

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

---

Historical Materials from University of  
Nebraska-Lincoln Extension

Extension

---

1995

## EC95-817 Nebraska Agricultural Producers Preferences for National Agriculture, and Food Policy after 1995

A.L. (Roy) Frederick

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*

Glenn A. Helmers

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*, ghelmers1@unl.edu

Steven L. Elmore

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#), and the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#)

---

Frederick, A.L. (Roy); Helmers, Glenn A.; and Elmore, Steven L., "EC95-817 Nebraska Agricultural Producers Preferences for National Agriculture, and Food Policy after 1995" (1995). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 1580.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/1580>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

# Nebraska

**Agricultural Producers  
Preferences for**



## **National Agriculture, and Food Policy after 1995**



**State Results of a  
National Survey  
Conducted in the  
Spring of 1994**

**A. L. (Roy) Frederick, Glenn A. Helmers, & Steven L. Elmore**  
**Agricultural Economics Department**



Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Kenneth R. Bolen, Director of Cooperative Extension, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.



It is the policy of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln not to discriminate on the basis of gender, age, disability, race, color, religion, marital status, veteran's status, national or ethnic origin or sexual orientation.

## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Commodity Programs.....	2-3
Conservation, Environment, and Water Quality Programs.....	4-6
Natural Disaster Policy.....	6
International Trade.....	6-7
Food Safety.....	7
Other Issues.....	7-8
Socioeconomic Characteristics.....	8-10
Appendix 1: 1994 Survey.....	11-15
Appendix 2: 1994 National and Nebraska Results.....	16-24

## Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Bill Dobbs, Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service, who drew the survey sample that is the basis for this report. Pam Holmes, clerical assistant, UN-L Department of Agricultural Economics, also deserves our thanks for her help in processing the raw data.

While it is impossible to name them here, agricultural producers that took the time to share their views deserve special acknowledgment. Without their responses, this report would not have been possible.

The Nebraska report is part of a national project sponsored by the North Central Public Policy Education Committee and the North Central Public Policy Research Committee (NCR-151).

## The Authors

**A.L. (Roy) Frederick** is a Professor and Extension Public Policy Specialist, Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

**Glenn A. Helmers** is a Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

**Steven L. Elmore** is a Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

## Introduction and Historical Overview

Farmers' preferences are important in the development of farm bills. In that spirit, the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the Nebraska Agricultural Statistics Service recently asked a random sample of agricultural producers about their preferences for the 1995 farm bill. Similar surveys were undertaken in 1984 and 1989, prior to the last two farm bills. Each Nebraska survey was part of a larger, national effort. This year, 15 states, scattered across all regions of the United States, participated.

The purpose of this report is to summarize Nebraska producers' views on key issues likely to be considered in 1995. (Aggregated national results and Nebraska results for all questions can be found in Appendix 2). A sample of 1,000 farmers was drawn from among those who are known to have at least some crop production. (This excluded producers who specialize in livestock grazing and feeding operations). From this sample, 387 usable questionnaires were returned for analysis. The actual number of responses varied for each question.

Farm policy and omnibus farm bills tend to be evolutionary because issues change slowly over time. Thus, some questions in the 1995 farm bill survey are the same as those asked five years earlier. Other questions focus on issues that have increased in importance since passage of the 1990 legislation.

A brief review of the economic and political environment at the time of the last two farm bills were being debated may be instructive for what it portends for 1995:

The 1985 Food Security Act (farm bill of 1985) became law at the time of economic distress for many producers. As a result, even though the cost of commodity support programs was increasing, policy makers agreed to leave target prices (the primary determinant of program costs) at constant nominal levels for the 1986 and 1987 crop years. Subsequently, target prices were reduced for three consecutive years, 1988-1990.

In 1990, lawmakers agreed to leave target prices at the levels then in place for the 1991-95 crop years. Again, however, the federal budget deficit was a concern. Almost at the same time the 1990 farm bill (Food, Agricultural, Conservation, and Trade Act) was approved, Congress also passed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The latter act mandated that 15 percent of all crop bases be declared "normal flex acres." Ostensibly, flex acres were intended to promote crop rotations, an environmentally friendly initiative. But because no deficiency payments were to be paid on flex acres, program costs were reduced accordingly.

In addition to budget concerns, the last two farm bills have been notable for the attention given to the environmental and natural resource issues. Both "carrots" and "sticks" have been introduced. The former include the Conservation Reserve Program, the Wetlands Reserve Program, the Water Quality Improvement Program and the Integrated Farm Management Option. Among the sticks are the conservation compliance and wetlands compliance. Environmental initiatives that cost money (the carrots) have been subjected to implementation limitations in a manner much like that described above for commodity programs.

Environmental as well as food and nutrition provisions (e.g., food stamps) have been important for passing farm bills, particularly in the House of Representatives. In the House, less than 20 percent of the members--and the number is declining--have any significant number of agricultural producers in their districts. Without the environmental and nutrition provisions, many members would have little vested interest in farm bills and probably would prefer to spend scarce federal funds elsewhere.

Control of the executive and legislative branches of government by the major political parties is reversed in 1995 from 1985 and 1990. Whether or not that affects the legislative process as the farm bill is developed and implemented remains to be seen.

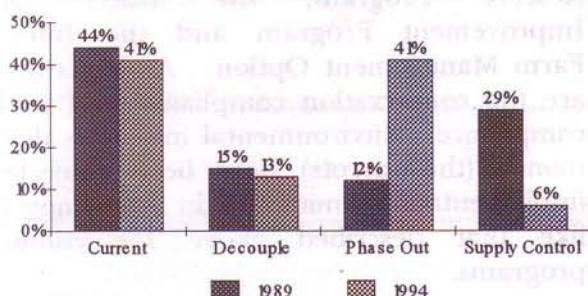
## Survey Results

### COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Traditionally, producers think first of commodity programs in conjunction with farm bills. Three identical commodity-program questions were asked in 1989 and 1994. A comparison of responses for these two periods provides insight into the change in attitudes, if any, over the last five years. (Subsequent questions and responses are for 1994 only.)

#### Production Controls and Price Support Policy

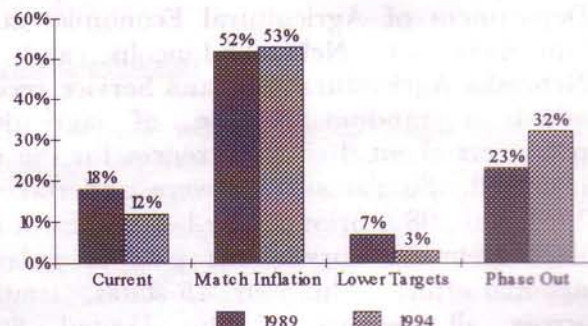
What should be the policy toward production controls and associated price supports after the 1990 Food, Agricultural, Conservation and Trade Act (1990 Farm Bill) expires in 1995?



