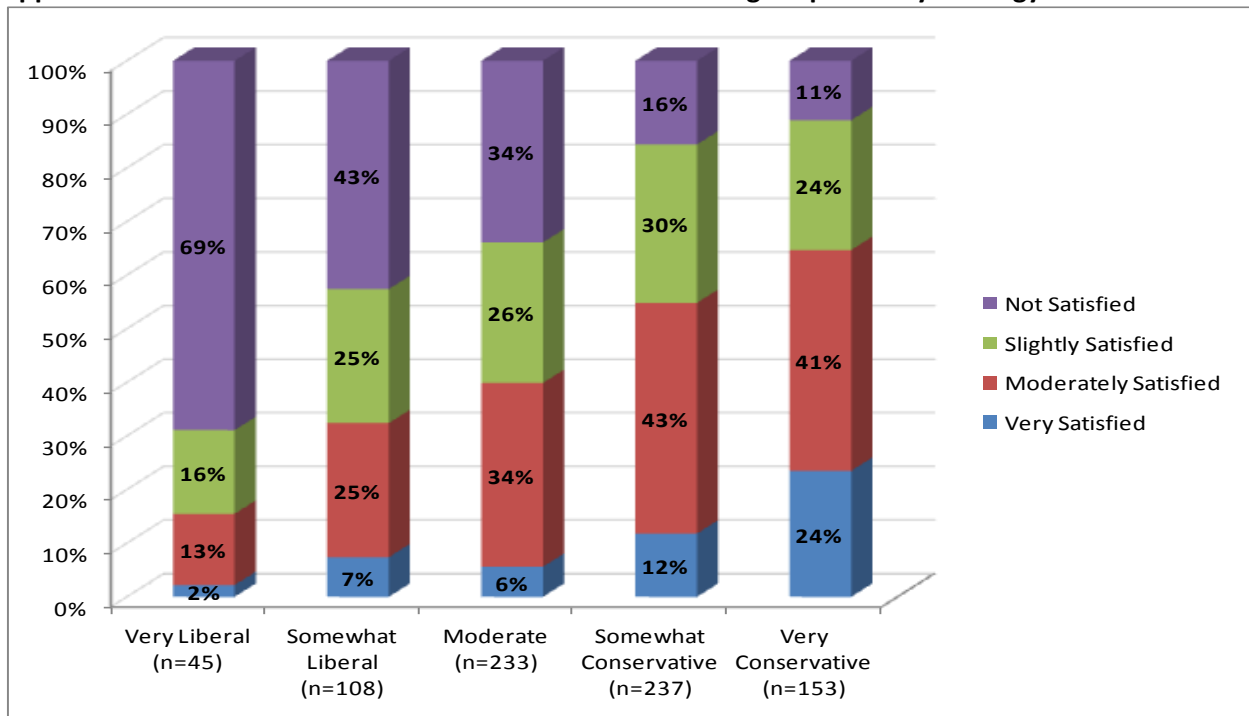
Appendix 3.15: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Senator Moran by Ideology: 2011



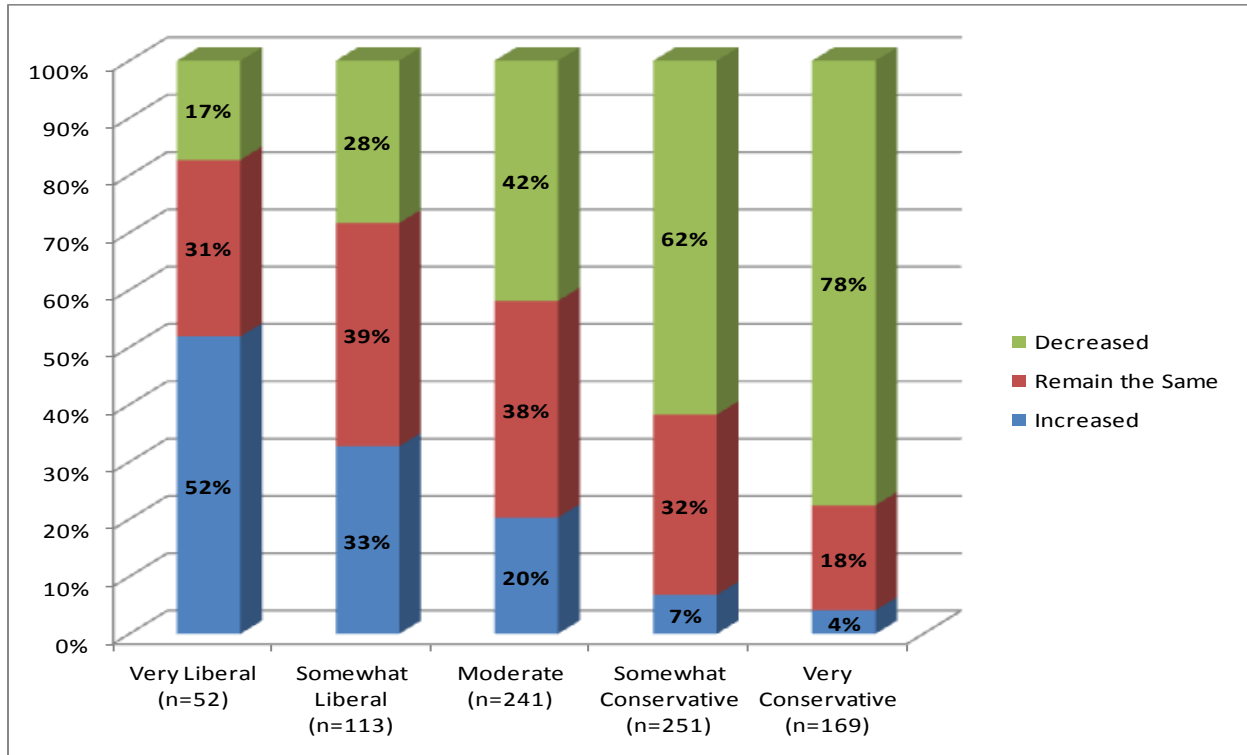
Appendix 3.16: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Senator Roberts by Ideology: 2011



