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Community Life and Housing in Rural Nebraska: 2005 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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CENTER FOR APPLIED RURAL INNOVATION

A Research Report*

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Executive Summary

Many rural communities are experiencing population decline. However, rural residents have continued to show a strong attachment to their communities. How do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided? Do they own their home? What is the condition of their home?

This report details 2,851 responses to the 2005 Nebraska Rural Poll, the tenth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their community and housing. Trends for some of these questions are examined by comparing data from the nine previous polls to this year's results. For all questions, comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***Rural Nebraskans' views of the change in their community are similar to those expressed last year.*** This year, 28 percent believe their community has changed for the better, compared to 26 percent last year. And, in 2005, only 20 percent think their community has changed for the worse, compared to 22 percent last year.

- ***The proportion of expected movers who plan to leave the state decreased this year.*** Last year, 56 percent of the persons planning to move from their community expected to leave the state. That proportion decreased to 47 percent this year.

- ***Rural Nebraskans living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smaller communities to say their community has changed for the better.*** Thirty-nine percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more believe their community has changed for the better during the past year, but only 15 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people share this opinion.

- ***The community services and amenities that rural Nebraskans are most dissatisfied with include: entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants.*** At least one-third of rural Nebraskans express dissatisfaction with these three services. They are most satisfied with parks and recreation, library services, basic medical care services, highways and bridges, and education (K - 12).

- ***At least one-half of rural Nebraskans are satisfied with the following items in their community: appearance of residential areas (66%), crime control (61%), maintenance of sidewalks and public areas (57%) and noise (54%).***

- ***Rural Nebraskans generally have positive views about their community.*** Sixty percent agree that their community is an ideal place to live and 52 percent say their community has good business leaders.

- ***Rural Nebraskans have mixed opinions about the future of their community.*** Forty-four percent agree that their community's future looks bright, but 42 percent disagree with this statement. Fourteen percent have no opinion.

- ***Rural Nebraskans living in or near the larger communities are more likely than residents of the smaller communities to think their community's future looks bright.*** Fifty-nine percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more agree with this statement, compared to only 25 percent of residents living in or near communities with less than 500 people. Further, 61 percent of the residents of the smallest communities disagree with this statement, compared to only 28 percent of the residents of the largest communities.

- ***Over three-quarters of rural Nebraskans disagree that younger residents of their community tend to stay there after completing high school.*** Seventy-six percent disagree with this statement, 16 percent have no opinion and eight percent agree that younger residents stay after completing high school. When comparing responses by age, younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that younger residents stay in their community after high school. Sixteen percent of persons age 19 to 29 agree with this statement, compared to only six percent of persons age 50 to 64.

- ***Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be planning to move from their community next year.*** Fifteen percent of persons between the ages of 19 and 29 are planning to move next year, compared to only two percent of persons age 65 and older. An additional 17 percent of the younger respondents indicate they are uncertain if they plan to move.

- ***Most rural Nebraskans own their home.*** Eighty-four percent of rural Nebraskans own their home. Older persons are more likely than younger persons to own their home. Eighty-eight percent of persons over the age of 50 own their home, compared to only 52 percent of persons age 19 to 29.

- ***Housing in rural Nebraska has an average age of 50 years.*** Twenty-four percent of residences were built before 1930. Another 24 percent were built between 1930 and 1959. Twenty-nine percent were built between 1960 and 1979 and the remaining 24 percent were built in 1980 or later.

- ***The housing stock in smaller communities is older than the housing located in larger communities.*** Over one-third (35%) of the residences in communities with less than 1,000 people were built before 1930. Only 12 percent of the homes in communities with populations of 10,000 or more were built in this time period.

- ***Most rural Nebraskans appear satisfied with their home.*** Only 24 percent say the current size of their home does not meet their needs. The same proportion (24%) say

their home is in need of major repairs. Thirty-eight percent agree that their home needs a lot of routine maintenance, but 87 percent like the location (neighborhood) of their home.

- ***One-third of rural Nebraskans living in or near the smallest communities say their home is in need of major repairs.*** Only 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more are facing this problem.

- ***Home ownership is very important to most rural Nebraskans.*** Eighty-two percent believe it is very important to own their home. An additional 12 percent say it is somewhat important and six percent say it is not at all important. However, persons who do not currently own their home do not feel it is important for them to do so. Only 32 percent of renters say it is very important to own their home, compared to 91 percent of home owners. And, 35 percent of renters say it is not at all important to own their home.

Introduction

Recently released population estimates from the U.S. Census show that 70 counties in Nebraska have experienced population declines since 2000. However, the recent report released from this survey showed a portion of rural Nebraskans have located here after living elsewhere during the past decade. Smaller communities have the potential to both attract new residents and maintain their current population by enhancing and promoting their amenities and services.

Given these challenges and opportunities, how do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided by their community? Are they planning to move from their community in the next year? Do they own their home? What is the age of their home? What do they feel is the condition of their home? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

The 2005 Nebraska Rural Poll is the tenth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their community and housing.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 2,851 responses from Nebraskans living in the 84 non-metropolitan counties in the state. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in February and March to approximately 6,250 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Dakota, Dixon, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, work, the past ten years, housing and alternative energy sources. This paper reports only results from the community and housing portions of the survey.

A 46% response rate was achieved using the total design method (Dillman, 1978). The sequence of steps used follow:
1. A pre-notification letter was sent requesting participation in the study.
2. The questionnaire was mailed with an informal letter signed by the project director approximately seven days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to the entire sample approximately seven days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 14 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

The average age of respondents is 56 years. Seventy-one percent are married (Appendix Table 1[1]) and sixty-eight percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 47 years and have lived in their current community 31 years. Fifty-two percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-three percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Fifty-four percent of the respondents report their 2004 approximate household income

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[1] Appendix Table 1 also includes demographic data from previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire non-metropolitan population of Nebraska (using 2000 U.S. Census data).

from all sources, before taxes, as below $40,000. Thirty-three percent report incomes over $50,000.

Seventy percent were employed in 2004 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Twenty-five percent are retired. Thirty-four percent of those employed reported working in a professional, technical or administrative occupation. Fourteen percent indicated they were farmers or ranchers. The employed respondents who do not work in their home or their nearest community reported having to drive an average of 33 miles, one way, to their primary job.

Trends in Community Ratings (1996 - 2005)

Comparisons are made between the community data collected this year to the nine previous studies. These were independent samples (the same people were not surveyed each year).

Community Change

To examine respondents' perceptions of how their community has changed, they were asked the question, "Communities across the nation are undergoing change. When you think about this past year, would you say...My community has changed for the..." Answer categories were better, same or worse.

One difference in the wording of this question has occurred over the past ten years. Starting in 1998, the phrase "this past year" was added to the question; no time frame was given to the respondents in the first two studies.

Rural Nebraskans' views of the change in their communities are about the same as they were last year. This year, 28 percent believe their community has changed for the better, compared to 26 percent last year (Figure 1). And, in 2005, only 20 percent think their community has changed for the worse, compared to 22 percent last year.

During the ten-year period, there has been a general decline in the proportion of respondents indicating their community has changed for the better. Thirty-eight percent of the 1996 respondents stated their community had changed for the better. The proportion decreased to 28 percent this year.

The proportion saying their community has stayed the same first increased from 1996 to 1998. It has since remained fairly steady across the last eight years. The proportion saying their community has changed for the worse has remained fairly steady across all ten years.

Figure 1. *Community Change, 1996 - 2005*
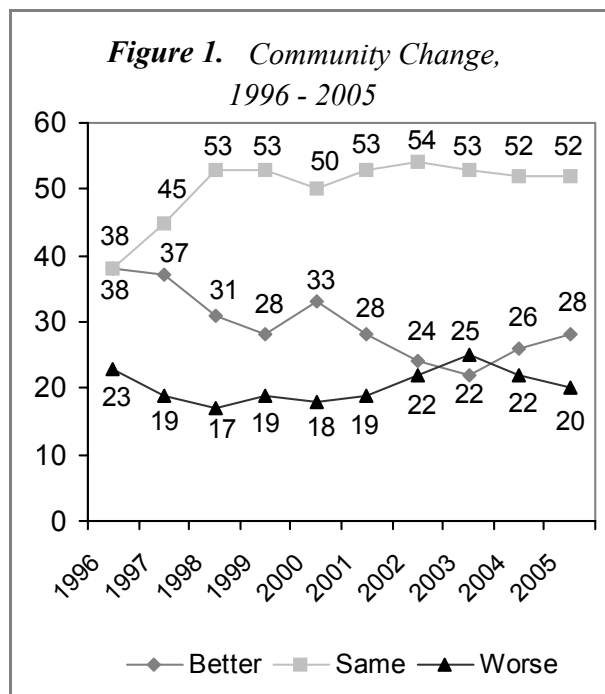
Community Social Dimensions

Respondents were also asked each year if they would describe their communities as friendly or unfriendly, trusting or distrusting, and supportive or hostile. For each of these three dimensions, respondents were asked to rate their community using a seven-point scale between each pair of contrasting views.

The proportion of respondents who view their community as friendly remained about the same compared to last year. This year, 74 percent rate their community as friendly, compared to 76 percent last year.[2] These proportions are similar to those in 2003 (74%) and 2002 (75%). The proportions rating their community as friendly were lower during the first six years of the study: 73 percent in 2001, 68 percent in 2000 and approximately 73 percent during the first four studies.

The proportion of respondents who viewed their community as trusting increased from 62 percent in 1996 to 66 percent in 1999. It then decreased to 59 percent in 2000, rose to 65 percent in 2002, decreased to 63 percent in 2003, increased to 65 percent last year and declined slightly to 64 percent this year.

A similar pattern emerged when examining the proportion of respondents who rated their community as supportive. The proportion stating their community was

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[2] The responses on the 7-point scale are converted to percentages as follows: values of 1, 2, and 3 are categorized as friendly, trusting, and supportive; values of 5, 6, and 7 are categorized as unfriendly, distrusting, and hostile; and a value of 4 is categorized as no opinion.

supportive first increased from 62 percent in 1996 to 65 percent in 1999, then it dropped to 60 percent in 2000. It then increased slightly to 62 percent in 2001, rose to 68 percent in 2002, decreased slightly to 67 percent in both 2003 and 2004 and increased slightly to 68 percent this year.

Plans to Leave the Community

Starting in 1998, respondents were asked, "Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?" The proportion planning to leave their community has remained relatively stable during the past eight years. Approximately three percent of the respondents in the first five studies for which this question was asked indicated they were planning to leave their community in the next year. The most recent three years, that proportion was five percent.

The expected destination for the persons planning to move has changed over time (Figure 2). The proportion planning to move to either the Lincoln or Omaha metropolitan areas steadily increased between 1999 and 2001 (from 10 to 18 percent). However, the proportion planning to move to one of those cities declined between 2001 and 2004 (from 18 to 7 percent). This year, the proportion increased to 12 percent. The proportion planning to move to some other place in Nebraska has remained fairly steady since 1999.

The proportion of expected movers planning to leave the state decreased from 1999 to 2003 (from 52 to 46 percent), then increased to 56 percent last year – the highest proportion in all eight years that this question has been asked. However, the

Figure 2. *Expected Destination of Those Planning to Move: 1998 - 2005*

Legend:
- Lincoln/Omaha metro area
- Some place else in Nebraska
- Out of Nebraska
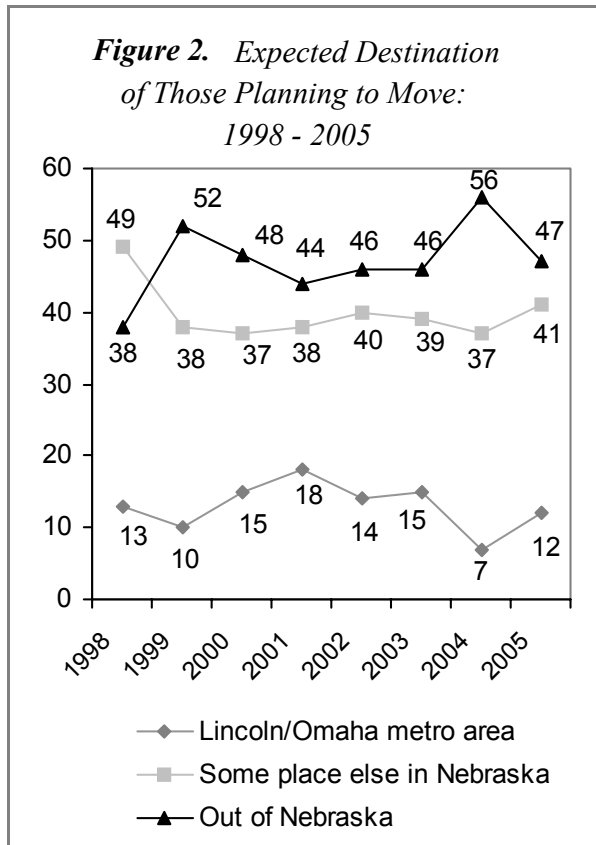
proportion planning to leave the state decreased to 47 percent this year.

Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities

Respondents were also asked how satisfied they are with various community services and amenities each year. They were asked this in all ten studies; however, in 1996 they were also asked about the availability of these services. Therefore, comparisons will only be made between the last nine studies, when the question wording was identical. The respondents were asked how satisfied they were with a list of 27 services and amenities, taking into consideration availability, cost, and quality.

Table 1 shows the proportions very satisfied with the service each year. The rank ordering of these items has remained relatively stable over the nine years. In addition, many of the proportions remained fairly consistent between the years.

