

Results for all Questions

Layout

This document follows the layout of the questionnaire and displays all analyses carried out on the raw data.

National Currency

Where budget amounts are indicated, these are in the national currency of Sweden, the Krona (SEK). At the time of the closing date of the questionnaire the exchange rate for British Sterling was 1£ = 13.97SEK (SEB, 2006).

Overall Response

Number of returned questionnaires

Out of the 107 questionnaires sent off, 62 (57.94 percent) were returned either by air mail or by e-mail. Out of all the respondents, one had completed the entire questionnaire.

Table 1.1 - Percentage replying cities per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Total number of cities in class</i>	<i>Number of replying cities</i>	<i>Percentage replying cities</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	34	20	58.82
Between 15 001 and 20 000	19	8	42.11
Between 20 001 and 50 000	35	18	51.43
Between 50 001 and 100 000	14	11	78.57
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	2	100
More than 150 000	3	3	100
Total	107	62	57.94

All cities in the two largest population classes responded (table 1.1). The percentage of replies was smallest in the class *Between 15 001 and 20 000*.

Table 1.2 - Distribution of urban area population of responding local authorities (Census figures from SCB, 2005).

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of Cities</i>	<i>Mean of Population</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Standard Error of Mean</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	20	12 945	258 904	310.54
Between 15 001 and 20 000	8	17 277	138 214	489.32
Between 20 001 and 50 000	18	29 009	522 160	2120.92
Between 50 001 and 100 000	11	68 369	752 057	4765.01
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	113 292	226 584	10 744.23
More than 150 000	3	652 188	1 956 565	288 963.51
Total	62	62 169	3 854 484	

The total population of the local authorities that returned the questionnaires constitutes 42.77 percent of the total population of Sweden (table 1.2; SCB, 2005).

Table 1.3 – Location in Sweden of replying local authorities, per population class

<i>City Size Class</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>Midlands</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	1	8	7	2	2
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	3	-	3	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	4	6	2	3	3
Between 50 001 and 100 000	0	7	1	1	2
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	-	-	-
More than 150 000	-	1	-	1	1
Total	5	27	10	10	10

The largest number of replying local authorities was situated in the east of Sweden (table 1.3). The most highly populated local authorities are situated in the east, west and south (Sweden Statistics, 2006).

Table1.4 - Number of questions answered by the respondents.

<i>Sections of Questionnaire</i>	<i>Total Number of Questions in Section</i>	<i>Mean Number of Questions Answered</i>	<i>Mode of Number of Questions Answered</i>
Information about the person responsible for the urban tree resource	9	7.53	9
Budgets and Resources	12	8.91	12
Inventories and Strategies	8	4.00	6
Planning and Maintenance	8	6.23	8
Integrated Management	1	n/a	1
Additional Information, if any	1	n/a	0
Total	38		

The section ‘Integrated Management’ was completed by 80.65 percent of the respondents, and the section ‘Additional Comments’ was completed by 22.58 percent of the respondents (table1.4).

The least number of replies were to the section ‘Inventories and Strategies’, while most respondents had answered all questions in the sections ‘Information about the person responsible for the urban tree resource’ and ‘Budgets and Resources’ (table 1.4).

Section-wise results

Section A: Information about the Respondents

Job title

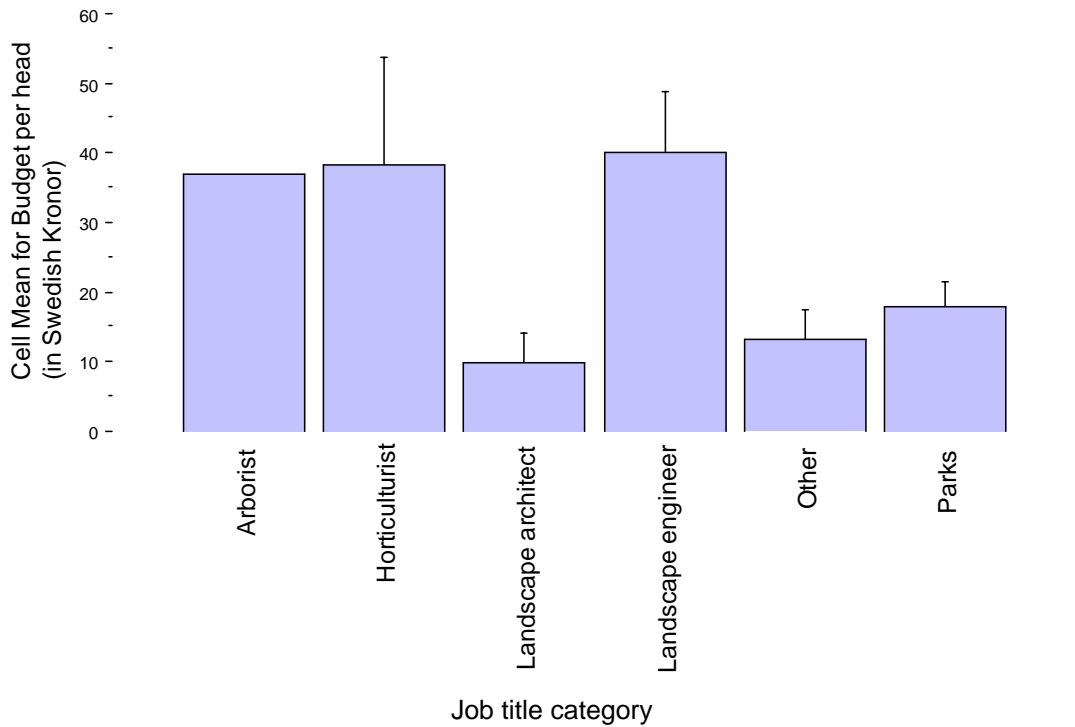
The job titles indicated were divided into categories. 14 of the respondents had the title of City Head Gardeners, which is the person responsible for the overall green scape management of the city. Titles in the category ‘Other’ included Section leader, Team leader and Assistant Section leader.

Table 1.5 - Number of replies stating the job title category.

<i>Job title category</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Percentage of total replies to this question</i>
Arborist	2	3.92
Horticulturist	14	27.45
Landscape Architect	6	11.76
Landscape Engineer	11	21.57
Parks management	17	33.33
Other	9	13.73
Total	51	

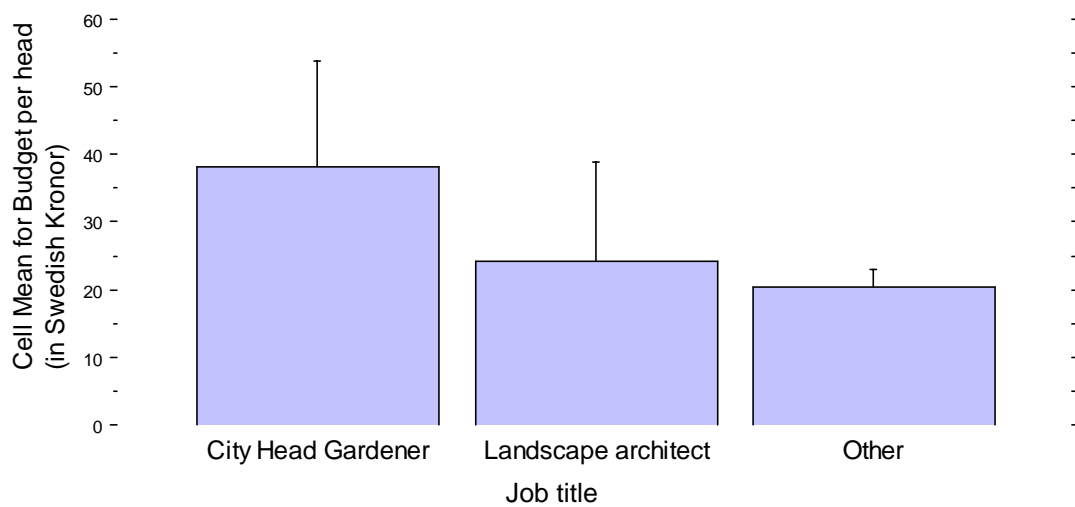
The most frequently stated job title was within the category ‘Parks management’ (table 1.5). Only two local authorities indicated ‘Arborist’ as the job title category.

Fig. 1.1 - Budget per head of population in relation to each job title category (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably in relation to job title category (fig. 1.1).

Fig.1.2 - Budget per head of population in relation to job titles (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to the job titles City Head Gardener, Landscape architect and other job titles indicated (fig. 1.2).

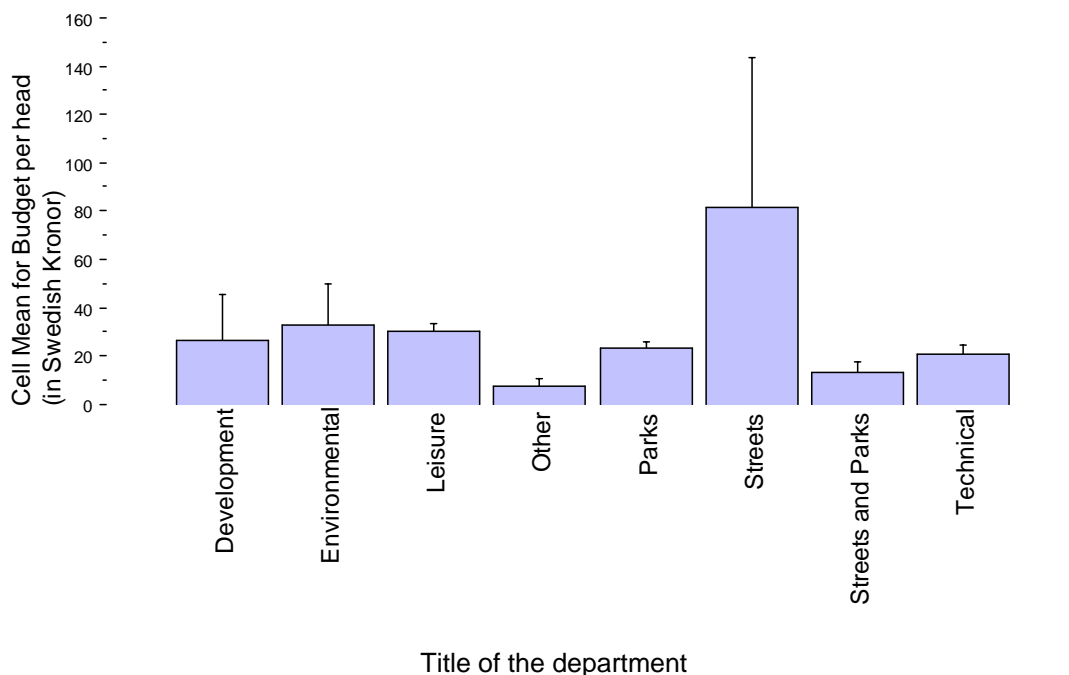
Title of relevant department

Table 1.6 - Number of replies per population class stating the title of the department.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Parks</i>	<i>Streets and Parks</i>	<i>Development/ Environment</i>	<i>Leisure</i>	<i>Technical</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	4	2	1	5
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	1	2	1	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	5	3	2	1	7
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	3	3	-	1
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	1	2	-	-	-
Total	15	13	9	3	15

A majority of the respondents (54.55 percent) worked in either a Parks or a Technical Department (table 1.6).

Fig. 1.3 - Budget per head of population in relation to each department (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to department (fig. 1.3).

Responsibilities for local authority trees**Table 1.7 - Number of replies per population class stating responsibility for street trees, park trees and urban woodlands.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Only street trees</i>	<i>Only park trees</i>	<i>Street and park trees</i>	<i>Street/park trees plus woodlands</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	-	3	15	12
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	-	6	6
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	2	10	13
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	2	8	4
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	2	1
More than 150 000	1	-	3	2
Total	1	7	44	38

Out of the 52 that responded to this question, 38 (73.08 percent) were responsible for street, park and woodland trees (table 1.7). 13.46 percent were only responsible for park trees and 1.92 percent (one respondent) was responsible for only the street trees in public domain.

Number of years spent in a tree related managerial post**Table 1.8 - Number of replies per population class stating the number of years spent in a tree-related managerial post within the local authority.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	18	21.43	2.79	1	38
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	15.62	2.31	6	23
Between 20 001 and 50 000	17	12.94	2.51	1	30
Between 50 001 and 100 000	10	9.30	2.86	1	30
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	17	1	16	18
More than 150 000	3	20.34	2.60	16	25
Total	56	15.8	1.42	1	38

The mean number of years was 15.8, with a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 38 years (table 1.8).

Highest Qualification

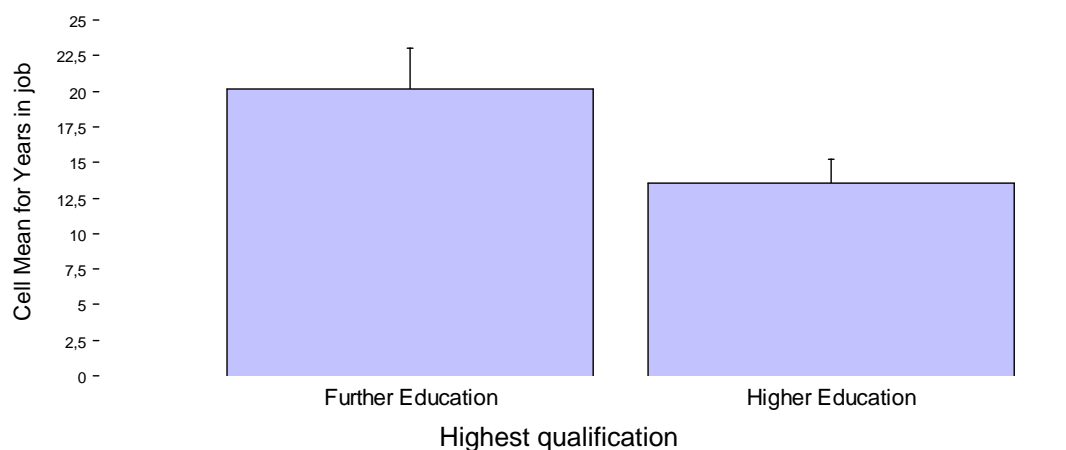
The qualifications given by the respondents were categorised according to level. Higher education includes university studies, and Further education post-compulsory education at college-level. Secondary education includes compulsory education only.

Table 1.9 - Number of replies per population class stating the highest academic qualification.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Higher Education</i>	<i>Further Education</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	8	7	1
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	2	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	16	1	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	9	2	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	1	-
More than 150 000	2	1	-
Total	39	14	1
Percentage of total replies	72.20	25.90	1.90

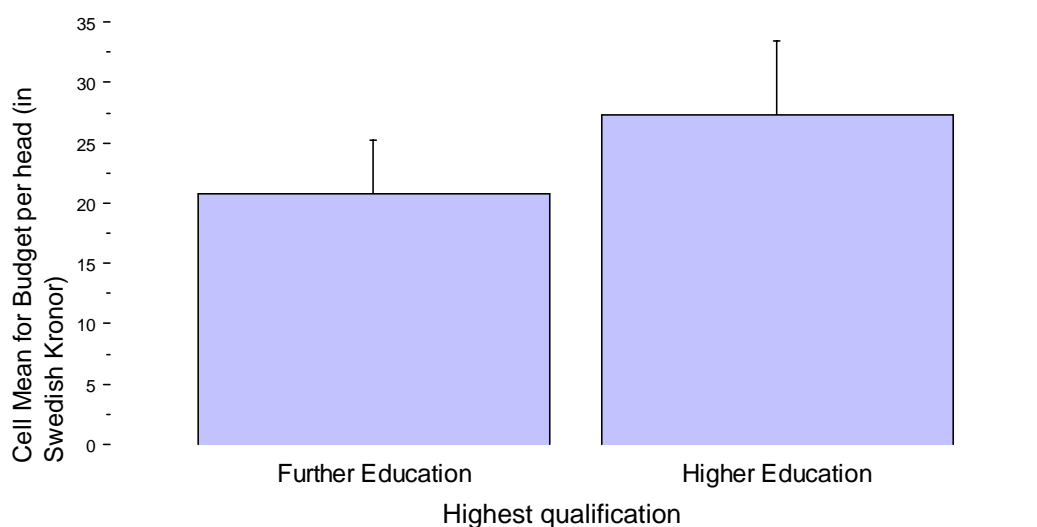
72.2 percent of the respondents had a university degree as their highest qualification (fig. 1.9).

Fig. 1.4 - Mean number of years spent in a tree-related managerial job in relation to each category of highest qualification (\pm Standard Error).



The persons indicating Further education as their highest academic qualification had on average spent more years in a tree-related managerial job within the local authority (fig. 1.4).

Fig. 1.5 - Budget per head of population in relation to each category of highest qualification (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of qualification varied according to the level of highest academic qualification (fig. 1.5).

Background of the person responsible for the tree resource

Table 1.10 - Number of replies per population class stating background.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Arboriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Horticulture/ Parks/ Landscape</i>	<i>Landscape Architecture</i>	<i>Other Non Green</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	1	-	13	1	2
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	-	6	-	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	1	16	8	1
Between 50 001 and 100 000	3	-	8	4	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	2	-	-
More than 150 000	2	-	1	-	-
Percentage of total replies	6	1	46	13	3
Percentage of total replies	8.70	1.50	66.70	18.80	4.30

66.70 percent of the respondents indicated Horticulture, Parks or Landscape as their background (Table 1.10). Only 8.70 percent (twelve respondents) indicated Arboriculture as their background.

Arboricultural short-courses attended

Table 1.11 - Number of replies per population class stating having attended one or more arboricultural short-courses.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	12	3
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	7	4
Between 50 001 and 100 000	5	1
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	1
More than 150 000	3	-
Total	30	11
Percentage of total replies	73.17	26.83

73.17 percent of the respondents had attended arboricultural short-courses (table 1.11).

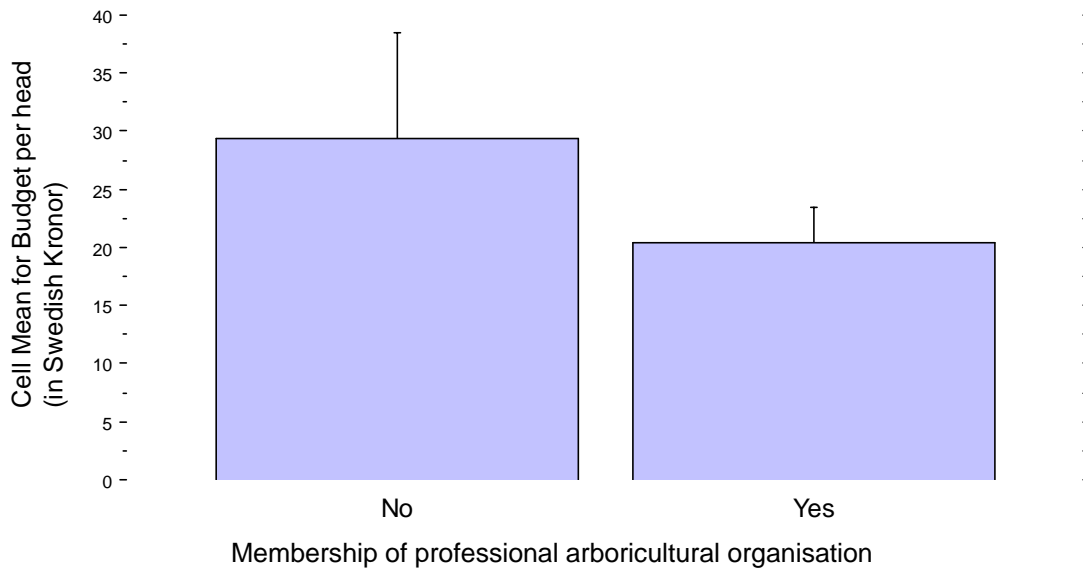
Memberships and Journals

Table 1.12 - Number of replies per population class stating membership of professional organisations and readership of arboricultural journals.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Arboricultural Membership</i>	<i>Other Green</i>	<i>Arboricultural Journals</i>	<i>Other Green Journals</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	4	3	10
Between 15 001 and 20 000	0	4	0	4
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	12	6	8
Between 50 001 and 100 000	5	2	4	7
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	2	1	2
More than 150 000	3	1	3	2
Total	20	25	17	33
Total replies to this question	45	45	50	50
Percentage of total replies	44.44	55.56	34.00	66.00

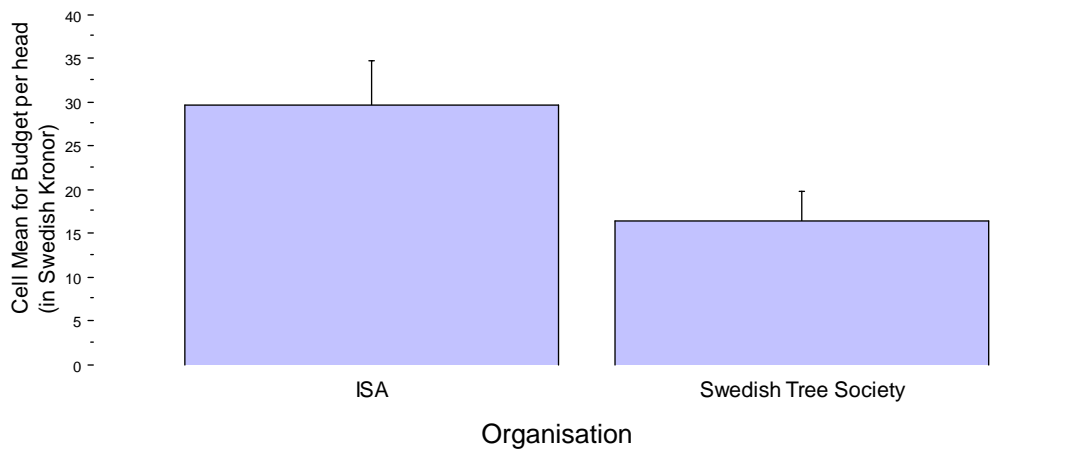
44.44 percent of the respondents were members of a professional arboricultural organisation (table 1.12). 34 percent of the respondents read arboricultural journals and 66 percent read other journals related to green issues.

