

COMMUNITY TREE PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS: ATTITUDES, STATUS, AND NEEDS

Final Report of the Illinois Community Tree Program Surveys

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In Illinois, incorporated communities range in size from very small (less than two dozen people) to very large (nearly 3 million). About 95% of these communities are classified as small (population less than 25,000), with approximately one-third of the state's citizens (3.6 million of 11.2 million) residing in these small communities.

In 1995 we undertook to survey small Illinois communities about their programs for managing public shade and street trees. The objective of this survey was to obtain information on the status and needs of tree programs and to recommend ways to support small communities in developing these programs. In 1999, we extended the original survey to include the 79 incorporated Illinois communities with populations greater than 25,000. This second survey included all the questions from the original small-community survey, plus several new questions relevant to the tree programs of larger towns and cities. This report presents the combined results of the two surveys, giving a comprehensive assessment of tree programs across communities of all sizes in Illinois.

This executive summary highlights the major topics covered by the two surveys, the main findings that emerged from analysis of the responses, and recommendations based on these findings.

Responding Communities

A total of 636 communities responded to the two surveys: 579 to the small-community survey in 1995, and 57 to the large-community survey in 1999. The overall response rate was 49 percent for the two surveys. The response rate in the large-community survey was substantially higher (75%) than in the small-community survey (48 percent).

In almost half (46%) of the small communities (population under 25,000), it was the chief local elected official, either the mayor or the village board president, who took the time to respond to the survey. In large communities, on the other hand, the survey was most likely to be filled out by a city or village forester or arborist (46%). This reflects the fact that small communities are much less likely than large communities to have staff with specialized training in tree care.

Attitudes Towards Community Trees and Tree Programs

Municipal officials from Illinois communities of all sizes have very strong positive attitudes towards the value of community trees. Virtually all of the respondents said they feel that trees improve the appearance of a community, and over 90 percent agreed that trees are also important for maintaining a healthy community environment and for enhancing the quality of life in a community. Fewer, but still a majority (78%) of the respondents, agreed that trees can help attract customers to business districts.

A majority of respondents felt that municipal governments should provide funding for various aspects of a community tree program. The removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm received the greatest support, with 86 percent agreeing that municipalities should fund this activity. There was also strong support for spending municipal funds on trees to beautify the community (80%). Municipal funding for trees to enhance the economy and to improve environmental health received somewhat less support, especially from the smaller communities.

Even so, over two thirds of the respondents agreed that municipal funds should be spent for these purposes.

Overall, the largest communities in the sample showed the greatest support for using municipal funds for managing public trees, while the smallest communities showed somewhat less support. This difference may reflect the greater difficulty that smaller communities have in finding sufficient funds to carry out tree management activities.

In regard to the role of state government in providing personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain community tree programs, a majority (75%) agreed or strongly agreed that the state should provide such services.

When asked how favorable they thought their local city officials and residents were toward spending municipal funds on public trees, a large majority (almost 90%) of the respondent's from large communities said that officials and residents were favorable toward such spending.

Status Of Community Tree Programs

Tree Boards and Ordinances:

Over 80 percent of the Illinois communities surveyed said they do not have a tree board or ordinance, and 63 percent do not have a shade or street tree ordinance. This problem is further compounded by the fact that many of the community tree ordinances that do exist may lack key provisions of an effective ordinance, such as site requirements for planting public trees and authority to require the removal of diseased or hazardous trees located on private property. The provisions that are most likely to be present are site requirements and a list of recommended species, while provisions requiring removal of diseased and hazardous trees on private property are the ones most likely to be lacking. Large communities are much more likely than small communities to have tree ordinances that contain these key provisions.

Information On Numbers Of Public Trees:

About three quarters of the responding Illinois communities do not know the number of public trees in their community. This is especially so for smaller communities. Most (86%) of the communities with populations of 25,000 or more had an estimate, as compared to only 20 percent of communities under 25,000. This lack of basic knowledge about public trees in small communities is cause for concern.

Estimates of tree numbers were based on a variety of methods, including tree inventories, educated guesses, and "other" means. Over half (57%) of the communities that have tree inventories indicated they are kept updated, but again small communities are much less likely than large communities to update their inventories.

Overall, responding communities of all sizes planted considerably more new trees than they removed during the two years preceding the survey. By comparing the number of trees that the responding communities reported planting with the number they reported removing during the two years preceding the surveys, it was found that Illinois communities planted 2.7 trees for every one tree removed during these two years. Small communities (under 25,000 population) actually had a

higher ratio of trees planted to trees removed (3.8 trees planted for each one removed) than did communities 25,000 and larger (2.5 trees planted for each one removed).

Responsibility and Training for Public Tree Care:

In 60 percent of the responding communities there is a municipal department or employee with assigned responsibility for public tree care. Large towns are significantly more likely than small towns to have someone with assigned responsibility for public trees. In those communities that have assigned responsibility for public tree care, it is most often the Public Works Department that is given the responsibility. In towns with populations larger than 25,000, responsibility for public trees is assigned to a Forestry Department almost as often as to Public Works. By contrast, the vast majority of small Illinois communities do not have a separate Forestry Department. Many of these communities are so small that they don't even have official departments, and may only have one or two full-time municipal employees.

Public Works Directors and Street Superintendents are the individuals most likely to have principal responsibility for public tree care in small communities (population under 25,000). In communities over 25,000, this responsibility is most likely to be handled by a City or Community Forester or Arborist. In the vast majority of small communities that have assigned tree care responsibilities to a municipal employee, this person has other duties that take up a greater portion of their work time. Typically, the municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care in a small community spends less than 25% of their work time on this task. In large communities, on the other hand, the person responsible for public tree care is likely to spend 50 percent or more of their time on working with the community's trees.

In the vast majority of small (population under 25,000) Illinois communities the person making decisions about community trees lacks arboriculture- or forestry-related higher education, certification, workshop training, or experience in the tree-care profession. In large communities (populations 25,000 or greater), this person is most likely to have a college degree in a field related to tree care, to be an ISA certified arborist, and to have attended tree care workshops. In the small communities responding to this survey, less than 7 percent of the municipal employees responsible for public trees are either Certified Arborists or Certified Tree Workers. By contrast, in over 61 percent of large communities the employee with principal responsibility for trees has at least one of these certifications.

Municipal employees in small communities may gain some knowledge of tree management and care through attendance at workshops, through a commercial tree service, or by on-the-job experience. However, one of the most disturbing findings of this survey was that in 63 percent of the responding small communities, the person with principal responsibility for tree management and care had no structured training of any kind.

Provision of Public Tree Care Services:

Trees on municipal property will eventually decline and die. Dead, dying, and hazardous trees require removal. That is why, of all the tree services, tree removal is considered to be the most important. Tree removal and storm cleanup were the most frequently indicated public tree care services provided by Illinois communities. These services are provided in over 90 percent of the responding small communities and in all of the large communities. Storm cleanup is most often

performed by municipal employees, while tree removal is performed about equally often by municipal employees and private contractors.

Tree planting and pruning on request are the next most often provided public tree care services, with the services being provided in over 80 percent of the responding communities. Both planting and pruning on request are provided most often by municipal employees, although private contractors also play a substantial role. Community volunteers are involved in planting trees in about one-quarter of the communities and especially in smaller communities, but their involvement in pruning is limited. Twenty percent of the small communities (population under 25,000) indicated they do not provide any tree planting services, while all of the large communities (25,000 and over) said that they do provide tree planting.

Cyclic pruning, landscape waste recycling services, pest control, and community education are less commonly provided tree services, and are all provided more often in large communities than in small communities.

Communities with Active Tree Programs

Responses to the questions about the status of community tree programs were used to identify which communities have active tree programs. Communities with active tree programs are defined as those that provide tree planting, watering, and mulching; that have a tree ordinance; and have either a tree board/commission or a department /employee assigned responsibility for public trees. Only 28% of the responding communities met all of the above criteria for having an active tree program. There was a large difference between small and large communities, with 22% of communities under 25,000 in population having active tree programs while 89% of communities with population 25,000 or over had active programs.

Funding of Community Tree Programs:

In terms of municipal funding, the majority of the responding communities, about two-thirds, indicated that they do not keep a record of annual expenditures relating to public tree planting and care. Large communities are consistently more likely than small communities to keep such records. When asked about the municipal funding trend for their community over the last 5 years, a majority of large-community respondents indicated that their funding had increased.

During the years covered by the surveys, several state and federal grant programs were available to assist community tree programs. Such grant funds could be especially useful for smaller communities, which often lack the resources to support an active tree program. Yet it appears that small communities in Illinois are less likely to obtain the benefits of these grants than are the larger municipalities. In most small communities, especially those with populations less than 5000, the person responsible for public trees was not aware of state and federal grant funding opportunities -- despite the fact that the state had sent information on its grants program to all Illinois communities. Large communities were much more likely than small communities to have applied for a grant. Among communities that did apply for grants, the larger communities were more likely to have been awarded the grant they applied for -- even though the state had adopted procedures to assure that at least some smaller communities would be funded. A possible explanation for this is that lack of expertise and experience in preparing proposals and in administering funded projects makes

small communities hesitant to apply for grants and less able to write effective proposals when they do apply.

Opportunities, Problems, and Assistance Needs

Over half of the communities responding to this survey stated that trees are of value to annual community festivals or events. The community events for which trees are valued the most often are public Christmas tree decorations, summer festivals where trees provide shade, and Arbor Day celebrations. Large communities were most likely to have Arbor Day celebrations, while small communities were more likely to have summer events where trees would be of value for shade.

Less than one fifth of the communities responding to this survey indicated that they are a Tree City USA. Large communities are much more likely to have this designation than are small communities. Over three-fourths of the communities that are not currently a Tree City USA stated that they are interested in receiving information and assistance about this program. The strong interest among respondents from communities of all sizes in the Tree City USA program is encouraging.

Almost half of the responding communities stated that they are aware of particular problems with their trees. Large communities were more likely than small communities to be aware of such problems. The most frequently reported problem for communities of all sizes was trees growing into utility lines. The next most frequently mentioned problems were hazardous trees and insects/diseases.

A clear majority, two-thirds, of Illinois communities responding to the survey indicated they would like assistance to initiate or further develop their local tree program. The most frequently desired type of assistance was help in applying for community forestry grant funds. A large number of the communities also desired periodic free access to a trained community forester; training workshops for employees or volunteers in proper tree selection, planting, and care; and assistance in conducting tree inventories. Somewhat fewer but still a substantial number of communities requested assistance in identifying hazardous trees, and drafting a tree ordinance.

Participation in Regional Activities

Almost half of the respondents indicated a willingness to serve on regional advisory committees to promote urban forestry in their region of the state. Over two-thirds responded that they would be interested in attending a community forestry workshop in their region. When asked topics they would be interested in at such a workshop, the large communities indicated strongest interest in workshops on updating municipal tree ordinances and developing tree preservation ordinances.

Recommendations

This survey demonstrated that local municipal officials from communities of all sizes in Illinois have very strong positive attitudes towards the value of trees to their communities. However, many of the small communities do not have personnel on staff who are trained in the proper planting, care and management of trees. Many of these small communities also reported not being aware of

opportunities to obtain state and federal grant funding to help support local tree programs. As a result, a substantial portion of the Illinois citizens who reside in small communities would benefit from both fiscal and technical assistance to their communities for establishing and administering active tree programs. A majority of the respondents believe that the State should provide personnel and technical assistance to help in the development and maintenance of community tree programs. These considerations lead us to make the following recommendation:

Trained community foresters need to be available throughout the state on a multi-county basis to provide assistance to the communities of Illinois, especially the small communities, in developing or enhancing their community tree programs. These Community Forestry Specialists would:

1. Provide technical assistance to local municipalities to help initiate or further develop community tree programs including the development or updating of tree ordinances.
2. Conduct training workshops for municipal employees and community groups in the proper selection, planting and care of trees.
3. Provide information to communities and regional planning agencies that serve those communities to assist in the preparation of community forestry grant applications.
4. Coordinate community tree inventories and hazard tree assessments.

INTRODUCTION

The landscapes of most Illinois communities -- regardless of size and incorporated or not -- are dominated by trees; trees that are loved and felt to be beneficial by citizens. Although areas may be devoid of trees where there is industry or field agriculture, the adjacent towns are filled with trees. It is documented that the importance of trees to a community's residents, whether measured in terms of economics, ecology, aesthetics, or public well being, is substantial and does not depend on community size (2,3,4,6,13,14,15).

The population estimate from the Bureau of the Census for Illinois in 1999 was 11.4 million people. According to the 1998 Place Population Estimates from the Bureau, 10.2 million people or 89% of the total population of Illinois live in the state's 1,290 incorporated communities. These communities range in population from 23 people to over 2.7 million, and have widely varying needs and resources. But in all communities it is important that community trees be managed properly in order to sustain the health of the urban forest and provide the greatest benefits to residents (10).

This document reports the combined results of two surveys of Illinois communities about the status and needs of their community tree programs and the attitudes of their officials regarding government assistance to communities to help them in caring for public trees. This information is intended primarily to help state, federal, and private organizations to more effectively target the support they give to Illinois community tree programs.

Previous urban forestry surveys were conducted in Illinois in 1981 (7) and 1988 (16). The 1988 survey included information about trees from municipalities, park districts, forest preserve districts, utility companies, and green-industry companies; but it did not determine the attitudes of municipal officials towards the value of their community forests or what they felt the role of government should be in providing such programs. More importantly, community officials were not asked what type of assistance they needed most to initiate or further develop their local tree program.

Similar urban forestry surveys have been conducted outside Illinois. Two national surveys (9, 17) have provided excellent baseline data and great insight to the status and needs of the trees within municipal forests, particularly in the more highly populated communities. However, these surveys did not provide much data on tree programs from the smallest size communities, especially those less than 2,500. A survey in Connecticut (12) did include information about the attitudes of the respondents and about trees in small communities.

In 1995, Western Illinois University (WIU) received a USDA Forest Service Technology Transfer Grant, *Partnerships for Improved Community Forests within Rural Communities*. This grant was also supported by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest Resources (IDNR, DFR), the Illinois Institute of Rural Affairs, and matching funds from the WIU Office of Sponsored Projects. The objective of this survey was to obtain baseline information on programs for managing public shade and street trees in small communities (population less than 25,000). Based in part on Ricard's earlier study in Connecticut (12), the survey sought information on:

1. Municipal officials' beliefs (attitudes) about the values of public trees;
2. Their attitudes concerning the role of municipal and state government in supporting community tree programs;
3. The current status and needs of their tree programs;
4. The type of technical assistance they feel will most benefit their communities.

The intent was to focus on those Illinois communities that were most likely to have difficulty developing municipal tree management programs on their own. It was hoped the survey would provide information to help state and federal agencies and private sector organizations to provide community forestry assistance where it was needed most.

Completed surveys were returned from 579 of the 1212 incorporated small communities in Illinois, a response rate of 48 percent. The results of this survey were published in the report, *Illinois Small Community Tree Programs: Attitudes, Status And Needs* (5). (This report is available on-line at <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/misc.htm>.) This unique survey of communities with populations less than 25,000 gave new insight into the attitudes, status, and needs concerning the forestry programs in Illinois small communities. The survey was unique in that it obtained information for communities with very small populations and determined how community officials felt (attitudes) about their community trees.

What was missing was information about the 79 Illinois communities with populations over 25,000. In 1998 the IDNR, DFR requested a follow-up study of the communities over 25,000 to complete the community forestry survey of all incorporated Illinois communities. The IDNR, DFR provided a grant and WIU Office of Sponsored Projects provided a match to fund the grant.

METHODS

Survey Design

The survey questionnaire addressed the same four main topics as the 1995 small-town survey (see p. 11 above). Questions relating to the status and needs of tree programs and municipal officials' attitudes toward trees and tree programs were based upon the 1995 questionnaire (5). Since that earlier questionnaire was directed at small communities, several questions or portions of the questions had to be modified for the communities greater than 25,000. Several new questions were added for large communities, concerning aspects of community tree programs that had not been included in the first survey because they did not apply to most small communities. The large-community survey was designed in such a way that, where the questions on the two surveys were the same, direct comparisons between small and large communities could be made.

The survey was designed with the following criteria in mind:

1. Keep the overall length of the survey short enough so that most respondents could complete it in 30 minutes or less;
2. Minimize scientific jargon so that readers without backgrounds in biological fields could understand and answer all the questions;
3. Format the questions and place them in a logical order to allow the respondent to move easily from one to the next.

Early drafts of the survey were reviewed and revised by a number of community foresters and other professionals experienced in working with municipal forest management.

The final survey package included a cover letter from the Illinois Division of Forest Resources Chief Forester, Stewart Pequignot. The cover letter explained the purpose for the survey and how the information generated will benefit community tree programs, and encouraged cooperation in responding.

Final copies of both questionnaires are included in Appendix 1.

Sampling

The target population for this survey was all 79 Illinois communities with populations greater than 25,000, which were not included in the 1995 survey. The names of all 79 communities, names of their local elected official and their mailing address were provided by the Illinois Municipal League. The Illinois Arborist Association provided names and addresses for the municipal foresters in many of the 79 communities.

The surveys were sent out in late February, 1999. Two weeks after the initial mailing, a reminder postcard was sent to non-respondents. A second complete mailing was sent out to those still not responding two weeks later. Finally, phone calls were made to municipalities still not responding. The last survey responses were received by April 2000.

A list of all incorporated Illinois communities is given in Appendix 2, showing which communities were sent surveys and which communities responded to each of the two surveys.

Data Management And Statistical Analysis

Responses from the survey of large communities were first entered into text files using a word processing template on an IBM compatible PC. Raw data were then imported into a Microsoft Access database. Data from the previous, small community survey were also imported into the same database and merged with the data from the new survey. From this combined database, separate data files were created for each survey question and imported into the SYSTAT statistical analysis program.

SYSTAT was used to tabulate data and calculate summary statistics for each question. To assure the most accurate tests of statistical significance across population size groups, Monte Carlo estimates of exact, nonparametric test statistics were calculated using the STATXACT statistical program. Kruskal-Wallis tests were used for yes-no and checklist responses; Jonckheere-Terpstra tests were used for rating scale responses; and ANOVA tests were used for numerical responses. In all cases, a p-value criterion of .05 was used to judge the statistical significance of differences among population groups.

Wherever the same questions had been used on both surveys, the analysis was performed across the entire set of Illinois communities (small and large) that responded to one or the other of the surveys. In some cases, responses to two or more questions on one of the surveys had to be merged to yield a response that would be comparable to the other survey. Several new questions had been introduced in the second (large community) survey for which comparable small-community responses were not available, so the analysis of these questions was necessarily limited to the set of large community surveys. The statistical tests for these questions are less likely to reveal significant differences due to the small number of cases in the largest population size groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the remainder of this report, responses to the survey questions are summarized and discussed in the order in which the questions appeared on the survey. Detailed tables of response frequencies and the corresponding statistical tests of differences among responses from communities of different sizes can be found in Appendix 3.

Responding Communities

Surveys were returned from 57 (75%) of the Illinois communities with populations greater than 25,000. This is substantially higher than the response rate from the earlier small-community survey (48%). The higher response rate from large communities is probably due to two factors: 1) the person responding to the survey in large communities was more likely to be an urban forester or arborist who had a professional interest in the topic of the survey, and 2) personal phone contacts were made with the large communities who did not respond to the initial mailing to encourage them to complete and return the survey.

In the analysis of the earlier survey (5), the communities surveyed in 1995 were divided into four size groups:

- Size category 1: less than 2,500
- Size category 2: 2,500-4,999
- Size category 3: 5,000-9,999
- Size category 4: 10,000-24,999.

The current analysis retains that breakdown for small communities, and adds three additional size groups for the large communities surveyed in 1999:

- Size category 5: 25,000-49,999
- Size category 6: 50,000-99,999
- Size category 7: 100,000 or greater.

For the analyses contained in this report, communities have been classified into the above size categories based on the U.S. Census population estimates for the year preceding the year in which they filled out the survey: 1994 for the small communities and 1998 for the large communities. Differences in responses to the individual questions across these community size groups are depicted below in various charts and graphs, but are discussed in the text only when they are statistically significant ($p < .05$). In Appendix 3, detailed results are provided on the statistical significance of differences across community size groups on all questions.

Another logical method of comparing data among the different communities would be to compare the communities based upon their location in counties classified as Urban, Suburban and Rural according to the categories defined by Beale (1). A breakdown of Beale categories versus the population of communities is given under question 1, but complete Beale Analysis of all questions on the survey has not yet been conducted.

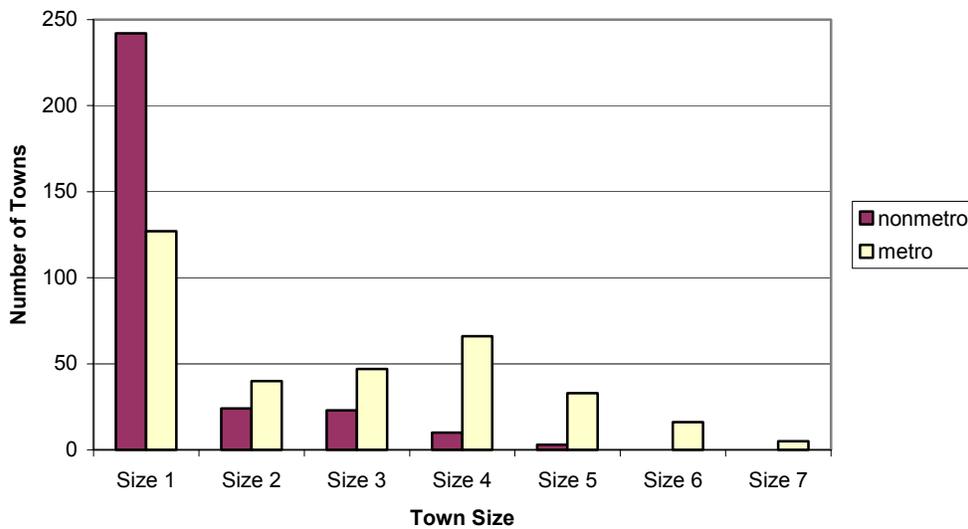
Question 1: "Name of your community and population."

The communities receiving surveys are listed alphabetically by name in Appendix 2, along with their county and their 1990 population. Communities listed in **bold** responded to the survey. For responding communities, the year in which they were surveyed and the size group in which they were classified are also given.

Towns were also categorized into three types based on the Beale codes for the counties they are located in: metropolitan, adjacent to metropolitan, and rural.

Number of communities responding to the survey by Beale type and size group:

(In this figure, the rural and adjacent categories have been merged into the "nonmetro" category.)



There is a significant association between Beale type and town size, with larger towns more likely to be classified as metropolitan than smaller towns.

Local Attitudes Toward Community Trees And Tree Programs

Question 2: “Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your community’s trees. (Circle one response per statement.)”

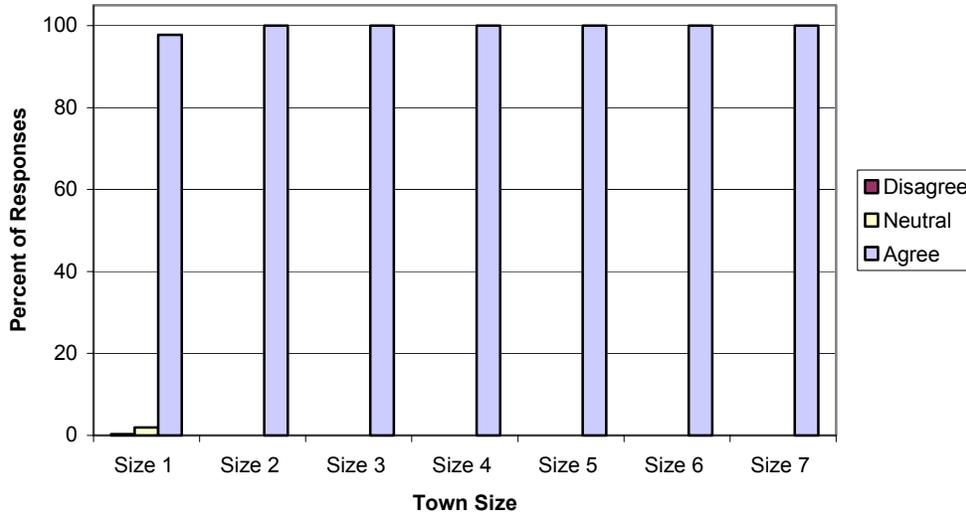
All parts (a. through f.) of this question were rated on a 5-category scale:

- *Strongly Agree*
- *Agree*
- *Neutral*
- *Disagree*
- *Strongly Disagree*

For simplicity, in the following graphs “Strongly Agree” and ”Agree” have been merged into the single category of “Agree,” and “Strongly Disagree” and “Disagree” have been merged into the single category of “Disagree.”

Community Tree Values

Question 2a: “Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community.”



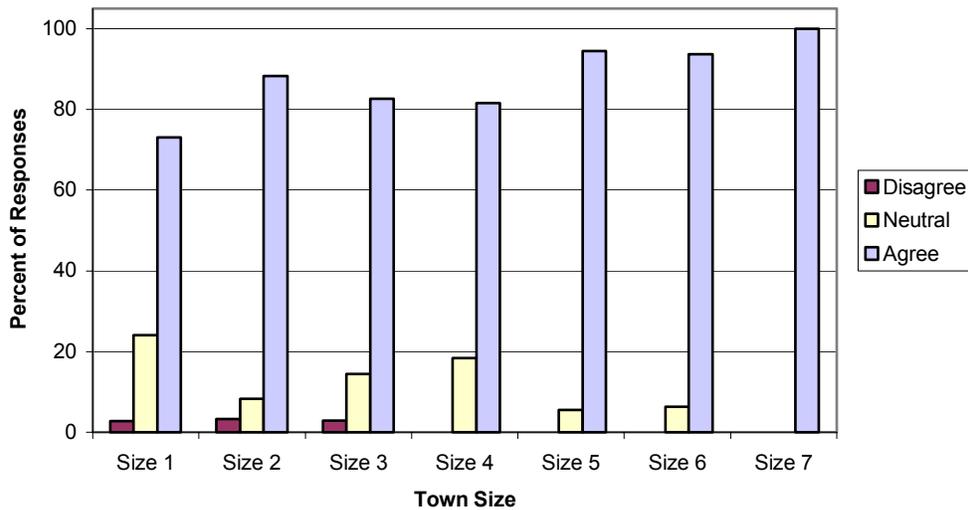
Over 98% of the respondents agreed that trees improve the appearance of a community. A small number of respondents from the smallest size group were neutral and 1 disagreed. While very small, this difference between the smallest size towns and the other size groups was statistically significant.

Question 2b: “Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment.”



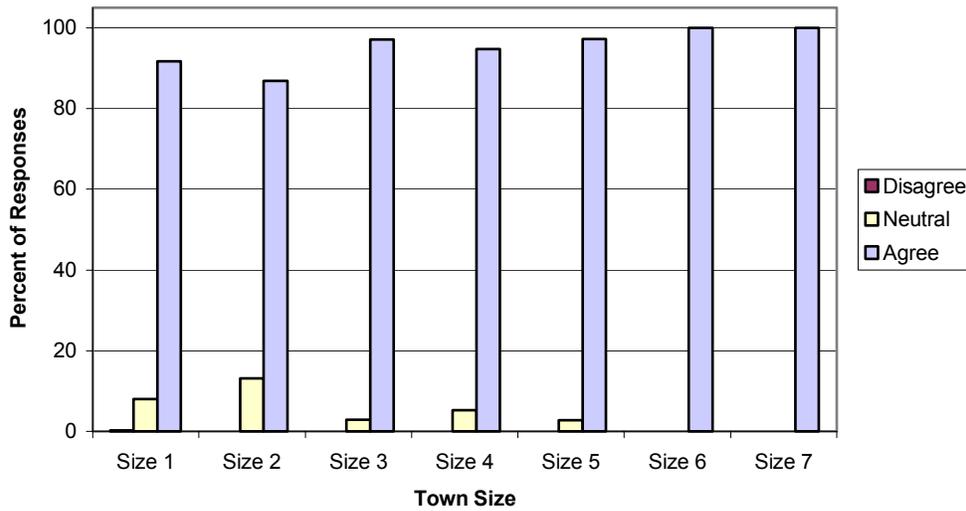
Over 96% of the respondents agreed that trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment. A few respondents in communities less than 50,000 in population were neutral, and one respondent in the smallest size group disagreed. While very small, these differences were statistically significant.

Question 2c: “Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.”



Most (78 percent) of the 623 respondents thought that trees help to attract customers to business districts. About 20 percent were neutral, and only a few from the smaller communities disagreed with this statement. Respondents from smaller communities were significantly less likely to believe that trees attract customers to business districts.

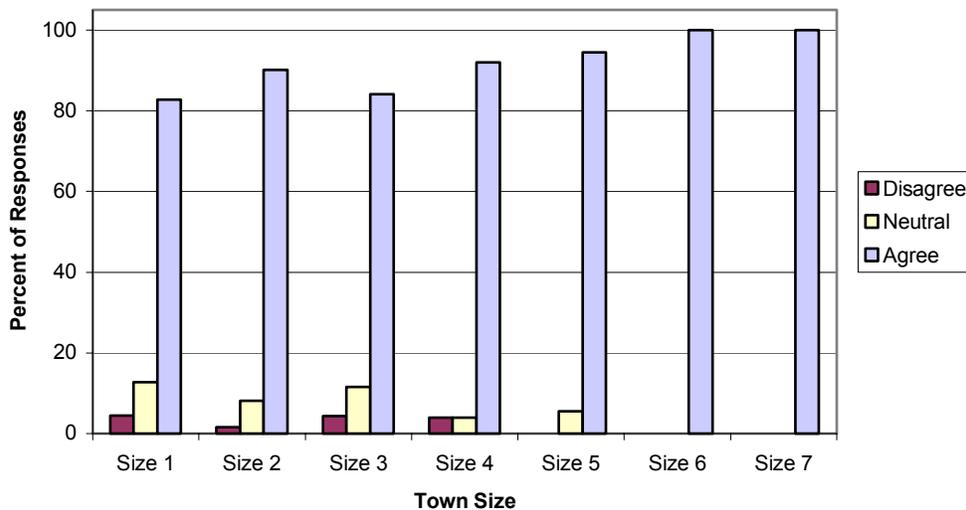
Question 2d: “Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.”



Over 90 percent of the 624 respondents believed that public trees enhance the quality of life in a community. Seven percent were neutral, and only one respondent disagreed. Respondents from smaller communities were slightly but significantly less likely to agree that public trees enhance the quality of life.

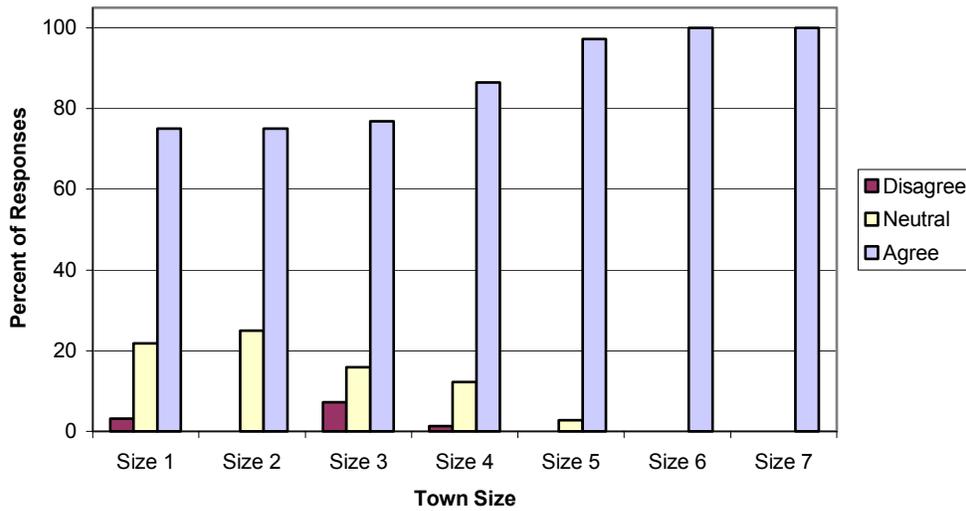
Municipal Funding for Community Tree Programs

Question 2e(1): “Municipal government should provide funding for the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.”



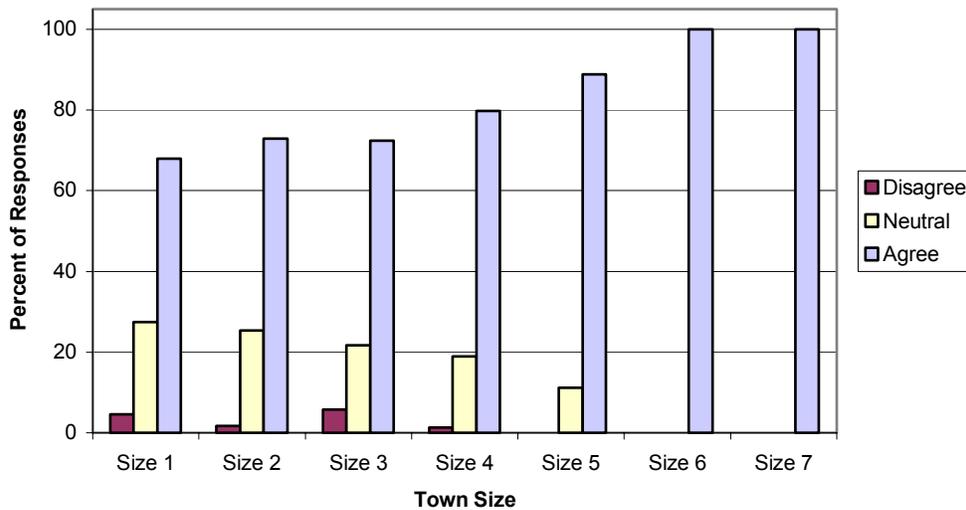
Most (86 percent) of the 616 respondents agreed that municipalities should fund removal of hazardous trees. Respondents from smaller communities were significantly less likely than those from large communities to approve of such funding.

Question 2e(2): “Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.”



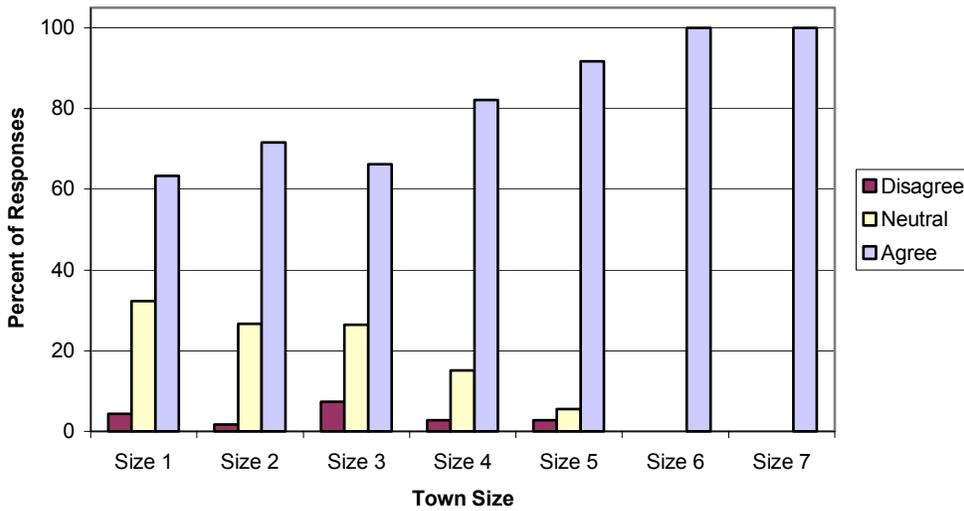
Overall, almost 80 percent of the 609 respondents thought that municipalities should fund public trees for the purpose of beautification. Respondents from smaller communities were significantly less likely to agree with planting trees for this purpose.

Question 2e(3): “Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.”



Overall, a little over 70 percent of the 609 respondents agreed that municipalities should fund public trees for the purpose of increasing environmental health. Respondents from smaller communities were significantly less likely to agree with this policy.

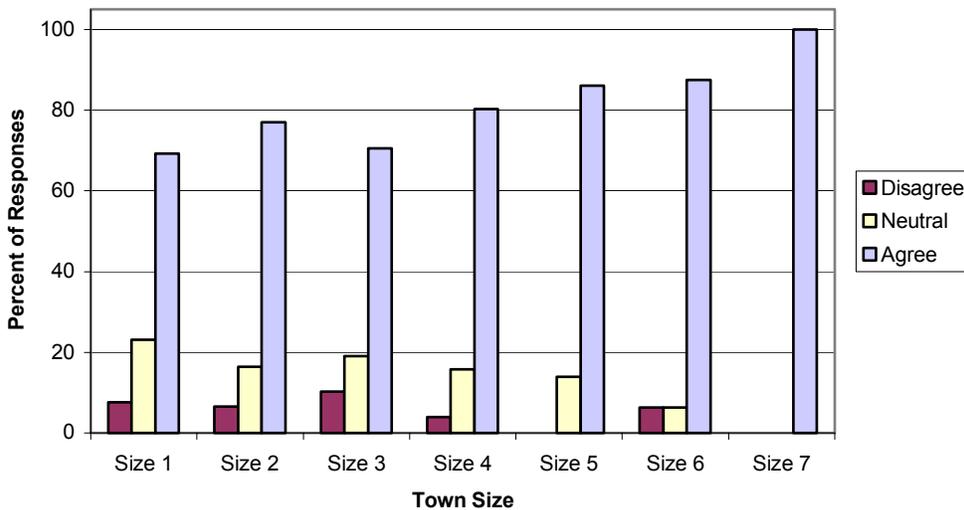
Question 2e(4): “Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.”



Almost 70 percent of the 602 respondents overall thought that municipalities should fund public trees for economic enhancement. Respondents from small communities were significantly less likely to support spending on public trees for this purpose.

State Assistance for Community Tree Programs

Question 2f: “State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.”



Overall, almost three quarters of the 617 respondents thought that the State should provide personnel and technical assistance to community tree programs. Respondents from smaller communities were significantly less likely to agree that the state should provide such assistance.

Local Support for Community Tree Programs

Question 3: “In your opinion, how favorable toward spending municipal funds for public tree planting and care are...”

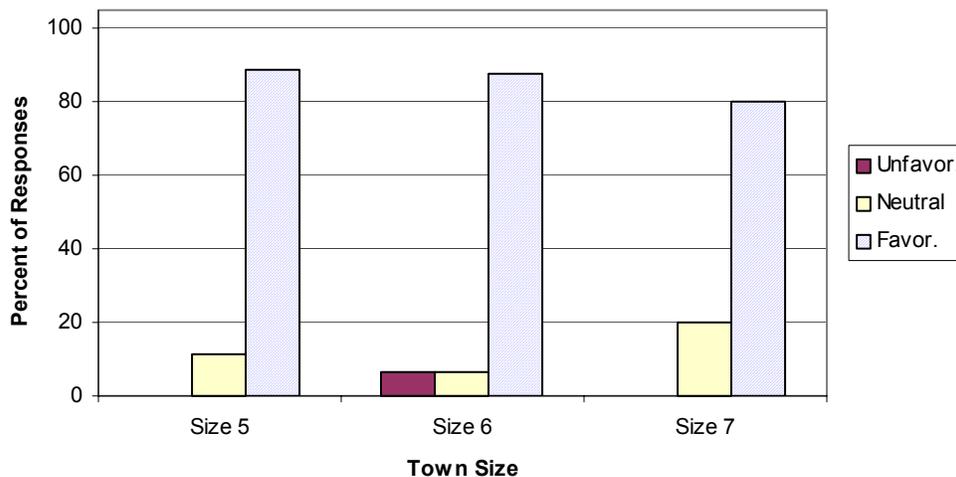
Both parts (a. and b.) of this question were rated on a 5-category scale:

- *Strongly Favorable*
- *Favorable*
- *Neutral*
- *Unfavorable*
- *Strongly Unfavorable*

For simplicity, in the following graphs “Strongly Favorable” and “Favorable” have been merged into the single category of “Favorable,” and “Strongly Unfavorable” and “Unfavorable” have been merged into the single category of “Unfavorable.”

Question 3a: “... your city officials?”

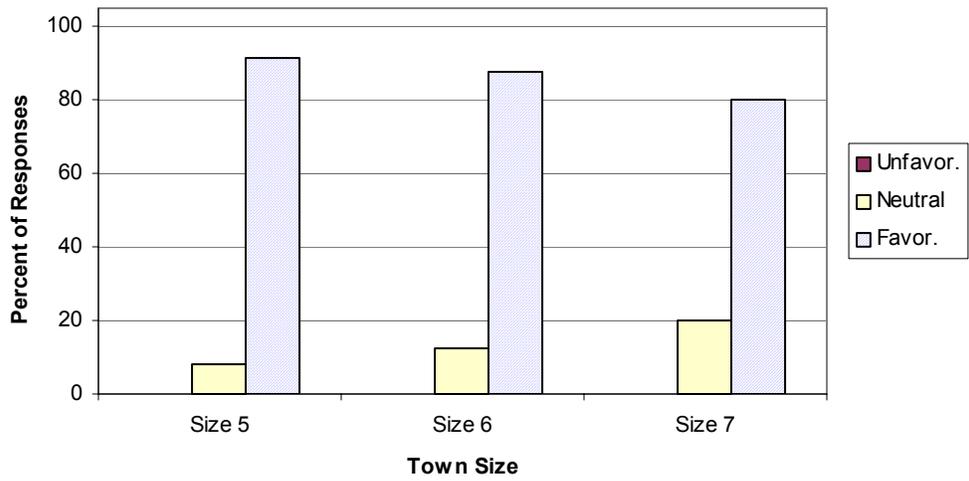
(This question was only asked in the large community survey.)



Almost 90 percent of the 57 large-town respondents thought that their city officials were favorable toward spending municipal funds for public trees. About 10 percent thought that their officials were neutral, and only one thought they were unfavorable. There are no significant differences between the different sized towns.

Question 3b: “.... your city residents?”

(This question was only asked in the large community survey.)



Almost 90 percent of the 57 large-town respondents thought that their city's residents were favorable toward municipal funding of public tree programs. No one thought that they were unfavorable. There are no significant differences between communities of different sizes.

Discussion of Local Attitudes Toward Community Trees And Tree Programs

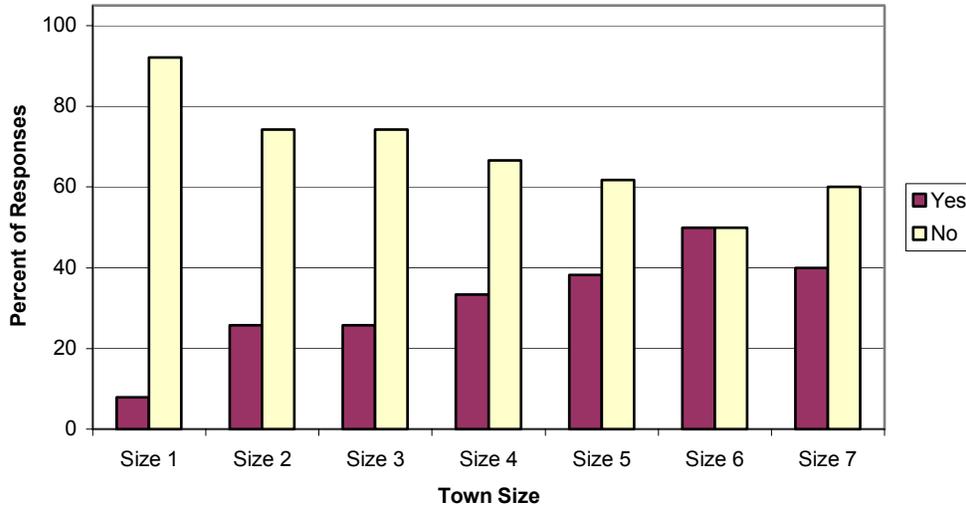
The responses to question 2 in the large-community survey reinforce and extend the results reported earlier from the small-community survey (5). Across all the size groups in the two surveys, there were strong positive attitudes toward the contribution of trees to the community, and positive support for providing municipal funds and State assistance for tree planting and maintenance. Respondents from the larger communities were significantly more positive in their attitudes towards trees and their support for municipal tree-program funding and State assistance than were respondents from smaller communities. This difference was especially striking for attitudes toward funding for environmental health and economic enhancement. Nevertheless, even among the smallest communities, a majority of the respondents agreed that municipal funds should be used for these purposes.

The responses to question 3, which was asked only of the large communities, show that a large majority of urban tree managers from these communities believe that both the city officials and the residents in their communities are favorable toward spending municipal funds on public tree planting and care.

Status of Community Tree Programs

Shade Tree Boards or Commissions

Question 4: “Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?” (Yes or No)

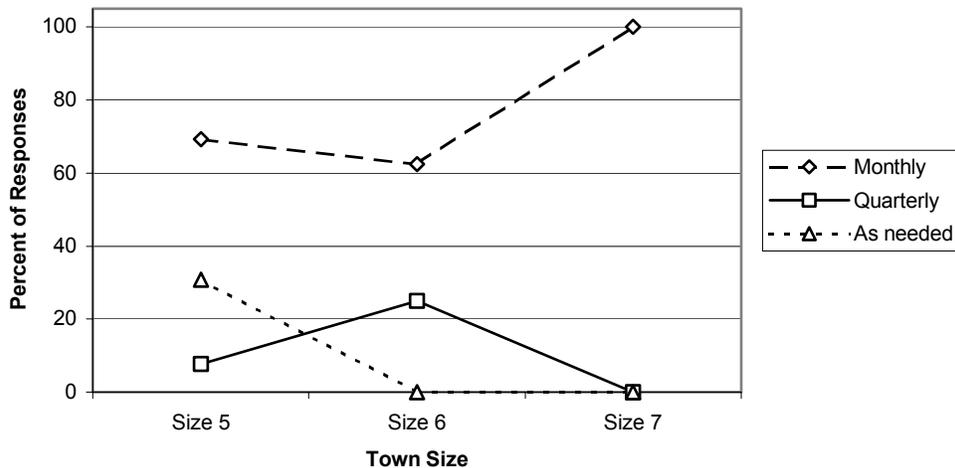


Overall, only 18 percent (111 of 629) of the communities that responded said that they have a shade tree commission or board. Larger communities are significantly more likely than smaller ones to have a tree commission or board. Even among the largest communities (those with populations of 50,000 or more), however, only about half (10 of 21) have a tree commission or board.

Question 4a: “If yes, how often does it meet?”

- Monthly
- Quarterly
- As Needed (How many times per year? _____)

(This question was asked only in the large-community survey.)



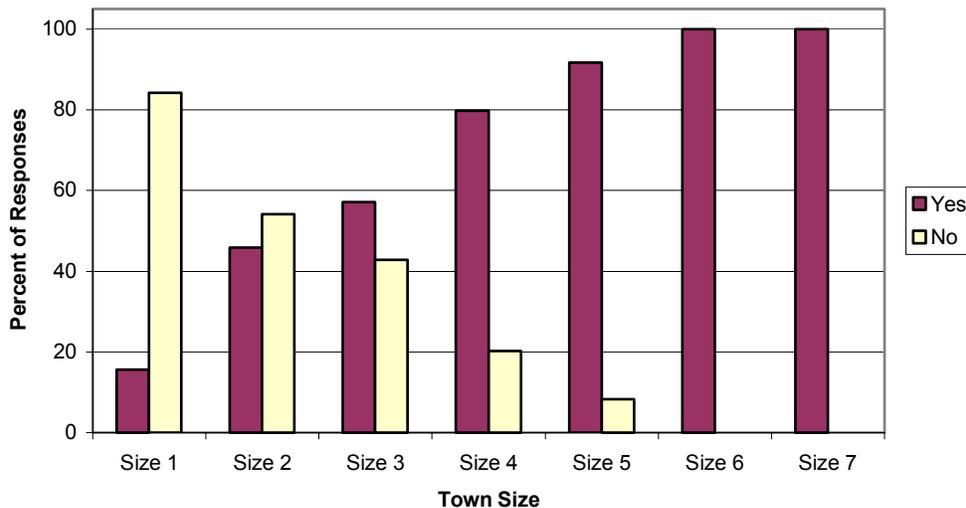
Of the 23 large communities that have tree commissions or boards, the majority (70 percent) meet on a monthly basis. The remainder are divided about equally between meeting quarterly and meeting as often as needed. Of the 4 communities that meet as often as needed, 2 said that they meet 3 to 4 times each year, one said that they meet 4 to 8 times each year, and one did not specify.

Differently sized communities differed significantly in their responses to all three options on this question, with the largest communities being more likely than the other communities to have their tree boards meet on a regular, monthly basis.

