

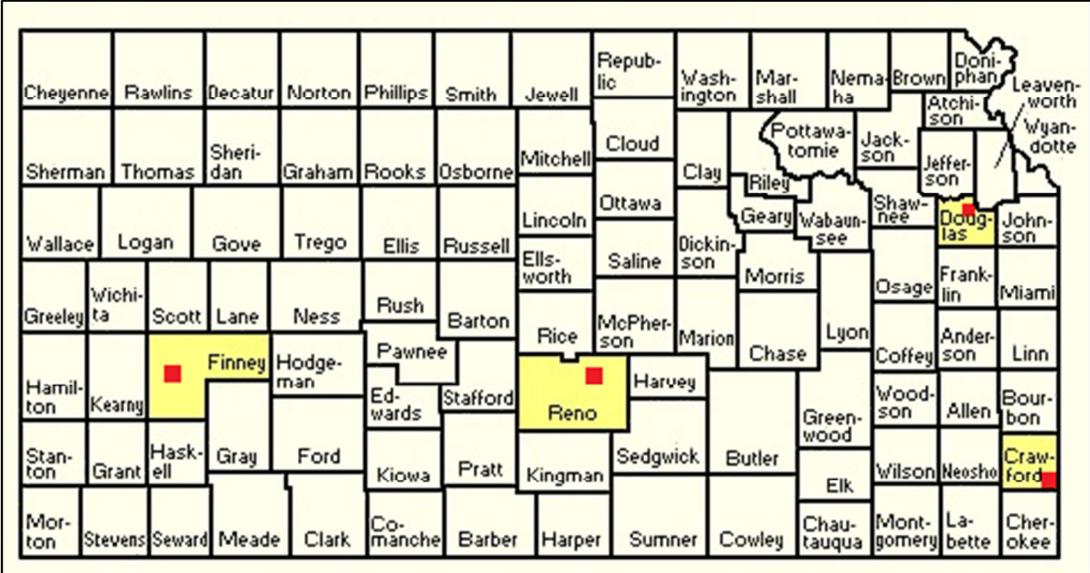
TCC Kansas Leadership Survey

Prepared For

TCC Group

By

**The Docking Institute
of Public Affairs**



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TCC Kansas Leadership Survey

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Description of Study

The purpose of this study is to gather information for the TCC Group to assist in their evaluation of the Kansas Leadership Center. Residents of Kansas were interviewed via telephone. Both land line and mobile telephone numbers were included in the sample. Surveying began August 22, 2013 and ended March 8, 2014.

Map 1 highlights the study area. Residents across Kansas were interviewed, with over-sampling in Garden City, Hutchinson, Lawrence and Pittsburg. Respondents in Garden City were interviewed in either English or Spanish. The Docking Institute made a total of 13,014 phone calls, 5,591 of which resulted in contacts with potential respondents. A total of 2,881 interviews were completed and a total of 2,710 respondents refused, resulting in a study-wide cooperation of 52%. Table 1 shows the number of completed interviews, the Margin of Error (MoE) and cooperation rate for each area.

Sample demographic start on Page 19. The demographic sections also shows how the sample compares to available US Census data.

Map 1: Study Areas

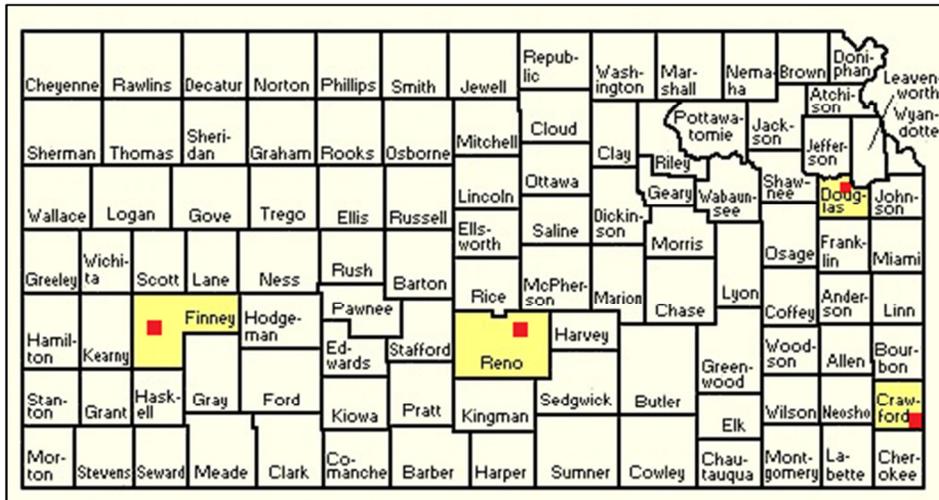


Table 1: Completions, MoEs and Cooperation Rates

	Completions		MoE	Cooperation Rate
	Number	Percent of Total		
Garden City	322	11%	+/- 5.45	62%
Hutchinson	319	11%	+/- 5.48	67%
Lawrence	314	11%	+/- 5.52	57%
Pittsburg	330	11%	+/- 5.39	67%
State	1596	55%	+/- 2.45	45%
Entire Study	2881	100%	+/- 1.82	52%

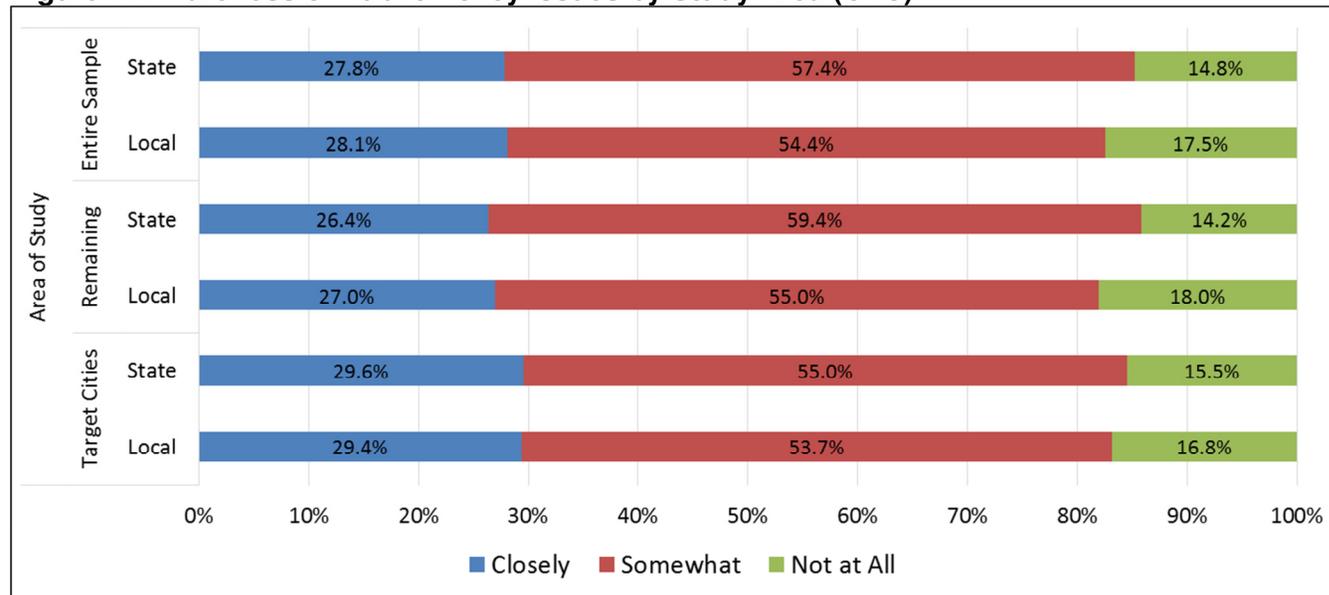
Findings: Target Cities (Grouped) and Remaining Areas

This report contains findings from 2,881 Kansans, with over-sampling in Garden City, Hutchinson, Lawrence and Pittsburg. This section of the report compares the findings from those four cities combined (referred to as Target Cities¹) to the Remaining Areas of the state. Data for the Entire Sample are also shown. Data from the Target Cities include responses from 1,285 respondents and data from the Remaining Areas contains responses from 1,596 respondents. Tables and figures below also include the sample as a whole. The next section of the report shows responses from all four cities separately, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample.

Awareness of Public Policy (GTC)

Question 1 asked respondents how well they “follow local policy issues (such as local elections, changes to local laws, or other important local issues in the news).” Question 2 asked respondents how well they “follow statewide policy issues (such as statewide elections, laws being discussed in Topeka, or other important statewide issues in the news).” Figure 1 (below) shows responses to these two questions for the Target Cities, Remaining Areas of the state and the Entire Sample.

Figure 1: Awareness of Public Policy Issues by Study Area (GTC)



¹ Referred to as GTC for “Grouped Target Cities” in headings, figures and tables. This is to differentiate from later headings, figures and tables that refer to all four cities separately.

Figure 1 (previous page) shows that respondents living in the Target Cities might be slightly more likely to follow both local and state level policy issues more closely than the Remaining Areas of the state. Almost 30% of the Target City respondents follow both local and state policy issues “closely,” while 27% respondents in the Remaining Areas of the state follow local policies “closely” and 26.4% follow state policies “closely.” The differences fall within the Margin of Error, so they are primarily suggestive.

Table 2 (below) provides the same data. Measurements suggest that the relationship between location (Target Cities and Remaining Areas) and State Issues is statistically significant at the 0.1 level but that the relationship is very weak $(.045)^2$. Location and Local Issues is not statistically significant.

Table 2: Awareness of Public Issues (GTC)

	Follow State Issues †			Follow Local Issues		
	Closely	Somewhat	Not at All	Closely	Somewhat	Not at All
Target Cities	29.6%	55.0%	15.5%	29.4%	53.7%	16.8%
Remaining Areas	26.4%	59.4%	14.2%	27.0%	55.0%	18.0%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

² Chi Square was used to assess the relationship between the nominal independent variable (Location: Target Cities & Remaining Areas) and the ordinal dependent variables. Cramer’s V was used to measure the strength of the relationship. Cramer’s V values range from 0 to 1. It is generally accepted that .5 or higher suggests a strong relationship, .4 suggests a moderate relationship, .2 suggests a modest relationship, .1 suggests a weak relationship and less than .0 suggests a very weak relationship.

Civic Participation (GTC)

Questions 3 through 8 of the survey asked each respondent about their participation in civic activities. Table 2 shows responses to these questions. The table provides question numbers for reference (See Appendix). Data are ordered by question number.

Table 3 (below) shows that a lower percentage of respondents from the Target Cities report “voting in 2012” (78.1%) than respondents in the Remaining Areas of the state (83.6%). This finding is statistically significant, but the relationship is very weak (.070)³. A higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities (7.9%) than from the Remaining Areas (6.3%) report “volunteering for a political campaign.” This finding is also statistically significant but very weak (.031). Finally, a lower percentage of respondents from the Target Cities (49.3%) than from the Remaining Areas (54.0%) report “church volunteering.” This finding is also statistically significant but very weak (.041).

Responses to other questions show that activity is not dependent upon location.

Table 3: Civic Participation (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Cramer's V Score	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining			
q3 Vote in 2012	78.1%	83.6%	-5.5%	.070***	81.2%
q4 Vol Campaign	7.9%	6.3%	1.6%	.031†	7.0%
q5 Vol Non-Profit	52.5%	53.5%	-1.0%	.010	53.1%
q6 Vol Church	49.3%	54.0%	-4.7%	.047*	51.9%
q7 Gov. Meeting	19.5%	19.1%	0.4%	.005	19.3%
q8 Money to Civic Cause	50.6%	49.3%	1.3%	.013	49.9%
^ Percent "yes" shown.					
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001					

If respondents indicated that they volunteer or participate in other ways, they were given the option to provide a response. Table 4 (next page) shows the open-ended responses (from a total of 712 respondents) grouped into 19 categories. The table suggests that higher percentages of respondents from the Target Cities than from the Remaining Areas report volunteering in three areas: “local school support,” “local gov’t or politics” and “senior center and elderly support.”

³ Cramer’s V was used to assess the relationship between the nominal independent variable (Location) and the nominal independent variables show in Table 3.

Furthermore, higher percentages of respondents from the Remaining Areas than from the Target Cities report participating in “youth organizations” and “local food banks and soup kitchens.”

Most of the responses fall within the Margin of Error for the sample as a whole (+/- 2.45), so they are primarily suggestive. However, three items (“youth organization,” “local school support” and “local gov’t or politics”) show differences beyond the Margin of Error (3.2%, 3.0% and 2.8%, respectively).