Fig. 1.6 - Budget per head of population in relation memberships of a professional arboricultural organisation (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to respondents being or not being a member of a professional arboricultural organisation (fig. 1.6).

Fig. 1.7 - Budget per head of population in relation to the two professional arboricultural associations named by the respondents (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the professional arboricultural organisation (fig. 1.7).

Section B: Budgets and Resources

Total tree budget

Table 1.13. Total budget for tree-related work for 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	16	198 748	37 738	50 000	495 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	1 159 167	466 959	500 000	3 480 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	16	471 250	74 839	100 000	1 295 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	2 159 286	747 211	300 000	5 415 000
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	2 605 074	1 105 074	1 500 000	3 710 148
More than 150 000	2	7 575 000	1 575 000	6 000 000	9 150 000
Total	49	1 084 696	256 420	50 000	9 150 000

The minimum budget was 50 000SEK and the maximum more than 9 million SEK (table 1.13)

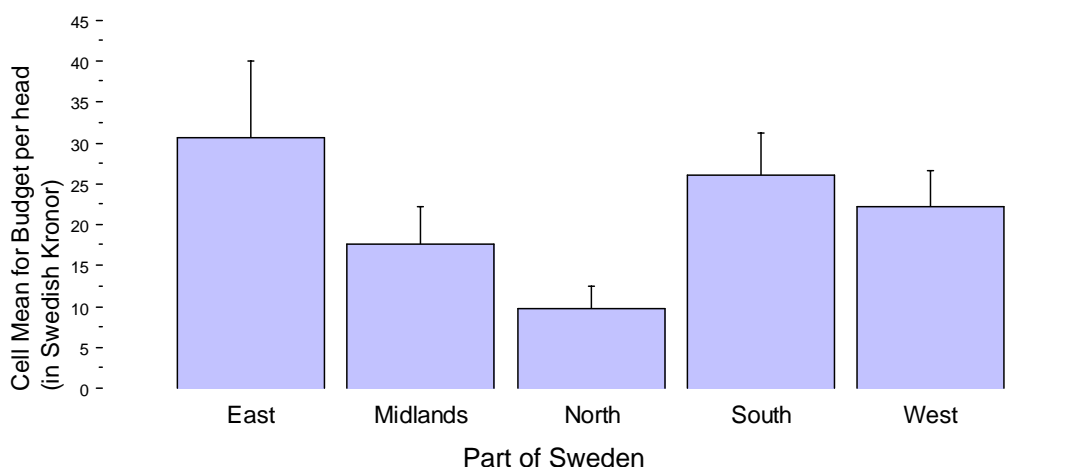
Budget per head of population

Table 1.14 - Budget per head of population in 2004, per population class (Census figures from SCB, 2005).

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	16	15.15	2.91	3.33	35.18
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	68.89	27.22	26.91	204.01
Between 20 001 and 50 000	16	16.91	2.38	4.02	32.67
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	31.05	12.32	3.69	95.87
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	22.27	7.64	14.63	29.91
More than 150 000	2	24.46	12.36	12.10	36.82
Total	49	25.25	4.46	3.33	204.01

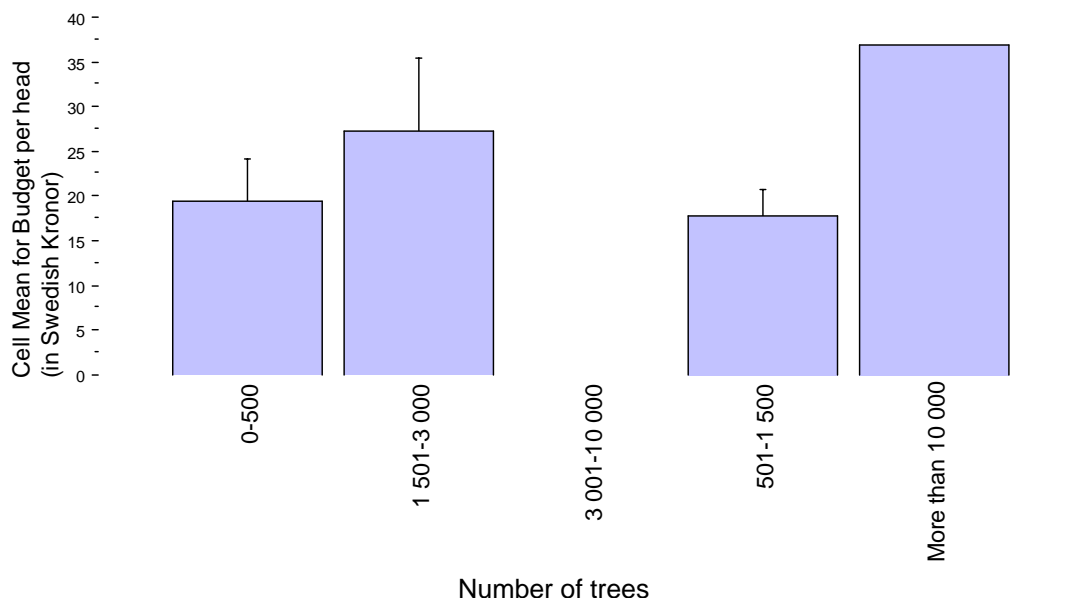
The mean budget per head was 25.25SEK, with a minimum amount of 3.33SEK and a maximum amount of 204.01SEK (table 1.14).

Fig. 1.8 – Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to the location of the local authority (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably between the locations of the local authorities (fig. 1.8).

Fig. 1.9 - Budget per head of population in relation to the number of street trees in local authority ownership (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the number of street trees (fig. 1.9).

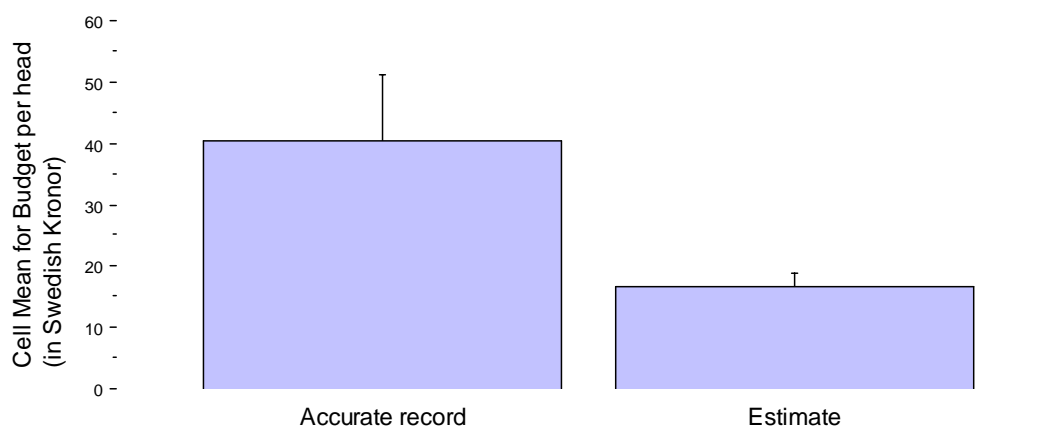
Accurate records for tree budget

Table 1.15 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimates for the total budget for tree-related work for 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	13	18.75
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	3	50.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	6	9	40.00
Between 50 001 and 100 000	2	5	28.57
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	-	100.00
More than 150 000	1	2	33.33
Total	17	31	35.42
Percentage of total replies	35.42	64.58	

Only 35.42 percent of the respondents could give an accurate record of the total budget for tree-related work in 2004 (table 1.15).

Fig. 1.10 - Budget per head of population in relation to indication of accurate record or estimate for the total annual tree budget of 2004 (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to whether or not an accurate account was given for the total annual tree budget in 2004 (fig. 1.10).

Table 1.16 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and indication of accurate records or estimate for the total annual tree budget of 2004.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
10 000 – 50 000	12	25	13.88	23.13
More than 50 001	6	5	4.13	6.88
			Total	48
			x² P-value	0.18

There was no significant association between population size and having or not having accurate records for the tree budget (table 1.16)

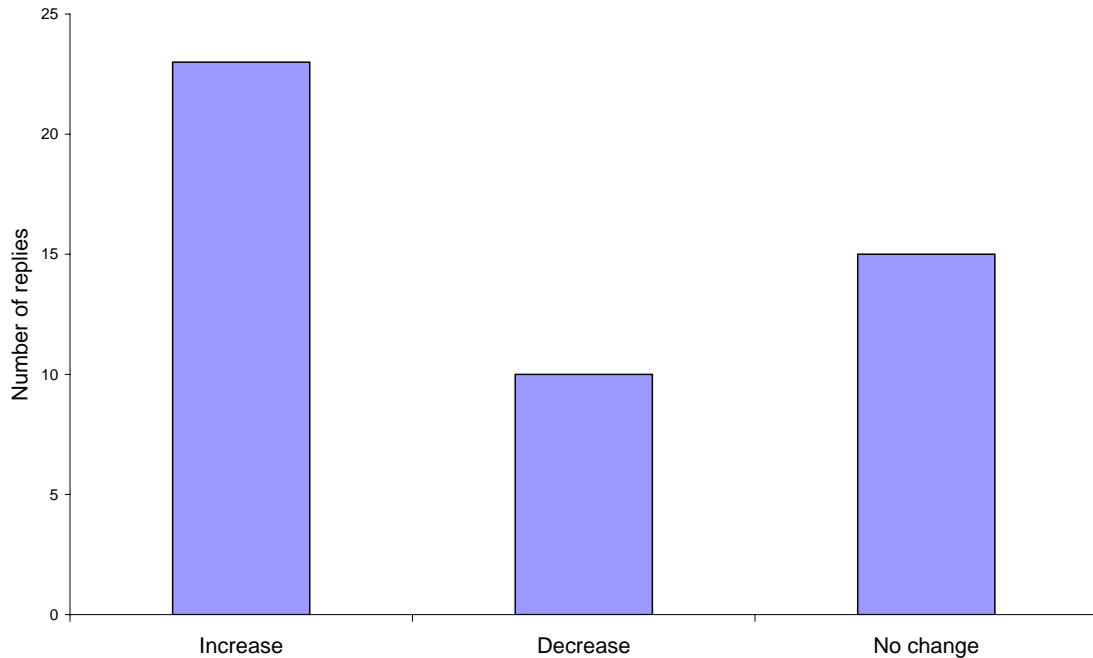
Table 1.17 – Test for independence between budget per head of population and indication of accurate records or estimate for the total annual tree budget of 2004.

Budget per head	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
0-10	3	14	6.38	10.63
11-20	2	7	3.38	5.63
21-40	9	7	6.00	10.00
More than 40	4	2	2.25	3.75
			Total	48
			x² P-value	0.04

There was a significant association between budget per head of population and having or not having accurate records for the tree budget (table 1.17). The larger the budget per head of population, the more likely it is that local authorities will have accurate records.

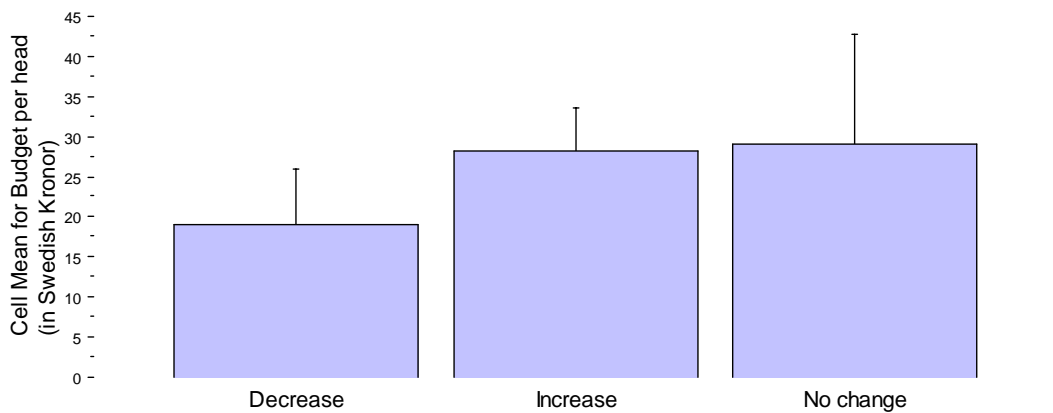
Percentage increase, decrease or no change in the total annual tree budget

Fig. 1.11 - Number of replies stating increase, decrease or no change in total annual budget for tree-related work over the past five years (n=49).



The most frequently stated change in budget over the past five years was increase (fig. 1.11).

Fig. 1.12 - Budget per head of population in relation to replies stating decrease, increase and no change in total annual budget over the past five years (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the respondents that stating decrease, increase or no change in the total annual tree budget over the past five years (fig. 1.12).

Table 1.18 - Number of replies per population class stating the percentage increase of the total annual budget over the past five years.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>1-10%</i>	<i>11-20%</i>	<i>21-50%</i>	<i>51-80%</i>	<i>81-100%</i>	<i>100+ %</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	-	1	-	-	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	1	1	1	-	-	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	-	-	-	2	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	2	-	-	1	1
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	2	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	0	0	2	1	-	-
Total replies	8	5	4	1	3	1
Percentage of total replies	36.36	22.73	18.18	4.55	13.63	4.55

22.73 percent of the respondents stated an increase of 51 percent or more in the total annual budget over the past five years (table 1.18). One respondent indicated an increase of more than hundred percent.

Table 1.19 - Number of replies per population class stating the percentage decrease in the total annual budget or no change.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>1-10</i>	<i>11-20</i>	<i>21-30</i>	<i>No Change</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	2	0	0	7
Between 15 001 and 20 000		0	1	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	2	1	0	5
Between 50 001 and 100 000	0	0	0	1
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	0	0	0
More than 150 000	0	0	0	0
Total replies	4	1	1	15

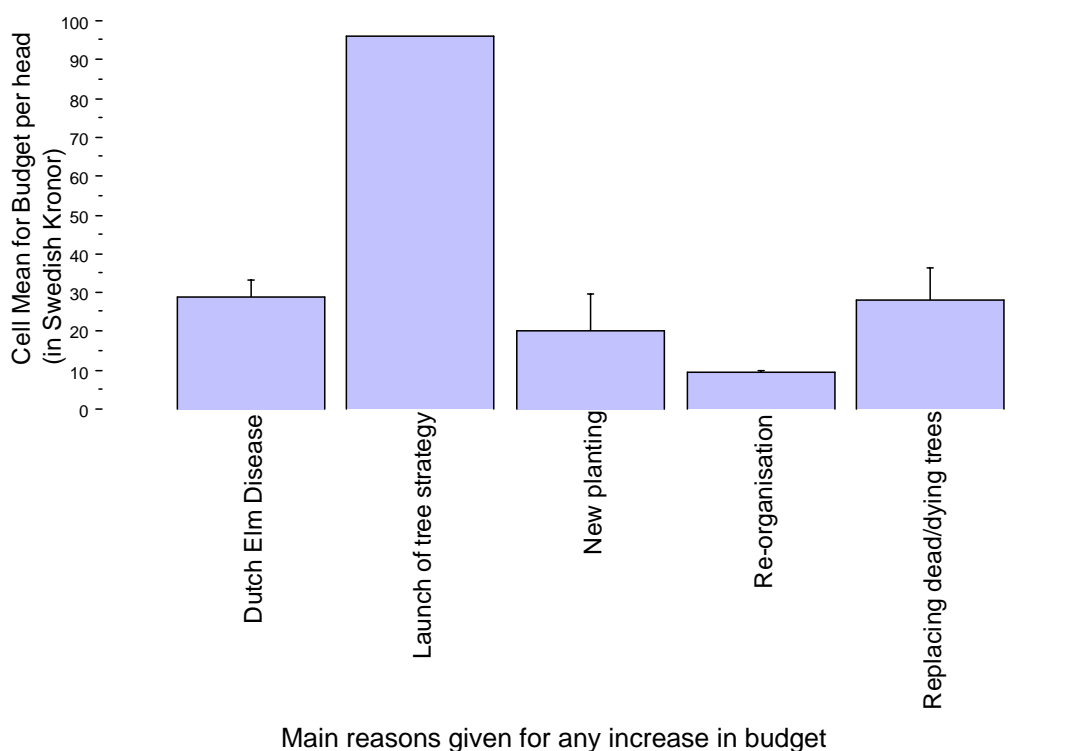
34.88 percent of all replies to the question of increase, decrease or no change in total annual tree budget, stated no change (table 1.19). Of the respondents that indicated a decrease, 16.67 percent stated a decrease of more than 21 percent.

Reason for increase in budget**Table 1.20 - Main reason given for any increase in the total annual budget for all tree-related work over the past five years.**

<i>Reason for increase</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Percentage of total replies to this question</i>
New planting	6	31.58
Replacing dead/dying trees	6	31.58
Dutch Elm Disease	4	21.05
Re-organisation	2	10.53
Launch of tree strategy	1	5.26
Total	19	

‘New planting’ and ‘Replacing dead/dying trees’ were the main reasons for any increase in the total annual budget given by the most number of respondents (table 1.20). 5.26 percent indicated the launch of a politically supported tree strategy document as the main reason for any increase.

Fig. 1.13 - Budget per head of population in relation to the main reason given for any increase in the total annual budget for all tree-related work over the past five years (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the main reason given for any increase in the total annual budget over the past five years (fig. 1.13).

Reason for decrease in budget

Table 1.21 - Main reason given for any decrease in the total annual budget for all tree-related work over the past five years.

<i>Reason for decrease</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Percentage of total replies to this question</i>
General local authority savings	6	100
Total	6	

All of the respondents indicating the main reason for the decrease in their total annual budget gave the same reason: general savings within the local authority (table 1.21).

