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Working Together: Rural Nebraskans' Views of Regional Collaboration

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CENTER FOR APPLIED RURAL INNOVATION

A Research Report*

Working Together: Rural Nebraskans' Views of Regional Collaboration

2003 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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Center Research Report 03-4, September 2003.

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All of the Center's research reports detailing Nebraska Rural Poll results are located on the Center's World Wide Web page at http://cari.unl.edu/ruralpoll.htm.

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Executive Summary

Some people support regional collaboration because they believe it better enables communities to increase the region's economic vitality and quality of life. However, others worry that such collaboration threatens individual communities' identities and limits citizens' access to services. How do rural Nebraskans view regional collaboration? Do they support combining certain services with neighboring communities or counties more than others? Are they already purchasing their goods and services outside their local community?

This report details 3,087 responses to the 2003 Nebraska Rural Poll, the eighth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about regional collaboration. Comparisons were made among different respondent subgroups, i.e., comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***Most rural Nebraskans have a positive view of regional collaboration.*** At least three-quarters either strongly agreed or agreed that "communities in a region working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents" (82%) and "retail businesses in a region can provide a better variety of goods and services by working together collaboratively" (75%). Sixty percent agreed that combining community or county services will improve access to services. Fifty-nine percent disagreed that combining services would lead to lower quality services and 47 percent disagreed that combining services would lead to increased prices for the consumer.

- ***Persons with higher education levels, younger respondents, persons with higher incomes and females are the groups most likely to have a positive view of regional collaboration.***

- ***At least one-half of rural Nebraskans are willing to raise revenue to keep fire protection and emergency medical services at their current level.*** When asked how they would cover the costs of various services if faced with a shortage of money, 53 percent were willing to raise revenue to support fire protection services and 50 percent would raise revenue to maintain emergency medical services. Forty-eight percent were willing to raise revenue for their schools (K - 12).

- ***Over one-half of rural Nebraskans would combine or share the following services with other nearby communities or counties if faced with a shortage of money: county road maintenance, veterans services, health clinic, telecommunications services, economic development activities, licenses and permits, street maintenance, property assessment and county weed control.***

- ***Younger persons are more likely than older persons to support raising revenue to***

keep their school services at their current level. Seventy-six percent of the persons age 19 to 29 supported raising revenue to keep their school services at their current level. Only 35 percent of the persons age 65 and older supported raising revenue. The older respondents were more likely than the younger respondents to support combining the school with other nearby communities or reducing its level of service. Forty-five percent of the persons age 65 and older supported combining their school with others and 14 percent said they would reduce its level of service. In comparison, only 21 percent of the persons age 19 to 29 supported combining their school with other communities and only two percent supported reducing its level of service.

- ***Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than the persons living in or near the smallest communities to support raising revenue to keep their school services the same.*** Fifty-two percent of the persons living in or near the communities with populations of 10,000 or more supported raising revenue to keep their school's services at their current level. Only 39 percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people supported this option. The persons living in or near the smallest communities were slightly more likely to support combining their school with other communities and were also more likely to not currently have a school in their community.

- ***Differences in the level of support for various alternatives to cover the costs of law enforcement are detected by community size.*** Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to say they don't have law enforcement. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 were the group most likely to support combining law enforcement services with another community or county. Persons living in or near the largest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the smaller communities to advocate raising revenue to keep their law enforcement services at their current level.

- ***Farmers and ranchers are more likely than persons with different occupations to say they would raise revenue to maintain their county roads.*** Thirty-two percent of the farmers and ranchers would raise revenue to keep their county road maintenance services at their current level. Only 15 percent of the persons with sales and administrative support occupations agreed.

- ***On average, at least one-half of the following items are purchased by rural Nebraskans in their local community: banking/financial services (75.7%), groceries (73%), automobile/machinery repairs (72%), insurance (67%), farm and ranch inputs (66.9%), doctor/clinic services (63.6%) and hospital services (57.3%).***

- ***For each item, rural Nebraskans living in or near the larger communities purchased more locally than did those living in or near the smaller communities.*** As an

example, persons living in or near the communities with populations of 10,000 or more purchased an average of 96.1% of their groceries in their local community. Persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people purchased an average of 38.2% of their groceries in their local community. For most items, respondents living in the smallest communities purchased at least one-half in another community within 50 miles.

- ***For most items, Panhandle residents purchased more in their local community than did residents living in other parts of the state.*** As an example, Panhandle residents purchased an average of 53.5% of their recreation/entertainment in their local community, compared to an average of 38.7% for Southeast residents. But, South Central residents were more likely than other regional groups to have purchased hospital services, banking/financial services and insurance locally.

Introduction

Regional collaboration may involve combining community or county services and institutions in a region or having businesses and institutions work together collaboratively. Some people believe that if neighboring communities work together, they are better able to improve the region's economic vitality, standard of living and quality of life. However, others worry that such efforts threaten the individual communities' identities and limit citizens' access to services. What do rural Nebraskans think are the outcomes of regional collaboration? Do they support combining community or county services if faced with a shortage of money to cover those services? Do they support combining certain services with neighboring communities or counties more than others? Are they already purchasing their goods and services outside their local community? This paper addresses these questions.

The 2003 Nebraska Rural Poll is the eighth annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about regional collaboration.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 3,087 responses from Nebraskans living in the 87 non-metropolitan counties in the state. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in February and March to approximately 6,500 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Dakota, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions pertaining to well-being, community, work, taxes, personal safety and regional collaboration. This paper reports only results from the regional collaboration portion of the survey.

A 48% 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 respondent is 55 years of age. Seventy-three percent are married (Appendix Table 1[1]) and sixty-nine 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 32 years. Fifty-three percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000.

Fifty-four percent of the respondents reported their approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, for 2002 was below $40,000. Thirty-three percent reported incomes over $50,000. Ninety-three percent have attained at least a

[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).

high school diploma.

Sixty-nine percent were employed in 2002 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Twenty-five percent are retired. Thirty-six percent of those employed reported working in a professional, technical or administrative occupation. Twelve 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 29 miles, one way, to their primary job.

Regional Collaboration

Respondents were given a series of statements describing possible outcomes when communities work together. They were asked to indicate how strongly they agree or disagree with each.

Most respondents had a positive view of regional collaboration. At least three-quarters of the respondents either strongly agreed or agreed with the following: "Communities in a region working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents" (82%) and "Retail businesses in a region can provide a better variety of goods and services by working together collaboratively" (75%) (Table 1). Sixty percent strongly agreed or agreed that combining community or county services will improve access to services. Over one-half (59%) of the respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that combining services would lead to lower quality services and 47% disagreed that combining services would lead to increased prices for the consumer.

Opinions about the outcomes of regional collaboration were examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 2). Many differences emerged.

Persons with the highest education levels were more likely than the persons with less education to agree that businesses in a region working together collaboratively can provide a better variety of goods and services. Seventy-nine percent of the persons with a bachelors or graduate degree agreed with that statement. However, only 66 percent of the persons without a high school diploma shared this opinion.

Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to believe businesses working together can provide a better variety of goods and services. Eighty percent of the persons age 19 to 29 agreed with that statement, compared to 69 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to agree that businesses working together collaboratively in a region can provide a better variety of goods and services include: persons with higher household incomes, females and the married respondents.

When asked if combining community or county services in a region would lead to increased prices for the consumer, certain groups were more likely than others to agree that it would. These groups include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, respondents with the lowest household incomes, persons between the ages of 30 and 39, respondents with lower educational levels, persons who have never married and the farmers and ranchers.

Table 1. *Agreement with Statements About Outcomes of Regional Collaboration*

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No Opinion	Agree	Strongly Agree
Communities in a region working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents.	1%	5%	12%	67%	15%
Retail businesses in a region can provide a better variety of goods and services by working together collaboratively.	1	7	16	62	13
Combining community or county services in a region will improve access to services.	2	16	22	53	7
Combining community or county services in a region will lead to increased prices for the consumer.	5	42	29	19	4
Combining community or county services in a region will lead to lower quality services.	7	52	23	15	3

Persons with the highest educational levels were more likely than persons with less education to agree that communities in a region working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents. Eighty-eight percent of the persons with bachelors or graduate degrees agreed with the statement. Only 76 percent of the persons without a high school diploma agreed.

Other groups most likely to agree communities working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs include: persons living in or near the largest communities, respondents with the highest household incomes, persons between the ages of 30 and 39 and the married respondents.

Farmers and ranchers were the occupation group most likely to agree that combining community or county services would lead to lower quality services. Twenty-five percent of the farmers and ranchers agree that combining services will result in decreased quality. However, only 13 percent of the persons with sales occupations shared this opinion.

Other groups most likely to agree that combining services would result in lower quality services include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, respondents with lower household incomes, older persons, males and persons with lower

education levels. When comparing responses by marital groups, the widowed respondents were the group *least* likely to agree with the statement.

Persons with professional or administrative support positions were the occupation groups most likely to agree that combining community or county services will improve access to services. Sixty-five percent of the persons with these types of occupations agreed with the statement (Figure 1). However, only 49 percent of the farmers and ranchers agreed that access would improve.

Persons living in or near the largest communities were more likely than the persons living in the smallest communities to agree that combining services would improve access. Approximately 63 percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more agreed with the statement, compared to only 50 percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations between 500 and 999.

Other groups most likely to agree that combining services would improve access include: persons with the highest household incomes, the younger respondents, females and the persons with the highest education levels. When comparing responses by marital groups, the divorced/separated respondents were the group *least* likely to agree with the statement.

Next, the respondents were asked a question to determine how willing they would be to combine various community or county services, given a specific scenario. The question they were asked was worded, *"Imagine you are living in an area that is facing a shortage of money to cover the following county and community services. Which one of the following options would you support using to cover the shortfall for each service: the service could be reduced or eliminated, costs could be reduced by combining or sharing the service with other*

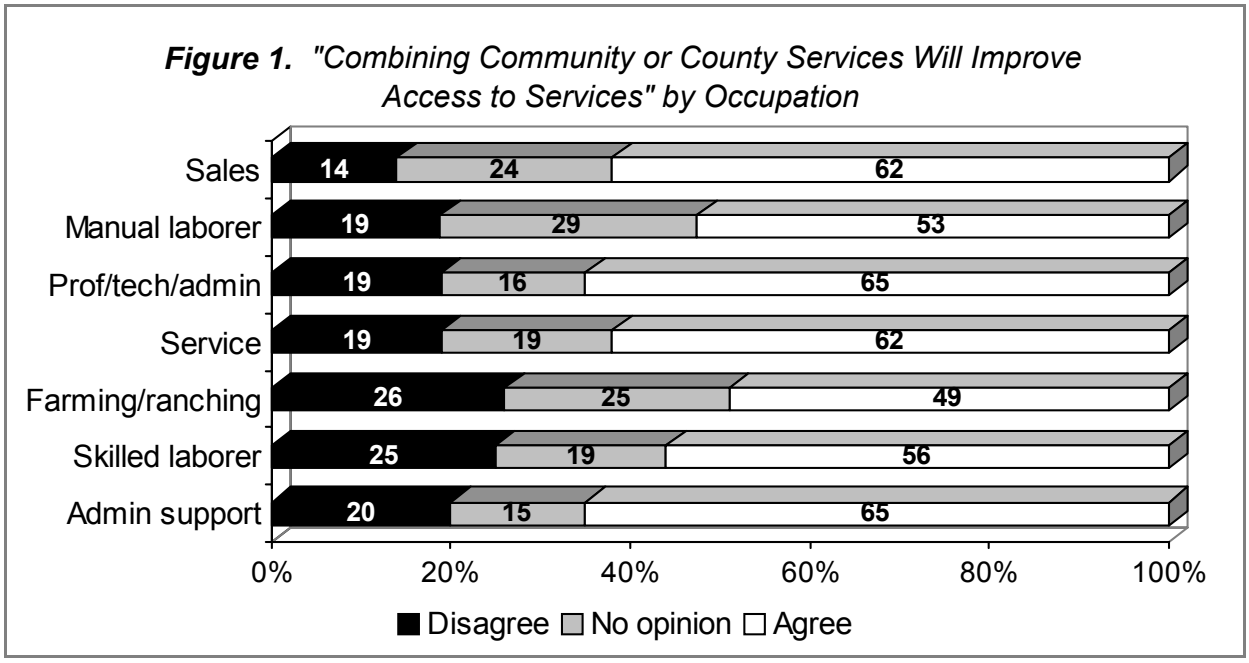


Figure 1. *"Combining Community or County Services Will Improve Access to Services" by Occupation*

nearby communities or counties, or the service could be kept at its current level by raising local revenues?" If they did not currently have the service in their community or county, they were instructed to indicate that. So, the answer responses included: don't have, eliminate service, reduce service, combine with others, and raise revenue to keep.

At least one-half of the respondents were willing to raise revenue to keep fire

Table 2. *Support for Alternatives to Cover the Cost of Community and County Services*

	Don't Have	Eliminate Service	Reduce Service	Combine with Others	Raise Revenue to Keep
Fire protection	1%	0%*	3%	43%	53%
Emergency medical services	2	0*	3	45	50
Schools (K - 12)	2	1	8	41	48
Law enforcement	3	1	7	50	40
Hospital	17	1	4	46	33
Street maintenance	4	0*	14	51	31
Health clinic	9	1	5	58	26
County road maintenance	1	1	12	64	23
Library	5	2	22	49	22
Veterans services	8	2	11	59	20
Recreational facilities	8	4	26	48	14
Economic development activities	10	5	15	57	13
Fairs	6	12	27	45	11
Licenses and permits	4	4	27	55	10
Telecommunications services	10	5	19	58	8
Property assessment	2	8	32	51	7
County weed control	3	10	30	51	6
Promoting tourism	13	13	26	43	5

0%* = Less than 1 percent.

protection (53%) and emergency medical services (i.e., ambulance) (50%) at their current level (Table 2). Forty-eight percent were willing to raise revenue for their schools (K - 12).

