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Barton County Citizen Survey: Survey Analysis

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October, 1992, a telephone survey was conducted in Barton County as part of its strategic planning effort. The survey was developed by the steering group for the Barton County Strategic Plan and the Kansas Center for Community Economic Development (KCCED) at the University of Kansas. It was administered by ASI Market Research, Inc., Great Bend. The data were then sent to KCCED for analysis.

Survey participants were randomly selected from a list of 4,800 telephone numbers in Barton County. The number of phone numbers was balanced by place of residence in the county. The number of surveys completed was 407 for a response rate of 35 percent. This low response rate indicates a potential for bias in the survey results and should be recognized when generalizing the results to the population of Barton County. Statistical analysis was conducted that compared selected characteristics of the survey population with the population of Barton County. This analysis indicated statistically meaningful differences for the following variables: gender (males under-represented and females over-represented) and education level (high school over-represented and associate degree/some college under-represented). Statistical analysis was also conducted to determine differences in responses based on place of residence, age group and educational level.

Overall, key findings from the survey include the following:

Demographic Data

- The majority of the respondents were from Great Bend (52%) and rural Barton County (25%).
- Eight-six percent of the respondents have lived in Barton County for over 10 years.
- The majority of respondents were employed with 53 percent working for someone and 12 percent self-employed.
- Forty percent of the respondents were 25-44 years old and 21 percent were over 65.
- The majority of the respondents were female (67%).
- Under the highest level of educational attainment, 44 percent indicated they had achieved a high school degree. The next largest educational category was associate degree/some college with 20 percent.

Aspects of Community Life

- The top five aspects of community life in Barton County, as indicated by a "very good" response rating, were: Barton County Community College (30%), elementary schools (29%), high school (19%), medical services and facilities (17%), and the environment (16%)
- The top five aspects of community life in Barton County, as indicated by the combined rating of "very good"/"good", were: elementary schools (82%), Barton County Community College (80%), high schools (75%), the environment (73%), and safety and security (71%).
- The five aspects most frequently rated "poor" were: number of jobs (45%), quality of jobs (35%), services for youth (30%), number of stores (25%) and recreation/entertainment (25%).
- While the survey results suggest a general attitude that quality of life in Barton County is very good, a concern was indicated for the business environment and commitment capacity of the county. Not all aspects of the quality of life are considered good. A strong concern was

- displayed for housing, recreation/entertainment, and services for youth.
- The county opinion was split on whether or not Barton County in the past five years has changed for the "better"/"much better" (31%), the "worse"/"much worse" (33%) or not changed (28%).

Economic Development Strategies

- The top five strategies for Barton County to pursue based on the frequency of a "very important" rating were: attraction of business and industry (88%), retention and expansion of business and industry (83%), development of programs to retain young people (83%), development of a well-trained, skilled work force (82%) and new business assistance (77%).
- When "very important" and "somewhat" important ratings were combined, ALL sixteen strategies were considered important by at least 83 percent of the respondents.
- The three strategies considered the least important to Barton County's future, as indicated by a combined "not very important" and "not at all important" rating, were: business and government partnerships (14%), retail assistance (9%) and Barton County leadership program (8%).
- Seventy-one percent of the survey respondents considers the development of an aggressive economic development strategy for Barton County "very important".

Implementation of Economic Development

- The survey indicates that economic development should not be the responsibility of just one group in the county, but rather several groups must work together to implement the strategies. Those groups are: county government (74%), local businesses (71%), city government (69%), and business/government partnerships (66%).
- Most of the county supports increasing (50%) or keeping (38%) the funding levels for economic development.

Financial Environment

- The majority of those responding to survey indicated banks as their primary depositor (79%) and lender (63%).
- The majority of the survey respondents feel that Barton County banks are doing "very well" to "well" in addressing the credit needs of businesses (66%) and homeowners (67%).

Statistical Difference by Place of Residence

- In general, responses from Great Bend residents compared to responses from residents that live in rural Barton County did not differ.
- Significant variations in responses were found for only two variables:
 - the quality of medical services and facilities; and,
 - ▶ the importance of the strategy to improve highway, rail and air connections.

Statistical Difference by Age Group

- Meaningful variations in responses were found more frequently for age group comparisons than
 were found by place of residence and educational attainment level.
- Meaningfully different quality ratings were found based on age (16 to 44 year old, 45 to 64 year old, and 65 and older) for these nine aspects of community life history and culture, housing quality, quality of stores, image of Barton County, housing availability, local government, recreation/entertainment, number of stores, and number of jobs.
- Age influenced the importance of the following three strategies to Barton County's future:
 - develop and expand medical services,

- improve highway, rail and air connections, and
- improve the quality of life for seniors.
- Age was also found to influence the following variables:
 - ▶ the assignment of responsibility to business and government partnerships;
 - ▶ the support for increased funding levels for economic development; and,
 - interaction with the financial environment in Barton County.

Statistical Difference by Educational Attainment Level

- In general, the responses did not differ in any statistically meaningful way based on the
 educational attainment level of the respondent. The exceptions are listed below.
- The quality ratings for the environment and quality of jobs statistically differed based on the educational attainment of the respondent.
- The importance ratings of the following two strategies were found to be statistically different based on education of the respondent:
 - improve highway, rail, and air connections and
 - improve the quality of life for seniors.
- The support for funding levels for economic development differed based on educational attainment.
- The use of banks, credit unions and "other" financial institutions differed based on the educational level of the respondent.

Barton County Citizen Survey: Survey Analysis

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INTRODUCTI	ON
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Background

The Kansas Center for Community Economic Development (KCCED) at the University of Kansas was contacted by the steering committee for the Barton County Strategic Plan to assist in the development and analysis of a citizen telephone survey for Barton County. The purpose of the survey was to provide citizen input into the strategic planning process underway in the county.

Collection of community attitudes is a critical component of the economic development planning process for two reasons. First, it taps into individual and community-wide opinions about the economic and social changes taking place in a community. In other words, it broadens that base of opinion as to the key issues that the process should target. Second, it identifies those economic development strategies which the community is most likely to support and encourage.

Procedures

The survey instrument was developed by KCCED in conjunction with the strategic planning steering committee (Appendix 1). ASI Market Research in Great Bend administered the survey and sent the data to KCCED for analysis.