The Community and Its Attributes in 2005

In this section, the 2005 data on respondents' evaluations of their communities and its attributes are first summarized and then examined in terms of any differences that may exist depending upon the size of the respondent's community, the region in which they live, or various individual attributes such as household income or age.

Community Change

Over one-half (52%) of the respondents state their community has stayed the same during the past year, 28 percent say their community has changed for the better, and 20 percent believe it has changed for the worse (see Figure 1). The perceptions of the change occurring in their community by various demographic subgroups are examined (Appendix Table 2).

Residents living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smallest communities to say that their community has changed for the better. Thirty-nine percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more believe their community has changed for the better, but only 15 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people share this opinion (Figure 3).

Table 1. *Proportions of Respondents "Very Satisfied" with Each Service, 1997 - 2005*

Service/Amenity	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Library services	40	40	41	41	40	43	40	41	44
Education (K - 12)	31	30	32	32	31	32	36	33	35
Parks and recreation	30	29	31	29	29	31	30	29	34
Basic medical care services	27	28	29	30	27	26	27	27	31
Sewage disposal	27	27	26	28	24	26	28	23	31
Senior centers	26	25	27	27	25	25	27	25	31
Water disposal	25	24	24	26	22	24	26	21	29
Solid waste disposal	24	24	24	24	22	22	24	19	25
Law enforcement	22	22	22	21	19	19	19	17	22
Nursing home care	21	22	24	23	21	20	25	24	27
Highways and bridges	18	19	20	20	16	16	18	15	NA
Housing	18	18	18	17	16	16	19	14	17
Trails for walking, skating and biking	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Restaurants	15	16	14	15	15	14	17	16	19
Day care services	13	14	14	13	13	13	16	15	17
Head start programs	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	16
Streets	13	12	14	14	11	12	16	12	NA
Airport	11	12	12	12	11	11	NA	NA	NA
Retail shopping	11	11	10	11	11	11	12	10	14
City/village government	10	9	10	9	10	8	11	7	10
County government	9	9	9	8	9	7	10	6	9
Mental health services	8	10	9	9	10	9	9	8	11
Entertainment	6	7	6	7	7	5	6	6	8
Airline service	5	5	5	5	4	4	NA	NA	NA
Taxi service	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Rail service	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Bus service	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	4
Air service	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	6
Streets and highways	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1

NA = Not asked that particular year

The other groups most likely to say their community has changed for the better include: persons living in the South Central region (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region), persons between the ages of 30 and 39, respondents with the highest household incomes, widowed persons, persons with the highest education levels and respondents with sales or professional occupations.

Figure 3. Perceptions of Community Change by Community Size

Community Size	Worse	Same	Better
10,000 or more	16	45	39
5,000 - 9,999	20	56	24
1,000 - 4,999	25	52	24
500 - 999	19	57	25
Less than 500	25	60	15

■ Worse ▨ Same □ Better
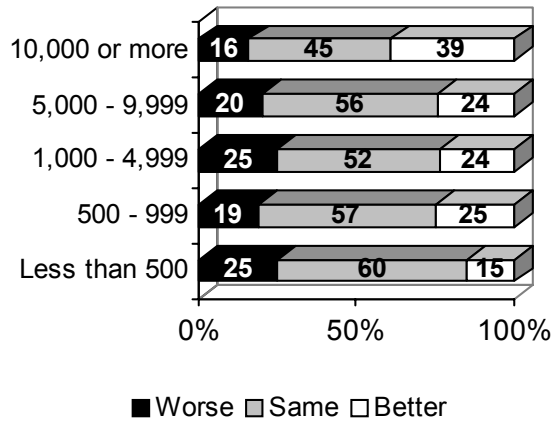
Community Social Dimensions

In addition to asking respondents about their perceptions of the change occurring in their community, they were also asked to rate its social dimensions. They were asked if they would describe their communities as friendly or unfriendly, trusting or distrusting, and supportive or hostile. Overall, respondents rate their communities as friendly (74%), trusting (64%) and supportive (68%).

Respondents' ratings of their community on these dimensions differ by some of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 3). Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the largest communities to rate their community as both trusting and supportive. Seventy-three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations between 500 and 999 say their community is trusting, compared to 58 percent of persons living in or near

communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Persons with the highest household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to rate their community as trusting. When comparing responses by age, older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to view their community as friendly, trusting and supportive. As an example, 73 percent of persons age 65 and older say their community is supportive. Yet, only 59 percent of persons age 19 to 29 share this opinion.

Widowed respondents are the marital group most likely to view their community as trusting and supportive. When examining differences by education, persons with at least a four-year college degree are the group most likely to rate their community as trusting.

One difference occurred by occupation. Farmers and ranchers and persons with sales occupations are the groups most likely to rate their community as supportive. Seventy-three percent of these two groups view their community as supportive, compared to 57 percent of persons with service positions.

Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities

Next, rural residents were asked to rate how satisfied they are with 27 different services and amenities, taking into consideration cost, availability, and quality. Residents report high levels of satisfaction with some services, but other services and amenities have higher levels of dissatisfaction.

At least one-third of the respondents are either "very dissatisfied" or "somewhat dissatisfied" with entertainment (43%), retail shopping (39%), and restaurants (36%) (Appendix Table 4). The services or amenities respondents are most satisfied with (based on the combined percentage of "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" responses) include: parks and recreation (74%), library services (74%), basic medical care services (73%), highways and bridges (69%) and education (K - 12) (69%).

The ten services and amenities with the greatest dissatisfaction ratings were analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 5). Many differences emerge.

Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to be dissatisfied with the entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants in their community. As an example, 57 percent of persons between the ages of 19 and 39 are dissatisfied with entertainment, compared to only 26 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with the entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants in their community include: persons living in or near the larger communities and persons with higher education levels.

Persons living in the Panhandle are more likely than persons living elsewhere to be dissatisfied with the entertainment in their community. However, residents of both the Northeast and North Central regions are the groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their retail shopping.

Persons with the highest household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be dissatisfied with both the entertainment and restaurants in their communities. Females are more likely than males to be dissatisfied with their community's retail shopping.

Married respondents are the marital group most likely to be dissatisfied with the restaurants in their community, but the divorced/separated and never married respondents are the groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with entertainment.

Persons with professional occupations are more likely than persons with other occupations to be dissatisfied with both the retail shopping and restaurants in their community.

Persons living in or near the larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smaller communities to be dissatisfied with both their city/village and county government. Thirty-six percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more are dissatisfied with their city/village government, compared to 24 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their city/village and county government include: persons living in the North Central region, persons between the ages of 40 and 64, the divorced/separated respondents, married persons and males.

The other groups most likely to report being dissatisfied with their city/village government include: persons with higher

household incomes, respondents with only some college education and persons with occupations classified as "other."

The groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their streets include: residents of the South Central region, persons with lower household incomes, younger respondents, the divorced/separated respondents, persons without a four-year college degree, and laborers. When examining satisfaction with streets by community size, persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 4,999 are the group most likely to be *satisfied* with their streets.

The groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with the transportation services (bus, rail and airline services) in their community include: persons living in or near the largest communities, residents of the Panhandle and older persons.

Persons with professional occupations are more likely than persons with other occupations to be dissatisfied with the bus and airline services in their community. Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be dissatisfied with their airline service. The widowed respondents are more likely than the other marital groups to express dissatisfaction with their community's bus service. Persons with the highest education levels are most likely to be dissatisfied with their airline service.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the larger communities to express dissatisfaction with their law enforcement. Thirty-one percent of persons living in or near communities with less than

Figure 4. Dissatisfaction with Law Enforcement by Community Size
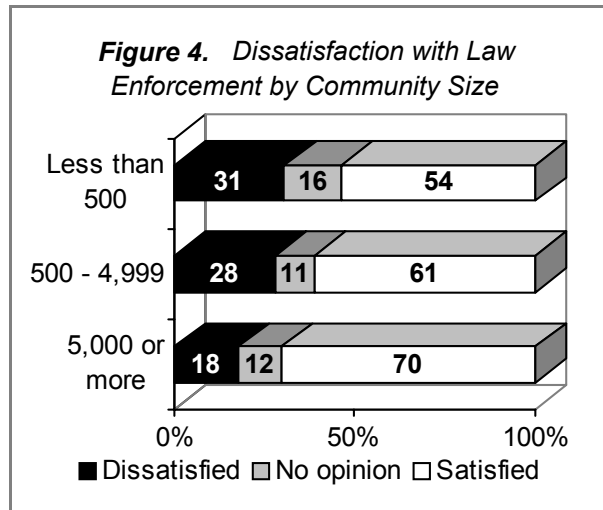
500 people are dissatisfied with their law enforcement (Figure 4). However, only 18 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more are dissatisfied with this service.

Persons living in the North Central region and younger persons are the other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their community's law enforcement.

Respondents were next asked to rate their satisfaction with other items in their community. At least one-half are very or somewhat satisfied with the following: appearance of residential areas (66%), crime control (61%), maintenance of sidewalks and public areas (57%) and noise (54%) (Figure 5).

Responses to this question differ by many of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 6). In general, residents living in or near the largest communities are more likely than residents of smaller communities to be satisfied with each of these items, with the exception of noise. As an example, approximately 61 percent of persons living

Figure 5. *Satisfaction with Items in Community*

Item	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied
Appearance of residential areas	23	11	66
Crime control	29	10	61
Maintenance of public areas	26	16	57
Noise	19	27	54
Graffiti cleanup	10	44	46
Litter control	34	20	46
Housing code enforcement	23	41	36
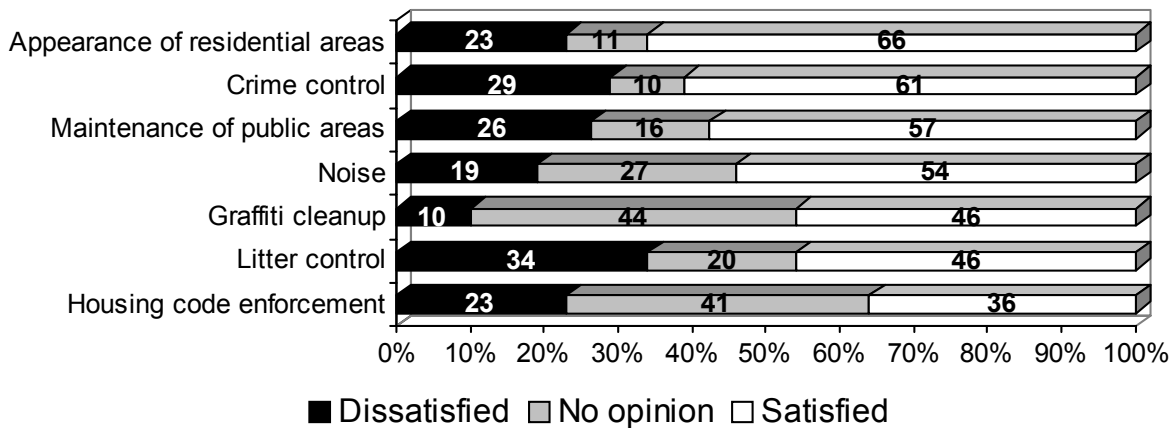
in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more report being satisfied with the maintenance of sidewalks and public areas in their community. However, only 46 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people are satisfied with this item. This does not mean that residents of the smaller communities are more likely than residents of larger communities to be dissatisfied with the items, though. Instead, they are more likely to select "no opinion" when rating these items. When examining their satisfaction with noise, persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 are the group most likely to report being satisfied with this item.

Persons with the highest education levels are more likely than persons with less education to report satisfaction with each of the items listed in Figure 5. Persons with higher incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be satisfied with the following: crime control, housing code enforcement and graffiti cleanup.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to report satisfaction with crime control and housing code enforcement. Persons between the ages of 30 and 39 are the group most likely to be satisfied with litter control and noise.

Persons with sales occupations are the occupation group most likely to be satisfied with both housing code enforcement and maintenance of sidewalks and public areas. Persons with professional occupations are the group most likely to report satisfaction with litter control.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions to be satisfied with graffiti cleanup. Panhandle residents are most likely to report satisfaction with noise. Males are more likely than females to be satisfied with crime control, while females are more likely than males to report satisfaction with maintenance of sidewalks and public areas.

Two items have statistically significant differences by marital status. Married

respondents are the group most likely to be satisfied with crime control, while both widowed and married persons are the groups most likely to express satisfaction with housing code enforcement.

Finally, respondents were given a list of statements about their community and were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each one. Sixty percent agree or strongly agree that their community is an ideal place to live (Table 2). Fifty-two percent say their community has good business leaders, while 44 percent agree that "my community's future looks bright." Seventy-two percent disagree that their community is good enough as it is without trying to change it and 76 percent disagree that younger residents of their community

tend to stay there after completing high school.

Responses to this question are examined by region, community size and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 7). Many differences emerge.

Residents living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to think their community's future looks bright. Fifty-nine percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more agree with that statement, compared to only 25 percent of residents living in or near communities with less than 500 people (Figure 6).

