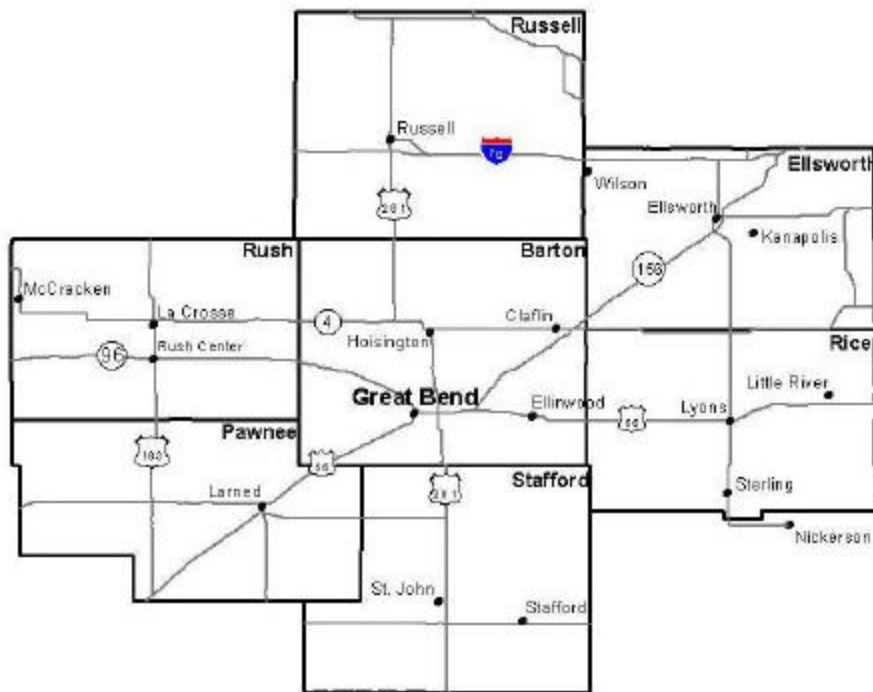# Great Bend
Labor Availability Analysis

Barton | Ellsworth | Pawnee | Reno | Rice | Rush | Russell | Stafford

Conducted For

The City of Great Bend

By

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Fort Hays State University
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The staff of **The Docking Institute of Public Affairs** and its **Center for Survey Research** specialize in the design and implementation of local and state telephone and mail surveys for academic, government, and non-profit organizations. Over the past five years, The Docking Institute's CSR has conducted over 60 telephone and self-administered mail surveys for government and non-profit agencies. If you have any questions, comments, or need assistance, do not hesitate to call one of our staff.

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Great Bend
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Report Prepared For:

The City of Great Bend

Great Bend Labor Availability Analysis
## Executive Summary

The Great Bend labor basin encompasses eight counties in Central Kansas. The purpose of this report is an assessment of the "available labor pool" in this labor basin. The "available labor pool" is comprised of those who indicate that they are either looking for employment, or would consider changing their jobs for the right employment opportunity.

The Docking Institute of Public Affairs' independent analysis of the Great Bend labor basin shows that:

- There is an available labor pool in the Great Bend labor basin of 16,719. It is estimated that 499 unemployed and 2,662 employed workers are actively seeking new employment, while 13,558 would consider changing employment for the right opportunities.

- 76.4% of the available labor pool have at least some college education. A total of 95.0% have at least a high school diploma.

- 32.8%, or an estimated 5,486 workers in the available labor pool, are underemployed.

- 15.9% of the available labor pool, or 2,657 people, would be interested in an employment opportunity with a wage of $8.00 an hour. At $10.00 an hour, 5,647 people (33.8% of the available labor) would be interested, while at $12.00 an hour, 7,861 people (47.0% of the available labor) would be interested.

- Depending upon distance, workers in this area are willing to commute to take advantage of employment opportunities. An estimated 12,423 (74.3% of the available labor) would commute 20 miles or more, one way, for employment. 8,873 (53.1% of the available labor) are willing to travel 30 miles or more, one way, for an employment opportunity and 1,494 (8.9%) will commute more than 60 miles.

Great Bend Labor Availability Analysis

The Great Bend labor basin encompasses seven counties in Central Kansas (Barton, Ellsworth, Pawnee, Rice, Rush, Russell, Stafford, and the Nickerson area of Reno).   The criteria used to include a county in this labor basin are whether it has a significant border adjacent to Barton County, if the county is also close in proximity to Great Bend, and if it has an established driving route for commuting to Great Bend. The Great Bend labor basin has a total population that exceeds 68,000. It has a civilian labor force of almost 35,000. Even with an unemployment rate of only 2.7% there is an ample supply of available labor to support a major new employer. The Docking Institute's independent analysis of this labor basin shows that there are 3,161 workers (9.1% of available labor) who are actively seeking new employment and 13,558 (39.2% of available labor) who would consider new employment given the right benefits and opportunity.