A random list of 4,800 telephone numbers for Barton County was generated by Donnelley Marketing, Connecticut. The following quotas were set for place of residence: 210 Great Bend, 40 Hoisington, 30 Ellinwood, 10 Claflin, 5 Pawnee Rock, 5 Albert, and 100 balance of the county, for a total quota of 400 completed surveys. Once the quota was met for a particular place of residence, the interview was terminated. Interviews were also terminated if the respondent was not in the acceptable age group of "16 and Older".

ASI Market Research completed 407 surveys. The response rate for the survey was 35 percent.² This low response rate has a greater potential for bias; therefore, KCCED examined how well the sample reflects the population of Barton County by looking at the following demographic variables: place of residence, gender, age, and education level of the population.

¹Note that 232 quota filled incidents occurred.

²The formula used to calculated response rate was: the number of completed surveys divided by the number of completed surveys plus the number of refusals (407/(407+758)=.3494).

A Z-test for difference of sample and population proportions was conducted to determine if a statistically significant difference existed in the proportions found in the survey versus the proportion that exists in the Barton County population.3 The following results of the statistical findings include:4

- for place of residence, no statistical difference was found for any of the locations;
- for age of the respondents, no statistically significant difference was found for any age groups;
- for gender of the respondents, statistically significant differences were found for both female and male with females being over-represented in the sample and males being under-represented (this pattern is common in surveys);
- for highest level of educational attainment, a statistically significant difference was found for "high school" and "associate degree/some college" with the survey population over-represented by "high school" educational attainment level and under-represented by "associate degree/some college" educational attainment level.

Based on the low response rate and the statistical differences found in the demographic variables, caution must be used in interpreting the results of this survey to the entire population of Barton County. While this was a random sample, the potential for bias does exist based on gender and education level.

Statistical analysis was also conducted to determine if responses varied based on place of residence, age, and educational attainment level. Chi square analysis was used to compare the responses of the selected groups.5

The following report discusses the results of the 407 completed surveys, covering the following areas:

- demographic data on the survey respondents,
- aspects of community life: quality ratings and change,
- economic development strategies: relative importance and aggressiveness,
- implementation: responsibility and funding,
- financial environment in Barton County, and
- statistical comparison of selected variables.

The absolute value of Z greater that 1.96 would indicate a statistically meaningful difference; i.e., the probability that this would have occurred is less than 5 times out of 100.

⁴In the administration of the survey, representation was sought only for place of residence. No quotas were set for the other population characteristics.

⁵Chi square provides a simple test based on the difference between observed and expected frequencies. The chi square for p=.05 was used to determine if a statistically meaningful difference existed. A standard chi-square distribution table was used to determine the chi-square cutoff points.

RESULTS

Demographic Data

The survey respondents were asked a series of background questions relating to their place of residence, length of residence, employment status, age, gender, and education (Tables 1-6). The key demographic findings include:

- Place of Residence. The survey population consisted of 407 residents of Barton County. A balance by place of residences was sought in the administration of the survey and participation from residents of the cities and the county is representative of Barton County's population (Table 1). Residents of Great Bend comprised 52 percent of the total sample, while the majority of the other respondents lived in rural areas outside of a city (25%), Hoisington (10%), and Ellinwood (8%).
- Length of Residence. Most of the respondents (86%) have lived in Barton County for more than ten years (Table 2).
- Employment Status. The majority of those sampled are in the work force with 53 percent employed and 12 percent self-employed (Table 3). Twenty percent indicated they were retired. Eleven percent said they were not employed.
- Age. In terms of age, individuals who were 25-44 years old represented 40 percent of the total sample and 21 percent were over 65 (Table 4). Only 6 percent of those responding were 16-24 years old.⁶
- Gender. Females are over-represented (and males are under-represented) in the sample population (**Table 5**). The 1990 Census has Barton County with 52 percent of its population female. The survey sample has 67 percent female. Based on statistical analysis, this difference is considered statistically significant.
- Educational Attainment. Those individuals that indicated a high school degree as their highest level of educational attainment comprise 44 percent of the survey sample (Table 6). This proportion is considered statistically different from the proportion found in Barton County's 1990 population. Individuals that indicated they had completed some college or held an associate degree comprised 20 percent of the survey. This proportion is also considered statistically different from the proportion found in Barton County's population. The statistical analysis indicates that those with high school degrees are over-represented and those with some college/associate degree are under-represented in the survey sample.

⁶A Z-value of 1.93 was calculated for this age category based on the Z-test for proportions. A Z-value of 1.96 is needed to indicate a statistically significant difference between the two proportions. Given the small number of cases (N=24), the 6 percent is not considered a statistically significant difference from the 15 percent.

Table 1 Place of Residence Responses for Total Sample

Location	N	Survey	1990 Census
Great Bend	212	52.1%	52.5%
Hoisington	40	9.8	10.8
Claflin	10	2.5	2.3
Ellinwood	31	7.6	7.9
Albert	5	1.2	0.8
Pawnee Rock	6	1.5	1.2
Rural County	103	25.3	24.4

TOTAL=N=407

1990 Population=29,382

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census.

Table 2 Length of Residence in Barton County Responses for Total Sample

Years	N	Percent
0 - 2	9	2.2%
2 - 4	15	3.7
5 - 10	32	7.9
10+	350	86.2

TOTAL=N=406

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Table 3 Employment Status Responses for Total Sample

Status	N	Percent
Employed	215	53.0%
Self-employed	47	11.6
Retired	81	20.0
Student	4	1.0
Not employed	45	11.1
Seeking employment	2	0.5
Other/No Reply	12	3.0

TOTAL=N=406

Table 4
Age Range of Respondents

Range	N	Survey	1990 15+ Pop		
16-24	24	5.9%	15.2%		
25-44	162	39.8	37.6		
45-54	52	12.8	12.4		
55-64	76	18.7	13.0		
65 and older	87	21.4	21.8		
No Response	6	1.5			

TOTAL=N=407

1990 Population over 15=22,526

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population.

Table 5 Gender of Respondents

Gender	N	Survey	1990 Census
Male	134	32.9%**	48.2%
Female	273	67.1 **	51.8

TOTAL=N=407

1990 Population=29,382

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population.

Table 6 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Level	N	Survey	1990 25+ Pop
Some high school	24	5.9%	11.8%
High school	179	44.0**	32.4
Assoc. degree/			
some college	81	19.9**	32.0
Bachelors degree	46	11.3	9.7
Graduate degree	30	7.4	3.9
Other/no reply	47	11.5	

TOTAL=N=407

1990 Population over 25=19,104

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population.

^{**}Statistically meaningful difference: the probability that this would have occurred is less than 5 times out of 100.