Table 2. *Opinions About Community*

	Strongly Disagree	*Disagree*	*No Opinion*	*Agree*	*Strongly Agree*
My community's future looks bright.	9%	33%	14%	38%	6%
My community is good enough as it is without trying to change it.	16	56	12	14	2
My community has good governmental leaders.	9	23	29	35	5
My community has good business leaders.	5	17	26	46	6
Most residents of my community are satisfied with things as they are.	4	31	27	36	3
My community is an ideal place to live.	4	20	17	47	13
Younger residents of my community tend to stay here after completing high school.	30	46	16	7	1

Figure 6. *"My Community's Future Looks Bright" by Community Size*

Less than 500: Disagree 61, No opinion 15, Agree 25
500 - 999: Disagree 49, No opinion 14, Agree 37
1,000 - 4,999: Disagree 49, No opinion 13, Agree 39
5,000 - 9,999: Disagree 40, No opinion 17, Agree 44
10,000 or more: Disagree 28, No opinion 14, Agree 59

■ Disagree □ No opinion □ Agree
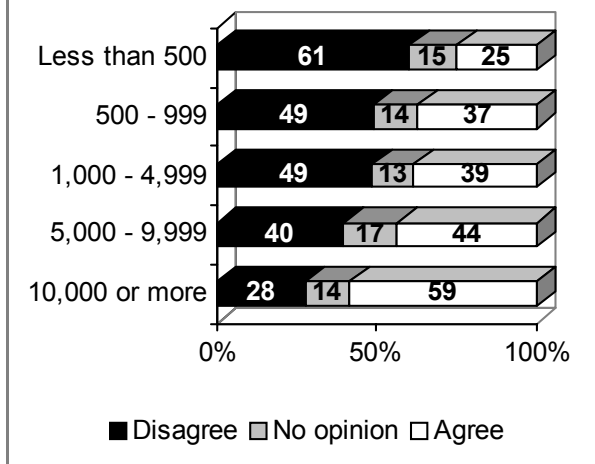
Other groups most likely to agree that their community's future looks bright include: persons living in the South Central region, persons with the highest household incomes, younger persons, married persons, persons who have never married, persons with the highest education levels and persons with professional occupations.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to agree that their community is good enough as it is without trying to change it. Other groups most likely to agree with this assessment of their community include: persons with the lowest household incomes, the oldest persons, widowed respondents, persons with less education and farmers and ranchers.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to believe that their community has both good governmental leaders and good business leaders. Forty-eight percent of persons age 65 and older agree their community has good government leaders,

compared to 30 percent of persons age 19 to 29. Other groups most likely to agree with both statements include: widowed respondents, persons with a four-year college degree and persons with professional occupations.

The community size group most likely to agree that they have good governmental leaders are persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 are the group most likely to believe they have good business leaders. Also, persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to agree their community has good business leaders.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to agree that most residents of their community are satisfied with things as they are. Forty-six percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people agree with that statement, compared to 31 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999. The other groups most likely to agree with this statement include: older persons, both married and widowed persons, persons with the highest education levels and farmers and ranchers.

When asked the extent to which they agree or disagree that their community is an ideal place to live, only two notable differences are detected. Older persons and the widowed are the age and marital groups most likely to agree that their community is

an ideal place to live.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that younger residents of their community tend to stay there after completing high school. Sixteen percent of persons age 19 to 29 agree with this statement, compared to six percent of persons age 50 to 64. Other groups most likely to agree that younger residents stay in their communities include: persons living in or near the largest communities, residents of the South Central region, persons with higher household incomes, persons who have never married and persons with the highest education levels.

Plans to Leave the Community

To determine rural Nebraskans' migration intentions, respondents were asked, "Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?" Response options included yes, no or uncertain. A follow-up question (asked only of those who indicated they were planning to move) asked where they planned to move. The answer categories for this question were: Lincoln/Omaha metro areas, some place in Nebraska outside the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas, or some place other than Nebraska.

Only five percent indicate they are planning to move from their community in the next year, seven percent are uncertain and 88 percent have no plans to move. Of those who are planning to move, 53 percent plan to remain in the state, with 12 percent planning to move to either the Lincoln or Omaha area and 41 percent plan to move to another part of the state. Forty-seven percent are planning to leave Nebraska.

Figure 7. *Plans to Move from Community by Age*

Age	No	Uncertain	Yes
65 and older	95	3	2
50 - 64	89	7	4
40 - 49	84	11	6
30 - 39	85	9	6
19 - 29	68	17	15

■ No ▨ Uncertain ☐ Yes
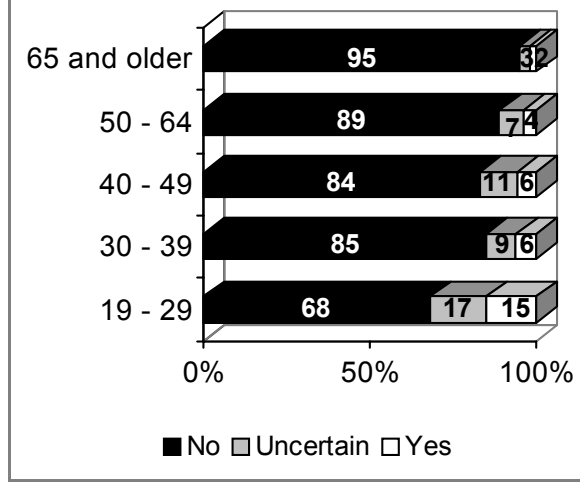
Intentions to move from their community differed by age, marital status, education and occupation (Appendix Table 8). Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to be planning to move from their community in the next year (Figure 7). Fifteen percent of persons between the ages of 19 and 29 are planning to move next year, compared to only two percent of persons age 65 and older. An additional 17 percent of the younger respondents indicate they are uncertain if they plan to move.

The other groups most likely to be planning to move from their community next year include persons who have never married, persons with the highest education levels and persons with sales occupations.

When comparing the destinations of the expected movers, statistically significant differences occur only by community size and age. The expected movers currently living in or near the largest communities are

the community size group most likely to be planning to leave the state or to move to the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas. Fifty-five percent of the expected movers currently living in or near communities with more than 10,000 people are planning to leave the state, compared to only 31 percent of the expected movers currently living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999.

The expected movers between the ages of 40 and 49 are the group most likely to be planning to leave the state. Sixty-two percent of the expected movers in this age group plan to leave the state, compared to only 19 percent of the expected movers between the ages of 30 and 39. The youngest persons are the group most likely to be planning to move to the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas. Twenty-six percent of the expected movers between the ages of 19 and 29 plan to move to the metropolitan areas, compared to only 6 percent of the expected movers between the ages of 30 and 39.

Housing

Housing is an important issue in both communities and rural areas of Nebraska. To find out more about the condition of housing in rural Nebraska, respondents were asked several questions about their residence.

Eighty-four percent of rural Nebraskans own their home (see Figure 8). Home ownership differs by all of the individual characteristics examined (Appendix Table 9).

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to own their home (Figure 8).
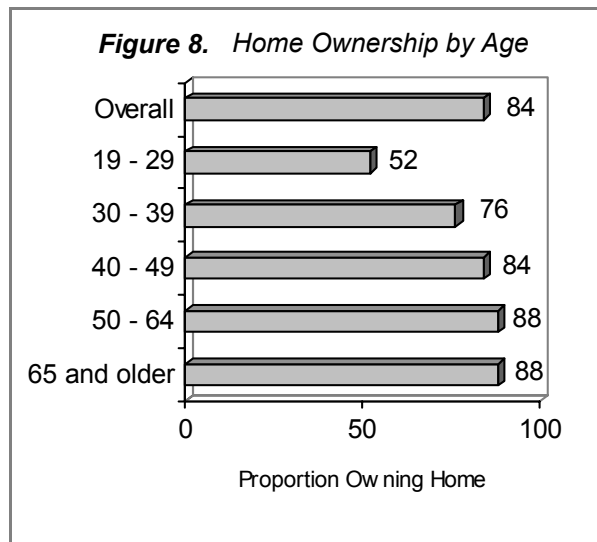
Figure 8. Home Ownership by Age

Age	Proportion Owning Home
Overall	84
19 - 29	52
30 - 39	76
40 - 49	84
50 - 64	88
65 and older	88

Eighty-eight percent of persons over the age of 50 own their home, compared to only 52 percent of persons age 19 to 29.

Other groups most likely to own their home include: persons with the highest household incomes, males, married persons, persons with the highest education levels and persons with professional occupations.

When asked in what type of dwelling they reside, 75% selected single family dwelling. Twenty percent live in a farm/rural residence. Other responses include: apartment (4%), trailer/mobile home (4%), duplex/townhouse (2%) and other (1%). Respondents could choose more than answer to this question.

The type of dwelling differed by many of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 10). Persons living in or near the larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smallest communities to live in a single family dwelling, apartment and duplex/townhouse. Persons living in or near the smallest

communities are the group most likely to live in a trailer/mobile home or farm/rural residence.

One difference is detected by region. Persons living in either the North Central or Southeast regions are the groups most likely to live in a farm/rural residence. Twenty-five percent of persons living in these two regions live in a farm/rural residence, compared to 18 percent of persons living in either the Panhandle or South Central regions.

When comparing dwellings by household income, persons with the highest incomes are most likely to live in a single family dwelling. Persons with the lowest incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to live in a trailer/mobile home, an apartment or a duplex/townhouse. Younger persons are more likely than older persons to live in either an apartment or duplex/townhouse. Persons between the ages of 30 and 64 are the age groups most likely to live in a farm/rural residence.

Males are more likely than females to live in a single family dwelling or farm/rural residence. Females are more likely than males to live in an apartment or duplex/townhouse.

When comparing responses by marital status, married persons are the group most likely to live in a single family dwelling or a farm/rural residence. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to live in either an apartment or duplex/townhouse. Persons who are divorced or separated are most likely to live in a trailer/mobile home.

Persons with a four-year college degree are more likely than persons with less education to live in a single family dwelling. Persons with less education are more likely than persons with more education to live in a trailer/mobile home or farm/rural residence.

A few differences also occur by occupation. Persons with sales occupations are the group most likely to live in a single family dwelling. Farmers and ranchers are the group most likely to live in a farm/rural residence and persons with administrative support positions are the group most likely to live in an apartment.

Respondents were next asked about the age of their residence. They were asked the approximate year their residence was built. Answers ranged from 1850 to 2005. The average age of the respondents' housing in rural Nebraska is 50 years. Twenty-four percent of residences were built before 1930 (see Figure 9). Twenty-four percent were built between 1930 and 1959 and 29 percent

Figure 9. *Year Residence Built by Community Size*

	Prior to 1930	1930 - 1959	1960 - 1979	1980 - 2005
Overall	24	24	29	24
10,000 and over	12	24	36	29
5,000 - 9,999	23	27	29	21
1,000 - 4,999	31	25	25	19
500 - 999	35	20	24	22
Less than 500	35	21	22	23
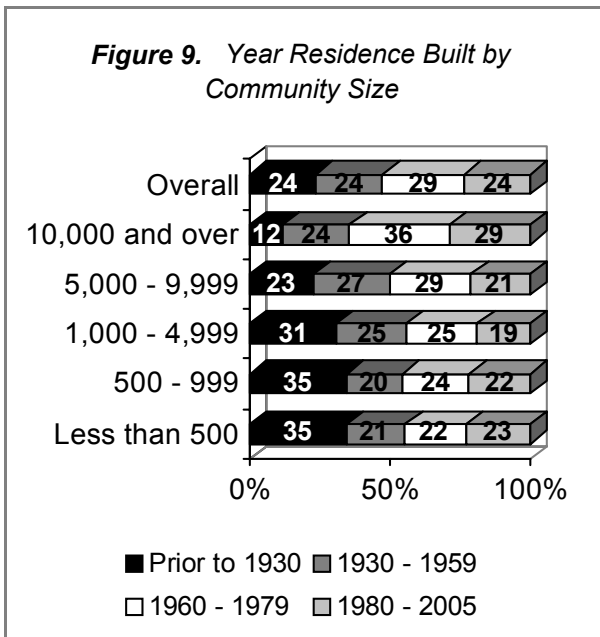
were built between 1960 and 1979. The remaining 24 percent were built in 1980 or later.

The age of respondents' housing stock is examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 11). Many differences emerge. The housing stock in smaller communities is older than the housing located in larger communities. Over one-third (35%) of the residences in communities with less than 1,000 people were built before 1930 (Figure 9). Only 12 percent of the homes in communities with populations of 10,000 or more were built prior to 1930. And, 29 percent of the homes in the largest communities were built in 1980 or later, compared to 19 percent of the homes in communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999. The average age of homes in communities with less than 1,000 people is 57 years, compared to 41 years for homes in communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

The region having the largest proportion of homes built prior to 1930 is the Southeast region (32%). In comparison, only 20 percent of the homes in the Panhandle were built in this time period.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to live in an older home. Thirty-two percent of persons with incomes under $20,000 live in a home built before 1930, compared to only 18 percent of persons with incomes of $60,000 or more. Thirty-five percent of persons with the highest incomes live in homes built in the past 25 years.

Other groups most likely to live in homes

built before 1930 include: older persons, persons who have never married, persons with lower education levels and farmers and ranchers.

When comparing the age of housing by type of dwelling, a more complete picture of the rural housing stock is shown. Farm/rural residences tend to be older than other types of dwellings. Over one-third (35%) of farm/rural residences were built before 1930 (Figure 10). Almost one-quarter (24%) of the single family dwellings were built in this time period. Conversely, 60% of the duplexes/townhouses were built in 1980 or later. Only 21 percent of single family dwellings were built in the past 25 years.

