Support for Collaboration: A Citizen's Perspective

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Introduction

- Fiscal stress has caused many governments to seek new ways to deliver services so that they can do more with less.
- One of the innovative solutions is to collaborate with other entities
- Many past studies have studied the growing importance of collaboration. However, not many look at the phenomenon from the citizen's perspective.

Research Question

- Do citizens support intergovernmental/inter-sectoral collaboration?
- What influence citizens' attitudes towards intergovernmental/inter-sectoral collaboration?
- Why does citizens' support matter?
  - Collaboration involves multiple players, however governments are usually accountable for collaborative outcomes (McGuire, 2002)
  - This is politically important

Research Question

- Why intergovernmental/inter-sectoral collaboration?

  Resource-Driven Reasons:

  - Economic reasons—budget saving, new stream of revenue(Zeemering and Delabbio, 2013)
  - Services demand—doing more with less resources (Abels, 2012)
  - "Wicked" problems—complex problems with solutions that can be provided by a single entity (Agranoff and Mcguire, 2001)

  A cognitive solution:

  - An ideological response to the question about the roles of the government
  - A "sign" of commitment to public services

Hypotheses

1. Residents who are more willing to entrust their money to the government are more likely to support intergovernmental and inter-sectoral collaboration, as these mechanisms can be viewed as resource-enabling strategies for the government.

- 1a. Residents who are willing to pay more property tax are more likely to support city-county collaboration.
- 1b. Residents who are willing to pay more property tax are more likely to support public-private partnerships.

Hypotheses

- 1c. Residents who support the government putting more money in a rainy day fund are more likely to support city-county collaboration.
- 1d. Residents who support the government putting more money in a rainy day fund are more likely to support public-private partnership.

Hypotheses

2. Residents who are more satisfied with current services are more likely to support intergovernmental and intersectoral collaboration, as these mechanisms can be viewed as resource-enabling strategies for the services these residents like.

3. Residents who are older or live in a community longer are more likely to oppose intergovernmental or intersectoral collaboration, as they may see this change as a sign of reduced commitment to existing public services.

Hypotheses

4. Residents with lower incomes are more likely to oppose intergovernmental and intersectoral collaboration, as they may see this change as a sign of reduced commitment to existing public services.

Data and Methodology

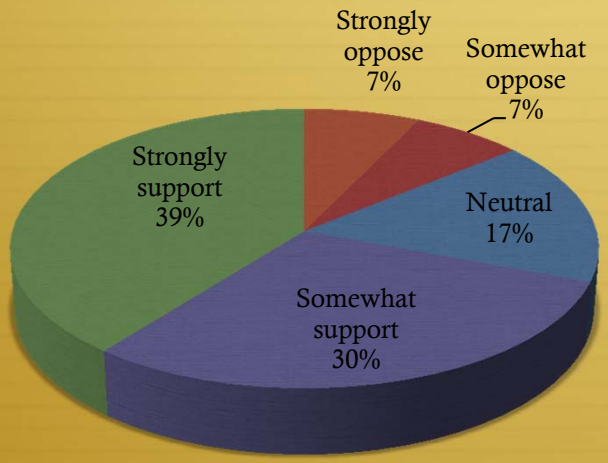
- Citizen survey of Tulsa, OK by Sharpard Research in 2010
  - Address Based Sampling
  - Telephone survey with 1803 responses (response rate of 35.9%)
  - Margin of error: ±2.3%
- Partial proportional odds ordered logit model
  - Ordinal level dependent variables
  - Proportional odds assumptions might be violated