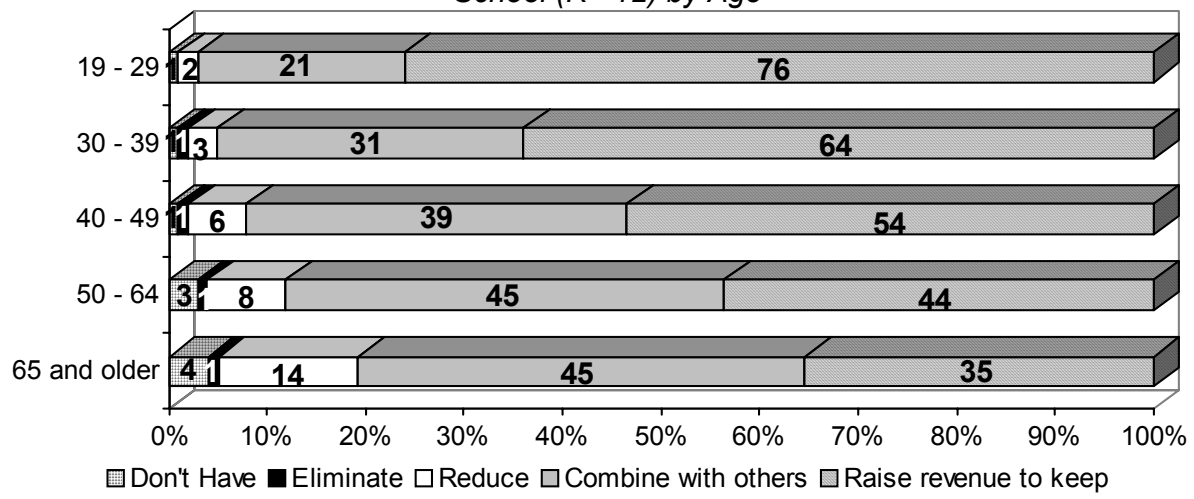
Over one-half of the respondents said they would combine or share the following services with other nearby communities or counties: county road maintenance (64%), veterans services (59%), health clinic (58%), telecommunications services (58%), economic development activities (57%), licenses and permits (55%), street maintenance (51%), property assessment (51%) and county weed control (51%).

The level of support for these various alternatives to cover the cost of community and county services was examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). Many differences emerged.

Differences in the level of support for the various alternatives for covering the cost of schools (K - 12) were detected for every characteristic examined with the exception of region. Younger persons were more likely than older persons to support raising revenue to keep their schools. Seventy-six percent of the persons age 19 to 29 supported raising local revenue to keep their school at its current level (Figure 2). However, only 35 percent of the persons age 65 and older supported raising revenue. The older respondents were more likely than the younger persons to support combining their school with nearby communities or reducing its level of service. Forty-five percent of the persons age 65 and older supported combining their school with others and an additional 14 percent said they would reduce its level of service. In comparison, only 21 percent of the persons age 19 to 29 supported combining their school with other communities and only two percent supported reducing its level of service.

Persons living in or near the largest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the smallest

Figure 2. *Level of Support for Alternatives for Covering the Cost of School (K - 12) by Age*



communities to support raising revenue to keep their school. Fifty-two percent of the persons living in or near the communities with populations of 10,000 or more supported raising revenue to keep their school's service at its current level. In comparison, thirty-nine percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people supported this option. The persons living in or near the smaller communities were slightly more likely to support combining their school with other communities. Forty-two percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 1,000 people supported combining their school with others, compared to 38 percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more. The persons living in or near the smallest communities were also most likely not to have a school in their community.

Persons with higher incomes were more likely than persons with lower incomes to support raising revenue to keep their school. Fifty-seven percent of the persons with household incomes of $60,000 or more supported raising revenue for their school, compared to 42 percent of the persons with incomes under $20,000. The persons with lower incomes were more likely than the persons with higher incomes to support combining the school with other communities.

Other groups most likely to support raising revenue to keep their school's service at its current level include: females, persons with higher education levels, respondents who have never married and persons with professional occupations. The groups most likely to favor combining the school with another community include: persons with a high school diploma, the widowed respondents and the manual laborers. Males, persons without a high school diploma and the farmers and ranchers were the groups most likely to support reducing the school's level of service.

Differences of opinion on how to cover the cost of fire protection occurred only by region, gender, education and occupation. Persons living in the Northeast region (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region) were the regional group most likely to support raising revenue to keep their community's fire protection. Fifty-eight percent of the Northeast residents said they would favor raising revenue to keep their fire protection service at its current level. Only 45 percent of the Panhandle residents would raise revenue to keep their fire protection service the same. The Panhandle residents were the group most likely to support combining their fire protection with other nearby communities. Fifty-one percent supported that option, compared to 39 percent of the Northeast residents.

The farmers and ranchers and the skilled laborers were the occupation groups most likely to support raising revenue to keep their fire protection. The persons with sales occupations were the group most likely to support combining their fire protection with other nearby communities.

When examining differences by education, the persons with at least a high school diploma were more likely than the persons without a high school diploma to support raising revenue to keep their fire protection. And, males were more likely than females to support reducing their fire protection

service.

When asked about their level of support for alternatives to fund street maintenance, residents of the Northeast were the regional group most likely to support raising revenue to keep this service at its current level. Thirty-six percent of the Northeast residents supported this option, compared to only 23 percent of the Panhandle residents. The Panhandle residents were the group most likely to support combining this service with other communities. Sixty percent of these residents supported this option, compared to 46 percent of the Northeast residents.

The other groups most likely to support raising revenue to keep street maintenance at its current level include: residents living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999, persons with the lowest household incomes, older respondents, persons without a high school diploma, the widowed respondents and the manual laborers. The groups most likely to favor combining this service with other communities include: persons living in or near the largest communities, respondents with the highest incomes, younger persons, females, respondents with the highest education levels, the persons who are divorced/separated and respondents with administrative support positions. Persons living in or near the smallest communities, older respondents, males and the farmers and ranchers were the groups most likely to support reducing their street maintenance services.

Approximately 45 percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 1,000 persons say they don't have a hospital. Thus, persons living in or near the larger communities were most likely to support both combining this service with other communities and raising revenue to keep it at its current level.

When comparing responses by region, residents in the North Central were the group most likely to say they don't have a hospital (23%). The Panhandle residents were most likely to favor combining their hospital with other nearby communities and Southeast residents were most likely to support raising revenue to keep their hospital services the same.

Fifty percent of the persons age 19 to 29 support raising revenue to keep their hospital, compared to only 28 percent of the persons age 40 to 49. The latter age group was more likely to favor combining the hospital with other nearby communities.

When comparing responses by occupation, the persons with service occupations were the group most likely to favor combining the hospital with other communities, while the persons with professional occupations were the group most likely to support raising revenue to keep its services at the current level.

When asked how to cover the costs of emergency medical services, persons living in or near the smaller communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to support raising revenue to keep them. Sixty percent of the persons living in or near towns with populations ranging from 500 to 999 supported raising revenue to keep emergency medical services at their current level. Only 38 percent of the persons living in or near towns with more than 10,000

people shared this opinion. The persons living in or near the largest communities were most likely to favor combining these services with other communities. Fifty-six percent of the persons living in or near the largest communities supported this alternative, compared to only 35 percent of the persons living in communities with 500 to 999 people.

The other groups most likely to support raising revenue to keep their emergency medical services the same include: residents of the North Central region, the younger persons, females and persons with the highest education levels. The groups most likely to favor combining emergency medical services with other communities include: Panhandle residents, older respondents and persons without a high school diploma.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to say they don't have a library. Twenty-six percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people said they don't have a library. Residents of the largest communities were the group most likely to want to reduce the funding of their library or combine it with other communities. Residents living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 were the group most likely to favor raising revenue to keep their library services.

Other groups most likely to support raising revenue to maintain their library services include: Northeast residents, older respondents, females and persons with higher education levels. The occupation groups most likely to support raising revenue for their library services were persons with professional occupations, persons with service occupations and the skilled laborers. Panhandle residents, persons with higher incomes, persons age 30 to 64, persons with higher education levels and respondents with professional occupations were the groups most likely to favor combining their library services with other communities. The groups most likely to support reducing their library services included: the younger persons, males, persons with a high school diploma and the farmers and ranchers.

The largest communities were more likely than the smaller communities to have recreational facilities. The residents of these larger communities were also more likely than the residents living in or near the smaller communities to support both reducing the services of their recreational facilities and combining it with another community.

The younger respondents and the manual laborers are the age and occupation groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep the services at their recreational facilities the same. The groups most likely to favor combining these services with other communities include: Panhandle residents, persons age 40 to 49, females, and persons with service occupations. The groups most likely to support reducing these services included: persons age 50 to 64, males and farmers and ranchers.

Residents living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the largest communities to say they don't have a health

clinic in their community. Thirty-seven percent of the persons living in or near the communities with less than 500 people said they don't have a health clinic. Only two percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 said they don't have a health clinic. The residents of the larger towns were the group most likely to support combining their health clinic with another community. Residents of communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 were the group most in favor of raising revenue to keep the services at their clinic the same.

North Central residents were the regional group most likely to not have a health clinic. The Panhandle residents were the group most likely to support combining their health clinic with another community, and the residents of the Southeast region were the group most likely to favor raising revenue to keep their clinic's services.

When comparing responses by occupation, persons with professional occupations were the group most likely to advocate raising revenue to keep their health clinic's services the same. Persons with both sales and service occupations were the groups most likely to say they would combine their clinic with another community.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to say they don't have economic development activities in their community or county. Thirty-five percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people said they don't have these activities, compared to only three percent of the persons living in or near communities with more than 5,000 people. Thus, the persons living in or near the largest communities were the group most likely to support reducing the economic development activities, combining them with another community and raising revenue to keep them.

The youngest respondents were the age group most likely to support raising revenue to keep their economic development activities at the same level. Twenty-two percent of the persons age 19 to 29 supported this option, compared to only 10 percent of the persons age 65 and older. The older respondents were more likely than the younger respondents to support combining these activities with another community or county.

The skilled laborers were the occupation group most likely to favor raising revenue to keep their economic development activities at their current level. The groups most likely to support combining these activities with other communities or counties include: residents of the Southeast region, persons with higher incomes, older respondents, persons with higher education levels and persons with service occupations. Persons without a high school diploma were the education group most likely to support reducing these activities. The farmers and ranchers were the occupation group most likely to support eliminating these activities.

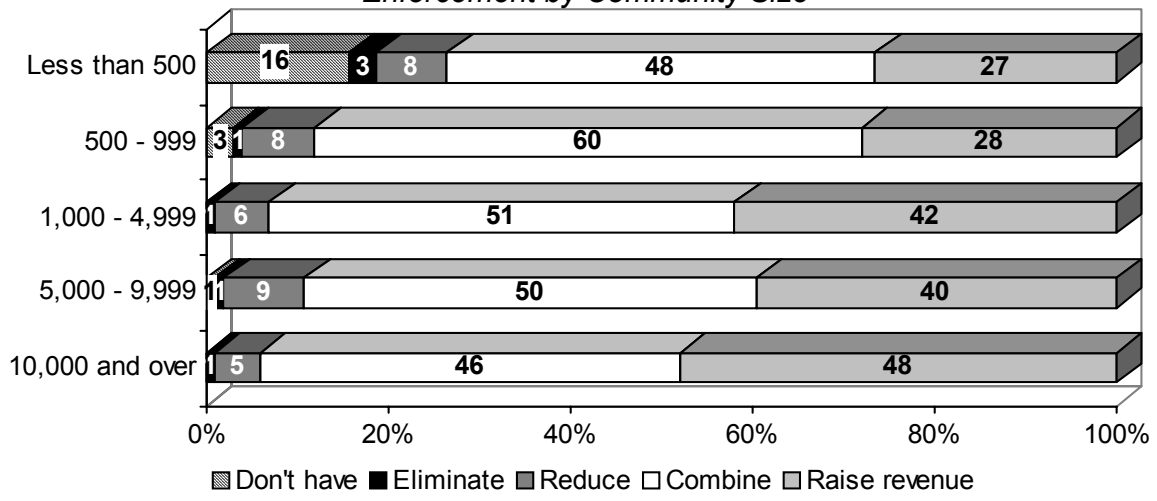
Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the largest communities to say they don't have law enforcement services. Sixteen percent of the persons living in or near communities with

less than 500 people say they don't currently have law enforcement services, compared to less than one percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (Figure 3). Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 were the group most likely to support combining law enforcement services with another community or county. Persons living in or near the largest communities were the group most likely to advocate raising revenue to keep law enforcement services at their current level. Forty-eight percent of the persons living in or near communities with 10,000 people or more supported this option, compared to 27 percent of the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people.

Residents of the Northeast region were more likely than persons living elsewhere to favor raising revenue to keep their law enforcement services the same. The Panhandle residents were the regional group most likely to support combining their law enforcement with another community or county.

Females were more likely than males to support raising revenue to keep their law enforcement services, while males were more likely to support reducing these services. Persons with the highest education levels were more likely than the persons with less education to say they would raise revenue to keep their law enforcement services at their current level. Persons with less education were more likely to support combining them with others. When comparing responses by occupation, the persons with service occupations were the group most likely to support raising revenue to keep these services at their current level. Forty-seven percent of these persons supported this option, compared to only 33 percent of the farmers and ranchers. The farmers and ranchers were the group most likely to advocate reducing their law enforcement services. The persons with sales occupations were the group most likely to support combining these services with

Figure 3. *Support for Alternatives to Cover the Cost of Law Enforcement by Community Size*



other communities or counties.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near larger communities to say they don't have any services promoting tourism. Thirty-eight percent of the residents living in or near communities with less than 500 people said they do not have this service, compared to three percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more. Residents of the larger communities were more likely than the residents of the smaller communities to support both reducing their tourism promotion services and combining them with another community or county.