To further determine the condition of the housing stock in rural Nebraska, respondents were asked for responses to four statements about the condition of their home. Most respondents appear satisfied with their home. Only 24 percent say the current size of their home does not meet

Figure 10. *Year Residence Built by Dwelling Type*

Single family: 24 | 26 | 30 | 21
Mobile home: 2 | 54 | 44
Farm/rural residence: 35 | 22 | 20 | 23
Apartment: 8 | 13 | 36 | 43
Duplex/townhouse: 3 | 13 | 24 | 60

0%   50%   100%

■ Prior to 1930 ▨ 1930 - 1959
□ 1960 - 1979 ▨ 1980 - 2005

Figure 11. *Opinions About Home*

Opinion	Disagree	No opinion	Agree
Current size doesn't meet needs	70	6	24
Home needs major repairs	67	10	24
Home needs lots of routine maintenance	52	10	38
Like location of home	7	6	87

■ Disagree ▨ No opinion ☐ Agree

their needs (Figure 11). The same proportion (24%) say their home is in need of major repairs. Thirty-eight percent agree that their home needs a lot of routine maintenance, but 87 percent like the location (neighborhood) of their home.

Rural Nebraskans' opinions about their home differ by the size of their community and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 12). Younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that the current size of their home does not meet their needs. Thirty-five percent of persons under the age of 40 agree with this statement, compared to

17 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Over one-third (35%) of persons who do not own their home say the size does not meet their current needs. In comparison, only 22 percent of persons who own their home felt the same.

Persons who are widowed are the marital group most likely to agree that the current size of their home *does* meet their needs. When comparing responses by education, persons with a four-year college degree are most likely to say their current home meets their needs.

One-third (33%) of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people say their home is in need of major repairs (Figure 12). Only 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more are facing this problem.

Thirty-nine percent of renters say their home is in need of major repairs. Only 21 percent of home owners agree with this statement.

Other groups most likely to agree that their home is in need of major repairs include: persons with lower household incomes, persons between the ages of 30 and 49, females, persons who are divorced/ separated or never married, persons with lower education levels and manual laborers.

Figure 12. *Home in Need of Major Repairs by Community Size*

Community Size	%
10,000 or more	19
5,000 - 9,999	19
1,000 - 4,999	26
500 - 999	24
Less than 500	33

% within community size category agreeing with statement
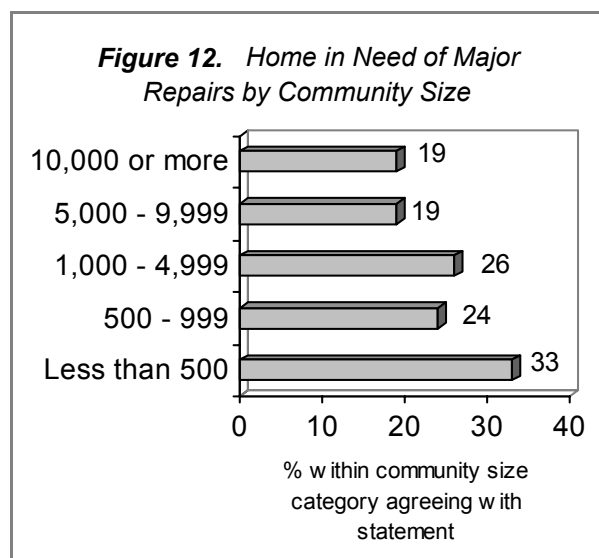
Many of these same groups are also the ones most likely to agree that their home needs a lot of routine maintenance: persons living in or near the smallest communities, persons with lower incomes, persons between the ages of 30 and 64, the divorced/separated respondents, persons with the lowest education levels, persons with service occupations and renters.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the largest communities to agree that they like the location (neighborhood) of their home. Ninety-one percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people agree with this statement, compared to 84 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999.

Other groups most likely to like the location of their home include: older persons, both widowed and married persons, persons with sales occupations, farmers and ranchers and home owners.

Finally, the respondents were asked how important it is to them to own their home. Eighty-two percent believe it is very important to own their home. An additional 12 percent say it is somewhat important and six percent say it is not at all important. Differences in response to this question are detected by all of the individual attributes examined (Appendix Table 13).

Persons who do not currently own their home do not feel it is important for them to do so. Only 32 percent of renters say it is very important for them to own their home, compared to 91 percent of home owners

Figure 13. *Importance of Home Ownership by Home Ownership*
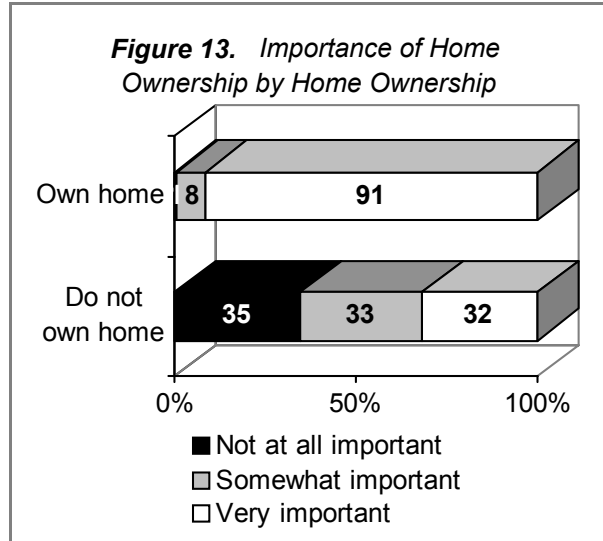
(Figure 13). Conversely, 35 percent of renters say it is not at all important to own their home. Only one percent of home owners share this opinion.

Other groups most likely to say it is very important to own their home include: persons with the highest incomes, persons over the age of 30, males, married persons, and persons with the highest education levels.

Conclusion

Rural Nebraskans are generally positive about their communities. The majority believe their community has either stayed the same or changed for the better during the past year. In addition, most characterize their communities as friendly, trusting and supportive. Many also say their community is an ideal place to live.

However, when asked about the future of their community, mixed opinions appear. Residents in the smaller communities in the state are not as confident about their future

as are residents in larger communities. This may be due to a sense of complacency in these smaller communities. Residents there tend to think their community is good enough as it is without trying to change it or that most residents are satisfied with things as they are.

Another indicator of community satisfaction is evident when examining rural Nebraskans' migration intentions. Most rural Nebraskans are planning to stay in their community next year. Only five percent are planning to move and seven percent are uncertain.

Housing is an important issue in most communities. Home ownership is common in rural Nebraska. However, the condition of some of the housing should raise concerns. Smaller communities have an older housing stock and a sizeable proportion of homes that are in need of major repairs. In addition, many renters are experiencing problems with their residence. Many say the current size of their home does not meet their needs and that it is in need of major repairs. A large proportion of younger persons are renting homes, so it is important to have suitable housing available to attract this generation to smaller communities.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska
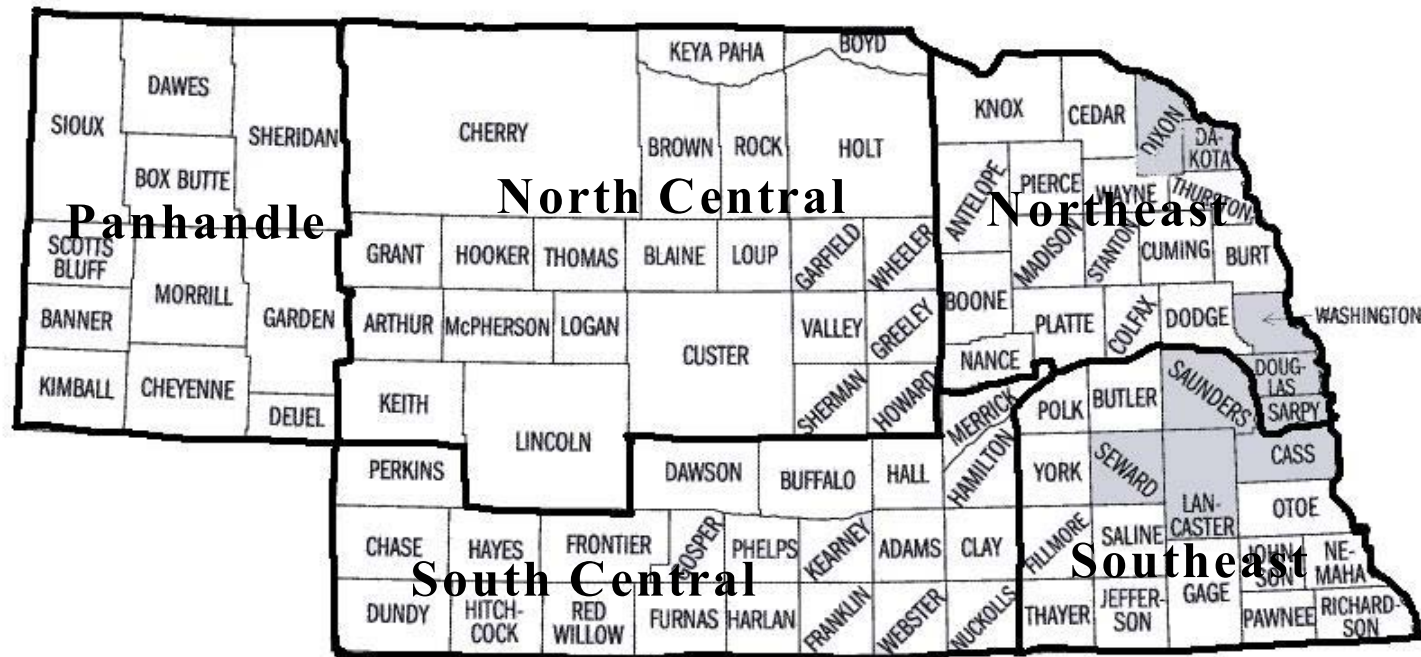
Metropolitan counties (not surveyed)

Appendix Table 1. *Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents Compared to 2000 Census*

	2005 Poll	*2004 Poll*	*2003 Poll*	*2002 Poll*	*2001 Poll*	*2000 Poll*	*2000 Census*
Age : [1]							
20 - 39	15%	18%	18%	16%	17%	20%	33%
40 - 64	51%	49%	51%	51%	49%	54%	42%
65 and over	34%	32%	32%	32%	33%	26%	24%
Gender: [2]							
Female	32%	32%	51%	36%	37%	57%	51%
Male	69%	68%	49%	64%	63%	43%	49%
Education: [3]							
Less than 9th grade	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	7%
9th to 12th grade (no diploma)	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	10%
High school diploma (or equivalent)	33%	34%	34%	32%	35%	34%	35%
Some college, no degree	24%	24%	23%	25%	26%	28%	25%
Associate degree	13%	12%	11%	10%	8%	9%	7%
Bachelors degree	14%	15%	16%	16%	13%	15%	11%
Graduate or professional degree	10%	8%	9%	10%	8%	9%	4%
Household income: [4]							
Less than $10,000	8%	9%	8%	8%	9%	3%	10%
$10,000 - $19,999	14%	15%	14%	15%	16%	10%	16%
$20,000 - $29,999	16%	16%	16%	17%	20%	15%	17%
$30,000 - $39,999	16%	16%	16%	17%	16%	19%	15%
$40,000 - $49,999	14%	13%	13%	14%	14%	17%	12%
$50,000 - $59,999	10%	11%	11%	11%	9%	15%	10%
$60,000 - $74,999	10%	10%	11%	9%	8%	11%	9%
$75,000 or more	13%	11%	11%	10%	8%	11%	11%
Marital Status: [5]							
Married	71%	69%	73%	73%	70%	95%	61%
Never married	7%	9%	7%	6%	7%	0.2%	22%
Divorced/separated	11%	10%	9%	9%	10%	2%	9%
Widowed/widower	11%	12%	11%	12%	14%	4%	8%

[1] 2000 Census universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

[2] 2000 Census universe is total non-metro population.

[3] 2000 Census universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

[4] 2000 Census universe is all non-metro households.

[5] 2000 Census universe is non-metro population 15 years of age and over.

