Approved March 20, 1984
Date

MINUTES OF THE House COMMITTEE ON Labor and Industry.

The meeting was called to order by Representative Arthur Douville (Chairperson) at

9:05 a.m./p.m. on January 19, 1984 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

All members were present.

Committee staff present:
All present.

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Bryce Moore, Division of Workers' Compensation
Rep. Rochelle Chronister
Mr. T. C. Anderson, KS Society of Certified Public Accountants
Mr. Jim Yonally
Mr. Charles J. Schwartz, KS Dept. of Economic Development
Mr. Jerry Shelor, Sec'y, Dept. of Human Resources

Chairman Douville called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.

The first speaker was Bryce Moore who gave an over-view of Workers' Compensation. A short discussion followed.

Chairman Douville then called the committees attention to H.B. 2653. The first speaker on this bill was Representative Chronister. See attached handout marked #1. A question an answer period followed.

The next speaker was T. C. Anderson, "I am here this morning to ask your indulgence in exempting the professional liscensing organizations from this particular piece of legislation." He went on to explain this request, and then answered questions by the committee.

The next speaker on H.B. 2653 was Mr. Jim Yonally, who spoke in support of this bill. A question and answer period followed.

Mr. Charles J. Schwartz was the next speaker. He presented the committee with handout #2. When he went over with the committee.

The next speaker was Jerry Shelor. He reported that this bill was debated extensively by the adivsory council. The Department of Human Resources feels that this bill is necessary. A short question and answer period followed.

Chairman Douville adjourned the meeting at 10:00 a.m.

LABOR + Industry
1-19-84
Visitors

Wayne Maichel	Top	Kansas AFL-CIO
Rob Hodges	Topeka	KACI
CHARLES D. BELT	WICHITA	WICH. CHAMBER OF COMM.
PAT SCHAFER	TOPEKA	BUDGET
Phil Anderson	TOP	BUDGET
Rita McAndrew	Topeka	City - Parks & Rec
DAN MORGAN	Topeka	AGC of Kansas
Steve Wassom	Topeka	
Larry Henderson	Topeka	Security Systems
Harry DeHelser	Wichita	AFL-CIO
Ralph McGee	TOPEKA	" "
ED DESOIGNIE	TOPEKA	Transportation
Sid Snider	Topeka	Human Resources
Paul Diefnell	Topeka	" "
Bill Layes	Topeka	" "
[illegible]	"	" "
John Myers	"	Div. of Budget
Marsha Hutchison	Wichita	Beech Aircraft
BILL ABBOTT	—	Boeing

#1

ROCHELLE CHRONISTER
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER
REPRESENTATIVE, NINTH DISTRICT
WILSON WOODSON COUNTIES
LIBERTY AND NEOSHO TOWNSHIPS
IN COFFEY COUNTY
ROUTE 2 - BOX 321A
NEODESHA, KANSAS 66757

STATE OF KANSAS

TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE CHAIRMAN COMMUNICATION COMPUTERS, AND TECHNOLOGY
MEMBER CALENDAR AND PRINTING
WAYS AND MEANS

January 19, 1984

House Bill 2653 which is before you this morning is one of a package of bills to improve the climate for small businesses in the state. 75-80% of the new jobs provided each year in this state are by businesses with fewer than 250 employees. As Kansas continues to recover from the recession we find that it is slow going for all types of business; however, excess rules and regulations on small businesses are sometimes the final straw that will drive them to close their doors.

New Section 2 of HB 2653 is designed to have all state agencies review their new rules and regs. to see if they have an economic effect on small businesses and whether that effect can be reduced <u>and the purpose of the statute still be met.</u> Lines 107-112 would provide specific ways that the agency could use to modify the effect.

New Section 3 gives a state agency until September 1, 1985 to prepare a plan of review for all rules and regs. in effect May 1, 1984, and then provides until September 1, 1986, for that review to be made and modifications to be made if necessary to reduce adverse effects on small businesses.

Although this bill has been assigned to the Labor and Industry committee I do not believe it is a divisive issue between these two groups. A healthy economic climate benefits all Kansans by producing more jobs for our people. I do not feel this bill will lessen safety standards for the purpose of the statute will not be changed - only over-regulation modified.

I ask for your support of HB 2653 and will be happy to try to answer questions.

Line 0087 following "employees" add "at any single site within the state".

Atch. 1

#2

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE

HOUSE LABOR AND INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

HB 2653

January 19, 1984

CHARLES J. SCHWARTZ, SECRETARY

Kansas Department of Economic Development

Atch 2

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
503 Kansas Avenue, Sixth Floor, Topeka, Kansas 66603
Phone (913) 296-3481

JOHN CARLIN
Governor

CHARLES J. "Jamie" SCHWARTZ
Secretary

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am appearing today at the request of Speaker Hayden to testify on HB 2653. Before commenting on the specifics of HB 2653, I would like to make some comments about the Administration's small business program within the Department of Economic Development.

We have a number of programs that either by design or application have a constant relationship with small business. Most directly related is the Small Business section of the Industrial Development division. This section was started in FY 1984 because we felt that we needed to have a focus within the Department for small business activities. I have attached an internal report detailing its activities for the first six months of operation.

The FY 1985 budget request contains a "one stop shopping" position within the Development division. This position would work closely with prospective businesses to assist them through the permitting and regulatory process and would serve as an advocate for the business with the regulatory agencies.

Many of the programs that the Kansas Department of Economic Development provides to Kansas business are used primarily by small businesses. Some examples would be "Mainstreet," our downtown redevelopment program; the Kansas Industrial Training Program; various export programs; shoppers surveys and retail trade analyses; and many other programs.

In 1981-1982 KDED compiled a survey entitled, "Perceptions of the Kansas Economy" which surveyed business leaders in all 105 Kansas counties. Both surveys indicated a concern with government regulations hindering economic development efforts in their local situations. However, none of the regulations which could be identified were state regulations; 90% were federal and the other 10% were local, primarily zoning regulations. This is not to imply that there are no state regulations which should be removed or reviewed, but rather we were unable to identify any specifically.

KDED does not have any regulations so we would not come under the scope of HB 2653 as far as reviewing regulations would go. We could provide the information requested under the bill with a minimum of effort.

KDED supports the concept of aid to small business that is embodied in the package of bills submitted by the Kansas leadership. The specific ramifications for agencies which must file the statement are beyond the scope of our activities. I would be happy to respond to any questions you might have.

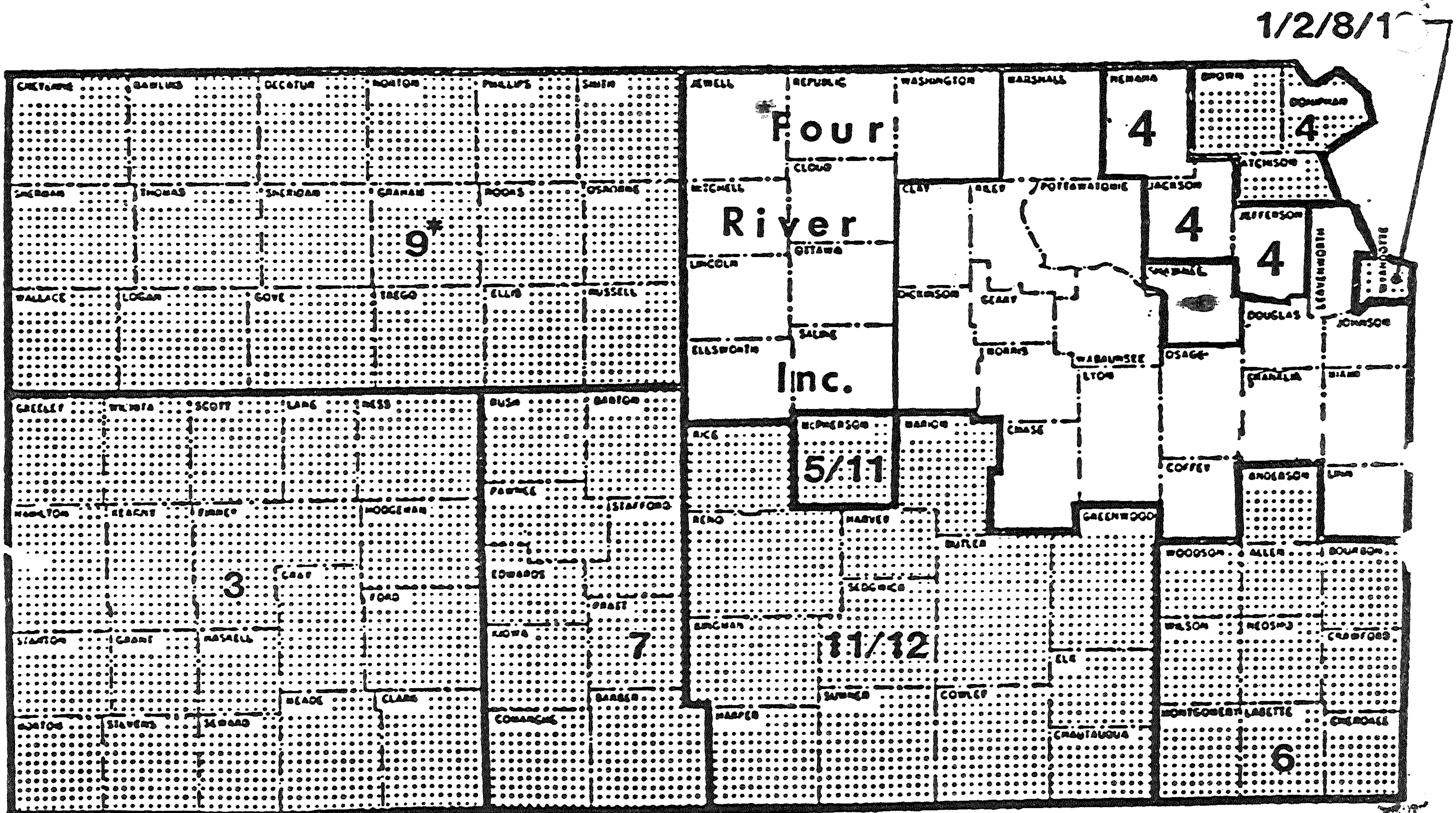
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is a summary of the work activities from July 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983 for the Small Business Assistance Section which is located within the Industrial Development Division of KDED. This is the first step in establishing a Small Business Assistance Program for the State of Kansas.

	Visits or Contacts
U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OFFICES	3
BANKS THAT PARTICIPATE IN SBA'S CERTIFIED LENDERS PROGRAM	6
VENTURE CAPITAL COMPANIES	2
SBA-503 CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES (CDC)	7
SBA-503 CDC ORGANIZATION APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL TO OPERATE AS A CDC. 1. Topeka/Shawnee County Development Company 2. Four River Development Company covers nine counties. (See map)	2
SBA-503 CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES APPROVED FOR OPERATION AS A CDC. 1. Pioneer Country Development Company of Northwest Kansas covers eighteen counties. (See map) 2. Permission from SBA in Washington, D.C. to include the counties of Nemaha, Jackson and Jefferson as part of Mo-Kan Development, Inc. (See map, Section 4)	1
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNTIES POTENTIALLY COVERED BY THE SBA-503 CDC's.	86
SBA-503 LOANS APPROVED $10,141,395 $4,056,558 - Debenture Portion 669 Jobs created or retained $6,063 Investment per job	39

SBA would like to see one job created for every $15,000 of debenture investment.

SBA 7(a) BUSINESS LOANS APPROVED THAT WERE PREPARED BY SBA-503 CDC's.	56



Kansas Certified Development Companies

1. Av[illegible] Area, Inc.
Ba[illegible]uilding
One Security Plaza
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 371-0065

2. Central Avenue Betterment Assoc.
1000 Central Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66104
(913) 371-4511

3. Greater Southwest Kansas
Certified Development Co., Inc.
1111 Kansas Plaza
Garden City, KS 67846
(316) 275-9176

4. MO-KAN Development, Inc.
1302 Faron Street
St. Joseph, MO 64501
(816) 233-8485

5. McPherson County Small Business
Development Assoc.
101 S. Main McPherson
McPherson, KS 67460
(316) 241-0431

6. Mid-America, Inc.
1115 Corning
Parsons, KS 67357
(316) 421-6350

7. Nine County Certified
Development Company
413 S. Main St.
Pratt, Ks 67124
(316) 672-5541

8. Northeast Econ. Development Co.
919 Troup
Kansas City, KS 66104
(913) 321-7200

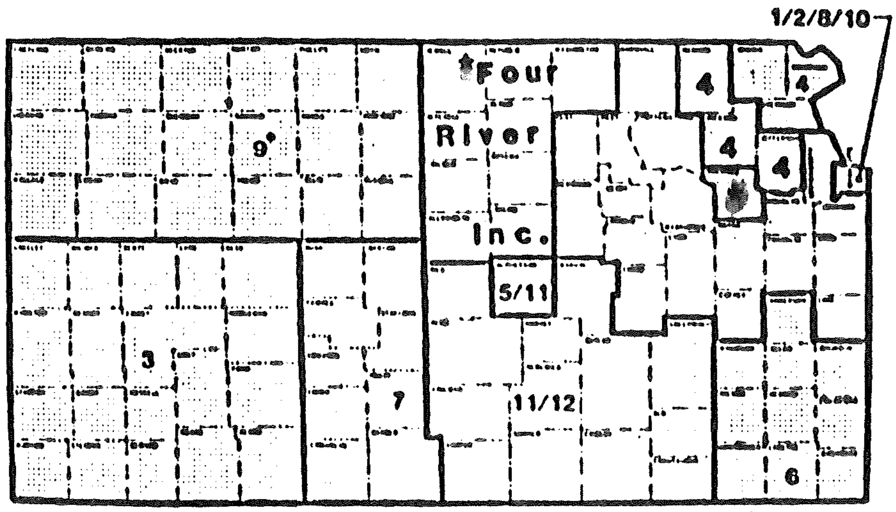
*9. Pioneer Country Development
414 N. West Street
Hill City, KS 67642
(913) 674-5851

10. Rosedale Association, Inc.
510 Southwest Blvd.
Kansas City, KS 66103
(913) 236-5998

11. South Central Kansas
Economic Development District
Sutton Place, Suite 102
209 E. William St.
Wichita, KS 67202
(316) 262-5246

12. Wichita Area Development, Inc.
350 West Douglas
Wichita, KS 67202
(316) 267-6351

* Pending Approval



Kansas Certified Development Companies

KANSAS 503 CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

Kansas Bankers Association

Kansas Association of Commerce and Industry

Kansas Department of Economic Development

U.S. Small Business Administration

Cooperative Extensio[illegible]

Cooperative Extension Service
Kansas State University, Manhattan

All educational programs and materials are available without discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or handicap.

KDED CLIENTS

July 1, 1983 - December 31, 1983

		Visits or Contacts
CLIENT INTERVIEWS		19
BUSINESSES CONTACTED ABOUT KDED SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM		94
APPLICATIONS POTENTIALLY ACCEPTED FOR PROCESSING:		
1. Sports Center	$100,000	
2. Adaptive Apparel	25,000	
3. Lawn Service	100,000	
4. Computer Software Co.	50,000	
5. Machinery Supply Co. for Grain Elevators	25,000	
		$300,000
APPLICATIONS PROCESSING TO BE SUBMITTED TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OR OTHER SOURCES		
1. Photography Studio	50,000	
2. Restaurant	80,000	
3. Tire Store & Service Station (SBA-503)	65,000	
		195,000
APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OR OTHER SOURCES		
1. Television Satellite Dish and Components Manufacturer	330,000	
		330,000
APPROVED LOANS		
1. Television Satellite Dish and Components Manufacturer	30,000	30,000
TOTAL KDED SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ACTIVITY		$855,000

Employer Contribution Rates
Actual $7,000 Tax Base and Estimated $8,000 Tax Base
Calendar Year 1984

Rate Group	$7,000 Base	$8,000 Base
1	.08%	.06%
2	.33	.25
3	.67	.51
4	1.00	.76
5	1.34	1.01
6	1.67	1.26
7	2.01	1.52
8	2.34	1.77
9	2.67	2.02
10	3.01	2.27
11	3.34	2.53
12	3.68	2.78
13	4.01	3.03
14	4.34	3.29
15	4.68	3.54
16	5.01	3.79
17	5.35	4.04
18	5.40	4.30
19	5.40	4.55
20	5.40	4.80
21	5.40	5.05

Kansas Department of Human Resources
Division of Employment and Training
Research and Analysis Section
January 1984

PERCEPTIONS OF THE KANSAS ECONOMY

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

PERCEPTIONS OF THE KANSAS ECONOMY

Summary Report of Survey Findings

May 1981

Prepared by

Kansas Department of Economic Development
John Carlin, Governor
James H. De Coursey, Jr., Secretary

Planning and Community Development Division
Dennis McKee, Director

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Kansas Department of Economic Development is indebted to Mr. Carl Nordstrom and Mr. Bud Grant of the Kansas Association of Commerce and Industry and Mr. Ernie Mosher of the Kansas League of Municipalities for their assistance and advice on this survey effort.

Appreciation is extended to the 2,657 survey respondents across the state. Without the cooperation of these people this report would not have been possible.

SUMMARY

During the fall of 1980 the Kansas Department of Economic Development Planning Division conducted a survey of approximately 6,000 business leaders throughout the state. The purpose of the survey was to identify business problems and potentials that can be addressed at the state as well as local level. The results of the survey are intended to serve as input into forming economic development goals for the state. Once goals are established, strategies for economic development can be formulated. The strategies are intended to be tangible initiatives that the state can implement in order to further the economic well-being of Kansans.

Of the business leaders surveyed, 2,657 responded. The respondents represent not only all geographic areas of the state but also all sectors of the economy. The general sectors represented are: agriculture and mining; manufacturing and construction; transportation, communication, and utilities; finances, insurance, and real estate; retailing and wholesaling; services and government. Particular business leaders surveyed include such officials as: chamber of commerce executives; development corporation executives; managers of industries and transportation firms; and other such executives.