Dependent Variables

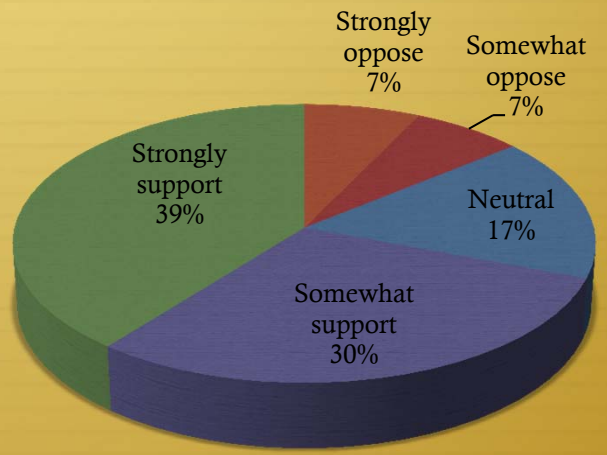
- How supportive are citizens towards the following recommendations—
  - To coordinate and share services with Tulsa County to reduce costs?
  - To establish more public/private partnerships for parks and recreation?
  - To establish more public/private partnerships for the performing arts?
  - To establish more public/private partnerships for utility services?

Descriptive Statistics I

To Coordinate and Share Service with Tulsa County to Reduce Cost

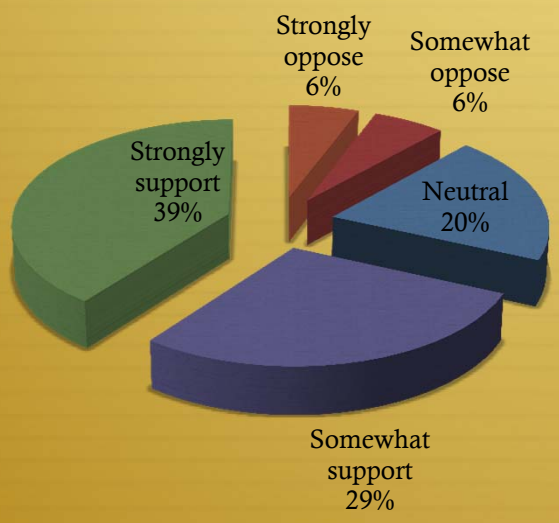


To Establish More PPP for Parks and Recreation

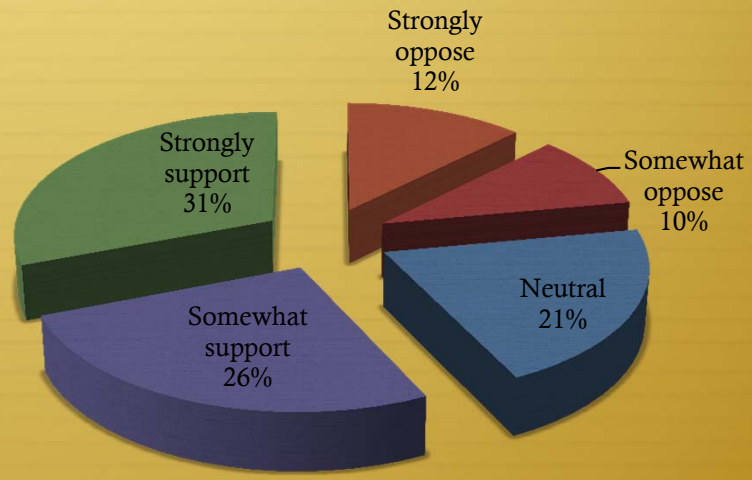


Descriptive Statistics II

To Establish More PPP for the Performing Arts



To Establish More PPP for Utility Services



Independent Variables

- Perception on fiscal matters
  - Property tax increase
  - Rainy day funds
- Perception on the quality of various services
  - Over services, Park and Recreation services, Art opportunity, Utility services
- Perceptions on city's communication with citizens
  - Keep citizens informed
- Demographic
  - Age, gender education,
  - registered voter, race, income,
  - home owner, length of residency