Appendix Table 2. *Perceptions of Community Change by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

Communities across the nation are undergoing change. When
you think about this past year, would you say...
My community has changed for the

	Worse	_Same_	_Better_	_Significance_
		Percentages		
Community Size		(n = 2623)		
Less than 500	25	60	15	
500 - 999	19	57	25	
1,000 - 4,999	25	52	24	$P^2 = 102.5$
5,000 - 9,999	20	56	24	(.000)
10,000 and up	16	45	39	
Region		(n = 2715)		
Panhandle	17	56	27	
North Central	20	50	29	
South Central	18	49	33	$P^2 = 25.81$
Northeast	22	54	25	(.001)
Southeast	24	54	22	
Income Level		(n = 2512)		
Under $20,000	24	53	23	
$20,000 - $39,999	22	53	25	$P^2 = 33.99$
$40,000 - $59,999	20	53	27	(.000)
$60,000 and over	16	47	36	
Age		(n = 2732)		
19 - 29	12	62	26	
30 - 39	17	52	31	
40 - 49	24	49	27	$P^2 = 20.10$
50 - 64	23	51	26	(.010)
65 and older	19	53	29	
Gender		(n = 2698)		
Male	21	52	27	$P^2 = 1.56$
Female	19	51	29	(.459)
Marital Status		(n = 2694)		
Married	21	52	28	
Never married	17	60	24	
Divorced/separated	25	48	27	$P^2 = 12.82$
Widowed	17	51	32	(.046)
Education		(n = 2699)		
H.S. diploma or less	22	56	22	
Some college	20	52	28	$P^2 = 44.41$
Bachelors or grad degree	17	46	37	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1790)		
Sales	20	45	35	
Manual laborer	21	62	17	
Professional/tech/admin	16	49	35	
Service	22	50	28	
Farming/ranching	27	54	20	
Skilled laborer	24	50	26	$P^2 = 48.60$
Administrative support	25	49	25	(.000)

Appendix Table 3. *Measures of Community Attributes in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	My community is...			Chi-square (sig.)	*My community is...*			Chi-square (sig.)	*My community is...*			Chi-square (sig.)
	Unfriendly	*No opinion*	*Friendly*		*Distrusting*	*No opinion*	*Trusting*		*Hostile*	*No opinion*	*Supportive*	
					Percentages							
Community Size		(n = 2602)				(n = 2505)				(n = 2482)		
Less than 500	10	16	75		12	19	69		8	21	71	
500 - 999	7	11	81		11	17	73		8	17	75	
1,000 - 4,999	9	16	75	$P^2 =$	13	22	66	$P^2 =$	13	19	69	$P^2 =$
5,000 - 9,999	10	17	73	13.59	14	21	65	28.72	11	23	66	21.00
10,000 and up	10	19	71	(.093)	18	24	58	(.000)	13	23	64	(.007)
Region		(n = 2687)				(n = 2582)				(n = 2555)		
Panhandle	9	15	76		14	22	64		9	22	69	
North Central	10	13	77		17	20	63		14	17	69	
South Central	9	18	74	$P^2 =$	14	23	63	$P^2 =$	11	22	67	$P^2 =$
Northeast	9	17	73	6.58	13	22	65	8.33	11	20	69	10.58
Southeast	11	17	72	(.582)	15	19	67	(.402)	12	23	66	(.227)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level		(n = 2494)				(n = 2404)				(n = 2377)		
Under $20,000	11	17	72		18	24	59		12	23	65	
$20,000 - $39,999	11	17	73	$P^2 =$	16	22	63	$P^2 =$	13	21	66	$P^2 =$
$40,000 - $59,999	8	15	77	8.21	13	18	69	15.37	11	19	71	6.43
$60,000 and over	8	16	76	(.223)	13	21	66	(.018)	10	20	70	(.377)
Age		(n = 2704)				(n = 2597)				(n = 2570)		
19 - 29	14	17	69		24	26	50		15	26	59	
30 - 39	10	18	73		15	21	63		11	21	68	
40 - 49	11	19	70	$P^2 =$	17	24	59	$P^2 =$	13	25	63	$P^2 =$
50 - 64	10	17	73	29.29	15	21	64	38.13	12	20	67	23.05
65 and older	7	13	80	(.000)	10	20	70	(.000)	9	18	73	(.003)

Appendix Table 3 continued

	My community is...				My community is...				My community is...		
		No		*Chi-square*		*No*		*Chi-square*		*No*		*Chi-square*
	Unfriendly	opinion	Friendly	(sig.)	Distrusting	opinion	Trusting	(sig.)	Hostile	opinion	Supportive	(sig.)
Gender		(n = 2673)		$P^2 =$		(n = 2569)		$P^2 =$		(n = 2542)		$P^2 =$
Male	9	16	75	2.99	14	21	65	4.45	11	21	68	0.34
Female	10	18	72	(.224)	15	24	61	(.108)	11	22	67	(.842)
Marital Status		(n = 2668)				(n = 2563)				(n = 2536)		
Married	9	16	75		14	21	65		11	20	69	
Never married	10	18	72	$P^2 =$	14	28	59	$P^2 =$	9	26	64	$P^2 =$
Divorced/separated	13	18	69	7.54	22	24	55	23.12	17	25	59	22.46
Widowed	7	16	77	(.274)	11	19	70	(.001)	9	16	75	(.001)
Education		(n = 2672)				(n = 2568)				(n = 2541)		
H.S. diploma or less	10	17	73	$P^2 =$	15	22	64	$P^2 =$	12	22	66	$P^2 =$
Some college	10	17	73	7.24	16	23	61	10.47	11	22	67	6.47
Bachelors degree	8	14	78	(.124)	12	19	69	(.033)	10	18	72	(.167)
Occupation		(n = 1792)				(n = 1764)				(n = 1756)		
Sales	8	13	79		13	19	69		10	17	73	
Manual laborer	7	25	69		17	26	57		12	30	58	
Prof/tech/admin	10	16	74		15	21	64		12	19	70	
Service	10	20	70		15	25	59		13	30	57	
Farming/ranching	9	12	78	$P^2 =$	11	18	71	$P^2 =$	8	19	73	$P^2 =$
Skilled laborer	9	16	75	17.16	14	19	67	22.19	9	21	70	44.05
Admin support	13	16	72	(.248)	16	29	55	(.075)	21	19	60	(.000)

Appendix Table 4. *Level of Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities*

Service/Amenity	Dissatisfied*	No opinion	Satisfied*
		Percentages	
Entertainment	43	23	34
Retail shopping	39	12	49
Restaurants	36	10	55
City/village government	31	22	47
Streets	30	9	61
County government	28	22	49
Bus service	28	65	8
Rail service	24	66	11
Law enforcement	23	13	65
Airline service	23	62	16
Housing	21	19	61
Trails for walking, skating, biking	21	33	47
Highways and bridges	17	14	69
Basic medical care services	17	11	73
Taxi service	17	70	13
Airport	16	51	33
Mental health services	15	54	31
Education (K - 12)	13	18	69
Parks and recreation	13	12	74
Solid waste disposal	12	24	64
Nursing home care	12	30	58
Sewage disposal	10	25	65
Day care services	9	47	44
Water disposal	9	27	64
Library services	7	19	74
Senior centers	6	30	63
Head start programs	6	54	40

* Dissatisfied represents the combined percentage of "very dissatisfied" or "somewhat dissatisfied" responses. Similarly, satisfied is the combination of "very satisfied" and "somewhat satisfied" responses.

Appendix Table 5. *Measures of Satisfaction with Ten Services and Amenities in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	Entertainment			Retail shopping			Restaurants			City/village government		
	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied
						Percentages						
Community Size		(n = 2592)			(n = 2599)			(n = 2623)			(n = 2608)	
Less than 500	35	31	34	36	21	43	29	16	55	24	26	50
500 - 4,999	46	25	30	42	14	44	39	10	51	29	22	49
5,000 and over	45	19	36	39	8	54	37	7	56	36	21	43
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 33.81 (.000)			P^2 = 66.39 (.000)			P^2 = 32.67 (.000)			P^2 = 24.55 (.000)		
Region		(n = 2683)			(n = 2691)			(n = 2714)			(n = 2701)	
Panhandle	47	19	33	40	9	51	40	8	53	31	23	46
North Central	43	27	31	42	15	44	36	9	55	37	19	45
South Central	41	21	38	35	10	56	34	9	58	28	25	47
Northeast	44	25	32	42	14	44	34	11	55	29	23	48
Southeast	42	25	33	40	12	48	39	12	50	34	20	46
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 16.35 (.038)			P^2 = 33.64 (.000)			P^2 = 12.40 (.134)			P^2 = 17.28 (.027)		
Income Level		(n = 2495)			(n = 2502)			(n = 2522)			(n = 2501)	
Under $20,000	37	27	36	37	14	49	31	13	56	28	28	44
$20,000 - $39,999	42	24	34	39	12	49	32	10	59	30	22	47
$40,000 - $59,999	46	22	32	41	12	48	37	10	53	33	21	46
$60,000 and over	49	17	34	40	10	50	44	7	49	32	18	50
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 28.05 (.000)			P^2 = 5.18 (.522)			P^2 = 34.02 (.000)			P^2 = 18.16 (.006)		
Age		(n = 2698)			(n = 2706)			(n = 2729)			(n = 2714)	
19 - 39	57	17	26	48	13	39	41	7	52	31	27	43
40 - 64	49	19	33	41	12	47	39	10	51	35	21	45
65 and over	26	34	40	30	12	58	27	10	63	26	23	52
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 167.93 (.000)			P^2 = 50.27 (.000)			P^2 = 49.42 (.000)			P^2 = 24.84 (.000)		
Gender		(n = 2665)			(n = 2674)			(n = 2697)			(n = 2681)	
Male	42	24	34	36	13	51	35	10	55	33	21	46
Female	45	23	33	45	11	44	36	9	55	28	24	47
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 1.58 (.455)			P^2 = 20.60 (.000)			P^2 = 0.91 (.636)			P^2 = 6.06 (.048)		
Marital Status		(n = 2660)			(n = 2669)			(n = 2692)			(n = 2676)	
Married	44	23	34	39	12	49	37	9	54	32	21	47
Never married	50	20	30	42	12	46	35	11	55	26	29	46
Divorced/separate	53	21	26	40	14	46	35	12	53	37	26	38
Widowed	25	31	44	37	11	52	27	12	62	25	23	52
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 52.37 (.000)			P^2 = 2.93 (.818)			P^2 = 15.33 (.018)			P^2 = 22.15 (.001)		
Education		(n = 2663)			(n = 2672)			(n = 2695)			(n = 2679)	
High school or less	39	27	35	35	13	51	31	12	57	31	26	43
Some college	47	21	32	42	13	45	37	9	54	33	21	45
College grad	44	22	34	41	9	50	40	8	52	29	18	54
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 17.29 (.002)			P^2 = 18.93 (.001)			P^2 = 20.97 (.000)			P^2 = 25.10 (.000)		
Occupation		(n = 1793)			(n = 1792)			(n = 1804)			(n = 1798)	
Prof/tech/admin.	48	18	34	44	7	49	44	6	50	31	20	49
Farming/ranching	40	26	35	34	21	46	29	13	59	26	29	45
Laborer	46	21	33	40	13	48	35	10	55	34	24	42
Other	50	18	32	44	11	45	39	10	50	35	19	46
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 11.10 (.085)			P^2 = 33.02 (.000)			P^2 = 27.81 (.000)			P^2 = 17.96 (.006)		

* Only the ten services with the highest combined percentage of very or somewhat dissatisfied are included in this table.

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Appendix Table 5 Continued.

	Streets			County Government			Bus Service			Rail Service		
	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied
						Percentages						
Community Size		(n = 2640)			(n = 2626)			(n = 2479)			(n = 2474)	
Less than 500	31	15	54	29	19	52	21	73	6	20	71	8
500 - 4,999	26	9	66	26	23	52	21	72	7	19	73	8
5,000 and over	33	8	59	31	23	47	34	58	8	27	60	13
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 34.07 (.000)			P^2 = 9.55 (.049)			P^2 = 61.92 (.000)			P^2 = 44.91 (.000)		
Region		(n = 2736)			(n = 2716)			(n = 2563)			(n = 2554)	
Panhandle	31	9	61	29	21	50	40	53	7	36	57	6
North Central	30	11	59	35	17	48	30	61	9	28	65	7
South Central	33	7	61	26	25	49	31	62	8	24	60	16
Northeast	27	11	62	26	25	49	21	71	9	18	73	9
Southeast	28	9	63	30	21	50	19	74	7	17	73	11
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 17.20 (.028)			P^2 = 19.21 (.014)			P^2 = 66.53 (.000)			P^2 = 90.71 (.000)		
Income Level		(n = 2534)			(n = 2521)			(n = 2387)			(n = 2381)	
Under $20,000	31	12	57	25	25	50	26	63	11	22	67	11
$20,000 - $39,999	31	9	61	27	23	50	29	63	8	25	65	10
$40,000 - $59,999	32	8	60	31	22	48	25	69	6	22	67	12
$60,000 and over	27	8	65	30	20	50	29	65	6	24	67	10
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 14.77 (.022)			P^2 = 7.85 (.249)			P^2 = 15.35 (.018)			P^2 = 3.69 (.718)		
Age		(n = 2750)			(n = 2731)			(n = 2578)			(n = 2569)	
19 - 39	33	11	57	26	33	41	14	80	6	13	77	11
40 - 64	33	8	59	34	21	46	29	64	8	25	65	10
65 and over	24	10	66	21	20	59	32	59	9	26	62	12
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 21.84 (.000)			P^2 = 85.85 (.000)			P^2 = 57.14 (.000)			P^2 = 36.28 (.000)		
Gender		(n = 2716)			(n = 2699)			(n = 2547)			(n = 2541)	
Male	30	9	61	31	21	49	28	66	7	24	65	11
Female	30	8	62	24	26	51	28	63	9	22	68	10
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 0.64 (.727)			P^2 = 18.14 (.000)			P^2 = 4.78 (.091)			P^2 = 2.48 (.290)		
Marital Status		(n = 2712)			(n = 2694)			(n = 2543)			(n = 2537)	
Married	30	9	62	30	20	50	27	66	7	24	66	11
Never married	24	13	63	27	28	45	29	64	7	23	65	13
Divorced/separate	41	10	49	30	31	39	26	65	9	20	70	10
Widowed	26	9	65	18	23	59	32	56	13	27	62	11
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 28.37 (.000)			P^2 = 44.34 (.000)			P^2 = 17.61 (.007)			P^2 = 4.81 (.568)		
Education		(n = 2714)			(n = 2697)			(n = 2544)			(n = 2537)	
High school or less	32	11	58	28	24	48	25	66	9	23	66	11
Some college	32	10	59	31	22	48	28	65	7	23	67	10
College grad	25	6	69	26	21	53	31	62	7	26	63	11
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 28.50 (.000)			P^2 = 7.49 (.112)			P^2 = 7.90 (.095)			P^2 = 3.79 (.435)		
Occupation		(n = 1808)			(n = 1805)			(n = 1731)			(n = 1734)	
Prof/tech/admin.	29	6	65	29	21	50	30	64	6	26	65	10
Farming/ranching	21	18	62	31	19	50	19	74	6	20	70	11
Laborer	40	9	52	31	26	43	21	71	8	20	69	11
Other	32	8	61	30	25	45	28	66	7	21	68	11
Chi-square (sig.)	P^2 = 55.35 (.000)			P^2 = 8.85 (.183)			P^2 = 17.35 (.008)			P^2 = 7.30 (.294)		

* Only the ten services with the highest combined percentage of very or somewhat dissatisfied are included in this table.