Among the questions on the survey were three asking the respondent's satisfaction with the appearance of their community and satisfaction with the community infrastructure. For example, respondents on the whole were most satisfied with availability of electricity and gasoline and adequacy of educational and medical facilities and services. Respondents were least satisfied with availability of skilled labor and water for irrigation, and adequacy of incentives to switch to alternative energy sources as well as information concerning types of alternative energy sources.

Other questions dealing with local economies were posed. Some findings indicate that business leaders recognize the problems and potentials of their local economies and are concerned with local business climates. For example, while almost half of the respondents indicated that the local business district was prospering, nearly one-third of the business leaders said that their business district was experiencing some serious difficulties. Three major causes of difficulty were most frequently cited for this problem: the poor state of the economy in general; the competition from outlying discount stores, shopping centers, and nearby cities; and the state of the agricultural economy.

Another overwhelming concern of the respondents centered on youth. Eighty-one percent of the respondents said that the young people in their community had to leave for more populous areas to find employment. The lack of job opportunities appears to be a problem for college graduates and some skilled workers.

The final section of the survey dealt with anticipated problems of the 1980's. A number of obvious concerns were targeted, such as inflation and government regulations. In addition several problems specifically meaningful to Kansas were identified:

- lack of a profitable agricultural economy
- water supplies at low levels
- housing shortages
- lack of industry

Beyond anticipating the problems of the future, respondents also suggested ways to encourage economic well-being in their respective localities. The consensus was that coordination of development groups is needed to promote local potentials, and that small industrial firms must be attracted (in some cases through industrial park development) in order to promote diversified development of the local economy.

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Most people recognize that the nation faces a host of economic problems. It is also known that Kansas has its share of economic problems. What is not known, however, is what Kansans perceive as the priority economic problems facing their state, and more importantly, their communities and the surrounding areas.

Because of its ongoing need for accurate and timely information regarding the character of and changes in economic activity throughout the state, the Kansas Department of Economic Development (KDED) undertook, in 1980, a multi-faceted research effort to identify the state's priority economic problems as perceived by its citizens.

Information regarding the state's economy has been available in aggregate form in such publications as the governor's annual economic report. However, the state economy represents a diverse range of economic activities that vary significantly in amounts and types from one part of the state to another. Consequently, the economy that matters most to local government officials, private or quasi-private groups, and individuals is that within their own communities and surrounding areas.

Communities and areas must necessarily respond to possibilities for development by learning to face their location's disadvantages and by capitalizing on their competitive advantages. What might be a development potential in one community may not work in another. What appears as a development disadvantage might be a serious matter in some communities; negligible in others. Thus, those charged with improving the economy at the state or local level require an attitudinal information base to determine the self-identified development advantages and disadvantages.

Kansas Department of Economic Development has developed a systematic approach to generate and periodically update an attitudinal information base for the state's "economic pulse." The term, "economic pulse" is used to indicate a flow of insights about economic activity on a community-by-community basis as well as in aggregate form. This report addresses economic characteristics which individually, and when combined, permit detailed descriptions of sub-state areas.

RESEARCH METHOD

In essence, this report centers on a key question. How does one isolate and describe the attitudes concerning economic activity that differentiate communities and areas across the state?

Both conceptual and practical considerations are involved when answering the question. A survey was undertaken to produce complete and comparable responses that would lead to a measure of the "economic pulse" of Kansas.

The survey design was developed after numerous meetings with in-house staff and advisors from outside KDED. A pattern of distribution was devised so that the survey would reach enough "economic leaders" to ensure its validity and reliability.

Composition of Survey Population

Using combinations of Standard Industrial Classifications, six economic categories were identified: Farming-Mining; Retail-Wholesale; Finance-Insurance-Real Estate; Construction-Manufacturing; Communication-Transportation-Utilities; and Services. Sixty "economically aware" persons, ten employed in each category, were chosen to receive the survey in each county. It was hoped that this distribution would produce twenty to thirty responses per county to constitute a statistically significant number of "economic leaders." Since the survey dealt mainly with rural economics, the metropolitan counties of Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte were not surveyed. Thus, six categories of business leaders in 101 counties were surveyed resulting in close to 6,000 surveys being distributed.

Occupations of Survey Population

In order to survey a broad sampling of individuals, different fields of employment within each category were chosen. The following table indicates the targeted number of occupations per county.

Table 1

Targeted Occupations Per County

Sector	Occupations	Number Targeted
Farming-Mining	Farming	10
	Mining	1
Retailing-Wholesaling	Retailing	5
	Wholesaling	5
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	Real Estate	4
	Banking	4
	Insurance	1
	County Assessor	1
Construction-Manufacturing	Construction	5
	Manufacturing	5
Communication-Transportation-Utilities	Newspaper	2
	Transportation	3
	Radio	2
	Telephone (or electric)	3
Services	Doctor	1
	Mayor	1
	School Superintendent	1
	Lawyer	1
	County Commissioner	2
	County Extension Agent	1
	Historical Society	1
	Junior College (or Vo-Tech)	1
	Tourism	1

The numbers indicate how many "economic leaders" were to be surveyed in each field. These numbers represent an optimal representation of occupations which could not be met in some counties and was exceeded in others.

Lists of names and addresses of individuals to fill this pattern had to be obtained. The main sources were state governmental agencies, state organizations, and Dun's Marketing Systems.

The survey and follow-up survey netted 2,657 usable responses out of 5,919 surveyed individuals, for a response rate of 44.9%.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The economic leaders responding to the survey represent a number of occupational groups. All major economic categories were well-represented, on a statewide basis, as the following table shows.

Table 2

Survey Respondents by Economic Category

Economic Category	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Mining	477	18.0
Retail, Wholesale	449	16.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	590	22.2
Construction, Manufacturing	341	12.8
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	242	9.1
Government, Services	558	21.0
	2,657	100.0%

Age of Respondents

The persons who responded to the survey represented several age groups, with the majority of respondents being 45 years or older. Since established economic leaders were the target population for the survey, these results conform to prior expectations. The overall age breakdown is given in Table 3.

Table 3

Survey Respondents by Age Group

Age Group	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
18-24	26	1.0
25-34	302	11.4
35-44	590	22.3
45-54	748	28.2
55-64	699	26.4
65-74	231	8.7
over 75	53	2.0
	2,649	100.0%
no response	8	
	2,657	

Locational Tenure of Respondents

It was expected that by surveying economic leaders there would be a good chance of gathering the perceptions of a relatively established and knowledgeable population. Two questions help measure this about the surveyed population. One determines the length of residence in the community; the other determines the length of employment in the present occupation.

Fifty-eight percent of the respondents have lived in their communities for more than twenty years and over 18% more have lived in their communities for ten to twenty years. In other words, almost three-fourths of the respondents had lived in their communities more than ten years.

The employment question had much the same result. Half of the respondents have been employed in their present occupation for over twenty years and 24% more have been employed in the same occupation for over ten years.

Both of these pieces of information indicate that the survey was conducted on an established population. This helps to lend greater credibility to the results obtained. The residence and employment responses are given in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4

Years Residing in Present Locality

Residence, in Years	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
0-2	103	3.9
2-5	219	8.3
5-10	301	11.3
10-20	482	18.2
over 20	1,547	58.3
	2,652	100.0%
no response	5	
	2,657	

Table 5

Years Working in Present Occupation

Years in Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
0-2	102	3.9
2-5	223	8.5
5-10	349	13.2
10-20	639	24.2
over 20	1,322	50.2
	2,635	100.0%
no response	22	
	2,657	

Educational Background of Respondents

The educational background of the respondents was widely distributed. Not surprisingly, peaks in responses occurred at year 12 (high school education) and year 16 (college education).

Overall, 70% of the respondents had some education beyond high school. Post-secondary education was obtained not only from colleges and universities but also from junior colleges and vocational education centers. The following table summarizes this information.

Table 6

Educational Background of Respondents

Years of Education	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total
8-11	113	4.3
12	694	26.3
13-15	659	24.9
16	600	22.7
17-24	577	21.8
	2,643	100.0%
no response	14	
	2,657	

Community Involvement of Respondents

For the most part, the respondents are a socially and politically active group of persons. Twenty percent currently hold an elected public office and an additional 12% recently held one.

There is an even greater rate of participation in community affairs. Fully 63% of the responses indicated that they are a member of an organized group which promotes economic growth or development in their community. In addition, 34% of the respondents said that they spend much of their time in public service or community affairs activities and another 29% said they take part in local affairs when there is an important issue. Only eight percent of the respondents indicated that their involvement in community affairs was rare.

Taken together, the above results imply that the survey respondents are familiar with their localities and the problems associated with them. This also helps to lend confidence in the results obtained.

The remaining sections of this report describe the survey results of each set of questions. Refer to the Appendix for a complete sample survey. Descriptions of survey results follow the format of the survey.

PREFERRED RETAIL AND SERVICES CENTERS

The purpose for asking the preferred shopping locations was to determine trade areas for various goods and services for any particular county or locality in Kansas. This report will not attempt to define retail trade areas for any one specific area, as this can and should be done on a community basis. However, those localities most often listed by out-of-county residents as the preferred center will be identified for the various retail and service needs listed in the survey. In other words, those cities drawing the most persons from outside their county are listed. The results of the survey appear on Table 7.

The results of the responses to these questions indicate that there are two types of retail and services centers throughout Kansas -- true regional centers and special-needs centers. Localities such as Dodge City, Emporia, Garden City, Hays, Kansas City, Salina, Topeka, and Wichita appear to be true regional centers.

The other localities listed on the table may be a center for some particular need or needs. The results also identify the out-of-state localities that capture Kansans' interest. Of approximately sixty out-of-state localities identified by respondents as preferred for at least one retail or service category, Denver, Colorado, and Joplin, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Missouri, were favorites. Most out-of-state localities were identified by only one or two respondents. Legal services lost the least amount of Kansas trade, with only one-half percent of the respondents indicating an out-of-state preference. However, out-of-state preferences were listed by five and one-half percent of the respondents for entertainment and dining out. Also, almost four percent preferred out-of-state shopping for clothing. About two percent of the respondents preferred out-of-state localities for medical purposes, dental work, and shopping for automobiles, furniture, and appliances.

Table 7

PREFERRED RETAIL AND SERVICE CENTERS *

Localities	Retailing Categories: Automobiles	Retailing Categories: Clothing	Retailing Categories: Furniture & Appliances	Services Categories: Dental Work	Services Categories: Entertainment & Dining Out	Services Categories: Legal Services	Services Categories: Medical Services
Within Kansas							
Chanute	X						
Dodge City	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Emporia	X	X	X	X	X		X
Garden City	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Garnett				X			
Goodland				X			
Great Bend		X			X		
Hays	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hutchinson		X	X		X		
Kansas City (Metro area-Kansas & Missouri)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberal	X						
Manhattan		X		X	X		X
Pratt				X			X
Salina	X	X	X		X	X	X
Topeka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wichita	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Out-of-State							
Denver, Colorado					X		
Joplin, Missouri		X			X		X
St. Joseph, Missouri		X	X	X	X		

* A "preferred center" was determined by a locality being listed by at least ten persons from outside the county of the locality.

SATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

The survey respondents rated the appearance, availability, and adequacy of certain elements of the local infrastructure. Statewide tabulations of the responses on the appearance, availability, and adequacy questions are presented below. Keep in mind that each respondent rated only his own locality. The tables in this section of the report give an idea of how Kansans rate their local infrastructure. The tables also indicate specific elements of localities' infrastructures that tend to be either strong or weak. A detailed county-by-county assessment of these elements is available from KDED upon request.

Satisfaction With Community Appearance

The state average rating on each question indicates the statewide level of satisfaction on each element. The respondents gave each of the four appearance categories a rating of between 1.0 and 4.0 (excellent to poor). Residential appearance was given the highest average rating (2.10) and appearance of entries into town was given the lowest rating (2.56). Refer to Table 8 for more details. County ratings are presented in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Table 8

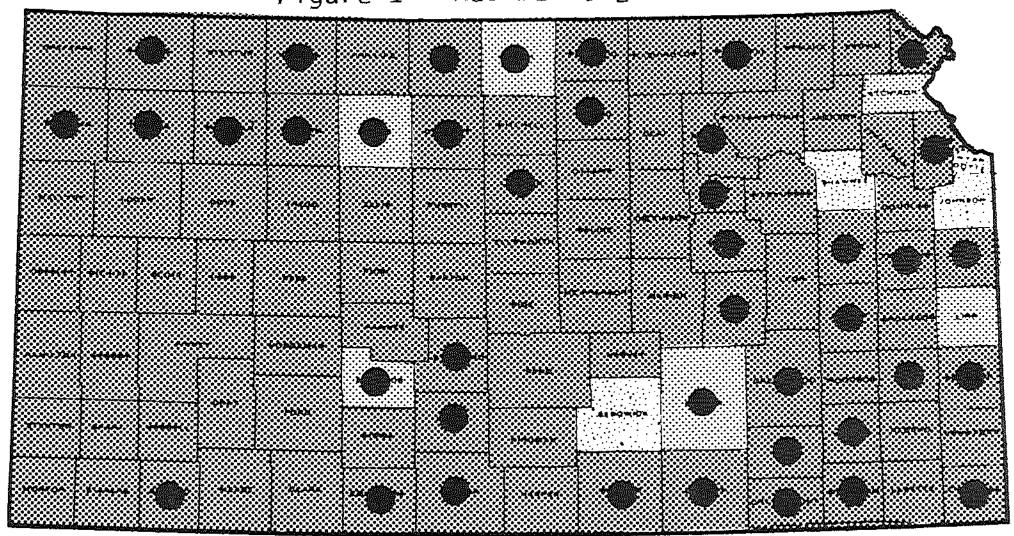
Satisfaction With Community: Appearance Measures

	Percent of Responses in Each Category					Statewide
Appearance of:	Excellent "1"	Good "2"	Fair "3"	Poor "4"	Cannot Judge	Average Response
Business District	9.8%	51.0%	33.2%	5.8%	0.2%	2.35=good
Industrial Areas	7.8	46.0	29.7	6.5	10.0	2.39=good
Residential Areas	15.2	60.5	21.3	2.1	0.9	2.10=good
Entries into Town	8.0	41.1	36.9	13.7	0.3	2.56=fair

Satisfaction With Availability of Infrastructure

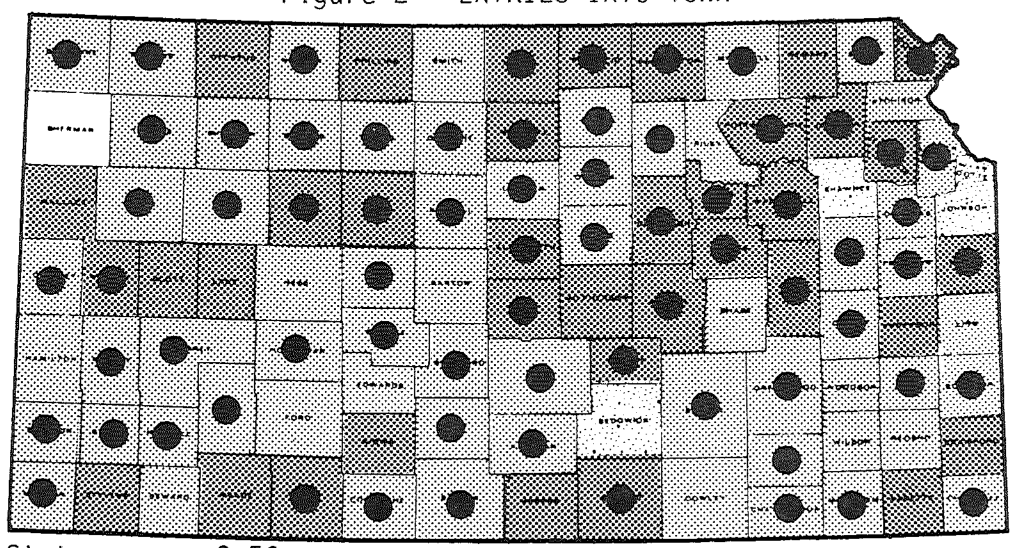
The survey respondents rated the availability of sixteen elements of the local infrastructure used to define development potentials and problems. Ratings were done in the same manner as the appearance variables; "1" equals excellent, "2" equals good, "3" equals fair, and "4" equals poor. Table 9 presents statewide results for these availability measures.