Table 1 Partial proportional odds ordered logit models for share service support

Dependent Variable: Shared Service Support	Coef.	S.E.	P -value	O.R.
Perception on fiscal matters				
Support for property tax increase	0.277	0.106	0.009	1.320
Support for rainy day fund	0.485	0.119	0.000	1.625
Perception on Service quality				
Quality of Service Provided by the city	0.072	0.118	0.539	1.075
Perception on communication				
Efforts to keep informed	0.019	0.134	0.886	1.019
Demographic				
Living in Tulsa over 20 years	0.098	0.125	0.432	1.103
Registered voter	0.411	0.183	0.025	1.509
Gender	0.365	0.107	0.001	1.440
age 55	0.306[a]	0.276	0.267	1.358
	0.351[b]	0.201	0.08	1.421
	0.192[c]	0.145	0.187	1.212
	-0.144[d]	0.122	0.238	0.866
Income below median	0.101	0.132	0.447	1.106
	0.227[a]	0.376	0.545	1.255
Income not reported	0.185[b]	0.270	0.493	1.203
	-0.500[c]	0.181	0.006	0.607
	-0.305[d]	0.169	0.071	0.737
Married	-0.084	0.112	0.452	0.919
Homeowner	-0.026	0.147	0.860	0.974
White	-0.030	0.128	0.815	0.970
College	0.533	0.119	0.000	1.704
Constant	1.453[a]	0.282	0.000	4.277
	0.674[b]	0.262	0.010	1.962
	-0.155[c]	0.255	0.543	0.856
	-1.495[d]	0.258	0.000	0.224

LR=102.08 P(chi2)=0.000 n=1355 Pseudo R2=0.0295

Dependent variable coding: 1) Strongly oppose; 2) Somewhat oppose; 3) Neutral; 4) somewhat support; 5) Strongly support For variables that violate the proportional odds assumptions:

[a] Strongly support, Somewhat support, Neutral and Somewhat oppose vs. Strongly oppose

[b] Strongly support, Somewhat support, and Neutral vs. Somewhat oppose and Strongly oppose

[c] Strongly support and Somewhat support vs. Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

[d] Strongly support vs. Somewhat support, Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

coefficients that reach significant level of p=0.05 or less. O.R. is calculated as e^{coeff}

Table 2 Partial proportional odds ordered logit models for PPP of Park and Recreation Programs

ependent Varaible: PPP park and Recreation Support	Coef.	S.E.	P-value	O.R.
erception on fiscal matters				
	0.318[a]	0.208	0.127	1.374
	0.264[b]	0.157	0.092	1.302
upport for property tax increase	0.407[c]	0.125	0.001	1.502
	0.095[d]	0.115	0.410	1.100
upport for rainy day fund	0.678	0.115	0.000	1.970
erception on Service Quality				
uality of City Park and Recreation Programs	0.163	0.113	0.148	1.177
ppearance of Park Ground	-0.145	0.147	0.324	0.865
uality of Park Facilities	0.091	0.135	0.502	1.095
uality of Outdoor athletic fields	0.223	0.121	0.066	1.250
erception on Communication				
fforts to keep informed	-0.146	0.131	0.265	0.864
emographic				
iving in Tulsa over 20 years	0.227	0.121	0.060	1.255
egistered voter	0.071	0.189	0.707	1.073
ender	-0.013	0.104	0.899	0.987
	-0.027[a]	0.220	0.903	0.974
	-0.534[b]	0.161	0.001	0.586
Age over 55	-0.398[c]	0.130	0.002	0.672
	-0.515[d]	0.123	0.000	0.598
ncome below	0.176	0.129	0.172	1.192
ncome not reported	-0.214	0.146	0.142	0.807
Married	0.205	0.110	0.063	1.227
Homeowner	-0.314	0.147	0.032	0.731
White	-0.187	0.126	0.137	0.829
	-0.031[a]	0.230	0.893	0.969
	-0.314[b]	0.184	0.087	0.730
ollege	0.363[c]	0.137	0.008	1.438
	0.560[d]	0.134	0.000	1.751
	1.919[a]	0.318	0.000	6.815
	1.568[b]	0.293	0.000	4.796
onstant	.033[c]	0.265	0.902	1.033
	-1.236[d]	0.269	0.000	0.290
R chi2=155.77 P(chi2)=0.000 n=1383 Pseudo R2=0.041				

ependent variable coding: 1) Strongly oppose; 2) Somewhat oppose; 3) Neutral; 4) somewhat support; 5) trongly support For variables that violate the proportional odds assumptions:
Strongly support, Somewhat support, Neutral and Somewhat oppose vs. Strongly oppose
Strongly support, Somewhat support, and Neutral vs. Somewhat oppose and Strongly oppose
Strongly support and Somewhat support vs. Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose
Strongly support vs. Somewhat support, Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose
oefficients that reach significant level of p=0.05 or less. O.R. is calculated as e^{coeff}