Other groups most likely to say they don't have tourism promotion services include: persons living in the Southeast region, persons with the lowest household incomes, respondents with the lowest education levels and the manual laborers.

The groups most in favor of combining these services with other communities or counties include: Panhandle residents, persons with the highest income levels, the older respondents, females, persons with the highest education levels and respondents with both professional and service occupations. Persons with higher incomes, younger persons and respondents with administrative support occupations were the groups most likely to advocate reducing their tourism promotion services.

When asked how to cover the costs of telecommunications services, opinions differed by every characteristic examined. The groups most likely to say they don't have these services include: persons living in or near the smallest communities, Southeast residents, persons with the lowest household incomes, older respondents, respondents with lower education levels, persons who have never married and manual laborers. The youngest respondents and persons with the lowest education levels were the age and education groups most likely to support both eliminating and reducing these services. Manual laborers were the occupation group most likely to favor eliminating these services.

Other groups most likely to support reducing their telecommunication services include: persons living in or near the largest communities, South Central residents, persons with household incomes ranging from $40,000 to $59,999, respondents who have never married and persons with sales occupations. Persons most likely to favor combining their telecommunications services with others include: respondents living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; Panhandle residents; persons with the highest household incomes; respondents between the ages of 50 and 64; females; persons with the highest education levels; married respondents and persons with professional and administrative support occupations. Persons with the lowest education levels and the skilled laborers were the education and occupation groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to support these services.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to support raising revenue to keep their county road maintenance services at their current level. Thirty-five percent of

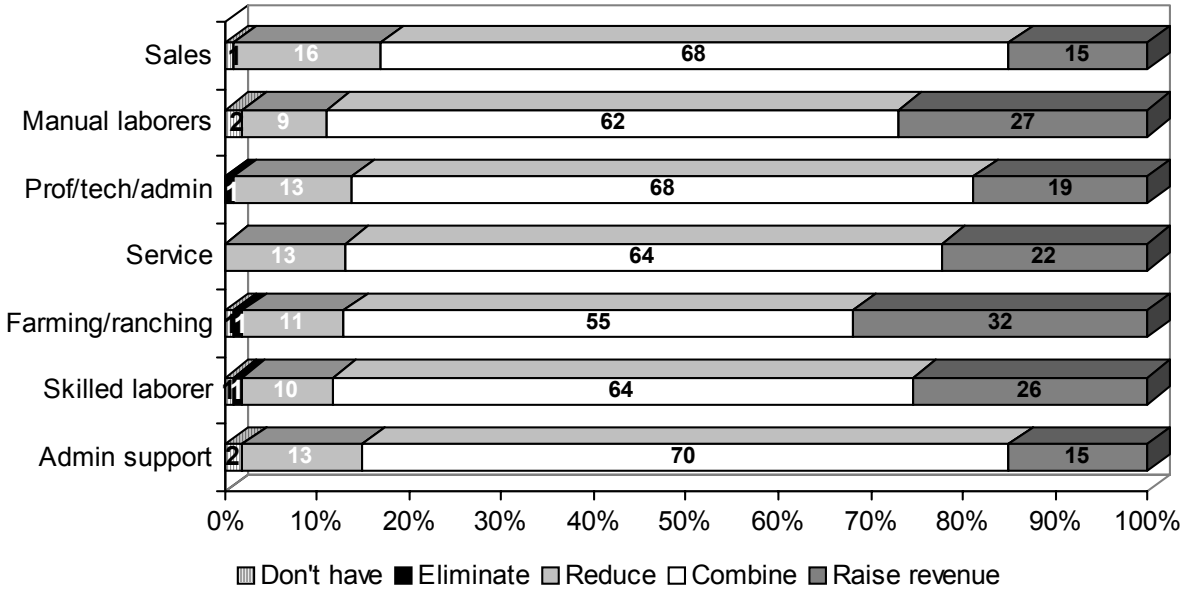
the persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people advocated this option, compared to only 16 percent of the persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more. Residents of the larger communities were more likely to support both combining this service with another county and reducing this service.

Farmers and ranchers were more likely than persons with different occupations to say they would raise revenue to maintain their county roads (Figure 4). Thirty-two percent of the farmers and ranchers would raise revenue to keep their county road maintenance services at their current level. Only 15 percent of the persons with sales and administrative support occupations agreed. Persons with sales occupations were the group most likely to support reducing these services, while the persons with administrative support positions were most likely to advocate combining this service with another county.

Younger persons, males and persons who have never married were the other groups most likely to support reducing county road maintenance. Persons with higher household incomes, persons under the age of 64, females, persons with the highest education levels and the divorced/separated respondents were the groups most likely to favor combining this service with another county. The groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep this service at its current level include: persons with lower household incomes, older respondents, persons with lower education levels and the widowed respondents.

When asked how to cover the costs of issuing licenses and permits, the following groups would reduce these services: persons with higher incomes, younger respondents, males, persons with higher education levels, respondents who have never married and farmers and ranchers. The groups most likely to support combining this service with

Figure 4. *Support for Alternatives to Cover the Cost of County Road Maintenance by Occupation*



another community or county include: persons living in or near the larger communities, Panhandle residents, persons between the ages of 40 and 64, females, persons with higher education levels, the widowed respondents and persons with administrative support positions. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999, respondents with the lowest household incomes, both the youngest and oldest persons, respondents without a high school diploma, widowed persons and the manual and skilled laborers were the groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep the license and permit services at their current level.

When asked about property assessment, the persons age 40 to 49, males and farmers and ranchers were the groups most likely to say they would eliminate this service. The groups most in favor of reducing this service include: persons living in or near the largest communities, persons with higher incomes, younger respondents, males, persons who have never married and respondents with sales occupations. Persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999, females, persons who are divorced/separated and respondents with administrative support positions were the groups most likely to support combining this service with another county. The groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep this service at its current level include: persons with the lowest incomes, the oldest respondents and the widowed persons.

Farmers and ranchers were more likely than persons with different occupations to say they would eliminate county weed control services. Eighteen percent of the farmers and ranchers would eliminate this service, compared to only seven percent of the persons with service and administrative support positions. These latter two groups were most likely to support combining this service with another county. Persons with sales occupations and the skilled laborers were most likely to favor reducing this service.

Males, persons who are married and persons who have never married are the gender and marital groups most likely to favor eliminating their county weed control. The other groups most likely to support reducing this service include: persons living in or near the largest communities, persons with the highest household incomes, males, persons with the highest education levels and respondents who have never married. Persons living in or near the largest communities, respondents with lower incomes, females and the divorced/separated respondents were the groups most likely to favor combining this service with another county.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities, persons with the lowest incomes, the widowed respondents and the farmers and ranchers were the groups most likely to say they don't have veterans services. The groups most likely to say they would reduce these services include: persons with the highest household incomes, younger respondents, married persons and the farmers and ranchers. Persons living in or near the largest communities, respondents with the highest incomes, persons between the ages of 40 and 49, females, persons with the highest education levels, the divorced/separated respondents and the

persons with administrative support positions were the groups most likely to favor combining this service with another county. The groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep their veterans services at their current level include: persons living in or near the largest communities, respondents with the lowest incomes, the oldest persons, males, persons without a high school diploma, the widowed respondents and the skilled laborers.

Persons living in or near the smallest communities were more likely than the persons living in or near the larger communities to say they don't have a fair. They were also the group most likely to support raising revenue to keep their fair. Persons living in or near the largest communities were more likely to favor eliminating, reducing or combining the fair with another community or county.

Persons with the highest incomes and persons between the ages of 50 and 64 were the income and age groups most likely to favor eliminating their fair. South Central residents, persons with the highest incomes, respondents with the highest education levels and farmers and ranchers were the groups most likely to support reducing these services. The groups most likely to support combining their fair with another community or county include: both the Panhandle and North Central residents, persons between the ages of 40 and 49, females and respondents with either a high school diploma or some college education. The occupation groups most likely to support combining their fair were the manual laborers and persons with either service or administrative support occupations. Persons with the lowest household incomes, respondents without a high school diploma and the skilled laborers were the groups most likely to say they would raise revenue to keep their fair at its current level.

To determine how rural Nebraskans are already interacting on a regional basis, they were asked where they purchase various items. The exact question was worded as follows. "What proportion of the following items do you purchase in your local community (the nearest community to you), what proportion do you purchase in another community within 50 miles of you, and how much do you purchase in a community that is more than 50 miles away?"

Banking and financial services is the item most often purchased locally. Rural Nebraskans say they purchase an average of 75.7% of their banking and financial services in their local community (Table 3). An average of 73% of their groceries and 72% of their automobile and machinery repairs are also purchased in their local community. Insurance (67%), farm and ranch inputs (66.9%), doctor/clinic services (63.6%) and hospital services (57.3%) were the other items where at least one-half were purchased, on average, in the local community. Clothing was the item least often purchased locally. An average of 32.4% of clothing was purchased in their local community, 42.1% was purchased in another community within 50 miles and an average of 25.5% was purchased in another community more than 50 miles away.

The responses to this question were also analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 4). Many differences emerged.

Table 3. *Average Proportion of Goods Purchased in Various Locations*

	In local community	In community within 50 miles	In community 50+ miles away
Banking/financial services	75.7%	19.4%	4.9%
Groceries	73.0	23.5	3.4
Automobile/machinery repairs	72.0	23.6	4.5
Insurance	67.0	21.9	11.1
Farm and ranch inputs (i.e., seed, feed, fertilizer)	66.9	27.7	5.2
Doctor/clinic services	63.6	28.5	7.9
Hospital services	57.3	33.1	9.7
Agricultural machinery	47.3	41.7	11.2
Recreation/entertainment	45.5	33.4	20.9
Automobile sales	43.4	34.7	21.9
Other shopping	43.3	37.4	19.3
Clothing	32.4	42.1	25.5

For each item, respondents living in or near the larger communities purchased more locally than did respondents living in or near the smaller communities. As an example, persons living in or near the communities with populations of 10,000 or more purchased an average of 96.1% of their groceries in their local community (Table 4). Persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people purchased an average of 38.2% of their groceries in their local community. For most items, respondents living in the smallest communities purchased at least one-half in another community within 50 miles.

Responses by region differed for most of the items, with the exception of farm and ranch inputs. For most items, residents of the Panhandle on average purchased more in their local community than did residents living in other regions of the state. As an example, Panhandle residents purchased an average of 53.5% of their recreation/ entertainment in their local community. In comparison, Southeast residents purchased an average of 38.7% of their recreation/ entertainment in their local community. However, when asked where they purchase hospital services, banking/financial services and insurance, residents of the South Central region were the group purchasing more of these in their local community. South Central residents purchased an average of

Table 4. *Average Proportion of Items Purchased in Local Community by Community Size*

	Less than 500	500 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 - 9,999	10,000 and over
Banking/financial services	48.3%	60.4%	73.3%	84.1%	90.4%
Farm and ranch inputs (i.e., seed, feed, fertilizer)	47.6	62.4	68.7	82.8	82.2
Automobile/machinery repairs	38.6	49.5	68.7	81.1	91.1
Groceries	38.2	51.1	64.9	83.3	96.1
Insurance	32.3	48.5	64.9	77.9	84.2
Recreation/entertainment	22.5	26.4	39.7	51.2	61.9
Doctor/clinic services	22.2	36.9	59.0	74.5	88.1
Agricultural machinery	21.9	23.9	52.8	76.7	75.0
Hospital services	17.1	17.0	48.7	70.6	87.7
Other shopping	15.5	22.2	35.9	48.8	66.0
Automobile sales	11.7	15.6	36.2	52.5	66.4
Clothing	7.7	3.3	14.9	34.3	65.8

63.3% of their hospital services in their local community, compared to the average of 49.7% that Southeast residents purchased locally.

Differences by household income were detected for some of the items. Persons with higher household incomes were more likely than persons with lower incomes to purchase the following items in their local community: groceries, doctor/clinic services, hospital services, banking/financial services and agricultural machinery. Persons with household incomes of $60,000 or more purchased an average of 64.8% of their hospital services in their local community. Persons with household incomes under $20,000 purchased an average of 53.2% of their hospital services locally. Residents with the higher incomes were also more likely than persons with lower incomes to purchase clothing, automobiles, other shopping, recreation/entertainment and banking/financial services in a community more than 50 miles away. Persons with lower incomes were more likely than persons with higher incomes to purchase recreation/entertainment in their local community.

Older respondents were more likely than younger respondents to purchase the following items in their local community:

groceries, clothing, automobiles, other shopping, recreation/entertainment, banking/financial services, insurance and automobile/machinery repairs. Persons age 65 and older purchased an average of 57.1% of their recreation/entertainment in their local community, compared to the average of 35.7% for the persons age 19 to 29. Younger respondents were more likely than the older respondents to purchase clothing, automobiles, other shopping, recreation/ entertainment, banking/financial services and insurance in a community more than 50 miles away. Persons age 19 to 29 purchased an average of 34.2% of their automobiles in a community more than 50 miles away, compared to 16.8% for the persons age 65 and older.

Differences by gender were detected for some of the items. Males were more likely than females to purchase clothing in their local community, while females were more likely to purchase their clothing in another community more than 50 miles away. Females were more likely than males to purchase automobiles in their local community. Males were more likely than females to purchase the following items in another community more than 50 miles away: other shopping, doctor/clinic services, hospital services and recreation/ entertainment.