Figure 1 - RESIDENTIAL AREAS



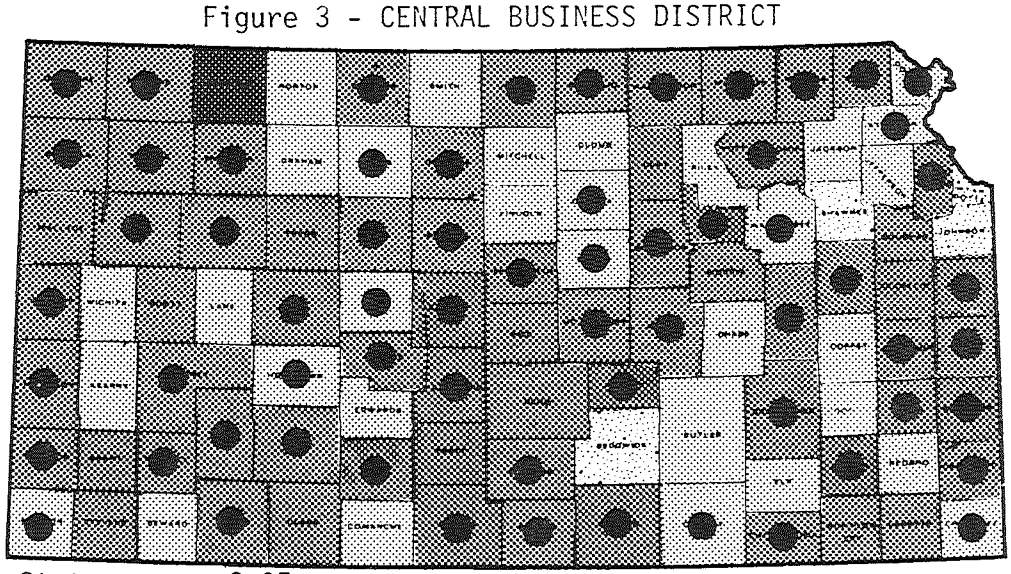
State mean - 2.10

Figure 2 - ENTRIES INTO TOWN



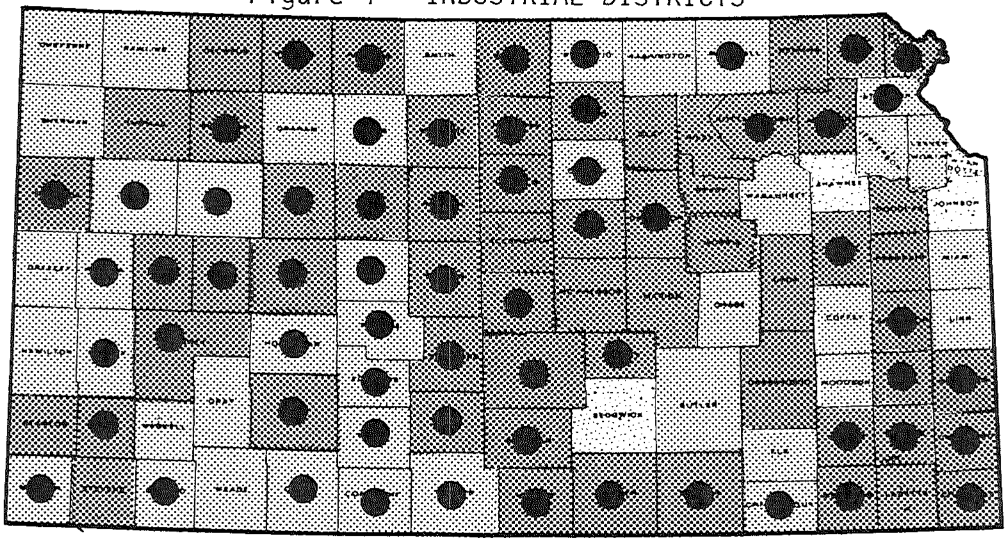
State mean - 2.56

Figure 3 - CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



State mean - 2.35

Figure 4 - INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS



State mean - 2.39

STANDARD LEGEND

excellent
good
fair
poor

within .25 of state mean
not surveyed

COMMUNITY APPEARANCE, FALL, 1980

The four aspects of community appearance that were rated by respondents are: industrial districts, residential areas, central business district, and entries into town. Residential areas were almost all rated as having good appearances, whereas more than half of the counties rated their entries into town as having fair appearances. Because entries into town are the elements of appearance which make the first impression on visitors it may be worthwhile to develop some general guidelines for communities that wish to improve their town entrances.

Table 9

Satisfaction With Community: Availability Measures

Availability of:	Percent of Responses in Each Category Excellent "1"	Good "2"	Fair "3"	Poor "4"	Cannot Judge	Statewide Average Response
Housing	5.2%	27.8%	40.8%	23.8%	2.4%	2.85=fair
Industrial Sites	21.1	40.3	22.7	10.5	5.4	2.23=good
Unskilled Labor	6.2	36.3	38.7	15.0	3.9	2.65=fair
Skilled Labor	2.8	23.6	42.4	24.6	6.6	2.95=fair
Job Training Programs	8.2	32.6	33.8	18.1	7.3	2.67=fair
Employment Opportunities	5.5	27.1	39.3	25.4	2.6	2.87=fair
Business Opportunities	9.3	37.2	34.5	13.8	5.2	2.56=fair
Business Capital	6.8	36.4	31.0	12.4	13.4	2.57=fair
Farming Capital	8.0	44.3	25.2	5.7	16.8	2.35=good
Farming Management Assistance	6.2	33.4	29.9	10.3	20.1	2.55=fair
Business Management Assistance	4.1	24.3	35.8	17.1	18.7	2.81=fair
Water-Public, Domestic Use	27.4	42.8	17.9	8.8	3.1	2.08=good
Irrigation Water	8.6	22.5	23.4	31.8	13.7	2.91=fair
Electrical Power	30.0	53.4	12.1	2.4	2.2	1.87=good
Gasoline/Diesel	29.4	59.8	7.8	0.5	2.5	1.79=good
Natural Gas	28.0	50.1	12.2	4.2	5.6	1.92=good

The average rating on most availability indicators signifies a fairly high level of satisfaction. Availability of gasoline and diesel has the best statewide rating (1.79) and availability of skilled labor has the lowest statewide rating (2.95).

The respondents were also quite satisfied with the availability of electrical power, natural gas, and water for public and domestic use. They were not as satisfied with availability of irrigation water, housing, variety of employment opportunities, and business management assistance.

In order to compare satisfaction of the respondents of various counties, the average rating for each county on each availability measure was calculated. The figures beginning on page 16 indicate the average rating for each county.

Satisfaction With Adequacy of Infrastructure

The survey respondents also rated the adequacy of twenty-two local infrastructure measures, using the same procedure as with the appearance and availability measures (rating the measure on a scale of excellent, good, fair, or poor). The table below presents statewide averages for these measures.

Table 10

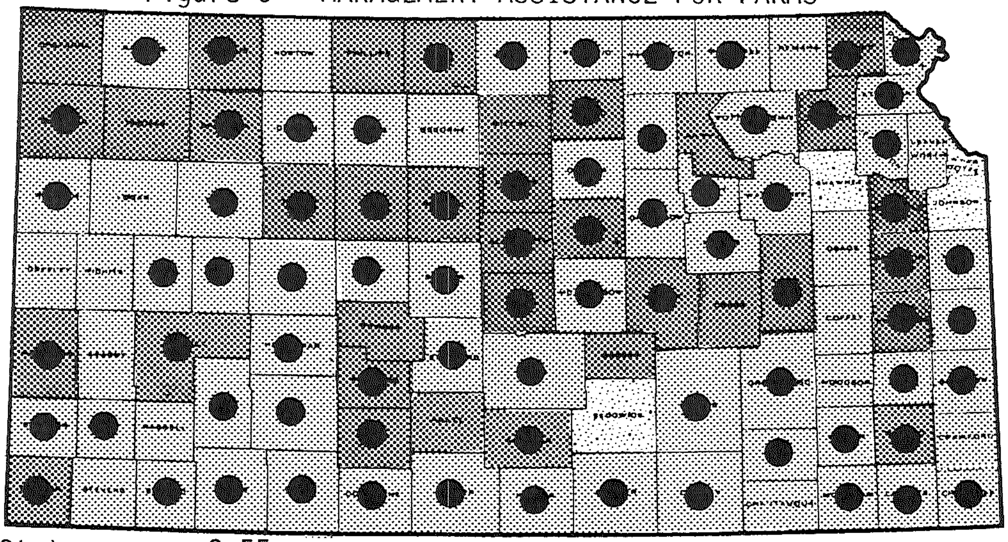
Satisfaction With Community: Adequacy Measures

Adequacy of:	Percent of Responses in Each Category Excellent "1"	Good "2"	Fair "3"	Poor "4"	Cannot Judge	Statewide Average Response
Job Training Program	4.6%	22.8%	33.3%	23.0%	16.3%	2.89=fair
Land Appraisal Methods	4.6	39.1	29.9	7.7	18.7	2.50=fair
Real Property Appraisal Methods	4.6	38.7	30.4	9.2	17.0	2.53=fair
Information on alternative energy source	2.7	17.4	32.1	27.3	20.5	3.06=fair
Incentives to switch to solar energy	2.3	9.5	23.1	42.7	22.4	3.37=fair
Rail Service to Markets	14.6	32.2	25.4	24.6	3.3	2.62=fair
Area Highways and Roads	26.7	50.9	16.9	4.7	0.8	1.99=good
Downtown Traffic Flow	13.0	56.4	23.4	5.8	1.4	2.22=good
Downtown Parking	11.9	52.4	26.9	6.8	1.9	2.29=good
Truck Freight Rates	5.2	29.4	28.3	11.4	25.7	2.62=fair
Rail Freight Rates	4.0	22.0	24.5	17.4	32.1	2.85=fair
Lodging and Dining Facilities	10.6	33.6	31.3	23.3	1.3	2.68=fair
Parks and Recreational Facilities	18.8	44.6	27.1	9.1	0.4	2.26=good
Fire Protection	25.4	57.2	14.3	2.6	0.6	1.94=good
Police Protection	16.6	47.2	26.6	8.9	0.7	2.28=good
Educational Services	29.0	54.0	14.0	2.0	1.0	1.89=good
Ambulance & Emergency Medical Service	34.6	48.4	13.0	3.2	0.8	1.85=good
Health Services	29.0	48.1	16.0	5.6	1.3	1.98=good
Refuse Disposal Facilities	20.9	56.3	16.3	4.2	2.3	2.04=good
Trash Pick-up	21.5	56.0	15.1	3.9	3.4	2.02=good
Water Supply	33.1	45.5	14.7	5.4	1.3	1.92=good
Sewage Treatment Facilities	23.4	52.0	16.4	3.2	5.0	1.99=good

The highest levels of satisfaction were on adequacy of highways and roads, fire protection, police protection, educational services, health care facilities, refuse disposal and pick-up, water for domestic and public use, and sewage treatment facilities. Lower ratings were given to rail freight rate structure, job training programs, incentives to switch to solar energy, and information on alternative energy sources.

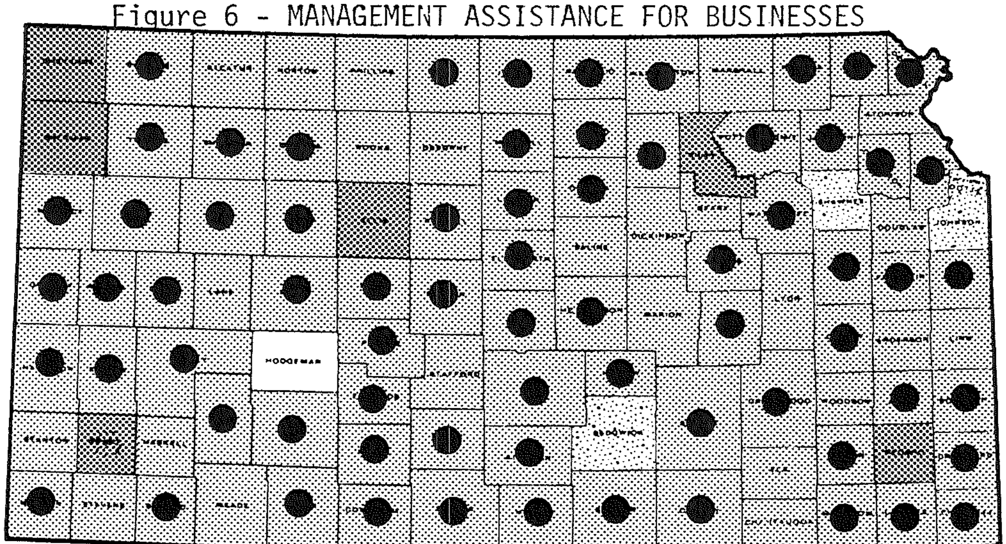
In order to compare satisfaction of the respondents of various counties, the average rating for each county on each adequacy measure was calculated. The figures on the following pages indicate average county ratings for each measure.

Figure 5 - MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FARMS



State mean - 2.55

Figure 6 - MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BUSINESSES



State mean - 2.81

STANDARD LEGEND

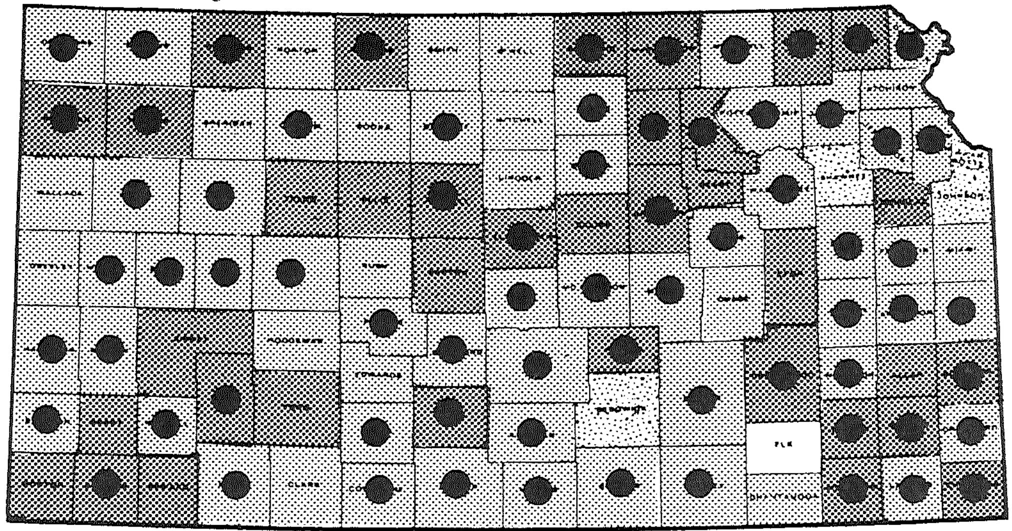
- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor

- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

AVAILABILITY OF BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AND CAPITAL, FALL, 1980

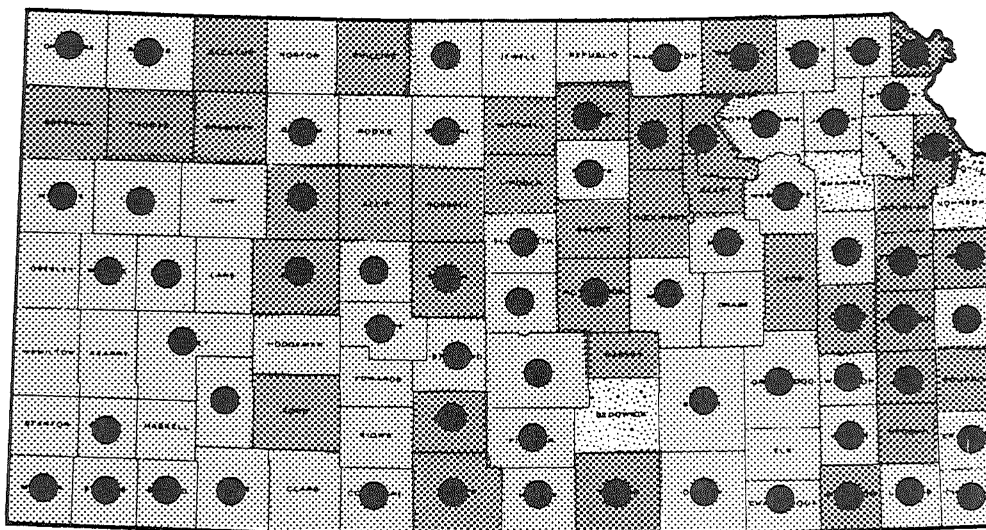
Of the five measures of business health, only one (availability of capital for farm expansion) is believed to be good. Management assistance for small businesses is only somewhat available across the state. Business capital, farm management assistance, and business opportunities are available in good to fair quantity throughout Kansas. These ratings suggest that there is considerable room for improving the small business climate of Kansas.

