



NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

A Research Report

Individual and Community Well-Being in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska

2017 Nebraska Rural Poll Results

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All of the research reports detailing Nebraska Rural Poll results are located on its webpage at <http://ruralpoll.unl.edu>

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Executive Summary

Recent Census estimates reveal more Nebraska counties saw population growth during the past five years compared to the previous decade. However, many rural counties continue to experience population loss. And, while certain indicators have improved, farm income has continued to decline and is expected to hinder economic growth in the state. Given these challenges, how do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided by their community? How do they perceive the level of tolerance in their community? How do rural Nebraskans believe they are doing and how do they view their future? How satisfied are they with various items that influence their well-being? Have these views changed over the past 22 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,972 responses to the 2017 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 22nd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their community and well-being. Trends for some of the questions are examined by comparing data from the 21 previous polls to this year's results. In addition, comparisons are made among different respondent subgroups, that is, comparisons by age, occupation, region, etc. Based on these analyses, some key findings emerged:

- ***By many different measures, rural Nebraskans are positive about their community.***
 - ✓ *Many rural Nebraskans rate their community favorably on its social dimensions.* Many rural Nebraskans rate their communities as friendly (73%), trusting (62%) and supportive (63%).
 - ✓ *Over one-half of rural Nebraskans say it would be difficult to leave their community.* Fifty-five percent say it would be difficult for their household to leave their community. Just over three in ten (31%) indicate it would be easy for their household to leave their community and 15 percent gave a neutral response.
 - ✓ *Most rural Nebraskans have a positive attachment to their community.* Most rural Nebraskans agree that they have a good bond with others in their community (63%), they feel like a member of their community (60%), they belong in their community (59%), they feel connected with their community (54%) and they can get what they need in their community (51%).
 - ✓ *Most rural Nebraskans disagree that their community is powerless to control its future.* Just over six in ten rural Nebraskans (61%) strongly disagree or disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future.
 - ✓ *Rural Nebraskans' views about the change in their community have generally been positive.* The proportion believing their community has changed for the better during the past year has usually been greater than the proportion believing it has changed for the worse, especially during the past six years when the gap between the two has widened.
 - ✓ *Rural Nebraskans' optimism about the expected change in their community ten years from now has increased during the past seven years.* The proportion believing their community will be a better place to live ten years from now has steadily increased during the past seven years, from 20 percent in 2011 to 28 percent this year. The proportion believing their community will be a worse place to live has declined from 24 percent in 2011 to 20 percent this year.

- **Residents of larger communities are more likely than residents of smaller communities to say their community has changed for the better during the past year and will be a better place to live ten years from now.**
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their community has changed for the better during the past year.* Forty-three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more say their community has changed for the better during the past year, compared to 20 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people.
 - ✓ *Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their community will be a better place to live ten years from now.* Almost four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (37%) believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now, compared to 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people.
- **Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to have their needs met in their community. However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, and that they have a say about what goes on in their community.**
- **Except for some services that are largely unavailable in rural communities, rural Nebraskans are generally satisfied with basic community services and amenities.** At least two-thirds of rural Nebraskans are satisfied with the following services or amenities: fire protection (85%), parks and recreation (75%), library services (73%), education (K-12) (70%), religious organizations (68%), and law enforcement (67%). On the other hand, at least one-third of rural Nebraskans are dissatisfied with the retail shopping, entertainment, streets and roads, restaurants, arts/cultural activities, quality of housing, cost of housing, and Internet services in their community.
 - ✓ *The proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services and entertainment services has decreased across all 21 years of the study.* Declines in satisfaction levels across all 21 years are seen with nursing home care, medical care services, senior centers, mental health services, entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants.
- **Overall, few rural Nebraskans believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age or economic status.** Less than one in ten rural Nebraskans agree that they have been treated less acceptingly because of their race/ethnicity (5%), gender (5%), sexual orientation (2%), religion (5%) or age (7%). Just over one in ten (13%) rural Nebraskans believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their economic status.
- **However, nonwhite persons are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race or ethnicity.** Almost four in ten nonwhites agree with the statement, compared to three percent of white, non-Hispanics.
- **Most rural Nebraskans view diversity positively.** Most rural Nebraskans think that diverse viewpoints add value and that they feel at ease with people from backgrounds different from theirs.

And, just over one-half of rural Nebraskans *disagree* that they are afraid to disagree with members of other groups for fear of being called prejudiced.

- ***Most rural Nebraskans rate themselves as having conservative political views on both economic and social issues. They also rate their community's political views on both economic and social views as conservative.*** In fact, they view their community's political views on social issues as more conservative than their own. Fifty-four percent of rural Nebraskans have conservative views on social issues and 59 percent rate their community's political views on social issues as conservative.
- ***Rural Nebraskans' outlook on their future continues to be optimistic.*** Almost one-half of rural Nebraskans (48%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is similar to the 46 percent reported last year. The proportion of respondents stating they will be worse off ten years from now decreased slightly from 20 percent last year to 16 percent this year. Across all 22 years of this study, the proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than the proportion saying they will be worse off ten years from now. In fact, the gap between the two has gradually widened since 2013.
- ***Most rural Nebraskans disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives.*** This year, 55 percent strongly disagree or disagree with that statement.
- ***Following trends in previous years, rural Nebraskans are most satisfied with their marriage, family, friends, the outdoors, their safety and their general quality of life. They continue to be less satisfied with job opportunities, current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement.***
- ***Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now.*** Almost eight in ten persons age 19 to 29 (77%) believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, just under one-third of persons age 65 and older (31%) share this opinion. Similarly, over eight in ten persons age 19 to 29 (82%) believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to only 15 percent of persons age 65 and older.
- ***Persons with lower education levels are more likely than persons with more education to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives.*** Thirty-three percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education agree that people are powerless to control their own lives. However, only 14 percent of persons with at least a four-year college degree share this opinion.
- ***Panhandle residents are more likely than resident of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their job opportunities.*** Almost one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents report dissatisfaction with their job opportunities, compared to 29 percent of residents of the Northeast region.

Introduction

Recent Census estimates reveal more Nebraska counties saw population growth during the past five years compared to the previous decade. However, many rural counties continue to experience population loss. And, while certain indicators have improved, farm income has continued to decline and is expected to hinder economic growth in the state. Given these challenges, how do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided by their community? How do they perceive the level of tolerance in their community? How do rural Nebraskans believe they are doing and how do they view their future? How satisfied are they with various items that influence their well-being? Have these views changed over the past 22 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,972 responses to the 2017 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 22nd annual effort to understand rural Nebraskans' perceptions. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their community and well-being.

Methodology and Respondent Profile

This study is based on 1,972 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.¹ A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in March and April to 6,244 randomly selected households. Metropolitan counties not included in the sample were Cass, Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward and Washington. The 14-page questionnaire included questions

¹ In the spring of 2013, the Grand Island area (Hall, Hamilton, Howard and Merrick Counties) was designated a metropolitan area. To facilitate comparisons from previous years, these four counties are still included in our sample. In addition, the Sioux City area metropolitan counties of Dixon and Dakota were added in 2014 because of a joint

pertaining to well-being; community; food shopping; the agricultural economy; and media, institutions and voting. This paper reports only results from the community and well-being sections.

A 32% 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 manager approximately ten days later.
3. A reminder postcard was sent to those who had not yet responded approximately ten days after the questionnaire had been sent.
4. Those who had not yet responded within approximately 20 days of the original mailing were sent a replacement questionnaire.

Appendix Table 1 shows demographic data from this year's study and previous rural polls, as well as similar data based on the entire nonmetropolitan population of Nebraska (using the latest available data from the 2011 - 2015 American Community Survey). As can be seen from the table, there are some marked differences between some of the demographic variables in our sample compared to the Census data. Thus, we suggest the reader use caution in generalizing our data to all rural Nebraska. However, given the random sampling frame used for this survey, the acceptable percentage of responses, and the large number of respondents, we feel the data provide useful insights into opinions of rural Nebraskans on the various issues presented in this report. The

Metro Poll being conducted by the University of Nebraska at Omaha to ensure all counties in the state were sampled. Although classified as metro, Dixon County is rural in nature. Dakota County is similar in many respects to other "micropolitan" counties the Rural Poll surveys.

margin of error for this study is plus or minus two percent.

Since younger residents have typically been under-represented by survey respondents and older residents have been over-represented, weights were used to adjust the sample to match the age distribution in the nonmetropolitan counties in Nebraska (using U.S. Census figures from 2010).

The average age of respondents is 50 years. Sixty-eight percent are married (Appendix Table 1) and 69 percent live within the city limits of a town or village. On average, respondents have lived in Nebraska 42 years and have lived in their current community 27 years. Fifty-seven percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-seven percent have attained at least a high school diploma. Ninety-six percent are white, non-hispanic.

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents report their 2016 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Fifty-eight percent report incomes over \$50,000.

Seventy-eight percent were employed in 2016 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Eighteen percent are retired. Thirty-seven percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Seventeen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

Trends in Community Ratings (1996 - 2017)

Comparisons are made between the community data collected this year to the 21 previous studies. These were independent samples (the same people were not surveyed each year).

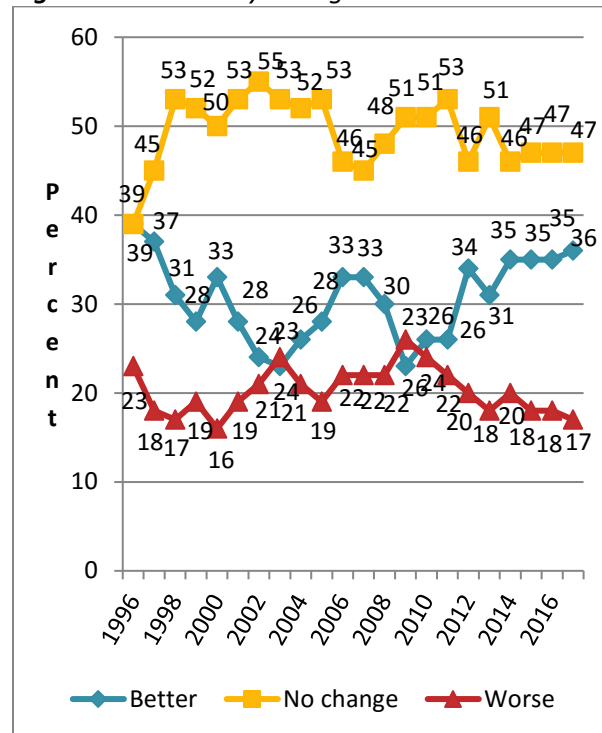
Community Change

To examine respondents' perceptions of how their community has changed, they were asked the question, "Communities across the nation are undergoing change. When you think about this past year, would you say...My community has changed for the..." Answer categories were better, no change or worse.

One difference in the wording of this question has occurred over the past 22 years. Starting in 1998, the phrase "this past year" was added to the question; no time frame was given to the respondents in the first two studies. Also, in 2007 the middle response "same" was replaced with "no change."

Rural Nebraskans' views about the change in their community have generally been positive. The proportion believing their community has changed for the better has typically been greater than the proportion believing it has

Figure 1. Community Change 1996 - 2017



changed for the worse, especially during the past six years when the gap between the two has widened (Figure 1).

The proportion saying their community has changed for the better has averaged approximately 30 percent. Following a seven-year period of general decline, the proportion saying their community has changed for the better increased from 23 percent in 2003 to 33 percent in 2007. It then declined to 23 percent in 2009 (the lowest proportion of all 22 years, also occurring in 2003). However, the proportion viewing positive change in their community has since increased to 36 percent this year.

The proportion saying their community has stayed the same first increased from 1996 to 1998. It then remained fairly steady during the following eight years but declined in both 2006 and 2007. Then it steadily increased to 53 percent in 2011. However, the proportion dropped to 46 percent in 2012, then increased to 51 percent in 2013 before declining to 47 percent this year.

The proportion saying their community has changed for the worse has remained fairly steady across all 22 years, averaging 20 percent. It increased from 22 percent in 2008 to 26 percent in 2009 (the highest proportion in all years of this study). Since then, however, it has generally decreased to 17 percent this year.

Starting in 2011, respondents were also asked to predict the expected change in their community ten years from now. The exact question wording was, “Based on what you see of the situation today, do you think that, ten years from now, your community will be a worse place to live, a better place or about the same?”

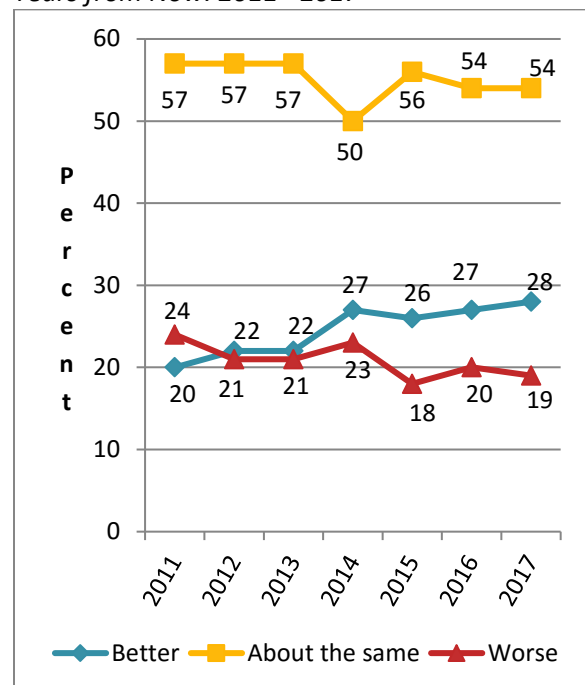
The proportion believing their community will be a better place to live ten years from now has steadily increased during the past seven years, from 20 percent in 2011 to 28 percent this year (Figure 2). The proportion believing their community will be a worse place to live has declined from 24 percent in 2011 to 19 percent this year.

The proportion thinking their community will be about the same ten years from now has remained relatively stable, with the exception of 2014 when it declined to 50 percent.

Community Social Dimensions

Respondents were also asked each year if they would describe their communities as friendly or unfriendly, trusting or distrusting, and supportive or hostile. For each of these three dimensions, respondents were asked to rate

Figure 2. Expected Community Change Ten Years from Now: 2011 - 2017



their community using a seven-point scale between each pair of contrasting views.

The proportion of respondents who view their community as friendly has remained fairly steady over the 22-year period, ranging from 69 to 77 percent. The proportion of respondents who view their community as trusting has also remained fairly steady, ranging from 59 to 66 percent.

A similar pattern emerged when examining the proportion of respondents who rated their community as supportive. The proportions rating their community as supportive have ranged from 60 percent to 69 percent over the 22-year period.

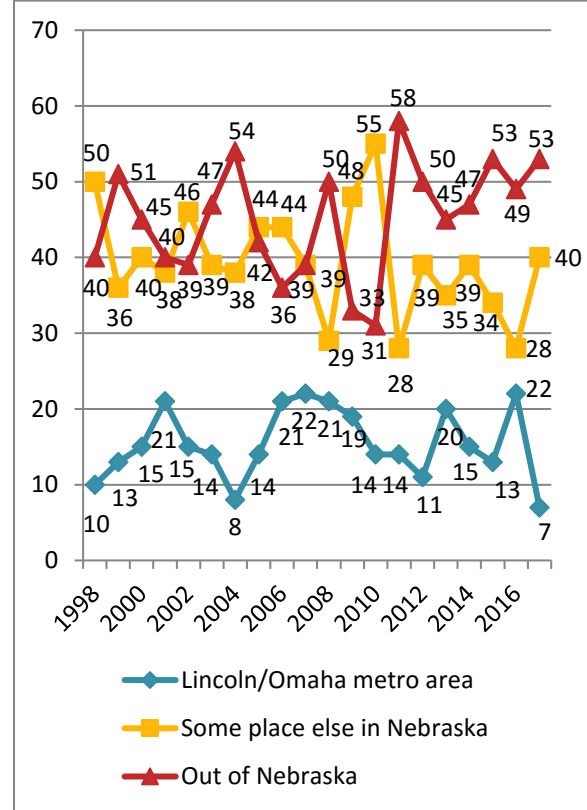
Plans to Leave the Community

Starting in 1998, respondents were asked, “Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?” The proportion planning to leave their community has remained relatively stable during the past 20 years, ranging from 3 percent to 7 percent.

The expected destination for the persons planning to move has changed over time (Figure 3). Following a brief decline last year, the proportion of expected movers planning to leave the state increased from 49 percent last year to 53 percent this year. The proportion expecting to leave the state has averaged approximately 45 percent over the 20-year period.

The proportion of expected movers planning to move to either the Omaha or Lincoln area had generally declined between 2006 and 2012, from 21 percent to 11 percent. However, it increased sharply to 20 percent in 2013, decreased to 13 percent in 2014, increased to 22 percent last year but then decreased sharply

Figure 3. Expected Destination of Those Planning to Move: 1998 - 2017



to seven percent this year (the lowest proportion in all 20 years). The proportion of expected movers planning to move to the Omaha or Lincoln area has averaged approximately 15 percent.

And, the proportion of expected movers planning to move to other areas of rural Nebraska had generally increased from 28 percent in 2011 to 39 in 2014, but then declined to 28 percent last year before increasing to 40 percent this year. The average proportion expecting to move to other areas of rural Nebraska has been 39 percent.

Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities

Respondents were also asked how satisfied they

are with various community services and amenities each year. They were asked this in all 22 studies; however, in 1996 they were also asked about the availability of these services. Therefore, comparisons will only be made between the last 21 studies, when the question wording was identical. The respondents were asked how satisfied they were with a list of 27 services and amenities, taking into consideration availability, cost, and quality.

Table 1 shows the proportions very or somewhat satisfied with the service each year. The rank ordering of these items has remained relatively stable over the 21 years. However, the proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services has declined across all 21 years of the study. As an example, the proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with nursing home care has dropped from 63 percent in 1997 to 44 percent this year. Similar declines are seen with medical care services, senior centers, and mental health services. In addition, satisfaction with entertainment services (entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants) have also generally declined over the past 21 years. Satisfaction with retail shopping has declined from 53 percent in 1997 to 32 percent this year.

On the other hand, satisfaction with cellular phone service has generally increased over time. The proportion satisfied with cellular phone services has increased from 49 percent in 2006 (the first year it was included in the survey) to 61 percent this year.

One item saw an increase from last year. Last year, 37 percent were satisfied with their local government. That proportion increased to 42 percent this year.

The Community and Its Attributes in 2017

In this section, the 2017 data on respondents' evaluations of their communities and its attributes are examined in terms of any significant differences that may exist depending upon the size of the respondent's community, the region in which they live, or various individual attributes such as household income or age.

Community Change

The perceptions of the change occurring in their community by various demographic subgroups are examined (Appendix Table 2). Residents living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say that their community has changed for the better during the past year. Forty-three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more believe their community has changed for the better, compared to 20 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people (Figure 4).

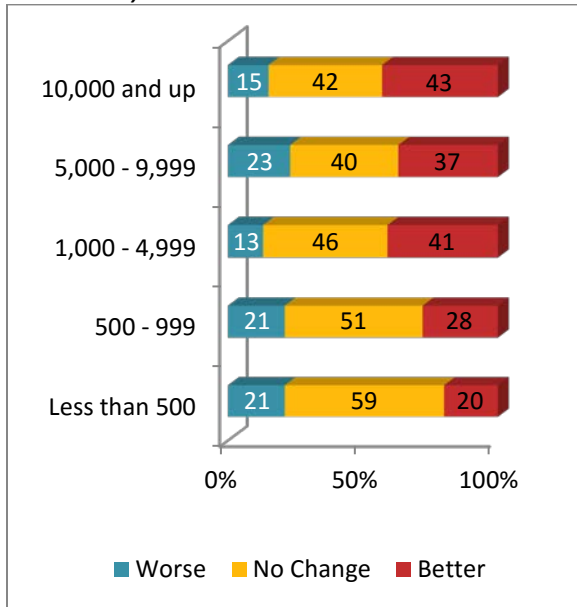
Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say their community has changed for the better during the past year (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region). Forty-three percent of the South Central residents say their community changed for the better during the past year, compared to 23 percent of persons living in the Panhandle region. Over one-quarter (28%) of Panhandle residents say their community has changed for the worse during the past year.

Table 1. Proportion of Respondents Very or Somewhat Satisfied with Each Service, 1997 - 2017

| Service/Amenity | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fire protection | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 86 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 85 |
| Parks/recreation | 77 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 71 | 76 | 78 | 75 |
| Library services | 78 | 78 | 72 | 79 | 71 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 71 | 73 |
| Education (K-12) | 71 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 70 |
| Religious org. | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 72 | 72 | 73 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 69 | 68 |
| Law enforcement | 66 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 61 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 63 | 65 | 64 | 62 | 64 | 69 | 67 |
| Sewage/waste disposal* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 66 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 67 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 66 |
| Sewage disposal | 68 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 63 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Water disposal | 66 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 64 | 62 | 65 | 62 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Solid waste disp. | 61 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 64 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Medical care svcs | 73 | 73 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 63 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 66 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 63 |
| Cell phone services | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 49 | 54 | 58 | 61 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 65 | 60 | 64 | 63 | 61 |
| Internet service | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 50 | 51 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 56 | 58 | 56 | 54 |
| Comm recycling | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 50 | 48 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 58 | 53 | 55 | 52 | 50 |
| Senior centers | 66 | 65 | 62 | 59 | 58 | 62 | 61 | 58 | 59 | 55 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 47 |
| Cost of housing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 50 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Quality of housing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Housing | 61 | 63 | 62 | 56 | 57 | 62 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 57 | 52 | * | * | * | * |
| Nursing home care | 63 | 62 | 59 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 47 | 43 | 44 |
| Streets and roads* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 55 | 49 | 51 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 53 | 44 | 47 | 43 | 44 |
| Streets | * | 59 | 62 | 59 | 51 | 61 | 62 | 59 | 60 | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Highway/bridges | * | 66 | 68 | 68 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 69 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Restaurants | 59 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 54 | 50 | 45 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 40 | 46 | 43 | 43 |
| Local government* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 41 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 42 |
| County govt. | 48 | 53 | 53 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 51 | 48 | 47 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| City/village govt. | 46 | 50 | 51 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 46 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Head start progms | 44 | 41 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| Retail shopping | 53 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 41 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 38 | 34 | 32 |
| Child day care svcs | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 32 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 31 |
| Day care services | 51 | 50 | 45 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 42 | 31 | 28 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Entertainment | 38 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 28 |
| Arts/cultural activities | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 26 | 25 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 24 |
| Mental health svcs | 34 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| Adult day care svcs | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | * | * | * | * |
| Airport | * | * | * | 30 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 26 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Pub transp svcs* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| Airline service | * | * | * | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Taxi service | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Rail service | 14 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Bus service | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

* = Not asked that particular year; * New items added in 2007 that combine previous items (indented below each).

Figure 4. Perceptions of Community Change by Community Size



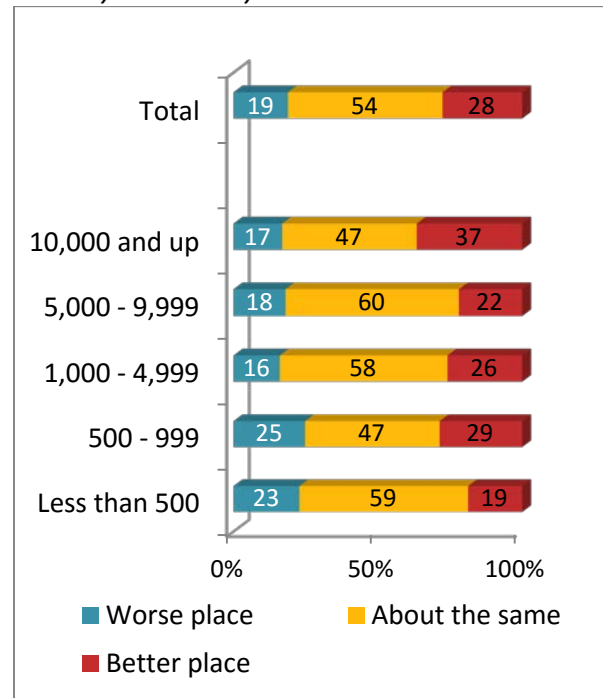
Other groups most likely to say their community has changed for the better during the past year include: persons with higher household incomes, younger persons, females, persons with higher education levels, long-term residents of the community (persons living in their community for more than five years) and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

In addition, respondents were asked to predict the expected change in their community ten years from now. The exact question wording was, “Based on what you see of the situation today, do you think that, ten years from now, your community will be a worse place to live, a better place or about the same?” Just over one-quarter (28%) of rural Nebraskans expect their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. Over one-half (54%) expect it to be about the same and just under one in five (19%) think their community will be a worse place to live ten years from now.

Respondents’ perceptions differ by the size of their community, the region in which they live and some individual attributes (Appendix Table 3). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. Almost four in ten (37%) persons living in or near communities with populations greater than 10,000 believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now (Figure 5). In comparison, 19 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people think their community will improve in ten years.