Persons with lower education levels were more likely than persons with more education to purchase the following items in their local community: groceries, clothing, automobiles, other shopping, doctor/clinic services, hospital services, recreation/ entertainment, farm and ranch inputs and automobile/machinery repairs. Persons without a high school diploma purchased an average of 49.2% of their clothing in their local community. In comparison, persons with at least a high school diploma purchased approximately 31% of their clothing in their local community. Persons with higher educational levels were more likely than persons with less education to purchase most of these items in another community more than 50 miles away. As an example, persons with at least a four-year college degree purchased an average of 23.8% of their recreation/entertainment in another community more than 50 miles away, compared to 10.1% for the persons without a high school diploma.

When comparing responses by marital status, the widowed respondents were more likely than the other marital groups to purchase each of the items in their local community, with the exception of agricultural machinery, farm and ranch inputs and insurance. For those three items, no statistically significant differences were detected. Persons who are married were more likely than the other marital groups to purchase groceries and hospital services in another community more than 50 miles away. The divorced/separated respondents were the group most likely to purchase automobiles, doctor/clinic services and recreation/entertainment more than 50 miles away. Persons who have never married were most likely to have purchased clothing and other shopping in a remote location.

Persons with professional occupations were more likely than persons with different occupations to purchase groceries, other shopping and banking/financial services in their local community. Persons with this type of occupation purchased an average of 75.9% of their groceries locally, compared

to 56.5% for the farmers and ranchers. Persons with service occupations were the group most likely to purchase clothing, automobiles, recreation/entertainment and automobile/machinery repairs locally. Doctor/clinic services, hospital services, agricultural machinery and insurance were the items that persons with sales occupations were most likely to purchase in their local community. Persons with professional occupations were more likely than persons with different occupations to purchase clothing, automobiles, other shopping, hospital services, banking/financial services and insurance in another community more than 50 miles away. These persons purchased an average of 31.2% of their clothing more than 50 miles away, compared to only 19% for the manual laborers.

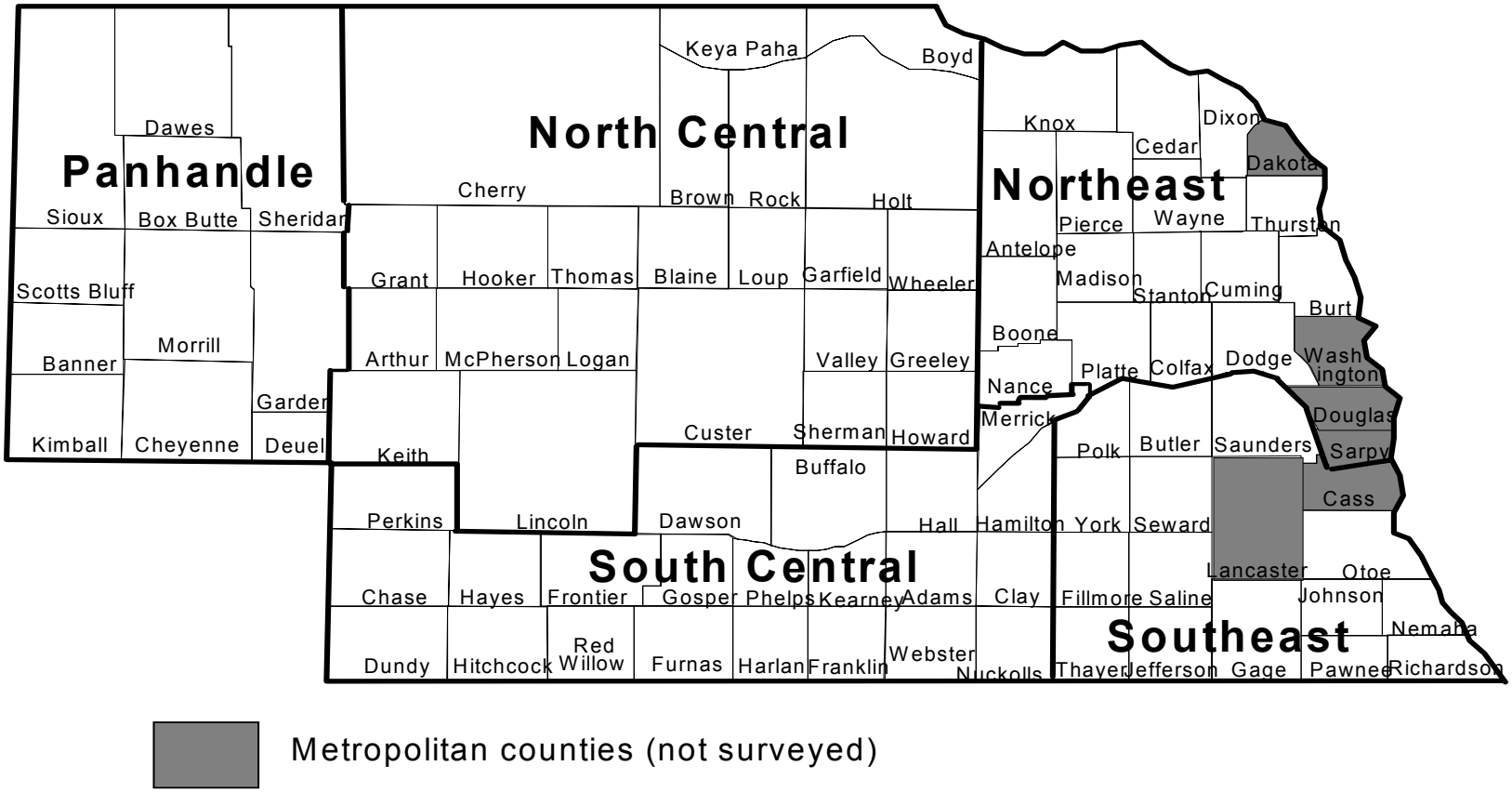
Conclusion

Rural Nebraskans tend to have a positive view of regional collaboration. They believe that communities working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents. The majority also believe that retail businesses can provide a better variety of goods and services by working together collaboratively. As for other outcomes, they tend to believe that combining community or county services will improve access to services and disagree that it will lead to decreased quality or increased prices for the consumer.

This support for combining services was also evident when asked how they would cover the cost of community and county services if faced with a shortage of money. For many services, rural Nebraskans were willing to combine or share these services with another community or county. Some of these services include: county road maintenance, veterans services, health clinic and telecommunications services. However, many rural Nebraskans would rather raise revenue to maintain certain services at their current level, including fire protection, emergency medical services and schools (K - 12). Local control over these services is obviously important to rural Nebraskans.

It was also discovered that rural Nebraskans purchase many items in their local community. However, they are also participating in their regional economy by purchasing some items in other nearby communities. This has perhaps shown them the benefits of regional collaboration.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska



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

	2003 Poll	***2002 Poll***	***2001 Poll***	***2000 Poll***	***1999 Poll***	***2000 Census***
Age : [1]						
20 - 39	18%	16%	17%	20%	21%	33%
40 - 64	51%	51%	49%	54%	52%	42%
65 and over	32%	32%	33%	26%	28%	24%
Gender: [2]						
Female	51%	36%	37%	57%	31%	51%
Male	49%	64%	63%	43%	69%	49%
Education: [3]						
Less than 9th grade	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	7%
9th to 12th grade (no diploma)	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	10%
High school diploma (or equivalent)	34%	32%	35%	34%	36%	35%
Some college, no degree	23%	25%	26%	28%	25%	25%
Associate degree	11%	10%	8%	9%	9%	7%
Bachelors degree	16%	16%	13%	15%	15%	11%
Graduate or professional degree	9%	10%	8%	9%	8%	4%
Household income: [4]						
Less than $10,000	8%	8%	9%	3%	8%	10%
$10,000 - $19,999	14%	15%	16%	10%	15%	16%
$20,000 - $29,999	16%	17%	20%	15%	18%	17%
$30,000 - $39,999	16%	17%	16%	19%	18%	15%
$40,000 - $49,999	13%	14%	14%	17%	15%	12%
$50,000 - $59,999	11%	11%	9%	15%	9%	10%
$60,000 - $74,999	11%	9%	8%	11%	8%	9%
$75,000 or more	11%	10%	8%	11%	10%	11%
Marital Status: [5]						
Married	73%	73%	70%	95%	76%	61%
Never married	7%	6%	7%	0.2%	7%	22%
Divorced/separated	9%	9%	10%	2%	8%	9%
Widowed/widower	11%	12%	14%	4%	10%	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. *Agreement with Statements About Regional Collaboration By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.**

	Retail businesses in a region can provide a better variety of goods and services by working together collaboratively.				***Combining community or county services in a region will lead to increased prices for the consumer.***			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Significance*	*Disagree*	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Significance*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2907)				(n = 2891)		
Less than 500	9	19	73		43	28	29	
500 - 999	7	21	72		43	29	29	
1,000 - 4,999	7	17	76		47	31	22	
5,000 - 9,999	10	14	77	$P^2 = 15.44$	48	29	23	$P^2 = 23.06$
10,000 and up	10	14	76	(.051)	52	28	20	(.003)
Region		(n = 2960)				(n = 2943)		
Panhandle	12	16	72		49	26	25	
North Central	10	16	74		50	29	22	
South Central	8	15	77		48	28	24	
Northeast	9	19	73	$P^2 = 12.26$	44	32	24	$P^2 = 7.94$
Southeast	7	16	77	(.140)	48	31	21	(.440)
Individual Attributes:								
Income Level		(n = 2689)				(n = 2678)		
Under $20,000	8	21	71		35	38	28	
$20,000 - $39,999	7	16	77		48	29	23	
$40,000 - $59,999	10	14	76	$P^2 = 30.77$	51	25	25	$P^2 = 87.28$
$60,000 and over	11	11	78	(.000)	61	21	18	(.000)
Age		(n = 2975)				(n = 2957)		
19 - 29	5	15	80		43	35	22	
30 - 39	11	12	77		45	29	27	
40 - 49	10	15	75		51	27	22	
50 - 64	9	12	78	$P^2 = 56.60$	53	23	25	$P^2 = 56.04$
65 and older	7	24	69	(.000)	41	37	22	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2928)				(n = 2912)		
Male	11	16	73	$P^2 = 22.90$	49	27	24	$P^2 = 7.82$
Female	6	16	78	(.000)	46	32	22	(.020)
Education		(n = 2920)				(n = 2903)		
No H.S. diploma	5	29	66		27	45	28	
High school diploma	8	20	72		40	35	25	
Some college	8	16	77	$P^2 = 58.09$	47	29	24	$P^2 = 115.78$
Bachelors or grad degree	11	10	79	(.000)	62	20	19	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2930)				(n = 2914)		
Married	9	15	76		50	27	23	
Never married	10	15	75		42	29	29	
Divorced/separated	9	16	75	$P^2 = 24.50$	49	27	24	$P^2 = 47.31$
Widowed	5	26	69	(.000)	35	45	20	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1943)				(n = 1940)		
Sales	8	14	78		56	23	21	
Manual laborer	7	18	75		44	33	23	
Prof./technical/admin	10	11	80		57	21	21	
Service	8	19	74		46	31	23	
Farming/ranching	11	17	72		46	26	28	
Skilled laborer	9	14	77	$P^2 = 20.87$	44	30	26	$P^2 = 37.95$
Admin. support	11	9	80	(.105)	55	25	20	(.001)

Appendix Table 2 Continued.

	Communities in a region working together to generate new businesses are better able to create quality jobs for their residents.				***Combining community or county services in a region will lead to lower quality services.***			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Significance*	*Disagree*	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Significance*
				Percentages				
Community Size		(n = 2909)				(n = 2873)		
Less than 500	7	12	81		57	22	21	
500 - 999	8	15	78		55	22	24	
1,000 - 4,999	6	11	83		58	25	18	
5,000 - 9,999	4	13	83	$P^2 = 17.52$	63	22	15	$P^2 = 15.61$
10,000 and up	6	9	85	(.025)	61	21	18	(.048)
Region		(n = 2963)				(n = 2924)		
Panhandle	6	14	80		59	20	21	
North Central	5	12	84		59	24	17	
South Central	6	10	84		61	22	18	
Northeast	7	12	81	$P^2 = 8.89$	56	24	21	$P^2 = 11.22$
Southeast	5	12	83	(.352)	61	24	16	(.190)
Individual Attributes:								
Income Level		(n = 2693)				(n = 2663)		
Under $20,000	7	15	78		51	30	20	
$20,000 - $39,999	6	10	83		57	22	21	
$40,000 - $59,999	6	9	85	$P^2 = 21.34$	63	20	16	$P^2 = 49.40$
$60,000 and over	5	8	87	(.002)	68	16	16	(.000)
Age		(n = 2978)				(n = 2938)		
19 - 29	7	13	81		62	24	14	
30 - 39	4	11	86		60	22	18	
40 - 49	6	10	84		59	22	19	
50 - 64	7	8	85	$P^2 = 31.02$	65	16	20	$P^2 = 54.46$
65 and older	6	16	78	(.000)	52	30	18	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2931)				(n = 2892)		
Male	7	10	82	$P^2 = 9.95$	59	21	20	$P^2 = 12.06$
Female	5	12	83	(.007)	59	25	16	(.002)
Education		(n = 2921)				(n = 2883)		
No H.S. diploma	3	21	76		44	35	21	
High school diploma	7	13	80		55	26	19	
Some college	6	11	83	$P^2 = 36.51$	58	23	19	$P^2 = 67.35$
Bachelors or grad degree	5	7	88	(.000)	69	14	16	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2933)				(n = 2894)		
Married	6	10	84		60	21	19	
Never married	8	15	77		59	23	18	
Divorced/separated	8	11	81	$P^2 = 26.43$	59	22	19	$P^2 = 31.74$
Widowed	4	18	78	(.000)	50	35	15	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1950)				(n = 1931)		
Sales	6	9	85		65	23	13	
Manual laborer	7	10	83		51	28	21	
Prof./technical/admin	5	8	88		68	15	17	
Service	5	11	84		59	26	16	
Farming/ranching	10	10	80		54	21	25	
Skilled laborer	7	13	80	$P^2 = 19.36$	56	24	20	$P^2 = 48.39$
Admin. support	5	6	89	(.152)	68	15	17	(.000)

Appendix Table 2 Continued.