Explanation of how the size of the LAs’ total annual tree work budget for 2004 was determined

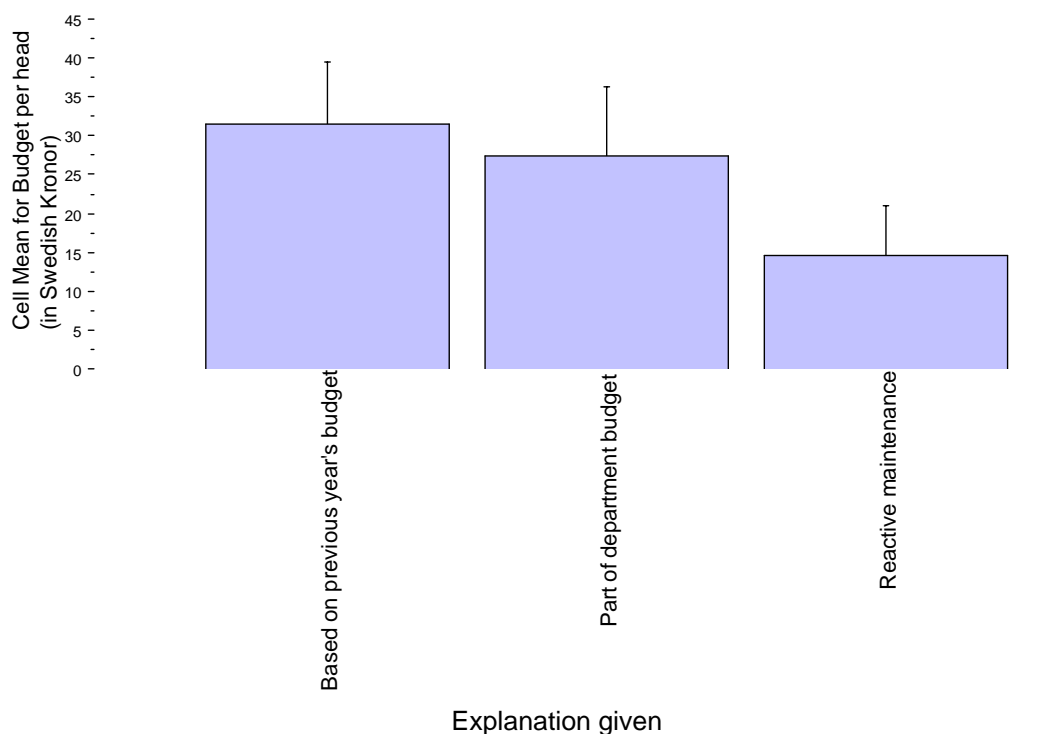
Explanations given in the questionnaire were divided into three broad categories.

Table 1.22 - Number of replies giving a brief explanation of how the size of the total annual tree work budget for 2004 was determined.

<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Percentage of total replies to this question</i>
Based on previous year’s budget	10	26.32
No specific tree budget/part of department budget	25	65.79
Receives money when needed for reactive maintenance	3	7.89
Total	38	

65.79 percent of the respondents gave the explanation that there is no specific tree budget, that the tree budget is part of a department budget that has to cover many other areas as well as trees (table 1.22).

Fig. 1.14 - Budget per head of population in relation to the explanation of how the size of the total annual tree work budgets for 2004 was determined (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the explanation given as to how the total annual budget was determined (fig. 1.14).

Total spending for street tree work**Table 1.23 - Total spending for street tree work in 2004, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	9	65 320	23 842.74	15 000	245 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	274 000	72 750.73	146 000	400 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	11	127 273	29 793.62	50 000	33 400
Between 50 001 and 100 000	6	532 046	165 259.93	100 000	1 200 000
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	450 000	n/a	n/a	n/a
More than 150 000	3	3 883 333	2 060 811.0	1 650 000	8 000 000
Total	34	540 475	239 261,13	15 000	8 000 000

The mean spending was 540 475SEK, with a minimum amount of 15 000SEK and a maximum amount of 8 000 000SEK (table 1.23).

Total spending for park tree work**Table 1.24 - Total spending for park tree work in 2004, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	9	94 328	37 212	10 000	305 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	271 250	115 765	15 000	570 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	10	185 700	62 094	20 000	700 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	5	725 653	565 335	25 000	2 981 245
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	1 050 000	n/a	n/a	n/a
More than 150 000	2	900 000	150 000	750 000	1 050 000
Total	31	331 265	102 219	10 000	2 981 245

The mean spending was 331 256SEK, with a minimum amount of 10 000SEK and a maximum amount of almost 3 000 000SEK (table 1.24).

Amount spent on purchase of trees

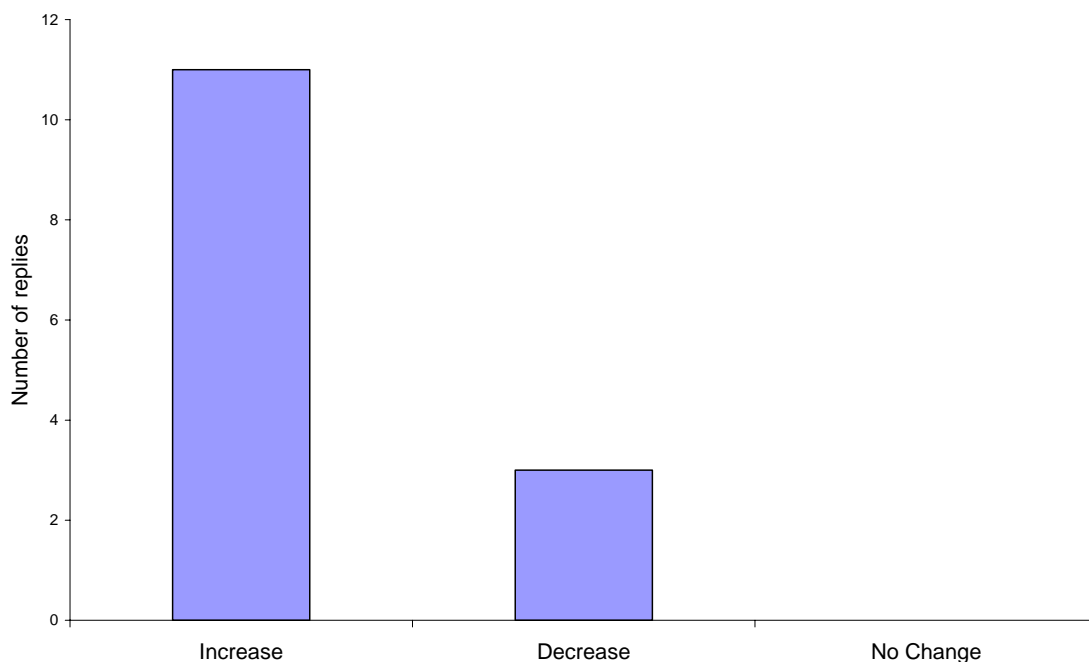
Table 1.25 - Amount spent on purchase of trees in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	11	31 789	12 859	0	150 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	5	127 000	51 225	20 000	300 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	10	118 080	32 453	9 800	350 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	369 805	246 290	75 000	1 104 220
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	100 000	n/a	100 000	100 000
More than 150 000	2	2 000 000	0	2 000 000	2 000 000
Total	33	234 689	86 296	0	2 000 000

The mean amount spent was 234 689SEK, with a minimum amount of 0SEK and a maximum amount of 2 000 000SEK (table 1.25).

Percentage increase, decrease or no change in the amount spent on purchase

Fig. 1.15 - Increase, decrease or no change in amount spent on purchase of trees from the previous year (2003) (n=16).



A majority of the respondents stated an increase in the amount spent on purchase of trees in 2004 from the previous year (fig. 1.15).

Table 1.26 - Mean percentage increase and decrease and the number of replies stating no change in amount spent on purchase of trees in 2004 from the previous year (2003), per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean Percentage Increase</i>	<i>Mean percentage Decrease</i>	<i>Number of replies indicating no change</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	100	40	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	30	50	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	40	-	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-
More than 150 000	200	-	-
Total replies	11	3	0

Local authorities in the population classes *Between 10 000 and 15 000* and *More than 150 000* indicated a mean increase of 100 percent or more in the amount spent on purchase of trees (table 1.26). Local authorities in the class *Between 15 001 and 20 000* showed the least mean increase and the greatest mean decrease.

Amount spent on planting trees

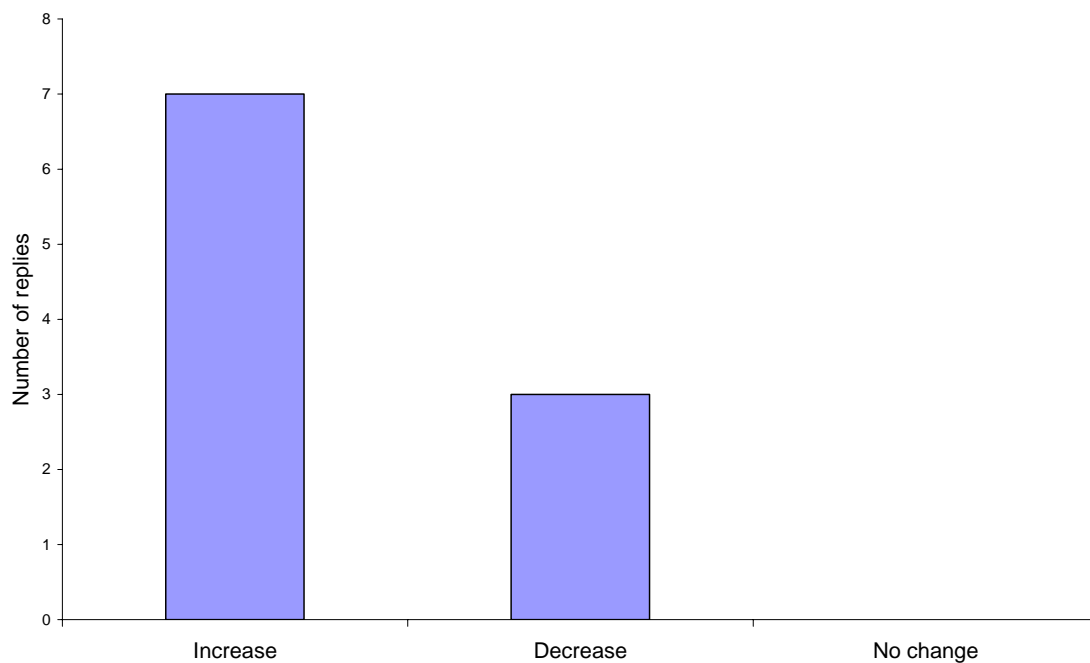
Table 1.27 - Amount spent on planting in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	7	39 786	19 408	1 000	138 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	107 500	39 025	10 000	200 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	107 875	42 798	10 000	350 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	312 256	156 717	75 000	774 025
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	40 000	n/a	40 000	40 000
More than 150 000	2	3 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000
Total	26	340 789	166 197	1 000	4 000 000

The mean amount was 340 789SEK, with a minimum amount of 1 000SEK and a maximum amount of 4 000 000SEK (table 1.27).

Percentage increase, decrease or no change in the amount spent on planting

Fig. 1.16 - Increase, decrease or no change in amount spent on planting trees from the previous year (2003) (n=10).



A majority of the respondents stated an increase in the amount spent on planting trees in 2004 from the previous year (fig. 1.16).

Table 1.28 - Mean percentage increase and decrease and the number of replies stating no change in amount spent on planting of trees in 2004 from the previous year, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean Percentage Increase</i>	<i>Mean percentage Decrease</i>	<i>Number of replies indicating No change</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	100	27.5	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	65	-	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	40	-	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-
More than 150 000	200	-	-
Total replies	7	2	0

Local authorities in the population classes *Between 10 000 and 15 000* and *More than 150 000* stated a mean increase of 100 percent or more in the amount spent on planting (table 1.28).

Amount spent on maintenance

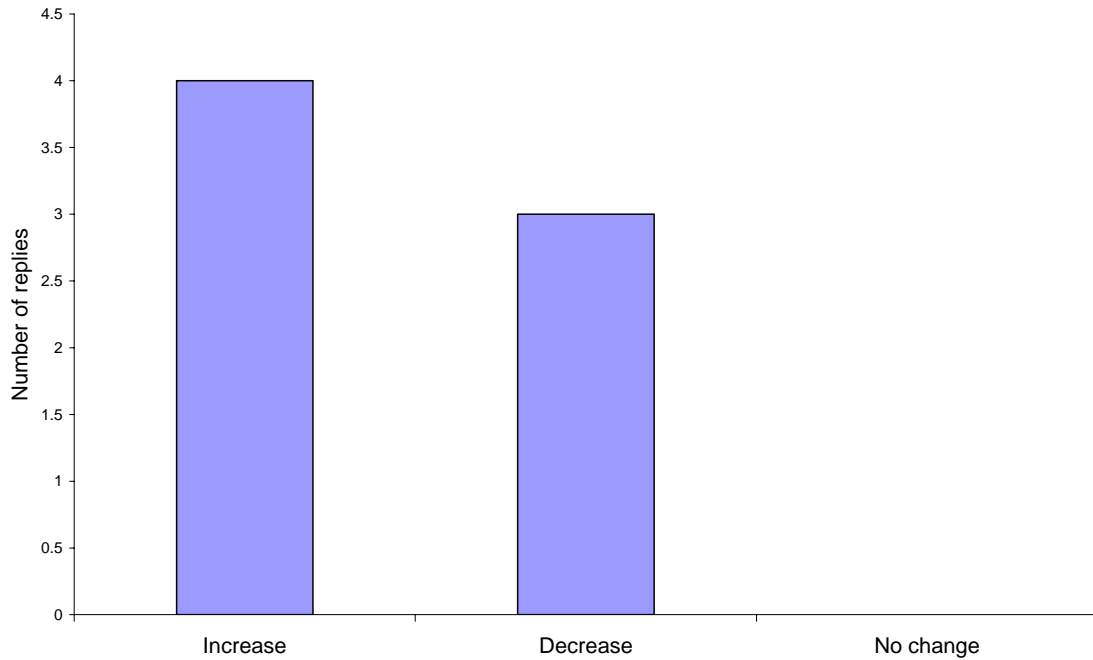
Table 1.29 - Amount spent on maintenance of trees in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	9	68 222	17 282	1 000	161 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	78 750	37 438	10 000	175 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	4	147 500	95 252	20 000	430 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	542 000	375 171	75 000	1 663 000
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	700 000	n/a	700 000	700 000
More than 150 000	2	2 245 000	5 000	2 240 000	2 250 000
Total	24	369 875	137 602	1 000	2 250 000

The mean amount spent was 369 875SEK, with a minimum amount of 1 000SEK and a maximum amount of 2 250 000SEK (table 1.29).

Percentage increase, decrease or no change in the amount spent on maintenance

Fig. 1.17 - Increase, decrease or no change in amount spent on maintenance of trees from the previous year (2003) (n=7).



A majority of the respondents stated an increase in the amount spent on maintenance of trees in 2004 from the previous year (fig. 1.17).

Table 1.30 - Mean percentage increase and decrease and the number of replies stating no change in amount spent on maintenance of trees in 2004 from the previous year, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean Percentage Increase</i>	<i>Mean percentage Decrease</i>	<i>Number of replies indicating No change</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	6	15	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	10	20	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	5	-	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-
More than 150 000	-	43	-
Total replies	4	3	0

Local authorities in the population class *More than 150 000* experienced a mean 43 percent decrease in the amount spent on maintenance in 2004 (table 1.30). No local authorities stated a mean increase of more than 10 percent.

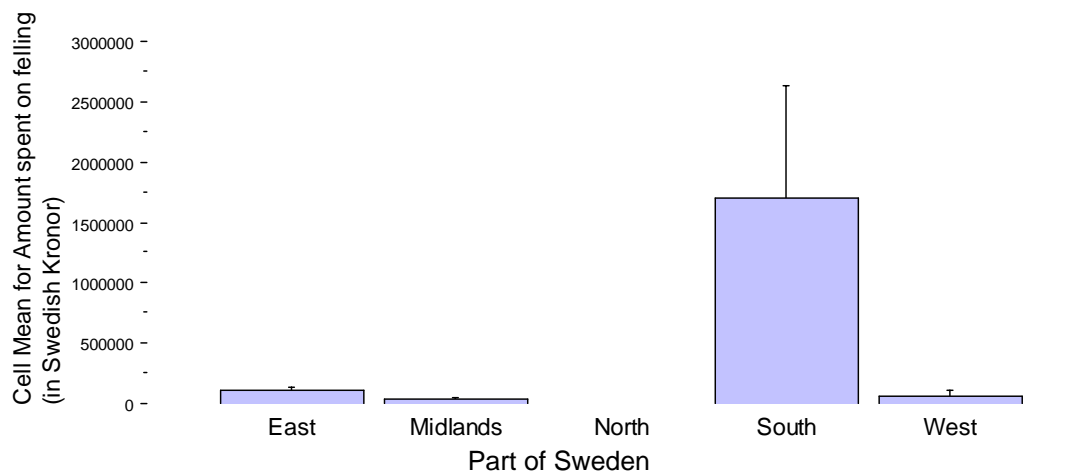
Amount spent on felling trees

Table 1.31 - Amount spent on felling trees in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	5	52 400	25 754	0	150 000
Between 15 001 and 20 000	5	165 000	36 194	40 000	250 000
Between 20 001 and 50 000	4	27 250	10 451	9 000	50 000
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	448 750	352 434	20 000	1 500 000
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	150 000	n/a	150 000	150 000
More than 150 000	1	3 400 000	n/a	3 400 000	3 400 000
Total	20	327 050	177 207	0	3 400 000

The mean amount spent was 327 050SEK, with a minimum amount of 0SEK and a maximum amount of 3 400 000SEK (table 1.31).

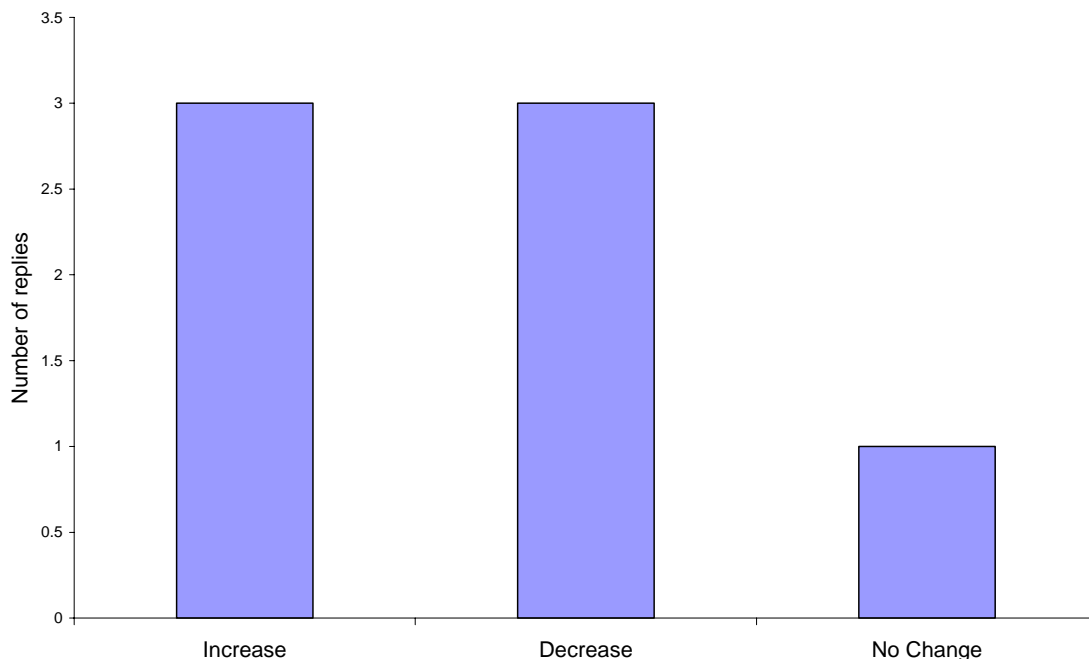
Fig. 1.18 – Amount spent on felling in relation to the location of the local authorities (± Standard Error).



Amount spent on felling varied considerably according to the location of the local authorities (fig. 1.18).

Percentage increase, decrease or no change in the amount spent on felling

Fig. 1.19 - Increase, decrease or no change in amount spent on felling trees from the previous year (2003) (n=7).