^{**}Statistically meaningful difference: the probability that this would have occurred is less than 5 times out of 100.

Aspects of Community Life

Quality Ratings. Survey participants were asked to rate 23 aspects of life in their community either "very good", "good", "fair" or "poor" (Table 7). The top ten aspects of community life in Barton County as indicated by a "very good" rating were:

- 1 Barton County Community College (30%),
- 2 Elementary schools (29%),
- 3 High schools (19%),
- 4 Medical services and facilities (17%),
- 5 The environment (16%),
- 6 Safety and security (14%),
- 7 Services for the elderly (12%),
- 8 History and local culture (12%),
- 9 Physical appearance of the community (11%), and
- 10 Day care for children (10%).

When "very good" and "good" ratings are combined, the top ten aspects of community life in Barton County change to the following:

- 1 Elementary schools (82%),
- 2 Barton County Community College (80%),
- 3 High schools (75%),
- 4 The environment (73%),
- 5 Safety and security (71%),
- 6 Physical appearance of the community (68%),
- 7 Medical services and facilities (64%),
- 8 Services for the elderly (63%),
- 9 History and local culture (62%), and
- 10 Quality of housing (59%).

The aspects found in these two previous lists can be categorized as quality of life variables, which are those aspects concerned with cultural, artistic, recreational, environmental, educational and historical issues. Based on these results, it appears that the citizens of Barton County have a high regard for the quality of life in Barton County.

The ten aspects of community life most frequently rated "poor" were:

- 1 Number of jobs (45%),
- 2 Quality of jobs (35%),
- 3 Services for youth (30%),
- 4 Number of stores (25%),
- 5 Recreation, entertainment (25%),
- 6 Local government (19%),
- 7 Housing price (19%),
- 8 Housing availability (15%),
- 9 Cooperation within Barton County (10%), and
- 10 Quality of stores (10%).

Table 7
Aspects of Community Life:
Quality Ratings
Responses for Total Sample

	Very Good				
Aspect of Community Life	1	2	3	<u>Poor</u> <u>4</u>	DK
P C					
Barton County					
Community College	30.0%	50.4%	10.6%	3.7%	5.4%
Elementary schools	28.5	53.8	6.9	1.0	9.8
High schools	18.9	56.5	12.0	3.2	9.3
Medical services and facilities	16.5	47.2	26.3	9.1	1.0
The environment	15.5	57.5	22.9	3.2	1.0
Safety and security	13.5	57.0	22.6	6.6	0.2
Services for elderly	12.0	51.1	22.6	6.6	7.6
History and local culture	11.8	50.1	26.3	6.4	5.4
Physical appearance of					0.1
the community	11.1	57.2	25.6	5.9	0.2
Day care for children	10.1	44.0	19.7	5.4	20.9
Image of Barton County	8.6	49.6	31.9	8.8	1.0
Quality of stores	8.4	50.1	31.0	10.3	0.2
Housing - Availability	7.6	41.3	29.7	14.7	6.6
Businesses	6.9	48.6	36.1	7.9	0.5
Cooperation within					0.0
Barton County	5.7	40.8	37.1	10.3	6.1
Housing - Quality	4.9	54.1	32.9	5.4	2.7
Housing - Price	4.7	30.0	39.8	18.7	6.9
Recreation, entertainment	4.7	30.2	38.1	24.6	2.5
Services for youth	3.7	25.1	32.7	30.0	8.6
Number of stores	3.4	30.0	39.3	25.3	2.0
Local government	2.5	37.1	38.1	18.7	3.7
Quality of jobs	1.2	22.1	37.6	35.1	3.9
Number of jobs	1.0	13.3	35.6	45.0	5.2
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TOTAL=N=407

DK="Don't Know" or "No Reply"

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

When the last two categories were combined, the ten aspects most frequently rated "fair" to "poor" were:

- 1 Number of jobs (81%),
- 2 Quality of jobs (73%),
- 3 Number of stores (65%),
- 4 Services for youth (63%),
- 5 Recreation, entertainment (63%),
- 6 Housing price (59%),
- 7 Local government (57%),
- 8 Cooperation within Barton County (47%),

- 9 Housing availability (44%), and
- 10 Quality of stores (41%).

These ratings reflect a concern with the business environment found in the community and county, in particular, with the number and quality of jobs. The "fair"/"poor" ratings also indicate a concern with several commitment capacity aspects, such as local government and cooperation within the county. The commitment capacity of a community impacts the community's ability to provide assistance and support for businesses and economic development. While the respondents rate many quality of life aspects as "very good"/"good", weaknesses in the business environment and institutional capacity of the county will impact the county's quality of life. And, not all aspects of the quality of life are considered good. Work is needed on housing issues, recreational and entertainment opportunities and services for youth.

Changes in Community over the last Five Years. The county was fairly evenly split on whether or not Barton County in the past five years has changed for the better, the worse or not changed all (Table 8). The survey indicates the following perceptions regarding change:

- Change for the better/much better (31%),
- No change (28%), and
- Change for the worse/much worse (33%).

This lack of consensus about what kind of change has occurred may indicate that disparity exists within the county and that some are experiencing a decreased quality of life.

Table 8 Changes in Barton County Over the Past Five Years Responses for Total Sample

Change	N	Percent
Much better	13	3.2
Better	112	27.5
No change	114	28.0
Worse	109	26.8
Much worse	27	6.6
Don't know	32	7.8

Total=N=407

Economic Development Strategies

Relative Importance. Sixteen strategies were rated for their importance in developing the future for Barton County (Table 9). They were rated either "very important", "somewhat important", "not very important" or "not at all important". The top eight strategies based on the frequency of a "very important" rating were:

- 1 Attract businesses and industries to move to Barton County (88%),
- 2 Keep and expand present businesses (83%),
- 3 Develop programs to keep young people in Barton County (83%),
- 4 Develop a well-trained, skilled work force (82%),
- 5 Help new businesses get started (77%),
- 6 Promote cooperation among communities (75%),
- 7 Develop and expand medical services (72%), and
- 8 Re-train adult workers for new technologies (70%).

