The Arkansas Poll Summary Report November, 1999

Presented to The City, County & Local Affairs Committee House of Representatives, Arkansas General Assembly

> Supported by The Center for the Study of Representation, The Department of Political Science, and The Graduate School

> > University of Arkansas

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Dr. Will Miller, Director Policy Ph.D. Program

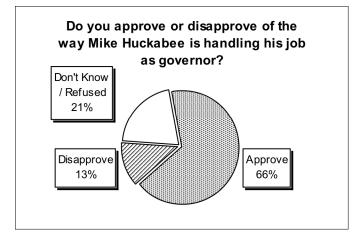
Dr. Bill Schreckhise

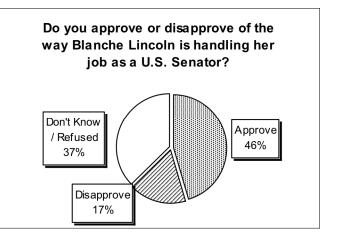
Dr. Todd Shields, Assistant Director Fulbright Institute

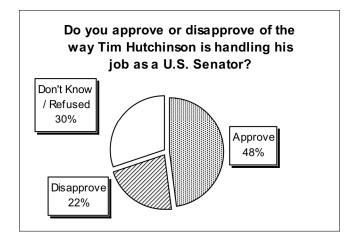
Department of Political Science Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences

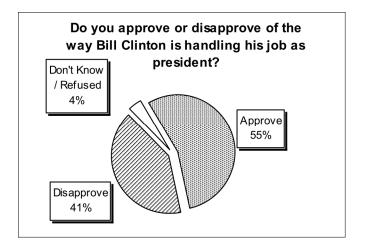
> University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas

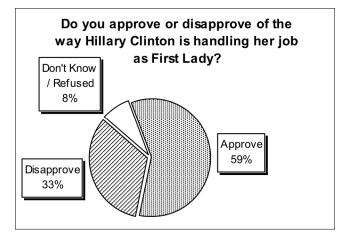
Public Officials Evaluations



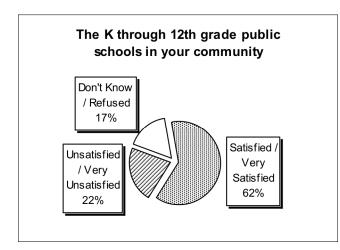


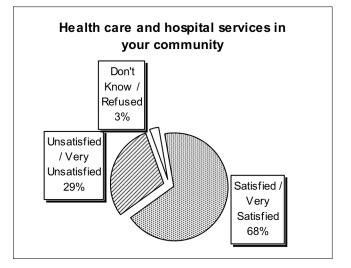


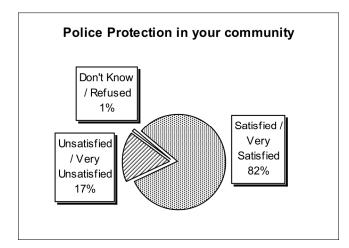


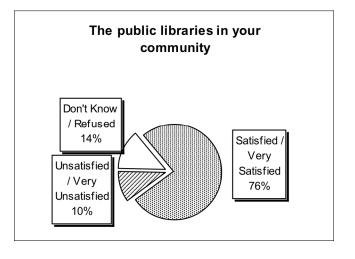


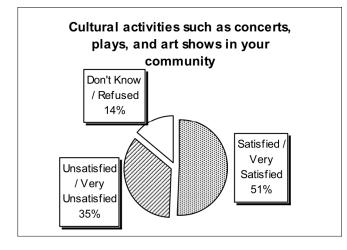
Schools and Community Services

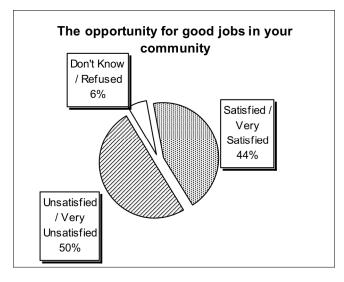


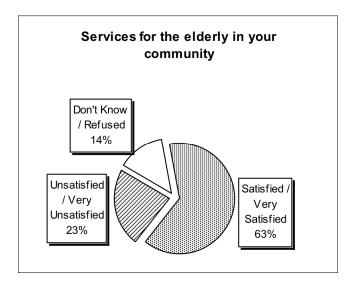


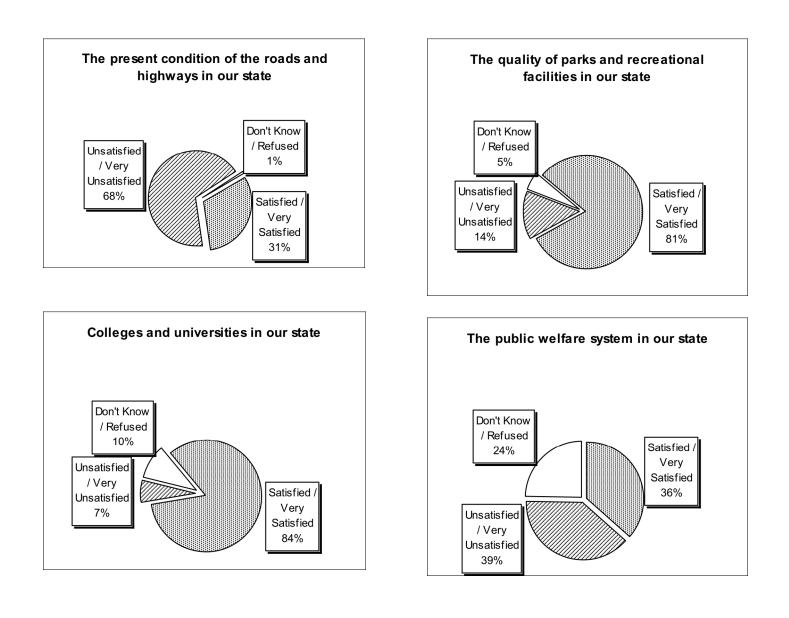


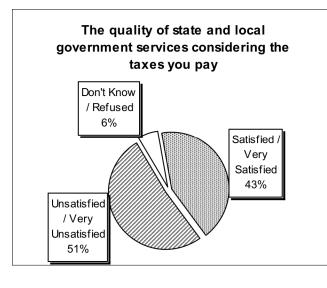




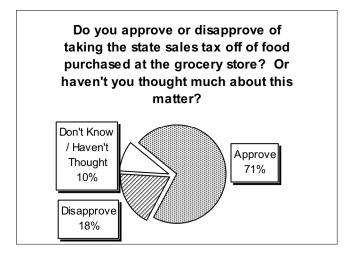


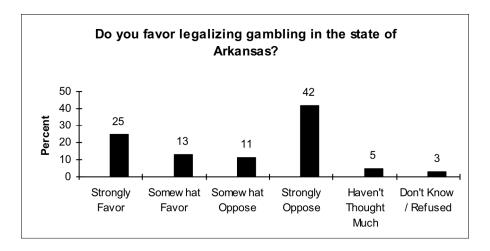






State and National Issues





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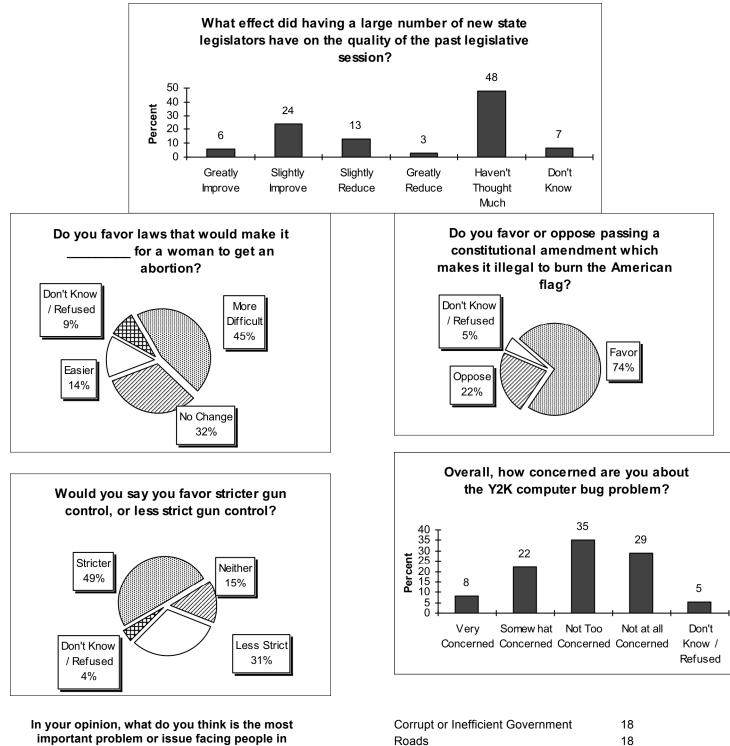
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228

55

885



Poverty

Racism

Welfare

Other

Total

Immigration

Gun Control

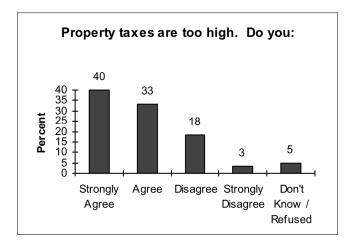
No Response

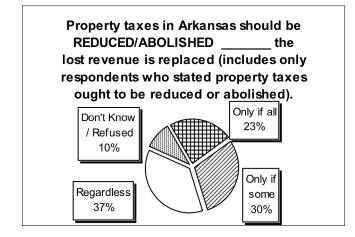
Environmental Issues School Violence

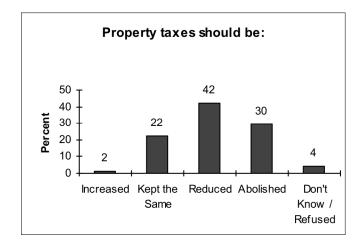