Equal numbers of respondents indicated increase and decrease in the amount spent on felling (fig. 1.19).

Table 1.32 - Percentage increase and decrease and the number of replies stating no change in amount spent on felling trees in 2004 from the previous year, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean Percentage Increase</i>	<i>Mean percentage Decrease</i>	<i>Number of replies indicating No change</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	-	25	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	10	100	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	-	1
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-
More than 150 000	36	-	-
Total replies	2	3	1

One local authority, within the population class *More than 150 000* and situated in the south of Sweden, experienced an increase of 36 percent in the amount spent on felling trees (table 1.32). This local authority stated Dutch Elm Disease as the main reason for increase in total annual budget.

Amount per tree

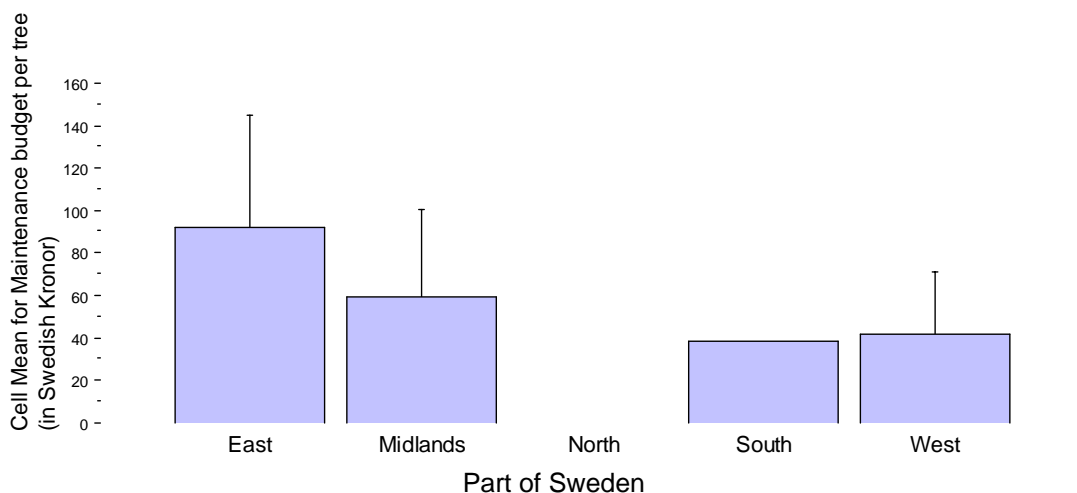
The amount spent on maintenance in 2004 was divided by the number of street and park trees as stated in section C (below), to get an amount spent per tree.

Table 1.33 - Maintenance amount per tree in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	6	122.98	77.83	1.67	500.00
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	9.40	8.10	1.30	17.50
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	57.79	35.32	20.00	128.36
Between 50 001 and 100 000	2	10.64	6.03	4.60	16.67
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	81.29	17.65	63.64	98.94
More than 150 000	1	38.58	n/a	38.58	38.58
Total	16	72.03	30.48	1.25	500.00

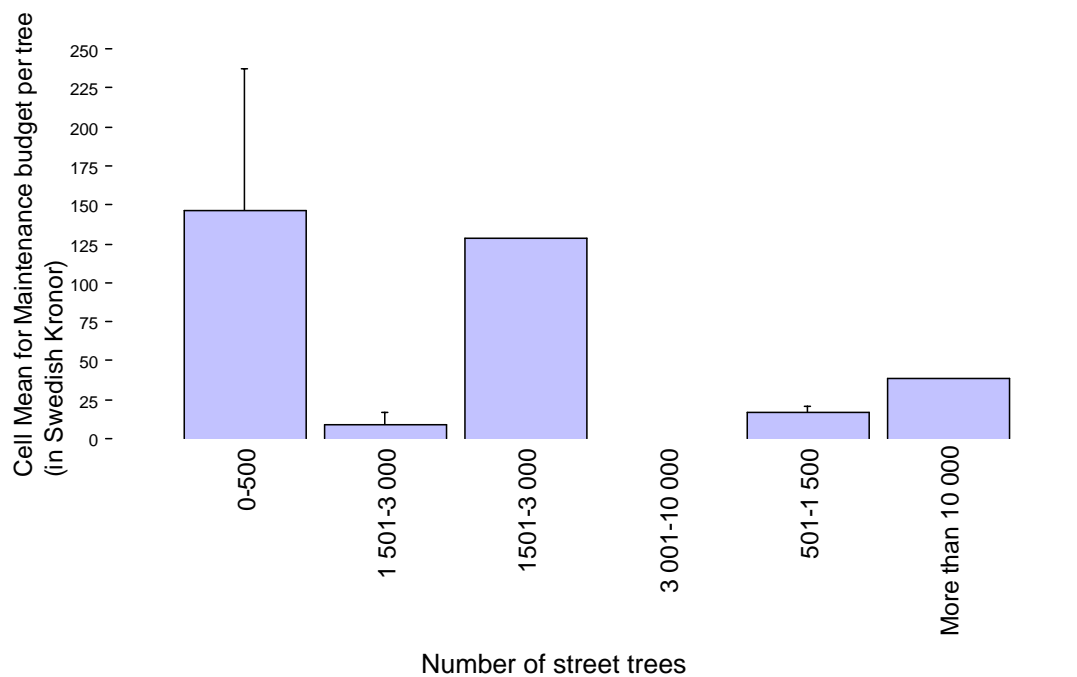
The mean amount spent per tree was 72.03SEK, with a minimum amount of 1.30SEK and a maximum amount of 500.00SEK (table 1.33).

Fig. 1.20 – Maintenance amount per tree in 2004 in relation to the location of the local authority (\pm Standard Error).



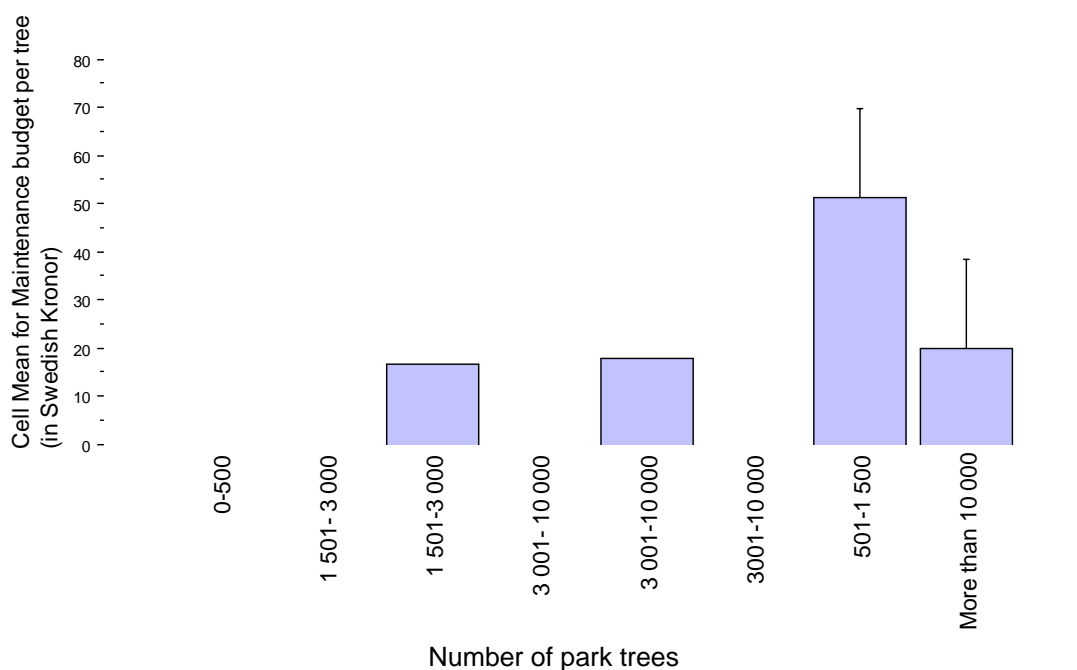
Amount spent per tree on maintenance varied according to the location of the local authority (fig. 1.20).

Fig. 1.21 - Mean maintenance budget per tree in 2004 in relation to the number of street trees under local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



The amount spent on maintenance per tree varied considerably according to the number of street trees in local authority ownership (fig. 1.21).

Fig. 1.22 - Mean maintenance budget per tree in 2004 in relation to the number of park trees under local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



The amount spent on maintenance per tree varied according to the number of park trees in local authority ownership (fig 1.22).

Percentage of budget spent on private consultants

Table 1.34 - Percentage of tree budget spent on private consultants in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3.87	3.53	0	53	0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	0.17	0.17	0	1	0
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3.18	1.65	0	25	0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4.38	1.99	0	15	0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1.50	0.50	1	2	n/a
More than 150 000	4.00	3.06	0	10	n/a
Total	3.21	1.21	0	53	0

The most frequently stated percentage of the budget spent on private consultants was 0 (table 1.34). The mean among those stating using private consultants was 3.21 percent.

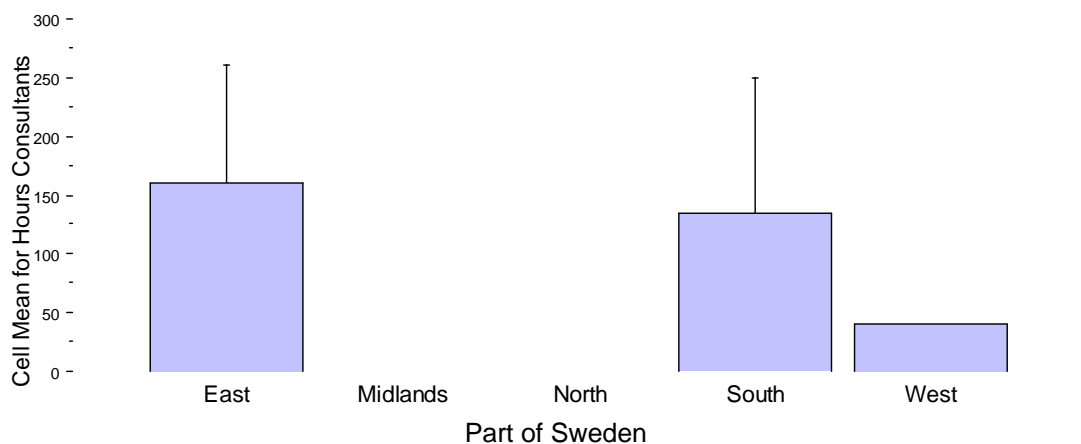
Number of hours charged by private consultants for having performed tree-related consultancy work

Table 1.35 - Number of hours charged by private consultant for having performed tree-related consultancy work in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	1	560	n/a	560	560
Between 15 001 and 20 000	1	20	n/a	20	20
Between 20 001 and 50 000	2	70	15	40	100
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	40	n/a	40	40
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	50	10	40	60
More than 150 000	2	525	275	250	800
Total	9	211.20	93.51	20	800

The minimum number of hours was 20 and the maximum 800, with a mean number of 211 hours charged (table 1.35).

Fig. 1.23 – Number of hours charged by private consultants in 2004 in relation to the location of the local authority (± Standard Error).



Number of hours charged by private consultants varied according to the location of the local authority (fig. 1.23).

Percentage of total working time spent on tree-related issues**Table 1.36 - Estimated percentage of working time spent by the respondents on tree-related issues, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	15	7.02	1.76	1	25
Between 15 001 and 20 000	5	8.23	1.93	5	15
Between 20 001 and 50 000	16	7.81	1.63	1	25
Between 50 001 and 100 000	9	26.74	7.82	5	75
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	7.51	2.50	5	10
More than 150 000	3	45.01	18.93	10	75
Total	50	13.23	2.38	1	75

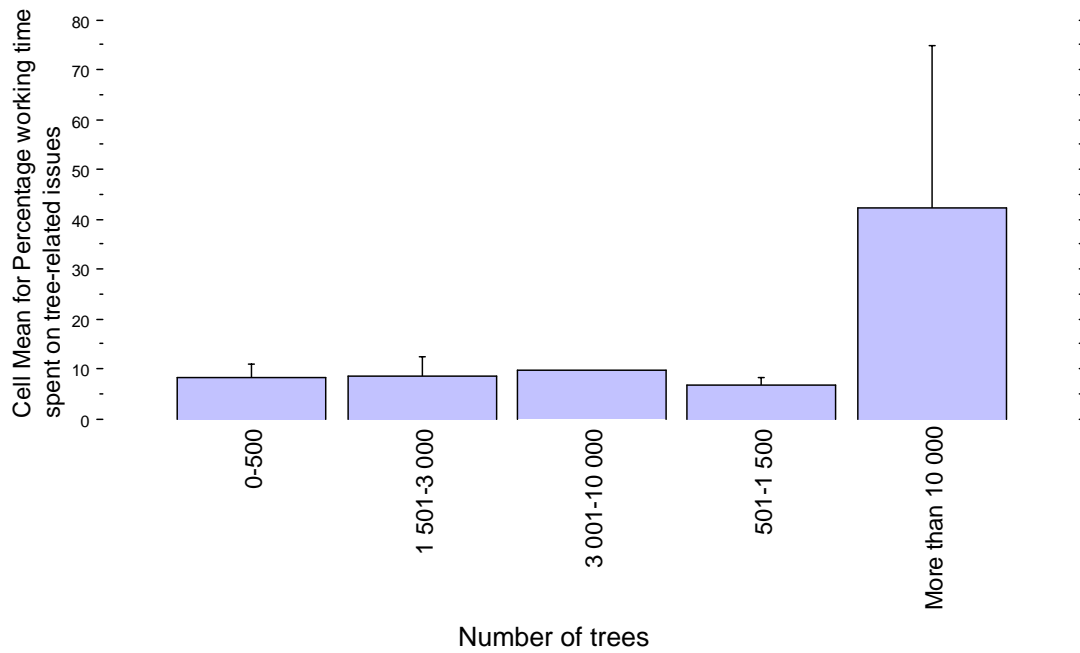
The mean of estimated working time spent on tree-related issues for all respondents was 13.23 percent; however, the mean of the local authorities in the population class *More than 150 000* was almost half of their total working time, and the maximum percentage in this class was 75 percent (table 1.36).

Table 1.37 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and the percentage of working time spent on tree-related issues.

Population	Observed					Expected				
	0-5%	6-10%	11-20%	21-30%	More than 30%	0-5%	6-10%	11-20%	21-30%	More than 30%
10 000 – 50 000	22	6	4	3	0	17.14	7.14	5.00	2.86	2.86
More than 50 001	2	4	3	1	4	6.86	2.86	2.00	1.14	1.14
Total										49
x² P-value										0.003

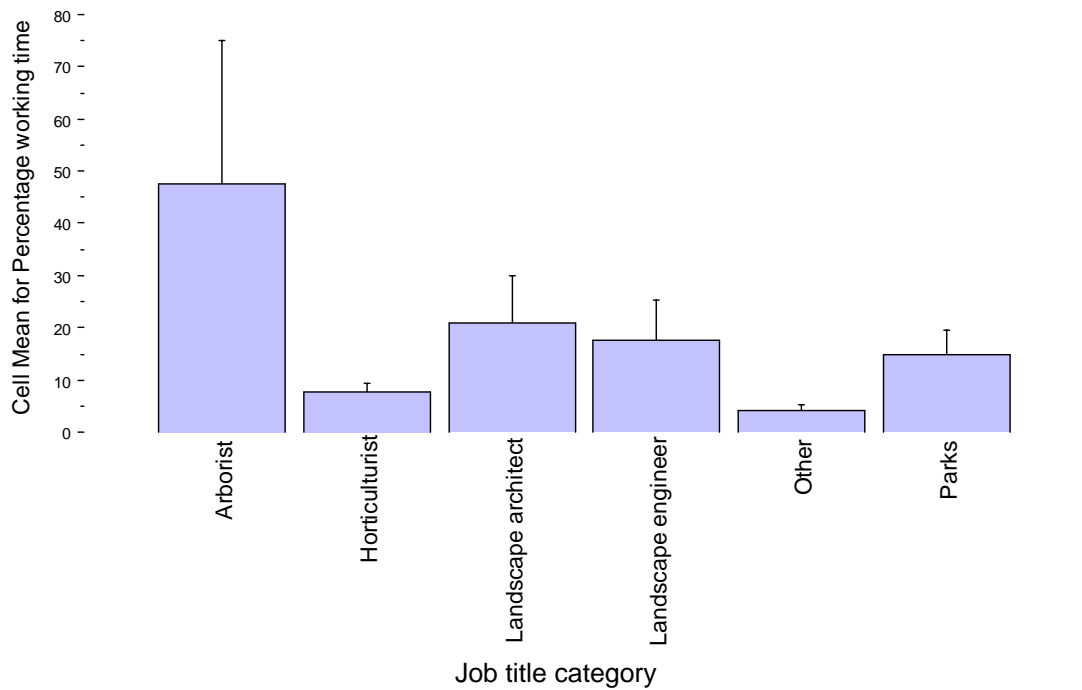
There was a significant association between population size and the percentage working time (table 1.37). The higher the population of the local authorities the more likely it is that the respondents spend a larger percentage of their working time on tree-related issues.

Fig. 1.24 - Estimated percentage working time spent on tree-related issues in relation to the number of street trees in local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



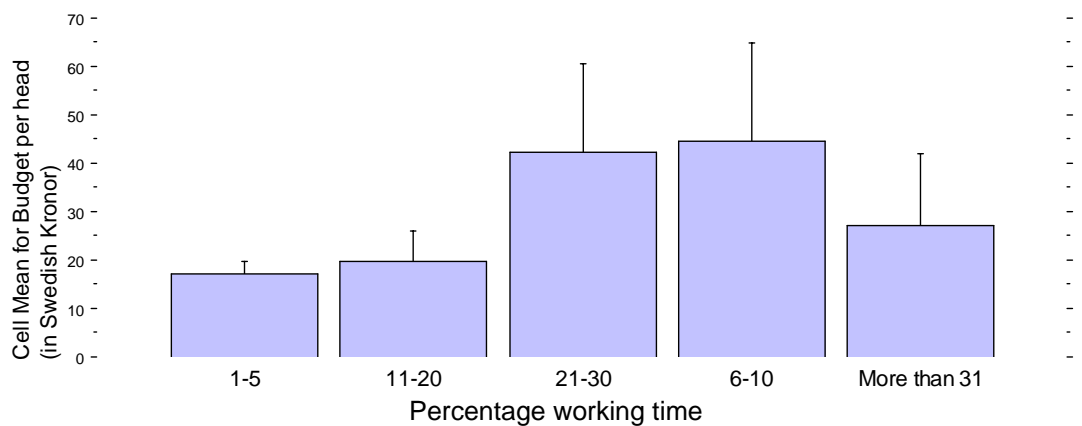
Estimated percentage working time varied considerably according to the number of street trees in local authority ownership (fig. 1.24).

Fig. 1.25 - Estimated percentage working time spent on tree-related issues in relation to job title category (\pm Standard Error).



Estimated percentage working time varied considerably according to job title category (fig. 1.25).

Fig. 1.26 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to percentage working time spent on tree-related issues (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to the estimated working time (fig. 1.26).

Percentage of tree-related work performed by in-house staff**Table 1.38 - Estimated percentage of tree-related work performed by in-house staff, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	79.8	7.76	1	100	100
Between 15 001 and 20 000	90.8	6.38	60	100	100
Between 20 001 and 50 000	85.0	5.83	10	100	100
Between 50 001 and 100 000	78.8	11.52	10	100	100
Between 100 001 and 150 000	85.0	15.00	70	100	n/a
More than 150 000	35.0	15.00	5	50	50
Total	80.23	3.97	1	100	100

A majority of the local authorities with a population between 10 000 and 100 000 indicated that 100 percent of all tree-related work was performed by in-house staff (table 1.38). A majority of the local authorities in the population class *More than 150 000* indicated that only 50 percent was performed by in-house staff.

Table 1.39 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and percentage tree-related work performed by in-house staff.