	Combining community or county services in a region will improve access to services.			
	Disagree	*No opinion*	*Agree*	*Significance*
		Percentages		
Community Size		(n = 2894)		
Less than 500	23	24	54	
500 - 999	26	25	50	
1,000 - 4,999	17	22	61	
5,000 - 9,999	16	20	64	$P^2 = 30.04$
10,000 and up	16	21	63	(.000)
Region		(n = 2948)		
Panhandle	21	19	61	
North Central	18	24	58	
South Central	18	20	63	
Northeast	18	24	58	$P^2 = 10.86$
Southeast	17	24	59	(.210)
Individual Attributes:				
Income Level		(n = 2684)		
Under $20,000	17	27	57	
$20,000 - $39,999	21	20	60	
$40,000 - $59,999	19	20	62	$P^2 = 17.52$
$60,000 and over	17	19	64	(.008)
Age		(n = 2961)		
19 - 29	14	21	65	
30 - 39	22	23	55	
40 - 49	21	19	60	
50 - 64	21	19	60	$P^2 = 36.80$
65 and older	14	27	59	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2915)		
Male	21	23	56	$P^2 = 20.73$
Female	15	21	63	(.000)
Education		(n = 2906)		
No H.S. diploma	10	33	58	
High school diploma	18	24	58	
Some college	20	21	59	$P^2 = 30.75$
Bachelors or grad degree	18	18	64	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2917)		
Married	19	20	60	
Never married	17	24	59	
Divorced/separated	22	23	56	$P^2 = 37.43$
Widowed	8	32	60	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1942)		
Sales	14	24	62	
Manual laborer	19	29	53	
Prof./technical/admin	19	16	65	
Service	19	19	62	
Farming/ranching	26	25	49	
Skilled laborer	25	19	56	$P^2 = 41.43$
Admin. support	20	15	65	(.000)