The 1994 results indicate that the top choice among the producers is to *keep the present program* (41%), down slightly from 1989 (44%). *Gradually eliminate all commodity programs including set aside, price support, deficiency payments and government storage programs*; also was at 41 percent in 1994. This was much larger than the 12 percent that chose it in 1989. *Separate government payments from production requirements (sometimes called decoupling)*; ranked third in 1994 (13%). Finally, *establish a mandatory supply control program with all farmers required to participate after approved in a referendum*; was selected by 6 percent of the respondents in 1994, down from 29 percent in 1989. The 29 percent increase in those who preferred to phase out signal a shift in policy attitudes. This shift in attitudes has come largely at the expense of preferences for supply control policy.

### Target Price Policy

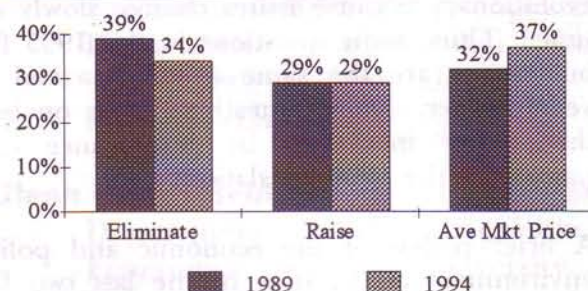
What should be the policy toward target prices?



*Raise target prices each year to match the rate of inflation* changed little. It is still the top policy choice for target prices. More producers would like to see a *phase out of target prices over a five to ten year period* (up from 23 percent to 32 percent), while *keep target prices at the current nominal levels* fell from 18 percent to 12 percent. *Lower target prices by some percentage each year to reduce federal deficiency payments and federal expenditures* fell from 7 percent to 3 percent.

### Loan Rate Policy

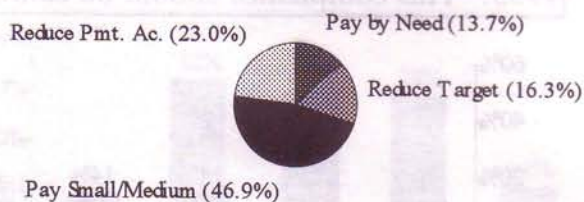
What should be our commodity loan rate policy?



Loan rate policy becomes more important when loan rates approach market prices. During most of the last 10 years, loan rates have been considerably below market prices. That may be one reason that the responses are almost equally split and not a large shift in responses occurred from 1989 to 1994. *Base loan rate on the average of market prices to keep prices competitive* was preferred by a majority of respondents. *Eliminate loan rates and commodity loans completely* ranked second and *raise loan rates as a primary means to support prices* ranked third.

## Preferred Spending Cuts

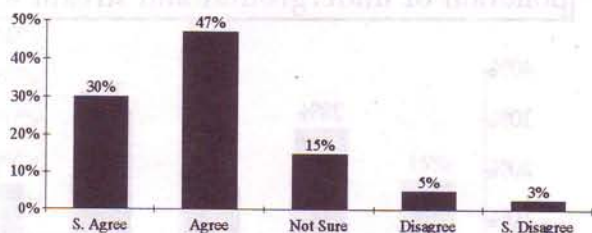
If further spending cuts must be made in farm commodity programs, which would you prefer?



If spending cuts must be made, farmers in 1994 overwhelmingly preferred to make payments to small and medium farms. The other three choices: Reduce the number of payment acres (increase flex acres), reduce targets and deficiency payments, and make payments based on financial need together made up just over half of the total responses.

## Retain Historic Base and Increase Flex Acres

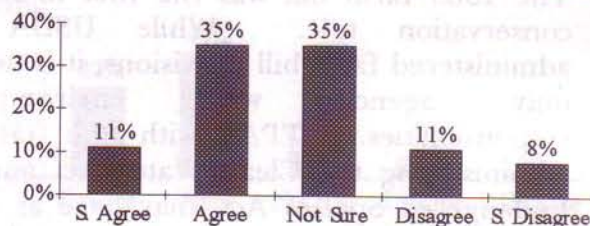
Farmers should be permitted to plant more flexible non-payment acres in any year and still retain the historic acreage bases for their program crops.



The optional flex provision allows an alternative crop to be substituted for a program crop while retaining the historic acreage base for the program crop. At the present time, the optional flex applies to up to 10 percent of the crop acreage base beyond the required 15 percent normal flex requirement. The optional flex provision has not been used widely by producers because it means giving up the deficiency payment that otherwise would be forthcoming from the program crop. Nevertheless, there is widespread agreement by respondents that the optional flex provision should be expanded.

## Continuation of Farmer-Owned Reserve

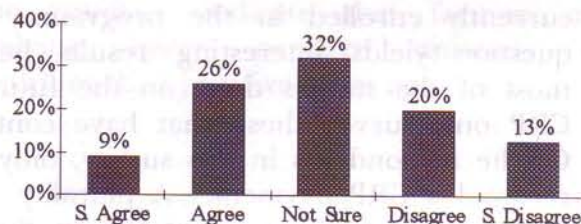
Some form of farmer-owned grain reserve (FOR) with national minimum and maximum amounts to be stored should be continued.



Producers generally favor a FOR. Presumably, many producers have grain storage capacity that could be utilized for this purpose. However, a sizable proportion of producers are unsure about this alternative.

## Revenue Assurance

A farm bill study team has proposed that the 1995 farm bill include an income safety net through a revenue assurance program in which each producer is assured 70 percent of normal crop revenue. The proposed program would eliminate target prices, acreage reduction programs, federal crop insurance and disaster assistance, allow producers to plant whatever crops in any amount they desire, and maintain non-recourse commodity loans and grain reserves. Do you agree or disagree with this proposal?



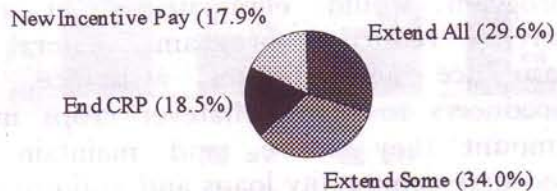
A majority of producers are unsure about this proposal. Relatively few strongly agree or disagree. One reason for this may be that this proposal has not yet received much media attention and therefore opinions have not been formed.

## CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS

Environmental provisions have become much more prominent in the last two farm bills. The 1985 farm bill was the first to have a conservation title. While USDA has administered farm bill provisions, it is not the only agency with environmental responsibilities. EPA, with the task of administering the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, may have as much impact, if not more, on production agriculture. While EPA-administered programs are not a part of the 1995 farm bill, farmers attitudes were also examined on these issues.

### Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

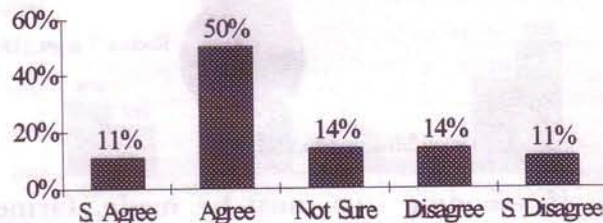
The CRP was established in 1985 with 10 year contracts to protect highly erodible land with cover crops. What should be the policy when these contracts begin to expire in 1996? The government should:



Nebraska has over 1.35 million acres currently enrolled in the program. This question yields interesting results because most of the studies done on the future of CRP only survey those that have contracts. Of the respondents in this survey, only 15% received a CRP payment. A plurality want to offer to extend some contracts on the most erodible acres. The second ranking preference was to offer to extend all contracts for several years at the current payment rate per acre. Less than one in five (19 percent) believed CRP should be ended.