Figure 7 - NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



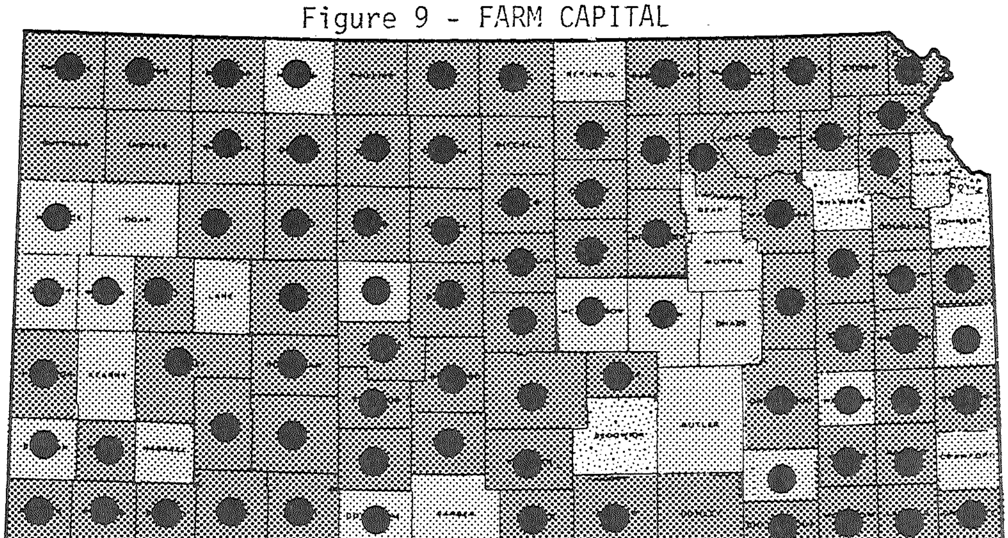
State mean - 2.56

Figure 8 - BUSINESS CAPITAL



State mean - 2.57

Figure 9 - FARM CAPITAL



State mean - 2.35

STANDARD LEGEND

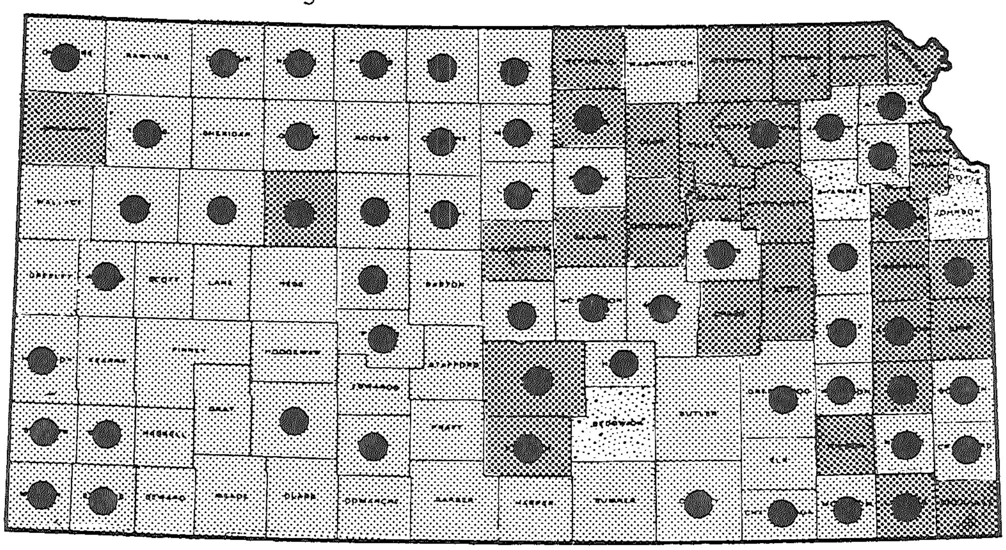
excellent
good
fair
poor

within .25 of state mean
not surveyed

ADEQUACY AND AVAILABILITY OF LABOR, TRAINING, AND JOBS, FALL, 1980

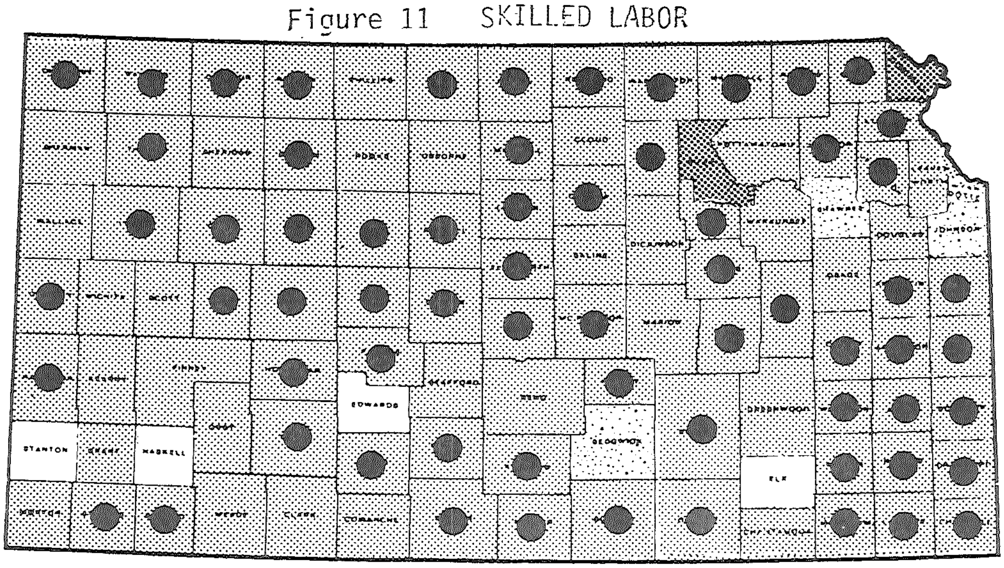
Five features were used to measure different aspects of labor in Kansas. All five features received "fair" ratings. Skilled labor was identified as being in least supply across the state. Unskilled labor was available in good supply in eastern Kansas but fair supply in western Kansas. Jobs and training opportunities received mixed ratings but were generally felt to have fair availability. Labor and jobs are problems that need attention, particularly if Kansas is going to compete successfully with other states for economic growth.

Figure 10 - UNSKILLED LABOR



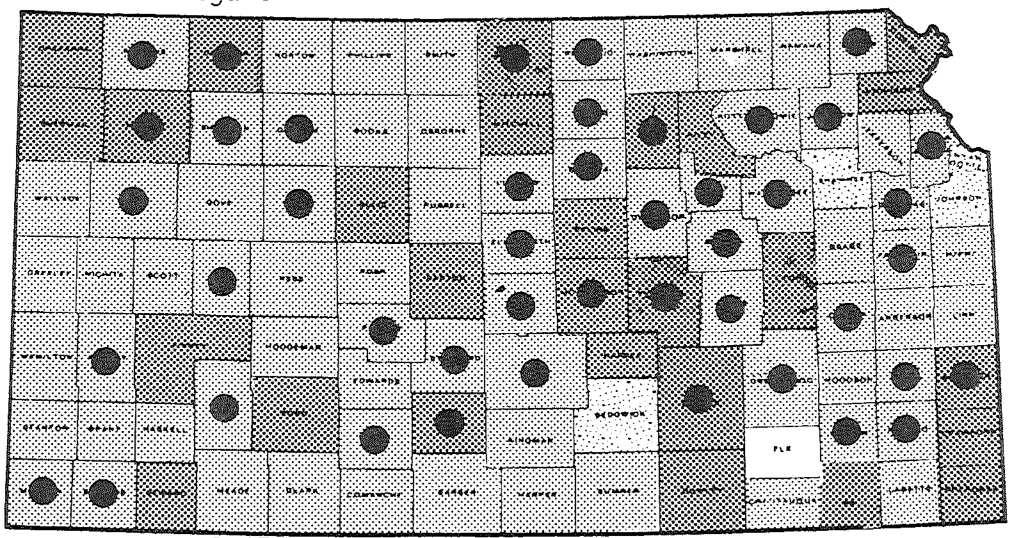
State mean - 2.65

Figure 11 SKILLED LABOR



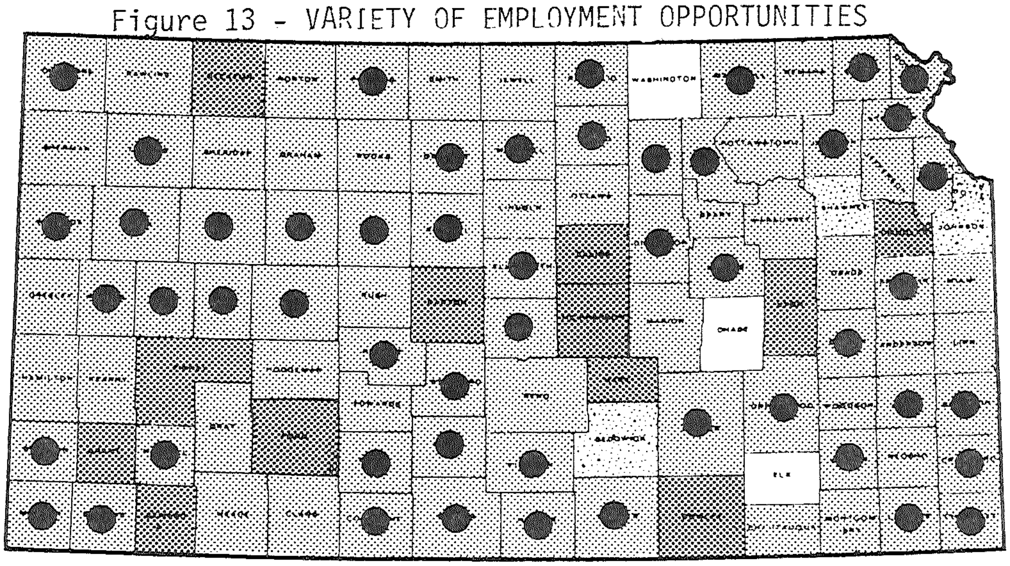
State mean - 2.95

Figure 12 - JOB TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES



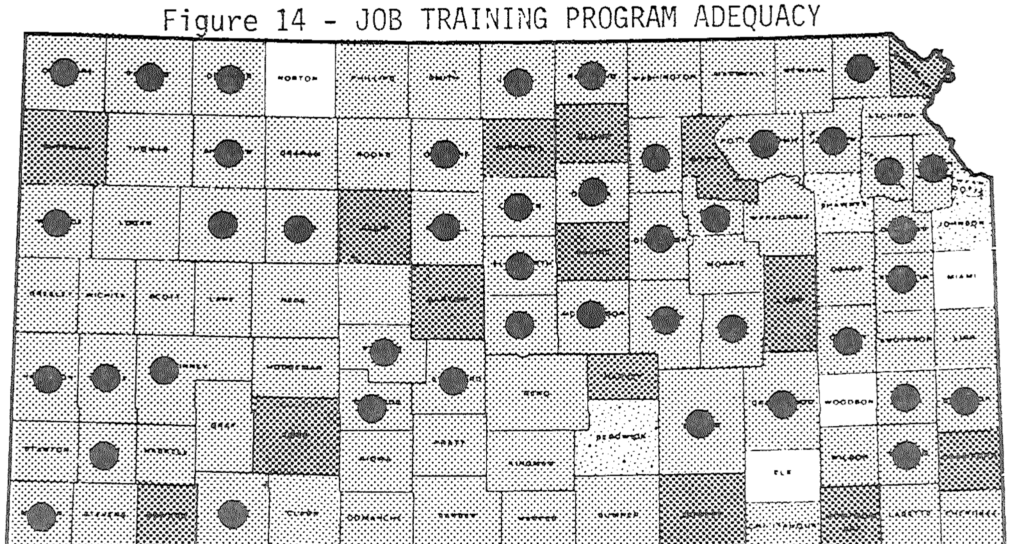
State mean - 2.67

Figure 13 - VARIETY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



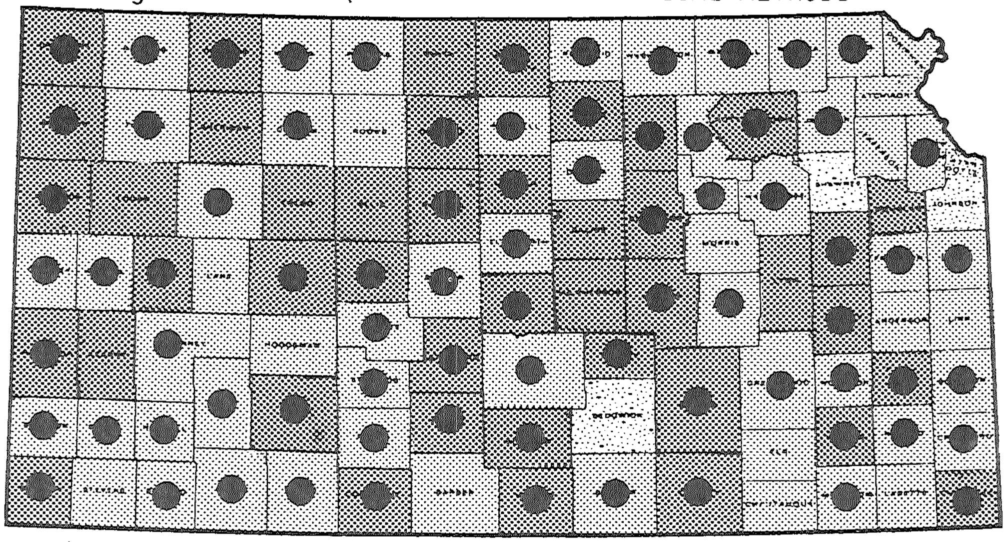
State mean - 2.87

Figure 14 - JOB TRAINING PROGRAM ADEQUACY



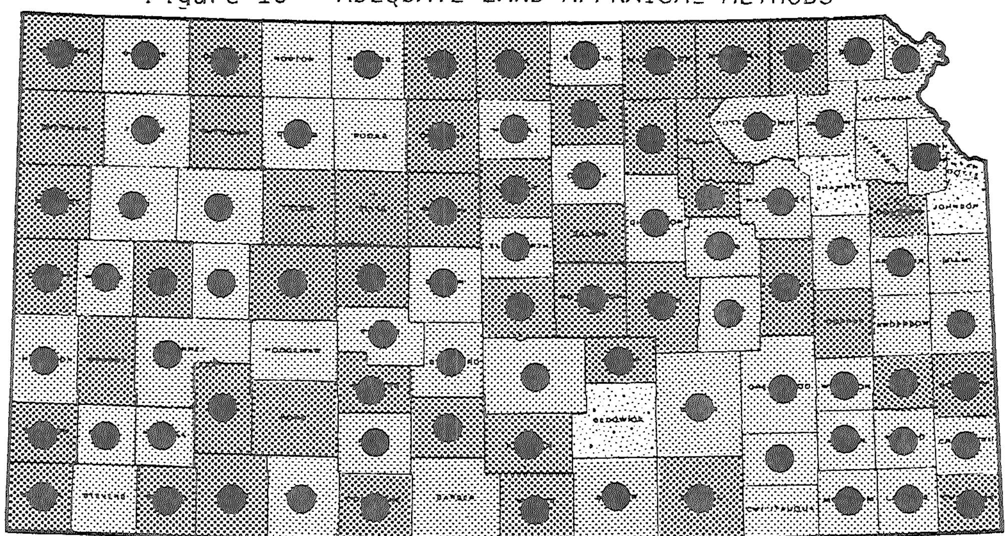
State mean - 2.89

Figure 15 - ADEQUATE PROPERTY APPRAISAL METHODS



State mean 2.53

Figure 16 - ADEQUATE LAND APPRAISAL METHODS



State mean - 2.50

STANDARD LEGEND

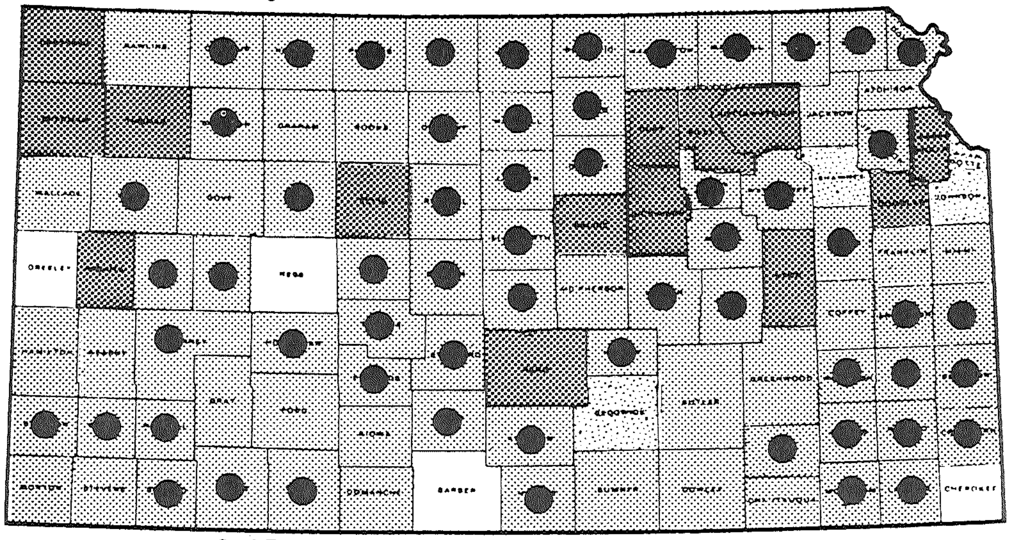
- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor

- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY AND AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNITY FEATURES, FALL, 1980

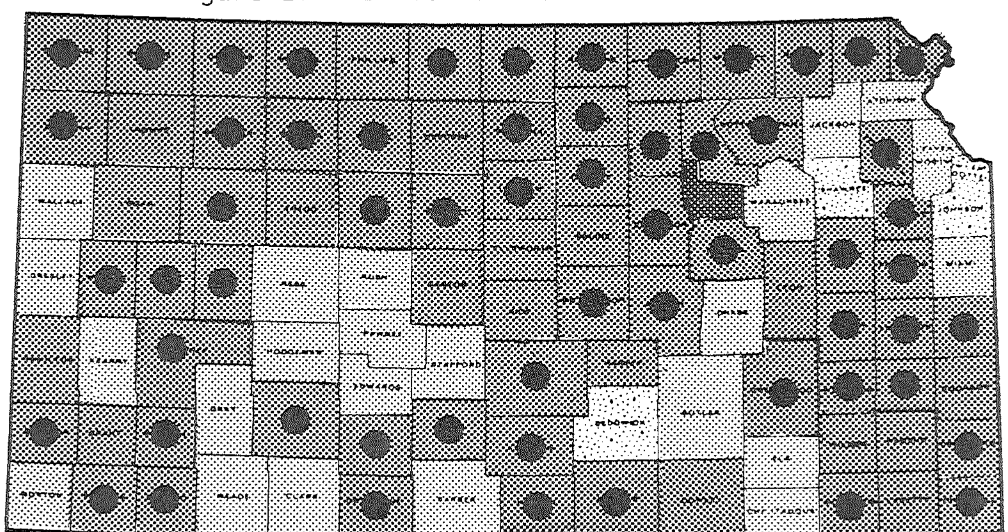
The availability of housing and adequacy of lodging and dining facilities are perceived to be fair throughout the state. Because of its importance, the problem of housing availability is particularly crucial for the State to face. Property and land appraisal methods are thought to be good to fair, with most counties quite close to the state average ratings. The availability of industrial sites is believed to be good except for some counties in northeastern Kansas and south central Kansas, in general.