Population	Observed					Expected				
	1-20%	21-50%	51-70%	71-99%	100%	1-20%	21-50%	51-70%	71-99%	100%
10 000 – 50 000	3	2	1	17	17	3.77	3.77	1.51	15.10	15.85
More than 50 001	2	3	1	3	4	1.23	1.23	0.49	4.91	5.15
Total										53
x² P-value										0.19

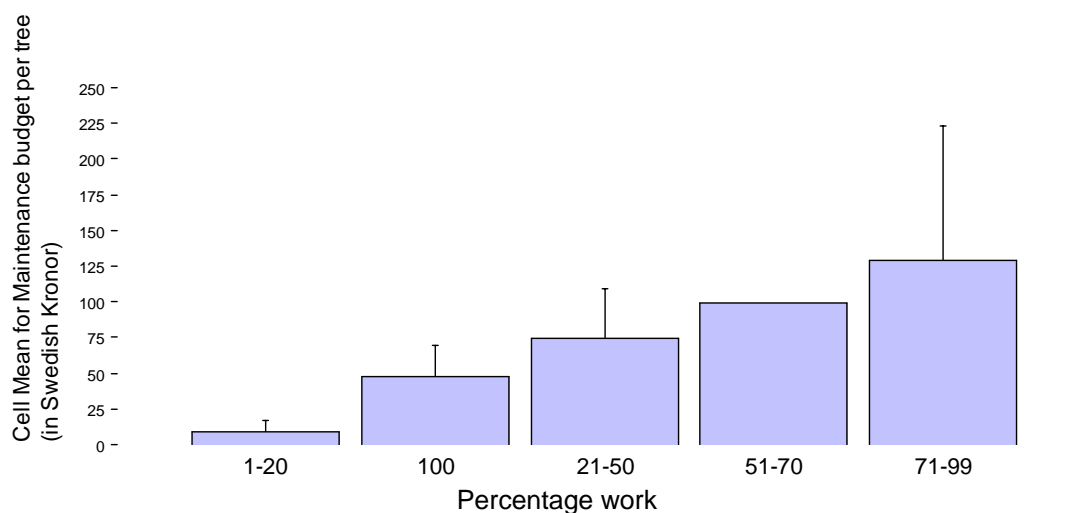
There was no significant association between population and the percentage tree-related work performed by in-house staff ($P > 0.05$; table 1.39).

Table 1.40 – Test for independence between the percentage of work being undertaken by in-house staff and the number of hours charged by private consultants.

Work	Observed		Expected	
	Less than 100 hours	More than 100 hours	Less than 100 hours	More than 100 hours
Less than 50%	0	3	1.88	1.13
More than 50%	5	0	3.13	1.88
			Total	8
			x² P-value	0.047

There was a significant association between the percentage of work being undertaken by in-house staff and the number of hours charged by private consultants ($P < 0.05$; table 1.40). The more amount of work that is carried out by in-house staff, the less likely it is that arboricultural consultants perform tree-related consultancy work.

Fig. 1.28 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to the percentage of tree-related work carried out by in-house staff (\pm Standard Error).



The amount spent on maintenance per tree varied considerably according to the percentage of work being undertaken by in-house staff (fig. 1.28).

Section C: Inventories and Strategies

Number of individual trees (not including woodland) currently managed by the local authority: street trees

Table 1.41 - Number of street trees per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	11	359	129.19	0	1 500
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	1339	672.24	90	2 400
Between 20 001 and 50 000	7	839	287.32	150	2 123
Between 50 001 and 100 000	2	3516	916.00	2600	4 432
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	2	24 736.31	4 736.00	20 000	29 472
Total	25	2 813	1 364	0	29 472

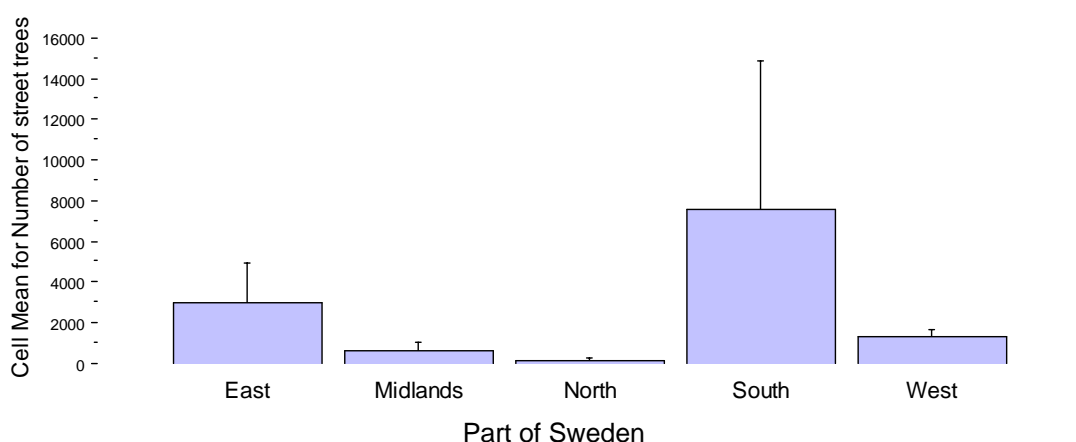
The number of street trees ranged between 0 and 29 472 and increased in general with the population of the urban areas (table 1.41). The mean number of trees for all local authorities was 2 813. One local authority, located in the north, indicated not having any street trees that belong to the local authority.

Table 1.42 - Number of replies for each class of number of street trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>0-500</i>	<i>501-1 500</i>	<i>1 501-3 000</i>	<i>3 001-10 000</i>	<i>More than 10 001</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	9	2	-	-	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	1	1	1	-	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	2	1	-	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	1	1	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	-	-	-	-	2
Total	13	5	3	1	2

A majority of the local authorities indicated having between 0 and 500 street trees (table 1.42).

Fig. 1.29 – Number of street trees in relation to the location of the local authority (\pm Standard Error).



Number of street trees varied considerably according to the location of the local authority (fig. 1.29).

Accurate records for the number of street trees

Table 1.43. Indication of accurate record or estimate for the number of street trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	2	9	18.2
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	1	66.7
Between 20 001 and 50 000	1	6	14.3
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	1	50
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-
More than 150 000	1	1	50
Total	7	18	
Percentage of total replies	28.00	72.00	

Only 28 percent indicated having accurate records for the number of street trees in local authority ownership (table 1.43).

Table 1.44 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and stating accurate record or estimate for the number of street trees.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
10 000 – 50 000	5	16	5.88	15.12
More than 50 001	2	2	1.12	2.88
			Total	25
			x² P-value	1.14

There was no significant association between population and having or not having accurate records for the number of street trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.44).

Table 1.45 – Test for independence between having or not having a tree strategy document and stating accurate records for the number of street trees.

Tree strategy	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
Yes	3	7	2.61	7.39
No	3	10	3.39	9.61
			Total	23
			x² P-value	0.71

There was no significant association between having or not having a tree strategy document and stating accurate records for the number of street trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.45).

Number of individual trees (not including woodland) currently managed by the local authority: park trees

Table 1.46. Number of park trees per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	10	1 809	680	30	6 500
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	8 383	6 610	1500	21 600
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	2391	903	800	8 500
Between 50 001 and 100 000	3	4 436	1 605	1900	7 407
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	2	514 267	485 734	28 533	1 000 000
Total	26	42 470	38 323	30	1 000 000

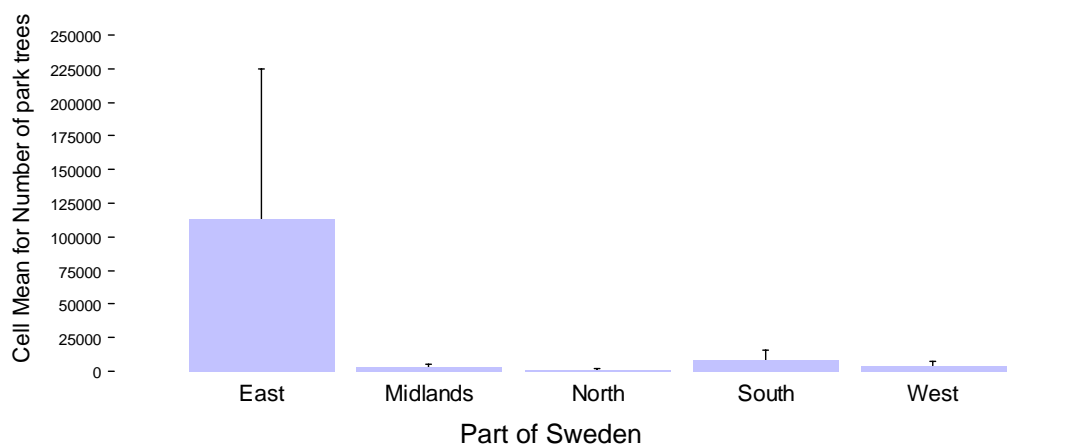
The number of park trees ranged between 30 and 1 000 000 and increased with the population of the urban areas (table 1.46).

Table 1.47. Number of replies for each class of number of park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>0-500</i>	<i>501-1 500</i>	<i>1 501-3 000</i>	<i>3 001-10 000</i>	<i>More than 10 001</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	4	-	3	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	1	1	0	1
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	4	3	1	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	-	1	2	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	-	-	-	-	2
Total	3	9	5	6	2

The most frequently stated number was within the category '501 and 1 500' (table 1.47).

Fig. 1.30 – Number of park trees in relation to the location of the local authority (± Standard Error).



Number of park trees varied considerably according to the location of each local authority (fig. 1.30).

Accurate records for the number of park trees

Table 1.48 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimate for the number of park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	1	9	10.0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	1	66.7
Between 20 001 and 50 000	1	7	12.5
Between 50 001 and 100 000	0	2	0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	0	n/a
More than 150 000	1	1	50
Total	5	20	
Percentage of total replies	20.0	80.0	

Only 20 percent of the respondents stated having accurate records of the number of park trees (table 1.48).

Table 1.49 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and having accurate record or estimate for the number of park trees.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
10 000 – 50 000	4	17	4.20	16.80
More than 50 001	1	3	0.80	3.20
			Total	25
			x² P-value	0.79

There was no significant association between population and having or not having accurate records for the number of park trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.49).

Table 1.50 – Test for independence between having or not having a tree strategy document and stating accurate records for the number of park trees.

Tree strategy	Observed		Expected	
	Accurate	Estimate	Accurate	Estimate
Yes	2	8	2.17	7.86
No	3	10	2.83	10.17
			Total	23
			x² P-value	0.86

There was no significant association between having or not having a tree strategy document and stating accurate records for the number of park trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.50).

Percentage tree cover of urban area**Table 1.51 - Percentage tree cover of urban area, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	6	10.00	3.42	0.001	20.00
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	3.75	0.75	2.00	5.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	6	12.67	5.71	0.50	34.50
Between 50 001 and 100 000	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	3.00	n/a	3.00	3.00
More than 150 000	1	20.00	n/a	20.00	20.00
Total	18	9.67	2.34	0.001	34.50

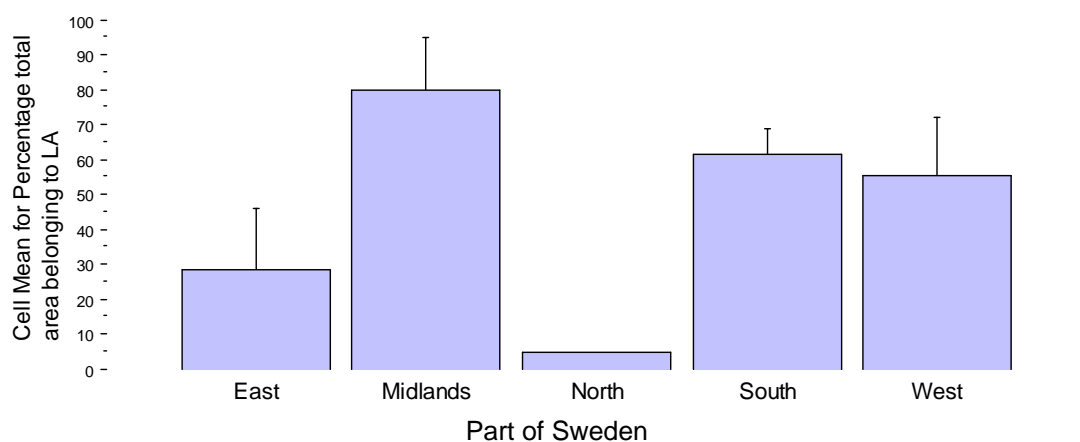
The mean tree cover of the urban area was 9.67 percent (table 1.51). None of the replies stated accurate records for this data.

Percentage of total tree covered urban area that belongs to the local authority**Table 1.52 - Percentage of total tree covered urban area under local authority ownership, per population class**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number Of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	5	54.00	14.35	10.00	90.00
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	62.25	20.91	4.00	95.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	6	42.00	16.31	2.00	100.00
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	90.00	n/a	90.00	90.00
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
More than 150 000	1	15.00	n/a	15.00	15.00
Total	17	51.53	8.82	2	100

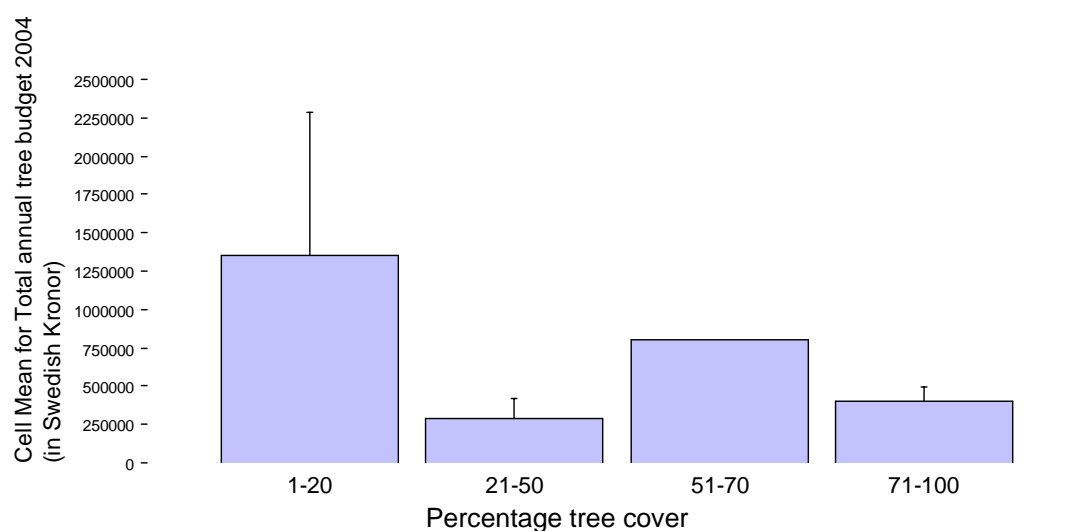
The mean tree covered area in local authority ownership was 51.53 percent (table 1.52). None of the replies indicated accurate records for this data.

Fig. 1.31 – Percentage of total tree covered urban area in local authority ownership in relation to the location of the local authority (\pm Standard Error).



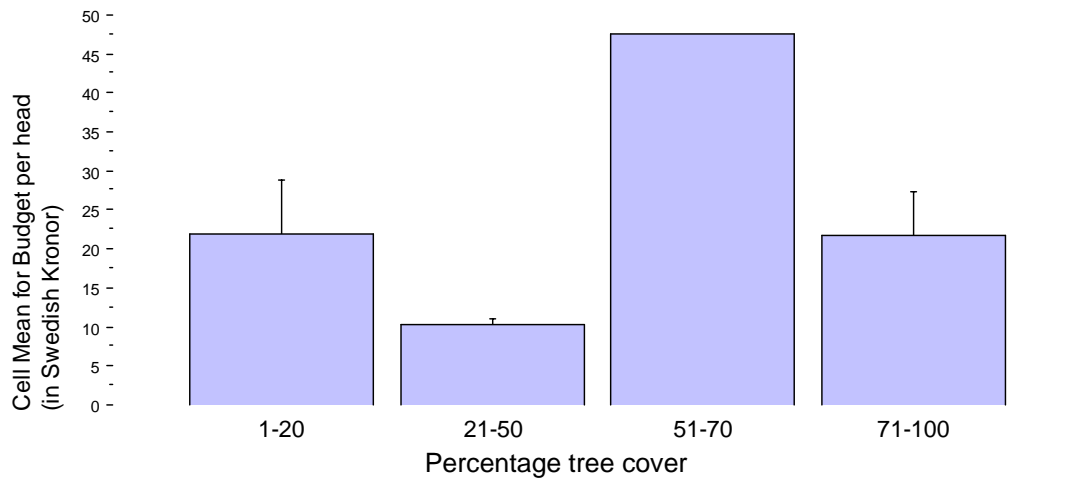
Percentage of tree cover in local authority ownership varied according to the location of each local authority (fig. 1.31)

Fig. 1.32 - Total annual budget for tree-related work for 2004 in relation to percentage tree cover of the urban area in local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



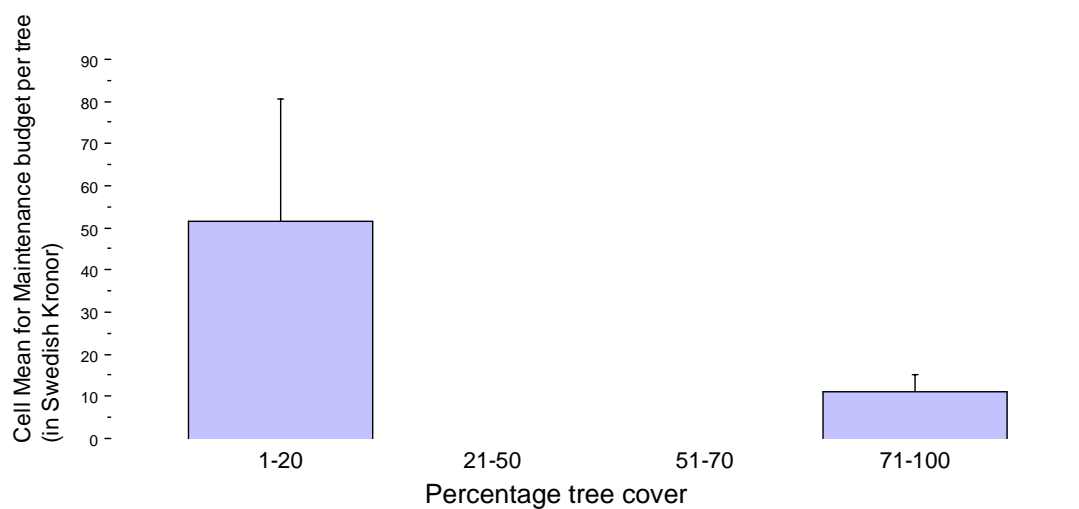
Total annual budget varied considerably according to percentage tree covered area in local authority ownership (fig. 1.32).

Fig. 1.33 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to percentage tree cover of the urban area in local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to percentage tree covered area in local authority ownership (fig. 1.33).

Fig. 1.34 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to percentage tree cover of the urban area in local authority ownership (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied considerably according to percentage tree covered area in local authority ownership (fig. 1.34).