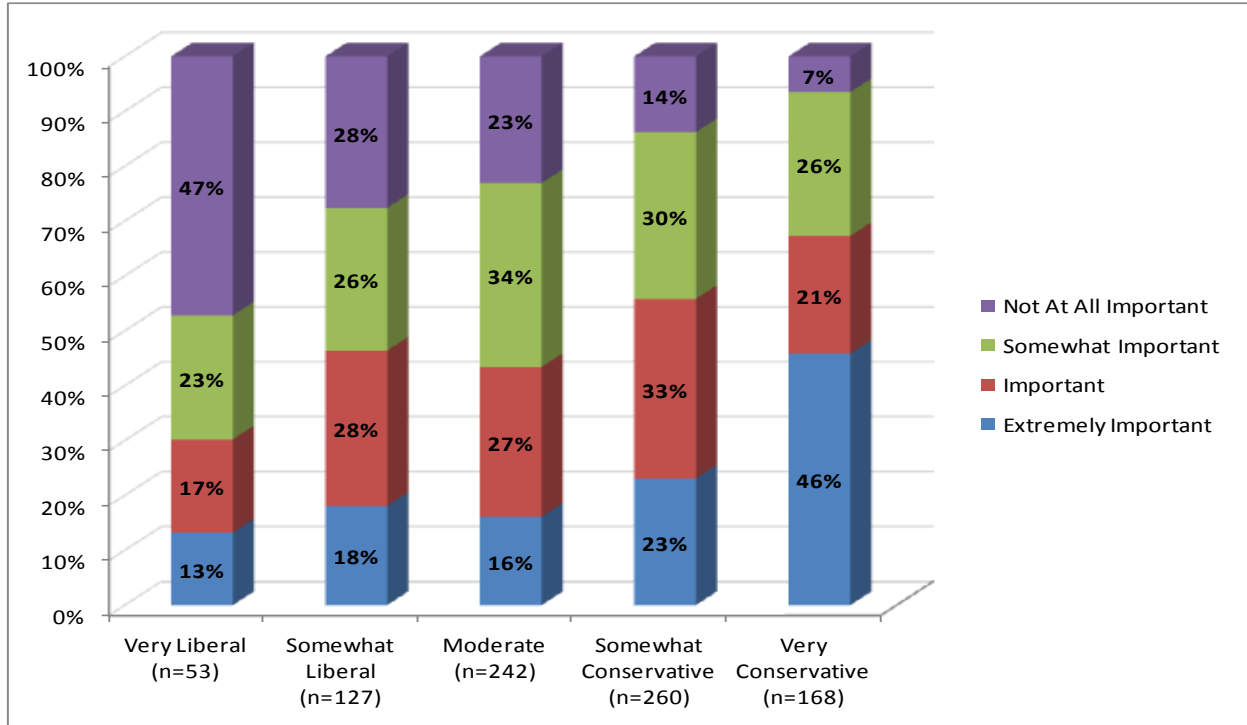
Appendix 3.17: Satisfaction with the Performance of U.S. Congressperson by Ideology: 2011



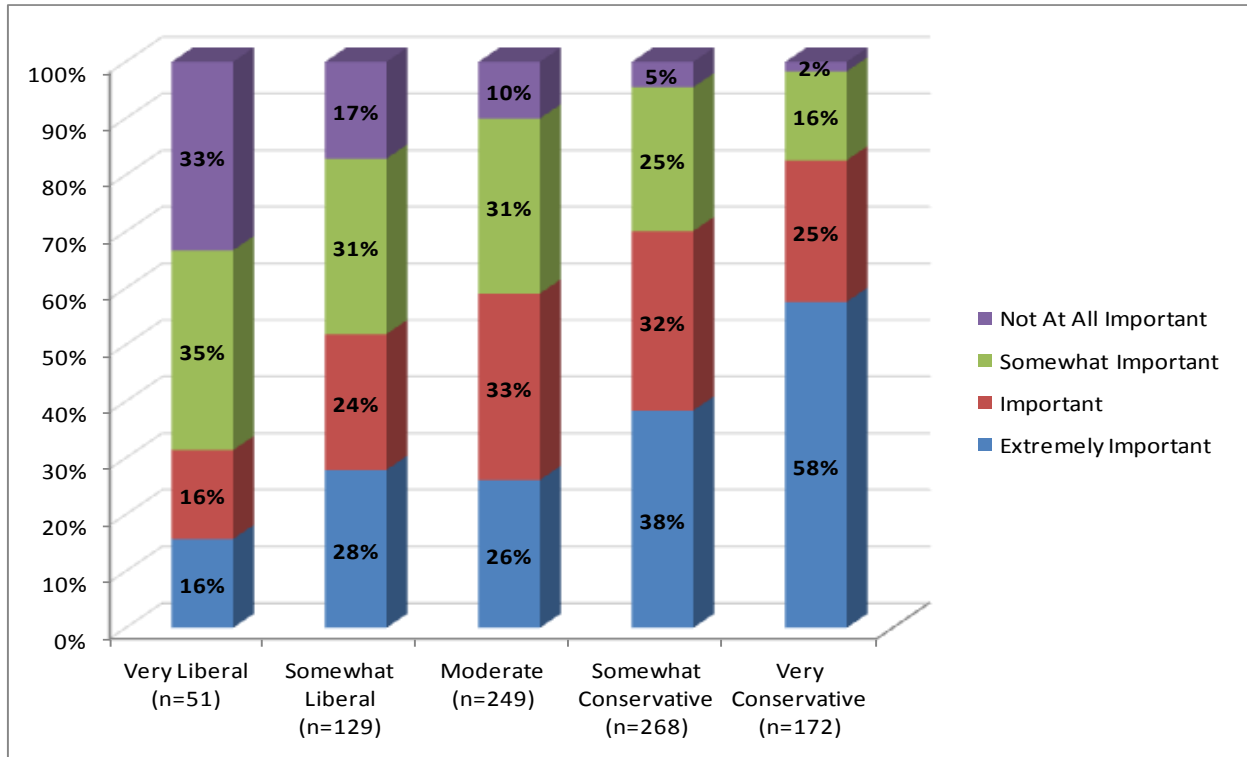
Appendix 3.18: Opinion on Kansas Government Spending by Ideology: 2011



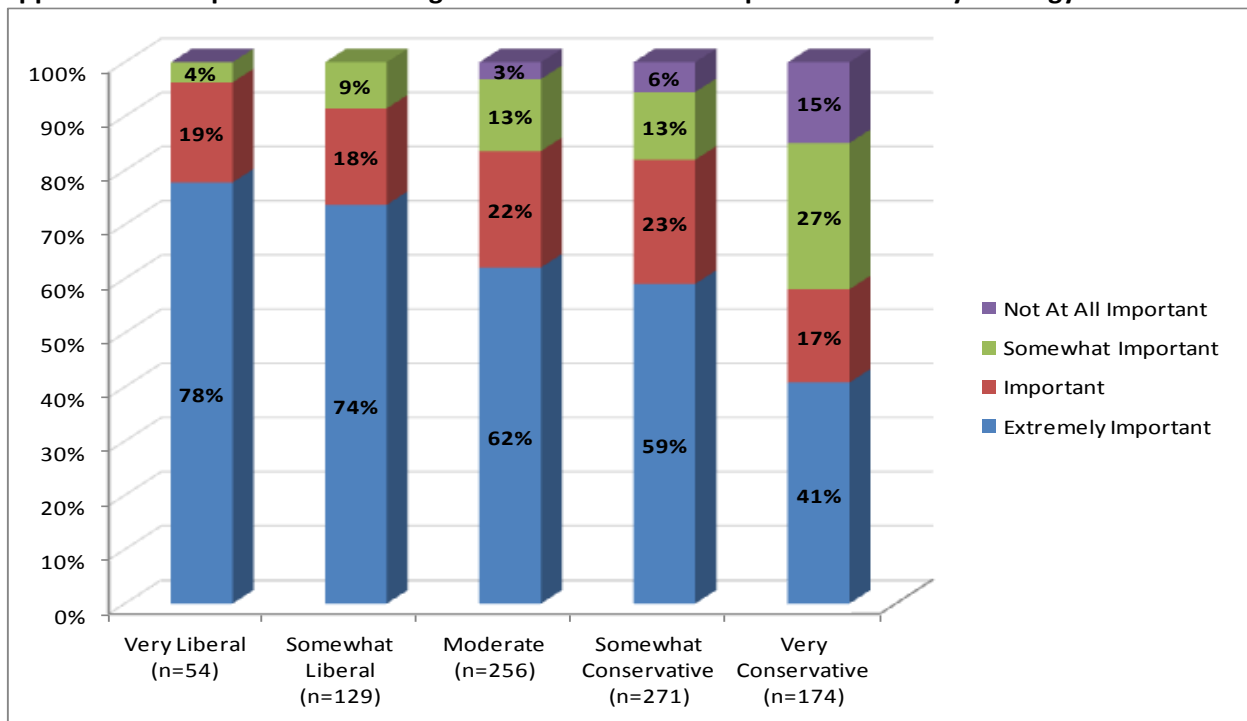
Appendix 3.19: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Coal by Ideology: 2011