Map 1
Great Bend Labor Basin
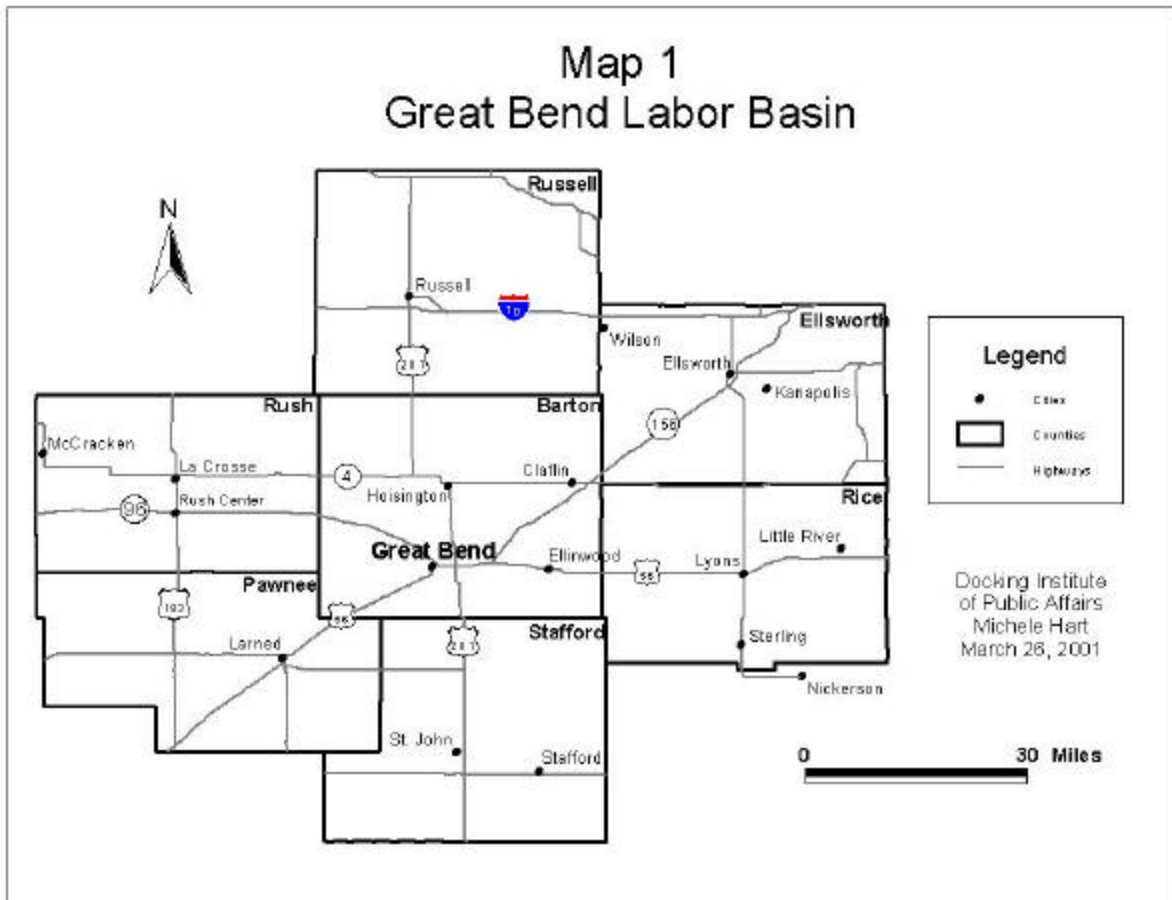
Available Labor Pool

Traditional methods of assessing the dynamics of the labor force have concentrated on census based labor force characteristics like the unemployment rate, average age, education levels, and dominant sectors of employment. Even though these data are useful, especially when examined over time, these census data paint an incomplete picture. For example, most new employers draw their workforce from those who are presently employed, not those who are unemployed. In addition, these census based data could stereotype a community that is dominated by manufacturing employment as one that would not support the labor needs of a service sector/information based employer, even though the quantity and qualifications of workers who would likely apply for this type of employment may be sufficient to support the needs of this type of employer. In sum, these aggregate data simply cannot reveal the quantity or quality of the labor pool that would be available for new employment opportunities.

This section assesses the characteristics of the **available labor pool** in the Great Bend labor basin by answering the following questions: 1) What proportion of the labor force--employed, unemployed, homemaker, and retired--would seriously consider applying for a new employment opportunity? 2) What types of considerations (pay, benefits, commuting distance) shape their decision-making? 3) What is the quality of those who would seriously consider a new employment opportunity?

The "available labor pool" represents those who indicate that they are either looking, or would consider changing their jobs, for the right employment opportunity. The percent in the available labor pool is derived from a random digit telephone survey of 633 employed, unemployed, and retired adults living in the Great Bend labor basin. When all 633 respondents are included in the analysis, the survey findings have a margin of error of +/- 3.9%. The margin of error for subgroups is higher. Most of these analyses are based on a subgroup of 201 respondents who are members of the civilian labor force, or who are retired, students, or housewives who state they are "available" (see definition above). For these 201 respondents, the survey has a margin of error of +/- 6.9%. The "Methods" section of this report details the survey methods used in this report.

The advantage of this survey methodology is that it allows researchers to ask questions of members of the civilian labor force (people currently working, receiving unemployment benefits, or unemployed seeking work) and *potential* members of the labor force (students, retired, and homemakers) concerning their availability for new employment. In practice, not all of the available labor pool will apply for a new job opportunity. Rather the available labor pool represents those with a propensity to consider a new job opportunity given their employment expectations.

Combining these survey data with 1999 Kansas Statistical Abstract data, these analyses use "adjusted" civilian labor force statistics[1] that take into account the percentage of non-civilians (generally students, homemakers, military, retirees, and long-term unemployed) who are seeking employment or would consider coming into the civilian labor force under the right conditions.

Based on these calculations, Figure 1 shows that there is an available labor pool in the Great Bend labor basin of 16,719. It is estimated that 499 unemployed[2] and 2,662 employed workers are seeking new employment, while 13,558 employed workers would consider changing jobs for the right opportunities.

Figure 1: Available Labor Pool
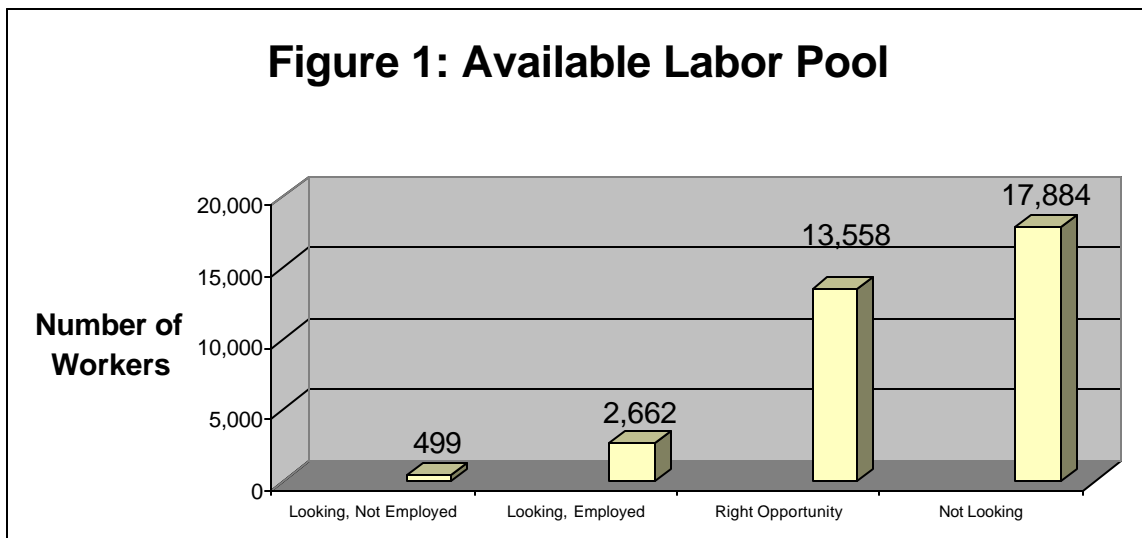
Table 1 (next page) shows the various occupations of these 16,719 potential employees. Professional occupations represent 33.5% of the available labor pool, while service sector jobs comprise another 32.0%. Traditional blue-collar occupations represent approximately 31.0% of the available labor force. Finally, the unemployed, retirees, and homemakers represent 3.5% of the available labor pool.