Strategies and policies relevant to trees**Table 1.53 - Number of local authorities per population class with and without strategy and policy documents relevant to trees.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Tree strategy</i>		<i>Tree policy</i>		<i>Greenspace strategy</i>		<i>Urban woodland strategy</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	14	5	13	5	12	7	10	2	8
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	1
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	7	3	12	7	6	6	7	2	4
Between 50 001 and 100 000	5	3	3	4	6	1	5	2	0	1
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1
More than 150 000	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total	21	30	18	34	28	22	26	21	6	15
Total of Yes and No replies	51		52		50		47		21	
Percentage of replies in group indicating Yes	41.17		34.62		56.00		55.32		28.57	

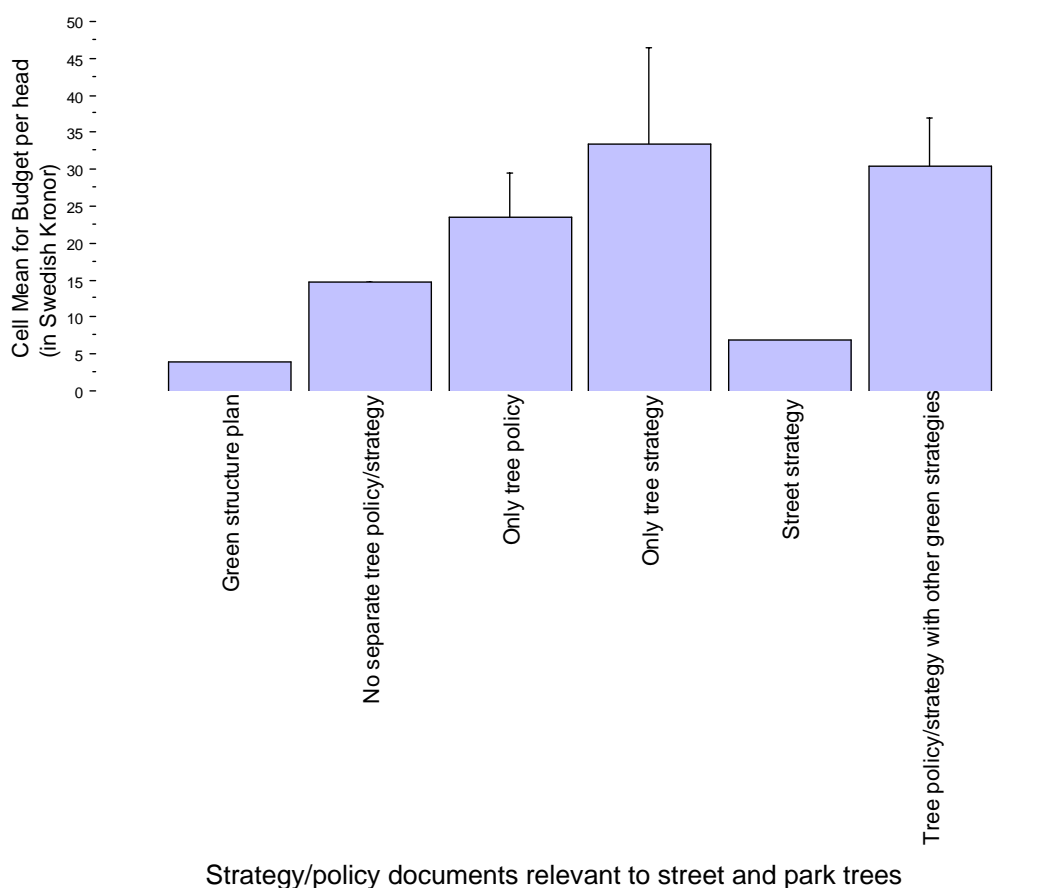
41.17 percent indicated that they had a separate tree strategy document, and 34.62 percent indicated that they had a separate tree policy document (table 1.53). Out of the respondents that replied having a tree strategy and/or policy document, 6 replies indicated that there were also other strategy documents in use within the local authority that relate to street and park trees. 8 respondents had indicated which strategy was regarded as the most important in relation to trees. 6 of these indicated the tree strategy document to be the most important document, 1 indicated the avenue policy and 1 indicated the green space strategy.

Table 1.54 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and tree strategy/policy documents.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	14	25	16.06	22.94
More than 50 001	7	5	4.94	7.06
Total			51	
x² P-value			0.17	

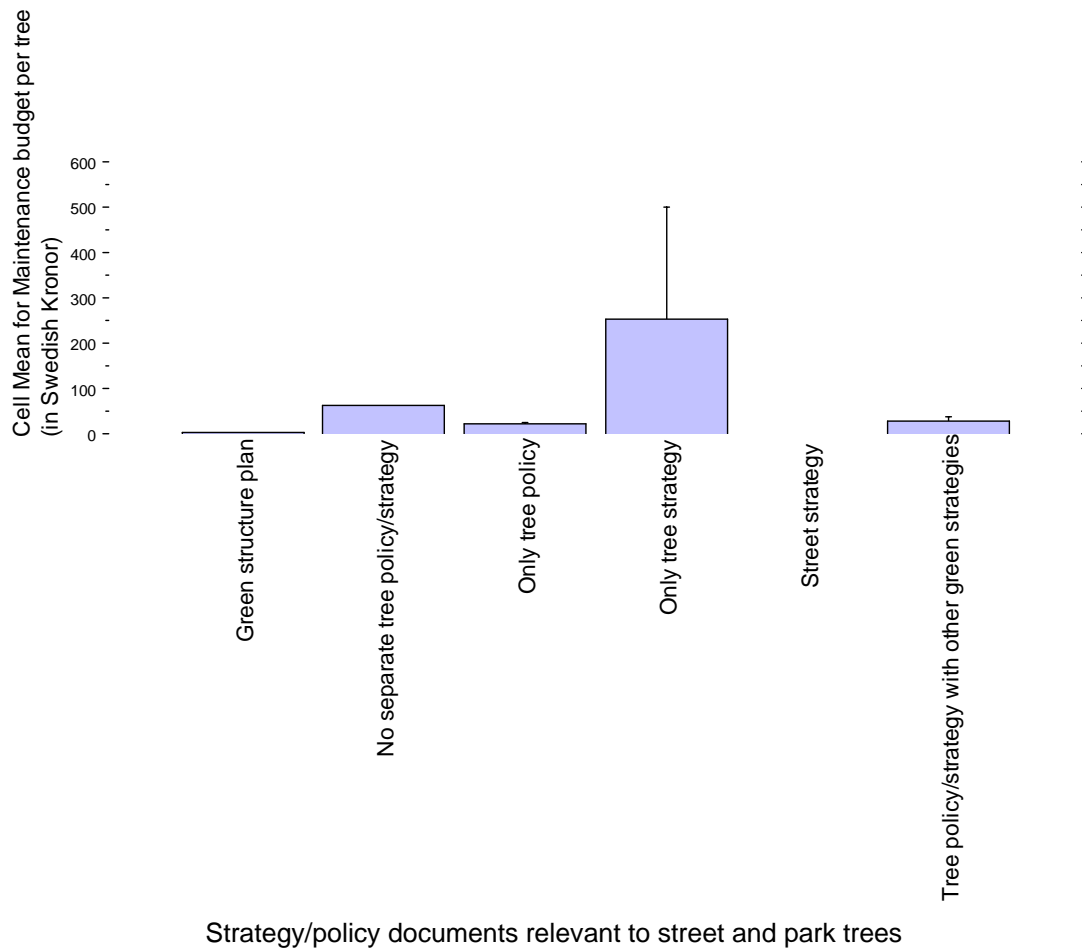
There was no significant association between population and having or not having a tree strategy/policy document ($P > 0.05$; table 1.54).

Fig. 1.35 - Budget per head of population in relation to strategy/policy documents relevant to street and park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to the various relevant strategy/policy documents (fig. 1.35).

Fig. 1.36 - Mean amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to strategy/policy documents relevant to street and park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied according to the various relevant strategy/policy documents (fig. 1.36).

Launch year of strategy/policy**Table 1.55 - Number of replies per population class stating launch year of strategy/ policy document relevant to street and park trees.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Years pre- 1990</i>	<i>Year 1990-1995</i>	<i>Year 1996-2000</i>	<i>Year 2001-2005</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	0	0	1	0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	0	0	0	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	1	1	3	1
Between 50 001 and 100 000	0	2	0	2
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	0	0	0
More than 150 000	0	2	0	0
Total	1	5	4	5

A majority of the local authorities launched their tree strategies from 1996 and onwards (table 1.55). The two local authorities with the largest population launched their tree strategies between 1990 and 1995.

Job title categories of those involved in developing the most relevant of the strategy/policy relating to street and park trees

Table 1.56 - Number of replies stating job title categories of those involved in developing the most relevant strategy/policy document relating to street and park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Horticulturist</i>	<i>Landscape Architect</i>	<i>Arboriculturist</i>	<i>Ecologist</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	2	1	-	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	1	-	-
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	5	-	-
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	1	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000		1	-	-
More than 150 000	1	2	1	1
Total	10	11	1	1
Percentage of total replies	43.48	47.83	4.35	4.35

Only one respondent stated that an arboriculturist had been involved in developing the most relevant strategy/policy (table 1.56). A majority of the respondents stated that Horticulturists and Landscape Architects had been involved.

Financial evaluation methods**Table 1.57 - Number of replies per population class stating using or not using a method of financial evaluation of street and park trees, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	0	13	0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	3	50
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	7	53.33
Between 50 001 and 100 000	6	3	66.67
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	1	50.00
More than 150 000	2	1	66.67
Total	20	30	
Percentage of total replies	40.0	60.0	

40 percent of the local authorities used a method of financial evaluation of trees (table 1.57). Of the respondents that stated having a method, 18 named the method that was in use. The method most often named was the Koch Method (9 replies), followed by the Stritzke Method (3 replies).

Section D: Planning and Maintenance

Computerised management system for trees

Table 1.58 - Number of replies per population class stating using or not using a computerised management system for street and park trees.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	14	22.22
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	3	50.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	5	11	31.13
Between 50 001 and 100 000	8	1	88.89
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	-	100.00
More than 150 000	2	1	66.67
Total	24	30	
Percentage of total replies	44.44	55.56	

44.44 percent of the local authorities used a computerised management system (table 1.58). Out of the respondents that stated using a computerised system, 23 named the software in use. The software most often mentioned was Tekis (8 replies), followed by Geosecma (6) and Mapinfo (3).

Table 1.59 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and computerised management system.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	12	28	17.78	22.22
More than 50 001	12	2	6.22	7.78
			Total	54
			x² P-value	0.003

There was a significant association between population and using or not using a computerised management system ($P < 0.05$; table 1.59). The larger the population the more likely it is that the local authority is using a computerised management system for street and park trees.

Table 1.60 – Test for independence between number of street trees and local authorities using a computerised management system for trees.

Computer system	Observed					Expected				
	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000
No	8	4	2	0	1	7.50	3.13	2.50	0.63	1.25
Yes	4	1	2	1	1	4.50	1.88	1.50	0.38	0.75
Total										24
x² P-value										0.59

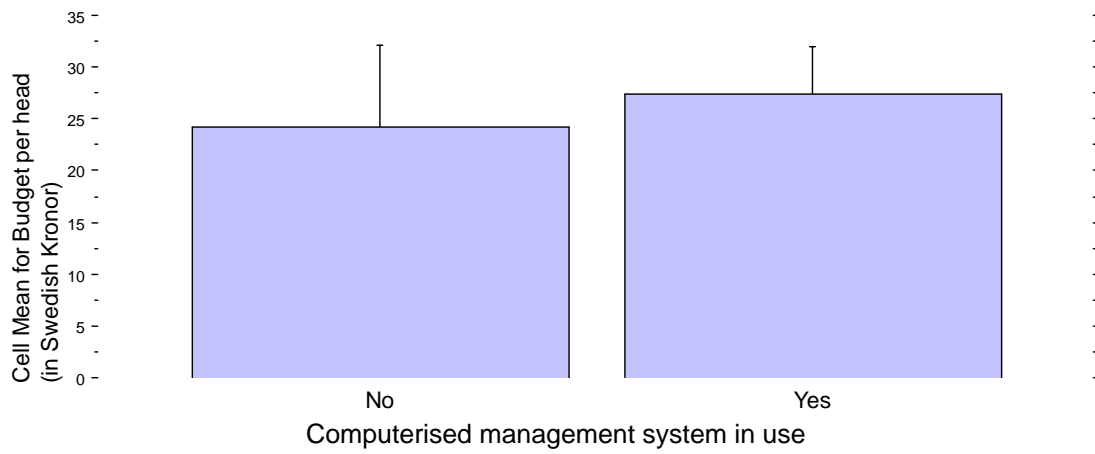
There was no significant association between number of street trees and local authorities using or not using a computerised management system ($P > 0.05$; table 1.60).

Table 1.61 – Test for independence between number of park trees and local authorities using a computerised management system for their trees.

Computer system	Observed			Expected		
	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000
No	10	2	2	8.96	3.36	1.68
Yes	6	4	1	7.04	2.64	1.32
Total						25
x² P-value						0.44

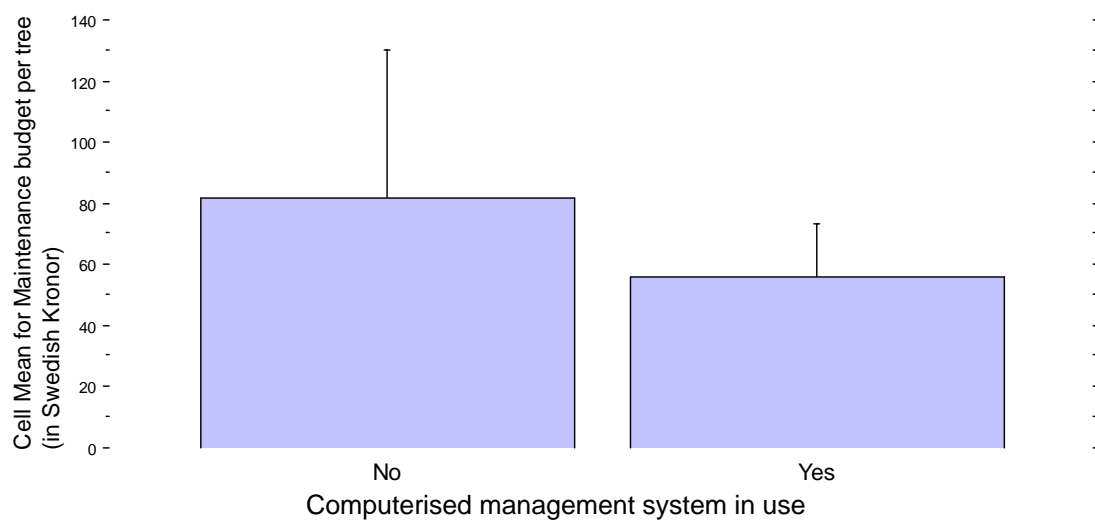
There was no significant association between number of park trees and local authorities using or not using a computerised management system ($P > 0.05$; table 1.61).

Fig. 1.37 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to local authorities using or not using a computerised management system for street and park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to local authorities using or not using a computerised management system for trees (fig. 1.37).

Fig. 1.38 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to local authorities using or not using a computerised management system for street and park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied according to local authorities using or not using a computerised management system for trees (fig. 1.38).

Systematic inspections of individual trees: Street trees**Table 1.62 - Number of replies per population class stating systematic inspections of street trees**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	6	6	50.00
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	-	100.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	6	57.14
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	2	77.78
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	1	0
More than 150 000	-	3	0
Total	27	18	
Percentage of total replies	60.0	40.0	

60 percent of the local authorities inspect their street trees on a regular basis (table 1.62). None of the local authorities with more than 100 000 residents inspect their street trees regularly.

Table 1.63 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and systematic inspections of street trees.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	20	12	19.20	12.80
More than 50 001	7	6	7.80	5.20
			Total	45
			x² P-value	0.59

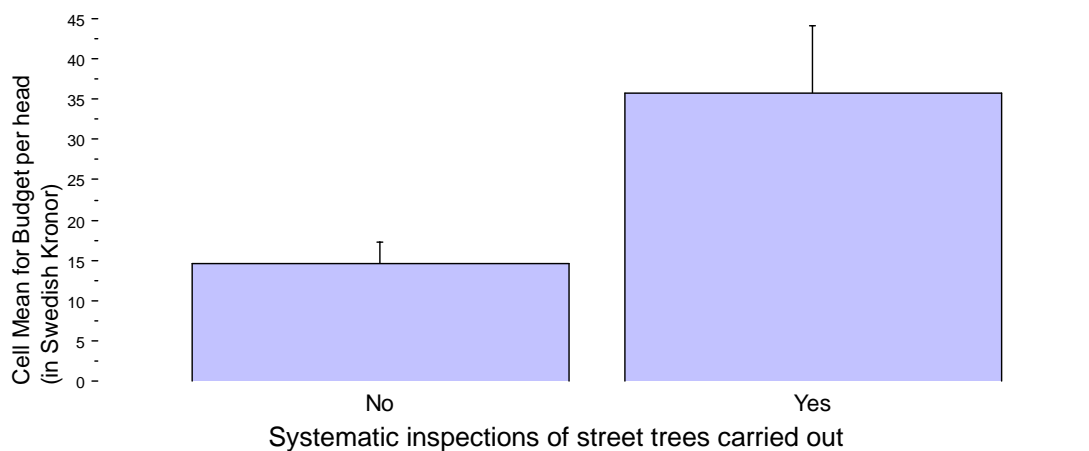
There was no significant association between population and carrying out or not carrying out systematic inspections of street trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.63).

Table 1.64 – Test for independence between number of street trees and local authorities inspecting their street trees regularly.

Regular inspections	Observed					Expected				
	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000
No	4	2	2	0	2	4.55	2.27	1.82	0.46	0.91
Yes	6	3	2	1	0	5.46	2.73	2.18	0.56	1.10
Total										22
x² P-value										0.49

There was no significant association between number of street trees and local authorities inspecting their street trees regularly ($P > 0.05$; table 1.64).

Fig. 1.39 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to systematic inspections of street trees (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to systematic inspections being carried out or not (fig. 1.39).

Fig. 1.40 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to systematic inspections of street trees (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied considerably according to systematic inspections being carried out or not (fig. 1.40).

Systematic inspections of individual trees: Park trees

Table 1.65 - Number of replies per population class stating systematic inspections of park trees.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	8	33.33
Between 15 001 and 20 000	5	-	100.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	9	5	64.29
Between 50 001 and 100 000	3	5	37.50
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	1	0
More than 150 000	-	3	0
Total	21	23	
Percentage of total replies	47.73	52.27	

47.73 percent of the local authorities inspect their park trees on a regular basis (table 1.65). None of the local authorities with more than 100 000 residents inspect their park trees regularly.

Table 1.66 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and systematic inspections of park trees.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	18	14	15.27	16.73
More than 50 001	3	9	5.73	6.27
			Total	44
			x² P-value	0.65

There was no significant association between population and carrying out or not carrying out systematic inspections of park trees ($P > 0.05$; table 1.66).

Table 1.67 – Test for independence between number of park trees and local authorities inspecting their park trees on a regular cycle.

Regular inspections	Observed			Expected			
	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000	
No	5	2	2	6.14	1.64	1.23	
Yes	10	2	1	8.86	2.36	1.77	
						Total	22
						x² P-value	0.52

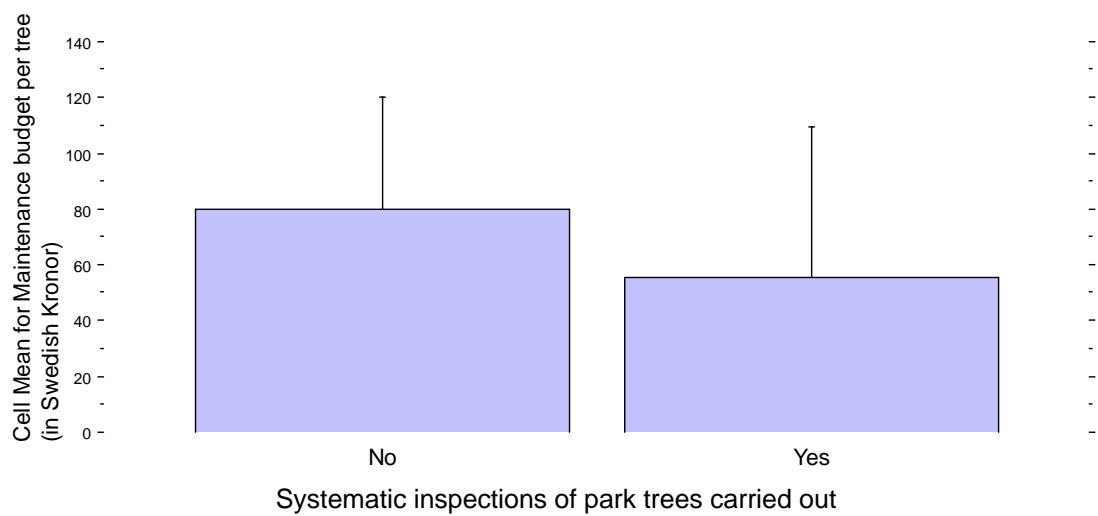
There was no significant association between number of park trees and local authorities inspecting or not inspecting their park trees regularly ($P > 0.05$; table 1.67).