Figure 17 - HOUSING AVAILABILITY



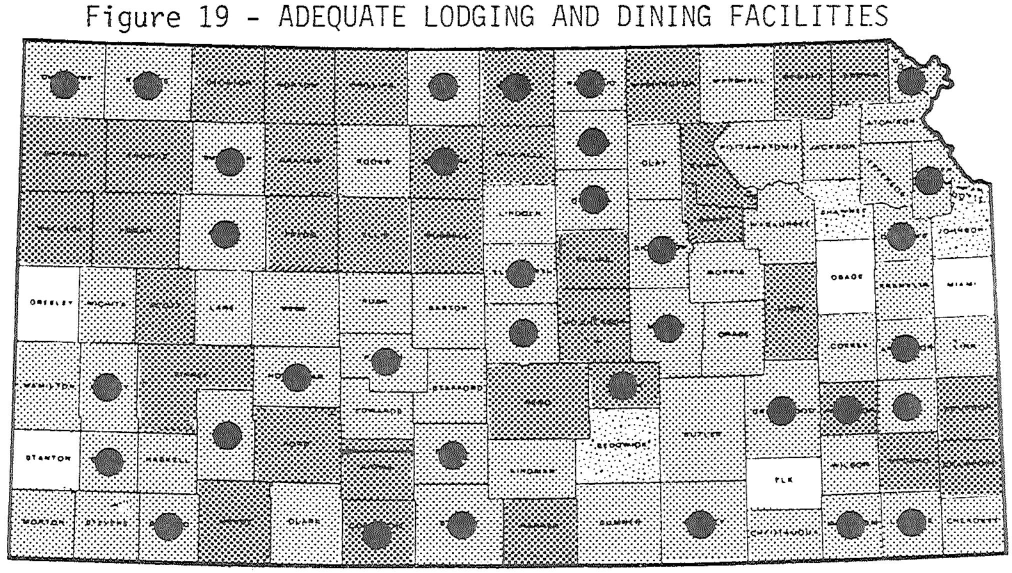
State mean - 2.85

Figure 18 - INDUSTRIAL SITE AVAILABILITY



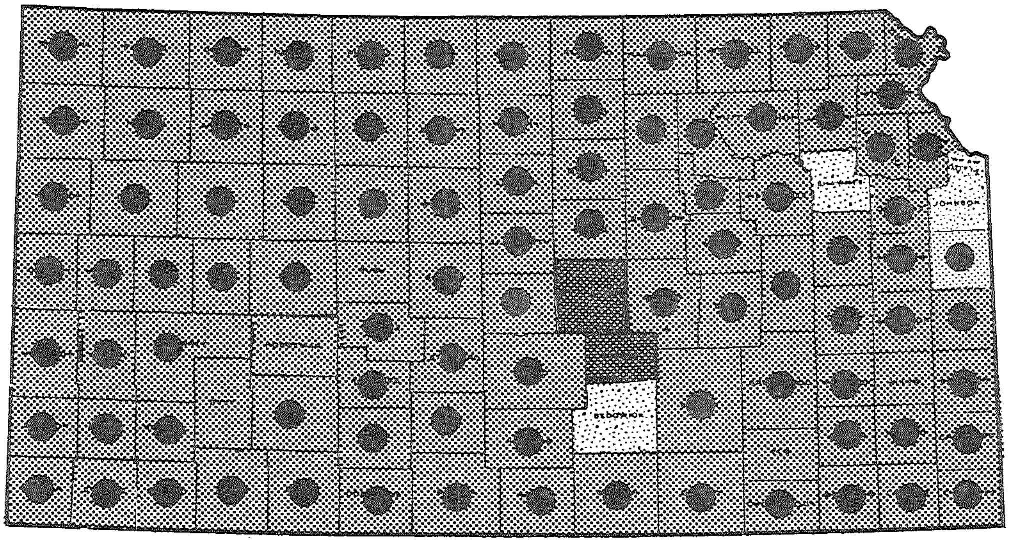
State mean - 2.23

Figure 19 - ADEQUATE LODGING AND DINING FACILITIES



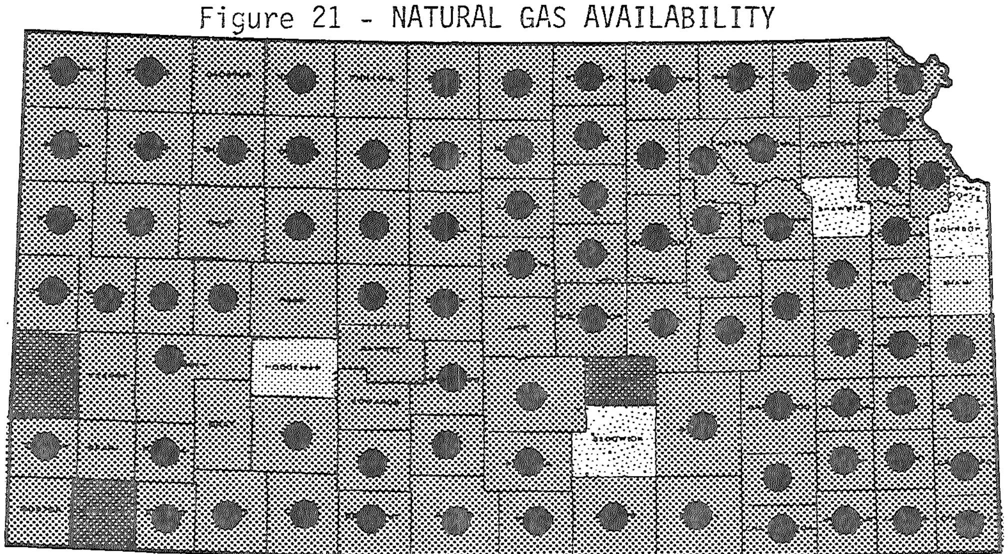
State mean - 2.68

Figure 20 - GASOLINE, DIESEL, OR PROPANE AVAILABILITY



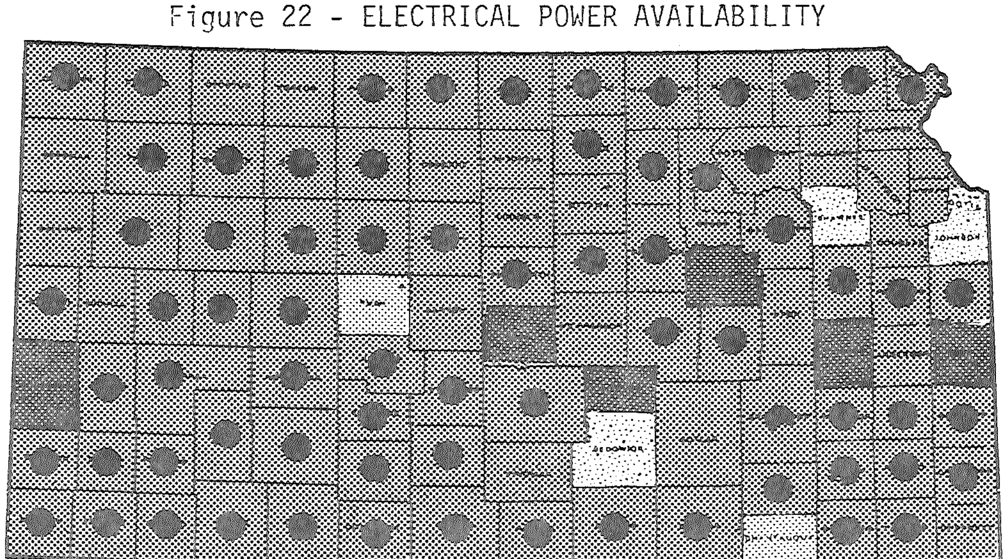
State mean - 1.79

Figure 21 - NATURAL GAS AVAILABILITY



State mean - 1.92

Figure 22 - ELECTRICAL POWER AVAILABILITY



State mean - 1.87

STANDARD LEGEND

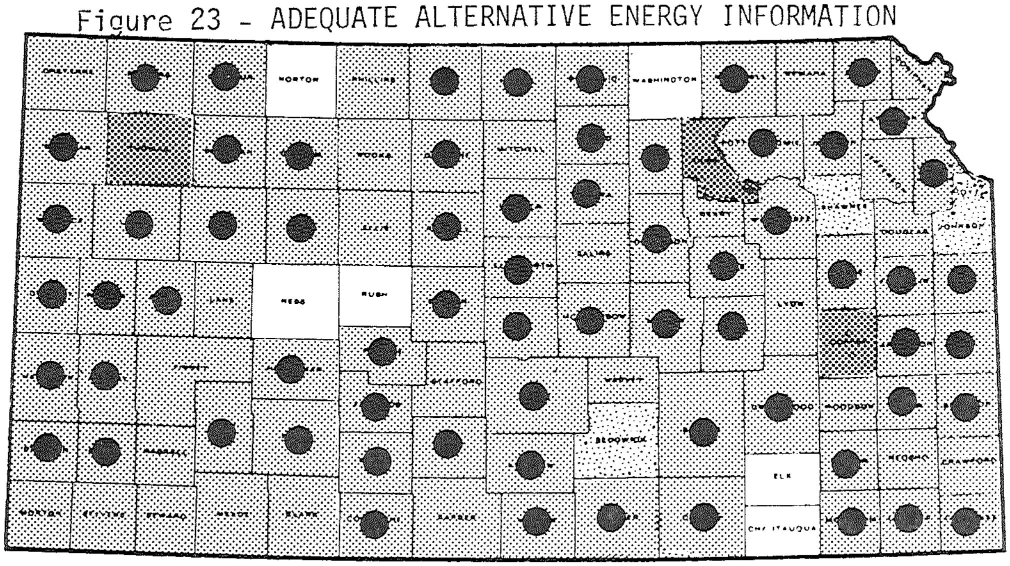
- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor

- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY AND AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY SOURCES, FALL, 1980

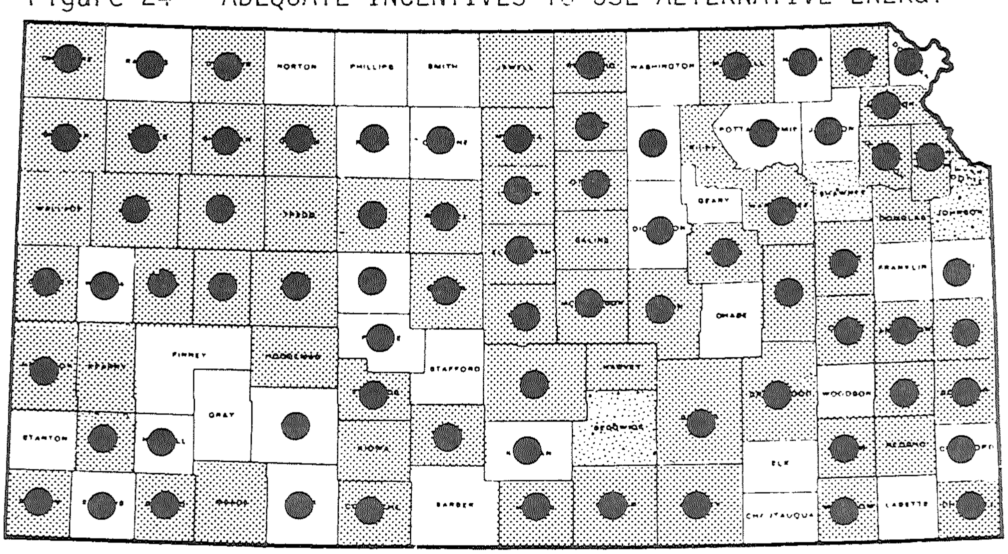
Electricity, gas, and gasoline were identified to be very available in Kansas. On the other hand, alternative energy sources are believed to be only fairly adequate in terms of incentives and information about various types of alternatives. It would appear that use of alternative energy sources has yet to become common practice for Kansas business people, perhaps because other energy sources are in good supply at the present.

Figure 23 - ADEQUATE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY INFORMATION



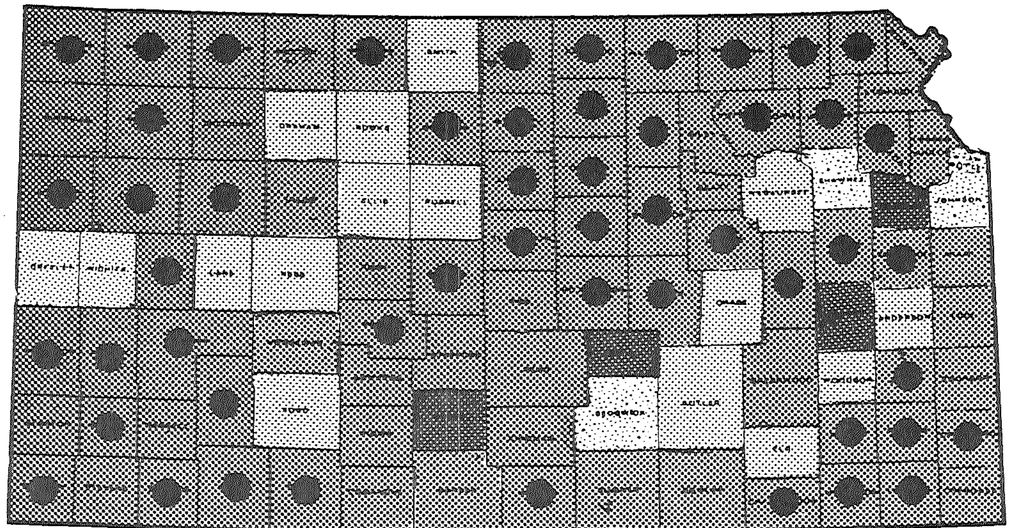
State mean - 3.06

Figure 24 - ADEQUATE INCENTIVES TO USE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY



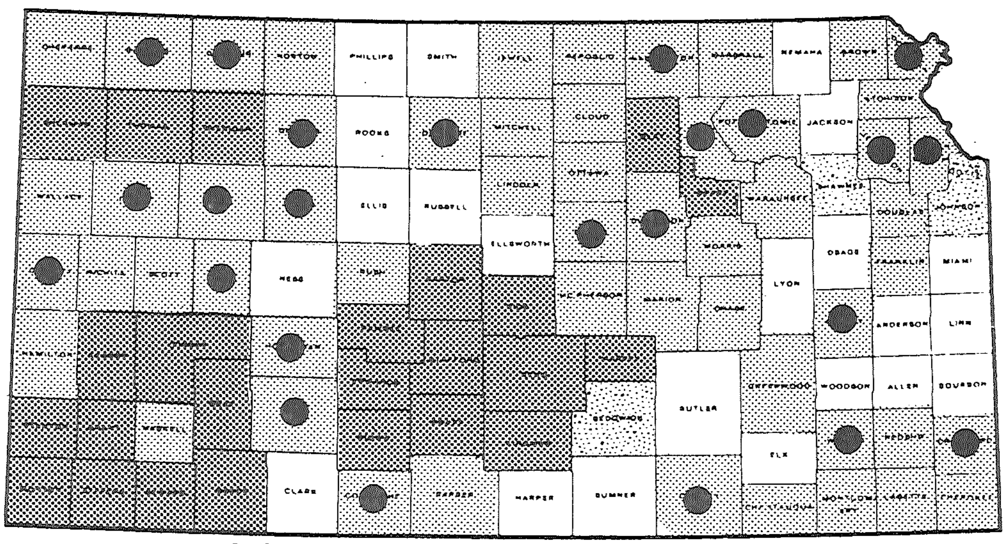
State mean - 3.37

Figure 25 - WATER AVAILABILITY FOR NON-FARM USES



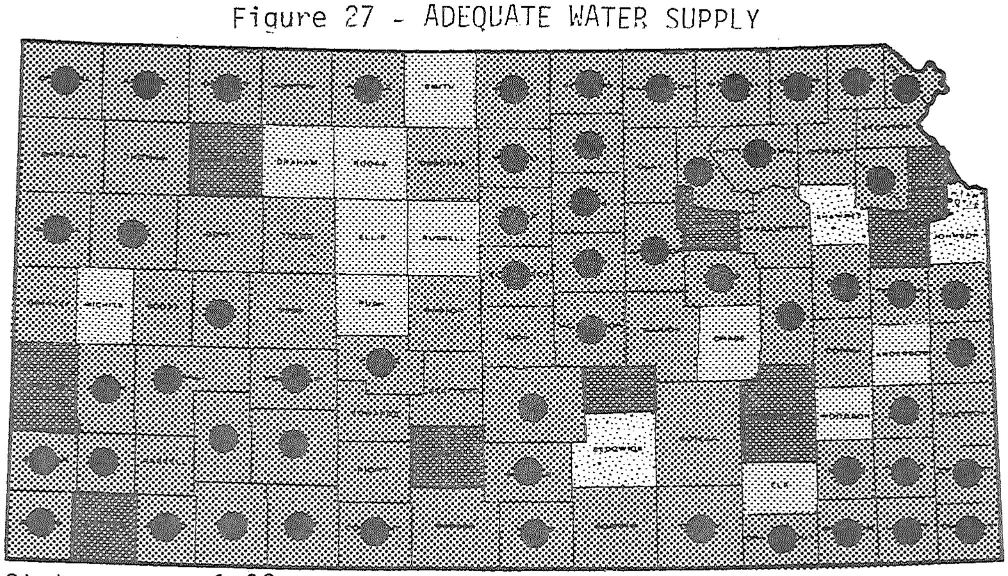
State mean - 2.08

Figure 26 - GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY FOR IRRIGATION