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[1] The number that is added to the civilian labor force to create the adjusted civilian labor force statistic is calculated by taking from the survey the total number of students, military, retirees, and long-term unemployed, who state that they are seeking employment, and dividing this number by the total number of respondents. This quotient is then multiplied by the total number of people in the labor basin who are 16 or older.

[2] For the purposes of this number, "unemployed" refers not only to unemployed members of the civilian labor force. "Unemployed" also includes any students, homemakers, and retirees that indicate that they are presently seeking employment.

Table 1: Occupation

	Number	Percent
Mechanic,Welder	849	5.1
Factory Worker,Meat Packer	170	1.0
General Labor	4,159	24.9
Governmental, Business, and other Professional	3,140	18.8
Clerical	849	5.1
Educator or Professor	2,461	14.7
Other White Collar	1,867	11.2
Social Service (e.g.health,babysitting)	1,443	8.6
Sales, Hotel, Restaurant, Food Service	1,188	7.1
Homemakers and Retirees	255	1.5
Unemployed	339	2.0
Total	16,719	100.0

(Numbers may not total accurately due to rounding.)

Table 2 shows the age, gender, and educational levels of these 16,719 potential workers. At 51.7%, males represent slightly more of the available labor pool than do females. The average and median years born are 1957 (44 years old) and 1956 (45 years old), respectively. The available labor pool is also well educated. 76.4% of the available labor have at least some college education. A total of 95.0% have at least a high school diploma.

Table 2: Age, Gender, and Education Level

Age

	Year Born
Average	1957
Median	1956

Gender

	Number	Percent
Female	8,068	48.3
Male	8,651	51.7
Total	16,719	100.0

Highest Level of Education Achieved

	Number	Percent	Cum. Percent
Graduate Degree	2,773	16.6	16.6
Bachelors Degree	3,025	18.1	34.7
60-120 College Hours	1,764	10.6	45.2
Associates Degree	1,260	7.5	52.8
0-60 College Hours	3,949	23.6	76.4
High School Diploma Only	3,109	18.6	95.0
Less Than HS Diploma	840	5.0	100.0
Total	16,719	100.0	

Zip codes of respondents were used to map the available labor. Map 2 shows how each zip code in the basin compares to all other zip codes in terms of percent of total available labor for a job in Great Bend. Each zip code is grouped into one of five categories specified in the key.

Map 2
Percent Available Labor
By Zip Code

Legend

Percent Available Labor

	0.0% - 1.0%
	1.1% - 3.5%
	3.0% - 0.5%
	0.6% - 12.6%
	12.5% - 29.9%

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April 11, 2001

0   30 Miles
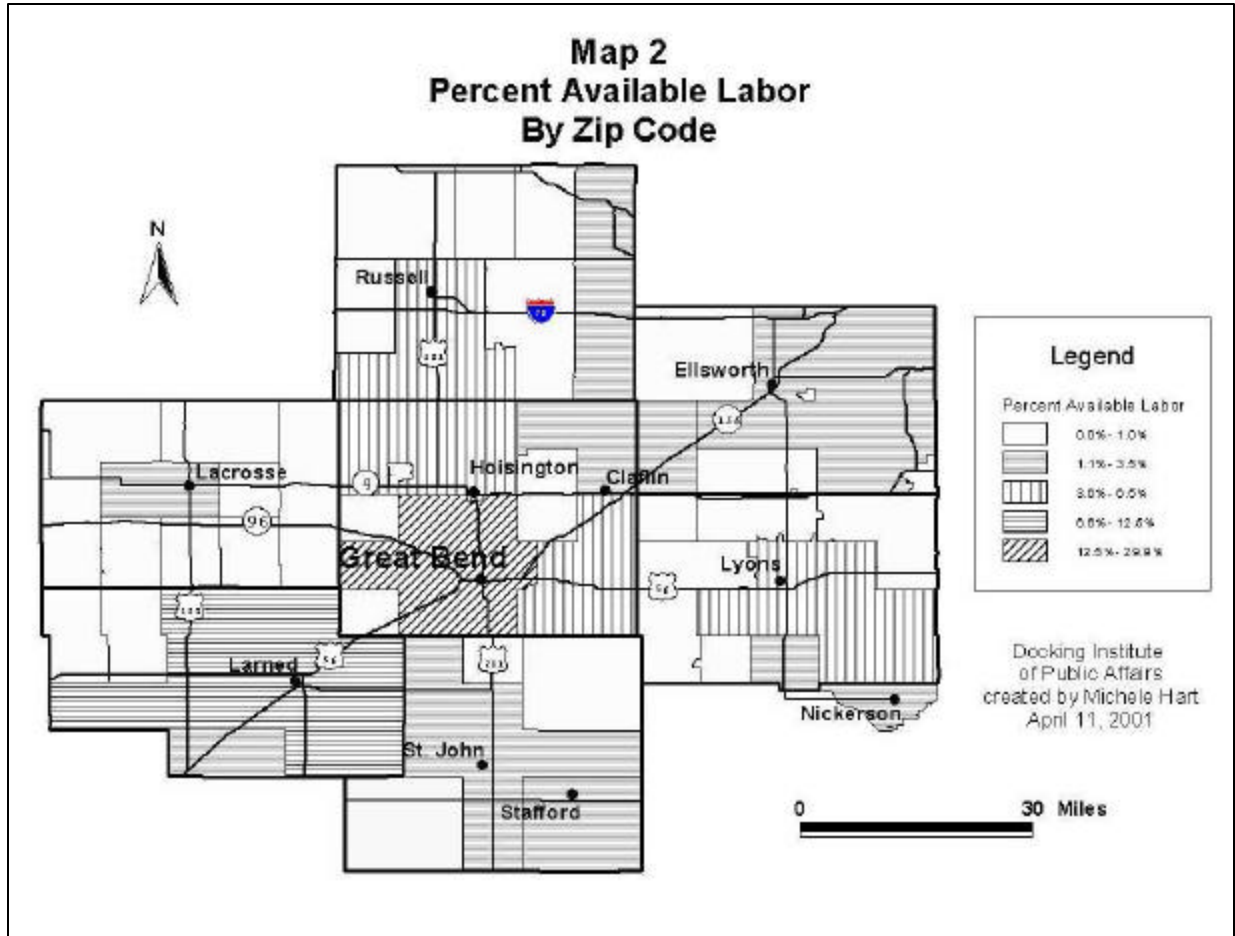
Underemployment—individuals possessing skills and/or training that exceeds the responsibilities of their current job—is a significant issue in many rural communities. To assess the level of underemployment, the survey asked respondents if their skills, education, or talents are underutilized in their current job. Figure 2 shows that about 32.8%, or an estimated 5,486 workers *in the available labor pool*, are underemployed.