Fig. 1.41. Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to systematic inspections of park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied significantly according to systematic inspections being carried out or not (fig. 1.41)

Fig. 1.42 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to systematic inspections of park trees (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied according to systematic inspections being carried out or not (fig. 1.42).

Frequency of inspections of individual trees**Table 1.68 - Frequency of inspections (in months) of individual street trees, per population class.**

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	6	10.67	3.33	2	24	12
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	18.17	8.56	1	60	12
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	11.42	1.76	0.5	12	12
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	27.00	9.00	12	48	12
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-					
More than 150 000	-					
Total	24	14.56	2.93	0.50	60.00	12

Mean number of months between inspections of street trees was 14.56 for all local authorities that indicated the frequency (table 1.68).

Table 1.69 - Frequency of inspections (in months) of individual park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	10	5.23	2	24	2
Between 15 001 and 20 000	5	20.60	10.23	1	60	12
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	9.75	1.49	2	12	12
Between 50 001 and 100 000	2	30	18.00	12	48	n/a
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0					
More than 150 000	0					
Total	19	14.78	3.47	1	60	12

Mean number of months between inspections of park trees was 14.78 for all local authorities indicating frequency (table 1.69).

Systematic tree maintenance

Out of the 34 that responded to this question, 1 said that 0 percent of the maintenance was systematic.

Table 1.70 - Estimated percentage maintenance carried out on a systematic, regular cycle, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	8	58.84	9.72	10.0	90.0	80.0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	4	92.55	4.31	80.0	100.0	95.0
Between 20 001 and 50 000	12	46.73	9.11	0.0	80.0	80.0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	60.72	11.02	25.0	85.0	85.0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	72.54	22.55	50.0	95.0	n/a
More than 150 000	1	90.01	n/a	90.0	90.0	90.0
Total	34	60.62	5.23	0.00	100.00	80.00

The mean percentage of systematic maintenance was 60.62 for all responding local authorities (table 1.70).

Table 1.71– Test for independence between population size of local authorities and percentage systematic maintenance.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Less than 60%	More than 60%	Less than 60%	More than 60%
10 000 – 50 000	11	13	10.59	13.41
More than 50 001	4	6	4.41	5.59
Total			34	
x² P-value			0.76	

There was no significant association between population and local authorities carrying out more or less than sixty percent of their maintenance on a systematic cycle ($P > 0.05$; table 1.71).

Table 1.72 – Test for independence between number of street trees and local authorities carrying out more or less than sixty percent of maintenance work on a systematic cycle.

Population	Observed					Expected				
	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000	0-500	501-1500	1501-3000	3001-10000	More than 10000
Less than 60%	2	2	2	0	0	2.00	1.60	1.60	0.40	0.40
More than 60%	3	2	2	1	1	3.00	2.40	2.40	0.60	0.60
Total										15
x² P-value										0.79

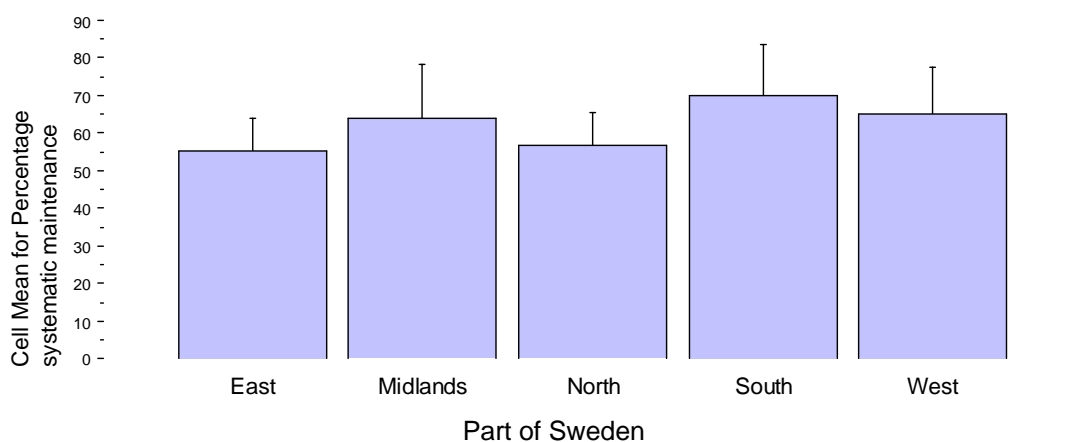
There was no significant association between number of street trees and local authorities carrying out more or less than sixty percent on a systematic cycle ($P > 0.05$; table 1.72).

Table 1.73 – Test for independence between number of park trees and local authorities carrying out more or less than sixty percent of maintenance work on a systematic cycle.

Population	Observed			Expected		
	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000	0-3 000	3 001-10 000	More than 10 000
Less than 60%	5	1	0	4.29	0.86	0.86
More than 60%	5	1	2	5.71	1.14	1.14
Total						14
x² P-value						0.42

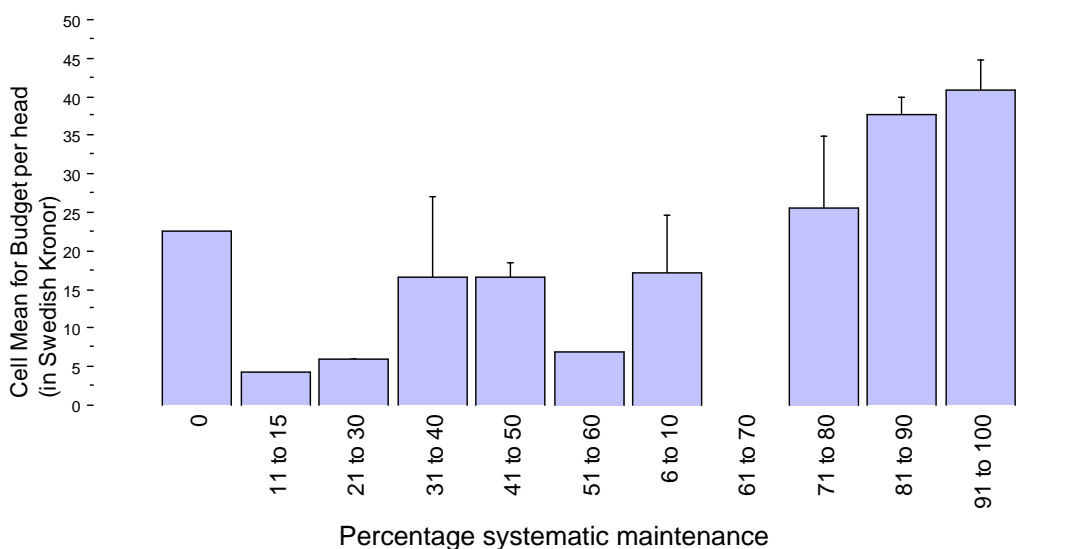
There was no significant association between number of park trees and local authorities carrying out more or less than sixty percent on a systematic cycle ($P > 0.05$; table 1.73).

Fig. 1.43 – Percentage systematic maintenance in relation to the location of the local authority (\pm Standard Error).



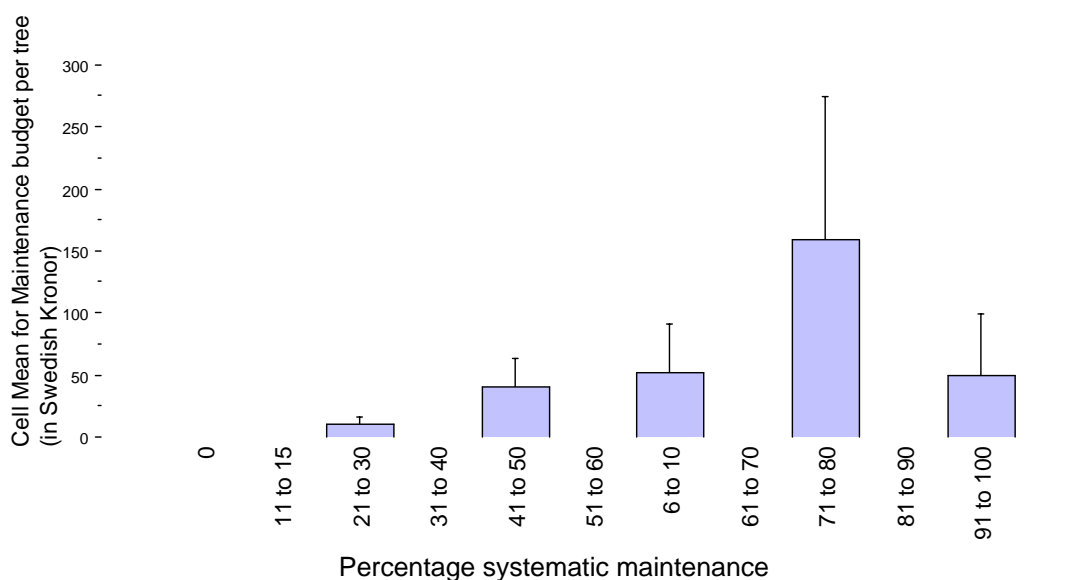
Percentage systematic maintenance did not vary significantly according to the location of each local authority (fig. 1.43).

Fig. 1.44 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to the percentage of tree maintenance carried out on a systematic, regular cycle (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to percentage systematic maintenance (fig. 1.44).

Fig. 1.45 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to the percentage of tree maintenance carried out on a systematic, regular cycle (\pm Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance per tree varied according to percentage systematic maintenance (fig. 1.45).

Number of trees purchased

Table 1.74 - Number of street and park trees purchased in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	16	23.69	6.31	0	100
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	138.33	74.27	10	500
Between 20 001 and 50 000	16	116.38	34.49	10	538
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	320.00	155.66	65	1236
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	137.50	12.50	125	150
More than 150 000	2	525.00	125.00	400	650
Total	49	135.23	31.15	0	1 236

A minimum of 0 and a maximum of 1 236 trees were purchased in 2004, with local authorities purchasing a mean of 135 trees each (table 1.74).

Accurate record of number of trees purchased

Table 1.75 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimate for the number of street and park trees purchased in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	9	7	56.25
Between 15 001 and 20 000	1	5	16.67
Between 20 001 and 50 000	6	10	37.50
Between 50 001 and 100 000	2	5	28.57
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	0
More than 150 000	-	2	0
Total	18	31	
Percentage of total replies	36.73	63.27	

36.73 percent of the respondents stating having accurate records for the number of trees purchased (table 1.75).

Number of trees felled

Table 1.76 - Number of street and park trees felled in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	14	15.77	3.92	0	50
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	72.55	27.27	15	200
Between 20 001 and 50 000	15	31.13	6.76	2	95
Between 50 001 and 100 000	6	114.86	20.32	79	200
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	42.52	17.58	25	60
More than 150 000	3	1 316.71	557.12	550	2 400
Total	46	127.13	56.00	0	2 400

A minimum of 0 and a maximum of 2 400 trees were felled in 2004, with local authorities felling a mean number of 127 trees (table 1.76).

Accurate record of number of trees felled

Table 1.77 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimate for the number of street and park trees felled in 2004, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	10	28.57
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	4	33.33
Between 20 001 and 50 000	2	13	13.33
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	5	16.67
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	0
More than 150 000	-	3	0
Total	9	37	
Percentage of total replies	19.57	80.43	

Only 19.57 percent of the respondents stated having accurate records for the number of trees felled (table 1.77).

Percentage tree mortality within the establishment phase

Table 1.78 - Current percentage mortality within the establishment phase for all newly planted street and park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	15	4.43	0.72	0.0	10.0	5.0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	6.75	1.60	0.5	10.0	10.0
Between 20 001 and 50 000	15	8.73	1.54	1.0	25.0	10.0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	6.29	1.41	1.0	10.0	10.0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	3.75	3.75	0.0	7.5	n/a
More than 150 000	3	3.33	1.67	0.0	5.0	5.0
Total	48	6.24	0.66	0.0	25.0	5

The most frequently stated mortality rate was 5 percent, but the mean percentage for all respondents was 6.24 (table 1.78).

Accurate record of mortality with the establishment phase

Table 1.79 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimate for the current percentage mortality within the establishment phase for all newly planted street and park trees, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	2	13	13.33
Between 15 001 and 20 000	1	5	16.67
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	15	0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	7	0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	1	50.00
More than 150 000	1	2	33.33
Total	5	43	
Percentage of total replies	10.42	89.58	

Only 10.42 percent of the respondents stated having accurate records for the percentage mortality (table 1.79).

Percentage tree mortality due to vandalism

Table 1.80 - Percentage mortality for all street and park trees due to vandalism, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Number of replies</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SE of mean</i>	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Mode</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	14	7.39	3.71	0.0	50.0	1.0
Between 15 001 and 20 000	6	27.00	14.58	2.0	90.0	5.0
Between 20 001 and 50 000	14	26.93	9.44	1.0	100.0	5.0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	7	4.71	2.62	0.0	20.0	2.0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	25.00	25.00	0.0	50.0	n/a
More than 150 000	3	1.33	0.88	0.0	3.0	n/a
Total	46	15.86	3.92	0.0	100.0	5

The most frequently stated mortality rate was 5 percent, but the mean percentage for all respondents was 15.86 percent (table 1.80).

Accurate record of mortality due to vandalism

Table 1.81 – Number of replies stating accurate record or estimate for the percentage mortality for all street and park trees due to vandalism, per population class.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Accurate record</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Accurate record</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	2	11	15.38
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	6	0
Between 20 001 and 50 000	-	14	0
Between 50 001 and 100 000	-	7	0
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	0
More than 150 000	-	3	0
Total	2	43	
Percentage of total replies	4.44	95.56	

Only 4.44 percent of the respondents stated having accurate records for the percentage of vandalism (table 1.81).

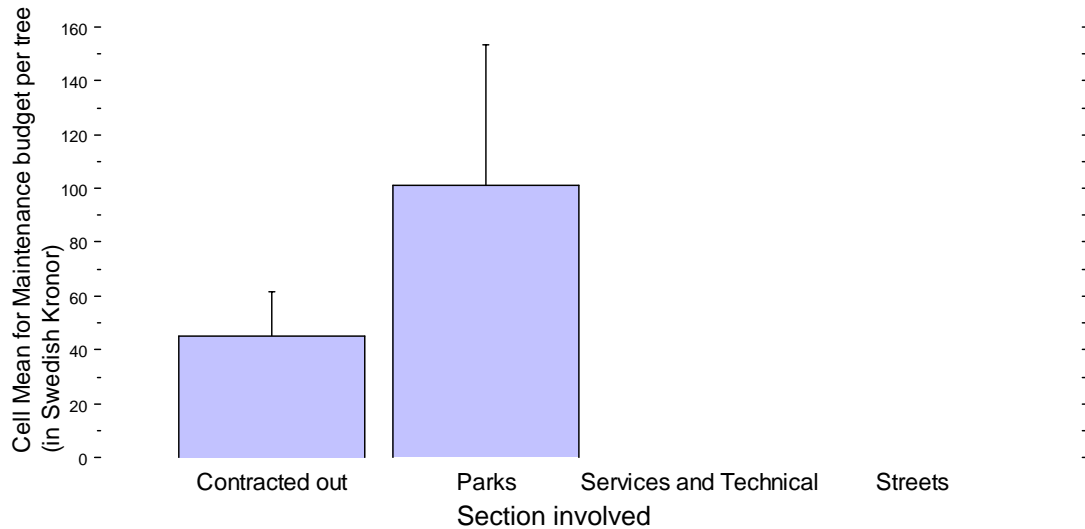
Sections within the local authority involved in tree-related practical maintenance

Table 1.82 - Number of replies per population class stating which section within the local authority is involved in tree-related practical maintenance.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Contracted out to LA owned company</i>				
	<i>Streets and Parks</i>	<i>Roads and Landscaping</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Technical</i>	
Between 10 000 and 15 000	1	9	2	3	2
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	5	-	-	1
Between 20 001 and 50 000	4	9	-	-	2
Between 50 001 and 100 000	3	7	-	-	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	2	-	-	-	-
More than 150 000	2	-	-	-	-
Total	12	30	2	3	5
Percentage of total replies	23.08	57.69	3.85	5.77	9.61

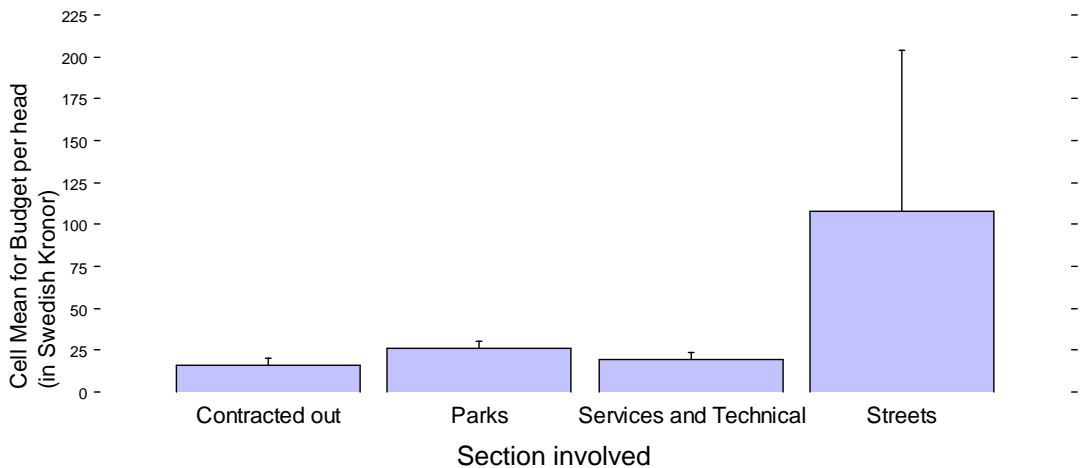
A majority of the responding local authorities stated that Street and Parks sections were involved in practical maintenance (table 1.82).

Fig. 1.46 - Amount spent on maintenance per tree in 2004 in relation to the section within the local authority involved in tree-related practical maintenance (± Standard Error).



Amount spent on maintenance varied considerably according to the section involved (fig. 1.46).

Fig. 1.47 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to the section within the local authority involved in tree-related practical maintenance (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied according to the sections involved (fig. 1.47).