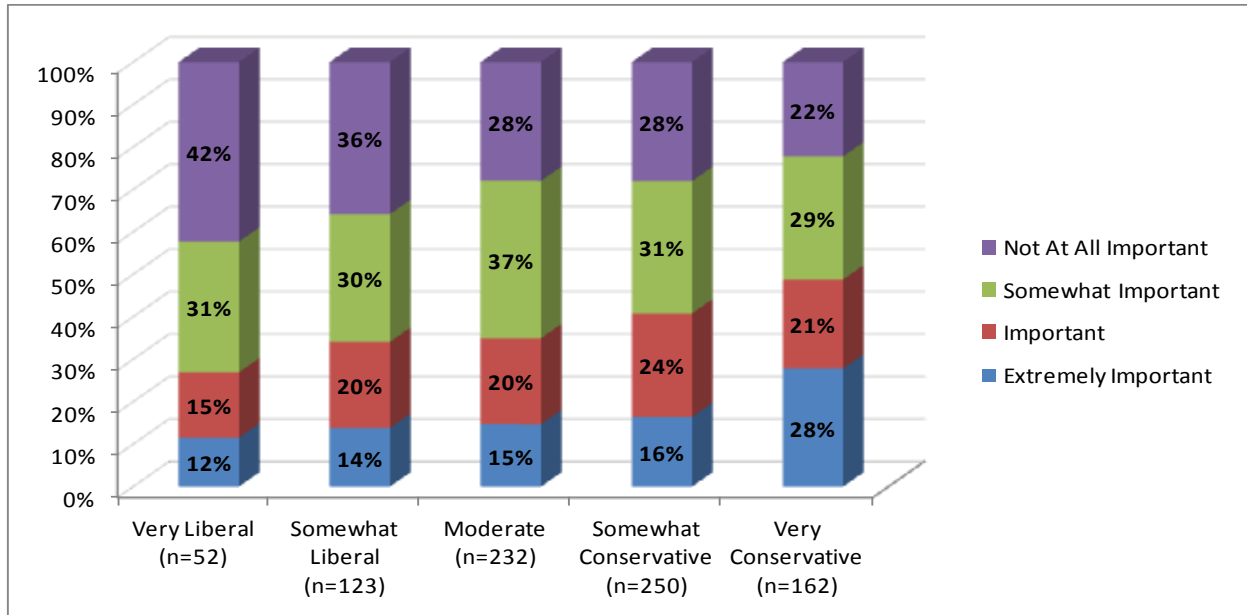
Appendix 3.20: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Oil by Ideology: 2011



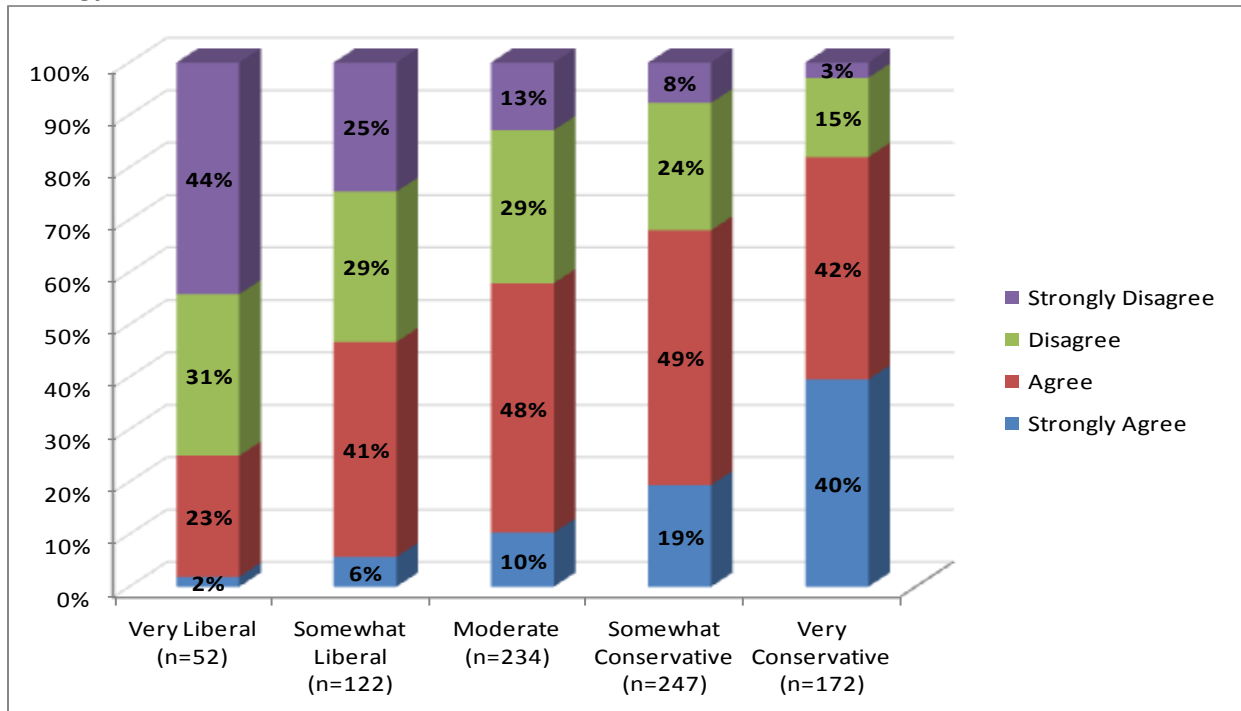
Appendix 3.21: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Wind by Ideology: 2011