Table 4: Categories of Other Volunteering (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining	(TC - R)	
Local School Support	15.7%	12.7%	3.0%	14.0%
Community and Charity Events	10.4%	11.4%	-1.0%	11.0%
Local Gov't or Politics/EMS, Fire, Police Volunteer	9.4%	6.6%	2.8%	7.9%
Youth Organizations	5.7%	8.9%	-3.2%	7.4%
Senior Center and Elderly Support	7.2%	5.1%	2.1%	6.0%
Church and Religious Organizations	5.7%	5.8%	-0.1%	5.8%
Local Community Service Clubs and Organizations	5.3%	5.8%	-0.5%	5.6%
Support Groups and Mentors	5.7%	5.3%	0.4%	5.5%
Food Banks and Soup Kitchens	3.8%	5.8%	-2.0%	4.9%
Hospital and Clinic Volunteer	5.3%	4.6%	0.7%	4.9%
Youth Sports	3.8%	4.8%	-1.0%	4.4%
Cancer and other Diseases	3.8%	4.6%	-0.8%	4.2%
Donation of Goods	4.4%	3.3%	1.1%	3.8%
Blood Donation	2.8%	3.8%	-1.0%	3.4%
Special Olympics and Disability Services	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	2.8%
Animal Shelters and Service	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Veterans Groups	2.2%	2.3%	-0.1%	2.2%
Homeless Shelters	1.9%	2.5%	-0.6%	2.2%
Historical Societies and Museums	0.9%	1.8%	-0.9%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.				

Important Local Issues (GTC)

Respondents were asked to name three important issues and interviewers selected each from a list of options (shown as the Question 10 series in the Appendix). Table 5 (below) shows the “yes” responses – indicating the percentage of respondents mentioning each item. The table provides question numbers for reference. Data are ordered by question number.

The table suggests that some issues might be more or less important to respondents depending upon location. Specifically, a higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities mentioned “poverty” and “housing,” while the “economy” and “education” were more often mentioned by a higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas.

Measurements show that seven items are statistically significant with location: Economy, Poverty, Housing, Education, Other Health Issues, General Attitude and Other Issues. However, all of these relationships are considered to be very weak⁴.

Table 5: Important Local Issues Mentioned by Respondents (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Cramer's V Score	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining			
q10a Economy	33.5%	38.5%	-5.0%	.052**	36.3%
q10b Poverty	22.3%	18.9%	3.4%	.042*	20.4%
q10c Immigration	7.9%	9.0%	-1.1%	.018	8.5%
q10d Housing	13.7%	10.4%	3.3%	.051†	11.9%
q10e Education	30.4%	37.7%	-7.3%	.076***	34.4%
q10f Health - Drinking	10.3%	10.1%	0.2%	.003	10.2%
q10g Health - Access	20.5%	20.8%	-0.3%	.004	20.7%
q10h Health - Physical Activity	7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	.000	7.5%
q10i Other Health Issues	3.3%	4.9%	-1.6%	.040*	4.2%
q10j General Attitude	4.2%	6.4%	-2.2%	.048**	5.4%
q10k Other Issues	3.6%	2.3%	1.3%	.037*	2.9%
^ Percent "yes" shown.					
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001					

⁴ Cramer's V was used to assess the relationship between the nominal independent variable (Location) and the nominal independent variables shown in Table 5.

Respondents answering “yes” to “Other Issues” were asked if they would like to mention another issue. Table 6 (below) shows the open-ended responses (from a total of 83 respondents) grouped into seven categories. Responses are ordered by the Entire Sample column.

The “Difference” column shows that a higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities (than respondents from the Remaining Areas) mentioned issues categorized as “vulnerable populations,” “community involvement” and “politics/leadership.” On the other hand, a higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas (than respondents from the Target Cities) mentioned issues categorized as “youth issues,” “funding for schools,” and “education issues,” and mentioned “specific issues” relating to their community.

The issues mentioned above fall beyond the Margin of Error for the Entire Sample (+/- 2.45).

Table 6: Other Important Issues Mentioned by Respondents (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining		
Vulnerable Populations	28.3%	21.6%	6.7%	25.3%
Specific Areas	21.7%	24.3%	-2.6%	22.9%
Youth Issues	13.0%	18.9%	-5.9%	15.7%
Community Involvement	17.4%	10.8%	6.6%	14.5%
Funding for Schools	6.5%	13.5%	-7.0%	9.6%
Politics/Leadership	10.9%	2.7%	8.2%	7.2%
Education Issues	2.2%	8.1%	-5.9%	4.8%
Total	100.0%	99.9%		100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.				

Perceptions of Local Community (GTC)

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt their community has enough money or funding, qualified staff, and people to take initiative to address the issues mentioned above. Respondents were also asked how confident they were that their community can improve. “Yes” responses are show in Table 7 (below). The table provides question numbers for reference. Data are ordered by question number.

The table suggests that a higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas feel that their communities have enough “money or funding,” compared to the Target Cities. On the other hand, a higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities feel that people in their communities take “initiative” to address problems, compared to the Remaining Areas.

These two items are statistically significant with regard to location, but the relationships are very weak⁵.

Table 7: Perceptions of Local Community (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Cramer's V Score	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining			
q11 Money or Funding	47.1%	53.0%	-5.9%	.058**	50.4%
q12 Qualified Staff	62.7%	61.1%	1.6%	.016	61.8%
q13 Initiative	40.4%	36.7%	3.7%	.038†	38.3%
q21 Can Community Improve	53.3%	52.3%	1.0%	.011	52.7%
^ Percent "yes" shown.					
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001					

Respondents providing a “yes” response to Question 21 were asked if they would provide a suggestion for how the community could improve. Table 8 (next page) shows the open-ended responses (from a total of 465 respondents) grouped in to 12 categories. Responses are ordered by the Entire Sample column.

⁵ Cramer's V was used for analysis.

Table 8: Suggestions for Improvement (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining		
Inform Community Better	11.2%	31.3%	-20.1%	29.8%
Seek Public Participation	1.3%	17.7%	-16.4%	18.0%
Change in Leadership Attributes	7.8%	15.4%	-7.6%	13.9%
Less Partisan/Business-Oriented	6.1%	11.0%	-4.9%	11.1%
Be More Aware of Community Needs	12.1%	7.4%	4.7%	7.6%
Economy/Taxes	28.0%	4.8%	23.2%	5.4%
Re-direct Budget	6.5%	3.6%	2.9%	4.9%
Specific Community Improvement Ideas	18.4%	2.5%	15.9%	3.4%
Leadership Needs to Follow Through with Goals	1.9%	2.4%	-0.5%	2.2%
Address Issues Regarding Equality/Minorities	4.5%	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Prioritize Education	1.1%	1.7%	-0.6%	1.4%
Specific Comments	1.1%	.1%	1.0%	.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.				

The “Difference” column in Table 8 (above) shows that higher percentages of respondents from the Target Cities were more likely to suggest improvements relating to “being more aware of community needs” and “the economy/taxes,” “re-directing the budget,” “addressing issues regarding equality/minorities,” and to offer “specific community improvement idea,” compared to respondents from the Remaining Areas.

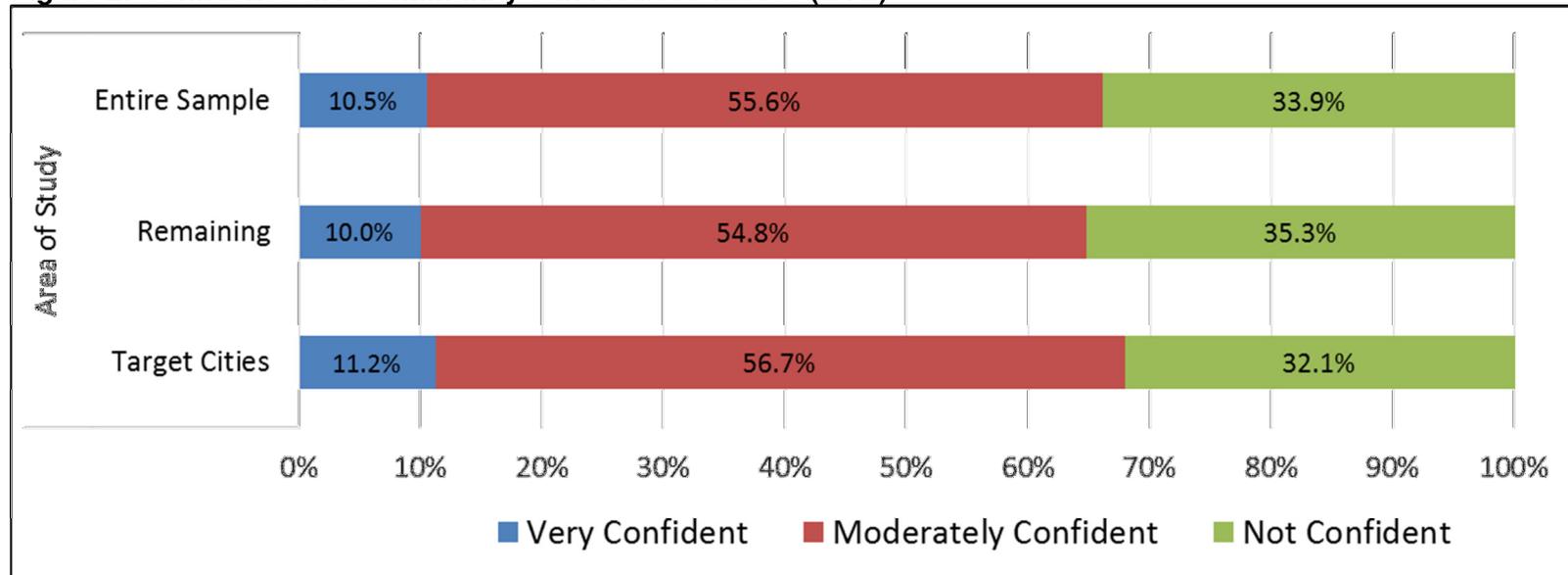
On the other hand, higher percentages of respondents from the Remaining Areas than from the Target Cities suggested improvements relating to “informing the community better,” “seeking public participation,” “change in leadership attributes” and “being less partisan/business-oriented.”

All of the items mentioned above fall beyond the Margin of Error for the sample as a whole (+/- 2.45).

Question 14 asked respondents, “How confident are you that your community will make progress on the challenges you mentioned?” Answer options included “Very Confident,” “Moderately Confident” and “Not Confident at All.” Responses are shown in Figure 2 (below).

About two-thirds of the respondents are at least “Moderately Confident” that their communities can make progress on issues, but the figure below shows that responses do not differ much by location. Measurements show that there is not a statistically significant difference between responses from the Target Cities and the Remaining Areas.

Figure 2: Confidence that Community Can Address Issues (GTC)



Addressing Local Issues (GTC)

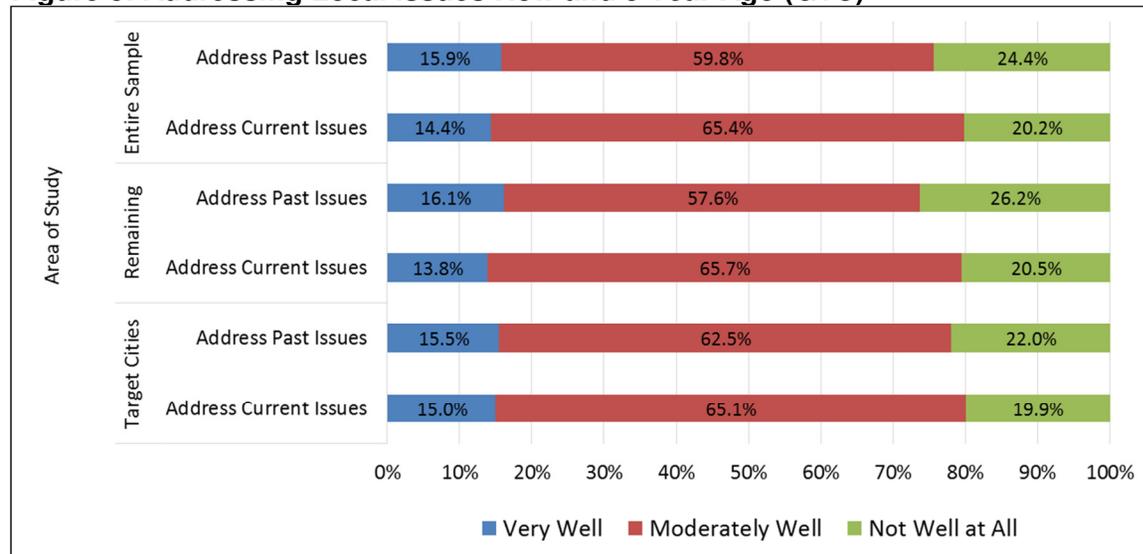
The next set of questions asked respondents how well their communities have addressed issues in the past (three years ago) and how well their communities address issues now. Response options included “Very Well,” “Moderately Well” and “Not Well at All.” Figure 3 (below) shows responses for the Entire Sample, the Remaining Areas of the state and the group of Target Cities.