Table 9
Economic Development Strategies:
Relative Importance to Barton County's Future
Responses for Total Sample

	Very Important		Not Important			
Strategy:	1	2	3	4	<u>DK</u>	
Attract businesses & industries						
to move to Barton County	88.2%	9.3%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	
Keep and expand present businesses	83.0	15.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	
Develop programs to keep young					3.51	
people in Barton County	82.6	15.2	1.5	0.2	0.5	
Develop a well-trained, skilled workforce	81.8	15.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	
Help new businesses get started	76.7	20.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	
Promote cooperation among communities	75.4	23.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	
Develop and expand medical services	71.5	25.8	1.5	0.2	1.0	
Re-train adult workers for new technologies	69.8	27.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	
Improve highway, rail and air connections	65.1	30.0	3.7	1.0	0.2	
Promote cooperation between						
business and schools	61.4	32.4	5.4	0.5	0.2	
Improve the quality of life for seniors	60.0	33.9	4.7	0.7	0.7	
Help businesses with financing	52.1	39.1	5.2	1.2	2.5	
Assist firms to adapt to new technology	59.0	35.1	3.2	1.5	1.2	
Develop a Barton Co. leadership program	54.1	35.6	7.1	1.0	2.2	
Develop partnerships						
between business and government	45.0	38.1	9.3	4.4	3.2	
Provide assistance to retailers	43.5	44.5	6.1	2.5	3.4	

TOTAL=N=407 DK="Don't Know" or "No Reply"

When "very important" and "somewhat important" ratings were combined, ALL sixteen strategies were considered important by at least 83 percent of the survey population. The top eight strategies identified by this combined rating were:

- 1 Keep and expand present businesses (98.7%),
- 2 Promote cooperation among communities (98.5%),
- 3 Develop programs to keep young people in Barton County (97.8%),
- 4 Help new businesses get started (97.6%),
- 5 Attract businesses and industries to move to Barton County (97.5%),
- 6 Develop and expand medical services (97.3%), and
- 7 Re-train adult workers for new technologies (97.3%).
- 8 Develop a well-trained, skilled work force (97.0%),

The three strategies considered the least important to Barton County's future, as indicated by a combined "not very important" and "not at all important" rating, were:

- 1 Develop partnerships between business and government (14%),
- 2 Provide assistance to retailers (9%), and
- 3 Develop a Barton County leadership program (8%).

The survey shows that the citizens of Barton County are very interested in developing the business environment in Barton County. They also want to work on the commitment capacity of the county by promoting cooperation and developing programs to keep young people in the county. Meeting the educational needs of the work force is another priority for the county as reflected by the strong support for worker training and retraining.

Aggressive Economic Development Strategy. Seventy-one percent of Barton County considers an aggressive economic development strategy "very important" (Table 10). When "very important" and "somewhat important" responses were combined, 95 percent considered the development of an aggressive strategy critical for Barton County. This support for an aggressive strategy corresponds with the strong support for all sixteen economic development strategies listed in the survey.

Table 10 Importance of Aggressive Economic Development Strategy Responses for Total Sample

Importance Level	N	Percent
Very important	290	71.3%
Somewhat important	97	23.8
Not very important	14	3.4
Not at all important	3	0.7
Don't know	3	0.7

Total=N=407

Implementation of Economic Development

Responsibility. The survey results show that economic development is not considered the responsibility of just one group in the county, but rather several groups should work together to implement the strategies (**Table 11**). Those groups are: county government (74%), local businesses (71%), city government (69%), and business/government partnerships (66%).

Funding. Most of the county supports increasing (50%) or keeping (38%) the funding level for economic development (**Table 12**). Only four percent feel it should be decreased.

The support for current funding levels for economic development and the notion that no one group is responsible for implementing economic development also corresponds with developing an aggressive approach to economic development. The survey results indicate very strong support in the county for economic development activities.

Table 11 Responsible for Economic Development Responses for Total Sample

Responsible Group	N	Percent of Total
City government	280	68.8%
County government	299	73.5
Local businesses	287	70.5
Business/govt		
partnership	270	66.3
Don't know	14	3.4

Total=N=407

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Table 12 Funding for Economic Development Responses for Total Sample

Funding Levels	N	Percent of Total
Increased	203	49.9%
Decreased	17	4.2
Remain the same	156	38.3
Don't know	31	7.6

Total=N=407

Financial Environment

The majority of those responding to the survey indicated banks as their primary depositor (79%) and lender (63%) (Table 13). Citizens of Barton County feel that Barton County banks are doing a good job of addressing the credit needs of businesses and homeowners (Table 14). The results indicate:

- banks perform very well/well in addressing businesses' credit needs (66%), and
- banks perform very well/well in addressing homeowners' credit needs (67%).

Table 13 Financial Environment for Barton County Responses for Total Sample

Table 14 Financial Environment for Barton County: Addressing the Credit Needs Responses for Total Sample

Primary Depositor Bank Credit Union Savings and Loan Other None Don't Know	N 321 19 10 40 10 7	Percent 78.9% 4.7 2.5 9.8 2.5 1.7	Credit Needs of Business Very Well Well Poorly Very Poorly Don't Know	N 14 155 59 19 60	Percent 28.0% 38.1 14.5 4.7 14.7
Primary Lender Bank Credit Union Savings and Loan Other None Don't Know	257 26 20 32 66 6	63.1% 6.4 4.9 7.9 16.2 1.5	Credit Needs of Homeowners Very Well Well Poorly Very Poorly Don't Know	92 179 66 12 58	22.6% 44.0 16.2 2.9 14.3
Total=N=407			Total=N=407		

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Statistical Comparison of Selected Variables

Statistical analysis using chi square procedures was conducted to determine if meaningfully different responses existed based on place of residence (Appendix 2), age (Appendix 3), and education (Appendix 4). The following represents a summary of that analysis:

Place of Residence. While the responses varied based on residence in Great Bend versus the county (residence outside Great Bend), little statistically meaningful difference was found. Only two variables were determined to be influenced by place of residence. They were:

- quality rating for medical services and facilities (Table 2, Appendix 2), and
- importance of the strategy to improve highway, rail and air connections (Table 3, Appendix 2).

While a majority of respondents from both Great Bend and the county rated medical services "very good"/"good", Great Bend respondents rated this aspect of community life higher than those living in the county. Great Bend residents also assigned more importance to improved transportation connections for the Barton County's future than those living in the county.

Age Groups. Age categories for the purpose of the analysis were: 16-44, 45-64, and 65 and older. Age appears to influence responses more than place of residence and educational attainment level. The quality ratings of nine aspects of community life were found to have statistically meaningful differences based on the age group of the respondent (Table 2, Appendix 3). Those aspects are:

- history and local culture,
 - housing quality,
- quality of stores,
- image of Barton County,
- housing availability,

- local government,
- recreation/entertainment,
- number of stores, and
- number of jobs.

