



# NEBRASKA RURAL POLL

## A Research Report

### **Trends in Well-Being in Nonmetropolitan Nebraska**

*2019 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

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Nebraska's economy remained strong in the beginning of 2019. However, the continued weakness of the agriculture sector had the possibility of hampering the state's economic growth. In addition, the March flooding had the potential for negative economic effects. Given these challenges, how do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided by 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 24 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,776 responses to the 2019 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 23 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.***
  - ✓ *Most rural Nebraskans rate their community favorably on its social dimensions.* Overall, most rural Nebraskans rate their communities as friendly (78%), trusting (63%) and supportive (69%).
  - ✓ *Most rural Nebraskans say it would be difficult to leave their community.* Almost six in ten rural Nebraskans (59%) say it would be difficult to leave their community. Just under three in ten (28%) indicate it would be easy for their household to leave their community.
  - ✓ *Most rural Nebraskans have a positive attachment to their community.* Most rural Nebraskans agree that they feel like a member of their community (69%), they belong in their community (67%), they have a good bond with others in their community (66%), they feel connected to their community (61%), people in the community are good at influencing each other (54%), the community helps them fulfill their needs (52%), 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 (63%) 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 eight 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 eight years.* The proportion believing their community will be a better place to live ten years from now has steadily increased during the past eight years, from 20 percent in 2011 to 28 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.* At least four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 1,000 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.
  - ✓ *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.* At least three in ten persons living in or near communities with populations greater than 1,000 believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. In comparison, 14 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people think their community will improve in ten years. Almost three in ten persons living in or near the smallest communities (27%) believe their community will be a worse 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 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 have an attachment to their community.**

  - ✓ *Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to feel like a member of 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 their community, and that they have a good bond with others 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.** The services or amenities respondents are most satisfied with include: fire protection (89%), parks and recreation (79%), library services (73%), education (K-12) (70%), religious organizations (69%), and law enforcement (69%). At least one-third of the respondents are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with retail shopping (58%), entertainment (53%), streets and roads (53%), restaurants (46%), cost of housing (42%), arts/cultural activities (39%), and quality of housing (38%).

  - ✓ *The proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services and entertainment services has decreased across all 23 years of the study.* Declines in satisfaction levels across all 23 years are seen with nursing home care, medical care services, senior centers, mental health services, entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants.
- Younger persons are more likely than older persons to have goals for their community, to know how to reach those goals and be actively pursuing them.** Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community, they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their own community, they know how to help their community meet its goals, they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, they have goals for their community, and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for their community. Almost one-half of persons age 19 to 29 (47%) agree that they have goals for their community, compared to approximately one-quarter of persons age 50 and older.



- ***Some rural Nebraskans say that transgender people, gays and lesbians, and recent immigrants to the U.S. are discriminated against in their community.*** At least one-quarter say the following groups are discriminated against in their local community: transgender people (35%), gays and lesbians (29%), and recent immigrants to the U.S. (25%).
- ***This year, rural Nebraskans are more positive about their current situation than they have been across all 24 years of the study.*** The proportion believing they are better off than they were five years ago increased from 52 percent last year to 56 percent (the highest proportion across all 24 years of the study). 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 six years when the gap between the two has widened.
- ***This year, rural Nebraskans' are more optimistic about their future than they have been in all 24 years of this study.*** Just over one-half of rural Nebraskans (52%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is an increase from 49 percent last year. The proportion believing they will be better off has averaged approximately 43 percent across all 24 years. 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.
- ***Rural Nebraskans have higher levels of satisfaction with financial items compared to last year.*** Satisfaction with job opportunities increased from 41 percent last year to 49 percent this year. Similarly, the proportion satisfied with their job security increased from 68 to 75 percent and the satisfaction with their financial security during retirement increased from 42 to 48 percent. Many of these proportions are the highest seen in the past 20 years.
- ***In many measures, Panhandle residents are more likely than resident of other regions of the state to report dissatisfaction or pessimism.***
  - ✓ Just over two in ten Panhandle residents (22%) say their community has changed for the better during the past year. And, over one-third (37%) say their community has changed for the worse during the past year. Similarly, just under three in ten (29%) think their community will be a worse place to live ten years from now.
  - ✓ Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with the following community services/amenities: retail shopping, streets and roads, quality of housing, and their local government. They are also the regional group most likely to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, their current income level, their job opportunities, their ability to build assets/wealth and their ability to afford their residence.
  - ✓ Over one-third of Panhandle residents (36%) say it would be easy to leave their community.
  - ✓ Just under four in ten Panhandle residents (38%) believe they are better off compared to five years ago, compared to at least six in ten residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions.
  - ✓ Four in ten Panhandle residents think they will be better off ten years from now, compared to almost six in ten residents of the Northeast region (58%). And, just under one-quarter (24%) expect to be worse off ten years from now.

## Introduction

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Nebraska's economy remained strong in the beginning of 2019. However, the continued weakness of the agriculture sector had the possibility of hampering the state's economic growth. In addition, the March flooding had the potential for negative economic effects. Given these challenges, how do rural Nebraskans feel about their community? Are they satisfied with the services provided by 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 24 years? This paper provides a detailed analysis of these questions.

This report details 1,776 responses to the 2019 Nebraska Rural Poll, the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 1,776 responses from Nebraskans living in 86 counties in the state.<sup>1</sup> A self-administered questionnaire was mailed in March and April to 6,260 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 pertaining to well-being, community, community involvement and leadership, immigration and education. This paper reports

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<sup>1</sup> 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

only results from the community and well-being sections.

A 28% 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 2013 - 2017 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 margin of error for this study is plus or minus two percent.

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.

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. Seventy 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 43 years and have lived in their current community 27 years. Fifty-six percent are living in or near towns or villages with populations less than 5,000. Ninety-eight percent have attained at least a high school diploma.

Twenty-two percent of the respondents report their 2018 approximate household income from all sources, before taxes, as below \$40,000. Sixty percent report incomes over \$60,000.

Seventy-seven percent were employed in 2018 on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis. Eighteen percent are retired. Thirty-six percent of those employed reported working in a management, professional, or education occupation. Sixteen percent indicated they were employed in agriculture.

### Trends in Community Ratings (1996 - 2019)

Comparisons are made between the community data collected this year to the 23 previous studies. These were independent samples (the same people were not surveyed each year).

#### Community Change

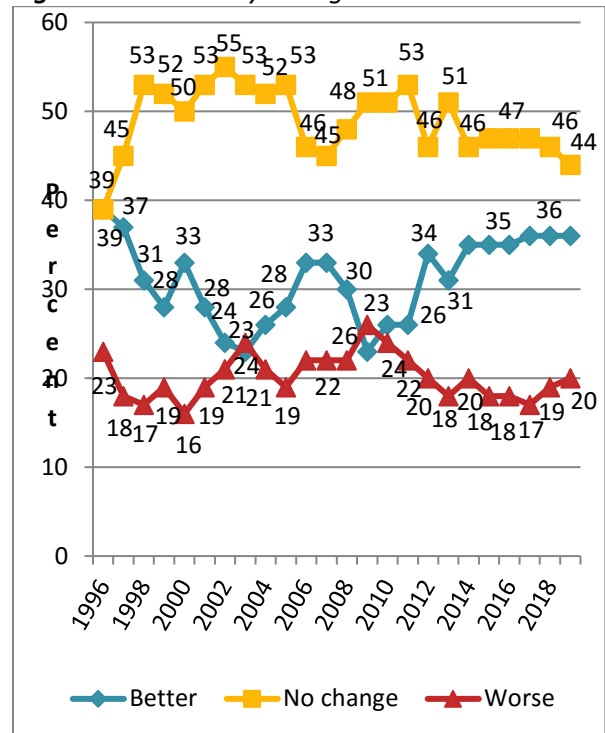
To examine respondents' perceptions of how their community has changed, they were asked

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

Figure 1. Community Change 1996 - 2019



The proportion saying their community has changed for the better has averaged approximately 31 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 24 years, also occurring in 2003). However, the proportion viewing positive change in their community has since increased to 36 percent this year.

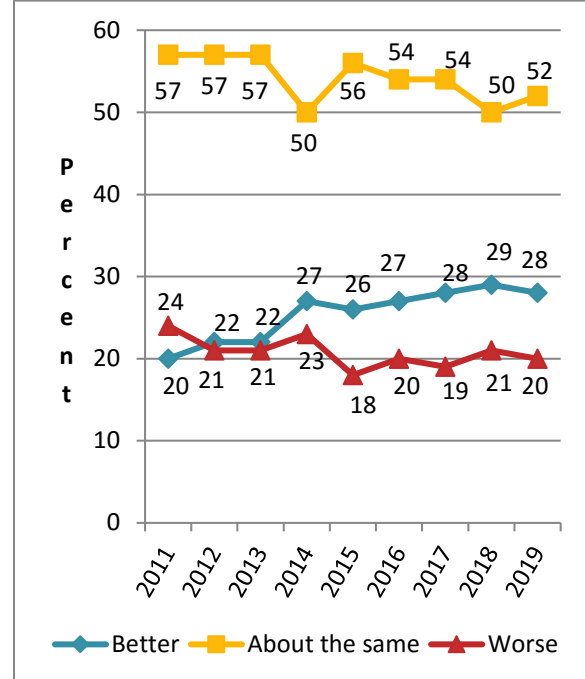
The proportion saying their community has stayed the same first increased from 1996 to 1998. It then remained fairly steady during the following eight years but declined in both 2006 and 2007. Then it steadily increased to 53 percent in 2011. However, the proportion dropped to 46 percent in 2012, then increased to 51 percent in 2013 before declining to 44 percent this year.

The proportion saying their community has changed for the worse has remained fairly steady across all 24 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 20 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 nine years, from 20 percent in 2011 to 28 percent this year

**Figure 2. Expected Community Change Ten Years from Now: 2011 - 2019**



(Figure 2). The proportion believing their community will be a worse place to live has generally declined from 24 percent in 2011 to 20 percent this year.

The proportion thinking their community will be about the same ten years from now has remained relatively stable, with the exceptions of 2014 and 2018 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 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 24-year period, ranging from 69

to 78 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 24-year period.

### Plans to Leave the Community

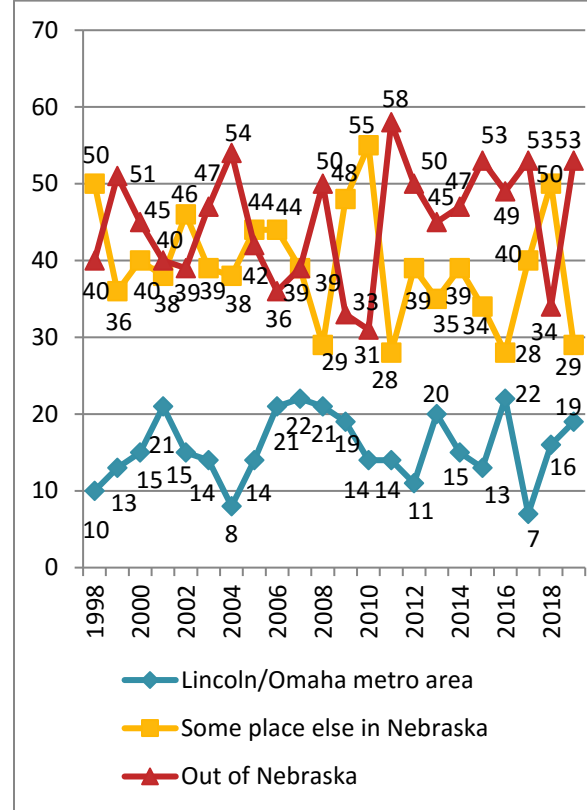
Starting in 1998, respondents were asked, “Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?” The proportion planning to leave their community has remained relatively stable during the past 22 years, ranging from 3 percent to 8 percent.

The expected destination for the persons planning to move has changed over time (Figure 3). Following a brief decrease last year, the proportion of expected movers planning to leave the state sharply increased from 34 percent to 53 percent this year. The proportion expecting to leave the state has averaged approximately 45 percent over the 22-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 to 20 percent in 2013, decreased to 13 percent in 2015, increased to 22 percent in 2016, decreased sharply to seven percent in 2017 (the lowest proportion in all 22 years) before increasing to 19 percent this year. The proportion of expected movers planning to move to the Omaha or Lincoln area has averaged approximately 16 percent.

And, the proportion of expected movers

**Figure 3. Expected Destination of Those Planning to Move: 1998 - 2019**



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 in 2016. Since then, it increased to 50 percent last year before dropping sharply to 29 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 24 studies; however, in 1996 they were also asked about the availability of these services. Comparisons will only be made between the last 20 studies. 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 20 years. However, the proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services has generally declined across all 20 years. As an example, the proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with nursing home care has dropped from 56 percent in 2000 to 40 percent this year. Similar declines occur 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 20 years. Satisfaction with retail shopping has declined from 47 percent in 2000 to 28 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 66 percent this year. Some items saw an increase in satisfaction levels compared to last year. Last year, 74 percent were satisfied with the parks/recreation in their community. That proportion increased to 79 percent this year. Similarly, the satisfaction with cell phone services increased from 59 percent last year to 66 percent this year. Other items with increases in satisfaction compared to last year include: medical care services, access to higher education, Internet service, Head Start programs, local government, child day care services, and mental health services.

A couple items showed declines in satisfaction during the past year. Satisfaction with retail shopping decreased from 35 percent to 28

percent. Similarly, satisfaction with community recycling declined from 51 percent to 46 percent.

## The Community and Its Attributes in 2019

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In this section, the 2019 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. At least four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 1,000 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.

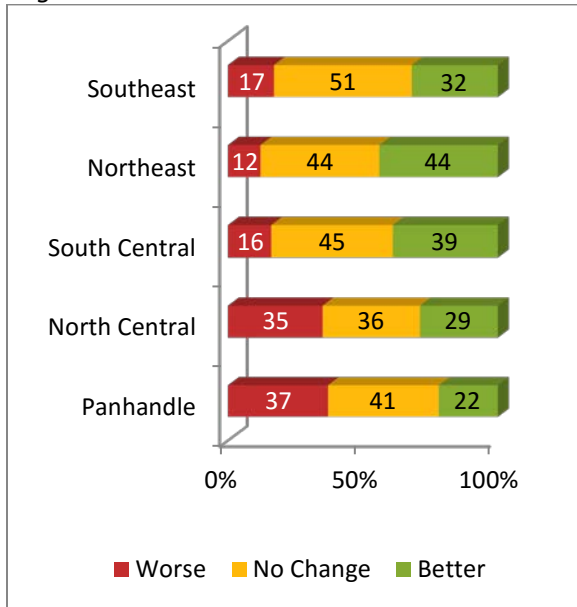
Persons living in the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say their community has changed for the better during the past year (see Appendix Figure 1 for the counties included in each region). Just over four in ten residents of this region (44%) say their community changed for the better during the past year, compared to 22 percent of persons living in the Panhandle region (Figure 4). Just over one-third of residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions say their community has

**Table 1. Proportion of Respondents Very or Somewhat Satisfied with Each Service, 2000 - 2019**

Service/Amenity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fire protection	*	*	*	*	*	*	86	85	86	87	85	86	85	86	86	87	87	85	89	89
Parks/recreation	77	73	74	76	75	74	75	74	75	74	74	75	76	76	71	76	78	75	74	79
Library services	79	71	74	74	74	72	73	74	75	74	73	73	72	73	72	73	71	73	74	73
Education (K-12)	73	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	70	68	68	68	68	68	68	69	68	70	69	70
Religious org.	*	*	*	*	*	*	72	72	73	71	71	70	72	71	70	72	69	68	67	69
Law enforcement	64	61	63	65	63	63	64	63	62	64	65	63	65	64	62	64	69	67	66	69
Cell phone services	*	*	*	*	*	*	49	54	58	61	60	64	63	65	60	64	63	61	59	66
Sewage/waste disposal*	*	*	*	*	*	*	66	66	67	66	65	65	64	67	64	65	64	66	67	65
Sewage disposal	63	61	66	64	67	63	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Water disposal	61	60	64	62	65	62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Solid waste disp.	60	60	64	63	65	63	64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medical care svcs	72	71	69	71	71	71	71	63	66	67	67	67	68	66	62	62	64	63	59	64
Access to higher ed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	63	62	59	58	63
Internet service	*	*	*	*	*	*	50	51	57	58	56	60	59	59	56	58	56	54	53	57
Comm recycling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	50	48	52	54	54	54	58	53	55	52	50	51	46
Quality of housing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	45	45	44	47	46
Cost of housing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	50	45	45	45	46	43
Housing	56	57	62	60	61	60	61	59	59	61	59	59	57	52	*	*	*	*	*	*
Head start progrms	40	39	38	40	41	39	37	29	26	28	29	27	27	27	39	39	39	40	37	44
Senior centers	59	58	62	61	58	59	55	48	47	47	47	48	47	48	47	49	47	47	45	43
Restaurants	55	53	51	54	56	54	54	50	45	47	47	48	48	46	40	46	43	43	45	43
Local government*	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	40	38	41	40	41	42	40	37	40	37	42	39	43
County govt.	49	49	47	51	48	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
City/village govt.	45	46	45	48	45	46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Streets and roads*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	55	49	51	47	48	49	53	44	47	43	44	45	42
Streets	59	51	61	62	59	60	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Highway/bridges	68	65	69	70	69	70	69	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing home care	56	55	57	57	55	55	53	46	47	45	46	46	45	43	47	47	43	44	38	40
Child day care svcs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	34	35	35	32	34	34	33	31	30	34
Entertainment	33	33	32	33	36	32	34	30	26	29	32	30	30	31	26	29	26	28	29	29
Retail shopping	47	47	45	45	49	47	45	41	39	40	41	37	39	38	33	38	34	32	35	28
Day care services	46	43	44	45	47	45	42	31	28	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adult day care svcs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	21	22	21	21	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arts/cultural activities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	25	24	27	27	27	26	24	26	22	24	26	27
Mental health svcs	30	29	30	30	31	30	27	23	23	24	23	24	25	23	21	23	22	21	19	23
Airport	30	29	32	32	32	31	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pub transp svcs*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17	17	19	18	19	19	20	17	19	18	17	21	20
Airline service	15	15	16	17	18	15	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taxi service	9	10	10	11	12	12	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail service	10	10	11	11	13	11	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bus service	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 Region**



changed for the worse during the past year.

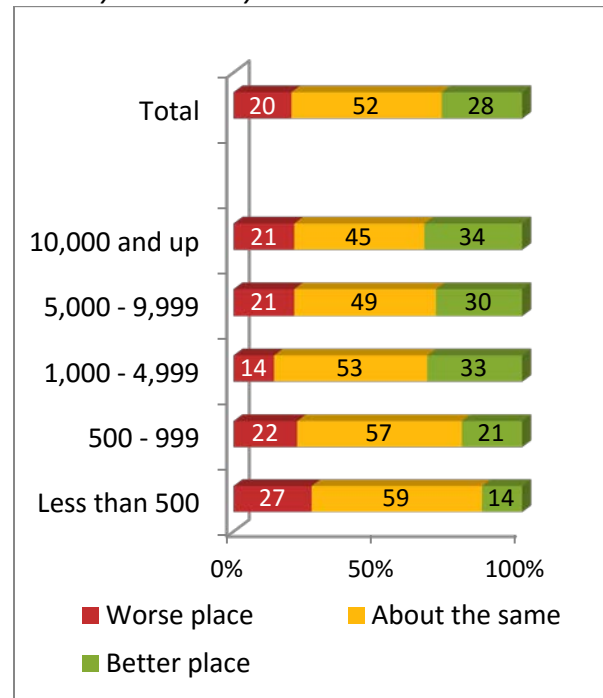
Other groups most likely to say their community has changed for the better during the past year include: persons with higher household incomes, younger persons, married persons, persons with higher education levels, newcomers to the community (persons living in their community for five years or less) 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?” Almost three in ten rural Nebraskans (28%) expect their community will be a better place to live ten years from now. Just over one-half (52%) expect it to be about the same and one in five (20%)

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. At least three in ten persons living in or near communities with populations greater than 1,000 believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now (Figure 5). In comparison, 14 percent of persons living in or near communities with less than 500 people think their community will improve in ten years. Almost three in ten persons living in or near the smallest communities (27%) believe their community will be a worse place to live ten years from now.