### Conservation Compliance

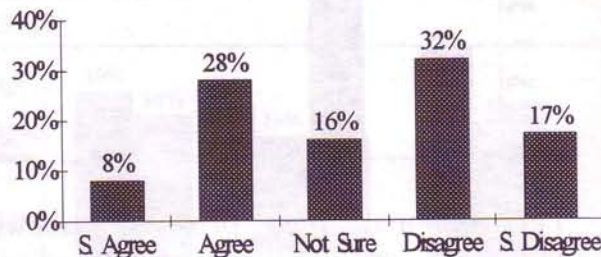
To be eligible for farm program benefits, farmers were required to implement approved conservation plans by January 1, 1995. This compliance should be continued.



Producers exhibit relatively little opposition to conservation requirements being a condition to receive farm program benefits. The conservation requirements for eligibility apparently are not considered to be overly restrictive or at variance with current producers' practices and attitudes.

### Water Quality

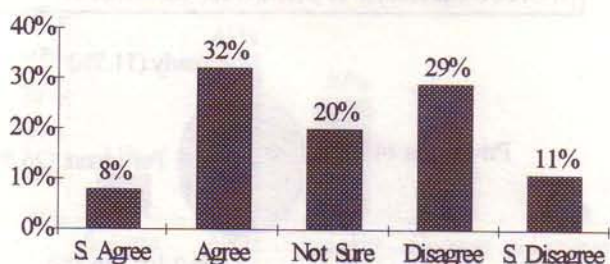
Water quality has become a major concern. Government should regulate specified farming practices and land uses to reduce pollution of underground and stream water:



Compared with conservation compliance, respondents had more diverse reactions to increased water quality regulations. More respondents disagree than agree with this proposal.

### Grass Waterways Required

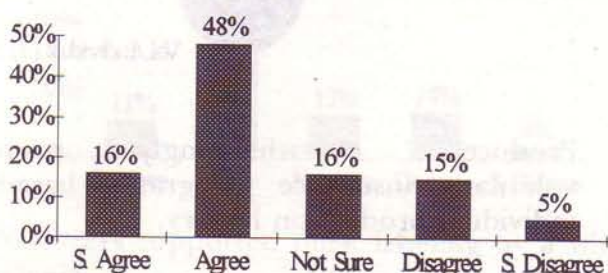
To protect water quality, all farmers should be required to plant grass protection strips along stream banks and waterways:



Respondents' reaction to this policy were similar to those water quality requirements. No compensation is involved in this alternative and therefore producers would see an economic effect. Forty percent favor and 40 percent are opposed to the requirement of grass protection strips along streams and waterways.

### Grass Planting Compensation

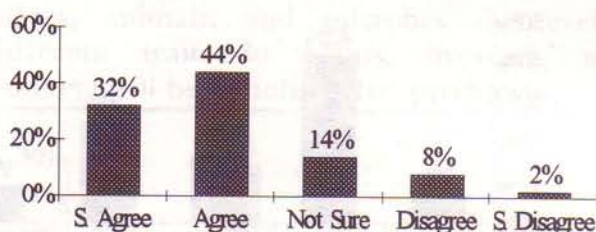
Farmers should be compensated for planting grass protection strips along stream banks and waterways:



With compensation, producers are strongly in agreement regarding the use of grass protection strips along streams and waterways. Note the difference in response to the previous question, depending on whether compensation is involved.

### Regulations & Property Value Change

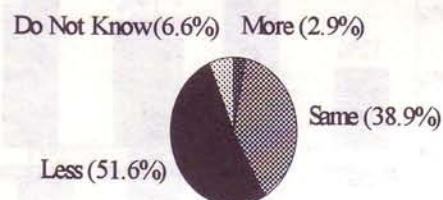
When government regulations reduce the value of farm property, the owner should be compensated for this loss:



Compensation for what is known as "takings" has a lot of appeal, with 76 percent of the farmers agreeing. Only 10 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed.

### Pesticide Use Change

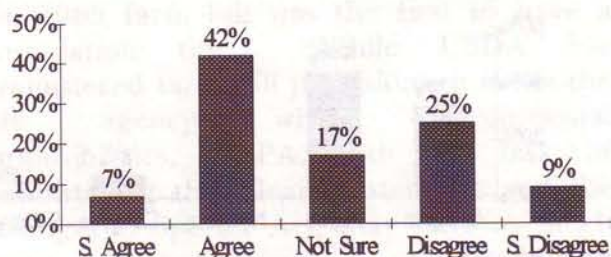
How does the amount (active ingredient) per acre of agricultural pesticides you are using compare with five years ago?



The results indicate that farmers are applying lower per-acre amounts of pesticides than just five years ago.

### Pesticide Records Requirement

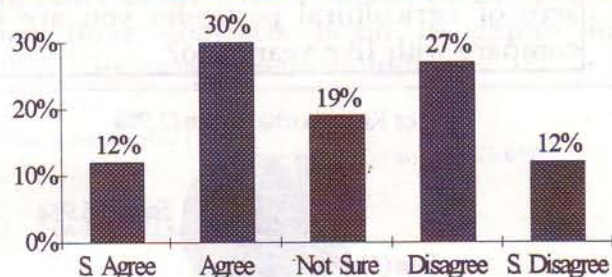
Farmers should be required to keep application records on their use of agricultural pesticides.



Nearly half of the respondents (49 percent) agreed that records on pesticide applications should be kept. Thirty-four percent, however, were opposed to record-keeping.

### Wetland Conservation

Farmers should not be permitted to drain wetlands and plant crops on these lands.



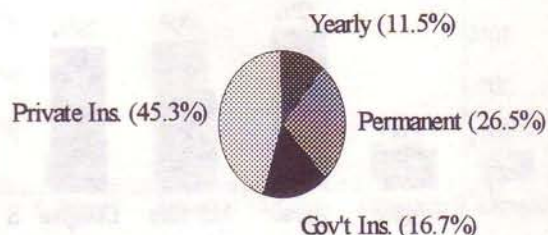
Beginning with the 1985 farm bill, producers could no longer drain wetlands for the purpose of farming such land and continue to receive commodity-program payments. This became known as "swampbuster". Survey results are split almost equally between those that agree with this policy and those that disagree, with a slight edge to those who agree.

### NATURAL DISASTER POLICY

Crop insurance was reformed in late 1994. Passage of this legislation is expected to eliminate ad hoc disaster assistance programs. In essence, the federal government will be paying a crop insurance premium that will protect against yields falling below 60 percent of normal. Producers must pay a nominal origination fee.

### Disaster Assistance

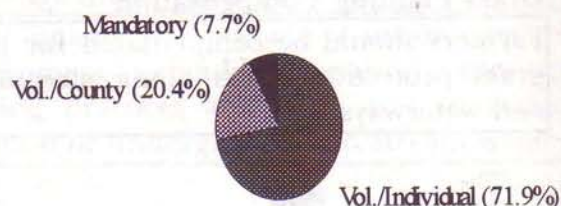
Major droughts and floods show the high risks farmers face. Should the government protect farmers from such disasters?