The respondents over 65 gave higher quality ratings all these nine aspects than did those respondents under 65. No meaningful difference in quality rating was found for the other fourteen aspects of community life that the survey rated.

Of the sixteen strategies that were rated for their importance to Barton County's future, only three strategies were found to have a statistically meaningful difference when compared by age groups (Table 3, Appendix 3). Those three strategies are:

- develop and expand medical services,
- improve highway, rail and air connections, and
- improve the quality of life for seniors.

The older the respondent, the more important they rated these strategies. Those respondents between 16 and 44 could be considered least supportive of the strategies to develop medical services and improve transportation connections. Logically, those respondents over 65 displayed stronger support for the strategy to improve the quality of life for seniors.

Respondents between 16 and 44 were found to be more supportive of assigning economic development responsibility to business/government partnerships (Table 6, Appendix 3). No meaningful difference was found among the age groups for assigning responsibility to city government, county government, and local businesses. Those over 65 more frequently responded that they did not know who should be responsible.

Age influenced support for funding levels for economic development (Table 7, Appendix 3). Younger respondents were more likely to support increased funding levels. Older respondents were less likely to know what the funding levels should be.

How the respondents relate to the financial environment in Barton County was partly determined by age (Table 8, Appendix 3). Those between 45 and 64 were more likely to use banks as their primary depositor and lender. They were also the least likely to use "other" financial institutions as their primary depositor. Those over 65 were significantly less likely to use banks as their primary lender; and, logically, those over 65 were significantly more likely to have no primary lender. Those under 45 were more likely to borrow money from "other" financial institutions.

How the respondents viewed the financial environment in Barton County with regards to

addressing the credit needs of businesses and homeowners was influenced by age (Table 9, Appendix 3). Those over 65 were less likely to know if credit needs of businesses and homeowners were being addressed.

Educational Attainment Levels. The three educational attainment levels used to analyze the data were: four-year college degree or more, high school degree/some college, and less than a high school degree. Few meaningful differences were found based on educational attainment level. Those differences found include two aspects of community life, two economic development strategies, funding for economic development, and primary depositor and lender.

Respondents with a college degree or more rated the environment and the quality of jobs better than those with less education (**Table 2**, **Appendix 4**). Otherwise, no statistically meaningful difference was found with regards to quality ratings of the aspects of community life in Barton County.

Those with a lower educational attainment were more likely to assign great importance to improving transportation connections and quality of life for seniors (**Table 3**, **Appendix 4**). Those with college degrees or more significantly rated the strategy to improve the quality of life for seniors as less important. Those with less than a high school degree significantly gave more importance to the strategy to improve highway, rail and air connections than those with more education.

Support for funding levels for economic development was found to have statistically meaningful differences based on the education level of the respondent (Table 7, Appendix 4). Those respondents with less than a high school degree were least supportive of the status quo for funding levels than were the other two groups. Those with high school degree/some college were the least supportive of increased funding level and the most supportive of the status quo.

Education level of the respondent influenced the use of banks, credit unions and "other" as the primary depositor (Table 8, Appendix 4). The more education, the more likely the respondent was to use banks and "other" financial institutions and the less likely to use credit unions. Education was found to have no meaningful difference with regards to lending money except for the use of "other" financial institutions. Those with less than a high school degree were more likely to borrow money from "other" financial institutions.

CONCLUSION

Strategic planning efforts enjoy greater success when a broad array of individual ideas, opinions and attitudes are utilized in the process. Therefore, a survey of Barton County residents attempted to draw upon commonly held attitudes and beliefs about the aspects of community life in the county, the importance of economic development strategies to the county's future and the financial environment of the county. The Barton County Citizen Survey with its 407 responses indicates the following key findings:

- a high regard for the educational (community college, elementary and high schools), medical and environmental aspects of community life exists in Barton County;
- job opportunities (number and quality) are lacking in Barton County;
- no consensus exists on whether or not Barton County has changed for the better, worse or not at all in the last five years;
- attracting industries, keeping and expanding industries, and developing programs to retain young people are considered the three most important economic development strategies;
- an aggressive economic development strategy is very important for Barton County;
- government (county and local) and business need to work together to implement economic development strategies;
- funding for economic development should at the minimum level be maintained and half of the respondents support increasing it;
- the financial community of Barton County is considered to be doing a good job of addressing the credit needs of businesses and homeowners;
- more statistically meaningful differences were found when comparing responses by age groups than
 when comparing place of residence or educational attainment level.

APPENDICES

${\it Appendix~1} \\ {\it Barton~County~Citizen~Telephone~Survey}$

Please list telephone number called, in the event clarification is required later:

1. Telepho	ne number:					
residents w a few ques	name is and I am with _ which will be used in developing a cou tions? We would like to hear your tho we. If yes - read on:	nty-wide strategi	c plan. I	Do you ha	ve 10 m	inutes to answer
 You can This res Communi Your an develope Your an You can You can Your na 	begin, you should be aware that: a withdraw at any time; search is sponsored by the Mid-Kansa nity College, assisted by a grant from swers will provide valuable information ment strategic plan; swers will be confidential and will be ask questions about the study; me or phone number will not be assoc what town or city do you currently live	the Kansas Depa n which will be u used only for thi iated in any way	rtment o sed in de s study;	f Commer veloping a	ce and I county-	Housing:
3. How	d) Ellinwood	b) Hoisington c) Albert n) Not in Barton of life in your c		(stop here		Rock
a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) o) p) q) r) s) t)	Image of Barton County Cooperation within Barton County Number of jobs Quality of jobs Housing - Availability Housing - Price Housing - Quality Businesses Elementary schools High schools Barton County Community College Number of stores Quality of stores Services for elderly Services for youth Day care for children Medical services and facilities Physical appearance of the community Safety and security Local government	Very Good 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Fair 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Poor 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	No Reply NA
u) v)	History and local culture Recreation, entertainment The environment	1 1 1	2 2 2 2	3 3 3	4 4 4	NA NA NA