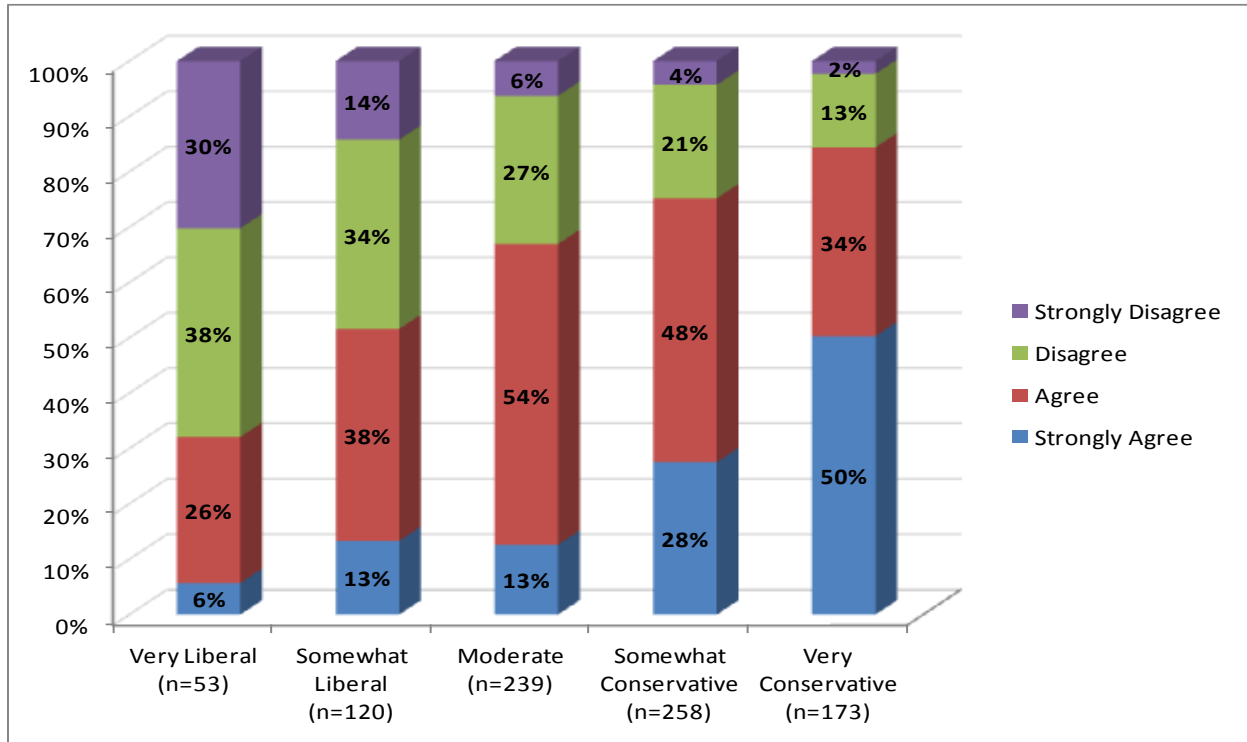
Appendix 3.22: Opinion on Devoting Resources to the Development of Nuclear Energy by Ideology: 2011



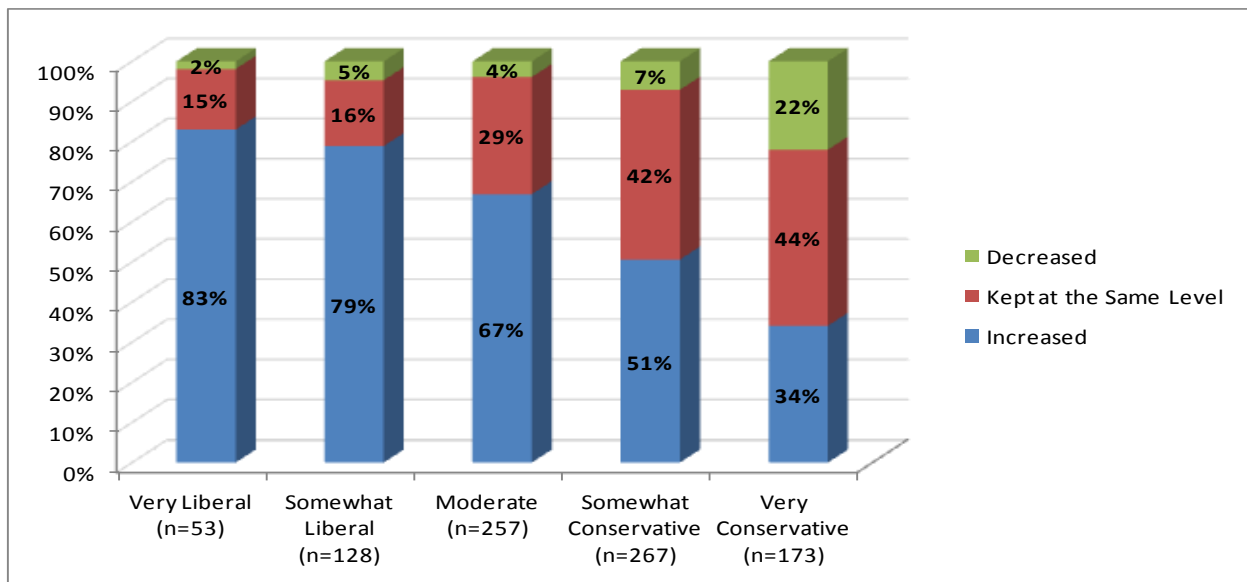
Appendix 3.23: Opinion on Economic Benefits and Environmental Impact of Coal Production by Ideology: 2011