Tree Ordinances and Requirements

Shade or Street Tree Ordinances

Question 5: “Does your community have a shade tree or street tree ordinance?” (Yes or No)

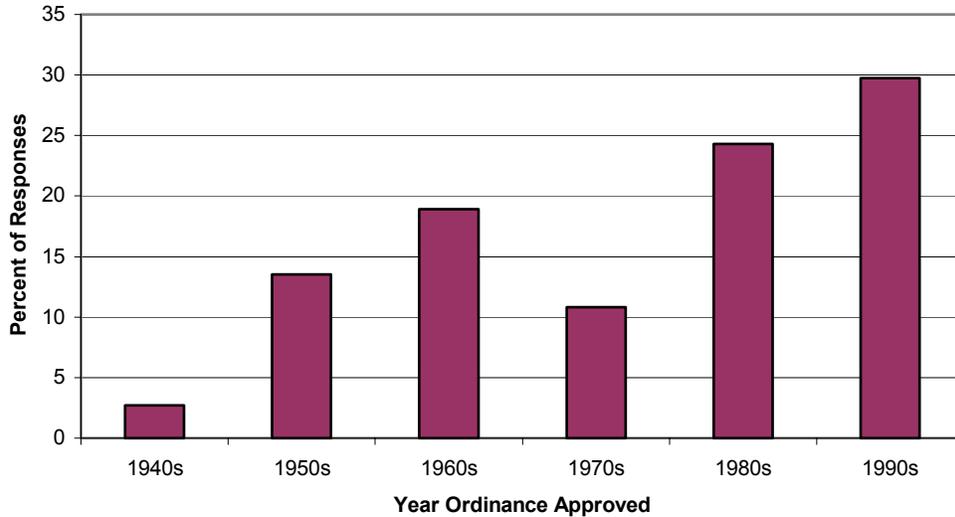


There is a strong, statistically significant relationship between the size of a town and whether it has a tree ordinance. All of the towns with populations of 50,000 or greater have such an ordinance, while less than 20 percent of the smallest towns do.

“If yes, please answer the following questions:”

Question 5a: “In what year was your tree ordinance approved?”

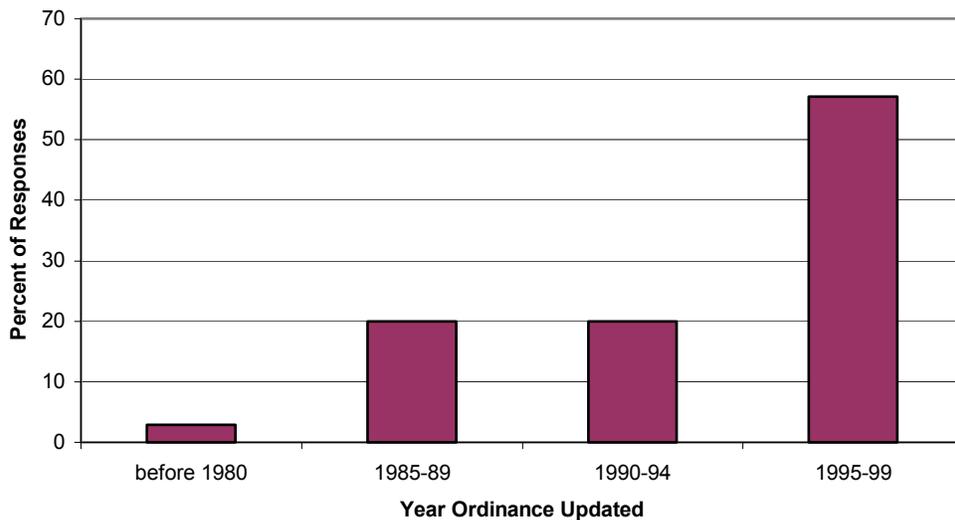
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



The earliest tree ordinance among the 37 large communities that responded to this question was approved in 1940. There was a peak in numbers of ordinances approved during the 1960s, followed by a decrease in the 1970s. New ordinances once again increased during the 1980s and 1990s. There were no significant differences among communities of different sizes in their responses to this question.

Question 5b: “In what year was your tree ordinance, attached appendix, or specifications manual last updated?”

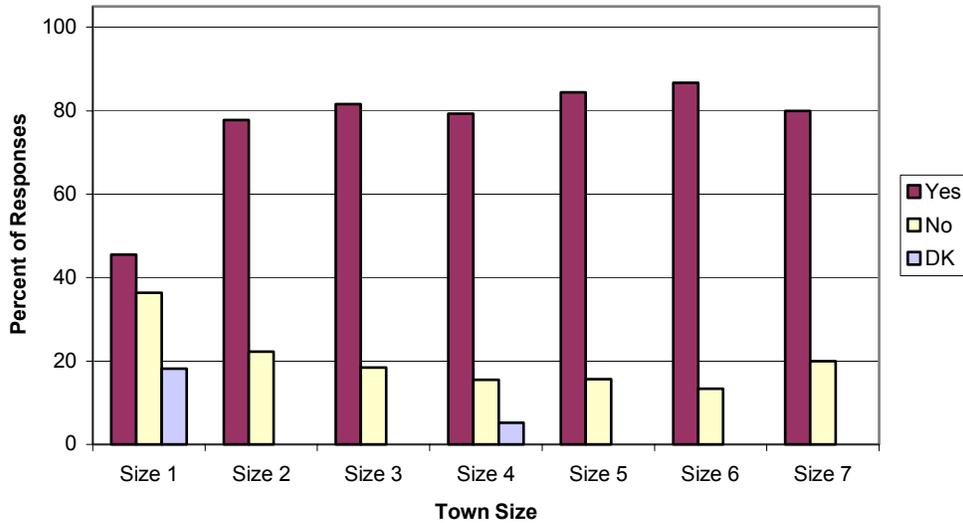
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



The majority (57 percent) of the 35 large communities that responded to this question had updated their tree ordinance in the last 5 years. About 40 percent had updated their ordinance 5 to 15 years ago, and one had not updated their ordinance since 1978. There were no significant differences between communities of different sizes on this question.

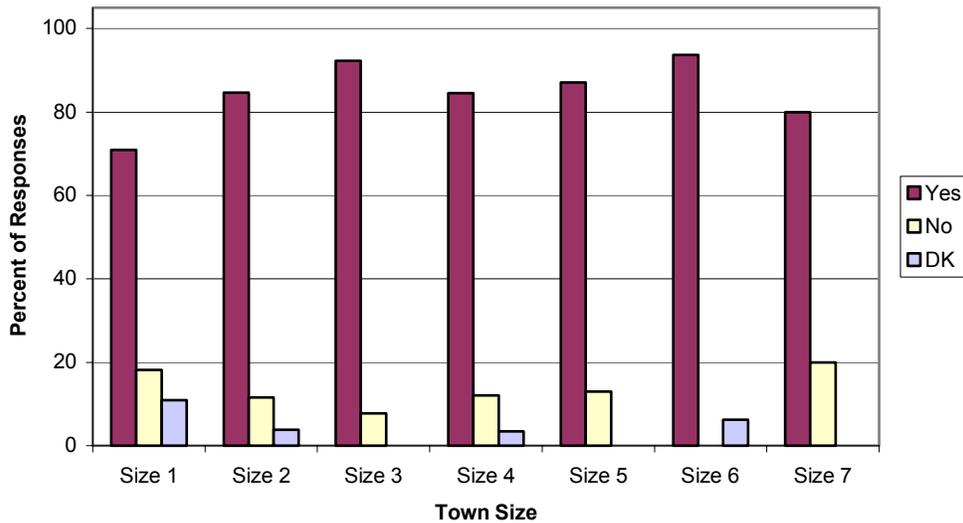
Question 5c: “Are the following provisions included in the tree ordinance, attached appendix, specifications manual, or other document?” (Yes, No, or Don’t Know)

Question 5c(1): “List of recommended tree species”



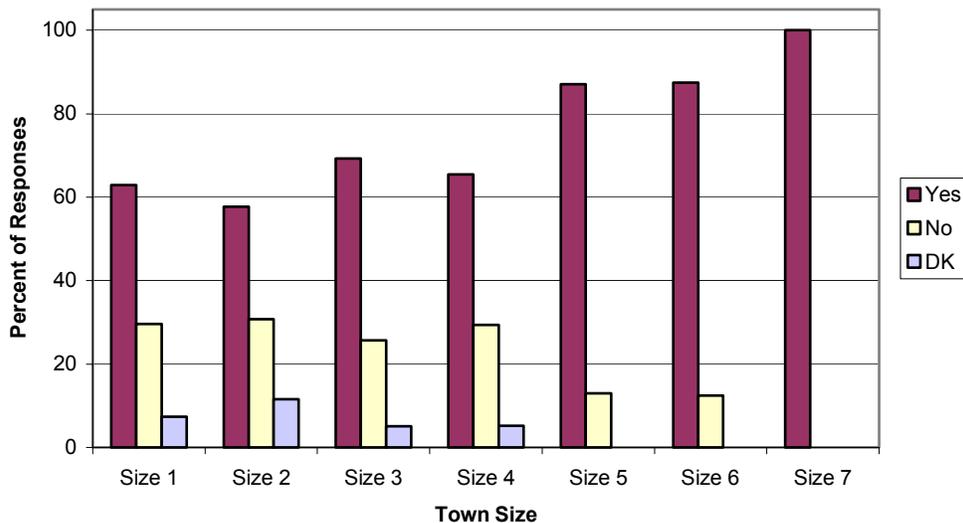
Overall, about three fourths of the 230 communities with tree ordinances that responded to this question said that their ordinance included a list of recommended tree species. Towns in the smallest size group were significantly less likely to have a species list as part of their ordinance. Less than half of them responded positively to this question.

Question 5c(2): “Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)”



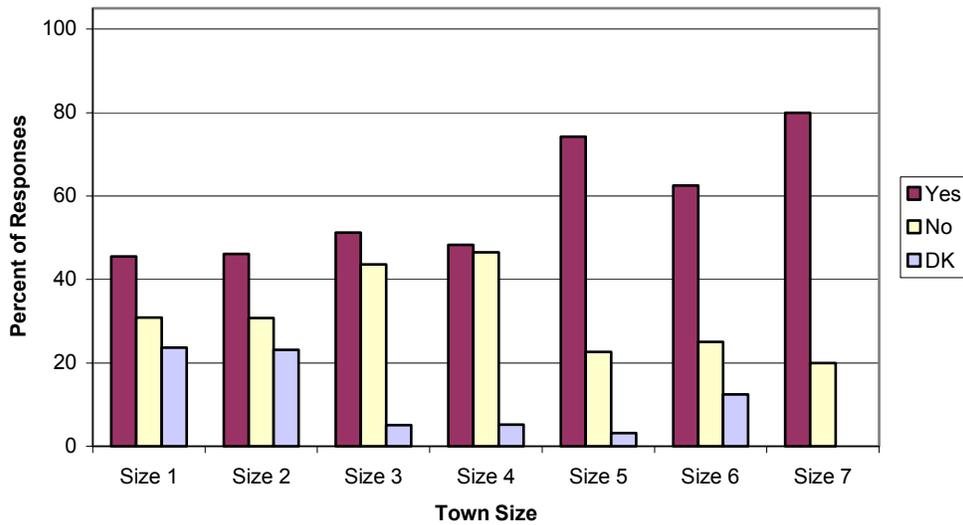
Overall, 83 percent of the 230 communities with tree ordinances that answered this question indicated that their ordinance included site requirements for planting public trees. The differences among differently sized communities are not statistically significant.

Question 5c(3): “Requirements for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property”



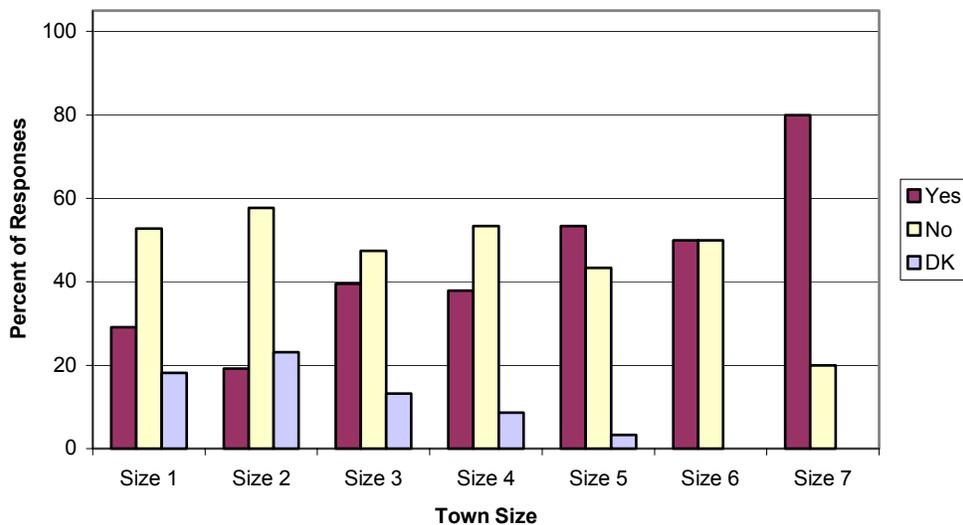
Of the 229 communities that responded to this question, about 70 percent have a permit requirement for planting trees on municipal property. Smaller communities were significantly less likely than larger communities to require a permit or permission for planting on municipal property.

Question 5c(4): “Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)”



Of the 230 responding communities, a little over half said they had a section protecting trees from construction damage in their tree ordinance. Communities of different sizes differed significantly on this question, with smaller communities being less likely to have a construction damage section in their tree ordinance.

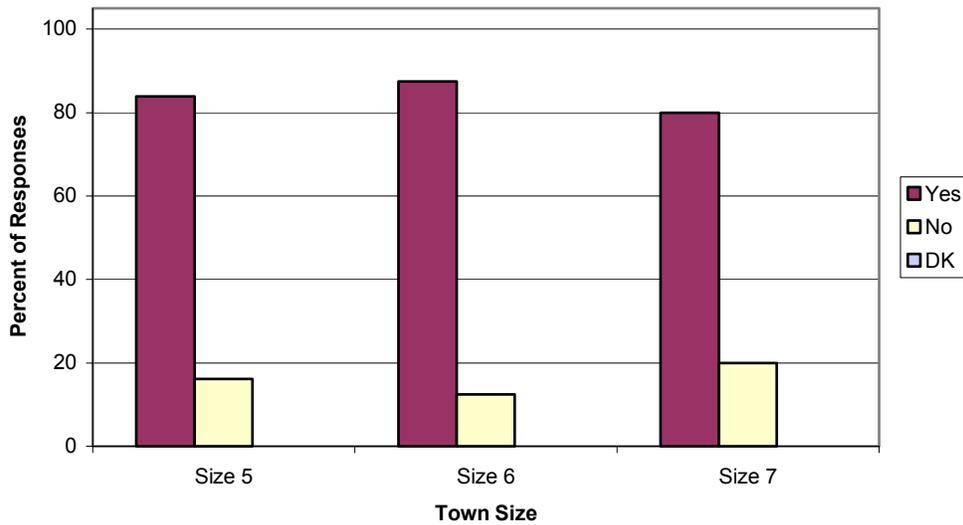
Question 5c(5): “Section prohibiting the topping of public trees”



Of the 228 communities that have tree ordinances and responded to this question, 38 percent have a section prohibiting topping of public trees. Smaller communities were significantly less likely than larger communities to have this form of tree protection included in their ordinance.

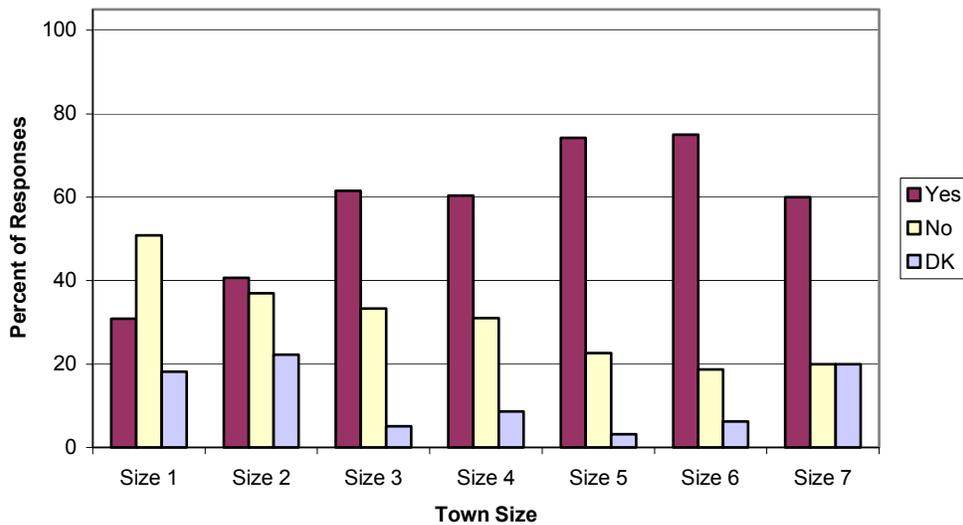
Question 5c(6): “Section prohibiting the unauthorized pruning of public trees”

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 52 large communities that responded to this question, 85 percent have a section prohibiting unauthorized pruning of public trees in their tree ordinance. There are no significant differences among communities of different sizes on this question.

Question 5c(7): “Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property”

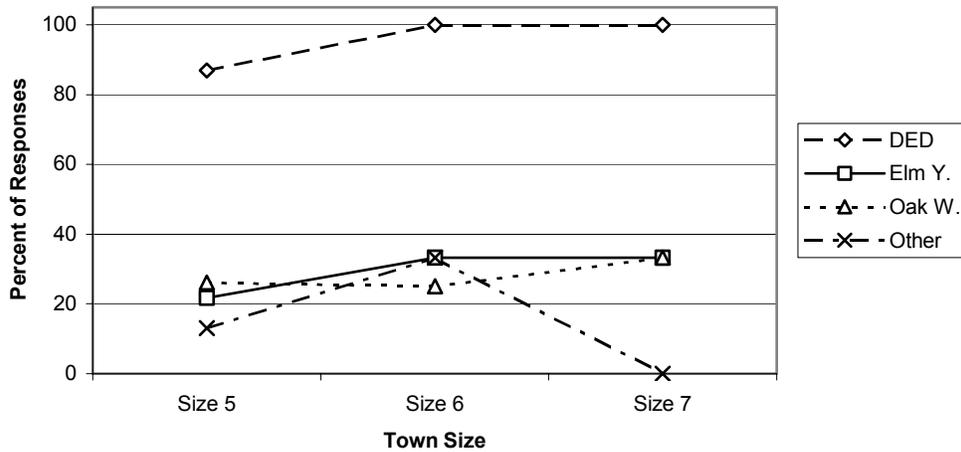


A little over half (54 percent) of the 231 communities with ordinances that responded to this question had a section in their ordinance giving them the authority to require removal of diseased private trees. Large towns were significantly more likely than small towns to have this authority.

Question 5c(7): continued. "If yes, check all that apply"

- Dutch Elm Disease
- Elm Yellows
- Oak Wilt
- Other Disease (specify: _____)

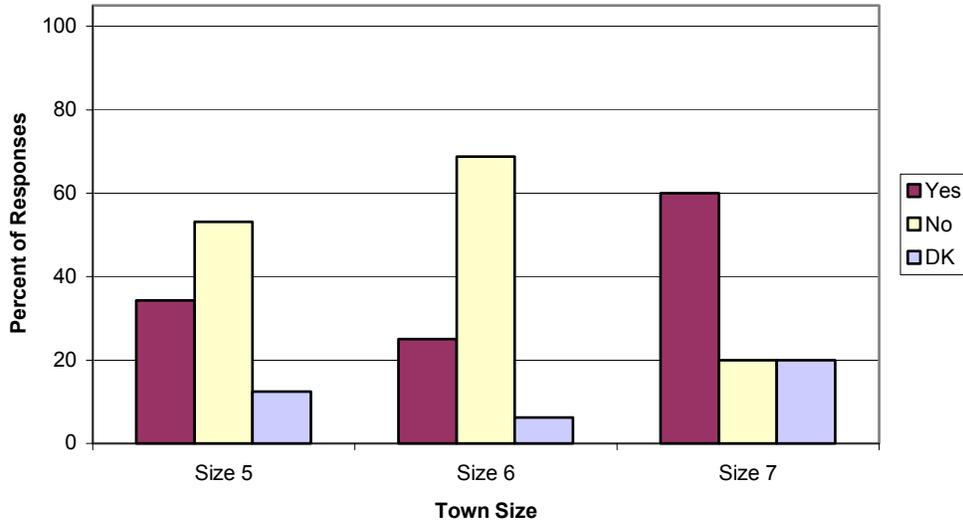
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 38 large communities that have authority to remove infectious diseased trees on private property, most (92 percent) have this authority for Dutch elm disease. A few also include Elm Yellows (26 percent), Oak Wilt (26 percent) and other diseases (18 percent). Of the nine communities that indicated "other disease", four said that their removal authority applies to any infectious disease, one indicated "State infectious disease", two said Pine Wilt, one said Verticillium Wilt, and one said Root Problems. There were no significant differences among communities of different sizes on any of the items in this question.

Question 5c(8): Section giving community the authority to require removal of insect infested trees on private property”

(This question was only asked in the large community survey.)

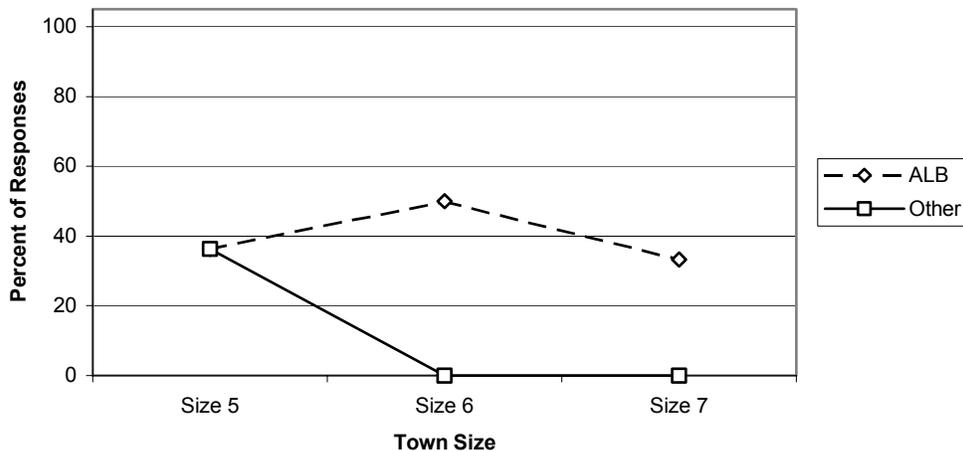


Of the 53 large communities that responded to this question, 34 percent have a section in their tree ordinance giving them the authority to remove insect infested trees on private property. The differences between communities of different sizes are not statistically significant on this question.

Question 5c(8): continued. “If yes, check all that apply”

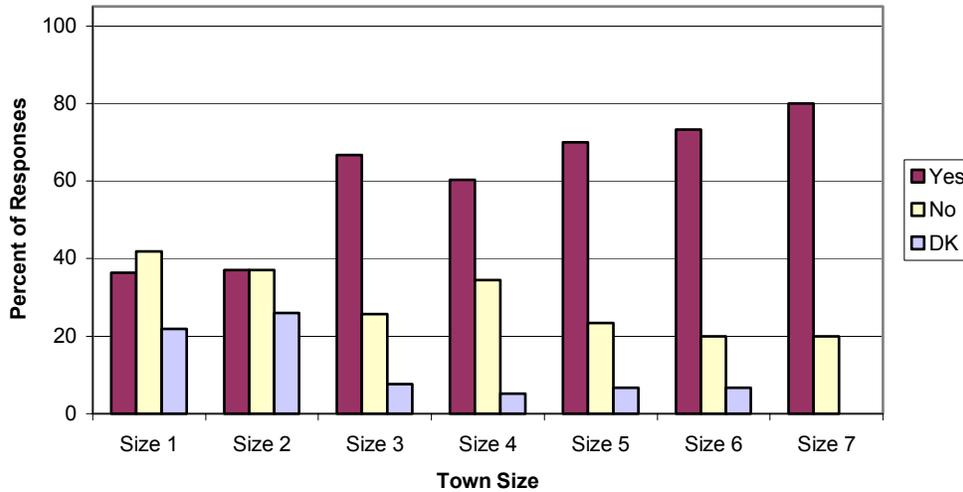
- *Asian Long-horned Beetle*
- *Other Insect (specify: _____)*

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 18 large communities that have a section in their tree ordinance authorizing removal of insect infested trees on private property, about 40 percent said that this includes the Asian Long-horned beetle. Of the four who indicated "other insect", two said that their ordinance was not specific to the type of insect, and two said that it includes any insect that they consider to be a problem. There are no statistically significant differences among communities of different sizes on this question.

Question 5c(9): "Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public"

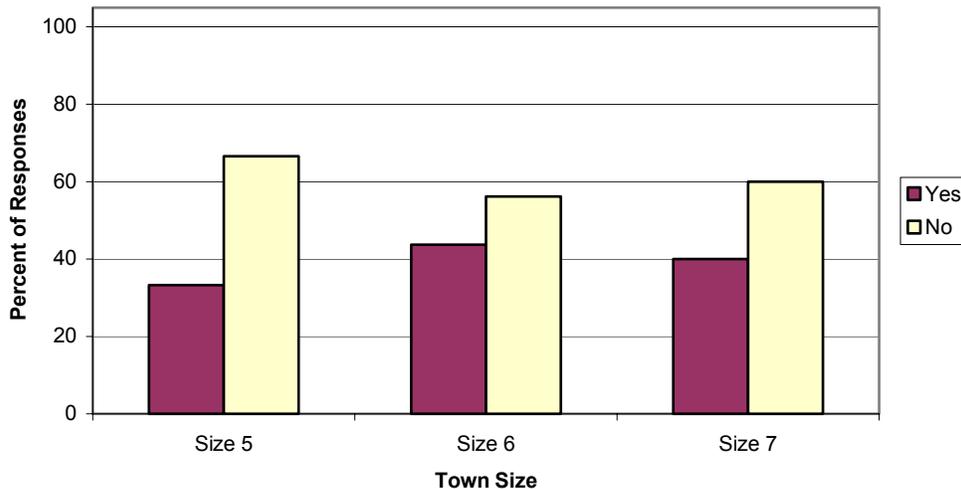


Of the 229 communities with tree ordinances that responded to this question, over half (55 percent) have a section giving them the authority to require removal of hazardous trees on private property. Larger communities are significantly more likely to have this authority than smaller communities.

Other Ordinances, Requirements, and Review Processes

Question 6: “Does your community have a tree preservation ordinance or a tree preservation clause in another ordinance or municipal document that relates to private property?” (Yes or No)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

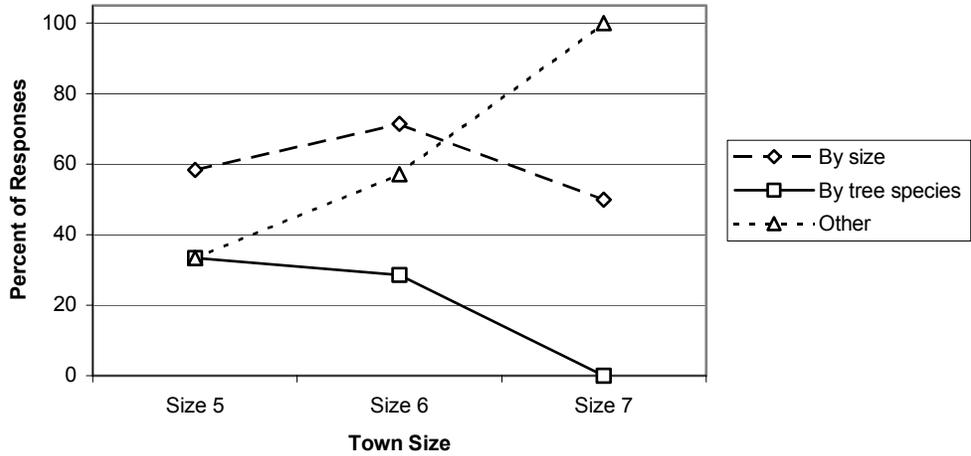


Overall, 37 percent of the 57 large communities that answered this question said that they have a tree preservation ordinance or clause relating to private property. There were no significant differences among communities of different sizes.

Question 6a: “What is the trigger mechanism which causes the tree preservation ordinance or clause to take effect? (Check all that apply.)”

- *By size (What dbh? ___)*
- *By tree species*
- *Other (Specify ___)*

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Overall, 62 percent of the large communities that answered this question said that their tree preservation ordinance can be triggered by tree size, 29 percent said by tree species, and 48 percent indicated some other mechanism. There were no significant differences among the three community size groups on any of the items in this question.

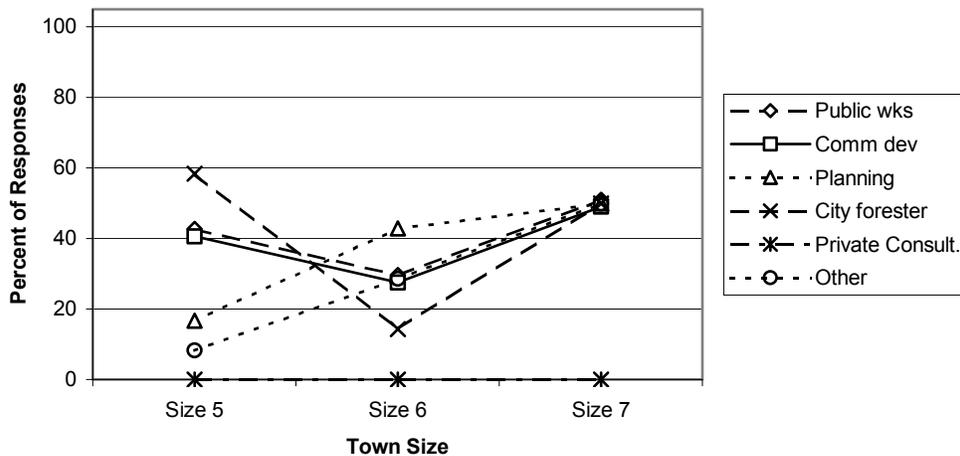
Nine of the communities who indicated that their preservation ordinance is triggered by tree size specified a diameter (dbh) at which the ordinance takes effect. These ranged from 4 inches to 10 inches. Six of the communities specified diameters of 6 inches or below, and 3 gave diameters over 6 inches.

Trigger mechanisms that were specified other than tree size and species included submission of construction plans or permits, the size of the property involved, the distance off the right-of-way, and whether the site is within a historic district.

Question 6b: "Who is responsible for review and implementation? (Check all that apply)"

- Public works director
- Community development office
- Planning office
- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Specify _____)

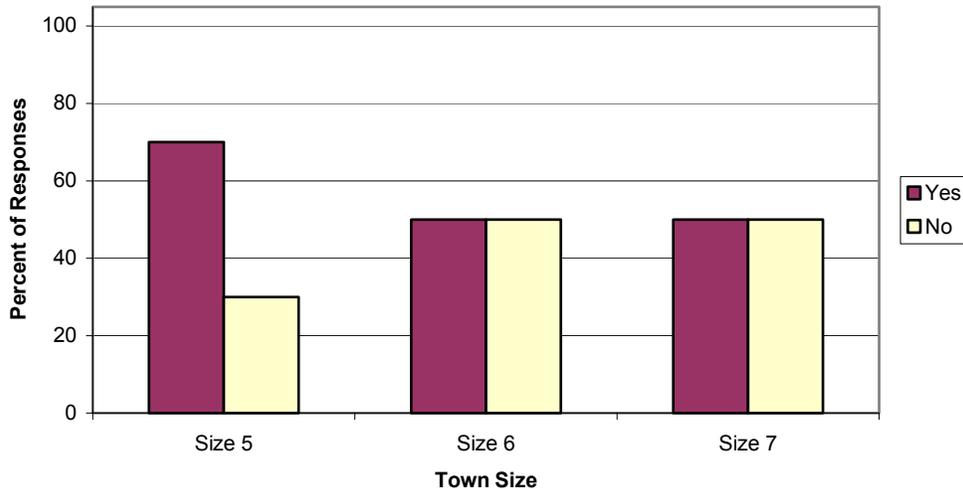
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Among the 21 large communities that responded to this question, the review and implementation of their tree preservation ordinances were carried out by the city forester (43 %); public works director (38 %); community development office (38 %); planning office (26 %); or some other person or group (19 %). The "other" responses included engineers, assistant forester, and city planner / assistant director. There were no statistically significant differences among communities of different sizes.

Question 6c: “Is there a formula or process for mitigation? (Such as requiring a certain number of new trees to be planted for each protected tree removed.)” (Yes or No)

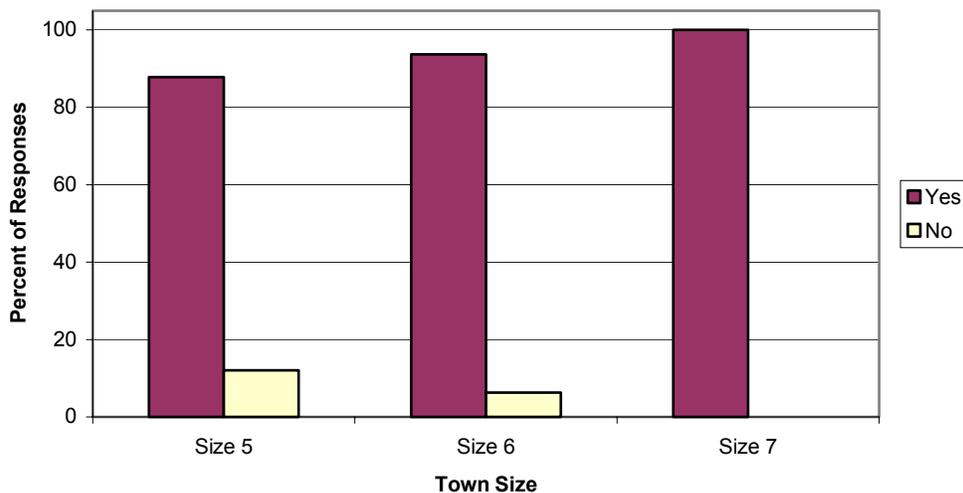
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 18 large communities that responded to this question, 61 percent include a process or formula for mitigation in their tree preservation ordinance. There are no significant differences between communities of different sizes.

Question 7: “Does your community have any landscaping requirements for the planting of trees associated with new businesses, housing developments of a certain size, and/or other new construction?” (Yes or No)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

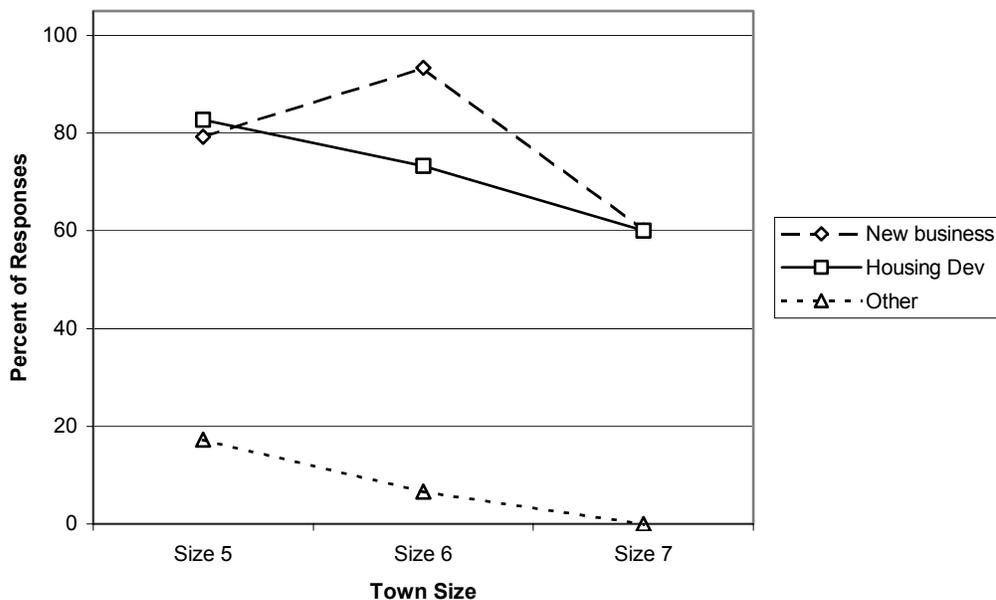


Most (91 percent) of the 54 large communities that answered this question said that they have landscaping requirements for planting trees with new construction. The differences between communities of different sizes were not statistically significant.

Question 7a: "If yes, please check all that apply"

- *New businesses*
- *Housing developments*
- *Other (Specify _____)*

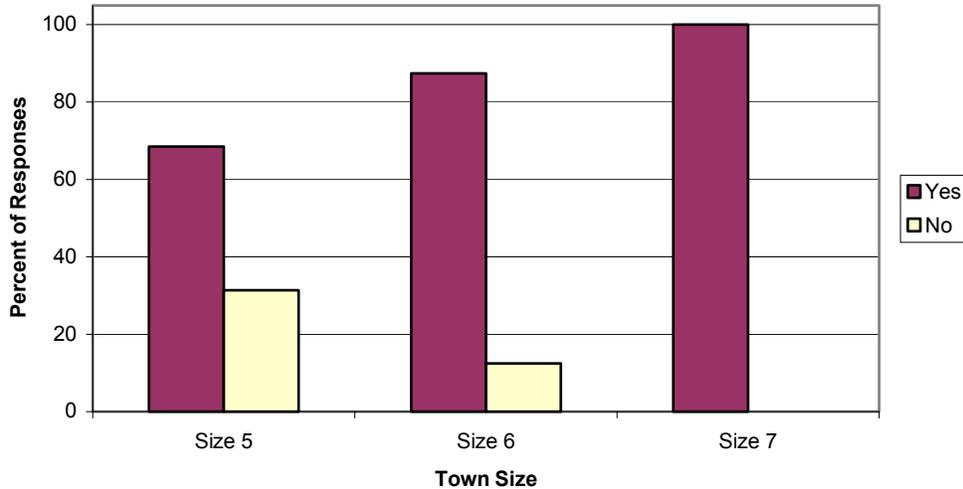
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 49 large communities that have landscaping requirements for new construction, most require tree planting with both new businesses (82 percent) and housing developments (78 percent). Of the six communities that checked "other", four have landscaping requirements for parking lots, one for outdoor improvements to existing buildings, and one for all new construction. There were no statistically significant differences between communities of different sizes.

Question 8: “For new construction, either public or private, is there a plan review process by a municipal employee or private forestry consultant for possible impact on public trees?” (Yes or No)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

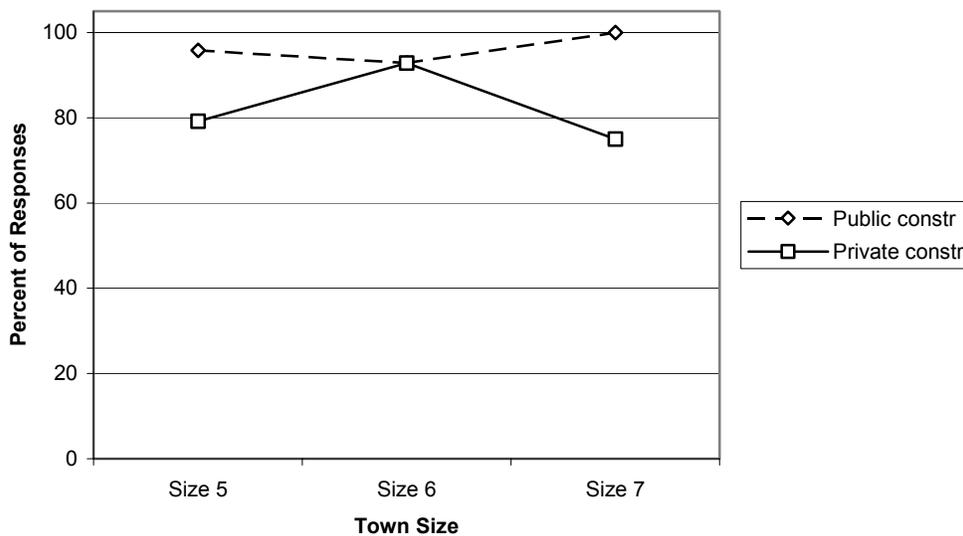


Of the 55 large communities that responded to this question, 76 percent have a plan review process for new construction. Smaller communities appeared less likely than the largest communities to have such a process. This difference approached but did not quite achieve statistical significance.

Question 8a: “What type of new construction plans are reviewed for possible impact on public trees? (Check all that apply)”

- Public construction
- Private construction.

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

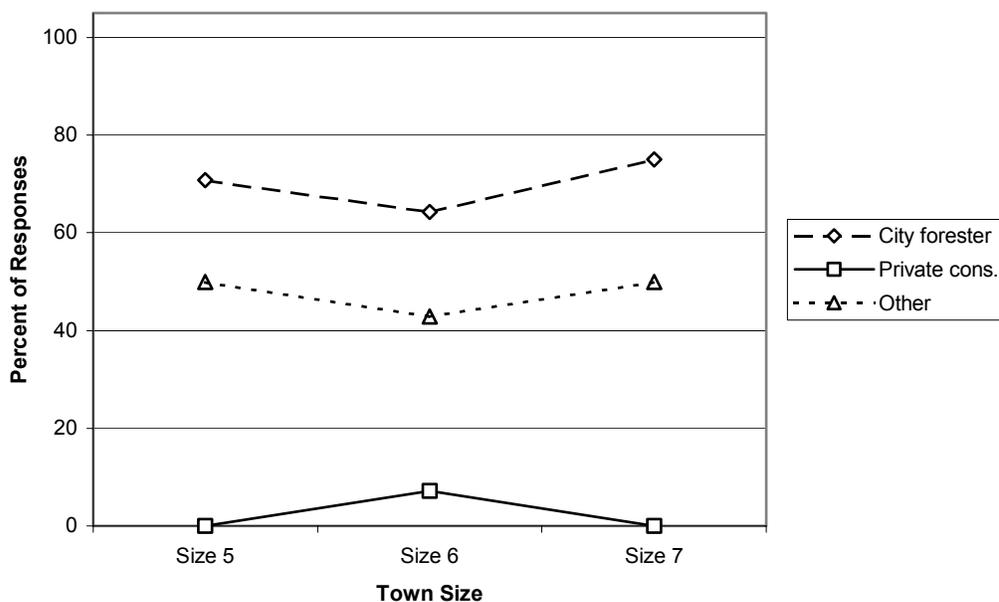


Of the 42 large communities that have a plan review process, most conduct reviews of new construction plans for both public (95 percent) and private (83 percent) construction. There were no significant differences among size groups on this question.

Question 8b: "Who conducts the review?"

- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Title _____)

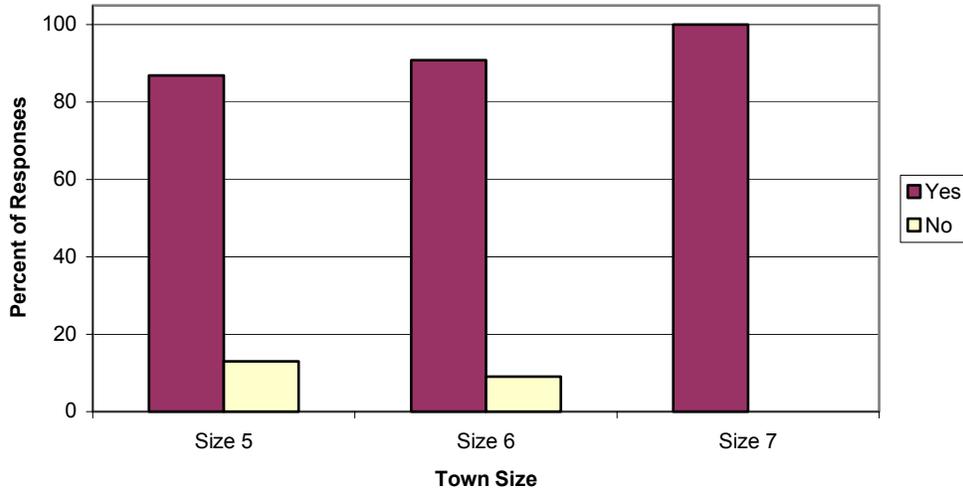
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



In a majority of 42 large communities that have a plan review process, the review is carried out by the city forester (69 percent). Only one community used a private consultant for this purpose. Almost half of the communities indicated "other" for this question. Most of these indicated that the review was carried out by a planning official. In a few cases it was done by a public works, community development, or other employee.

Question 8c: “Does the person who conducts the review have training in tree preservation and/or tree care?” (Yes or No)

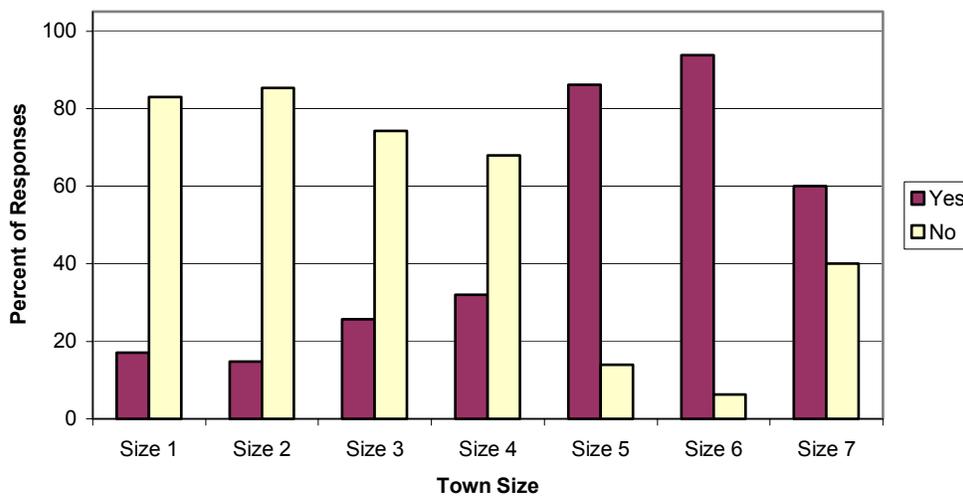
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 36 large communities that responded to this question, 89 percent said that the person conducting the plan review has training in tree preservation or tree care. There were no significant differences among differently sized communities on this question.

Information on Numbers of Public Trees

Question 9: “Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?” (Yes or No)



Overall, about one quarter (26 percent) of the 607 communities that answered this question had an estimate of their number of public trees. The difference between communities of different sizes was

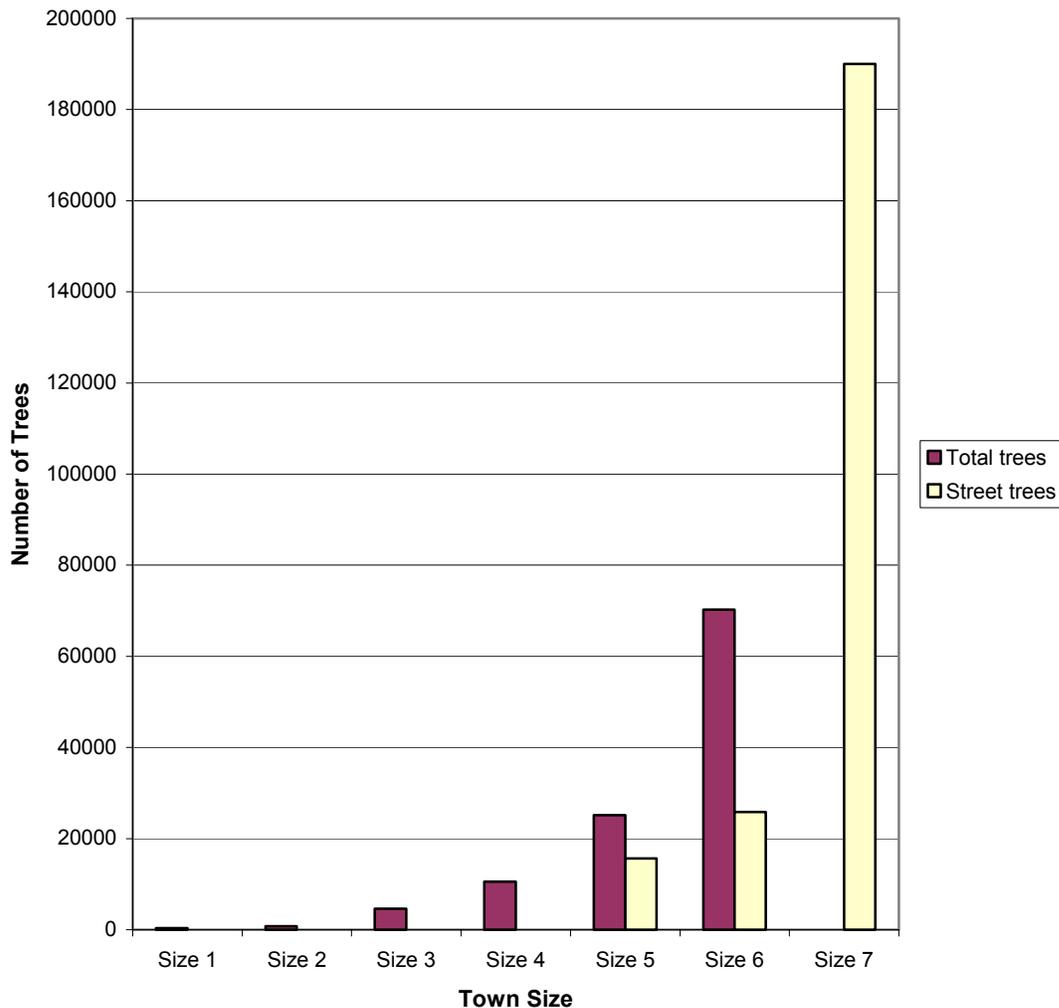
statistically significant. Most (86 percent) of the communities with populations of 25,000 or more had an estimate, as compared to only 20 percent of communities with populations under 25,000.