4.	How long have you lived in Barton County?					
	a) <2 years b) 2-4 Years c) 5-10 Y	Years		d) Mo	re than 1) Years
5.	If you have lived in Barton County for 5 years or more, how community or the county over the last five years?	wou	ld you ra	te the	changes	in your
	a) Much Better b) Better d) Worse e) Much Worse	_		No Cha No Rep		
6.	The following are possible strategies which could be followed County. Rate the following items according to their importance scale of 1 to 4, where 1= Very Important; 2= Important; 3 Important.	for t	he future	of Barto	on Count	v. on a
	<u>I</u> .	Very nportar	Somewhat Important	Important	Not Important	No Reply
	a) Keep and expand present businesses	i	2	2	4	NTA
	b) Attract businesses & industries to move to Barton County	1 1	2	3	4	NA
	c) Help new businesses get started	1		3	4	NA
	d) Help businesses with financing		2	3	4	NA
	e) Assist firms to adapt to new technology	1	2 2 2 2 2	3	4	NA
	f) Develop a well-trained, skilled workforce	1	2	3	4	NA
	g) Re-train adult workers for new technologies	1	2	3	4	NA
	h) Promote cooperation among all Barton Co. communities	1 1	2	3	4	NA
	i) Develop partnerships between business and government		2		4	NA
	j) Promote cooperation between business and schools	1	2	3	4	NA
		1,	2	3	4	NA
	k) Develop a Barton Co. leadership program for all ages	1	2	3	4	NA
	Provide assistance to retailers	1	2	3	4	NA
	m) Develop and expand medical services	1	2	3	4	NA
	n) Improve the quality of life for seniors	1	2	3	4	NA
	o) Develop programs to keep young people in Barton County	1	2	3	4	NA
	p) Improve highway, rail and air connections	1	2	3	4	NA
7.	How important is it for Barton County to develop an aggressive a) Very important b) Important c) Somewhat important d) Not important	econ		elopmer Oon't Ki		y?
8.	Who should be responsible for implementing economic develop	ment	efforts?			
	a) City government b) County government d) Business/government partnership	=		Local b Don't K	usinesses Inow	
9.	Should funding levels for economic development be:					
	a) Increased b) Decreased c) Remain	n the	Same		_d) Don'	t Know

10.	What type of financial institution is your primary depositor?
	a) bank b) credit union c) savings and loan d) broker e) other f) None/not specified
11.	What type of financial institution is your primary lender?
	a) bank b) credit union c) savings and loan d) insurance company e) credit card f) other g) none
12.	How well do you feel Barton County banks are addressing the credit needs of businesses?
	a) Very well b) Well c) Poorly d) Very Poorly e) Don't Know
13.	How well do you feel Barton County banks are addressing the credit needs of homeowners?
29	a) Very well b) Well e) Don't Know
14.	How old are you?
:	a) < 25 yrs. old b) 25-44 yrs. old c) 45-54 yrs. old d) 55-64 yrs. old e) 65+ yrs.
15. V	What is your highest level of education?
-	a) Graduate degree b) Bachelors degree c) Assoc. degree/some college d) High School diploma e) Some high school f) Other/No reply
16. V	What is your present emplopyment status? (choose one only)
-	a) Employed b) Self-employed c) Retired d) A student e) Not employed f) Seeking employment g) Other/No reply
17. In	ndicate sex of respondent:
	a) Male b) Female
Thank ye Watch ye	ou for your time. The results of this survey will be presented at a public meeting in early November. your local newspaper for announcements of the date and location.

Appendix 2

BARTON COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE GREAT BEND VS COUNTY¹

Table 1 Place of Residence Responses for Great Bend vs County

Location	<u>N</u>	Survey	1990 Census
Great Bend	212	52.1%	52.5%
County	195	47.9	47.5

TOTAL=N=407 1990 Population=29,382

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census.

¹County residents are those that do not reside in Great Bend. "County" includes responses from Hoisington, Claflin, Ellinwood, Albert, Pawnee Rock, and the rural county.

Table 2
Aspects of Community Life:
Combined "Very Good"/"Good" Quality Rating
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Aspect	Total	Great Bend	County
Elementary Schools	82%	81%	9.407
Barton County	0270	0170	84%
Community College	80	81	84
High schools	75	73	78
The environment	73	72	74
Safety and security	71	68	73
Physical appearance of		00	13
the community	68	66	71
**Medical services and facilities	64	68	58
Services for elderly	63	66	60
History and local culture	62	60	64
Housing - Quality	59	60	57
Quality of stores	58	62	54
Image of Barton County	58	57	59
Businesses	56	58	52
Day care for children	54	52	56
Housing - Availability	49	51	47
Cooperation within	,	51	47
Barton County	46	46	47
Local government	40	39	40
Recreation, entertainment	35	38	32
Housing - Price	35	32	37
Number of stores	33	35	32
Services for youth	29	28	29
Quality of jobs	23	24	23
Number of jobs	14	16	12
TOTAL=N=	407	212	195
***************************************	10.7	212	193

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between Great Bend and the county: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 3
Economic Development Strategies:
"Very Important" to Barton County's Future
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Strategy	Total	Great Bend	County
Attract businesses & industries			
to move to Barton County	88%	90%	86%
Keep and expand present businesses	83	84	82
Develop programs to keep young			
people in Barton County	83	83	83
Develop a well-trained,			
skilled workforce	82	81	83
Help new businesses get started	77	77	76
Promote cooperation among			
communities	75	77	73
Develop and expand medical services	71	72	71
Re-train adult workers for			
new technologies	70	70	70
**Improve highway, rail and			
air connections	65	70	60
Promote cooperation between			
business and schools	61	63	60
Improve the quality of life for seniors	60	59	61
Assist firms to adapt to			
new technology	59	58	60
Develop a Barton County			
leadership program	54	54	54
Help businesses with financing	52	53	51
Develop partnerships between			
business and government	45	46	44
Provide assistance to retailers	43	44	43
TOTAL=N=	407	212	195
**Statistically manningful different reasons between	con Court Do	and the second s	MANUFACTURE OF STREET

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between Great Bend and the county: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 4
Changes in Barton County
Over the Past Five Years
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Change	Total	Great Bend	County
Much better	3%	3%	4%
Better	29	30	29
No change	30	32	27
Worse	29	28	29
Much worse	7	7	7
Don't know	2	1	3
Total=N=	382	200	182

Table 5 Importance of Aggressive Economic Development Strategy Responses for Great Bend vs County

Importance Level	Total	Great Bend	County
Very important	71%	74%	68%
Somewhat important	24	22	26
Not very important	3	3	4
Not at all important	1	*	1
Don't know	1	*	1
Total=N=	407	212	195
* = less than 0.5%			

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Table 6
Responsible for Economic Development
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Responsible Group	Total	Great Bend	County
City government	69%	68%	70%
County government	73	71	76
Local businesses	71	74	67
Business/gov't			
partnership	66	66	67
Don't know	3	4	3
Total=N=	407	212	195