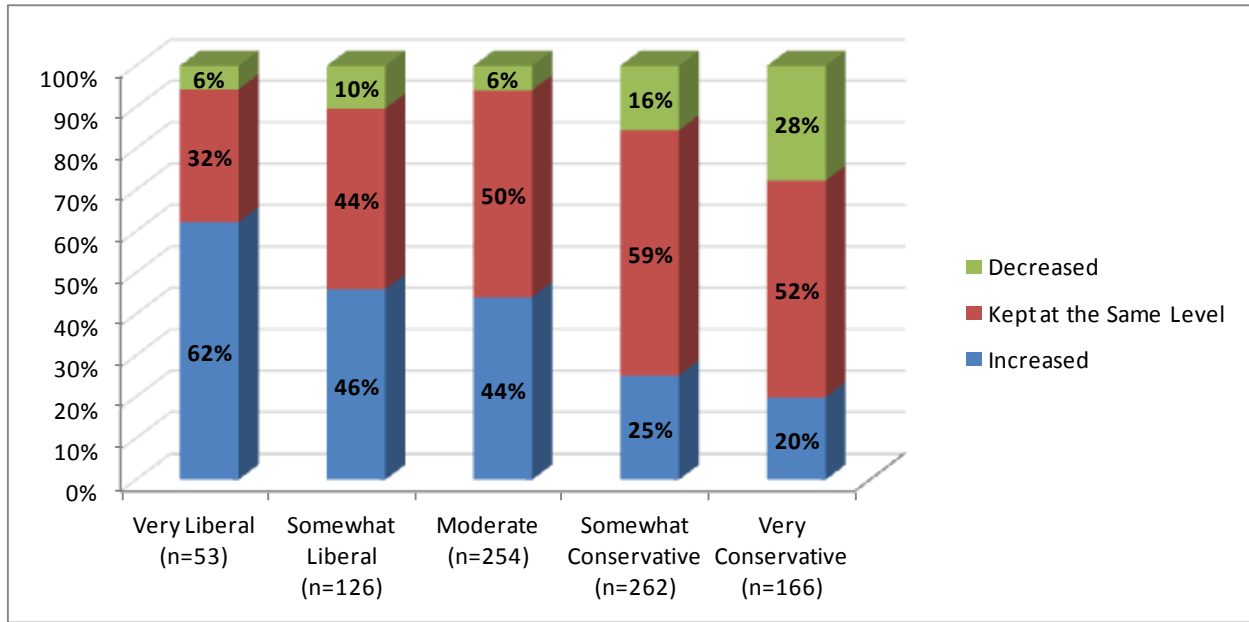
Appendix 3.24: Opinion on Economic Benefits and Environmental Impact of Oil Production by Ideology: 2011



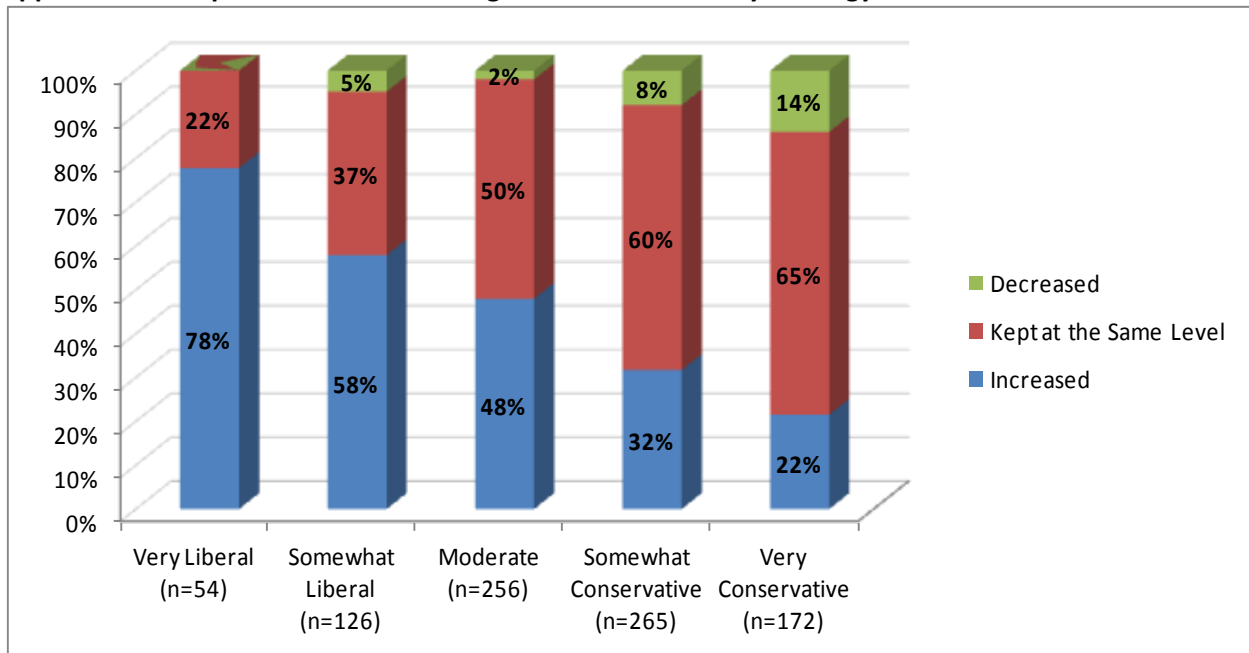
Appendix 3.25: Opinion on State Funding for Grades Kindergarten through High School by Ideology: 2011



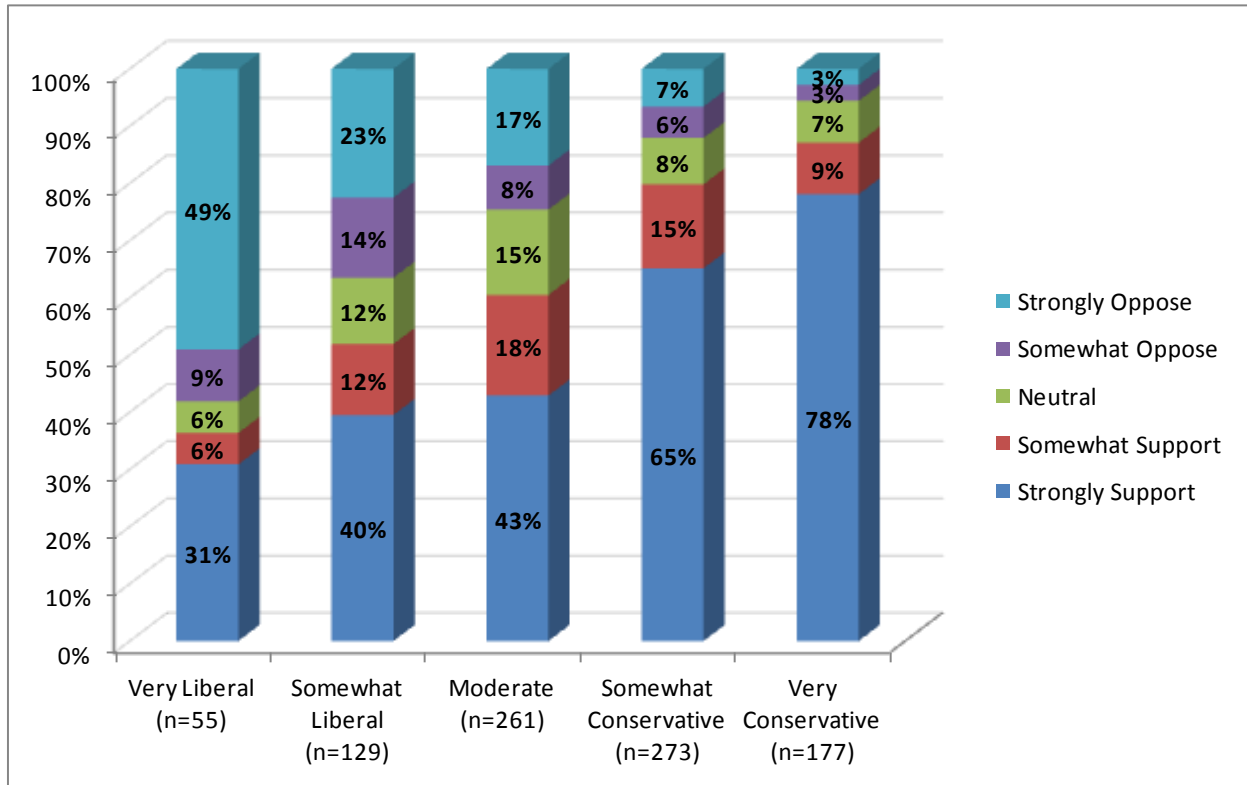
Appendix 3.26: Opinion on State Funding for State Colleges and Universities by Ideology: 2011