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





Persons living in both the South Central and Northeast regions 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. Approximately one-third of residents of these two regions believe their community will be a better place to live ten years from now, compared to 15 percent of Panhandle residents. Similar to their perceptions of current community change, just under three in ten Panhandle residents (29%) think their community will be a worse place to live ten years from now.

Other groups most likely to have an optimistic view about their community's future include: persons with higher household incomes, younger persons, persons who have never married, and persons with higher education levels.

### *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 (78%), trusting (63%) and supportive (69%).

Respondents' ratings of their community on these dimensions differ by some of the characteristics examined (Appendix Table 4). 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 as friendly, trusting and supportive. Almost three-quarters (74%) of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 say their community is trusting, compared to 58

percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Persons living in the Panhandle region are *less* likely than residents of other regions of the state to say their community is friendly, trusting or supportive. One-half of Panhandle residents (50%) rate their community as trusting, compared to approximately two-thirds of residents of the other four regions.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to rate their community as friendly and supportive. As an example, 86 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more view their community as friendly, compared to 70 percent of persons with incomes under \$40,000.

The youngest respondents are the age group most likely to rate their community as friendly. Almost nine in ten persons age 19 to 29 (86%) view their community as friendly, compared to 75 percent of persons age 50 and older.

When comparing responses by marital status, married persons are the group most likely to rate their community as friendly. Widowed persons are the group most likely to say their community is trusting and both married persons and widowed persons are the groups 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 friendly, trusting and supportive. Persons with food service or personal care occupations are *less* likely than persons with different occupations to rate their community as trusting. Newcomers to the community are more likely than long-term residents to rate their community as friendly.

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 (63%) strongly disagree or disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Less than one in five rural Nebraskans (15%) believe their community is powerless to control its future and just over two in ten (21%) are undecided.

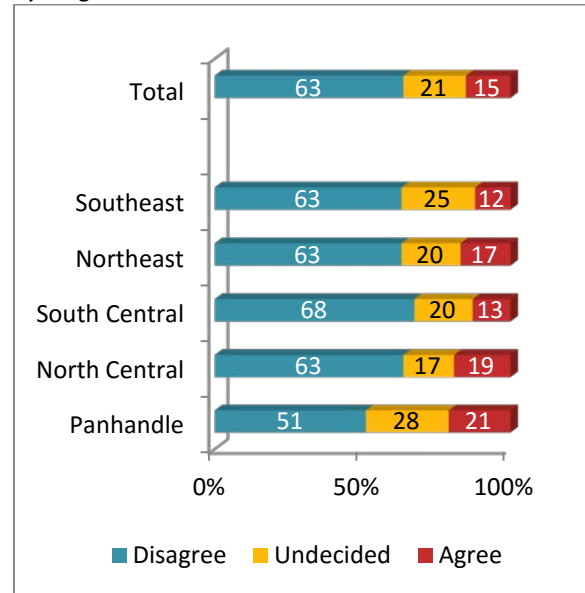
The feelings of community powerlessness are examined by community size, region and individual attributes (Appendix Table 5). Many differences emerge.

Persons living in or near the largest 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 over two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations of 1,000 or more disagree with that statement, compared to 47 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations under 500.

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Just over two-thirds of residents of the South Central region (68%) disagree with this statement, compared to 51 percent of Panhandle residents (Figure 6).

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to

**Figure 6. Feelings of Community Powerlessness by Region**



disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future. Just over three-quarters of persons with at least a four-year college degree (76%) disagree with this statement, compared to 47 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Other groups most likely to disagree that their community is powerless to control its own future include: persons with higher household incomes; persons under the age of 65; males; married persons; persons with management, professional or education occupations; persons with sales or office support occupations; and persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations.

### **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 (89%), parks and recreation (79%), library services (73%), education (K-12) (70%), religious organizations (69%), and law enforcement (69%) (Appendix Table 6). At least one-third of the respondents are either very dissatisfied or somewhat dissatisfied with retail shopping (58%), entertainment (53%), streets and roads (53%), restaurants (46%), cost of housing (42%), arts/cultural activities (39%), and quality of housing (38%).

The ten services and amenities with the greatest dissatisfaction ratings were analyzed by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 7). Many differences emerge.

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, almost three-quarters of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 are dissatisfied with their retail shopping, compared to 48 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to be dissatisfied with the entertainment and restaurants in their community. Just over one-half (54%) of persons

age 19 to 29 are dissatisfied with the restaurants in their community, compared to 40 percent of persons age 65 and older.

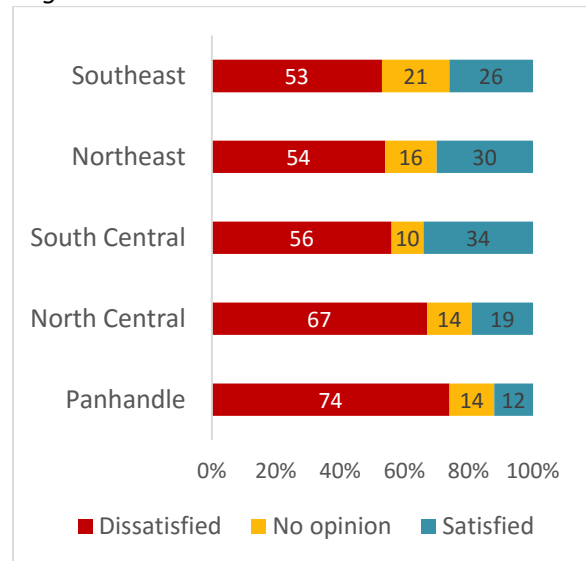
Residents of the Panhandle are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to express dissatisfaction with the retail shopping in their community. Just under three-quarters of Panhandle residents (74%) are dissatisfied with the retail shopping in their community, compared to just over one-half of residents of both the Southeast and Northeast regions (Figure 7).

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

Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the occupation group most likely to express dissatisfaction with the entertainment and restaurants in their community.

Residents of the Panhandle are more likely than

**Figure 7. Satisfaction with Retail Shopping by Region**



residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their streets and roads. Just over six in ten residents of the Panhandle (62%) express dissatisfaction with their streets and roads, compared to 47 percent of residents of both the South Central and Southeast regions.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their streets and roads include: persons age 40 to 49, persons without a four year college degree, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

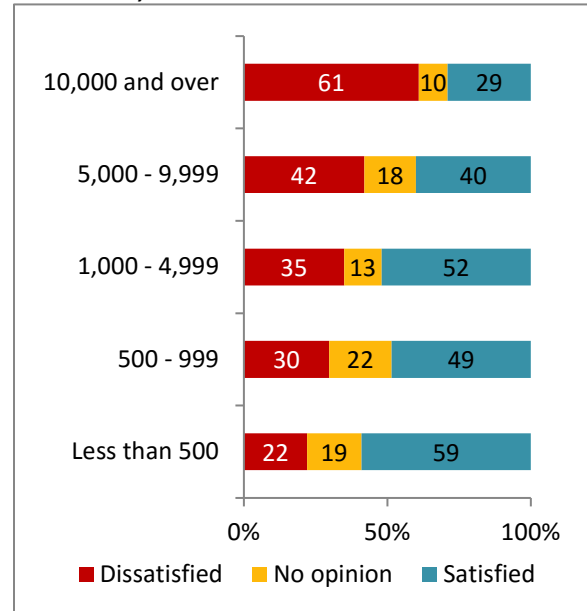
Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to express dissatisfaction with the cost of housing in their community. Just over six in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (61%) are dissatisfied with the cost of housing in their community, compared to 22 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500 (Figure 8).

Residents of the South Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say they are dissatisfied with the cost of housing in their community. One-half of South Central residents (50%) are dissatisfied with their cost of housing, compared to 26 percent of the residents of the Southeast region.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their community’s cost of housing include: persons age 30 to 49, persons with higher education levels, persons with sales or office support occupations and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to express dissatisfaction with the arts/cultural activities in their community. Just over four in

**Figure 8. Satisfaction with Cost of Housing by Community Size**



ten persons with at least a four year college degree (42%) are dissatisfied with the arts/cultural activities, compared to 36 percent of persons with less education.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their arts/cultural activities include persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 and persons age 40 to 49.

Residents of both the Panhandle and North Central regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to express dissatisfaction with the quality of housing in their community. Just under one-half of the residents of these two regions (47%) are dissatisfied with the quality of housing, compared to 31 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 500 to 999, persons age 40 to 49, persons with some college education (but not a four year degree) and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to express dissatisfaction with the Internet service in their community. Over one-third of persons with household incomes over \$100,000 are dissatisfied with their Internet service, compared to 29 percent of persons with household incomes less than \$40,000.

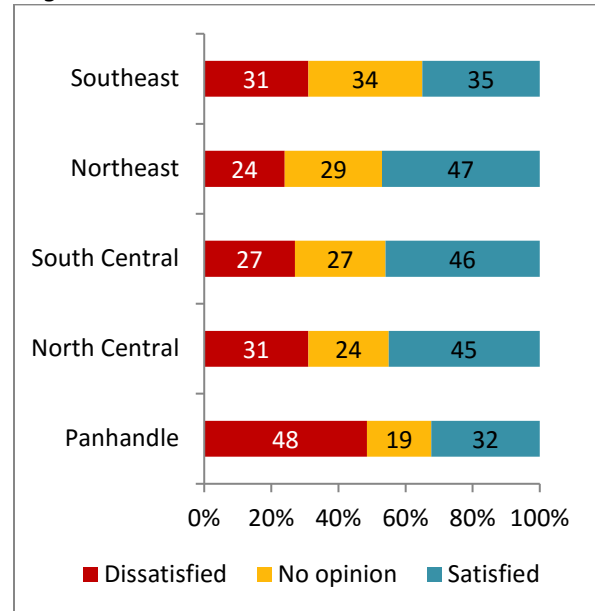
The other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with the Internet service in their community include: persons living in or near smaller communities, younger persons, and persons with at least some college education.

Residents of the Northeast region are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their community recycling. Almost four in ten residents of the Northeast region (39%) are dissatisfied with their community recycling, compared to 25 percent of persons living in the South Central region.

Other groups most likely to express dissatisfaction with their community recycling include: persons with the highest household incomes, persons age 30 to 49, and persons with the highest education levels.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their local government. Just under one-half of Panhandle residents (48%) are dissatisfied with their local government, compared to 24 percent of the residents of the Northeast region (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Satisfaction with Local Government by Region**



Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their local government include: persons with the lowest household incomes; persons age 30 and older; persons with less education; persons with sales or office support occupations; and persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations.

### 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 feel like a member of their community (69%), they belong in their community (67%), they have a good bond with others in their community (66%), they feel connected to their community (61%), people in the community are good at influencing each other (54%), the community helps them fulfill their needs (52%), and they can get what they need in their community (51%) (Table 2). Feelings are mixed

on whether or not they believe they have a say about what goes on in their community. Many rural Nebraskans neither agree nor disagree that they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community, they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their own community, they know how to help their community meet its goals, they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, they have goals for their community, and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for 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 larger 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. Over one-half of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (56%) agree that they can get what they need in this community, compared to four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations under 500 (40%).

However, persons living in or near the smallest communities are more likely than persons living

**Table 2. Opinions About Community**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can get what I need in this community.	9%	30%	11%	44%	7%
This community helps me fulfill my needs.	6	20	22	44	8
I feel like a member of this community.	4	10	17	51	18
I belong in this community.	3	9	21	48	19
I have a say about what goes on in my community.	8	22	31	32	7
People in this community are good at influencing each other.	2	11	33	46	9
I feel connected to this community.	4	13	22	47	13
I have a good bond with others in this community.	2	11	21	51	16
I can think of many ways to reach the goals of our community.	3	14	44	33	6
I can think of several approaches to reach my goals for my own community.	3	14	42	36	5
I know how to help my community meet its goals.	3	17	48	27	5
I am actively pursuing the goals set for my community.	5	21	51	19	4
I have goals for my community.	5	15	49	26	6
I am determined to achieve the goals I have for my community.	4	14	55	22	5

in or near larger communities to have an attachment to their community. Persons living in or near smaller communities are more likely than persons living in or near larger communities to feel like a member of 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 their community, and that they have a good bond with others in their community. At least two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations under 5,000 agree that they feel connected to their community. In comparison, just over one-half (51%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 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 they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community and that they know how to help their community meet its goals. Almost four in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999 (39%) agree that they know how to help their community meet its goals. In comparison, approximately three in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more agree with the statement.

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, that they have goals for their community, and that they are determined to achieve the goals they have for their community. Just over three in ten persons living in or near communities with populations of 5,000 or more agree they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, compared to 20 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities.

Residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to agree that they can get what they need in their community and that their community helps them fulfill their needs. Residents of the North Central region are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe they have a say about what goes on in their community. Over one-half of North Central residents (53%) agree that they have a say about what goes on in their community, compared to one-third of Panhandle residents. Panhandle residents are *less* likely than residents of the other regions to agree that they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community. Residents of the Southeast region are the group most likely to agree that they know how to help their community meet its goals.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to agree with all of the statements listed. Almost three-quarters of persons with the highest household incomes (74%) agree that they have a good bond with others in their community, compared to just under six in ten persons with the lowest household incomes (58%).

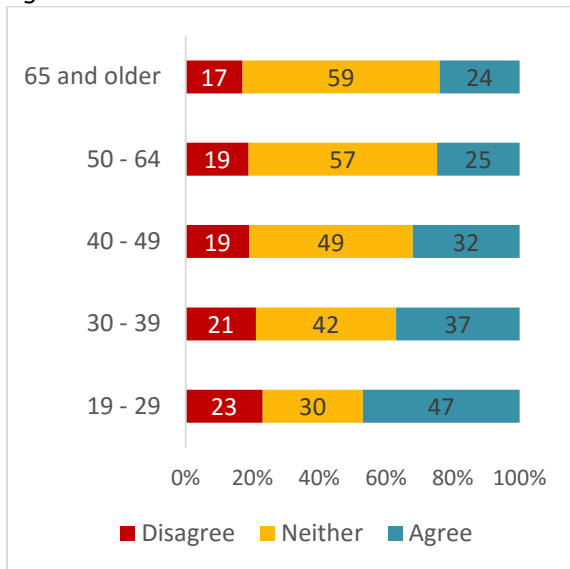
Younger persons are more likely than older persons to say they can get what they need in their community, their community helps them fulfill their needs, people in their community are good at influencing each other, they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community, they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their own community, they know how to help their community meet its goals, they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, they have goals for their community, and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for their community. Almost one-half of persons age 19 to 29 (47%) agree that they have goals

for their community, compared to approximately one-quarter of persons age 50 and older (Figure 10).

Males are more likely than females to agree that they can get what they need in their community, the community helps them fulfill their needs, they have a say about what goes on in their community, they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their community, they know how to help their community meet its goals, they are actively pursuing the goals set for their community, they have goals for their community and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for their community. Females are more likely than males to agree that people in their community are good at influencing each other.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to agree with most of the statements listed. As an example, just under three-quarters of persons with at least a four year degree (74%) agree that they feel like a member of their

**Figure 10.** I Have Goals for My Community by Age



community, compared to 59 percent of persons with a high school diploma or less education.

Both married persons and persons who have never married are the marital groups most likely to agree that they can get what they need in their community and that the community helps them fulfill their needs. Both married persons and widowed persons are the groups most likely to feel like a member of their community, that they belong in their community, they have a say about what goes on in their community, and people in their community are good at influencing each other. Widowed persons are more likely than other marital groups to agree that they feel connected to their community. Married persons are the group most likely to agree that they have a good bond with others in their community, they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community, and they have goals for their community. Persons who have never married join the married persons as the groups most likely to agree that they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their community, they know how to help their community meet its goals, and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for their community.

Persons with occupations in agriculture are the occupation group most likely to agree that they can get what they need in their community, they feel connected to their community, and they have goals for their community. Persons with management, professional or education occupations join this group as most likely to agree that they feel like a member of their community and 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 people in their community are good at influencing each other. Persons with healthcare



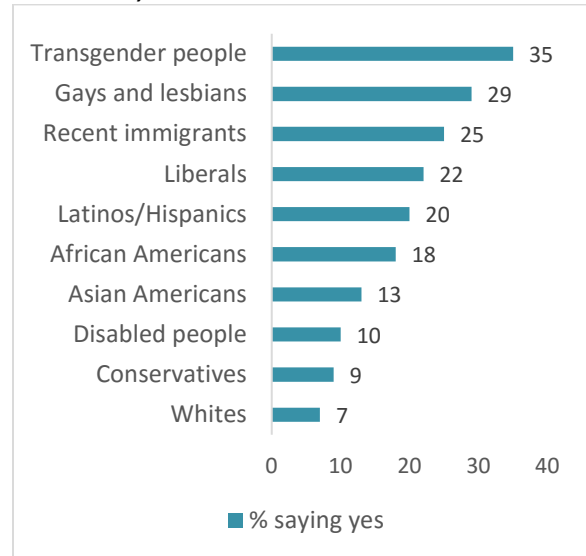
support or public safety occupations join this group as most likely to agree that they can think of many ways to reach the goals of their community. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the group most likely to agree that they can think of several approaches to reach their goals for their own community. Persons with occupations in agriculture join this group as most likely to agree that they know how to help their community meet its goals and they are determined to achieve the goals they have for 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 feel connected to the community and that they have a good bond with others in their community. As an example, almost seven in ten long-term residents (69%) agree that they have a good bond with others in their community, compared to 55 percent of newcomers. Newcomers are more likely than long-term residents to say that they can get what they need in their community.

Next, respondents were asked about discrimination in their community. Specifically, they were asked, “Generally speaking, do you think individuals in each of the following groups are discriminated against in your local community, or not?”

Some rural Nebraskans say that transgender people, gays and lesbians, and recent immigrants to the U.S. are discriminated against in their community. At least one-quarter say the following groups are discriminated against in their local community: transgender people (35%), gays and lesbians (29%), and recent immigrants to the U.S. (25%) (Figure 11).

**Figure 11. Groups Discriminated Against in Community**



The perceptions of discrimination in the community are examined by community size, region and various individual attributes (Appendix Table 9). Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to say that African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, recent immigrants, disabled people, gays and lesbians and transgender people are discriminated against in their local community. Just over one-third of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more (35%) say recent immigrants are discriminated against in their community, compared to 22 percent of persons living in or near the smallest communities.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to say that Asian Americans, recent immigrants, liberals, gays and lesbians and transgender people are discriminated against in their community. Residents of the Northeast region join the Panhandle residents as most likely to say Latinos are discriminated against in their community.

Persons age 40 to 49 are more likely than both younger and older persons to say African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, and gays and lesbians are discriminated against in their community. Persons age 30 to 39 join this group as most likely to say recent immigrants are discriminated against in their community. Persons under the age of 50 are most likely to say liberals are discriminated against in their community.

Persons with higher education levels are more likely than persons with less education to say Latinos, liberals and transgender people are discriminated against in their community. Persons with less than a four year degree are more likely than those with more education to say whites are discriminated against in their community.

Persons with sales or office support occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to say African Americans are discriminated against in their community. Persons with management, education or professional occupations join this group as most likely to say Asian Americans, Latinos, recent immigrants, and gays and lesbians face discrimination in their community. Persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations are the group most likely to say whites are discriminated against in their community. Persons with management, professional or education occupations are the group most likely to say transgender people face discrimination in their community.

Long-term residents are more likely than newcomers to the community to say whites and transgender people are discriminated against in their community.

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## Plans to Leave the Community

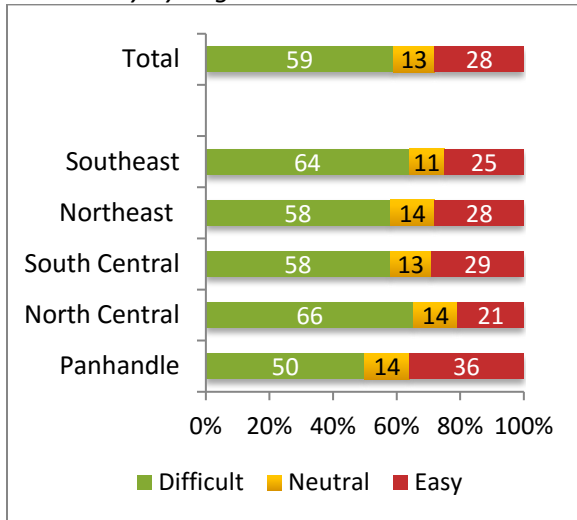
Next, respondents were asked a question about how easy or difficult it would be to leave their community. The exact question wording was “Assume you were to have a discussion in your household about leaving your community for a reasonably good opportunity elsewhere. Some people might be happy to live 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. Almost six in ten rural Nebraskans (59%) say it would be difficult to leave their community (Figure 12). Just under three in ten (28%) 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 10). Many differences 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. At least six in ten persons living in or near communities with populations under 10,000 believe it would be difficult to leave their community, compared to 49 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more.