Figure 2: Underemployed

Yes, 5,486

No, 11,233
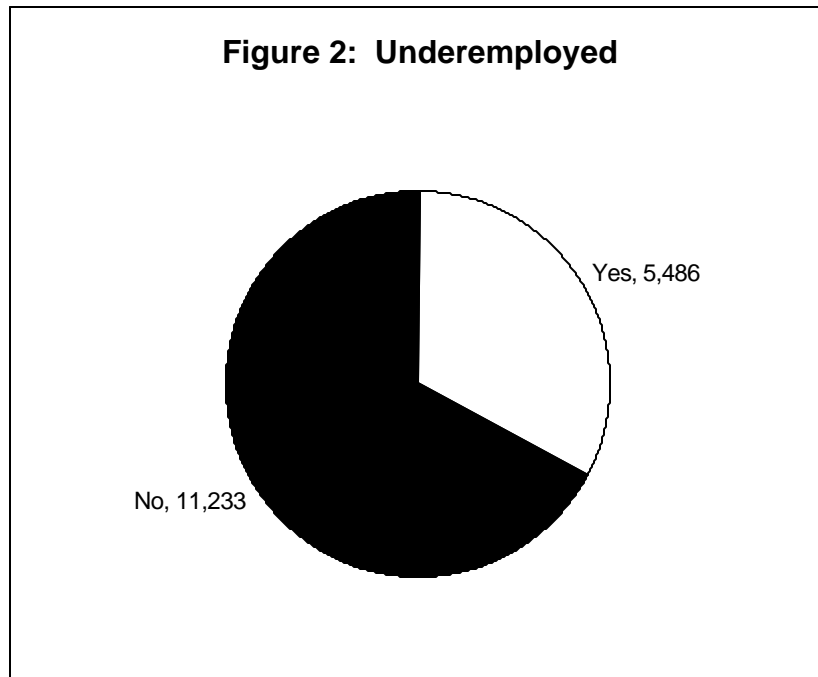
Table 3 shows the high education levels of these underemployed workers in the available labor pool, with 79.0% having at least some college education. A total of 95.2% have at least a high school diploma.

Table 3: Highest Level of Education Achieved By Underemployed

	Number	Percent	Cum. Percent
Graduate Degree	531	9.7	9.7
Bachelors Degree	1,150	21.0	30.6
60-120 College Hours	796	14.5	45.2
Associates Degree	708	12.9	58.1
0-60 College Hours	1,150	21.0	79.0
High School Diploma Only	885	16.1	95.2
Less Than HS Diploma	265	4.8	100.0
Total	5,486	100	

The underemployed workers also tend to be currently employed in areas of strong demand. Figure 3 (next page) illustrates that 32% (1,770 people) are in customer service related occupations, 27% (1,504 people) are in professional positions, 24% (1,327 people) are employed as general laborers, and 15% (665 people) are in skilled or semi-skilled blue collar occupations.

Figure 3: Occupational Groups of Underemployed

Other
2%

Skilled or Semi
15%

Customer Services
32%

General Labor
24%

Professional
27%
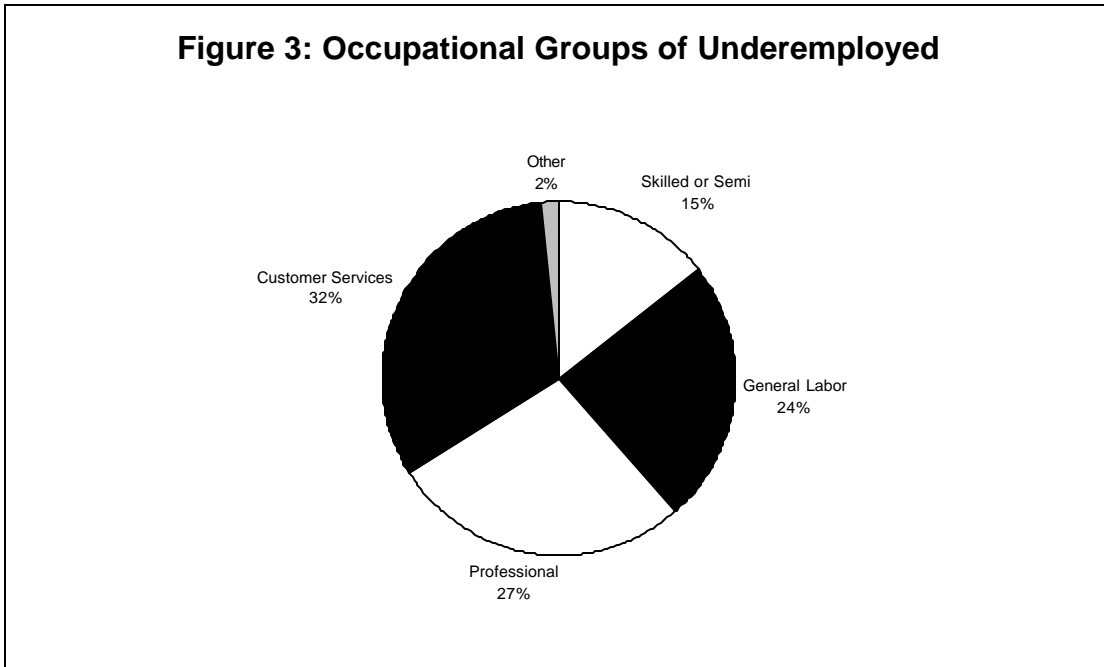
Some workers may be available for a new employment opportunity, but are unwilling to switch from their current job to a different type of position. If there are a large percentage of worker unwilling to change their job descriptions, it limits the type of employers who can successfully enter the labor basin. However, this is not the case in the Great Bend labor basin. Table 4 indicates that 85.3% of the available labor pool, or 14,255 workers, would be willing to accept a position outside their primary field of employment (for example, manufacturing employment to service sector employment).