Table 7
Funding for Economic Development
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Funding Levels	Total	Great Bend	County
Increased	50%	51%	49%
Decreased	4	4	5
Remain the same	38	39	38
Don't know	8	7	9
Total=N=	407	212	195

Table 8
Financial Environment for Barton County
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Primary Depositor	Total	Great Bend	County
Bank	79%	80%	77%
Credit Union	5	5	5
Savings and Loan	2	1	4
Other	10	10	9
None	2	2	3
Don't Know	2	ī	2
Primary Lender			
Bank	63%	64%	63%
Credit Union	6	6	7
Savings and Loan	5	6	1
Other	8	8	8
None	16	16	17
Don't Know	1	1	2
Total=N=	407	212	195

Table 9
Financial Environment for Barton County
Addressing the Credit Needs
Responses for Great Bend vs County

Credit Needs of Business	Total	Great Bend	County
Very Well	28%	31%	25%
Well	38	37	39
Poorly	14	12	4579.5
Very Poorly	5		17
Don't Know	4.5	6	4
2011 THIOW	15	14	16
Credit Needs of Homeowners			
Very Well	23%	24%	22%
Well	44	47	
Poorly		10.7	41
Very Poorly	16	14	19
	3	3	3
Don't Know	14	13	16
Total=N=	407	212	195

Appendix 3

BARTON COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS BY AGE GROUPS 16 - 24, 45 - 64, AND 65 AND OLDER

Table 1 Age Range of Respondents Responses for Total Sample

Range	N	Survey	1990 15+ Pop
16-44 45-64 65 and Older No Response	186 128 87 6	45.7% 31.4 21.4 1.5	52.8% 25.4 21.8

TOTAL=N=407 1990 Population 15 and Older=22,526

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census.

Table 2
Aspects of Community Life:
Combined "Very Good"/"Good" Quality Rating
Responses by Age Group

Aspect	Total	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
Elementary Schools	82%	81%		
Barton County	0270	01%	87%	79%
Community College	80	79		
High schools	75	73	82	79
The environment	73	68	77	78
Safety and security	71		77	77
Physical appearance of	71	71	67	75
the community	68	63		
Medical services and facilities	64	63	70	76
Services for elderly	63	61	61	74
**History and local culture	62	59	63	71
**Housing - Quality		53	65	76
**Quality of stores	59	53	59	71
**Image of Barton County	58	52	61	69
Businesses	58	53	53	74
Day care for children	56	51	59	59
**Housing - Availability	54	52	53	60
Constitution with:	49	44	48	62
Cooperation within				
Barton County	46	46	41	53
**Local government	40	31	43	52
**Recreation, entertainment	35	24	38	53
Housing - Price	35	34	34	37
**Number of stores	33	28	32	44
Services for youth	29	24	28	38
Quality of jobs	23	22	24	24
**Number of jobs	14	11	11	25
TOTAL=N=	407	186	120	0.7
**Statistically meaningful different respons	40 / se between the age	186 groups: the probability	128	87

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between the age groups: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 3
Economic Development Strategies:
"Very Important" to Barton County's Future
Responses by Age Group

Strategy	Total	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
Attract businesses & industries				-
to move to Barton County	88%	0001		
Keep and expand present businesses	83	90%	91%	83%
Develop programs to keep young	05	85	84	80
people in Barton County	83	90		
Develop a well-trained,	05	80	84	85
skilled workforce	82	00		
Help new businesses get started	77	80	88	79
Promote cooperation among	1.1	79	78	71
communities	75	72		
**Develop and expand medical services	71	73	78	78
Re-train adult workers for	/1	64	76	79
new technologies	70	70		
**Improve highway, rail and	70	70	73	64
air connections	65	55		
Promote cooperation between	03	55	70	79
business and schools	61	50	19/2	
**Improve the quality of life	01	58	62	69
for seniors	60	E 4		
Assist firms to adapt to	00	54	58	72
new technology	59	61	-	
Develop a Barton County	3)	61	59	56
leadership program	54	51		
Help businesses with financing	52	56	55	61
Develop partnerships between	32	30	49	48
business and government	45	41		
Provide assistance to retailers	43	41	45	53
	73	40	47	47
TOTAL=N=	407	186	100	/ 200 200 1
**Statistically meaningful different response between		Ounce the probability of a d	128	87

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between the age groups: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 4 Changes in Barton County Over the Past Five Years Responses by Age Group

Change	<u>Total</u>	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
Much better	3%	5%	1%	4%
Better	29	32	28	26
No change	30	31	27	
Worse	29	24	36	31
Much worse	7	7		26
Don't know	2	0	8	6
	-	U _s	1	7
Total=N=	382	169	123	84

Table 5 Importance of Aggressive Economic Development Strategy Responses by Age Group

Importance Level	Total	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
Very important	71%	74%	71%	66%
Somewhat important	24	24	22	26
Not very important	3	2	5	3
Not at all important	1	0	2	1
Don't know	1	0	0	3
Total=N= * = less than 0.5%	407	186	128	87

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Table 6
Responsible for Economic Development
Responses by Age Group

Responsible Group	Total	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
City government	69%	68%	71%	68%
County government	73	72	76	75
Local businesses	71	68	75	70
**Business/gov't			,,,	70
partnership	66	76	66	51
Don't know	3	1	0	11
Total=N=	407	186	128	87

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between the age groups: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 7
Funding for Economic Development
Responses by Age Group

**Funding Levels Increased Decreased Remain the same Don't know	Total 50% 4 38 8	16-44 56% 2 37 5	45-64 49% 5 36	65 and Older 38% 7 44
Total=N= **Statistically meaningfu	407	186	128	11 87

^{**}Statistically meaningful different responses by age group for the table: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 8
Financial Environment for Barton County
Responses by Age Group

Primary Depositor	Total	12.11		
**Bank	79%	<u>16-44</u>	45-64	65 and Older
Credit Union	5	75%	87%	76%
Savings and Loan	2	,	4	1
**Other	10	1	4	2
None	2	12	2	17
Don't know	2	3	2	1
Don't know	2	2	1	2
Primary Lender				
**Bank	63%	65%	72%	47%
**Credit Union	6	10	5	1770
Savings and Loan	5	7	5	1
**Other	8	12	5	5
**None	16	5	13	44
Don't know	1	1	1	3
Total=N=	407	186	128	87
**Castatati	11.00	100		07

^{**}Statistically meaningful different responses by age group: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 9
Financial Environment for Barton County
Addressing the Credit Needs
Responses by Age Group

**Credit Needs of Business	Total	16-44	45-64	65 and Older
Very Well	28%	22%	29%	39%
Well	38	42	40	28
Poorly	14	19	13	7
Very Poorly	5	4	7	2
Don't know	15	13	12	24
**Credit Needs of Homeowne Very Well	23%	18%	22%	33%
Well	44	50	45	30
Poorly	16	20	16	8
Very Poorly	3	4	2	2
Don't know	14	8	16	26
Total=N=	407	186	128	87

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response by age group for the table: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Appendix 4

BARTON COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS BY HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL BACHELORS DEGREE +, HIGH SCHOOL +, AND <HIGH SCHOOL

Table 1 Age Range of Respondents Responses for Total Sample

Level	N	Survey	1990 25+ Pop
Less than high school High school/some college	24 260	5.9% 63.9	11.8% 64.4
Bachelors degree or more Other/No reply	76 47	18.7 11.5	13.6

TOTAL=N=407 1990 Population over 25=19,104

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Decennial Census.