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	Law Enforcement			Airline Service		
	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied
			Percentages			
Community Size		(n = 2634)			(n = 2488)	
Less than 500	31	16	54	17	73	10
500 - 4,999	28	11	61	15	75	10
5,000 and over	18	12	70	30	49	21
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 54.55 (.000)			P^2 = 171.85 (.000)	
Region		(n = 2725)			(n = 2572)	
Panhandle	25	14	62	29	47	24
North Central	30	12	57	21	60	20
South Central	20	11	69	28	56	16
Northeast	22	14	64	20	68	12
Southeast	23	12	65	14	75	11
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 23.81 (.002)			P^2 = 93.17 (.000)	
Income Level		(n = 2526)			(n = 2394)	
Under $20,000	25	13	63	16	67	17
$20,000 - $39,999	23	12	65	22	64	15
$40,000 - $59,999	25	13	62	24	61	15
$60,000 and over	22	11	68	29	55	16
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 5.20 (.519)			P^2 = 29.21 (.000)	
Age		(n = 2741)			(n = 2587)	
19 - 39	25	18	58	20	68	12
40 - 64	27	11	62	24	61	15
65 and over	16	12	73	22	59	19
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 56.65 (.000)			P^2 = 15.82 (.003)	
Gender		(n = 2708)			(n = 2556)	
Male	24	12	64	23	62	15
Female	22	13	65	22	61	17
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 0.63 (.729)			P^2 = 1.76 (.415)	
Marital Status		(n = 2703)			(n = 2553)	
Married	23	12	65	23	62	15
Never married	25	13	61	23	60	18
Divorced/separated	30	12	59	19	68	13
Widowed	18	14	68	24	55	21
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 11.78 (.067)			P^2 = 12.42 (.053)	
Education		(n = 2706)			(n = 2554)	
High school or less	23	12	65	19	65	16
Some college	25	13	62	23	62	14
College grad	22	12	67	29	55	17
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 3.95 (.413)			P^2 = 25.38 (.000)	
Occupation		(n = 1804)			(n = 1740)	
Prof/tech/admin.	23	10	66	29	56	15
Farming/ranching	28	13	59	19	69	12
Laborer	23	16	60	21	68	11
Other	26	12	63	23	61	16
Chi-square (sig.)		P^2 = 11.42 (.076)			P^2 = 23.86 (.001)	

* Only the ten services with the highest combined percentage of very or somewhat dissatisfied are included in this table.

Appendix Table 6. *Satisfaction with Items in Community by Region, Community Size and Individual Attributes*

	Crime control				**Housing code enforcement**			
	Dissatisfied	*No opinion*	*Satisfied*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Dissatisfied*	*No opinion*	*Satisfied*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2683)				(n = 2663)		
Less than 500	32	13	55		19	49	31	
500 - 999	29	10	61		23	44	33	
1,000 - 4,999	34	9	56		23	41	36	
5,000 - 9,999	25	11	63	$P^2 = 29.00$	26	39	35	$P^2 = 18.71$
10,000 and up	26	8	65	(.000)	24	38	38	(.016)
Region		(n = 2717)				(n = 2698)		
Panhandle	29	10	61		22	42	36	
North Central	32	12	56		21	49	31	
South Central	27	9	65		24	39	38	
Northeast	31	10	60	$P^2 = 11.48$	23	39	38	$P^2 = 14.32$
Southeast	30	11	59	(.176)	24	41	35	(.074)
Income Level		(n = 2518)				(n = 2505)		
Under $20,000	31	13	56		19	47	35	
$20,000 - $39,999	30	8	62		23	42	35	
$40,000 - $59,999	32	10	58	$P^2 = 17.51$	25	41	34	$P^2 = 17.77$
$60,000 and over	25	9	66	(.008)	25	35	40	(.007)
Age		(n = 2734)				(n = 2714)		
19 - 29	28	13	59		19	53	28	
30 - 39	31	9	60		25	43	32	
40 - 49	34	9	56		27	41	32	
50 - 64	31	9	60	$P^2 = 22.32$	24	37	39	$P^2 = 32.52$
65 and older	24	11	65	(.004)	19	43	38	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2698)				(n = 2679)		
Male	28	9	62	$P^2 = 7.34$	23	40	37	$P^2 = 5.16$
Female	32	11	57	(.025)	23	44	33	(.076)
Marital Status		(n = 2693)				(n = 2674)		
Married	29	9	62		24	39	37	
Never married	28	14	59		19	49	33	
Divorced/separated	38	8	54	$P^2 = 36.13$	23	44	33	$P^2 = 15.67$
Widowed	24	18	59	(.000)	17	46	38	(.016)
Education		(n = 2697)				(n = 2677)		
H.S. diploma or less	30	11	59		22	45	34	
Some college	32	10	58	$P^2 = 19.33$	25	41	35	$P^2 = 16.91$
Bachelors degree	24	9	68	(.001)	23	36	41	(.002)
Occupation		(n = 1802)				(n = 1793)		
Sales	31	6	63		23	35	42	
Manual laborer	31	9	60		25	43	31	
Prof/tech/admin	29	8	63		25	37	38	
Service	29	9	62		29	33	38	
Farming/ranching	38	7	55		16	57	27	
Skilled laborer	28	12	60	$P^2 = 21.79$	23	39	37	$P^2 = 44.77$
Admin support	32	14	54	(.083)	28	33	39	(.000)

Appendix Table 6 continued

	Litter control				Maintenance of sidewalks and public areas			
	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Chi-square (sig.)	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Chi-square (sig.)
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2654)				(n = 2676)		
Less than 500	30	27	43		25	29	46	
500 - 999	30	22	48		27	15	58	
1,000 - 4,999	37	18	45		32	12	56	
5,000 - 9,999	32	19	49	$P^2 = 23.13$	26	13	62	$P^2 = 72.45$
10,000 and up	36	17	47	(.003)	24	15	61	(.000)
Region		(n = 2689)				(n = 2711)		
Panhandle	32	16	52		25	16	59	
North Central	33	21	46		24	16	60	
South Central	33	20	47		27	14	59	
Northeast	35	20	45	$P^2 = 7.75$	26	18	56	$P^2 = 10.04$
Southeast	36	21	43	(.459)	29	17	54	(.262)
Income Level		(n = 2492)				(n = 2519)		
Under $20,000	33	24	43		27	21	53	
$20,000 - $39,999	34	20	46		27	16	57	
$40,000 - $59,999	35	17	48	$P^2 = 11.52$	27	15	58	$P^2 = 10.04$
$60,000 and over	32	20	49	(.074)	26	15	59	(.123)
Age		(n = 2706)				(n = 2727)		
19 - 29	28	29	43		23	20	57	
30 - 39	31	19	50		25	14	61	
40 - 49	31	22	47		27	20	53	
50 - 64	37	17	45	$P^2 = 17.50$	27	14	59	$P^2 = 13.52$
65 and older	34	20	46	(.025)	27	16	58	(.095)
Gender		(n = 2670)				(n = 2692)		
Male	34	20	46	$P^2 = 1.50$	26	18	56	$P^2 = 18.60$
Female	33	19	48	(.473)	28	12	61	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2666)				(n = 2687)		
Married	34	20	47		27	17	57	
Never married	28	27	46		22	16	62	
Divorced/separated	36	20	44	$P^2 = 9.31$	26	19	55	$P^2 = 8.67$
Widowed	36	17	47	(.157)	27	12	61	(.193)
Education		(n = 2669)				(n = 2690)		
H.S. diploma or less	35	22	43		27	18	55	
Some college	32	21	47	$P^2 = 17.82$	27	17	56	$P^2 = 15.91$
Bachelors degree	34	15	51	(.001)	25	12	63	(.003)
Occupation		(n = 1783)				(n = 1801)		
Sales	35	18	46		23	15	62	
Manual laborer	36	20	45		27	17	56	
Prof/tech/admin	33	18	50		27	14	58	
Service	32	19	49		26	13	61	
Farming/ranching	26	31	43		17	25	58	
Skilled laborer	36	19	45	$P^2 = 37.95$	25	16	59	$P^2 = 32.42$
Admin support	44	17	39	(.001)	26	13	61	(.003)

	Graffiti cleanup				Noise			
	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Chi-square (sig.)	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Chi-square (sig.)
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2650)				(n = 2669)		
Less than 500	9	57	34		14	33	53	
500 - 999	6	51	43		12	32	56	
1,000 - 4,999	9	45	46		19	24	58	
5,000 - 9,999	8	38	54	$P^2 = 54.07$	21	25	55	$P^2 = 39.90$
10,000 and up	12	39	49	(.000)	23	25	51	(.000)
Region		(n = 2684)				(n = 2701)		
Panhandle	13	42	45		15	29	57	
North Central	11	46	43		17	28	55	
South Central	10	40	50		24	23	53	
Northeast	8	45	47	$P^2 = 17.91$	17	29	54	$P^2 = 27.08$
Southeast	8	49	43	(.022)	19	28	54	(.001)
Income Level		(n = 2496)				(n = 2511)		
Under $20,000	9	49	42		21	31	48	
$20,000 - $39,999	10	44	46		19	26	55	
$40,000 - $59,999	9	46	45	$P^2 = 13.14$	20	27	53	$P^2 = 18.76$
$60,000 and over	9	39	52	(.041)	14	26	50	(.005)
Age		(n = 2700)				(n = 2717)		
19 - 29	8	46	46		15	27	59	
30 - 39	7	46	47		12	26	62	
40 - 49	10	46	45		18	32	50	
50 - 64	11	41	49	$P^2 = 7.55$	21	25	54	$P^2 = 25.02$
65 and older	10	46	45	(.479)	21	26	53	(.002)
Gender		(n = 2667)				(n = 2684)		
Male	9	45	46	$P^2 = 2.61$	19	28	53	$P^2 = 1.62$
Female	11	42	47	(.272)	18	26	56	(.445)
Marital Status		(n = 2661)				(n = 2679)		
Married	10	44	46		19	27	54	
Never married	5	49	46		15	28	58	
Divorced/separated	8	45	47	$P^2 = 9.33$	22	28	50	$P^2 = 6.37$
Widowed	13	44	43	(.156)	20	24	56	(.383)
Education		(n = 2664)				(n = 2682)		
H.S. diploma or less	10	46	44		21	28	51	
Some college	11	45	45	$P^2 = 9.67$	18	29	53	$P^2 = 13.02$
Bachelors degree	8	41	51	(.046)	17	23	60	(.011)
Occupation		(n = 1789)				(n = 1802)		
Sales	9	41	51		18	26	57	
Manual laborer	6	49	45		18	27	55	
Prof/tech/admin	10	40	50		20	23	58	
Service	10	42	48		17	25	58	
Farming/ranching	10	45	45		10	41	49	
Skilled laborer	8	44	47	$P^2 = 11.13$	18	27	55	$P^2 = 40.82$
Admin support	8	48	44	(.676)	18	28	54	(.000)

Appearance of residential areas

	Dissatisfied	No opinion	Satisfied	Chi-square (sig.)
		Percentages		
Community Size		(n = 2689)		
Less than 500	28	15	57	
500 - 999	21	14	66	
1,000 - 4,999	24	10	66	
5,000 - 9,999	22	12	67	$P^2 = 24.18$
10,000 and up	20	10	70	(.002)
Region		(n = 2725)		
Panhandle	20	14	66	
North Central	21	13	67	
South Central	24	11	65	
Northeast	20	11	69	$P^2 = 12.26$
Southeast	27	10	64	(.140)
Income Level		(n = 2526)		
Under $20,000	20	16	64	
$20,000 - $39,999	21	10	69	
$40,000 - $59,999	25	12	63	$P^2 = 24.90$
$60,000 and over	24	8	68	(.000)
Age		(n = 2741)		
19 - 29	19	13	68	
30 - 39	23	13	65	
40 - 49	25	13	62	
50 - 64	23	10	67	$P^2 = 9.53$
65 and older	21	11	68	(.299)
Gender		(n = 2705)		
Male	22	13	66	$P^2 = 10.13$
Female	24	9	67	(.006)
Marital Status		(n = 2701)		
Married	24	11	66	
Never married	18	14	68	
Divorced/separated	22	15	63	$P^2 = 10.63$
Widowed	20	10	70	(.101)
Education		(n = 2704)		
H.S. diploma or less	23	13	64	
Some college	23	11	65	$P^2 = 9.52$
Bachelors degree	20	9	71	(.049)
Occupation		(n = 1804)		
Sales	25	9	66	
Manual laborer	24	12	64	
Prof/tech/admin	23	8	69	
Service	25	9	66	
Farming/ranching	16	15	69	
Skilled laborer	17	14	69	$P^2 = 42.16$
Admin support	35	6	60	(.000)