Persons living in the South Central region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. Over one-third (36%) of persons living in the South

Figure 5. Expected Community Change in Ten Years by Community Size



Central region believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now, compared to approximately 24 percent of residents of other regions of the state. Similar to their perceptions of current community change, almost one-quarter (24%) Panhandle residents think their community will be a worse place to live ten years from now.

Newcomers are more likely than long-term residents to say their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. Over one-third (37%) of persons who have lived in their community for five years or less believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now, compared to 26 percent of persons who have lived in the community for more than five years.

Other groups most likely to have an optimistic view about their community's future include: persons with higher household incomes, younger persons, and persons with higher education levels. When comparing responses by marital status, widowed persons are *less* likely than the other marital groups to believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now.

Community Social Dimensions

In addition to asking respondents about their perceptions of the change occurring in their community, they were also asked to rate its social dimensions. They were asked if they would describe their communities as friendly or unfriendly, trusting or distrusting, and supportive or hostile. Overall, respondents rate their communities as friendly (73%), trusting (62%) and supportive (63%).

Respondents' ratings of their community on these dimensions differ by some of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 4).

Persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near the largest communities to rate their community as friendly, trusting and supportive. Approximately two-thirds (67%) persons living in or near communities with populations under 1,000 say their community is trusting, compared to 59 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more. And, approximately two-thirds (66%) persons living in or near communities with less than 5,000 population rate their community as supportive, compared to 60 percent of persons living in or near larger communities.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to rate their community as friendly, trusting and supportive. As an example, 77 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more view their community as friendly, compared to 55 percent of persons with incomes under \$20,000.

The youngest respondents are the age group most likely to rate their community as friendly. Just over eight in ten (81%) persons age 19 to 29 view their community as friendly, compared to 65 percent of persons age 40 to 49.

Males are more likely than females to rate their community as supportive. When comparing responses by marital status, married persons are the group most likely to rate their community as friendly and trusting. Married persons and widowed persons are most likely to rate their community as supportive.

Persons with the highest education levels are more likely than persons with less education to rate their community as trusting and supportive. As an example, 71 percent of persons with at least a four-year college degree rate their community as supportive, compared

to 54 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to rate their community as friendly, trusting and supportive.

Long-term residents of the community are more likely than newcomers to rate their community as supportive. Just under two-thirds (65%) of persons living in their community for more than five years rate their community as supportive, compared to 57 percent of persons living in their community for five years or less.

Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities

Next, rural residents were asked to rate how satisfied they are with 27 different services and amenities, taking into consideration cost, availability, and quality. Residents report high levels of satisfaction with some services, but other services and amenities have higher levels of dissatisfaction. Only seven services listed have a higher proportion of dissatisfied responses than satisfied responses and those services are largely unavailable in rural communities.

The services or amenities respondents are most satisfied with (based on the combined percentage of “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” responses) include: fire protection (85%), parks and recreation (75%), library services (73%), education (K-12) (70%), religious organizations (68%), and law enforcement (67%) (Appendix Table 5). At least one-third of the respondents are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with retail shopping (53%), entertainment (52%), streets and roads (48%), restaurants (47%), arts/cultural activities

(42%), quality of housing (40%), cost of housing (38%), and Internet service (33%).

The ten services and amenities with the greatest dissatisfaction ratings were analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 6). Many differences emerge.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be dissatisfied with the retail shopping, entertainment and restaurants in their community. Sixty-five percent of persons age 19 to 29 are dissatisfied with the entertainment in their community, compared to 37 percent of persons age 65 and older.

In general, persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to express dissatisfaction with their entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants. For example, at least one-half of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 9,999 are dissatisfied with their restaurants, compared to 39 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Persons with some college education (but not a four year degree) are the education group most likely to be dissatisfied with the retail shopping, entertainment and restaurants in their community.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be dissatisfied with the entertainment in their community.

Residents of the South Central and Panhandle regions are the regional groups *least* likely to express dissatisfaction with their community’s retail shopping. Residents of the South Central

region are *less* likely than residents of other regions of the state to express dissatisfaction with the entertainment in their community and residents of the Panhandle are *least* likely to be dissatisfied with their restaurants.

Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the occupation group most likely to be dissatisfied with the retail shopping and restaurants in their community. Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to be dissatisfied with their entertainment.

Residents of the Panhandle region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their streets and roads. Over six in ten residents of the Panhandle (61%) express dissatisfaction with their streets and roads, compared to 40 percent of residents of the South Central region.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their streets and roads include: persons with household incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$39,999; persons age 40 to 49; persons with lower education levels; and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near the largest communities to be dissatisfied with their arts/cultural activities. Over one-half (51%) of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 are dissatisfied with their arts/cultural activities, compared to 36 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their arts/cultural activities include: persons with higher household incomes, younger

persons, persons with higher education levels and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations. When comparing responses by region, residents of the South Central and Northeast regions are the groups *least* likely to express dissatisfaction with their arts/cultural activities.

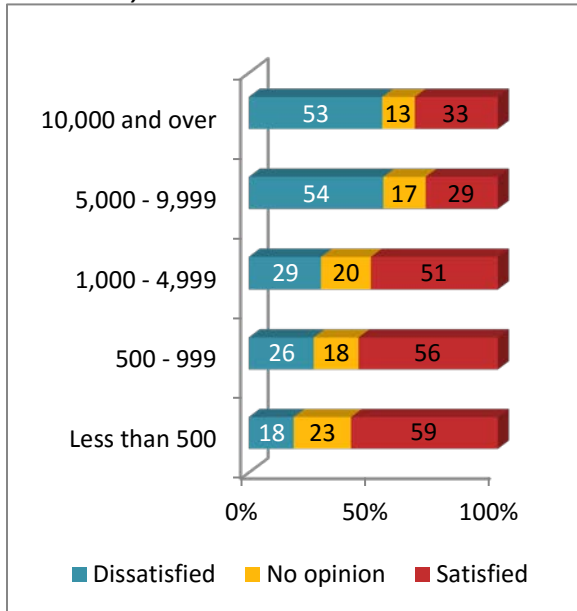
Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to express dissatisfaction with the quality of housing in their community. Just over one-half of the North Central region residents (53%) are dissatisfied with the quality of housing, compared to 32 percent of persons living in the Southeast region.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with the quality of housing in their community include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; persons with higher household incomes; younger persons; persons with higher education levels; and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to express dissatisfaction with the cost of housing in their community. Just over one-half (53%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more are dissatisfied with their community's cost of housing, compared to 18 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500 (Figure 6).

Residents of both the North Central and South Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say they are dissatisfied with the cost of housing in their community. Just over four in ten (41%) of the residents of these two regions are dissatisfied

Figure 6. Satisfaction with Cost of Housing by Community Size



with their cost of housing, compared to 24 percent of the residents of the Southeast region.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their community’s cost of housing include: persons with higher household incomes, persons age 30 to 39, persons with higher education levels and persons with occupations classified as other.

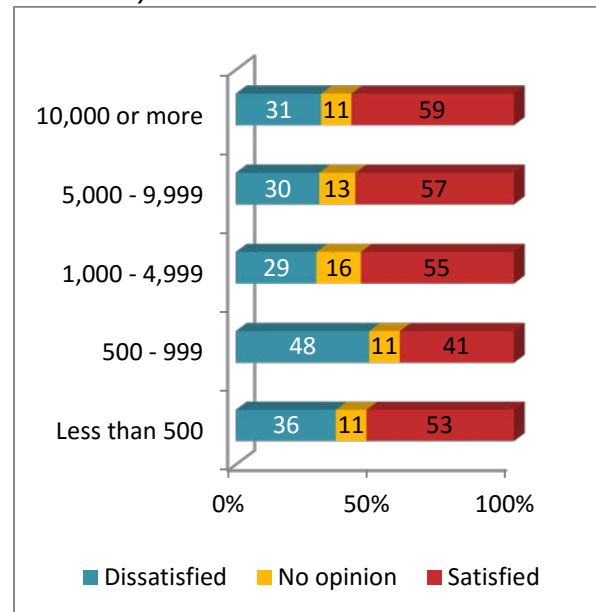
Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to express dissatisfaction with the Internet service in their community. Almost one-half (48%) of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 are dissatisfied with the Internet service, compared to approximately 30 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 1,000 or more (Figure 7).

Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with the Internet service in their community. Just over four in ten (41%) residents of the Northeast region are dissatisfied with their Internet service, compared to approximately 27 percent of persons living in both the North Central and South Central regions.

The other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with the Internet service in their community include: persons with higher household incomes, persons under the age of 65, persons with higher education levels, and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

Middle-aged persons are more likely than both younger and older persons to be dissatisfied with their local government. Almost four in ten (37%) persons age 40 to 49 are dissatisfied with their local government, compared to one-quarter (25%) of persons age 30 to 39.

Figure 7. Satisfaction with Internet Services by Community Size



Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their local government include: residents of the Panhandle, residents of the North Central region, persons with less education, and persons with occupations classified as other.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to be dissatisfied with their community recycling. Just over one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations under 1,000 express dissatisfaction with their community recycling, compared to just over one-quarter of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their community recycling include: younger persons, persons with higher education levels and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

Community Powerlessness

Respondents were next asked a question to determine if they view their community as powerless. They were asked, “Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? My community is powerless to control its own future.” They were given a five-point scale that ranged from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

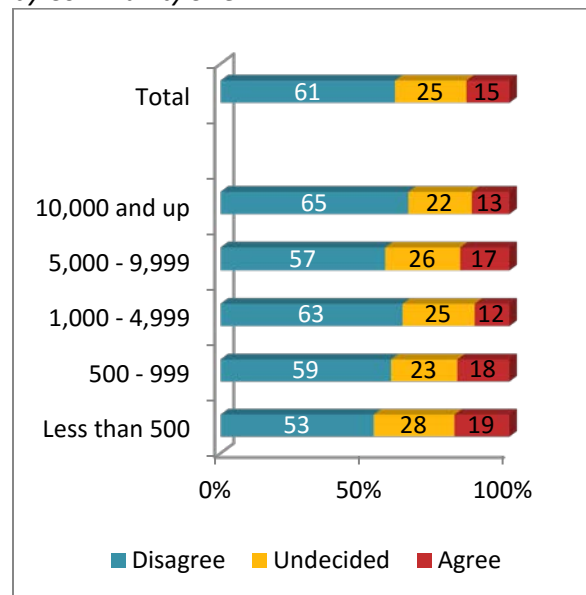
Most rural Nebraskans disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Just over six in ten rural Nebraskans (61%) strongly disagree or disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Less than one in six rural Nebraskans (15%) believe their community is powerless to control its future and one-quarter (25%) are undecided.

The feelings of community powerlessness are examined by community size, region and individual attributes (Appendix Table 7). Many differences emerge.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Just under two-thirds (65%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more disagree with that statement, compared to 53 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500 (Figure 8).

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Just under seven in ten (69%) persons with at least a four-year college degree disagree with this statement, compared to 47 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Figure 8. Feelings of Community Powerlessness by Community Size



Other groups most likely to disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future include: persons with higher household incomes; younger persons; females; married persons; persons with management, professional or education occupations; persons with sales or office support occupations; and longer-term residents of the community.

Opinions about the Community

Next, respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with various statements about their community. Most rural Nebraskans have a positive attachment to their community. Most rural Nebraskans agree that they have a good bond with others in their community (63%), they feel like a member of their community (60%), they belong in their community (59%), they feel connected with their community (54%) and they can get what they need in their community (51%) (Table 2). Feelings are mixed on whether or not they have a say about what goes on in their community.

Respondents’ level of attachment to their community is examined by community size,

region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 8). Many differences emerge.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to have their needs met in their community. People living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to agree that they can get what they need in their community and that the community helps them fulfill their needs. Almost two-thirds (65%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more agree that they can get what they need in this community, compared to almost one-third (32%) of persons living in or near communities with populations under 500.

However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, and that they have a say about what goes on in their community. Four in ten (40%) persons living in or near communities with populations under 500 agree that they have a say about what goes on in their

Table 2. Opinions About Community

| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neither | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|--|-------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| I can get what I need in this community. | 8% | 28% | 13% | 45% | 6% |
| This community helps me fulfill my needs. | 6 | 19 | 26 | 43 | 5 |
| I feel like a member of this community. | 5 | 12 | 23 | 46 | 14 |
| I belong in this community. | 4 | 10 | 27 | 44 | 15 |
| I have a say about what goes on in my community. | 11 | 23 | 34 | 28 | 5 |
| People in this community are good at influencing each other. | 4 | 12 | 36 | 41 | 8 |
| I feel connected to this community. | 7 | 14 | 25 | 43 | 11 |
| I have a good bond with others in this community. | 4 | 11 | 22 | 49 | 14 |

community. In comparison, three in ten (30%) persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more share this opinion.

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller and larger communities to agree that people in their community are good at influencing each other. Just over one-half (52%) of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 4,999 agree with this statement, compared to 42 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to feel their needs are met in their community and that people in their community are good at influencing each other. The residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions to agree that they can get what they need in their community, that the community helps fulfill their needs and that people in their community are good at influencing each other. Residents of the Southeast region are the regional group most likely to feel like they are a member of their community and that they belong in their community. Residents of the Northeast region are the group *least* likely to feel connected to their community and that they have a good bond with others in their community.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to agree with all of the statements listed except “I belong in this community.” For that statement, there are no statistically significant differences by household income.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that they can get what they need in their community. Older persons are

more likely than younger persons to agree that they feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, that they have a say about what goes on in their community, that they feel connected to their community and that they have a good bond with others in their community. As an example, almost two-thirds (66%) of persons age 65 and older agree that they feel connected to their community, compared to 44 percent of persons age 19 to 29.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to agree with most of the statements listed. However, persons with the both the highest and lowest levels of education are more likely than persons with some college education to agree that they feel like a member of their community.

Widowed persons are more likely than other marital groups to agree that they feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, that they feel connected to their community and that they have a good bond with others in their community. Married persons join the widowed persons as the groups most likely to agree that they have a say about what goes on in their community.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to agree that the community helps them fulfill their needs, that they feel like a member of their community, and that they have a say about what goes on in their community. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are more likely than persons with other occupations to agree that they belong in their community. Persons with occupations in agriculture are the group most likely to agree that they have a good bond with others in their community.

Long-term residents have more attachment to their community than do newcomers. Long-term residents are more likely than newcomers to a community to agree that they feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, that they have a say about what goes on in their community, that people in the community are good at influencing each other, that they feel connected to the community and that they have a good bond with others in their community. As an example, almost six in ten (59%) long-term residents agree that they feel connected to their community, compared to 35 percent of newcomers.

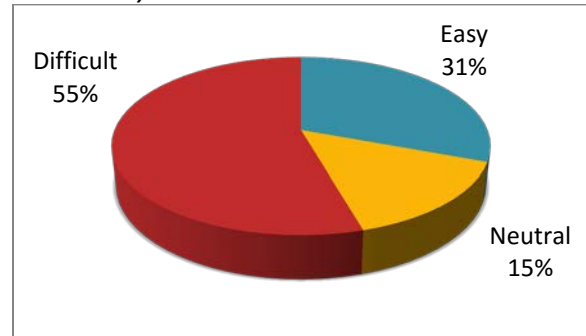
Plans to Leave the Community

Next, respondents were asked a question about how easy or difficult it would be to leave their community. The exact question wording was “Assume you were to have a discussion in your household about leaving your community for a reasonably good opportunity elsewhere. Some people might be happy to live in a new place and meet new people. Others might be very sorry to leave. How easy or difficult would it be for your household to leave your community?” They were given a seven point scale where 1 indicated very easy and 7 denoted very difficult. Just over one-half (55%) of rural Nebraskans say it would be difficult to leave their community¹ (Figure 9). Just over three in ten (31%) indicate it would be easy for their household to leave their community.

Responses to this question are examined by region, community size and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 9). Many differences

¹ The responses on the 7-point scale are converted to percentages as follows: values of 1, 2, and 3 are categorized as easy; values of 5, 6, and 7

Figure 9. Difficulty or Ease of Leaving Community



emerge.

Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to say it would be difficult to leave their community. Approximately six in ten (58%) of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 believe it would be difficult to leave their community, compared to 47 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging between 5,000 and 9,999.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to say it would be difficult to leave their community. At least six in ten persons age 50 and older say it would be difficult to leave their community, compared to 49 percent of persons under the age of 40.

Other groups most likely to say it would be difficult to leave their community include: persons with higher household incomes, widowed persons, persons with sales or office support occupations, and long-term residents.

To determine rural Nebraskans’ migration intentions, respondents were asked, “Do you

are categorized as difficult; and a value of 4 is categorized as neutral.

plan to move from your community in the next year?” Response options included: yes, to the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas; yes, to someplace in Nebraska outside the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas; yes, to some place other than Nebraska; no; and uncertain.

Only seven percent indicate they are planning to move from their community in the next year, 13 percent are uncertain and 80 percent have no plans to move. Of those who are planning to move, just over one-half (53%) plan to leave Nebraska. Just under one-half plan to remain in the state, with seven percent planning to move to either the Lincoln or Omaha area and 40 percent plan to move to another part of the state.

Intentions to move from their community differ by many of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 10). Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be both planning to move from their community or be uncertain about their plans. Nine percent of Panhandle residents are planning to move from their community in the next year and an additional 19 percent are uncertain if they will move.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be planning to move from their community in the next year. Fifteen percent of persons age 19 to 29 are planning to move next year, compared to only six percent of persons age 65 and older. The youngest persons are also the group most likely to be uncertain if they plan to move.

Other groups who are more likely to be planning to move from their community in the next year include: persons with lower household incomes, persons who have never married, persons with occupations in agriculture, persons with healthcare support or

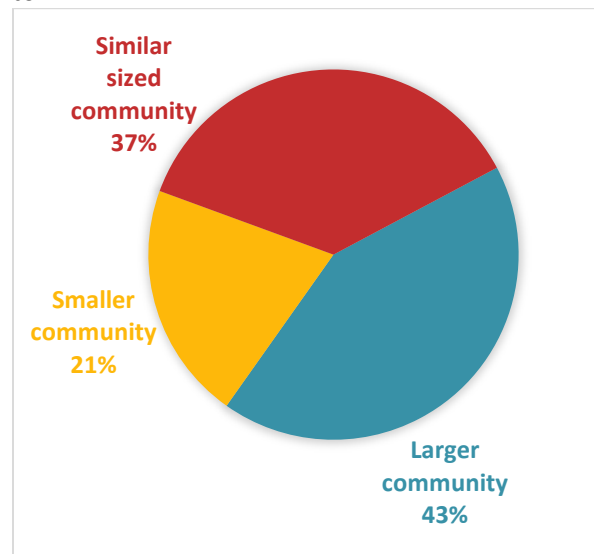
public safety occupations and newcomers to the community.

A follow-up question (asked only of those who indicated they were planning to move) asked to what size of community they were planning to move. The answer categories for this question were: in or near a community larger than your current one, in or near a community smaller than your current one, and in or near a community of the same size as your current one.

Many expected movers are planning to move to a larger community. Over four in ten (43%) expected movers are planning to move to a community larger than their current one (Figure 10). Just over two in ten expected movers (21%) are planning to move to a community smaller than their current one and 37 percent are planning to move to a community of similar size to their current one.

The expected destinations of those planning to move are examined by community size, region and individual attributes (Appendix Table 11).

Figure 10. Size of Community Planning to Move to



The potential movers from the smallest communities are more likely than the potential movers from larger communities to be planning to move to a larger community than their current one. And, potential movers from larger communities are more likely than potential movers from smaller communities to be planning to move to a smaller community than their current one.

Potential movers from the Panhandle are more likely than potential movers from other regions to be planning to move to a larger community.

The potential movers with lower education levels are more likely than the potential movers with more education to be planning to move to a larger community. Just over one-half of the potential movers with at least some college education or less are planning to move to a larger community, compared to 21 percent of the potential movers with a four year college degree.

Almost one-half of the potential movers who are planning to leave the state (47%) expect to

move to a community of the same size as their current one. Many of the potential movers planning to move to nonmetropolitan Nebraska (44%) expect to move to a larger community.

Tolerance

Respondents were next given a list of statements about tolerance and were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with each.

Few rural Nebraskans believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age or economic status. Less than one in ten rural Nebraskans agree that they have been treated less acceptingly because of their race/ethnicity (5%), gender (5%), sexual orientation (2%), religion (5%) or age (7%) (Table 3). Just over one in ten (13%) rural Nebraskans believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their economic status. Most rural Nebraskans think that diverse viewpoints add

Table 3. Perceptions About Tolerance

| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neither | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|---|-------------------|----------|---------|-------|----------------|
| I feel I have been treated less acceptingly here... | | | | | |
| Because of my race/ethnicity | 48% | 19% | 28% | 3% | 2% |
| Because of my gender | 46 | 21 | 28 | 4 | 1 |
| Because of my sexual orientation | 50 | 18 | 30 | 1 | 1 |
| Because of my religion | 47 | 19 | 29 | 4 | 1 |
| Because of my age | 45 | 20 | 29 | 5 | 2 |
| Because of my economic status | 40 | 20 | 27 | 10 | 3 |
| I think that diverse viewpoints add value. | 4 | 6 | 27 | 45 | 18 |
| I feel at ease with people from backgrounds other than my own. | 3 | 6 | 19 | 54 | 19 |
| I am afraid to disagree with members of other groups for fear of being called prejudiced. | 18 | 37 | 28 | 13 | 4 |

value and that they feel at ease with people from backgrounds different from theirs. And, just over one-half of rural Nebraskans *disagree* that they are afraid to disagree with members of other groups for fear of being called prejudiced.

The perceptions of tolerance are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 12). Nonwhite persons are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race or ethnicity. Almost four in ten nonwhites agree with the statement, compared to three percent of white, non-Hispanics (Figure 11).

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race or ethnicity. Ten percent of persons age 19 to 29 agree with the statement, compared to approximately three percent of persons age 30 and older.

Other groups most likely to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race/ethnicity include: persons living in or near larger communities, persons

who have never married and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

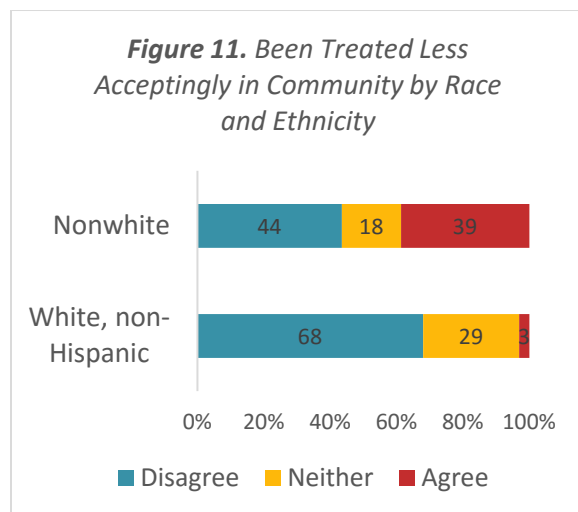
Females are more likely than males to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their gender. Seven percent of females agree with this statement, compared to three percent of males.

Persons who have never married are more likely than other marital groups to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their gender. Ten percent of persons who have never married agree with this statement, compared to two percent of widowed persons.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree that they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their gender.

Nonwhites are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their gender. Almost one-quarter (24%) of nonwhites agree with the statement, compared to five percent of white, non-Hispanics.

Persons who live in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their sexual orientation. When comparing occupation groups, persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree with this statement. Nonwhites are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to think they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their sexual orientation.



Persons living in or near both the smallest and largest communities are more likely than persons living in mid-sized communities to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their religion. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree with this statement. And, nonwhites are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to say they have been treated less acceptingly in the community because of their religion, 15 percent compared to 5 percent.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their age. Eleven percent of persons age 19 to 29 agree with this statement, compared to two percent of persons age 40 to 49.

Other groups who agree that they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their age include: persons with lower household incomes, persons with food service or personal care occupations and nonwhites.

Nonwhites are more likely than white, non-Hispanics to say they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their economic status. Just over four in ten nonwhites (41%) agree with the statement, compared to 12 percent of white, non-Hispanics. Other groups most likely to agree with that statement include: persons living in or near larger communities, persons with lower household incomes, younger persons, persons with less education, persons who have never married and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to agree that diverse

viewpoints add value. Approximately two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more agree with that statement, compared to 53 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that diverse viewpoints add value. Almost three-quarters of persons age 30 to 39 (74%) agree with the statement, compared to 55 percent of persons age 65 and older.

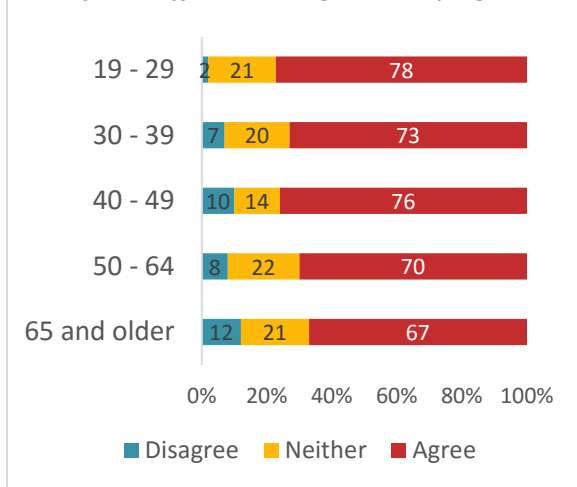
Other groups most likely to agree with the statement that diverse viewpoints add value include: persons with higher household incomes; females; persons with higher education levels; married persons; persons with management, professional or education occupations; and nonwhites.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to agree that they feel at ease with people from backgrounds different than their own. Just over eight in ten Panhandle residents (81%) agree with the statement, compared to just over two-thirds of residents of both the Northeast and Southeast regions.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to agree that they feel at ease with people from backgrounds other than their own. Just over three-quarters (78%) of persons age 19 to 29 agree with the statement, compared to 67 percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 12).