Residents of both the North Central and Southeast regions are more likely than persons living in other regions of the state to say it would be difficult to leave their community. Just

**Figure 12. Difficulty or Ease of Leaving Community by Region**



over six in ten residents of these two regions say it would be difficult to leave their community, compared to 50 percent of Panhandle residents (Figure 12).

Other groups most likely to say it would be difficult to leave their community include: widowed persons, persons with occupations in agriculture, and long-term residents.

To determine rural Nebraskans' migration intentions, respondents were asked, "Do you plan to move from your community in the next year?" Response options included: yes, 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 of rural Nebraskans indicate they are planning to move from their community in the next year, 10 percent are uncertain and 83 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 (48%) plan to remain in the state, with 19 percent planning to move to

either the Lincoln or Omaha area and 29 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 11). Persons living in or near the largest communities are more likely than persons living in or near smaller communities to be planning to move from their community in the next year. Twelve percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more are planning to move from their community in the next year, compared to three percent of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 1,000 to 4,999.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be planning to move from their community. Fourteen percent are planning to move from their community in the next year (10 percent are planning to move outside the state), compared to four percent of the residents from the Southeast region. In addition, 13 percent of Panhandle residents are uncertain about their plans.

Other groups most likely to be planning to move from their community in the next year include: persons with lower household incomes, persons under the age of 65, and persons who are divorced or separated.

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.

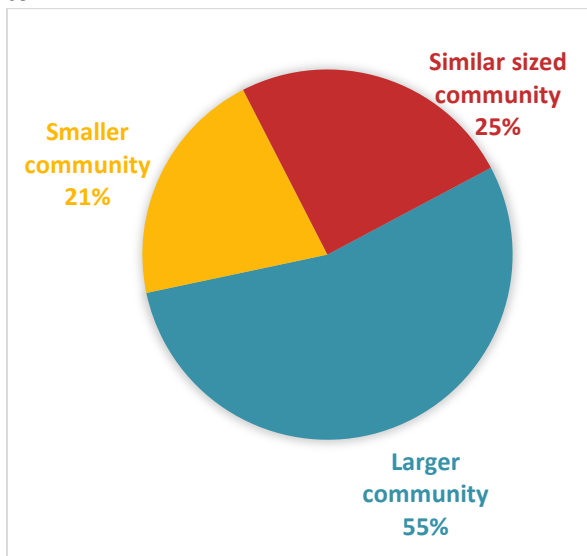
Most expected movers are planning to move to a larger community. Over one-half expected movers (55%) are planning to move to a community larger than their current one (Figure 13). Just over two in ten (21%) are planning to move to a community smaller than their current one and 25 percent are planning 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 12). Potential movers from the Southeast region are more likely than potential movers from other regions to be planning to move to a larger community.

The potential movers age 40 to 49 are the potential mover age group most likely to be planning to move to a larger community.

Just under one-half of the potential movers who are planning to leave the state (48%) expect to move to a larger community. Just over one-third of the potential movers planning to move to nonmetropolitan Nebraska (37%) expect to

**Figure 13.** Size of Community Planning to Move to



move to a larger community.

## Individual and Community Political Views

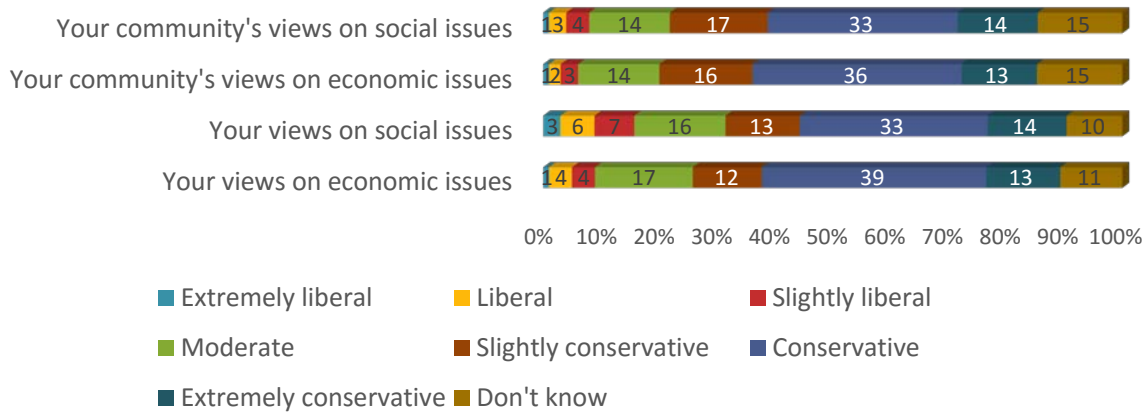
Respondents were also asked to rate the political views they hold as well as the views of their community on social and economic issues. The specific question wording was, “Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?” They were given 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-nine percent of rural Nebraskans have conservative views on social issues and 64 percent rate their community’s political views on social issues as conservative (Figure 14).

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 living in or near mid-sized communities are more likely than persons living in or near both smaller or larger communities to have conservative views on economic issues. Just over seven in ten persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 999 have conservative views on economic issues, compared to six in ten persons living in or near the largest communities.

The youngest persons are more likely than older persons to have conservative political views on

**Figure 14. Individual and Community Political Views**



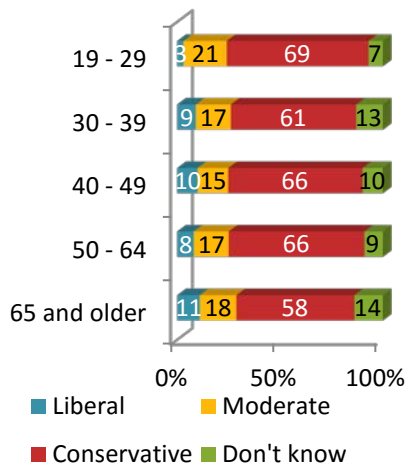
economic issues. Just under seven in ten persons age 19 to 29 (69%) rate their political views on economic issues as conservative, compared to 58 percent of persons age 65 and older (Figure 15).

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 seven in ten persons with at least a four-year degree (72%) have conservative views on economic issues, compared to 44 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: residents of the North Central region, residents of the South Central region, persons with higher household incomes, males, married persons, persons with occupations in agriculture and persons with construction, installation or maintenance occupations.

**Figure 15. Political Views on Economic Issues by Age**



Males are more likely than females to say they have conservative political views on social issues. Just over two-thirds of males (68%) have conservative views on social issues, compared to 53 percent of females.

Other groups most likely to have conservative views on social issues include: persons living in or near mid-sized communities, persons with higher household incomes, 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, over two-thirds of persons living in or near communities with populations ranging from 500 to 4,999 rate their community's political views on economic issues as conservative. In comparison, just over six in ten (61%) of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more rate their community's political views on economic issues as conservative.

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, younger persons, males, married persons, persons with the highest education levels, persons with occupations in agriculture and newcomers to the community.

## **Trends in Well-Being (1996 - 2019)**

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Comparisons are made between the well-being data collected this year to the 23 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?"

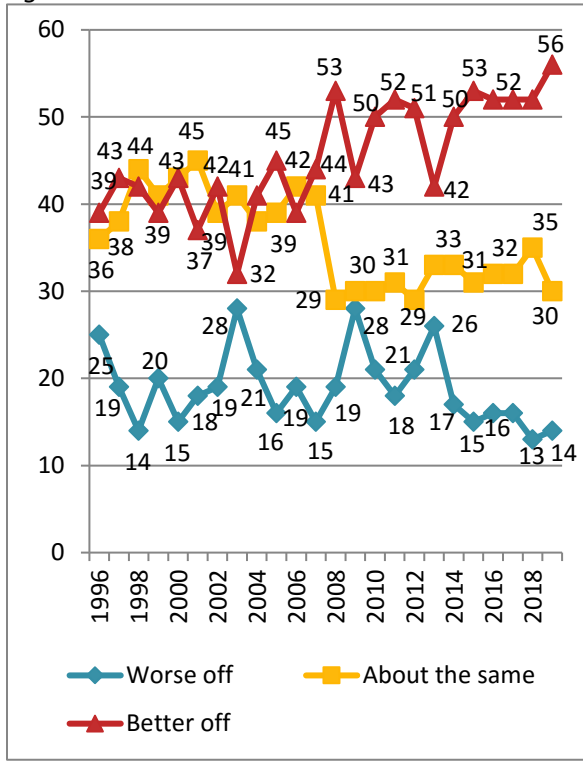
4. "Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives."

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 24 years, rural Nebraskans have generally given positive reviews about their current situation (Figure 16). 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 six 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.

This year, rural Nebraskans are more positive about their current situation than they have been across all 24 years of the study. The proportion believing they are better off than they were five years ago increased from 52 percent last year to 56 percent (the highest proportion across all 24 years of the study).

**Figure 16. Well-Being Compared to Five Years Ago: 1996 - 2019**

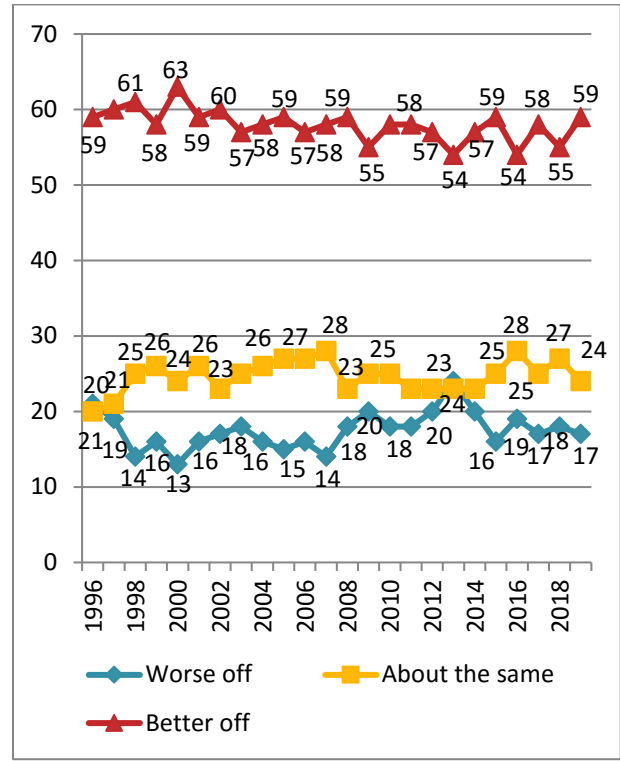


The proportion of rural Nebraskans who believe they are worse off than they were five years ago stayed about the same as last year (14 percent compared to 13 percent last year).

When asked to compare themselves to their parents when they were their age, the responses have been generally very stable over time (Figure 17). The proportion stating they are better off has averaged approximately 58 percent over the 24 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 18). The proportion saying they will be better off ten years from now has always been greater than

**Figure 17. Well-Being Compared to Parents: 1996 - 2019**

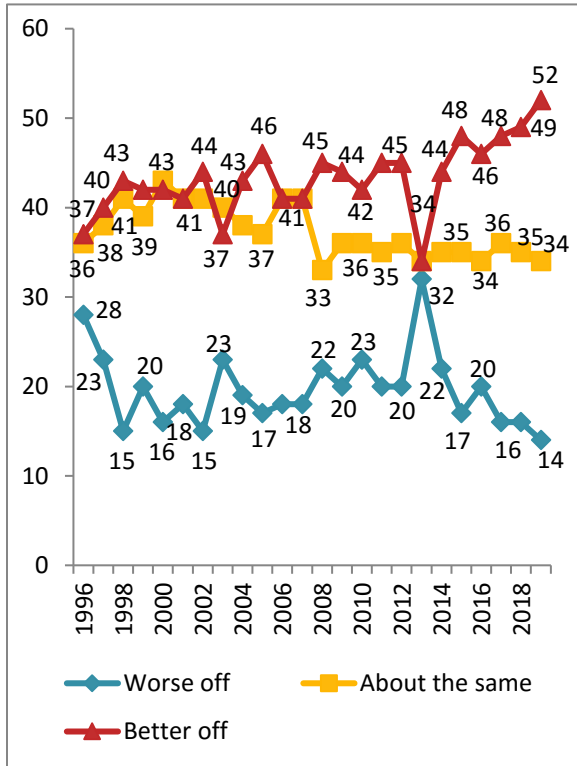


the proportion saying they will be worse off ten years from now. In fact, the gap between the two has gradually widened since 2013.

This year, rural Nebraskans' are more optimistic about their future than they have been in all 24 years of this study. Just over one-half of rural Nebraskans (52%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is an increase from 49 percent last year. The proportion believing they will be better off has averaged approximately 43 percent across all 24 years.

The proportion of respondents stating they will be worse off ten years from now remained about the same as the past three years. This proportion has averaged around 20 percent each year.

**Figure 18. Well-Being Ten Years from Now: 1996 - 2019**



The proportion stating they will be about the 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 eleven 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:

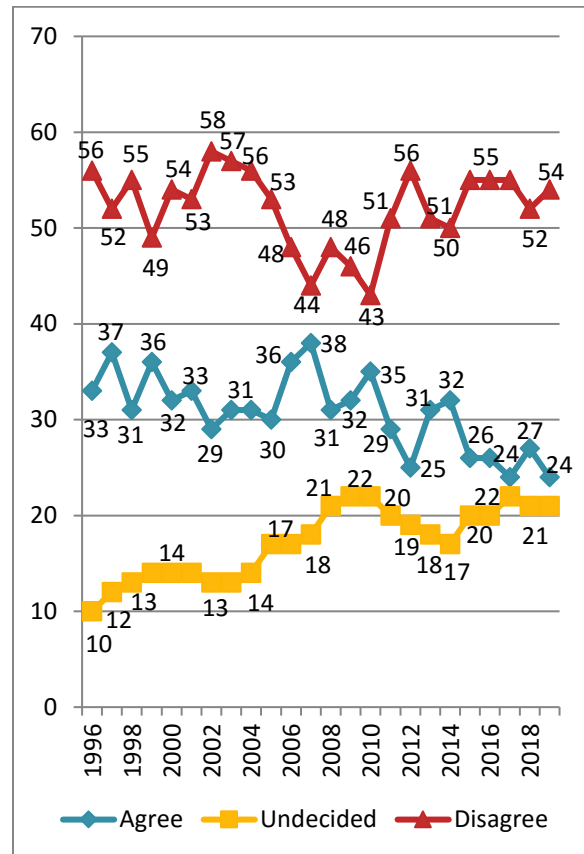
*“Life has changed so much in our modern world that most people are powerless to control their own lives.”*

Each year, more rural Nebraskans disagree that people are powerless to control their own lives than agree with that statement (Figure 19). 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 24 year period). However, the proportion then increased to 56 percent in 2012 before declining to 50 percent in 2014. It then increased to 55 percent in 2014, declined slightly to 52 percent last year before increasing slightly to 54 percent this year. The average proportion across all 24 years is 52 percent.

The proportion of rural Nebraskans that either strongly agree or agree with the statement has generally declined across all 24 years of the study. Starting at 33 percent in 1996, the proportion agreeing with the statement has declined to 24 percent this year (the lowest

**Figure 19. “...People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives”: 1996 - 2019**





proportion in all 24 years, also occurring in 2017). The average proportion has been approximately 31 percent.

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 21 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 3). 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.

Many items saw increases in the level of satisfaction this year as compared to last year: your day to day personal safety, your transportation, your general standard of living,

your friends, your education, clean water, your housing, your job satisfaction, your health, your job security, your ability to afford your residence, your spare time, your current income level, your ability to build assets/wealth, your job opportunities and your financial security during retirement. The financial items saw some of the largest increases. Satisfaction with job opportunities increased from 41 percent last year to 49 percent this year. Similarly, the proportion satisfied with their job security increased from 68 to 75 percent and the satisfaction with their financial security during retirement increased from 42 to 48 percent. Many of these proportions are the highest seen in the past 20 years.

### General Well-Being by Subgroups

In this section, the 2019 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).

Persons living in or near larger communities are more likely than persons living in or near the smallest communities to believe they are better off compared to five years ago and will be better off ten years from now. As an example, 59 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations of 10,000 or more believe they are better off compared to five years ago, compared to 48 percent of persons living in or near communities with populations less than 500.

Residents of both the South Central and Northeast regions are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to believe they are better off compared to five years ago. Residents of the Northeast and Southeast regions are the

**Table 3. Proportions of Respondents Very or Somewhat Satisfied with Each Factor, 1999 - 2019.\***

Item	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Your marriage	92	93	92	93	92	94	92	94	90	92	92	90	90	90	91	91	93	91	91	91	93
Your day to day personal safety	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87	88	87	87	84	89
Your transptn.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82	85	87	84	83	88
Your family	89	93	89	90	90	90	89	91	88	91	85	89	89	87	86	87	87	89	87	87	87
Your general quality of life	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	82	84	86	81	83	83	83	84	82	82	85
Greenery and open space	87	86	86	87	82	80	83	85	80	82	80	81	82	84	74	82	82	83	83	81	84
Clean air	NA	80	81	82	79	78	79	80	74	80	75	79	82	79	76	85	80	81	80	80	83
Your general std of living	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	79	83	79	79	80	80	80	80	78	83
Your friends	84	87	86	85	85	86	83	84	82	85	82	84	84	81	80	79	80	81	80	78	82
Your education	74	76	72	74	74	72	71	74	74	77	67	74	77	74	73	77	77	75	77	71	80
Clean water	NA	73	75	76	75	73	73	74	68	76	72	77	78	76	77	80	76	75	76	76	80
Your housing	80	80	78	78	79	77	78	76	73	77	73	76	77	74	74	76	77	75	72	73	77
Your job satisfaction	66	70	69	70	68	72	72	69	68	76	71	70	72	71	72	73	74	75	71	70	77
Your religion/spirituality	78	83	79	79	78	78	75	75	78	79	75	77	76	78	76	75	77	74	72	73	76
Your health	75	77	74	74	75	73	71	73	74	77	66	73	75	70	71	72	73	72	69	71	75
Your job security	59	68	66	65	62	66	65	66	64	73	59	66	67	67	65	73	72	71	70	68	75
Your ability to afford residence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	70	68	69	67	71
Your spare time	65	71	66	67	67	66	65	68	68	71	66	67	72	70	66	66	70	68	66	67	71
Your community	68	70	67	63	62	64	66	62	62	66	63	64	65	59	58	64	64	63	60	58	61
Your current income level	46	51	48	48	47	49	48	50	50	53	47	50	55	53	53	55	56	54	53	52	57
Your ability to bld assts/wealth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	51	50	51	50	56
Job opportunities	37	36	38	37	35	34	39	43	40	48	32	42	38	46	44	44	46	43	43	41	49
Fin. security in retirement	38	43	37	38	30	34	38	39	39	38	24	32	38	35	35	39	41	40	42	42	48

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

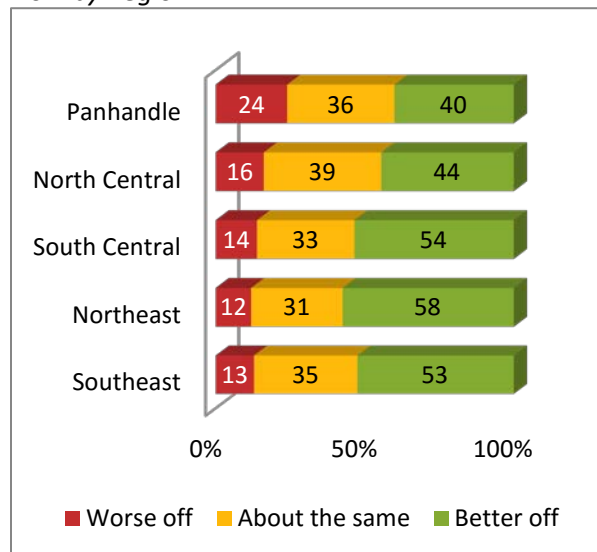
\* The proportions were calculated out of those answering the question. The respondents checking "does not apply" were not included in the calculations.

groups most likely to believe they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age. And, residents of the Northeast region are the group most likely to believe they will be better off ten years from now. Almost six in ten residents of the Northeast region (58%) believe they will be better off ten years from now, compared to 40 percent of the Panhandle residents (Figure 20). Almost one-quarter of Panhandle residents (24%) believe they will be worse off ten years from now.