Table 4:   Willing to Take Job Outside
of Primary Field

	Number	Percent
Yes	14,255	85.3
No	2,464	14.7
Total	16,719	100.0

Figure 4 (next page) shows the wage demands of the available labor pool. 15.9% of the available labor pool, or 2,657 people, would be interested in an employment opportunity with a wage of $8.00 an hour. At $10.00 an hour, 5,647 people (33.8% of the available labor) would be interested, and at $12.00 an hour, 7,861 people (47.0% of the available labor pool) would be interested.

Figure 4: Available Labor by Hourly Wage
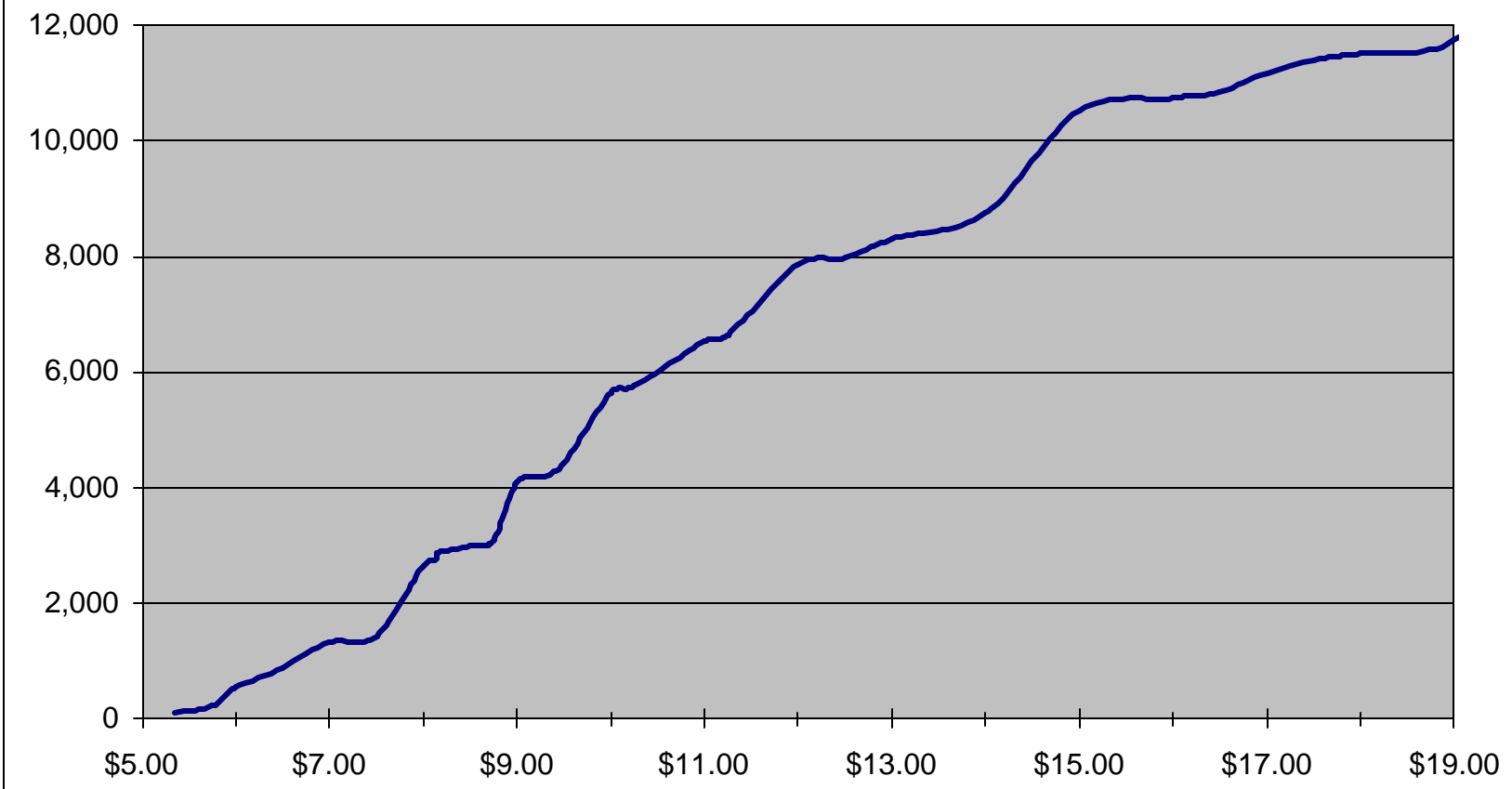
Table 5 indicates that the available labor pool in the Great Bend labor basin is likely to commute. The table shows 12,423 (74.3% of the available labor) would commute 20 miles or more, one way, for employment. It also shows that 8,873 (53.1% of the available labor) are willing to travel 30 miles or more, one way, for an employment opportunity and 1,494 (8.9%) will commute 60 or more miles.

Table 5: Distance Available Labor Will Commute

	Number	Cumulative Percent
60 Miles or More	1,494	8.9
50 Miles or More	2,615	15.6
40 Miles or More	3,362	20.1
30 Miles or More	8,873	53.1
20 Miles or More	12,423	74.3

Table 6 shows that the most important benefit affecting workers' decisions to leave their present job is higher pay (95.9%), followed by improved retirement benefits (74.6%), better educational opportunities (56.9%), and improved health benefits (56.6%).

Table 6: Benefit Very Important In Decision to Change Employment

	Percent Responding "Yes"
Salary	95.9
Retirement	74.6
Educational Opportunities	56.9
Health Benefits	56.6
Different Community	36.7

Manufacturing and Service Sector Scenarios

To obtain a clearer perspective of the percentage of the labor force that would seriously consider a new employment opportunity--the available labor pool--the analysis builds two scenarios. The first scenario is for a manufacturing employer, while the second is for a service sector employer. For both scenarios, the analysis controls for:
1) Whether the individual is willing to drive the necessary miles from his/her community to the location of the hypothetical employer.
2) Whether the respondent's expected wage is above $12.00 an hour.
3) Whether the respondent is unwilling to change his/her primary field of employment (for example: service sector to manufacturing).