Producers generally favored crop insurance over disaster payments.

### Crop Insurance

If the government were to offer a subsidized crop insurance program and no disaster program, which type of program would you prefer?

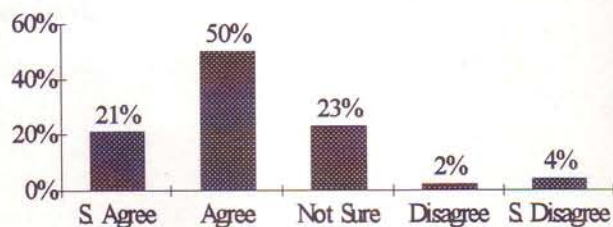


Producers overwhelmingly preferred voluntary insurance programs based on individual production history.

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

#### New Multilateral Trade Agreements

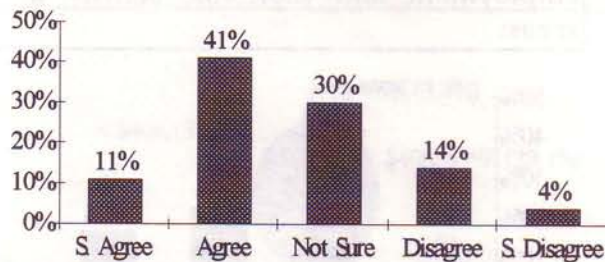
Beyond the current NAFTA and GATT agreements, the U.S. should continue to further reduce trade barriers.



Seventy-one percent supported a continued reduction in the trade barriers. Only six percent disagreed with the statement.

### Farm Export Subsidies

The U.S. should continue to subsidize export sales of agricultural products.

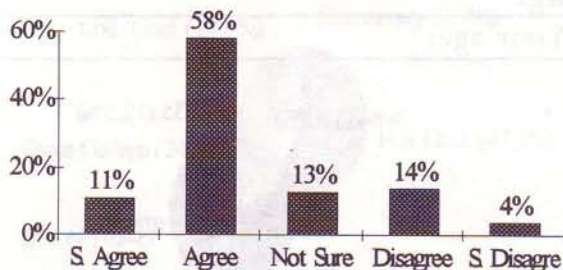


The Export Enhancement Program (EEP) is the primary way of doing this. Nearly three times as many producers supported subsidized exports as oppose them

### FOOD SAFETY

#### Retail Meat Labeling

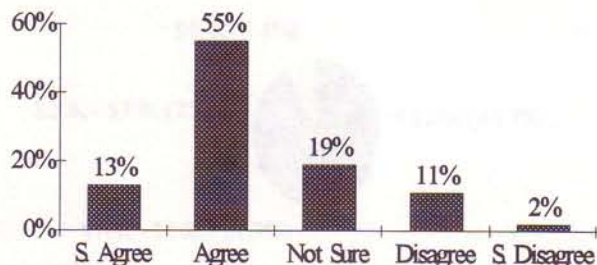
All meat and meat products sold at retail should carry instructions on proper storage and cooking:



Producers supported meat labeling by a wide margin.

#### Strengthen Food Inspections

Food inspections should be strengthened to insure safer and better quality foods:

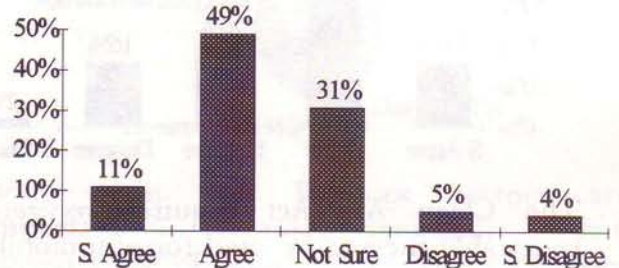


Producers strongly supported strengthening food inspection programs.

### OTHER ISSUES

#### Biotech Will Benefit Farmers

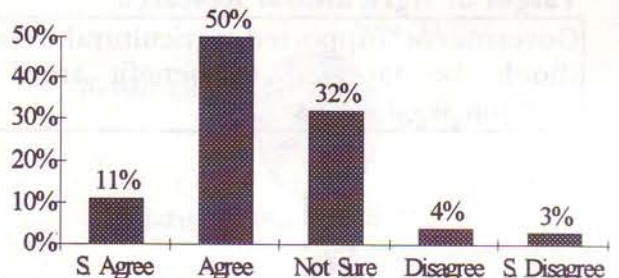
Biotechnology (the use of living organisms, plants, animals, and microbes to develop different traits in plants, livestock, and poultry) will be beneficial for producers.



Producer support was generally strong for biotechnology, although many are uncertain.

#### Biotech Will Benefit Consumers

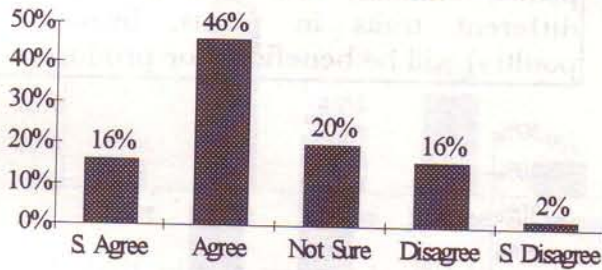
Agricultural biotechnology will be beneficial for consumers.



This and the previous question had similar response patterns. Over 60 percent agree or strongly agree that biotech will benefit consumers and producers. Less than 10 percent disagree with these statements.

### Subsidize Biomass Fuels

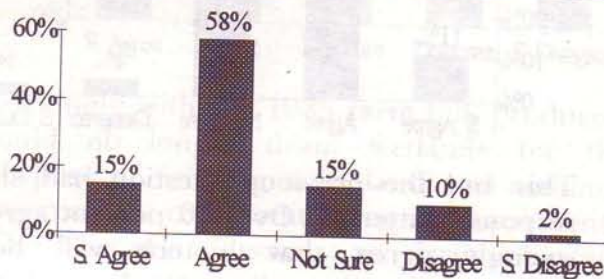
Tax money should be used to subsidize fuels developed from plants (ethanol and soy diesel):



The Clean Air Act requires oxygenated renewable fuels to be used for automobiles in certain areas. Nebraska agricultural commodities may benefit because the demand for inputs to the ethanol industry may increase. Sixty-two percent agreed that biomass fuels should be subsidized; only 18 percent disagree.

### Target of Agricultural Research

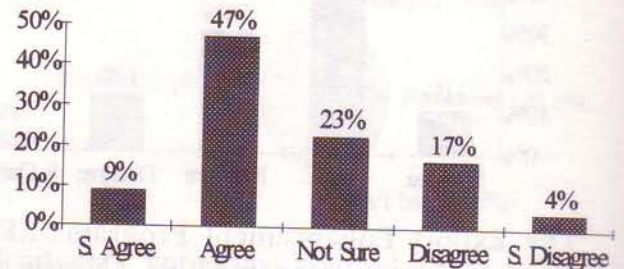
Government supported agricultural research should be targeted to benefit small and medium sized farms:



Strong agreement may reflect, in part, that many respondents categorized themselves as having small/medium sized operations.