The figure shows that almost three-quarters of the Entire Sample feel that their communities have addressed issues at least “Moderately Well” in the past, while about 80% feel that their communities address current issues *at least* “Moderately Well” now. A higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas (16.1%) feel their communities have addressed past issues “Very Well” compared to 13.8% that have the same opinion about addressing current issues. Interestingly, more than a quarter (26.2%) of the respondents from the Remaining Areas also feel that their communities handled past issues “Not Well at All.”

Respondents from the Target Cities report less variation in their opinions regard handing issues in the past and currently.

Measurements show no statistically significant differences between location and addressing current issues. However, the relationship between location and addressing past issues is significant ($p < .05$) but the relationships is very weak (.054)⁶.

Figure 3: Addressing Local Issues Now and 3 Year Ago (GTC)



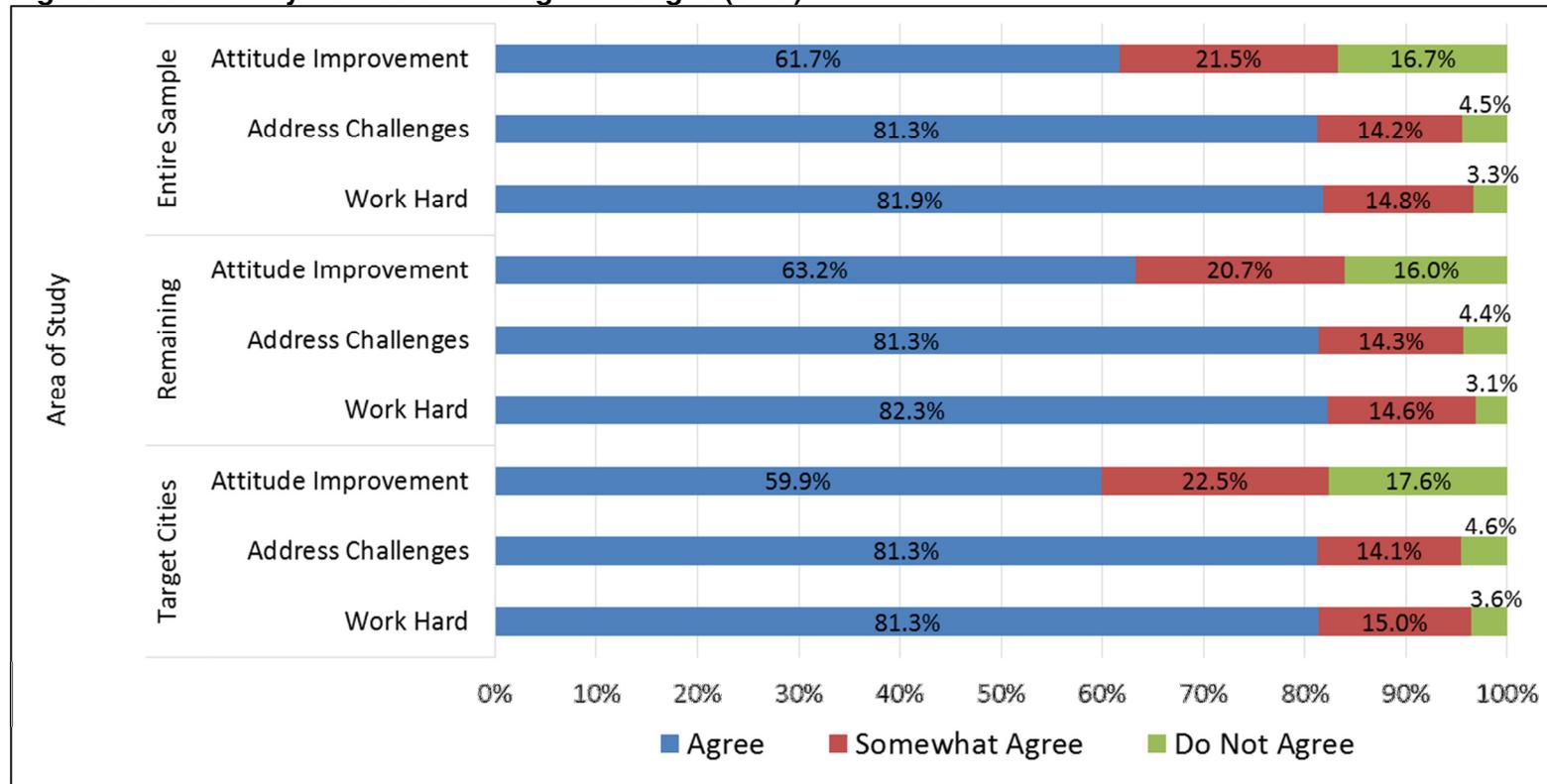
⁶ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Questions 17, 19 and 20 of the survey asked respondents to indicate if they “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree,” or “Do Not Agree” with statements about issues relating to addressing community challenges. The statements were:

- “It is the responsibility of every community member to work hard to overcome community challenges.”
- “If community members work hard to address community challenges, significant progress can be made.”
- “Generally speaking, individuals in my community could use an ‘attitude improvement’ to address community issues successfully.”

Figure 4 (below) shows responses for the Entire Sample, the Remaining Areas of the state and the group of Target Cities. The figure shows that responses are similar among respondents from the Target Cities and the Remaining Areas of the state, although more respondents from the Remaining Areas “Agree” with the statement regarding “attitude improvement” than do respondents from the Target Cities (59.9%). However, the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 4: Community Members Meeting Challenges (GTC)



Assessing Local Leadership (GTC)

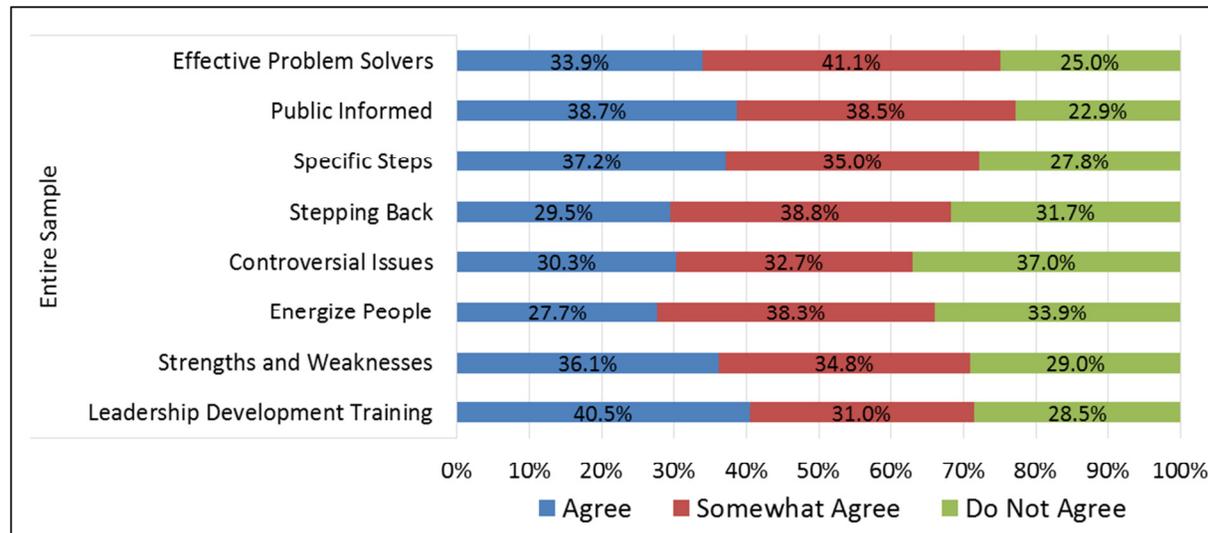
A number of questions asked respondents to reflect on local leadership (see questions 18 and 22-28 in the Appendix):

- “Overall, my community’s leaders are effective problem solvers.”
- “My community leaders do a good job of keeping the public informed of what’s going on in the community.”
- “When my community leaders need to address a problem, they always go through a set of specific steps in a thoughtful way.”
- “Those in local leadership are good about ‘stepping back’ from a problem to “diagnose” the best way to solve it.”
- “Those in local leadership are always willing to address controversial issues.”
- “Those in leadership know how to energize people.”
- “Those in local leadership have a good understanding of their own strengths and weaknesses.”
- “Those in local leadership make it a priority to participate in leadership development training.”

Answer options included “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree” and “Do Not Agree at All.”

Figure 5 (below) shows responses from the entire sample. Figures 6 and 7 (next page) show responses for the Target Cities and the remaining areas of the state, respectively.

Figure 5: Assessment of Local Leadership: Entire Sample



More than a third of the respondents “Agree” that their local leaders are “effective problem solvers” (33.9%), “keep the public informed” (38.7%), “take specific steps to solve problems” (37.2%), “understand their own strengths and weaknesses” (36.1%) and “make it a priority to participate in leadership development training” (40.5%).

More than a third of the respondents also “Do Not Agree” that local leadership is “willing to address controversial issues” (37%) and “can energize people” (33.6%).

Figures 6 and 7 (below) show responses from the Target Cities and Remaining Areas. Table 7 (next page) provides analysis.

Figure 6: Assessment of Local Leadership: Target Cities

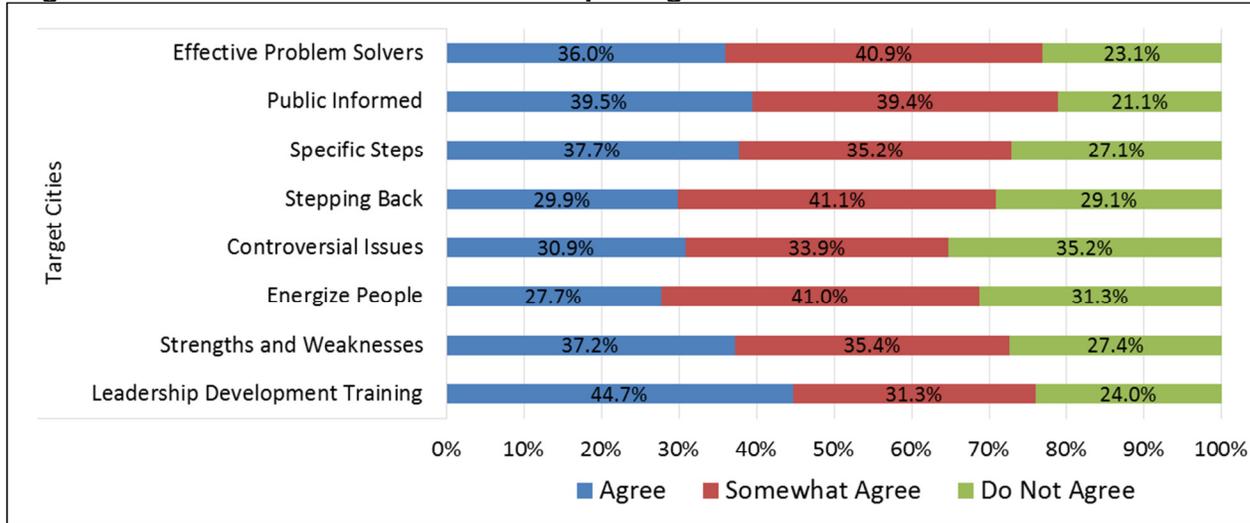


Figure 7: Assessment of Local Leadership: Remaining Areas

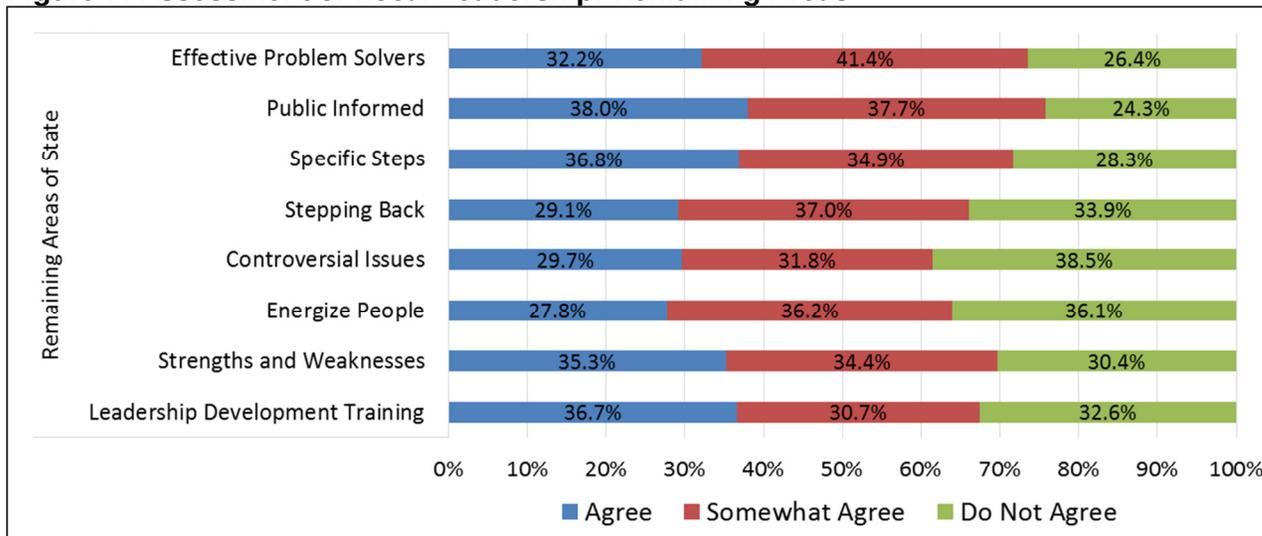


Table 8 (below) provides some analysis using data from Figures 6 and 7 (previous page). The table below shows the differences between the percentages shown in the two figures for each item (by simply subtracting the percentage shown for the Remaining Areas of the state from the percentage shown for the Target Cities).