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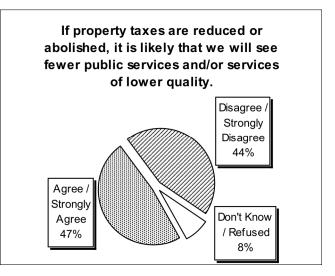
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Educational Issues	106
Economic Issues	63
Morality and Family Breakdown	59
Unemployment and Lack of Jobs	56
Drugs	55
Low Wages	55
Taxes	42
Crime	39
Health Issues & Medical Insurance	32

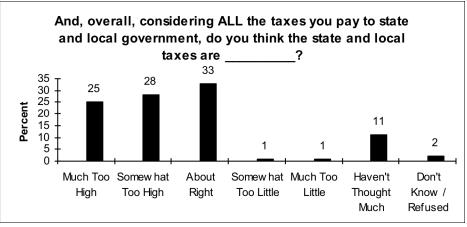
Is there another problem or issu	Taxes	The and Lack of Jobs	Arkansas Poll ¹⁶ 14	- 8
Arkansas today you would lik		Corrupt or Inefficient Government	12	
Educational Issues	50	Poverty	10	
Crime	32	Welfare	7	
Drugs	31	School Violence	5	
Health Issues & Medical Insurance	31	Immigration	5	
Other	27	Racism	2	
Economic Issues	26	No Response	502	
Roads	25	Other	27	
Taxes	25	Total	885	
Low Wages	20	Total	005	
Morality and Family Breakdown	18			











The Arkansas Poll and the Property Tax: Quick Facts

• Though nearly 3/4 (73%) of our respondents believe property taxes are too high, there was a strong preference for <u>reduction</u> (42%) over <u>abolition</u> (30%).