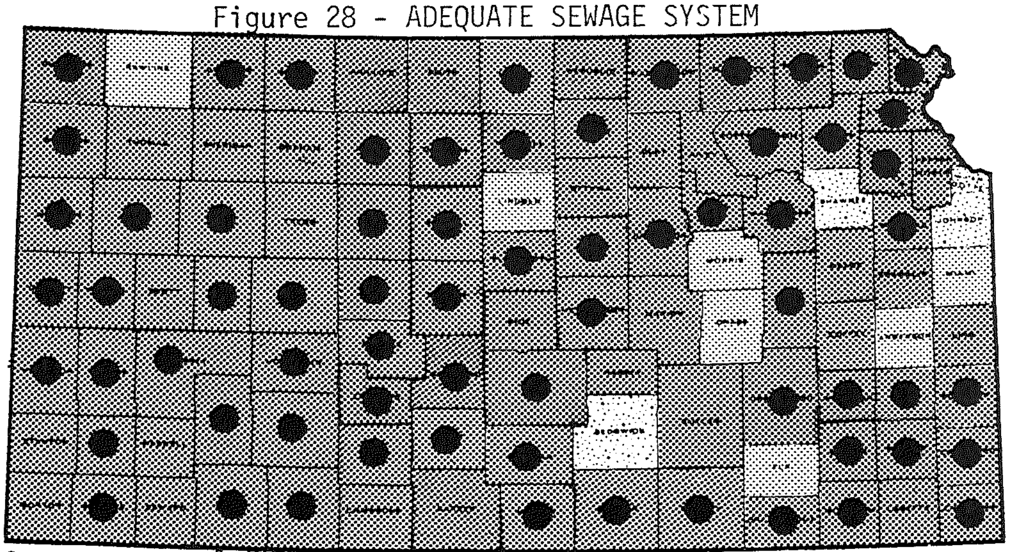
State mean - 2.91

Figure 27 - ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY



State mean - 1.92

Figure 28 - ADEQUATE SEWAGE SYSTEM



State mean - 1.99

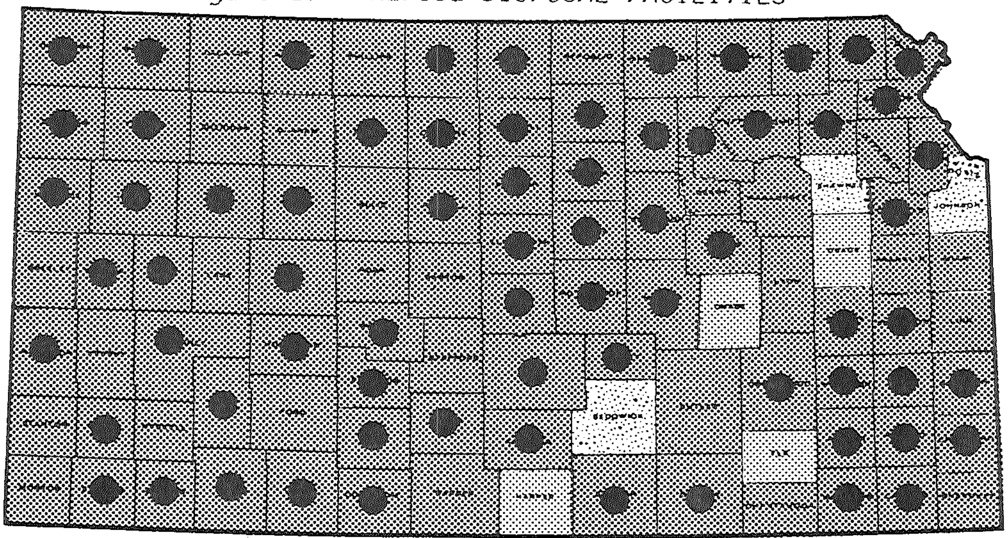
STANDARD LEGEND

- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor
- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY AND AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNITY WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, FALL, 1980

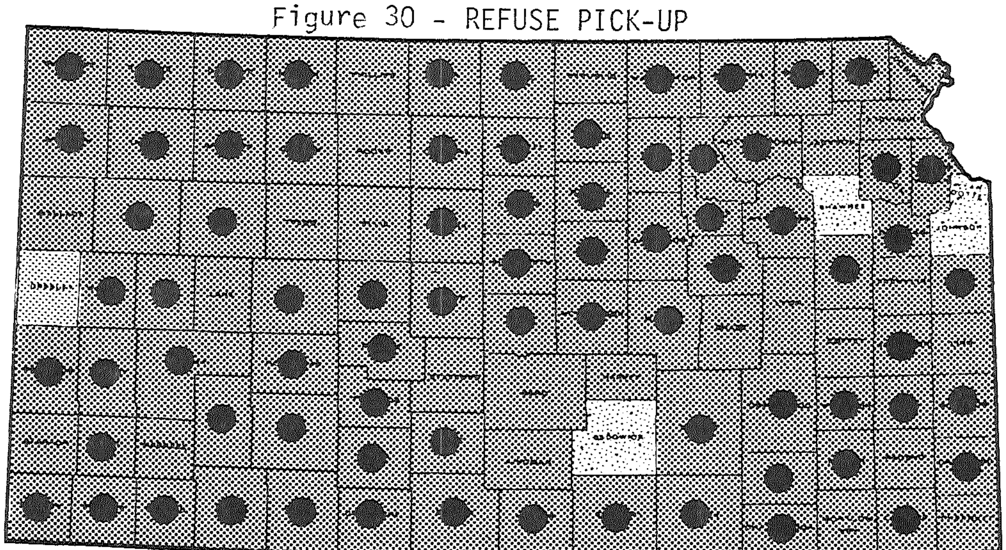
The availability of water for domestic, public, or industrial purposes and the adequacy of the water supply are both generally considered to be quite good throughout most of the state. Only a few counties in central and south eastern Kansas are rated as being fair in these two aspects. The adequacy of the sewage system is also thought to be good in most all of the counties. On the other hand, the availability of groundwater for irrigation is perceived as being much more of a problem across the state. Although several counties in the south west and south central part of Kansas are rated as having good availability of irrigation water, most counties are felt to have only fair or poor availability of groundwater for irrigation.

Figure 29 - REFUSE DISPOSAL FACILITIES



State mean - 2.04

Figure 30 - REFUSE PICK-UP



State mean - 2.02

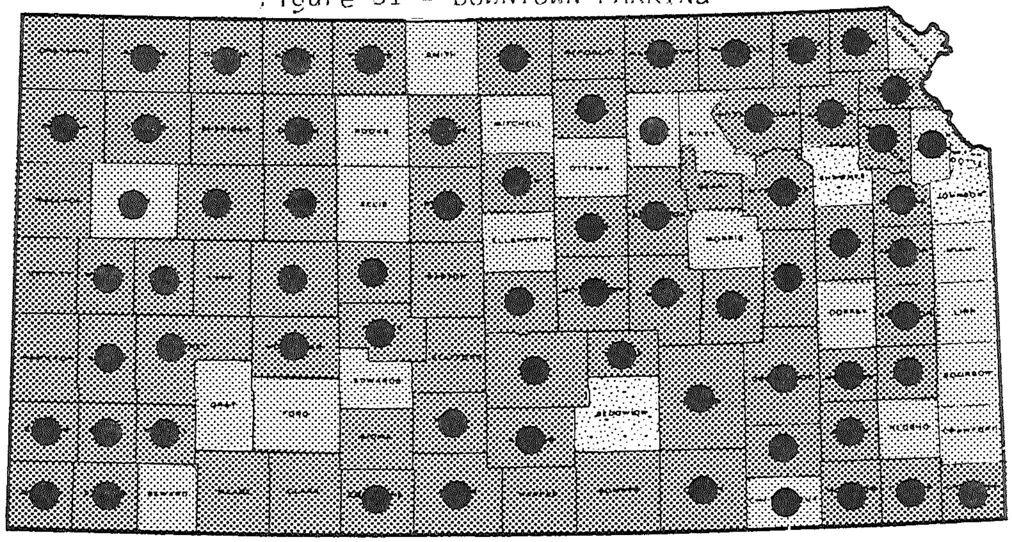
STANDARD LEGEND

- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor
- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE, FALL, 1980

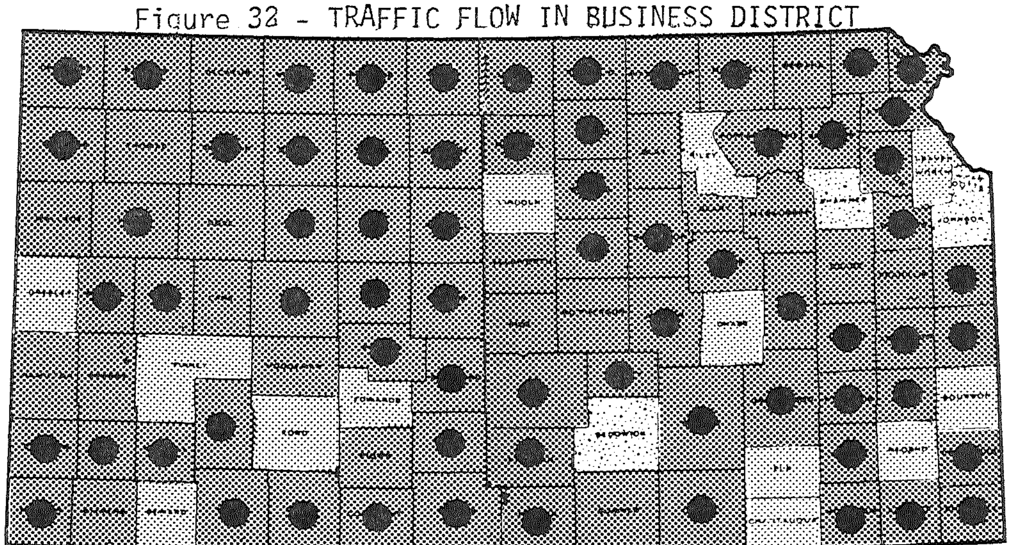
Five features of community infrastructure are identified here. All are generally considered to be adequate and in good supply in Kansas communities. However, of the five measures of adequacy, police protection and downtown parking received the most fair ratings. Refuse facilities and services received the highest ratings.

Figure 31 - DOWNTOWN PARKING



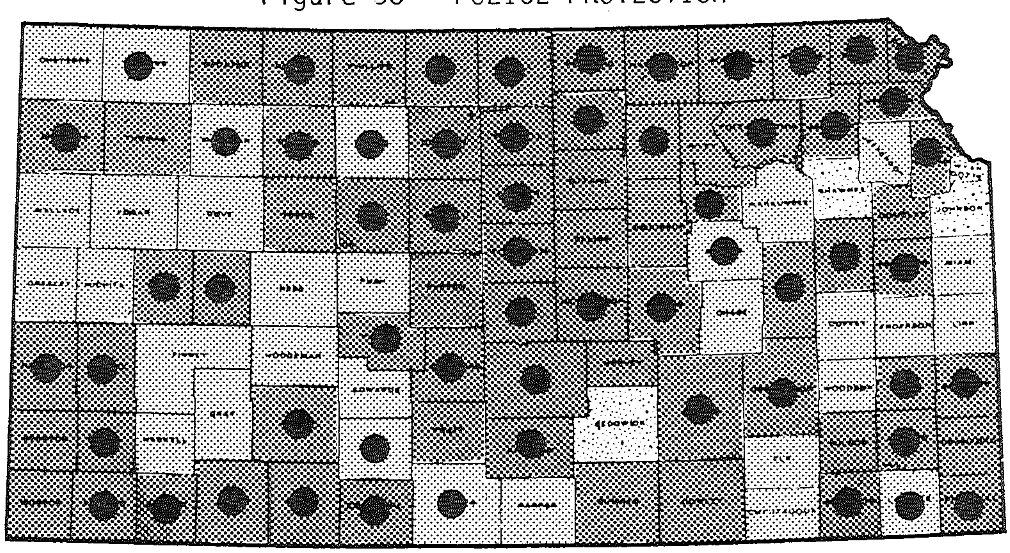
State mean - 2.29

Figure 32 - TRAFFIC FLOW IN BUSINESS DISTRICT



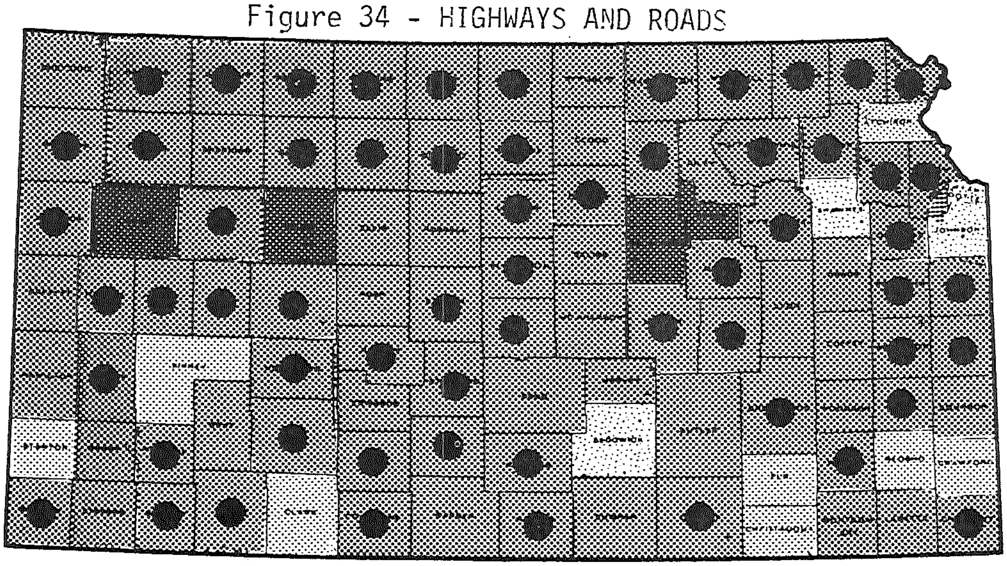
State mean - 2.22

Figure 33 - POLICE PROTECTION



State mean - 2.28

Figure 34 - HIGHWAYS AND ROADS



State mean = 1.99

STANDARD LEGEND

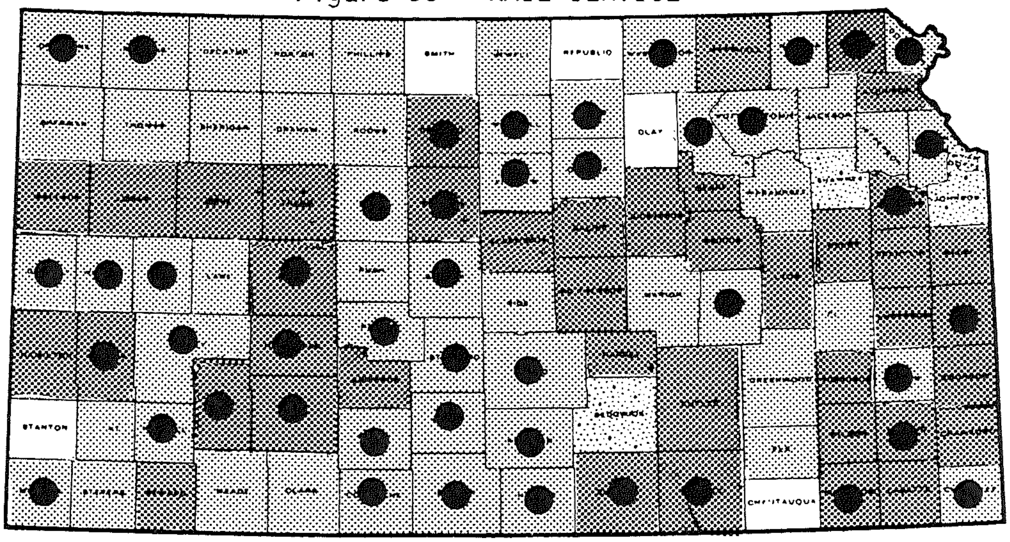
- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor

- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY OF STATEWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMUNITIES,
FALL, 1980

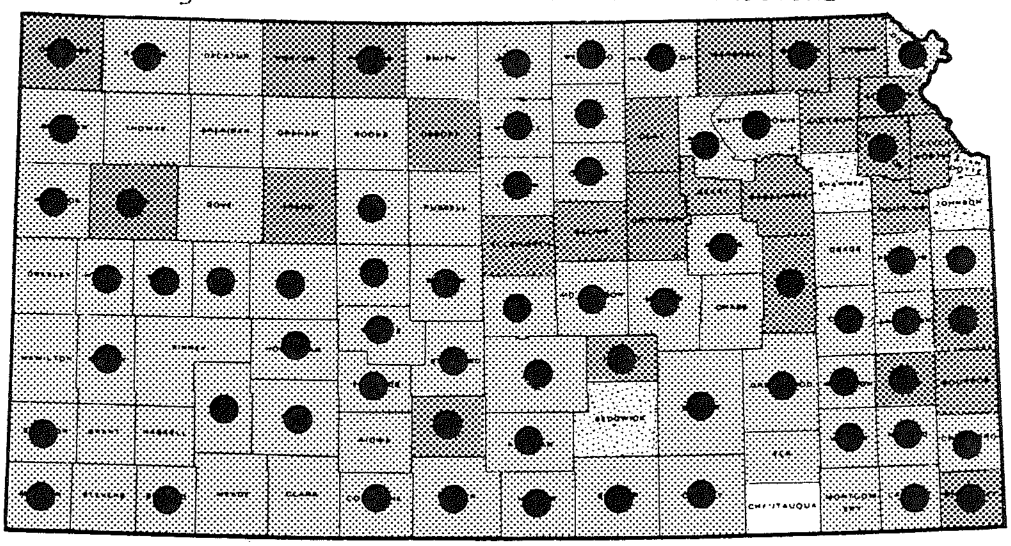
Four features of transportation adequacy were rated by survey respondents. Highways and roads are considered to be good in most counties in the state. Rail service received mixed ratings, as expected. The freight rate structures for rail and trucking transport were generally rated as fair in most counties. Therefore, when considering transportation problems in Kansas, the freight rate structures may be an area needing the most attention and study.