Other groups most likely to agree that they feel at ease with people from backgrounds other than their own include: persons with higher household incomes, females, persons with higher education levels, married persons, and

Figure 12. Feel at Ease with People from Different Backgrounds by Age



persons who are divorced or separated. When comparing responses by occupation, persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations are the group *least* likely to agree with the statement.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to agree that they are afraid to disagree with members of other groups for fear of being called prejudiced. Just over two in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (22%) agree with the statement, compared to nine percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Persons with occupations classified as other are the occupation group most likely to agree with the statement. When comparing responses by marital status, persons who have never married are the group *least* likely to agree with the statement.

Individual and Community Political Views

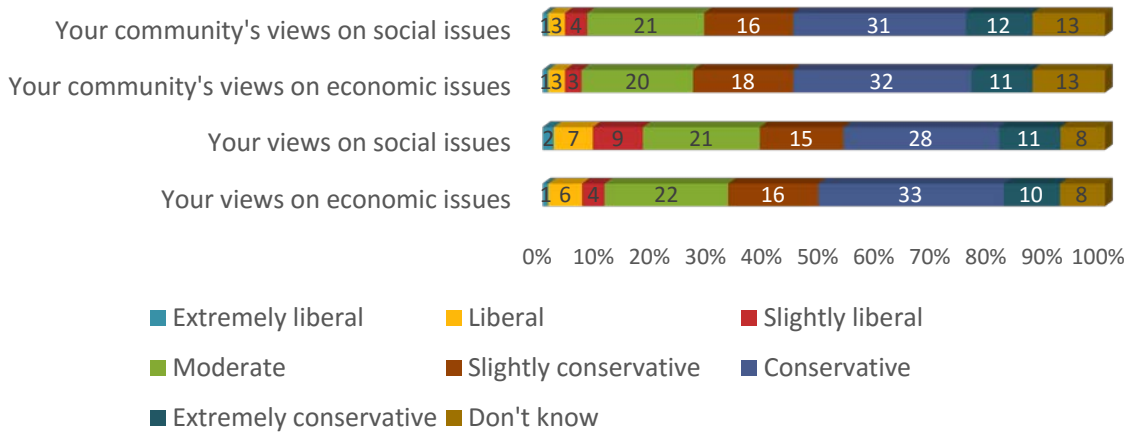
Respondents were also asked to rate the political views they hold as well as the views of their community on social and economic issues. The specific question wording was, “Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?” They were given an eight-point scale ranging from extremely liberal to extremely conservative along with a don’t know option.

Most rural Nebraskans rate themselves as conservative on both economic and social issues. They also rate their community’s political views on both economic and social views as conservative. In fact, they view their community’s political views on social issues as more conservative than their own. Fifty-four percent of rural Nebraskans have conservative views on social issues and 59 percent rate their community’s political views on social issues as conservative (Figure 13).

The respondents’ political views and their perceptions of the political views of their community are examined by community size, region and individual attributes (Appendix Table 13). Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to say they have conservative political views on economic issues. Just over six in ten persons with at least a four-year degree (63%) have conservative views on economic issues, compared to 48 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Other groups most likely to rate their views on economic issues as conservative include: males, married persons, and persons with occupations in agriculture.

Figure 13. Individual and Community Political Views



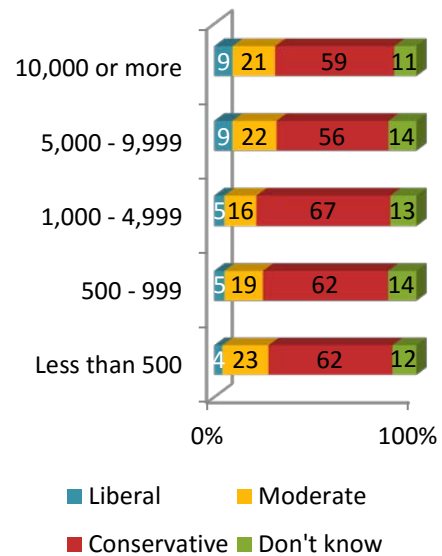
Males are more likely than females to say they have conservative political views on social issues. Just over six in ten males (63%) have conservative views on social issues, compared to 46 percent of females.

Residents of the Panhandle regions are the regional group most likely to rate their community's political views on both economic and social issues as conservative. Just over seven in ten (71%) Panhandle residents rate their community's views on economic issues as

Other groups most likely to have conservative views on social issues include: persons living in or near smaller communities, persons with higher household incomes, persons age 40 to 49, married persons, persons with higher education levels, and persons with occupations in agriculture.

Persons living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both the smallest and largest communities to rate their community's political views on both economic and social issues as conservative. As an example, two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 (67%) rate their community's political views on economic issues as conservative (Figure 14). In comparison, over one-half (56%) of persons living in or near larger communities rate their community's political views on economic issues as conservative.

Figure 14. Community Political Views on Economic Issues by Community Size



conservative, compared to 54 percent of residents of the Southeast region.

Other groups most likely to rate their community’s political views on both economic and social issues as conservative include: persons with higher household incomes, persons age 30 to 49, males, married persons, persons with the highest education levels, persons with occupations in agriculture and newcomers to the community.

Trends in Well-Being (1996 - 2017)

Comparisons are made between the well-being data collected this year to the 21 previous studies. These comparisons show a clearer picture of the trends in the well-being of rural Nebraskans.

General Well-Being

To examine perceptions of general well-being, respondents were asked four questions.

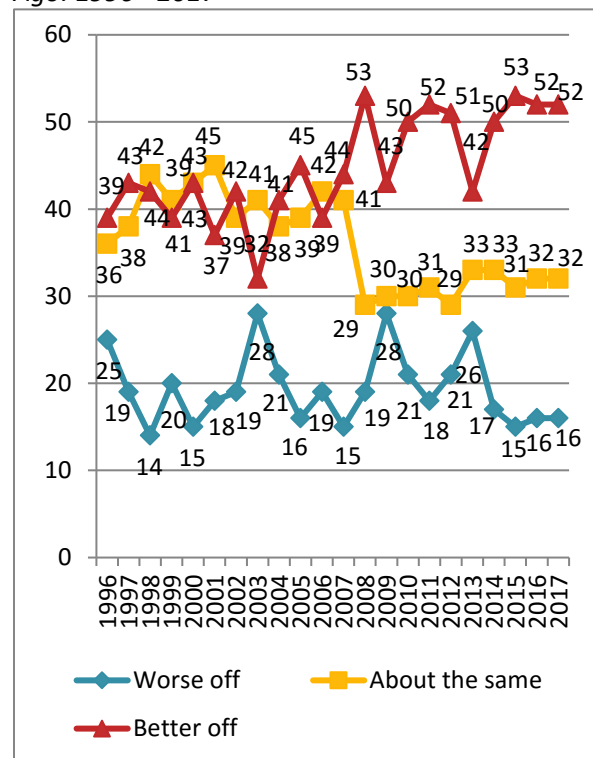
1. “All things considered, do you think you are better or worse off than you were five years ago?” (Answer categories were worse off, about the same, or better off).
2. “All things considered, do you think you are better or worse off than your parents when they were your age?”
3. “All things considered, do you think you will be better or worse off ten years from now than you are today?”
4. “Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives.”

The responses to the first three questions were expanded in 2009 to a five-point scale, where responses included much worse off, worse off,

about the same, better off, and much better off. To compare the data to prior years, the much worse off and worse off categories are combined as well as the better off and much better off categories.

When examining the trends over the past 22 years, rural Nebraskans have generally given positive reviews about their current situation (Figure 15). Each year the proportion of rural Nebraskans that say they are better off than they were five years ago has been greater than the proportion saying they are worse off than they were five years ago, especially during the past four years when the gap between the two has widened. The average proportion saying they are better off than they were five years ago has been approximately 45 percent. The average proportion believing they are worse off has been approximately 19 percent.

Figure 15. Well-Being Compared to Five Years Ago: 1996 - 2017



This year, rural Nebraskans continue to feel positive about their current situation. Just over one-half (52%) of rural Nebraskans believe they are better off than they were five years ago (the same as last year). The proportion of rural Nebraskans who believe they are worse off than they were five years ago remained stable at 16 percent this year.

When asked to compare themselves to their parents when they were their age, the responses have been generally very stable over time (Figure 16). The proportion stating they are better off has averaged approximately 58 percent over the 22 year period. The proportion feeling they are worse off than their parents has remained steady at approximately 17 percent during this period.

When looking to the future, respondents' views

have also been generally positive (Figure 17). The proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than the proportion saying they will be worse off ten years from now. In fact, the gap between the two has gradually widened since 2013.

This year, rural Nebraskans' outlook on their future continues to be optimistic. Almost one-half of rural Nebraskans (48%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is similar to the 46 percent reported last year. The proportion believing they will be better off has averaged approximately 43 percent across all 22 years. The proportion of respondents stating they will be worse off ten years from now decreased slightly from 20 percent last year to 16 percent this year.

The proportion stating they will be about the

Figure 16. Well-Being Compared to Parents: 1996 - 2017

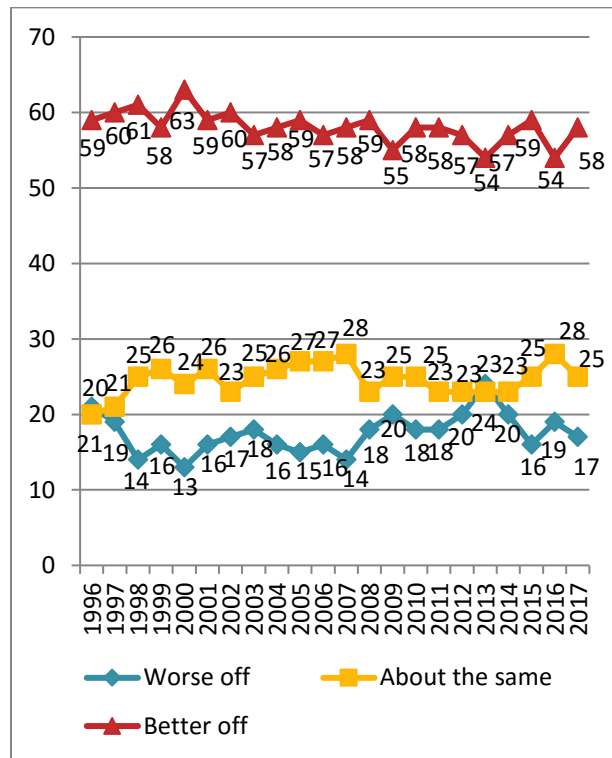
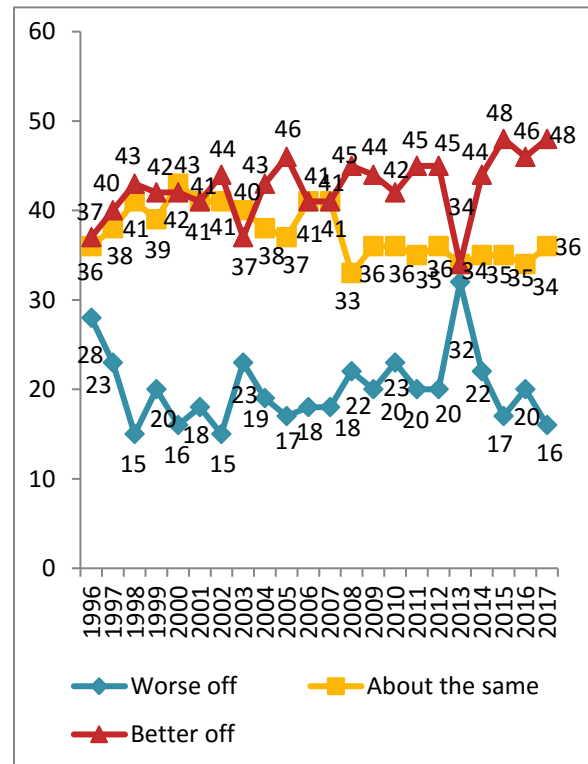


Figure 17. Well-Being Ten Years from Now: 1996 - 2017



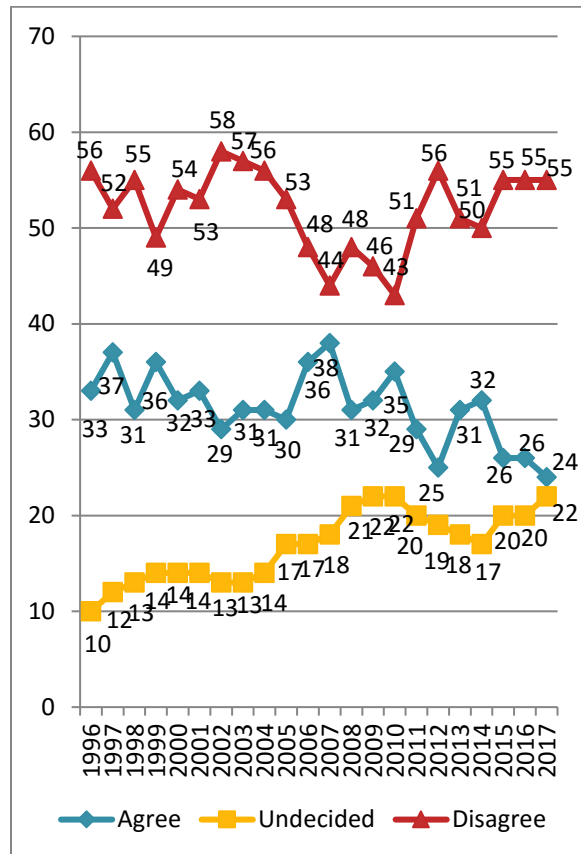
same ten years from now had remained fairly steady around 40 percent over the first 12 years of the study, declined to 33 percent in 2008, and has remained around 35 percent the past nine years.

In addition to asking about general well-being, rural Nebraskans were asked about the amount of control they feel they have over their lives. To measure this, respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the following statement:

“Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives.”

Each year, more rural Nebraskans disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives

Figure 18. *“...People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives”*: 1996 - 2017



than agree with that statement (Figure 18). The proportion that either strongly disagree or disagree with the statement generally declined between 2002 and 2010, from 58 percent to 43 percent (the lowest in the 22 year period). However, the proportion then increased to 56 percent in 2012 before declining to 50 percent in 2014. But, it increased to 55 percent in 2014 and has stayed there the past three years.

The proportion of rural Nebraskans that either strongly agree or agree with the statement had remained fairly consistent each year, averaging around 31 percent, before generally declining the past three years to 24 percent this year (the lowest proportion in all 22 years).

The proportion of those who were undecided each year first increased over time, from 10 percent in 1996 to 22 percent in 2010. It then declined to 17 percent in 2014 before increasing slightly to 22 percent this year.

Satisfaction with Specific Aspects of Life

Each year, respondents were also given a list of items that can affect their well-being and were asked to indicate how satisfied they were with each using a five-point scale (1 = very dissatisfied, 5 = very satisfied). They were also given the option of checking a box to denote “does not apply.”

The rank ordering of the items has remained relatively stable over the years (Table 4). In addition, the proportion of respondents stating they were very or somewhat satisfied with each item also has been fairly consistent over the years.

Items generally fall into three levels of satisfaction ratings. Family, friends, the outdoors, their safety, and their general quality of life continue to be items given high

satisfaction ratings by respondents. Items in the middle category include job satisfaction, their education, spirituality, job security, their health, their spare time and their community. On the

other hand, respondents continue to be less satisfied with job opportunities, their current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement.

Table 4. Proportions of Respondents Very or Somewhat Satisfied with Each Factor, 1998 - 2017.*

| Item | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Your marriage | 91 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 91 | 91 |
| Your family | 92 | 89 | 93 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 91 | 88 | 91 | 85 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 89 | 87 |
| Your day to day personal safety | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| Your transpnt. | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 82 | 85 | 87 | 84 |
| Greenery and open space | 90 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 82 | 80 | 83 | 85 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 84 | 74 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 83 |
| Your general quality of life | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 82 | 84 | 86 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 82 |
| Clean air | NA | NA | 80 | 81 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 74 | 80 | 75 | 79 | 82 | 79 | 76 | 85 | 80 | 81 | 80 |
| Your friends | 87 | 84 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 83 | 84 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 80 |
| Your general std of living | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 77 | 79 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Your education | 74 | 74 | 76 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 72 | 71 | 74 | 74 | 77 | 67 | 74 | 77 | 74 | 73 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 77 |
| Clean water | NA | NA | 73 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 76 | 72 | 77 | 78 | 76 | 77 | 80 | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| Your housing | 81 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 78 | 76 | 73 | 77 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 77 | 75 | 72 |
| Your religion/spirituality | 81 | 78 | 83 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 72 |
| Your job satisfaction | 69 | 66 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 72 | 72 | 69 | 68 | 76 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 71 |
| Your job security | 63 | 59 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 66 | 65 | 66 | 64 | 73 | 59 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 65 | 73 | 72 | 71 | 70 |
| Your health | 78 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 73 | 74 | 77 | 66 | 73 | 75 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 69 |
| Your ability to afford residence | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 65 | 70 | 68 | 69 |
| Your spare time | 71 | 65 | 71 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 71 | 66 | 67 | 72 | 70 | 66 | 66 | 70 | 68 | 66 |
| Your community | 70 | 68 | 70 | 67 | 63 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 62 | 62 | 66 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 59 | 58 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 60 |
| Your current income level | 53 | 46 | 51 | 48 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 47 | 50 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 53 |
| Your ability to bld assts/wealth | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 51 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| Job opportunities | 38 | 37 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 40 | 48 | 32 | 42 | 38 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 43 | 43 |
| Fin. security in retirement | 43 | 38 | 43 | 37 | 38 | 30 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 24 | 32 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 42 |

Note: The list of items was not identical in each study. "NA" means that item was not asked that particular year.

* The proportions were calculated out of those answering the question. The respondents checking "does not apply" were not included in the calculations.

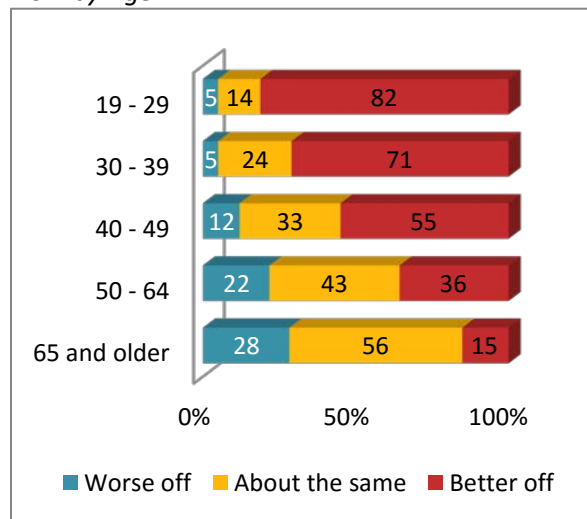
One item (job satisfaction) had a slight decrease in the level of satisfaction this year as compared to last year. The proportion satisfied with their job declined from 75 percent last year to 71 percent this year.

General Well-Being by Subgroups

In this section, the 2017 data on the four general measures of well-being are analyzed and reported for the region in which the respondent lives, by the size of their community, and for various individual characteristics (Appendix Table 14).

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now. Almost eight in ten persons age 19 to 29 (77%) believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, just under one-third of persons age 65 and older (31%) share this opinion. Similarly, over eight in ten persons age 19 to 29 (82%) believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to only

Figure 19. Expected Well-Being Ten Years from Now by Age



15percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 19). Persons age 30 to 39 are the age group most likely to feel they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age.

Persons with the highest household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to feel they are better off compared to five years ago, are better off compared to their parents when they were their age, and will be better off ten years from now. For example, 65 percent of respondents with household incomes of \$60,000 or more think they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, only 24 percent of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 share this optimism. And, 60 percent of persons with household incomes over \$60,000 think they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to 23 percent of persons with household incomes under \$20,000.

Persons with higher educational levels are more likely than persons with less education to think they are better off compared to five years ago, are better off compared to their parents when they were their age and will be better off ten years from now. Approximately two-thirds persons with at least a four-year college degree (66%) believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. Only 37 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education think they are better off than they were five years ago. And, six in ten persons with the highest education levels (60%) believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now. Only 31 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education share this optimism.

Residents of the Southeast region are more likely than residents of other regions of the

state to believe they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age. Over six in ten residents of the Southeast region (64%) believe they are better off compared to their parents, while 51 percent of the Panhandle residents share this opinion.

Females are more likely than males to believe they will be better off ten years from now. One-half (50%) of females believe they will be much better off or better off ten years from now, compared to 46 percent of males.

When comparing the marital groups, married persons and persons who have never married are the groups most likely to believe they are better off than they were five years ago. Married persons and widowed persons are the groups most likely to believe they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age. Persons who have never married are the group most likely to believe they will be better off ten years from now. Over one-half (58%) of persons who have never married think they will be better off ten years from now, compared to only 13 percent of widowed persons.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the occupation group most likely to believe they are better off compared to five years ago. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to believe they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age. Both of these groups (those with management, professional and education occupations as well as those with healthcare support or public safety occupations) are the groups most likely to think they will be better off ten years from now.

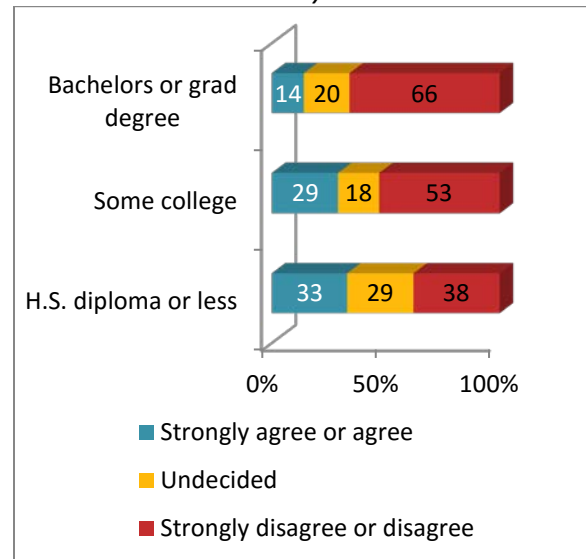
The respondents were also asked if they believe people are powerless to control their own lives. When analyzing the responses by region,

community size, and various individual attributes, many differences emerge (Appendix Table 15). Persons with lower educational levels are more likely than persons with more education to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives. One-third (33%) of persons with a high school diploma or less education agree that people are powerless to control their own lives (Figure 20). However, only 14 percent of persons with at least a four-year college degree share this opinion.

Persons with food service or personal care occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to agree that people are powerless to control their own lives. Almost four in ten persons with these types of occupations (39%) agree with that statement, compared to 15 percent of persons with management, professional or education occupations.

Older persons are more likely than younger persons to agree that people are powerless to control their own lives. Almost one-third (32%) of persons age 65 and older agree with the

Figure 20. *Belief that People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives by Education Level*



statement, compared to 15 percent of persons age 40 to 49.

The other groups most likely to believe people are powerless to control their own lives include: persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999; Panhandle residents; residents of the North Central region; persons with lower household incomes; and widowed persons.

Specific Aspects of Well-Being by Subgroups

The respondents were given a list of items that may influence their well-being and were asked to rate their satisfaction with each. The complete ratings for each item are listed in Appendix Table 16. At least four in ten respondents are very satisfied with their family (47%), their marriage (43%), their day to day personal safety (40%), and greenery and open space (40%). Items receiving the highest proportion of very dissatisfied responses include: financial security during retirement (16%), current income level (11%), and their job opportunities (9%).

The top five items people are dissatisfied with (determined by the largest proportions of “very dissatisfied” and “dissatisfied” responses) are examined in more detail by looking at how the different demographic subgroups view each item. These comparisons are shown in Appendix Table 17.