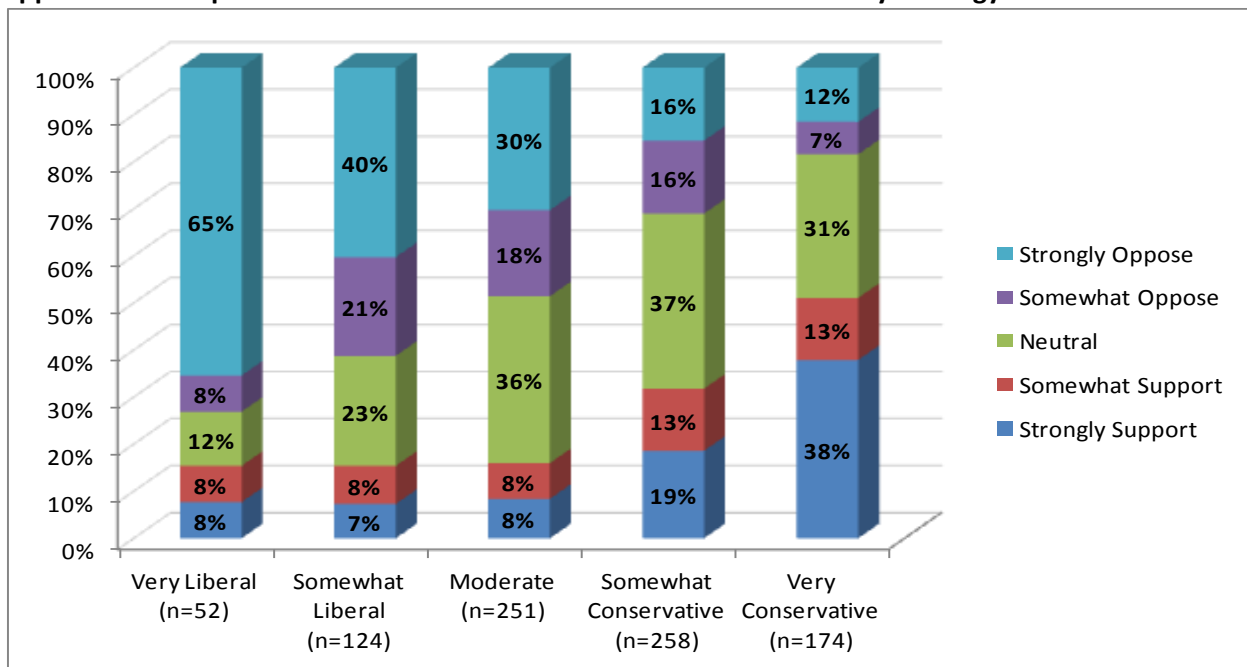
Appendix 3.27: Opinion on State Funding for Social Services by Ideology: 2011



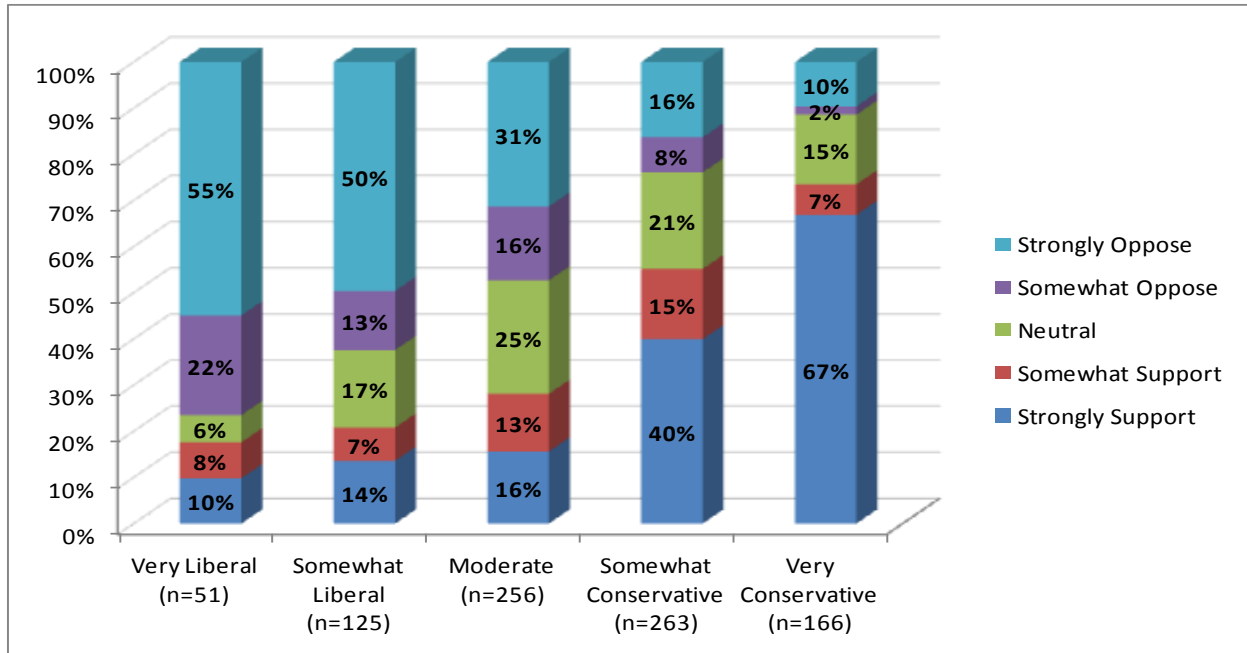
Appendix 3.28: Opinion on Kansas House Bill 2067 by Ideology: 2011