"If yes, please answer the following."

Question 9a: "How many street trees?"

Question 9b: "How many total trees? (incl. Street, park, cemetery & other municipal property?)"

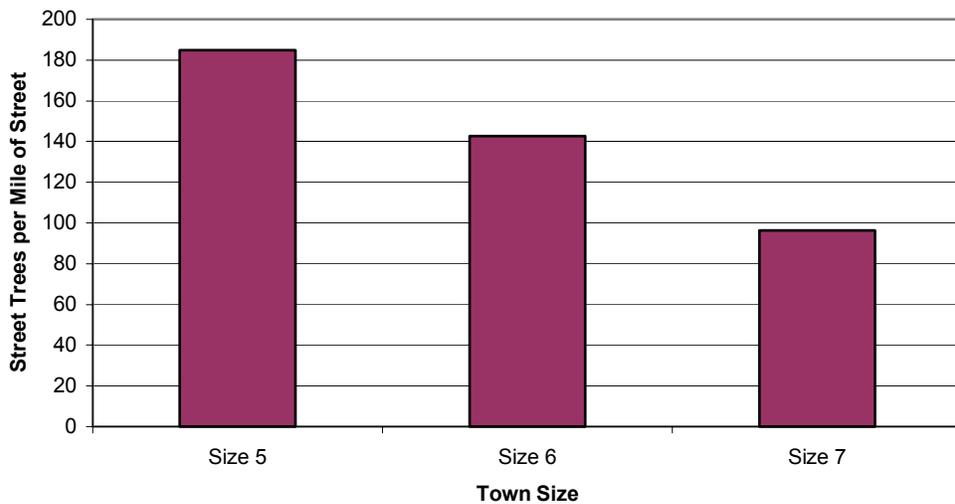
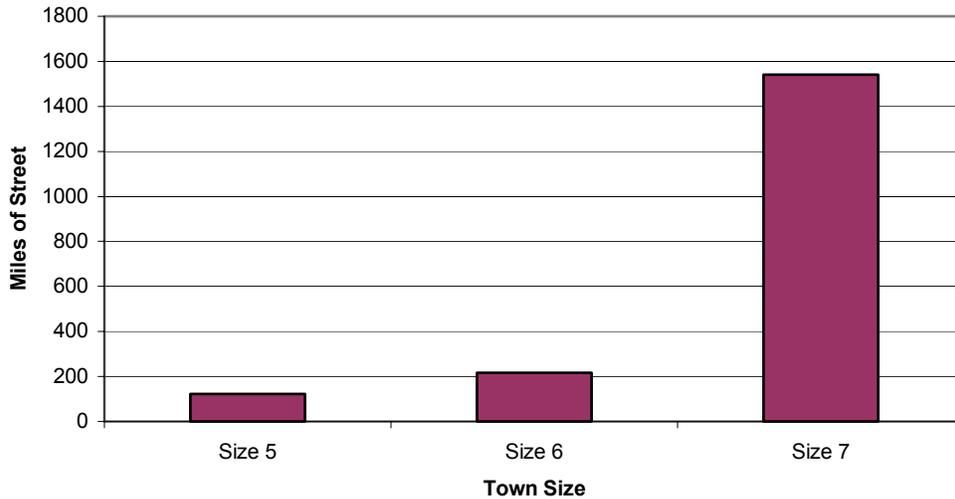
(Part A of this question was only asked in the large-community survey. No communities in size group 7 responded to part B.)



As would be expected, the total number of trees and the number of street trees in a community are significantly related to the size of the community. In size group 5, street trees on average made up 68 percent of the total tree population for a community, while in size group 6 they made up 47 percent. (These are the only two size groups for which both numbers of street trees and total trees were reported.)

Question 9c: "How many miles of street?"

(Part C of this question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

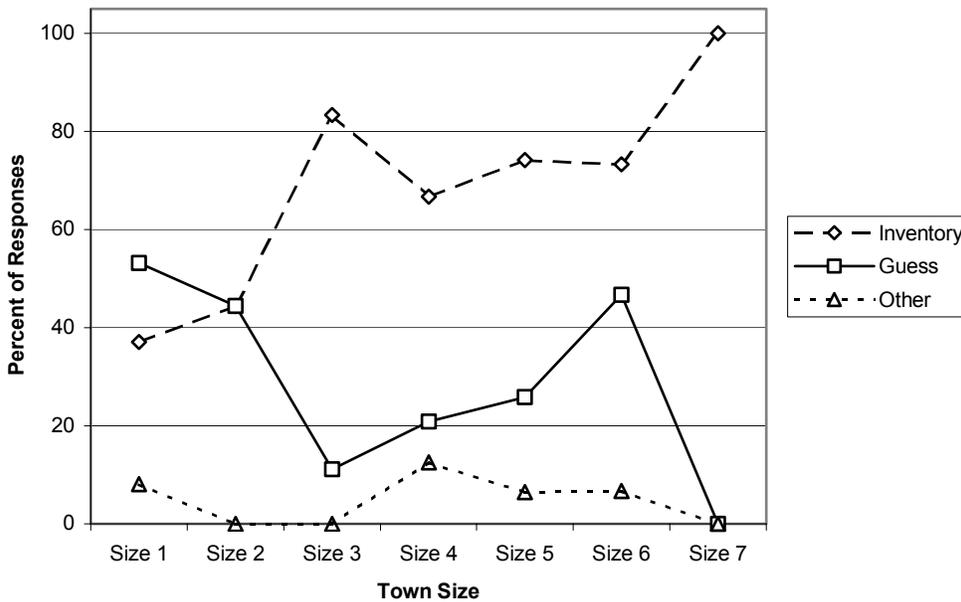


As would be expected, larger communities have significantly more miles of street. Based on the estimates of number of street trees and miles of street in the large communities, estimates of street trees per mile of street were calculated. It appears that larger towns on average have fewer street trees per street mile, however the differences between size groups were not statistically significant.

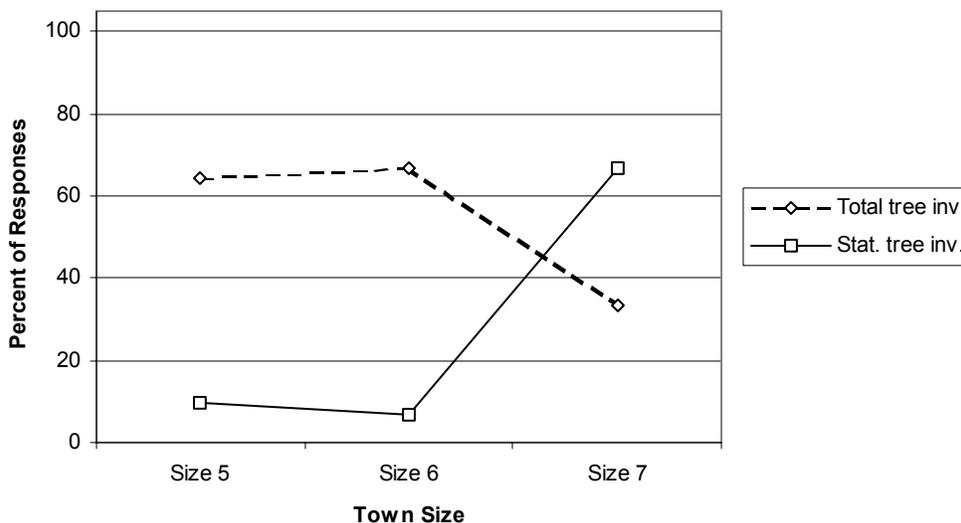
Question 9d: "How was the number of trees determined? (Please check appropriate answer)"

- Total tree inventory (large-community survey only)
- Statistical tree inventory (large-community survey only)
- Tree inventory (small-community survey only)
- Educated guess
- Other (Specify _____)

(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "total tree inventory" and "statistical tree inventory" are merged into "tree inventory".)

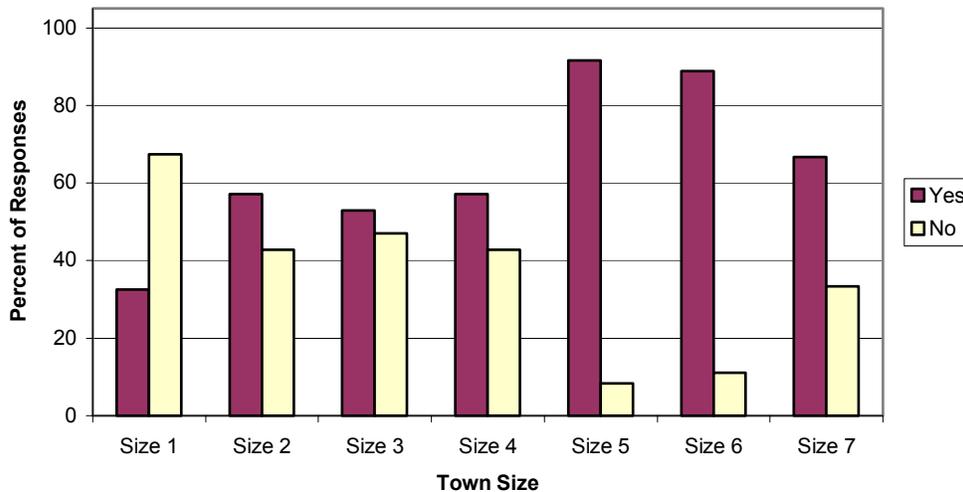


Of the 162 communities that have an estimate of number of trees, 59 percent determined that estimate through a tree inventory, and 36 percent by educated guess. In general, small towns are significantly less likely to have a tree inventory, and more likely to use an educated guess.



Of the 49 large communities that have an estimate of number of trees, 63 percent used a total tree inventory and 12 percent used a statistical tree inventory. The largest communities appear more likely to use a statistical inventory, but this difference does not achieve statistical significance

Question 9e: “If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?” (Yes or No)



Of the 124 communities that answered this question, 57 percent say that they keep their public tree inventory updated. Large communities were significantly more likely than small communities to answer yes to this question.

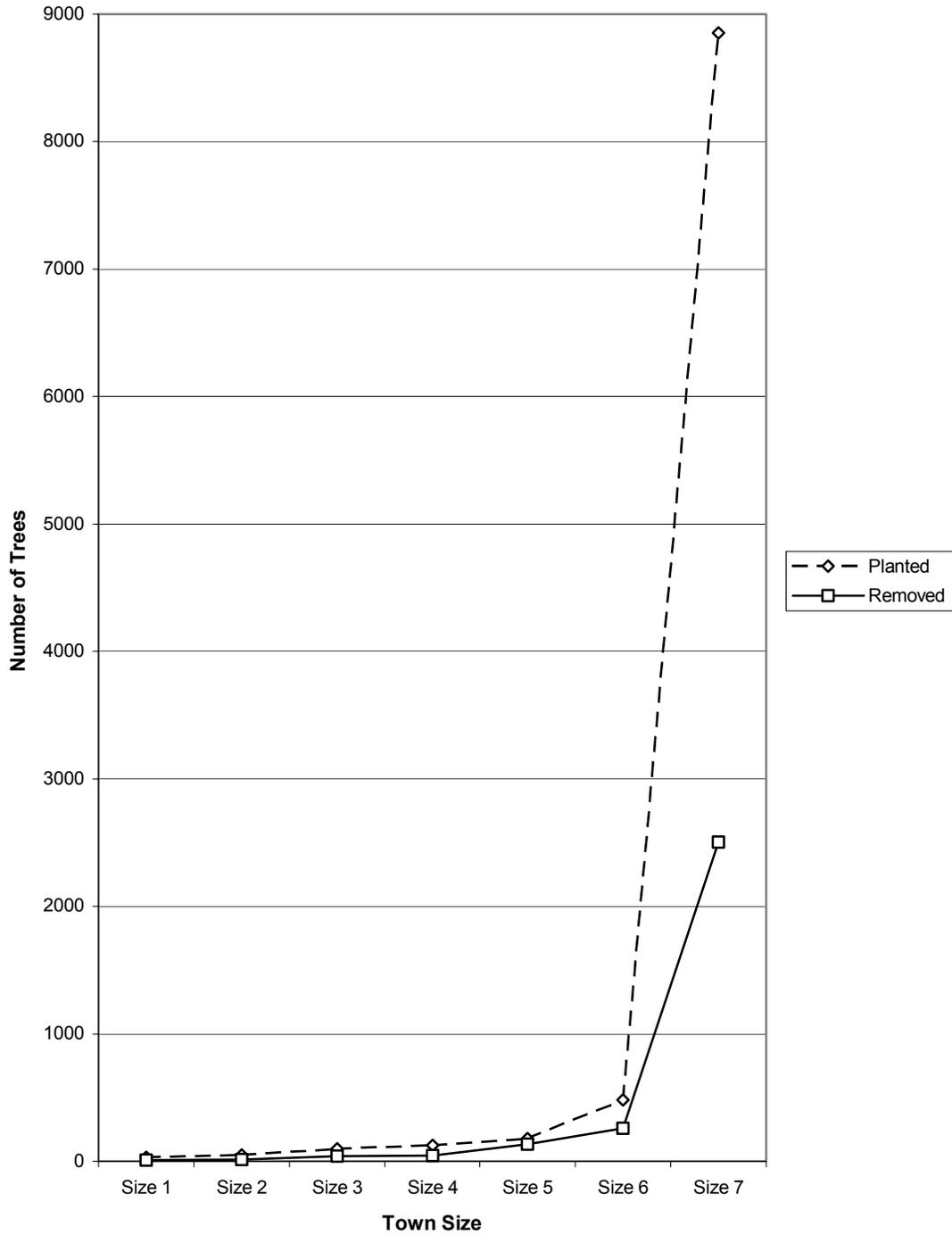
Numbers of Trees Planted and Removed

Question 10: "What is your best estimate of:"

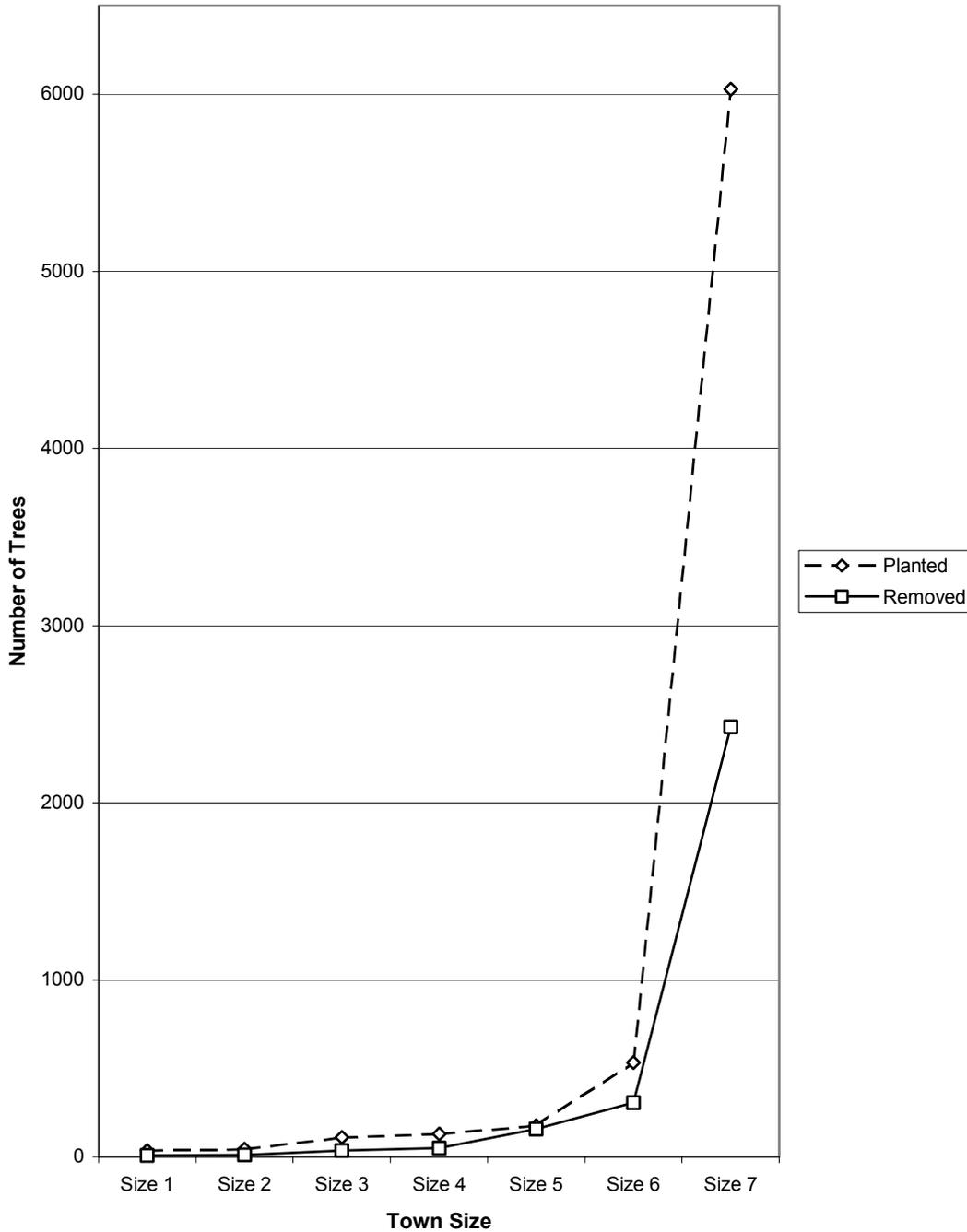
Question 10a: "How many street trees your community planted" (two years ago / last year)

Question 10b: "How many street trees your community removed" (two years ago / last year)

Two Years Ago



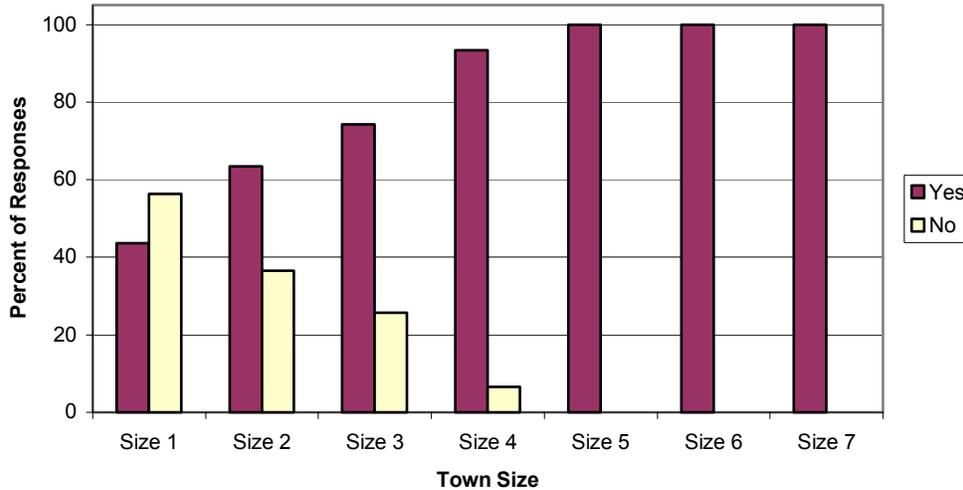
Last Year



As would be expected, the numbers of trees planted and removed in each of the two years prior to the survey are significantly related to the size of the community. Trees planted exceeded trees removed by a substantial margin in almost all cases. By combining the responses from all responding communities, it appears that Illinois communities planted 2.7 trees for every one tree removed during these two years. Small communities (under 25,000 population) actually had a higher ratio of trees planted to trees removed (3.8 trees planted for each one removed) than did communities 25,000 and larger (2.5 trees planted for each one removed).

Personnel Responsible for Public Trees

Question 11: "Do you have a municipal employee, division, or department, assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?" (Yes or No)



Of the 630 communities that answered this question, 60 percent have an employee or department assigned responsibility for public trees. The responses differ significantly by community size. Less than half (44 percent) of the smallest communities (population under 2500) have an employee or department who is responsible for trees as part of their job duties. All of the communities with populations 25,000 or higher have assigned responsibility for public trees to a person or department.

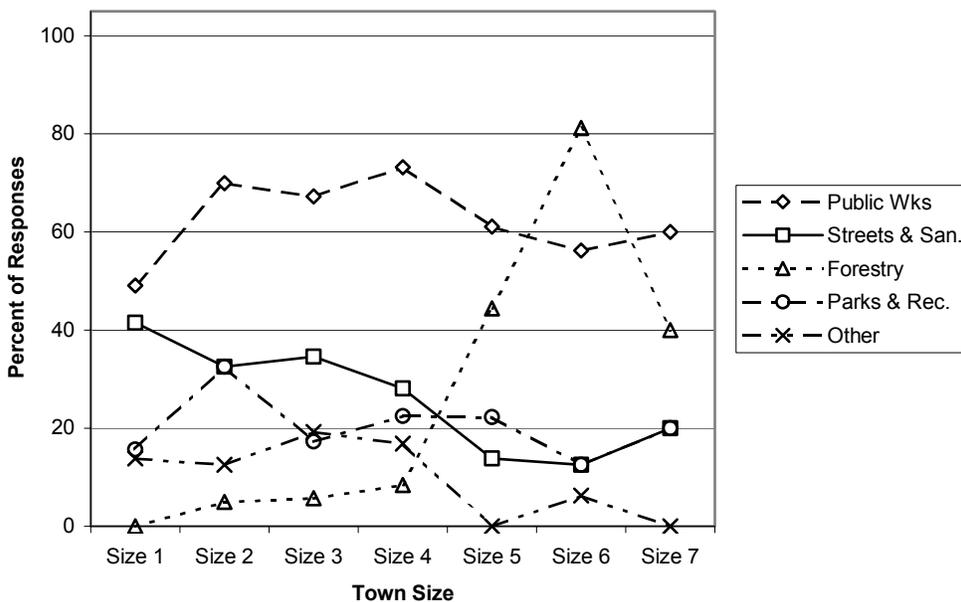
"If yes, please answer the following:"

(Note: Due to a numbering error, there was no question 11.a. on the survey.)

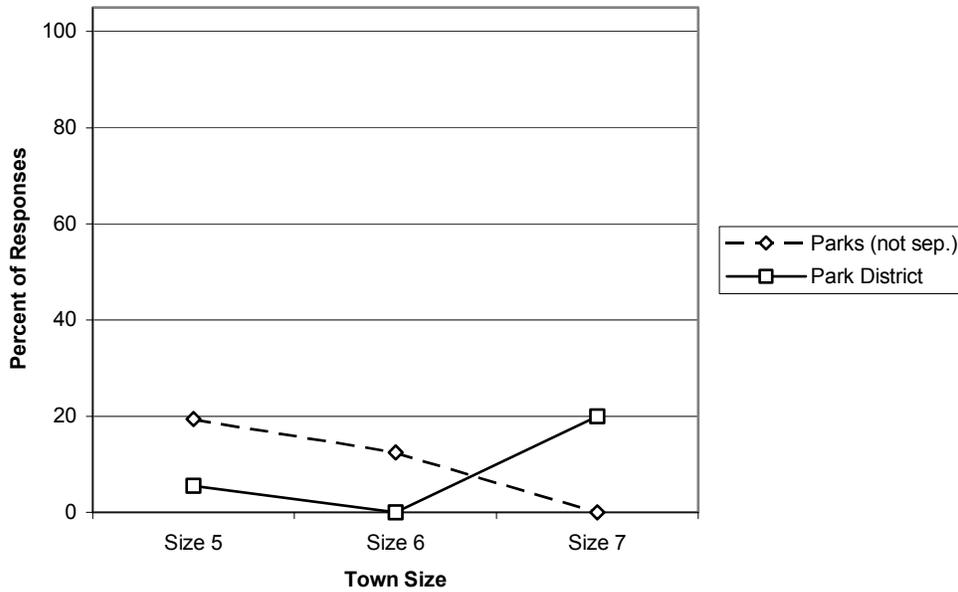
Question 11b: "What municipal divisions and/or departments have day-to-day responsibility for public trees? (Please check all that apply)"

- Public Works
- Streets & Sanitation
- Forestry
- Parks (not a separate Park District) (large-community survey only)
- Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District (large-community survey only)
- Parks and Recreation Department (small-community survey only)
- Other (Specify _____)"

(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "Parks (not a separate Park District)" and "Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District" are merged into "Parks and Recreation Department".)



Among the 379 communities that have an employee or department assigned responsibility for public trees, the public works department is most likely to hold this responsibility (60 percent), followed by streets and sanitation (33 percent) and forestry (11 percent). Differently sized communities differed significantly on how likely these three departments are to have responsibility for public trees. In larger towns responsibility for public trees is more likely to be held by a forestry department and less likely to be held by streets and sanitation than in smaller towns.

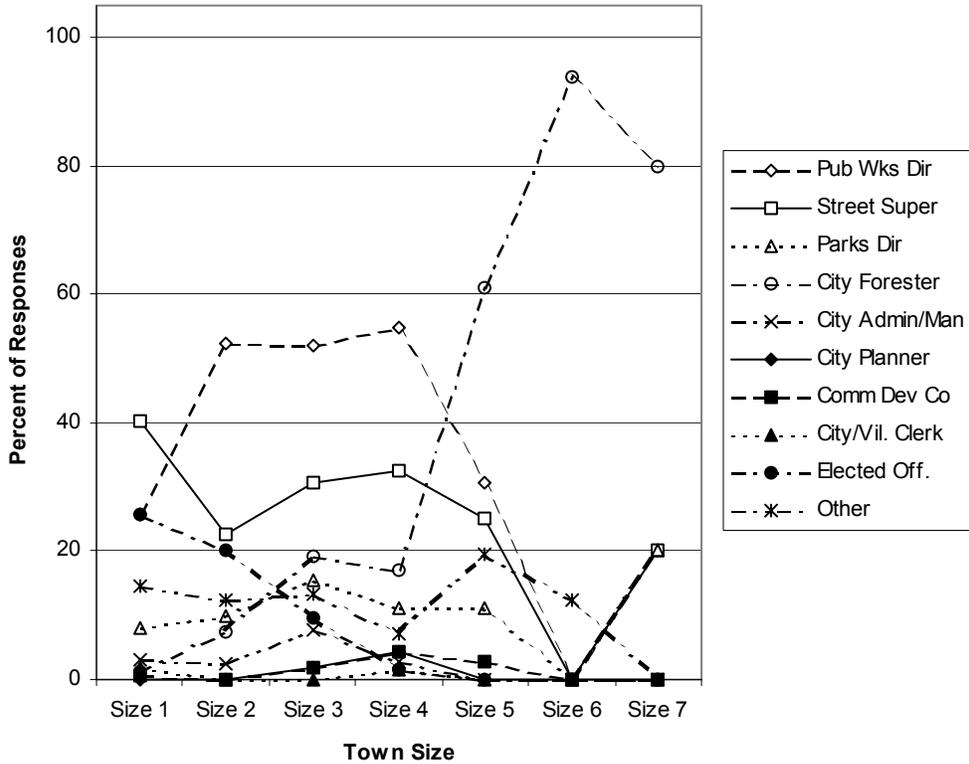


In the 57 large communities that have an employee or department assigned responsibility for public trees, a parks department within the municipal government is more likely to have this responsibility (16 percent) than a separate park district (5 percent). Differences between differently sized communities were not statistically significant on these responses.

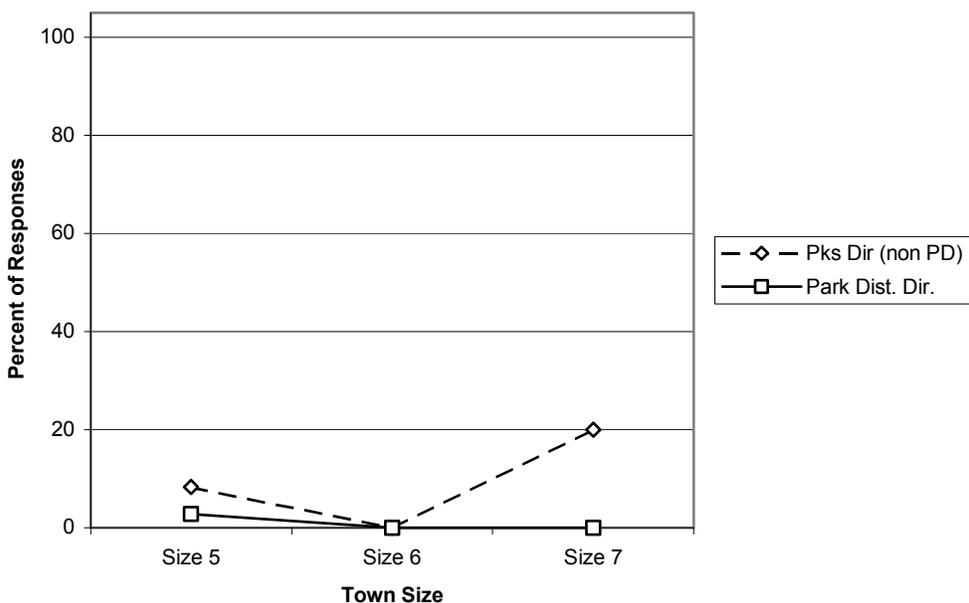
Question 11c: "Who has the principal responsibility for making day-to-day decisions about public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply)"

- *Public Works Director*
- *Street Superintendent*
- *Parks Director (non Park District) (large-community survey only)*
- *Park District Director (large-community survey only)*
- *Parks Director (small-community survey only)*
- *City Forester or Arborist*
- *City Administrator/Manager*
- *City Planner*
- *Community Development Coordinator*
- *City/Village Clerk*
- *Elected Public Official (Title _____)*
- *Other (Specify _____)*

(For comparison between large and small communities, large-community responses of "Parks Director (non-Park District)" and "Park District Director" are merged into "Parks Director".)



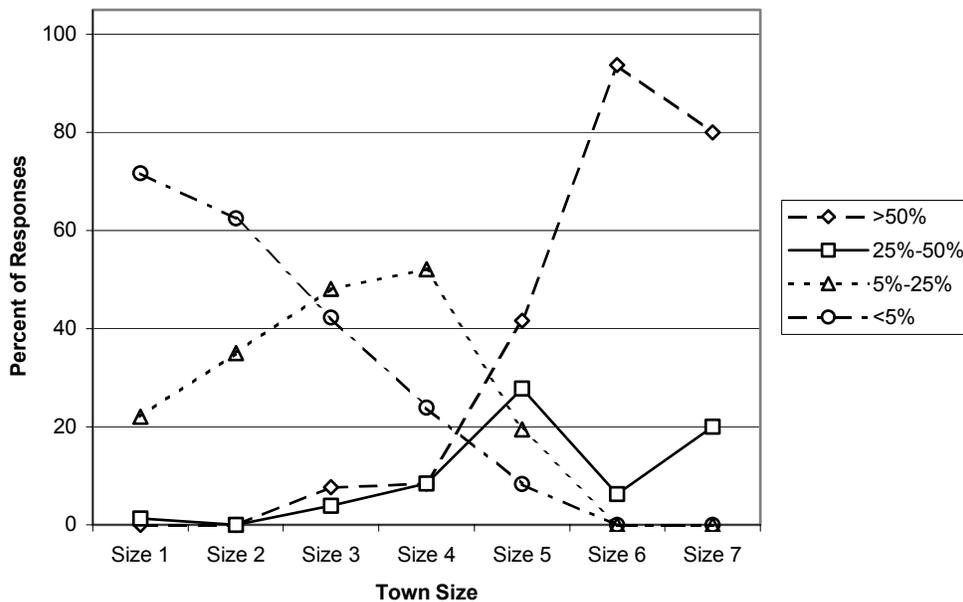
Of the 379 communities with an employee or department assigned responsibility for public trees, the public works director is most likely to be the person who has day-to-day responsibility for trees (37 percent, followed by the streets superintendent (32 percent) and the city forester (18 percent). Elected public officials also hold this responsibility in a significant number of cases (15 percent). The street superintendent and elected public officials are significantly more likely to be the person responsible for trees in small towns than in large towns. The city forester is significantly more likely to be the responsible person in larger towns than in smaller towns.



In the 57 large communities that have an employee or department assigned responsibility for trees, it is more often a parks director within the municipal government (7 percent) than a director of a separate park district (2 percent). This did not differ significantly across communities of different sizes.

Question 11d: “What portion of this person's job is devoted to working with trees? (Please check appropriate answer)”

- *Greater than 50%*
- *Between 25 and 50%*
- *Between 5 and 25%*
- *Less than 5%*”

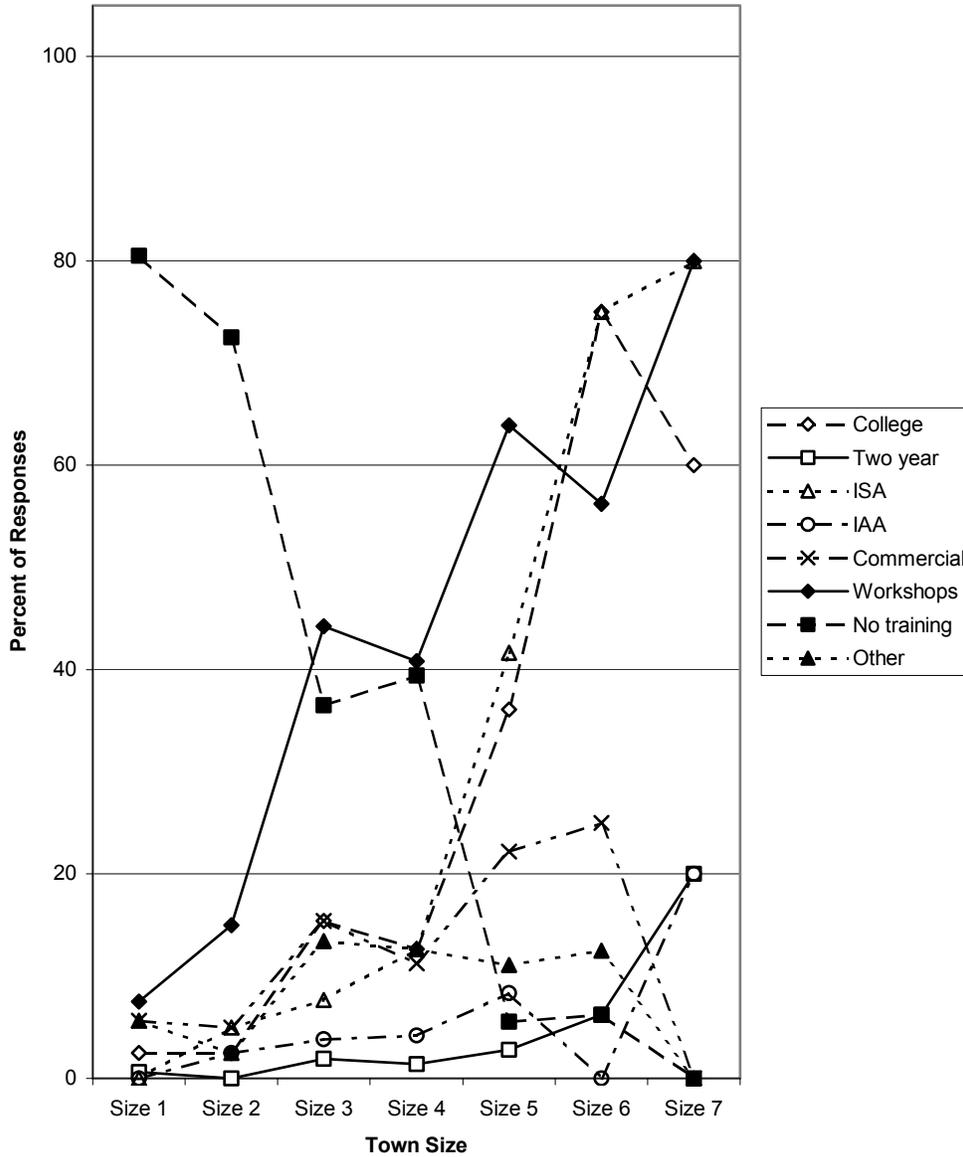


In almost half (48 percent) of the 379 communities that have an individual assigned day-to-day responsibility for public trees, that individual devotes less than five percent of their job to working with trees. This varies significantly across community-size groups. In the smallest towns the person responsible for trees is most likely to devote less than 5 percent of their job to working with trees, while in the largest towns they are most likely to devote over 50 percent of their jobs to this responsibility.

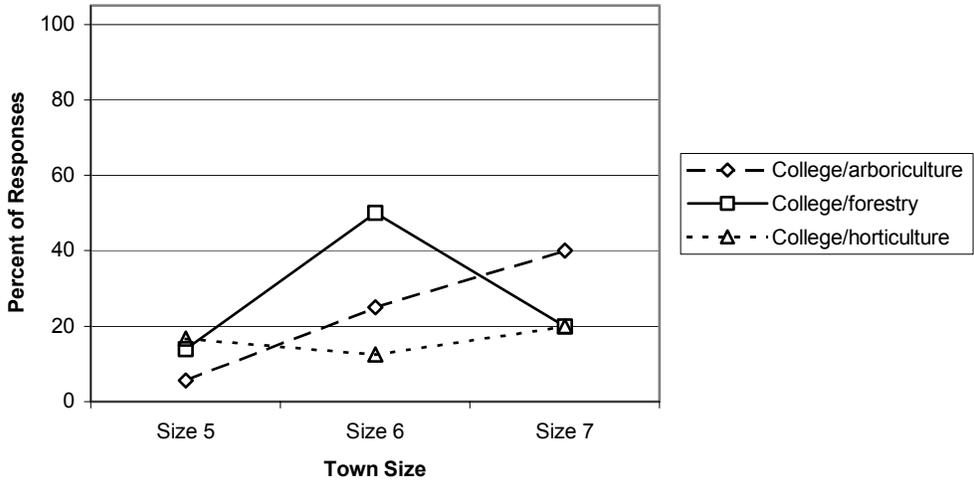
Question 11e: "What is the level of training for the employee with principal day-to-day responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)"

- *College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry (large-community survey only)*
- *College degree in traditional Forestry (large-community survey only)*
- *College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field. (large-community survey only)*
- *College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field (small-community survey only)*
- *Two year technical degree in Forestry (large-community survey only)*
- *Two year technical degree in another field (Specify_____) (large-community survey only)*
- *Two year technical degree (small-community survey only)*
- *ISA Certified Arborist*
- *IAA Certified Tree Worker*
- *Training through commercial tree firm*
- *Attendance at tree care workshops*
- *No structured training in tree care*
- *Other (Specify_____)*

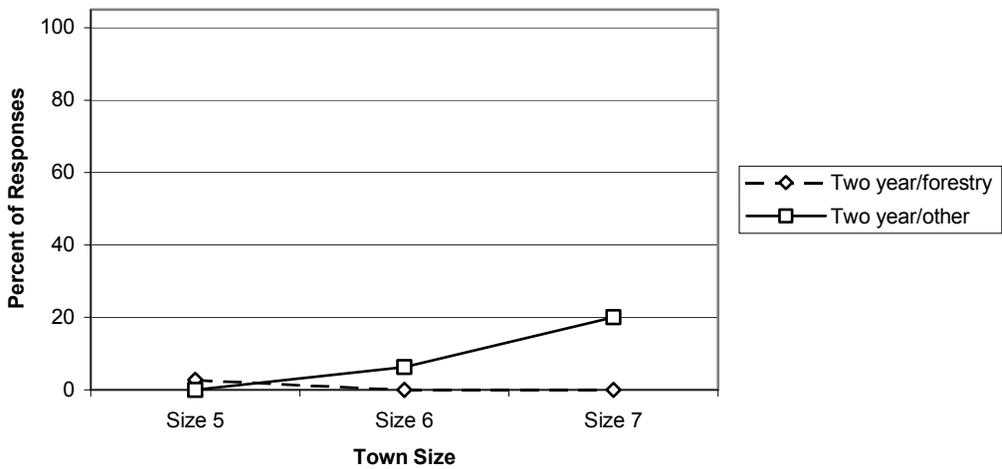
(For comparison between large and small communities, large-community responses of "College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry", "College degree in traditional Forestry", and "College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field" are merged into "College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field"; and large-community responses of "Two year technical degree in Forestry" and "Two year technical degree in another field" are merged into "Two year technical degree".)



In over half (55 percent) of the 379 communities that have an employee assigned responsibility for public trees, that employee has no structured training in tree care. The type of training varies significantly across communities of different sizes. In the smallest communities, the person responsible for trees is most likely to have no tree care training. In the largest communities, the responsible person is most likely to have a college degree in a relevant field, to be an ISA certified arborist, and/or to have attended tree care workshops.



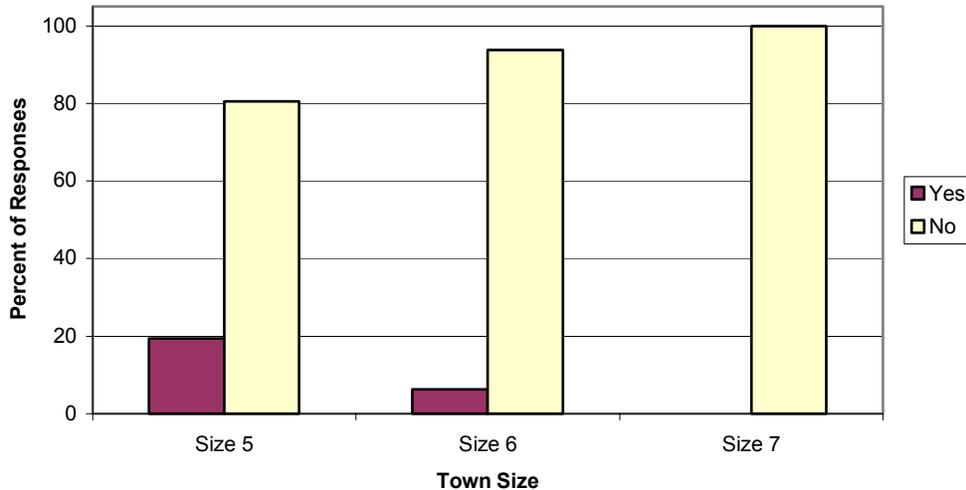
Among the 57 large communities that have an employee assigned responsibility for tree care, 25 percent have college degrees in forestry, while 14 percent have degrees in arboriculture or urban forestry and 16 percent have degrees in other plant-related fields. The largest communities are significantly more likely to have an employee responsible for tree care who has a degree in arboriculture or urban forestry, as opposed to traditional forestry or some other related field.



Only three of the large communities had a person assigned responsibility for tree care with a two year technical degree. One of these had a degree in traditional forestry, and the other two in horticulture.

Question 12: “Does your community have a contract with an outside (private) forestry consulting business to be responsible for some portion of the management of its public trees? (NOTE: If your municipality contracts out for all or a portion of its tree work, but you as a municipal employee still maintain responsibility for the management decisions regarding your public trees, then you would answer “no” to this question.)”

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Of the 57 large communities that responded to this question, 14 percent contract with an outside consulting business to be responsible for some portion of managing their public trees. Most of these communities are in size group 5 (population 25,000-49,999). The differences between the size groups, however, are not statistically significant.

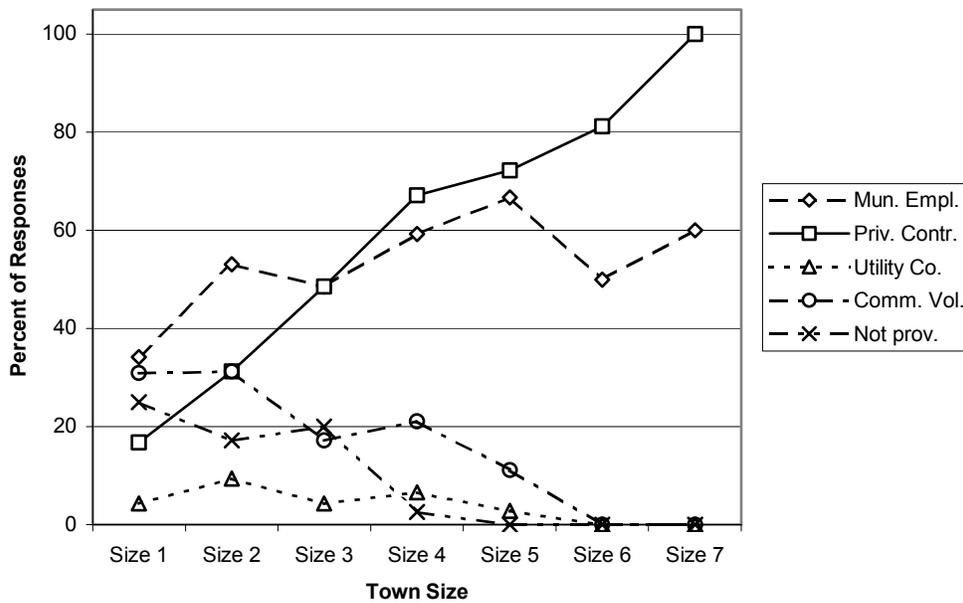
Most of the communities that contract out part of the responsibility for managing their public trees said that the outside consultant is responsible for 5 or 10 percent of public tree management. One community gave a larger estimate of 20 percent, and one said 100 percent. (Both of these communities are in size group 5.)

Provision of Public Tree Care Services

Question 13: "How are the following public tree care services provided to your community?
(Please check all that apply.)"

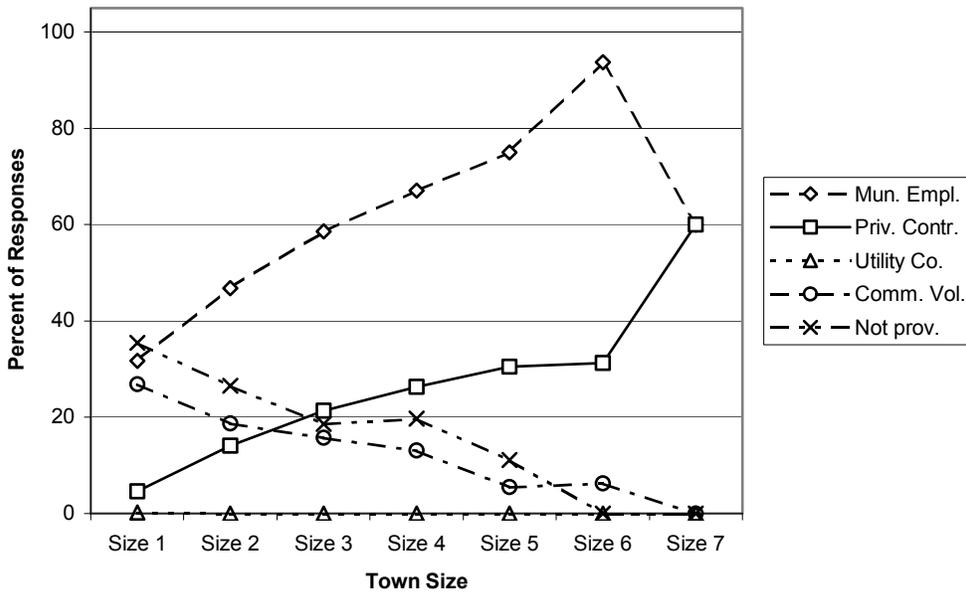
- *Municipal Employees*
- *Private Contractor*
- *Utility Company*
- *Community Volunteers*
- *Not Provided.*

Question 13a: "Tree planting"



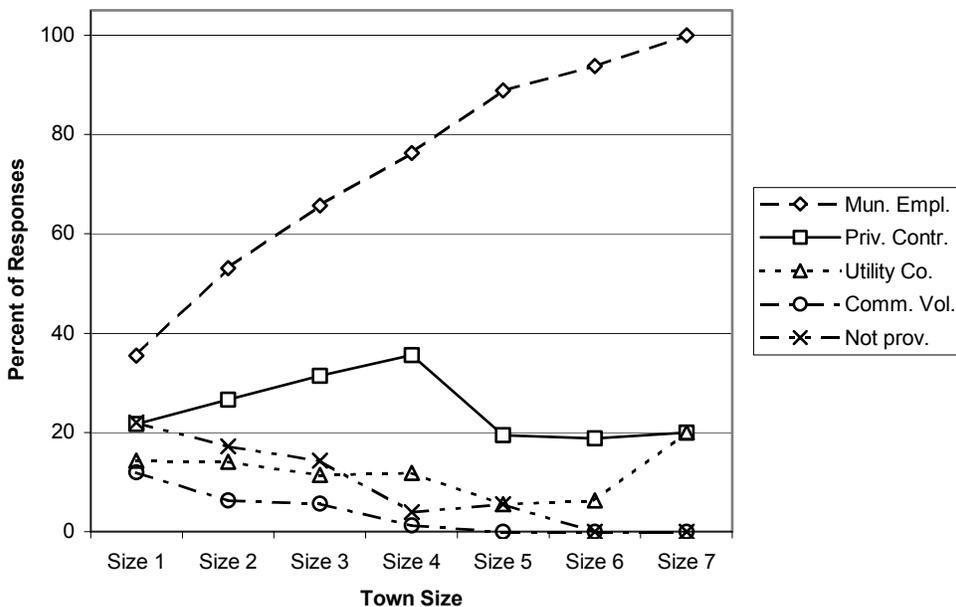
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing tree planting was municipal employees (43 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (33 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how tree planting is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and private contractors and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide tree planting services.