Respondents’ satisfaction level with their financial security during retirement differs by community size as well as all of the individual characteristics examined. Persons living in or near the smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near the largest communities to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Over four

in ten persons living in or near communities with populations less than 10,000 report being dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. In comparison, only 36 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more are dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Sixty-one percent of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 report being dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, compared to 30 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

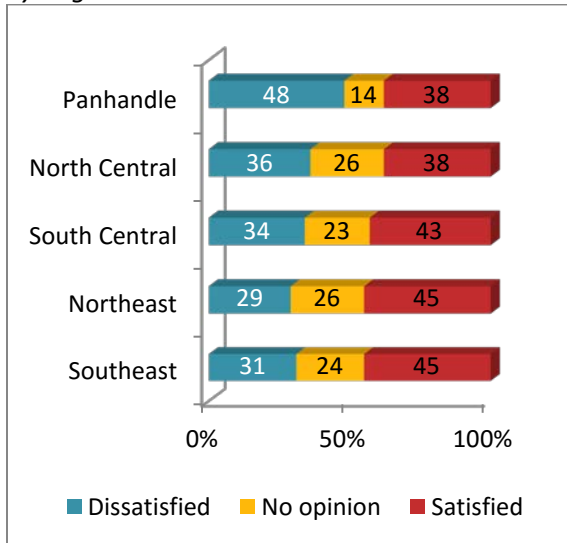
Persons between the ages of 40 and 64 are the age group most likely to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Almost one-half (46%) of persons age 40 to 64 are dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, compared to 29 percent of persons age 65 and older.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement include: females, persons with lower education levels, divorced or separated respondents, and persons with production, transportation or warehousing occupations.

Panhandle residents are more likely than resident of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their job opportunities. Almost one-half (48%) of Panhandle residents report dissatisfaction with their job opportunities, compared to 29 percent of residents of the Northeast region (Figure 21).

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to report being dissatisfied with their

Figure 21. Satisfaction with Job Opportunities by Region



job opportunities. Almost one-half (49%) of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 are dissatisfied with their job opportunities, compared to 26 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to express dissatisfaction with their job opportunities.

Over four in ten persons with these types of occupations (44%) are dissatisfied with their job opportunities, compared to 22 percent of persons with occupations in construction, installation or maintenance.

Other groups most likely to say they are dissatisfied with their job opportunities include: persons under the age of 65, females, persons with lower education levels, and persons who are divorced or separated.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to be dissatisfied with their current

income level. Over one-half (57%) of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 report being dissatisfied with their current income level, compared to 19 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to report being dissatisfied with their current income level include: persons age 19 to 29, persons with lower education levels, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth. Almost one-half (48%) of persons with household incomes under \$20,000 are dissatisfied with their ability to build assets/wealth. In comparison, only 20 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more share this dissatisfaction.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth include: persons age 40 to 49, persons with lower education levels, divorced or separated respondents, persons who have never married and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to be dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence. Just over two in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more express dissatisfaction with their ability to afford their residence, compared to approximately 12 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to

be dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence. Almost four in ten persons with household incomes under \$20,000 (38%) are dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence, compared to 10 percent of persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence include: females, persons with lower education levels, persons who have never married, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

The top five items people are satisfied with (determined by the largest proportions of “very satisfied” and “satisfied” responses) are also examined (Appendix Table 18). Males are more likely than females to be satisfied with their marriage. Ninety-four percent of males express satisfaction with their marriage, compared to 89 percent of females.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their marriage include persons with higher household incomes and persons with the highest education levels.

Married persons are more likely than other marital groups to express satisfaction with their family. Just over nine in ten married persons (91%) are satisfied with their family, compared to 75 percent of persons who are divorced or separated.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their family include: persons with higher household incomes, persons age 30 to 39, and persons with the highest education levels.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to report satisfaction with their day to day personal safety. Over nine in ten persons with household incomes of \$60,000 or more (92%)

are satisfied with their day to day personal safety, compared to 69 percent of persons with household incomes under \$20,000.

Other groups most likely to express satisfaction with their day to day personal safety include: persons with higher education levels, married persons and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to report satisfaction with their transportation. Almost nine in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (88%) are satisfied with their transportation, compared to 81 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their transportation include: persons with higher household incomes, females, persons with higher education levels, and married persons.

Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be satisfied with greenery and open space. Just over nine in ten North Central residents (91%) are satisfied with greenery and open space, compared to 79 percent of persons from both the Northeast and Southeast regions.

Other groups most likely to report satisfaction with greenery and open space include: persons with higher household incomes, persons with higher education levels, married persons and persons with occupations in agriculture.

Conclusion

By many different measures, rural Nebraskans are positive about their community. Many rural Nebraskans rate their community favorably on its social dimensions: as friendly, trusting and supportive. Most rural Nebraskans say it would be difficult to leave their community and have a positive attachment to their community. And, most rural Nebraskans disagree that their community is powerless to control its future.

Across all years of this study, rural Nebraskans' views about the change in their community have generally been positive. The proportion believing their community has changed for the better during the past year has usually been greater than the proportion believing it has changed for the worse, especially during the past six years when the gap between the two has widened. In addition, rural Nebraskans' optimism about the expected change in their community ten years from now has increased during the past seven years.

Some differences in residents' evaluations of their community exist by community size. Residents of larger communities are more likely than residents of smaller communities to say their community has changed for the better during the past year and will be a better place to live ten years from now. However, residents of smaller communities are more likely than residents of larger communities to say it would be difficult to leave their community and to have positive attachment to their community.

Except for some services that are largely unavailable in rural communities, rural Nebraskans are generally satisfied with basic community services and amenities. However, the proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services and entertainment

services has decreased across all 21 years of the study. Declines in satisfaction levels across all 21 years are seen with nursing home care, medical care services, senior centers, mental health services, entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants.

Few rural Nebraskans believe they have been treated less acceptingly in their community because of their race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age or economic status. And, most rural Nebraskans view diversity positively.

Most rural Nebraskans rate themselves as having conservative political views on both economic and social issues. They also rate their community's political views on both economic and social views as conservative. In fact, they view their community's political views on social issues as more conservative than their own.

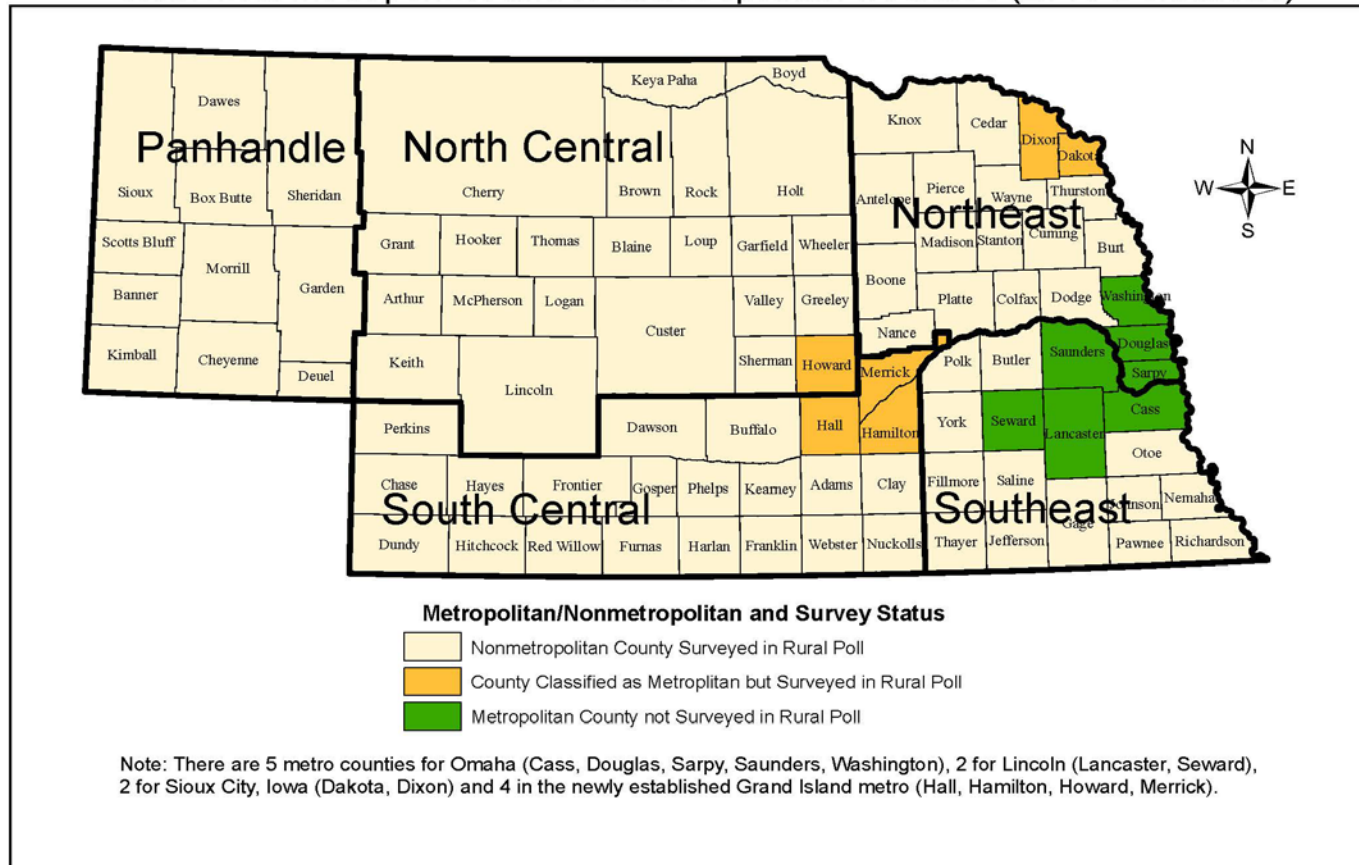
Rural Nebraskans' perceptions of their current situation and their outlook on the future continues to be optimistic. In addition, most rural Nebraskans disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives.

Certain groups are more likely to be optimistic about their current situation and expected future: younger persons, persons with higher household incomes and persons with higher education levels.

Following trends in previous years, rural Nebraskans are most satisfied with their marriage, family, friends, the outdoors, their safety and their general quality of life. They continue to be less satisfied with job opportunities, current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement.

Appendix Figure 1. Regions of Nebraska

Nebraska Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties (2013 Definitions)



Source: 2013 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Definitions, Office of Management and Budget, released 2-28-13
 Prepared by: David Drozd, Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha - August 11, 2014

Appendix Table 1. Demographic Profile of Rural Poll Respondents¹ Compared to 2011 – 2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska*

| | 2017 Poll | 2016 Poll | 2015 Poll | 2014 Poll | 2013 Poll | 2012 Poll | 2011 - 2015 ACS |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Age : ² | | | | | | | |
| 20 - 39 | 32% | 31% | 31% | 32% | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| 40 - 64 | 44% | 45% | 45% | 46% | 44% | 44% | 44% |
| 65 and over | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 24% |
| Gender: ³ | | | | | | | |
| Female | 56% | 59% | 58% | 57% | 51% | 61% | 51% |
| Male | 44% | 41% | 42% | 43% | 49% | 39% | 49% |
| Education: ⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Less than 9 th grade | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 5% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade (no diploma) | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 7% |
| High school diploma (or equiv.) | 18% | 21% | 22% | 18% | 23% | 22% | 33% |
| Some college, no degree | 22% | 21% | 23% | 23% | 25% | 25% | 26% |
| Associate degree | 16% | 19% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 11% |
| Bachelors degree | 25% | 23% | 24% | 24% | 22% | 24% | 13% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 16% | 14% | 13% | 16% | 12% | 11% | 5% |
| Household Income: ⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 3% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 6% |
| \$10,000 - \$19,999 | 7% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 10% | 11% |
| \$20,000 - \$29,999 | 7% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 13% | 11% | 12% |
| \$30,000 - \$39,999 | 11% | 11% | 9% | 14% | 10% | 10% | 11% |
| \$40,000 - \$49,999 | 13% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 15% | 12% | 10% |
| \$50,000 - \$59,999 | 13% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 10% | 13% | 9% |
| \$60,000 - \$74,999 | 12% | 14% | 15% | 13% | 11% | 14% | 11% |
| \$75,000 or more | 34% | 32% | 32% | 29% | 29% | 25% | 28% |
| Marital Status: ⁶ | | | | | | | |
| Married | 68% | 69% | 68% | 68% | 70% | 70% | 62% |
| Never married | 13% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 10% | 18% |
| Divorced/separated | 11% | 10% | 10% | 12% | 9% | 11% | 12% |
| Widowed/widower | 8% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 10% | 8% |

¹ Data from the Rural Polls have been weighted by age.

² 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

³ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

⁴ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

⁵ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

⁶ 2011-2015 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

*Comparison numbers are estimates taken from the American Community Survey five-year sample and may reflect significant margins of error for areas with relatively small populations.

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

| Communities across the nation are undergoing change. When you think about this past year, would you say... | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| My community has changed for the | | | | |
| | <u>Worse</u> | <u>No Change</u> | <u>Better</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
| Total | 17 | 47 | 36 | |
| | | <i>Percentages</i> | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1722) | | |
| Less than 500 | 21 | 59 | 20 | |
| 500 - 999 | 21 | 51 | 28 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 13 | 46 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 62.44^*$ (.000) |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 23 | 40 | 37 | |
| 10,000 and up | 15 | 42 | 43 | |
| Region | | (n = 1763) | | |
| Panhandle | 28 | 49 | 23 | |
| North Central | 18 | 48 | 34 | |
| South Central | 15 | 41 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 40.59^*$ (.000) |
| Northeast | 15 | 49 | 37 | |
| Southeast | 19 | 52 | 30 | |
| Income Level | | (n = 1666) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 26 | 47 | 27 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 20 | 51 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 37.39^*$ (.000) |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 17 | 51 | 33 | |
| \$60,000 and over | 14 | 43 | 43 | |
| Age | | (n = 1769) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 12 | 48 | 40 | |
| 30 - 39 | 9 | 44 | 47 | |
| 40 - 49 | 24 | 45 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 44.71^*$ (.000) |
| 50 - 64 | 21 | 48 | 31 | |
| 65 and older | 17 | 50 | 33 | |
| Gender | | (n = 1760) | | |
| Male | 17 | 50 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 8.25^*$ (.016) |
| Female | 17 | 44 | 39 | |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1753) | | |
| Married | 17 | 46 | 37 | |
| Never married | 16 | 52 | 33 | |
| Divorced/separated | 19 | 46 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 6.52$ (.367) |
| Widowed | 18 | 53 | 29 | |
| Education | | (n = 1755) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 19 | 51 | 30 | |
| Some college | 20 | 49 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 30.99^*$ (.000) |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 14 | 43 | 43 | |
| Occupation | | (n = 1280) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 14 | 43 | 43 | |
| Sales or office support | 15 | 45 | 40 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 19 | 53 | 29 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 11 | 64 | 26 | |
| Agriculture | 20 | 50 | 30 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 14 | 46 | 40 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 15 | 45 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 34.87^*$ (.002) |
| Other | 29 | 37 | 34 | |
| Yrs Lived in Community | | (n = 1694) | | |
| Five years or less | 13 | 56 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 15.85^*$ (.000) |
| More than five years | 19 | 44 | 37 | |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 3. Expectations of Future Community Change by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| Based on what you see of the situation today, do you think that, ten years from now, your community will be a worse place to live, a better place or about the same? | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | <u>Worse Place</u> | <u>About the same</u> | <u>Better Place</u> | <u>Significance</u> |
| Total | 19 | 54 | 28 | |
| | | <i>Percentages</i> | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1727) | | |
| Less than 500 | 23 | 59 | 19 | |
| 500 - 999 | 25 | 47 | 29 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 16 | 58 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 47.66^*$ (.000) |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 18 | 60 | 22 | |
| 10,000 and up | 17 | 47 | 37 | |
| Region | | (n = 1763) | | |
| Panhandle | 24 | 53 | 23 | |
| North Central | 20 | 56 | 25 | |
| South Central | 15 | 49 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 32.92^*$ (.000) |
| Northeast | 19 | 57 | 24 | |
| Southeast | 21 | 55 | 24 | |
| Income Level | | (n = 1668) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 25 | 63 | 12 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 22 | 59 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 48.06^*$ (.000) |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 21 | 46 | 34 | |
| \$60,000 and over | 16 | 52 | 32 | |
| Age | | (n = 1769) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 18 | 40 | 42 | |
| 30 - 39 | 9 | 54 | 36 | |
| 40 - 49 | 22 | 56 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 75.33^*$ (.000) |
| 50 - 64 | 24 | 54 | 22 | |
| 65 and older | 18 | 60 | 22 | |
| Gender | | (n = 1761) | | |
| Male | 20 | 53 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 1.13$ (.568) |
| Female | 18 | 54 | 28 | |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1752) | | |
| Married | 18 | 54 | 28 | |
| Never married | 25 | 47 | 28 | |
| Divorced/separated | 20 | 52 | 28 | $\chi^2 = 16.96^*$ (.009) |
| Widowed | 13 | 67 | 20 | |
| Education | | (n = 1755) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 16 | 66 | 18 | |
| Some college | 24 | 50 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 53.27^*$ (.000) |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 15 | 51 | 34 | |
| Occupation | | (n = 1278) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 13 | 51 | 36 | |
| Sales or office support | 15 | 52 | 34 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 24 | 59 | 17 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 15 | 57 | 28 | |
| Agriculture | 17 | 59 | 24 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 29 | 43 | 29 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 24 | 43 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 44.33^*$ (.000) |
| Other | 33 | 46 | 21 | |
| Yrs Lived in Community | | (n = 1698) | | |
| Five years or less | 19 | 44 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 19.07^*$ (.000) |
| More than five years | 19 | 56 | 26 | |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 4. Measures of Community Attributes in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| | <i>My community is...</i> | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>My community is...</i> | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>My community is...</i> | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Unfriendly</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Friendly</i> | | <i>Distrusting</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Trusting</i> | | <i>Hostile</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | |
| Total | 9 | 17 | 73 | | 16 | 22 | 62 | | 15 | 22 | 63 |
| Community Size | (n = 1710) | | | | (n = 1685) | | | | (n = 1683) | | |
| Less than 500 | 6 | 15 | 79 | | 15 | 16 | 69 | | 7 | 25 | 68 |
| 500 - 999 | 11 | 12 | 78 | | 17 | 16 | 67 | | 15 | 19 | 66 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 12 | 19 | 69 | $\chi^2 =$ | 15 | 25 | 61 | $\chi^2 =$ | 16 | 17 | 67 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 11 | 17 | 72 | 18.31* | 18 | 22 | 61 | 17.09* | 17 | 24 | 59 |
| 10,000 and up | 8 | 19 | 73 | (.019) | 16 | 25 | 59 | (.029) | 15 | 25 | 60 |
| Region | (n = 1748) | | | | (n = 1722) | | | | (n = 1718) | | |
| Panhandle | 9 | 14 | 77 | | 15 | 18 | 68 | | 11 | 28 | 61 |
| North Central | 10 | 15 | 74 | | 15 | 26 | 58 | | 16 | 24 | 61 |
| South Central | 6 | 17 | 77 | $\chi^2 =$ | 15 | 19 | 66 | $\chi^2 =$ | 17 | 17 | 66 |
| Northeast | 12 | 19 | 69 | 15.11 | 17 | 26 | 58 | 14.94 | 14 | 24 | 62 |
| Southeast | 9 | 19 | 71 | (.057) | 17 | 21 | 62 | (.060) | 12 | 23 | 65 |
| Individual Attributes | (n = 1657) | | | | (n = 1636) | | | | (n = 1637) | | |
| <i>Income Level</i> | (n = 1657) | | | | (n = 1636) | | | | (n = 1637) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 12 | 34 | 55 | | 26 | 29 | 46 | | 19 | 31 | 50 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 9 | 16 | 76 | $\chi^2 =$ | 15 | 30 | 55 | $\chi^2 =$ | 18 | 25 | 58 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 13 | 15 | 72 | 44.47* | 14 | 24 | 62 | 48.06* | 14 | 25 | 62 |
| \$60,000 and over | 8 | 15 | 77 | (.000) | 16 | 16 | 68 | (.000) | 14 | 17 | 69 |
| <i>Age</i> | (n = 1753) | | | | (n = 1725) | | | | (n = 1724) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 10 | 9 | 81 | | 13 | 22 | 64 | | 14 | 24 | 63 |
| 30 - 39 | 5 | 20 | 76 | | 13 | 23 | 65 | | 13 | 21 | 67 |
| 40 - 49 | 14 | 21 | 65 | $\chi^2 =$ | 20 | 22 | 59 | $\chi^2 =$ | 16 | 23 | 61 |
| 50 - 64 | 10 | 17 | 73 | 38.58* | 18 | 22 | 61 | 8.13 | 15 | 23 | 62 |
| 65 and older | 7 | 19 | 74 | (.000) | 15 | 22 | 63 | (.421) | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| <i>Gender</i> | (n = 1749) | | | | (n = 1719) | | | | (n = 1719) | | |
| Male | 8 | 17 | 75 | $\chi^2 =$ | 15 | 21 | 64 | $\chi^2 =$ | 11 | 23 | 66 |
| Female | 10 | 18 | 72 | 2.50 | 17 | 22 | 60 | 3.17 | 17 | 21 | 62 |
| | | | | (.286) | | | | (.205) | | | |

Appendix Table 4 continued.

| | <i>My community is...</i> | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>My community is...</i> | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | <i>My community is...</i> | | | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>Unfriendly</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Friendly</i> | | <i>Distrusting</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Trusting</i> | | <i>Hostile</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Supportive</i> | |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | (n = 1739) | | | | (n = 1710) | | | | (n = 1712) | | | |
| Married | 10 | 15 | 75 | | 16 | 20 | 65 | | 16 | 18 | 66 | |
| Never married | 8 | 23 | 69 | $\chi^2 =$ | 18 | 28 | 54 | $\chi^2 =$ | 15 | 35 | 50 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Divorced/separated | 10 | 21 | 70 | 15.72* | 17 | 27 | 56 | 14.68* | 11 | 29 | 60 | 41.50* |
| Widowed | 6 | 24 | 70 | (.015) | 16 | 24 | 60 | (.023) | 11 | 24 | 65 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | (n = 1742) | | | | (n = 1713) | | | | (n = 1714) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 10 | 20 | 71 | $\chi^2 =$ | 18 | 25 | 57 | $\chi^2 =$ | 16 | 31 | 54 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Some college | 11 | 17 | 72 | 7.91 | 18 | 24 | 58 | 18.68* | 17 | 22 | 61 | 36.56* |
| Bachelors degree | 7 | 16 | 77 | (.095) | 13 | 19 | 68 | (.001) | 12 | 17 | 71 | (.000) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | (n = 1281) | | | | (n = 1270) | | | | (n = 1273) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 8 | 14 | 79 | | 12 | 17 | 71 | | 14 | 15 | 71 | |
| Sales or office support | 15 | 11 | 74 | | 20 | 14 | 66 | | 15 | 22 | 63 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 12 | 19 | 70 | | 16 | 30 | 55 | | 19 | 28 | 54 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 11 | 22 | 67 | | 17 | 20 | 63 | | 16 | 36 | 48 | |
| Agriculture | 7 | 17 | 76 | $\chi^2 =$ | 17 | 25 | 58 | $\chi^2 =$ | 6 | 25 | 69 | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Food serv/pers. care | 8 | 20 | 71 | 31.42* | 38 | 8 | 54 | 57.70* | 22 | 24 | 54 | 54.58* |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 9 | 20 | 71 | (.005) | 13 | 32 | 56 | (.000) | 17 | 17 | 67 | (.000) |
| Other | 5 | 37 | 58 | | 24 | 24 | 51 | | 19 | 30 | 51 | |
| <i>Yrs Lived in Comm.</i> | (n = 1684) | | | $\chi^2 =$ | (n = 1658) | | | $\chi^2 =$ | (n = 1659) | | | $\chi^2 =$ |
| Five years or less | 10 | 19 | 71 | 0.98 | 16 | 24 | 60 | 0.82 | 19 | 24 | 57 | 7.79* |
| More than five years | 9 | 17 | 74 | (.613) | 16 | 21 | 63 | (.664) | 14 | 21 | 65 | (.020) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 5. Level of Satisfaction with Community Services and Amenities

| <i>Service/Amenity</i> | <i>Dissatisfied*</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied*</i> |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | <i>Percentages</i> | |
| Retail shopping | 53 | 15 | 32 |
| Entertainment | 52 | 20 | 28 |
| Streets and roads | 48 | 8 | 44 |
| Restaurants | 47 | 10 | 43 |
| Arts/cultural activities | 42 | 34 | 24 |
| Quality of housing | 40 | 17 | 44 |
| Cost of housing | 38 | 18 | 45 |
| Internet service | 33 | 13 | 54 |
| Local government | 31 | 28 | 42 |
| Public transportation services | 30 | 53 | 17 |
| Community recycling | 30 | 21 | 50 |
| Cellular phone service | 28 | 11 | 61 |
| Mental health services | 26 | 52 | 21 |
| Medical care services | 22 | 16 | 63 |
| Child day care services | 21 | 48 | 31 |
| Nursing home care | 17 | 39 | 44 |
| Law enforcement | 16 | 17 | 67 |
| Access to higher education (college, technical, etc.) | 16 | 25 | 59 |
| Senior centers | 12 | 41 | 47 |
| Sewage/waste disposal | 12 | 22 | 66 |
| Parks and recreation | 12 | 13 | 75 |
| Head Start or early childhood education programs | 12 | 48 | 40 |
| Education (K - 12) | 11 | 19 | 70 |
| Civic/nonprofit organizations | 8 | 45 | 47 |
| Library services | 8 | 19 | 73 |
| Religious organizations | 5 | 27 | 68 |
| Fire protection | 3 | 12 | 85 |