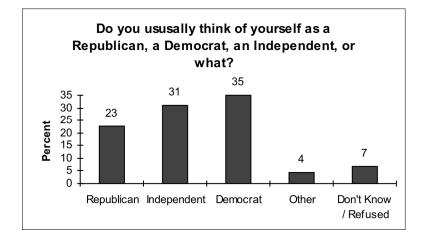
• There is a strong relationship between overall satisfaction with government services ("considering the taxes you pay") and feelings about property taxes. People who support <u>abolishing</u> the property tax are more than twice as likely to be unsatisfied with services when compared to those who are satisfied with services.

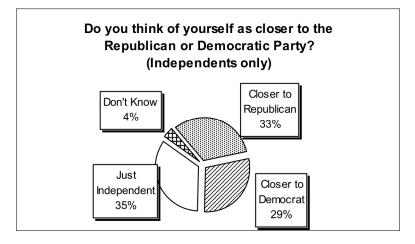
• There is a moderate relationship between where people live and their preference on the property tax question. People living in congressional district three have a somewhat stronger aversion to property taxes, but perhaps not by as large a margin as commonly presumed.

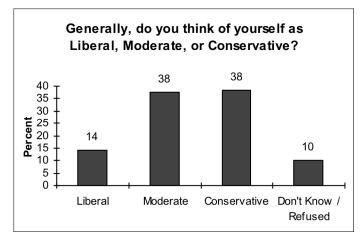
Property Tax Too High?			High?
District	Agree Stongly	Agree	Disagree
CD 1	35%	37%	23%
CD 2	39%	33%	19%
CD 3	47%	29%	14%
CD 4	36%	37%	19%

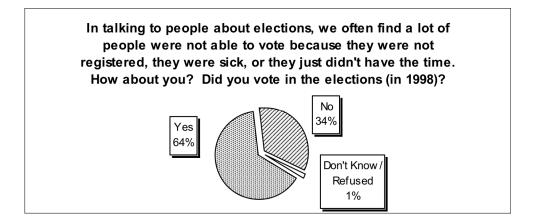
- There are some differences between men and women on this issue of property taxes. Women tend to be a bit more likely to pick the policy option of reducing the property tax and less likely than men to support abolishing the property tax.
- Of the 72% of our respondents who said they think that property taxes should be reduced or abolished, more than half are comfortable with this only if all (23%) or some (30%) of the lost revenue is replaced. More than a third, however, would like to see the reduction or abolition of property taxes regardless of whether or not the lost revenue is replaced.
- Our respondents were split over whether reducing or abolishing property taxes would result in fewer services or services of lower quality: 48% agree and 44% disagree. Only those who believed property taxes should remain as they are (22% of our sample) believed strongly (78%) that if property taxes are reduced or abolished, service reduction will follow.

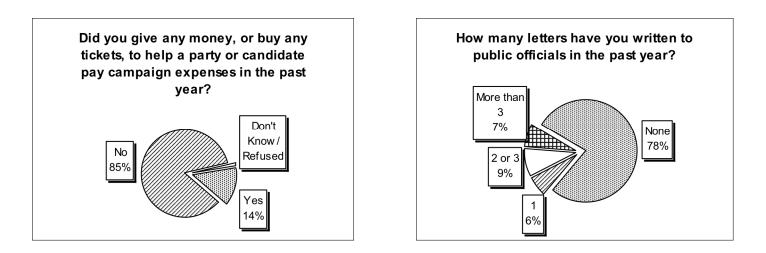
Political Ideology, Partisanship and Participation