Question 13b: "Watering and mulching"



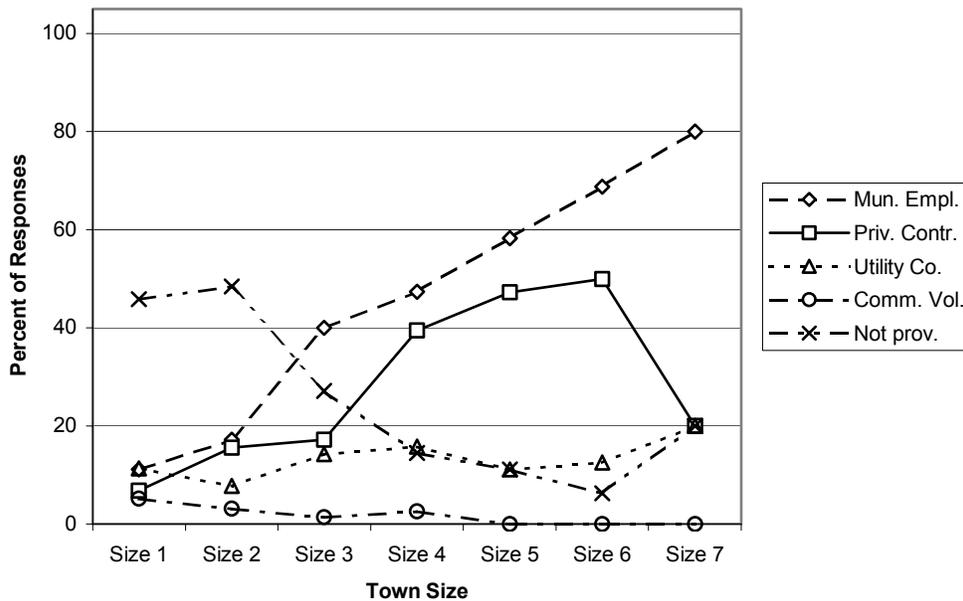
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing watering and mulching was municipal employees (45 percent). The next most common was by community volunteers (21 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how watering and mulching are provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and private contractors, and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide watering and mulching services.

Question 13c: "Pruning on request"



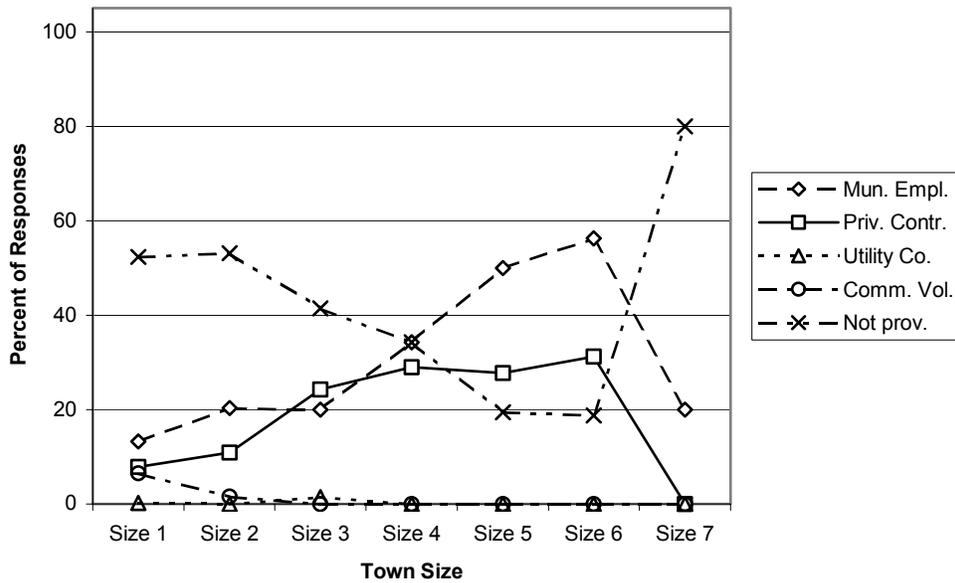
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing pruning on request was municipal employees (50 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (25 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how pruning on request is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide pruning on request.

Question 13d: "Pruning on cyclic basis"



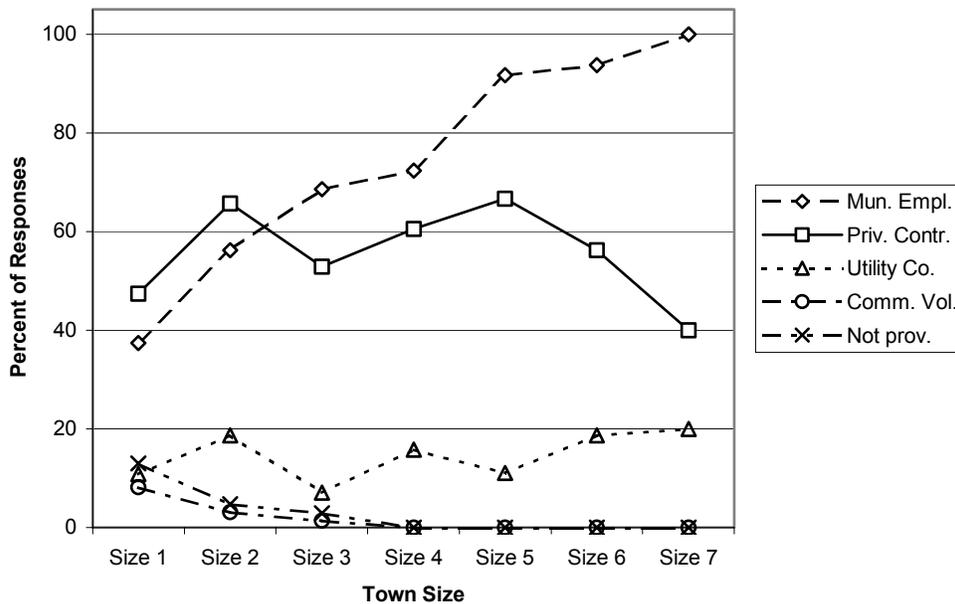
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing pruning on a cyclic basis was municipal employees (24 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (16 percent). Many towns, however, did not provide this service at all (37 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in whether and how pruning on a cyclic basis is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and private contractors, and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide pruning on a cyclic basis.

Question 13e: "Pest control"



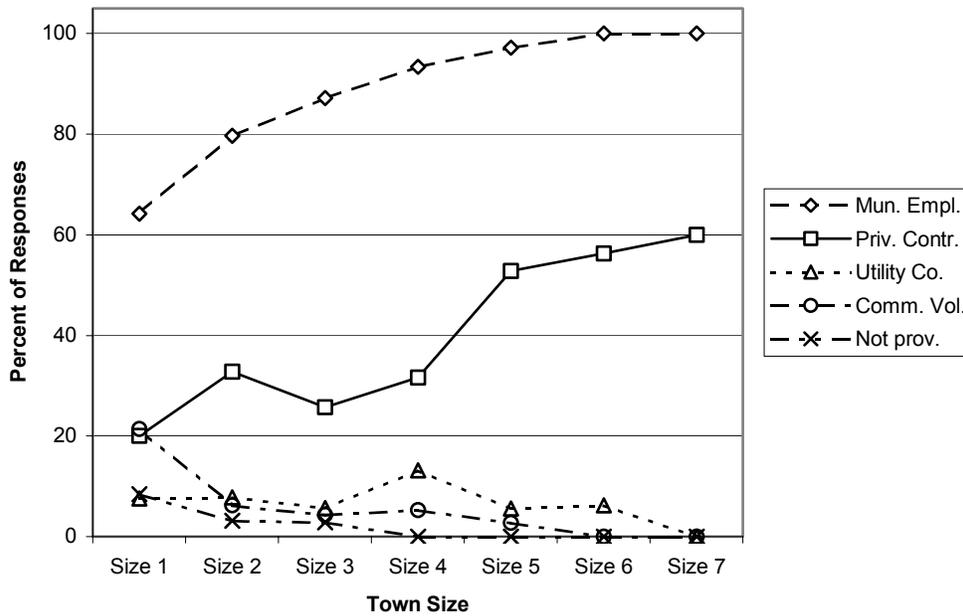
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing pest control was municipal employees (20 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (14 percent). Many towns, however, do not provide this service at all (47 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in whether and how pest control is provided. Large towns are generally more likely to provide this service than small towns, and to use municipal employees and private contractors for this purpose. Four out of the five largest communities (population 100,000 or greater), however, do not provide pest control services.

Question 13f: "Removal"



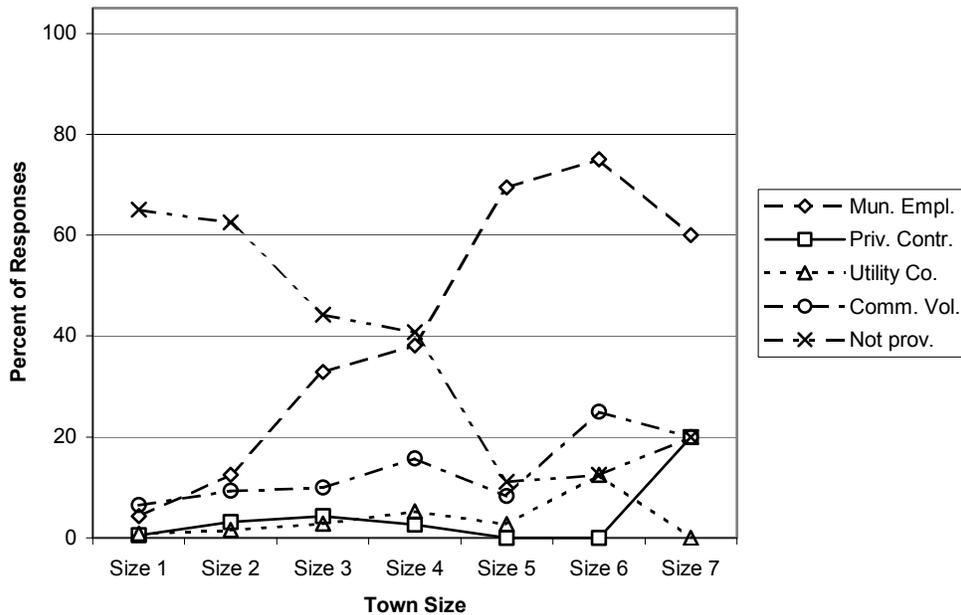
Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing tree removal was by private contractor (53 percent). The next most common was by municipal employee (52 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how removal is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide tree removal services.

Question 13g: "Storm cleanup"



Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing storm cleanup was municipal employees (75 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (26 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how storm cleanup is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and private contractors and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide storm cleanup services.

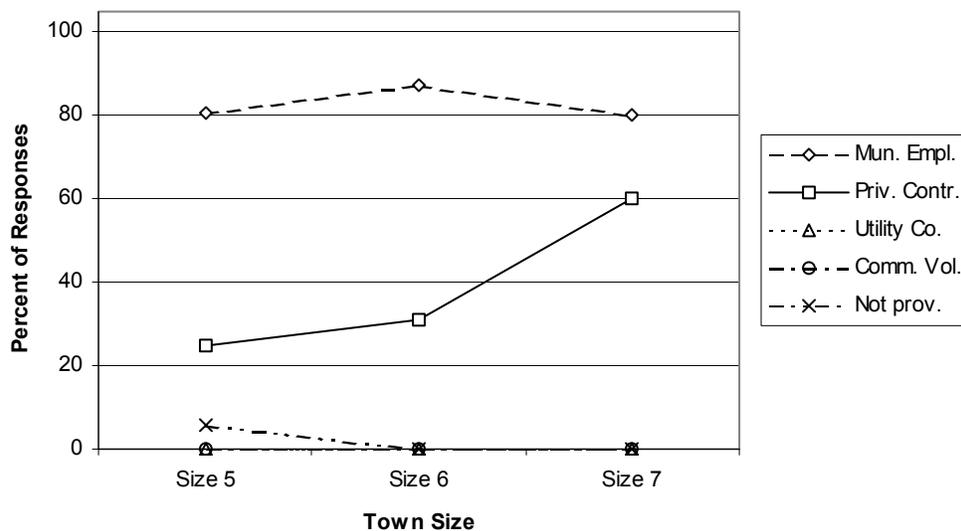
Question 13h: "Community education"



Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing community education was municipal employees (18 percent). The next most common was by community volunteers (9 percent). Many towns, however, do not provide this service at all (55 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how community education is provided. Large towns are generally more likely than small towns to use any of the means listed in this question, especially municipal employees. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide community education services.

Question 13i: "Recycling landscape waste: From public property"

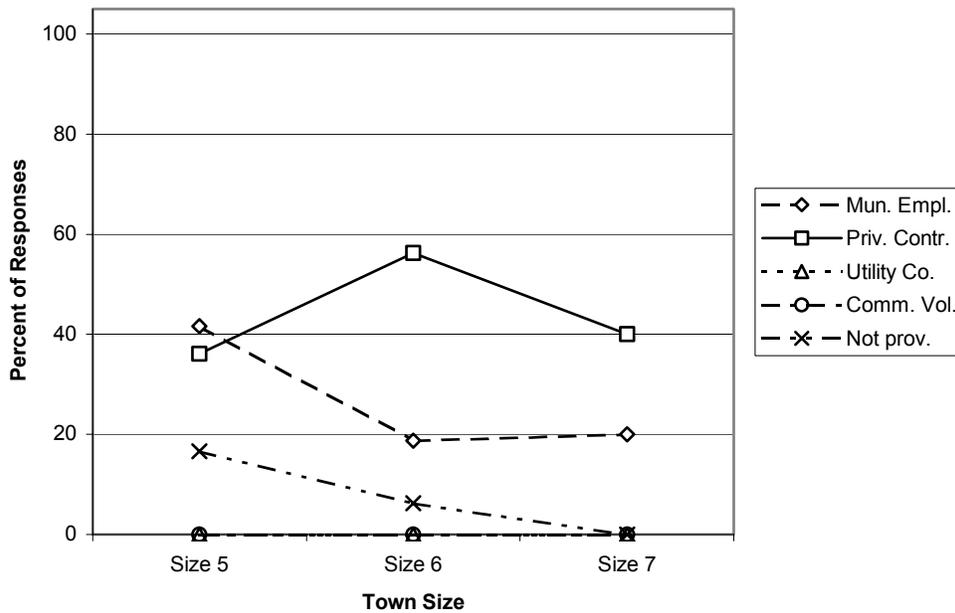
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Out of the 57 responding large communities, the most common means for providing recycling of landscape waste from public property was municipal employees (82 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (30 percent). Towns of different sizes did not differ significantly in how recycling of landscape waste from public property is provided.

Question 13j: “Recycling landscape waste: From private property”

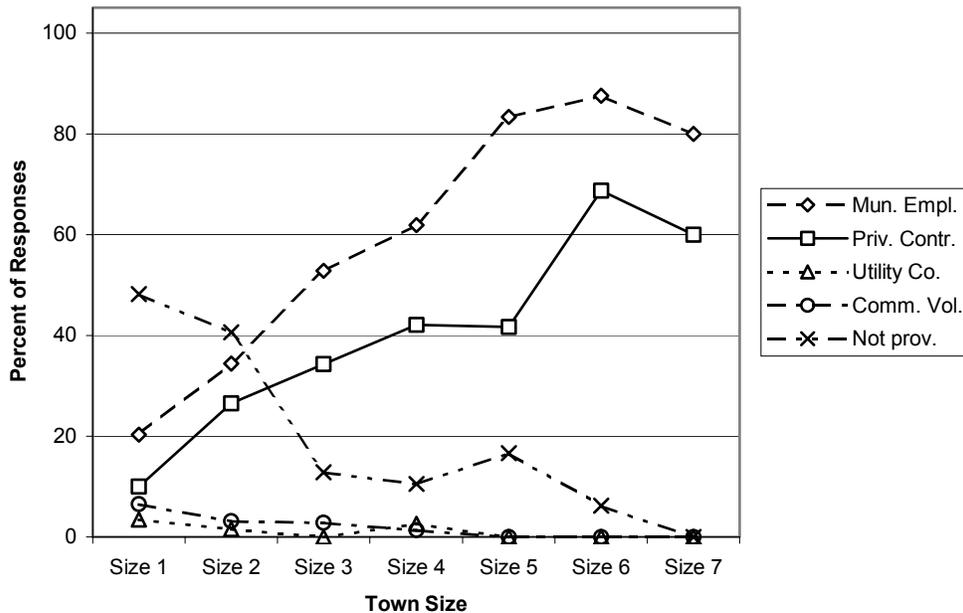
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Out of the 57 responding large communities, the most common means for providing recycling of landscape waste from private property was by private contractor (42 percent). The next most common was by municipal employees (33 percent). Towns of different sizes did not differ significantly in how recycling of landscape waste from private property is provided.

Question 13i+13j: "Recycling of landscape waste (small-community survey only)"

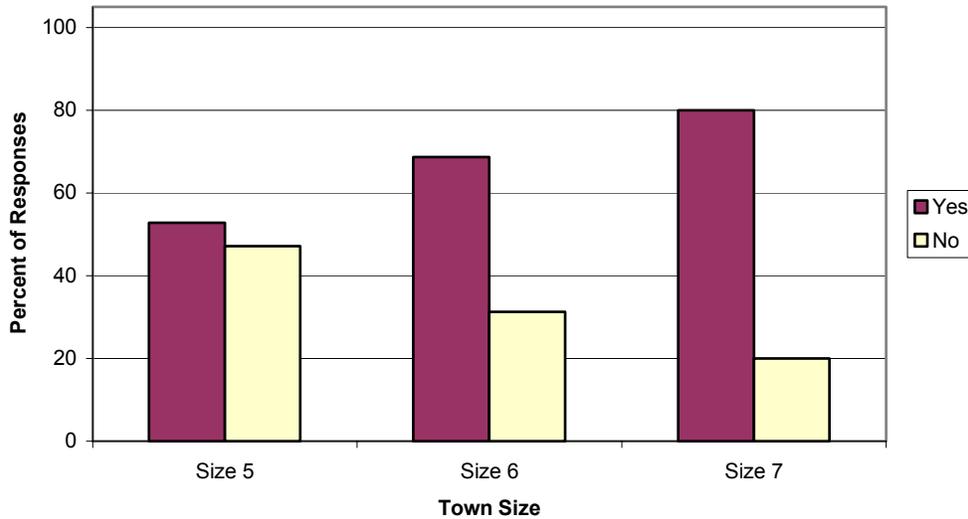
(For comparison between the small- and large- community surveys, large community responses of "Recycling landscape waste from public property" and "Recycling landscape waste from private property" are merged into "Recycling of landscape waste".)



Out of the 636 responding communities, the most common means for providing recycling of landscape waste was municipal employees (36 percent). The next most common was by private contractor (22 percent). Many towns, however, do not provide this service at all (36 percent). Towns of different sizes differed significantly in how recycling of landscape waste is provided. Large towns are more likely than small towns to use municipal employees and private contractors, and less likely to use community volunteers. Small towns are more likely than large towns to not provide recycling of landscape waste.

Question 14a: “Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on public rights-of-way?” (Yes or No)

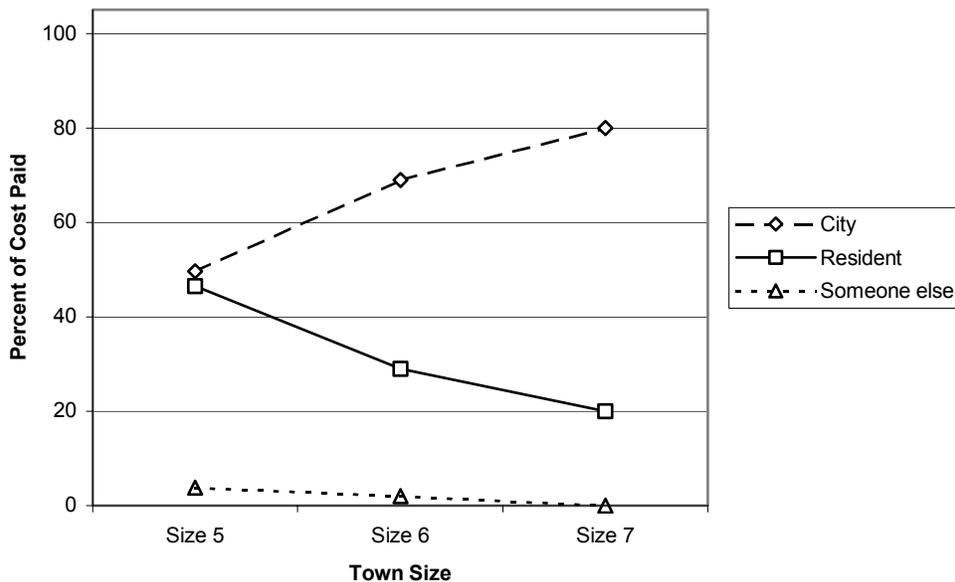
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



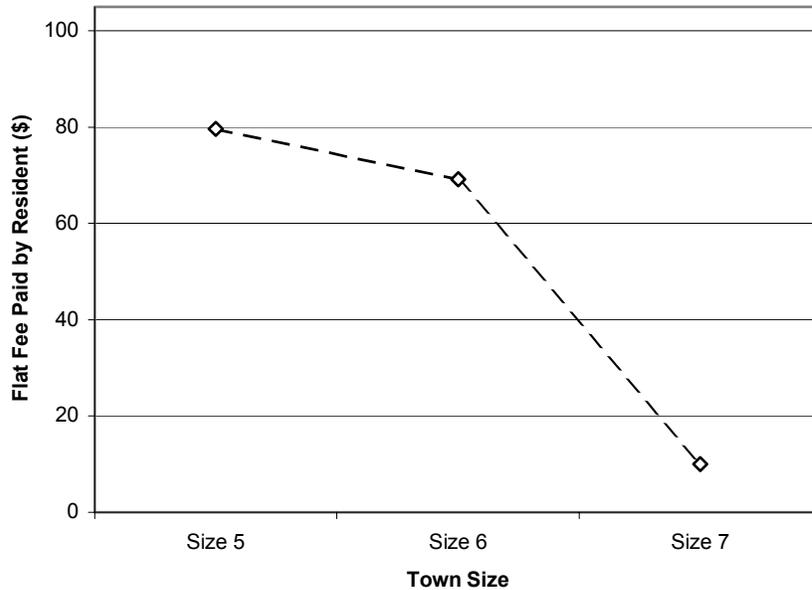
A majority (60 percent) of the 57 large communities have a cost share program for tree planting on public rights-of-way. Larger towns appeared to be somewhat more likely to have such programs, but the differences between the three size groups did not reach statistical significance.

Question 14a(1-4): “If yes, how are the costs distributed?” (percent of costs paid by City, resident, or someone else (e.g. utility company); or per-tree fee paid by resident)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



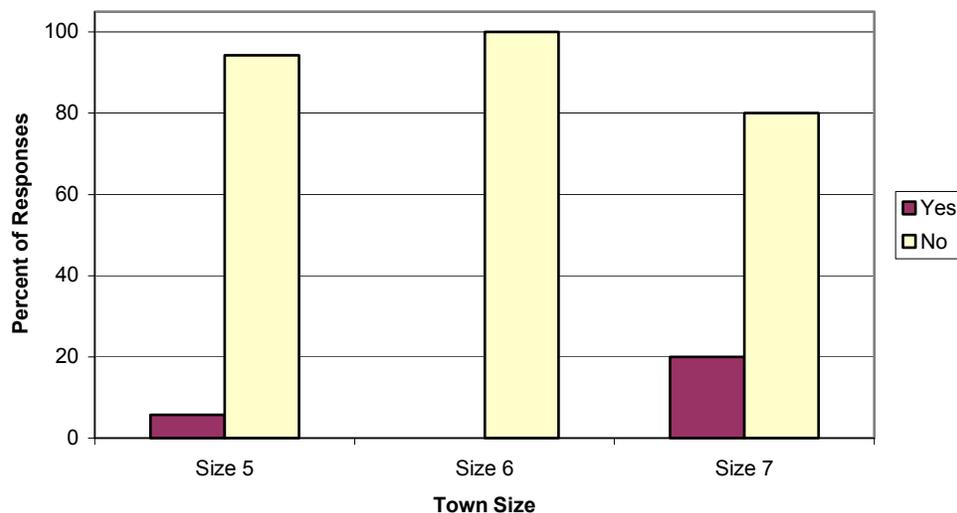
Out of the 34 large communities that have a cost-share program for tree planting on public rights-of-way, 22 indicated that costs are shared on a percentage basis. There are significant differences between the three size groups in how the costs are divided, with larger communities on average paying a larger percentage of the costs than smaller communities.



Out of the 34 large communities that have a cost-share program for tree planting on public rights-of-way, 15 indicated that a flat fee is paid by the resident. The fee ranges from a minimum of 10 dollars to a maximum of 150 dollars. On average, the fee appears to be smaller for larger communities than for smaller communities. This difference approached but did not reach statistical significance.

Question 14b: “Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on private property?” (Yes or No)

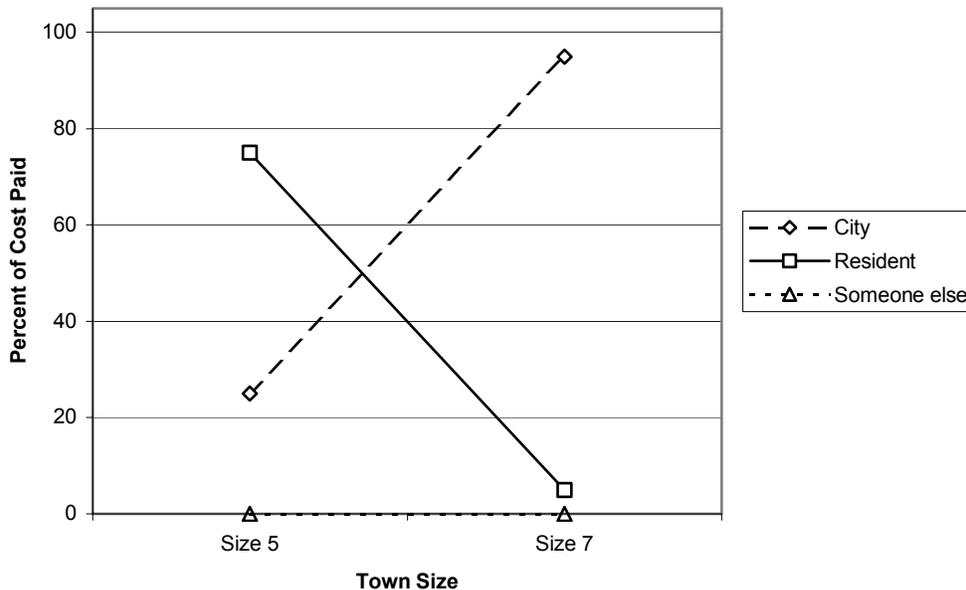
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



Only three (5 percent) of the 56 large communities that answered this question have a cost share program for tree planting on private property. Two of these are in size group 5 and one in size group 7. Differences between the three size groups cannot be statistically evaluated due to the small number of "yes" responses.

Question 14b(1-4): "If yes, how are the costs distributed?" (percent of costs paid by City, resident, or someone else (e.g. utility company); or per-tree fee paid by resident)

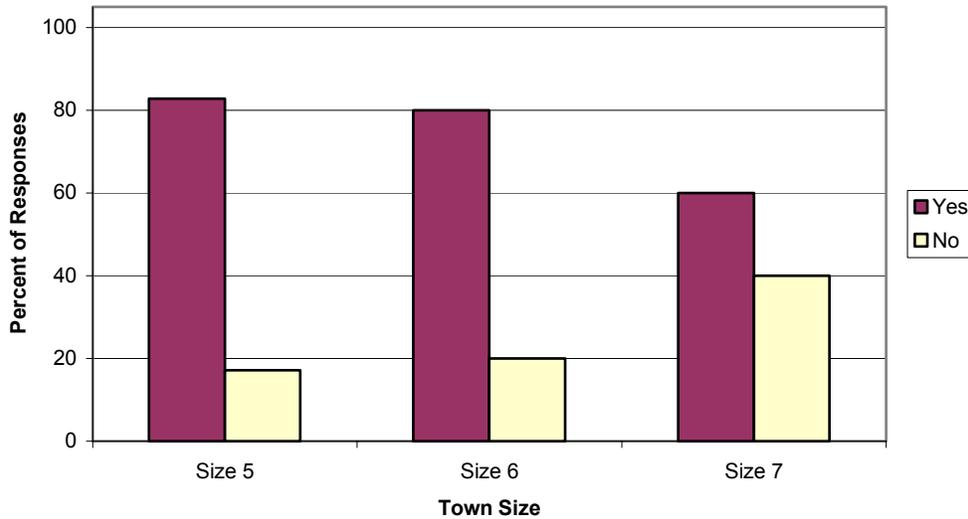
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



All 3 of the large communities that have a cost-share program for tree planting on private property indicated that costs are shared on a percentage basis. One of the two communities in size group 5 had a fifty-fifty cost share, and the other indicated that the resident paid 100 percent of costs. The one community in size group 7 with a cost-share program for private property indicated that the resident pays 5 percent and the city 95 percent of planting costs. This community also had a 10 dollar per tree flat fee paid by the resident.

Question 15: “Does your community provide any technical assistance to city residents concerning care of their trees on private property?” (Yes or No)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

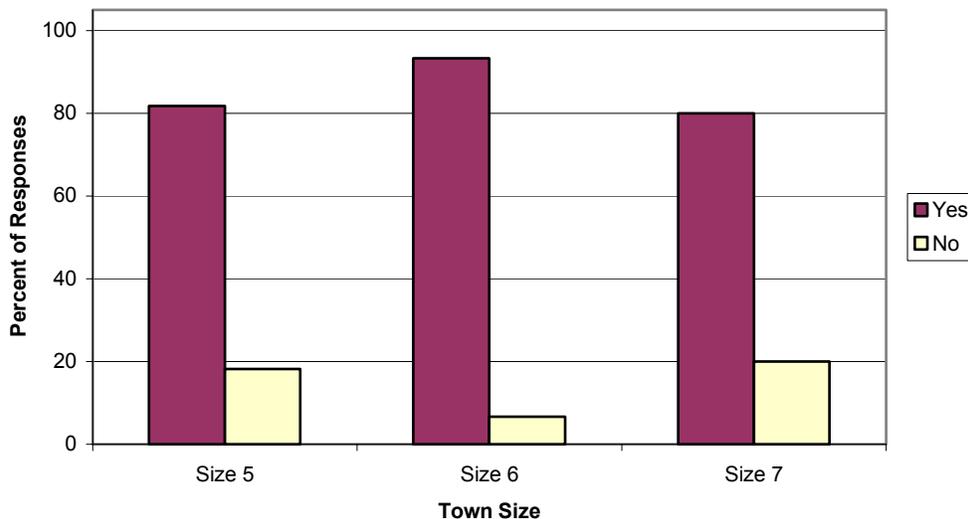


Most (80 percent) of the 55 large communities that responded to this question do provide technical assistance to residents for care of trees on private property. There are no significant differences between communities of different sizes on this question.

Issues involving Electrical Utility Companies

Question 16: “Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility server?” (Yes or No)

(Question 16 was only asked in the large-community survey.)

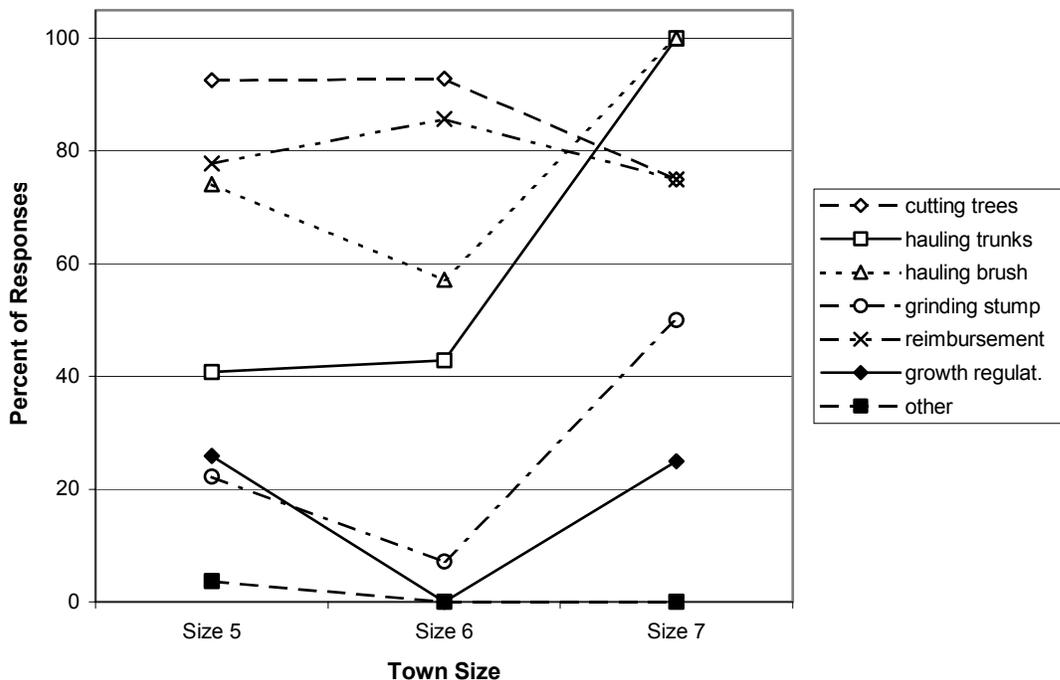


Most (85 percent) of the 53 large communities that responded to this question have a cooperative agreement with their electrical utility server. There were no significant differences between the size groups on this question.

Question 16a: "If yes, please answer the following: Does the agreement cover? (check all that apply)"

- *Cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines*
- *Hauling larger tree trunk parts away*
- *Hauling chipped tree brush away*
- *Grinding tree stump*
- *Reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines (Specify amount _____)*
- *Utilizing growth regulators on trees under utility lines*
- *Other (Specify _____)*

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



The most common features of cooperative agreements with electrical utility servers for the 45 large communities that have such agreements are: cutting trees under utility lines (91 percent), reimbursement for cost of replanting small trees under utility lines (80 percent), hauling away chipped brush (71 percent), and hauling away larger tree trunk parts (47 percent). Of the 36 communities who receive reimbursement for replanting small trees, the most common amount (36 percent) received is 50 percent of the costs. There are no significant differences between communities of different sizes.

Question 16b: “Who is your electrical utility server(s)?”

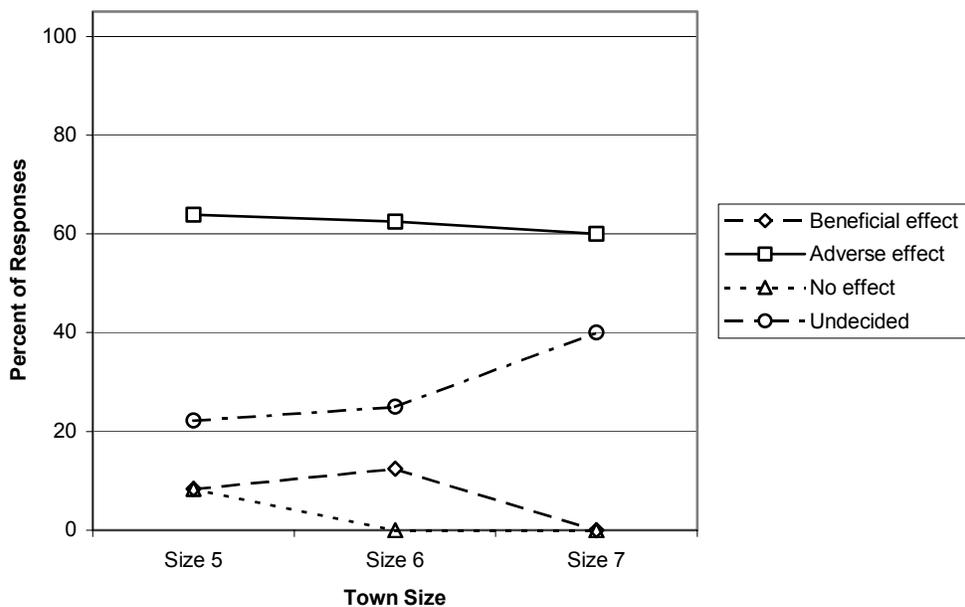
Most (81 percent) of the 43 large communities that answered this question are served by Commonwealth Edison. A few are served by Illinois Power Company (12 percent) or by smaller local companies (7 percent).

Question 17: “In a recent decision by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) electrical utility servers have been given the authority to write tariffs that will allow them to establish their own pruning standards for line clearance that will supersede municipal pruning standards.”

(Question 17 was only asked in the large-community survey.)

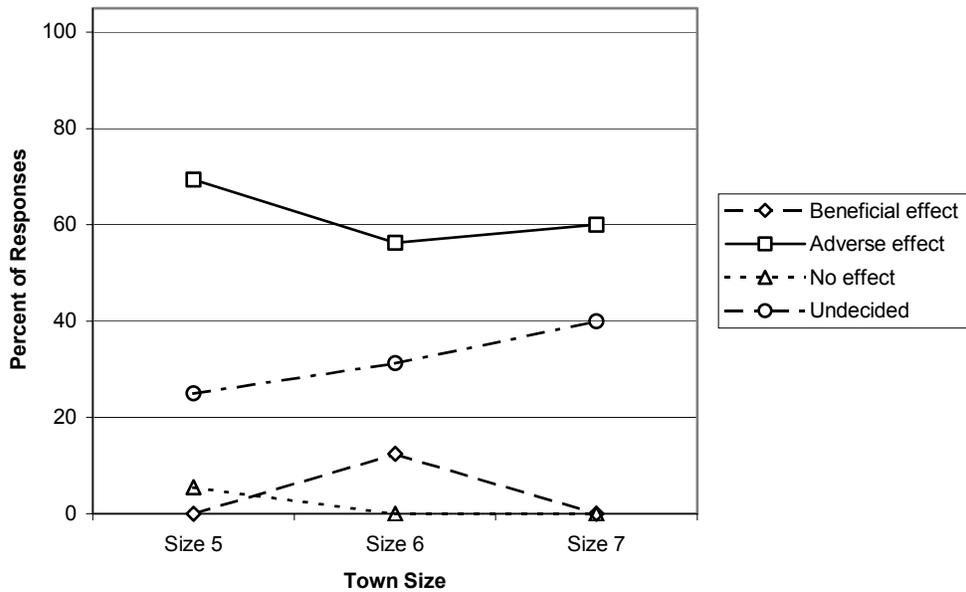
Question 17a: “How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of public trees in your community?”

- Beneficial effect on public trees
- Adverse effect on public trees
- No effect on public trees
- Undecided



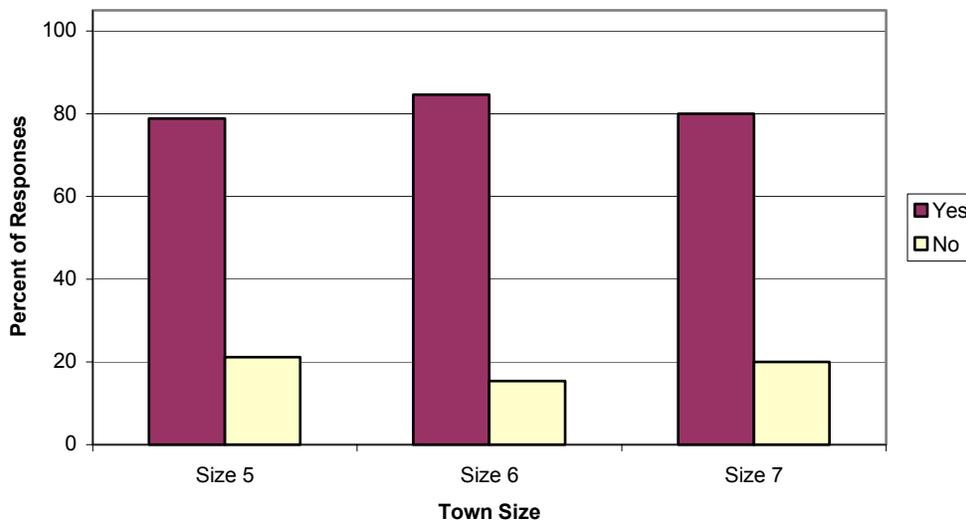
A majority (63 percent) of the 57 large communities felt that the JCAR tariff decision would have an adverse effect on public trees. One quarter (25 percent) were undecided, and only 9 percent thought it would have a beneficial effect. There were no significant differences among communities of different sizes on this question.

Question 17b: “How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of private trees in your community?” (Beneficial effect on private trees, Adverse effect on private trees, No effect on private trees, Undecided)



A majority (65 percent) of the 57 large communities felt that the JCAR tariff decision would have an adverse effect on private trees. A little over one quarter (28 percent) were undecided, and only 4 percent thought it would have a beneficial effect. There were no significant differences among communities of different sizes on this question.

Question 17c: “Would your community be interested in providing input on the tariffs being written by your electrical utility server?” (Yes or No)

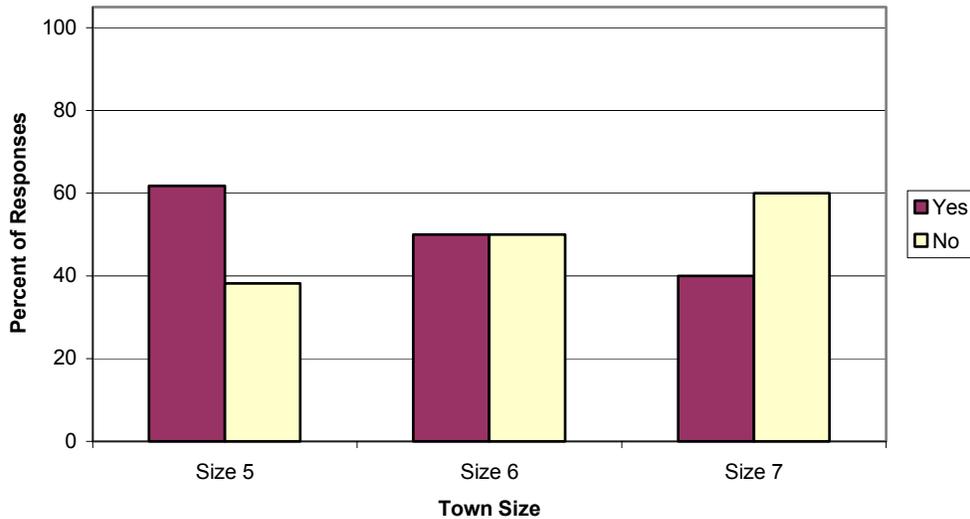


Most (80 percent) of the 51 communities that responded to this question said that they were interested in providing input on tariffs being written by their electrical utility server. There were no significant differences between communities of different sizes.

Requirements for Private Tree Service Companies

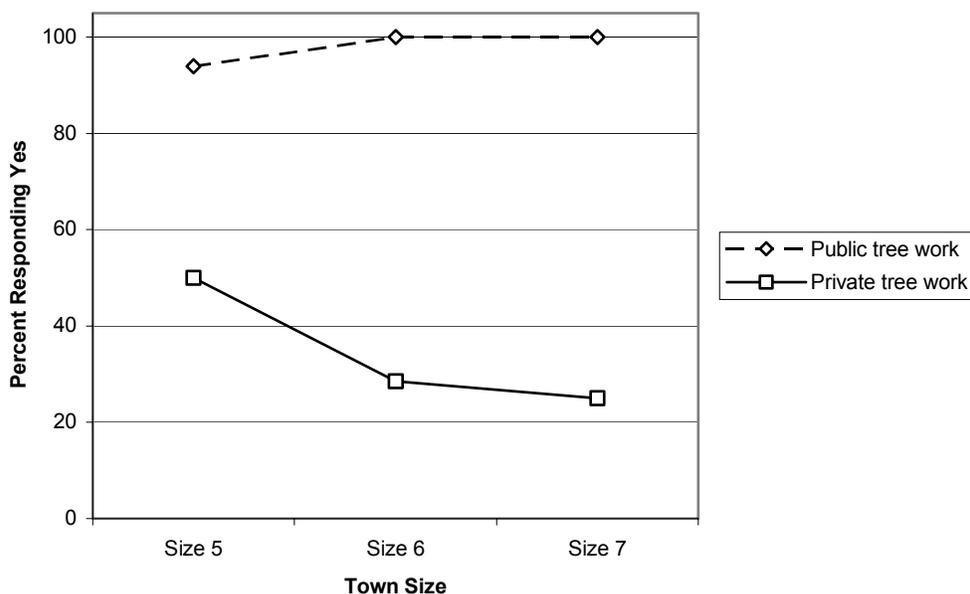
Question 18a: “Does your community require private tree service companies working on public trees to have certified arborists on staff?” (Yes or No)

(Question 18 was only asked in the large-community survey.)



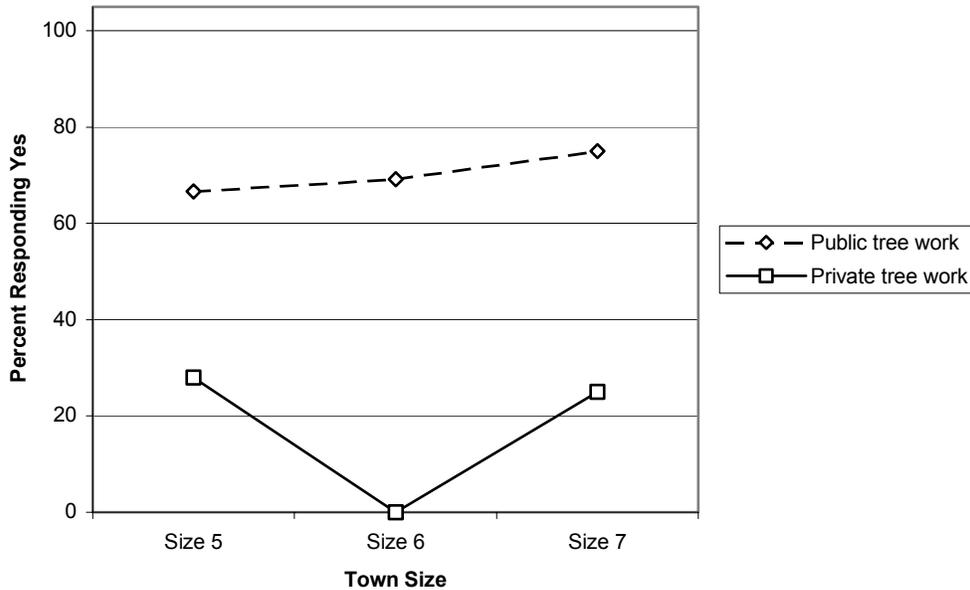
A little over half (56 percent) of the 55 large communities that answered this question said that they require private tree services working on public trees to have certified arborists on staff. There were no significant differences between different sized communities on this question.

Question 18b: “When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to carry liability insurance for public tree work? For private tree work?”



Almost all (96 percent) of the large communities that responded to this question require liability insurance when private tree services are working on public trees. A much smaller proportion (41 percent) require liability insurance for work on private trees. The differences between communities of different sizes on this question were not statistically significant.

Question 18c: “When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to post a performance bond for public tree work? For private tree work?”