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 (79%) believe they are much better off or better off than they were five years ago. However, just over one-third of persons age 65 and older (35%) share this opinion. Similarly, three-quarters of the youngest persons 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.

Other groups most likely to think they are

**Figure 20.** *Expected Well-Being Ten Years from Now by Region*



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 include persons with higher education levels and persons with the highest household incomes.

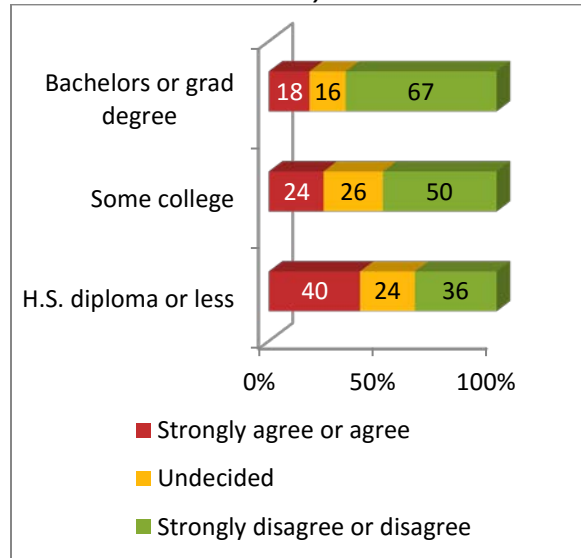
Males are more likely than females to think they are better off compared to their parents when they were their age. When comparing the marital groups, married persons are the group most likely to believe they are better off than they were five years ago. Widowed persons join married persons as those 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 think they will be better off ten years from now.

Persons with management, professional or education occupations are more likely than persons with different occupations to believe they are better off compared to five years ago. Persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations are the occupation group 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. Four in ten persons with a high school diploma or less education (40%) agree that people are powerless to control their own lives (Figure 21). However, less than one in five persons with at least a four-year college degree (18%) share this opinion.

**Figure 21. Belief that People are Powerless to Control Their Own Lives by Education Level**



Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to believe that people are powerless to control their own lives. Three in ten persons with the lowest household incomes (30%) agree that people are powerless to control their own lives, compared to just under one in five persons with the highest household incomes (18%).

The other groups most likely to believe people are powerless to control their own lives include: persons age 65 and older, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

### 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

(50%), their marriage (47%), greenery and open space (43%), their day to day personal safety (42%), and clean air (40%). Items receiving the highest proportion of very dissatisfied responses include: financial security during retirement (15%), current income level (9%), and their job opportunities (8%).

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 region as well as all of the individual characteristics examined. Residents of the Panhandle are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. One-half of the Panhandle residents are dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, compared to approximately one-third of residents of both the Northeast and Southeast regions.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Just over six in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (62%) report being dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement, compared to 22 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Persons between the ages of 40 and 49 are the age group most likely to be dissatisfied with their financial security during retirement. Just under one-half of persons age 40 to 49 (45%) 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, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to be dissatisfied with their current income level. Just over four in ten Panhandle residents (43%) are dissatisfied with their current income level, compared to one-quarter of Southeast residents (25%).

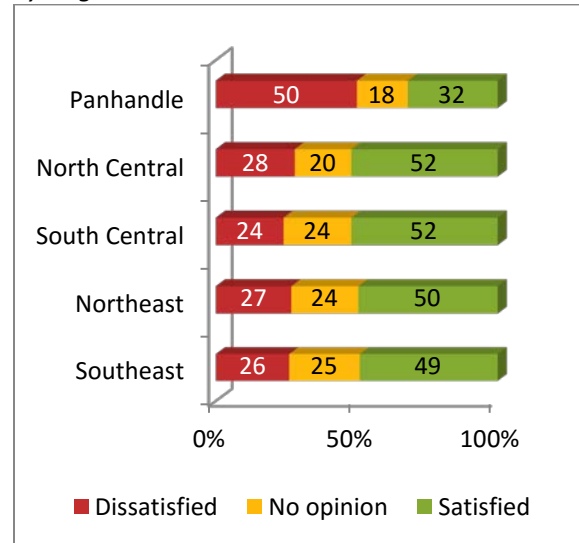
Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher household incomes to be dissatisfied with their current income level. Almost one-half of persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (49%) report being dissatisfied with their current income level, compared to 15 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to report being dissatisfied with their current income level include: persons age 40 to 64, females, persons without a four year degree, persons who are divorced or separated, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Panhandle residents are more likely than residents of other regions of the state to express dissatisfaction with their job opportunities. One-half of Panhandle residents (50%) report dissatisfaction with their job opportunities, compared to 24 percent of residents of the South Central region (Figure 22).

Persons with sales or office occupations are

**Figure 22. Satisfaction with Job Opportunities by Region**



more likely than persons with different occupations to express dissatisfaction with their job opportunities. Almost four in ten persons with these types of occupations (39%) are dissatisfied with their job opportunities, compared to 20 percent of persons with occupations in agriculture.

Other groups most likely to say they are dissatisfied with their job opportunities include: persons with the lowest household incomes, persons age 40 to 64, 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 express dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth. Just over four in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (44%) are dissatisfied with their ability to build assets/wealth. In comparison, only 12 percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more share this dissatisfaction.

Other groups most likely to express

dissatisfaction with their ability to build assets/wealth include: Panhandle residents, residents of the North Central region, persons age 50 to 64, persons without a four year degree, divorced or separated respondents, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

Persons with lower household incomes are more likely than persons with higher incomes to be dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence. Almost three in ten persons with household incomes under \$40,000 (28%) are dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence, compared to six percent of persons with household incomes of \$100,000 or more.

Other groups most likely to be dissatisfied with their ability to afford their residence include: persons living in or near larger communities, Panhandle residents, persons age 40 to 64, females, persons without a four year degree, divorced or separated respondents, 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). 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 \$75,000 or more (94%) are satisfied with their day to day personal safety, compared to 82 percent of persons with household incomes under \$40,000.

Other groups most likely to express satisfaction with their day to day personal safety include: persons with higher education levels, married persons, persons with food service or personal care occupations, and persons with

management, professional or education occupations.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to report satisfaction with their transportation. Over nine in ten persons with the highest household incomes (93%) are satisfied with their transportation, compared to 76 percent of persons with the lowest household incomes.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their transportation include: younger persons, persons with higher education levels, married persons, persons with sales or office support occupations, and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

Married persons are more likely than other marital groups to express satisfaction with their family. Over nine in ten married persons (92%) are satisfied with their family, compared to just over seven in ten persons of the other marital categories.

Other groups most likely to be satisfied with their family include: persons with higher household incomes, younger persons, persons with the highest education levels, persons with healthcare support or public safety occupations and persons with management, professional or education occupations.

Persons with higher household incomes are more likely than persons with lower incomes to be satisfied with their general quality of life. Over nine in ten persons with the highest household incomes (93%) report being satisfied with their general quality of life, compared to just under three-quarters of persons with the lowest household incomes (73%).

Other groups most likely to report satisfaction with their general quality of life include:

younger persons, persons with higher education levels, married persons, and persons with food service or personal care occupations.

## Conclusion

By many different measures, rural Nebraskans are positive about their community. Many rural Nebraskans rate their community favorably on its social dimensions. Most rural Nebraskans say it would be difficult to leave their community. Most rural Nebraskans have a positive attachment to their community. Most rural Nebraskans disagree that their community is powerless to control its 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 eight years when the gap between the two has widened. And, rural Nebraskans' optimism about the expected change in their community ten years from now has increased during the past eight years.

Many differences by community size are detected. 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. And, 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 have an 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. Rural Nebraskans are most satisfied with: fire protection, parks and recreation, library services, education (K-12), religious organizations, and law enforcement. On the other hand, at least one-third of rural Nebraskans are dissatisfied with the retail shopping, entertainment, streets and roads, restaurants, cost of housing, arts/cultural activities, and quality of housing in their community. The proportion of rural Nebraskans satisfied with many social services and entertainment services has decreased across all 23 years of the study. Declines in satisfaction levels across all 23 years are seen with nursing home care, medical care services, senior centers, mental health services, entertainment, retail shopping and restaurants.

Younger persons are more likely than older persons to have goals for their community, to know how to reach those goals and be actively pursuing them. This is a positive sign for rural communities.

Some rural Nebraskans say that transgender people, gays and lesbians, and recent immigrants to the U.S. are discriminated against in their community.

This year, rural Nebraskans are more positive about their current situation than they have been across all 24 years of the study. The proportion believing they are better off than they were five years ago increased from 52 percent last year to 56 percent (the highest proportion across all 24 years of the study). 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 six years when the gap between the two has widened.

Similarly, rural Nebraskans' are more optimistic about their future than they have been in all 24 years of this study. Just over one-half of rural Nebraskans (52%) believe they will be better off ten years from now. This is an increase from 49 percent last year. The proportion believing they will be better off has averaged approximately 43 percent across all 24 years. 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.

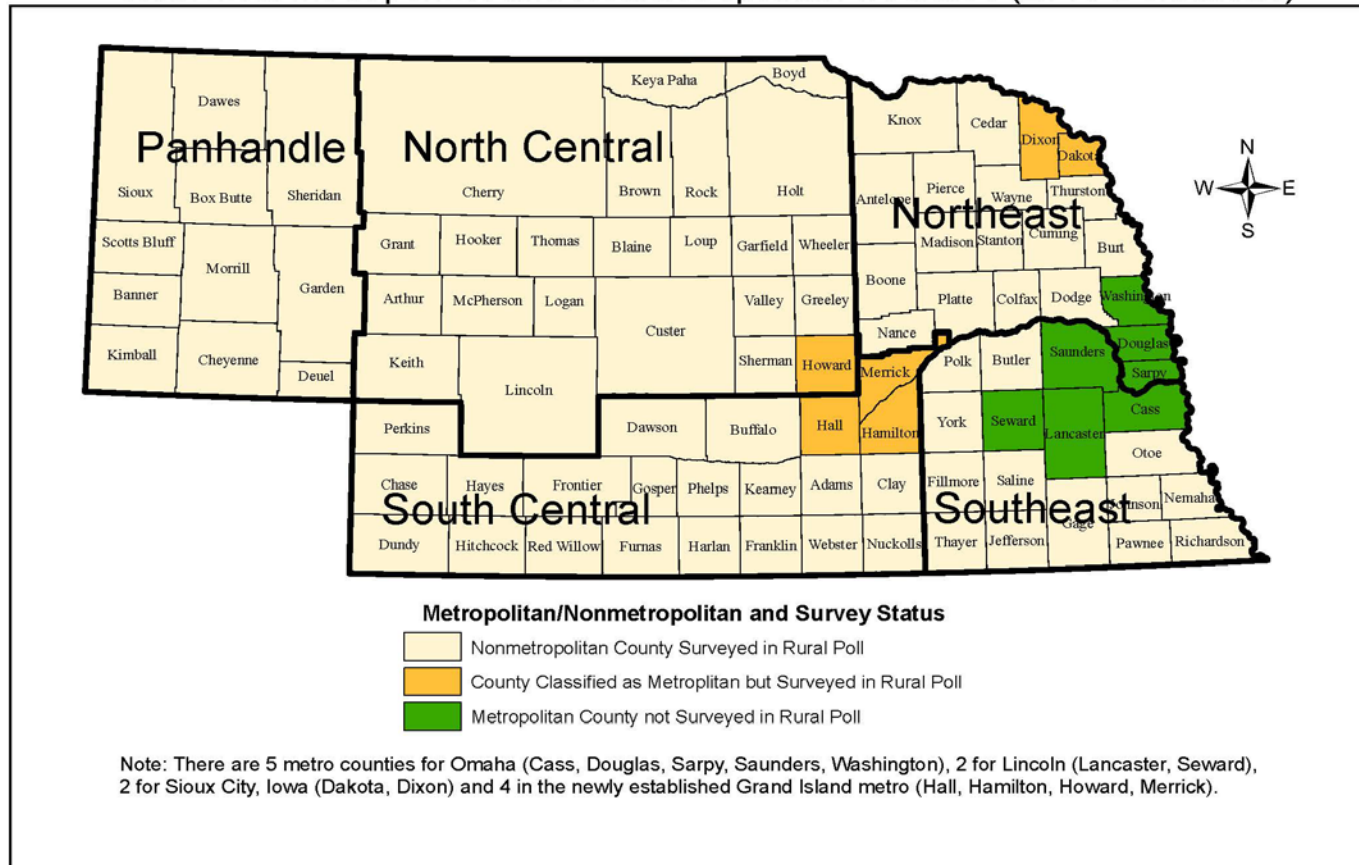
Following trends in previous years, rural Nebraskans are most satisfied with their marriage, family, friends, the outdoors, their safety and their general quality of life. They continue to be less satisfied with job opportunities, current income level, their ability to build assets/wealth and financial security during retirement. However, the satisfaction with many financial items increased compared to last year. Many of these proportions are the highest seen in the past 20 years.

In many measures, Panhandle residents are more likely than resident of other regions of the state to report dissatisfaction or pessimism.



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 Respondents<sup>1</sup> Compared to 2013 – 2017 American Community Survey 5 Year Average for Nebraska\***

	<b>2019 Poll</b>	<b>2018 Poll</b>	<b>2017 Poll</b>	<b>2016 Poll</b>	<b>2015 Poll</b>	<b>2014 Poll</b>	<b>2013 - 2017 ACS</b>
<b>Age : <sup>2</sup></b>							
20 - 39	32%	32%	32%	31%	31%	32%	32%
40 - 64	44%	44%	44%	45%	45%	46%	43%
65 and over	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	23%	25%
<b>Gender: <sup>3</sup></b>							
Female	55%	55%	56%	59%	58%	57%	51%
Male	45%	46%	44%	41%	42%	43%	49%
<b>Education: <sup>4</sup></b>							
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	0.3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade (no diploma)	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%
High school diploma (or equiv.)	15%	18%	18%	21%	22%	18%	32%
Some college, no degree	18%	23%	22%	21%	23%	23%	26%
Associate degree	24%	17%	16%	19%	15%	16%	11%
Bachelors degree	29%	25%	25%	23%	24%	24%	14%
Graduate or professional degree	13%	13%	16%	14%	13%	16%	6%
<b>Household Income: <sup>5</sup></b>							
Less than \$20,000	7%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	16%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	15%	18%	18%	22%	18%	22%	22%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	18%	22%	26%	22%	23%	25%	19%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	16%	17%	12%	14%	15%	13%	12%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	19%	33%	34%	32%	32%	29%	13%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	16%	*** <sup>6</sup>	***	***	***	***	12%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5%	***	***	***	***	***	3%
\$200,000 or more	3%	***	***	***	***	***	3%
<b>Marital Status: <sup>7</sup></b>							
Married	70%	71%	68%	69%	68%	68%	62%
Never married	12%	10%	13%	11%	13%	12%	18%
Divorced/separated	9%	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	12%
Widowed/widower	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%

<sup>1</sup> Data from the Rural Polls have been weighted by age.

<sup>2</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 20 years of age and over.

<sup>4</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey universe is non-metro population 18 years of age and over.

<sup>5</sup> 2013-2017 American Community Survey universe is all non-metro households.

<sup>6</sup> Income categories for the Rural Polls were expanded in 2019. \$75,000 or more was the largest category before then.

<sup>7</sup> 2013-2017 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**

<b>Communities across the nation are undergoing change. When you think about this past year, would you say...</b>				
<b>My community has changed for the</b>				
	<u>Worse</u>	<u>No Change</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Significance</u>
<b>Total</b>	20	44	36	
	<i>Percentages</i>			
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1644)		
Less than 500	27	53	20	
500 - 999	15	55	30	
1,000 - 4,999	16	41	43	$\chi^2 = 66.07^*$ (.000)
5,000 - 9,999	26	32	42	
10,000 and up	19	42	40	
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1713)		
Panhandle	37	41	22	
North Central	35	36	29	
South Central	16	45	39	$\chi^2 = 100.23^*$ (.000)
Northeast	12	44	44	
Southeast	17	51	32	
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1573)		
Under \$40,000	23	53	24	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	21	45	34	$\chi^2 = 53.04^*$ (.000)
\$75,000 - \$99,999	15	38	47	
\$100,000 and over	16	38	46	
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1719)		
19 - 29	9	36	56	
30 - 39	16	46	38	
40 - 49	21	43	36	$\chi^2 = 77.68^*$ (.000)
50 - 64	23	46	32	
65 and older	27	47	27	
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1688)		
Male	18	46	37	$\chi^2 = 2.80$ (.247)
Female	21	43	36	
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1678)		
Married	19	42	39	
Never married	15	50	35	
Divorced/separated	27	47	27	$\chi^2 = 17.38^*$ (.008)
Widowed	23	46	31	
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1653)		
H.S. diploma or less	18	60	23	
Some college	24	42	34	$\chi^2 = 54.80^*$ (.000)
Bachelors or grad degree	16	40	44	
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1208)		
Mgt, prof or education	14	39	47	
Sales or office support	24	41	36	
Constrn, inst or maint	20	44	36	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	7	68	25	
Agriculture	23	48	29	
Food serv/pers. care	17	54	29	
Hlthcare supp/safety	22	41	37	$\chi^2 = 56.07^*$ (.000)
Other	33	37	30	
<b>Yrs Lived in Community</b>		(n = 1584)		
Five years or less	6	45	50	$\chi^2 = 40.57^*$ (.000)
More than five years	22	43	35	

\* 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**

<i>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?</i>				
	<u>Worse Place</u>	<u>About the same</u>	<u>Better Place</u>	<u>Significance</u>
<b>Total</b>	20	52	28	
<i>Percentages</i>				
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1641)		
Less than 500	27	59	14	
500 - 999	22	57	21	
1,000 - 4,999	14	53	33	$\chi^2 = 59.91^*$ (.000)
5,000 - 9,999	21	49	30	
10,000 and up	21	45	34	
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1712)		
Panhandle	29	56	15	
North Central	24	53	23	
South Central	18	49	33	$\chi^2 = 35.66^*$ (.000)
Northeast	17	51	32	
Southeast	19	55	26	
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1570)		
Under \$40,000	21	58	21	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	22	53	25	$\chi^2 = 33.74^*$ (.000)
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16	46	39	
\$100,000 and over	19	47	34	
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1717)		
19 - 29	12	42	46	
30 - 39	23	43	34	
40 - 49	22	51	28	$\chi^2 = 77.61^*$ (.000)
50 - 64	22	55	23	
65 and older	19	62	19	
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1686)		
Male	20	52	28	$\chi^2 = 0.02$ (.989)
Female	20	52	29	
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1675)		
Married	19	51	30	
Never married	18	47	35	
Divorced/separated	24	59	17	$\chi^2 = 22.95^*$ (.001)
Widowed	18	63	19	
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1651)		
H.S. diploma or less	18	67	15	
Some college	23	53	24	$\chi^2 = 70.26^*$ (.000)
Bachelors or grad degree	18	44	38	
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1207)		
Mgt, prof or education	17	46	37	
Sales or office support	22	43	35	
Constrn, inst or maint	19	59	22	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	18	58	24	
Agriculture	22	54	24	
Food serv/pers. care	20	66	15	
Hlthcare supp/safety	22	43	35	$\chi^2 = 38.95^*$ (.000)
Other	37	53	10	
<b>Yrs Lived in Community</b>		(n = 1581)		
Five years or less	15	52	33	$\chi^2 = 4.64$ (.098)
More than five years	21	51	29	