Table 3 Partial proportional odds ordered logit models for PPP Performance Arts

Dependent Variable: PPP Performance Art	Coef.	S.E.	P-value	O.R.
Perception on Fiscal Matters				
Support for property tax increase	0.363[a]	0.229	0.113	1.438
	0.246[b]	0.165	0.137	1.279
	0.306[c]	0.124	0.014	1.358
	-0.026[d]	0.116	0.822	0.974
Support for rainy day fund	0.509[a]	0.231	0.028	1.663
	0.635[b]	0.175	0.000	1.888
	0.660[c]	0.135	0.000	1.935
	0.317[d]	0.134	0.018	1.373
Perception on Service Quality				
Downtown experience	0.536	0.109	0.000	1.709
Opportunity to enjoy art	-0.069[a]	0.278	0.804	0.934
	0.130[b]	0.201	0.519	1.139
	0.566[c]	0.148	0.000	1.761
	0.251[d]	0.149	0.092	1.285
Perception on communication				
Efforts to keep informed	-0.155	0.132	0.239	0.856
Demographic				
Living in Tulsa over 20 years	0.095	0.120	0.432	1.099
Registered voter	0.188	0.184	0.308	1.206
Gender	-0.078	0.105	0.456	0.925
age over 55	0.136[a]	0.241	0.572	1.146
	-0.059[b]	0.178	0.740	0.943
	-0.070[c]	0.133	0.596	0.932
	-0.490[d]	0.125	0.000	0.613
Income below median	0.030	0.130	0.816	1.031
Income not reported	-0.009	0.151	0.951	0.991
Married	0.722[a]	0.232	0.002	2.059
	0.353[b]	0.170	0.038	1.423
	0.051[c]	0.129	0.693	1.052
	0.220[d]	0.124	0.075	1.246
Homeowner	-0.216	0.146	0.140	0.806
White	-0.207	0.128	0.105	0.813
College	-0.260[a]	0.254	0.304	0.771
	-0.275[b]	0.194	0.157	0.760
	0.383[c]	0.137	0.005	1.466
	0.390[d]	0.134	0.004	1.477
Constant	1.868[a]	0.388	0.000	6.475
	1.182[b]	0.318	0.000	3.262
	-0.619[c]	0.275	0.024	0.538
	-1.241[d]	0.281	0.000	0.289

LR chi=175.52 P(Chi2)=0.0000 n=1364 Pseudeo R2=0.05

Dependent variable coding: 1) Strongly oppose; 2) Somewhat oppose; 3) Neutral; 4) somewhat support; 5) Strongly support For variables that violate the proportional odds assumptions:

[a] Strongly support, Somewhat support, Neutral and Somewhat oppose vs. Strongly oppose

[b] Strongly support, Somewhat support, and Neutral vs. Somewhat oppose and Strongly oppose

[c] Strongly support and Somewhat support vs. Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

[d] Strongly support vs. Somewhat support, Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

coefficients that reach significant level of p=0.05 or less. O.R. is calculated as e^{coeff}