Appendix Table 3. *Support for Alternatives for Covering the Cost of County and Community Services by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	Schools (K - 12)						***Fire protection***					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2801)						(n = 2806)			
Less than 500	10	2	8	42	39		1	1	3	41	55	
500 - 999	3	1	10	42	44		1	0*	3	37	60	
1,000 - 4,999	1	1	8	41	49		1	0*	3	41	55	
5,000 - 9,999	0*	0*	7	43	50	$P^2 = 125.81$	1	0*	3	48	49	$P^2 = 17.81$
10,000 and up	2	0*	8	38	52	(.000)	1	0*	4	45	51	(.335)
Region			(n = 2846)						(n = 2848)			
Panhandle	1	1	6	42	49		1	0	3	51	45	
North Central	4	1	8	38	50		1	1	3	46	51	
South Central	2	0*	8	42	48		1	1	4	41	53	
Northeast	3	1	9	41	46	$P^2 = 16.03$	0*	0*	3	39	58	$P^2 = 29.22$
Southeast	3	1	10	39	48	(.451)	0*	0	3	43	53	(.023)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2606)						(n = 2612)			
Under $20,000	4	2	10	42	42		2	1	3	43	52	
$20,000 - $39,999	2	1	9	41	47		1	0*	3	42	54	
$40,000 - $59,999	2	0	6	41	50	$P^2 = 52.99$	1	0*	3	44	53	$P^2 = 14.12$
$60,000 and over	1	1	6	37	57	(.000)	0*	0*	4	41	54	(.293)
Age			(n = 2859)						(n = 2863)			
19 - 29	1	0	2	21	76		2	0	4	42	53	
30 - 39	1	1	3	31	64		1	1	2	46	52	
40 - 49	1	1	6	39	54		1	0*	3	41	55	
50 - 64	3	1	8	45	44	$P^2 = 200.77$	0*	0*	3	44	53	$P^2 = 20.96$
65 and older	4	1	14	45	35	(.000)	1	0*	4	42	52	(.180)
Gender			(n = 2817)						(n = 2820)			
Male	2	1	11	41	45	$P^2 = 38.69$	1	0*	5	42	53	$P^2 = 33.76$
Female	3	0*	5	40	52	(.000)	1	0*	1	44	54	(.000)
Education			(n = 2805)						(n = 2810)			
No H.S. diploma	7	2	12	38	40		4	1	6	46	44	
High school diploma	3	1	10	45	41		1	0*	3	43	53	
Some college	3	0*	9	39	50	$P^2 = 77.47$	1	0*	3	43	54	$P^2 = 38.09$
Bachelors or grad degree	1	0*	5	38	56	(.000)	0*	0*	2	42	55	(.000)
Marital Status			(n = 2815)						(n = 2820)			
Married	2	1	8	41	48		1	0*	3	44	53	
Never married	5	1	7	32	56		1	1	4	40	56	
Divorced/separated	3	1	8	40	49	$P^2 = 24.06$	1	0*	4	42	53	$P^2 = 4.45$
Widowed	4	1	10	46	39	(.020)	1	0*	3	40	56	(.974)
Occupation			(n = 1904)						(n = 1915)			
Sales	2	0	6	43	50		1	0	2	50	48	
Manual laborer	1	1	8	45	45		1	0	3	47	50	
Prof./technical/admin	1	0	4	38	57		0*	0*	3	43	54	
Service	2	0*	6	41	51		0	0	2	44	54	
Farming/ranching	4	2	11	35	48		0	0	5	38	57	
Skilled laborer	2	1	6	39	53	$P^2 = 58.16$	2	0	3	38	57	$P^2 = 49.10$
Admin. support	3	0	4	37	56	(.001)	1	0	1	44	53	(.008)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Street maintenance						Hospital					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2741)						(n = 2792)			
Less than 500	11	1	17	41	30		45	1	3	32	19	
500 - 999	4	0	17	41	37		46	1	2	32	19	
1,000 - 4,999	4	0*	16	48	32		17	1	4	41	38	
5,000 - 9,999	1	0	12	57	30	P^2 = 124.63	1	1	4	54	41	P^2 = 680.33
10,000 and up	2	0*	12	58	28	(.000)	1	1	6	57	36	(.000)
Region			(n = 2779)						(n = 2830)			
Panhandle	4	0	14	60	23		7	1	5	55	32	
North Central	5	1	15	50	30		23	0*	4	43	30	
South Central	3	0*	14	53	30		14	1	5	45	36	
Northeast	4	0*	14	46	36	P^2 = 30.48	21	1	3	46	29	P^2 = 63.57
Southeast	4	0*	16	49	31	(.016)	16	1	4	43	37	(.000)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2556)						(n = 2594)			
Under $20,000	5	1	15	45	35		20	1	4	43	32	
$20,000 - $39,999	3	0*	16	50	31		17	1	4	44	35	
$40,000 - $59,999	3	0	13	54	30	P^2 = 28.21	13	0*	4	50	32	P^2 = 25.14
$60,000 and over	2	0*	13	54	30	(.005)	13	1	4	46	36	(.014)
Age			(n = 2794)						(n = 2845)			
19 - 29	3	1	12	58	26		13	1	1	35	50	
30 - 39	2	1	12	57	28		20	1	4	40	36	
40 - 49	3	0*	13	56	28		16	1	4	51	28	
50 - 64	3	0	15	51	31	P^2 = 46.92	16	1	5	46	32	P^2 = 42.63
65 and older	5	0*	17	43	35	(.000)	17	1	4	45	33	(.000)
Gender			(n = 2756)						(n = 2805)			
Male	4	0*	17	48	31	P^2 = 19.81	15	1	6	47	32	P^2 = 32.25
Female	3	0*	12	53	31	(.001)	19	1	2	45	34	(.000)
Education			(n = 2747)						(n = 2794)			
No H.S. diploma	8	2	14	40	36		18	2	3	44	34	
High school diploma	5	0*	16	47	32		19	1	4	46	30	
Some college	4	0*	14	53	29	P^2 = 48.73	17	1	4	45	33	P^2 = 16.41
Bachelors or grad degree	2	0*	14	54	31	(.000)	14	1	4	45	36	(.173)
Marital Status			(n = 2756)						(n = 2805)			
Married	4	0*	15	51	30		17	1	4	46	32	
Never married	4	0	16	50	30		16	1	3	41	40	
Divorced/separated	3	0*	10	55	32	P^2 = 14.75	15	2	3	46	34	P^2 = 15.92
Widowed	3	0*	12	46	38	(.256)	19	0	6	42	34	(.195)
Occupation			(n = 1875)						(n = 1899)			
Sales	2	1	16	57	25		12	0	5	49	35	
Manual laborer	3	0	14	52	32		19	1	4	48	30	
Prof./technical/admin	1	0*	13	55	31		15	1	4	43	37	
Service	3	0	11	57	29		15	0*	3	53	29	
Farming/ranching	12	1	20	44	24		25	2	5	44	24	
Skilled laborer	6	0	15	51	29	P^2 = 91.87	15	1	2	52	31	P^2 = 49.30
Admin. support	2	0	12	58	28	(.000)	16	0	4	52	28	(.008)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Emergency medical services						Library					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2780)						(n = 2755)			
Less than 500	7	0*	2	38	53		26	4	14	42	14	
500 - 999	3	0*	2	35	60		9	3	19	40	29	
1,000 - 4,999	1	1	2	38	58		1	2	22	48	26	
5,000 - 9,999	0*	0	2	51	47	$P^2 = 180.18$	0*	2	24	51	23	$P^2 = 471.71$
10,000 and up	0*	0*	5	56	38	(.000)	1	1	26	53	19	(.000)
Region			(n = 2821)						(n = 2795)			
Panhandle	1	0	5	50	45		1	3	23	52	21	
North Central	3	0*	3	41	53		9	2	22	45	23	
South Central	2	1	3	48	47		5	2	22	50	20	
Northeast	1	0*	3	43	52	$P^2 = 27.65$	4	2	22	48	25	$P^2 = 32.09$
Southeast	2	0*	2	45	51	(.035)	7	2	22	48	21	(.010)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2592)						(n = 2565)			
Under $20,000	3	1	3	47	48		7	3	22	43	24	
$20,000 - $39,999	2	1	3	42	52		4	2	23	48	23	
$40,000 - $59,999	1	0*	3	46	49	$P^2 = 12.10$	4	1	23	51	21	$P^2 = 22.06$
$60,000 and over	1	0	3	47	49	(.438)	5	3	20	52	21	(.037)
Age			(n = 2836)						(n = 2809)			
19 - 29	1	0	3	39	57		4	2	27	42	24	
30 - 39	1	1	3	40	56		5	2	21	50	23	
40 - 49	1	1	2	45	51		4	3	21	52	20	
50 - 64	2	0*	4	47	47	$P^2 = 30.68$	4	2	22	53	18	$P^2 = 46.45$
65 and older	3	0*	3	47	47	(.015)	8	2	22	42	27	(.000)
Gender			(n = 2796)						(n = 2769)			
Male	2	0*	4	46	47	$P^2 = 19.10$	5	3	25	47	20	$P^2 = 22.02$
Female	2	0*	2	44	52	(.001)	6	1	20	50	24	(.000)
Education			(n = 2783)						(n = 2759)			
No H.S. diploma	3	1	3	50	43		8	3	19	45	25	
High school diploma	2	1	4	44	49		7	2	25	46	21	
Some college	2	0*	3	46	48	$P^2 = 28.23$	5	3	23	50	20	$P^2 = 32.69$
Bachelors or grad degree	1	0	2	44	53	(.005)	3	2	20	50	26	(.001)
Marital Status			(n = 2795)						(n = 2770)			
Married	2	0*	3	46	49		5	2	23	49	21	
Never married	2	1	4	40	53		6	4	23	46	22	
Divorced/separated	1	1	3	45	49	$P^2 = 13.18$	6	2	18	51	23	$P^2 = 14.95$
Widowed	3	0	2	46	49	(.356)	6	1	22	42	28	(.244)
Occupation			(n = 1894)						(n = 1888)			
Sales	2	0	4	49	45		8	3	26	50	13	
Manual laborer	2	0	2	51	45		8	4	22	48	19	
Prof./technical/admin	1	0*	3	44	52		3	2	18	55	22	
Service	1	0	4	47	48		3	2	20	54	22	
Farming/ranching	2	1	4	37	57		8	3	29	45	14	
Skilled laborer	1	1	3	44	51	$P^2 = 29.51$	3	2	24	49	22	$P^2 = 57.14$
Admin. support	2	0	3	41	54	(.387)	6	2	23	49	20	(.001)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Recreational facilities						Health clinic					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2767)						(n = 2774)			
Less than 500	29	7	18	39	8		37	2	5	40	16	
500 - 999	16	5	23	41	15		16	1	4	53	25	
1,000 - 4,999	6	4	26	49	16		4	1	5	55	35	
5,000 - 9,999	2	3	30	50	16	$P^2 = 354.52$	2	1	5	64	29	$P^2 = 530.12$
10,000 and up	2	4	30	53	13	(.000)	3	1	7	68	21	(.000)
Region			(n = 2807)						(n = 2815)			
Panhandle	6	3	24	53	14		4	2	7	64	23	
North Central	13	5	22	50	10		16	1	5	51	27	
South Central	7	4	29	47	14		9	1	6	58	27	
Northeast	8	4	27	46	15	$P^2 = 32.06$	8	1	6	61	24	$P^2 = 47.70$
Southeast	9	3	26	47	15	(.010)	10	0*	5	57	28	(.000)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2580)						(n = 2582)			
Under $20,000	10	5	25	47	13		12	1	7	53	27	
$20,000 - $39,999	9	4	28	46	12		9	1	5	60	26	
$40,000 - $59,999	7	2	26	49	15	$P^2 = 23.17$	8	0*	6	60	26	$P^2 = 23.33$
$60,000 and over	5	4	25	50	16	(.026)	7	2	5	59	27	(.025)
Age			(n = 2822)						(n = 2829)			
19 - 29	8	3	24	46	20		7	1	7	55	30	
30 - 39	10	4	24	46	16		10	2	5	54	28	
40 - 49	8	4	21	52	15		9	1	7	60	23	
50 - 64	7	4	30	48	11	$P^2 = 32.50$	8	1	4	61	26	$P^2 = 23.65$
65 and older	9	4	28	45	14	(.009)	11	1	5	57	26	(.098)
Gender			(n = 2782)						(n = 2789)			
Male	7	5	31	44	14	$P^2 = 49.34$	8	1	8	59	24	$P^2 = 39.76$
Female	10	3	22	52	13	(.000)	11	1	3	57	28	(.000)
Education			(n = 2771)						(n = 2778)			
No H.S. diploma	12	6	26	42	14		11	1	4	54	31	
High school diploma	9	4	26	48	13		11	1	5	59	24	
Some college	8	4	27	48	13	$P^2 = 16.59$	10	2	6	59	23	$P^2 = 24.27$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	4	27	48	16	(.166)	7	1	5	56	31	(.019)
Marital Status			(n = 2783)						(n = 2789)			
Married	8	4	27	47	14		10	1	6	59	26	
Never married	7	6	27	48	12		10	2	8	59	21	
Divorced/separated	8	2	26	50	13	$P^2 = 8.71$	8	1	5	60	27	$P^2 = 13.95$
Widowed	8	2	24	52	13	(.727)	12	0*	5	53	30	(.304)
Occupation			(n = 1892)						(n = 1900)			
Sales	8	3	26	51	12		6	2	4	66	22	
Manual laborer	8	4	22	48	18		11	2	5	58	24	
Prof./technical/admin	5	2	25	53	15		7	1	5	56	31	
Service	5	4	20	55	15		8	0	5	66	22	
Farming/ranching	10	9	32	39	9		11	3	8	58	20	
Skilled laborer	9	3	30	44	15	$P^2 = 69.06$	7	1	7	62	23	$P^2 = 42.65$
Admin. support	7	4	27	52	11	(.000)	9	1	7	60	23	(.038)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Economic development activities						Law enforcement					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2709)						(n = 2768)			
Less than 500	35	5	8	46	6		16	3	8	48	27	
500 - 999	18	5	14	52	11		3	1	8	60	28	
1,000 - 4,999	8	5	15	60	14		0*	1	6	51	42	
5,000 - 9,999	3	5	16	62	14	$P^2 = 358.07$	1	1	9	50	40	$P^2 = 340.51$
10,000 and up	3	5	18	58	15	(.000)	0*	1	5	46	48	(.000)
Region			(n = 2748)						(n = 2808)			
Panhandle	8	8	15	55	14		1	1	10	57	31	
North Central	15	5	14	54	12		5	1	9	52	33	
South Central	7	5	16	58	14		2	1	6	49	42	
Northeast	11	6	15	55	13	$P^2 = 31.74$	2	1	6	48	43	$P^2 = 46.45$
Southeast	12	4	14	59	12	(.011)	4	1	6	47	42	(.000)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2532)						(n = 2582)			
Under $20,000	14	6	15	52	12		3	2	9	49	37	
$20,000 - $39,999	11	4	15	56	14		3	2	6	51	39	
$40,000 - $59,999	8	4	16	60	13	$P^2 = 34.15$	2	1	6	50	41	$P^2 = 17.93$
$60,000 and over	6	6	15	60	14	(.001)	2	1	6	48	43	(.118)
Age			(n = 2761)						(n = 2823)			
19 - 29	9	4	14	51	22		2	2	9	47	40	
30 - 39	9	4	17	53	17		3	1	7	46	43	
40 - 49	10	5	15	58	12		2	1	6	50	41	
50 - 64	8	7	14	59	13	$P^2 = 42.12$	2	1	6	53	38	$P^2 = 16.06$
65 and older	14	4	16	56	10	(.000)	4	1	8	49	39	(.449)
Gender			(n = 2721)						(n = 2781)			
Male	10	6	16	54	14	$P^2 = 13.20$	2	2	9	51	36	$P^2 = 44.36$
Female	11	4	14	59	12	(.010)	3	1	4	49	43	(.000)
Education			(n = 2714)						(n = 2771)			
No H.S. diploma	13	4	22	47	14		4	2	6	54	34	
High school diploma	14	6	15	53	12		3	2	8	50	37	
Some college	10	6	14	58	13	$P^2 = 45.70$	2	1	7	51	39	$P^2 = 25.43$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	4	15	61	14	(.000)	2	1	5	47	45	(.013)
Marital Status			(n = 2723)						(n = 2783)			
Married	10	5	15	57	13		3	1	6	52	39	
Never married	13	4	16	53	14		3	1	12	45	40	
Divorced/separated	10	7	14	54	16	$P^2 = 11.36$	2	1	7	48	43	$P^2 = 23.31$
Widowed	13	4	14	60	10	(.499)	4	2	7	44	43	(.025)
Occupation			(n = 1880)						(n = 1895)			
Sales	7	6	17	57	13		2	1	7	56	34	
Manual laborer	11	6	13	55	15		3	3	9	49	37	
Prof./technical/admin	6	4	15	61	14		3	0*	4	49	44	
Service	9	4	14	63	11		2	0*	5	46	47	
Farming/ranching	12	10	16	53	9		2	1	12	52	33	
Skilled laborer	9	6	14	54	17	$P^2 = 46.20$	1	2	7	50	40	$P^2 = 56.42$
Admin. support	12	6	14	57	12	(.017)	4	1	7	53	36	(.001)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Promoting tourism						Telecommunications services					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2785)						(n = 2715)			
Less than 500	38	12	17	29	3		27	4	11	53	6	
500 - 999	26	13	19	39	4		21	5	15	52	7	
1,000 - 4,999	12	13	26	43	6		8	6	17	61	9	
5,000 - 9,999	3	13	29	49	6	$P^2 = 411.25$	4	7	21	63	6	$P^2 = 269.86$
10,000 and up	3	13	32	46	7	(.000)	3	6	27	57	8	(.000)
Region			(n = 2827)						(n = 2752)			
Panhandle	4	12	23	54	8		6	6	18	62	8	
North Central	14	10	27	46	4		12	5	19	57	6	
South Central	11	14	27	43	6		7	5	22	58	8	
Northeast	15	14	26	40	5	$P^2 = 64.41$	11	6	20	57	7	$P^2 = 37.51$
Southeast	17	14	27	37	5	(.000)	13	5	16	59	8	(.002)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2598)						(n = 2535)			
Under $20,000	17	14	22	41	7		14	8	19	50	10	
$20,000 - $39,999	15	12	25	43	6		11	5	17	59	8	
$40,000 - $59,999	9	14	30	43	5	$P^2 = 40.30$	6	5	24	59	6	$P^2 = 66.88$
$60,000 and over	9	13	28	46	5	(.000)	5	3	18	66	8	(.000)
Age			(n = 2841)						(n = 2766)			
19 - 29	13	20	31	31	6		9	12	25	46	9	
30 - 39	13	15	31	37	4		8	5	22	59	7	
40 - 49	12	14	27	43	5		9	5	19	60	9	
50 - 64	10	14	26	45	6	$P^2 = 48.76$	9	4	18	62	7	$P^2 = 41.69$
65 and older	16	10	23	45	7	(.000)	13	7	19	54	8	(.000)
Gender			(n = 2801)						(n = 2726)			
Male	13	14	27	40	6	$P^2 = 10.96$	10	6	21	55	9	$P^2 = 14.45$
Female	13	12	25	45	5	(.027)	10	5	18	61	6	(.006)
Education			(n = 2791)						(n = 2715)			
No H.S. diploma	19	12	26	37	6		11	11	24	45	11	
High school diploma	16	12	24	42	5		14	7	18	55	6	
Some college	13	14	26	41	6	$P^2 = 36.38$	9	5	19	59	8	$P^2 = 61.90$
Bachelors or grad degree	8	12	28	47	5	(.000)	6	3	21	63	8	(.000)
Marital Status			(n = 2802)						(n = 2727)			
Married	12	13	27	43	5		9	5	20	59	7	
Never married	17	16	24	37	6		14	7	23	48	8	
Divorced/separated	11	14	26	43	7	$P^2 = 19.68$	11	8	15	57	9	$P^2 = 23.89$
Widowed	17	8	23	46	6	(.073)	12	4	17	57	10	(.021)
Occupation			(n = 1907)						(n = 1873)			
Sales	10	9	32	43	5		9	4	27	54	7	
Manual laborer	19	17	24	37	4		13	13	15	52	8	
Prof./technical/admin	8	12	29	47	5		6	3	18	66	8	
Service	9	15	22	47	7		9	4	20	62	6	
Farming/ranching	17	18	25	37	3		11	8	22	52	7	
Skilled laborer	14	14	31	36	5	$P^2 = 71.53$	9	6	21	53	10	$P^2 = 73.94$
Admin. support	13	15	34	34	4	(.000)	10	5	17	66	2	(.000)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	County road maintenance						Licenses and permits					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2773)						(n = 2735)			
Less than 500	3	0*	8	54	35		11	6	25	49	8	
500 - 999	1	0	11	60	28		7	4	25	52	13	
1,000 - 4,999	0*	1	11	64	24		3	3	28	55	11	
5,000 - 9,999	1	0*	11	70	18	$P^2 = 96.50$	1	4	25	60	10	$P^2 = 115.81$
10,000 and up	1	1	15	67	16	(.000)	1	4	29	57	9	(.000)
Region			(n = 2811)						(n = 2773)			
Panhandle	1	1	12	68	19		1	5	25	60	10	
North Central	1	1	11	64	24		5	5	29	52	9	
South Central	1	1	12	63	23		3	4	27	58	9	
Northeast	1	1	13	63	23	$P^2 = 9.78$	4	3	25	55	12	$P^2 = 29.65$
Southeast	1	0*	10	65	24	(.878)	6	4	29	51	10	(.020)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2585)						(n = 2554)			
Under $20,000	2	1	11	61	26		4	3	23	54	16	
$20,000 - $39,999	1	1	10	62	27		4	4	27	55	11	
$40,000 - $59,999	1	1	13	67	19	$P^2 = 34.56$	3	5	29	55	8	$P^2 = 30.56$
$60,000 and over	0*	1	14	66	19	(.001)	3	4	28	58	7	(.002)
Age			(n = 2826)						(n = 2788)			
19 - 29	1	1	18	64	17		1	1	32	52	15	
30 - 39	0	1	16	65	18		5	4	31	52	8	
40 - 49	1	1	9	65	24		4	4	27	56	9	
50 - 64	1	0*	12	66	21	$P^2 = 48.26$	4	5	27	58	7	$P^2 = 46.82$
65 and older	2	0*	11	60	27	(.000)	4	3	24	54	15	(.000)
Gender			(n = 2789)						(n = 2748)			
Male	1	1	14	61	24	$P^2 = 29.44$	3	6	31	50	10	$P^2 = 48.71$
Female	2	0*	9	68	21	(.000)	4	2	23	61	10	(.000)
Education			(n = 2777)						(n = 2738)			
No H.S. diploma	1	2	11	56	30		7	6	20	48	20	
High school diploma	2	0*	11	63	24		4	4	27	56	10	
Some college	1	1	11	63	24	$P^2 = 32.79$	3	4	27	56	10	$P^2 = 29.79$
Bachelors or grad degree	0*	0*	14	68	18	(.001)	3	4	29	56	8	(.003)
Marital Status			(n = 2788)						(n = 2749)			
Married	1	1	12	64	22		4	4	28	55	9	
Never married	1	1	17	60	22		3	3	32	51	12	
Divorced/separated	1	1	8	69	21	$P^2 = 22.46$	4	5	24	56	10	$P^2 = 32.95$
Widowed	2	0	8	64	26	(.033)	5	1	19	58	17	(.001)
Occupation			(n = 1897)						(n = 1875)			
Sales	1	0	16	68	15		2	2	33	55	8	
Manual laborer	2	0	9	62	27		3	5	31	49	13	
Prof./technical/admin	0*	1	13	68	19		3	4	27	58	8	
Service	0*	0*	13	64	22		3	2	24	60	11	
Farming/ranching	1	1	11	55	32		7	8	34	45	6	
Skilled laborer	1	1	10	64	26	$P^2 = 61.00$	3	6	26	52	13	$P^2 = 60.77$
Admin. support	2	0	13	70	15	(.000)	4	4	24	62	6	(.000)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Property assessment						County weed control					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2697)						(n = 2766)			
Less than 500	5	10	31	48	6		6	12	26	50	6	
500 - 999	5	9	29	49	8		5	10	29	50	7	
1,000 - 4,999	2	8	30	51	8		2	12	30	49	6	
5,000 - 9,999	1	7	31	56	5	$P^2 = 54.01$	2	8	31	54	5	$P^2 = 40.48$
10,000 and up	1	6	35	51	6	(.000)	1	9	33	52	5	(.001)
Region			(n = 2734)						(n = 2809)			
Panhandle	2	9	31	52	6		2	10	25	57	7	
North Central	3	10	32	48	7		3	11	31	49	6	
South Central	2	7	32	52	6		2	9	33	52	5	
Northeast	3	7	34	48	8	$P^2 = 16.93$	3	11	30	51	6	$P^2 = 17.29$
Southeast	3	6	30	55	6	(.390)	3	11	30	48	7	(.367)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2518)						(n = 2579)			
Under $20,000	3	8	28	49	12		4	12	25	51	9	
$20,000 - $39,999	3	7	32	52	7		2	8	30	53	7	
$40,000 - $59,999	2	8	35	51	5	$P^2 = 31.34$	2	10	32	51	5	$P^2 = 35.25$
$60,000 and over	1	8	34	52	5	(.002)	2	11	35	49	4	(.000)
Age			(n = 2749)						(n = 2823)			
19 - 29	1	5	36	52	6		4	8	33	49	6	
30 - 39	3	8	32	52	5		3	9	34	50	5	
40 - 49	2	10	33	49	6		3	12	30	51	5	
50 - 64	2	8	32	53	5	$P^2 = 42.39$	2	11	31	51	5	$P^2 = 21.96$
65 and older	2	6	31	50	11	(.000)	3	9	27	53	8	(.144)
Gender			(n = 2711)						(n = 2781)			
Male	2	10	36	45	7	$P^2 = 53.01$	2	13	34	46	6	$P^2 = 43.59$
Female	3	5	28	57	7	(.000)	3	8	27	57	6	(.000)
Education			(n = 2698)						(n = 2771)			
No H.S. diploma	3	5	30	52	10		5	10	25	53	7	
High school diploma	3	9	31	49	8		4	9	29	52	7	
Some college	2	7	34	52	5	$P^2 = 21.84$	2	10	31	51	6	$P^2 = 24.20$
Bachelors or grad degree	2	7	33	53	6	(.039)	2	11	33	50	4	(.019)
Marital Status			(n = 2711)						(n = 2783)			
Married	2	9	33	51	6		2	11	32	50	5	
Never married	3	6	35	48	7		2	11	33	47	7	
Divorced/separated	2	7	27	55	9	$P^2 = 53.51$	2	9	23	60	5	$P^2 = 33.80$
Widowed	4	3	25	52	15	(.000)	5	6	26	53	10	(.001)
Occupation			(n = 1862)						(n = 1898)			
Sales	3	6	37	47	7		3	11	33	49	4	
Manual laborer	3	8	31	53	6		4	9	27	53	6	
Prof./technical/admin	2	7	33	54	5		1	11	31	52	4	
Service	2	6	30	55	6		3	7	31	54	5	
Farming/ranching	4	17	35	41	3		4	18	29	44	5	
Skilled laborer	1	12	31	49	8	$P^2 = 55.47$	3	11	33	44	9	$P^2 = 43.18$
Admin. support	3	6	30	58	4	(.001)	2	7	32	54	4	(.033)