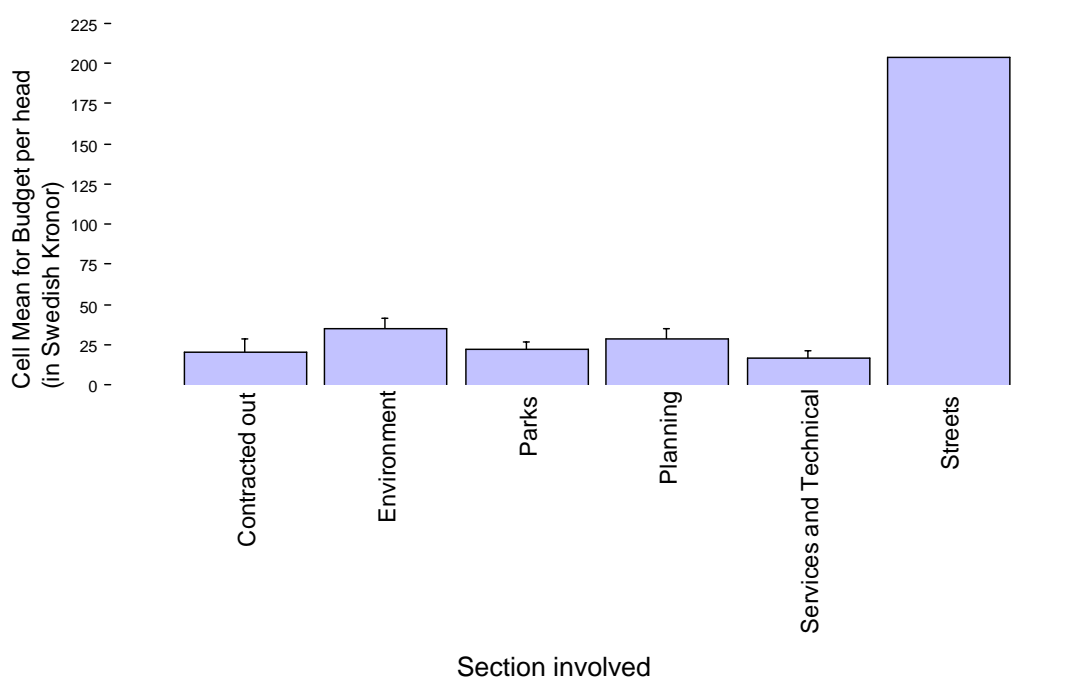
Sections within the local authority involved in tree-related planning

Table 1.83 - Number of replies per population class stating which section within the local authority is involved in tree-related planning.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Contracted out to LA owned company</i>	<i>Services and Technical</i>	<i>Streets and Parks</i>	<i>Planning</i>	<i>Environment</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	-	5	7	4	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	-	2	2	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	2	8	-	2
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	2	6	1	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	-	-	1	-
More than 150 000	1	-	1	-	1
Total	6	9	24	8	5
Percentage of total replies	11.54	17.31	46.15	15.38	9.62

The most frequently stated section was the Street and Parks sections (table 1.83).

Fig. 1.48 - Budget per head of population in 2004 in relation to the section within the local authority involved in tree-related planning (± Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to the section involved (fig. 1.48).

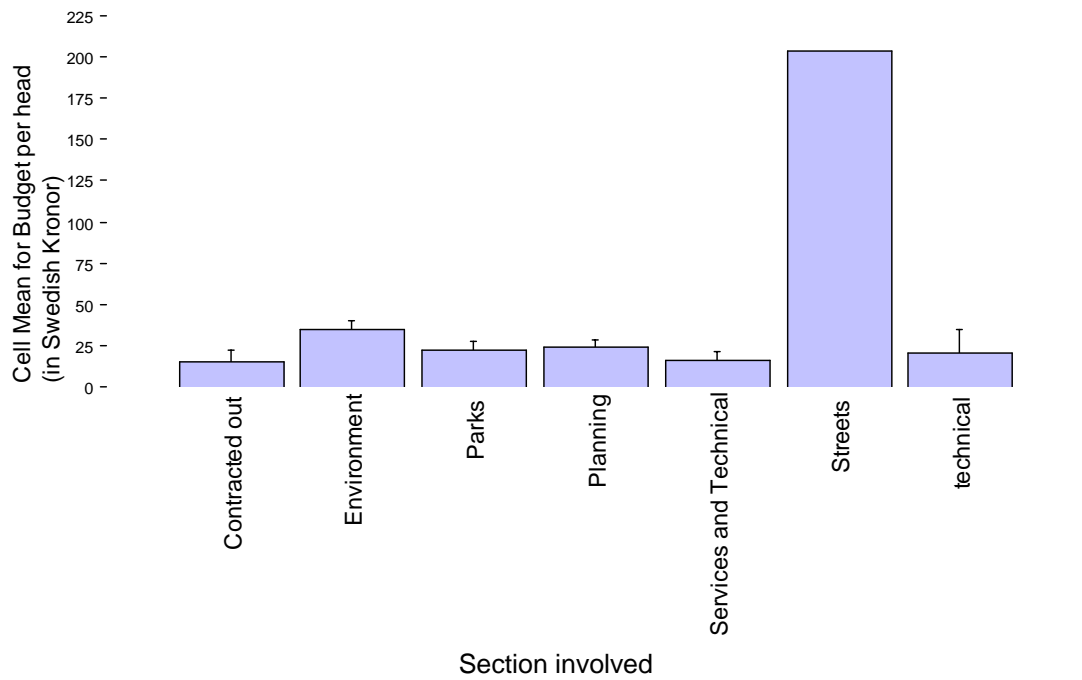
Sections within the local authority involved in tree-related design

Table 1.84 - Number of replies per population class stating which section within the local authority is involved in tree-related design.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Contracted out to LA owned company</i>	<i>Services and Technical</i>	<i>Streets and Parks</i>	<i>Planning</i>	<i>Environment</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	-	4	6	5	-
Between 15 001 and 20 000	-	-	2	1	2
Between 20 001 and 50 000	3	2	8	-	2
Between 50 001 and 100 000	1	2	6	1	-
Between 100 001 and 150 000	1	-	-	1	-
More than 150 000	-	-	1	-	2
Total	5	8	23	8	6
Percentage of total replies	10.00	16.00	46.00	16.00	12.00

The most frequently stated section was the Streets and Parks section (table 1.84).

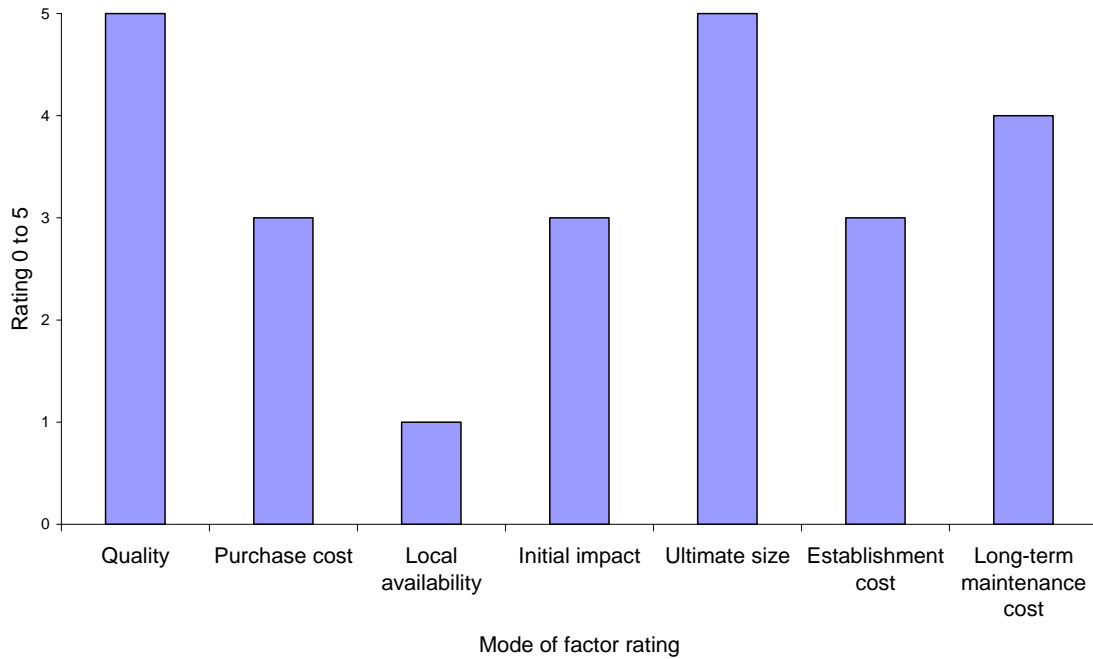
Fig. 1.49 - Budget per head of population in relation to the section within the local authority involved in tree-related design (\pm Standard Error).



Budget per head of population varied considerably according to the sections involved (fig. 1.49).

Priorities when selecting trees for planting schemes

Fig. 1.50 - Mode of priority ratings of factors that may be considered when selecting trees for a planting scheme (0= not a priority; 1= very low priority and; 5= very high priority).



Quality and Ultimate Size were the highest rated factors, followed by Long-term maintenance cost (fig. 1.50).

Section E: Integrated Management

Local authority co-operation with the community in tree-related issues: the public

Table 1.85 - Number of replies per population class stating co-operation with the public in tree-related issues.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	4	12	25.00
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	3	50.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	7	53.33
Between 50 001 and 100 000	6	2	75.00
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	-
More than 150 000	2	1	66.67
Total	23	27	
Percentage of total replies	46.00	54.00	

46 percent of the respondents stated involving the public (table 1.85).

Table 1.86 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and involving the public in the tree programme.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	15	22	17.02	19.98
More than 50 001	8	5	5.98	7.02
			Total	50
			x² P-value	0.19

There was no significant association between population and local authorities involving or not involving the public in the tree programme ($P > 0.05$; table 1.86).

Table 1.87 – Test for independence between budget per head of population in 2004 and involving the public in the tree programme.

Budget per head	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
0-10	5	8	5.61	7.39
11-20	4	6	4.32	5.68
21-40	7	8	6.48	8.52
More than 40	3	3	2.59	3.41
			Total	44
			χ^2 P-value	0.95

There was no significant association between budget per head of population and local authorities involving or not involving the public in the tree programme ($P > 0.05$; table 1.87).

Table 1.88 – Test for independence between involving the public and tree strategy documents.

Involvement	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	11	9	8.51	11.49
No	9	18	11.49	15.51
			Total	47
			χ^2 P-value	0.14

There was no significant association between the local authorities that involve the public in the tree program and those that have tree strategy documents ($P > 0.05$; table 1.88).

Local authority co-operation with the community in tree-related issues: organisations outside the local authority

Table 1.89 - Number of replies per population class stating co-operation with organisations outside the local authority in tree-related issues.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	3	13	18.75
Between 15 001 and 20 000	2	4	33.33
Between 20 001 and 50 000	8	6	57.14
Between 50 001 and 100 000	4	2	66.67
Between 100 001 and 150 000	-	2	0
More than 150 000	2	0	100.00
Total	19	27	
Percentage of total replies	41.30	58.70	

41.30 percent of the respondents stating involving organisations in the tree programme (table 1.89).

Table 1.90 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and involving organisations outside the local authority in the tree programme.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	13	23	14.87	21.13
More than 50 001	6	4	4.13	5.87
			Total	46

χ^2 P-value	0.18
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There was no significant association between population and local authorities involving or not involving organisations in the tree programme ($P > 0.05$; table 1.90).

Table 1.91 – Test for independence between involving organisations outside the local authority and tree strategy documents.

Involvement	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	11	6	7.34	9.66
No	8	19	11.66	15.34
			Total	44
			χ^2 P-value	0.02

There was a significant association between involving organisations and having a tree strategy document ($P < 0.05$; table 1.91). If a tree strategy document is in place the likelihood of involving organisations in the tree program is greater.

Local authority co-operation with the community in tree-related issues: private companies

Table 1.92 - Number of replies stating co-operation with private companies in tree-related issues.

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Percentage of replies in class indicating Yes</i>
Between 10 000 and 15 000	7	9	43.75
Between 15 001 and 20 000	3	3	50.00
Between 20 001 and 50 000	7	7	50.00
Between 50 001 and 100 000	5	1	83.33
Between 100 001 and 150 000	0	2	0
More than 150 000	3	-	100
Total	25	22	

Percentage of total replies 53.19 46.81

53.19 percent of the respondents stated involving private companies in the tree programme (table 1.92).

Table 1.93 – Test for independence between population size of local authorities and involving private companies in the tree programme.

Population	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
10 000 – 50 000	17	19	19.15	16.85
More than 50 001	8	3	5.85	5.15
			Total	47
			x² P-value	0.14

There was no significant association between population and local authorities involving or not involving private companies in the tree programme (P>0.05; table 1.93).

Table 1.94 – Test for independence between involving private companies and tree strategy documents.

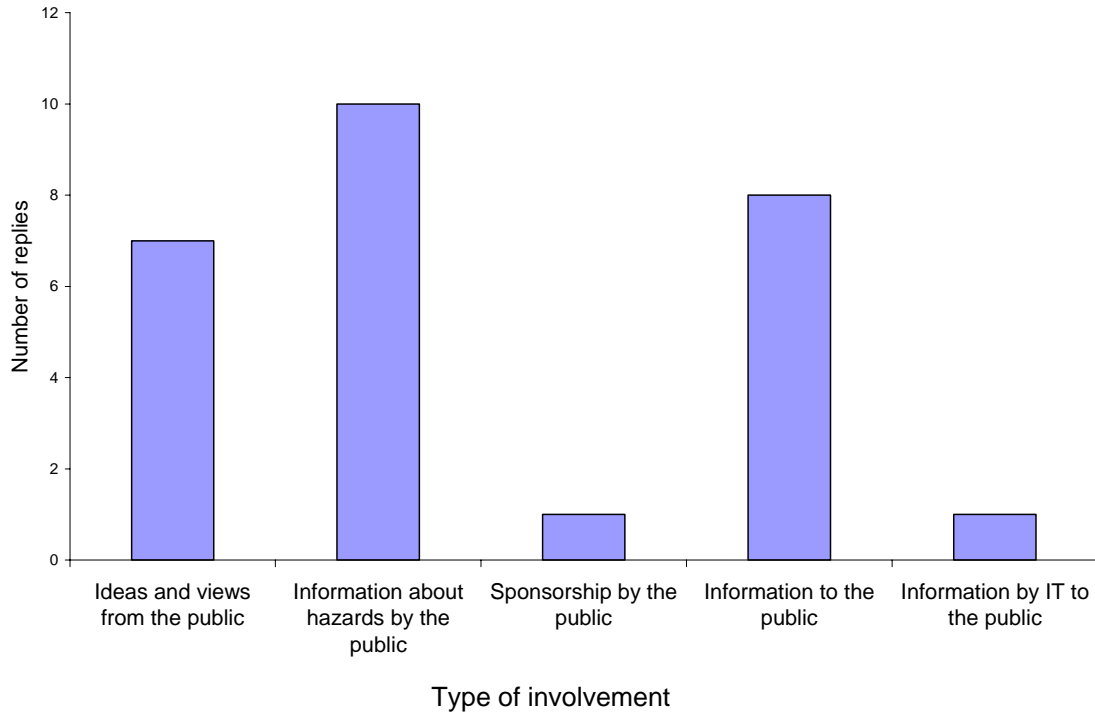
Involvement	Observed		Expected	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	10	12	9.50	12.50
No	9	13	9.50	12.50
			Total	44

χ^2 P-value	0.76
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There was no significant association between involving private companies and having or not having a tree strategy document ($P > 0.05$; table 1.94).

Type of involvement with the public

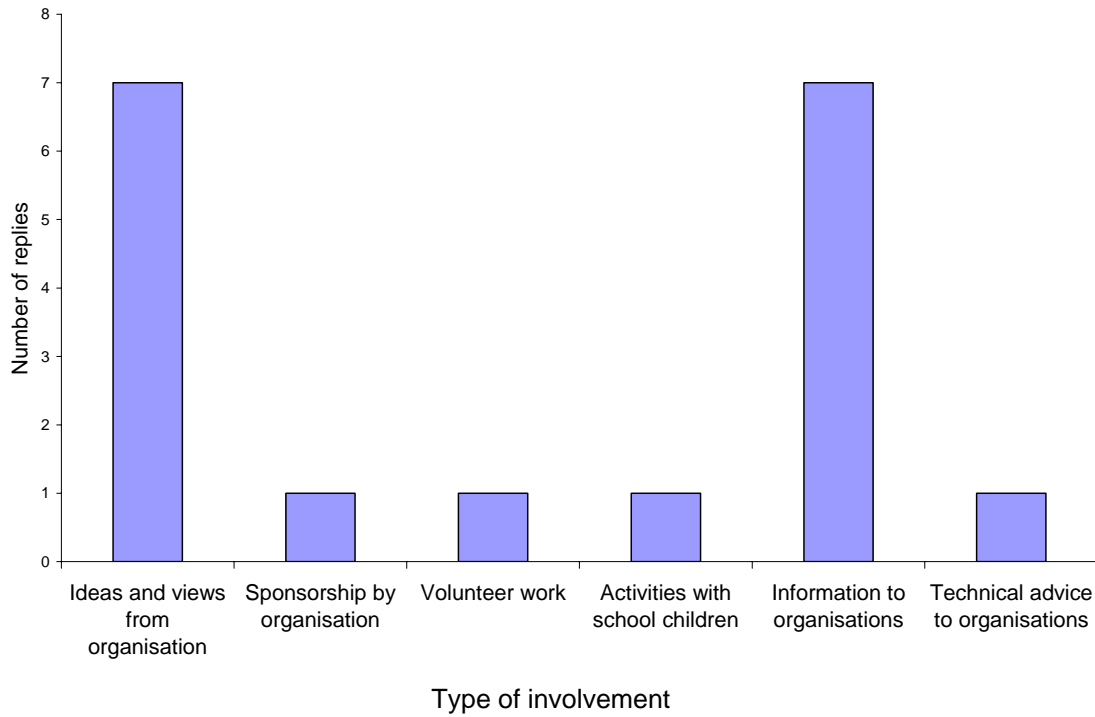
Fig. 1.51 - Type of involvement with the public (n=19).



The most frequently stated type of involvement was the public informing the local authority about hazardous situations (fig. 1.51).

Type of involvement with organisations outside the local authority

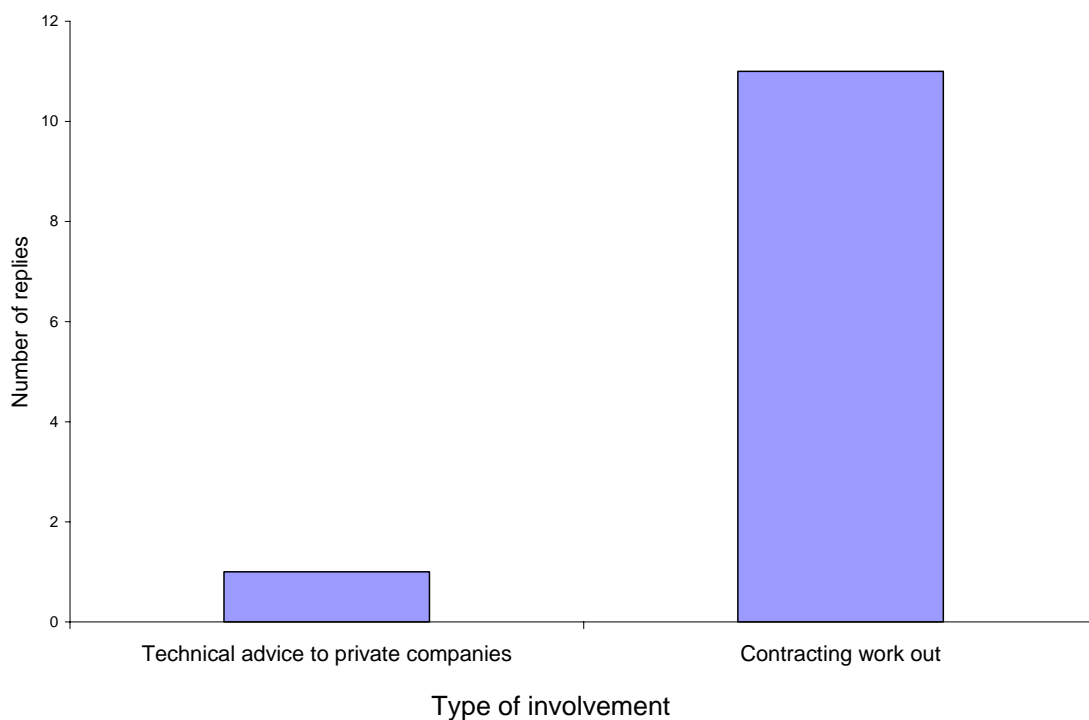
Fig. 1.52 – Type of involvement with organisations outside the local authority (n=11)



The most frequently stated types of involvement were receiving ideas and views from organisations and the local authority informing organisations (fig. 1.52).

Type of involvement with private companies

Fig. 1.53 - Type of involvement with private companies (n=12).



The most frequently stated type of involvement was to provide private companies with work (fig. 1.53).

Three local authorities indicated a wider community involvement, with schemes such as adopt-a-tree, volunteer work and guided walks. These three local authorities had between 15 001 and 100 000 residents. Two of these also mentioned close co-operation with organisations which lobby for city centre tree planting and general greening of the cities.