Appendix Table 7. *Opinions About Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	My community's future looks bright.				My community is good enough as it is without trying to change it.			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Disagree*	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2701)				(n = 2689)		
Less than 500	61	15	25		66	12	22	
500 - 999	49	14	37		74	13	13	
1,000 - 4,999	49	13	39		75	11	14	
5,000 - 9,999	40	17	44	$P^2 = 184.3$	76	12	12	$P^2 = 18.19$
10,000 and up	28	14	59	(.000)	73	12	15	(.020)
Region		(n = 2738)				(n = 2725)		
Panhandle	46	14	40		75	12	13	
North Central	45	14	41		73	11	16	
South Central	37	14	49		72	12	16	
Northeast	39	16	46	$P^2 = 21.74$	71	13	16	$P^2 = 3.05$
Southeast	46	15	39	(.005)	73	11	16	(.931)
Income Level		(n = 2535)				(n = 2528)		
Under $20,000	43	19	38		64	15	22	
$20,000 - $39,999	44	15	41		71	13	16	
$40,000 - $59,999	42	12	46	$P^2 = 46.84$	75	13	12	$P^2 = 57.70$
$60,000 and over	37	9	55	(.000)	83	8	10	(.000)
Age		(n = 2753)				(n = 2740)		
19 - 29	33	20	48		82	10	9	
30 - 39	38	12	49		79	11	10	
40 - 49	47	12	42		81	8	11	
50 - 64	46	12	42	$P^2 = 40.44$	77	10	13	$P^2 = 131.7$
65 and older	36	18	47	(.000)	59	18	24	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2715)				(n = 2703)		
Male	42	14	44	$P^2 = 1.32$	73	12	15	$P^2 = 0.38$
Female	40	15	45	(.518)	72	12	16	(.825)
Marital Status		(n = 2711)				(n = 2699)		
Married	42	13	45		74	11	16	
Never married	39	16	45		70	15	15	
Divorced/separated	45	17	39	$P^2 = 14.84$	80	12	9	$P^2 = 31.88$
Widowed	39	20	41	(.022)	62	18	21	(.000)
Education		(n = 2716)				(n = 2705)		
H.S. diploma or less	44	18	38		65	15	20	
Some college	44	13	43	$P^2 = 69.15$	76	12	13	$P^2 = 52.25$
Bachelors degree	33	10	57	(.000)	80	8	12	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1807)				(n = 1803)		
Sales	37	14	49		79	10	11	
Manual laborer	45	20	35		70	14	16	
Prof/tech/admin	35	11	53		84	7	9	
Service	43	13	43		80	7	13	
Farming/ranching	54	11	35		72	9	19	
Skilled laborer	43	13	45	$P^2 = 49.93$	72	15	13	$P^2 = 36.99$
Admin support	53	8	39	(.000)	84	8	8	(.001)

	My community has good governmental leaders.				My community has good business leaders.			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Disagree*	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2680)				(n = 2657)		
Less than 500	29	32	38		23	33	44	
500 - 999	26	31	43		20	28	52	
1,000 - 4,999	34	28	38		23	22	54	
5,000 - 9,999	35	29	36	$P^2 = 15.68$	22	28	49	$P^2 = 19.23$
10,000 and up	31	27	42	(.047)	22	26	53	(.014)
Region		(n = 2716)				(n = 2693)		
Panhandle	32	32	37		20	27	53	
North Central	38	26	37		24	26	50	
South Central	29	29	42		19	28	53	
Northeast	30	28	42	$P^2 = 15.33$	24	24	52	$P^2 = 10.58$
Southeast	32	30	38	(.053)	25	26	49	(.226)
Income Level		(n = 2517)				(n = 2491)		
Under $20,000	28	32	40		22	32	47	
$20,000 - $39,999	32	30	38		23	28	49	
$40,000 - $59,999	33	27	40	$P^2 = 9.22$	22	25	53	$P^2 = 19.51$
$60,000 and over	31	26	43	(.161)	22	21	57	(.003)
Age		(n = 2731)				(n = 2708)		
19 - 29	24	46	30		21	34	45	
30 - 39	35	29	36		19	28	53	
40 - 49	39	28	34		28	24	48	
50 - 64	32	29	38	$P^2 = 62.66$	25	25	50	$P^2 = 35.26$
65 and older	26	26	48	(.000)	17	28	56	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2695)				(n = 2673)		
Male	33	28	39	$P^2 = 3.53$	23	26	51	$P^2 = 3.49$
Female	29	29	42	(.171)	20	28	52	(.174)
Marital Status		(n = 2690)				(n = 2668)		
Married	32	27	41		22	24	53	
Never married	28	34	39		22	35	42	
Divorced/separated	36	34	30	$P^2 = 24.58$	28	32	40	$P^2 = 35.81$
Widowed	24	31	46	(.000)	15	28	57	(.000)
Education		(n = 2695)				(n = 2672)		
H.S. diploma or less	34	30	37		24	31	45	
Some college	32	30	39	$P^2 = 17.91$	23	26	51	$P^2 = 47.56$
Bachelors degree	28	26	47	(.001)	18	20	62	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1800)				(n = 1785)		
Sales	37	31	33		23	28	50	
Manual laborer	31	33	35		29	27	44	
Prof/tech/admin	31	25	45		20	22	58	
Service	34	27	39		24	23	53	
Farming/ranching	30	30	40		22	26	52	
Skilled laborer	35	34	31	$P^2 = 31.05$	24	31	46	$P^2 = 28.16$
Admin support	37	21	42	(.005)	23	22	55	(.014)

	Most residents of my community are satisfied with things as they are.				My community is an ideal place to live.			
	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Chi-square (sig.)	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Chi-square (sig.)
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2687)				(n = 2647)		
Less than 500	28	26	46		22	18	60	
500 - 999	30	28	43		19	14	67	
1,000 - 4,999	34	28	38		25	15	60	
5,000 - 9,999	42	27	31	$P^2 = 28.31$	25	19	57	$P^2 = 13.45$
10,000 and up	37	26	37	(.000)	24	18	58	(.097)
Region		(n = 2721)				(n = 2681)		
Panhandle	39	26	35		24	15	61	
North Central	38	23	39		23	17	61	
South Central	33	28	39		24	15	61	
Northeast	34	27	40	$P^2 = 7.56$	23	19	58	$P^2 = 5.32$
Southeast	33	28	39	(.477)	24	17	59	(.723)
Income Level		(n = 2522)				(n = 2490)		
Under $20,000	35	29	36		22	19	59	
$20,000 - $39,999	35	29	37		23	16	61	
$40,000 - $59,999	37	24	39	$P^2 = 12.30$	23	17	60	$P^2 = 5.46$
$60,000 and over	32	24	44	(.056)	27	16	57	(.486)
Age		(n = 2737)				(n = 2697)		
19 - 29	36	30	34		18	22	60	
30 - 39	35	27	38		22	18	60	
40 - 49	39	25	36		29	19	52	
50 - 64	39	22	40	$P^2 = 41.37$	29	16	56	$P^2 = 58.12$
65 and older	28	32	40	(.000)	17	15	69	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2702)				(n = 2664)		
Male	33	28	39	$P^2 = 5.56$	23	18	59	$P^2 = 1.93$
Female	38	25	38	(.062)	24	15	61	(.381)
Marital Status		(n = 2698)				(n = 2660)		
Married	34	26	40		24	16	60	
Never married	35	28	37		21	19	60	
Divorced/separated	45	25	29	$P^2 = 20.60$	28	22	50	$P^2 = 22.60$
Widowed	30	30	40	(.002)	18	15	68	(.001)
Education		(n = 2702)				(n = 2663)		
H.S. diploma or less	37	29	34		22	18	60	
Some college	37	25	38	$P^2 = 26.52$	25	16	59	$P^2 = 4.95$
Bachelors degree	28	26	45	(.000)	25	15	61	(.292)
Occupation		(n = 1799)				(n = 1782)		
Sales	38	22	41		26	14	60	
Manual laborer	39	27	34		22	18	59	
Prof/tech/admin	36	22	42		26	16	58	
Service	43	22	34		25	18	58	
Farming/ranching	29	28	44		20	20	61	
Skilled laborer	37	30	34	$P^2 = 27.17$	24	22	54	$P^2 = 16.01$
Admin support	41	20	39	(.018)	32	8	60	(.313)

Appendix Table 7 continued

***Younger residents of my community tend to stay
here after completing high school.***

	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
		Percentages		
Community Size		(n = 2710)		
Less than 500	83	11	6	
500 - 999	83	12	5	
1,000 - 4,999	85	10	5	
5,000 - 9,999	78	15	7	$P^2 = 119.2$
10,000 and up	65	23	12	(.000)
Region		(n = 2745)		
Panhandle	83	10	7	
North Central	83	14	4	
South Central	70	19	11	
Northeast	75	17	9	$P^2 = 41.17$
Southeast	78	14	8	(.000)
Income Level		(n = 2540)		
Under $20,000	71	20	8	
$20,000 - $39,999	78	16	6	
$40,000 - $59,999	75	15	10	$P^2 = 22.11$
$60,000 and over	79	12	9	(.001)
Age		(n = 2760)		
19 - 29	64	20	16	
30 - 39	72	16	12	
40 - 49	79	14	7	
50 - 64	83	11	6	$P^2 = 65.58$
65 and older	71	21	8	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2725)		
Male	77	16	7	$P^2 = 5.45$
Female	74	16	10	(.066)
Marital Status		(n = 2721)		
Married	78	14	8	
Never married	72	17	11	
Divorced/separated	73	19	9	$P^2 = 14.12$
Widowed	71	21	8	(.028)
Education		(n = 2725)		
H.S. diploma or less	74	18	7	
Some college	78	15	8	$P^2 = 14.68$
Bachelors degree	77	13	10	(.005)
Occupation		(n = 1812)		
Sales	77	12	10	
Manual laborer	77	15	9	
Prof/tech/admin	76	14	10	
Service	76	14	10	
Farming/ranching	87	9	4	
Skilled laborer	77	16	7	$P^2 = 22.06$
Admin support	82	14	5	(.077)

Appendix Table 8. *Plans to Leave Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	Do you plan to leave your community in the next year?				*If yes, where do you plan to move?*			
	Yes	*No*	*Uncertain*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Lincoln/Omaha metro areas*	*Some other place in NE*	*Some place other than Nebraska*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
					Percentages			
Community Size		(n = 2629)				(n = 112)		
Less than 500	3	90	8		0*	63*	38*	
500 - 999	4	90	6		0	69	31	
1,000 - 4,999	4	89	7		7	52	41	
5,000 - 9,999	5	87	8	$P^2 = 6.06$	12	41	47	$P^2 = 15.64$
10,000 and up	5	87	8	(.641)	21	23	55	(.048)
Region		(n = 2716)				(n = 113)		
Panhandle	6	87	7		17	33	50	
North Central	4	88	9		0	31	69	
South Central	4	89	7		12	49	39	
Northeast	4	90	6	$P^2 = 5.85$	11	44	44	$P^2 = 6.87$
Southeast	5	87	8	(.665)	21	37	42	(.551)
Income Level		(n = 2515)				(n = 111)		
Under $20,000	5	88	8		4	44	52	
$20,000 - $39,999	5	87	8		11	37	51	
$40,000 - $59,999	5	87	8	$P^2 = 2.35$	14	54	32	$P^2 = 6.45$
$60,000 and over	5	89	6	(.885)	20	28	52	(.375)
Age		(n = 2733)				(n = 113)		
19 - 29	15	68	17		26	32	42	
30 - 39	6	85	9		6	75	19	
40 - 49	6	84	11		14	24	62	
50 - 64	4	89	7	$P^2 = 111.60$	9	38	53	$P^2 = 16.49$
65 and older	2	95	3	(.000)	7	53	40	(.036)
Gender		(n = 2702)				(n = 113)		
Male	5	88	7	$P^2 = 0.61$	13	39	49	$P^2 = 0.46$
Female	4	89	7	(.737)	12	46	42	(.795)
Marital Status		(n = 2697)				(n = 112)		
Married	4	89	7		11	37	53	
Never married	10	82	9		29	29	41	
Divorced/separated	6	81	13	$P^2 = 42.66$	8	62	31	$P^2 = 12.51$
Widowed	2	95	3	(.000)	0*	83*	17*	(.052)
Education		(n = 2699)				(n = 111)		
H.S. diploma or less	3	91	6		7	40	53	
Some college	5	87	8	$P^2 = 15.83$	20	37	44	$P^2 = 3.11$
Bachelors degree	7	86	8	(.003)	10	43	48	(.540)
Occupation		(n = 1797)				(n = 81)		
Sales	7	85	8		33	33	33	
Manual laborer	6	89	5		0*	50*	50*	
Prof/tech/admin	6	86	8		11	50	39	
Service	4	84	12		38*	25*	38*	
Farming/ranching	1	94	4		0*	33*	67*	
Skilled laborer	4	89	8	$P^2 = 23.81$	22*	33*	44*	$P^2 = 10.87$
Admin support	6	85	9	(.048)	0*	67*	33*	(.696)

* Note: Row percentages are calculated using a row total that contains less than 10 respondents.