0* = Less than 1 percent.

Appendix Table 3 Continued.

	Veterans services						Fairs					
	Don't Have	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*	*Don't Have*	*Eliminate*	*Reduce*	*Combine with others*	*Raise revenue to keep*	*Significance*
						Percentages						
Community Size			(n = 2774)						(n = 2764)			
Less than 500	22	2	8	48	19		16	10	21	42	12	
500 - 999	16	2	10	53	18		15	8	23	40	15	
1,000 - 4,999	7	3	12	61	19		5	12	26	44	13	
5,000 - 9,999	2	2	13	64	18	$P^2 = 212.97$	1	12	26	52	10	$P^2 = 187.04$
10,000 and up	2	2	10	63	23	(.000)	2	13	31	46	7	(.000)
Region			(n = 2814)						(n = 2805)			
Panhandle	4	3	9	63	21		2	12	26	49	11	
North Central	11	2	11	57	20		7	11	22	49	12	
South Central	8	2	11	60	20		5	12	30	44	9	
Northeast	7	2	10	61	20	$P^2 = 18.97$	7	11	27	44	12	$P^2 = 28.63$
Southeast	9	2	13	57	20	(.270)	9	12	26	43	10	(.027)
Individual Attributes:												
Income Level			(n = 2583)						(n = 2577)			
Under $20,000	11	3	6	55	25		9	12	20	45	14	
$20,000 - $39,999	8	2	10	57	24		6	10	28	45	11	
$40,000 - $59,999	7	2	13	63	16	$P^2 = 70.28$	5	11	28	46	10	$P^2 = 44.30$
$60,000 and over	4	2	14	64	15	(.000)	5	16	29	43	8	(.000)
Age			(n = 2828)						(n = 2820)			
19 - 29	7	1	12	57	23		8	8	28	43	13	
30 - 39	10	2	14	60	15		9	8	28	43	12	
40 - 49	8	2	12	63	14		5	12	25	49	10	
50 - 64	7	2	11	61	20	$P^2 = 54.56$	4	14	29	44	9	$P^2 = 39.32$
65 and older	9	2	8	55	27	(.000)	8	11	25	45	11	(.001)
Gender			(n = 2788)						(n = 2780)			
Male	7	2	13	55	23	$P^2 = 41.79$	6	14	28	41	12	$P^2 = 21.38$
Female	9	2	9	64	17	(.000)	7	10	25	49	10	(.000)
Education			(n = 2777)						(n = 2768)			
No H.S. diploma	10	3	7	51	29		9	12	22	43	15	
High school diploma	9	2	7	58	24		8	10	25	46	11	
Some college	8	2	11	61	19	$P^2 = 72.56$	5	12	26	47	10	$P^2 = 29.28$
Bachelors or grad degree	6	3	16	62	14	(.000)	4	14	30	42	10	(.004)
Marital Status			(n = 2789)						(n = 2781)			
Married	7	2	12	60	19		5	12	27	45	11	
Never married	7	3	11	55	25		8	13	28	41	11	
Divorced/separated	8	2	10	62	18	$P^2 = 39.92$	6	12	23	48	10	$P^2 = 17.20$
Widowed	13	1	4	55	27	(.000)	10	8	25	46	12	(.142)
Occupation			(n = 1898)						(n = 1900)			
Sales	7	1	12	61	19		7	13	27	46	7	
Manual laborer	8	1	9	60	22		8	11	23	48	10	
Prof./technical/admin	5	3	14	64	14		4	13	30	45	8	
Service	6	1	7	68	18		5	12	25	48	10	
Farming/ranching	12	3	15	52	19		6	11	30	39	13	
Skilled laborer	7	2	14	52	25	$P^2 = 57.55$	3	11	24	44	18	$P^2 = 42.26$
Admin. support	10	2	7	69	11	(.001)	4	12	29	48	8	(.041)

Appendix Table 4. *Average Proportion of Items Purchased in Various Locations by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes*

	Groceries			***Clothing***		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
				Averages		
Community Size		(n = 2650)			(n = 2574)	
Less than 500	38.2	54.4	7.3	7.7	56.6	35.8
500 - 999	51.1	45.7	3.2	3.3	70.5	26.4
1,000 - 4,999	64.9	31.0	4.0	14.9	55.9	29.2
5,000 - 9,999	83.3	12.8	4.1	34.3	38.9	26.7
10,000 and up	96.1	2.9	1.0	65.8	16.8	17.5
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Region		(n = 2689)			(n = 2611)	
Panhandle	77.7	15.8	6.5	39.5	22.5	38.1
North Central	73.8	19.8	6.4	29.3	27.8	43.1
South Central	75.7	21.6	2.6	39.5	40.1	20.5
Northeast	74.1	24.2	1.6	32.2	47.1	20.8
Southeast	64.6	32.5	3.0	20.5	59.7	19.7
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 2472)			(n = 2402)	
Under $20,000	73.6	23.1	3.3	32.3	44.2	23.5
$20,000 - $39,999	71.2	25.3	3.5	31.4	44.2	24.4
$40,000 - $59,999	73.0	23.4	3.5	33.7	41.0	25.4
$60,000 and over	77.0	20.4	2.7	33.3	37.8	29.1
Significance	(.034)	(.027)	(.505)	(.139)	(.033)	(.000)
Age		(n = 2701)			(n = 2624)	
19 - 29	72.8	22.9	4.0	27.3	41.0	31.6
30 - 39	66.9	29.6	3.4	27.9	45.2	26.7
40 - 49	72.0	24.4	3.6	29.9	43.9	26.3
50 - 64	71.2	25.4	3.4	31.2	43.3	25.6
65 and older	78.9	17.9	3.1	39.4	37.9	22.8
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.285)	(.000)	(.011)	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2667)			(n = 2589)	
Male	73.3	23.3	3.3	35.0	41.8	23.4
Female	72.7	23.9	3.3	29.9	42.6	27.6
Significance	(.790)	(.878)	(.737)	(.001)	(.509)	(.012)
Education		(n = 2660)			(n = 2580)	
No H.S. diploma	77.5	20.6	1.9	49.2	35.6	15.8
High school diploma	71.2	25.6	3.2	31.4	47.2	21.5
Some college	71.3	25.0	3.7	31.4	41.5	27.1
Bachelors or grad degree	76.9	19.8	3.3	31.7	38.0	30.3
Significance	(.009)	(.018)	(.003)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2667)			(n = 2590)	
Married	71.4	24.8	3.7	31.0	43.1	26.0
Never married	76.4	20.7	2.9	34.0	39.2	26.9
Divorced/separated	72.0	25.4	2.8	32.4	44.1	23.6
Widowed	83.2	15.4	1.4	42.2	35.6	22.2
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.027)	(.011)	(.032)	(.022)
Occupation		(n = 1833)			(n = 1812)	
Sales	75.2	21.8	3.1	33.5	39.0	27.5
Manual laborer	62.6	33.8	3.7	28.3	52.7	19.0
Prof./technical/admin	75.9	20.7	3.3	31.7	37.0	31.2
Service	72.5	25.3	2.3	35.3	45.1	19.8
Farming/ranching	56.5	37.8	5.5	17.8	56.0	26.2
Skilled laborer	70.2	23.1	6.7	33.3	40.9	25.8
Admin. support	71.2	26.5	2.6	28.0	46.6	25.2
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.006)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)

Appendix Table 4 Continued.

	Automobile sales			Other shopping		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
			Averages			
Community Size		(n = 2430)			(n = 2342)	
Less than 500	11.7	55.6	32.6	15.5	58.4	26.3
500 - 999	15.6	65.9	18.4	22.2	60.8	16.7
1,000 - 4,999	36.2	42.5	21.3	35.9	45.1	18.9
5,000 - 9,999	52.5	25.6	21.8	48.8	31.3	19.9
10,000 and up	66.4	14.0	19.6	66.0	16.5	17.5
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.004)
Region		(n = 2460)			(n = 2374)	
Panhandle	52.3	19.3	28.0	48.4	24.0	27.7
North Central	40.6	24.2	35.1	40.7	28.5	30.9
South Central	47.5	34.6	18.1	47.5	35.6	17.0
Northeast	41.7	37.5	20.9	42.0	41.6	16.5
Southeast	37.0	46.7	16.3	38.3	48.0	13.5
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 2265)			(n = 2202)	
Under $20,000	44.5	37.3	18.3	44.1	38.7	17.3
$20,000 - $39,999	43.1	36.4	20.4	42.7	39.2	18.2
$40,000 - $59,999	43.3	33.5	23.1	45.0	35.6	19.4
$60,000 and over	44.5	30.8	24.7	43.6	33.8	22.4
Significance	(.895)	(.076)	(.003)	(.578)	(.050)	(.000)
Age		(n = 2472)			(n = 2387)	
19 - 29	33.5	31.6	34.2	40.6	37.0	22.3
30 - 39	32.6	39.9	27.3	38.7	41.3	20.0
40 - 49	41.8	35.5	22.8	40.8	37.3	22.1
50 - 64	44.3	34.9	20.8	41.8	38.6	19.6
65 and older	51.7	31.6	16.8	50.8	33.9	15.3
Significance	(.000)	(.016)	(.000)	(.000)	(.008)	(.000)
Gender		(n = 2442)			(n = 2354)	
Male	41.3	35.8	22.9	43.8	36.3	20.0
Female	45.2	33.7	21.0	43.0	38.3	18.5
Significance	(.028)	(.133)	(.054)	(.450)	(.277)	(.032)
Education		(n = 2435)			(n = 2350)	
No H.S. diploma	50.9	34.2	15.0	54.6	31.5	13.1
High school diploma	42.4	38.8	18.9	41.7	42.1	16.4
Some college	40.7	35.5	23.7	41.4	37.8	20.8
Bachelors or grad degree	46.0	29.0	25.0	45.6	32.1	22.2
Significance	(.029)	(.001)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2443)			(n = 2355)	
Married	41.5	35.9	22.6	41.9	38.2	19.9
Never married	43.3	33.3	23.2	44.3	34.6	21.3
Divorced/separated	42.7	31.5	25.9	42.4	36.5	21.1
Widowed	60.1	29.7	10.5	56.0	33.8	10.2
Significance	(.000)	(.022)	(.000)	(.000)	(.090)	(.000)
Occupation		(n = 1730)			(n = 1679)	
Sales	45.3	33.5	21.3	41.8	35.8	22.4
Manual laborer	32.8	46.7	20.6	36.0	46.4	17.0
Prof./technical/admin	42.9	29.4	27.7	43.7	33.2	23.3
Service	48.4	33.9	17.3	43.3	39.0	17.7
Farming/ranching	29.7	45.8	24.5	30.3	49.1	21.0
Skilled laborer	40.4	37.8	22.2	41.8	37.8	20.4
Admin. support	41.4	41.5	17.3	41.2	41.4	17.4
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.003)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)

Appendix Table 4 Continued.