\* 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>	
<b>Total</b>	9	13	78		14	23	63		12	19	69
	<i>Percentages</i>										
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1634)				(n = 1612)				(n = 1615)		
Less than 500	8	16	76		17	20	63		14	18	68
500 - 999	5	14	81		11	27	62		12	25	63
1,000 - 4,999	8	9	84	$\chi^2 =$	9	17	74	$\chi^2 =$	9	12	78
5,000 - 9,999	9	12	79	20.45*	15	25	60	36.27*	21	10	69
10,000 and up	11	14	75	(.009)	15	27	58	(.000)	10	27	63
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1702)				(n = 1677)				(n = 1683)		
Panhandle	12	19	69		17	33	50		21	21	59
North Central	7	10	83		13	22	65		12	21	67
South Central	9	11	80	$\chi^2 =$	14	22	65	$\chi^2 =$	11	21	68
Northeast	7	13	80	19.02*	11	23	66	18.77*	10	17	73
Southeast	10	16	74	(.015)	16	19	65	(.016)	12	15	73
<b>Individual Attributes</b>											
<i>Income Level</i>	(n = 1557)				(n = 1539)				(n = 1546)		
Under \$40,000	15	16	70		16	25	60		12	19	69
\$40,000 - \$74,999	9	15	77	$\chi^2 =$	12	26	62	$\chi^2 =$	14	21	65
\$75,000 - \$99,999	6	11	83	35.72*	13	22	65	11.36	9	23	68
\$100,000 and over	5	9	86	(.000)	13	18	69	(.078)	10	14	76
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1706)				(n = 1682)				(n = 1686)		
19 - 29	9	5	86		9	27	64		9	24	68
30 - 39	6	13	81		15	23	62		10	19	71
40 - 49	10	13	77	$\chi^2 =$	14	21	66	$\chi^2 =$	12	19	69
50 - 64	9	16	75	24.71*	15	23	62	9.89	15	19	66
65 and older	9	16	75	(.002)	15	22	63	(.273)	14	16	70
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1677)				(n = 1654)				(n = 1657)		
Male	8	12	80	$\chi^2 =$	11	26	63	$\chi^2 =$	10	20	71
Female	9	14	77	2.87	16	20	64	16.18*	14	18	67
				(.238)				(.000)			(.012)

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 = 1666)				(n = 1644)				(n = 1648)			
Married	7	12	81		13	21	65		11	18	71	
Never married	13	11	76	$\chi^2 =$	9	33	59	$\chi^2 =$	10	24	66	$\chi^2 =$
Divorced/separated	16	22	63	32.42*	23	25	52	30.95*	22	22	56	24.72*
Widowed	8	14	77	(.000)	14	17	69	(.000)	14	15	71	(.000)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1637)				(n = 1615)				(n = 1618)			
H.S. diploma or less	12	22	66	$\chi^2 =$	20	24	56	$\chi^2 =$	15	19	66	$\chi^2 =$
Some college	10	13	77	40.03*	14	25	61	18.47*	13	21	66	10.31*
Bachelors degree	6	9	84	(.000)	11	21	68	(.001)	10	18	73	(.036)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1206)				(n = 1194)				(n = 1200)			
Mgt, prof or education	5	11	84		11	20	70		10	17	73	
Sales or office support	15	15	71		15	13	71		12	20	68	
Constrn, inst or maint	7	9	84		12	26	62		10	11	79	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	7	12	81		12	24	64		10	21	69	
Agriculture	7	12	82	$\chi^2 =$	9	24	67	$\chi^2 =$	9	23	69	$\chi^2 =$
Food serv/pers. care	2	24	73	81.38*	26	42	32	55.29*	25	15	60	44.80*
Hlthcare supp/safety	8	9	83	(.000)	12	22	66	(.000)	13	17	70	(.000)
Other	37	37	27		40	27	33		27	47	27	
<i>Yrs Lived in Comm.</i>	(n = 1568)			$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1550)			$\chi^2 =$	(n = 1554)			$\chi^2 =$
Five years or less	9	7	84	6.85*	15	20	66	1.85	13	23	65	2.55
More than five years	8	13	78	(.033)	13	24	63	(.397)	12	19	70	(.279)

\*

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

*Appendix Table 5. 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>
<b>Total</b>	63	21	15	
	<i>Percentages</i>			
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1643)		
Less than 500	47	23	30	
500 - 999	58	34	8	
1,000 - 4,999	68	22	10	
5,000 - 9,999	67	21	13	$\chi^2 = 95.32^*$
10,000 and up	69	16	15	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1717)		
Panhandle	51	28	21	
North Central	63	17	19	
South Central	68	20	13	
Northeast	63	20	17	$\chi^2 = 25.58^*$
Southeast	63	25	12	(.001)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1574)		
Under \$40,000	57	25	18	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	56	25	19	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	69	19	13	$\chi^2 = 55.80^*$
\$100,000 and over	78	13	9	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1721)		
19 - 29	69	21	10	
30 - 39	63	21	17	
40 - 49	68	17	16	
50 - 64	64	22	15	$\chi^2 = 25.18^*$
65 and older	55	26	19	(.001)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1693)		
Male	66	18	16	$\chi^2 = 10.44^*$
Female	61	24	15	(.005)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1681)		
Married	66	19	15	
Never married	62	23	15	
Divorced/separated	53	27	19	$\chi^2 = 19.63^*$
Widowed	52	32	16	(.003)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1651)		
H.S. diploma or less	47	31	22	
Some college	57	27	17	$\chi^2 = 97.27^*$
Bachelors degree	76	13	11	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1206)		
Mgt, prof, education	71	17	11	
Sales/office support	71	13	16	
Const, inst or maint	63	26	11	
Prodn/trans/warehs	60	22	18	
Agriculture	64	15	21	
Food serv/pers. care	42	42	17	
Hlthcare supp/safety	71	20	9	$\chi^2 = 42.22^*$
Other	57	23	20	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1583)		
Five years or less	65	25	10	$\chi^2 = 6.43^*$
More than five years	64	20	16	(.040)

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

**Appendix Table 6. 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	58	14	28
Entertainment	53	18	29
Streets and roads	53	5	42
Restaurants	46	11	43
Cost of housing	42	15	43
Arts/cultural activities	39	34	27
Quality of housing	38	16	46
Internet service	32	11	57
Community recycling	31	23	46
Local government	30	27	43
Public transportation services	30	50	20
Mental health services	29	48	23
Cellular phone service	24	10	66
Medical care services	22	14	64
Nursing home care	22	38	40
Child day care services	20	47	34
Law enforcement	16	15	69
Senior centers	15	42	43
Access to higher education (college, technical, etc.)	12	25	63
Sewage/waste disposal	12	23	65
Education (K - 12)	12	18	70
Parks and recreation	11	11	79
Head Start or early childhood education programs	9	48	44
Civic/nonprofit organizations	8	44	49
Library services	7	20	73
Religious organizations	5	26	69
Fire protection	2	9	89

\* 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 7. 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>											
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1663)			(n = 1663)			(n = 1660)			(n = 1672)		
Less than 500	48	28	24	44	28	28	52	6	42	36	13	51
500 - 999	55	23	23	62	23	15	58	5	37	53	16	31
1,000 - 4,999	58	12	31	56	17	27	49	4	47	52	9	40
5,000 - 9,999	73	8	19	53	18	30	50	12	39	51	12	37
10,000 and over	60	8	32	51	13	36	55	4	41	44	9	48
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 93.17^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 58.37^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 21.23^* (.007)$			$\chi^2 = 41.96^* (.000)$		
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1736)			(n = 1734)			(n = 1727)			(n = 1745)		
Panhandle	74	14	12	52	25	23	62	7	31	46	15	40
North Central	67	14	19	58	17	24	54	5	42	45	10	46
South Central	56	10	34	47	17	37	47	6	48	43	9	48
Northeast	54	16	30	54	17	29	59	4	36	48	10	42
Southeast	53	21	26	58	21	21	47	6	47	49	17	35
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 60.72^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 35.01^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 30.11^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 26.62^* (.001)$		
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1591)			(n = 1592)			(n = 1586)			(n = 1600)		
Under \$40,000	59	14	27	50	22	28	57	6	37	44	13	43
\$40,000 - \$74,999	60	14	26	56	17	27	50	6	44	48	10	42
\$75,000 - \$99,999	50	21	29	51	18	32	52	4	45	46	9	45
\$100,000 and over	62	9	30	53	14	33	53	5	42	51	8	41
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 25.13^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 13.21^* (.040)$			$\chi^2 = 7.08 (.314)$			$\chi^2 = 8.20 (.224)$		
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1742)			(n = 1741)			(n = 1733)			(n = 1749)		
19 - 29	56	15	30	59	12	30	43	3	54	54	7	39
30 - 39	62	14	24	56	11	33	52	5	44	47	9	45
40 - 49	60	13	27	61	12	27	60	5	35	50	10	41
50 - 64	55	15	30	50	22	28	55	6	39	43	14	43
65 and over	59	14	27	41	31	29	51	7	42	40	14	47
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 5.31 (.724)$			$\chi^2 = 80.96^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 30.52^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 25.21^* (.001)$		
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1672)			(n = 1673)			(n = 1666)			(n = 1682)		
H.S. diploma or less	60	14	26	53	23	24	55	7	38	42	13	46
Some college	59	16	24	53	22	25	57	5	38	49	12	39
College grad	56	12	32	53	12	35	48	5	47	45	9	46
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 13.14^* (.011)$			$\chi^2 = 37.21^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 16.42^* (.002)$			$\chi^2 = 11.52^* (.021)$		
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1224)			(n = 1222)			(n = 1222)			(n = 1228)		
Mgt, prof, education	57	13	30	53	12	35	55	4	41	45	9	46
Sales/office support	64	8	28	62	13	25	50	2	48	53	9	38
Const, inst or maint	59	16	25	56	21	23	51	6	44	53	10	37
Prodn/trans/warehs	57	12	31	41	33	27	54	13	33	38	16	46
Agriculture	58	19	23	43	22	36	40	7	53	41	12	47
Food serv/pers. care	51	21	28	48	20	33	62	0	39	34	15	51
Hlthcare supp/safety	59	12	29	68	8	24	48	9	43	58	8	34
Other	63	13	23	77	17	7	69	3	28	73	13	13
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 15.05 (.375)$			$\chi^2 = 69.78^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 38.97^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 34.65^* (.002)$		

\* 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 continued.

	<i>Cost of housing</i>			<i>Arts/cultural activities</i>			<i>Quality 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>											
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1667)			(n = 1668)			(n = 1668)			(n = 1668)		
Less than 500	22	19	59	41	42	18	42	15	43	36	10	54
500 - 999	30	22	49	51	41	8	46	18	35	39	14	47
1,000 - 4,999	35	13	52	37	36	27	32	15	53	34	9	57
5,000 - 9,999	42	18	40	39	31	30	42	14	44	31	15	54
10,000 and over	61	10	29	35	30	35	38	15	47	26	12	63
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 162.07^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 68.65^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 20.91^* (.007)$			$\chi^2 = 24.46^* (.002)$		
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1737)			(n = 1737)			(n = 1737)			(n = 1738)		
Panhandle	38	19	44	45	29	26	47	17	37	34	7	59
North Central	37	14	49	41	39	21	47	15	39	29	11	59
South Central	50	12	38	34	32	35	37	13	50	34	11	55
Northeast	46	14	40	41	36	24	37	17	46	29	12	59
Southeast	26	19	55	43	37	20	31	18	51	34	12	55
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 53.36^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 34.92^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 24.72^* (.002)$			$\chi^2 = 7.30 (.505)$		
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1594)			(n = 1595)			(n = 1595)			(n = 1597)		
Under \$40,000	42	18	40	33	40	28	38	22	40	29	18	53
\$40,000 - \$74,999	43	15	42	42	35	23	41	14	45	31	11	58
\$75,000 - \$99,999	48	9	43	36	31	33	41	15	44	31	10	59
\$100,000 and over	42	11	47	43	32	26	37	11	52	36	5	60
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 16.06^* (.013)$			$\chi^2 = 18.40^* (.005)$			$\chi^2 = 23.30^* (.001)$			$\chi^2 = 36.83^* (.000)$		
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1741)			(n = 1746)			(n = 1746)			(n = 1744)		
19 - 29	46	5	49	39	35	26	36	7	57	34	7	59
30 - 39	52	10	39	41	32	27	41	16	44	39	9	53
40 - 49	49	10	41	47	29	24	51	12	37	36	9	56
50 - 64	41	17	42	38	37	25	37	18	45	33	10	57
65 and over	28	28	45	30	39	31	28	23	49	21	19	60
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 112.53^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 26.91^* (.001)$			$\chi^2 = 76.38^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 53.62^* (.000)$		
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1673)			(n = 1677)			(n = 1675)			(n = 1675)		
H.S. diploma or less	39	23	38	36	44	20	32	23	46	27	20	53
Some college	42	16	42	36	41	23	43	16	41	34	11	55
College grad	44	10	46	42	25	33	37	12	51	31	8	61
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 26.27^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 52.97^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 30.49^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 34.27^* (.000)$		
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1225)			(n = 1226)			(n = 1223)			(n = 1231)		
Mgt, prof, education	45	9	47	38	30	32	42	12	46	38	6	56
Sales/office support	60	16	25	45	33	22	49	11	40	34	10	56
Const, inst or maint	49	11	40	32	48	19	32	10	58	30	11	59
Prodn/trans/warehs	48	13	39	30	41	29	28	22	49	31	14	55
Agriculture	39	16	45	42	35	23	29	17	53	38	11	52
Food serv/pers. care	59	8	33	40	30	30	58	18	25	33	5	63
Hlthcare supp/safety	45	9	46	47	31	22	48	11	42	33	7	59
Other	37	17	47	73	20	7	58	16	26	40	10	50
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	$\chi^2 = 37.16^* (.001)$			$\chi^2 = 43.18^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 47.11^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 14.07 (.444)$		

\* 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 continued.

	<i>Community recycling</i>			<i>Local government</i>		
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>
	<i>Percentages</i>					
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1664)			(n = 1664)	
Less than 500	30	28	41	34	27	39
500 - 999	28	32	40	32	28	40
1,000 - 4,999	32	20	49	27	29	45
5,000 - 9,999	29	22	49	35	24	42
10,000 and over	33	20	47	28	26	46
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 21.55^* (.006)$			$\chi^2 = 10.58 (.227)$	
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1737)			(n = 1736)	
Panhandle	34	23	43	48	19	32
North Central	29	25	46	31	24	45
South Central	25	24	51	27	27	46
Northeast	39	22	40	24	29	47
Southeast	30	22	48	31	34	35
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 25.42^* (.001)$			$\chi^2 = 49.86^* (.000)$	
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1593)			(n = 1592)	
Under \$40,000	32	26	42	35	29	37
\$40,000 - \$74,999	26	25	49	29	31	40
\$75,000 - \$99,999	33	22	45	22	29	49
\$100,000 and over	37	20	43	31	20	50
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 15.26^* (.018)$			$\chi^2 = 31.76^* (.000)$	
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1742)			(n = 1744)	
19 - 29	25	33	43	20	41	39
30 - 39	39	21	40	33	25	42
40 - 49	38	20	42	32	25	43
50 - 64	33	21	47	32	25	43
65 and over	22	22	56	30	23	47
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 53.29^* (.000)$			$\chi^2 = 38.42^* (.000)$	
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1673)			(n = 1672)	
H.S. diploma or less	24	27	49	35	29	36
Some college	31	25	44	30	33	37
College grad	34	20	46	27	21	52
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 11.92^* (.018)$			$\chi^2 = 43.16^* (.000)$	
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1225)			(n = 1225)	
Mgt, prof, education	34	22	44	26	24	51
Sales/office support	32	19	49	35	30	36
Const, inst or maint	24	33	43	36	22	42
Prodn/trans/warehs	31	21	49	20	31	49
Agriculture	25	27	48	29	31	40
Food serv/pers. care	33	30	38	28	35	38
Hlthcare supp/safety	34	29	38	29	28	43
Other	67	10	23	43	40	17
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>		$\chi^2 = 35.88^* (.001)$			$\chi^2 = 29.94^* (.008)$	

\* 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 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>							
<b>Total</b>	39	11	51		26	22	52	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1671)				(n = 1668)			
Less than 500	50	11	40		31	23	47	
500 - 999	37	18	45		27	26	47	
1,000 - 4,999	38	10	52		22	20	59	
5,000 - 9,999	40	12	48	$\chi^2 = 34.91^*$	22	27	51	$\chi^2 = 17.93^*$
10,000 and up	34	10	56	(.000)	28	22	51	(.022)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1740)				(n = 1734)			
Panhandle	53	12	36		36	22	42	
North Central	46	12	43		25	28	48	
South Central	34	10	56		24	21	55	
Northeast	34	11	55	$\chi^2 = 35.35^*$	22	24	54	$\chi^2 = 23.20^*$
Southeast	42	12	46	(.000)	30	19	51	(.003)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1599)				(n = 1592)			
Under \$40,000	50	12	38		34	19	47	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	40	13	47		29	28	44	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	33	9	58	$\chi^2 = 54.77^*$	21	19	61	$\chi^2 = 51.02^*$
\$100,000 and over	31	8	62	(.000)	19	21	61	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1746)				(n = 1743)			
19 - 29	27	5	68		20	13	66	
30 - 39	28	10	62		23	18	59	
40 - 49	40	12	48		27	24	49	
50 - 64	42	12	46	$\chi^2 = 89.04^*$	28	26	46	$\chi^2 = 46.21^*$
65 and older	49	14	37	(.000)	29	27	44	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1718)				(n = 1713)			
Male	31	12	58	$\chi^2 = 38.66^*$	21	23	56	$\chi^2 = 17.40^*$
Female	45	10	45	(.000)	30	22	49	(.000)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1683)				(n = 1677)			
High school diploma or less	45	16	39		32	28	40	They feel
Some college	45	12	44	$\chi^2 = 68.33^*$	30	23	47	$\chi^2 = 45.90^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	30	8	62	(.000)	19	20	61	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1706)				(n = 1701)			
Married	37	10	53		22	23	55	
Never married	35	10	56		26	18	56	
Divorced/separated	52	15	34	$\chi^2 = 32.61^*$	44	23	34	$\chi^2 = 43.61^*$
Widowed	47	15	39	(.000)	29	25	46	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1227)				(n = 1229)			
Mgt, prof or education	31	12	57		19	23	58	
Sales or office support	47	7	46		35	22	42	
Constrn, inst or maint	34	12	54		26	20	54	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	29	14	57		22	34	44	
Agriculture	30	9	61		19	22	59	
Food serv/pers. care	24	22	54		12	37	51	
Hlthcare supp/safety	42	6	52	$\chi^2 = 33.87^*$	25	14	61	$\chi^2 = 71.75^*$
Other	47	13	40	(.002)	65	19	16	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1605)				(n = 1601)			
Five years or less	31	11	58	$\chi^2 = 8.14^*$	23	22	55	$\chi^2 = 1.26$
More than five years	40	11	49	(.017)	26	23	51	(.534)