Figures 5 and 6 (next page) show the available labor pool in Great Bend for each type of employer. The available labor for a manufacturing employer offering up to $12 an hour is about 1,286 workers, while at $10 an hour the pool is 884 workers. For a service sector employer offering $12 an hour, the available labor is 1,326 workers. At $10.00 an hour, a service sector employer can expect to find 924 available workers.

Figure 5: Available Labor for Manufacturing in Great Bend by Hourly Wage
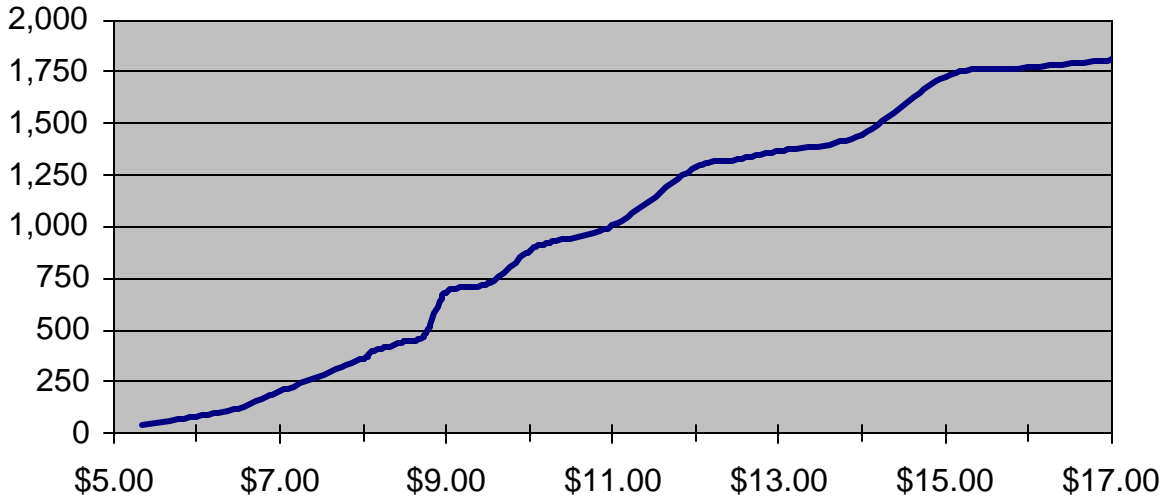
Figure 6: Available Labor for Service Sector in Great Bend by Hourly Wage
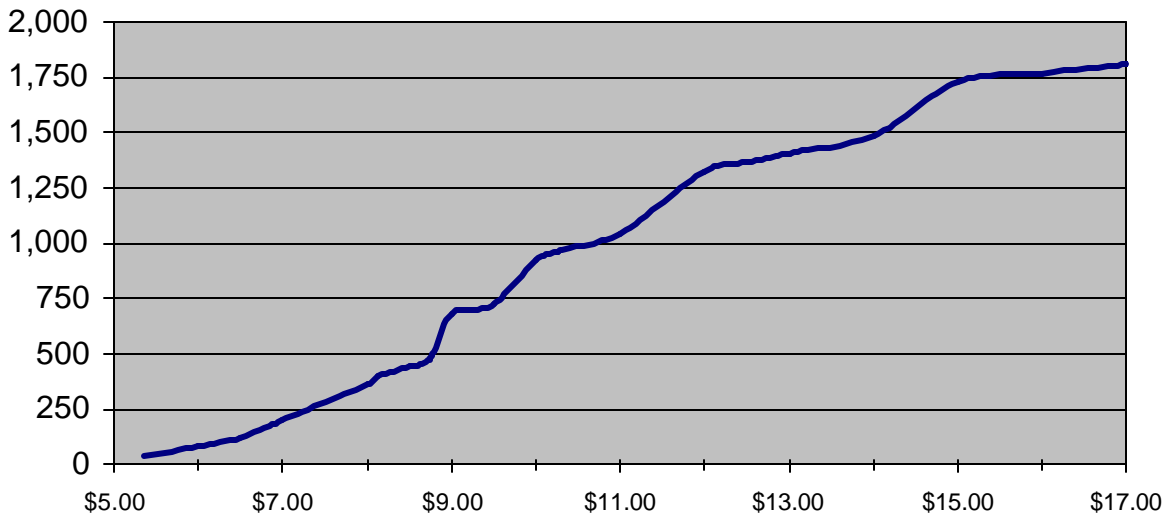
Respondents were also asked about the number of full and part time workers other than the respondent that live in their household. Figure 7 shows that 49% (308 of the 633 respondents that answered this question) have at least one other person in their household that works at a full or part-time job.

Figure 7: Others in Household Working Full or Part-Time

No
51%

Yes
49%
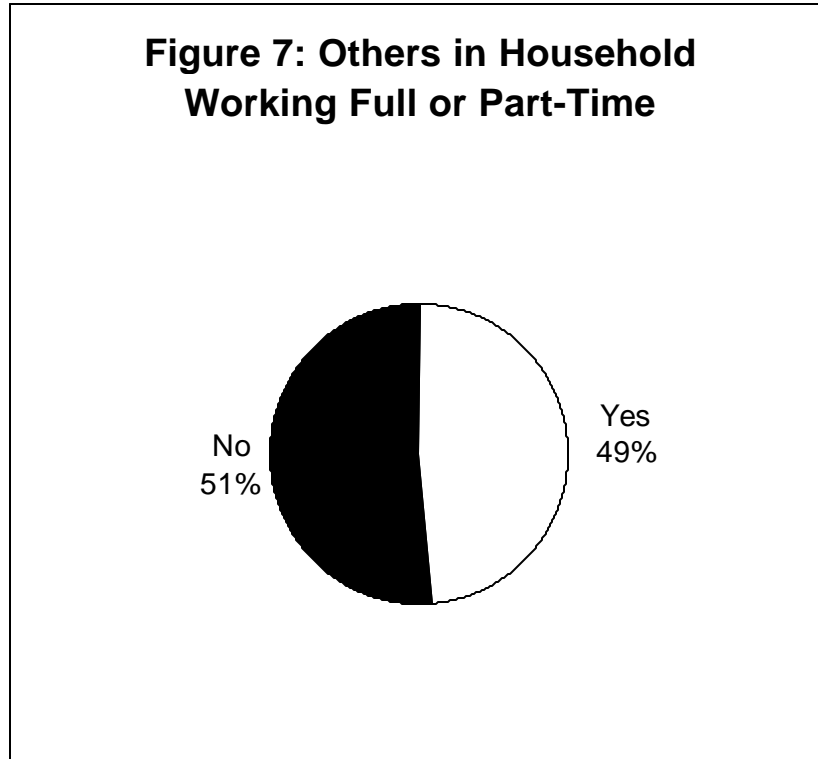
Respondents indicating that at least one other person in their household works full or part-time were asked to provide the number of additional people in the home that are working. Table 7 shows that 43.0% of the 633 survey respondents have one additional full or part-time worker in their household. 3.9% have two people in addition to the respondent that work full or part-time. Only 1.7% of the respondents indicate that three or more additional members of their household work at a full or part-time job.