The table shows that the greatest difference in responses comes from the question regarding “leadership development training.” Eight percent more of the Target Cities respondents “Agree” with this statement than do respondents from the Remaining Areas. Furthermore, about 8.6% more of Remaining Areas respondents “Do Not Agree” with this statement than do respondents from the Target Cities.

Analysis shows that the responses to four questions are statistically significant: Effective Problems Solvers, Stepping Back, Energize People and Leadership Development Training. Cramer’s V values are very weak for three, however:

- Effective Problem Solvers: .047
- Stepping Back: .054
- Energizing People: .056

The Cramer’s V value for Leadership Development Training is weak, at .103.

Table 9: Comparison of Data from Figures 6 and 7

	Effective Problem Solvers †	Public Informed	Specific Steps	Stepping Back *	Controversial Issues	Energize People *	Strengths & Weaknesses	Leadership Development Training ***
Agree	3.8%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	-0.1%	1.9%	8.0%
Somewhat Agree	-0.5%	1.7%	0.3%	4.1%	2.1%	4.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Do Not Agree	-3.3%	-3.2%	-1.2%	-4.8%	-3.3%	-4.8%	-3.0%	-8.6%
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001								

Respondents were asked if there were any other attributes about their local leadership that you would like to mention. Table 10 (below) shows the open-ended responses (from a total of 1,381 respondents) grouped into 10 categories. Responses are ordered by the Entire Sample column.

The Entire Sample column table shows that about 18% of the respondents providing open-ended responses feel that local leadership is “aware of community needs and/or “inform the community well.” Almost 17% feel that there “needs to be a change of leadership attributes.” Almost 15% feel that leaders “need to be less partisan and/or focus on business interests.”

Differences between respondents in the Target Cities and the Remaining Areas are not great. A higher percentage of Remaining Area respondents (than Target City respondents) report “leadership is aware of community needs (-6.6%), leaders should be “less partisan/business-oriented” (-3.2%) and that “leadership” needs to be “changed” (-5.3%).

On the other hand, a higher percentage of Target City respondents (than Remaining Area respondents) feel that local budgets need to be “re-directed” (7.1%) and that the “economy” needs to be a “priority” (4.7%), and/or offered “other specific comments (4.0%).

All of the items mentioned above fall beyond the Margin of Error for the sample as a whole (+/- 2.45).

Table 10: Categories of Other Leadership Attributes (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Difference (TC - R)	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining		
Leadership is Aware of Community Needs/Informs Community Well	14.5%	21.1%	-6.6%	18.3%
Change in Leadership Attributes	17.0%	16.6%	0.4%	16.8%
Less Partisan/Business-Oriented	13.0%	16.2%	-3.2%	14.8%
Change Leadership	9.0%	14.3%	-5.3%	12.0%
Be More Aware of Community Needs/Inform Community Better	11.5%	11.7%	-0.2%	11.6%
Other Specific Comments	11.5%	7.5%	4.0%	9.2%
Make Economy a Priority	8.5%	3.8%	4.7%	5.8%
Re-Direct Budget	9.0%	1.9%	7.1%	4.9%
Specific Community Improvement Ideas	4.0%	3.4%	0.6%	3.7%
Leadership Needs to Follow through with Goals	2.0%	3.4%	-1.4%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.				

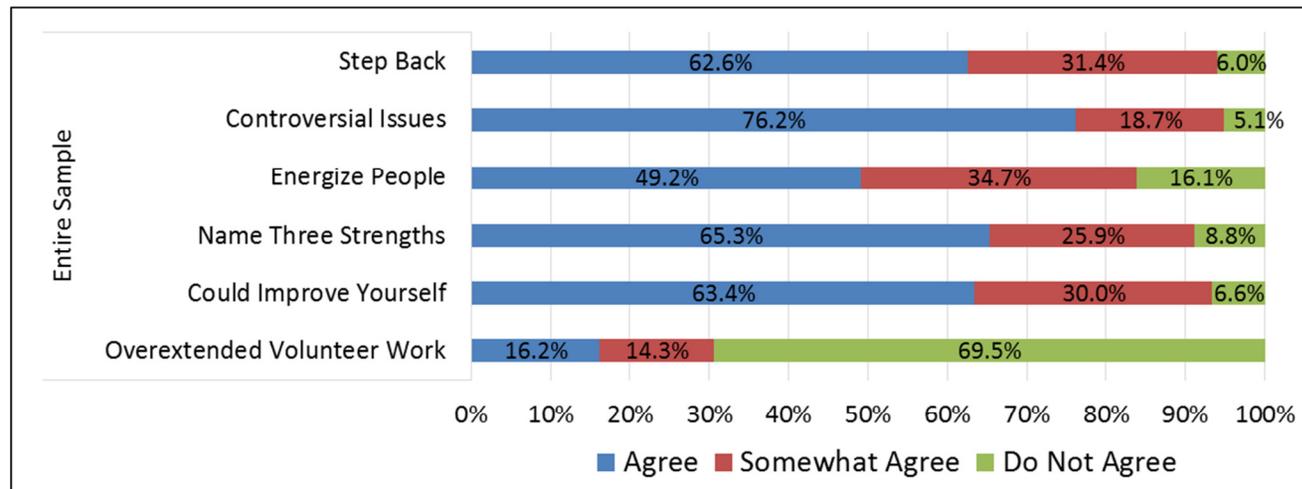
Assessing Personal Qualities (GTC)

Questions 30 through 35 (see Appendix) asked respondents to indicate if they “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree,” or “Do Not Agree” with statements about their own leadership qualities:

- “When dealing with a challenge, you can easily ‘step back’ from a situation to diagnose what is causing the problem.”
- “You are very willing to address controversial issues if it will help solve a problem.”
- “You are able to energize people who are working together on a task.”
- “If asked, you could name three strengths you have with regard to leading a group.”
- “If asked, you could name areas where you could improve yourself regarding leading a group.”
- “You are overextended with the volunteer work you currently do.”

Figure 8 (below) shows responses from the entire sample. Figures 9 and 10 (next page) show responses for the Target Cities and the remaining areas of the state, respectively.

Figure 8: Assessment of Own Leadership Attributes: Entire Sample



Two-thirds or more of the respondents “Agree” that they are able to “step back to assess problems” (62.6%), are “willing to address controversial issues” (76.2%), can “name three strengths” (65.3%) and “could name areas of self-improvement” (63.4%).

Most (69.5%) “Do Not Agree” with the statement regarding being “overextended with volunteer work already.”

Figures 9 and 10 (below) show responses from the Target Cities and Remaining Areas. Table 10 (next page) provides analysis.

Figure 9: Assessment of Own Leadership Attributes: Target Cities

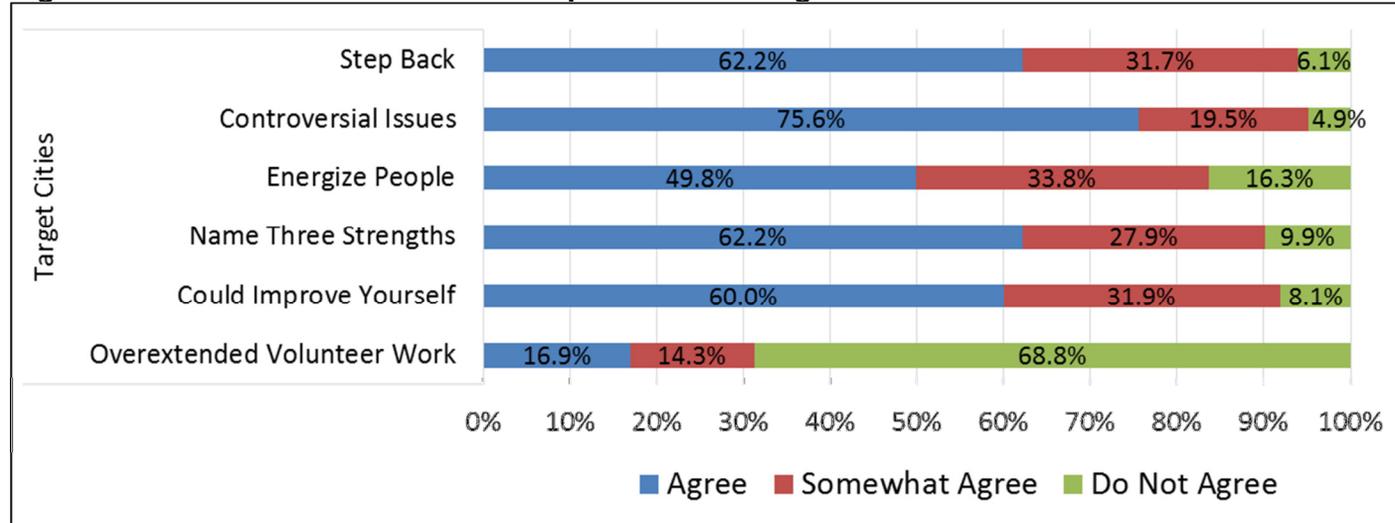


Figure 10: Assessment of Own Leadership: Remaining Areas

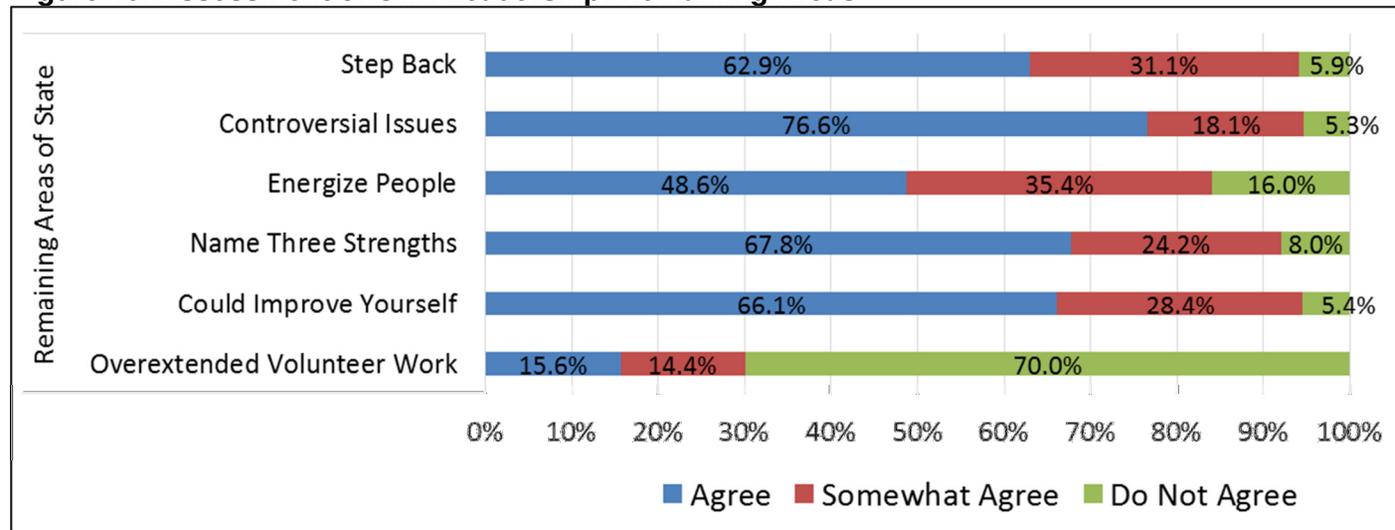


Table 11 below provides some analysis using data from Figures 9 and 10 (previous page). The table shows the differences between the percentages shown in the two figures for each item (by simply subtracting the percentage shown for the Remaining Areas of the state from the percentage shown for the Target Cities).

The greatest differences in responses comes from two questions. The first is with regard to “naming three strengths” and the second is with regard to “improvement.” Higher percentages of respondents from the Remaining Areas than respondents from the Target Cities “agreed” with the statements regarding “naming three strengths” (5.8%) and “self-improvement” (6.1%).