### Rural Development Funding

The federal government should increase funding for programs to expand employment and economic activity in rural areas:



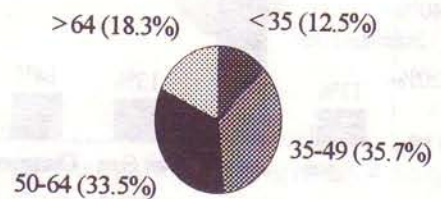
A majority supported additional federal support for rural development.

### SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The socioeconomic or demographic characteristics of the respondents are listed below.

#### Age

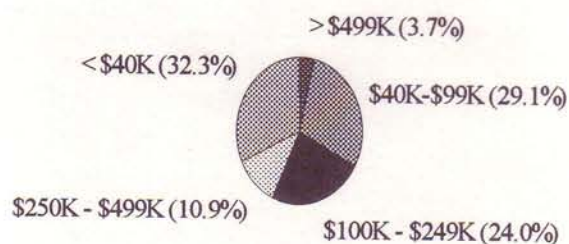
Your age:



The average age of Nebraska's farmers is 50.3 years, according to the 1992 Census of Agriculture.

## Farm Size

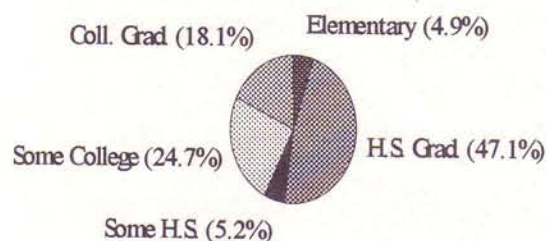
Approximate average annual gross sales (including government payments) from your farm in recent years:



Most of the respondent producers were relatively small, however most of the cash receipts from agriculture come from relatively large farms.

## Education

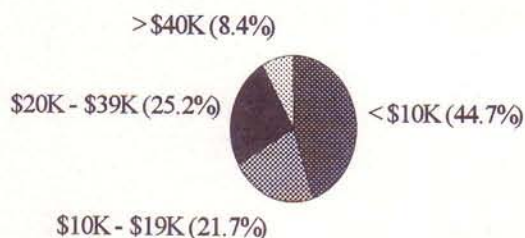
What was the last year of school you completed?



Education levels of producers continue to inch higher over time.

## Off-Farm Income

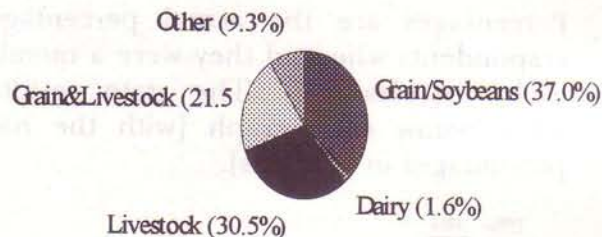
If you or members of your family were employed off the farm, check the approximate amount of family income in 1993 that came from off-farm employment:



About two-thirds of farm families with off-farm income earned less than \$20,000 from this employment in 1993.

## Farm Type

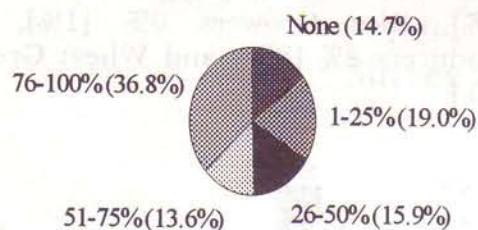
What was your most important source of cash receipts in 1993?:



Both grain and livestock sectors are important in Nebraska agriculture. But, appear to be of two-thirds of Nebraska farms are non-diversified with respect to livestock and crops.

## Land Tenure

What percent of the land that you farm do you own?

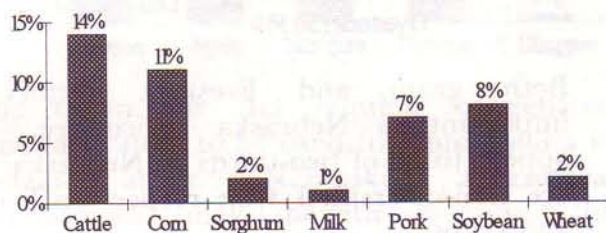


Just over 50% of the respondents own at least half of the land they farm.

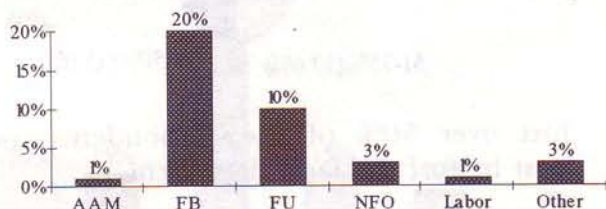
## Commodity Groups & Organizations

Please check your membership in these organizations in 1993:

Percentages are the actual percentages of respondents who said they were a member of each organization. The state results are listed below each graph [with the national percentages in brackets].



Cattlemen's Association 14% [18%], Corn Producers 11% [5%], Cotton Growers 0% [4%], Grain Sorghum Growers 2% [2%], Milk Producers 1% [3%], Pork Producers 7% [5%], Rice Growers 0% [1%], Soybean Producers 8% [8%], and Wheat Growers 2% [3%].



American Agricultural Movement 1% [1%], Farm Bureau 20% [51%], Farmers' Union 10% [5%], Grange 0% [1%], National Farmers Organization 3% [1%], labor union 1% [4%], and Other 3% [7%].

**Appendix 1:**

1994  
Survey

# 1994 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD POLICY PREFERENCE SURVEY

## SECTION A - FARM COMMODITY PROGRAMS

1. What should be the policy toward production controls and associated price supports after the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (1990 Farm Bill) expires in 1995? (Check one)

- a. Keep the present program . . . . . ☐
- b. Establish a mandatory supply control program with all farmers required to participate after approved in a referendum . . . . . ☐
- c. Separate government payments from production requirements. (Sometimes called decoupling) . . . . . ☐
- d. Gradually eliminate all commodity programs including set aside, price support, deficiency payments and government storage programs . . . . . ☐

2. What should be the policy toward target prices? (Check one)

- a. Keep target prices at the current levels . . . . . ☐
- b. Raise target prices each year to match the rate of inflation . . . . . ☐
- c. Lower target prices by some percent each year to reduce federal deficiency payments and federal expenditures and to discourage production . . . . . ☐
- d. Phase out target prices completely over a 5 to 10 year period . . . . . ☐

3. What should be our commodity loan rate policy? (Check one)

- a. Base loan rate on the average of market prices to keep prices competitive . . . . . ☐
- b. Raise loan rates as a primary means to support prices . . . . . ☐
- c. Eliminate loan rates and commodity loans completely . . . . . ☐

4. If further spending cuts must be made in farm commodity programs, which would you prefer? (Check one)

- a. Reduce target prices and deficiency payments. . . . . ☐
- b. Reduce the number of payment acres (Increase flex acres) . . . . . ☐
- c. Make payments only to small and medium size farms . . . . . ☐
- d. Make payments based on financial need . . . . . ☐

5. Farmers should be permitted to plant more flexible non-payment acres in any year and still retain the historic acreage bases for their program crops.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