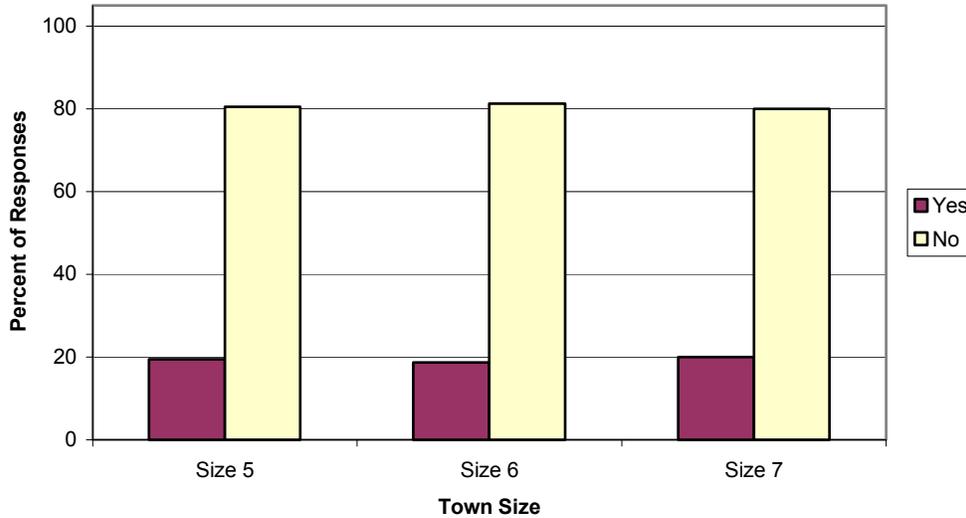


Many (68 percent) of the large communities that responded to this question require a performance bond when private tree services are working on public trees. A smaller proportion (20 percent) require a performance bond for work on private trees. The differences between communities of different sizes on this question were not statistically significant.

City Nurseries

Question 19: “Does your community presently have a city nursery?” (Yes or No)

(Question 19 was only asked in the large-community survey.)



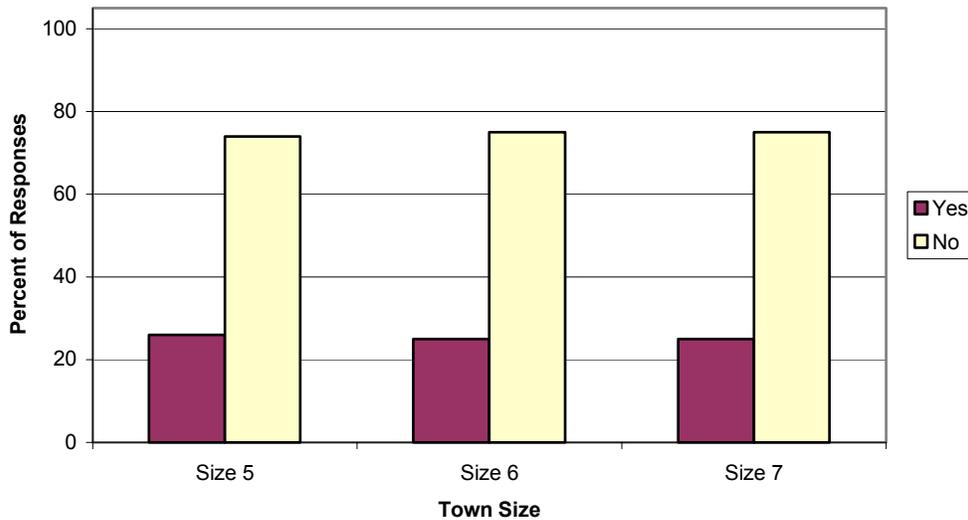
Less than 1 out of 5 (19 percent) of the 57 large communities have a city nursery. This does not differ significantly across the three size groups.

"If yes, what percent of public trees planted annually are from the city nursery?"

For 8 of the 11 towns that do have a nursery, the percent of public trees planted annually that are from the nursery is 10 percent or less. Two of the remaining 3 towns get 20 percent of their annual plantings from their nursery and one gets 35 percent.

If no, please answer the following:

Question 19a: “Has your community ever had a city nursery in the past?” (Yes or No)

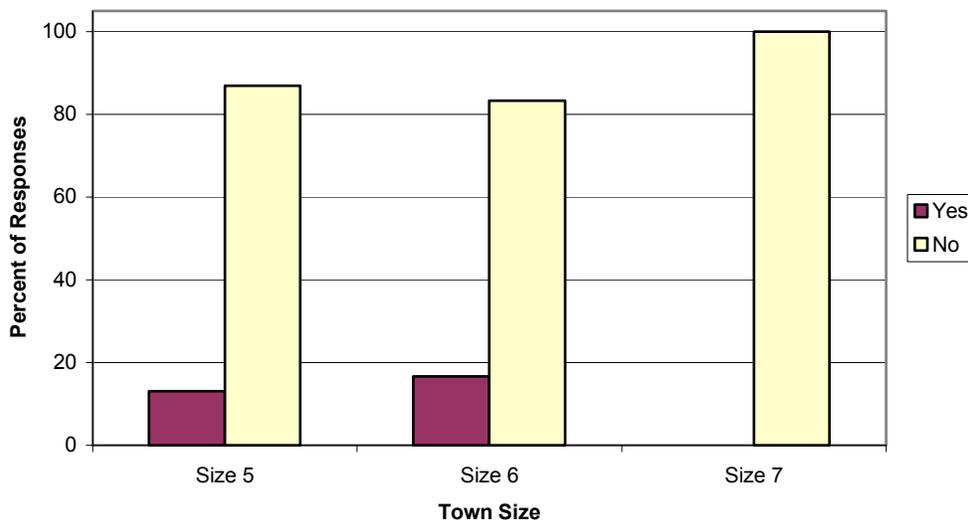


About one quarter (26 percent) of the 35 large communities that answered this question said that they had had a nursery sometime in the past. This did not differ significantly across towns of different sizes.

"If yes, why was the nursery discontinued? "

The most common reasons given for discontinuing the nursery were that it took too much time and labor and was not cost effective.

Question 19b: “Is your community planning to develop a city nursery in the future?” (Yes or No)



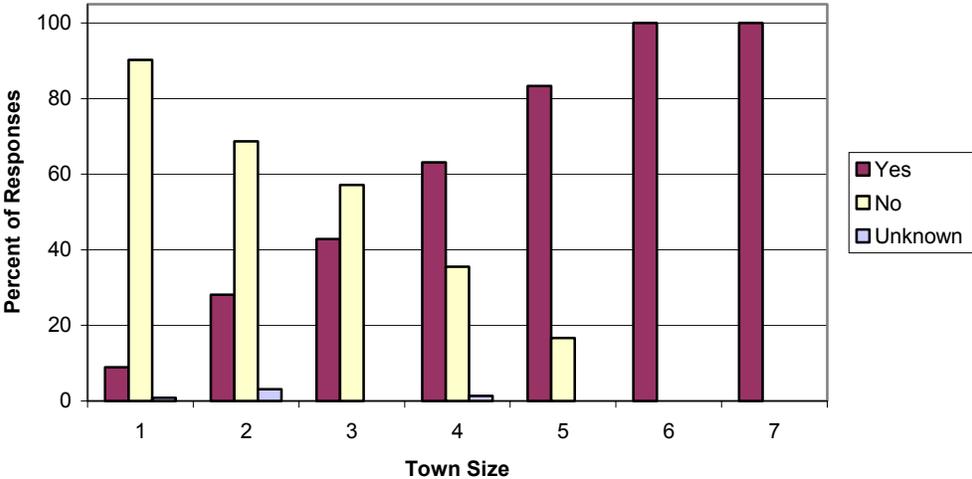
Only 4 (12 percent) of the 33 large communities that answered this question said that they are planning to develop a nursery in the future. This did not vary significantly across the three size groups.

"If yes, what is the reason for wanting a nursery?"

Only 2 of the 4 towns that answered yes to this question gave a reason for wanting a nursery. One said that it was to maintain a diversity of species, and the other said that it was for propagating some of the harder species to obtain.

Communities with Active Tree Programs

Responses to the questions about the status of community tree programs were used to identify which communities have active tree programs. Communities with active tree programs are defined as those that provide tree planting, watering, and mulching (Questions 13a and 13b), that have a tree ordinance (Question 5), and that have either a tree board/commission (Question 4) or a department/employee assigned responsibility for public trees (Question 11). Only 180 (28 percent) of the responding communities can be shown to meet all of these criteria.

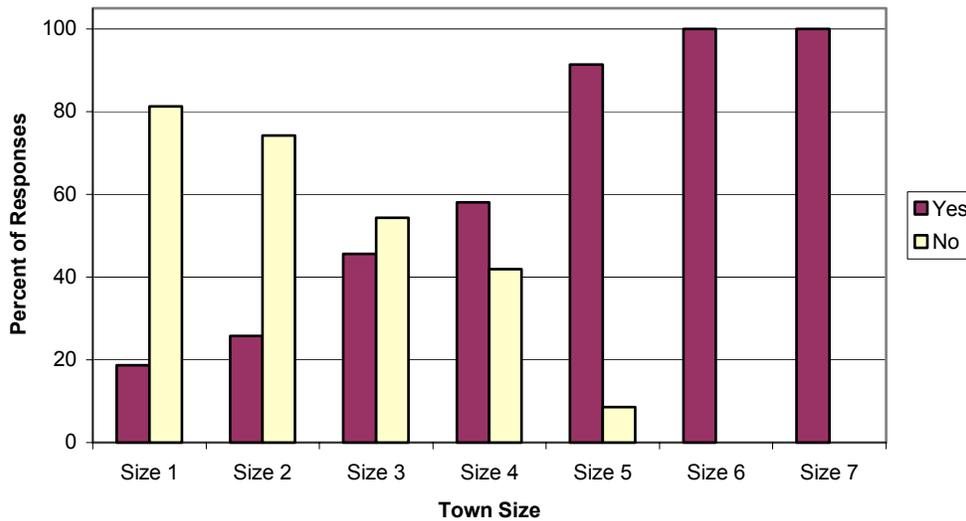


The proportion of Illinois communities that have active tree programs varies significantly across the population size groups. Only 9 percent of the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) have active tree programs, while all of the communities with populations of 50,000 or over have active programs.

Funding of Community Tree Programs

Municipal Expenditures for Public Tree Programs

Question 20: “Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?” (Yes or No)



About one third (34 percent) of the 619 communities that answered this question keep a record of annual tree-related expenditures. This varied significantly across communities of different sizes, with large communities being much more likely to keep such a record than small communities.

“If yes, please answer the following:”

- a. Total annual municipal budget for all community departments and services in previous year.
- b. Amount expended for public tree planting in previous year (Streets, Parks, Other).
- c. Amount expended for public tree removal in previous year (Streets, Parks, Other).
- d. Amount expended for public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) in previous year (Streets, Parks, Other).
- e. Amount expended for municipal employee tree care training in previous year.
- f. Amount expended for community education regarding proper tree planting and care in previous year.

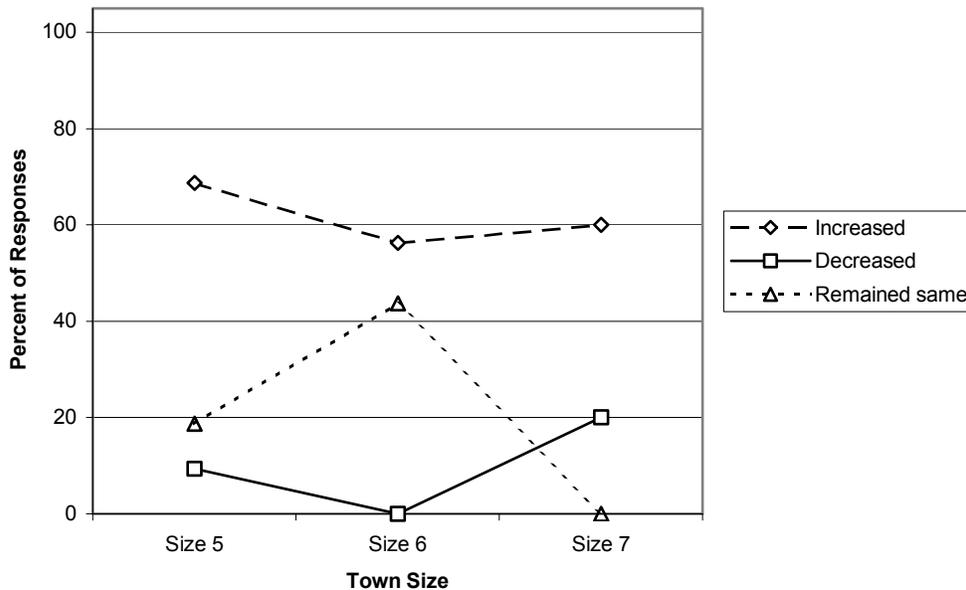
For reasons explained in the report of the small community survey, the responses of the small communities to questions about municipal expenditures were judged not to be accurate or valid due to a possible misinterpretation of the question as worded on that survey. It appears that the responses from the large communities suffer from similar problems. A number of respondents apparently entered the amount for the municipal forestry program under question 20a instead of the total municipal budget. Some of these responses were corrected through follow-up phone calls, however we do not know if all of them were corrected. Many communities did not have their expenditures broken down into planting, removal, and care categories, or into streets, parks, and

other trees. Some of these respondents wrote in combined figures that spanned two or more of the categories specified in the question, or indicated other forms of budget reporting that were not compatible with the categories listed on the survey. In addition, a large number of the responses were left blank on many of the surveys. Due to these problems, we do not believe we can make valid estimates of expenditure amounts from these responses, and so are not reporting the results of this question.

Question 20g: “Overall, what is the municipal funding trend for your community forestry program for the last 5 years?”

- *Increased*
- *Decreased*
- *Remained the same with only adjustments for inflation*

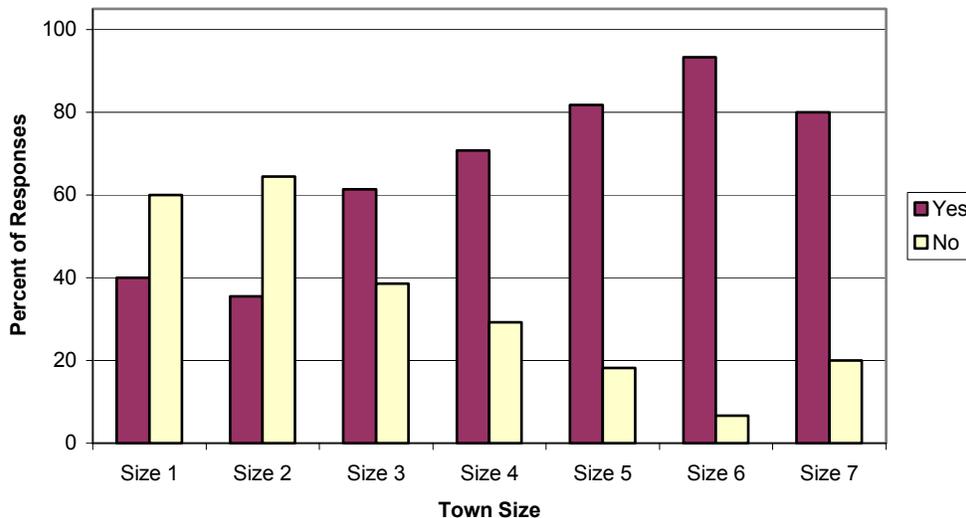
(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)



A majority (64 percent) of the 53 large communities that responded to this question said that funding for their community forestry program had increased over the last five years. One quarter (25 percent) said that it had stayed the same, and 8 percent said that it had decreased. The differences between communities of different sizes on this question were not significant.

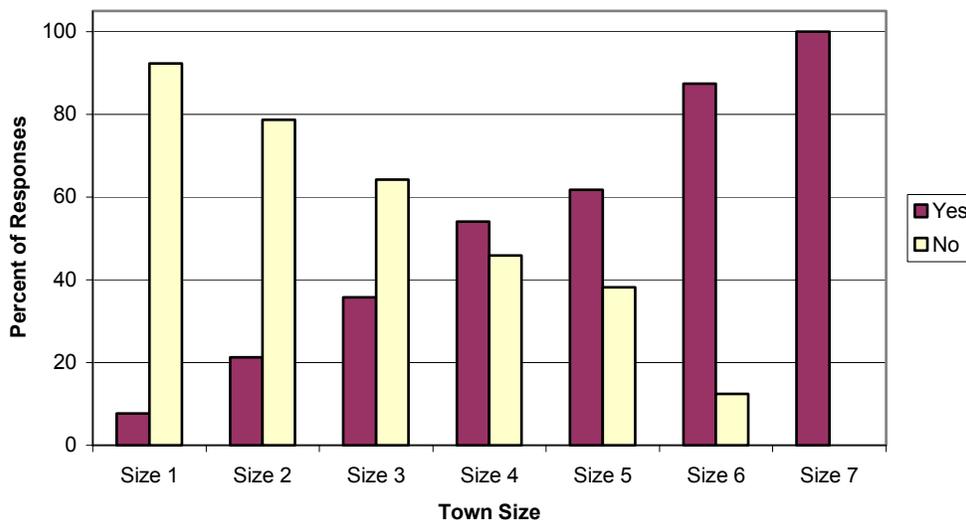
State and Federal Grants for Local Community Tree Programs

Question 21: “Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?” (Yes or No)



About half (49 percent) of the 619 communities that answered this question were aware of grant funding opportunities available for their tree programs. Larger communities are significantly more likely to be aware of these programs than small communities.

Question 22: “In the last 3 years, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?” (Yes or No)

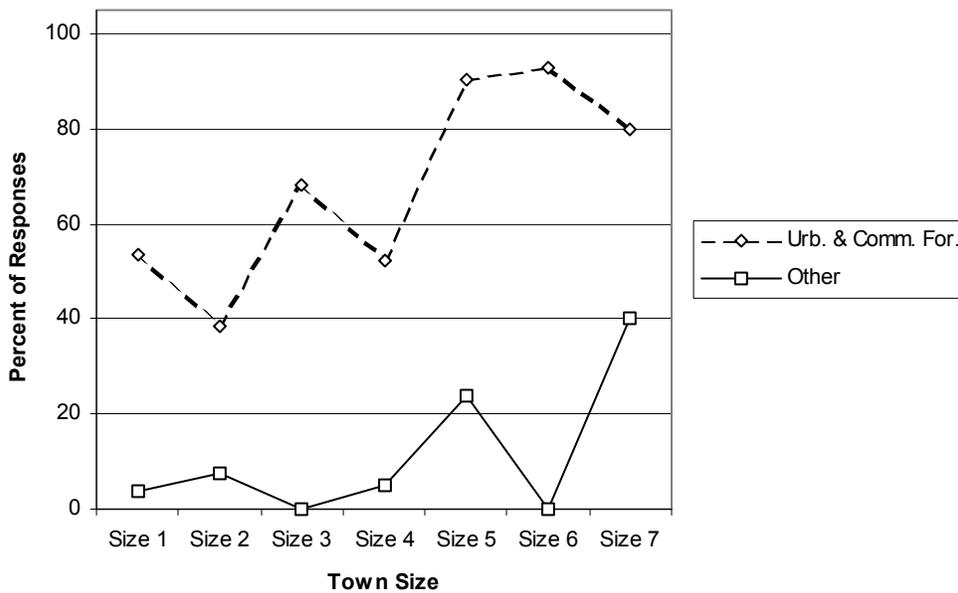


Less than one quarter (23 percent) of the 623 communities that responded to this question had applied for grant funds during the last 3 years. There is a strongly significant relationship between community size and applying for grants. Over 90 percent of the smallest communities had not applied for grant funds, while all of the largest communities had.

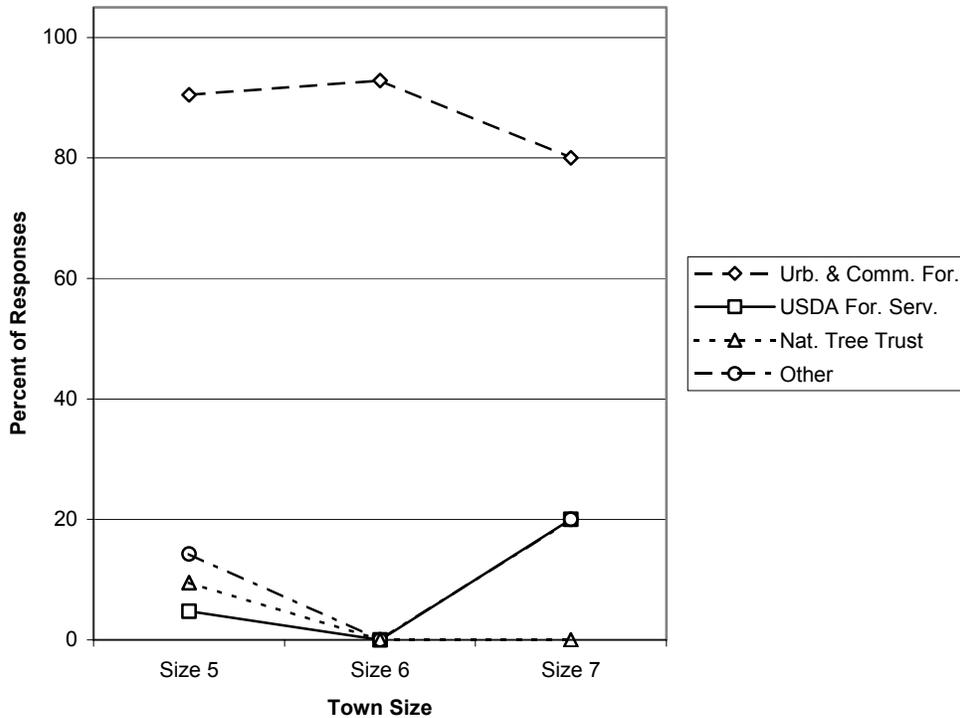
"If yes, please answer the following:"

Question 22a: "What grant program did you apply for?"

- *Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program*
- *U.S.D.A. Forest Service Technology Transfer Grant (Large-community survey only)*
- *National Tree Trust program (Large-community survey only)*
- *Other (Specify_____)*



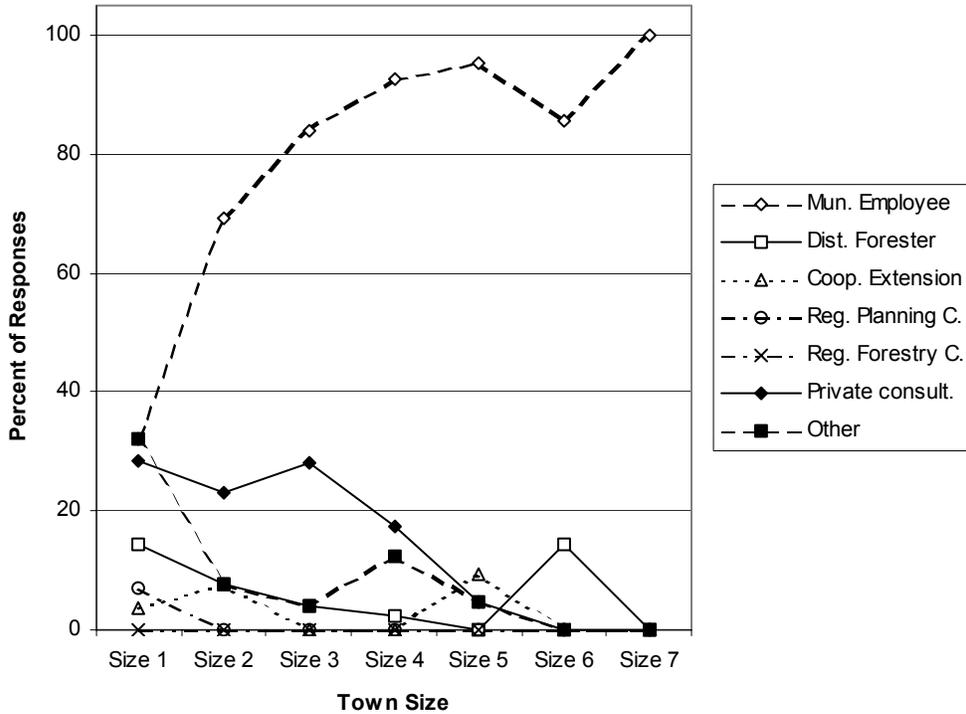
Among the 146 communities of all sizes that applied for grant funds, almost two thirds (64 percent) applied for Urban and Community Forestry Assistance funds, and 8 percent applied for other grants. The differences between size groups are significant, with Urban and Community Forestry Assistance grants making up a larger proportion of the applications among large communities than among small communities. (U.S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative funds are not included in this graph, because this program was discontinued just before the period of time covered in the large community survey. This program made up a large proportion of the grants sought by small communities prior to 1995, as was described in the final report for the Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey.)



Among the 40 large communities that applied for grants, a much larger proportion (90 percent) applied for Urban and Community Forestry Assistance funds than for the other types of funds available. The differences across size groups are not statistically significant.

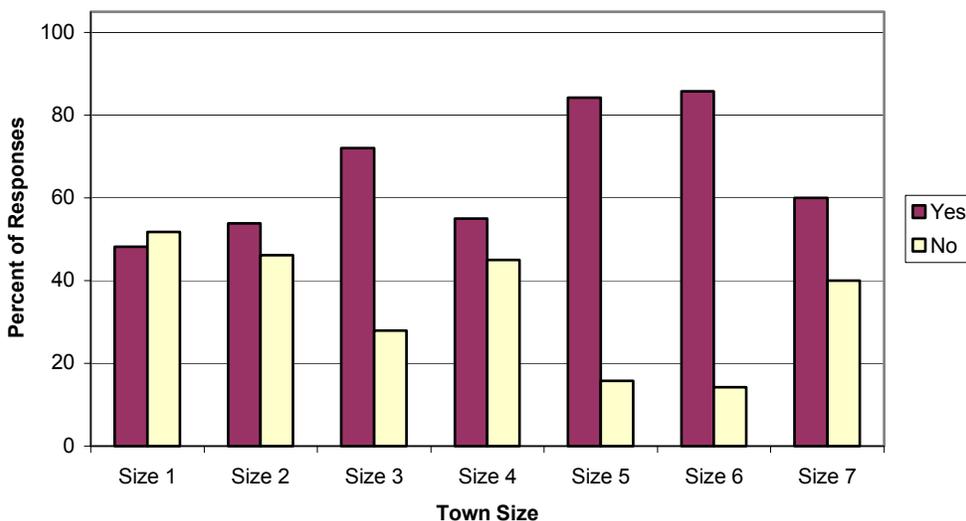
Question 22b: “Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application (check all that apply) ”:

- *Municipal employee (Specify Title_____)*
- *IDNR District forester*
- *Cooperative Extension Service*
- *Regional Planning Council*
- *Regional Forestry Council*
- *Private consulting arborist or forester*
- *Other (Specify_____)*



In over 3 quarters (77 percent) of the 146 communities that applied for a grant, a municipal employee provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application. Large communities were significantly more likely to have a municipal employee play this role than were small communities. In the large communities technical assistance for preparing grant applications was most often provided by the city or village forester/arborist. The foreman or superintendent of parks or forestry was also mentioned several times, as were the public works director and grant writers/administrators. Smaller communities were significantly more likely to have a private consultant or "other" person provide technical assistance for grant applications.

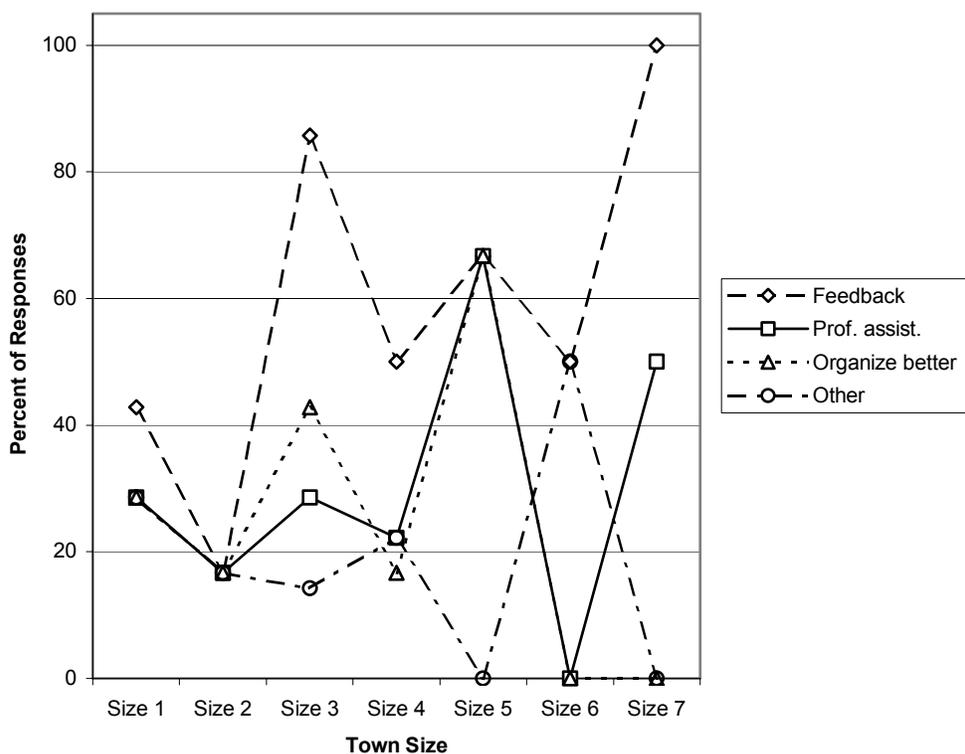
Question 22c: "Did you obtain a grant?" (Yes or No)



Of the 143 communities that answered this question, almost two thirds (64 percent) were successful in obtaining a grant. The differences among the size groups were statistically significant, with large communities being generally more likely than small communities to obtain the grant they applied for.

Question 22d: "If no, how do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Please check all that apply.): "

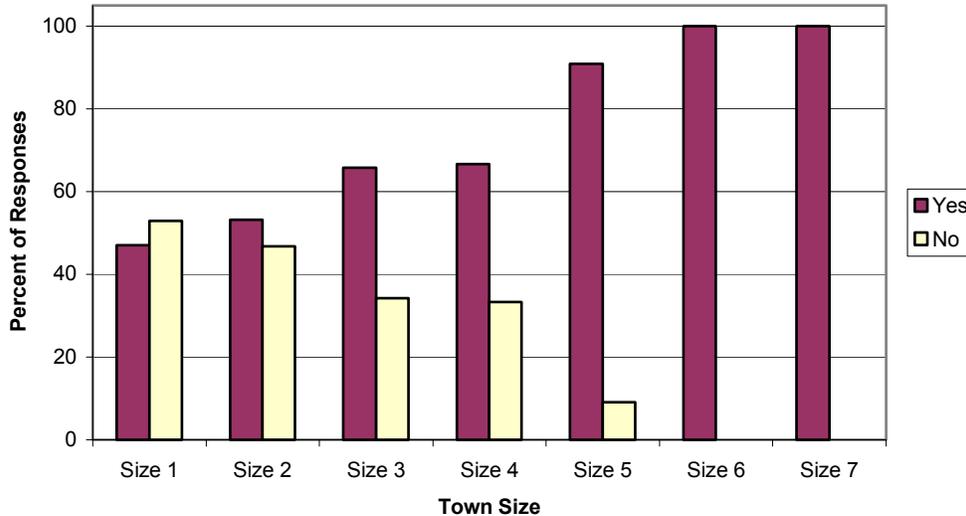
- *Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded*
- *Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application*
- *Organize better locally before submitting grant application*
- *Other (Specify _____)*



Of the 52 communities that applied for grants but did not obtain them, 52 percent thought that feedback on how to improve their application would help them to be more successful. Twenty seven percent thought that seeking professional technical assistance would help, 25 percent said better organization, and 21 percent checked "other". Only one large community wrote in a suggestion under "other", i.e. "By not spending so much money for current programs". There were no significant differences between communities of different sizes on this question.

Opportunities, Problems, and Assistance Needs

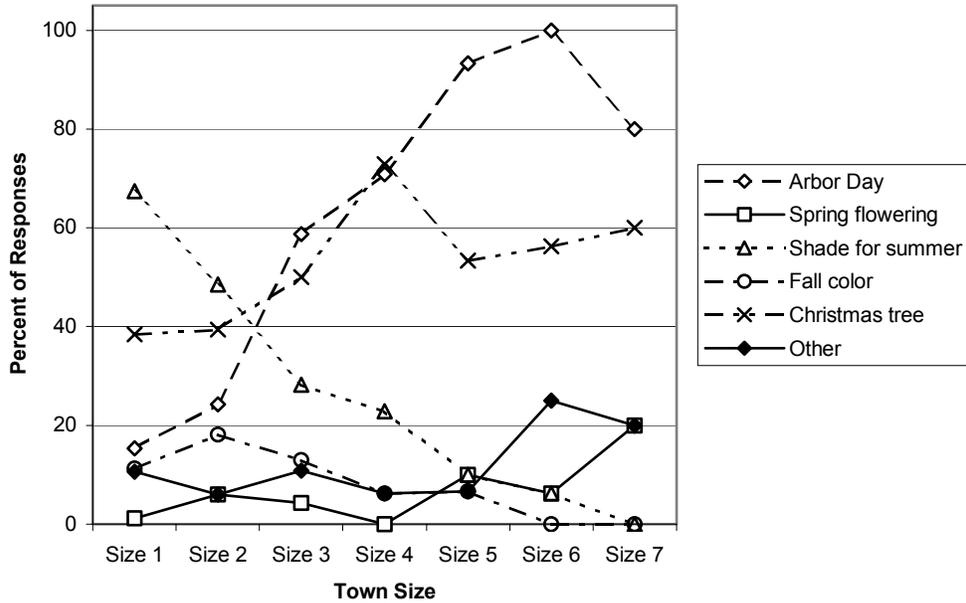
Question 23: “Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?” (Yes or No)



Over half (56 percent) of the 617 communities that responded to this question have annual community events where trees would be of value. Larger communities are significantly more likely to have such events than are smaller communities.

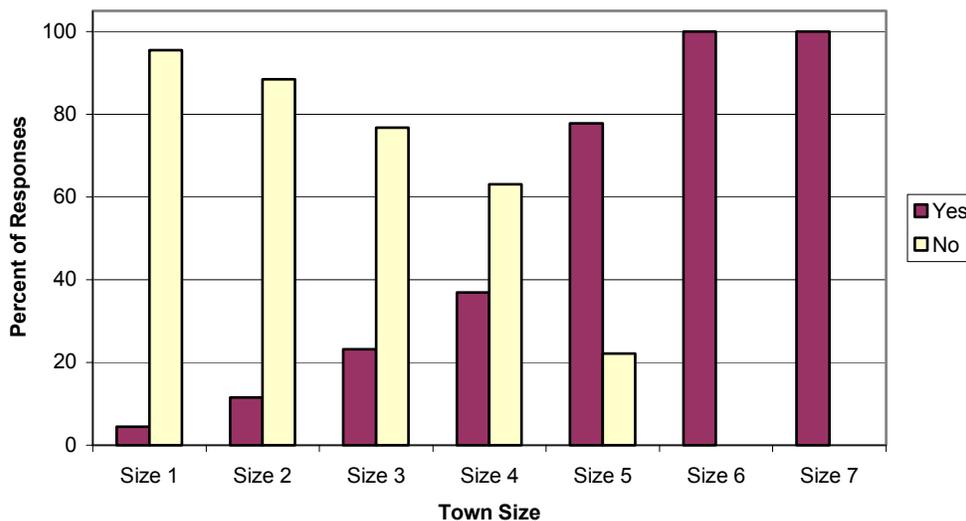
Question 23a: “If yes, please check all that apply:”

- *Arbor Day tree planting ceremony*
- *Spring flowering tree festival or event*
- *Shade for a summer community festival or event*
- *Fall tree color festival or event*
- *Public Christmas tree decorations*
- *Other (Specify_____)*



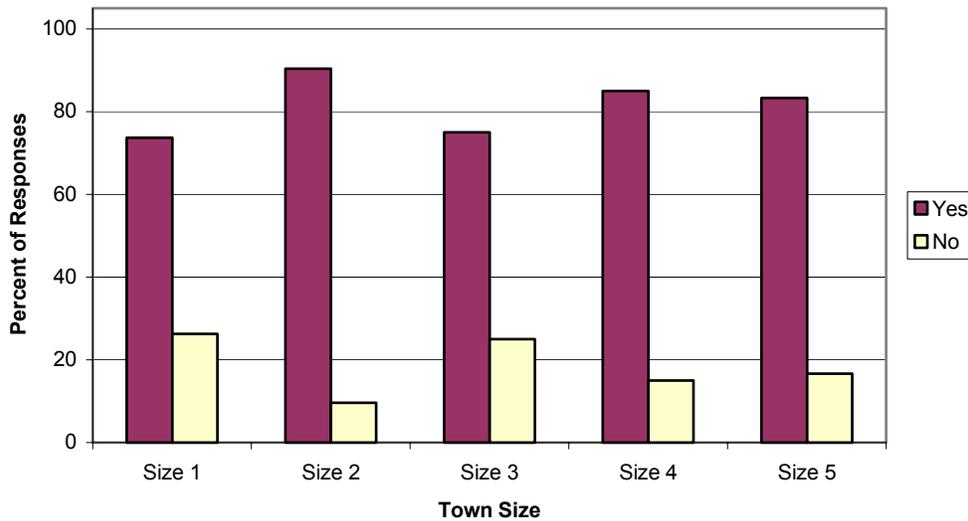
Public Christmas tree decorations were the most frequently indicated event (47 percent) among the 347 communities who have annual events where trees are considered to be of value. Shade for summer events (45 percent) and Arbor Day (41 percent) were also frequently selected. All three of these types of events, as well as spring flowering events, differed significantly across the 7 size groups. Large communities are more likely to have Arbor Day, Christmas tree, and spring flowering events, while small communities are more likely to have summer festivals where trees are valued for shade. "Other" events written in by the large communities included Arbor Day events other than tree planting, Christmas tree recycling, forestry and landscaping exhibitions, and tree dedications.

Question 24: "Is your community a Tree City USA?" (Yes or No)



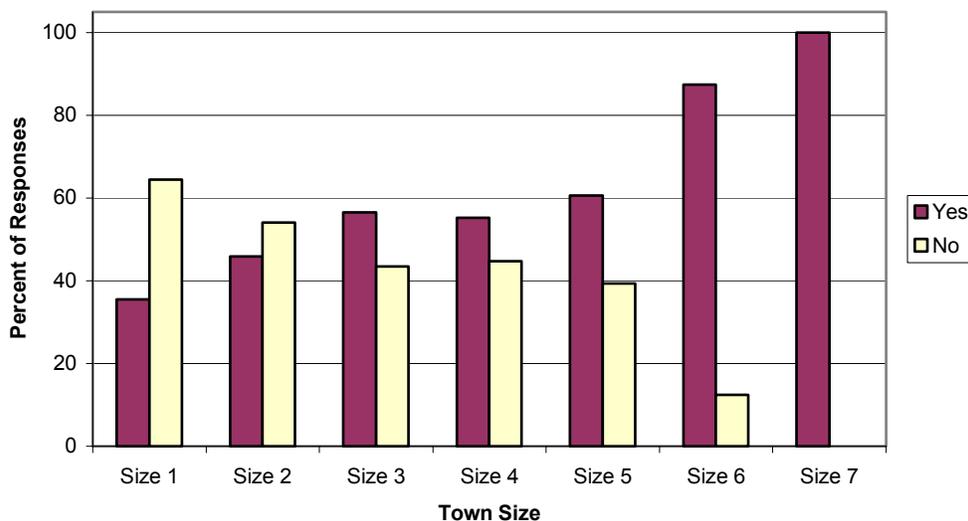
Of the 620 communities that responded to this question, 19 percent have the Tree City USA designation. Large communities are significantly more likely to be a Tree City USA than are small communities.

Question 24a: “If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?” (Yes or No)



Of the 435 communities that responded to this question, 77 percent said that they would like information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA. This varied significantly between the size groups, with size group 2 (population 2500-4999) having the strongest interest in receiving this information.

Question 25: “Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees or tree program?” (Yes or No)

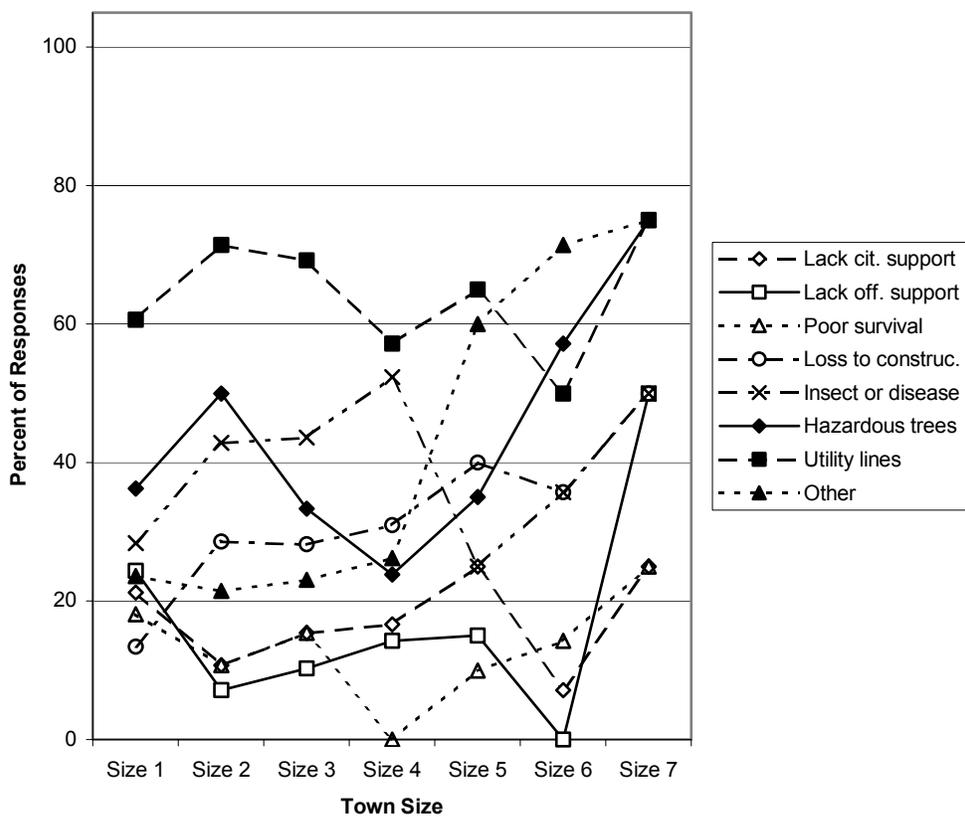


Of the 617 communities that responded to this question, 44 percent were aware of particular problems with their community's trees or tree program. Larger communities were significantly more likely than small communities to be aware of such problems.

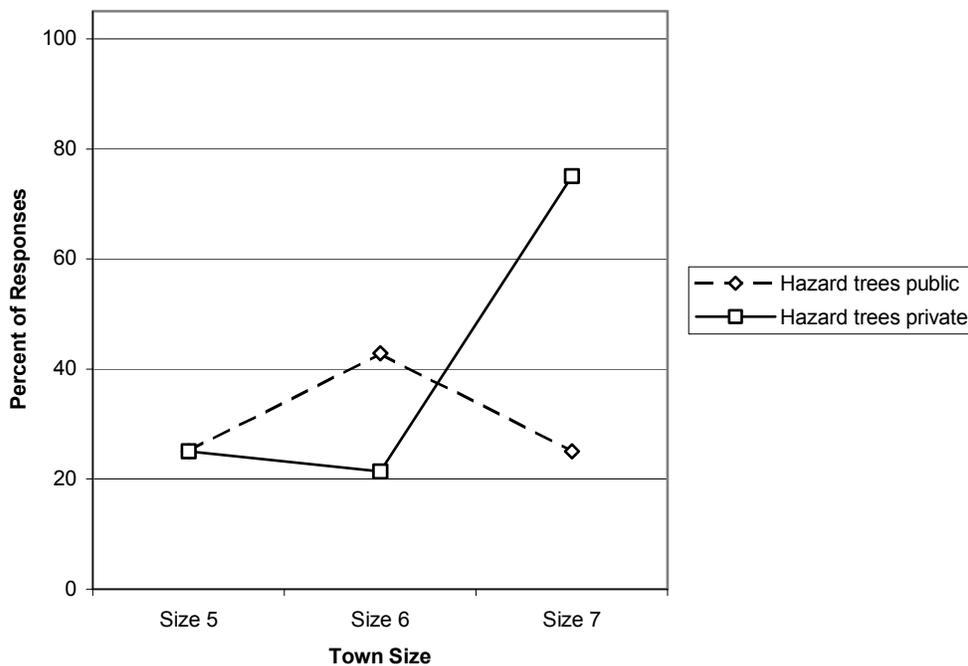
Question 25a: "If yes, please check all that apply:"

- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
- Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
- Poor survival of newly planted trees
- Loss of mature trees to construction/development
- Insect or disease problems
- Hazardous trees on public property (large communities only)
- Hazardous trees on private property (large communities only)
- Hazardous trees (small communities only)
- Trees growing into utility lines
- Insufficient tree worker staffing (large communities only)
- Other (Specify _____)

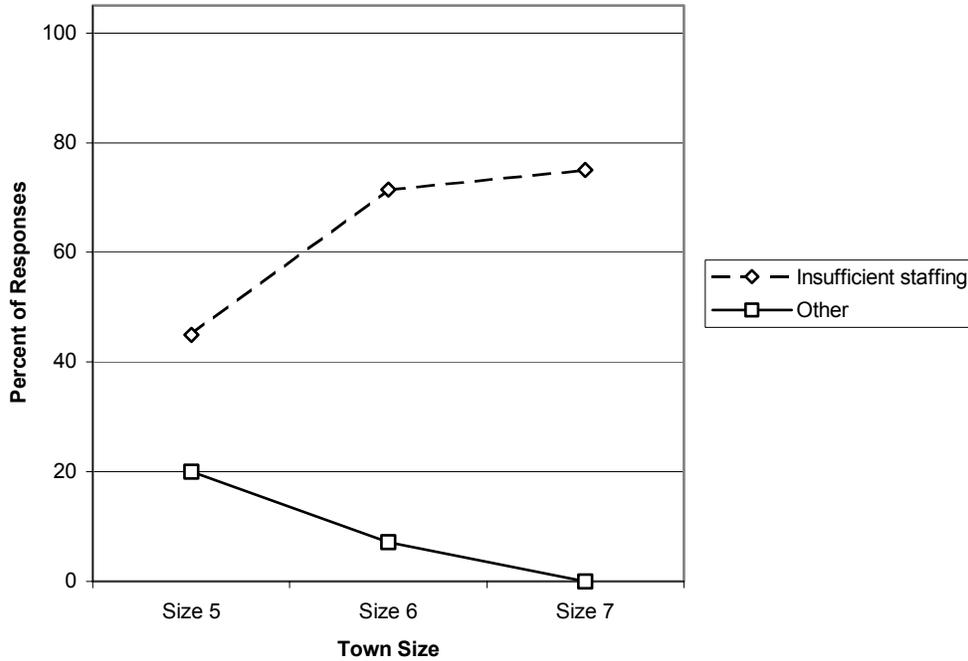
(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "Hazardous trees on public property" and "Hazardous trees on private property" are combined into "Hazardous trees," and large community responses of "Insufficient tree worker staffing" are combined with "Other".)



Overall, for the 274 communities that were aware of problems with their trees or tree program, the most frequent type of problem was trees growing into utility lines (62 percent). Hazardous trees (37 percent) and insects or disease (36 percent) were also frequent problems. Several of the problem types differed significantly across the size groups. Loss of trees to construction and development was a greater problem in large communities than in small communities. Insects and disease appeared to be of most concern in medium sized communities, while poor survival of newly planted trees and lack of community official's support for tree planting appeared to be of greater concern in both the smallest and the largest communities. The "other" category appears more often for large communities, probably because for purposes of this comparison it included the "insufficient tree worker staffing" item which was only on the large-community survey.

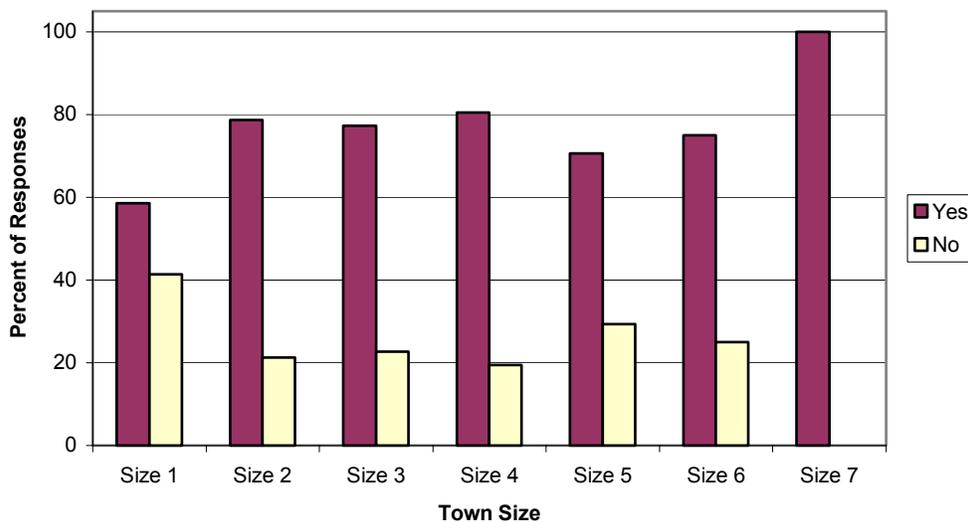


Among the 38 large communities that are aware of problems with their trees or tree programs, hazardous trees are of about equal concern on public (32 percent) and private (29 percent) property. The differences between the 3 size groups are not statistically significant.