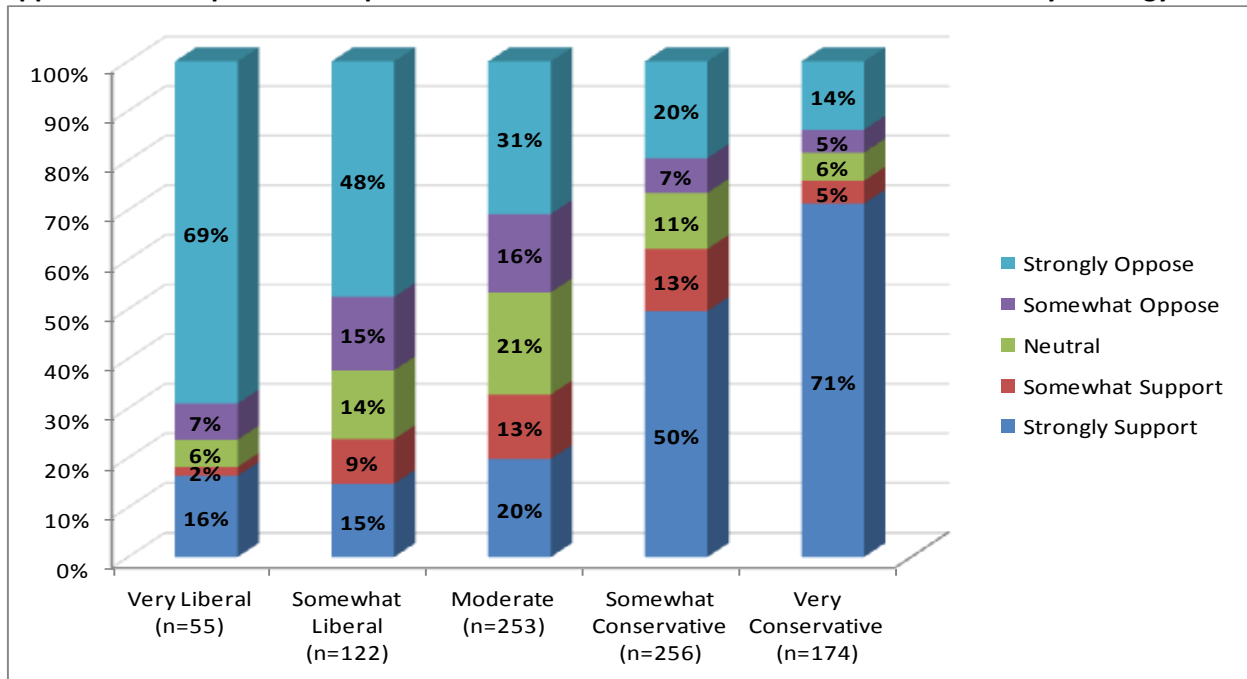
Appendix 3.29: Opinion on Elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission by Ideology: 2011



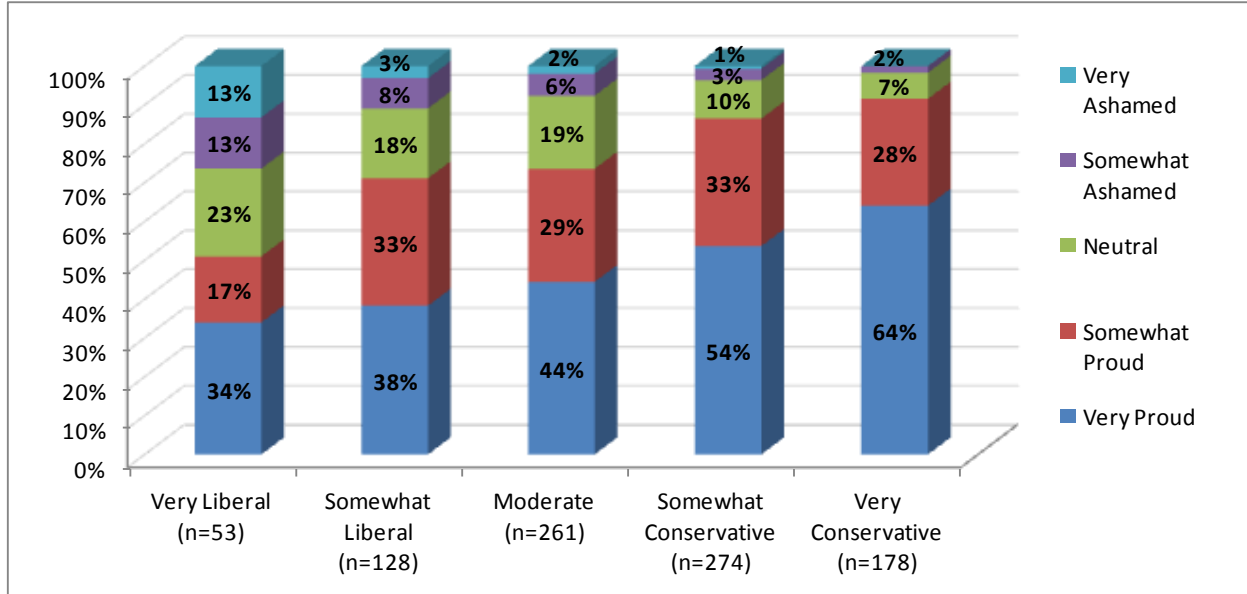
Appendix 3.30: Opinion on Prohibition of Automatic Abortion Coverage by Insurance Companies by Ideology: 2011



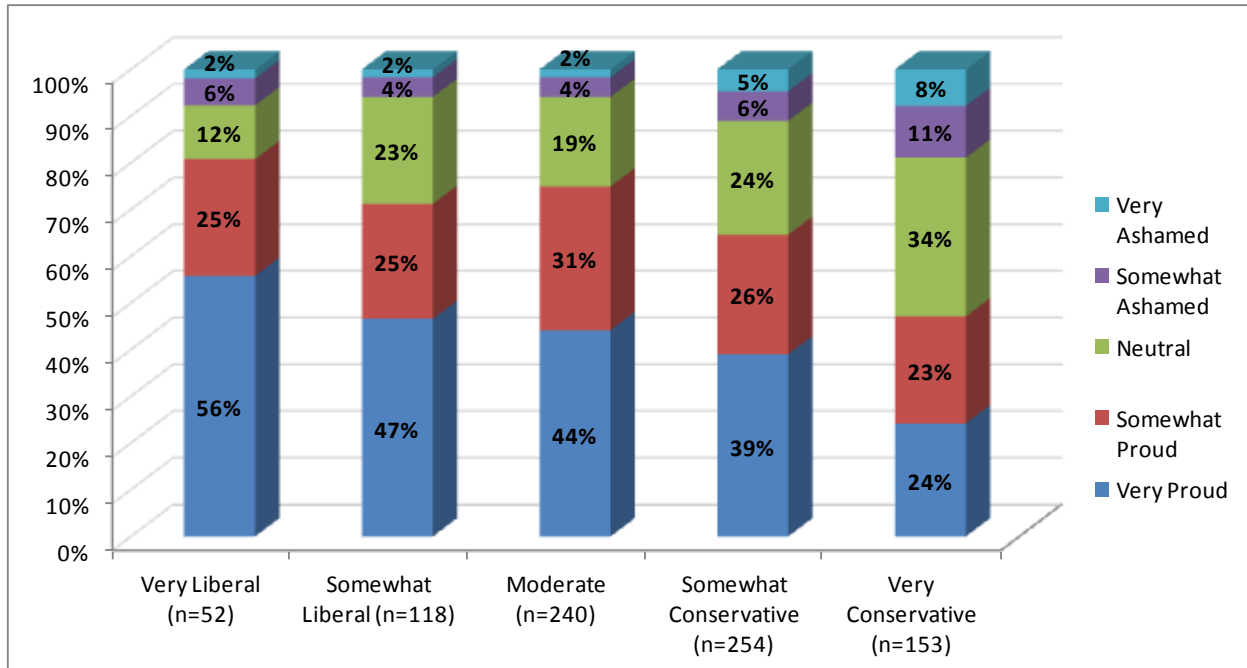
Appendix 3.31: Opinion on Repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act by Ideology: 2011



Appendix 3.32: Pride of Being a Citizen of Kansas by Ideology: 2011



Appendix 3.33: Pride of Being a Citizen of Global Society by Ideology: 2011





KANSAS SPEAKS

When Kansas speaks, Kansas listens.