6. Some form of farmer-owned grain reserve (FOR) with national minimum and maximum amounts to be stored should be continued.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

7. A Farm Bill Study Team has proposed that the 1995 farm bill include an income safety net through a revenue assurance program in which each producer is assured 70 percent of normal crop revenue. The proposed program would eliminate target prices, acreage reduction programs, federal crop insurance and disaster assistance, allow producers to plant whatever crops in any amount they desire, and maintain non-recourse commodity loans and grain reserves. Do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

8. The dairy program should be financed by milk producer assessments and administered through a producer marketing board with the power to control production.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

## SECTION B-CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS

1. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was established in 1985 with 10 year contracts to protect highly erodible land with cover crops. What should be the policy when these contracts begin to expire in 1996? The government should: (Check one)

- a. Offer to extend all contracts for several years at the current payment rate per acre . . . . . ☐
- b. Offer to extend some contracts on the most erodible acres with new bids . . . . . ☐
- c. Discontinue this program . . . . . ☐
- d. Replace CRP with conservation and water quality program incentive payments. . . . . ☐

2. To be eligible for farm program benefits, farmers are required to implement approved conservation plans by January 1, 1995. This compliance program should be continued.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

3. Water quality has become a major concern. Government should regulate specified farming practices and land uses to reduce pollution of underground and stream water.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

4. To protect water quality, all farmers should be required to plant grass protection strips along stream banks and in waterways.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

5. Farmers should be compensated for planting grass protective strips along stream banks and in waterways.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

6. When government regulations reduce the value of farm property, the owner should be compensated for this loss.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

7. How does the amount (active ingredient) per acre of agricultural pesticides you are using compare with five years ago?

More	About The Same	Less	Don't Know
------	----------------	------	------------

8. Farmers should be required to keep application records on their use of all agricultural pesticides.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

9. Farmers should not be permitted to drain wetlands and plant crops on these lands.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

### SECTION C - DISASTER ASSISTANCE

1. Major droughts and floods show the high risks farmers face. Should the government protect farmers from such disasters?

(Check one)

- a. Yes. Let Congress decide each year about disaster aid programs . . . . . ☐
- b. Yes. Develop a permanent disaster program for losses that exceed 50 percent and encourage farmers to buy additional protection by using private crop insurance ☐
- c. Yes. Set up a mandatory crop insurance program for all farmers as a condition of eligibility for additional disaster payments . . . . . ☐
- d. No. Let farmers buy private crop insurance if they want protection and get the government out of crop insurance and special disaster assistance . . . . . ☐

2. If the government were to offer a subsidized crop insurance program and no disaster program, which type of program would you prefer?

(Check one)

- a. Let farmers buy crop insurance on a voluntary basis, paying for coverage based on their individual farm yields . . . . . ☐
- b. Let farmers buy crop insurance on a voluntary basis, but offer lower premiums by basing premiums on county average yields with no pay-off unless county yields drop more than some specified percent . . . . . ☐
- c. Require all farmers to buy crop insurance . . . . . ☐

### SECTION D - INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Beyond the current NAFTA and GATT agreements, the U.S. should continue to vigorously negotiate multilateral and bilateral arrangements to further reduce trade barriers.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

2. The U.S. should continue to subsidize export sales of agricultural products.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

3. The United States should subsidize exports of value added products (such as meat, flour, and similar processed commodities) rather than bulk commodities.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

4. The U.S. should continue to decrease its funding of foreign food aid.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

### SECTION E - FOOD AID

1. Food stamps and other food programs take more than half of the U.S. Department of Agriculture budget. Food programs should be shifted to cash grants and let states distribute the funds.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

2. Food stamps should be distributed only to the elderly and families with children which have incomes below poverty levels.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

### SECTION F - FOOD SAFETY

1. All meat and meat products sold at retail should carry instructions for proper storage and cooking.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

2. Food inspections should be strengthened to insure safer and better quality foods.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

3. Imported food and beverages now meet the same safety requirements as domestic products.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

## SECTION G - FOOD AND NUTRITION

1. Have you seen the USDA food pyramid with guidelines for proper nutrition?

Yes	No	Not Sure
-----	----	----------

- 1a. If yes, do you think it is a useful educational tool?

Yes	No	Not Sure
-----	----	----------

2. Food labels should be required to contain more diet and nutrition information.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

3. Do you read the food labels on the package to find what the product contains?

Often	Occasionally	Never
-------	--------------	-------

## SECTION I - OTHER ISSUES

- 1a. Biotechnology (the use of living organisms, plants, animals, and microbes to develop different traits in plants, livestock and poultry) will be beneficial for producers.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

- 1b. Agricultural biotechnology will be beneficial for consumers.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

2. Tax money should be used to subsidize fuels developed from plants (ethanol and soy diesel).

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

3. Government supported agricultural research should be targeted to benefit small and medium sized farms.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

4. The federal government should increase funding for programs to expand employment and economic activity in rural areas.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Not Sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	----------	----------	-------------------

5. Check the 3 most important needs for economic development in your area from the following list:

a. More support for public education	<input type="checkbox"/>	e. New or improved roads	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. New or improved sewage plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	f. New or improved bridges	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Business development	<input type="checkbox"/>	g. Public training to improve worker's skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. More law enforcement and crime prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	h. Improved health care facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>

i. Other

## SECTION J - PERSONAL DATA

To help us group responses for farmers with similar operations, we would like to know more about you. (Check one)

1. Your age:

Under 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	50 - 64	<input type="checkbox"/>
35 - 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Approximate average annual gross sales (including government payments) from your farm in recent years: (Check one)

Under \$40,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000 - \$499,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$40,000 - \$99,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$500,000 plus	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$100,000 - \$249,999	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3. What percent of your total farm cash receipts in 1993 came from sales of livestock and livestock (including dairy and poultry) products? (Check one)

None	<input type="checkbox"/>	51-75%	<input type="checkbox"/>
1-25%	<input type="checkbox"/>	76-100%	<input type="checkbox"/>
26-50%	<input type="checkbox"/>		

4. What was the last year of school you completed? (Check one)

Grade school	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some college or technical school	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some high school	<input type="checkbox"/>	Graduated from college	<input type="checkbox"/>
Graduated from high school	<input type="checkbox"/>		

5. If you or members of your family were employed off the farm, check the approximate amount of family income in 1993 that came from off-farm employment: (Check one)

Under \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$20,000 - \$39,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$10,000 - \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$40,000 plus	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. What was your most important source of cash receipts in 1993? (Check one)

Grain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hogs, Beef, or Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dairy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed Grain and Livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify) <input type="text"/>			

7. Check the government programs that you received benefits from during 1993:

	Wheat	Feed Grain	Cotton	Rice
Price Support and Acreage Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation Reserve	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wool/Mohair . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmer Owned Reserve . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disaster Program . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other programs	<hr/>			

8. What percent of the land that you farm do you own? (Check one)

None . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	51-75% . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
1-25% . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	76-100% . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
26-50% . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>		

9. Please check your membership in these organizations in 1993:

American Agriculture Movement . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farm Bureau . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmers Union . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grange . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Farmers Organization (NFO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cattlemen's Association . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corn Growers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cotton Growers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grain Sorghum Growers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Milk Producers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pork Producers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rice Growers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soybean Association . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheat Growers . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor Union . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (Specify)	<hr/>		

## Appendix 2:

### SECTION 1: CONCLUSIONS

1. The results of the study indicate that the majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

2. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

3. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

4. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

5. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

6. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

7. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

8. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

9. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

10. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

11. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

12. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

13. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

14. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

15. The majority of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of the service provided by the organization.

1994  
National  
and  
Nebraska  
Results

The United States and Nebraska percentages (%) for each national question is listed below. The frequency (N) in each category is also listed for Nebraska.