Insufficient staffing is a concern for 58 percent of the 38 large communities that are aware of problems with their trees or tree programs. The concern appears to be greater for larger communities, although this difference did not reach statistical significance.

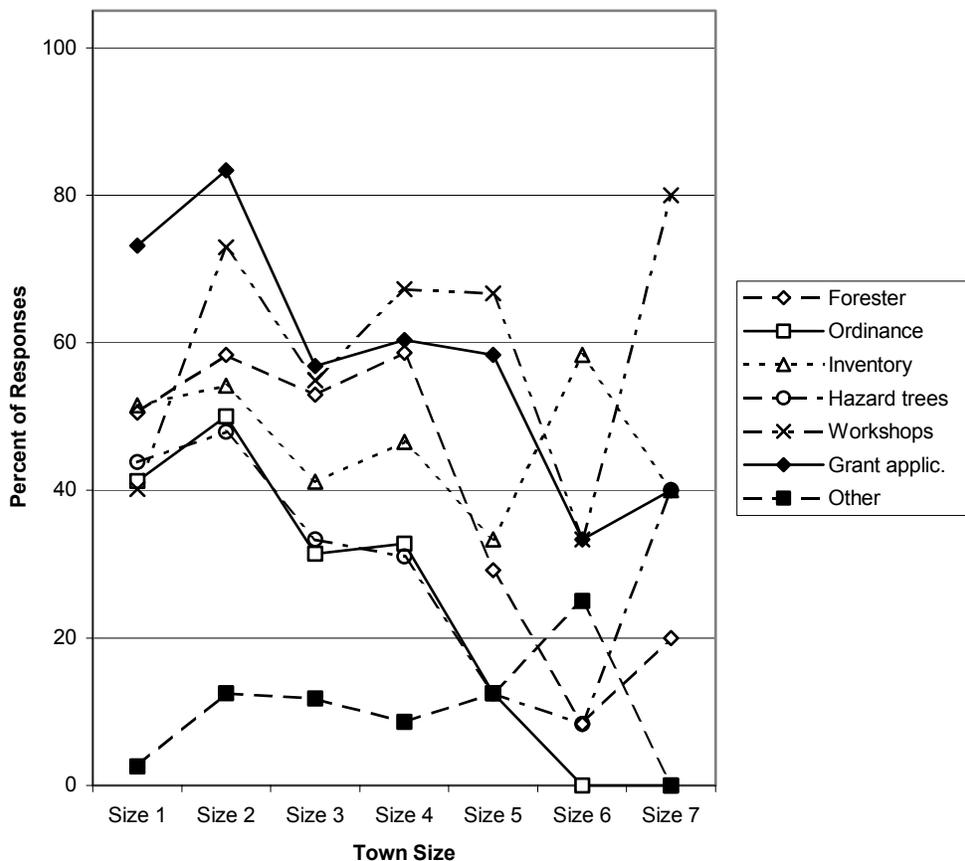
Question 26: “Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?” (Yes or No)



About two thirds (67 percent) of the 585 communities that responded to this question said that they would like assistance with their tree program. This differed significantly across size groups, with the largest communities being the most likely and the smallest communities least likely to want help. Even among the smallest communities, however, a majority (59 percent) said that they would like assistance.

Question 26a: “If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.):”

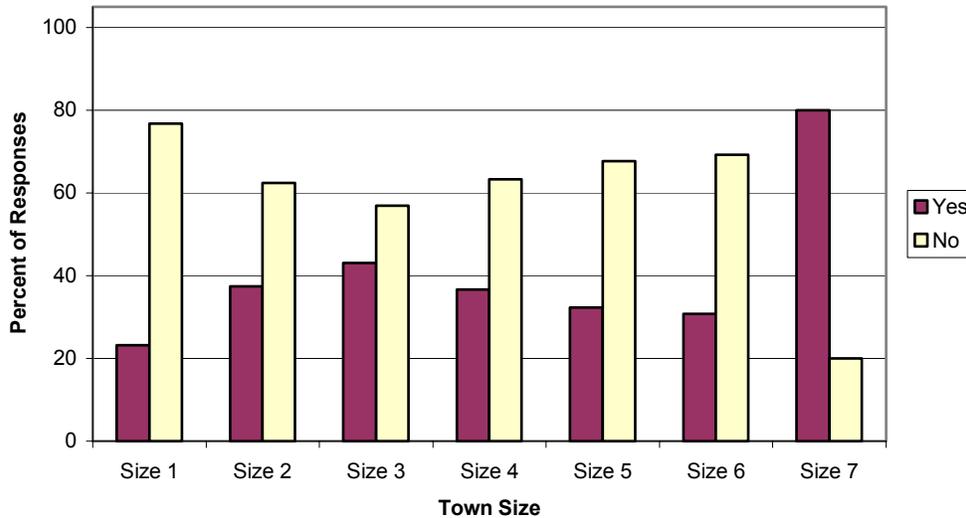
- *Periodic free access to a trained community forester*
- *Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size*
- *Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces*
- *Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk*
- *Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees*
- *Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government*
- *Other (Specify _____)*



The most frequently desired type of assistance among the 392 communities that said they would like assistance with their tree program was assistance in applying for grant funds (68 percent). Training workshops (52 percent), free access to a trained community forester (50 percent), and assistance in conducting a tree inventory (49 percent) were also frequently chosen. There were several significant differences across size groups on this question. Generally, small communities were more likely than large communities to desire assistance with drafting a tree ordinance, identifying hazardous trees, and applying for grant funds.

Five large communities wrote in other types of assistance that they desired. These were insect and disease identification during the growing season, training workshops for non-foresters in tree preservation and how to implement better ordinances, continued availability of grant funds for special projects, assistance in explaining the need for appropriately sized staff to care for a mature urban forest, and tree protection during construction on private property.

Question 27: “Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county that promote tree planting and care?” (Yes or No)

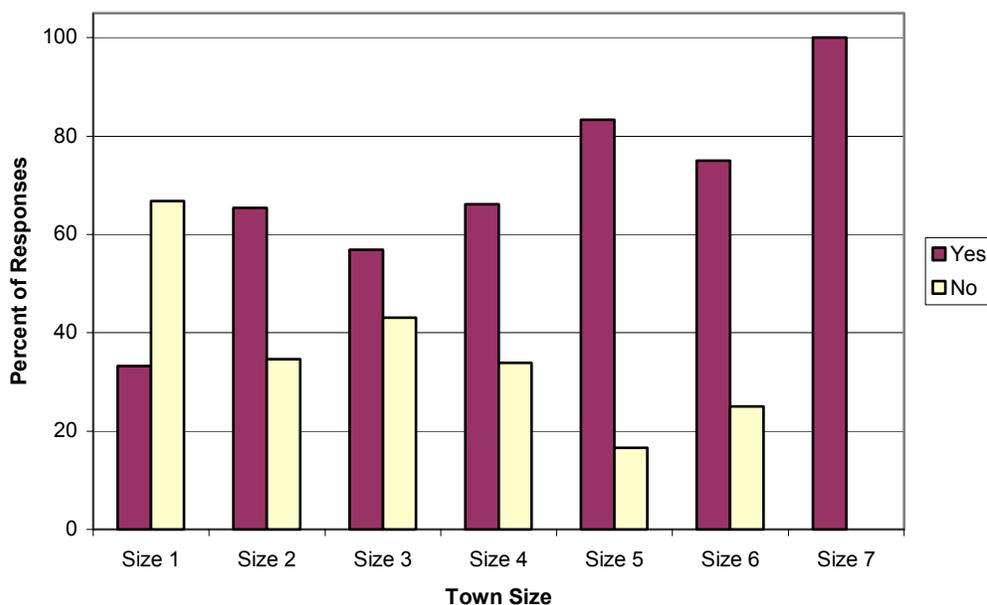


Out of the 572 communities that responded to this question, 30 percent said that there were citizens' or youth organizations that promote tree planting and care. There were significant differences between the size groups. It appeared that the largest communities, as well as those with populations between 5,000 and 9,999 were the most likely to have such groups in their community.

Participation in Regional Activities

Question 28: “Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens’ advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?” (Yes or No)

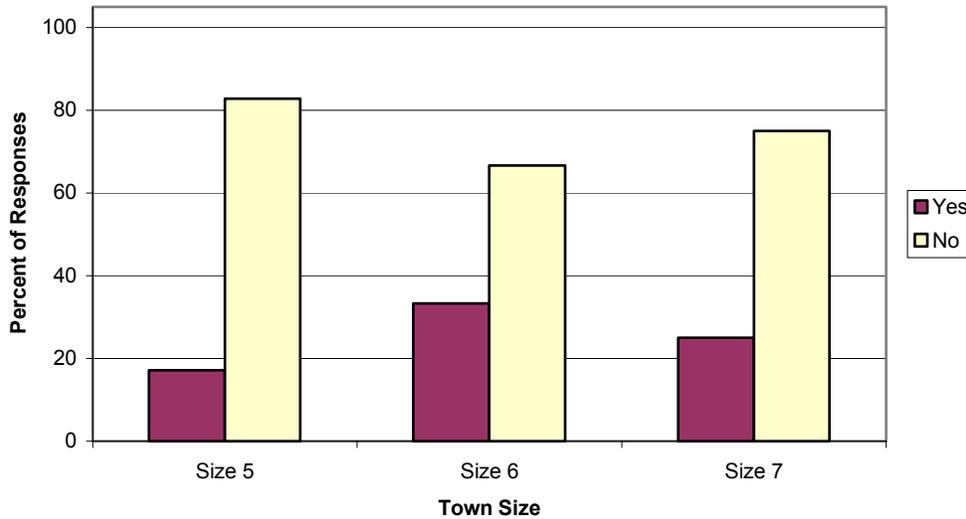
(This question was asked in the small community survey only. For comparison between the small- and large-community surveys, large community responses to their two-part version of this question were used to infer how they would have responded to the question as phrased on the small-community survey.)



Overall, almost half (47 percent) of the communities that responded to this question said that they would be willing to have a representative serve on an advisory committee. (For purposes of comparison with small communities, large communities that already have a representative on such a committee were counted as having responded yes to this question.) Respondents from large communities were significantly more likely to be willing to serve on an advisory committee.

Question 28a: “Does a representative of your community presently serve on a citizen's advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?” (Yes or No)

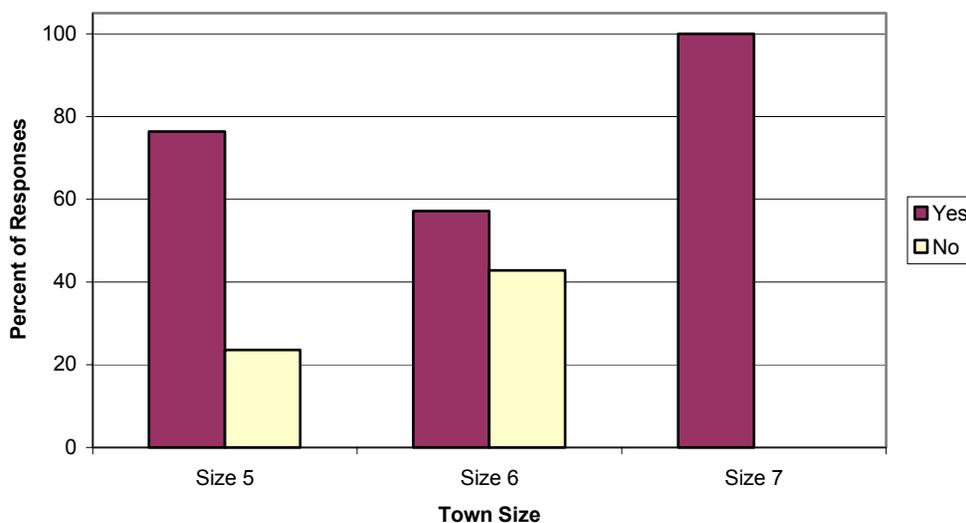
(This question was asked on the large community survey only.)



Of the 54 large communities that responded to this question, 22 percent already have a representative serving on an advisory committee. There were no significant differences among the three size groups.

Question 28b: “If no, would you or someone else from your community be willing to serve as a representative on a citizens' advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?” (Yes or No)

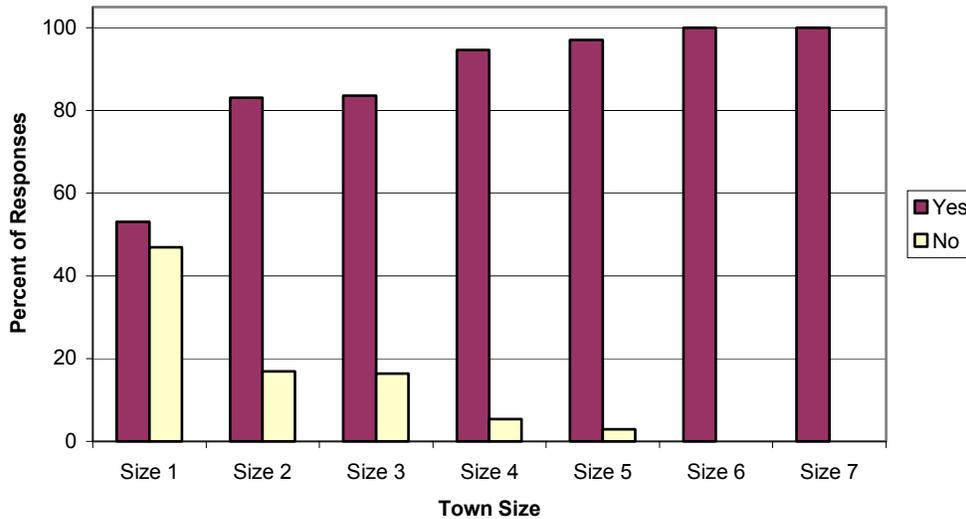
(This question was asked on the large community survey only.)



Of the 42 large communities that do not presently have a representative on an advisory committee, only 26 responded to this question. Of these, 73 percent said they were willing to have a

representative serve on such a committee. There were no significant differences among the three size groups.

Question 29: “Would you or someone else from your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?” (Yes or No)

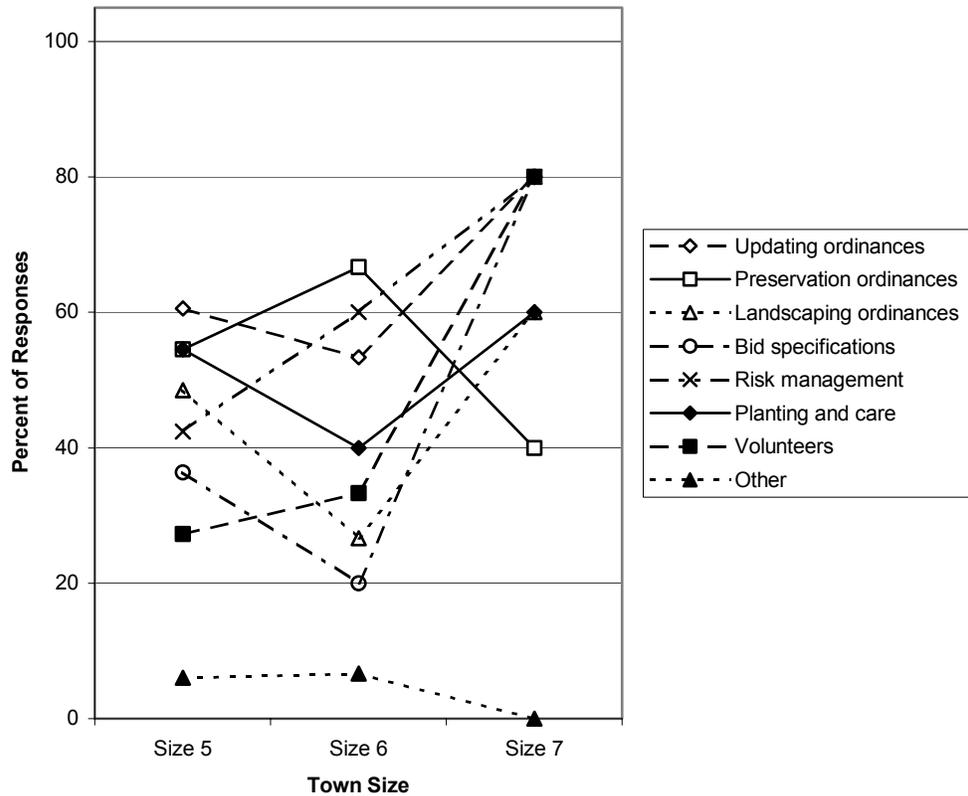


Out of the 561 communities that answered this question, 69 percent said that they would be interested in attending a community forestry workshop in their region. The smallest communities were significantly less likely to be interested in attending workshops than were the larger communities.

Question 29a: “If yes, what topics would you like to see covered? (Check all that apply.): ”

- *Updating of municipal tree ordinances*
- *Development of tree preservation ordinances*
- *Development of landscaping ordinances*
- *Development of contract bid specifications*
- *Development of a tree risk management program*
- *Planting and care of trees in urban settings*
- *Working with community volunteers*
- *Other (Specify _____)*

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

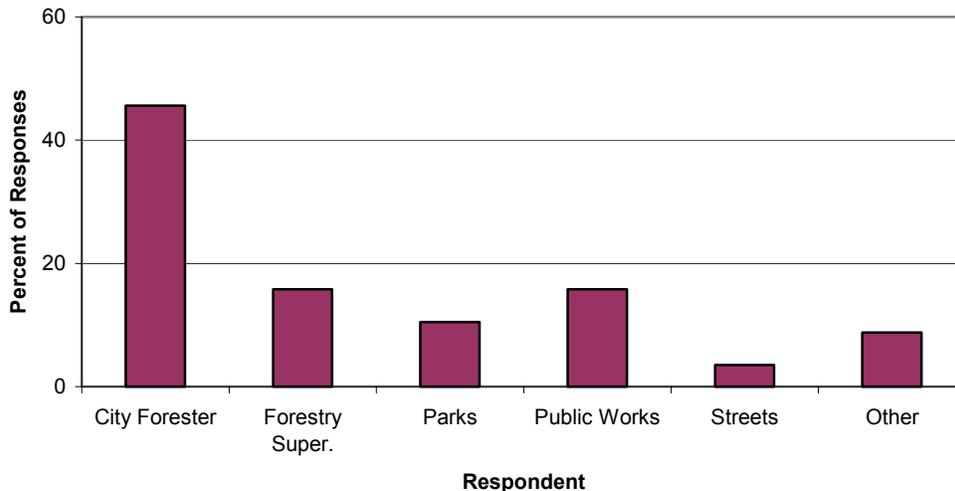


The workshop topics of the greatest interest to the 53 large communities that responded to this question were updating municipal tree ordinances (60 percent) and developing tree preservation ordinances (57 percent). Developing tree risk management programs and planting and care of urban trees also were of interest to more than half the communities (51 percent each). Three communities wrote in additional topics they were interested in. These were nursery design and management; proper pruning, fertilizing, and utility pruning; and hazard tree id for field workers. There were no significant differences between the three size groups.

Follow-up Questions

Question 30: "Title/relationship of respondent to community tree program"

(Only responses from large communities are considered here. Analysis of responses to this question from the small communities can be found in the earlier report.)



In almost half (46 percent) of the large communities, the survey was filled out by the city or village forester/arborist or their assistant. In another 16 percent of the communities it was the forestry superintendent, foreman, or commissioner who completed the survey. In some communities it was the parks superintendent or director, a public works official, or the streets superintendent. There were no significant differences between the three size groups.

Question 31: "Additional comments, ideas or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you."

(Only responses from large communities are considered here. Analysis of responses to this question from the small communities can be found in the earlier report.)

Only 5 large communities wrote in additional comments regarding their tree program or the survey. These are listed verbatim below.

- "Providing inexpensive workshops in a convenient location would be the best thing you could do. Information like pruning, fertilizing, mulching, species identification, nursery management, diseases, and bugs would be the most helpful."
- "Presently, [our community] plants trees not always in the best of condition. I do not have much money this year for maintenance. My budget was cut from last year."
- "Sorry this is late. We started it immediately, but then the spring rush caught us -- hope its still helpful."
- "Send results to Governor Ryan and all legislators"
- "Provide a Tree Program Survey for small communities"

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**APPENDIX 1:
ILLINOIS COMMUNITY TREE PROGRAM SURVEY FORMS**

APPENDIX 1.1:
SMALL-COMMUNITY SURVEY



Illinois Department of Conservation

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1797 CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH • CHICAGO 60601

Brent Manning, Director

John W. Comerio, Deputy Director

Bruce F. Clay, Assistant Director

June, 1995

Dear Mayor/Village Board President:

Attached please find the 1995 Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey. This survey will help establish information on the status of small community tree programs and the type of assistance that may be needed in the planting care and preservation of their public trees. The survey is being conducted by Western Illinois University with assistance from the Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Forest Resources, the U.S. Forest Service and the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs.

The information you provide will benefit communities in the future as it will help the Illinois Department of Conservation provide better community forestry assistance.

This survey should take approximately 5 to 10 minutes to complete with questions designed to be answered quickly with a simple check mark or a short fill in the blank. We recognize that many small communities do not have an established shade or street tree program or answers to some of the questions asked. Please respond to all the questions that you can as even partially completed surveys will provide useful information.

The person responsible for tree care activities in your community will normally be in the best position to respond to this survey. However, as some small communities may not have tree care duties assigned to a particular individual, a local elected official or municipal employee familiar with their community should have sufficient knowledge to answer the questions.

A postage paid, self-addressed envelope is included for the return of your survey. If you have any questions about this survey or need assistance in answering a question, please leave a message for Tim Howe or Dr. Tom Green, WIU Agriculture Department, at 309/298-1080 and they will return your call.

Thank you for helping us with information about your community.

Sincerely,

Stewart Pequignot, Chief
Division of Forest Resources

SP:amb

Printed on Recycled Paper

Small Community Survey Cover Letter.

1995 ILLINOIS SMALL COMMUNITY TREE PROGRAM SURVEY



INSTRUCTIONS

Please answer the following questions about your community's **public** trees and tree care program. **Public** trees are the shade and street trees that grow along the municipal right-of-way (often between the street and sidewalk, if present), in community parks (where there is no separate park district), community cemeteries, and around other municipal property. **Private** trees are on private property and information about private trees is not needed for this survey.

1. Name of your community and population

_____/_____
Name. / Population

2. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your community's trees (circle one response per statement).

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community.	5	4	3	2	1
b. Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment.	5	4	3	2	1
c. Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.	5	4	3	2	1
d. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.	5	4	3	2	1
e. Municipal government should provide funding for:					
(a) the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.	5	4	3	2	1
(b) tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.	5	4	3	2	1
(c) tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.	5	4	3	2	1
(d) tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.	5	4	3	2	1
f. State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.	5	4	3	2	1

3. Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?

yes no

4. Does your community have a shade or street tree ordinance?

yes no

Note: Many Illinois communities adopted some form of tree ordinances during the 1950s and 1960s when the Dutch elm disease spread through the state.

If no, go to question #5.

If yes, does the ordinance include the following provisions?

a. List of recommended tree species

yes no don't know

b. Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)

yes no don't know

c. Requirement for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property

yes no don't know

d. Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)

yes no don't know

e. Section prohibiting the topping of public trees

yes no don't know

f. Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property

yes no don't know

g. Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public

yes no don't know

5. Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?

yes no

If no, go to question #6.

If yes, please answer the following:

a. How many public trees?

b. How was the number of trees determined? (Please check appropriate answer.)

____ Tree inventory

____ Educated guess

____ Other (please specify)

c. If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?

yes no

6. What is your best estimate of:

a. How many trees your community planted in

1993 _____ 1994 _____

(write 'NA' if information is unavailable)

b. How many trees your community removed in

1993 _____ 1994 _____

(write 'NA' if information is unavailable)

7. Do you have a municipal department or employee assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?

yes no

If no, go to question 8.

If yes, please answer the following:

a. What municipal departments have responsibility for public trees? (Please check all that apply.)

____ Public Works Department

____ Streets & Sanitation Department

____ Parks & Recreation Department

____ Forestry Department

____ Other (please give name)



b. Who is the individual with principal responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

- Public Works Director
- Street Superintendent
- Parks Director
- City/Community Forester or Arborist
- City Administrator/Manager
- City Planner
- Community Development Coordinator
- City/Village Clerk
- Elected Public Official (please give title) _____
- Other (please specify) _____

c. What portion of his/her job is devoted to working with trees? (Please check appropriate answer.)

- Greater than 50%
- Between 25% and 50%
- Between 5% and 25%
- Less than 5%

d. What is the level of training for the municipal employee with principal responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

- College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field
- Two year technical degree
- ISA Certified Arborist
- IAA Certified Tree Worker
- Training through commercial tree service
- Attendance at tree care workshops
- No structured training in tree care
- Other _____

8. How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Municipal Employees	Private Contractor	Utility Company	Community Volunteers	Not Provided
Tree planting					
Tree care: Watering & mulching					
Pruning on request					
Pruning on cyclic basis					
Pest control					
Removal					
Storm cleanup					
Community education					
Recycling of landscape waste					

9. Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?

yes no

If no, go to question #10.

If yes, please answer the following: (If you have information for FY93 and it is easier to use, designate that the amounts are for 1993. If the amount given is an estimate, write "EST" after the amount. If no funds were spent in a particular category, write "NONE". If information for a particular item is not known, write "NA".)

Total annual municipal budget for your community in FY94

\$ _____

Amount expended for public tree planting in FY94

\$ _____

Amount expended for public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) in FY94

\$ _____

Amount expended for public tree removal in FY94

\$ _____

Amount expended for municipal employee tree care training in FY94

\$ _____

Amount expended for community education regarding proper tree planting and care in FY94

\$ _____

10. Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?

yes no

11. Since 1992, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?

yes no

If no, go to question #12.

If yes, please answer the following:

a. What grant program did you apply for? (Check all that apply.)

- Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program
- U.S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative
- Other (please name grant program) _____

b. Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application (check all that apply)?

- Municipal employee
- District Forester
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Regional Planning Council
- Regional Forestry Council
- Private consulting arborist or forester
- Other (please specify) _____

c. Did your community obtain a grant?

yes no

If no, please answer the following:

d. How do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Check all that apply.)

- Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded
- Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application
- Organize better locally before submitting grant application
- Other _____

12. Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?

yes no

If yes, please check all that apply.

- Arbor Day tree planting ceremony
- Spring flowering tree festival or event
- Shade for a summer community festival or event
- Fall tree color festival or event
- Public Christmas tree decorations
- Other (please specify) _____

13. Is your community a Tree City USA?

yes no

If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?

yes no



14. Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees?

yes no

If yes, please check all that apply.

- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
- Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
- Poor survival of newly planted trees
- Loss of mature trees to construction/development
- Insect or disease problems
- Hazardous trees
- Trees growing into utility lines
- Other _____



15. Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?

yes no

If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.)

- Periodic free access to a trained community forester
- Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size
- Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces
- Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk
- Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees
- Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government
- Other _____

17. Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?

yes no

18. Would you or a representative of your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?

yes no

19. Name of person completing this survey

Title/relationship to community tree program

Phone number if needed for follow-up question

Area code: _____ - _____ - _____

16. Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county which promote tree planting and care?

yes no

If yes, what are the organizations' names and, if convenient, the name and phone number of their contact person?

20. Additional comments, ideas or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you.

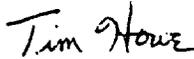
Recently a second copy of the 1995 Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey was mailed to you asking questions about your public trees and tree care program.

The information you can provide will help the Illinois Department of Natural Resources provide better community forestry assistance in the future.

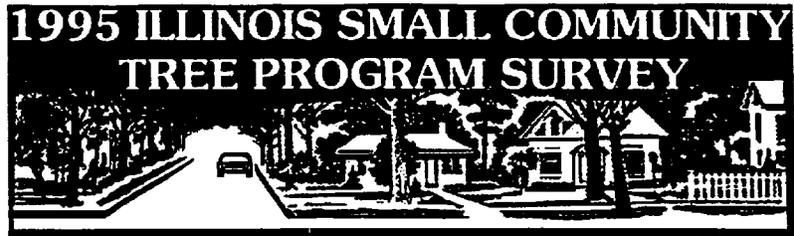
Please take a moment to complete and return the survey. If you have already returned the survey, your assistance is much appreciated.

Thank you for helping us with information about your community.

Sincerely,



Timothy J. Howe
Community Forester
Agriculture Department
Western Illinois University



Small Community Survey Reminder Postcard.

APPENDIX 1.2:
LARGE-COMMUNITY SURVEY

TREE PROGRAMS IN LARGE ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES

A statewide survey conducted by
Western Illinois University

In cooperation with

**The Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forest Resources**

**The USDA Forest Service
North Central Research Station**

INSTRUCTIONS

This survey should be filled out by the person responsible for the day-to-day public tree care activities in your community, which in most cases will be the city forester. Unless otherwise indicated, the questions on this survey are about your community's **public** trees and tree care program. **Public** trees are the shade and street trees that grow along the municipal right-of-way (often between the street and sidewalk), in community parks (where there is no separate park district), in community cemeteries, and around other municipal property. **Private** trees are those located on private property.

Please answer the questions as accurately and completely as possible. Even partially completed surveys will provide useful information. When you are finished, please mail the survey to the address given below:

Thank you for your assistance!

Tim Howe
Agriculture Department
145 Knoblauch Hall
Western Illinois University
1 University Circle
Macomb, Illinois 61455-1390

If you have questions about this survey or need more information, contact Tim Howe or Tom Green at 309-298-1080 (E-mail: Tim_Howe@ccmail.wiu.edu or tl_green@wiu.edu).

TREE PROGRAMS IN LARGE ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES

1. a. Name of your community: _____

b. Population of your community: _____

2. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your community's trees. (Circle one response per statement.)

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
a. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community.	5	4	3	2	1
b. Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment.	5	4	3	2	1
c. Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.	5	4	3	2	1
d. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.	5	4	3	2	1
e. Municipal government should provide funding for:					
(1) the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.	5	4	3	2	1
(2) tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.	5	4	3	2	1
(3) tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.	5	4	3	2	1
(4) tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.	5	4	3	2	1
f. State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.	5	4	3	2	1

3. In your opinion, how favorable toward spending municipal funds for public tree planting and care are ...

	<u>Strongly Favorable</u>	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	<u>Strongly Unfavorable</u>
a. ... your city officials?	5	4	3	2	1
b. ... your city residents?	5	4	3	2	1

4. Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?

yes no

If yes, how often does it meet?

Monthly
 Quarterly
 As needed (How many times per year? _____)

5. Does your community have a shade tree or street tree ordinance?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following questions:

a. In what year was your tree ordinance approved?

b. In what year was your tree ordinance, attached appendix, or specification manual last updated?

c. Are the following provisions included in the tree ordinance, attached appendix, specification manual, or other related document?

- (1) List of recommended tree species
 yes no don't know
- (2) Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)
 yes no don't know
- (3) Requirements for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property
 yes no don't know
- (4) Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)
 yes no don't know
- (5) Section prohibiting the topping of public trees
 yes no don't know

(6) Section prohibiting the unauthorized pruning of public trees

yes no don't know

(7) Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property

yes no don't know

If yes, check all that apply

Dutch Elm Disease
 Elm Yellows
 Oak Wilt
 Other Disease (specify: _____)

(8) Section giving community the authority to require removal of insect infested trees on private property

yes no don't know

If yes, check all that apply

Asian Long-horned Beetle
 Other Insect (specify: _____)

(9) Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public

yes no don't know

6. Does your community have a tree preservation ordinance or a tree preservation clause in another ordinance or municipal document that relates to private property?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following:

a. What is the trigger mechanism which causes the tree preservation ordinance or clause to take effect? (Check all that apply.)

By size (What dbh? _____)
 By tree species
 Other (Specify: _____)

b. Who is responsible for review and implementation?
(Check all that apply)

- Public works director
- Community development office
- Planning office
- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Specify: _____)

c. Is there a formula or process for mitigation? (Such as requiring a certain number of new trees to be planted for each protected tree removed.)

- yes no

If yes, what is the mitigation formula? (E.g. how many new trees of a certain size are required to be planted for each dbh of a protected tree removed?)

7. Does your community have any landscaping requirements for the planting of trees associated with new businesses, housing developments of a certain size, and/or other new construction?

- yes no

If yes, please check all that apply

- New businesses
- Housing developments
- Other (Specify: _____)

8. For new construction, either public or private, is there a plan review process by a municipal employee or private forestry consultant for possible impact on public trees?

- yes no

If yes, please answer the following:

a. What type of new construction plans are reviewed for possible impact on public trees? (Check all that apply)

- Public construction
- Private construction

b. Who conducts the review?

- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Title: _____)

c. Does the person who conducts the review have training in tree preservation and/or tree care?

- yes no

9. Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?

- yes no

If yes, please answer the following.

a. How many **street** trees? _____

b. How many **total** trees? (incl. Street, park, cemetery & other municipal property) _____

c. How many miles of street? _____

d. How was the number of trees determined? (Please check appropriate answer)

- ____ Total tree inventory
- ____ Statistical tree inventory
- ____ Educated guess
- ____ Other (Specify _____)

e. If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?

- yes no

10. What is your best estimate of:

a. How many **street** trees your community **planted** in

1997 _____ 1998 _____
(write "NA" if information is unavailable)

b. How many **street** trees your community **removed** in

1997 _____ 1998 _____
(write "NA" if information is unavailable)

11. Do you have a municipal employee, division, or department, assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following

b. What municipal divisions and/or departments have day-to-day responsibility for public trees? (Please check all that apply).

- Public Works
- Streets & Sanitation
- Forestry
- Parks (not a separate Park District)
- Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District
- Other (Specify _____)

c. Who has the principal responsibility for making day-to-day decisions about public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply).

- Public Works Director
- Street Superintendent
- Parks Director (non Park District)
- Park District Director
- City Forester or Arborist
- City Administrator/Manager
- City Planner
- Community Development Coordinator
- City/Village Clerk
- Elected Public Official (Title _____)
- Other (Specify _____)

d. What portion of this person's job is devoted to working with trees? (Please check appropriate answer).

- Greater than 50%
- Between 25 and 50%
- Between 5 and 25%
- Less than 5%

e. What is the level of training for the employee with principal day-to-day responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

- College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry
- College degree in traditional Forestry
- College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field.
- Two year technical degree in Forestry
- Two year technical degree in another field (Specify: _____)
- ISA Certified Arborist
- IAA Certified Tree Worker
- Training through commercial tree firm
- Attendance at tree care workshops
- No structured training in tree care
- Other (Specify _____)

12. Does your community have a contract with an outside (private) forestry consulting business to be responsible for some portion of the management of its public trees?

(NOTE: If your municipality contracts out for all or a portion of its tree work, but you as a municipal employee still maintain responsibility for the management decisions regarding your public trees, then you would answer "no" to this question.)

yes no

If yes, what percent of management of public trees is the outside forestry consultant responsible for?

_____%

13. How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Municipal Employees	Private Contractor	Utility Company	Community Volunteers	Not Provided
Tree planting					
Tree care:					
Watering & mulching					
Pruning on request					
Pruning on cyclic basis					
Pest control					
Removal					
Storm cleanup					
Community education					
Recycling landscape waste:					
From public property					
From private property					

14.a. Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on **public rights-of-way**?

yes no

If yes, how are the costs distributed?

_____ % of costs paid by City
 _____ % of costs paid by resident
 _____ % of costs paid by someone else (e.g. utility company)
 \$ _____ per tree flat fee paid by resident

b. Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on **private property**?

yes no

If yes, how are the costs distributed?

_____ % of costs paid by City
 _____ % of costs paid by resident
 _____ % of costs paid by someone else (e.g. utility company)
 \$ _____ per tree flat fee paid by resident

15. Does your community provide any technical assistance to city residents concerning care of their trees on private property?

yes no

16. Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility server?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following:

a. Does the agreement cover (check all that apply):

- cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines?
- hauling larger tree trunk parts away?
- hauling chipped tree brush away?
- grinding tree stump?
- reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines? (Specify amount: _____)
- utilizing growth regulators on trees under utility lines?
- other? (Specify: _____)

b. Who is your electrical utility server(s)?

17. In a recent decision by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) electrical utility servers have been given the authority to write tariffs that will allow them to establish their own pruning standards for line clearance that will supersede municipal pruning standards.

a. How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of **public trees** in your community?

- Beneficial effect on public trees
- Adverse effect on public trees
- No effect on public trees
- Undecided

b. How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of **private trees** in your community?

- Beneficial effect on private trees
- Adverse effect on private trees
- No effect on private trees
- Undecided

c. Would your community be interested in providing input on the tariffs being written by your electrical utility server?

yes no

18.a. Does your community require private tree service companies working on public trees to have certified arborists on staff?

yes no

b. When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to carry liability insurance

...for public tree work? yes no

...for private tree work? yes no

c. When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to post a performance bond

...for public tree work? yes no

...for private tree work? yes no

19. Does your community presently have a city nursery?

yes no

If yes, what percent of public trees planted annually are from the city nursery? _____%

If no, please answer the following:

a. Has your community ever had a city nursery in the past?

yes no

If yes, why was the nursery discontinued?

b. Is your community planning to develop a city nursery in the future?

yes no

If yes, what is the reason for wanting a nursery?

20. Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following:

(If you have information for FY97 and it is easier to use, designate that the amounts are for 1997. If the amount given is an estimate, write "EST" after the amount. If no funds were spent in a particular category, write "NONE". If information for a particular item is not known, write "NA".)

a. Total annual municipal budget for all community departments and services in FY98
\$ _____

b. Amount expended for public tree planting in FY98

Streets \$ _____

Parks \$ _____

Other \$ _____

c. Amount expended for public tree removal in FY98

Streets \$ _____

Parks \$ _____

Other \$ _____

d. Amount expended for public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) in FY98

Streets \$ _____

Parks \$ _____

Other \$ _____

e. Amount expended for municipal employee tree care training in FY98
\$ _____

f. Amount expended for community education regarding proper tree planting and care in FY98
\$ _____

g. Overall, what is the municipal funding trend for your community forestry program for the last 5 years?

Increased

Decreased

Remained the same with only adjustments for inflation

21. Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?

yes no

22. Since 1995, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?

yes no

If yes, please answer the following:

a. What grant program did you apply for?

- Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program
- U.S.D.A. Forest Service Technology Transfer Grant
- National Tree Trust program
- Other (Specify _____)

b. Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application (check all that apply)

- Municipal employee (Title _____)
- IDNR District forester
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Regional Planning Council
- Regional Forestry Council
- Private consulting arborist or forester
- Other (Specify _____)

c. Did you obtain a grant?

yes no

d. If no, how do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Please check all that apply.)

- Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded
 - Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application
 - Organize better locally before submitting grant application
 - Other (Specify _____)
-

23. Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?

yes no

If yes, please check all that apply.

- Arbor Day tree planting ceremony
 - Spring flowering tree festival or event
 - Shade for a summer community festival or event
 - Fall tree color festival or event
 - Public Christmas tree decorations
 - Other (Specify _____)
-

24. Is your community a Tree City USA?

yes no

If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?

yes no

25. Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees or tree program?

yes no

If yes, please check all that apply.

- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
 - Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
 - Poor survival of newly planted trees
 - Loss of mature trees to construction/development
 - Insect or disease problems
 - Hazardous trees on public property
 - Hazardous trees on private property
 - Trees growing into utility lines
 - Insufficient tree worker staffing
 - Other (Specify _____)
-

26. Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?

yes no

If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.)

- Periodic free access to a trained community forester
- Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size
- Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces
- Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk
- Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees
- Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government
- Other
(Specify _____)

27. Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county that promote tree planting and care

yes no

If yes, what are the organizations' names and if convenient, the name and phone number of their contact person?

28.a. Does a representative of your community presently serve on a citizen's advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?

yes no

b. If no, would you or someone else from your community be willing to serve as a representative on a citizens' advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?

yes no

29. Would you or someone else from your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?

yes no

If yes, what topics would you like to see covered? (Check all that apply.)

- Updating of municipal tree ordinances
- Development of tree preservation ordinances
- Development of landscaping ordinances
- Development of contract bid specifications
- Development of a tree risk management program
- Planting and care of trees in urban settings
- Working with community volunteers
- Other

(Specify: _____)

30. Name of person completing this survey:

Title/relationship to community tree program:

Phone # _____ - _____ - _____

FAX # _____ - _____ - _____

E-mail _____

Address, if different than the one used for survey mailing:

31. Additional comments, ideas or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you.

**APPENDIX 2:
LIST OF ALL INCORPORATED ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES**

Communities are listed in ascending order of population according to the 1990 census.

Communities that completed and returned a survey are shown in bold type. For these communities, the table gives the year in which they responded: 1995 (small-community survey) or 1999 (large-community survey). Also given is the size group into which each responding community was classified for the analyses in this report. This classification was based on the community's estimated population for the year before they filled out the survey.

Communities that lie in more than one county are indicated with an asterisk following the county name. For these communities, the table lists the county in which the largest portion of the community's population is located.