Table 4 Partial proportional odds ordered logit models for PPP Utility Service

Dependent Variable: PPP Utility Service	Coef.	S.E.	P-value	O.R.
Perception on Fiscal Matters				
Support for property tax increase	0.290	0.101	0.004	1.337
Support for rainy day fund	0.361	0.113	0.001	1.435
Perception on Service Quality				
Trash collection service	0.055	0.154	0.721	1.057
Recycle service	0.186	0.108	0.085	1.204
Water service	0.128[a]	0.254	0.613	1.137
	-0.403[b]	0.225	0.073	0.669
	0.045[c]	0.195	0.818	1.046
	0.038[d]	0.208	0.854	1.039
Sewage service	0.108	0.144	0.454	1.114
Perception on communication				
Efforts to keep informed	0.230[a]	0.214	0.281	1.259
	-0.002[b]	0.170	0.990	0.998
	-0.452[c]	0.146	0.002	0.636
	-0.290[d]	0.161	0.072	0.748
Demographic				
Living in Tulsa over 20 years	-0.444[a]	0.203	0.029	0.642
	-0.235[b]	0.163	0.149	0.790
	-0.082[c]	0.137	0.551	0.922
	0.198[d]	0.140	0.159	1.218
Registered voter	0.979[a]	0.281	0.000	2.661
	0.539[b]	0.253	0.033	1.714
	0.091[c]	0.214	0.670	1.095
	0.148[d]	0.222	0.504	1.160
Gender	0.002	0.102	0.982	1.002
Age over 55	-0.020[a]	0.172	0.907	0.980
	-0.244[b]	0.138	0.076	0.783
	-0.382[c]	0.122	0.002	0.683
	-0.628[d]	0.133	0.000	0.534
Income below median	0.272	0.127	0.032	1.313
Not report income	-0.119	0.142	0.402	0.888
Married	0.062	0.108	0.566	1.064
Homeowner	-0.125	0.143	0.381	0.882
White	-0.069	0.123	0.576	0.933
College	-0.839[a]	0.208	0.000	0.432
	-0.729[b]	0.167	0.000	0.482
	-0.071[c]	0.132	0.591	0.932
	0.234[d]	0.138	0.091	1.263
Constant	1.338[a]	0.387	0.001	3.811
	1.360[b]	0.345	0.000	3.895
	0.059[c]	0.305	0.846	1.061
	-1.497[d]	0.328	0.000	0.224

LR chi2=156.72 P(chi2)=0.000 n=1372 Pseudo R2=0.0376

Dependent variable coding: 1) Strongly oppose; 2) Somewhat oppose; 3) Neutral; 4) somewhat support; 5) Strongly support For variables that violate the proportional odds assumptions:

[a] Strongly support, Somewhat support, Neutral and Somewhat oppose vs. Strongly oppose

[b] Strongly support, Somewhat support, and Neutral vs. Somewhat oppose and Strongly oppose

[c] Strongly support and Somewhat support vs. Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

[d] Strongly support vs. Somewhat support, Neutral, Somewhat oppose, and Strongly oppose

coefficients that reach significant level of p=0.05 or less. O.R. is calculated as e^{coeff}

Discussion I

- Citizens supporting property tax increase are more likely to support service sharing and public-private partnership (confirming hypothesis 1)
- Citizens advocating rainy day fund are more likely to support service sharing and pubic-private partnership (confirming hypothesis 1)
- Citizen's perception on services quality is not associated with the likelihood of supporting service sharing/PPP, except for PPP for performing arts (weak support for hypothesis 2)

Discussion II

- Citizens with age over 55 are less likely to support more PPP (confirming hypothesis 3). It is positively related to city-county service sharing but the relationship is not very strong.
- Lower income citizens are more likely to support PPP of utility services, and home owners are less likely to support PPP of Parks and Recreations. These contradict hypothesis 4.
- Citizens with at least some college education are more likely to support sharing services, PPP of Parks and Recreation, PPP of performing arts but are less likely to support PPP of utility services.
- Citizen's perception on communication is not associated with their attitude towards service sharing/PPP

Discussion III

- From a citizen's perspective, inter-sectoral and intergovernmental solutions are viewed as resource-enabling mechanism. They are more likely to support the use of these mechanisms if they have greater fiscal trust of the government
  - This is contradictory to the ideological cognitive hypothesis, which views these mechanisms as a sign of public distrust in the government and as a way to reduce the roles of the government
- Inter-sectoral and intergovernmental solutions are also a cognitive phenomenon -- it reflects public commitment to services, and age, education, and length of residence influence this perception.