### FARM COMMODITY PROGRAMS

#### Production Controls and Price Support Policy

What should be the policy toward production controls and associated price supports after the 1990 Food, Agricultural, Conservation and Trade Act (1990 Farm Bill) expires in 1995?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Keep Current	145	38	37
Supply Control	21	5	6
Decoupling	45	12	10
Phase Out All	144	37	41
no response	32	8	6

#### Target Price Policy

What should be the policy toward target prices?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Continue Present	42	11	12
Raise	194	50	42
Lower	12	3	5
Phase Out	117	30	35
no response	22	6	5

#### Loan Rate Policy

What should be our commodity loan rate policy?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Average Price	132	34	40
Raise Rates	105	27	17
Eliminate Loans	123	32	36
no response	27	7	6

### Preferred Spending Cuts

If further spending cuts must be made in farm commodity programs, which would you prefer?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Reduce Deficiency Payments	56	15	15
Reduce Payment Acres	79	20	19
Pay Smaller Farmers	161	42	41
no response	47	11	8

### Retain Historic Base and Increase Flex Acres

Farmers should be permitted to plant more flexible non-payment acres in any year and still retain the historic acreage bases for their program crops.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	21	28	25
Agree	110	44	39
Not Sure	171	14	19
Disagree	55	4	8
Strongly Disagree	17	3	5
no response	13	5	4

### Continuation of Farmer-Owned Reserve

Some form of farmer-owned grain reserve (FOR) with national minimum and maximum amounts to be stored should be continued.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	40	10	9
Agree	124	32	37
Not Sure	127	33	31
Disagree	41	11	13
Strongly Disagree	27	7	7
no response	28	7	5

## Revenue Assurance

A Farm Bill Study Team has proposed that the 1995 farm bill include an income safety net through a revenue assurance program in which each producer is assured 70 percent of normal crop revenue. The proposed program would eliminate target prices, acreage reduction programs, federal crop insurance and disaster assistance, allow producers to plant whatever crops in any amount they desire, and maintain non-recourse commodity loans and grain reserves. Do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	31	8	8
Agree	94	24	25
Not Sure	114	27	29
Disagree	71	21	19
Strongly Disagree	47	14	10
no response	30	9	9

## Dairy Program

The dairy program should be financed by milk producer assessments and administered through a producer marketing board with the power to control production.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	26	7	11
Agree	94	24	30
Not Sure	151	39	34
Disagree	41	11	13
Strongly Disagree	28	7	6
no response	47	12	6

## CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT, AND WATER QUALITY PROGRAMS

### Conservation Reserve Program

The CRP was established in 1985 with 10 year contracts to protect highly erodible land with cover crops. What should be the policy when these contracts begin to expire in 1996? The government should:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Extend All Contracts	109	28	26
Extend Most Erodible	125	32	31
Discontinue Program	68	18	22
Replace CRP	66	17	16
no response	19	5	4

### Conservation Compliance

To be eligible for farm program benefits, farmers are required to implement approved conservation plans by January 1, 1995. This compliance should be continued.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	41	11	12
Agree	182	47	46
Not Sure	51	13	15
Disagree	51	13	16
Strongly Disagree	38	10	10
no response	24	6	4

### Water Quality

Water quality has become a major concern. Government should regulate specified farming practices and land uses to reduce pollution of underground and stream water.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	29	8	9
Agree	102	26	31
Not Sure	58	15	14
Disagree	114	30	26
Strongly Disagree	60	16	18
no response	24	6	3

### Grass Waterways Required

To protect water quality, all farmers should be required to plant grass protection strips along stream banks and waterways.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	28	15	22
Agree	114	44	44
Not Sure	72	15	10
Disagree	104	14	14
Strongly Disagree	45	5	7
no response	24	7	3

### Pesticide Use Change

How does the amount (active ingredient) per acre of agricultural pesticides you are using compare with five years ago?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
More	10	3	4
Same	135	35	39
Less	179	46	43
Do Not Know	23	6	8
no response	47	10	6

### Grass Planting Compensation

Farmers should be compensated for planting grass protection strips along stream banks and waterways.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	59	15	22
Agree	172	44	44
Not Sure	56	15	10
Disagree	55	14	14
Strongly Disagree	18	5	7
no response	47	7	3

### Pesticide Records Requirement

Farmers should be required to keep application records on their use of agricultural pesticides.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	24	6	8
Agree	153	40	39
Not Sure	62	16	13
Disagree	91	24	26
Strongly Disagree	36	9	12
no response	21	5	3

### Regulations & Property Value Change

When government regulations reduce the value of farm property, the owner should be compensated for this loss.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	116	30	39
Agree	158	41	39
Not Sure	51	13	9
Disagree	31	8	7
Strongly Disagree	7	2	3
no response	47	6	3

### Wetland Conservation

Farmers should not be permitted to drain wetlands and plant crops on these lands.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	42	11	9
Agree	110	28	28
Not Sure	70	18	17
Disagree	98	25	29
Strongly Disagree	43	11	18
no response	24	6	4

## NATURAL DISASTER POLICY

### Disaster Assistance

Major droughts and floods show the high risks farmers face. Should the government protect farmers from such disasters?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Yes, Annual Decision	42	11	14
Yes, Pay Loss Above 50%	97	25	25
Yes, Mandatory Ins.	61	16	13
No, Buy Private Insurance	166	43	44
no response	21	5	4

### Crop Insurance

If the government were to offer a subsidized crop insurance program and no disaster program, which type of program would you prefer?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Voluntary, Based Individually	261	67	62
Voluntary, Based County	74	19	25
Mandatory Insurance	28	7	6
no response	47	6	6

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### New Multilateral Trade Agreements

Beyond the current NAFTA and GATT agreements, the U.S. should continue to vigorously negotiate multilateral arrangements to further reduce trade barriers.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	73	19	21
Agree	174	45	45
Not Sure	81	21	21
Disagree	15	4	5
Strongly Disagree	8	2	3
no response	36	9	6

## Farm Export Subsidies

The U.S. should continue to subsidize export sales of agricultural products.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	37	10	9
Agree	146	38	32
Not Sure	104	27	28
Disagree	48	12	18
Strongly Disagree	17	4	7
no response	35	9	6

## Value Added Export Subsidies

The U.S. should subsidize exports of value added products (such as meat, flour, and similar processed commodities) rather than bulk commodities.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	18	5	5
Agree	95	25	21
Not Sure	158	41	39
Disagree	60	16	22
Strongly Disagree	17	4	7
no response	35	10	6