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

Appendix Table 6. Measures of Satisfaction with Ten Services and Amenities in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| | <i>Retail shopping</i> | | | <i>Entertainment</i> | | | <i>Streets and roads</i> | | | <i>Restaurants</i> | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Size | (n = 1743) | | | (n = 1751) | | | (n = 1748) | | | (n = 1756) | | |
| Less than 500 | 50 | 26 | 24 | 49 | 29 | 21 | 53 | 8 | 39 | 48 | 15 | 38 |
| 500 - 999 | 62 | 12 | 27 | 54 | 22 | 24 | 47 | 7 | 46 | 54 | 8 | 38 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 50 | 19 | 31 | 57 | 21 | 22 | 47 | 7 | 47 | 50 | 10 | 40 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 63 | 13 | 24 | 50 | 19 | 31 | 47 | 9 | 44 | 53 | 9 | 38 |
| 10,000 and over | 49 | 7 | 44 | 50 | 13 | 37 | 47 | 9 | 45 | 39 | 8 | 53 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 103.51^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 62.72^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 6.23 (.621)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 40.39^* (.000)$ | | |
| Region | (n = 1778) | | | (n = 1790) | | | (n = 1788) | | | (n = 1794) | | |
| Panhandle | 48 | 17 | 34 | 56 | 17 | 27 | 61 | 8 | 31 | 38 | 16 | 45 |
| North Central | 54 | 18 | 28 | 56 | 19 | 25 | 48 | 9 | 43 | 53 | 10 | 37 |
| South Central | 50 | 10 | 41 | 47 | 16 | 37 | 40 | 9 | 51 | 43 | 7 | 50 |
| Northeast | 55 | 15 | 30 | 52 | 23 | 26 | 53 | 8 | 39 | 48 | 9 | 43 |
| Southeast | 56 | 20 | 24 | 58 | 24 | 18 | 41 | 8 | 50 | 51 | 13 | 36 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 40.03^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 41.87^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 37.64^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 35.18^* (.000)$ | | |
| Income Level | (n = 1687) | | | (n = 1696) | | | (n = 1692) | | | (n = 1698) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 46 | 19 | 35 | 43 | 30 | 27 | 49 | 7 | 45 | 45 | 15 | 40 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 52 | 16 | 32 | 52 | 24 | 24 | 58 | 7 | 35 | 50 | 9 | 41 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 57 | 15 | 27 | 57 | 20 | 24 | 47 | 7 | 46 | 48 | 11 | 41 |
| \$60,000 and over | 53 | 13 | 34 | 54 | 14 | 32 | 44 | 10 | 47 | 47 | 8 | 45 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 11.75 (.068)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 38.78^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 19.53^* (.003)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 12.33 (.055)$ | | |
| Age | (n = 1784) | | | (n = 1795) | | | (n = 1792) | | | (n = 1800) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 57 | 18 | 25 | 65 | 15 | 21 | 46 | 10 | 44 | 52 | 10 | 38 |
| 30 - 39 | 57 | 13 | 30 | 59 | 12 | 30 | 43 | 9 | 48 | 54 | 5 | 41 |
| 40 - 49 | 58 | 13 | 29 | 59 | 14 | 26 | 57 | 6 | 37 | 49 | 10 | 41 |
| 50 - 64 | 50 | 15 | 35 | 48 | 22 | 30 | 47 | 8 | 45 | 45 | 12 | 43 |
| 65 and over | 45 | 16 | 40 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 45 | 9 | 47 | 38 | 11 | 51 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 28.59^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 92.48^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 20.45^* (.009)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 28.04^* (.000)$ | | |
| Education | (n = 1773) | | | (n = 1782) | | | (n = 1781) | | | (n = 1787) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 41 | 25 | 34 | 43 | 33 | 25 | 52 | 8 | 41 | 41 | 16 | 43 |
| Some college | 61 | 12 | 26 | 58 | 18 | 24 | 54 | 6 | 40 | 52 | 9 | 39 |
| College grad | 51 | 12 | 37 | 52 | 15 | 33 | 39 | 11 | 50 | 45 | 7 | 47 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 63.48^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 63.53^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 38.13^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 32.17^* (.000)$ | | |
| Occupation | (n = 1300) | | | (n = 1304) | | | (n = 1307) | | | (n = 1305) | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 54 | 14 | 32 | 61 | 11 | 29 | 35 | 9 | 56 | 51 | 8 | 41 |
| Sales/office support | 60 | 9 | 31 | 55 | 17 | 28 | 52 | 4 | 45 | 47 | 9 | 45 |
| Const, inst or maint | 46 | 28 | 27 | 52 | 26 | 22 | 62 | 11 | 27 | 50 | 12 | 37 |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 50 | 15 | 36 | 40 | 17 | 42 | 61 | 5 | 35 | 36 | 9 | 55 |
| Agriculture | 48 | 15 | 37 | 44 | 26 | 30 | 54 | 8 | 38 | 41 | 14 | 45 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 43 | 22 | 35 | 57 | 18 | 26 | 73 | 6 | 22 | 51 | 14 | 35 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 63 | 8 | 29 | 59 | 15 | 26 | 43 | 8 | 48 | 55 | 2 | 43 |
| Other | 68 | 8 | 24 | 67 | 13 | 21 | 74 | 8 | 18 | 58 | 16 | 26 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 38.72^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 51.57^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 83.76^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 37.76^* (.001)$ | | |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level. Only the ten services with the highest combined percentage of very or somewhat dissatisfied are included in this table.

Appendix Table 6 continued.

| | <i>Arts/cultural activities</i> | | | <i>Quality of housing</i> | | | <i>Cost of housing</i> | | | <i>Internet service</i> | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Community Size | (n = 1748) | | | (n = 1748) | | | (n = 1753) | | | (n = 1748) | | |
| Less than 500 | 44 | 44 | 12 | 39 | 23 | 38 | 18 | 23 | 59 | 36 | 11 | 53 |
| 500 - 999 | 51 | 36 | 13 | 38 | 13 | 49 | 26 | 18 | 56 | 48 | 11 | 41 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 44 | 37 | 20 | 39 | 18 | 43 | 29 | 20 | 51 | 29 | 16 | 55 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 40 | 29 | 32 | 44 | 17 | 39 | 54 | 17 | 29 | 30 | 13 | 57 |
| 10,000 and over | 36 | 29 | 36 | 39 | 14 | 47 | 53 | 13 | 33 | 31 | 11 | 59 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 97.63^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 18.82^* (.016)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 163.16^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 34.48^* (.000)$ | | |
| Region | (n = 1785) | | | (n = 1787) | | | (n = 1791) | | | (n = 1789) | | |
| Panhandle | 45 | 28 | 27 | 47 | 20 | 33 | 35 | 22 | 43 | 30 | 14 | 57 |
| North Central | 47 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 12 | 35 | 41 | 17 | 41 | 27 | 15 | 57 |
| South Central | 38 | 29 | 33 | 36 | 15 | 49 | 42 | 16 | 42 | 28 | 12 | 60 |
| Northeast | 40 | 37 | 23 | 37 | 20 | 43 | 39 | 18 | 43 | 41 | 12 | 47 |
| Southeast | 44 | 41 | 15 | 32 | 19 | 49 | 24 | 19 | 56 | 36 | 13 | 51 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 52.15^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 45.74^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 33.15^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 27.81^* (.001)$ | | |
| Income Level | (n = 1693) | | | (n = 1692) | | | (n = 1698) | | | (n = 1693) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 37 | 41 | 22 | 35 | 24 | 41 | 34 | 27 | 39 | 24 | 28 | 48 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 41 | 36 | 23 | 41 | 19 | 40 | 38 | 21 | 41 | 30 | 15 | 55 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 48 | 34 | 18 | 46 | 15 | 39 | 40 | 15 | 45 | 40 | 10 | 50 |
| \$60,000 and over | 42 | 31 | 28 | 38 | 13 | 49 | 39 | 14 | 47 | 33 | 8 | 59 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 22.91^* (.001)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 26.18^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 22.60^* (.001)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 67.93^* (.000)$ | | |
| Age | (n = 1791) | | | (n = 1793) | | | (n = 1799) | | | (n = 1794) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 52 | 34 | 15 | 50 | 9 | 41 | 41 | 8 | 51 | 40 | 13 | 47 |
| 30 - 39 | 46 | 30 | 24 | 43 | 9 | 49 | 48 | 7 | 45 | 34 | 7 | 59 |
| 40 - 49 | 50 | 27 | 23 | 43 | 18 | 39 | 43 | 19 | 38 | 42 | 4 | 54 |
| 50 - 64 | 38 | 36 | 27 | 40 | 19 | 41 | 36 | 21 | 43 | 33 | 14 | 53 |
| 65 and over | 29 | 42 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 25 | 29 | 47 | 21 | 22 | 57 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 65.29^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 75.92^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 104.60^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 94.39^* (.000)$ | | |
| Education | (n = 1778) | | | (n = 1780) | | | (n = 1785) | | | (n = 1781) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 31 | 49 | 20 | 33 | 26 | 41 | 32 | 26 | 42 | 25 | 24 | 51 |
| Some college | 43 | 36 | 21 | 40 | 18 | 42 | 41 | 18 | 42 | 37 | 11 | 53 |
| College grad | 45 | 26 | 29 | 43 | 11 | 46 | 37 | 14 | 49 | 34 | 9 | 58 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 67.97^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 45.87^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 31.08^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 61.57^* (.000)$ | | |
| Occupation | (n = 1305) | | | (n = 1300) | | | (n = 1301) | | | (n = 1305) | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 50 | 23 | 28 | 44 | 9 | 47 | 43 | 10 | 47 | 35 | 8 | 58 |
| Sales/office support | 49 | 27 | 24 | 41 | 16 | 44 | 42 | 16 | 42 | 42 | 9 | 50 |
| Const, inst or maint | 32 | 50 | 18 | 37 | 26 | 38 | 39 | 16 | 45 | 32 | 19 | 49 |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 24 | 60 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 51 | 37 | 12 | 51 | 37 | 14 | 49 |
| Agriculture | 33 | 44 | 23 | 31 | 24 | 45 | 20 | 31 | 50 | 32 | 14 | 54 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 37 | 47 | 16 | 48 | 12 | 40 | 37 | 24 | 39 | 26 | 14 | 61 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 62 | 19 | 19 | 53 | 14 | 33 | 39 | 13 | 48 | 45 | 3 | 52 |
| Other | 54 | 15 | 31 | 54 | 26 | 21 | 74 | 3 | 24 | 44 | 5 | 51 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | $\chi^2 = 124.11^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 64.64^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 90.81^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 39.03^* (.000)$ | | |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level. Only the ten services with the highest combined percentage of very or somewhat dissatisfied are included in this table.

Appendix Table 6 continued.

| | <i>Local government</i> | | | <i>Community recycling</i> | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1754) | | | (n = 1755) | |
| Less than 500 | 29 | 26 | 45 | 34 | 25 | 41 |
| 500 - 999 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 35 | 20 | 46 |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 28 | 31 | 41 | 30 | 23 | 47 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 36 | 26 | 38 | 27 | 22 | 51 |
| 10,000 and over | 31 | 24 | 46 | 26 | 15 | 59 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 20.79^* (.008)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 38.74^* (.000)$ | |
| Region | | (n = 1795) | | | (n = 1795) | |
| Panhandle | 36 | 24 | 40 | 26 | 21 | 53 |
| North Central | 36 | 27 | 36 | 34 | 17 | 50 |
| South Central | 23 | 27 | 51 | 28 | 19 | 53 |
| Northeast | 32 | 29 | 39 | 33 | 22 | 46 |
| Southeast | 32 | 31 | 36 | 27 | 25 | 49 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 35.34^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 13.01 (.111)$ | |
| Income Level | | (n = 1701) | | | (n = 1703) | |
| Under \$20,000 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 24 | 44 |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 32 | 29 | 39 | 30 | 24 | 46 |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 32 | 30 | 39 | 30 | 17 | 53 |
| \$60,000 and over | 30 | 25 | 45 | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 13.65^* (.034)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 7.87 (.248)$ | |
| Age | | (n = 1801) | | | (n = 1802) | |
| 19 - 29 | 28 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 24 | 44 |
| 30 - 39 | 25 | 40 | 35 | 34 | 17 | 50 |
| 40 - 49 | 37 | 23 | 41 | 33 | 22 | 46 |
| 50 - 64 | 33 | 26 | 41 | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| 65 and over | 28 | 21 | 51 | 22 | 21 | 57 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 57.01^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 21.97^* (.005)$ | |
| Education | | (n = 1787) | | | (n = 1786) | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 35 | 31 | 35 | 22 | 22 | 56 |
| Some college | 32 | 29 | 39 | 32 | 24 | 44 |
| College grad | 27 | 25 | 48 | 31 | 17 | 52 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 22.81^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 25.86^* (.000)$ | |
| Occupation | | (n = 1304) | | | (n = 1304) | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 25 | 30 | 45 | 34 | 16 | 50 |
| Sales/office support | 25 | 31 | 44 | 33 | 16 | 50 |
| Const, inst or maint | 40 | 32 | 28 | 18 | 38 | 44 |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 40 | 24 | 36 | 29 | 29 | 43 |
| Agriculture | 28 | 23 | 50 | 32 | 22 | 46 |
| Food serv/pers. care | 26 | 49 | 26 | 16 | 22 | 63 |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 31 | 31 | 38 | 36 | 11 | 53 |
| Other | 63 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 21 | 44 |
| <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> | | $\chi^2 = 59.20^* (.000)$ | | | $\chi^2 = 53.95^* (.000)$ | |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

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

Appendix Table 7. Feelings of Community Powerlessness by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| <i>Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? My community is powerless to control its own future.</i> | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Undecided</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 61 | 25 | 15 | |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1727) | | |
| Less than 500 | 53 | 28 | 19 | |
| 500 - 999 | 59 | 23 | 18 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 63 | 25 | 12 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 57 | 26 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 20.03^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 65 | 22 | 13 | (.010) |
| Region | | (n = 1766) | | |
| Panhandle | 61 | 23 | 16 | |
| North Central | 55 | 30 | 15 | |
| South Central | 64 | 22 | 14 | |
| Northeast | 60 | 26 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 8.49$ |
| Southeast | 59 | 26 | 15 | (.387) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1672) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 40 | 40 | 21 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 52 | 32 | 17 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 61 | 22 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 70.53^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 70 | 19 | 11 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1773) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 60 | 31 | 9 | |
| 30 - 39 | 63 | 24 | 13 | |
| 40 - 49 | 64 | 21 | 15 | |
| 50 - 64 | 61 | 22 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 23.40^*$ |
| 65 and older | 56 | 27 | 17 | (.003) |
| Gender | | (n = 1764) | | |
| Male | 58 | 24 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 15.68^*$ |
| Female | 63 | 26 | 12 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1757) | | |
| Married | 64 | 21 | 15 | |
| Never married | 53 | 37 | 11 | |
| Divorced/separated | 57 | 26 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 40.11^*$ |
| Widowed | 46 | 34 | 20 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1759) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 47 | 32 | 22 | |
| Some college | 58 | 27 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 55.31^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 69 | 19 | 11 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1281) | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 73 | 18 | 9 | |
| Sales/office support | 73 | 18 | 9 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 45 | 37 | 18 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 47 | 31 | 23 | |
| Agriculture | 59 | 20 | 21 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 64 | 32 | 4 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 66 | 25 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 85.21^*$ |
| Other | 57 | 14 | 30 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1699) | | |
| Five years or less | 56 | 30 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 7.68^*$ |
| More than five years | 63 | 23 | 15 | (.021) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level

Appendix Table 8. Feelings About Community By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.

| | <i>I can get what I need in this community.</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> | <i>This community helps me fulfill my needs.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 13 | 51 | | 25 | 26 | 48 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1755) | | | | (n = 1749) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 53 | 15 | 32 | | 36 | 23 | 41 | |
| 500 - 999 | 46 | 9 | 45 | | 30 | 26 | 45 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 30 | 18 | 52 | | 19 | 31 | 50 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 41 | 13 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 117.52^*$ | 26 | 33 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 52.16^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 27 | 8 | 65 | (.000) | 21 | 22 | 57 | (.000) |
| Region | (n = 1793) | | | | (n = 1789) | | | |
| Panhandle | 33 | 13 | 55 | | 22 | 28 | 50 | |
| North Central | 34 | 21 | 46 | | 23 | 33 | 44 | |
| South Central | 31 | 9 | 60 | | 23 | 21 | 56 | |
| Northeast | 42 | 12 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 48.91^*$ | 29 | 28 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 29.13^*$ |
| Southeast | 43 | 13 | 44 | (.000) | 27 | 26 | 47 | (.000) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1697) | | | | (n = 1695) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 41 | 12 | 48 | | 30 | 36 | 34 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 45 | 14 | 42 | | 31 | 27 | 42 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 41 | 12 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 28.21^*$ | 26 | 26 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 33.63^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 31 | 13 | 57 | (.000) | 22 | 24 | 55 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 1799) | | | | (n = 1793) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 34 | 6 | 60 | | 25 | 29 | 46 | |
| 30 - 39 | 33 | 14 | 53 | | 20 | 28 | 52 | |
| 40 - 49 | 37 | 15 | 49 | | 28 | 27 | 46 | |
| 50 - 64 | 39 | 13 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 23.97^*$ | 27 | 26 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 8.64$ |
| 65 and older | 38 | 14 | 47 | (.002) | 25 | 24 | 51 | (.374) |
| Gender | (n = 1789) | | | | (n = 1787) | | | |
| Male | 34 | 14 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 5.34$ | 23 | 29 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 6.45^*$ |
| Female | 39 | 12 | 49 | (.069) | 27 | 25 | 48 | (.040) |
| Education | (n = 1786) | | | | (n = 1781) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 44 | 14 | 42 | | 30 | 32 | 39 | |
| Some college | 43 | 13 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 53.42^*$ | 30 | 27 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 52.20^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 28 | 11 | 61 | (.000) | 19 | 23 | 58 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1783) | | | | (n = 1780) | | | |
| Married | 36 | 12 | 52 | | 25 | 26 | 49 | |
| Never married | 37 | 12 | 51 | | 28 | 32 | 41 | |
| Divorced/separated | 39 | 15 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 3.51$ | 25 | 28 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 8.66$ |
| Widowed | 40 | 14 | 46 | (.743) | 26 | 21 | 53 | (.194) |
| Occupation | (n = 1305) | | | | (n = 1304) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 28 | 11 | 61 | | 20 | 24 | 56 | |
| Sales or office support | 36 | 14 | 50 | | 28 | 25 | 47 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 40 | 16 | 44 | | 27 | 34 | 39 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 38 | 14 | 49 | | 27 | 20 | 53 | |
| Agriculture | 39 | 12 | 49 | | 23 | 30 | 47 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 32 | 10 | 58 | | 18 | 44 | 38 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 36 | 12 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 21.43$ | 26 | 22 | 52 | $\chi^2 = 37.31^*$ |
| Other | 44 | 10 | 46 | (.091) | 31 | 44 | 26 | (.001) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | (n = 1720) | | | | (n = 1716) | | | |
| Five years or less | 35 | 10 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 3.91$ | 29 | 26 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 3.10$ |
| More than five years | 37 | 13 | 50 | (.141) | 25 | 26 | 49 | (.212) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

| | <i>I feel like a member of this community.</i> | | | | <i>I belong in this community.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17 | 23 | 60 | | 14 | 27 | 60 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1748) | | | | (n = 1733) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 16 | 19 | 66 | | 12 | 21 | 67 | |
| 500 - 999 | 24 | 21 | 56 | | 19 | 26 | 56 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 12 | 27 | 61 | | 11 | 27 | 62 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 20 | 25 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 22.66^*$ | 14 | 34 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 21.39^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 18 | 21 | 61 | (.004) | 16 | 27 | 57 | (.006) |
| Region | (n = 1785) | | | | (n = 1763) | | | |
| Panhandle | 15 | 26 | 60 | | 10 | 35 | 55 | |
| North Central | 16 | 26 | 58 | | 14 | 23 | 63 | |
| South Central | 18 | 19 | 63 | | 15 | 25 | 60 | |
| Northeast | 20 | 25 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 20.50^*$ | 18 | 27 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 23.85^*$ |
| Southeast | 12 | 22 | 66 | (.009) | 9 | 26 | 65 | (.002) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1692) | | | | (n = 1672) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 23 | 23 | 54 | | 17 | 29 | 54 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 20 | 24 | 56 | | 15 | 29 | 57 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 18 | 26 | 56 | $\chi^2 = 17.11^*$ | 15 | 29 | 56 | $\chi^2 = 9.16$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 16 | 20 | 65 | (.009) | 13 | 24 | 63 | (.165) |
| Age | (n = 1792) | | | | (n = 1772) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 19 | 31 | 50 | | 18 | 33 | 49 | |
| 30 - 39 | 18 | 22 | 60 | | 14 | 26 | 60 | |
| 40 - 49 | 21 | 25 | 54 | | 16 | 29 | 55 | |
| 50 - 64 | 17 | 22 | 61 | $\chi^2 = 47.68^*$ | 15 | 26 | 60 | $\chi^2 = 33.44^*$ |
| 65 and older | 11 | 16 | 72 | (.000) | 9 | 22 | 69 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 1784) | | | | (n = 1762) | | | |
| Male | 17 | 23 | 61 | $\chi^2 = 0.09$ | 10 | 29 | 61 | $\chi^2 = 15.55^*$ |
| Female | 17 | 23 | 60 | (.954) | 17 | 25 | 58 | (.000) |
| Education | (n = 1779) | | | | (n = 1756) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 16 | 21 | 63 | | 14 | 24 | 62 | |
| Some college | 21 | 23 | 56 | $\chi^2 = 11.42^*$ | 16 | 29 | 56 | $\chi^2 = 7.77$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 15 | 24 | 62 | (.022) | 12 | 26 | 62 | (.100) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1777) | | | | (n = 1754) | | | |
| Married | 17 | 21 | 63 | | 14 | 25 | 61 | |
| Never married | 19 | 29 | 52 | | 14 | 34 | 52 | |
| Divorced/separated | 22 | 29 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 28.53^*$ | 17 | 31 | 52 | $\chi^2 = 16.39^*$ |
| Widowed | 11 | 18 | 71 | (.000) | 10 | 24 | 67 | (.012) |
| Occupation | (n = 1303) | | | | (n = 1289) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 13 | 22 | 65 | | 12 | 27 | 61 | |
| Sales or office support | 19 | 20 | 61 | | 15 | 25 | 60 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 23 | 30 | 47 | | 14 | 33 | 53 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 25 | 21 | 54 | | 14 | 32 | 55 | |
| Agriculture | 18 | 24 | 59 | | 15 | 25 | 61 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 22 | 18 | 59 | | 31 | 19 | 50 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 15 | 30 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 31.09^*$ | 13 | 22 | 64 | $\chi^2 = 30.19^*$ |
| Other | 31 | 26 | 44 | (.005) | 27 | 38 | 35 | (.007) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | (n = 1714) | | | | (n = 1695) | | | |
| Five years or less | 27 | 33 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 73.14^*$ | 21 | 39 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 60.73^*$ |
| More than five years | 15 | 20 | 65 | (.000) | 12 | 24 | 64 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

| | <i>I have a say about what goes on in my community.</i> | | | | <i>People in this community are good at influencing each other.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34 | 34 | 33 | | 16 | 36 | 49 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1749) | | | | (n = 1746) | | |
| Less than 500 | 27 | 33 | 40 | | 19 | 39 | 42 | |
| 500 - 999 | 38 | 28 | 34 | | 21 | 27 | 52 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 28 | 37 | 35 | | 13 | 35 | 53 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 41 | 29 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 26.60^*$ | 19 | 34 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 22.00^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 36 | 34 | 30 | (.001) | 14 | 37 | 49 | (.005) |
| Region | | (n = 1784) | | | | (n = 1781) | | |
| Panhandle | 37 | 33 | 30 | | 14 | 37 | 49 | |
| North Central | 34 | 37 | 29 | | 21 | 32 | 47 | |
| South Central | 34 | 31 | 35 | | 13 | 33 | 54 | |
| Northeast | 35 | 34 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 8.84$ | 14 | 39 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 19.07^*$ |
| Southeast | 29 | 35 | 37 | (.356) | 19 | 37 | 44 | (.015) |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1692) | | | | (n = 1691) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 35 | 38 | 27 | | 18 | 39 | 43 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 33 | 40 | 27 | | 13 | 47 | 40 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 40 | 29 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 30.84^*$ | 20 | 30 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 34.88^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 29 | 32 | 38 | (.000) | 14 | 34 | 52 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1791) | | | | (n = 1786) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 40 | 34 | 27 | | 18 | 34 | 49 | |
| 30 - 39 | 36 | 32 | 32 | | 19 | 36 | 45 | |
| 40 - 49 | 36 | 31 | 33 | | 14 | 35 | 51 | |
| 50 - 64 | 35 | 32 | 33 | $\chi^2 = 23.35^*$ | 15 | 36 | 49 | $\chi^2 = 7.85$ |
| 65 and older | 25 | 37 | 38 | (.003) | 13 | 36 | 51 | (.448) |
| Gender | | (n = 1784) | | | | (n = 1779) | | |
| Male | 33 | 33 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 0.97$ | 12 | 37 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 10.76^*$ |
| Female | 34 | 34 | 32 | (.617) | 18 | 35 | 48 | (.005) |
| Education | | (n = 1776) | | | | (n = 1775) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 35 | 34 | 31 | | 16 | 42 | 42 | |
| Some college | 37 | 34 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 16.25^*$ | 19 | 35 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 23.70^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 29 | 33 | 38 | (.003) | 12 | 33 | 55 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1775) | | | | (n = 1772) | | |
| Married | 32 | 31 | 37 | | 16 | 35 | 50 | |
| Never married | 45 | 36 | 19 | | 17 | 39 | 44 | |
| Divorced/separated | 35 | 41 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 42.64^*$ | 12 | 38 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 5.53$ |
| Widowed | 26 | 38 | 37 | (.000) | 13 | 36 | 51 | (.478) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1304) | | | | (n = 1298) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 28 | 29 | 42 | | 12 | 33 | 55 | |
| Sales or office support | 36 | 35 | 29 | | 18 | 26 | 56 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 42 | 35 | 23 | | 17 | 47 | 37 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 42 | 34 | 24 | | 21 | 34 | 44 | |
| Agriculture | 34 | 29 | 37 | | 9 | 36 | 55 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 39 | 31 | 29 | | 22 | 38 | 40 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 34 | 41 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 46.95^*$ | 18 | 34 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 42.21^*$ |
| Other | 44 | 41 | 15 | (.000) | 32 | 37 | 32 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1713) | | | | (n = 1709) | | |
| Five years or less | 34 | 41 | 25 | $\chi^2 = 15.10^*$ | 23 | 34 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 18.71^*$ |
| More than five years | 34 | 31 | 35 | (.001) | 14 | 37 | 50 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 8 continued.