Analysis shows that responses to two questions (“naming three strengths” and self “improvement”) are statistically significant with regard to location. Cramer’s V values are .059 and .072, respectively, so they are determined to be very weak relationships.

Table 11: Comparison of Data from Figures 9 and 10

	Step Back	Controversial Issues	Energize People	Name Three Strengths *	Could Improve Yourself ***	Over-extended Vol. Work
Agree	-0.7%	-1.0%	1.2%	-5.6%	-6.1%	1.3%
Somewhat Agree	0.6%	1.4%	-1.6%	3.7%	3.5%	-0.1%
Do Not Agree	0.2%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.9%	2.7%	-1.2%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

Kansas Leadership Center (GTC)

Two questions asked respondents about their familiarity with the Kansas Leadership Center. The first was “How familiar are you with the Kansas Leadership Center?” Response options included “Very Familiar,” “Somewhat Familiar” or “Not Familiar at All.” Respondents indicating that they were “Very Familiar” or “Somewhat Familiar” were asked for their opinion of the Center – response options included “Positive,” “Negative,” “Neither” and “Don’t Know.” See figures 11 and 12 (below).

Figure 11: Familiarity with the Kansas Leadership Center (GTC)

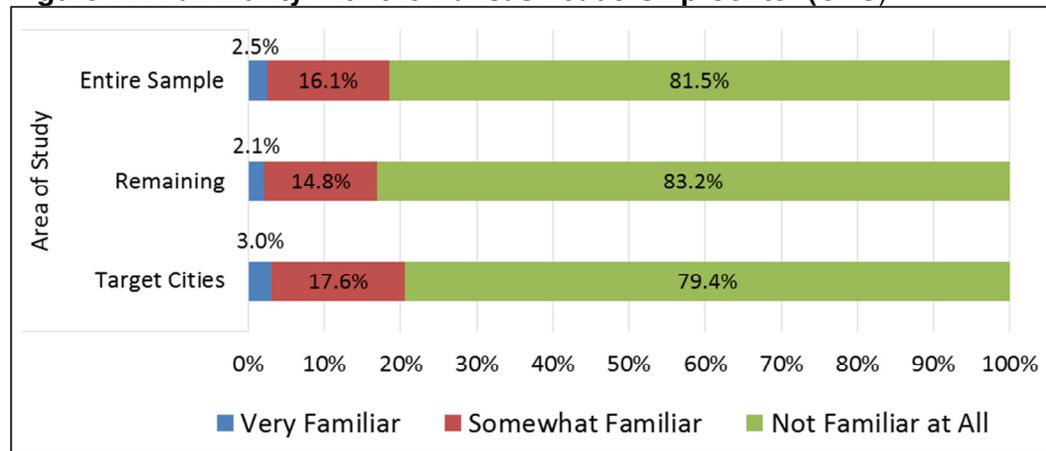
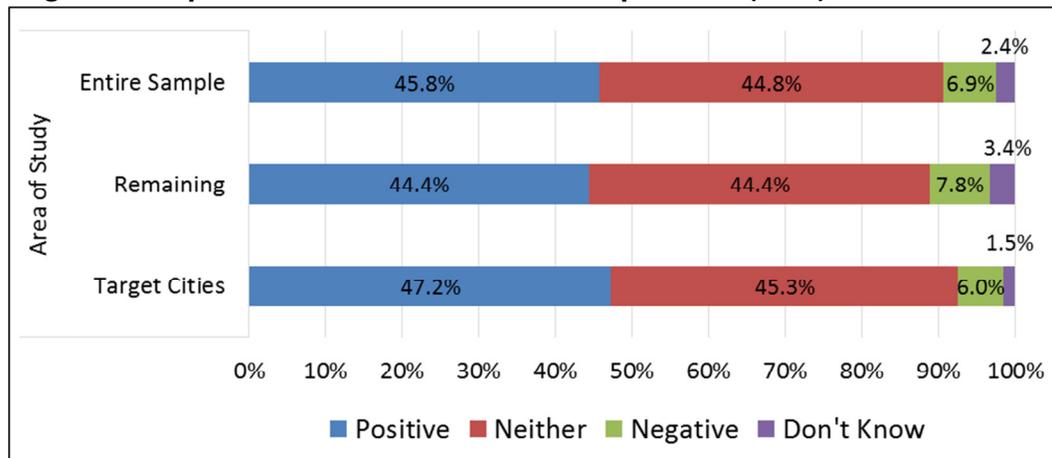


Figure 11 shows that few respondents (2.5% of the Entire Sample, 2.1% of the Remaining Areas and 3.0% of the Target Cities) are “Very Familiar” with the Kansas Leadership Center. Almost 15% of the respondents from the Remaining Areas and almost 18% from the Target Cities are “Somewhat Familiar” with the Center, however.

Of those respondents *at least* “Somewhat Familiar” with the Center, large percentages have a “Positive” opinions of the Center (Figure 12). More than 45% of the Entire Sample, almost 45% of the Remaining Areas, and more that 47% of the Target Cities report “Positive” opinions.

Figure 12: Opinion of the Kansas Leadership Center (GTC)



Very similar percentages report having “Neither” positive nor negative opinions. Less than 10% of each group responded with “Negative” and only small percentages responded “Don’t Know.”

Statistical analyses shows that responses are not statistically significant by location (Target Cities and Remaining Areas).

Sample Demographics (GTC)

The following tables and figures represent the demographic characteristics reported by the sample of respondents interviewed, as well as data from US Census.

Table 12 shows the percentages of respondents reporting Hispanic or Latino ethnic background, as well as racial background. Data from the US Census shows that the Target Cities have a larger percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents, when compared to the state as a whole (13.5% and 11.0%, respectively). This is reflected in our survey data, although Hispanic or Latino respondents are under-represented in our survey data by about 5% (comparing the “Entire Sample” column with the “State” column).

White or Caucasian survey respondents are slightly over-represented (“State” Census data shows 87.2%, while the “Entire Sample” column shows 89%). Black or African American respondents are under-represented (“State” Census data shows 6.2%, while the “Entire Sample” column shows 2.8%). Asian respondents are also under-represented (“State” Census data shows 2.6%, while the “Entire Sample” column shows 0.9%).

Analysis shows a statistically significant relationship between Hispanic or Latino background and location ($p < 0.001$), but the relationship is very weak (.088)⁷. Racial background is also statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) but very weak (.082).

Table 12: Hispanic/Latino and Racial Background (GTC)

	Area of Study [^]		Entire Sample [^]	US Census [◇]	
	Target Cities	Remaining		Target Cities	State
Hispanic or Latino ***	8.2%	4.0%	5.9%	13.5%	11.0%
Racial Background **					
White or Caucasian	87.8%	89.9%	89.0%	82.9%	87.2%
Black or African American	2.1%	3.4%	2.8%	4.2%	6.2%
American Indian or AK Native	2.3%	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%
Asian	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	3.3%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	6.4%	4.8%	5.5%	3.6%	2.7%
Total	100.1%	100.1%	100.1%	96.0%	100.0%
[^] Percent "yes" shown.					
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$					
◇ Target Cities: 2010 Census Data; State: 2012 Census Data. Source: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html . Target City percentages were extrapolated from the total number of each ethnic/racial group in all four cities divided by the estimated number of residents of those cities (176,431) in 2010. QuickFacts race data for each city does not sum to 100%.					

⁷ Cramer's V was used for analysis.

Table 13 (below) shows the educational background of the survey respondents from the Target Cities, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. In addition, percentages are shown for education attainment from the Kansas Statistical Abstract (data for which come from the US Census).

As is common, survey data commonly over-represent individuals with higher education levels. The Kansas Statistical Abstract, for example, shows that 10.5% of the state's population (age 25 and over) have less than a high school education, but this population represents only 3.5% of our entire sample. Conversely, 17.5% of our sample includes respondents with Master's or Law Degrees or Doctoral Degrees, while the Abstract reports that 10.2% of the state population holds these degrees.

Results from the Target Cities with the Remaining areas of the state are similar. However, a higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities report holding Less than a HS Diploma (4.5%) compared to the Remaining Areas of the state (2.7%). On the other hand, a higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas report holding a Bachelor's Degrees (24.8%) than respondents from the Target Cities (22.7%).

Analysis shows that there is not a statistically significant relationship between Education Background and location.

Table 13: Educational Background (GTC)

	Area of Study [^]		Entire Sample [^]	Cumulative Percent	Kansas Stat. Abstract [◇]		Cumulative Percent
	Target Cities	Remaining			Target Cities	State	
Less than HS Diploma	4.5%	2.7%	3.5%	100.0%	11.0%	10.5%	100.0%
HS Diploma	18.3%	18.9%	18.6%	96.5%	25.4%	28.4%	89.5%
Some College	25.8%	25.0%	25.3%	77.9%	30.8%	31.4%	61.1%
Associate or Tech Degree	11.8%	11.5%	11.6%	52.6%	19.8%	19.5%	29.7%
Bachelor's Degree	22.7%	24.8%	23.9%	41.0%	13.0%	10.2%	10.2%
Master's or Law Degree	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%			
Doctoral Degree							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
[^] Percent "yes" shown.							
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$							
◇ Education attainment data comes from the Kansas Statistical Abstract (http://www.ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/ksah/KSA47.pdf) and is for persons 25 years of age and older 2007-2011. The categories provided by the Abstract also differ somewhat from the survey. The Abstract provides data for "Some College or Associate's Degree" and "Graduate or Professional Degree." In addition, the Abstract provides education data by county, not city. As such, county data is represented in these two columns. That is Finney, Reno, Douglas and Crawford Counties represent Garden City, Hutchinson, Lawrence and Pittsburg, respectively.							

Table 14 (below) shows the employment of respondents from the Target Cities, the Remaining Areas of the state and the Entire Sample. Aside from those reporting to be non-working, most respondents are employed in fields described as “Working with Hands” and “Working with People.” Difference by location does not appear substantial and are not statistically significant.

Table 14: Employment (GTC)

	Area of Study [^]		Entire Sample [^]
	Target Cities	Remaining	
Working with Hands	12.7%	13.5%	13.1%
1 Cleaning / Construction / Maintenance / Installation / Repair	4.3%	4.9%	4.6%
2 Manufacturing / Production / Operations	6.2%	5.3%	5.7%
3 Mechanic / Welding / Plumbing / Carpentry / Electrician	2.2%	3.3%	2.8%
Working with People	21.7%	23.5%	22.8%
4 Reception / Food Service / Customer Service / Retail Sales	8.0%	6.9%	7.5%
5 Government Services (Police, Fire, Postal Services)	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%
6 Marketing / Human Resources / Business Management	7.3%	9.6%	8.6%
7 Social Services / Counseling / Legal Services	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%
Working with Numbers	3.5%	4.7%	4.1%
8 Clerical / Book-keeping	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
9 Accounting / Finance / Banking	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%
10 Planning / Logistics	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Working with Technology	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%
11 IT / Software Development	2.7%	2.2%	2.4%
12 Engineering / Research & Development	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Providing Medical Services	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%
13 Home Health Aid / Nurses Aid / CNA	2.3%	3.4%	2.9%
14 Nurse / RN / MD	4.7%	3.5%	4.0%
Providing Education Services	8.9%	7.9%	8.4%
15 Para-Professional / Day Care Services	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
16 Teaching / Training	7.0%	6.2%	6.6%
Creative Arts	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
17 Music / Other Arts / Design	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
18 Writing / Editing	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Not Working Outside the Home	40.0%	37.7%	38.8%
19 Homemaker / Unemployed / Retired	40.0%	37.7%	38.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
[^] Percent offering job.			
[†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$			

Table 15 (below) shows household income categories for the Target Cities, Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. The “Difference” column shows that higher percentages of Target City respondents than Remaining Area respondents report household incomes of \$40,000 or less. Higher percentages of Remaining Area respondents than Target City respondents, on the other hand, report household incomes between \$55,000 and \$85,000. Analysis shows a statistically significant but a very weak relationship⁸.

Table 15: Household Income (GTC)

	Area of Study ^ ***		Difference (TC-R)	Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining		
Less than \$10,000	5.0%	3.9%	1.1%	4.4%
At least \$10,000 to \$25,000	15.9%	10.1%	5.8%	12.7%
At least \$25,000 to \$40,000	20.7%	17.5%	3.2%	18.9%
At least \$40,000 to \$55,000	14.8%	16.0%	-1.2%	15.4%
At least \$55,000 to \$70,000	16.4%	21.0%	-4.6%	19.0%
At least \$70,000 to \$85,000	8.1%	11.4%	-3.3%	10.0%
At least \$85,000 to \$100,000	8.9%	8.3%	0.6%	8.5%
At least \$100,000 to \$150,000	7.3%	6.9%	0.4%	7.1%
\$150,000 or more	2.9%	4.8%	-1.9%	4.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
^ Percent "yes" shown.				
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001				

Household income distribution for the Entire Sample compares well with household income data from the US Census (see Table 16 for reference), but the different categories used makes precise comparison somewhat difficult.