Community	County	1990 Census Population	Survey Year	Size Group
Deer Grove	Whiteside	21		
Valley City	Pike	23		
Panola	Woodford	25	1995	1
Bentley	Hancock	27		
Wenonah	Montgomery	27		
Hollowayville	Bureau	30	1995	1
Time	Pike	36		
Florence	Pike	45		
Rockwood	Randolph	46	1995	1
Kaskaskia	Randolph	47	1995	1
Phillipstown	White	48		
National City	St. Clair	57	1995	1
Macedonia	Hamilton *	58	1995	1
Exeter	Scott	59		
Keenes	Wayne	62		
Belle Prairie City	Hamilton	64		
Fults	Monroe	65		
Johnsonville	Wayne	68	1995	1
La Prairie	Adams	68	1995	1
Sciota	McDonough	68	1995	1
Walshville	Montgomery	69		
Burnt Prairie	White	71		
Union Hill	Kankakee	74		
Ripley	Brown	75		
Rose Hill	Jasper	78		
Simpson	Johnson	82	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
El Dara	Pike	86	1995	1
Mill Creek	Union	87	1995	1
Muddy	Saline	87	1995	1
Columbus	Adams	88	1995	1
Golden Gate	Wayne	88		
Irwin	Kankakee	88		
East Brooklyn	Grundy	92		
Topeka	Mason	93		
Pingree Grove	Kane	94	1995	1
Old Ripley	Bond	95		
Bingham	Fayette	98		
New Bedford	Bureau	99	1995	1
Basco	Hancock	104	1995	1
Kappa	Woodford	109		
Symerton	Will	110		
Yale	Jasper	110		
Camden	Schuyler	111		
Kinsman	Grundy	112	1995	1
Lynnville	Morgan	112		
Maeystown	Monroe	112		
Otterville	Jersey	115		
Ellisville	Fulton	116		
Eagarville	Macoupin	120	1995	1
Lima	Adams	120		
De Witt	De Witt	122		
Hidalgo	Jasper	122	1995	1
Cantrall	Sangamon	123		
Belknap	Johnson	125		
Detroit	Pike	126	1995	1
Brussels	Calhoun	127	1995	1
Fidelity	Jersey	127		
Tennessee	McDonough	127		
Standard City	Macoupin	128	1995	1
Liverpool	Fulton	129		
Wilmington	Greene	129	1995	1
La Rose	Marshall	130	1995	1
Naples	Scott	130		
Bishop Hill	Henry	131	1995	1
Foosland	Champaign	132	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Strawn	Livingston	132		
Russellville	Lawrence	133		
Leonore	La Salle	134		
Emington	Livingston	135	1995	1
Jeisyville	Christian	135	1995	1
Stoy	Crawford	135	1995	1
Ohlman	Montgomery	136		
Sailor Springs	Clay	136		
Campus	Livingston	137		
Mount Erie	Wayne	137		
Walnut Hill	Marion	140		
Marietta	Fulton	142	1995	1
Papineau	Iroquois	142		
Adeline	Ogle	145	1995	1
Media	Henderson	146	1995	1
Raritan	Henderson	146	1995	1
Mound Station	Brown	147		
New Salem	Pike	147		
Hamburg	Calhoun	150		
Eddyville	Pope	151	1995	1
Dorchester	Macoupin	153		
Maunie	White	155		
Wheeler	Jasper	155		
Ridott	Stephenson	156		
St. Augustine	Knox	157		
Butler	Montgomery	158	1995	1
Venedy	Washington	158		
Dover	Bureau	159		
Banner	Fulton	160	1995	1
Birds	Lawrence	160		
Ferris	Hancock	160		
West Brooklyn	Lee	160		
Broadwell	Logan	161		
Coleta	Whiteside	161	1995	1
Dana	La Salle	162	1995	1
Glasgow	Scott	163		
Iola	Clay	163		
Nora	Jo Daviess	164		
Springerton	White	164		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Scottville	Macoupin	165		
Allenville	Moultrie	166		
Donnellson	Montgomery *	167	1995	1
Longview	Champaign	169		
Concord	Morgan	172	1995	1
Radom	Washington	172	1995	1
Nelson	Lee	174		
Garrett	Douglas	175		
Hainesville	Lake	176	1995	1
New Minden	Washington	177		
Pearl	Pike	177		
Anchor	McLean	178		
Rockbridge	Greene	180		
Littleton	Schuyler	181	1995	1
Volo	Lake	181	1995	1
Muncie	Vermilion	182		
North Henderson	Mercer	184	1995	1
Harmon	Lee	186		
Berlin	Sangamon	189		
Browning	Schuyler	193		
Clear Lake	Sangamon	193		
East Gillespie	Macoupin	193		
Jewett	Cumberland	194		
Hooppole	Henry	196		
Sauget	St. Clair	197	1995	1
Elvaston	Hancock	198		
Old Mill Creek	Lake	198	1995	1
Coatsburg	Adams	199		
Iroquois	Iroquois	199		
Arlington	Bureau	200	1995	1
Timberlane	Boone	200		
Junction	Gallatin	201		
Oconee	Shelby	201		
Redmon	Edgar	201	1995	1
Smithboro	Bond	201		
Reddick	Kankakee *	202	1995	1
Indian Creek	Lake	205	1995	1
Bulpitt	Christian	206		
Pontoosuc	Hancock	206		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Browns	Fayette	207	1995	1
Norris	Fulton	207		
Vernon	Marion	207		
Caledonia	Boone	209		
Gulf Port	Henderson	209		
Huey	Clinton	210	1995	1
Buncombe	Johnson	211		
Cooksville	McLean	211		
Hettick	Macoupin	211		
Menominee	Jo Daviess	211		
Long Point	Livingston	212	1995	1
Harvel	Montgomery *	213		
Mapleton	Peoria	214		
Parkersburg	Richland	214	1995	1
West Point	Hancock	214		
Greenwood	McHenry	216		
Broughton	Hamilton	218		
St. Johns	Perry	218		
Kempton	Ford	219	1995	1
Seaton	Mercer	221	1995	1
White City	Macoupin	222		
Royal	Champaign	223	1995	1
Ellsworth	McLean	224	1995	1
Batchtown	Calhoun	225		
Lisbon	Kendall	225		
Oakdale	Washington	226	1995	1
Metcalf	Edgar	227	1995	1
Chesterfield	Macoupin	230		
Davis Junction	Ogle	230	1995	1
La Fayette	Stark	231	1995	1
Calhoun	Richland	232		
Kell	Marion	232		
Waggoner	Montgomery	233		
Colp	Williamson	235		
Nason	Jefferson	235		
Gays	Moultrie	237		
Keensburg	Wabash	238		
Nilwood	Macoupin	238		
Modesto	Macoupin	240	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Shumway	Effingham	241		
Thawville	Iroquois	241		
Verona	Grundy	242		
Lerna	Coles	243		
Ruma	Randolph	243		
Oakford	Menard	246	1995	1
Mill Shoals	White *	247	1995	1
Fayetteville	St. Clair	249		
Spillertown	Williamson	249	1995	1
Troy Grove	La Salle	249	1995	1
Whiteash	Williamson	249	1995	1
Cleveland	Henry	250		
Kangley	La Salle	250		
Mineral	Bureau	250	1995	1
Vergennes	Jackson	250	1995	1
Claremont	Richland	251		
Alsey	Scott	253	1995	1
New Burnside	Johnson	253		
Eldred	Greene	254		
Baylis	Pike	257	1995	1
Kinderhook	Pike	257	1995	1
Grantfork	Madison	258		
Seatonville	Bureau	259	1995	1
Du Bois	Washington	260	1995	1
Owaneco	Christian	260	1995	1
Rio	Knox	260	1995	1
Standard	Putnam	260		
Magnolia	Putnam	261		
Plainville	Adams	263		
Ewing	Franklin	264	1995	1
Dunfermline	Fulton	265		
Addieville	Washington	266	1995	1
Cabery	Ford *	268		
Willow Hill	Jasper	268		
Gladstone	Henderson	270	1995	1
Milton	Pike	270	1995	1
Bellmont	Wabash	271		
Bone Gap	Edwards	271		
Hillview	Greene	271		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Royal Lakes	Macoupin	272		
Bryant	Fulton	273		
Cedar Point	La Salle	273	1995	1
Henning	Vermilion	273		
New Grand Chain	Pulaski	273		
Omaha	Gallatin	273		
Allerton	Vermilion *	274	1995	1
Beaverville	Iroquois	275		
Palmer	Christian	275		
Fieldon	Jersey	277		
McCook	Cook	277		
Smithfield	Fulton	277		
Steward	Lee	277		
Williamson	Madison	278		
Vermilion	Edgar	280		
Ste. Marie	Jasper	281		
Cisco	Piatt	282	1995	1
Rock City	Stephenson	282	1995	1
Virgil	Kane	283		
Cypress	Johnson	284		
Sawyerville	Macoupin	284		
Henderson	Knox	290		
Wellington	Iroquois	294	1995	1
Freeman Spur	Franklin *	296	1995	1
Mount Clare	Macoupin	296		
Kingston Mines	Peoria	297		
Bonfield	Kankakee	299	1995	1
Martinton	Iroquois	302		
Victoria	Knox	303		
Hartsburg	Logan	306	1995	1
Montrose	Effingham *	306		
Elliott	Ford	309		
Jeffersonville	Wayne	311	1995	1
Arrowsmith	McLean	313	1995	1
Gorham	Jackson	313		
Woodland	Iroquois	313		
McNabb	Putnam	314	1995	1
Bardolph	McDonough	318		
Lee	Lee *	319	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Winslow	Stephenson	319	1995	1
Forest City	Mason	321		
New Holland	Logan	321	1995	1
Brocton	Edgar	322		
Raleigh	Saline	322	1995	1
Coalton	Montgomery	325		
Makanda	Jackson	327	1995	1
Richview	Washington	327	1995	1
Loraine	Adams	332		
Maquon	Knox	333		
Panama	Montgomery *	333	1995	1
Indianola	Vermilion	336		
Sims	Wayne	338	1995	1
Spaulding	Sangamon	338		
Alvin	Vermilion	339	1995	1
Broadlands	Champaign	339		
Ivesdale	Champaign *	339	1995	1
Buckingham	Kankakee	340		
Compton	Lee	343		
Fillmore	Montgomery	343	1995	1
Sigel	Shelby	344		
Godley	Will *	345		
Hindsboro	Douglas	345	1995	1
Manchester	Scott	347	1995	1
Armington	Tazewell	348	1995	1
Biggsville	Henderson	349		
Bureau Junction	Bureau	349		
Little York	Warren	349	1995	1
Kilbourne	Mason	350	1995	1
Bush	Williamson	351	1995	1
Campbell Hill	Jackson	351	1995	1
Easton	Mason	351	1995	1
St. Peter	Fayette	353		
Hopewell	Marshall	354		
Sibley	Ford	356		
Olmsted	Pulaski	358		
Ludlow	Champaign	359		
Stonefort	Williamson *	359	1995	1
Donovan	Iroquois	361		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Pulaski	Pulaski	361		
Old Shawneetown	Gallatin	363		
Manlius	Bureau	366		
Camargo	Douglas	373		
Malden	Bureau	373		
Carbon Hill	Grundy	375		
Hanaford	Franklin	380		
Cave-In-Rock	Hardin	381		
Mason	Effingham	387		
Bath	Mason	388		
Scales Mound	Jo Daviess	388	1995	1
Kampsville	Calhoun	389		
Arenzville	Cass	390		
Kenney	De Witt	390		
Loda	Iroquois	390		
Alma	Marion	391		
Secor	Woodford	391	1995	1
Mettawa	Lake	392		
Apple River	Jo Daviess	396		
Belle Rive	Jefferson	396	1995	1
Rutland	La Salle	396	1995	1
Congerville	Woodford	397		
Sublette	Lee	397	1995	1
Waltonville	Jefferson	398		
Nebo	Pike	399		
Burlington	Kane	400		
Mark	Putnam	400		
New Douglas	Madison	400		
Roberts	Ford	400		
Saunemin	Livingston	402	1995	1
Ullin	Pulaski	402		
Bellflower	McLean	405		
New Canton	Pike	405	1995	1
Bonnie	Jefferson	406	1995	1
Varna	Marshall	407	1995	1
Weldon	De Witt	407		
Benson	Woodford	410		
Hume	Edgar	413		
Sparland	Marshall	414		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Good Hope	McDonough	416	1995	1
Bay View Gardens	Woodford	418	1995	1
Carlock	McLean	418		
Medora	Macoupin	420		
Flat Rock	Crawford	421		
Xenia	Clay	424		
Iuka	Marion	425		
Alto Pass	Union	426		
Elizabethtown	Hardin	427		
Orient	Franklin	427		
Table Grove	Fulton	430		
Ransom	La Salle	435		
Spring Bay	Woodford	435	1995	1
Baldwin	Randolph	436		
Beecher City	Effingham	437		
Middletown	Logan	438		
Ellis Grove	Randolph	439	1995	1
Damiansville	Clinton	441		
Keyesport	Clinton *	441	1995	1
Bondville	Champaign	446	1995	1
Golf	Cook	450	1995	1
East Cape Girardeau	Alexander	451		
Joy	Mercer	454	1995	1
Kane	Greene	456	1995	1
De Land	Piatt	458	1995	1
Emden	Logan	459	1995	1
New Haven	Gallatin	459	1995	1
Danforth	Iroquois	460		
Thebes	Alexander	461		
Ipava	Fulton	463		
Dowell	Jackson	465		
Melvin	Ford	465		
Herrick	Shelby	466	1995	1
Essex	Kankakee	468		
Sadorus	Champaign	469		
Bowen	Hancock	471		
Dix	Jefferson	473	1995	1
Lomax	Henderson	473	1995	1
Strasburg	Shelby	473		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Elkhart	Logan	475		
Allendale	Wabash	476	1995	1
Bartelso	Clinton	478	1995	1
Buckner	Franklin	478		
Goodfield	Woodford *	478		
Woodson	Morgan	478		
Versailles	Brown	480	1995	1
Humboldt	Coles	481		
Norwood	Peoria	482	1995	1
London Mills	Fulton *	485	1995	1
Latham	Logan	486	1995	1
Perry	Pike	487		
Sun River Terrace	Kankakee	487		
Ina	Jefferson	489	1995	1
German Valley	Stephenson	491		
Hoffman	Clinton	492		
Ringwood	McHenry	492	1995	1
Joppa	Massac	498		
Millington	Kendall *	500		
Edgewood	Effingham	502		
Ohio	Bureau	502	1995	1
Buffalo	Sangamon	503	1995	1
Prairie City	McDonough	503	1995	1
Fithian	Vermilion	507		
Lostant	La Salle	508	1995	1
Summerfield	St. Clair	508		
Fairview	Fulton	510		
Plymouth	Hancock *	511	1995	1
Ursa	Adams	511		
Dahlgren	Hamilton	512		
Hull	Pike	514	1995	1
Cherry	Bureau	516	1995	1
Hamel	Madison	520		
Irving	Montgomery	520	1995	1
Waynesville	De Witt	521		
Cutler	Perry	523	1995	1
Creston	Ogle	526		
Hammond	Piatt	527	1995	1
Lenzburg	St. Clair	530	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	530	1995	1
St. Libory	St. Clair	531		
Tovey	Christian	533	1995	1
Hecker	Monroe *	534		
Neponset	Bureau	535	1995	1
Dawson	Sangamon	536	1995	1
Junction City	Marion	536		
Union	McHenry	536	1995	1
Thomson	Carroll	538		
Davis	Stephenson	539	1995	1
New Millford	Winnebago	541		
Crescent City	Iroquois	542	1995	1
Liberty	Adams	543	1995	1
Towanda	McLean	543	1995	1
Mount Auburn	Christian	544	1995	1
Leaf River	Ogle	546		
Dakota	Stephenson	549	1995	1
Pierron	Bond *	554	1995	1
Cornell	Livingston	556	1995	1
Belgium	Vermilion	560		
Buckley	Iroquois	560		
Hillsdale	Rock Island	564	1995	1
Golden	Adams	565		
Cullom	Livingston	568	1995	1
Altona	Knox	570		
Chadwick	Carroll	571	1995	1
Industry	McDonough	571	1995	1
Williamsfield	Knox	571	1995	1
Bedford Park	Cook	573		
Buda	Bureau	573		
Farina	Fayette *	575	1995	1
Grand Ridge	La Salle	575		
North City	Franklin	575		
Pesotum	Champaign	575		
Willisville	Perry	577	1995	1
Andover	Henry	579		
Dalton City	Moultrie	580	1995	1
Karnak	Pulaski	581		
Reynolds	Rock Island *	582	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Woodlawn	Jefferson	582		
Orangeville	Stephenson	583		
Sidell	Vermilion	584		
Ashley	Washington	587	1995	1
Braceville	Grundy	590	1995	1
Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	592		
Dieterich	Effingham	593	1995	1
Trout Valley	McHenry	595		
Sorento	Bond	596		
Cowden	Shelby	599	1995	1
Lily Lake	Kane	600		
Hopkins Park	Kankakee	601	1995	1
Tower Hill	Shelby	601	1995	1
Pittsburg	Williamson	602		
Thompsonville	Franklin	602		
Kingston	DeKalb	603		
Lyndon	Whiteside	603		
St. David	Fulton	605		
Naplate	La Salle	609	1995	1
Bismarck	Vermilion	613		
Wilsonville	Macoupin	614		
East Carondelet	St. Clair	618		
Rankin	Vermilion	619		
Hutsonville	Crawford	620	1995	1
New Boston	Mercer	620	1995	1
Downs	McLean	624		
Tallula	Menard	624		
Cordova	Rock Island	630	1995	1
Chapin	Morgan	632		
Deer Creek	Tazewell *	634	1995	1
Franklin	Morgan	634	1995	1
Maple Park	Kane *	639		
Shipman	Macoupin	642	1995	1
Fox River Valley Gardens	McHenry *	644		
Watson	Effingham	644		
Niantic	Macon	647		
Albers	Clinton	648		
Dalzell	Bureau *	648		
Cisne	Wayne	650		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Stanford	McLean	650		
Bull Valley	McHenry	656	1995	1
La Moille	Bureau	658		
Mulberry Grove	Bond	658		
Hoyleton	Washington	659		
Stewardson	Shelby	660		
Chandlerville	Cass	664		
Patoka	Marion	666		
San Jose	Mason *	666	1995	1
East Galesburg	Knox	668		
Hennepin	Putnam	669	1995	1
Ashkum	Iroquois	670	1995	1
Ava	Jackson	675		
Murrayville	Morgan	675		
Taylor Springs	Montgomery	676		
Westfield	Clark	677		
Augusta	Hancock	680		
Fairmount	Vermilion	680		
Oak Grove	Rock Island	682		
Pearl City	Stephenson	682		
Bradford	Stark	683		
Enfield	White	683		
Ogden	Champaign	685	1995	1
Farmersville	Montgomery	689		
Aroma Park	Kankakee	692	1995	1
Blandinsville	McDonough	694	1995	1
South Wilmington	Grundy	696	1995	1
Wapella	De Witt	696		
Prairie Grove	McHenry	697		
Matherville	Mercer	703		
Sherrard	Mercer	703	1995	1
Valier	Franklin	708	1995	1
Schram City	Montgomery	716	1995	1
Tonica	La Salle	717	1995	1
Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	721		
Palmyra	Macoupin	722		
Oneida	Knox	723		
Alhambra	Madison	725		
Brownstown	Edwards	725		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Clayton	Adams	726	1995	1
Tamms	Alexander	728		
Thayer	Sangamon	730		
Capron	Boone	732		
Coffeen	Montgomery	733	1995	1
Dongola	Union	733	1995	1
Green Valley	Tazewell	736		
West City	Franklin	736	1995	1
Alpha	Henry	742		
Forest View	Cook	745	1995	1
Equality	Gallatin	746		
Bluford	Jefferson	747		
Keithsburg	Mercer	747	1995	1
Cedarville	Stephenson	750	1995	1
Mazon	Grundy	750	1995	1
Potomac	Vermilion	753		
Holiday Hills	McHenry	754		
Noble	Richland	756		
Grand Tower	Jackson	759		
Piper City	Ford	760		
Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	760	1995	1
Yates City	Knox	760		
Mound City	Pulaski	763		
Poplar Grove	Boone	769		
Bluffs	Scott	774		
Saybrook	McLean	774		
Windsor	Mercer	774		
Tamaroa	Perry	782		
New Berlin	Sangamon	785	1995	1
Findlay	Shelby	787	1995	1
St. Jacob	Madison	797		
Brimfield	Peoria	799	1995	1
Stronghurst	Henderson	799		
Creal Springs	Williamson	802		
Loami	Sangamon	803	1995	1
Annawan	Henry	804		
Cissna Park	Iroquois	805	1995	1
Crossville	White	805	1995	1
Paw Paw	Lee	805	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Vermont	Fulton	806		
Woodhull	Henry	808	1995	1
Ashmore	Coles	817	1995	1
Hopedale	Tazewell	817	1995	1
Leland	La Salle	818	1995	1
McLean	McLean	819	1995	1
Golconda	Pope	823		
Hebron	McHenry	826	1995	1
Irvington	Washington	827		
Hillcrest	Ogle	828		
Tampico	Whiteside	835		
Pocahontas	Bond	837	1995	1
Tiskilwa	Bureau	838	1995	1
Newark	Kendall	840		
Raymond	Montgomery	842		
Albany	Whiteside	845	1995	1
Oreana	Macon	847	1995	1
North Utica	La Salle	848		
Evansville	Randolph	849	1995	1
Greenview	Menard	850		
Stillman Valley	Ogle	850		
St. Francisville	Lawrence	851		
Gifford	Champaign	858	1995	1
Hurst	Williamson	858		
Colfax	McLean	861		
Mendon	Adams	865	1995	1
Dunlap	Peoria	866	1995	1
Kansas	Edgar	871	1995	1
Goreville	Johnson	875		
Wataga	Knox	879	1995	1
Shabbona	DeKalb	882	1995	1
Elsah	Jersey	886	1995	1
Kirkwood	Warren	887	1995	1
Rapids City	Rock Island	896	1995	1
Malta	DeKalb	897	1995	1
Illioopolis	Sangamon	903		
Worden	Madison	903	1995	1
Percy	Randolph	910		
Alexis	Warren *	914		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Tilden	Randolph	919		
Livingston	Madison	928	1995	1
Hanover	Jo Daviess	931	1995	1
Argenta	Macon	935	1995	1
Clay City	Clay	936		
Ridge Farm	Vermilion	939		
Mansfield	Piatt	947		
Shannon	Carroll	951		
Crainville	Williamson	953	1995	1
Avon	Fulton	956		
Atkinson	Henry	958		
Elkville	Jackson	958	1995	1
Kinmundy	Marion	959		
Newman	Douglas	960	1995	1
Wenona	Marshall *	965		
Franklin Grove	Lee	967	1995	1
Sheffield	Bureau	970		
Marine	Madison	972		
Viola	Mercer	976	1995	1
Ramsey	Fayette	980	1995	1
Valmeyer	Monroe	989	1995	1
Witt	Montgomery	989	1995	1
Coulterville	Randolph	990	1995	1
Grafton	Jersey	991		
Gilberts	Kane	1003	1995	1
Kirkland	DeKalb	1005	1995	1
Hudson	McLean	1008		
Galatia	Saline	1011	1995	1
Stonington	Christian	1011		
Edinburg	Christian	1016	1995	1
Wyaret	Bureau	1017		
Brookport	Massac	1018		
Elwood	Will	1020	1995	1
Wonder Lake	McHenry	1023		
Odell	Livingston	1028	1995	1
Philo	Champaign	1028	1995	1
McCullom Lake	McHenry	1033		
Ashton	Lee	1036	1995	1
Danvers	McLean	1037		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Oakland	Coles	1040	1995	1
West Salem	Edwards	1042		
Pleasant Hill	Pike	1047	1995	1
Sidney	Champaign	1049	1995	1
Flanagan	Livingston	1052	1995	1
Diamond	Grundy *	1055		
Andalusia	Rock Island	1060		
Aviston	Clinton	1061		
Richmond	McHenry	1061	1995	1
Hardin	Calhoun	1071		
Waterman	DeKalb	1074	1995	1
Energy	Williamson	1075		
Washburn	Woodford *	1075	1995	1
Beckemeyer	Clinton	1081		
Milledgeville	Carroll	1085	1995	1
Sheldon	Iroquois	1088		
Grant Park	Kankakee	1089	1995	1
Chebanse	Iroquois *	1094	1995	1
Dallas City	Hancock *	1094		
Sumner	Lawrence	1095	1995	1
Nauvoo	Hancock	1100	1995	1
Williamsville	Sangamon	1108	1995	1
Ridgway	Gallatin	1111	1995	1
Morrisonville	Christian	1113	1995	1
Payson	Adams	1114		
Hanna City	Peoria	1115	1995	1
Louisville	Clay	1115		
Wayne City	Wayne	1118	1995	1
Glasford	Peoria	1123	1995	1
Cortland	DeKalb	1126	1995	1
Forrest	Livingston	1130	1995	1
Monee	Will	1132	1995	1
Cobden	Union	1141	1995	1
Windsor	Shelby	1142		
St. Anne	Kankakee	1143		
Brooklyn	St. Clair	1144		
Lovington	Moultrie	1145	1995	1
Durand	Winnebago	1147	1995	1
Odin	Marion	1150		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Roseville	Warren	1151	1995	1
Minier	Tazewell	1155	1995	1
Meredosia	Morgan	1157		
Divernon	Sangamon	1160		
Blue Mound	Macon	1170		
Greenfield	Greene	1170	1995	1
Lakemoor	McHenry *	1170		
Germantown	Clinton	1172	1995	1
Port Byron	Rock Island	1173		
Astoria	Fulton	1181		
South Pekin	Tazewell	1184	1995	1
Chatsworth	Livingston	1185		
Royalton	Franklin	1186		
Spring Grove	McHenry	1195	1995	1
Toledo	Cumberland	1197		
Martinsville	Clark	1205	1995	1
Long Creek	Macon	1217	1995	1
Camp Point	Adams	1230	1995	1
Third Lake	Lake	1233	1995	1
Cambria	Williamson	1239		
Griggsville	Pike	1241		
Gardner	Grundy	1242		
Thomasboro	Champaign	1250		
Ashland	Cass	1257	1995	1
Atwood	Piatt *	1257		
Germantown Hills	Woodford	1257		
Round Lake Heights	Lake	1257	1995	1
Somonauk	DeKalb *	1269	1995	1
Assumption	Christian	1272		
Warrensburg	Macon	1273		
Okawville	Washington	1274	1995	1
Herscher	Kankakee	1278		
Homer	Champaign	1282		
Ladd	Bureau	1283		
Onarga	Iroquois	1301	1995	1
Gridley	McLean	1304		
Chrisman	Edgar	1305	1995	1
Toluca	Marshall	1315		
Macon	Macon	1323	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Elburn	Kane	1328	1995	1
Harristown	Macon	1329	1995	1
Toulon	Stark	1332	1995	1
Mackinaw	Tazewell	1337	1995	1
Rossville	Vermilion	1337		
Norris City	White	1342		
Clifton	Iroquois	1347	1995	1
Kincaid	Christian	1353		
Forreston	Ogle	1368	1995	1
Bannockburn	Lake	1376		
Rosiclare	Hardin	1378		
Central City	Marion	1381	1995	1
Bethany	Moultrie	1387		
Tower Lakes	Lake	1395	1995	1
Granville	Putnam	1400		
Waverly	Morgan	1404		
La Harpe	Hancock	1407	1995	1
Mounds	Pulaski	1410		
Barry	Pike	1414		
Princeville	Peoria	1423	1995	1
Cherry Valley	Winnebago	1428	1995	1
Cerro Gordo	Piatt	1436	1995	1
Lanark	Carroll	1438		
Oquawka	Henderson	1442		
Cuba	Fulton	1453	1995	1
St. Elmo	Fayette	1470	1995	1
Walnut	Bureau	1476	1995	1
Athens	Menard	1478		
Wyoming	Stark	1482	1995	1
Carbon Cliff	Rock Island	1490	1995	1
Vienna	Johnson	1496		
Earlville	La Salle	1506	1995	1
De Soto	Jackson	1508		
Erie	Whiteside	1512	1995	1
Wamac	Marion *	1512	1995	1
North Pekin	Tazewell	1514		
Oakwood	Vermilion	1544		
Milford	Iroquois	1550		
Bellevue	Peoria	1551		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Colchester	McDonough	1552		
Fisher	Champaign	1555	1995	1
Jerome	Sangamon	1560		
East Hazel Crest	Cook	1567		
Shawneetown	Gallatin	1577	1995	1
Warren	Jo Daviess	1577		
Teutopolis	Effingham	1585		
Hampton	Rock Island	1586	1995	1
Maroa	Macon	1594	1995	1
Delavan	Tazewell	1595	1995	1
Wayne	Kane *	1605	1995	1
Mount Pulaski	Logan	1611	1995	1
Greenup	Cumberland	1616	1995	1
Atlanta	Logan	1624		
Benld	Macoupin	1628		
Grandview	Sangamon	1637	1995	1
Lakewood	McHenry	1649		
Palestine	Crawford	1649		
Sandoval	Marion	1649		
Oakwood Hills	McHenry	1657		
Roxana	Madison	1658		
Heyworth	McLean	1666		
Hartford	Madison	1679		
Leland Grove	Sangamon	1682	1995	1
Smithton	St. Clair	1696		
Neoga	Cumberland	1697	1995	1
Manito	Mason	1709	1995	1
Rockdale	Will	1709		
Forsyth	Macon	1710		
Bement	Piatt	1720		
De Pue	Bureau	1733		
Oblong	Crawford	1740		
Zeigler	Franklin	1748		
Chenoa	McLean	1753	1995	1
Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1761		
Hinckley	DeKalb	1765		
Pecatonica	Winnebago	1765	1995	1
Mount Carroll	Carroll	1768	1995	1
Moweaqua	Shelby *	1792	1995	1

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Virginia	Cass	1804	1995	1
Sheridan	La Salle	1812	1995	1
Orion	Henry	1815		
Gilman	Iroquois	1818	1995	1
Jonesboro	Union	1821	1995	1
Winchester	Scott	1830		
Lexington	McLean	1832	1995	1
Elmwood	Peoria	1849		
Warsaw	Hancock	1883		
Prophetstown	Whiteside	1889	1995	1
Winnebago	Winnebago	1899		
Stockton	Jo Daviess	1904		
Roanoke	Woodford	1910		
Seneca	La Salle *	1935	1995	1
Hampshire	Kane	1946	1995	1
South Roxana	Madison	1954	1995	1
Hodgkins	Cook	1956	1995	1
Beecher	Will	1982	1995	1
Carrier Mills	Saline	1993		
Mount Sterling	Brown	1994	1995	1
New Athens	St. Clair	2008	1995	1
Lacon	Marshall	2015		
East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	2020	1995	1
Sherman	Sangamon	2027		
Southern View	Sangamon	2034	1995	1
Tremont	Tazewell	2042	1995	1
Grayville	White *	2045		
St. Joseph	Champaign	2051	1995	1
Minonk	Woodford	2059	1995	1
North Barrington	Lake	2068		
Steeleville	Randolph	2075	1995	1
Merrionette Park	Cook	2084	1995	1
Sesser	Franklin	2096		
Sugar Grove	Kane	2123	1995	1
Fairmont City	St. Clair *	2125		
Farmer City	De Witt	2128		
Roodhouse	Greene	2137		
Cambridge	Henry	2139	1995	1
Mount Olive	Macoupin	2154		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Arthur	Douglas *	2160		
Manhattan	Will	2166	1995	2
Albion	Edwards	2173		
Catlin	Vermilion	2175		
Green Oaks	Lake	2180		
Girard	Macoupin	2185		
Oakbrook Terrace	DuPage	2186		
Bridgeport	Lawrence	2217		
Phoenix	Cook	2220	1995	1
Roscoe	Winnebago	2220		
Petersburg	Menard	2280	1995	1
Byron	Ogle	2291		
Brighton	Macoupin *	2324		
Altamont	Effingham	2332	1995	1
Marissa	St. Clair	2369		
Pawnee	Sangamon	2379		
Amboy	Lee	2382		
Kenilworth	Cook	2420	1995	1
Wadsworth	Lake	2420	1995	1
Mason City	Mason	2445		
Trenton	Clinton	2500		
Polo	Ogle	2513		
Carrollton	Greene	2516	1995	1
Metamora	Woodford	2545	1995	2
Arcola	Douglas	2562	1995	2
El Paso	Woodford *	2566		
Kildeer	Lake	2567	1995	2
Nokomis	Montgomery	2587	1995	1
Tolono	Champaign	2604	1995	2
Minooka	Grundy *	2605		
Lewistown	Fulton	2627	1995	2
Lena	Stephenson	2661	1995	2
Henry	Marshall	2665	1995	2
Huntley	McHenry *	2665		
Farmington	Fulton	2672	1995	1
East Dundee	Kane *	2673		
Millstadt	St. Clair	2724	1995	2
Riverton	Sangamon	2735		
Deer Park	Lake *	2757	1995	2

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Carthage	Hancock	2763	1995	2
McLeansboro	Hamilton	2764		
Thornton	Cook	2765	1995	2
New Baden	Clinton *	2770	1995	2
Rochester	Sangamon	2778		
Tilton	Vermilion	2780	1995	2
Galva	Henry	2782		
Savoy	Champaign	2805	1995	2
Villa Grove	Douglas	2814	1995	2
White Hall	Greene	2832		
Le Roy	McLean	2857		
Maryville	Madison	2859	1995	2
Christopher	Franklin	2889	1995	2
Momence	Kankakee	2943		
Mount Morris	Ogle	2953	1995	2
Alorton	St. Clair	2958		
Rockton	Winnebago	3010	1995	2
Lake Villa	Lake	3014		
Casey	Clark *	3020		
Peotone	Will	3072		
Riverwoods	Lake	3098	1995	2
Nashville	Washington	3102	1995	2
Red Bud	Randolph	3102		
Marquette Heights	Tazewell	3105	1995	2
South Barrington	Cook	3159	1995	2
Newton	Jasper	3226		
Sleepy Hollow	Kane	3231		
Rushville	Schuyler	3266		
Bushnell	McDonough	3276		
Genoa	DeKalb	3285	1995	2
Hamilton	Hancock	3293	1995	2
Knoxville	Knox	3298		
Westville	Vermilion	3326	1995	2
Freeburg	St. Clair	3331	1995	2
Indian Head Park	Cook	3343	1995	2
South Jacksonville	Morgan	3371		
Gibson	Ford	3392	1995	2
Mahomet	Champaign	3499	1995	2
Coal Valley	Rock Island *	3505		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Carlyle	Clinton	3509	1995	2
Venice	Madison	3528		
Dupo	St. Clair	3537	1995	2
Galena	Jo Daviess	3620	1995	2
Fox River Grove	McHenry *	3629	1995	2
South Chicago Heights	Cook	3631		
Gillespie	Macoupin	3639		
Pinckneyville	Perry	3641	1995	2
Oglesby	La Salle	3644	1995	2
Round Lake	Lake	3651	1995	2
Marshall	Clark	3656	1995	2
Braidwood	Will	3667	1995	2
Fairbury	Livingston	3669		
Abingdon	Knox	3670	1995	2
Havana	Mason	3674		
Dixmoor	Cook	3684		
Virден	Macoupin *	3688		
Lebanon	St. Clair	3690		
Fulton	Whiteside	3706	1995	2
Breese	Clinton	3712	1995	2
Johnston City	Williamson	3750	1995	2
Aledo	Mercer	3755	1995	2
Auburn	Sangamon	3786	1995	2
West Dundee	Kane	3796	1995	2
Manteno	Kankakee	3798	1995	2
Georgetown	Vermilion	3816		
Savanna	Carroll	3866		
Burnham	Cook	3904	1995	2
Oregon	Ogle	3968	1995	2
Rosemont	Cook	3981		
Coal City	Grundy *	4025	1995	2
Yorkville	Kendall	4055		
South Beloit	Winnebago	4096	1995	2
Lake Barrington	Lake	4114	1995	2
Carterville	Williamson	4124		
Round Lake Park	Lake	4124	1995	2
Tuscola	Douglas	4165		
Posen	Cook	4220		
Barrington Hills	Cook *	4222		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Oswego	Kendall	4224	1995	3
Shiloh	St. Clair	4232	1995	2
Dwight	Livingston *	4251	1995	2
Olympia Fields	Cook	4252	1995	2
Ford Heights	Cook	4272		
Pittsfield	Pike	4272		
Palos Park	Cook	4288	1995	2
Hawthorn Woods	Lake	4302	1995	3
Paxton	Ford	4323		
Sullivan	Moultrie	4367		
Hillsboro	Montgomery	4372		
Stone Park	Cook	4383		
Caseyville	St. Clair	4448		
Channahon	Will *	4474	1995	3
Long Grove	Lake	4481	1995	3
Willow Springs	Cook	4505	1995	2
Mount Zion	Macon	4520	1995	2
Johnsburg	McHenry	4527		
Island Lake	McHenry *	4529	1995	3
Morrison	Whiteside	4557	1995	2
Pontoon Beach	Madison	4562		
Eureka	Woodford	4607	1995	2
Montgomery	Kane *	4614		
Wilmington	Will	4738		
Hometown	Cook	4769		
Monticello	Piatt	4775	1995	2
Shelbyville	Shelby	4791		
Marengo	McHenry	4811		
Eldorado	Saline	4818		
Marseilles	La Salle	4833		
Staunton	Macoupin	4836		
Sparta	Randolph	4902	1995	2
Cairo	Alexander	4911		
Lawrenceville	Lawrence	4913		
Lincolnshire	Lake	4934	1995	3
Park City	Lake	4999		
Northfield	Cook	5068	1995	3
Colona	Henry	5072		
Madison	Madison *	5104		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Plano	Kendall	5137		
Berkeley	Cook	5141	1995	3
Flora	Clay	5155		
Spring Valley	Bureau	5235		
Plainfield	Will	5254	1995	3
Greenville	Bond	5283	1995	3
Anna	Union	5286		
Waterloo	Monroe	5333	1995	3
Highwood	Lake	5358		
West Peoria	Peoria	5364		
Beardstown	Cass	5367	1995	3
Orland Hills	Cook	5458	1995	3
Watseka	Iroquois	5474		
Lake Bluff	Lake	5526	1995	3
Fairfield	Wayne	5579	1995	3
Carlinville	Macoupin	5584	1995	3
Creve Coeur	Tazewell	5622		
Sandwich	DeKalb *	5633		
Milan	Rock Island	5654	1995	3
Stickney	Cook	5678	1995	3
Mascoutah	St. Clair	5710	1995	3
Carmi	White	5763		
Lake in the Hills	McHenry	5812		
Hoopeston	Vermilion	5857	1995	3
Columbia	Monroe *	5938		
Chillicothe	Peoria	5997		
Pana	Christian	5997		
Chatham	Sangamon	6008		
Geneseo	Henry	6009	1995	3
Countryside	Cook	6062	1995	3
Harvard	McHenry	6067		
Antioch	Lake	6154		
North Riverside	Cook	6253		
North Aurora	Kane	6254	1995	3
Shorewood	Will	6300		
Winthrop Harbor	Lake	6300	1995	3
Vandalia	Fayette	6336	1995	3
University Park	Will *	6411		
Troy	Madison	6488		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Lynwood	Cook	6489	1995	3
Wauconda	Lake	6508	1995	3
Inverness	Cook	6567		
Bartonville	Peoria	6573		
Crete	Will	6680	1995	3
Peoria Heights	Peoria *	6829		
Silvis	Rock Island	6892	1995	3
Mokena	Will	6958	1995	3
Du Quoin	Perry	6971		
Itasca	DuPage	6974	1995	3
Mendota	La Salle	7035	1995	3
Robinson	Crawford	7040	1995	3
Clarendon Hills	DuPage	7085	1995	3
Winfield	DuPage	7107	1995	3
Litchfield	Montgomery	7118	1995	3
Metropolis	Massac	7169		
East Alton	Madison	7212	1995	3
Benton	Franklin	7249	1995	3
Frankfort	Will *	7352	1995	3
Jerseyville	Jersey	7425	1995	3
Washington Park	St. Clair	7428		
Centreville	St. Clair	7432		
Princeton	Bureau	7491	1995	3
Clinton	De Witt	7501	1995	3
Robbins	Cook	7535	1995	3
South Elgin	Kane	7599		
Hillside	Cook	7667	1995	3
Salem	Marion	7669	1995	3
Fox Lake	Lake *	7683	1995	3
Harwood Heights	Cook	7715		
Grayslake	Lake	7746	1995	4
Highland	Madison	7747	1995	3
Lemont	Cook *	7875	1995	3
Glen Carbon	Madison	7889		
Burr Ridge	DuPage *	8000	1995	3
Chester	Randolph	8233	1995	3
Lindenhurst	Lake	8349	1995	3
Mount Carmel	Wabash	8362	1995	3
Calumet Park	Cook	8399		

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Broadview	Cook	8406		
Glencoe	Cook	8423	1995	3
West Frankfort	Franklin	8597	1995	3
Rochelle	Ogle	8777		
Riverside	Cook	8802	1995	3
Flossmoor	Cook	8855	1995	3
Swansea	St. Clair	8918		
Willowbrook	DuPage	9181	1995	3
Murphysboro	Jackson	9220	1995	3
Paris	Edgar	9247	1995	3
Glenwood	Cook	9279	1995	3
Beach Park	Lake	9336		
Oak Brook	DuPage *	9382	1995	3
Steger	Will *	9398	1995	3
Barrington	Cook *	9432		
Bethalto	Madison	9533	1995	3
La Salle	La Salle	9538	1995	3
Monmouth	Warren	9549	1995	3
La Grange Park	Cook	9600	1995	4
Olney	Richland	9649		
Rock Falls	Whiteside	9678	1995	3
Harrisburg	Saline	9690	1995	3
Lockport	Will	9690	1995	4
Peru	La Salle	9780	1995	3
Lyons	Cook	9843	1995	3
River Grove	Cook	9951	1995	3
Summit	Cook	9986		
Sycamore	DeKalb	10005	1995	4
New Lenox	Will	10079	1995	4
Cary	McHenry	10099		
Morris	Grundy	10306	1995	4
Washington	Tazewell	10368		
Richton Park	Cook	10520	1995	4
Sauk Village	Cook *	10783		
Bradley	Kankakee	10820		
Crest Hill	Will	10829		
Herrin	Williamson	11073	1995	4
Justice	Cook	11117	1995	4
Crestwood	Cook	11122	1995	4

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Schiller Park	Cook	11193	1995	4
Worth	Cook	11218		
Lincolnwood	Cook	11342	1995	4
Warrenville	DuPage	11343	1995	4
Taylorville	Christian	11352		
Palos Heights	Cook	11424	1995	4
Wood River	Madison	11510		
Pontiac	Livingston	11612	1995	4
Matteson	Cook *	11635	1995	4
River Forest	Cook	11680		
Western Springs	Cook	11960	1995	4
Winnetka	Cook	12034	1995	4
Effingham	Effingham	12135	1995	4
Northlake	Cook	12342	1995	4
Algonquin	McHenry *	12423		
Wood Dale	DuPage	12778	1995	4
Geneva	Kane	12905		
Markham	Cook	12978		
Hickory Hills	Cook	13033	1995	4
Kewanee	Henry	13120	1995	4
Hazel Crest	Cook	13366		
Chicago Ridge	Cook	13497		
Riverdale	Cook	13498	1995	4
Gurnee	Lake	13838	1995	4
Morton	Tazewell	13994	1995	4
Bourbonnais	Kankakee	14030	1995	4
Canton	Fulton	14050		
Midlothian	Cook	14352	1995	4
Romeoville	Will	14451		
Norridge	Cook	14464	1995	4
Bridgeview	Cook	14494	1995	4
Centralia	Marion *	14633	1995	4
Streator	La Salle *	14669		
Woodstock	McHenry	14689		
Marion	Williamson *	14788		
Forest Park	Cook	14836	1995	4
Fairview Heights	St. Clair	14909	1995	4
West Chicago	DuPage	14990	1995	4
Lake Zurich	Lake	15320	1995	4

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Vernon Hills	Lake	15338	1995	4
Sterling	Whiteside	15342	1995	4
Country Club Hills	Cook	15389		
Dixon	Lee	15488	1995	4
Prospect Heights	Cook	15543	1995	4
Lincoln	Logan	15588	1995	4
Godfrey	Madison	15660	1995	4
Belvidere	Boone	15771	1995	4
Loves Park	Winnebago *	15837	1995	4
Hinsdale	DuPage *	16011	1995	4
Edwardsville	Madison	16155		
Round Lake Beach	Lake	16441	1995	4
O'Fallon	St. Clair	16550	1995	4
McHenry	McHenry	16646	1995	4
Bloomington	DuPage	16672	1995	4
Rantoul	Champaign	17256	1995	4
Westchester	Cook	17301		
Deerfield	Lake *	17342		
Batavia	Kane *	17587		
Cahokia	St. Clair	17681	1995	4
Ottawa	La Salle	17770	1995	4
Lake Forest	Lake	17775	1995	4
Palos Hills	Cook	17780	1995	4
Bensenville	DuPage *	17857	1995	4
Mount Vernon	Jefferson	17868		
Alsip	Cook	18207	1995	4
Franklin Park	Cook	18485	1995	4
Mattoon	Coles	18565		
La Grange	Cook	18575		
Brookfield	Cook	18836	1995	4
Machesney Park	Winnebago	18921	1995	4
Homewood	Cook	19072		
Jacksonville	Morgan	19483	1995	4
Lisle	DuPage	19588	1995	4
Bartlett	DuPage *	19665	1999	5
Zion	Lake	19849	1995	4
Libertyville	Lake	19952	1995	4
Macomb	McDonough	20158	1995	4
Bellwood	Cook	20240	1995	4

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
East Moline	Rock Island	20273		
Darien	DuPage	20575	1995	4
Charleston	Coles	20627		
Evergreen Park	Cook	20874	1995	4
Melrose Park	Cook	20922		
Roselle	DuPage *	20929	1995	4
Blue Island	Cook	21198	1995	4
Mundelein	Lake	21340	1995	4
Villa Park	DuPage	21516	1995	4
South Holland	Cook	22073	1995	4
Westmont	DuPage	22121	1995	4
Morton Grove	Cook	22260	1995	4
East Peoria	Tazewell	22629		
Collinsville	Madison *	22744	1995	4
Rolling Meadows	Cook	22757	1995	4
St. Charles	Kane *	23019	1999	5
Carpentersville	Kane	23037		
Elmwood Park	Cook	23206	1995	4
Dolton	Cook	24011		
Park Forest	Cook *	24695		
Crystal Lake	McHenry	25174		
Glen Ellyn	DuPage	25409	1999	5
Freeport	Stephenson	26210		
Woodridge	DuPage *	26590	1999	5
Wilmette	Cook	26829	1999	5
Oak Forest	Cook	27109	1999	5
Maywood	Cook	27147	1999	5
Carbondale	Jackson	27438	1999	5
Burbank	Cook	27580		
Glendale Heights	DuPage	27610	1999	5
Kankakee	Kankakee	27972	1999	5
Lansing	Cook	28221	1999	5
Niles	Cook	28794	1999	5
Wheeling	Cook *	29477	1999	5
Harvey	Cook	30283		
Highland Park	Lake	30561	1999	5
Streamwood	Cook	31461	1999	5
Carol Stream	DuPage	31785	1999	5
Addison	DuPage	32125	1999	5

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Pekin	Tazewell *	32228		
Northbrook	Cook	32743	1999	5
Hanover Park	Cook *	32910	1999	5
Chicago Heights	Cook	33070	1999	5
Granite City	Madison	33132		
Alton	Madison	33135	1999	5
Elk Grove Village	Cook *	33487		
Galesburg	Knox	33748	1999	5
Danville	Vermilion	35045		
North Chicago	Lake	35989		
DeKalb	DeKalb	36044	1999	5
Buffalo Grove	Lake *	36653	1999	5
Urbana	Champaign	37182	1999	5
Park Ridge	Cook	37360	1999	5
Calumet City	Cook	37712		
Tinley Park	Cook *	37846		
Orland Park	Cook *	37885	1999	5
Glenview	Cook	39288		
Lombard	DuPage	40113	1999	5
Normal	McLean	40134		
Quincy	Adams	40523	1999	5
Rock Island	Rock Island	40537	1999	5
East St. Louis	St. Clair	40865		
Bolingbrook	Will *	41028	1999	6
Elmhurst	DuPage *	41929	1999	5
Belleville	St. Clair	43058	1999	5
Moline	Rock Island	44046	1999	5
Berwyn	Cook	45538	1999	5
Hoffman Estates	Cook *	46367	1999	5
Downers Grove	DuPage	47493	1999	6
Palatine	Cook	49791	1999	5
Wheaton	DuPage	52057	1999	6
Bloomington	McLean	52655	1999	6
Mount Prospect	Cook	53081	1999	6
Oak Park	Cook	53610	1999	6
Des Plaines	Cook	54917	1999	6
Oak Lawn	Cook	56316	1999	6
Skokie	Cook	59431	1999	6
Champaign	Champaign	64399	1999	6

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1990 Census Population</u>	<u>Survey Year</u>	<u>Size Group</u>
Cicero	Cook	67355		
Schaumburg	Cook *	68678	1999	6
Waukegan	Lake	69621		
Evanston	Cook	73234	1999	6
Arlington Heights	Cook *	74739	1999	6
Elgin	Kane *	77353	1999	6
Joliet	Will *	78585	1999	6
Decatur	Macon	85424	1999	6
Naperville	DuPage *	86958	1999	7
Aurora	Kane *	100279	1999	7
Springfield	Sangamon	107265	1999	7
Peoria	Peoria	113822	1999	7
Rockford	Winnebago	143942		
Chicago	Cook *	2783660	1999	7

**APPENDIX 3:
TABLES OF RESPONSES BROKEN DOWN BY COMMUNITY SIZE**

Question 1: Population of your community

Number of responding communities broken down by size group (rows) and Beale type (columns):

	rural	adjacent	metro	Total
Size 1	102	140	127	369
Size 2	5	19	40	64
Size 3	10	13	47	70
Size 4	5	5	66	76
Size 5	2	1	33	36
Size 6	0	0	16	16
Size 7	0	0	5	5
Total	124	178	334	636

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
Statistic based on the observed 7 by 3 table(x) with 636 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
6.300e+004	2175.	8.706e+004	11.06

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	11.06	}	=	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided			=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	11.06	}	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000,		0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	11.06	}	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000,		0.0005)

Question 2A: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community.

	Str.D	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	1	7	87	268	363
Size 2	0	0	14	47	61
Size 3	0	0	14	55	69
Size 4	0	0	9	67	76
Size 5	0	0	2	34	36
Size 6	0	0	0	16	16
Size 7	0	0	0	5	5
Total	1	7	126	492	626

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 4 table(x) with 626 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
6.107e+004	1664.	6.804e+004	4.193

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.193 } =	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.193 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	4.193 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2B: Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment.

	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	1	18	125	218	362
Size 2	0	3	18	40	61
Size 3	0	0	20	50	70
Size 4	0	2	22	52	76
Size 5	0	1	5	30	36
Size 6	0	0	1	15	16
Size 7	0	0	1	4	5
Total	1	24	192	409	626

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 4 table(x) with 626 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
6.121e+004	1947.	6.844e+004	3.714

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 3.714 }	=	0.0001
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0002

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 3.714 }	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE. 3.714 }	=	0.0002
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0006)

Question 2C: Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	2	8	87	141	123	361
Size 2	0	2	5	29	24	60
Size 3	0	2	10	30	27	69
Size 4	0	0	14	34	28	76
Size 5	0	0	2	15	19	36
Size 6	0	0	1	3	12	16
Size 7	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	2	12	119	252	238	623

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 623 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
6.052e+004	2167.	6.944e+004	4.116

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.116 } =	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.116 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	4.116 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2D: Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.

	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	1	29	167	163	360
Size 2	0	8	20	33	61
Size 3	0	2	25	43	70
Size 4	0	4	26	46	76
Size 5	0	1	9	26	36
Size 6	0	0	1	15	16
Size 7	0	0	1	4	5
Total	1	44	249	330	624

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 4 table(x) with 624 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
6.095e+004	2069.	7.117e+004	4.937

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.937	}	=	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided			=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	4.937	}	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000,		0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	4.937	}	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000,		0.0005)

Question 2E(1): Municipal government should provide funding for the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	3	13	45	157	136	354
Size 2	0	1	5	24	31	61
Size 3	1	2	8	25	33	69
Size 4	1	2	3	25	44	75
Size 5	0	0	2	8	26	36
Size 6	0	0	0	2	14	16
Size 7	0	0	0	1	4	5
Total	5	18	63	242	288	616

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 616 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
5.961e+004	2093.	7.124e+004	5.555

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	5.555 } =	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	5.555 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	5.555 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2E(2): Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	3	8	76	156	106	349
Size 2	0	0	15	22	23	60
Size 3	0	5	11	29	24	69
Size 4	0	1	9	32	32	74
Size 5	0	0	1	9	26	36
Size 6	0	0	0	2	14	16
Size 7	0	0	0	2	3	5
Total	3	14	112	252	228	609

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 609 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
5.842e+004	2102.	6.968e+004	5.357

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 5.357 }	=	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 5.357 }	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE. 5.357 }	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2E(3): Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	3	13	96	140	98	350
Size 2	0	1	15	22	21	59
Size 3	0	4	15	29	21	69
Size 4	0	1	14	35	24	74
Size 5	0	0	4	10	22	36
Size 6	0	0	0	3	13	16
Size 7	0	0	0	2	3	5
Total	3	19	144	241	202	609

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 609 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
5.827e+004	2121.	6.812e+004	4.643

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 4.643 }	=	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 4.643 }	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE. 4.643 }	=	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2E(4): Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	3	12	111	138	80	344
Size 2	0	1	16	22	21	60
Size 3	0	5	18	26	19	68
Size 4	0	2	11	40	20	73
Size 5	0	1	2	15	18	36
Size 6	0	0	0	3	13	16
Size 7	0	0	0	1	4	5
Total	3	21	158	245	175	602

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 602 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
5.723e+004	2091.	6.839e+004	5.334

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	5.334 } =	0.0000
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	5.334 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	5.334 } =	0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 2F: State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.

	Str.D	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Str.A	Total
Size 1	7	20	82	123	123	355
Size 2	0	4	10	26	21	61
Size 3	2	5	13	18	30	68
Size 4	1	2	12	28	33	76
Size 5	0	0	5	13	18	36
Size 6	0	1	1	3	11	16
Size 7	0	0	0	3	2	5
Total	10	32	123	214	238	617

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 7 by 5 table(x) with 617 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
5.974e+004	2168.	6.699e+004	3.342

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 3.342 }	=	0.0004
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.0008

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 3.342 }	=	0.0004
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0009)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE. 3.342 }	=	0.0007
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.0000, 0.0014)

Question 3A: How favorable toward spending municipal funds for public tree planting and care are your city officials?

	Unfavor.	Neutral	Favor.	Str.F	Total
Size 5	0	4	20	12	36
Size 6	1	1	7	7	16
Size 7	0	1	1	3	5
Total	1	6	28	22	57

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]
 Statistic based on the observed 3 by 4 table(x) with 57 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
418.0	55.90	460.5	0.7602

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 0.7602 }	=	0.2236
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided	=	0.4471

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 0.7602 }	=	0.2233
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.2126, 0.2340)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE. 0.7602 }	=	0.4433
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.4305, 0.4561)

Question 3B: In your opinion, how favorable toward spending municipal funds for public tree planting and care are your city residents?

(This question was only asked in the large community survey.)

	Neutral	Favor.	Str.F	Total
Size 5	3	26	7	36
Size 6	2	9	5	16
Size 7	1	3	1	5
Total	6	38	13	57

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]
Statistic based on the observed 3 by 3 table(x) with 57 observations:

Mean	Std-dev	Observed(JT(x))	Standardized(JT*(x))
418.0	51.22	425.5	0.1464

Asymptotic p-value:

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	0.1464	}	=	0.4418
Two-sided: 2 * One-sided			=	0.8836

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

One-sided: Pr { JT*(X) .GE.	0.1464	}	=	0.4505
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.4377,		0.4633)
Two-sided: Pr { |JT*(X)| .GE.	0.1464	}	=	0.8991
99.00% Confidence Interval	= (	0.8913,		0.9069)

Question 4: Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?