Appendix Table 9. *Home Ownership by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	Do you own your home?		
	Yes	*No*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
	Percentages		
Community Size	(n = 2719)		
Less than 500	82	18	
500 - 999	86	15	
1,000 - 4,999	86	15	
5,000 - 9,999	83	17	$P^2 = 3.13$
10,000 and up	85	15	(.536)
Region	(n = 2819)		
Panhandle	83	17	
North Central	86	14	
South Central	83	17	
Northeast	84	16	$P^2 = 4.30$
Southeast	86	14	(.367)
Individual Attributes:			
Income Level	(n = 2604)		
Under $20,000	70	31	
$20,000 - $39,999	82	19	
$40,000 - $59,999	88	12	$P^2 = 164.73$
$60,000 and over	97	4	(.000)
Age	(n = 2836)		
19 - 29	52	48	
30 - 39	76	24	
40 - 49	84	17	
50 - 64	88	12	$P^2 = 151.5$
65 and older	88	12	(.000)
Gender	(n = 2799)		
Male	87	13	$P^2 = 29.97$
Female	79	21	(.000)
Marital Status	(n = 2795)		
Married	90	10	
Never married	55	46	
Divorced/separated	67	33	$P^2 = 264.41$
Widowed	80	20	(.000)
Education	(n = 2799)		
H.S. diploma or less	83	17	
Some college	83	17	$P^2 = 6.14$
Bachelors degree	87	13	(.046)
Occupation	(n = 1839)		
Sales	84	16	
Manual laborer	82	19	
Prof/tech/admin	89	11	
Service	83	17	
Farming/ranching	82	18	
Skilled laborer	82	18	$P^2 = 16.55$
Admin support	80	20	(.021)

Appendix Table 10. *Type of Dwelling by Region, Community Size and Individual Attributes*

	In what type of dwelling do you reside?					
	Single family dwelling	*Trailer/mobile home*	*Farm/rural residence*	*Apartment*	*Duplex/ townhouse*	*Other*

Percent circling each

Community Size			(n = 2722)			
Less than 500	65	6	38	2	1	1
500 - 999	65	5	37	2	1	1
1,000 - 4,999	72	2	25	3	1	1
5,000 - 9,999	81	3	12	7	2	0*
10,000 and up	83	3	7	5	5	1
Significance	(.000)	(.028)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.459)
Region			(n = 2823)			
Panhandle	78	4	18	5	1	1
North Central	71	5	25	2	2	1
South Central	76	3	18	5	3	1
Northeast	76	3	19	4	2	1
Southeast	74	3	25	4	2	1
Significance	(.169)	(.206)	(.003)	(.111)	(.222)	(.847)
Income Level			(n = 2607)			
Under $20,000	62	6	22	12	4	1
$20,000 - $39,999	75	5	21	3	2	1
$40,000 - $59,999	79	3	21	2	3	1
$60,000 and over	84	1	18	1	1	0*
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.348)	(.000)	(.004)	(.481)
Age			(n = 2840)			
19 - 29	66	3	18	11	5	1
30 - 39	75	5	23	2	1	1
40 - 49	76	5	22	3	1	1
50 - 64	77	4	22	2	2	0*
65 and older	74	3	17	6	4	1
Significance	(.106)	(.176)	(.038)	(.000)	(.000)	(.162)
Gender			(n = 2801)			
Male	76	3	23	2	2	1
Female	72	4	15	8	4	1
Significance	(.007)	(.093)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)	(.013)
Marital Status			(n = 2797)			
Married	78	3	24	1	2	1
Never married	62	5	17	15	5	2
Divorced/separated	70	9	12	10	3	1
Widowed	72	4	9	12	5	1
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.002)	(.099)
Education			(n = 2801)			
H.S. diploma or less	72	5	23	5	2	1
Some college	75	4	21	4	3	1
Bachelors degree	81	2	15	4	2	1
Significance	(.000)	(.010)	(.000)	(.279)	(.883)	(.600)
Occupation			(n = 1839)			
Sales	85	1	11	4	3	0
Manual laborer	76	7	17	3	3	1
Prof/tech/admin	82	3	15	2	2	0*
Service	80	5	15	3	1	1
Farming/ranching	46	4	68	0*	0	0
Skilled laborer	80	4	19	2	2	0
Admin. support	82	4	9	9	1	2
Significance	(.000)	(.060)	(.000)	(.005)	(.114)	(.058)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 11. *Age of Residence by Region, Community Size and Individual Attributes.*

	In approximately what year was your residence built?				
	Prior to 1930	*1930 - 1959*	*1960 - 1979*	*1980 - 2005*	*Chi-square*
			Percentages		
Community Size			(n = 2491)		
Less than 500	35	21	22	23	
500 - 999	35	20	24	22	
1,000 - 4,999	31	25	25	19	$P^2 =$
5,000 - 9,999	23	27	29	21	151.52
10,000 and up	12	24	36	29	(.000)
Region			(n = 2570)		
Panhandle	20	33	29	18	
North Central	22	24	28	25	
South Central	22	23	29	25	$P^2 =$
Northeast	25	21	28	25	39.47
Southeast	32	20	28	20	(.000)
Individual Att.:					
Income Level			(n = 2384)		
Under $20,000	32	27	24	18	
$20,000 - $39,999	24	25	30	20	$P^2 =$
$40,000 - $59,999	24	23	30	23	70.64
$60,000 and over	18	20	28	35	(.000)
Age			(n = 2583)		
19 - 29	17	31	25	27	
30 - 39	24	21	27	28	
40 - 49	23	25	25	27	$P^2 =$
50 - 64	26	24	27	24	27.43
65 and older	24	22	33	20	(.007)
Gender			(n = 2552)		$P^2 =$
Male	25	23	29	24	4.51
Female	22	26	28	24	(.211)
Marital Status			(n = 2548)		
Married	24	21	29	26	
Never married	26	28	30	17	$P^2 =$
Divorced/separated	25	33	27	15	34.56
Widowed	21	28	29	22	(.000)
Education			(n = 2552)		$P^2 =$
H.S. diploma or less	27	26	29	19	$P^2 =$
Some college	22	24	29	26	29.46
Bachelors degree	23	20	29	28	(.000)
Occupation			(n = 1703)		
Sales	18	26	28	28	
Manual laborer	33	27	26	15	
Prof/tech/admin	20	20	30	30	
Service	28	28	26	18	
Farming/ranching	35	21	21	23	$P^2 =$
Skilled laborer	22	27	31	21	59.82
Admin. support	19	26	31	24	(.000)
Type of Dwelling			(n = 2582)		
Single family	24	26	30	21	
Trailer/mobile home	0	2	54	44	
Farm/rural residence	35	22	20	23	
Apartment	8	13	36	43	
Duplex/townhouse	3	13	24	60	

Appendix Table 12. *Condition of Residence by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	The current size of my home does not meet my needs.				*My home is in need of major repairs.*			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*	*Disagree*	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Chi-square (sig.)*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2653)				(n = 2649)		
Less than 500	70	7	23		59	9	33	
500 - 999	71	6	23		69	7	24	
1,000 - 4,999	73	5	22		64	10	26	
5,000 - 9,999	69	7	24	$P^2 = 4.04$	71	11	19	$P^2 = 39.40$
10,000 and up	70	5	25	(.854)	72	10	19	(.000)
Region		(n = 2741)				(n = 2736)		
Panhandle	71	7	23		66	10	23	
North Central	72	4	24		65	8	26	
South Central	69	6	25		68	8	24	
Northeast	69	8	24	$P^2 = 7.28$	68	10	22	$P^2 = 7.32$
Southeast	72	5	23	(.507)	65	12	24	(.502)
Income Level		(n = 2543)				(n = 2543)		
Under $20,000	66	7	27		56	11	33	
$20,000 - $39,999	70	6	24		62	9	30	
$40,000 - $59,999	71	6	23	$P^2 = 9.64$	69	10	21	$P^2 = 92.53$
$60,000 and over	74	5	21	(.141)	80	7	13	(.000)
Age		(n = 2756)				(n = 2751)		
19 - 29	58	7	35		66	11	23	
30 - 39	59	6	35		60	8	32	
40 - 49	65	6	30		58	11	31	
50 - 64	75	5	21	$P^2 = 74.07$	68	9	23	$P^2 = 53.77$
65 and older	75	8	17	(.000)	74	9	17	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2722)				(n = 2718)		
Male	70	6	24	$P^2 = 0.10$	68	10	22	$P^2 = 11.28$
Female	70	6	24	(.953)	64	8	28	(.004)
Marital Status		(n = 2717)				(n = 2714)		
Married	70	6	25		71	8	21	
Never married	66	9	25		55	11	34	
Divorced/separated	71	5	24	$P^2 = 15.21$	49	15	36	$P^2 = 71.71$
Widowed	76	8	16	(.019)	68	11	20	(.000)
Education		(n = 2722)				(n = 2719)		
H.S. diploma or less	68	8	24		63	11	25	
Some college	71	6	23	$P^2 = 11.24$	66	9	26	$P^2 = 28.35$
Bachelors degree	73	4	23	(.024)	75	7	18	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1833)				(n = 1829)		
Sales	71	6	23		76	6	18	
Manual laborer	67	10	24		59	10	32	
Prof/tech/admin	71	5	24		72	8	20	
Service	70	5	25		61	10	29	
Farming/ranching	68	7	25		66	8	25	
Skilled laborer	70	4	27	$P^2 = 11.57$	59	12	29	$P^2 = 42.55$
Admin support	63	6	32	(.641)	57	18	25	(.000)
Own Home		(n = 2748)				(n = 2742)		
Yes	73	6	22	$P^2 = 46.27$	71	9	21	$P^2 = 90.01$
No	57	8	35	(.000)	47	13	39	(.000)

		My home needs a lot of routine maintenance.				I like the location (neighborhood) of my home.		
	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Chi-square (sig.)	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Chi-square (sig.)
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2648)				(n = 2704)		
Less than 500	47	10	43		5	5	91	
500 - 999	50	8	42		6	4	90	
1,000 - 4,999	50	9	41		6	5	90	
5,000 - 9,999	52	10	38	$P^2 = 27.07$	7	9	84	$P^2 = 26.74$
10,000 and up	57	12	32	(.001)	10	6	85	(.001)
Region		(n = 2737)				(n = 2800)		
Panhandle	51	9	41		5	8	88	
North Central	52	10	38		7	5	88	
South Central	52	10	37		8	6	87	
Northeast	53	9	38	$P^2 = 6.43$	8	6	85	$P^2 = 9.88$
Southeast	50	13	37	(.600)	6	5	89	(.274)
Income Level		(n = 2545)				(n = 2590)		
Under $20,000	42	11	46		9	5	86	
$20,000 - $39,999	46	9	44		7	5	88	
$40,000 - $59,999	54	11	35	$P^2 = 74.92$	7	7	86	$P^2 = 7.35$
$60,000 and over	65	7	28	(.000)	6	5	89	(.290)
Age		(n = 2752)				(n = 2816)		
19 - 29	51	15	34		12	11	78	
30 - 39	51	9	40		9	6	85	
40 - 49	45	12	43		10	5	85	
50 - 64	52	9	40	$P^2 = 28.04$	6	5	89	$P^2 = 29.43$
65 and older	57	11	33	(.000)	5	6	89	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2718)				(n = 2781)		
Male	53	10	36	$P^2 = 4.30$	6	6	88	$P^2 = 9.34$
Female	50	10	41	(.117)	9	5	86	(.009)
Marital Status		(n = 2714)				(n = 2776)		
Married	55	10	36		6	6	88	
Never married	45	12	42		12	5	83	
Divorced/separated	39	12	49	$P^2 = 30.32$	10	7	83	$P^2 = 15.04$
Widowed	54	11	35	(.000)	6	5	89	(.020)
Education		(n = 2719)				(n = 2780)		
H.S. diploma or less	50	11	39		6	6	88	
Some college	51	11	38	$P^2 = 11.84$	8	6	86	$P^2 = 2.64$
Bachelors degree	58	8	34	(.019)	6	6	88	(.620)
Occupation		(n = 1828)				(n = 1835)		
Sales	57	9	34		6	3	91	
Manual laborer	45	14	41		9	5	86	
Prof/tech/admin	57	8	35		9	5	86	
Service	44	10	46		8	5	88	
Farming/ranching	50	10	40		4	5	91	
Skilled laborer	46	14	40	$P^2 = 27.51$	5	9	86	$P^2 = 29.09$
Admin support	46	9	45	(.017)	14	5	82	(.010)
Own Home		(n = 2743)				(n = 2807)		
Yes	55	9	36	$P^2 = 46.62$	7	5	88	$P^2 = 9.52$
No	37	15	49	(.000)	10	7	83	(.009)

Appendix Table 13. *Importance of Home Ownership by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	How important is it to you to own your home?			
	Very important	*Somewhat important*	*Not at all important*	*Chi-square*
		Percentages		
Community Size		(n = 2704)		
Less than 500	82	14	4	
500 - 999	86	10	5	
1,000 - 4,999	82	13	6	$P^2 =$
5,000 - 9,999	79	12	9	14.46
10,000 and up	82	12	6	(.071)
Region		(n = 2801)		
Panhandle	80	14	6	
North Central	84	11	5	
South Central	79	14	7	$P^2 =$
Northeast	83	10	7	13.84
Southeast	85	10	4	(.086)
Individual Att.:				
Income Level		(n = 2593)		
Under $20,000	72	14	14	
$20,000 - $39,999	77	16	7	$P^2 =$
$40,000 - $59,999	86	11	3	144.33
$60,000 and over	92	7	1	(.000)
Age		(n = 2816)		
19 - 29	69	27	4	
30 - 39	87	11	3	
40 - 49	81	16	4	$P^2 =$
50 - 64	82	13	6	82.91
65 and older	84	7	9	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2780)		$P^2 =$
Male	83	13	5	23.40
Female	80	11	9	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2775)		
Married	87	10	3	
Never married	66	21	13	$P^2 =$
Divorced/separated	65	22	13	194.59
Widowed	76	8	16	(.000)
Education		(n = 2779)		$P^2 =$
H.S. diploma or less	81	11	8	22.13
Some college	81	14	5	(.000)
Bachelors degree	86	10	4	
Occupation		(n = 1834)		
Sales	84	12	4	
Manual laborer	79	17	5	
Prof/tech/admin	86	12	2	
Service	82	16	3	
Farming/ranching	81	16	3	$P^2 =$
Skilled laborer	82	14	4	17.84
Admin. support	80	12	8	(.214)
Home Ownership		(n = 2807)		$P^2 =$
Own home	91	8	1	1076.4
Do not own home	32	33	35	(.000)

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