It is not unusual for telephone survey research to undercount lower income households, and our sample reflects this issue somewhat. For example, 4.4% of our sample report household income levels of “Less than \$10,000,” while the US Census reports that 6.3% for this same income level.

Table 16: Kansas Household Income

Household Income	
	Kansas [◇]
Less than \$10,000	6.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.9%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3.7%
\$200,000 or More	3.3%
Total	100.0%
◇ 2012 Census Data Inflation Adjusted. Source: (http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk)	

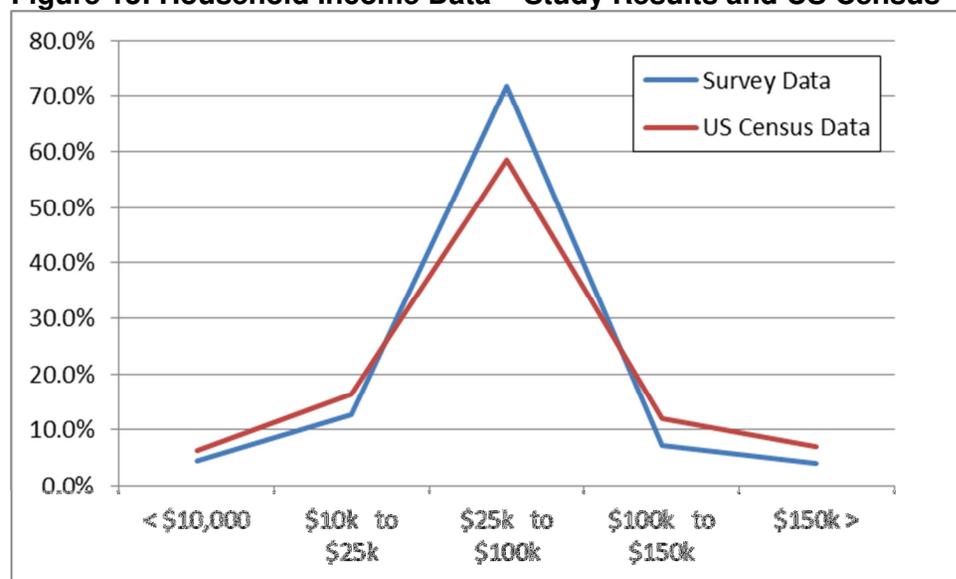
⁸ The Eta value is .086, with Income being the interval level dependent variable and Location (Target Cities and Remaining Areas) being the nominal level independent variable. Eta values range from .000 to 1.000. A score of .086 suggests a very weak relationship.

Additionally, 12.7% of our sample reports household income levels of “At least \$10,000 to \$25,000.” The US Census reports 16.3% (5.3% for “\$10,000 to \$14,999” and 11.0% for “\$15,000 to \$24,999”).

Figure 13 (below) shows household income data from our study sample and the US Census. Dissimilar income categories have been combined for each set of data to create similar categories. As such, “< \$10,000” represents “Less than \$10,000” in both sets of data, while “\$10k to \$25k” represents “At least \$10,000 to \$25,000” from the study sample and the combined “\$10,000 to \$14,999” and “\$15,000 to \$24,999” categories from US Census data.

The figure shows that our survey data slightly under-represents both extremes but over-represents the \$25,000 to \$100,000 household income categories. The median household income in Kansas is \$51,273⁹. The median household income category¹⁰ from our sample is 4: “At least \$40,000 to \$55,000,” suggesting that our telephone survey data is representative of household income in the State of Kansas.

Figure 13: Household Income Data – Study Results and US Census



⁹ Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

¹⁰ A median value for a set of categorical data is merely suggestive.

Table 17 (below) shows the sex of respondents for the Target Cities, Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. It is common for telephone survey research to over-sample females, so our results are a bit unusual in this regard. Sex is not statistically significant with location, however.

Table 17: Sex of Respondent (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining	
Male	54.5%	52.4%	53.3%
Female	45.5%	47.6%	46.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent "yes" shown.			
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$			

As noted previously, we included both land-line and cell phone numbers in our sample. We speculate that the increased use of cell phone sampling might influence the sex ratio. Table 16 shows a cross tabulation of Sex and Phone Type.

Table 18 (below) shows that a higher percentage of male respondents (21.6%) than female respondents (16.4%) were reached by cell phone. Statistical analysis suggests that the relationship between phone type and sex is statistically significant ($p < .01$) but the Cramer's V score is only .057. So, there might be a slight relationship between phone type and sex but whether or not this influence our sample is unknown. (There is not a statistically significant relationship between location and phone type.)

Table 18: Sex and Phone Type (GTC)

	Entire Sample ^		Total	Target Cities		Remaining		Total
	Cell Phone	Land-Line		Cell Phone	Land-Line	Cell Phone	Land-Line	
Male	21.6%	31.6%	53.3%	9.9%	14.2%	11.8%	17.4%	0.0%
Female	16.4%	30.3%	46.7%	6.7%	13.5%	9.6%	16.9%	53.3%
Total	38.0%	62.0%	100.0%	16.6%	27.7%	21.4%	34.3%	53.3%
^ Determined from sample.								

Table 19 (below) shows the mean and median average age of respondent for the Target Cities, Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. The median age for the State of Kansas is 36¹¹, but our study included only those 18 years of age and older.

Table 19: Mean and Median Age of Respondent (GTC)

	Area of Study ^		Entire Sample ^
	Target Cities	Remaining	
Mean Age	52.2	53.1	52.7
Median Age	54	54	54
^ Calculated from survey data.			

Table 20: Age Categories – Study Results and US Census Data

	Survey Sample ^	US Census ◊
20 to 24 years	5.6% ‡	10.0%
25 to 29 years	7.3%	9.7%
30 to 34 years	7.2%	8.8%
35 to 39 years	7.1%	8.4%
40 to 44 years	6.3%	8.5%
45 to 49 years	7.2%	9.9%
50 to 54 years	10.2%	10.0%
55 to 59 years	10.3%	8.9%
60 to 64 years	10.9%	7.3%
65 to 69 years	9.8%	5.3%
70 to 74 years	7.3%	4.0%
75 to 79 years	5.0%	3.4%
80 to 84 years	3.4%	2.8%
85 years and over	2.5%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percentages calculated from survey data.		
‡ This cell includes 24 (0.8%) 19-year old survey respondents.		
◊ 2010 Kansas Data. Source: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk		

Table 20 (left) compares age of respondent, grouped into 14 categories, with data from the US Census for the State of Kansas. US Census data provides four additional categories: “Under 5 years,” “5 to 9 years,” “10 to 14 years” and “15 to 19 years.” Since our survey did not include respondents under the age of 18 years old, the US Census categories were adjusted for those Kansas residents 20 years of age and older.

The table shows that our survey data under-represents younger age categories. This is typical of telephone survey research, as younger respondents seem less willing than older respondents to complete telephone interviews. However, the inclusion of cell phone numbers in our sample probably helped produce the results shown, which are very representative of the State of Kansas.

¹¹ Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

Findings: Each City and Remaining Areas

This section of the report shows data from each city and the Remaining Areas of the state. Data for the Entire Sample are also shown. Data from the cities includes 322 responses from Garden City, 319 from Hutchinson, 314 from Lawrence and 330 from Pittsburg. The Remaining Areas includes responses from 1,596 respondents.

Awareness of Public Policy (Each City)

Figure 14 (next page) shows responses to two questions for each city, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. This figure is similar to Figure 1 on page 2, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. As a reminder, the first question on the survey asked respondents how well they “follow local policy issues (such as local elections, changes to local laws, or other important local issues in the news).” The second question asked respondents how well they “follow statewide policy issues (such as statewide elections, laws being discussed in Topeka, or other important statewide issues in the news).”

The figure shows that more than one-third of the respondents (36.7%) from Lawrence report following state policy issues “closely.” About a third of the respondents (33.5%) from Garden City report following local policy issues “closely.”

The highest percentage reported for “not at all” following issues comes from Hutchinson (18.2%) with regard to local policy issues.

Table 21 (see page 29) shows responses for the cities only.

Figure 14: Awareness of Public Policy Issues by Study Area (Each City)

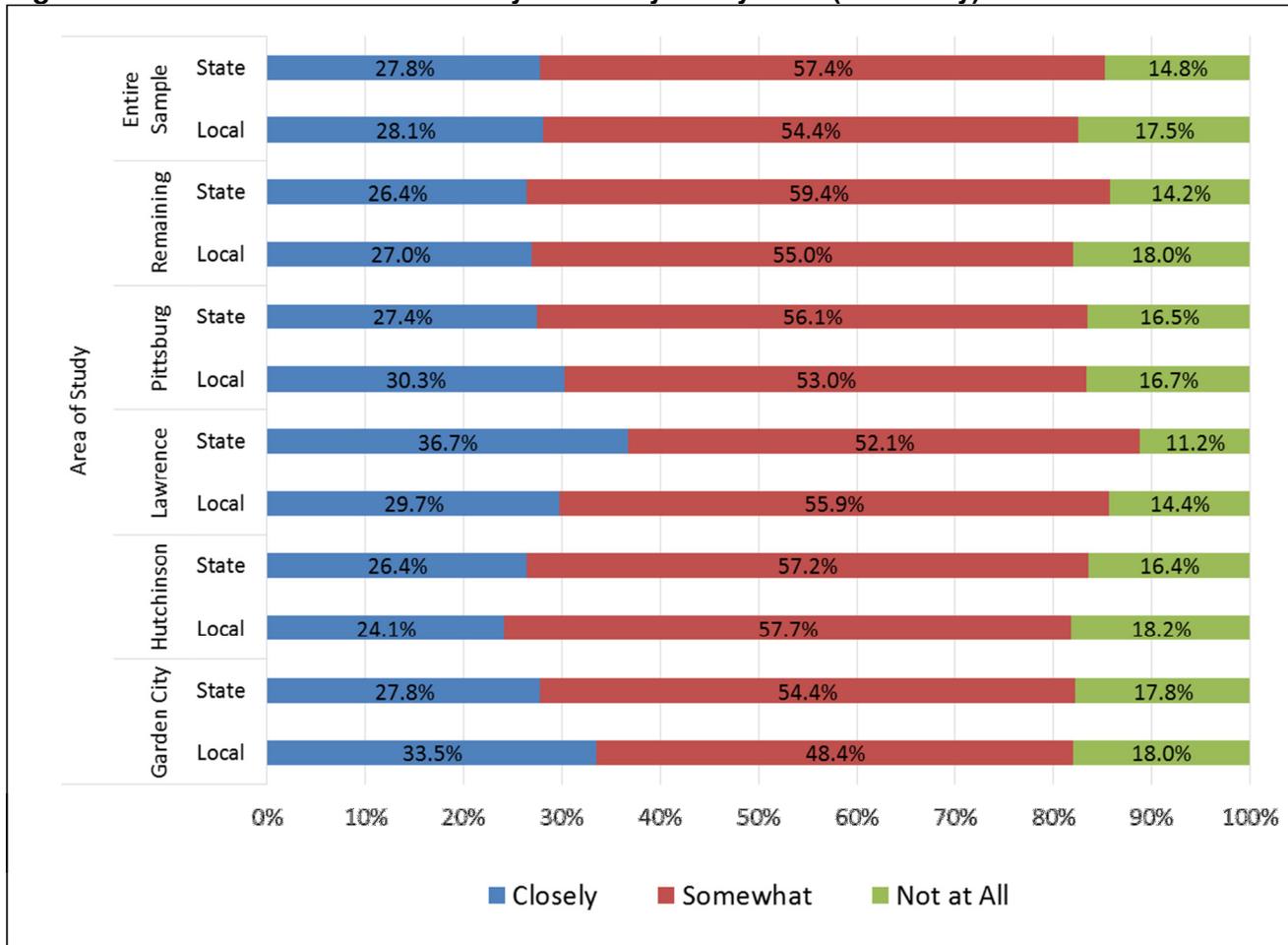


Table 21 (below) shows responses for the cities only. Table 21 is similar to Table 2 on page 3, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities.

A few relationships stand out. Of Garden City respondents, for example, 27.8% follow state issues “closely” but 33.5% follow local issues “closely.” Conversely, 54.4% Garden City respondents follow state issues “somewhat” but 48.4% follow local issues “somewhat.” These findings suggest that Garden City respondents are more interested in following local issue than state issues.

On the other hand, respondents from Lawrence seem more interested in following state issues: 36.7% report following state issues “closely” and 29.7% report following local issues “closely.”