| | <i>I feel connected to this community.</i> | | | | <i>I have a good bond with others in this community.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 | 25 | 54 | | 15 | 22 | 63 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1753) | | | | (n = 1753) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 17 | 28 | 55 | | 13 | 19 | 68 | |
| 500 - 999 | 25 | 24 | 51 | | 16 | 25 | 59 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 19 | 24 | 57 | | 12 | 21 | 67 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 18 | 29 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 10.26$ | 17 | 23 | 60 | $\chi^2 = 12.57$ |
| 10,000 and up | 22 | 24 | 54 | (.247) | 17 | 23 | 60 | (.128) |
| Region | (n = 1791) | | | | (n = 1789) | | | |
| Panhandle | 16 | 26 | 58 | | 9 | 25 | 66 | |
| North Central | 17 | 28 | 55 | | 12 | 20 | 67 | |
| South Central | 22 | 21 | 57 | | 17 | 20 | 63 | |
| Northeast | 25 | 27 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 23.82^*$ | 18 | 24 | 57 | $\chi^2 = 18.31^*$ |
| Southeast | 16 | 28 | 57 | (.002) | 14 | 21 | 65 | (.019) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1698) | | | | (n = 1694) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 27 | 24 | 49 | | 18 | 23 | 60 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 20 | 31 | 49 | | 13 | 28 | 60 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 21 | 29 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 17.80^*$ | 17 | 24 | 59 | $\chi^2 = 14.15^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 20 | 22 | 58 | (.007) | 15 | 19 | 66 | (.028) |
| Age | (n = 1798) | | | | (n = 1797) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 24 | 32 | 44 | | 16 | 28 | 56 | |
| 30 - 39 | 19 | 26 | 56 | | 16 | 20 | 64 | |
| 40 - 49 | 25 | 25 | 50 | | 19 | 22 | 59 | |
| 50 - 64 | 22 | 25 | 52 | $\chi^2 = 41.82^*$ | 16 | 23 | 61 | $\chi^2 = 28.97^*$ |
| 65 and older | 14 | 20 | 66 | (.000) | 10 | 18 | 72 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 1788) | | | | (n = 1790) | | | |
| Male | 18 | 27 | 54 | $\chi^2 = 5.43$ | 13 | 24 | 63 | $\chi^2 = 7.82^*$ |
| Female | 22 | 24 | 54 | (.066) | 17 | 20 | 63 | (.020) |
| Education | (n = 1783) | | | | (n = 1782) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 21 | 30 | 50 | | 13 | 25 | 62 | |
| Some college | 23 | 27 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 22.35^*$ | 18 | 22 | 60 | $\chi^2 = 7.85$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 18 | 21 | 61 | (.000) | 14 | 20 | 65 | (.097) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1778) | | | | (n = 1781) | | | |
| Married | 20 | 24 | 57 | | 16 | 20 | 64 | |
| Never married | 20 | 36 | 44 | | 14 | 31 | 55 | |
| Divorced/separated | 27 | 30 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 32.57^*$ | 17 | 28 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 22.22^*$ |
| Widowed | 17 | 19 | 64 | (.000) | 11 | 19 | 70 | (.001) |
| Occupation | (n = 1300) | | | | (n = 1305) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 20 | 21 | 59 | | 15 | 22 | 63 | |
| Sales or office support | 17 | 29 | 54 | | 15 | 23 | 62 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 28 | 31 | 41 | | 17 | 30 | 53 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 32 | 24 | 44 | | 23 | 19 | 58 | |
| Agriculture | 17 | 28 | 55 | | 7 | 25 | 68 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 24 | 24 | 52 | | 20 | 28 | 52 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 20 | 22 | 58 | $\chi^2 = 28.50^*$ | 19 | 17 | 64 | $\chi^2 = 35.24^*$ |
| Other | 24 | 34 | 42 | (.012) | 32 | 29 | 40 | (.001) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | (n = 1717) | | | | (n = 1718) | | | |
| Five years or less | 32 | 33 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 62.10^*$ | 28 | 30 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 81.92^*$ |
| More than five years | 18 | 23 | 59 | (.000) | 13 | 19 | 68 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 9. Opinions about Leaving Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

Assume you were to have a discussion in your household about leaving your community for a reasonably good opportunity elsewhere. How easy or difficult would it be for your household to leave your community?

| | <i>Easy</i> | <i>Neutral</i> | <i>Difficult</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | |
| Total | 31 | 15 | 55 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1734) | | |
| Less than 500 | 29 | 13 | 58 | |
| 500 - 999 | 30 | 11 | 58 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 24 | 15 | 61 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 34 | 19 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 26.53^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 36 | 13 | 51 | (.001) |
| Region | | (n = 1772) | | |
| Panhandle | 33 | 16 | 51 | |
| North Central | 31 | 17 | 52 | |
| South Central | 31 | 14 | 56 | |
| Northeast | 32 | 13 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 6.61$ |
| Southeast | 27 | 15 | 59 | (.580) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1679) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 25 | 23 | 52 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 31 | 17 | 52 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 33 | 15 | 52 | $\chi^2 = 14.63^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 32 | 12 | 56 | (.023) |
| Age | | (n = 1777) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 40 | 12 | 49 | |
| 30 - 39 | 34 | 17 | 49 | |
| 40 - 49 | 35 | 12 | 53 | |
| 50 - 64 | 28 | 13 | 60 | $\chi^2 = 44.85^*$ |
| 65 and older | 21 | 19 | 61 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1770) | | |
| Male | 32 | 15 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 2.10$ |
| Female | 29 | 14 | 56 | (.351) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1760) | | |
| Married | 30 | 13 | 57 | |
| Never married | 40 | 12 | 48 | |
| Divorced/separated | 37 | 20 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 37.57^*$ |
| Widowed | 17 | 21 | 63 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1764) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 32 | 16 | 53 | |
| Some college | 32 | 14 | 54 | $\chi^2 = 2.51$ |
| Bachelors degree | 29 | 14 | 57 | (.643) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1296) | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 32 | 15 | 53 | |
| Sales/office support | 25 | 9 | 66 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 51 | 7 | 42 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 45 | 13 | 42 | |
| Agriculture | 24 | 13 | 63 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 31 | 25 | 45 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 26 | 12 | 62 | $\chi^2 = 58.44^*$ |
| Other | 47 | 0 | 53 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1701) | | |
| Five years or less | 47 | 18 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 66.88^*$ |
| More than five years | 27 | 13 | 60 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 10. Plans to Leave Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?

| | <i>Yes, to the Lincoln/Omaha metro areas</i> | <i>Yes, to someplace in Nebraska outside metro areas</i> | <i>Yes, to someplace other than Nebraska</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Uncertain</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Total | 1 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 13 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1722) | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 0.3 | 3 | 2 | 82 | 13 | |
| 500 - 999 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 77 | 10 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 0.2 | 2 | 5 | 84 | 10 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 72 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 61.73^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 0.4 | 2 | 2 | 79 | 17 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1760) | | | | |
| Panhandle | 2 | 1 | 6 | 72 | 19 | |
| North Central | 0.4 | 1 | 7 | 79 | 14 | |
| South Central | 0.2 | 2 | 3 | 81 | 13 | |
| Northeast | 1 | 5 | 3 | 80 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 41.84^*$ |
| Southeast | 0.4 | 4 | 2 | 82 | 12 | (.000) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1674) | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 74 | 14 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 0.3 | 5 | 7 | 77 | 12 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 76 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 35.49^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 1 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 11 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1766) | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 68 | 18 | |
| 30 - 39 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 79 | 16 | |
| 40 - 49 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 82 | 12 | |
| 50 - 64 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 83 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 67.60^*$ |
| 65 and older | 1 | 2 | 3 | 84 | 10 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1759) | | | | |
| Male | 1 | 3 | 3 | 79 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 8.85$ |
| Female | 0.1 | 3 | 4 | 81 | 12 | (.065) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1749) | | | | |
| Married | 0.3 | 3 | 3 | 83 | 11 | |
| Never married | 0.4 | 4 | 8 | 66 | 21 | |
| Divorced/separated | 2 | 3 | 4 | 72 | 20 | $\chi^2 = 54.34^*$ |
| Widowed | 1 | 2 | 2 | 81 | 14 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1752) | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 1 | 2 | 4 | 81 | 13 | |
| Some college | 0 | 3 | 5 | 76 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 18.78^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 1 | 3 | 3 | 82 | 11 | (.016) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1287) | | | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 1 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 13 | |
| Sales/office support | 0 | 0 | 2 | 88 | 10 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 0 | 5 | 4 | 75 | 17 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 3 | 4 | 1 | 72 | 21 | |
| Agriculture | 0 | 4 | 7 | 83 | 7 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 0 | 0 | 6 | 69 | 25 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 0 | 7 | 4 | 75 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 63.34^*$ |
| Other | 0 | 3 | 0 | 82 | 16 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1691) | | | | |
| Five years or less | 1 | 6 | 12 | 62 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 105.46^*$ |
| More than five years | 0.4 | 2 | 2 | 84 | 12 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 11. Size of Community Planning to Move to by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| <i>If yes, to what size of community do you plan to move?</i> | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| | <i>In or near a community larger than your current one</i> | <i>In or near a community smaller than your current one</i> | <i>In or near a community of the same size as your current one</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 43 | 21 | 37 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 111) | | |
| Less than 500 | 71 | 7 | 21 | |
| 500 - 999 | 25 | 11 | 64 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 59 | 4 | 37 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 43 | 33 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 38.52^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 19 | 57 | 24 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 113) | | |
| Panhandle | 67 | 8 | 25 | |
| North Central | 38 | 0 | 62 | |
| South Central | 32 | 16 | 52 | |
| Northeast | 55 | 26 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 26.63^*$ |
| Southeast | 24 | 47 | 29 | (.001) |
| Income Level | | (n = 110) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 38 | 13 | 50 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 56 | 17 | 28 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 33 | 24 | 43 | $\chi^2 = 5.80$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 35 | 27 | 38 | (.446) |
| Age | | (n = 112) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 40 | 21 | 40 | |
| 30 - 39 | 33 | 0 | 67 | |
| 40 - 49 | 52 | 19 | 29 | |
| 50 - 64 | 42 | 42 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 12.66$ |
| 65 and older | 48 | 24 | 29 | (.124) |
| Gender | | (n = 112) | | |
| Male | 42 | 16 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 1.39$ |
| Female | 42 | 25 | 33 | (.499) |
| Education | | (n = 113) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 52 | 29 | 19 | |
| Some college | 58 | 6 | 35 | $\chi^2 = 19.79^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 21 | 32 | 48 | (.001) |
| Occupation | | (n = 91) | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 35 | 12 | 53 | |
| Sales/office support | 100** | 0** | 0** | |
| Const, inst or maint | 44** | 11** | 44** | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 40** | 20** | 40** | |
| Agriculture | 48 | 5 | 48 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 33** | 67** | 0** | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 44 | 56 | 0 | $\chi^2 = 32.61^*$ |
| Other | NA | NA | NA | (.001) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 112) | | |
| Five years or less | 36 | 24 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 2.31$ |
| More than five years | 50 | 17 | 33 | (.316) |
| Where Plan to Move | | (n = 111) | | |
| Lincoln/Omaha area | 100** | 0** | 0** | |
| Someplace else in NE | 44 | 33 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 10.47^*$ |
| Someplace outside NE | 41 | 13 | 47 | (.033) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level ** Row percentages are calculated using row total with less than 10 respondents.

Appendix Table 12. Perceptions About Tolerance by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.

| | <i>I feel I have been treated less acceptingly here...</i> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>because of my race/ethnicity.</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> | <i>because of my gender.</i> | | | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 67 | 28 | 5 | | 67 | 28 | 5 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1564) | | | | (n = 1566) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 66 | 31 | 3 | | 67 | 30 | 3 | |
| 500 - 999 | 71 | 27 | 2 | | 70 | 28 | 3 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 70 | 27 | 3 | | 68 | 27 | 5 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 62 | 29 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 24.75^*$ | 67 | 28 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 12.45$ |
| 10,000 and up | 65 | 27 | 8 | (.002) | 64 | 28 | 8 | (.132) |
| Region | (n = 1601) | | | | (n = 1604) | | | |
| Panhandle | 64 | 29 | 8 | | 64 | 30 | 7 | |
| North Central | 65 | 32 | 3 | | 66 | 28 | 6 | |
| South Central | 71 | 24 | 5 | | 68 | 26 | 6 | |
| Northeast | 63 | 32 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 15.17$ | 64 | 31 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 6.40$ |
| Southeast | 70 | 25 | 5 | (.056) | 69 | 27 | 4 | (.602) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1523) | | | | (n = 1523) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 57 | 38 | 5 | | 57 | 37 | 6 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 62 | 33 | 6 | | 65 | 33 | 3 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 67 | 27 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 20.27^*$ | 65 | 28 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 22.62^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 72 | 24 | 4 | (.002) | 71 | 23 | 5 | (.001) |
| Age | (n = 1607) | | | | (n = 1609) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 70 | 21 | 10 | | 70 | 22 | 8 | |
| 30 - 39 | 75 | 22 | 3 | | 72 | 21 | 7 | |
| 40 - 49 | 67 | 29 | 4 | | 66 | 29 | 5 | |
| 50 - 64 | 63 | 33 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 35.64^*$ | 64 | 32 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 22.97^*$ |
| 65 and older | 64 | 33 | 3 | (.000) | 64 | 32 | 4 | (.003) |
| Gender | (n = 1604) | | | | (n = 1607) | | | |
| Male | 65 | 30 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 3.41$ | 66 | 31 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 15.26^*$ |
| Female | 69 | 27 | 5 | (.182) | 67 | 26 | 7 | (.000) |
| Education | (n = 1594) | | | | (n = 1597) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 54 | 40 | 7 | | 55 | 39 | 6 | |
| Some college | 64 | 32 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 62.70^*$ | 65 | 32 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 52.20^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 77 | 19 | 4 | (.000) | 74 | 19 | 6 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1593) | | | | (n = 1595) | | | |
| Married | 69 | 27 | 5 | | 68 | 27 | 5 | |
| Never married | 61 | 30 | 9 | | 59 | 31 | 10 | |
| Divorced/separated | 69 | 29 | 2 | $\chi^2 = 24.52^*$ | 70 | 26 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 24.02^*$ |
| Widowed | 56 | 41 | 3 | (.000) | 56 | 42 | 2 | (.001) |
| Occupation | (n = 1153) | | | | (n = 1154) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 78 | 17 | 5 | | 75 | 18 | 7 | |
| Sales or office support | 67 | 32 | 1 | | 65 | 32 | 4 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 54 | 41 | 5 | | 58 | 39 | 3 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 55 | 39 | 7 | | 56 | 42 | 2 | |
| Agriculture | 66 | 29 | 5 | | 68 | 26 | 6 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 63 | 27 | 10 | | 63 | 27 | 10 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 73 | 26 | 1 | $\chi^2 = 55.69^*$ | 73 | 23 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 48.02^*$ |
| Other | 72 | 28 | 0 | (.000) | 71 | 29 | 0 | (.000) |
| Race and Ethnicity | (n = 1583) | | | | (n = 1586) | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 68 | 29 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 167.74^*$ | 67 | 28 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 48.27^*$ |
| Nonwhite | 44 | 18 | 39 | (.000) | 55 | 21 | 24 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 12 continued.

| | <i>I feel I have been treated less acceptingly here...</i> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>because of my sexual orientation.</i> | | | | <i>because of my religion.</i> | | | |
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 30 | 2 | | 66 | 29 | 5 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1563) | | | | (n = 1566) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 66 | 33 | 1 | | 64 | 28 | 8 | |
| 500 - 999 | 72 | 28 | 1 | | 71 | 28 | 2 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 69 | 30 | 1 | | 68 | 27 | 5 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 68 | 31 | 2 | $\chi^2 = 20.76^*$ | 70 | 27 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 18.11^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 66 | 30 | 5 | (.008) | 63 | 30 | 8 | (.020) |
| Region | (n = 1599) | | | | (n = 1601) | | | |
| Panhandle | 64 | 32 | 4 | | 64 | 30 | 7 | |
| North Central | 69 | 31 | 1 | | 66 | 29 | 5 | |
| South Central | 72 | 25 | 3 | | 68 | 25 | 8 | |
| Northeast | 63 | 36 | 1 | $\chi^2 = 22.38^*$ | 63 | 32 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 16.45^*$ |
| Southeast | 69 | 29 | 2 | (.004) | 70 | 27 | 3 | (.036) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1521) | | | | (n = 1523) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 57 | 40 | 3 | | 58 | 37 | 5 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 64 | 35 | 1 | | 61 | 32 | 7 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 66 | 31 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 21.78^*$ | 65 | 30 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 18.75^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 73 | 25 | 2 | (.001) | 71 | 23 | 6 | (.005) |
| Age | (n = 1606) | | | | (n = 1607) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 73 | 24 | 3 | | 68 | 24 | 8 | |
| 30 - 39 | 77 | 21 | 2 | | 72 | 23 | 5 | |
| 40 - 49 | 67 | 33 | 0 | | 65 | 29 | 5 | |
| 50 - 64 | 63 | 35 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 32.73^*$ | 63 | 32 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 13.65$ |
| 65 and older | 63 | 34 | 3 | (.000) | 65 | 31 | 4 | (.091) |
| Gender | (n = 1602) | | | | (n = 1604) | | | |
| Male | 66 | 32 | 2 | $\chi^2 = 2.41$ | 65 | 31 | 4 | $\chi^2 = 4.60$ |
| Female | 69 | 29 | 2 | (.300) | 67 | 27 | 6 | (.100) |
| Education | (n = 1593) | | | | (n = 1597) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 56 | 41 | 3 | | 56 | 38 | 7 | |
| Some college | 64 | 35 | 1 | $\chi^2 = 57.77^*$ | 62 | 33 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 47.81^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 77 | 21 | 2 | (.000) | 75 | 20 | 5 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1592) | | | | (n = 1591) | | | |
| Married | 70 | 29 | 2 | | 68 | 26 | 6 | |
| Never married | 61 | 35 | 4 | | 58 | 36 | 6 | |
| Divorced/separated | 69 | 29 | 2 | $\chi^2 = 16.03^*$ | 69 | 28 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 17.51^*$ |
| Widowed | 57 | 41 | 2 | (.014) | 57 | 39 | 4 | (.008) |
| Occupation | (n = 1155) | | | | (n = 1153) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 79 | 19 | 2 | | 74 | 19 | 6 | |
| Sales or office support | 67 | 31 | 2 | | 64 | 33 | 3 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 54 | 45 | 1 | | 59 | 40 | 1 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 58 | 42 | 1 | | 57 | 38 | 5 | |
| Agriculture | 71 | 29 | 0 | | 66 | 29 | 5 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 63 | 27 | 10 | | 60 | 23 | 17 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 70 | 29 | 1 | $\chi^2 = 65.81^*$ | 65 | 25 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 51.70^*$ |
| Other | 71 | 29 | 0 | (.000) | 70 | 30 | 0 | (.000) |
| Race and Ethnicity | (n = 1583) | | | | (n = 1585) | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 68 | 30 | 2 | $\chi^2 = 17.31^*$ | 67 | 28 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 12.51^*$ |
| Nonwhite | 57 | 34 | 9 | (.000) | 58 | 27 | 15 | (.002) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 12 continued.

| | <i>I feel I have been treated less acceptingly here... because of my age.</i> | | | | <i>because of my economic status.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 64 | 29 | 6 | | 59 | 27 | 14 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1564) | | | | (n = 1559) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 64 | 30 | 7 | | 62 | 30 | 8 | |
| 500 - 999 | 68 | 30 | 3 | | 63 | 25 | 13 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 65 | 29 | 6 | | 62 | 24 | 14 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 63 | 30 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 6.12$ | 55 | 26 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 16.48^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 64 | 28 | 7 | (.634) | 56 | 29 | 15 | (.036) |
| Region | (n = 1599) | | | | (n = 1595) | | | |
| Panhandle | 63 | 30 | 7 | | 60 | 28 | 12 | |
| North Central | 60 | 33 | 7 | | 57 | 29 | 14 | |
| South Central | 67 | 27 | 6 | | 59 | 26 | 15 | |
| Northeast | 63 | 33 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 10.57$ | 56 | 31 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 10.69$ |
| Southeast | 67 | 25 | 8 | (.227) | 66 | 21 | 13 | (.220) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1519) | | | | (n = 1516) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 52 | 38 | 9 | | 50 | 30 | 20 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 59 | 32 | 10 | | 52 | 30 | 19 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 63 | 31 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 35.59^*$ | 56 | 29 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 33.06^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 72 | 24 | 4 | (.000) | 67 | 23 | 10 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 1606) | | | | (n = 1599) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 60 | 29 | 11 | | 60 | 24 | 16 | |
| 30 - 39 | 71 | 24 | 5 | | 66 | 21 | 13 | |
| 40 - 49 | 67 | 31 | 2 | | 53 | 29 | 17 | |
| 50 - 64 | 63 | 31 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 28.00^*$ | 59 | 27 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 22.54^*$ |
| 65 and older | 62 | 31 | 7 | (.000) | 59 | 32 | 9 | (.004) |
| Gender | (n = 1604) | | | | (n = 1596) | | | |
| Male | 64 | 30 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 0.49$ | 57 | 29 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 2.06$ |
| Female | 65 | 29 | 6 | (.784) | 61 | 26 | 13 | (.356) |
| Education | (n = 1595) | | | | (n = 1588) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 52 | 39 | 9 | | 47 | 37 | 17 | |
| Some college | 63 | 32 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 44.36^*$ | 55 | 30 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 55.55^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 73 | 22 | 6 | (.000) | 70 | 20 | 11 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1592) | | | | (n = 1586) | | | |
| Married | 68 | 27 | 5 | | 62 | 26 | 12 | |
| Never married | 54 | 37 | 9 | | 49 | 28 | 23 | |
| Divorced/separated | 66 | 27 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 20.91^*$ | 56 | 29 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 29.76^*$ |
| Widowed | 56 | 38 | 6 | (.002) | 55 | 36 | 8 | (.000) |
| Occupation | (n = 1149) | | | | (n = 1151) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 71 | 22 | 7 | | 68 | 19 | 13 | |
| Sales or office support | 63 | 34 | 4 | | 61 | 30 | 9 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 52 | 42 | 7 | | 49 | 37 | 15 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 58 | 34 | 8 | | 45 | 36 | 19 | |
| Agriculture | 67 | 31 | 2 | | 57 | 26 | 17 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 51 | 39 | 10 | | 52 | 23 | 25 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 74 | 24 | 3 | $\chi^2 = 39.21^*$ | 63 | 26 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 40.72^*$ |
| Other | 67 | 30 | 3 | (.000) | 52 | 32 | 16 | (.000) |
| Race and Ethnicity | (n = 1584) | | | | (n = 1578) | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 65 | 29 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 7.13^*$ | 60 | 28 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 46.32^*$ |
| Nonwhite | 59 | 27 | 14 | (.028) | 44 | 15 | 41 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 12 continued.