Table 7: Number of Additional People in Household
that are Working (N=308)

	Frequency	Valid Percent
1 Person	272	43.0%
2 People	25	3.9%
3 or More People	11	1.7%
DK-RA	1	0.2%
"No" In Figure 7	324	51.2%
Total	633	100.0%

Methods

      The findings from this survey are based on a random digit telephone sample of 633 adults living in 7 counties in Central Kansas. The survey was conducted February 7, 2001 to February 16, 2001 using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. The City of Great Bend contracted the University Center for Survey Research at the Docking Institute of Public Affairs to conduct this regional labor assessment. A total of 750 households were successfully contacted. In 633 of these households, an adult who is working, unemployed, or retired agreed to do the interview. This represents a response rate of 84%.

      The Docking Institute of Public Affairs in cooperation with the survey sponsors developed the survey instrument. This survey instrument is the property of the Docking Institute. It is available upon request. A detailed summary of the method of analysis used in this report can be found in Joseph A. Aistrup and Mark Bannister, "Assessing the Available Labor Pool: A Survey of the Northeast Kansas Labor Force." *Kansas Business Review,* Spring 1998, 21, 3: 1-10.

Appendix
Survey Frequencies

q1 Working Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Working or Student	362	57.2	57.2	57.2
	Homemaker	40	6.3	6.3	63.5
	Unemployed	12	1.9	1.9	65.4
	Retired	219	34.6	34.6	100.0
	Total	633	100.0	100.0	

q1a Type of Position

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Full-Time	322	50.9	89.4	89.4
	Part-Time	37	5.8	10.3	99.7
	Temporary	1	.2	.3	100.0
	Total	360	56.9	100.0	
Missing	System	273	43.1		
Total		633	100.0		

q1b Self-Employed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	86	13.6	24.0	24.0
	No	273	43.1	76.0	100.0
	Total	359	56.7	100.0	
Missing	System	274	43.3		
Total		633	100.0		

q2 Occupation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	General Labor,Construction	25	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Mechanic,Welder	16	2.5	2.5	6.5
	Farmer,Agric Worker	37	5.8	5.9	12.4
	Factory Worker,Meat Packer	6	.9	1.0	13.4
	Other Blue Collar	33	5.2	5.3	18.6
	Governmental Service (police,fire)	11	1.7	1.8	20.4
	Business Professional,Owner,Manager,Banker,Finance	43	6.8	6.8	27.2
	Doctor,Attorney,Engineer	19	3.0	3.0	30.3
	Clerical	23	3.6	3.7	33.9
	Arts & Crafts	4	.6	.6	34.6
	Sales	12	1.9	1.9	36.5
	Educator or Professor	46	7.3	7.3	43.8
	Other White Collar	42	6.6	6.7	50.5
	Social Service (health,babysitting)	30	4.7	4.8	55.3
	Hotel,Restaurant,Food Service	8	1.3	1.3	56.5
	Homemaker	1	.2	.2	56.7
	Full or Part Time Student	41	6.5	6.5	63.2
	Unemployed	12	1.9	1.9	65.1
	Retired	219	34.6	34.9	100.0
	Total	628	99.2	100.0	
Missing	System	5	.8		
Total		633	100.0		

q3d Health Insurance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	563	88.9	89.4	89.4
	No	67	10.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	630	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.5		
Total		633	100.0		

q3e Employer Provides Health Insurance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	273	43.1	88.9	88.9
	No	34	5.4	11.1	100.0
	Total	307	48.5	100.0	
Missing	System	326	51.5		
Total		633	100.0		

q3f Employer Provides Retirement Benefits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	214	33.8	78.4	78.4
	No	59	9.3	21.6	100.0
	Total	273	43.1	100.0	
Missing	System	360	56.9		
Total		633	100.0		

q3g Employer Provides Paid Vacation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	220	34.8	80.9	80.9
	No	52	8.2	19.1	100.0
	Total	272	43.0	100.0	
Missing	System	361	57.0		
Total		633	100.0		

q3h Employer Provides Life Insurance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	182	28.8	67.4	67.4
	No	88	13.9	32.6	100.0
	Total	270	42.7	100.0	
Missing	System	363	57.3		
Total		633	100.0		

q4 Hold a Second Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	69	10.9	19.4	19.4
	No	287	45.3	80.6	100.0
	Total	356	56.2	100.0	
Missing	System	277	43.8		
Total		633	100.0		

q5 Occupation of Second Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	General Labor,Construction	4	.6	5.8	5.8
	Mechanic,Welder	2	.3	2.9	8.7
	Farmer,Agric Worker	13	2.1	18.8	27.5
	Other Blue Collar	8	1.3	11.6	39.1
	Business Professional,Owner,Manager,Banker,Finance	7	1.1	10.1	49.3
	Doctor,Attorney,Engineer	2	.3	2.9	52.2
	Arts & Crafts	1	.2	1.4	53.6
	Sales	3	.5	4.3	58.0
	Educator or Professor	3	.5	4.3	62.3
	Other White Collar	3	.5	4.3	66.7
	Social Service (health,babysitting)	11	1.7	15.9	82.6
	Hotel,Restaurant,Food Service	1	.2	1.4	84.1
	Military	2	.3	2.9	87.0
	Homemaker	6	.9	8.7	95.7
	Full or Part Time Student	1	.2	1.4	97.1
	Retired	2	.3	2.9	100.0
	Total	69	10.9	100.0	
Missing	System	564	89.1		
Total		633	100.0		