Among cities, Lawrence stands out with regard to following state issues. As noted, 36.7% of Lawrence respondents report following state issues “closely,” but 26.4% to 27.8% of respondents from the other cities report the same. Respondents from Garden City, on the other hand, seem more interested in following local issues “closely” than do respondents from other cities. As noted, 33.5% of Garden City respondents report following local issues “closely” but 24.1% to 29.7% of respondents from the other cities report the same.

Analysis shows that there is not a statistically significant relationship between city location and Local Issues; however, a very weak (.059) statistically significant relationship exists between city location and State Issues¹².

Table 21: Awareness of Public Issues (Each City)

	Follow State Issues *			Follow Local Issues		
	Closely	Somewhat	Not at All	Closely	Somewhat	Not at All
Garden City	27.8%	54.4%	17.8%	33.5%	48.4%	18.0%
Hutchinson	26.4%	57.2%	16.4%	24.1%	57.7%	18.2%
Lawrence	36.7%	52.1%	11.2%	29.7%	55.9%	14.4%
Pittsburg	27.4%	56.1%	16.5%	30.3%	53.0%	16.7%
Remaining Areas	26.4%	59.4%	14.2%	27.0%	55.0%	18.0%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

¹² As a reminder, Chi Square was used to assess the relationship between the nominal independent variable (Location: Target Cities & Remaining Areas) and the ordinal dependent variables. Cramer’s V was used to measure the strength of the relationship. Cramer’s V values range from 0 to 1. It is generally accepted that .5 or higher suggests a strong relationship, .4 suggests a moderate relationship, .2 suggests a modest relationship, .1 suggests a weak relationship and less than .0 suggests a very weak relationship.

Civic Participation (Each City)

Table 22 (below) is similar to Table 3 on page 4, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. The table shows that a higher percentage of Lawrence respondents report “voting in 2012” than other cities, while Garden City respondents report the lowest (69.5%). “Voting in 2012” and city location is statistically significant but the relationship is weak (.129)¹³. “Volunteering at Church” is also statistically significant but the relationship is very weak.

Table 22: Civic Participation (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Cramer's V Score	Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining		
q3 Vote in 2012	69.5%	76.5%	87.2%	79.4%	83.6%	.129***	81.2%
q4 Vol Campaign	6.2%	7.2%	10.5%	7.6%	6.3%	.052	7.0%
q5 Vol Non-Profit	49.7%	48.7%	58.7%	53.2%	53.5%	.052	53.1%
q6 Vol Church	52.0%	53.0%	43.9%	48.2%	54.0%	.067*	51.9%
q7 Gov. Meeting	17.8%	16.3%	22.0%	21.9%	19.1%	.043	19.3%
q8 Money to Civic Cause	50.0%	47.3%	55.3%	50.0%	49.3%	.040	49.9%
^ Percent "yes" shown.							
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001							

If respondents indicated that they volunteer or participate in other ways, they were given the option to provide a response. Table 23 (next page) shows the open-ended responses for each city grouped into 19 categories. Table 23 is similar to Table 4 on page 5, except response from each city are shown.

Twelve areas stand out (with percentages of 10% or more). These are:

- Local School Support: Garden City (16.2%), Lawrence (18.2%), Pittsburg (20%), Remaining Areas (12.7%)
- Community and Charity Events: Garden City (11.8%), Hutchinson (15.5%), Remaining Areas (11.4%)
- Local Gov't or Politics: Lawrence (11.1%) and Pittsburg (12.5%)
- Senior Center and Elderly Support: Hutchinson (14.1%)
- Support Groups and Mentors: Garden City (13.2%)
- Hospital and Clinic Volunteer: Lawrence (11.1%)

¹³ Cramer's V was used for analysis.

Table 23: Categories of Other Volunteering (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Local School Support	16.2%	7.0%	18.2%	20.0%	12.7%	14.0%
Community and Charity Events	11.8%	15.5%	9.1%	6.3%	11.4%	11.0%
Local Gov't or Politics/EMS, Fire, Police Volunteer	4.4%	8.5%	11.1%	12.5%	6.6%	7.9%
Youth Organizations	7.4%	7.0%	6.1%	2.5%	8.9%	7.4%
Senior Center and Elderly Support	5.9%	14.1%	4.0%	6.3%	5.1%	6.0%
Church and Religious Organizations	7.4%	8.5%	2.0%	6.3%	5.8%	5.8%
Local Community Service Clubs and Organizations	4.4%	5.6%	3.0%	8.8%	5.8%	5.6%
Support Groups and Mentors	13.2%	0.0%	4.0%	6.3%	5.3%	5.5%
Food Banks and Soup Kitchens	2.9%	8.5%	3.0%	1.3%	5.8%	4.9%
Hospital and Clinic Volunteer	0.0%	4.2%	11.1%	3.8%	4.6%	4.9%
Youth Sports	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	2.5%	4.8%	4.4%
Cancer and other Diseases	4.4%	1.4%	4.0%	5.0%	4.6%	4.2%
Donation of Goods	2.9%	4.2%	3.0%	7.5%	3.3%	3.8%
Blood Donation	2.9%	7.0%	1.0%	1.3%	3.8%	3.4%
Special Olympics and Disability Services	0.0%	2.8%	5.1%	5.0%	2.3%	2.8%
Animal Shelters and Service	2.9%	0.0%	4.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Veterans Groups	5.9%	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Homeless Shelters	0.0%	1.4%	5.1%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%
Historical Societies and Museums	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.						

Important Local Issues (Each City)

Table 24 (below) is similar to Table 5 on page 6, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. The table shows the “yes” responses – indicating the percentage of respondents mentioning each item. The table provides question numbers for reference. Data are ordered by question number.

Eight issues are statistically significant with city location, four of which are significant at the $p < .001$ level: “Immigration,” “housing,” “education,” and “general attitude.” However, the strength of two (city location and “education” and city location and “general attitude” are very weak (.084 and .090, respectively)¹⁴.

The relationship between city location and “housing” is stronger, but weak (.127). The relationship between city location and “immigration” is the strongest at .225 and is considered “modest.”

Table 24: Important Local Issues Mentioned by Respondents (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Cramer's V Score	Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining		
q10a Economy	32.3%	35.7%	28.7%	37.0%	38.5%	.069**	36.3%
q10b Poverty	20.8%	24.8%	17.2%	26.1%	18.9%	.071*	20.4%
q10c Immigration	23.9%	5.3%	1.3%	1.2%	9.0%	.225***	8.5%
q10d Housing	22.0%	14.7%	6.4%	11.5%	10.4%	.127***	11.9%
q10e Education	28.3%	27.6%	33.8%	32.1%	37.7%	.084***	34.4%
q10f Health - Drinking	13.7%	11.3%	5.4%	10.6%	10.1%	.066*	10.2%
q10g Health - Access	18.9%	17.6%	24.5%	20.9%	20.8%	.043	20.7%
q10h Health - Physical Activity	8.1%	9.4%	6.7%	5.8%	7.5%	.035	7.5%
q10i Other Health Issues	2.8%	3.4%	2.9%	4.2%	4.9%	.044	4.2%
q10j General Attitude	3.1%	8.5%	1.6%	3.6%	6.4%	.090***	5.4%
q10k Other Issue	3.7%	2.5%	5.1%	3.0%	2.3%	.054†	2.9%
^ Percent "yes" shown.							
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$							

¹⁴ Cramer's V was used for analysis.

Respondents answering “yes” to “Other Issues” were asked if they would like to mention another issue. Table 25 (below) shows the open-ended responses grouped into seven categories. Responses are ordered by the Entire Sample column. Table 25 (below) is similar to Table 7 on page 8, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities.

The “Difference” column shows that a higher percentage of respondents from the Target Cities (than respondents from the Remaining Areas) mentioned issues categorized as “vulnerable populations,” “community involvement” and “politics/leadership.” On the other hand, a higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas (than respondents from the Target Cities) mentioned issues categorized as “youth issues,” “funding for schools” and “education issues,” and mentioned “specific issues” relating to their community.

The issues mentioned above fall beyond the Margin of Error for the Entire Sample (+/- 2.45).

Table 25: Other Important Issues Mentioned by Respondents (Each City)

	Area of Study					Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Vulnerable Populations	16.7%	25.0%	31.3%	40.0%	21.6%	25.3%
Specific Areas	16.7%	25.0%	31.2%	10.0%	24.3%	22.9%
Youth Issues	16.7%	12.5%	12.5%	10.0%	18.9%	15.7%
Community Involvement	33.3%	25.0%	6.2%	10.0%	10.8%	14.5%
Funding for Schools	8.3%	12.5%	0.0%	10.0%	13.5%	9.6%
Politics/Leadership	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	20.0%	2.7%	7.2%
Education Issues	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	4.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%

Perceptions of Local Community (Each City)

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt their community has enough money or funding, qualified staff, and people to take initiative to address the issues mentioned above. Respondents were also asked how confident they were that their community can improve. “Yes” responses are show in Table 26 (below). Table 26 is similar to Table 7 on page 8 but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. The table provides question numbers for reference and data are ordered by question number.

Three items are statistically significant with city location: “money or funding,” “initiative” and “can community improve.” However, the strength of two (city location and “initiative” and city location and “can community improve”) are very weak (.080 and .065, respectively)¹⁵.

The relationship between city location and “money and funding” is stronger, but weak (.124).

Table 26: Perceptions of Local Community (Each City)

	Area of Study *					Cramer's V	Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	Score	
q11 Money or Funding	59.0%	41.2%	50.0%	38.2%	53.0%	.124***	50.4%
q12 Qualified Staff	63.4%	60.2%	66.5%	60.9%	61.1%	.037	61.8%
q13 Initiative**	42.8%	31.4%	43.9%	43.5%	36.7%	.080**	38.3%
q21 Can Community Improve	45.5%	56.8%	53.4%	57.5%	52.3%	.065*	52.7%
^ Percent "yes" shown.							
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .							

Respondents providing a “yes” response to Question 21 were asked if they would provide a suggestion for how the community could improve. Table 27 on the next page shows the open-ended responses grouped in to 12 categories and with responses ordered by the Entire Sample column. Table 27 is similar to Table 8 on page 9, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities.

¹⁵ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Table 27: Suggestions for Improvement (Each City)

	Area of Study					Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Inform Community Better	30.7%	20.0%	27.3%	33.7%	31.3%	29.8%
Seek Public Participation	18.1%	23.1%	17.4%	15.2%	17.7%	18.0%
Change in Leadership Attributes	12.6%	12.5%	13.7%	10.1%	15.4%	13.9%
Less Partisan/Business-Oriented	8.7%	13.8%	12.4%	9.6%	11.0%	11.1%
Be More Aware of Community Needs	7.9%	8.8%	9.3%	5.6%	7.4%	7.6%
Economy/Taxes	4.7%	6.9%	3.7%	8.4%	4.8%	5.4%
Re-direct Budget	5.5%	5.0%	6.2%	9.0%	3.6%	4.9%
Specific Community Improvement Ideas	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	3.4%	2.5%	3.4%
Leadership Needs to Follow Through with Goals	3.1%	1.3%	3.1%	.6%	2.4%	2.2%
Address Issues Regarding Equality/Minorities	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	.6%	2.1%	1.7%
Prioritize Education	.8%	1.3%	.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
Specific Comments	1.6%	.6%	0%	2.2%	.1%	.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27 (above) shows four issues that seem to stand out, with regard to city location. Almost 34% of the respondents from Pittsburg, for example, offered responses categorized as “inform community better.” This percentage is almost four percentage points higher than the percent offered by the Entire Sample (29.8%). Similarly, 23.1% of the respondents from Hutchinson provided responses categorized as “seek public participation.” This is about five percentage points higher than the percent offered by the Entire Sample (18.0%).