\* 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>							
<b>Total</b>	15	17	69		12	21	67	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1670)				(n = 1651)			
Less than 500	14	13	73		12	19	69	
500 - 999	12	13	76		10	22	69	
1,000 - 4,999	11	14	76		10	20	71	
5,000 - 9,999	16	18	66	$\chi^2 = 40.85^*$	11	28	61	$\chi^2 = 15.40$
10,000 and up	19	22	60	(.000)	15	23	62	(.052)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1738)				(n = 1712)			
Panhandle	18	16	66		14	25	60	
North Central	12	12	76		12	17	71	
South Central	14	17	69		10	23	67	
Northeast	15	18	67	$\chi^2 = 7.69$	12	20	68	$\chi^2 = 8.93$
Southeast	14	18	68	(.465)	13	21	66	(.348)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1599)				(n = 1577)			
Under \$40,000	19	22	60		16	26	59	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	17	18	66		13	24	63	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10	16	74	$\chi^2 = 31.26^*$	7	24	70	$\chi^2 = 40.12^*$
\$100,000 and over	12	12	76	(.000)	11	13	76	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1748)				(n = 1722)			
19 - 29	13	15	72		8	21	71	
30 - 39	17	17	65		15	19	66	
40 - 49	16	14	70		15	19	66	
50 - 64	15	20	65	$\chi^2 = 11.58$	13	25	62	$\chi^2 = 18.99^*$
65 and older	12	17	71	(.171)	9	22	69	(.015)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1716)				(n = 1691)			
Male	14	15	70	$\chi^2 = 1.87$	12	19	69	$\chi^2 = 3.88$
Female	15	18	68	(.393)	12	23	65	(.144)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1676)				(n = 1653)			
High school diploma or less	20	21	59		14	27	59	
Some college	15	18	67	$\chi^2 = 22.37^*$	13	22	65	$\chi^2 = 11.58^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	12	14	74	(.000)	10	19	70	(.021)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1705)				(n = 1681)			
Married	12	15	72		10	20	71	
Never married	18	16	66		17	26	58	
Divorced/separated	29	26	45	$\chi^2 = 58.07^*$	25	27	48	$\chi^2 = 54.11^*$
Widowed	9	17	74	(.000)	9	20	71	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1233)				(n = 1220)			
Mgt, prof or education	10	15	75		10	22	69	
Sales or office support	13	21	66		10	26	63	
Constrn, inst or maint	17	25	58		19	14	67	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15	27	58		13	27	60	
Agriculture	14	9	77		10	19	71	
Food serv/pers. care	20	13	68		3	28	70	
Hlthcare supp/safety	17	14	69	$\chi^2 = 53.98^*$	15	19	67	$\chi^2 = 39.18^*$
Other	29	36	36	(.000)	23	47	30	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1605)				(n = 1582)			
Five years or less	17	21	62	$\chi^2 = 6.13^*$	14	28	58	$\chi^2 = 9.73^*$
More than five years	14	16	70	(.047)	12	20	68	(.008)

\* 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>							
<b>Total</b>	30	31	39		13	33	54	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1662)				(n = 1665)			
Less than 500	24	30	45		13	27	61	
500 - 999	21	34	46		8	35	57	
1,000 - 4,999	26	28	46		9	31	60	
5,000 - 9,999	33	41	27	$\chi^2 = 57.50^*$	12	35	53	$\chi^2 = 33.18^*$
10,000 and up	39	30	32	(.000)	15	38	46	(.000)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1726)				(n = 1727)			
Panhandle	36	31	33		15	34	52	
North Central	22	25	53		10	36	53	
South Central	33	29	38		14	36	51	
Northeast	30	32	38	$\chi^2 = 28.03^*$	11	30	59	$\chi^2 = 10.06$
Southeast	27	38	36	(.000)	12	31	57	(.261)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1592)				(n = 1590)			
Under \$40,000	35	32	33		14	31	55	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	34	32	34		15	35	50	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	23	28	50	$\chi^2 = 34.19^*$	9	33	58	$\chi^2 = 16.17^*$
\$100,000 and over	26	30	44	(.000)	9	33	58	(.013)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1737)				(n = 1733)			
19 - 29	36	20	44		13	27	60	
30 - 39	35	32	34		14	31	55	
40 - 49	29	30	42		13	31	57	
50 - 64	29	34	37	$\chi^2 = 31.36^*$	10	40	50	$\chi^2 = 16.39^*$
65 and older	25	37	38	(.000)	13	36	52	(.037)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1708)				(n = 1705)			
Male	31	27	42	$\chi^2 = 7.53^*$	14	36	50	$\chi^2 = 11.64^*$
Female	30	33	37	(.023)	11	31	58	(.003)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1669)				(n = 1667)			
High school diploma or less	34	38	28		15	37	49	
Some college	31	33	35	$\chi^2 = 31.67^*$	15	34	51	$\chi^2 = 25.11^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	27	27	46	(.000)	8	33	60	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1695)				(n = 1693)			
Married	27	30	43		10	34	56	
Never married	42	27	31		21	26	53	
Divorced/separated	42	34	24	$\chi^2 = 45.86^*$	23	38	39	$\chi^2 = 47.36^*$
Widowed	20	39	41	(.000)	12	32	56	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1226)				(n = 1223)			
Mgt, prof or education	27	28	45		8	29	63	
Sales or office support	37	22	41		12	29	60	
Constrn, inst or maint	42	19	39		18	42	41	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	28	37	35		13	37	51	
Agriculture	25	30	45		14	30	56	
Food serv/pers. care	40	28	33		14	34	51	
Hlthcare supp/safety	33	30	37	$\chi^2 = 36.36^*$	13	30	57	$\chi^2 = 29.09^*$
Other	53	33	13	(.001)	16	45	39	(.010)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1597)				(n = 1593)			
Five years or less	30	34	37	$\chi^2 = 1.13$	13	31	56	$\chi^2 = 1.16$
More than five years	30	30	40	(.569)	12	34	54	(.561)

\* 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>							
<b>Total</b>	18	22	61		13	21	66	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1665)				(n = 1663)			
Less than 500	13	22	66		11	23	66	
500 - 999	11	23	67		10	18	72	
1,000 - 4,999	15	16	69		10	17	73	
5,000 - 9,999	20	24	56	$\chi^2 = 49.21^*$	13	25	62	$\chi^2 = 28.09^*$
10,000 and up	23	26	51	(.000)	16	25	59	(.000)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1732)				(n = 1725)			
Panhandle	18	25	57		16	22	62	
North Central	15	23	62		8	20	72	
South Central	17	23	60		13	23	64	
Northeast	18	20	62	$\chi^2 = 4.73$	14	20	67	$\chi^2 = 10.38$
Southeast	18	19	63	(.786)	11	20	69	(.240)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1593)				(n = 1591)			
Under \$40,000	21	25	54		15	27	58	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	18	26	56		13	24	63	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	15	19	67	$\chi^2 = 25.11^*$	11	20	70	$\chi^2 = 28.92^*$
\$100,000 and over	17	16	67	(.000)	13	14	74	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1741)				(n = 1734)			
19 - 29	18	18	64		12	18	71	
30 - 39	22	23	55		21	20	59	
40 - 49	19	22	60		12	20	68	
50 - 64	17	23	60	$\chi^2 = 11.37$	10	23	67	$\chi^2 = 26.50^*$
65 and older	14	23	64	(.182)	11	23	66	(.001)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1712)				(n = 1706)			
Male	19	19	62	$\chi^2 = 9.14^*$	15	17	68	$\chi^2 = 15.24^*$
Female	16	24	59	(.010)	11	24	65	(.000)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1672)				(n = 1667)			
High school diploma or less	22	29	49		14	25	61	
Some college	17	24	60	$\chi^2 = 25.29^*$	12	22	66	$\chi^2 = 6.73$
Bachelors or grad degree	17	18	66	(.000)	13	19	68	(.151)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1699)				(n = 1695)			
Married	15	21	65		10	18	72	
Never married	23	27	50		18	29	53	
Divorced/separated	33	28	39	$\chi^2 = 60.28^*$	24	29	47	$\chi^2 = 63.08^*$
Widowed	11	19	70	(.000)	9	23	68	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1222)				(n = 1225)			
Mgt, prof or education	14	20	66		12	16	72	
Sales or office support	17	30	53		10	29	61	
Constrn, inst or maint	29	18	53		22	19	59	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	17	26	57		13	23	64	
Agriculture	11	16	73		9	16	75	
Food serv/pers. care	26	26	49		10	17	74	
Hlthcare supp/safety	22	18	59	$\chi^2 = 53.28^*$	10	23	67	$\chi^2 = 48.02^*$
Other	39	26	36	(.000)	33	33	33	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1600)				(n = 1596)			
Five years or less	23	23	54	$\chi^2 = 7.55^*$	20	26	55	$\chi^2 = 20.91^*$
More than five years	16	22	62	(.023)	11	20	69	(.000)

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

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>I can think of many ways to reach the goals of our community.</i>				<i>I can think of several approaches to reach my goals for my own 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>							
<b>Total</b>	17	44	39		17	42	41	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1661)				(n = 1658)			
Less than 500	18	42	40		17	46	37	
500 - 999	14	51	36		18	45	37	
1,000 - 4,999	12	44	44		12	44	44	
5,000 - 9,999	20	44	36	$\chi^2 = 16.45^*$	21	43	36	$\chi^2 = 20.32^*$
10,000 and up	19	43	38	(.036)	19	38	43	(.009)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1726)				(n = 1724)			
Panhandle	25	47	28		25	44	32	
North Central	13	43	43		15	43	42	
South Central	17	43	40		16	42	42	
Northeast	15	47	38	$\chi^2 = 21.08^*$	16	43	41	$\chi^2 = 12.94$
Southeast	16	41	44	(.007)	17	39	44	(.114)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1589)				(n = 1586)			
Under \$40,000	21	48	31		19	48	33	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	17	50	34		19	45	36	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	14	37	49	$\chi^2 = 44.62^*$	14	37	50	$\chi^2 = 40.84^*$
\$100,000 and over	15	37	49	(.000)	15	34	51	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1735)				(n = 1734)			
19 - 29	17	38	45		18	28	53	
30 - 39	23	34	43		24	25	51	
40 - 49	16	40	45		16	43	41	
50 - 64	14	49	37	$\chi^2 = 46.36^*$	12	50	38	$\chi^2 = 108.58^*$
65 and older	16	54	30	(.000)	16	57	27	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1707)				(n = 1705)			
Male	17	42	41	$\chi^2 = 2.65$	16	39	45	$\chi^2 = 10.10^*$
Female	16	46	38	(.266)	18	45	38	(.006)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1671)				(n = 1670)			
High school diploma or less	16	56	28		18	52	30	
Some college	15	49	35	$\chi^2 = 48.85^*$	14	48	38	$\chi^2 = 46.91^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	18	35	47	(.000)	19	33	48	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1694)				(n = 1692)			
Married	14	44	42		15	42	44	
Never married	21	41	37		23	35	42	
Divorced/separated	26	47	28	$\chi^2 = 27.45^*$	22	48	31	$\chi^2 = 27.63^*$
Widowed	17	50	32	(.000)	16	53	31	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1221)				(n = 1221)			
Mgt, prof or education	16	38	47		18	36	46	
Sales or office support	22	42	36		18	45	37	
Constrn, inst or maint	13	54	33		9	47	43	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	14	45	41		12	44	44	
Agriculture	13	45	42		15	43	43	
Food serv/pers. care	13	55	33		13	41	46	
Hlthcare supp/safety	15	36	49	$\chi^2 = 28.94^*$	18	29	54	$\chi^2 = 30.19^*$
Other	32	42	26	(.011)	36	32	32	(.007)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1593)				(n = 1592)			
Five years or less	22	41	38	$\chi^2 = 5.01$	23	36	42	$\chi^2 = 8.92^*$
More than five years	16	45	40	(.082)	16	43	41	(.012)

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



Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>I know how to help my community meet its goals.</i>				<i>I am actively pursuing the goals set for my 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>							
<b>Total</b>	20	48	32		26	51	23	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1639)				(n = 1653)			
Less than 500	18	50	32		20	56	25	
500 - 999	18	54	28		24	56	21	
1,000 - 4,999	17	45	39		22	53	25	
5,000 - 9,999	31	39	30	$\chi^2 = 27.55^*$	31	49	20	$\chi^2 = 22.01^*$
10,000 and up	22	50	29	(.001)	32	47	22	(.005)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1707)				(n = 1717)			
Panhandle	27	46	26		27	57	16	
North Central	15	52	34		19	54	28	
South Central	19	48	33		26	50	23	
Northeast	20	51	30	$\chi^2 = 18.16^*$	27	50	22	$\chi^2 = 12.55$
Southeast	22	41	37	(.020)	27	50	23	(.128)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1572)				(n = 1579)			
Under \$40,000	23	51	26		24	57	19	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	19	53	28		27	54	19	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	18	43	38	$\chi^2 = 33.48^*$	25	47	28	$\chi^2 = 29.89^*$
\$100,000 and over	20	39	41	(.000)	27	43	30	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1715)				(n = 1725)			
19 - 29	20	38	42		30	40	30	
30 - 39	27	35	38		31	43	26	
40 - 49	19	46	35		30	48	22	
50 - 64	18	56	26	$\chi^2 = 62.98^*$	20	59	21	$\chi^2 = 52.95^*$
65 and older	18	58	25	(.000)	21	62	17	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1687)				(n = 1699)			
Male	18	46	37	$\chi^2 = 12.78^*$	24	50	26	$\chi^2 = 9.08^*$
Female	22	49	29	(.002)	28	52	20	(.011)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1651)				(n = 1661)			
High school diploma or less	21	60	19		21	64	15	
Some college	17	51	31	$\chi^2 = 43.99^*$	26	55	20	$\chi^2 = 38.59^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	22	40	38	(.000)	28	44	28	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1675)				(n = 1687)			
Married	18	49	33		25	51	24	
Never married	27	40	34		31	45	24	
Divorced/separated	25	44	30	$\chi^2 = 19.87^*$	30	52	18	$\chi^2 = 11.62$
Widowed	19	59	22	(.003)	23	59	19	(.071)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1213)				(n = 1218)			
Mgt, prof or education	22	44	34		26	46	28	
Sales or office support	21	51	28		35	46	19	
Constrn, inst or maint	11	60	29		13	63	24	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15	53	32		26	52	22	
Agriculture	15	48	37		23	52	25	
Food serv/pers. care	22	51	27		10	75	15	
Hlthcare supp/safety	23	38	39	$\chi^2 = 39.37^*$	30	45	26	$\chi^2 = 42.67^*$
Other	50	33	17	(.000)	43	50	7	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1575)				(n = 1583)			
Five years or less	29	41	30	$\chi^2 = 16.37^*$	30	51	20	$\chi^2 = 2.67$
More than five years	18	49	33	(.000)	26	51	23	(.263)

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

Appendix Table 8 continued.

	<i>I have goals for my community.</i>				<i>I am determined to achieve the goals I have for my 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>							
<b>Total</b>	20	49	32		18	55	27	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1646)				(n = 1655)			
Less than 500	17	51	32		15	57	29	
500 - 999	17	50	33		17	57	26	
1,000 - 4,999	14	55	31		12	58	30	
5,000 - 9,999	18	50	31	$\chi^2 = 32.38^*$	19	58	23	$\chi^2 = 31.53^*$
10,000 and up	26	42	32	(.000)	24	50	26	(.000)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1712)				(n = 1721)			
Panhandle	23	49	28		18	60	22	
North Central	16	48	36		15	54	32	
South Central	19	45	36		19	54	28	
Northeast	19	54	28	$\chi^2 = 14.57$	19	56	25	$\chi^2 = 8.23$
Southeast	22	49	30	(.068)	18	57	25	(.411)
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1574)				(n = 1581)			
Under \$40,000	19	59	22		18	62	21	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	23	49	29		19	57	24	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16	43	42	$\chi^2 = 42.60^*$	14	52	34	$\chi^2 = 27.21^*$
\$100,000 and over	19	43	39	(.000)	18	49	33	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1719)				(n = 1727)			
19 - 29	23	30	47		17	47	37	
30 - 39	21	42	37		21	48	31	
40 - 49	19	49	32		20	54	26	
50 - 64	19	57	25	$\chi^2 = 75.19^*$	16	61	22	$\chi^2 = 35.19^*$
65 and older	17	59	24	(.000)	18	62	21	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1692)				(n = 1700)			
Male	18	46	37	$\chi^2 = 14.36^*$	17	53	30	$\chi^2 = 8.67^*$
Female	21	51	28	(.001)	19	57	24	(.013)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1657)				(n = 1663)			
High school diploma or less	17	70	13		16	70	14	
Some college	22	51	28	$\chi^2 = 100.62^*$	18	59	23	$\chi^2 = 57.37^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	18	39	43	(.000)	18	47	35	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1681)				(n = 1685)			
Married	17	49	35		17	55	29	
Never married	28	41	31		19	54	27	
Divorced/separated	26	52	22	$\chi^2 = 32.84^*$	26	58	17	$\chi^2 = 15.82^*$
Widowed	20	58	22	(.000)	19	60	21	(.015)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1214)				(n = 1218)			
Mgt, prof or education	21	41	38		18	51	30	
Sales or office support	26	47	27		24	57	20	
Constrn, inst or maint	11	64	25		9	62	29	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	21	54	26		24	57	19	
Agriculture	10	46	44		9	57	34	
Food serv/pers. care	5	68	28		3	75	23	
Hlthcare supp/safety	20	40	40	$\chi^2 = 59.42^*$	21	43	36	$\chi^2 = 57.45^*$
Other	37	47	17	(.000)	37	53	10	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1580)				(n = 1586)			
Five years or less	27	42	31	$\chi^2 = 10.19^*$	21	51	28	$\chi^2 = 2.63$
More than five years	18	50	32	(.006)	18	56	26	(.269)

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

**Appendix Table 9. Groups Discriminated Against in Local Community by Community Size, Region and Individual Attributes**

<b>Generally speaking, do you think individuals in each of the following groups are discriminated against in your local community, or not?</b>					
	<i>African Americans/Blacks</i>	<i>Asian Americans</i>	<i>Latinos/ Hispanics</i>	<i>Whites</i>	<i>Recent immigrants to the U.S.</i>
	<i>Percentage answering "yes" for each</i>				
<b>Total</b>	18	13	20	7	25
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1607)	(n = 1601)	(n = 1603)	(n = 1611)	(n = 1584)
Less than 500	15	12	16	7	22
500 - 999	19	14	19	4	24
1,000 - 4,999	13	11	16	5	20
5,000 - 9,999	14	9	15	3	13
10,000 and up	25	17	27	9	35
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.000)*	(.015)*	(.000)*	(.026)*	(.000)*
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1672)	(n = 1664)	(n = 1668)	(n = 1675)	(n = 1648)
Panhandle	21	18	23	10	33
North Central	15	10	16	7	20
South Central	15	11	17	7	23
Northeast	22	15	25	5	30
Southeast	19	13	19	4	23
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.013)*	(.034)*	(.005)*	(.077)	(.003)*
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1544)	(n = 1537)	(n = 1537)	(n = 1545)	(n = 1522)
Under \$40,000	19	14	18	8	20
\$40,000 - \$74,999	21	15	23	7	30
\$75,000 - \$99,999	14	10	15	3	25
\$100,000 and over	19	14	22	7	27
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.117)	(.283)	(.015)*	(.034)*	(.011)*
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1678)	(n = 1672)	(n = 1673)	(n = 1682)	(n = 1655)
19 - 29	13	9	14	2	24
30 - 39	21	15	25	7	32
40 - 49	28	22	30	8	32
50 - 64	15	11	17	9	20
65 and older	13	9	15	6	21
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.000)*	(.000)*	(.000)*	(.004)*	(.000)*
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1618)	(n = 1611)	(n = 1613)	(n = 1621)	(n = 1593)
HS diploma or less	18	12	16	9	23
Some college	16	12	17	7	24
Bachelors or grad degree	20	15	25	4	27
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.096)	(.202)	(.000)*	(.006)*	(.445)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1186)	(n = 1187)	(n = 1182)	(n = 1196)	(n = 1172)
Mgt, prof or education	20	16	25	3	31
Sales or office support	25	18	27	4	30
Constrn, inst or maint	16	11	14	13	19
Prodn/trans/warehsng	15	10	14	10	15
Agriculture	9	5	10	8	19
Food serv/pers. care	5	3	5	0	11
Hlthcare supp/safety	17	13	21	8	25
Other	23	17	20	7	37
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.002)*	(.002)*	(.000)*	(.001)*	(.001)*
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1545)	(n = 1537)	(n = 1540)	(n = 1549)	(n = 1522)
Five years or less	15	13	19	2	24
More than five years	19	13	21	7	26
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.107)	(.506)	(.281)	(.001)*	(.350)

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

Appendix Table 9 continued.