q6 Currently Looking for a Different Full-Time Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	32	5.1	9.9	9.9
	No	290	45.8	90.1	100.0
	Total	322	50.9	100.0	
Missing	System	311	49.1		
Total		633	100.0		

q7 Currently Looking for a Full-Time Job (unemployed)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	2.2	4.5	4.5
	No	299	47.2	95.5	100.0
	Total	313	49.4	100.0	
Missing	System	320	50.6		
Total		633	100.0		

q8 If Right Opportunity Would Consider Leaving Present Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	163	25.8	50.6	50.6
	No	159	25.1	49.4	100.0
	Total	322	50.9	100.0	
Missing	System	311	49.1		
Total		633	100.0		

q8a Improved Health Benefits Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	111	17.5	56.6	56.6
	No	85	13.4	43.4	100.0
	Total	196	31.0	100.0	
Missing	System	437	69.0		
Total		633	100.0		

q8b Education Opportunities Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	111	17.5	56.9	56.9
	No	84	13.3	43.1	100.0
	Total	195	30.8	100.0	
Missing	System	438	69.2		
Total		633	100.0		

q8c Increase Salary Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	189	29.9	95.9	95.9
	No	8	1.3	4.1	100.0
	Total	197	31.1	100.0	
Missing	System	436	68.9		
Total		633	100.0		

q8d Improved Retirement Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	147	23.2	74.6	74.6
	No	50	7.9	25.4	100.0
	Total	197	31.1	100.0	
Missing	System	436	68.9		
Total		633	100.0		

q8e Different Community Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	72	11.4	36.7	36.7
	No	124	19.6	63.3	100.0
	Total	196	31.0	100.0	
Missing	System	437	69.0		
Total		633	100.0		

q8f Other Important to Change Job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	29	4.6	17.5	17.5
	No	137	21.6	82.5	100.0
	Total	166	26.2	100.0	
Missing	System	467	73.8		
Total		633	100.0		

q9 Willing to Take Job Outside of Primary Field

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	162	25.6	84.4	84.4
	No	30	4.7	15.6	100.0
	Total	192	30.3	100.0	
Missing	System	441	69.7		
Total		633	100.0		

q11 Skills Underutilized Now

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	89	14.1	25.0	25.0
	No	267	42.2	75.0	100.0
	Total	356	56.2	100.0	
Missing	System	277	43.8		
Total		633	100.0		

q12 Why Underutilized

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prev Job Required More Skill Educ	11	1.7	15.3	15.3
	Have had Addtional Training,Educ	20	3.2	27.8	43.1
	Current Job Doesn't Req My Training,Educ	28	4.4	38.9	81.9
	Prev Job Earned More Income	13	2.1	18.1	100.0
	Total	72	11.4	100.0	
Missing	System	561	88.6		
Total		633	100.0		

q14 Previous Job Provided More Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	2.4	60.0	60.0
	No	10	1.6	40.0	100.0
	Total	25	3.9	100.0	
Missing	System	608	96.1		
Total		633	100.0		

q15 Would Change Jobs to Better Utilize Skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	61	9.6	71.8	71.8
	No	24	3.8	28.2	100.0
	Total	85	13.4	100.0	
Missing	System	548	86.6		
Total		633	100.0		

q13 Type Previous Job that Required More Skill

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	General Labor,Construction	1	.2	4.2	4.2
	Mechanic,Welder	1	.2	4.2	8.3
	Farmer,Agric Worker	1	.2	4.2	12.5
	Factory Worker,Meat Packer	1	.2	4.2	16.7
	Other Blue Collar	3	.5	12.5	29.2
	Governmental Service (police,fire)	1	.2	4.2	33.3
	Business Professional,Owner,Manager,Banker,Finance	4	.6	16.7	50.0
	Doctor,Attorney,Engineer	1	.2	4.2	54.2
	Clerical	1	.2	4.2	58.3
	Sales	1	.2	4.2	62.5
	Educator or Professor	2	.3	8.3	70.8
	Other White Collar	4	.6	16.7	87.5
	Social Service (health,babysitting)	2	.3	8.3	95.8
	Military	1	.2	4.2	100.0
	Total	24	3.8	100.0	
Missing	System	609	96.2		
Total		633	100.0		

q16 Other People in Household Work Full or Part-time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	308	48.7	48.7	48.7
	No	324	51.2	51.3	100.0
	Total	632	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		633	100.0		

q17 Number of Other People in Household Full or Part-time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	272	43.0	88.3	88.3
	2	25	3.9	8.1	96.4
	3	10	1.6	3.2	99.7
	6	1	.2	.3	100.0
	Total	308	48.7	100.0	
Missing	System	325	51.3		
Total		633	100.0		

q19 Highest Level of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less HS Diploma	63	10.0	10.1	10.1
	High School Diploma	195	30.8	31.3	41.4
	Less than 30 College Hours	86	13.6	13.8	55.2
	30-60 College Hours	49	7.7	7.9	63.1
	Associate of Arts	16	2.5	2.6	65.7
	Associate of Arts and Sciences Degree	14	2.2	2.2	67.9
	60-90 College Hours	31	4.9	5.0	72.9
	90-120 College Hours	15	2.4	2.4	75.3
	Bachelors Degree	84	13.3	13.5	88.8
	Graduate Hours	20	3.2	3.2	92.0
	Masters Degree	43	6.8	6.9	98.9
	Doctoral Degree	7	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	623	98.4	100.0	
Missing	System	10	1.6		
Total		633	100.0		

q20 Total Family Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than $10k	36	5.7	7.2	7.2
	$10k-$20k	92	14.5	18.5	25.8
	$20k-$30k	80	12.6	16.1	41.9
	$30k-$40k	100	15.8	20.1	62.0
	$40k-$50k	68	10.7	13.7	75.7
	$50k-$60k	58	9.2	11.7	87.3
	$60k-$70k	20	3.2	4.0	91.3
	over $70k	43	6.8	8.7	100.0
	Total	497	78.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	21.5		
Total		633	100.0		

q21 Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White	613	96.8	98.2	98.2
	Black or African American	2	.3	.3	98.6
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	.3	.3	98.9
	Asian	2	.3	.3	99.2
	Some Other Race	5	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	624	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	9	1.4		
Total		633	100.0		

q22 Mexican or Hispanic Origin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	1.9	1.9	1.9
	No	611	96.5	98.1	100.0
	Total	623	98.4	100.0	
Missing	System	10	1.6		
Total		633	100.0		