Table 2
Aspects of Community Life:
Combined "Very Good"/"Good" Quality Rating
Responses by Highest Education Level

Aspect	Total	Bachelors +	High School +	< High School
Elementary Schools	82%	82%	9207	
Barton County		0270	83%	96%
Community College	80	88	79	
High schools	75	78	75 75	75
**The environment	73	87		75
Safety and security	71	76	68	67
Physical appearance of		70	70	63
the community	68	68	60	
Medical services and facilities	64	71	69	63
Services for elderly	63	74	62	46
History and local culture	62	57	61	54
Housing - Quality	59	61	64	58
Quality of stores	58	50	57	58
Image of Barton County	58	5.5.	61	50
Businesses	56	47	61	54
Day care for children		61	52	58
Housing - Availability	54	46	54	71
Cooperation	49	54	47	58
Barton County	420			
Local government	46	42	48	46
	40	45	37	33
Recreation, entertainment	35	41	35	29
Housing - Price Number of stores	35	39	36	29
	33	30	30	46
Services for youth	29	34	27	21
**Quality of jobs	23	36	21	17
Number of jobs	14	18	12	25
TOTAL=N=	407	76	260	24
**Statistically meaningful different response	e between educatio	n level categories: the	neahabilia at a at i	24

**Statistically meaningful different response between education level categories: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 3
Economic Development Strategies:
"Very Important" to Barton County's Future
Responses by Highest Education Level

Aspect	Total	Bachelors +	High School +	< High School
Attract businesses & industries				
to move to Barton County	88%	88%	000	
Keep and expand present businesses	83	83	90%	83%
Develop programs to keep young	00	63	83	79
people in Barton County	83	80		Peter CO.C.
Develop a well-trained,		80	83	79
skilled workforce	82	79		
Help new businesses get started	77	4.5	82	79
Promote cooperation among	7.6	71	79	71
communities	75	64	-	
Develop and expand medical services	71	64	76	83
Re-train adult workers for	, 1	04	73	79
new technologies	70	63	~.	1667.00
**Improve highway, rail and	70	03	71	75
air connections	65	58	-	V.,
Promote cooperation between	00	36	62	88
business and schools	61	61	CO	
**Improve the quality of life for seniors	60	39	60	63
Assist firms to adapt to	00	39	64	75
new technology	59	58	50	20
Develop a Barton		30	58	63
leadership program	54	47	52	
Help businesses with financing	52	51	53	67
Develop partnerships between	02	31	52	50
business and government	45	43	42	Vis
Provide assistance to retailers	43	42	43	46
		42	43	46
TOTAL=N=	407	76	260	
**Statistically meaningful different response between		/U	260	24

**Statistically meaningful different response between education level categories: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 4 Changes in Barton County Over the Past Five Years Responses by Highest Education Level

Change Much better Better No change Worse Much worse Don't know	Total 3% 29 30 29 7 2	Bachelors + 1% 27 37 24 10 0	High School + 4% 28 29 31 7 2	< High School 0% 46 25 17 8 4
Total=N=	382	70	242	24

Table 5 Importance of Aggressive Economic Development Strategy Responses by Highest Education Level

Importance Level Very important Somewhat important Not very important Not at all important Don't know	Total 71% 24 3 1	Bachelors + 76% 21 1 0 1	High School + 68% 27 4 1	< High School 79% 8 8 0 4
Total=N= * = less than 0.5%	407	76	260	24

Source: Barton County Citizen Telephone Survey, October 1992.

Table 6 Responsible for Economic Development Responses by Highest Education Level

Responsible Group	Total	Bachelors +	High School +	< High School
City government	69%	68%	68%	75%
County government	73	74	74	75
Local businesses	71	72	71	58
Business/gov't				50
partnership	66	75	63	71
Don't know	3	1	3	8
Total=N=	407	76	260	24

Table 7
Funding for Economic Development
Responses by Highest Education Level

**Funding Levels	Total	Bachelors +	High Calant	
Increased	50%	59%	High School +	< High School
Decreased	4	0	47%	67%
Remain the same	38	24	6	4
Don't know	8	34	40	21
- on t know	0	7	7	8
Total=N=	407	76	260	
**Statistically magnings	1 1'00	70	260	24

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between education level categories for the table: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 8
Financial Environment for Barton County
Responses by Highest Education Level

Primary Depositor **Bank	<u>Total</u> 79%	Bachelors +	High School +	< High School
**Credit Union	5	91%	78%	54%
Savings and Loan	2	1	5	13
**Other	10	3	3	0
None		4	10	25
Don't know	2	0	3	8
Don't know	2	1	2	0
Primary Lender				
Bank	63%	70%	64%	1601
Credit Union	6	3	7	46%
Savings and Loan	5	5	5	13
**Other	8	5	5	0
None	16	16	7	25
Don't know	10	16	15	17
DOIL KHOW	1	1,	2	0
Total=N= **Statistically magnineful	407	76	260	24

^{**}Statistically meaningful different response between education level categories: the probability that this would have occurred through strictly random variation is less than 5 times out of 100.

Table 9
Financial Environment for Barton County
Addressing the Credit Needs
Responses by Highest Education Level

Credit Needs of Business Very Well Well Poorly Very Poorly Don't know	Total 28% 38 14 5	Bachelors + 22% 37 14 7 20	High School + 28% 38 15 5 14	< High School
Credit Needs of Homeowne Very Well Well Poorly Very Poorly Don't know	23% 44 16 3 14	20% 47 11 5	22% 44 17 3 14	21% 42 17 0 21
Total=N=	407	76	260	24