	Yes	No	Total
Size 1	29	338	367
Size 2	16	46	62
Size 3	18	52	70
Size 4	25	50	75
Size 5	13	21	34
Size 6	8	8	16
Size 7	2	3	5
Total	111	518	629

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 63.98

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 63.98 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 63.98 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 4A: If yes, how often does it meet?

(This question was asked only in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Monthly	9	5	2	16
Quarterly	1	2	0	3
As needed	4	0	0	4
N of respondents	13	8	2	23

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Monthly

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.07028 } = 0.8362
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8267, 0.8457)

Quarterly

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3855 } = 0.5581
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5453, 0.5709)

As needed

Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.382 } = 0.1126
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1045, 0.1207)

Question 5: Does your community have a shade tree or street tree ordinance?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	57	28	40	59	33	16	5	238
No	306	33	30	15	3	0	0	387
Total	363	61	70	74	36	16	5	625

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 217.6

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 217.6 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 217.6 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 5A: In what year was your tree ordinance approved?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
1940s	0	0	1	1
1950s	3	2	0	5
1960s	6	1	0	7
1970s	3	1	0	4
1980s	7	1	1	9
1990s	7	1	3	11
Total	26	6	5	37

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 6 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 5.196

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 5 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.196 } = 0.3924

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.196 } = 0.3994

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3868, 0.4120)

Question 5B: In what year was your tree ordinance, attached appendix, or specification manual last updated?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
before 1980	1	0	0	1
1985-89	4	2	1	7
1990-94	4	1	2	7
1995-99	11	7	2	20
Total	20	10	5	35

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 4 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.7771

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 3 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.7771 } = 0.8549

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.7771 } = 0.9744

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9703, 0.9785)

Question 5C: Are the following provisions included in the tree ordinance, attached appendix, specification manual, or other related document?

Question 5C(1): List of recommended tree species

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	25	21	31	46	27	13	4	167
No	20	6	7	9	5	2	1	50
DK	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
Total	55	27	38	58	32	15	5	230

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 21.56

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 21.56 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 21.56 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 5C(2): Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	39	22	36	49	27	15	4	192
No	10	3	3	7	4	0	1	28
DK	6	1	0	2	0	1	0	10
Total	55	26	39	58	31	16	5	230

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 5.884

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.884 } = 0.0528

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.884 } = 0.0529

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0503, 0.0555)

Question 5C(3): Requirements for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	34	15	27	38	27	14	5	160
No	16	8	10	17	4	2	0	57
DK	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	12
Total	54	26	39	58	31	16	5	229

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 8.868

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.868 } = 0.0119

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.868 } = 0.0106

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0095, 0.0118)

Question 5C(4): Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	25	12	20	28	23	10	4	122
No	17	8	17	27	7	4	1	81
DK	13	6	2	3	1	2	0	27
Total	55	26	39	58	31	16	5	230

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 12.60

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 12.60 } = 0.0018

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 12.60 } = 0.0017

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0012, 0.0021)

Question 5C(5): Section prohibiting the topping of public trees

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	16	5	15	22	16	8	4	86
No	29	15	18	31	13	8	1	115
DK	10	6	5	5	1	0	0	27
Total	55	26	38	58	30	16	5	228

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 14.32

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 14.32 } = 0.0008

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 14.32 } = 0.0006

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0003, 0.0008)

Question 5C(6): Section prohibiting the unauthorized pruning of public trees

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	26	14	4	44
No	5	2	1	8
DK	0	0	0	0
Total	31	16	5	52

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.007633

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.007633 } = 0.9304

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.007633 } = 1.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9999, 1.0000)

Question 5C(7): Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	17	11	24	35	23	12	3	125
No	28	10	13	18	7	3	1	80
DK	10	6	2	5	1	1	1	26
Total	55	27	39	58	31	16	5	231

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 20.81

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 20.81 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 20.81 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0001)

Question 5C(7)a: If yes, check all that apply:

- Dutch Elm Disease
- Elm Yellows
- Oak Wilt
- Other Disease (specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Dutch Elm D.	20	12	3	35
Elm Yellow	5	4	1	10
Oak Wilt	6	3	1	10
Other Disease	3	4	0	7
N of Respondents	23	12	3	38

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Dutch Elm Disease

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.986 } = 0.2704
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2653, 0.2755)

Elm Yellow

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5886 } = 0.5284
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5227, 0.5342)

Oak Wilt

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.009197 } = 0.9993
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9990, 0.9996)

Other Disease

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5815 } = 0.5798
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5741, 0.5855)

Question 5C(8): Section giving community the authority to require removal of insect infested trees on private property

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	11	4	3	18
No	17	11	1	29
DK	4	1	1	6
Total	32	16	5	53

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.05990

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.05990 } = 0.9705

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.05990 } = 0.9851

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9837, 0.9865)

Question 5C(8)a: If yes, check all that apply:

- Asian Long-horned Beetle
- Other Insect (specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Asian LH Beetle	4	2	1	7
Other insect	4	0	0	4
N of Respondents	11	4	3	18

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Asian Long-horned Beetle

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02433 } = 1.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9999, 1.0000)

Other insect

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.914 } = 0.1667

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1624, 0.1710)

Question 5C(9): Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	20	10	26	35	21	11	4	127
No	23	10	10	20	7	3	1	74
DK	12	7	3	3	2	1	0	28
Total	55	27	39	58	30	15	5	229

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 18.81

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 18.81 } = 0.0001

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 18.81 } = 0.0001

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0001)

Question 5-Adequacy: Community has an adequate tree ordinance.

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	6	4	17	20	15	7	2	71
No	345	51	50	47	18	7	2	520
UNKNOWN	18	9	3	9	3	2	1	45
Total	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 118.6

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 118.6 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 118.6 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0001)

Question 6: Does your community have a tree preservation ordinance or a tree preservation clause in another ordinance or municipal document that relates to private property?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	12	7	2	21
No	24	9	3	36
Total	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.4490

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4490 } = 0.5028

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4490 } = 0.5331

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5202, 0.5460)

Question 6A: What is the trigger mechanism which causes the tree preservation ordinance or clause to take effect? (Check all that apply.)

- By size (What dbh?)
- By tree species
- Other (Specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
By size	7	5	1	13
By tree species	4	2	0	6
Other	4	4	2	10
N of Respondents	12	7	2	21

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

By size

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.06073 } = 0.8818
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8735, 0.8901)

By tree species

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4990 } = 0.5494
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5366, 0.5622)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.813 } = 0.1304
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1217, 0.1391)

Question 6B: Who is responsible for review and implementation? (Check all that apply)

- Public works director
- Community development office
- Planning office
- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Public wks dir.	5	2	1	8
Comm. dev. off.	5	2	1	8
Planning office	2	3	1	6
City Forester	7	1	1	9
Private consul.	0	0	0	0
Other	1	2	1	4
N of Respondents	12	7	2	21

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Public works director

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.06073 } = 0.8886
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8805, 0.8967)

Community development office

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.06073 } = 0.8873
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8792, 0.8954)

Planning office

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.873 } = 0.2620
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2507, 0.2733)

City forester

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.878 } = 0.1833
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1733, 0.1933)

Other (Specify)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.322 } = 0.2027
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1923, 0.2131)

Question 6C: Is there a formula or process for mitigation? (Such as requiring a certain number of new trees to be planted for each protected tree removed.)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	7	3	1	11
No	3	3	1	7
Total	10	6	2	18

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.6623

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6623 } = 0.4157

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6623 } = 0.5650

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5522, 0.5778)

Question 7: Does your community have any landscaping requirements for the planting of trees associated with new businesses, housing developments of a certain size, and/or other new construction?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	29	15	5	49
No	4	1	0	5
Total	33	16	5	54

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.9369

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.9369 } = 0.3331

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.9369 } = 0.4795

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4666, 0.4924)

Question 7A: If yes, please check all that apply

- New businesses
- Housing developments
- Other (Specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
New businesses	23	14	3	40
Housing Dev.'s	24	11	3	38
Other	5	1	0	6
N of Respondents	29	15	5	49

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

New businesses

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.01398 } = 0.9200
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9130, 0.9270)

Housing developments

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.327 } = 0.3087
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2968, 0.3206)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.760 } = 0.2940
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2823, 0.3057)

Question 8: For new construction, either public or private, is there a plan review process by a municipal employee or private forestry consultant for possible impact on public trees?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	24	14	4	42
No	11	2	0	13
Total	35	16	4	55

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 3.414

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.414 } = 0.0647

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.414 } = 0.0805

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0735, 0.0875)

Question 8A: What type of new construction plans are reviewed for possible impact on public trees? (Check all that apply)

- Public construction
- Private construction

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Public constr.	23	13	4	40
Private constr.	19	13	3	35
N of Respondents	24	14	4	42

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Public construction

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.004496 } = 1.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Private construction

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3758 } = 0.6034

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5908, 0.6160)

Question 8B: Who conducts the review?

- City forester
- Private forestry consultant
- Other (Title)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
City forester	17	9	3	29
Private consult.	0	1	0	1
Other	12	6	2	20
N of Respondents	24	14	4	42

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

City forester

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.03434 } = 0.8840
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8758, 0.8922)

Private forestry consultant

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.8772 } = 0.4322
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4194, 0.4450)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.08174 } = 0.7859
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7753, 0.7965)

Question 8C: Does the person who conducts the review have training in tree preservation and/or tree care?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	20	10	2	32
No	3	1	0	4
Total	23	11	2	36

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.2886

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.2886 } = 0.5911

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.2886 } = 0.6932

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6813, 0.7051)

Question 9: Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	62	9	18	24	31	15	3	162
No	302	52	52	51	5	1	2	465
Total	364	61	70	75	36	16	5	627

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 65.91

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 65.91 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 65.91 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 9A-C: If yes, please answer the following.

- a. How many street trees?
- b. How many total trees? (incl. Street, park, cemetery & other municipal property)
- c. How many miles of street?

(Parts A and C of this question were only asked in the large-community survey. No communities in size group 7 responded to part B.)

	<u>Street trees</u>	<u>Total trees</u>	<u>Miles of street</u>
Size 1			
N of cases	0	54	0
Minimum	.	0.0	.
Maximum	.	3000.000	.
Mean	.	328.019	.
Size 2			
N of cases	0	8	0
Minimum	.	50.000	.
Maximum	.	1975.000	.
Mean	.	741.875	.
Size 3			
N of cases	0	14	0
Minimum	.	1300.000	.
Maximum	.	12000.000	.
Mean	.	4628.143	.
Size 4			
N of cases	0	21	0
Minimum	.	1800.000	.
Maximum	.	60000.000	.
Mean	.	10538.476	.
	<u>Street trees</u>	<u>Total trees</u>	<u>Miles of street</u>
Size 5			
N of cases	30	13	25
Minimum	3000.000	500.000	12.000
Maximum	40000.000	87500.000	250.000
Mean	15655.633	25157.692	123.680
Size 6			
N of cases	15	6	9
Minimum	12500.000	24063.000	108.000
Maximum	45000.000	100000.000	350.000
Mean	25870.133	70260.500	212.111
Size 7			
N of cases	3	0	3
Minimum	30000.000	.	426.000
Maximum	500000.000	.	3700.000
Mean	190000.000	.	1542.000

ANOVA TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Street trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 16.94 } = 0.0013
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0004, 0.0022)

Total trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 77.49 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Miles of street

Pr { Statistic .GE. 15.59 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 9D: How was the number of trees determined? (Please check appropriate answer)

- Total tree inventory (large-community survey only)
- Statistical tree inventory (large-community survey only)
- Tree inventory (small-community survey only)
- Educated guess
- Other (Specify)

(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "total tree inventory" and "statistical tree inventory" are merged into "tree inventory".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Total inv.	-	-	-	-	20	10	1	31
Stat. inv.	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6
Inventory	23	4	15	16	23	11	3	95
Guess	33	4	2	5	8	7	0	59
Other	5	0	0	3	2	1	0	11
N of Respondents	62	9	18	24	31	15	3	162

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Total tree inventory

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1731 } = 0.6820
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6700, 0.6940)

Statistical tree inventory

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.411 } = 0.1893
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1792, 0.1994)

Tree inventory

Pr { Statistic .GE. 17.99 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Educated guess

Pr { Statistic .GE. 7.055 } = 0.0083
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0060, 0.0106)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02856 } = 0.8727
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8641, 0.8813)

Question 9E: If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	14	4	9	12	22	8	2	71
No	29	3	8	9	2	1	1	53
Total	43	7	17	21	24	9	3	124

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 22.82

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 22.82 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 22.82 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 10: What is your best estimate of:

a. How many street trees your community planted (1) two years ago, (2) last year

b. How many street trees your community removed (1) two years ago, (2) last year

	<u>Two years ago</u>		<u>Last year</u>	
	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Removed</u>
Size 1				
N of cases	191	166	204	193
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	1500.000	635.000	2000.000	220.000
Mean	32.555	9.506	35.941	8.648
Size 2				
N of cases	31	24	34	30
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	225.000	30.000	200.000	30.000
Mean	50.290	12.000	43.706	10.500
Size 3				
N of cases	38	27	43	33
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	600.000	120.000	850.000	110.000
Mean	99.421	38.074	110.349	34.788
Size 4				
N of cases	54	43	56	45
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum	600.000	201.000	600.000	250.000
Mean	124.667	44.953	129.625	49.556
	<u>Two years ago</u>		<u>Last year</u>	
	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Removed</u>	<u>Planted</u>	<u>Removed</u>
Size 5				
N of cases	29	26	28	28
Minimum	0.0	0.0	4.000	0.0
Maximum	660.000	500.000	690.000	500.000
Mean	177.759	133.731	177.179	158.000
Size 6				
N of cases	15	15	15	14
Minimum	98.000	0.0	123.000	60.000
Maximum	2000.000	610.000	2000.000	550.000
Mean	480.733	259.267	532.667	307.286
Size 7				
N of cases	5	5	5	5
Minimum	12.000	75.000	10.000	60.000
Maximum	42000.000	11775.000	28000.000	11355.000
Mean	8851.800	2505.000	6028.000	2428.000

ANOVA TEST - Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Planted two years ago

Pr { Statistic .GE. 78.40 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Removed two years ago

Pr { Statistic .GE. 67.66 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Planted last year

Pr { Statistic .GE. 86.28 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Removed last year

Pr { Statistic .GE. 79.01 } = 0.0001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0004)

Question 11: Do you have a municipal employee, division, or department, assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	159	40	52	71	36	16	5	379
No	205	23	18	5	0	0	0	251
Total	364	63	70	76	36	16	5	630

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 116.9

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 116.9 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 116.9 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 11B: What municipal divisions and/or departments have day-to-day responsibility for public trees? (Please check all that apply).

- Public Works
- Streets & Sanitation
- Forestry
- Parks (not a separate Park District) (large-community survey only)
- Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District (large-community survey only)
- Parks and Recreation Department (small-community survey only)
- Other (Specify)

(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "Parks (not a separate Park District)" and "Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District" are merged into "Parks and Recreation Department".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Public Works	78	28	35	52	22	9	3	227
Streets & San.	66	13	18	20	5	2	1	125
Forestry	0	2	3	6	16	13	2	42
Parks (not sep.)	-	-	-	-	7	2	0	9
Park District	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	3
Parks & Rec. Dept	25	13	9	16	8	2	1	74
Other	22	5	10	12	0	1	0	50
N of Respondents	159	40	52	71	36	16	5	379

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Public Works

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.257 } = 0.0036
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0021, 0.0051)

Streets & Sanitation

Pr { Statistic .GE. 13.51 } = 0.0004
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0009)

Forestry

Pr { Statistic .GE. 80.46 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Parks (not a separate Park District)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.192 } = 0.3518
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3395, 0.3641)

Cooperative agreement with a separate Park District

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.04401 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Parks and Recreation Department

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.8127 } = 0.3723
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3598, 0.3848)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.267 } = 0.2576
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2463, 0.2689)

Question 11C: Who has the principal responsibility for making day-to-day decisions about public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply).

- Public Works Director
- Street Superintendent
- Parks Director (non Park District) (large-community survey only)
- Park District Director (large-community survey only)
- Parks Director (small-community survey only)
- City Forester or Arborist
- City Administrator/Manager
- City Planner
- Community Development Coordinator
- City/Village Clerk
- Elected Public Official (Title)
- Other (Specify)

(For comparison between large and small communities, large-community responses of "Parks Director (non-Park District)" and "Park District Director" are merged into "Parks Director".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Public Wks Dir.	41	21	27	39	11	0	1	140
Street Super.	64	9	16	23	9	0	1	122
Pks Dir (non PD)	-	-	-	-	3	0	1	4
Park Dist. Dir.	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	1
Parks Director	13	4	8	8	4	0	1	38
City Forester	2	3	10	12	22	15	4	68
City Admin/Man.	5	1	4	2	0	0	0	12
City Planner	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Comm. Dev. Coord	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	6
City/Vil. Clerk	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Elected Official	41	8	5	1	0	0	0	55
Other	23	5	7	5	7	2	0	49
N of Respondents	159	40	52	71	36	16	5	379

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Public Works Director
Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.544 } = 0.0597
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0536, 0.0658)

Street Superintendent
Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.594 } = 0.0034
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0019, 0.0049)

Parks Director (non Park District)
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.04069 } = 1.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Park District Director
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5614 } = 1.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Parks Director
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3786 } = 0.5368
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5240, 0.5496)

City Forester or Arborist
Pr { Statistic .GE. 103.8 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

City Administrator/Manager
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3950 } = 0.5280
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5151, 0.5409)

City Planner
Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.453 } = 0.1273
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1187, 0.1359)

Community Development Coordinator
Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.077 } = 0.1533
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1440, 0.1626)

City/Village Clerk
Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.249 } = 0.3117
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2998, 0.3236)

Elected Public Official
Pr { Statistic .GE. 36.14 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Other
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4180 } = 0.5161
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5032, 0.5290)

Question 11D: What portion of this person's job is devoted to working with trees? (Please check appropriate answer).

- Greater than 50%
- Between 25 and 50%
- Between 5 and 25%
- Less than 5%

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
> 50%	0	0	4	6	15	15	4	44
25% - 50%	2	0	2	6	10	1	1	22
5% - 25%	35	14	25	37	7	0	0	118
< 5%	114	25	22	17	3	0	0	181
N of Respondents	159	40	52	71	36	16	5	379

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Greater than 50%

Pr { Statistic .GE. 95.23 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Between 25 and 50%

Pr { Statistic .GE. 23.28 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Between 5 and 25%

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.634 } = 0.1063
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0984, 0.1142)

Less than 5%

Pr { Statistic .GE. 94.80 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 11E: What is the level of training for the employee with principal day-to-day responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

- College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry (large-community survey only)
- College degree in traditional Forestry (large-community survey only)
- College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field. (large-community survey only)
- College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field (small-community survey only)
- Two year technical degree in Forestry (large-community survey only)
- Two year technical degree in another field (Specify) (large-community survey only)
- Two year technical degree (small-community survey only)
- ISA Certified Arborist
- IAA Certified Tree Worker
- Training through commercial tree firm
- Attendance at tree care workshops
- No structured training in tree care
- Other (Specify)

(For comparison between large and small communities, large-community responses of "College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry", "College degree in traditional Forestry", and "College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field" are merged into "College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field"; and large-community responses of "Two year technical degree in Forestry" and "Two year technical degree in another field" are merged into "Two year technical degree".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
College/arbor	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	8
College/forestry	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	14
College/hort.	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	9
College	4	1	8	9	13	12	3	50
Two year/forest.	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	1
Two year/other	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	2
Two year	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
ISA	0	2	4	9	15	12	4	46
IAA	0	1	2	3	3	0	1	10
Commercial	9	2	8	8	8	4	0	39
Workshops	12	6	23	29	23	9	4	106
No training	128	29	19	28	2	1	0	207
Other	9	1	7	9	4	2	0	32
N of Respondents	159	40	52	71	36	16	5	379

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

College degree in Arboriculture/Urban Forestry
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 6.292 } = 0.0123
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0095, 0.0151)

College degree in traditional Forestry
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.503 } = 0.0268
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0226, 0.0310)

College degree in horticulture, landscape architecture, biology, park management or other related field
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02376 } = 0.9663
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9617, 0.9709)

College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 59.88 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Two year technical degree in Forestry
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5614 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Two year technical degree in another field
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.465 } = 0.0570
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0510, 0.0630)

Two year technical degree
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.439 } = 0.0342
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0295, 0.0389)

ISA Certified Arborist
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 84.33 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

IAA Certified Tree Worker
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 9.168 } = 0.0012
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0003, 0.0021)

Training through commercial tree firm
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 9.990 } = 0.0010
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0002, 0.0018)

Attendance at tree care workshops
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 77.19 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

No structured training in tree care
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 107.2 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Other
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.599 } = 0.0582
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0522, 0.0642)

Question 12: Does your community have a contract with an outside (private) forestry consulting business to be responsible for some portion of the management of its public trees?

(NOTE: If your municipality contracts out for all or a portion of its tree work, but you as a municipal employee still maintain responsibility for the management decisions regarding your public trees, then you would answer "no" to this question.)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	7	1	0	8
No	29	15	5	49
Total	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 2.447

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.447 } = 0.1177

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.447 } = 0.1507

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1415, 0.1599)

Question 13A: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? ***Tree planting*** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	126	34	34	45	24	8	3	274
Priv. Contractor	62	20	34	51	26	13	5	211
Utility Company	16	6	3	5	1	0	0	31
Comm. Volunteers	114	20	12	16	4	0	0	166
Not provided	92	11	14	2	0	0	0	119
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 29.86 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 134.7 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.05325 } = 0.8211
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8112, 0.8310)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 15.10 } = 0.0001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0004)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 29.78 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13B: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Watering and mulching** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	117	30	41	51	27	15	3	284
Priv. Contractor	17	9	15	20	11	5	3	80
Utility Company	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Comm. Volunteers	99	12	11	10	2	1	0	135
Not provided	131	17	13	15	4	0	0	180
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 71.67 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 60.90 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6605 } = 0.9036
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8960, 0.9112)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 19.46 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 26.79 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13C: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? *Pruning on request* (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	131	34	46	58	32	15	5	321
Priv. Contractor	80	17	22	27	7	3	1	157
Utility Company	53	9	8	9	2	1	1	83
Comm. Volunteers	44	4	4	1	0	0	0	53
Not provided	81	11	10	3	2	0	0	107
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 95.42 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.276 } = 0.0693
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0628, 0.0758)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.936 } = 0.1620
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1525, 0.1715)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 16.96 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 21.40 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13D: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? *Pruning on cyclic basis* (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	41	11	28	36	21	11	4	152
Priv. Contractor	25	10	12	30	17	8	1	103
Utility Company	42	5	10	12	4	2	1	76
Comm. Volunteers	19	2	1	2	0	0	0	24
Not provided	169	31	19	11	4	1	1	236
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 105.3 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 77.91 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5815 } = 0.4397
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4269, 0.4525)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.045 } = 0.0262
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0221, 0.0303)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 41.80 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13E: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Pest control** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	49	13	14	26	18	9	1	130
Priv. Contractor	29	7	17	22	10	5	0	90
Utility Company	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Comm. Volunteers	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
Not provided	193	34	29	26	7	3	4	296
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 39.58 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 34.44 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.005053 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 15.01 } = 0.0003
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0007)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 17.56 } = 0.0001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0004)

Question 13F: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Removal** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	138	36	48	55	33	15	5	330
Priv. Contractor	175	42	37	46	24	9	2	335
Utility Company	40	12	5	12	4	3	1	77
Comm. Volunteers	30	2	1	0	0	0	0	33
Not provided	48	3	2	0	0	0	0	53
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 87.62 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.412 } = 0.0035
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0020, 0.0050)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.116 } = 0.3007
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2889, 0.3125)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 16.10 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 26.15 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13G: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? *Storm cleanup* (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	237	51	61	71	35	16	5	476
Priv. Contractor	74	21	18	24	19	9	3	168
Utility Company	28	5	4	10	2	1	0	50
Comm. Volunteers	79	4	3	4	1	0	0	91
Not provided	31	2	2	0	0	0	0	35
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 58.84 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 23.76 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1100 } = 0.7435
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7323, 0.7547)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 35.04 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 15.09 } = 0.0001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0004)

Question 13H: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Community education** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	16	8	23	29	25	12	3	116
Priv. Contractor	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	10
Utility Company	3	1	2	4	1	2	0	13
Comm. Volunteers	24	6	7	12	3	4	1	57
Not provided	240	40	31	31	4	2	1	349
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 156.5 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.636 } = 0.0290
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0247, 0.0333)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 9.037 } = 0.0017
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0006, 0.0028)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.207 } = 0.0037
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0021, 0.0053)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 53.68 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13I: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Recycling landscape waste: From public property** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	29	14	4	47
Priv. Contractor	9	5	3	17
Utility Company	0	0	0	0
Comm. Volunteers	0	0	0	0
Not provided	2	0	0	2
N of Respondents	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1652 } = 0.7523
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7412, 0.7634)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.561 } = 0.2531
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2419, 0.2643)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.143 } = 0.5352
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5224, 0.5480)

Question 13I+J: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Recycling of landscape waste** (small-community survey only)
(Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

(For comparison between the small- and large- community surveys, large community responses of "Recycling landscape waste from public property" and "Recycling landscape waste from private property" are merged into "Recycling of landscape waste".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	75	22	37	47	30	14	4	229
Priv. Contractor	37	17	24	32	15	11	3	139
Utility Company	13	1	0	2	0	0	0	16
Comm. Volunteers	24	2	2	1	0	0	0	29
Not provided	178	26	9	8	6	1	0	228
N of Respondents	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 119.4 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 83.91 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Utility Company

Pr { Statistic .GE. 3.453 } = 0.0644
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0581, 0.0707)

Community Volunteers

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.457 } = 0.0043
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0026, 0.0060)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 68.81 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 13J: How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? **Recycling landscape waste: From private property** (Please check all that apply.)

- Municipal Employees
- Private Contractor
- Utility Company
- Community Volunteers
- Not Provided

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employees	15	3	1	19
Priv. Contractor	13	9	2	24
Utility Company	0	0	0	0
Comm. Volunteers	0	0	0	0
Not provided	6	1	0	7
N of Respondents	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal Employees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.854 } = 0.1082
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1002, 0.1162)

Private Contractor

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.089 } = 0.3254
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3133, 0.3375)

Not Provided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.838 } = 0.2406
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2296, 0.2516)

Question 14A: Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on public rights-of-way?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	19	11	4	34
No	17	5	1	23
Total	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 2.051

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.051 } = 0.1521

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.051 } = 0.1805

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1706, 0.1904)

If yes, how are the costs distributed?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

Question 14A(1): % of costs paid by City

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
20	1	0	0	1
45	0	1	0	1
50	9	2	1	12
75	1	0	1	2
95	0	0	1	1
100	1	2	1	4
Total	12	5	4	21

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 1.636 } = 0.0537

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0511, 0.0563)

Question 14A(2): % of costs paid by Resident

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
0	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	1	1
25	1	0	1	2
45	0	1	0	1
50	8	2	1	11
80	1	0	0	1
100	1	0	0	1
Total	11	3	4	18

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .LE. -2.600 } = 0.0040
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0033, 0.0047)

Question 14A(3): % of costs paid by someone else (e.g. utility company)

	Size 5	Size 6	Total
10	0	1	1
50	1	0	1
Total	1	1	2

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .LE. -1.000 } = 0.4997
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4940, 0.5055)

Question 14A(4): per tree flat fee paid by resident

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
10	1	0	1	2
45	0	1	0	1
50	1	2	0	3
60	1	1	0	2
62	1	0	0	1
80	1	0	0	1
100	1	1	0	2
110	0	1	0	1
125	1	0	0	1
150	1	0	0	1
Total	8	6	1	15

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .LE. -1.419 } = 0.0821
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0789, 0.0852)

Question 14B: Does your community have a cost share program for planting trees on private property?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	2	0	1	3
No	33	16	4	53
Total	35	16	5	56

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.03663

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.03663 } = 0.8482

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.03663 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9999, 1.0000)

If yes, how are the costs distributed?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

Question 14B(1): % of costs paid by City

	Size 5	Size 7	Total
50	1	0	1
95	0	1	1
Total	1	1	2

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .GE. 1.000 } = 0.4980
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4922, 0.5037)

Question 14B(2): % of costs paid by Resident

	Size 5	Size 7	Total
5	0	1	1
50	1	0	1
100	1	0	1
Total	2	1	3

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { JT*(X) .LE. -1.225 } = 0.3335
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3281, 0.3389)

Question 14B(3): % of costs paid by someone else (e.g. utility company)

(No communities indicated that any share of costs were paid by "someone else" for planting trees on private property)

Question 14B(4): per tree flat fee paid by resident

	Size 7	Total
10	1	1
Total	1	1

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA TEST

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

N/A (insufficient data for test)

Question 15: Does your community provide any technical assistance to city residents concerning care of their trees on private property?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	29	12	3	44
No	6	3	2	11
Total	35	15	5	55

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.7517

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.7517 } = 0.3859

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.7517 } = 0.4636

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4508, 0.4764)

Question 16: Does your community have a cooperative agreement with its electrical utility server?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	27	14	4	45
No	6	1	1	8
Total	33	15	5	53

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.4063

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4063 } = 0.5239

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4063 } = 0.6243

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6118, 0.6368)

Question 16A: If yes, please answer the following: Does the agreement cover (check all that apply):

- cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines?
- hauling larger tree trunk parts away?
- hauling chipped tree brush away?
- grinding tree stump?
- reimbursement to the city toward the replacement cost of replanting small trees under utility lines? (Specify amount)
- utilizing growth regulators on trees under utility lines?
- other? (Specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
cutting trees	25	13	3	41
hauling trunks	11	6	4	21
hauling brush	20	8	4	32
grinding stump	6	1	2	9
reimbursement	21	12	3	36
growth regulat.	7	0	1	8
other	1	0	0	1
N of Respondents	27	14	4	45

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

cutting down trees growing beneath utility lines
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4137 } = 0.7001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6883, 0.7119)

hauling larger tree trunk parts away
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.857 } = 0.1842
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1742, 0.1942)

hauling chipped tree brush away
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02996 } = 0.8109
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8008, 0.8210)

grinding tree stump
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.002404 } = 0.9106
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9033, 0.9179)

reimbursement toward replacement cost of small trees under utility lines
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1178 } = 0.7580
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7470, 0.7690)

utilizing growth regulators on trees under utility lines
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.112 } = 0.1506
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1414, 0.1598)

other
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6373 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Question 16B: Who is your electrical utility server(s)?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Ameren CIPS	1	0	0	1
City Water, Light and Power	0	0	1	1
Commonwealth Edison	22	11	2	35
Illinois Power Company	3	2	0	5
Naperville Electric Dept	0	0	1	1
Total	26	13	4	43

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 7 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 8.959

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 6 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.959 } = 0.1759

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.959 } = 0.1104

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1023, 0.1185)

Question 17A: In a recent decision by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) electrical utility servers have been given the authority to write tariffs that will allow them to establish their own pruning standards for line clearance that will supersede municipal pruning standards.

How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of public trees in your community?

- Beneficial effect on public trees
- Adverse effect on public trees
- No effect on public trees
- Undecided

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Beneficial effect	3	2	0	5
Adverse effect	23	10	3	36
No effect	3	0	0	3
Undecided	8	4	2	14
N of Respondents	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Beneficial effect on public trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.0002742 } = 1.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Adverse effect on public trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02725 } = 0.9044
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8968, 0.9120)

No effect on public trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.747 } = 0.2976
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2858, 0.3094)

Undecided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4263 } = 0.5957
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5831, 0.6083)

Question 17B: How do you feel this decision will affect the health and/or appearance of private trees in your community?

- Beneficial effect on private trees
- Adverse effect on private trees
- No effect on private trees
- Undecided

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Beneficial effect	0	2	0	2
Adverse effect	25	9	3	37
No effect	2	0	0	2
Undecided	9	5	2	16
N of Respondents	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Beneficial effect on private trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.491 } = 0.1349
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1261, 0.1437)

Adverse effect on private trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.7804 } = 0.3742
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3617, 0.3867)

No effect on private trees

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.143 } = 0.5245
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5116, 0.5374)

Undecided

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5325 } = 0.5102
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4973, 0.5231)

Question 17C: Would your community be interested in providing input on the tariffs being written by your electrical utility server?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	26	11	4	41
No	7	2	1	10
Total	33	13	5	51

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.1139

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1139 } = 0.7358

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1139 } = 0.7788

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7681, 0.7895)

Question 18A: Does your community require private tree service companies working on public trees to have certified arborists on staff?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	21	8	2	31
No	13	8	3	24
Total	34	16	5	55

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 1.158

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.158 } = 0.2818

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.158 } = 0.3288

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3167, 0.3409)

Question 18B: When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to carry liability insurance

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

- ...for public tree work?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	31	16	5	52
No	2	0	0	2
Total	33	16	5	54

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 1.241

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.241 } = 0.2652

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.241 } = 0.5090

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4961, 0.5219)

- ...for private tree work?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	13	4	1	18
No	13	10	3	26
Total	26	14	4	44

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 2.103

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.103 } = 0.1470

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.103 } = 0.1850

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1750, 0.1950)

Question 18C: When private tree service companies are working within the city limits, are they required to post a performance bond

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

- ...for public tree work?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	20	9	3	32
No	10	4	1	15
Total	30	13	4	47

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.09587

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.09587 } = 0.7568

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.09587 } = 0.7921

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7816, 0.8026)

- ...for private tree work?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	7	0	1	8
No	18	12	3	33
Total	25	12	4	41

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 2.035

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.035 } = 0.1537

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.035 } = 0.1630

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1535, 0.1725)

Question 19: Does your community presently have a city nursery?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	7	3	1	11
No	29	13	4	46
Total	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.0005636

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.0005636 } = 0.9811

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.0005636 } = 1.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

If yes, what percent of public trees planted annually are from the city nursery?

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
0	2	0	0	2
1	1	1	1	3
2	1	0	0	1
10	2	0	0	2
20	1	1	0	2
35	0	1	0	1
Total	7	3	1	11

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 6 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 5.188

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 5 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.188 } = 0.3934

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.188 } = 0.4625

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4497, 0.4753)

Question 19A: Has your community ever had a city nursery in the past?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	6	2	1	9
No	17	6	3	26
Total	23	8	4	35

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.004557

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.004557 } = 0.9462

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.004557 } = 1.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9995, 1.0000)

Question 19B: Is your community planning to develop a city nursery in the future?

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	3	1	0	4
No	20	5	4	29
Total	23	6	4	33

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 0.1407

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1407 } = 0.7076

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1407 } = 0.8315

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8219, 0.8411)

Communities with Active Tree Programs

Frequencies

ATP (rows) by POPCAT7 (columns)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	33	18	30	48	30	16	5	180
No	333	44	40	27	6	0	0	450
UNKNOWN	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Total	369	64	70	76	36	16	5	636

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 3 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 211.6

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 2 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 211.6 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 211.6 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0001)

Question 20: Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	67	16	31	43	32	16	5	210
No	292	46	37	31	3	0	0	409
Total	359	62	68	74	35	16	5	619

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 128.3

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 128.3 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 128.3 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 20G: Overall, what is the municipal funding trend for your community forestry program for the last 5 years?

- Increased
- Decreased
- Remained the same with only adjustments for inflation

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Increased	22	9	3	34
Decreased	3	0	1	4
Remained the Same	6	7	0	13
N of Respondents	32	16	5	53

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Increased

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6434 } = 0.4469
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4341, 0.4597)

Decreased

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.08483 } = 0.7942
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7838, 0.8046)

Remained the Same

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.5640 } = 0.4205
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4078, 0.4332)

Question 21: Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	145	22	43	51	27	14	4	306
No	217	40	27	21	6	1	1	313
Total	362	62	70	72	33	15	5	619

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 47.21

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 47.21 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 47.21 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 22: In the last 3 years, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	28	13	25	40	21	14	5	146
No	335	48	45	34	13	2	0	477
Total	363	61	70	74	34	16	5	623

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 157.9

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 157.9 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 157.9 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 22A: If yes, please answer the following:

What grant program did you apply for?

- Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program
- U.S.D.A. Forest Service Technology Transfer Grant (Large-community survey only)
- National Tree Trust program (Large-community survey only)
- Other (Specify)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Urb. & Comm. For.	15	5	17	21	19	13	4	94
Other	1	1	0	2	5	0	2	11
N of Respondents	28	13	25	40	21	14	5	146

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program

Pr { Statistic .GE. 10.16 } = 0.0012
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0003, 0.0021)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.703 } = 0.0295
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0251, 0.0339)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Urb. & Comm. For.	19	13	4	36
USDA For. Serv.	1	0	1	2
Nat. Tree Trust	2	0	0	2
Other	3	0	1	4
N of Respondents	21	14	5	40

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1059 } = 0.7869
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7764, 0.7974)

U.S.D.A. Forest Service Technology Transfer Grant

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3039 } = 0.6279
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6154, 0.6404)

National Tree Trust program

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.714 } = 0.3684
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3560, 0.3808)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3033 } = 0.6312
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6188, 0.6436)

Question 22B: Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application (check all that apply)

- Municipal employee (Specify Title)
- IDNR District forester
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Regional Planning Council
- Regional Forestry Council
- Private consulting arborist or forester
- Other (Specify)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Mun. Employee	9	9	21	37	20	12	5	113
Dist. Forester	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	9
Coop. Extension	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
Reg. Planning C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reg. Forestry C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private consult.	8	3	7	7	1	0	0	26
Other	9	1	1	5	1	0	0	17
N of Respondents	28	13	25	40	21	14	5	146

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Municipal employee

Pr { Statistic .GE. 29.99 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

IDNR District forester

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.738 } = 0.1877
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1776, 0.1978)

Cooperative Extension Service

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.01646 } = 0.9207
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9137, 0.9277)

Regional Planning Council

Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.099 } = 0.0528
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0507, 0.0548)

Private consulting arborist or forester

Pr { Statistic .GE. 9.444 } = 0.0013
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0004, 0.0022)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 8.926 } = 0.0024
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0011, 0.0037)

Question 22C: Did you obtain a grant?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	13	7	18	22	16	12	3	91
No	14	6	7	18	3	2	2	52
Total	27	13	25	40	19	14	5	143

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 5.417

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.417 } = 0.0199

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.417 } = 0.0180

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0146, 0.0214)

Question 22D: If no, how do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Please check all that apply.)

- Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded
- Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application
- Organize better locally before submitting grant application
- Other (Specify)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Feedback	6	1	6	9	2	1	2	27
Prof. assist.	4	1	2	4	2	0	1	14
Organize better	4	1	3	3	2	0	0	13
Other	4	1	1	4	0	1	0	11
N of Respondents	14	6	7	18	3	2	2	52

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.563 } = 0.2144

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2038, 0.2250)

Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1165 } = 0.7376

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.7263, 0.7489)

Organize better locally before submitting grant application

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.2208 } = 0.6470

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6347, 0.6593)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.3223 } = 0.5823

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5696, 0.5950)

Question 23: Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	169	33	46	48	30	16	5	347
No	190	29	24	24	3	0	0	270
Total	359	62	70	72	33	16	5	617

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 40.86

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 40.86 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 40.86 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 23A: If yes, please check all that apply.

- Arbor Day tree planting ceremony
- Spring flowering tree festival or event
- Shade for a summer community festival or event
- Fall tree color festival or event
- Public Christmas tree decorations
- Other (Specify)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Arbor Day	26	8	27	34	28	16	4	143
Spring flowering	2	2	2	0	3	1	1	11
Shade for summer	114	16	13	11	3	1	0	158
Fall color	19	6	6	3	2	0	0	36
Christmas tree	65	13	23	35	16	9	3	164
Other	18	2	5	3	2	4	1	35
N of Respondents	169	33	46	48	30	16	5	347

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST

Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Arbor Day tree planting ceremony

Pr { Statistic .GE. 124.7 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Spring flowering tree festival or event

Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.104 } = 0.0212
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0175, 0.0249)

Shade for a summer community festival or event

Pr { Statistic .GE. 76.53 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Fall tree color festival or event

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.919 } = 0.1615
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1520, 0.1710)

Public Christmas tree decorations

Pr { Statistic .GE. 13.07 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.01428 } = 0.9037
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8961, 0.9113)

Question 24: Is your community a Tree City USA?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	16	7	16	27	28	16	5	115
No	344	54	53	46	8	0	0	505
Total	360	61	69	73	36	16	5	620

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 175.4

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 175.4 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 175.4 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 24A: If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Total
Yes	213	47	36	34	5	335
No	76	5	12	6	1	100
Total	289	52	48	40	6	435

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 4.340

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.340 } = 0.0372

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.340 } = 0.0370

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0321, 0.0419)

Question 25: Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees or tree program?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	127	28	39	42	20	14	4	274
No	231	33	30	34	13	2	0	343
Total	358	61	69	76	33	16	4	617

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 33.56

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 33.56 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 33.56 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 25A: If yes, please check all that apply.

- Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
- Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
- Poor survival of newly planted trees
- Loss of mature trees to construction/development
- Insect or disease problems
- Hazardous trees on public property (large communities only)
- Hazardous trees on private property (large communities only)
- Hazardous trees (small communities only)
- Trees growing into utility lines
- Insufficient tree worker staffing (large communities only)
- Other (Specify

(For comparison between the large- and small-community surveys, large-community responses of "Hazardous trees on public property" and "Hazardous trees on private property" are combined into "Hazardous trees," and large community responses of "Insufficient tree worker staffing" are combined with "Other".)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Lack cit. support	27	3	6	7	5	1	1	50
Lack off. support	31	2	4	6	3	0	2	48
Poor survival	23	3	6	0	2	2	1	37
Loss to construc.	17	8	11	13	8	5	2	64
Insect or disease	36	12	17	22	5	5	2	99
Hazardous trees	46	14	13	10	7	8	3	101
Utility lines	77	20	27	24	13	7	3	171
Other	30	6	9	11	12	10	3	81
N of Respondents	127	28	39	42	20	14	4	274

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.6829 } = 0.4014
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3888, 0.4140)

Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
Pr { Statistic .GE. 5.022 } = 0.0263
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0222, 0.0304)

Poor survival of newly planted trees
Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.015 } = 0.0445
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0392, 0.0498)

Loss of mature trees to construction/development
Pr { Statistic .GE. 14.28 } = 0.0001
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0004)

Insect or disease problems
Pr { Statistic .GE. 4.068 } = 0.0391
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0341, 0.0441)

Hazardous trees
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.03930 } = 0.8468
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8375, 0.8561)

Trees growing into utility lines
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.0002249 } = 0.9891
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.9864, 0.9918)

Other
Pr { Statistic .GE. 12.36 } = 0.0006
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0012)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Hazard trees on public prop.	5	6	1	12
Hazard trees on private prop.	5	3	3	11
N of Respondents	20	14	4	38

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Hazardous trees on public property

Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4909 } = 0.5451
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.5323, 0.5579)

Hazardous trees on private property

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.160 } = 0.3168
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.3048, 0.3288)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Insufficient staffing	9	10	3	22
Other	4	1	0	5
N of Respondents	20	14	4	38

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Insufficient tree worker staffing

Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.719 } = 0.1214
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1130, 0.1298)

Other

Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.819 } = 0.2702
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2588, 0.2816)

Question 26: Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	194	48	51	58	24	12	5	392
No	137	13	15	14	10	4	0	193
Total	331	61	66	72	34	16	5	585

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 21.44

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 21.44 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 21.44 } = 0.0000
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 26A: If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community?
 (Check all that apply.)

- Periodic free access to a trained community forester
- Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size
- Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces
- Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk
- Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees
- Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government
- Other (Specify)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Forester	98	28	27	34	7	1	1	196
Ordinance	80	24	16	19	3	0	0	142
Inventory	100	26	21	27	8	7	2	191
Hazard trees	85	23	17	18	3	1	2	149
Workshops	78	35	28	39	16	4	4	204
Grant applic.	142	40	29	35	14	4	2	266
Other	5	6	6	5	3	3	0	28
N of Respondents	194	48	51	58	24	12	5	392

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Periodic free access to a trained community forester
Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.599 } = 0.2138
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2032, 0.2244)

Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size
Pr { Statistic .GE. 11.10 } = 0.0008
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0001, 0.0015)

Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces
Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.806 } = 0.1790
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1691, 0.1889)

Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk
Pr { Statistic .GE. 10.88 } = 0.0010
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0002, 0.0018)

Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees
Pr { Statistic .GE. 15.74 } = 0.0000
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government
Pr { Statistic .GE. 10.91 } = 0.0009
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0001, 0.0017)

Other
Pr { Statistic .GE. 10.55 } = 0.0008
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0001, 0.0015)

Question 27: Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county that promote tree planting and care

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	77	21	28	26	10	4	4	170
No	254	35	37	45	21	9	1	402
Total	331	56	65	71	31	13	5	572

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 13.71

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 13.71 } = 0.0002

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 13.71 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 28: Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens' advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state? (small communities only)

(For comparison between the small- and large-community surveys, large community responses to their two-part version of this question were used to infer how they would have responded to the question as phrased on the small-community survey.)

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	100	34	33	43	20	9	3	242
No	201	18	25	22	4	3	0	273
Total	301	52	58	65	24	12	3	515

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 57.33

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 57.33 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 57.33 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 28A: Does a representative of your community presently serve on a citizen's advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state? (large communities only)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	6	5	1	12
No	29	10	3	42
Total	35	15	4	54

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :
The Observed Statistic = 1.269

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)
Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.269 } = 0.2599

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :
Pr { Statistic .GE. 1.269 } = 0.2789
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.2673, 0.2905)

Question 28B: If no, would you or someone else from your community be willing to serve as a representative on a citizens' advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state? (large communities only)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	13	4	2	19
No	4	3	0	7
Total	17	7	2	26

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :
The Observed Statistic = 0.09646

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.09646 } = 0.7561

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :
Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.09646 } = 0.8551
99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8460, 0.8642)

Question 29: Would you or someone else from your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?

	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Yes	166	49	51	70	33	15	5	389
No	147	10	10	4	1	0	0	172
Total	313	59	61	74	34	15	5	561

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 2 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 91.99

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 1 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 91.99 } = 0.0000

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 91.99 } = 0.0000

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0000, 0.0005)

Question 29A: If yes, what topics would you like to see covered? (Check all that apply.)

- Updating of municipal tree ordinances
- Development of tree preservation ordinances
- Development of landscaping ordinances
- Development of contract bid specifications
- Development of a tree risk management program
- Planting and care of trees in urban settings
- Working with community volunteers
- Other (Specify)

(This question was only asked in the large-community survey.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
Updating ordinances	20	8	4	32
Preservation ordinances	18	10	2	30
Landscaping ordinances	16	4	3	23
Bid specifications	12	3	4	19
Risk management	14	9	4	27
Planting and care	18	6	3	27
Volunteers	9	5	4	18
Other	2	1	0	3
N of Respondents	33	15	5	53

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST - Monte Carlo estimates of p-values :

Updating of municipal tree ordinances
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02878 } = 0.9001
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8924, 0.9078)

Development of tree preservation ordinances
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.02803 } = 0.8664
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8576, 0.8752)

Development of landscaping ordinances
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.4485 } = 0.4910
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.4781, 0.5039)

Development of contract bid specifications
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.1516 } = 0.7078
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6961, 0.7195)

Development of a tree risk management program
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.895 } = 0.1126
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1045, 0.1207)

Planting and care of trees in urban settings
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.2480 } = 0.6881
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.6762, 0.7000)

Working with community volunteers
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 2.771 } = 0.0966
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.0890, 0.1042)

Other
 Pr { Statistic .GE. 0.07253 } = 0.8917
 99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.8837, 0.8997)

Question 30: Title/relationship of respondent to community tree program.

- City Forester
- Forestry Superintendent
- Parks Superintendent
- Public Works Official
- Streets Superintendent
- Other

(Responses were written in and have been sorted into the categories above. Only responses for the large-community survey are tabulated here.)

	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Total
City Forester	14	9	3	26
Forestry Superintendent	5	3	1	9
Parks Superintendent	4	1	1	6
Public Works Official	9	0	0	9
Streets Superintendent	2	0	0	2
Other	2	3	0	5
N of Respondents	36	16	5	57

KRUSKAL-WALLIS TEST [That the 6 rows are identically distributed]

Statistic based on the observed data :

The Observed Statistic = 7.897

Asymptotic p-value: (based on Chi-square distribution with 5 df)

Pr { Statistic .GE. 7.897 } = 0.1620

Monte Carlo estimate of p-value :

Pr { Statistic .GE. 7.897 } = 0.1443

99.00% Confidence Interval = (0.1352, 0.1534)