## Foreign Food Aid

The U.S. should continue to decrease its funding of foreign food aid.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	55	14	17
Agree	118	31	38
Not Sure	114	30	22
Disagree	51	13	15
Strongly Disagree	13	3	3
no response	36	9	6

## Food Stamp Funding

Food stamps and other food programs take more than half of the U.S.D.A budget. Food programs should be shifted to cash grants and let states distribute the funds.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	47	12	13
Agree	120	31	33
Not Sure	115	30	22
Disagree	45	12	17
Strongly Disagree	24	6	10
no response	47	9	5

## Food Stamp Eligibility

Food stamps should be distributed only to the elderly and families with children which have incomes below poverty levels.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	87	23	30
Agree	206	53	48
Not Sure	39	10	9
Disagree	17	4	6
Strongly Disagree	4	1	2
no response	47	9	5

## FOOD SAFETY

### Retail Meat Labeling

All meat and meat products sold at retail should carry instructions on proper storage and cooking.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	40	10	17
Agree	209	54	52
Not Sure	46	12	9
Disagree	50	13	15
Strongly Disagree	14	4	4
no response	28	7	4

## Strengthen Food Inspections

Food inspections should be strengthened to insure safer and better quality foods.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	47	12	22
Agree	196	51	52
Not Sure	69	18	11
Disagree	38	10	10
Strongly Disagree	7	2	2
no response	30	8	4

## Food Imports Meet Domestic Standards

Imported food and beverages now meet the same safety requirements as domestic products.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	59	15	22
Agree	70	18	21
Not Sure	100	26	23
Disagree	85	22	19
Strongly Disagree	41	11	10
no response	32	8	4

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Food Pyramid

Have you seen the USDA food pyramid with guidelines for proper nutrition?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Yes	178	46	43
No	160	41	46
Not Sure	20	5	7
no response	29	8	4

If yes (you have seen the pyramid), do you think it is a useful educational tool?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Yes	209	28	29
No	108	10	9
Not Sure	39	8	9
no response	31	54	54

### Food Label Information

Food labels should be required to contain more diet and nutritional information.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	44	11	15
Agree	151	39	46
Not Sure	100	26	18
Disagree	52	13	14
Strongly Disagree	4	1	2
no response	36	9	5

### Food Label Use

Do you read the food labels on the package to find what the product contains?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	30	33	42
Agree	128	51	49
Not Sure	196	9	5
no response	33	8	4

## OTHER ISSUES

### Biotech Will Benefit Farmers

Biotechnology (the use of living organisms, plants, animals, and microbes to develop different traits in plants, livestock, and poultry) will be beneficial for producers.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	37	10	13
Agree	172	44	45
Not Sure	109	28	29
Disagree	18	5	6
Strongly Disagree	14	4	2
no response	37	10	5

### Biotech Will Benefit Consumers

Agricultural biotechnology will be beneficial for consumers.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	40	10	13
Agree	174	45	46
Not Sure	112	29	29
Disagree	14	4	5
Strongly Disagree	10	3	2
no response	37	9	5

### Subsidize Biomass Fuels

Tax money should be used to subsidize fuels developed from plants (ethanol and soy diesel).

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	57	15	14
Agree	163	42	39
Not Sure	72	19	19
Disagree	54	14	19
Strongly Disagree	6	2	5
no response	47	9	4

### Target of Agricultural Research

Government supported agricultural research should be targeted to benefit small and medium sized farms.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	52	13	18
Agree	204	53	51
Not Sure	52	13	13
Disagree	37	10	12
Strongly Disagree	6	2	3
no response	36	9	4

## Rural Development Funding

The federal government should increase funding for programs to expand employment and economic activity in rural areas.

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Strongly Agree	26	7	11
Agree	94	24	30
Not Sure	151	39	34
Disagree	41	11	13
Strongly Disagree	28	7	6
no response	47	12	6

## Regional Economic Development

Check the 3 most important needs for economic development in your area from the following list:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Improve/New Roads	192	50	46
Improved/New Bridges	73	19	6
Improve Workers' Skills	93	24	47
Improve Health Facilities	109	28	40
Public Education Support	156	40	43
Business Development	198	51	29
Improve/New Sewage Plants	13	3	17
More Law Enforcement	86	22	30

Because of the format of this question, the responses will not equal 100%.

## SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### Age

Your age:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Under 35	45	12	6
35-49	129	33	28
50-64	121	31	37
Over 65	66	17	28
No Reply	26	7	2

## Farm Size

Approximate average annual gross sales (including government payments) from your farm in recent years:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Under \$40,000	113	29	45
\$40,000-\$99,999	102	26	21
\$100,000-\$249,999	84	22	16
\$250,000-\$499,999	38	10	8
Over \$500,000	13	3	4
no response	37	10	5

## Percent of Livestock

What percent of your total farm cash receipts in 1993 came from sales of livestock and livestock (including dairy and poultry) products?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
None	108	28	30
1%-25%	72	19	19
26%-50%	48	12	10
51%-75%	71	18	12
76%-100%	64	17	20
no response	24	6	9

## Education

What was the last year of school you completed?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Grade School	18	5	6
Some High School	19	5	7
High School Grad.	172	44	33
Some College	90	23	25
College Graduate	66	17	26
no response	22	6	3

## Off-Farm Income

If you or members of your family were employed off the farm, check the approximate amount of family income in 1993 that came from off-farm employment:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Under \$10,000	101	26	21
\$10,000-\$19,999	49	13	13
\$20,000-\$39,999	57	15	18
Over \$40,000	19	5	15
no response	161	42	34

## Farm Type

What was your most important source of cash receipts in 1993?:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Grain	155	40	29
Dairy	5	1	4
Cotton	0	0	4
Hogs, Beef, & Sheep	95	25	27
Grain/Livestock	67	17	15
Cotton/Rice	0	0	0
Other	29	8	13
no response	36	9	7

## Land Tenure

What percent of the land that you farm do you own?

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
None	52	13	9
1%-25%	67	17	14
26%-50%	56	15	12
51%-75%	48	12	11
76%-100%	130	34	50
no response	34	9	4

## Program Benefits

Check the government programs that you received benefits from during 1993:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
Wheat	97	25	30
Feed Grain	240	62	35
Cotton	1	0	8
Rice	0	0	0
C.R.P.	59	15	14
F-O-R	13	3	2
Disaster Program	59	15	14
Wool/Mohair	8	3	3
Other	12	3	4

## Commodity Groups & Organizations

Please check your membership in these organizations in 1993:

	Nebraska		U.S.A.
	N	%	%
American Ag. Movement	1	0	1
Farm Bureau	78	20	51
Farmers' Union	38	10	5
Grange	0	0	1
Nat'l Farm Organization	10	3	1
Cattlemen's Assoc.	48	12	18
Corn Growers Assoc.	43	11	5
Cotton Growers	1	0	4
Sorghum Growers	7	2	2
Milk Producers	3	1	3
Pork Producers	26	7	5
Rice Growers	0	0	0
Soybean Growers	29	8	9
Wheat Growers	10	3	6
Labor Union	4	1	4
Other	13	3	7

Because of the format of this question, the responses will not equal 100%.