Figure 35 - RAIL SERVICE



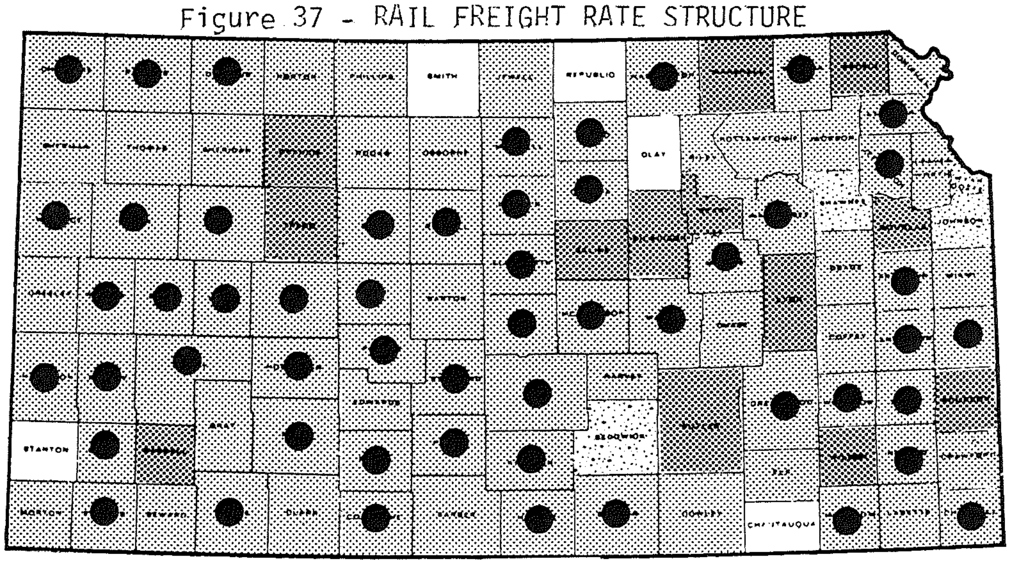
State mean - 2.62

Figure 36 - TRUCKING FREIGHT RATE STRUCTURE



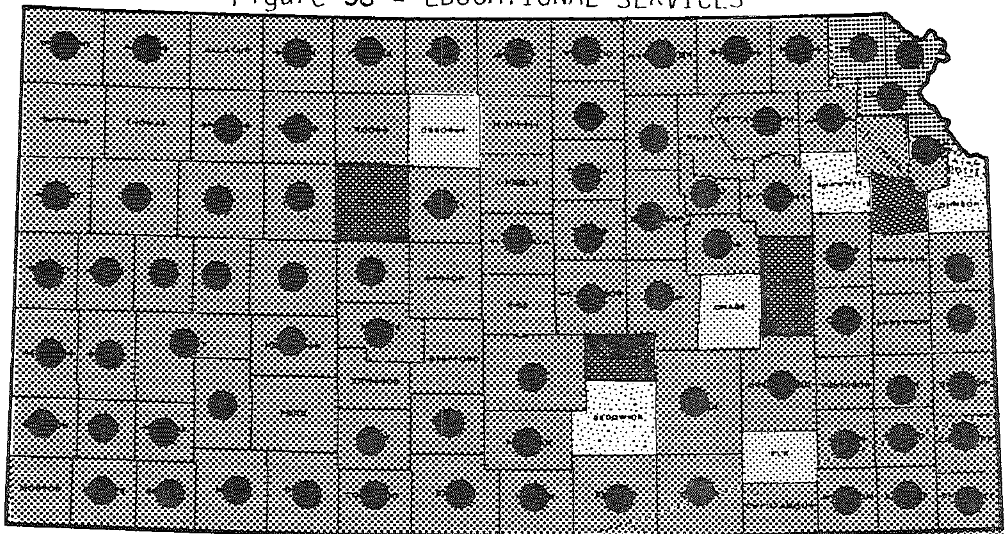
State mean - 2.62

Figure 37 - RAIL FREIGHT RATE STRUCTURE



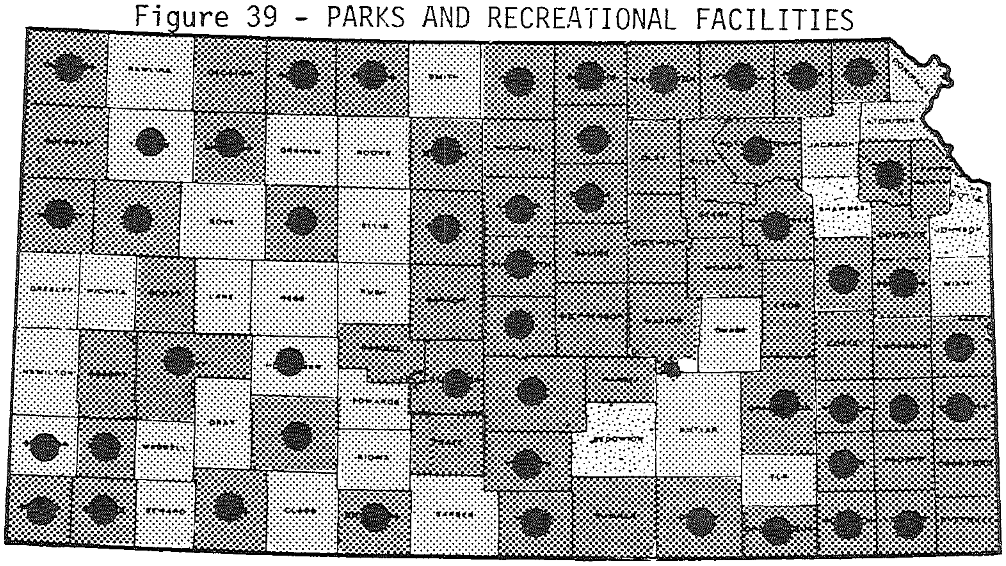
State mean - 2.85

Figure 38 - EDUCATIONAL SERVICES



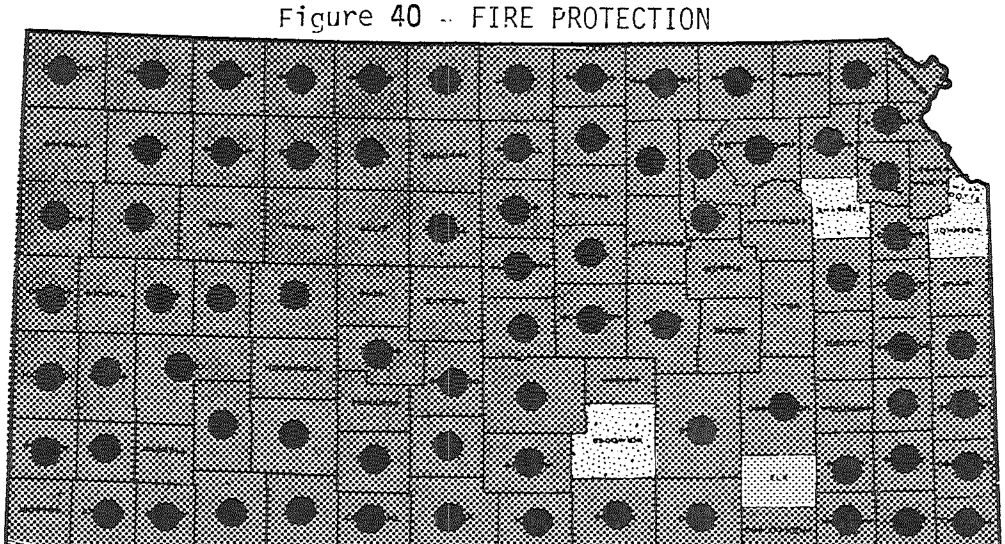
State mean - 1.89

Figure 39 - PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES



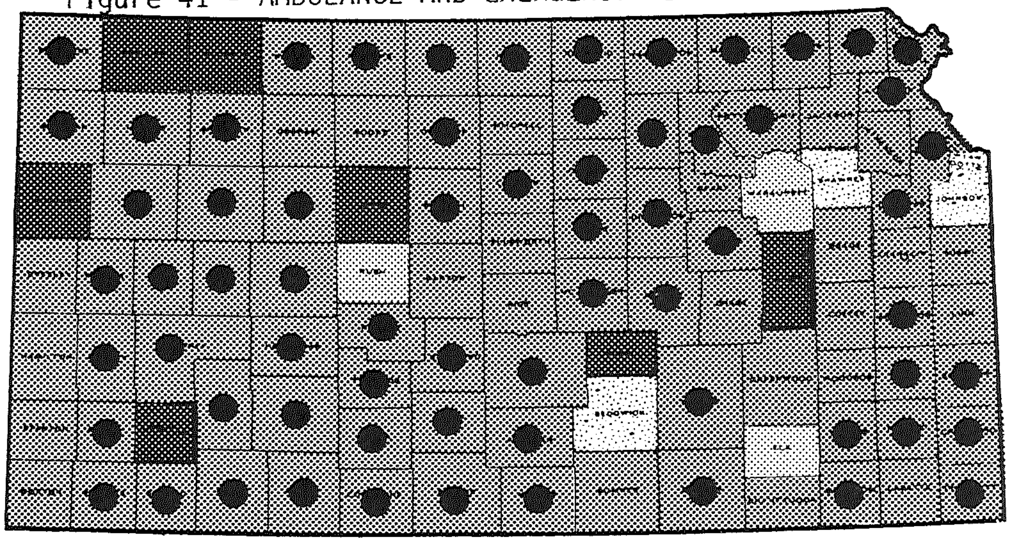
State mean - 2.26

Figure 40 - FIRE PROTECTION



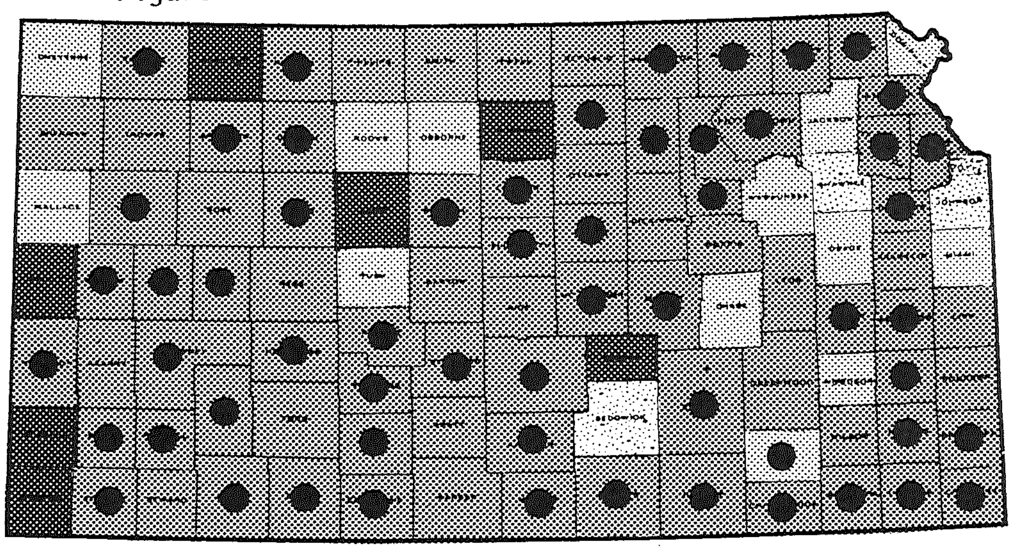
State mean - 1.94

Figure 41 - AMBULANCE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



State mean 1.85

Figure 42 - HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND SERVICES



State mean - 1.98

STANDARD LEGEND

- excellent
- good
- fair
- poor

- within .25 of state mean
- not surveyed

ADEQUACY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES, FALL, 1980

Health, education, fire protection, and emergency services are considered to be in good supply in Kansas. Parks and recreational facilities are believed to be in good supply except in western Kansas where their adequacy is only rated fair. Of the five features identified, parks and recreational facilities and health care facilities received most of the "fair" ratings for adequacy in the communities across Kansas.

ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS

This section presents a more detailed look at some specific aspects of economic development. Respondents were asked to give a "yes" or "no" response to a series of questions about local activities and affairs. They were also given the opportunity to comment on each question. Statewide responses are described for each question.

Retailing Effort of Local Establishments

Seventy-five percent of the respondents indicated that retail store owners made an effort to encourage local shopping, using such means as promotions and frequent sales. Thirteen percent felt that such an effort was not being made. The major problem cited was that retail lines were good but inadequate. Also mentioned as problems: lack of variety in retail goods; lack of competition with surrounding communities; high prices.

Prosperity of Local Business

About half of the respondents felt that their local business district was prospering. However, nearly 29% believed that their business district was experiencing serious difficulties. Three major causes of difficulties were most frequently cited: the poor state of the economy in general; the state of the agricultural economy; and the competition from nearby cities as well as from discount stores and outlying shopping centers.

Reliance on Tourist Dollars

One survey question was whether or not respondents felt tourist dollars were important to the local economy. The responses were almost evenly divided on this question, with 47% saying that tourist dollars were important and 40% saying they were not important. The majority of comments made indicated that tourist dollars were not the major source of revenue but that all "outside" dollars were important. Another comment was that tourist dollars came into a community because of either a specific attraction or the community's location on a major highway. In addition, respondents in several areas suggested that tourism was a great untapped potential that should be encouraged. (See Figure 43).

Motel/Hotel Availability

Sixty-six percent of the respondents noted that a motel/hotel existed in their locality in which they would enjoy staying. Twenty-seven percent indicated that no such facility existed in their community. The most frequent reason cited was a lack of motel/hotel availability in the locality, although nearly as many respondents indicated that the available facility was of poor quality and offered only the basics. Respondents in about one-third of the counties indicated they had a choice of either several facilities or one outstanding facility.

Active Development Organization

Seventy-one percent of the respondents said there was a committee or organization in their community which was actively promoting economic development. The local chambers of commerce were the most frequently cited organizations. Also mentioned were local industrial development corporations and PRIDE groups. Seventeen percent of the respondents said there was no group actively promoting economic development in their locality. In general, it was felt that the organizations which did exist, such as the chambers of commerce, could be more active in their efforts.

Ready Land for New Industry

Fifty-four percent of the respondents said that land had been purchased or optioned to help attract new industry while 31% said this had not been done in their locality. Many counties have or are in the process of creating an industrial park. An industrial development corporation seems to be the most common means of acquiring land for this purpose. Chambers of Commerce and county economic development commissions also help in the provision of land to attract industry.

Jobs For Youth

Eighty-one percent of the respondents said that the young people in their community had to leave to find employment. The most frequently cited reason was a lack of job opportunities, particularly for skilled workers or college graduates. A second reason mentioned was the attraction of large cities. This was particularly true for counties surrounding the metropolitan areas of the state. Only five percent of the respondents said that youth migrating out of their areas was not a problem.

Tax Structure Equity

The local tax structure was perceived as being fair to new business and industry by sixty-five percent of the respondents. The most frequent comment noted was the ease with which industrial revenue bonds could be obtained. Only ten percent of the respondents felt that the local tax structure was not fair, citing such reasons as the unfairness of the inventory tax on farm machinery and business personal property, and that taxes were more fair to new than to existing businesses.

Use of Prime Agricultural Land

Eighty-two percent of the respondents indicated that there was no problem of too much agricultural land being converted to other uses. The major comment noted was that this problem might be a national concern but was not yet a local problem.

Threat of Increasing Farm Size

Sixty-two percent of the respondents felt that increasing farm size was not a threat to the local economy because it was not occurring in their locality, or it was believed necessary for continued profitable farming. Of the 24% that indicated it was a problem, the most frequent comment was that larger farm sizes meant fewer people living on farms as well as fewer job opportunities.

Sewer and Water Line Expansions

Seventy-four percent of the respondents indicated that sewer and water line expansions kept pace with new development although the most frequent response was that there was little new development. Thirteen percent said that expansions did not keep pace with new development and cited needs for better sewer and water lines in their localities.

OPINIONS OF FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL

This section presents the key responses to some specific questions concerning future growth potentials and/or problems for the state as a whole, for communities, and for economic sectors. Because the questions were designed so that respondents could say as much or as little as desired about any question, it is not possible to indicate exact percentages on responses. Instead, the most frequent responses are listed in rank order. In this respect, one can quickly identify the main concerns of all respondents, and the relative importance of their concerns. This section identifies the respondents' indication of the main issues facing Kansas during the 1980's. This does not mean that some particular counties and/or economic sectors do not have some specialized problems or concerns. The specialized concerns of counties and sectors will have to be examined further. This report only points out those concerns identified as most frequently mentioned across the State. Statewide concerns for eight topics are discussed in the following narrative.

Future Problems of Communities

DURING THE 1980's, WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE WILL BE THE MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT YOUR COMMUNITY/AREA WILL FACE IN TRYING TO INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STRENGTH?

1. Inflation and interest rates
2. Farm prices/parity; farm incomes; agricultural sector well-being
3. Water availability; adequate water systems
4. Housing shortage; housing costs
5. Developing/attracting industry
6. Financing availability at reasonable costs
7. Labor supply
8. Cost of energy
9. Decline of farming/loss of the small farm; urban sprawl
10. Adequate job opportunities (including opportunities for women and farmers)
11. Attitudes of residents and businessmen

Future Problems of Businesses

WITHIN YOUR OWN BUSINESS OR PROFESSION, WHAT PROBLEMS WILL LIMIT YOU FROM ACHIEVING INCREASED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STRENGTH?

1. Farm prices/parity; farm incomes
2. Government regulations and interference
3. Interest rates
4. Inflation
5. Financing availability
6. Production costs
7. Population decline/outmigration
8. Taxes
9. No major problems
10. Energy costs
11. The economy in general/recession

Energy Impact on Development

HOW WILL THE COST AND/OR AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY (ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, GASOLINE, DIESEL) AFFECT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR AREA?

1. Development will be slowed; fewer industries/less expansion
2. Little effect*
3. Farming will be hurt without price supports
4. No effect*
5. Energy will be available but at high costs
6. Effects will be the same as experienced by other areas
7. Effects will be drastic
8. Profits will be cut
9. Not sure*

* Notice that three of the nine most frequent responses to this question indicate some lack of concern for energy and related problems at the local level.

Tourism Potentials

DO YOU FEEL THAT THERE ARE PLACES OR THINGS IN YOUR AREA THAT ARE NOT WELL DEVELOPED OR ADVERTISED AND WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS?

	Number	Percent
Yes*	725	30.4
No	1,035	43.4
Not sure	625	26.2
	2,385	100.0
N/A	272	
	2,657	

* Refer to Figure 43 for those places identified as having tourism potential.

Communities Attractions and Disadvantages

WHAT ARE THE FEATURES OF YOUR COMMUNITY OR AREA THAT MAKE IT AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE?