| | <i>I think that diverse viewpoints add value.</i> | | | | <i>I feel at ease with people from backgrounds other than my own.</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| Total | 10 | 27 | 63 | | 8 | 19 | 72 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1546) | | | | (n = 1570) | | |
| Less than 500 | 14 | 34 | 53 | | 8 | 24 | 69 | |
| 500 - 999 | 9 | 29 | 62 | | 8 | 16 | 77 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 8 | 29 | 64 | | 6 | 19 | 75 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 9 | 21 | 70 | $\chi^2 = 23.33^*$ | 7 | 20 | 73 | $\chi^2 = 9.79$ |
| 10,000 and up | 10 | 23 | 67 | (.003) | 10 | 18 | 72 | (.280) |
| Region | | (n = 1581) | | | | (n = 1609) | | |
| Panhandle | 7 | 28 | 66 | | 3 | 17 | 81 | |
| North Central | 10 | 33 | 57 | | 4 | 20 | 76 | |
| South Central | 11 | 23 | 66 | | 9 | 16 | 75 | |
| Northeast | 9 | 29 | 62 | $\chi^2 = 14.34$ | 11 | 23 | 67 | $\chi^2 = 26.64^*$ |
| Southeast | 13 | 27 | 60 | (.073) | 10 | 21 | 69 | (.001) |
| Household Income Level | | (n = 1505) | | | | (n = 1529) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 8 | 38 | 53 | | 7 | 24 | 70 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 11 | 38 | 51 | | 10 | 32 | 58 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 10 | 24 | 66 | $\chi^2 = 43.62^*$ | 6 | 15 | 80 | $\chi^2 = 56.86^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 9 | 22 | 69 | (.000) | 8 | 14 | 77 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1587) | | | | (n = 1614) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 8 | 24 | 68 | | 2 | 21 | 78 | |
| 30 - 39 | 9 | 17 | 74 | | 7 | 20 | 73 | |
| 40 - 49 | 8 | 30 | 62 | | 10 | 14 | 76 | |
| 50 - 64 | 11 | 29 | 60 | $\chi^2 = 32.19^*$ | 8 | 22 | 70 | $\chi^2 = 34.46^*$ |
| 65 and older | 13 | 33 | 55 | (.000) | 12 | 21 | 67 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1584) | | | | (n = 1611) | | |
| Male | 11 | 29 | 59 | $\chi^2 = 6.36^*$ | 11 | 21 | 68 | $\chi^2 = 17.48^*$ |
| Female | 9 | 26 | 65 | (.042) | 6 | 18 | 76 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1574) | | | | (n = 1603) | | |
| High school diploma or less | 10 | 42 | 48 | | 13 | 26 | 62 | |
| Some college | 11 | 28 | 61 | $\chi^2 = 68.00^*$ | 8 | 21 | 71 | $\chi^2 = 40.60^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 9 | 18 | 73 | (.000) | 6 | 14 | 80 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1572) | | | | (n = 1599) | | |
| Married | 11 | 23 | 66 | | 9 | 17 | 74 | |
| Never married | 9 | 32 | 59 | | 4 | 28 | 67 | |
| Divorced/separated | 4 | 38 | 58 | $\chi^2 = 36.27^*$ | 8 | 18 | 74 | $\chi^2 = 22.03^*$ |
| Widowed | 13 | 40 | 48 | (.000) | 12 | 24 | 64 | (.001) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1144) | | | | (n = 1157) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 8 | 18 | 74 | | 7 | 14 | 79 | |
| Sales or office support | 10 | 26 | 65 | | 5 | 15 | 80 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 5 | 54 | 42 | | 12 | 29 | 59 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 11 | 32 | 56 | | 5 | 26 | 69 | |
| Agriculture | 13 | 20 | 67 | | 10 | 13 | 78 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 6 | 31 | 63 | | 6 | 16 | 78 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 8 | 26 | 66 | $\chi^2 = 70.14^*$ | 8 | 27 | 65 | $\chi^2 = 38.97^*$ |
| Other | 10 | 16 | 74 | (.000) | 10 | 13 | 77 | (.000) |
| Race and Ethnicity | | (n = 1563) | | | | (n = 1593) | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 10 | 28 | 63 | $\chi^2 = 7.44^*$ | 8 | 19 | 73 | $\chi^2 = 4.66$ |
| Nonwhite | 15 | 14 | 71 | (.024) | 15 | 17 | 68 | (.098) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 12 continued.

| <i>I am afraid to disagree with members of other groups for fear of being called prejudiced.</i> | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Neither</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | |
| Total | 55 | 28 | 17 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1573) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 60 | 31 | 9 | |
| 500 - 999 | 61 | 26 | 13 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 54 | 29 | 17 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 56 | 27 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 24.68^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 52 | 26 | 22 | (.002) |
| Region | (n = 1612) | | | |
| Panhandle | 52 | 27 | 21 | |
| North Central | 57 | 29 | 15 | |
| South Central | 58 | 25 | 18 | |
| Northeast | 52 | 32 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 9.41$ |
| Southeast | 55 | 30 | 16 | (.309) |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1529) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 46 | 34 | 20 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 53 | 34 | 14 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 53 | 27 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 22.03^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 61 | 24 | 16 | (.001) |
| Age | (n = 1616) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 54 | 27 | 19 | |
| 30 - 39 | 57 | 30 | 12 | |
| 40 - 49 | 61 | 24 | 16 | |
| 50 - 64 | 51 | 30 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 12.67$ |
| 65 and older | 53 | 30 | 17 | (.124) |
| Gender | (n = 1614) | | | |
| Male | 56 | 27 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 1.07$ |
| Female | 55 | 29 | 16 | (.587) |
| Education | (n = 1606) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 51 | 34 | 15 | |
| Some college | 54 | 28 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 10.18^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 59 | 24 | 17 | (.037) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1603) | | | |
| Married | 58 | 25 | 18 | |
| Never married | 46 | 42 | 12 | |
| Divorced/separated | 57 | 28 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 34.22^*$ |
| Widowed | 46 | 37 | 18 | (.000) |
| Occupation | (n = 1157) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 57 | 26 | 17 | |
| Sales or office support | 61 | 30 | 9 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 53 | 29 | 18 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 51 | 38 | 11 | |
| Agriculture | 60 | 23 | 17 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 56 | 25 | 19 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 60 | 29 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 23.36$ |
| Other | 38 | 34 | 28 | (.055) |
| Race and Ethnicity | (n = 1594) | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 55 | 28 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 1.14$ |
| Nonwhite | 53 | 33 | 14 | (.567) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 13. Individual and Community Political Views by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| <i>Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?</i> | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Your political views on economic issues</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>Liberal</i> | <i>Moderate, middle of road</i> | <i>Conservative</i> | <i>Don't know</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 11 | 22 | 59 | 8 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1713) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 8 | 21 | 62 | 8 | |
| 500 - 999 | 8 | 27 | 57 | 8 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 9 | 21 | 62 | 8 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 14 | 23 | 57 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 16.07$ |
| 10,000 and up | 13 | 23 | 56 | 8 | (.188) |
| Region | | (n = 1745) | | | |
| Panhandle | 13 | 22 | 62 | 4 | |
| North Central | 7 | 23 | 61 | 9 | |
| South Central | 11 | 21 | 60 | 8 | |
| Northeast | 11 | 21 | 60 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 14.41$ |
| Southeast | 13 | 26 | 54 | 8 | (.275) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1675) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 5 | 31 | 40 | 24 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 13 | 25 | 52 | 10 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 14 | 22 | 57 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 101.42^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 9 | 20 | 66 | 5 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1753) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 12 | 24 | 55 | 9 | |
| 30 - 39 | 12 | 17 | 60 | 10 | |
| 40 - 49 | 9 | 23 | 63 | 5 | |
| 50 - 64 | 10 | 22 | 61 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 17.02$ |
| 65 and older | 12 | 24 | 55 | 9 | (.149) |
| Gender | | (n = 1748) | | | |
| Male | 9 | 19 | 66 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 32.10^*$ |
| Female | 13 | 25 | 53 | 9 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1741) | | | |
| Married | 9 | 21 | 64 | 6 | |
| Never married | 18 | 22 | 47 | 13 | |
| Divorced/separated | 11 | 26 | 51 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 54.50^*$ |
| Widowed | 11 | 29 | 47 | 13 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1740) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 8 | 26 | 48 | 18 | |
| Some college | 10 | 21 | 61 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 77.24^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 13 | 21 | 63 | 4 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1282) | | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 11 | 26 | 59 | 4 | |
| Sales/office support | 14 | 16 | 67 | 4 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 5 | 23 | 64 | 9 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 9 | 14 | 63 | 14 | |
| Agriculture | 5 | 16 | 73 | 6 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 19 | 17 | 38 | 26 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 16 | 24 | 52 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 98.62^*$ |
| Other | 5 | 34 | 45 | 16 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1677) | | | |
| Five years or less | 14 | 19 | 60 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 5.97$ |
| More than five years | 10 | 23 | 59 | 8 | (.113) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

| <i>Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?</i> | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Your political views on social issues</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>Liberal</i> | <i>Moderate, middle of road</i> | <i>Conservative</i> | <i>Don't know</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 17 | 21 | 54 | 8 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1716) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 13 | 21 | 58 | 9 | |
| 500 - 999 | 14 | 26 | 54 | 7 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 14 | 22 | 56 | 8 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 21 | 23 | 49 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 25.75^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 22 | 19 | 51 | 7 | (.012) |
| Region | | (n = 1752) | | | |
| Panhandle | 19 | 22 | 56 | 3 | |
| North Central | 9 | 24 | 59 | 8 | |
| South Central | 21 | 20 | 52 | 8 | |
| Northeast | 18 | 19 | 54 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 26.23^*$ |
| Southeast | 18 | 24 | 50 | 8 | (.010) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1681) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 8 | 32 | 39 | 22 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 17 | 26 | 47 | 10 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 22 | 21 | 51 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 98.07^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 18 | 19 | 59 | 4 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1758) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 24 | 21 | 46 | 9 | |
| 30 - 39 | 20 | 19 | 51 | 10 | |
| 40 - 49 | 15 | 21 | 60 | 5 | |
| 50 - 64 | 16 | 21 | 56 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 28.49^*$ |
| 65 and older | 15 | 24 | 52 | 9 | (.005) |
| Gender | | (n = 1752) | | | |
| Male | 14 | 17 | 63 | 6 | $\chi^2 = 48.32^*$ |
| Female | 20 | 25 | 46 | 9 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1742) | | | |
| Married | 16 | 20 | 59 | 6 | |
| Never married | 27 | 19 | 41 | 12 | |
| Divorced/separated | 16 | 25 | 47 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 65.46^*$ |
| Widowed | 13 | 32 | 42 | 13 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1745) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 11 | 28 | 45 | 17 | |
| Some college | 15 | 20 | 57 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 89.38^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 22 | 19 | 55 | 3 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1281) | | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 23 | 22 | 51 | 4 | |
| Sales/office support | 20 | 19 | 57 | 4 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 7 | 22 | 62 | 9 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 8 | 22 | 57 | 13 | |
| Agriculture | 10 | 15 | 68 | 7 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 17 | 15 | 40 | 28 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 27 | 19 | 45 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 106.68^*$ |
| Other | 11 | 32 | 46 | 11 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1681) | | | |
| Five years or less | 22 | 18 | 52 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 8.04^*$ |
| More than five years | 16 | 22 | 54 | 8 | (.045) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

| <i>Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?</i> | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Your community's political views on economic issues</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>Liberal</i> | <i>Moderate, middle of road</i> | <i>Conservative</i> | <i>Don't know</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 7 | 20 | 61 | 13 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1721) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 4 | 23 | 62 | 12 | |
| 500 - 999 | 5 | 19 | 62 | 14 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 5 | 16 | 67 | 13 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 9 | 22 | 56 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 24.51^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 9 | 21 | 59 | 11 | (.017) |
| Region | | (n = 1757) | | | |
| Panhandle | 8 | 14 | 71 | 8 | |
| North Central | 3 | 17 | 66 | 14 | |
| South Central | 7 | 19 | 61 | 13 | |
| Northeast | 8 | 20 | 59 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 29.51^*$ |
| Southeast | 9 | 27 | 54 | 11 | (.003) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1688) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 6 | 27 | 36 | 31 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 12 | 22 | 50 | 17 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 9 | 19 | 62 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 137.73^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 4 | 18 | 71 | 7 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1761) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 10 | 14 | 58 | 18 | |
| 30 - 39 | 3 | 16 | 68 | 14 | |
| 40 - 49 | 4 | 20 | 68 | 7 | |
| 50 - 64 | 8 | 21 | 61 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 62.19^*$ |
| 65 and older | 9 | 25 | 52 | 14 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1758) | | | |
| Male | 6 | 18 | 67 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 26.97^*$ |
| Female | 8 | 21 | 56 | 15 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1750) | | | |
| Married | 5 | 19 | 66 | 9 | |
| Never married | 13 | 17 | 49 | 21 | |
| Divorced/separated | 8 | 18 | 57 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 74.99^*$ |
| Widowed | 7 | 29 | 43 | 20 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1754) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 10 | 26 | 43 | 21 | |
| Some college | 7 | 18 | 61 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 87.36^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 5 | 18 | 70 | 7 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1284) | | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 4 | 19 | 69 | 8 | |
| Sales/office support | 8 | 20 | 66 | 7 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 5 | 18 | 61 | 16 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 4 | 14 | 66 | 15 | |
| Agriculture | 4 | 14 | 71 | 11 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 11 | 19 | 38 | 32 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 13 | 16 | 58 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 77.06^*$ |
| Other | 5 | 34 | 42 | 18 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1688) | | | |
| Five years or less | 6 | 11 | 64 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 26.49^*$ |
| More than five years | 7 | 22 | 60 | 11 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

| <i>Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?</i> | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Your community's political views on social issues</i> | | | | | |
| | <i>Liberal</i> | <i>Moderate, middle of road</i> | <i>Conservative</i> | <i>Don't know</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 8 | 21 | 59 | 13 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1722) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 4 | 22 | 60 | 14 | |
| 500 - 999 | 5 | 20 | 60 | 15 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 5 | 17 | 65 | 13 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 8 | 22 | 56 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 37.81^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 12 | 23 | 55 | 11 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1754) | | | |
| Panhandle | 7 | 18 | 68 | 8 | |
| North Central | 3 | 19 | 65 | 14 | |
| South Central | 8 | 21 | 58 | 13 | |
| Northeast | 9 | 20 | 57 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 26.81^*$ |
| Southeast | 10 | 25 | 54 | 12 | (.008) |
| Income Level | | (n = 1686) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 6 | 25 | 37 | 32 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 12 | 23 | 48 | 18 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 9 | 19 | 62 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 118.02^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 5 | 20 | 67 | 8 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1761) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 10 | 17 | 55 | 18 | |
| 30 - 39 | 4 | 18 | 65 | 13 | |
| 40 - 49 | 6 | 21 | 66 | 8 | |
| 50 - 64 | 7 | 22 | 59 | 11 | $\chi^2 = 45.39^*$ |
| 65 and older | 10 | 23 | 51 | 16 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1756) | | | |
| Male | 7 | 19 | 64 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 15.23^*$ |
| Female | 8 | 22 | 55 | 15 | (.002) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1751) | | | |
| Married | 7 | 21 | 63 | 10 | |
| Never married | 13 | 16 | 50 | 21 | |
| Divorced/separated | 7 | 20 | 56 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 56.20^*$ |
| Widowed | 9 | 26 | 44 | 22 | (.000) |
| Education | | (n = 1751) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 10 | 26 | 42 | 22 | |
| Some college | 7 | 19 | 60 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 73.38^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 7 | 20 | 66 | 8 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1284) | | | |
| Mgt, prof, education | 5 | 21 | 66 | 9 | |
| Sales/office support | 9 | 17 | 67 | 7 | |
| Const, inst or maint | 6 | 23 | 56 | 16 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehs | 4 | 17 | 61 | 18 | |
| Agriculture | 3 | 17 | 68 | 12 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 12 | 19 | 37 | 33 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 14 | 18 | 55 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 69.02^*$ |
| Other | 8 | 31 | 46 | 15 | (.000) |
| Yrs Lived in Comm. | | (n = 1686) | | | |
| Five years or less | 6 | 13 | 62 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 22.59^*$ |
| More than five years | 8 | 23 | 58 | 12 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 14. Measures of Individual Well-Being in Relation to Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes

| <i>Compared to Five Years Ago</i> | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Much Worse Off</i> | <i>Worse Off</i> | <i>About the Same</i> | <i>Better Off</i> | <i>Much Better Off</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 13 | 32 | 39 | 13 | |
| <u>Community Size</u> | (n = 1755) | | | | | |
| Less than 500 | 3 | 9 | 30 | 44 | 13 | |
| 500 - 999 | 4 | 14 | 30 | 38 | 14 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 3 | 11 | 32 | 43 | 11 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 3 | 18 | 35 | 31 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 26.70^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 2 | 15 | 29 | 38 | 15 | (.045) |
| <u>Region</u> | (n = 1791) | | | | | |
| Panhandle | 4 | 12 | 28 | 44 | 13 | |
| North Central | 3 | 13 | 33 | 40 | 12 | |
| South Central | 2 | 15 | 30 | 37 | 16 | |
| Northeast | 5 | 11 | 35 | 39 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 25.06$ |
| Southeast | 2 | 14 | 30 | 39 | 15 | (.069) |
| <u>Income Level</u> | (n = 1697) | | | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 12 | 21 | 43 | 22 | 2 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 5 | 16 | 39 | 32 | 7 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 2 | 15 | 29 | 37 | 18 | $\chi^2 = 180.03^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 1 | 10 | 25 | 48 | 17 | (.000) |
| <u>Age</u> | (n = 1800) | | | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 46 | 31 | |
| 30 - 39 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 46 | 20 | |
| 40 - 49 | 5 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 11 | |
| 50 - 64 | 4 | 16 | 32 | 41 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 250.72^*$ |
| 65 and older | 3 | 15 | 51 | 26 | 5 | (.000) |
| <u>Gender</u> | (n = 1789) | | | | | |
| Male | 3 | 14 | 31 | 40 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 3.92$ |
| Female | 3 | 12 | 32 | 38 | 15 | (.417) |
| <u>Marital Status</u> | (n = 1782) | | | | | |
| Married | 2 | 12 | 30 | 42 | 15 | |
| Never married | 5 | 13 | 26 | 40 | 17 | |
| Divorced/separated | 6 | 14 | 35 | 36 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 84.64^*$ |
| Widowed | 3 | 20 | 56 | 18 | 4 | (.000) |
| <u>Education</u> | (n = 1784) | | | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 5 | 16 | 43 | 30 | 7 | |
| Some college | 5 | 15 | 34 | 32 | 15 | $\chi^2 = 117.48^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 1 | 10 | 24 | 51 | 15 | (.000) |
| <u>Occupation</u> | (n = 1303) | | | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 0.2 | 12 | 21 | 54 | 14 | |
| Sales or office support | 1 | 17 | 34 | 39 | 10 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 2 | 15 | 31 | 38 | 15 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 1 | 16 | 28 | 39 | 17 | |
| Agriculture | 4 | 14 | 27 | 34 | 22 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 4 | 10 | 26 | 49 | 12 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 4 | 7 | 30 | 43 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 69.58^*$ |
| Other | 5 | 13 | 32 | 37 | 13 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

| <i>Compared to Parents When They Were Your Age</i> | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Much Worse Off</i> | <i>Worse Off</i> | <i>About the Same</i> | <i>Better Off</i> | <i>Much Better Off</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 3 | 14 | 25 | 41 | 17 | |
| Community Size | | | (n = 1747) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 3 | 13 | 25 | 48 | 12 | |
| 500 - 999 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 36 | 18 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 3 | 12 | 25 | 44 | 16 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 4 | 14 | 26 | 43 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 22.67$ |
| 10,000 and up | 3 | 14 | 25 | 37 | 21 | (.123) |
| Region | | | (n = 1784) | | | |
| Panhandle | 5 | 16 | 29 | 38 | 13 | |
| North Central | 2 | 20 | 19 | 46 | 14 | |
| South Central | 2 | 14 | 24 | 42 | 18 | |
| Northeast | 2 | 13 | 31 | 36 | 19 | $\chi^2 = 48.88^*$ |
| Southeast | 5 | 9 | 22 | 47 | 17 | (.000) |
| Income Level | | | (n = 1690) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 12 | 20 | 26 | 36 | 6 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 4 | 19 | 31 | 37 | 9 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 2 | 16 | 27 | 37 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 138.72^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 1 | 10 | 21 | 45 | 23 | (.000) |
| Age | | | (n = 1790) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 37 | 24 | |
| 30 - 39 | 1 | 13 | 20 | 45 | 21 | |
| 40 - 49 | 4 | 15 | 23 | 42 | 16 | |
| 50 - 64 | 4 | 18 | 28 | 38 | 12 | $\chi^2 = 47.08^*$ |
| 65 and older | 3 | 10 | 28 | 43 | 16 | (.000) |
| Gender | | | (n = 1781) | | | |
| Male | 3 | 15 | 26 | 40 | 16 | $\chi^2 = 3.86$ |
| Female | 3 | 13 | 25 | 42 | 18 | (.425) |
| Marital Status | | | (n = 1776) | | | |
| Married | 2 | 12 | 24 | 44 | 18 | |
| Never married | 4 | 18 | 26 | 34 | 17 | |
| Divorced/separated | 6 | 21 | 31 | 30 | 13 | $\chi^2 = 42.53^*$ |
| Widowed | 4 | 12 | 25 | 46 | 14 | (.000) |
| Education | | | (n = 1777) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 3 | 15 | 30 | 40 | 13 | |
| Some college | 4 | 18 | 25 | 39 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 47.95^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 2 | 9 | 23 | 44 | 22 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | | (n = 1300) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 2 | 13 | 25 | 37 | 24 | |
| Sales or office support | 1 | 11 | 35 | 45 | 9 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 0 | 21 | 23 | 43 | 14 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 6 | 17 | 26 | 39 | 14 | |
| Agriculture | 2 | 18 | 22 | 42 | 16 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 2 | 28 | 22 | 36 | 12 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 4 | 8 | 22 | 49 | 17 | $\chi^2 = 68.19^*$ |
| Other | 8 | 21 | 13 | 47 | 11 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 14 continued

| <i>Ten Years From Now</i> | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Much Worse Off</i> | <i>Worse Off</i> | <i>About the Same</i> | <i>Better Off</i> | <i>Much Better Off</i> | <i>Chi-square (sig.)</i> |
| Total | 2 | 14 | 36 | 38 | 11 | |
| Community Size | | | (n = 1715) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 38 | 11 | |
| 500 - 999 | 3 | 15 | 35 | 36 | 11 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 2 | 15 | 33 | 39 | 11 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 2 | 15 | 35 | 40 | 7 | $\chi^2 = 9.70$ |
| 10,000 and up | 2 | 12 | 38 | 37 | 11 | (.882) |
| Region | | | (n = 1755) | | | |
| Panhandle | 4 | 16 | 31 | 40 | 10 | |
| North Central | 1 | 12 | 40 | 35 | 13 | |
| South Central | 2 | 13 | 36 | 39 | 11 | |
| Northeast | 2 | 15 | 38 | 38 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 17.79$ |
| Southeast | 2 | 14 | 36 | 36 | 12 | (.336) |
| Income Level | | | (n = 1664) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 6 | 24 | 48 | 20 | 3 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 5 | 20 | 41 | 31 | 4 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 1 | 13 | 35 | 37 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 145.68^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 0.3 | 10 | 30 | 46 | 14 | (.000) |
| Age | | | (n = 1761) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 56 | 26 | |
| 30 - 39 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 56 | 15 | |
| 40 - 49 | 1 | 11 | 33 | 44 | 11 | |
| 50 - 64 | 4 | 18 | 43 | 31 | 5 | $\chi^2 = 446.42^*$ |
| 65 and older | 3 | 25 | 56 | 13 | 2 | (.000) |
| Gender | | | (n = 1751) | | | |
| Male | 2 | 16 | 37 | 38 | 8 | $\chi^2 = 14.17^*$ |
| Female | 2 | 12 | 36 | 38 | 12 | (.007) |
| Marital Status | | | (n = 1744) | | | |
| Married | 1 | 13 | 35 | 41 | 10 | |
| Never married | 1 | 11 | 29 | 38 | 20 | |
| Divorced/separated | 5 | 18 | 35 | 33 | 9 | $\chi^2 = 120.29^*$ |
| Widowed | 5 | 23 | 59 | 12 | 1 | (.000) |
| Education | | | (n = 1746) | | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 3 | 19 | 47 | 24 | 7 | |
| Some college | 2 | 16 | 37 | 34 | 10 | $\chi^2 = 91.28^*$ |
| Bachelors degree | 1 | 9 | 30 | 48 | 12 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | | (n = 1282) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 1 | 8 | 28 | 51 | 13 | |
| Sales or office support | 2 | 16 | 35 | 38 | 9 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 0 | 19 | 30 | 46 | 5 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 2 | 15 | 35 | 40 | 8 | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 16 | 36 | 31 | 16 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 0 | 19 | 23 | 38 | 21 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 1 | 6 | 28 | 51 | 14 | $\chi^2 = 69.68^*$ |
| Other | 3 | 8 | 33 | 54 | 3 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 15. Life Has Changed So Much in Our Modern World that Most People Are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives.