For the following questions, please circle the number corresponding to your answer. **Skip any question for which you have no opinion or response.**

Q1. In general, how would you rate Kansas as a place to live, the Kansas economy, and the Kansas state government?

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
As a place to live, Kansas is	1	2	3	4	5	6
The Kansas economy is	1	2	3	4	5	6
The Kansas state government is	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q2. Are you very proud, somewhat proud, neutral, somewhat ashamed, or very ashamed to be a:

	Very Proud	Somewhat Proud	Neutral	Somewhat Ashamed	Very Ashamed
Citizen of your local community	1	2	3	4	5
Citizen of Kansas	1	2	3	4	5
Citizen of the U.S.	1	2	3	4	5
Citizen of the Global Society	1	2	3	4	5

Q3. How satisfied are you with the overall performance of the Kansas legislature, Governor Brownback, and your state and congressional senators and representatives?

	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Overall performance of the Kansas legislature	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of Governor Brownback	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of state senator in your district	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of state representative in your district	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of U.S. Senator Moran	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of U.S. Senator Roberts	1	2	3	4
Overall performance of your U.S. Congressperson	1	2	3	4

Q4. How satisfied are you with Governor Brownback’s and state party leaders’ efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy?

	Very Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Slightly Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Governor Brownback's efforts to improve the health of the Kansas economy	1	2	3	4
Kansas Democratic Party leaders' ideas to improve the health of the Kansas economy	1	2	3	4
Kansas Republican Party leaders' ideas to improve the health of the Kansas economy	1	2	3	4

Q5. How concerned are you that the Kansas economy will seriously threaten you or your family’s welfare in the coming year?

Very Concerned	Moderately Concerned	Slightly Concerned	Not Concerned
1	2	3	4

Q6. Do you believe that Kansas government spending should be increased, remain the same, or decreased?

Increased	Remain the Same	Decreased
1	2	3

Q7. Kansas has three primary revenue sources: income tax, sales tax, and property tax. Thinking of the current Kansas economy, do you believe that each of the following taxes should be significantly increased, somewhat increased, remain the same, somewhat decreased, or significantly decreased?

	Significantly Increased	Somewhat Increased	Remain the Same	Somewhat Decreased	Significantly Decreased
Income tax	1	2	3	4	5
Sales tax	1	2	3	4	5
Property tax	1	2	3	4	5

Q8. Tax increases and reductions can be targeted at different people or businesses. Please tell us whether you think taxes on the following groups should increase, remained the same, or decrease.

	Increase	Remain the Same	Decrease
Taxes on the top income earners	1	2	3
Taxes on the middle class	1	2	3
Taxes on large corporations	1	2	3
Taxes on small businesses (less than 500 employees)	1	2	3

Q9. The Kansas legislature just passed House Bill 2067, which will require persons to provide documented proof of citizenship when registering to vote and a photo ID when voting, starting in 2013. How strongly do you support or oppose this new state law?

Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
1	2	3	4	5

Q10. In early 2011, the U.S. House of Representatives proposed a bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (commonly known as Obama Care). How strongly do you support or oppose the effort to repeal this legislation?

Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
1	2	3	4	5

Q11. How important is it for Kansas to devote resources to the development of the following energy sources?

	Extremely Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not At All Important
Coal	1	2	3	4
Oil	1	2	3	4
Wind	1	2	3	4
Nuclear	1	2	3	4

Q12. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements about coal and oil production?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The economic benefits of coal production outweigh concerns some people may have about its impact on the environment.	1	2	3	4
The economic benefits of oil production outweigh concerns some people may have about its impact on the environment.	1	2	3	4

Q13. Thinking about the current level of state funding for the following items, would you say that the amount of funding should be increased, kept at the same level, or decreased?

	Increased	Kept at the same level	Decreased
Current level of state education funding for grades kindergarten through high school	1	2	3
Current level of state education funding for state colleges and universities	1	2	3
Current level of state funding for social services, such as senior and disability services	1	2	3

Q14. In 2011, the Kansas Arts Commission was eliminated. How strongly do you support or oppose the elimination of the Kansas Arts Commission?

Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
1	2	3	4	5

Q15. In 2011, the Kansas legislature passed a bill that prohibits health insurance companies from automatically covering abortion procedures. How strongly do you support or oppose this law that requires women to purchase additional coverage for abortion procedures?

Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Neutral	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
1	2	3	4	5

Q16. Which media source(s) do you trust the most? List TV news program(s), newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the most.

Q17. Which media source(s) do you trust the least? List TV news program(s), newspaper(s), website(s), or radio station(s) that you trust the least.

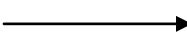
Q18. How many years have you lived in Kansas?

_____ years

Q19. Did you vote in the November 2010 election? (Check the box before your answer)

Yes, go to Q20

No, go to question Q19a



<p>Q19a. Are you registered to vote?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

Q20. Do you consider yourself a ...

Strong Republican	Republican	Independent Leaning Republican	Independent	Independent Leaning Democrat	Democrat	Strong Democrat	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Q21. What is the highest level of education you have received?

Less than High School	High School Diploma or Equivalency	Some College	Associates or Technical Degree	Bachelors Degree	Masters or Law Degree	Doctoral Degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q22. Are you of Mexican or other Hispanic origin?

Yes No

Q23. Do you consider yourself:

White	Black or African American	Biracial	Asian	American Indian	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6

Q24. What year were you born? _____

Q25. What is your gender?

Male Female

Q26. Which of the following terms would you say best describes your political ideology?

Very Liberal	Somewhat Liberal	Moderate	Somewhat Conservative	Very Conservative	Libertarian	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q27. What was your total family income for the last year?

Less than \$10,000	Between \$10,000 and \$19,999	Between \$20,000 and \$29,999	Between \$30,000 and \$39,999	Between \$40,000 and \$49,999	Between \$50,000 and \$59,999	Between \$60,000 and \$69,999	\$70,000 and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.
All information will be kept confidential.

Please place this questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope provided and drop it in a US Post Office mailbox.