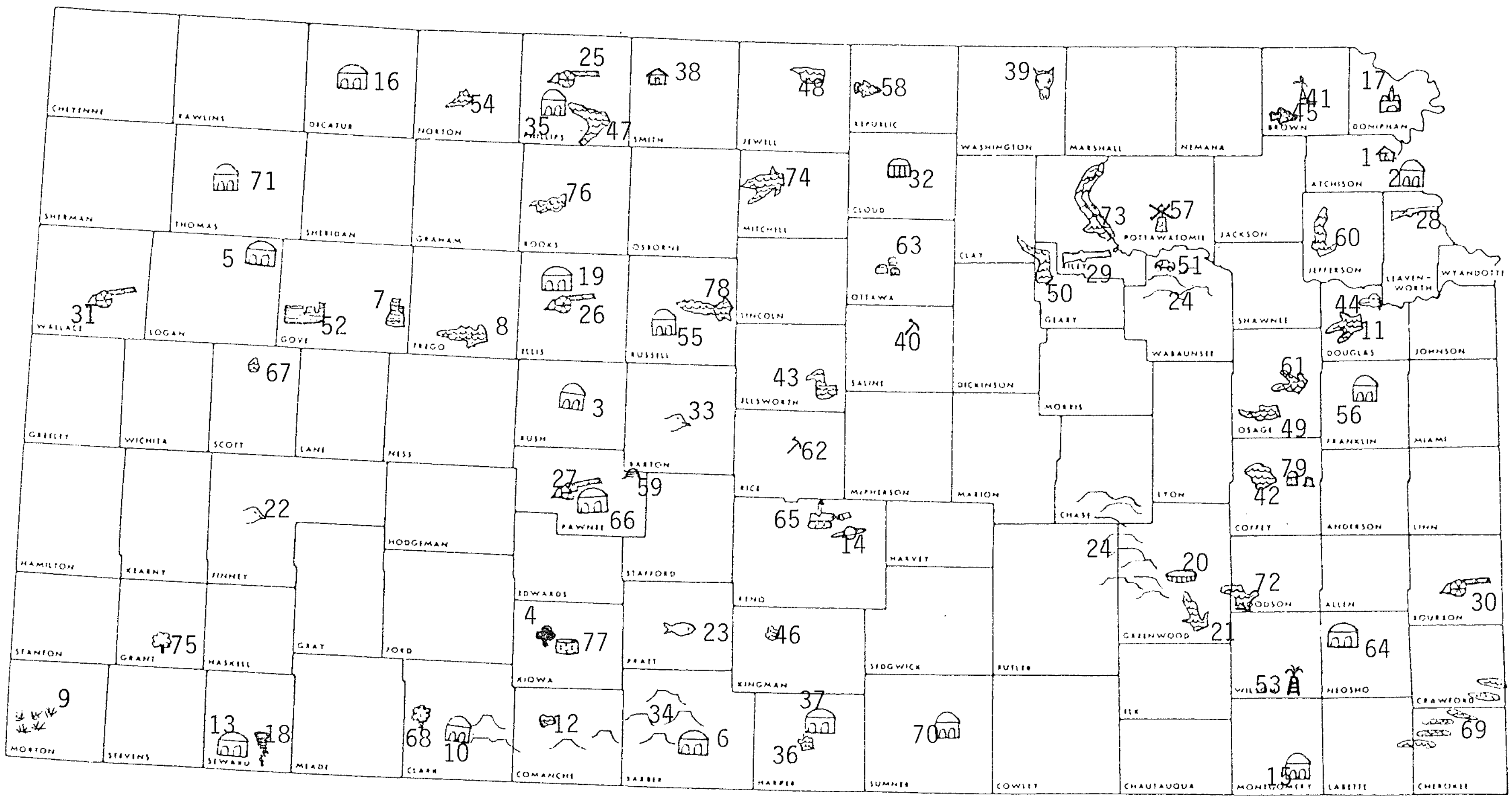
1. Schools
2. Scenery
3. Character of people
4. Recreational opportunities
5. Appearance of town
6. Accessibility/location
7. Churches
8. Environment
9. Medical facilities and services
10. Low crime rate
11. Climate
12. Retail shopping opportunities
13. Proximity to university/college
14. Water availability
15. Low-density population

WHAT ARE ITS DISADVANTAGES?

1. Lack of retail shopping opportunities; lack of retail competition
2. Lack of recreational opportunities

Figure 43

UNDER-ADVERTISED AND/OR UNDER-DEVELOPED TOURIST ATTRACTIONS
(as perceived by Kansas economic leaders, fall 1980)



see next page for map key

LIST OF UNDER-ADVERTISED/UNDER-DEVELOPED TOURIST ATTRACTIONS
(as perceived by Kansas economic leaders, fall 1980)

Map Key	Attraction	Location
1	Amelia Earhart Home	Atchison
2	Atchison Co. Historical Museum	Atchison
3	Barbed Wire Museum	LaCrosse
4	Burketown	Greensburg
5	Butterfield Museum	Oakley
6	Carry Nation Museum	Medicine Lodge
7	Castle Rock	Gove Co.
8	Cedar Bluff Reservoir	Trego Co.
9	Cimarron National Grasslands	Morton Co.
10	Clark Co. Pioneer Museum	Ashland
11	Clinton Lake	Douglas Co.
12	Coldwater Lake	Coldwater
13	Coronado Museum	Liberal
14	Cosmosphere	Hutchinson
15	Dalton Museum	Coffeyville
16	Decatur Co. Museum	Oberlin
17	Doniphan Co. Courthouse	Troy
18	Dorothy's House	Liberal
19	Ellis Co. Museum	Hays
20	Eureka Downs Race Track	Eureka
21	Fall River Lake	Greenwood Co.
22	Finnup Park and Zoo	Garden City
23	Fish and Game Headquarters	Pratt
24	Flint Hills	Greenwood-Wabaunsee Co.
25	Ft. Bissell	Phillips Co.
26	Ft. Hays	Hays
27	Ft. Larned	Larned
28	Ft. Leavenworth	Leavenworth
29	Ft. Riley	Riley-Geary Co.
30	Ft. Scott National Cemetery & Fort	Ft. Scott
31	Ft. Wallace	Wallace Co.
32	Grand Theatre	Concordia
33	Great Bend Zoo	Great Bend
34	Gypsum Hills	Barber-Comanche Co.
35	Hanson Museum	Phillipsburg
36	Harper Co. Lake	Harper Co.
37	Harper Co. Museum	Harper
38	Higley's Home on the Range Cabin	Smith Co.
39	Hollenberg Pony Express Station	Hanover
40	Indian Burial Pits	Saline Co.
41	John M. Davis Memorial	Hiawatha
42	John Redmond Reservoir	Coffey Co.
43	Kanapolis Lake	Ellsworth Co.
44	Kansas University Campus	Lawrence
45	Kickapoo Indian Reservation	Brown Co.
46	Kingman Co. Lake	Kingman Co.
47	Kirwin Reservoir	Phillips Co.
48	Lovewell Reservoir	Jewell Co.
49	Melvern Lake	Osage Co.

continued on next page

50	Milford Lake	Geary Co.
51	Mill Creek Skyline Drive	Wabaunsee Co.
52	Monument Rocks	Gove Co.
53	Norman Oil Well	Neodesha
54	Norton Lake	Norton Co.
55	Oil Patch Museum	Russell
56	Old Depot Museum	Ottawa
57	Old Dutch Mill	Wamego
58	Pawnee Indian Village & Museum	Republic Co.
59	Pawnee Rock	Barton-Pawnee Co.
60	Perry Lake	Jefferson Co.
61	Pomona Lake	Osage Co.
62	Quivira Archaelogical Site	Rice Co.
63	Rock City	Ottawa Co.
64	Safari Museum	Chanute
65	Salt Mines	Reno Co.
66	Santa Fe Trail Center	Larned
67	Scott State Park	Scott Co.
68	St. Jacob's Well	Clark Co.
69	Strip Pits	Cherokee-Crawford-Labette Co.
70	Sumner Co. Museum	Wellington
71	Thomas Co. Museum	Colby
72	Toronto Reservoir	Woodson Co.
73	Tuttle Creek Reservoir	Pottawatomie-Riley Co.
74	Waconda Lake	Mitchell Co.
75	Wagon Bed Springs	Grant Co.
76	Webster Lake	Rooks Co.
77	Well (largest hand-dug)	Greensburg
78	Wilson Lake	Russell Co.
79	Wolf Creek Nuclear Plant	Coffey Co.

Each of these attractions was identified by at least three economic leaders as being under-advertised or under-developed. In addition to the above-mentioned specific attractions, the following general items were mentioned:

General History/General Historic Sites--Anderson, Ellsworth, Franklin, Harvey, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Morris, Rawlins, Riley.

General Recreation--Chautauqua, Greenwood, Labette.

3. Accessibility; distances to populated areas
4. Lack of cultural activities and entertainment
5. Lack of job opportunities
6. Housing shortage and cost of housing
7. No city water or poor quality of city water; lack of water availability
8. Lack of restaurants

Long-Term Future of the Communities

WHAT DO YOU SEE, IN THE LONG RUN (25-40 YEARS), AS THE FUTURE OF YOUR AREA?

% of Responses	Response Category
13.7	Slow, gradual decline
16.7	Some decline, then stability in population and economy
40.0	Slow, gradual growth
19.4	Moderate, but constant growth and expansion
0.9	Immediate growth, then stabilization
9.3	No answer

Steps to Realize Development Potentials

WHAT STEPS DO YOU FEEL COULD BE TAKEN TO REALIZE THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF YOUR AREA?

1. Need to work harder at promoting the area; development groups are needed
2. Need industry/industrial park development
3. Need to encourage small industries
4. Need citizen involvement
5. Adequate steps are already being taken
6. Need to improve the highways
7. Need to upgrade/improve the housing supply
8. Need planning at the state and local government levels with coordinated involvement and cooperation

Economic Growth Problems Facing the State

DURING THE 1980's WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE WILL BE THE MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT THE STATE WILL FACE IN TRYING TO INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND STRENGTH?

1. Inflation
2. Energy cost
3. Energy supply; depletion problems
4. Government regulations and interference
5. Water availability
6. Taxes being too high
7. Highways and costs of transportation
8. High interest rates
9. Low farm prices; need to stabilize the farm economy
10. Lack of availability of venture capital
11. Reasonable tax structure for agriculture and industry

Consensus of Perceived Problems

This final section of the survey results presented those problems of most concern for the 1980's. Some general concerns were targeted, such as inflation and government regulations. In addition, though, some problems specifically meaningful to Kansas were identified -- well being of agricultural sector, water, housing, and industry. Beyond identifying the problems of the future, respondents also suggested ways to encourage development. They indicated that development groups are needed to promote local potentials and that industry, both small industry and industrial parks, are needed to promote local development.

These identified problems and proposed solutions are but a few given by the survey respondents. Each county should review the survey results for their area.*

* Survey results for each county are available from the Kansas Department of Economic Development.

APPENDIX

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A-1. Name (optional) ________________________________

A-2. Telephone number (optional) area code (   ) ________________

A-3. Your present residence is in ________________ county, and in the city of ______________ or the township of ________________.

A-4. What is your primary occupation? ______________________________

A-5. How long have you been employed in this occupation?

_____ 0-2 years

_____ 2-5 years

_____ 5-10 years

_____ 10-20 years

_____ over 20 years

A-6. How long have you lived in your present community or township?

_____ 0-2 years

_____ 2-5 years

_____ 5-10 years

_____ 10-20 years

_____ over 20 years

A-7. Do you presently serve in an elected public office?

_____ Yes   Title of office ________________________

_____ No

_____ No, but I have served within the past 10 years

A-8. Are you presently a member of any organized group which promotes economic growth or development within your business or profession for your area?

Yes _____   No _____

A-9. Please indicate which one of the following best describes your community involvement:

_____ Much of my time is spent in public service or community affairs.

_____ Sometimes I take part in local affairs when there is an important issue.

_____ I take part in local affairs when asked to help.

_____ I rarely take part in the local affairs.

A-10. To which age group do you belong:

_____ 18-24

_____ 25-34

_____ 35-44

_____ 45-54

_____ 55-64

_____ 65-74

_____ over 75

A-11. How many years of schooling have you had?

Elementary school	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Secondary school	9 10 11 12
Vo-tech or trade school	1 2 3 Certificate? Yes _____ No _____
Junior college	1 2 Degree? Yes _____ No _____
University	1 2 3 4 5 Degree? Yes _____ No _____
Graduate school	1 2 3 4 5 Degree? Yes _____ No _____

A-12. In which town do you regularly shop for:

A) Food ________________

B) Clothing ________________

C) Automobiles ________________

D) Farm Implements ________________

E) Furniture and Appliances ________________

A-13. To which town do you usually go for:

A) Medical purposes ________________

B) Dental work ________________

C) Legal services ________________

D) Entertainment and dining out ________________

SECTION B: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

The following questions and statements focus on problems that are common to rural and small communities. These problem areas are generalized and certainly not inclusive of all those that are faced by the less populated areas; however, please rate them according to the indicated scale.

	excellent	good	fair	poor	can't judge
B-1 APPEARANCE					
(a) Appearance of the central business district	1	2	3	4	CJ
(b) Appearance of the industrial districts	1	2	3	4	CJ
(c) Appearance of residential areas	1	2	3	4	CJ
(d) Appearance of entries into town (lack of junk and unsightly structures)	1	2	3	4	CJ
B-2 AVAILABILITY					
(a) Availability of housing	1	2	3	4	CJ
(b) Availability of good industrial site(s)	1	2	3	4	CJ
(c) Availability of unskilled labor to fill the jobs in the area	1	2	3	4	CJ
(d) Availability of skilled labor to fill the jobs in the area	1	2	3	4	CJ
(e) Availability of job training opportunities in schools and work places	1	2	3	4	CJ
(f) Availability of variety of employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	CJ
(g) Availability of opportunities for new businesses	1	2	3	4	CJ
(h) Availability of capital for new business and industry	1	2	3	4	CJ
(i) Availability of capital for farm expansion	1	2	3	4	CJ
(j) Availability of management assistance for small, family-owned and operated farms	1	2	3	4	CJ
(k) Availability of management assistance for small businesses	1	2	3	4	CJ
(l) Availability of water for domestic, public or industrial purposes	1	2	3	4	CJ
(m) Availability of ground water for farming irrigation	1	2	3	4	CJ
(n) Availability of electrical power	1	2	3	4	CJ
(o) Availability of gasoline, diesel or propane fuel supplies	1	2	3	4	CJ
(p) Availability of natural gas supplies	1	2	3	4	CJ

B-3 ADEQUACY

		excellent	good	fair	poor	can't judge
(a)	Adequacy/quality of job training programs	1	2	3	4	CJ
(b)	Adequacy of land appraisal methods	1	2	3	4	CJ
(c)	Adequacy of real property appraisal methods	1	2	3	4	CJ
(d)	Adequacy of information about alternative energy sources	1	2	3	4	CJ
(e)	Adequacy of incentives to switch to solar or other alternative energy sources	1	2	3	4	CJ
(f)	Adequacy of rail service to markets	1	2	3	4	CJ
(g)	Adequacy of highways and roads to markets and surrounding towns	1	2	3	4	CJ
(h)	Adequacy of flow of traffic in business district	1	2	3	4	CJ
(i)	Adequacy of downtown parking	1	2	3	4	CJ
(j)	Adequacy of trucking freight rate structure	1	2	3	4	CJ
(k)	Adequacy of rail freight rate structure	1	2	3	4	CJ
(l)	Adequacy of lodging and dining facilities	1	2	3	4	CJ
(m)	Adequacy of parks/recreational facilities	1	2	3	4	CJ
(n)	Adequacy of fire protection	1	2	3	4	CJ
(o)	Adequacy of police protection	1	2	3	4	CJ
(p)	Adequacy of educational services	1	2	3	4	CJ
(q)	Adequacy of ambulance and emergency medical services	1	2	3	4	CJ
(r)	Adequacy of health care facilities and services	1	2	3	4	CJ
(s)	Adequacy of refuse disposal facilities	1	2	3	4	CJ
(t)	Adequacy of refuse pick-up	1	2	3	4	CJ
(u)	Adequacy of water supply	1	2	3	4	CJ
(v)	Adequacy of sewage system	1	2	3	4	CJ

B-4 (a) Do retail stores generally make an effort to keep shoppers in the area?

Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(b) Do you feel the business district in your community is prospering?

Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(c) Are dollars from tourists and motorists traveling through your area important to the local economy? Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(d) If you were visiting in the area, is there a motel or hotel in which you would enjoy staying? Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(e) Is there a committee or organization in your community that is actively promoting development? Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(f) Has any organization or group in your community optioned or purchased land to help attract new industry? Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(g) Are young people of your area seeking jobs elsewhere?

Yes _____ No _____ Not Sure _____

Comments ____

4(h) Do you believe that your area's tax structure is fair to new business and industry?

Yes ______ No ______ Not Sure ______

Comments ____

4(i) Do you feel that too much good agricultural land is being used for non-agricultural purposes in your county? Yes ______ No ______ Not Sure ______

Comments ____

4(j) Is increasing farm size a threat to your local economy?

Yes ______ No ______ Not Sure ______

Comments ____

4(k) Do sewer and water line expansions generally keep pace with new development?

Yes ______ No ______ Not Sure ______

Comments ____

SECTION C: OPINION PROFILE

This final section of the questionnaire asks for your opinions about the potential for economic growth. Please feel free to include your ideas about solutions.

C-1. During the 1980's what do you believe will be the more serious problems that your community/area will face in trying to increase economic growth and strength?

____

____

____

C-2. Within your own business or profession, what problems will limit you from achieving increased economic growth and strength? ______________________

____

____

____

C-3. How will the cost and/or availability of energy (electric, natural gas, gasoline, diesel) affect future development of your locality? ______________________

____

____

____

C-4. Do you feel that there are places or things in your area that are not well developed or advertised and would be of interest to tourists? Yes ______ No ______ Not Sure ______

If yes, please describe ____

____

____

____

C-5. What are the features of your community or area that make it an attractive place in which to live? ____________________

____

____

____

What are its disadvantages? ____________________

____

____

____

C-6. What do you see, in the long run (25-40 years), as the future of your area?

_____ slow, gradual decline

_____ some decline, then stability in population and economy

_____ slow, gradual growth

_____ moderate, but constant growth and expansion

_____ immediate growth, then stabilization

Comments ____________________

____

____

____

C-7. What steps do you feel could be taken to realize the development potential of your area? ____________________

____

____

____

C-8. During the 1980's what do you believe will be the more serious problems that the State will face in trying to increase economic growth and strength? ________

____

____

____

The Kansas Department of Economic Development would like to thank you for taking the time to answer this questionnaire and participating in the survey. If we can be of help or clarify any part of this survey for you please feel free to call us at (913) 296-3485.

Thank you.