<b>Generally speaking, do you think individuals in each of the following groups are discriminated against in your local community, or not?</b>					
	<i>Conservatives</i>	<i>Liberals</i>	<i>Disabled people</i>	<i>Gays and lesbians</i>	<i>Transgender people</i>
	<i>Percentage answering "yes" for each</i>				
<b>Total</b>	9	22	10	29	35
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1585)	(n = 1584)	(n = 1604)	(n = 1581)	(n = 1569)
Less than 500	6	23	9	29	34
500 - 999	9	22	6	24	34
1,000 - 4,999	7	21	6	24	33
5,000 - 9,999	9	16	5	20	24
10,000 and up	11	25	15	36	41
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.090)	(.262)	(.000)*	(.000)*	(.001)*
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1649)	(n = 1647)	(n = 1668)	(n = 1646)	(n = 1631)
Panhandle	9	34	13	38	43
North Central	11	25	8	27	32
South Central	10	22	9	26	32
Northeast	7	19	11	31	37
Southeast	5	20	7	28	37
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.111)	(.001)*	(.094)	(.021)*	(.047)*
<b>Income Level</b>	(n = 1527)	(n = 1525)	(n = 1540)	(n = 1525)	(n = 1512)
Under \$40,000	9	20	14	27	30
\$40,000 - \$74,999	9	27	11	34	39
\$75,000 - \$99,999	8	22	4	28	38
\$100,000 and over	8	20	7	25	34
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.930)	(.036)*	(.000)*	(.023)*	(.045)*
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1655)	(n = 1653)	(n = 1676)	(n = 1652)	(n = 1640)
19 - 29	5	24	7	27	41
30 - 39	10	26	10	27	34
40 - 49	7	28	11	37	42
50 - 64	11	16	11	26	31
65 and older	10	19	9	27	29
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.024)*	(.000)*	(.333)	(.010)*	(.001)*
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1597)	(n = 1594)	(n = 1614)	(n = 1591)	(n = 1577)
HS diploma or less	10	17	9	25	27
Some college	10	21	10	28	34
Bachelors or grad degree	7	25	9	30	39
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.075)	(.017)*	(.909)	(.247)	(.006)*
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1181)	(n = 1177)	(n = 1189)	(n = 1174)	(n = 1168)
Mgt, prof or education	4	26	10	33	42
Sales or office support	9	20	8	33	39
Constrn, inst or maint	13	17	7	28	31
Prodn/trans/warehsing	14	16	12	24	30
Agriculture	6	20	4	25	33
Food serv/pers. care	8	8	8	11	17
Hlthcare supp/safety	12	26	7	22	36
Other	10	23	10	23	30
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.006)*	(.068)	(.237)	(.033)*	(.027)*
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>	(n = 1522)	(n = 1521)	(n = 1543)	(n = 1519)	(n = 1508)
Five years or less	10	25	11	25	31
More than five years	8	22	9	30	37
<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>	(.189)	(.196)	(.252)	(.066)	(.039)*

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

**Appendix Table 10. 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?*

	Easy	Neutral	Difficult	Chi-square (sig.)
	Percentages			
<b>Total</b>	28	13	59	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1674)		
Less than 500	22	13	65	
500 - 999	25	12	63	
1,000 - 4,999	21	14	65	
5,000 - 9,999	29	9	62	$\chi^2 = 47.35^*$
10,000 and up	38	13	49	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1745)		
Panhandle	36	14	50	
North Central	21	14	66	
South Central	29	13	58	
Northeast	28	14	58	$\chi^2 = 16.15^*$
Southeast	25	11	64	(.040)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1600)		
Under \$40,000	30	13	56	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	31	13	56	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	28	12	60	$\chi^2 = 6.98$
\$100,000 and over	25	11	64	(.323)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1754)		
19 - 29	33	8	59	
30 - 39	28	10	62	
40 - 49	27	12	61	
50 - 64	31	15	53	$\chi^2 = 25.54^*$
65 and older	23	17	60	(.001)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1722)		
Male	28	13	59	$\chi^2 = 0.17$
Female	29	13	59	(.919)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1711)		
Married	26	11	63	
Never married	35	22	43	
Divorced/separated	43	11	46	$\chi^2 = 61.48^*$
Widowed	15	15	69	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1685)		
H.S. diploma or less	31	13	56	
Some college	29	14	57	$\chi^2 = 5.34$
Bachelors degree	27	12	62	(.254)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1231)		
Mgt, prof, education	27	13	60	
Sales/office support	33	11	56	
Const, inst or maint	32	13	55	
Prodn/trans/warehs	23	23	54	
Agriculture	20	11	69	
Food serv/pers. care	48	5	48	
Hlthcare supp/safety	23	13	64	$\chi^2 = 45.01^*$
Other	58	10	32	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1613)		
Five years or less	40	16	44	$\chi^2 = 29.19^*$
More than five years	26	12	62	(.000)

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

**Appendix Table 11. 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>
<b>Total</b>	1	2	4	83	10	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1665)				
Less than 500	0.4	3	4	84	9	
500 - 999	0	2	3	93	2	
1,000 - 4,999	0.4	1	2	86	11	
5,000 - 9,999	0	2	3	81	14	$\chi^2 = 54.38^*$
10,000 and up	3	3	6	79	10	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1735)				
Panhandle	1	3	10	74	13	
North Central	1	2	3	86	8	
South Central	2	3	3	82	11	
Northeast	2	2	3	85	9	$\chi^2 = 44.44^*$
Southeast	0	0	4	90	7	(.000)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1596)				
Under \$40,000	2	3	4	80	12	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	1	3	4	82	10	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	2	5	83	10	$\chi^2 = 25.70^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	1	3	90	5	(.012)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1742)				
19 - 29	3	2	2	85	8	
30 - 39	4	1	4	80	12	
40 - 49	0	3	6	82	9	
50 - 64	1	3	4	83	10	$\chi^2 = 45.36^*$
65 and older	0.2	1	3	86	10	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1711)				
Male	1	2	3	83	10	$\chi^2 = 1.09$
Female	1	2	4	84	9	(.896)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1700)				
Married	1	2	3	86	8	
Never married	3	1	2	77	17	
Divorced/separated	3	3	9	72	14	$\chi^2 = 53.47^*$
Widowed	0	3	3	87	8	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1673)				
H.S. diploma or less	1	3	3	86	7	
Some college	1	3	3	81	12	$\chi^2 = 21.96^*$
Bachelors degree	1	1	5	86	8	(.005)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1228)				
Mgt, prof, education	2	2	5	82	9	
Sales/office support	1	1	3	84	11	
Const, inst or maint	6	0	2	88	5	
Prodn/trans/warehs	2	2	3	82	10	
Agriculture	0	3	4	86	8	
Food serv/pers. care	0	2	0	78	20	
Hlthcare supp/safety	1	1	5	84	10	$\chi^2 = 44.84^*$
Other	0	10	7	77	7	(.023)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1599)				
Five years or less	2	1	3	82	11	$\chi^2 = 6.13$
More than five years	1	2	4	84	9	(.190)

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

**Appendix Table 12. 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>
<b>Total</b>	55	21	25	
<i>Percentages</i>				
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 115)		
Less than 500	68	5	26	
500 - 999	38**	13**	50**	
1,000 - 4,999	47	13	40	
5,000 - 9,999	67**	11**	22**	$\chi^2 = 12.41$
10,000 and up	50	31	19	(.134)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 119)		
Panhandle	52	8	40	
North Central	64	0	36	
South Central	46	41	13	
Northeast	63	13	23	$\chi^2 = 24.19^*$
Southeast	86**	0**	14**	(.002)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 110)		
Under \$40,000	63	7	30	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	43	36	21	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	48	22	30	$\chi^2 = 10.06$
\$100,000 and over	67	11	22	(.122)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 118)		
19 - 29	50	50	0	
30 - 39	59	14	27	
40 - 49	66	14	21	
50 - 64	46	21	33	$\chi^2 = 18.52^*$
65 and older	56	6	38	(.018)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 117)		
Male	62	21	17	$\chi^2 = 2.34$
Female	51	20	29	(.311)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 112)		
H.S. diploma or less	53	7	40	
Some college	57	20	24	$\chi^2 = 3.81$
Bachelors degree	52	26	22	(.433)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 89)		
Mgt, prof, education	60	14	27	
Sales/office support	57**	14**	29**	
Const, inst or maint	100**	0**	0**	
Prodn/trans/warehs	57**	29**	14**	
Agriculture	17	75	8	
Food serv/pers. care	100**	0**	0**	
Hlthcare supp/safety	64	18	18	$\chi^2 = 29.42^*$
Other	33**	33**	33**	(.009)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 106)		
Five years or less	67	11	22	$\chi^2 = 1.58$
More than five years	52	23	25	(.453)
<b>Where Plan to Move</b>		(n = 119)		
Lincoln/Omaha area	100	0	0	
Someplace else in NE	37	46	17	$\chi^2 = 43.66^*$
Someplace outside NE	48	13	39	(.000)

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

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

<b>Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?</b>					
<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>
<b>Total</b>	9	17	64	11	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1653)			
Less than 500	5	18	63	14	
500 - 999	7	12	71	10	
1,000 - 4,999	8	17	68	8	
5,000 - 9,999	5	22	64	9	$\chi^2 = 33.65^*$
10,000 and up	13	17	60	11	(.001)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1667)			
Panhandle	6	20	58	16	
North Central	9	15	68	9	
South Central	8	14	68	10	
Northeast	11	20	60	10	$\chi^2 = 22.94^*$
Southeast	10	21	59	10	(.028)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1590)			
Under \$40,000	10	21	50	20	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	11	21	57	12	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	7	12	78	4	$\chi^2 = 118.27^*$
\$100,000 and over	7	15	76	3	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1673)			
19 - 29	3	21	69	7	
30 - 39	9	17	61	13	
40 - 49	10	15	66	10	
50 - 64	8	17	66	9	$\chi^2 = 31.16^*$
65 and older	11	18	58	14	(.002)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1651)			
Male	6	12	76	6	$\chi^2 = 82.37^*$
Female	10	22	54	14	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1637)			
Married	6	15	70	8	
Never married	15	23	51	11	
Divorced/separated	15	21	45	20	$\chi^2 = 81.49^*$
Widowed	11	23	50	17	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1670)			
H.S. diploma or less	8	22	44	26	
Some college	7	18	63	12	$\chi^2 = 130.97^*$
Bachelors degree	10	15	72	3	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1193)			
Mgt, prof, education	9	17	69	5	
Sales/office support	12	24	55	10	
Const, inst or maint	8	8	78	7	
Prodn/trans/warehs	7	19	65	8	
Agriculture	2	14	79	5	
Food serv/pers. care	8	18	39	36	
Hlthcare supp/safety	8	15	68	10	$\chi^2 = 94.89^*$
Other	0	14	66	21	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1589)			
Five years or less	9	12	68	11	$\chi^2 = 4.83$
More than five years	9	18	63	10	(.185)

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



**Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?**

*Your political views on social issues*

	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Moderate, middle of road</i>	<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	15	16	59	10	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1659)			
Less than 500	11	17	59	13	
500 - 999	12	16	62	10	
1,000 - 4,999	12	13	68	8	
5,000 - 9,999	11	23	59	8	$\chi^2 = 51.92^*$
10,000 and up	22	16	53	10	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1670)			
Panhandle	15	17	53	15	
North Central	14	13	64	9	
South Central	14	13	63	10	
Northeast	14	19	58	10	$\chi^2 = 19.41$
Southeast	19	18	53	10	(.079)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1591)			
Under \$40,000	14	21	46	19	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	16	17	56	12	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	14	12	71	4	$\chi^2 = 99.32^*$
\$100,000 and over	17	13	67	3	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1675)			
19 - 29	15	15	63	7	
30 - 39	17	15	56	12	
40 - 49	17	15	59	9	
50 - 64	12	18	62	9	$\chi^2 = 15.26$
65 and older	14	16	56	13	(.227)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1656)			
Male	12	14	68	6	$\chi^2 = 45.11^*$
Female	17	18	53	13	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1640)			
Married	13	14	65	8	
Never married	21	24	45	11	
Divorced/separated	18	19	44	19	$\chi^2 = 69.81^*$
Widowed	14	18	50	18	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1673)			
H.S. diploma or less	8	22	45	26	
Some college	11	18	60	12	$\chi^2 = 165.68^*$
Bachelors degree	21	12	65	3	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1194)			
Mgt, prof, education	20	13	62	4	
Sales/office support	14	19	57	10	
Const, inst or maint	17	16	62	6	
Prodn/trans/warehs	6	24	62	8	
Agriculture	6	15	74	5	
Food serv/pers. care	13	15	36	36	
Hlthcare supp/safety	15	9	68	8	$\chi^2 = 103.56^*$
Other	14	7	59	21	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1593)			
Five years or less	16	12	62	10	$\chi^2 = 2.90$
More than five years	15	16	59	10	(.407)

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

*Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?*

*Your community's political views on economic issues*

	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Moderate, middle of road</i>	<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	6	14	65	15	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1655)			
Less than 500	4	15	63	18	
500 - 999	5	13	69	13	
1,000 - 4,999	3	13	71	13	
5,000 - 9,999	3	18	65	14	$\chi^2 = 35.02^*$
10,000 and up	10	15	61	15	(.000)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1667)			
Panhandle	4	16	64	16	
North Central	5	16	68	12	
South Central	5	12	68	14	
Northeast	7	14	63	16	$\chi^2 = 11.93$
Southeast	5	18	61	16	(.451)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1589)			
Under \$40,000	8	20	48	24	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	5	16	61	18	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	5	12	78	6	$\chi^2 = 115.79^*$
\$100,000 and over	5	10	79	7	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1675)			
19 - 29	0	15	71	14	
30 - 39	5	13	67	15	
40 - 49	7	10	72	12	
50 - 64	7	17	64	13	$\chi^2 = 55.16^*$
65 and older	8	17	54	21	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1652)			
Male	6	13	72	9	$\chi^2 = 40.19^*$
Female	6	16	60	19	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1639)			
Married	5	13	69	12	
Never married	6	18	62	14	
Divorced/separated	6	14	53	27	$\chi^2 = 48.68^*$
Widowed	8	20	48	25	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1671)			
H.S. diploma or less	11	18	38	33	
Some college	5	18	61	17	$\chi^2 = 179.07^*$
Bachelors degree	4	10	79	7	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1194)			
Mgt, prof, education	5	10	77	8	
Sales/office support	7	15	64	15	
Const, inst or maint	4	13	74	10	
Prodn/trans/warehs	10	23	52	16	
Agriculture	2	12	80	7	
Food serv/pers. care	3	18	39	41	
Hlthcare supp/safety	7	4	73	16	$\chi^2 = 96.02^*$
Other	3	20	50	27	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1592)			
Five years or less	2	10	72	16	$\chi^2 = 12.64^*$
More than five years	6	15	64	15	(.005)

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

**Where would you place yourself and your community on the following scale of political views that people might hold?**

*Your community's political views on social issues*

	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Moderate, middle of road</i>	<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Chi-square (sig.)</i>
<b>Total</b>	7	14	64	15	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1657)			
Less than 500	5	15	62	18	
500 - 999	6	12	69	13	
1,000 - 4,999	5	12	72	12	
5,000 - 9,999	5	15	65	15	$\chi^2 = 33.58^*$
10,000 and up	11	15	59	16	(.001)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1670)			
Panhandle	5	17	61	17	
North Central	6	16	66	13	
South Central	8	11	68	14	
Northeast	7	15	62	16	$\chi^2 = 12.45$
Southeast	6	16	61	17	(.410)
<b>Income Level</b>		(n = 1592)			
Under \$40,000	9	18	48	26	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	6	17	60	18	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	7	9	76	7	$\chi^2 = 115.62^*$
\$100,000 and over	6	11	77	6	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1677)			
19 - 29	2	14	73	12	
30 - 39	8	12	66	15	
40 - 49	6	10	73	12	
50 - 64	8	17	61	14	$\chi^2 = 61.70^*$
65 and older	9	17	51	22	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1653)			
Male	7	13	70	10	$\chi^2 = 34.97^*$
Female	7	15	59	19	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1640)			
Married	7	13	68	12	
Never married	6	18	63	13	
Divorced/separated	8	12	51	29	$\chi^2 = 57.37^*$
Widowed	8	21	46	26	(.000)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1672)			
H.S. diploma or less	11	18	37	34	
Some college	7	16	60	17	$\chi^2 = 176.86^*$
Bachelors degree	6	10	78	6	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1193)			
Mgt, prof, education	4	12	76	8	
Sales/office support	7	16	62	16	
Const, inst or maint	9	11	73	8	
Prodn/trans/warehs	17	17	51	16	
Agriculture	3	12	78	7	
Food serv/pers. care	3	26	28	44	
Hlthcare supp/safety	6	4	74	16	$\chi^2 = 126.80^*$
Other	17	7	47	30	(.000)
<b>Yrs Lived in Comm.</b>		(n = 1591)			
Five years or less	2	8	76	14	$\chi^2 = 20.78^*$
More than five years	8	15	63	15	(.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>					
<b>Total</b>	2	12	30	41	15	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1681)			
Less than 500	3	14	35	39	9	
500 - 999	1	15	29	40	16	
1,000 - 4,999	1	10	28	45	16	
5,000 - 9,999	5	14	24	46	12	$\chi^2 = 39.79^*$
10,000 and up	3	9	30	41	18	(.001)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1750)			
Panhandle	4	19	40	29	9	
North Central	4	14	31	38	14	
South Central	2	12	26	45	15	
Northeast	1	7	31	44	17	$\chi^2 = 52.49^*$
Southeast	2	11	31	41	15	(.000)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1607)			
Under \$40,000	3	21	36	29	11	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	13	31	40	15	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	6	24	51	18	$\chi^2 = 110.19^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	5	22	52	19	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1757)			
19 - 29	0	3	18	44	35	
30 - 39	3	8	22	47	21	
40 - 49	2	12	25	49	12	
50 - 64	3	16	31	41	9	$\chi^2 = 239.10^*$
65 and older	3	15	47	29	6	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1731)			
Male	3	10	29	42	17	$\chi^2 = 7.33$
Female	2	12	31	41	14	(.120)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1723)			
Married	1	10	28	45	16	
Never married	1	10	31	35	22	
Divorced/separated	7	21	24	42	5	$\chi^2 = 110.99^*$
Widowed	5	16	50	23	6	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1689)			
H.S. diploma or less	3	14	47	28	9	
Some college	2	12	30	40	17	$\chi^2 = 71.90^*$
Bachelors degree	2	10	23	49	16	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1233)			
Mgt, prof or education	1	6	23	50	19	
Sales or office support	1	10	33	38	18	
Constn, inst or maint	7	14	16	42	22	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	9	38	38	15	
Agriculture	3	14	35	44	5	
Food serv/pers. care	5	10	35	38	13	
Hlthcare supp/safety	1	16	19	41	22	$\chi^2 = 96.12^*$
Other	3	23	26	39	10	(.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>
	<i>Percentages</i>					
<b>Total</b>	3	14	24	40	19	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1680)			
Less than 500	3	17	27	37	17	
500 - 999	4	13	23	42	19	
1,000 - 4,999	2	12	26	42	19	
5,000 - 9,999	1	16	18	45	20	$\chi^2 = 20.38$
10,000 and up	4	15	24	37	21	(.204)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1749)			
Panhandle	4	22	24	35	15	
North Central	2	13	28	44	13	
South Central	3	15	25	37	20	
Northeast	3	13	22	40	22	$\chi^2 = 29.38^*$
Southeast	3	11	23	45	19	(.021)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1605)			
Under \$40,000	2	26	27	36	9	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	4	14	27	40	15	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	10	29	37	23	$\chi^2 = 140.61^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	8	15	43	32	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1754)			
19 - 29	3	12	25	33	28	
30 - 39	6	12	25	39	18	
40 - 49	2	17	18	42	21	
50 - 64	3	16	29	39	14	$\chi^2 = 58.74^*$
65 and older	1	13	25	45	16	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1727)			
Male	4	14	21	40	22	$\chi^2 = 23.74^*$
Female	2	14	27	41	16	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1717)			
Married	2	11	26	40	21	
Never married	4	25	15	40	17	
Divorced/separated	6	25	24	39	7	$\chi^2 = 75.49^*$
Widowed	2	13	26	45	15	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1689)			
H.S. diploma or less	1	18	21	48	13	
Some college	3	15	27	37	19	$\chi^2 = 26.51^*$
Bachelors degree	3	12	23	40	22	(.001)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1235)			
Mgt, prof or education	1	11	24	40	25	
Sales or office support	3	20	32	30	15	
Constrn, inst or maint	8	14	24	34	21	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	0	8	26	47	20	
Agriculture	8	14	23	42	14	
Food serv/pers. care	5	22	27	44	2	
Hlthcare supp/safety	1	10	23	46	20	$\chi^2 = 86.81^*$
Other	3	25	19	44	9	(.000)