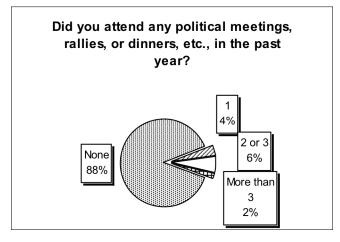




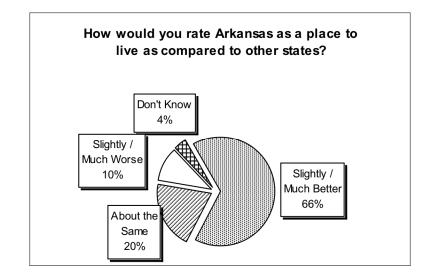


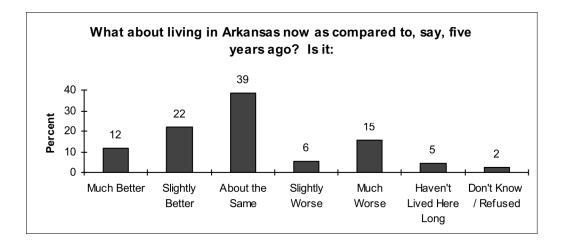


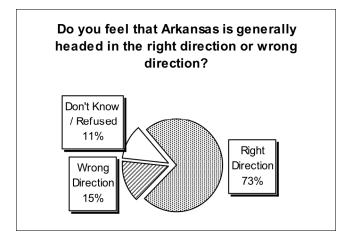


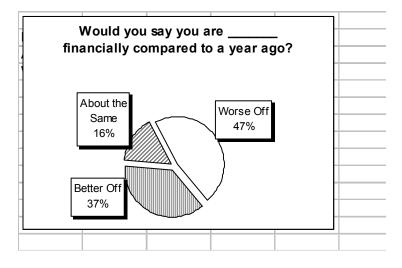


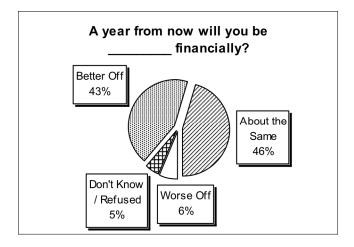
Life in Arkansas

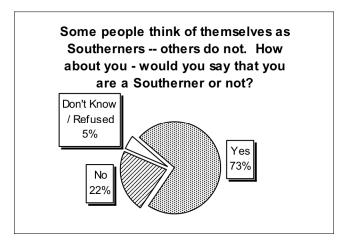




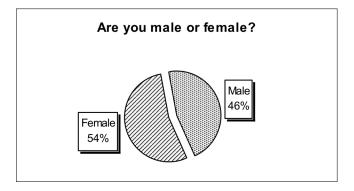






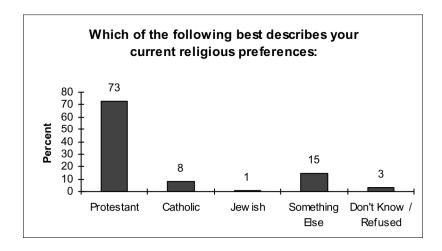


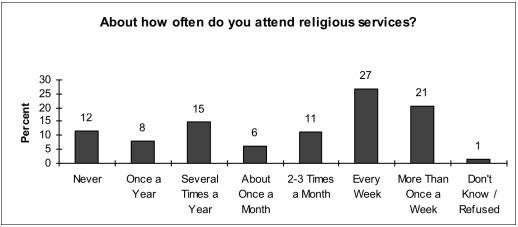
Demographics

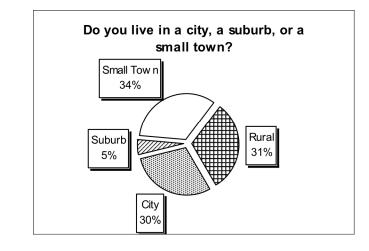


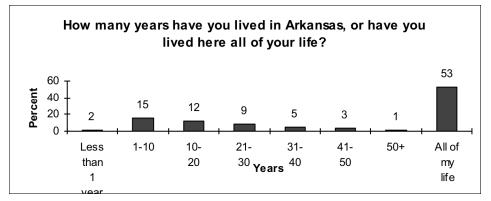
Which of the following best describes your racial or ethnic group:

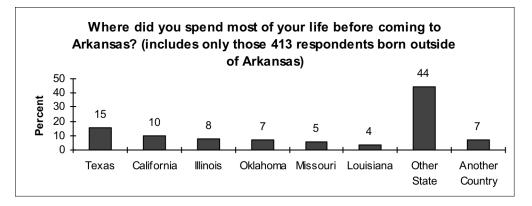
	Frequency	Percent
WHITE	722	81.6
BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN	100	11.3
HISPANIC	17	1.9
ASIAN	6	.7
NATIVE AMERICAN	15	1.7
MULTI ETHNIC	8	.9
SOMETHING ELSE	4	.5
DON'T KNOW	2	.2
REFUSED	11	1.2
Total	885	100.0





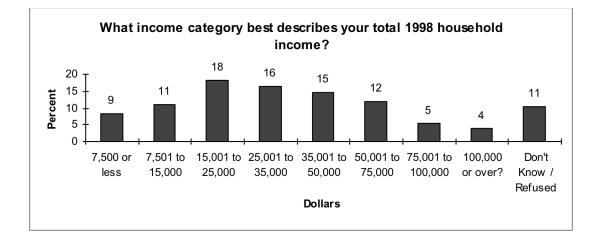


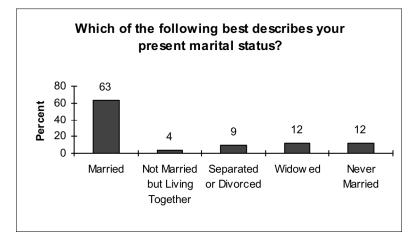


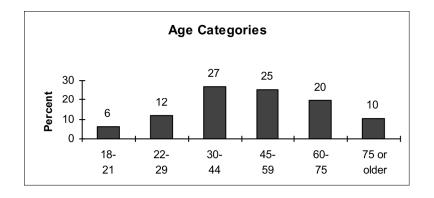


	Frequency	Percent
NO HIGH SCHOOL	43	4.9
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	80	9.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT	232	26.2
SOME COLLEGE INCLUDING BUSINESS OR TRADE SCHOOLS	298	33.7
COLLEGE GRADUATE	132	14.9
SOME GRADUATE SCHOOL	36	4.1
GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE	60	6.8
DON'T KNOW	2	.2
REFUSED	2	.2
Total	885	100.0

What is your level of schooling? I have a list here.....please feel free to stop me at any time.







Sample Information

Between September 15th and October 2nd, the Survey Research Center at the University of Arkansas dialed 3,738 randomly selected Arkansas telephone numbers. These attempts yielded 885 completed surveys. The remainder of the surveys were not completed due to the resident's absence, a refusal to participate, a busy line, a "no longer in service" message, or the resident being under the age of 18 years. Employing guidelines established by the American Association for Public Opinion Research, the poll's cooperation rate was 70.6%. This figure reflects completed surveys as a percentage of all eligible individuals contacted. The survey's margin of error is ± 3 percent.

To ensure that the sample drawn for the survey was representative of the state's residents, a comparison was made between the survey respondents' demographic characteristics and those of the state as whole. The results are shown in the below table. As is apparent, the respondents in the sample are similar to the state in terms of income and racial background, yet survey respondents are somewhat older and better educated.

Arkansas Poll Respondents	State Data
48 years	40-45 years (Census, 1990; for those over 18 only)
46.0% male	48.2% male (Census 1990)
85.7% high school graduates 25.8 % college graduates	66.3% high school graduates 13.3 % college graduates (Census USA Counties 1996)
\$25,001 to \$35,000 (median income range)	\$27,117 (Census 1999)
81.6% White 11.3% Black 1.9% Hispanic 0.7 % Asian	82.7% White 15.9% Black 0.5% Asian 0.5% Native American (Census 1990)
	 48 years 46.0% male 85.7% high school graduates 25.8% college graduates \$25,001 to \$35,000 (median income range) 81.6% White 11.3% Black 1.9% Hispanic

A completed survey consisted of 68 questions. The text of the survey protocol is available on-line at http://plsc.uark.edu/arkpoll.