	Doctor/clinic services			Hospital services		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
			Averages			
Community Size		(n = 2654)			(n = 2569)	
Less than 500	22.2	63.8	13.8	17.1	65.6	17.2
500 - 999	36.9	56.4	6.7	17.0	74.2	8.9
1,000 - 4,999	59.0	34.0	7.1	48.7	41.5	9.8
5,000 - 9,999	74.5	16.3	9.3	70.6	18.8	10.6
10,000 and up	88.1	6.0	5.9	87.7	6.2	6.1
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Region		(n = 2694)			(n = 2608)	
Panhandle	68.0	17.2	14.9	62.4	22.7	14.8
North Central	62.3	25.5	12.2	54.9	29.5	15.7
South Central	67.0	26.9	6.0	63.3	28.3	8.4
Northeast	64.2	29.4	6.4	55.1	37.2	7.7
Southeast	55.9	38.0	6.1	49.7	43.0	7.3
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 2474)			(n = 2401)	
Under $20,000	61.2	30.2	8.4	53.2	36.2	10.5
$20,000 - $39,999	60.6	31.4	7.9	55.0	35.8	9.3
$40,000 - $59,999	65.8	26.7	7.5	59.6	31.3	9.2
$60,000 and over	68.8	23.4	7.9	64.8	26.2	8.9
Significance	(.015)	(.005)	(.786)	(.000)	(.001)	(.731)
Age		(n = 2706)			(n = 2621)	
19 - 29	62.3	30.4	7.3	57.8	33.5	8.7
30 - 39	62.0	31.7	6.4	55.5	37.0	7.6
40 - 49	63.0	29.4	7.6	55.8	34.5	9.7
50 - 64	62.9	28.4	8.8	55.4	34.6	10.0
65 and older	65.8	26.0	8.0	61.3	28.1	10.5
Significance	(.372)	(.033)	(.278)	(.078)	(.002)	(.371)
Gender		(n = 2669)			(n = 2585)	
Male	63.1	28.1	8.7	57.4	32.7	9.9
Female	64.1	28.9	7.1	57.3	33.5	9.2
Significance	(.451)	(.686)	(.005)	(.686)	(.869)	(.042)
Education		(n = 2662)			(n = 2577)	
No H.S. diploma	70.6	24.9	4.6	67.1	29.4	3.6
High school diploma	61.6	31.7	6.8	53.4	37.7	8.8
Some college	61.4	29.6	8.8	55.7	33.8	10.5
Bachelors or grad degree	67.7	23.7	8.7	62.1	27.2	10.7
Significance	(.008)	(.005)	(.006)	(.000)	(.000)	(.047)
Marital Status		(n = 2670)			(n = 2586)	
Married	62.5	29.4	8.1	55.7	34.1	10.2
Never married	67.0	25.3	7.3	62.6	30.0	7.4
Divorced/separated	61.7	29.4	8.8	55.6	35.9	8.5
Widowed	70.7	24.3	5.0	66.8	26.3	7.0
Significance	(.002)	(.068)	(.008)	(.000)	(.016)	(.001)
Occupation		(n = 1847)			(n = 1778)	
Sales	69.0	23.2	7.8	66.3	26.7	7.0
Manual laborer	54.7	37.1	8.2	49.2	40.2	10.6
Prof./technical/admin	67.2	24.2	8.6	60.7	28.1	11.2
Service	67.6	26.2	6.2	61.7	31.1	7.2
Farming/ranching	46.0	45.2	8.8	36.2	53.6	10.5
Skilled laborer	62.9	29.7	7.4	53.4	36.8	9.7
Admin. support	61.7	34.0	4.2	54.5	40.5	5.0
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.110)	(.000)	(.000)	(.016)

Appendix Table 4 Continued.

	Recreation/entertainment			***Banking/financial services***		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
			Averages			
Community Size		(n = 2431)			(n = 2681)	
Less than 500	22.5	53.4	23.9	48.3	46.5	5.2
500 - 999	26.4	54.7	19.0	60.4	36.4	3.6
1,000 - 4,999	39.7	40.6	19.4	73.3	21.8	4.9
5,000 - 9,999	51.2	28.7	20.2	84.1	8.1	7.8
10,000 and up	61.9	16.0	21.8	90.4	5.5	4.1
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.004)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)
Region		(n = 2462)			(n = 2722)	
Panhandle	53.5	17.9	28.4	77.6	13.6	8.8
North Central	44.3	27.9	27.8	70.9	20.5	8.7
South Central	49.1	31.5	19.3	78.2	17.6	4.2
Northeast	43.9	35.8	20.0	76.9	20.0	3.1
Southeast	38.7	45.9	15.0	72.6	23.8	3.6
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.010)	(.000)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 2284)			(n = 2495)	
Under $20,000	50.8	33.0	15.7	76.5	20.1	3.4
$20,000 - $39,999	45.2	36.1	18.5	73.3	21.3	5.3
$40,000 - $59,999	42.3	34.1	23.3	76.2	19.2	4.6
$60,000 and over	45.0	29.1	25.8	78.0	15.5	6.6
Significance	(.007)	(.005)	(.000)	(.029)	(.012)	(.000)
Age		(n = 2473)			(n = 2735)	
19 - 29	35.7	37.4	25.3	66.3	24.6	9.4
30 - 39	40.2	38.2	21.7	72.1	21.9	6.1
40 - 49	43.4	34.0	22.5	74.8	20.2	5.2
50 - 64	42.3	34.0	23.6	74.6	20.6	4.7
65 and older	57.1	28.3	14.4	81.3	15.2	3.6
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)	(.002)
Gender		(n = 2442)			(n = 2697)	
Male	44.4	32.8	22.6	75.2	19.6	5.3
Female	46.5	34.2	19.2	76.2	19.3	4.6
Significance	(.152)	(.588)	(.000)	(.323)	(.599)	(.169)
Education		(n = 2437)			(n = 2689)	
No H.S. diploma	57.2	31.9	10.1	78.1	19.2	2.7
High school diploma	44.8	37.5	17.2	75.5	21.3	3.3
Some college	43.3	33.3	23.2	74.6	20.4	5.0
Bachelors or grad degree	46.9	29.5	23.8	76.9	15.7	7.4
Significance	(.001)	.005)	(.000)	(.291)	(.071)	(.000)
Marital Status		(n = 2444)			(n = 2698)	
Married	43.0	35.1	21.7	76.1	19.2	4.8
Never married	45.7	31.5	21.8	71.6	20.4	7.9
Divorced/separated	45.5	31.7	22.5	69.7	24.6	5.7
Widowed	66.5	23.1	10.1	81.4	15.7	2.9
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.002)	(.077)	(.130)
Occupation		(n = 1755)			(n = 1857)	
Sales	40.3	33.5	26.2	77.1	18.0	4.8
Manual laborer	34.1	45.6	19.1	70.8	26.9	2.3
Prof./technical/admin	44.5	30.5	24.8	77.6	16.2	6.3
Service	47.8	35.1	17.0	77.0	18.6	4.3
Farming/ranching	35.4	40.8	24.1	64.0	30.9	5.2
Skilled laborer	38.4	35.2	26.4	70.9	24.3	4.8
Admin. support	44.0	37.6	18.3	76.8	19.2	4.0
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.012)	(.000)	(.028)

Appendix Table 4 Continued.

	Agricultural machinery			***Farm and ranch inputs***		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
			Averages			
Community Size		(n = 803)			(n = 975)	
Less than 500	21.9	60.7	17.4	47.6	44.7	7.8
500 - 999	23.9	66.3	9.7	62.4	35.2	2.6
1,000 - 4,999	52.8	39.3	8.2	68.7	28.3	3.1
5,000 - 9,999	76.7	17.2	6.1	82.8	10.4	5.9
10,000 and up	75.0	14.0	11.1	82.2	10.6	5.7
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.003)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)
Region		(n = 810)			(n = 990)	
Panhandle	53.3	28.7	18.6	68.8	23.3	7.9
North Central	37.8	37.9	24.3	63.8	26.8	9.6
South Central	53.3	38.7	7.4	69.4	25.6	4.3
Northeast	45.9	45.8	8.7	67.6	27.9	4.1
Southeast	46.5	49.0	5.0	65.0	31.9	3.1
Significance	(.021)	(.001)	(.000)	(.584)	(.468)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 735)			(n = 893)	
Under $20,000	47.5	41.6	10.8	68.0	28.1	3.9
$20,000 - $39,999	42.3	44.7	13.0	63.5	30.4	5.9
$40,000 - $59,999	48.2	42.2	9.5	66.8	28.0	4.8
$60,000 and over	55.0	35.9	9.3	69.2	26.1	4.4
Significance	(.032)	(.226)	(.141)	(.177)	(.201)	(.427)
Age		(n = 816)			(n = 996)	
19 - 29	40.0	49.1	10.9	56.8	38.4	3.6
30 - 39	51.2	39.3	9.4	65.0	30.7	4.3
40 - 49	41.6	47.3	11.0	65.5	28.1	6.1
50 - 64	46.4	42.0	11.7	67.5	28.1	3.9
65 and older	54.3	34.6	11.6	70.0	23.7	6.6
Significance	(.059)	(.017)	(.998)	(.157)	(.104)	(.411)
Gender		(n = 804)			(n = 980)	
Male	47.3	42.0	11.2	69.0	26.4	4.2
Female	47.5	41.5	10.7	64.2	29.7	5.9
Significance	(.949)	(.917)	(.662)	(.060)	(.226)	(.102)
Education		(n = 804)			(n = 978)	
No H.S. diploma	51.1	40.7	10.3	71.7	22.6	3.8
High school diploma	47.4	43.1	9.9	70.5	25.2	4.2
Some college	40.9	46.0	12.4	61.7	32.0	5.4
Bachelors or grad degree	55.0	34.4	11.1	68.5	26.0	5.7
Significance	(.015)	(.053)	(.572)	(.018)	(.049)	(.262)
Marital Status		(n = 807)			(n = 983)	
Married	47.0	42.1	11.3	68.0	27.0	4.9
Never married	45.0	42.7	12.3	71.1	24.9	4.5
Divorced/separated	43.8	46.1	10.1	52.6	40.0	6.1
Widowed	60.9	28.6	7.7	67.0	25.8	5.5
Significance	(.270)	(.166)	(.369)	(.087)	(.281)	(.909)
Occupation		(n = 608)			(n = 714)	
Sales	55.2	35.6	7.2	75.9	20.9	1.8
Manual laborer	46.0	47.8	6.2	54.5	40.2	5.3
Prof./technical/admin	53.3	33.7	13.2	67.7	26.0	6.6
Service	50.3	43.7	7.9	65.2	31.7	3.2
Farming/ranching	33.9	51.1	15.1	67.8	26.4	5.3
Skilled laborer	52.6	40.6	8.4	64.3	29.9	4.2
Admin. support	49.0	41.2	9.8	64.2	34.0	1.7
Significance	(.001)	(.004)	(.007)	(.155)	(.116)	(.173)

Appendix Table 4 Continued.

	Insurance			Automobile/machinery repairs		
	In local community	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*	*In local community*	*In community within 50 miles*	*In community 50+ miles*
			Averages			
Community Size		(n = 2650)			(n = 2512)	
Less than 500	32.3	53.3	14.3	38.6	52.2	9.2
500 - 999	48.5	42.1	9.4	49.5	46.8	3.9
1,000 - 4,999	64.9	24.0	11.0	68.7	27.4	3.9
5,000 - 9,999	77.9	10.7	11.4	81.1	12.6	6.2
10,000 and up	84.2	5.5	10.4	91.1	6.4	2.5
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.132)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Region		(n = 2687)			(n = 2546)	
Panhandle	70.0	11.8	18.2	75.3	16.2	8.5
North Central	60.3	23.3	16.4	69.2	21.6	9.2
South Central	70.3	19.4	10.4	75.1	22.2	2.9
Northeast	69.7	22.2	8.1	72.2	24.4	3.5
Southeast	61.6	29.9	8.6	67.2	29.9	2.8
Significance	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)	(.000)
Individual Attributes:						
Income Level		(n = 2468)			(n = 2347)	
Under $20,000	66.7	22.5	10.8	71.7	24.2	4.0
$20,000 - $39,999	65.7	22.8	11.5	69.4	26.1	4.6
$40,000 - $59,999	67.6	22.3	10.1	74.7	21.0	4.4
$60,000 and over	69.8	18.5	11.8	73.6	22.0	4.4
Significance	(.414)	(.102)	(.551)	(.082)	(.058)	(.654)
Age		(n = 2699)			(n = 2559)	
19 - 29	56.4	27.5	16.3	69.3	24.8	5.9
30 - 39	57.5	27.0	15.5	69.2	26.1	4.7
40 - 49	69.2	22.4	8.4	72.2	23.2	4.7
50 - 64	67.1	22.2	10.8	71.0	24.5	4.5
65 and older	71.7	17.7	10.6	75.0	21.3	3.8
Significance	(.000)	(.002)	(.002)	(.030)	(.084)	(.430)
Gender		(n = 2664)			(n = 2526)	
Male	67.6	20.9	11.4	73.2	22.8	4.0
Female	66.2	22.9	10.9	70.7	24.5	4.9
Significance	(.386)	(.270)	(.805)	(.570)	(.915)	(.418)
Education		(n = 2656)			(n = 2518)	
No H.S. diploma	73.3	22.0	4.7	77.4	21.6	1.0
High school diploma	68.4	23.5	8.2	68.8	26.7	4.6
Some college	64.2	23.6	12.1	72.4	22.9	4.7
Bachelors or grad degree	67.6	17.7	14.8	74.3	21.1	4.6
Significance	(.050)	(.108)	(.000)	(.033)	(.036)	(.086)
Marital Status		(n = 2664)			(n = 2527)	
Married	66.6	22.8	10.6	71.6	24.1	4.2
Never married	67.1	19.6	13.3	70.2	23.2	6.6
Divorced/separated	62.9	23.2	14.0	68.0	26.2	5.9
Widowed	72.2	16.5	11.1	79.1	18.0	3.2
Significance	(.181)	(.052)	(.721)	(.005)	(.020)	(.260)
Occupation		(n = 1840)			(n = 1780)	
Sales	74.1	15.9	10.1	77.1	19.9	3.0
Manual laborer	58.3	30.5	11.3	62.1	32.9	5.0
Prof./technical/admin	68.2	19.0	12.8	73.8	21.1	5.3
Service	67.2	24.7	8.1	77.7	19.9	2.4
Farming/ranching	57.6	32.1	10.2	55.1	37.9	6.9
Skilled laborer	63.8	25.8	10.5	72.8	23.4	3.7
Admin. support	65.2	27.5	7.3	74.9	22.9	2.2
Significance	(.001)	(.000)	(.041)	(.000)	(.000)	(.001)

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