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

<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>
	<i>Percentages</i>					
<b>Total</b>	3	12	34	40	12	
<b>Community Size</b>			(n = 1642)			
Less than 500	4	11	37	43	5	
500 - 999	3	10	37	38	12	
1,000 - 4,999	2	10	36	40	13	
5,000 - 9,999	2	16	28	46	8	$\chi^2 = 27.27^*$
10,000 and up	3	11	32	40	14	(.039)
<b>Region</b>			(n = 1705)			
Panhandle	3	21	36	34	6	
North Central	5	11	39	40	4	
South Central	2	12	33	40	14	
Northeast	2	10	31	45	13	$\chi^2 = 50.85^*$
Southeast	3	10	35	38	15	(.000)
<b>Income Level</b>			(n = 1567)			
Under \$40,000	5	16	41	32	7	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	3	13	33	43	8	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	1	8	29	43	19	$\chi^2 = 93.41^*$
\$100,000 and over	1	6	28	49	16	(.000)
<b>Age</b>			(n = 1711)			
19 - 29	0	3	22	46	29	
30 - 39	2	4	19	59	16	
40 - 49	3	7	21	58	11	
50 - 64	3	15	40	36	6	$\chi^2 = 465.41^*$
65 and older	5	24	57	12	3	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>			(n = 1686)			
Male	3	13	32	39	14	$\chi^2 = 8.37$
Female	2	11	35	42	10	(.079)
<b>Marital Status</b>			(n = 1676)			
Married	2	10	32	44	12	
Never married	2	9	25	45	19	
Divorced/separated	6	20	35	32	7	$\chi^2 = 113.54^*$
Widowed	5	22	57	12	3	(.000)
<b>Education</b>			(n = 1649)			
H.S. diploma or less	3	17	43	32	6	
Some college	3	12	34	41	10	$\chi^2 = 51.07^*$
Bachelors degree	2	8	30	45	15	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>			(n = 1213)			
Mgt, prof or education	1	7	27	51	14	
Sales or office support	1	12	38	38	11	
Constrn, inst or maint	2	10	29	46	12	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	1	10	29	48	12	
Agriculture	4	13	27	39	17	
Food serv/pers. care	10	10	40	40	0	
Hlthcare supp/safety	1	5	23	52	20	$\chi^2 = 69.72^*$
Other	9	6	28	50	6	(.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>
<b>Total</b>	54	21	24	
<b>Community Size</b>		(n = 1646)		
Less than 500	50	21	29	
500 - 999	54	25	21	
1,000 - 4,999	55	22	23	
5,000 - 9,999	64	16	20	$\chi^2 = 12.13$
10,000 and up	55	22	23	(.145)
<b>Region</b>		(n = 1710)		
Panhandle	56	18	26	
North Central	56	21	23	
South Central	55	20	25	
Northeast	50	25	25	$\chi^2 = 7.27$
Southeast	58	19	23	(.508)
<b>Household Income</b>		(n = 1570)		
Under \$40,000	45	25	30	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	52	23	25	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	60	21	19	$\chi^2 = 46.91^*$
\$100,000 and over	68	14	18	(.000)
<b>Age</b>		(n = 1717)		
19 - 29	59	26	15	
30 - 39	65	16	19	
40 - 49	63	17	20	
50 - 64	52	21	27	$\chi^2 = 86.63^*$
65 and older	38	26	36	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>		(n = 1690)		
Male	56	20	24	$\chi^2 = 2.38$
Female	53	23	24	(.304)
<b>Education</b>		(n = 1653)		
H.S. diploma or less	36	24	40	
Some college	50	26	24	$\chi^2 = 99.37^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	67	16	18	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>		(n = 1679)		
Married	58	18	23	
Never married	55	31	15	
Divorced/separated	44	20	36	$\chi^2 = 57.99^*$
Widowed	35	32	33	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>		(n = 1204)		
Mgt, prof or education	65	20	16	
Sales or office support	60	19	21	
Constrn, inst or maint	62	17	21	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	52	21	27	
Agriculture	52	23	25	
Food serv/pers. care	38	30	33	
Hlthcare supp/safety	66	20	14	$\chi^2 = 33.11^*$
Other	57	7	37	(.003)

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

*Appendix Table 16. Satisfaction with Items Affecting Well-Being, 2019*

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%	36%	50%
Your marriage	31	1	1	3	18	47
Greenery and open space	1	2	3	11	40	43
Your day to day personal safety	1	1	3	7	46	42
Clean air	1	2	4	11	42	40
Your transportation	1	1	4	7	47	39
Your religion/spirituality	4	1	3	19	36	38
Clean water	1	2	7	11	41	38
Your friends	1	1	5	12	44	37
Your general quality of life	1	1	5	8	51	34
Your education	3	1	5	13	45	33
Your general standard of living	1	1	6	9	52	31
Your housing	2	4	7	12	46	30
Your spare time	3	3	11	14	42	27
Your ability to afford your residence	2	5	12	12	43	27
Your job security	24	3	6	10	32	25
Your job satisfaction	23	2	5	11	35	24
Your health	1	5	10	11	52	22
Your ability to build assets/wealth	4	6	17	19	34	19
Your community	1	4	12	23	46	15
Your job opportunities	22	8	14	18	24	14
Current income level	4	9	20	13	42	13
Financial security during retirement	5	15	21	14	34	12



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

	<i>Financial security during retirement</i>			<i>Significance</i>	<i>Your current income level</i>			<i>Significance</i>
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>		<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>No opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	
	<i>Percentages</i>				<i>Percentages</i>			
<b>Total</b>	38	15	48		30	14	57	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1555)				(n = 1576)			
Less than 500	38	17	45		29	14	57	
500 - 999	38	13	49		27	16	57	
1,000 - 4,999	39	13	48		29	12	59	
5,000 - 9,999	34	15	52	$\chi^2 = 3.49$	27	15	59	$\chi^2 = 5.53$
10,000 and up	38	15	48	(.900)	32	14	55	(.700)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1614)				(n = 1639)			
Panhandle	50	12	38		43	14	43	
North Central	44	13	43		31	14	55	
South Central	36	14	50		29	14	56	
Northeast	34	17	49	$\chi^2 = 21.23^*$	27	13	60	$\chi^2 = 24.02^*$
Southeast	33	17	51	(.007)	25	12	64	(.002)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1483)				(n = 1509)			
Under \$40,000	62	19	19		49	19	31	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	43	15	42		36	15	49	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	26	14	60	$\chi^2 = 194.54^*$	20	8	72	$\chi^2 = 190.18^*$
\$100,000 and over	22	10	68	(.000)	15	8	77	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1620)				(n = 1646)			
19 - 29	36	13	51		25	9	65	
30 - 39	38	11	51		28	9	63	
40 - 49	45	14	42		33	14	54	
50 - 64	41	16	43	$\chi^2 = 27.67^*$	34	12	54	$\chi^2 = 40.93^*$
65 and older	29	18	53	(.001)	26	22	52	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1597)				(n = 1625)			
Male	32	16	52	$\chi^2 = 16.91^*$	27	16	58	$\chi^2 = 9.46^*$
Female	42	14	44	(.000)	32	12	56	(.009)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1566)				(n = 1591)			
High school diploma or less	45	25	30		34	21	46	
Some college	41	15	43	$\chi^2 = 72.12^*$	34	14	52	$\chi^2 = 48.18^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	31	11	58	(.000)	24	10	66	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1587)				(n = 1611)			
Married	33	14	53		27	12	61	
Never married	50	17	33		32	16	52	
Divorced/separated	57	12	31	$\chi^2 = 64.53^*$	45	15	40	$\chi^2 = 38.28^*$
Widowed	31	24	45	(.000)	27	23	50	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1151)				(n = 1185)			
Mgt, prof or education	33	12	56		20	8	72	
Sales or office support	49	13	38		35	9	57	
Constrn, inst or maint	31	21	48		35	16	49	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	33	21	47		26	21	53	
Agriculture	39	10	51		34	19	47	
Food serv/pers. care	62	23	15		51	10	39	
Hlthcare supp/safety	42	11	47	$\chi^2 = 48.66^*$	31	12	58	$\chi^2 = 69.76^*$
Other	50	4	46	(.000)	32	7	61	(.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.

	<i>Your job opportunities</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>
<b>Total</b>	28	23	49		25	19	56	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1304)				(n = 1571)			
Less than 500	32	23	46		25	23	53	
500 - 999	29	24	47		20	22	58	
1,000 - 4,999	28	20	53		25	19	57	
5,000 - 9,999	29	30	41	$\chi^2 = 8.53$	22	18	60	$\chi^2 = 9.94$
10,000 and up	27	24	49	(.384)	28	17	55	(.269)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1341)				(n = 1630)			
Panhandle	50	18	32		31	25	44	
North Central	28	20	52		29	21	50	
South Central	24	24	52		25	16	59	
Northeast	27	24	50	$\chi^2 = 37.38^*$	23	22	56	$\chi^2 = 23.20^*$
Southeast	26	25	49	(.000)	20	19	61	(.003)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<b>Household Income Level</b>	(n = 1264)				(n = 1504)			
Under \$40,000	38	31	31		44	29	28	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	34	24	42		28	24	49	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	20	21	58	$\chi^2 = 60.72^*$	19	13	68	$\chi^2 = 214.45^*$
\$100,000 and over	23	19	59	(.000)	12	9	79	(.000)
<b>Age</b>	(n = 1345)				(n = 1636)			
19 - 29	19	19	61		21	14	65	
30 - 39	26	20	54		23	14	64	
40 - 49	33	22	46		26	19	55	
50 - 64	35	24	42	$\chi^2 = 50.58^*$	31	20	50	$\chi^2 = 47.95^*$
65 and older	21	40	40	(.000)	22	29	49	(.000)
<b>Gender</b>	(n = 1327)				(n = 1614)			
Male	26	26	48	$\chi^2 = 5.37$	24	18	58	$\chi^2 = 2.12$
Female	30	21	50	(.068)	25	20	54	(.346)
<b>Education</b>	(n = 1304)				(n = 1582)			
High school diploma or less	33	34	34		29	30	41	
Some college	29	26	45	$\chi^2 = 29.13^*$	29	22	49	$\chi^2 = 74.23^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	27	18	55	(.000)	20	13	67	(.000)
<b>Marital Status</b>	(n = 1318)				(n = 1602)			
Married	26	24	50		20	18	62	
Never married	24	23	53		35	22	44	
Divorced/separated	49	18	34	$\chi^2 = 29.38^*$	43	23	34	$\chi^2 = 71.45^*$
Widowed	32	25	43	(.000)	28	26	45	(.000)
<b>Occupation</b>	(n = 1161)				(n = 1196)			
Mgt, prof or education	27	20	53		17	16	68	
Sales or office support	39	24	37		31	18	51	
Constrn, inst or maint	24	31	46		23	21	56	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	33	25	42		25	25	51	
Agriculture	20	30	51		23	18	59	
Food serv/pers. care	34	24	42		49	18	33	
Hlthcare supp/safety	26	12	62	$\chi^2 = 50.06^*$	31	14	55	$\chi^2 = 45.95^*$
Other	52	19	30	(.000)	35	10	55	(.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.

<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>				
<b>Total</b>	16	13	71	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1608)			
Less than 500	13	13	74	
500 - 999	9	14	77	
1,000 - 4,999	16	10	74	
5,000 - 9,999	20	11	69	$\chi^2 = 22.45^*$
10,000 and up	20	15	65	(.004)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1669)			
Panhandle	24	16	60	
North Central	18	16	66	
South Central	16	10	74	
Northeast	16	14	71	$\chi^2 = 21.50^*$
Southeast	12	12	77	(.006)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>				
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1537)			
Under \$40,000	28	21	51	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	20	15	65	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	13	6	80	$\chi^2 = 136.13^*$
\$100,000 and over	6	7	87	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1678)			
19 - 29	12	12	76	
30 - 39	15	11	74	
40 - 49	20	12	68	
50 - 64	20	12	68	$\chi^2 = 17.91^*$
65 and older	14	16	70	(.022)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1652)			
Male	13	13	74	$\chi^2 = 10.59^*$
Female	19	12	69	(.005)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1616)			
High school diploma or less	19	19	62	
Some college	18	14	68	$\chi^2 = 25.42^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	14	10	76	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1641)			
Married	14	10	76	
Never married	15	20	65	
Divorced/separated	36	15	49	$\chi^2 = 76.19^*$
Widowed	19	18	63	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1202)			
Mgt, prof or education	13	9	79	
Sales or office support	20	8	71	
Constrn, inst or maint	14	10	77	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	15	19	67	
Agriculture	14	14	72	
Food serv/pers. care	28	13	60	
Hlthcare supp/safety	20	16	64	$\chi^2 = 31.72^*$
Other	27	7	67	(.004)

\* 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 day to day personal safety</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>							
<b>Total</b>	3	5	93		4	7	89	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1157)				(n = 1632)			
Less than 500	3	4	93		4	6	90	
500 - 999	4	2	95		3	8	90	
1,000 - 4,999	3	6	92		2	7	92	
5,000 - 9,999	2	5	94	$\chi^2 = 5.75$	5	6	90	$\chi^2 = 14.86$
10,000 and up	2	5	93	(.675)	6	8	86	(.062)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1191)				(n = 1696)			
Panhandle	4	5	91		7	10	84	
North Central	7	4	89		6	8	87	
South Central	1	5	94		4	6	89	
Northeast	2	4	93	$\chi^2 = 13.89$	3	7	90	$\chi^2 = 12.38$
Southeast	1	5	94	(.085)	2	7	91	(.135)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1102)				(n = 1559)			
Under \$40,000	4	7	88		5	13	82	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	2	4	94		5	8	87	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	2	3	95	$\chi^2 = 10.78$	4	2	94	$\chi^2 = 46.10^*$
\$100,000 and over	4	3	93	(.095)	2	4	94	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1195)				(n = 1701)			
19 - 29	0	0	100		0	7	93	
30 - 39	1	5	93		6	5	89	
40 - 49	4	4	92		3	4	92	
50 - 64	4	8	88	$\chi^2 = 31.49^*$	6	9	85	$\chi^2 = 29.87^*$
65 and older	2	4	94	(.000)	4	10	86	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1181)				(n = 1679)			
Male	1	4	94	$\chi^2 = 7.54^*$	4	9	88	$\chi^2 = 6.25^*$
Female	4	5	91	(.023)	4	6	90	(.044)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1161)				(n = 1642)			
High school diploma or less	2	7	91		6	11	83	
Some college	3	5	92	$\chi^2 = 3.92$	4	9	87	$\chi^2 = 27.68^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	2	4	94	(.417)	3	4	93	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1182)				(n = 1666)			
Married	3	5	93		3	5	92	
Never married	NA	NA	NA		6	10	84	
Divorced/separated	NA	NA	NA		9	15	76	$\chi^2 = 47.74^*$
Widowed	NA	NA	NA		6	10	84	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 902)				(n = 1208)			
Mgt, prof or education	2	2	96		1	3	96	
Sales or office support	9	6	85		5	5	90	
Constrn, inst or maint	0	7	93		4	8	89	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	2	6	93		5	11	84	
Agriculture	1	1	99		3	12	85	
Food serv/pers. care	7	7	86		0	5	95	
Hlthcare supp/safety	2	10	89	$\chi^2 = 55.27^*$	7	5	88	$\chi^2 = 68.17^*$
Other	14	0	86	(.000)	19	0	81	(.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 transportation</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>							
<b>Total</b>	5	8	88		4	9	87	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1617)				(n = 1620)			
Less than 500	6	6	89		6	10	85	
500 - 999	2	11	87		2	11	87	
1,000 - 4,999	4	8	88		5	7	89	
5,000 - 9,999	8	7	86	$\chi^2 = 12.59$	3	8	90	$\chi^2 = 7.69$
10,000 and up	6	7	87	(.127)	4	9	87	(.465)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1679)				(n = 1684)			
Panhandle	8	12	80		6	13	82	
North Central	7	8	86		5	10	85	
South Central	5	6	90		3	10	87	
Northeast	4	8	88	$\chi^2 = 16.25^*$	4	7	89	$\chi^2 = 10.70$
Southeast	4	7	89	(.039)	4	7	89	(.219)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>								
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1545)				(n = 1546)			
Under \$40,000	11	13	76		7	16	77	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	5	8	87		5	9	86	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	3	4	93	$\chi^2 = 70.48^*$	1	3	96	$\chi^2 = 82.17^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	3	95	(.000)	2	3	95	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1685)				(n = 1692)			
19 - 29	2	5	93		0	9	91	
30 - 39	6	6	88		3	5	92	
40 - 49	6	5	88		5	6	89	
50 - 64	5	11	84	$\chi^2 = 22.08^*$	6	9	85	$\chi^2 = 45.26^*$
65 and older	5	9	86	(.005)	5	15	81	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1663)				(n = 1665)			
Male	6	8	86	$\chi^2 = 2.47$	4	11	86	$\chi^2 = 7.99^*$
Female	4	7	89	(.291)	5	7	88	(.018)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1623)				(n = 1627)			
High school diploma or less	6	10	84		5	15	80	
Some college	6	8	86	$\chi^2 = 13.63^*$	4	10	87	$\chi^2 = 32.57^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	4	5	91	(.009)	4	4	92	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1652)				(n = 1656)			
Married	3	6	91		3	5	92	
Never married	10	9	81		7	19	73	
Divorced/separated	15	15	71	$\chi^2 = 79.90^*$	9	17	75	$\chi^2 = 100.48^*$
Widowed	8	11	81	(.000)	8	17	75	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1201)				(n = 1195)			
Mgt, prof or education	2	5	93		3	3	94	
Sales or office support	1	5	94		3	10	87	
Constrn, inst or maint	8	12	80		2	9	89	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	10	7	83		4	16	80	
Agriculture	5	8	88		5	9	86	
Food serv/pers. care	10	3	87		5	8	88	
Hlthcare supp/safety	5	8	87	$\chi^2 = 35.97^*$	4	2	94	$\chi^2 = 48.51^*$
Other	7	13	81	(.001)	14	14	72	(.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>Your general quality of life</i>				
<i>No</i>				
	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>opinion</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Significance</i>
<i>Percentages</i>				
<b>Total</b>	6	8	85	
<b>Community Size</b>	(n = 1630)			
Less than 500	7	8	85	
500 - 999	4	10	86	
1,000 - 4,999	4	8	88	
5,000 - 9,999	7	4	90	$\chi^2 = 14.59$
10,000 and up	9	9	83	(.068)
<b>Region</b>	(n = 1693)			
Panhandle	10	9	80	
North Central	8	9	83	
South Central	6	8	86	
Northeast	6	8	86	$\chi^2 = 9.42$
Southeast	5	8	88	(.308)
<b>Individual Attributes:</b>				
<i>Household Income Level</i>	(n = 1559)			
Under \$40,000	13	15	73	
\$40,000 - \$74,999	7	9	84	
\$75,000 - \$99,999	4	3	93	$\chi^2 = 81.34^*$
\$100,000 and over	2	5	93	(.000)
<i>Age</i>	(n = 1702)			
19 - 29	2	5	93	
30 - 39	7	8	85	
40 - 49	8	5	87	
50 - 64	10	10	81	$\chi^2 = 37.52^*$
65 and older	5	12	83	(.000)
<i>Gender</i>	(n = 1676)			
Male	7	10	84	$\chi^2 = 5.94$
Female	6	7	87	(.051)
<i>Education</i>	(n = 1641)			
High school diploma or less	10	13	78	
Some college	7	10	83	$\chi^2 = 33.08^*$
Bachelors or grad degree	5	5	91	(.000)
<i>Marital Status</i>	(n = 1665)			
Married	4	7	90	
Never married	8	11	81	
Divorced/separated	24	12	64	$\chi^2 = 116.28^*$
Widowed	8	13	80	(.000)
<i>Occupation</i>	(n = 1207)			
Mgt, prof or education	4	4	92	
Sales or office support	10	3	86	
Constrn, inst or maint	7	8	85	
Prodn/trans/warehsing	4	12	84	
Agriculture	4	12	84	
Food serv/pers. care	3	3	95	
Hlthcare supp/safety	7	7	86	$\chi^2 = 56.13^*$
Other	26	7	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

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