| | <i>Disagree</i> | <i>Undecided</i> | <i>Agree</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Total | 55 | 22 | 24 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1713) | | |
| Less than 500 | 51 | 26 | 23 | |
| 500 - 999 | 57 | 23 | 20 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 57 | 19 | 23 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 46 | 23 | 31 | $\chi^2 = 15.91^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 58 | 20 | 22 | (.044) |
| Region | | (n = 1752) | | |
| Panhandle | 49 | 22 | 28 | |
| North Central | 54 | 20 | 27 | |
| South Central | 64 | 14 | 23 | |
| Northeast | 51 | 28 | 21 | $\chi^2 = 45.12^*$ |
| Southeast | 50 | 27 | 23 | (.000) |
| Household Income | | (n = 1662) | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 34 | 35 | 31 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 45 | 28 | 27 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 52 | 19 | 30 | $\chi^2 = 94.35^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 67 | 17 | 17 | (.000) |
| Age | | (n = 1755) | | |
| 19 - 29 | 54 | 25 | 21 | |
| 30 - 39 | 62 | 19 | 19 | |
| 40 - 49 | 65 | 19 | 15 | |
| 50 - 64 | 53 | 20 | 27 | $\chi^2 = 56.49^*$ |
| 65 and older | 43 | 25 | 32 | (.000) |
| Gender | | (n = 1750) | | |
| Male | 54 | 20 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 5.80$ |
| Female | 56 | 23 | 22 | (.055) |
| Education | | (n = 1743) | | |
| H.S. diploma or less | 38 | 29 | 33 | |
| Some college | 53 | 18 | 29 | $\chi^2 = 97.91^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 66 | 20 | 14 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | | (n = 1742) | | |
| Married | 59 | 19 | 22 | |
| Never married | 46 | 30 | 25 | |
| Divorced/separated | 55 | 19 | 26 | $\chi^2 = 40.33^*$ |
| Widowed | 36 | 31 | 34 | (.000) |
| Occupation | | (n = 1279) | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 65 | 21 | 15 | |
| Sales or office support | 58 | 23 | 20 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 50 | 27 | 24 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 53 | 17 | 31 | |
| Agriculture | 60 | 20 | 20 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 27 | 35 | 39 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 62 | 14 | 23 | $\chi^2 = 48.57^*$ |
| Other | 56 | 21 | 23 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Appendix Table 16. Satisfaction with Items Affecting Well-Being, 2017

| Item | <i>Does Not Apply</i> | <i>Very Dissatisfied</i> | <i>Somewhat Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No Opinion</i> | <i>Somewhat Satisfied</i> | <i>Very Satisfied</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Your family | 2% | 1% | 3% | 9% | 39% | 47% |
| Your marriage | 34 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 43 |
| Your day to day personal safety | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 46 | 40 |
| Greenery and open space | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 42 | 40 |
| Your transportation | 1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 38 |
| Your friends | 1 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 42 | 37 |
| Clean air | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 42 | 37 |
| Your religion/spirituality | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 34 | 36 |
| Clean water | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 40 | 35 |
| Your general quality of life | 1 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 51 | 31 |
| Your education | 3 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 44 | 31 |
| Your housing | 2 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 44 | 27 |
| Your general standard of living | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 53 | 27 |
| Your spare time | 3 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 38 | 26 |
| Your ability to afford your residence | 2 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 43 | 25 |
| Your health | 1 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 49 | 20 |
| Your job satisfaction | 24 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 34 | 20 |
| Your job security | 26 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 32 | 20 |
| Your ability to build assets/wealth | 4 | 7 | 22 | 19 | 33 | 16 |
| Your community | 1 | 3 | 13 | 23 | 45 | 15 |
| Current income level | 3 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 39 | 12 |
| Your job opportunities | 26 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 10 |
| Financial security during retirement | 7 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 29 | 10 |

Appendix Table 17. Dissatisfaction with Items By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.**

| | <i>Financial security during retirement</i> | | | | <i>Your job opportunities</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 41 | 17 | 42 | | 33 | 24 | 43 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1586) | | | | (n = 1289) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 42 | 22 | 36 | | 29 | 26 | 44 | |
| 500 - 999 | 47 | 9 | 44 | | 41 | 18 | 41 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 43 | 18 | 39 | | 31 | 27 | 42 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 44 | 11 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 26.77^*$ | 36 | 22 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 12.86$ |
| 10,000 and up | 36 | 19 | 45 | (.001) | 33 | 21 | 46 | (.117) |
| Region | (n = 1619) | | | | (n = 1311) | | | |
| Panhandle | 49 | 12 | 39 | | 48 | 14 | 38 | |
| North Central | 46 | 15 | 39 | | 36 | 26 | 38 | |
| South Central | 40 | 16 | 44 | | 34 | 23 | 43 | |
| Northeast | 40 | 20 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 14.65$ | 29 | 26 | 45 | $\chi^2 = 18.17^*$ |
| Southeast | 35 | 19 | 45 | (.066) | 31 | 24 | 45 | (.020) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | (n = 1535) | | | | (n = 1271) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 61 | 25 | 15 | | 49 | 23 | 29 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 52 | 17 | 31 | | 47 | 27 | 27 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 50 | 16 | 34 | $\chi^2 = 135.91^*$ | 38 | 24 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 54.64^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 30 | 14 | 57 | (.000) | 26 | 23 | 51 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | (n = 1623) | | | | (n = 1313) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 40 | 19 | 42 | | 32 | 21 | 47 | |
| 30 - 39 | 44 | 14 | 42 | | 33 | 17 | 50 | |
| 40 - 49 | 48 | 16 | 36 | | 36 | 26 | 38 | |
| 50 - 64 | 46 | 15 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 38.43^*$ | 34 | 27 | 39 | $\chi^2 = 20.27^*$ |
| 65 and older | 29 | 22 | 49 | (.000) | 25 | 32 | 44 | (.009) |
| <i>Gender</i> | (n = 1619) | | | | (n = 1310) | | | |
| Male | 37 | 17 | 46 | $\chi^2 = 9.77^*$ | 27 | 25 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 18.42^*$ |
| Female | 44 | 17 | 39 | (.008) | 38 | 23 | 39 | (.000) |
| <i>Education</i> | (n = 1612) | | | | (n = 1307) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 43 | 27 | 30 | | 38 | 29 | 34 | |
| Some college | 46 | 16 | 37 | $\chi^2 = 64.01^*$ | 37 | 23 | 40 | $\chi^2 = 18.62^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 35 | 13 | 52 | (.000) | 28 | 24 | 48 | (.001) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | (n = 1609) | | | | (n = 1303) | | | |
| Married | 40 | 14 | 46 | | 31 | 23 | 46 | |
| Never married | 40 | 24 | 36 | | 39 | 23 | 38 | |
| Divorced/separated | 55 | 21 | 24 | $\chi^2 = 51.05^*$ | 42 | 26 | 32 | $\chi^2 = 20.09^*$ |
| Widowed | 32 | 26 | 42 | (.000) | 29 | 43 | 29 | (.003) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | (n = 1185) | | | | (n = 1210) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 38 | 13 | 49 | | 29 | 21 | 49 | |
| Sales or office support | 49 | 18 | 33 | | 41 | 25 | 34 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 39 | 27 | 33 | | 22 | 43 | 35 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 54 | 15 | 32 | | 36 | 18 | 46 | |
| Agriculture | 48 | 10 | 42 | | 28 | 24 | 47 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 42 | 39 | 19 | | 39 | 25 | 37 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 42 | 16 | 42 | $\chi^2 = 57.36^*$ | 44 | 18 | 38 | $\chi^2 = 50.65^*$ |
| Other | 41 | 14 | 46 | (.000) | 42 | 18 | 39 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 17 continued

| | <i>Your current income level</i> | | | | <i>Your ability to build assets/wealth</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| Total | 32 | 15 | 53 | | 29 | 20 | 51 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1655) | | | | (n = 1640) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 36 | 14 | 51 | | 28 | 20 | 52 | |
| 500 - 999 | 36 | 14 | 50 | | 31 | 19 | 50 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 27 | 14 | 59 | | 30 | 19 | 52 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 36 | 12 | 52 | $\chi^2 = 13.00$ | 32 | 21 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 2.89$ |
| 10,000 and up | 31 | 17 | 52 | (.112) | 28 | 21 | 52 | (.941) |
| Region | (n = 1685) | | | | (n = 1670) | | | |
| Panhandle | 39 | 11 | 50 | | 36 | 18 | 46 | |
| North Central | 32 | 19 | 49 | | 32 | 15 | 52 | |
| South Central | 30 | 15 | 55 | | 29 | 19 | 52 | |
| Northeast | 34 | 16 | 51 | $\chi^2 = 14.44$ | 26 | 24 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 14.40$ |
| Southeast | 29 | 13 | 58 | (.071) | 29 | 20 | 51 | (.072) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1604) | | | | (n = 1594) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 57 | 27 | 17 | | 48 | 31 | 21 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 44 | 22 | 35 | | 40 | 28 | 32 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 41 | 12 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 220.58^*$ | 35 | 18 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 158.27^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 19 | 11 | 71 | (.000) | 20 | 14 | 65 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 1691) | | | | (n = 1677) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 40 | 13 | 48 | | 32 | 12 | 55 | |
| 30 - 39 | 28 | 8 | 65 | | 24 | 15 | 61 | |
| 40 - 49 | 33 | 11 | 56 | | 35 | 13 | 52 | |
| 50 - 64 | 35 | 14 | 50 | $\chi^2 = 79.74^*$ | 30 | 23 | 47 | $\chi^2 = 78.26^*$ |
| 65 and older | 25 | 27 | 47 | (.000) | 25 | 34 | 42 | (.000) |
| Gender | (n = 1686) | | | | (n = 1672) | | | |
| Male | 30 | 16 | 55 | $\chi^2 = 3.53$ | 27 | 20 | 53 | $\chi^2 = 3.98$ |
| Female | 34 | 14 | 52 | (.171) | 31 | 19 | 49 | (.137) |
| Education | (n = 1680) | | | | (n = 1666) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 38 | 24 | 38 | | 30 | 31 | 39 | |
| Some college | 37 | 15 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 77.76^*$ | 33 | 19 | 48 | $\chi^2 = 50.56^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 25 | 11 | 64 | (.000) | 25 | 16 | 59 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1680) | | | | (n = 1664) | | | |
| Married | 29 | 12 | 60 | | 25 | 18 | 57 | |
| Never married | 37 | 24 | 39 | | 41 | 16 | 43 | |
| Divorced/separated | 45 | 14 | 41 | $\chi^2 = 97.69^*$ | 41 | 23 | 36 | $\chi^2 = 87.94^*$ |
| Widowed | 28 | 35 | 37 | (.000) | 31 | 42 | 28 | (.000) |
| Occupation | (n = 1267) | | | | (n = 1267) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 28 | 11 | 61 | | 30 | 14 | 56 | |
| Sales or office support | 43 | 7 | 50 | | 34 | 21 | 45 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 26 | 27 | 46 | | 34 | 23 | 43 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 31 | 14 | 55 | | 27 | 19 | 54 | |
| Agriculture | 40 | 9 | 51 | | 24 | 17 | 59 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 50 | 19 | 31 | | 42 | 21 | 37 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 31 | 6 | 64 | $\chi^2 = 64.18^*$ | 23 | 14 | 63 | $\chi^2 = 29.47^*$ |
| Other | 29 | 11 | 61 | (.000) | 32 | 24 | 43 | (.009) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 17 continued

| | | <i>Your ability to afford your residence</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | <i>No</i> | | | |
| | | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | | <i>Percentages</i> | | | |
| Total | | 17 | 14 | 69 | |
| Community Size | | (n = 1679) | | | |
| | Less than 500 | 14 | 11 | 75 | |
| | 500 - 999 | 14 | 12 | 74 | |
| | 1,000 - 4,999 | 12 | 14 | 74 | |
| | 5,000 - 9,999 | 22 | 19 | 59 | $\chi^2 = 30.37^*$ |
| | 10,000 and up | 21 | 15 | 64 | (.000) |
| Region | | (n = 1712) | | | |
| | Panhandle | 20 | 12 | 68 | |
| | North Central | 18 | 9 | 73 | |
| | South Central | 19 | 14 | 67 | |
| | Northeast | 15 | 17 | 68 | $\chi^2 = 14.40$ |
| | Southeast | 14 | 15 | 72 | (.072) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | | (n = 1625) | | | |
| | Under \$20,000 | 38 | 18 | 44 | |
| | \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 22 | 17 | 60 | |
| | \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 21 | 15 | 65 | $\chi^2 = 103.68^*$ |
| | \$60,000 and over | 10 | 11 | 79 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | | (n = 1718) | | | |
| | 19 - 29 | 20 | 14 | 66 | |
| | 30 - 39 | 17 | 11 | 72 | |
| | 40 - 49 | 18 | 16 | 66 | |
| | 50 - 64 | 19 | 12 | 69 | $\chi^2 = 14.43$ |
| | 65 and older | 12 | 16 | 71 | (.071) |
| <i>Gender</i> | | (n = 1712) | | | |
| | Male | 14 | 16 | 70 | $\chi^2 = 12.20^*$ |
| | Female | 19 | 12 | 69 | (.002) |
| <i>Education</i> | | (n = 1707) | | | |
| | High school diploma or less | 20 | 18 | 62 | |
| | Some college | 23 | 15 | 63 | $\chi^2 = 48.24^*$ |
| | Bachelors or grad degree | 11 | 11 | 78 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | | (n = 1702) | | | |
| | Married | 13 | 12 | 75 | |
| | Never married | 29 | 17 | 54 | |
| | Divorced/separated | 24 | 20 | 56 | $\chi^2 = 61.11^*$ |
| | Widowed | 17 | 18 | 65 | (.000) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | | (n = 1260) | | | |
| | Mgt, prof or education | 14 | 12 | 73 | |
| | Sales or office support | 28 | 8 | 64 | |
| | Constrn, inst or maint | 17 | 23 | 61 | |
| | Prodn/trans/warehsing | 12 | 16 | 72 | |
| | Agriculture | 15 | 14 | 72 | |
| | Food serv/pers. care | 42 | 12 | 46 | |
| | Hlthcare supp/safety | 16 | 7 | 77 | $\chi^2 = 56.12^*$ |
| | Other | 14 | 11 | 76 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat dissatisfied responses are included

Appendix Table 18. Satisfaction with Items By Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes.**

| | <i>Your marriage</i> | | | | <i>Your family</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| | <i>Percentages</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 91 | | 4 | 9 | 87 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1148) | | | | (n = 1683) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 3 | 2 | 95 | | 3 | 8 | 89 | |
| 500 - 999 | 4 | 4 | 92 | | 6 | 9 | 86 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 6 | 5 | 89 | | 4 | 10 | 87 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 5 | 2 | 93 | $\chi^2 = 16.76^*$ | 3 | 9 | 88 | $\chi^2 = 5.11$ |
| 10,000 and up | 2 | 7 | 91 | (.033) | 4 | 10 | 86 | (.745) |
| Region | (n = 1164) | | | | (n = 1716) | | | |
| Panhandle | 6 | 5 | 88 | | 2 | 10 | 88 | |
| North Central | 5 | 4 | 92 | | 5 | 9 | 86 | |
| South Central | 4 | 4 | 92 | | 5 | 8 | 88 | |
| Northeast | 4 | 6 | 90 | $\chi^2 = 4.72$ | 3 | 12 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 8.16$ |
| Southeast | 3 | 4 | 93 | (.787) | 4 | 8 | 88 | (.418) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | (n = 1102) | | | | (n = 1631) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 3 | 9 | 88 | | 10 | 19 | 71 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 3 | 9 | 89 | | 5 | 15 | 80 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 6 | 7 | 87 | $\chi^2 = 18.23^*$ | 5 | 7 | 88 | $\chi^2 = 77.10^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 4 | 3 | 93 | (.006) | 1 | 6 | 93 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | (n = 1167) | | | | (n = 1720) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 3 | 3 | 94 | | 6 | 6 | 88 | |
| 30 - 39 | 4 | 4 | 93 | | 3 | 3 | 94 | |
| 40 - 49 | 7 | 3 | 90 | | 2 | 11 | 87 | |
| 50 - 64 | 3 | 7 | 90 | $\chi^2 = 18.96^*$ | 4 | 12 | 84 | $\chi^2 = 33.48^*$ |
| 65 and older | 2 | 7 | 91 | (.015) | 5 | 12 | 83 | (.000) |
| <i>Gender</i> | (n = 1164) | | | | (n = 1715) | | | |
| Male | 3 | 4 | 94 | $\chi^2 = 7.60^*$ | 4 | 11 | 86 | $\chi^2 = 3.55$ |
| Female | 6 | 5 | 89 | (.022) | 4 | 8 | 88 | (.170) |
| <i>Education</i> | (n = 1159) | | | | (n = 1710) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 3 | 7 | 90 | | 3 | 16 | 81 | |
| Some college | 4 | 7 | 89 | $\chi^2 = 14.71^*$ | 5 | 10 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 38.30^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 3 | 2 | 94 | (.005) | 3 | 5 | 92 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | (n = 1165) | | | | (n = 1705) | | | |
| Married | 4 | 5 | 91 | | 2 | 7 | 91 | |
| Never married | NA | NA | NA | | 6 | 16 | 79 | |
| Divorced/separated | NA | NA | NA | | 10 | 16 | 75 | $\chi^2 = 68.65^*$ |
| Widowed | NA | NA | NA | | 8 | 12 | 80 | (.000) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | (n = 889) | | | | (n = 1263) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 3 | 3 | 95 | | 3 | 5 | 93 | |
| Sales or office support | 9 | 5 | 86 | | 2 | 6 | 92 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 3 | 5 | 92 | | 4 | 21 | 75 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 3 | 5 | 92 | | 5 | 8 | 87 | |
| Agriculture | 3 | 2 | 95 | | 1 | 8 | 90 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 11 | 7 | 82 | | 2 | 8 | 90 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 4 | 2 | 94 | $\chi^2 = 23.30$ | 3 | 7 | 90 | $\chi^2 = 56.20^*$ |
| Other | 12 | 8 | 81 | (.056) | 11 | 22 | 68 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat satisfied responses are included.

| | <i>Your day to day personal safety</i> | | | | <i>Your transportation</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>No opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| Total | 4 | 10 | 87 | | 6 | 10 | 84 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1694) | | | | (n = 1677) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 3 | 9 | 88 | | 7 | 13 | 81 | |
| 500 - 999 | 3 | 9 | 88 | | 9 | 7 | 84 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 4 | 7 | 90 | | 7 | 10 | 84 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 3 | 16 | 81 | $\chi^2 = 14.22$ | 4 | 15 | 82 | $\chi^2 = 22.14^*$ |
| 10,000 and up | 4 | 10 | 86 | (.076) | 5 | 7 | 88 | (.005) |
| Region | (n = 1729) | | | | (n = 1710) | | | |
| Panhandle | 2 | 10 | 88 | | 6 | 10 | 84 | |
| North Central | 4 | 7 | 89 | | 6 | 11 | 83 | |
| South Central | 4 | 8 | 88 | | 6 | 8 | 86 | |
| Northeast | 4 | 11 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 6.05$ | 6 | 10 | 84 | $\chi^2 = 4.24$ |
| Southeast | 3 | 11 | 86 | (.641) | 6 | 11 | 83 | (.835) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | | | | | |
| Household Income Level | (n = 1640) | | | | (n = 1624) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 13 | 18 | 69 | | 16 | 21 | 63 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 3 | 14 | 84 | | 6 | 11 | 83 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 4 | 9 | 87 | $\chi^2 = 81.07^*$ | 6 | 10 | 84 | $\chi^2 = 68.49^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 3 | 5 | 92 | (.000) | 4 | 7 | 90 | (.000) |
| Age | (n = 1735) | | | | (n = 1716) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 1 | 8 | 91 | | 6 | 8 | 86 | |
| 30 - 39 | 4 | 7 | 89 | | 4 | 11 | 85 | |
| 40 - 49 | 5 | 9 | 86 | | 7 | 10 | 83 | |
| 50 - 64 | 4 | 11 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 11.08$ | 7 | 11 | 82 | $\chi^2 = 7.10$ |
| 65 and older | 4 | 11 | 85 | (.197) | 5 | 9 | 86 | (.526) |
| Gender | (n = 1728) | | | | (n = 1709) | | | |
| Male | 4 | 11 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 5.12$ | 5 | 13 | 82 | $\chi^2 = 16.58^*$ |
| Female | 4 | 8 | 88 | (.077) | 7 | 7 | 86 | (.000) |
| Education | (n = 1722) | | | | (n = 1704) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 5 | 17 | 78 | | 7 | 16 | 77 | |
| Some college | 5 | 9 | 85 | $\chi^2 = 51.67^*$ | 8 | 9 | 83 | $\chi^2 = 30.91^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 2 | 6 | 93 | (.000) | 4 | 7 | 89 | (.000) |
| Marital Status | (n = 1719) | | | | (n = 1700) | | | |
| Married | 3 | 7 | 90 | | 5 | 8 | 87 | |
| Never married | 5 | 18 | 77 | | 4 | 15 | 81 | |
| Divorced/separated | 6 | 11 | 83 | $\chi^2 = 35.18^*$ | 11 | 12 | 77 | $\chi^2 = 23.71^*$ |
| Widowed | 4 | 14 | 82 | (.000) | 7 | 11 | 82 | (.001) |
| Occupation | (n = 1270) | | | | (n = 1261) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 1 | 4 | 95 | | 5 | 6 | 89 | |
| Sales or office support | 5 | 9 | 86 | | 6 | 7 | 87 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 9 | 20 | 71 | | 6 | 25 | 69 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 6 | 12 | 82 | | 5 | 11 | 84 | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 9 | 91 | | 6 | 9 | 86 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 14 | 6 | 81 | | 14 | 14 | 72 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 4 | 8 | 88 | $\chi^2 = 84.77^*$ | 3 | 8 | 89 | $\chi^2 = 53.51^*$ |
| Other | 0 | 16 | 84 | (.000) | 0 | 11 | 89 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

** Only the five items with the highest combined proportion of very and somewhat satisfied responses are included.

Appendix Table 18 continued.

| <i>Greenery and open space</i> | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>No</i> | | | | |
| | <i>Dissatisfied</i> | <i>opinion</i> | <i>Satisfied</i> | <i>Significance</i> |
| <i>Percentages</i> | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 11 | 83 | |
| Community Size | (n = 1679) | | | |
| Less than 500 | 3 | 10 | 87 | |
| 500 - 999 | 6 | 11 | 82 | |
| 1,000 - 4,999 | 5 | 11 | 84 | |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 7 | 14 | 79 | $\chi^2 = 13.72$ |
| 10,000 and up | 9 | 11 | 81 | (.089) |
| Region | (n = 1712) | | | |
| Panhandle | 5 | 10 | 85 | |
| North Central | 3 | 6 | 91 | |
| South Central | 8 | 10 | 83 | |
| Northeast | 7 | 14 | 79 | $\chi^2 = 27.66^*$ |
| Southeast | 5 | 16 | 79 | (.001) |
| Individual Attributes: | | | | |
| <i>Household Income Level</i> | (n = 1630) | | | |
| Under \$20,000 | 8 | 18 | 74 | |
| \$20,000 - \$39,999 | 4 | 16 | 80 | |
| \$40,000 - \$59,999 | 9 | 11 | 80 | $\chi^2 = 34.88^*$ |
| \$60,000 and over | 5 | 8 | 87 | (.000) |
| <i>Age</i> | (n = 1719) | | | |
| 19 - 29 | 8 | 11 | 82 | |
| 30 - 39 | 7 | 8 | 85 | |
| 40 - 49 | 6 | 13 | 81 | |
| 50 - 64 | 7 | 12 | 82 | $\chi^2 = 10.33$ |
| 65 and older | 4 | 12 | 85 | (.243) |
| <i>Gender</i> | (n = 1711) | | | |
| Male | 6 | 10 | 84 | $\chi^2 = 1.13$ |
| Female | 6 | 12 | 82 | (.569) |
| <i>Education</i> | (n = 1708) | | | |
| High school diploma or less | 5 | 15 | 80 | |
| Some college | 8 | 13 | 79 | $\chi^2 = 27.58^*$ |
| Bachelors or grad degree | 5 | 7 | 88 | (.000) |
| <i>Marital Status</i> | (n = 1702) | | | |
| Married | 6 | 9 | 86 | |
| Never married | 8 | 17 | 75 | |
| Divorced/separated | 7 | 17 | 76 | $\chi^2 = 25.57^*$ |
| Widowed | 6 | 14 | 80 | (.000) |
| <i>Occupation</i> | (n = 1262) | | | |
| Mgt, prof or education | 6 | 11 | 83 | |
| Sales or office support | 10 | 7 | 83 | |
| Constrn, inst or maint | 10 | 24 | 66 | |
| Prodn/trans/warehsing | 12 | 8 | 79 | |
| Agriculture | 1 | 5 | 94 | |
| Food serv/pers. care | 6 | 14 | 81 | |
| Hlthcare supp/safety | 4 | 10 | 86 | $\chi^2 = 62.66^*$ |
| Other | 8 | 22 | 70 | (.000) |

* Chi-square values are statistically significant at the .05 level.

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