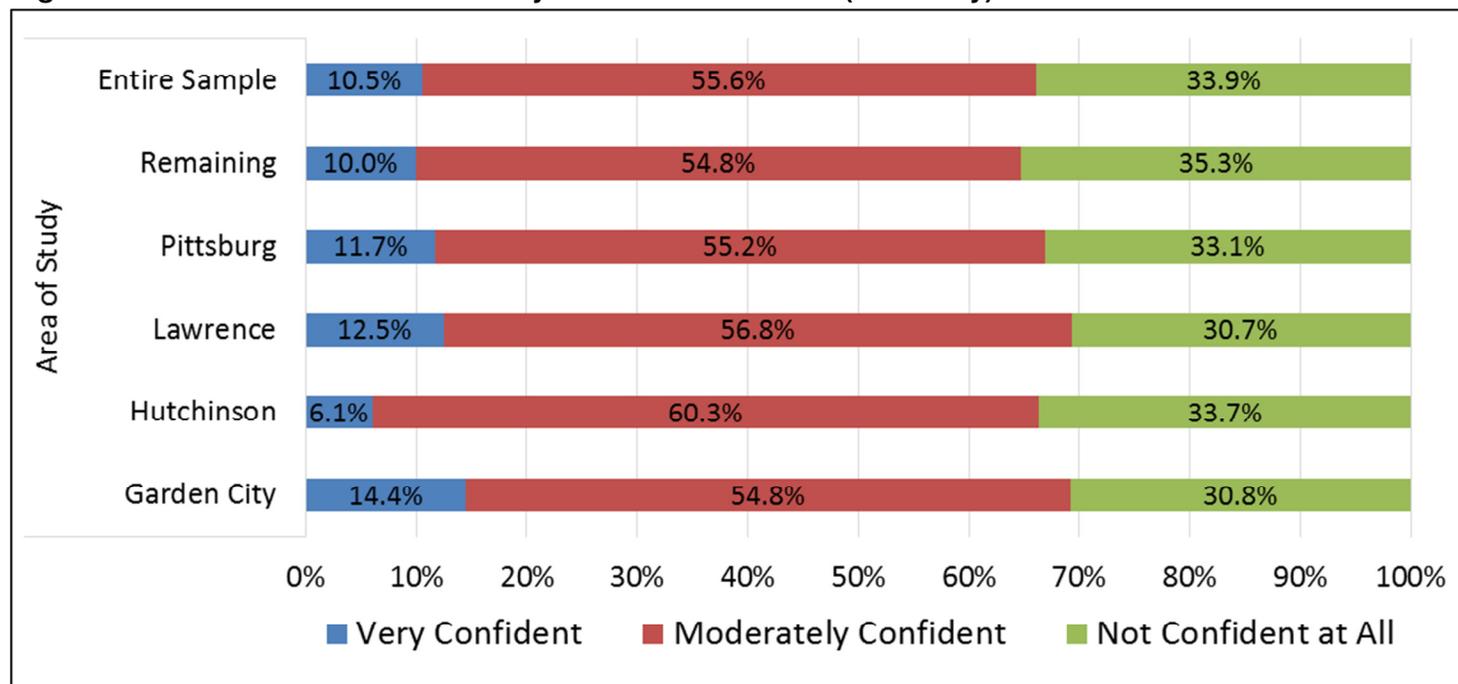
Additionally, respondents from Pittsburg offered responses categorized as “economy/taxes” (8.4%) and “re-direct budget” (9.0%) that are about three and four percentage points higher, respectively, than the percentages shown for the Entire Sample.

It should be noted that none of the values mentioned above fall beyond the Margins of Error for each city (about +/- 5.46), but these items are somewhat close to the Margins of Error for each city.

Question 14 asked respondents, “How confident are you that your community will make progress on the challenges you mentioned?” Answer options included “Very Confident,” “Moderately Confident” and “Not Confident at All.” Responses are shown in Figure 15 (below). Figure 15 is similar to Figure 2 on page 10, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities.

The figure shows that Hutchinson respondents are more “moderately confident” but less “very confident” than respondents from the other cities. Analysis shows that the relationship between city location and “confidence” is statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level, but that the relationship is very weak (.054)¹⁶.

Figure 15: Confidence that Community Can Address Issues (Each City)



¹⁶ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Addressing Local Issues (Each City)

Figure 16 (next page) is similar to Figure 3 on page 11, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. As a reminder, questions asked respondents how well their communities have addressed issues in the past (three years ago) and how well their communities address issues now. Response options included “Very Well,” “Moderately Well” and “Not Well at All.”

A few data points stand out. Lawrence, for example, has the largest percentage of respondents reporting that their community has addressed past issues “Very Well” (17.8%) Conversely, Garden City has the largest percentage of respondent reporting that their community address current issues “Very Well” (20.1%).

Pittsburg, on the other hand, has the largest percentage of respondents reporting that their community addresses past issues “Not Well at All” (24.2%), although Hutchinson follows closely with 23.0%. No city seems to stand out from the rest with regard to addressing current issue “Not Well at All.”

Analysis shows no statistically significant differences between city location and addressing past issues or between city location and addressing current issues.

Figure 16: Addressing Local Issues Now and 3 Year Ago (Each City)

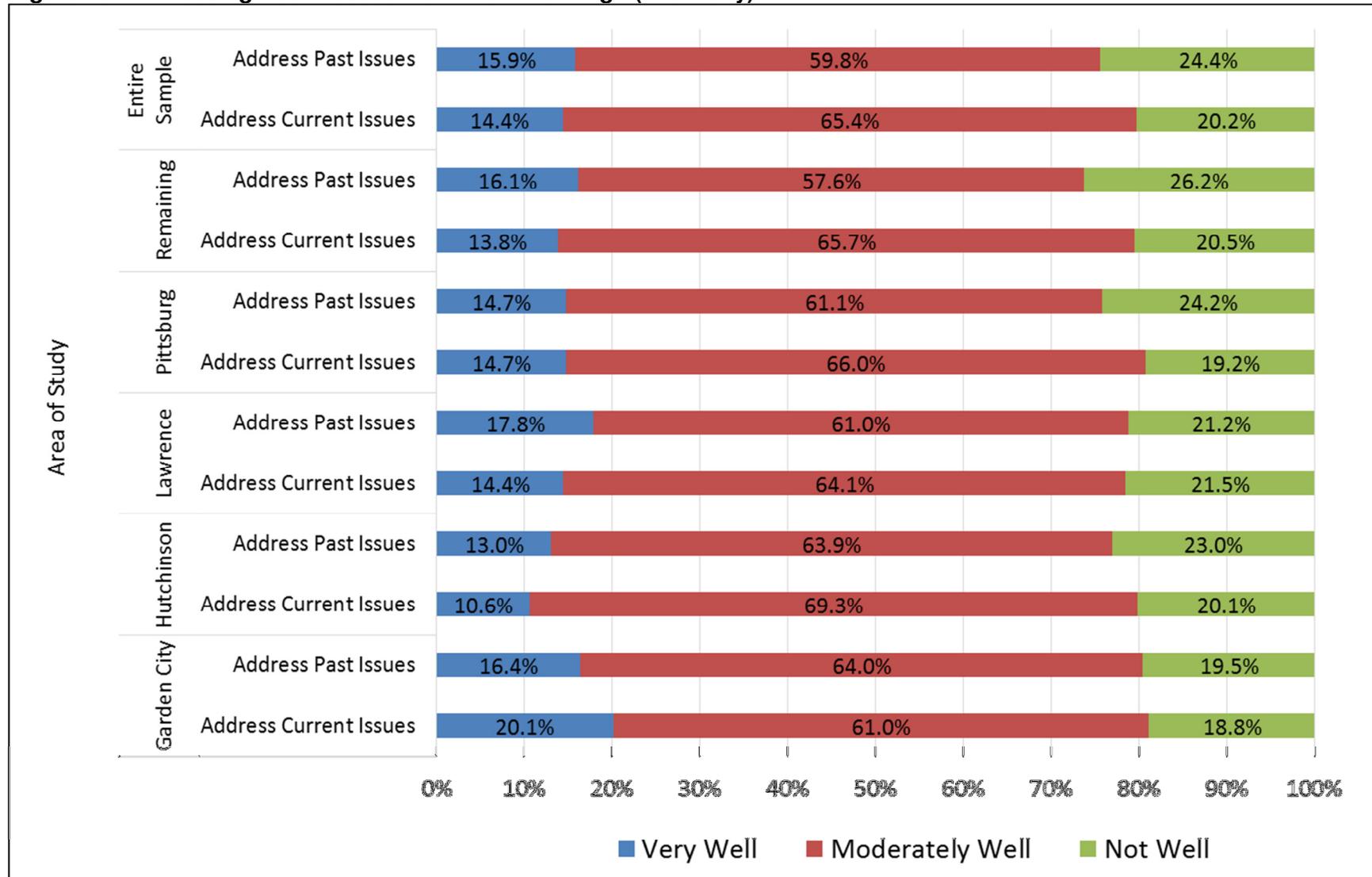


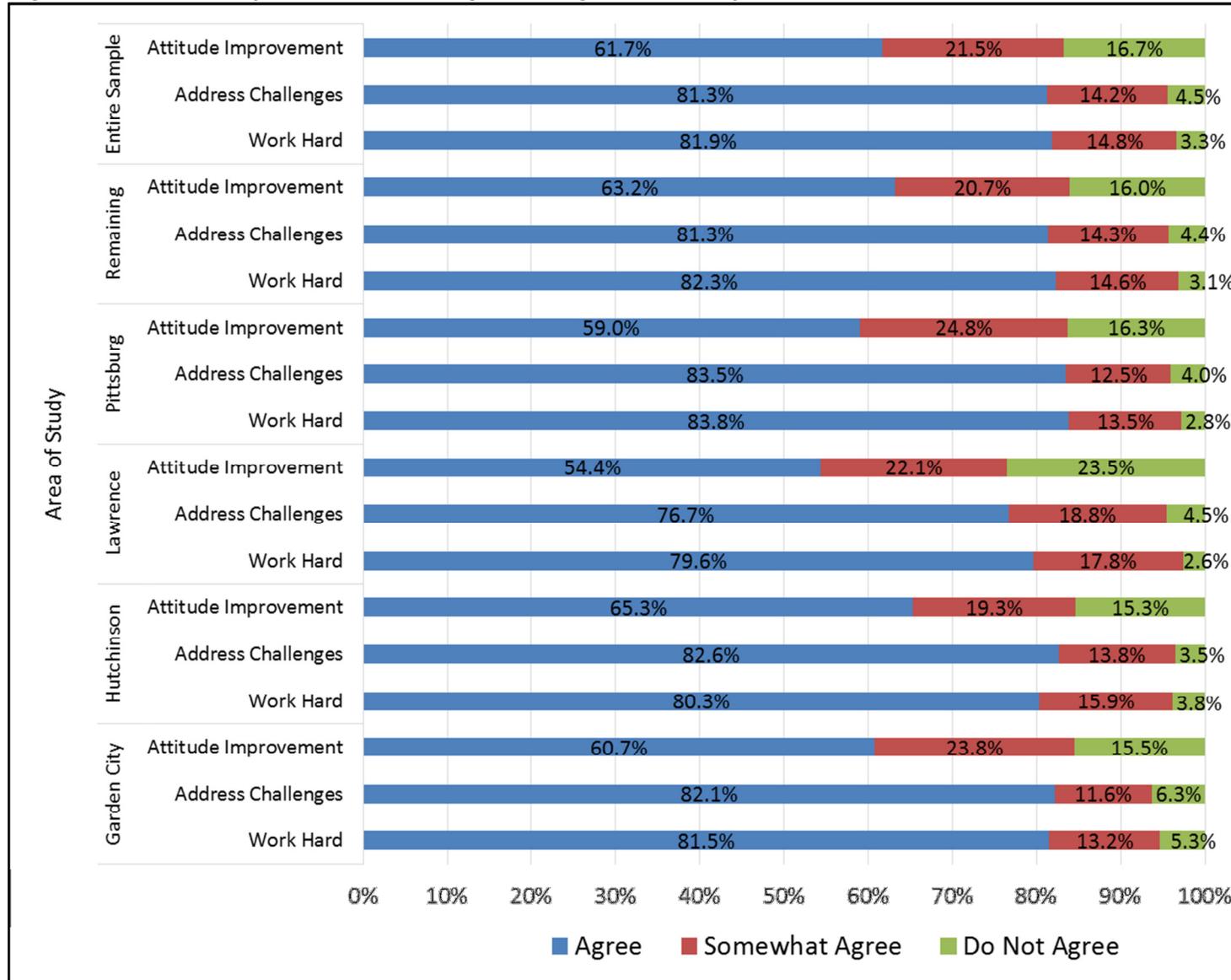
Figure 17 (next page) is similar to Figure 4 on page 12, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities. As a reminder, Questions 17, 19 and 20 of the survey asked respondents to indicate if they “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree,” or “Do Not Agree” with statements about issues relating to addressing community challenges. The statements were:

- “It is the responsibility of every community member to work hard to overcome community challenges.”
- “If community members work hard to address community challenges, significant progress can be made.”
- “Generally speaking, individuals in my community could use an ‘attitude improvement’ to address community issues successfully.”

The figure shows that responses do not vary greatly across cities. A lower percentage of Lawrence respondents, than respondents from other cities, report that they “Agree” with the statement regarding “attitude improvement,” and a higher percentage of Lawrence respondents, than other respondents, “Do Not Agree” with that statement. Lawrence respondents also differ from respondents from other cities with regard to “addressing changes.”

Table 28 (page 42) shows data from the cities only from Figure 17 (next page).

Figure 17: Community Members Meeting Challenges (Each City)



Analysis shows that the relationship between city location and “attitude improvement” is statistically significant, but that the relationship is very weak (.056)¹⁷.

Table 28: Community Members Meeting Challenges (Each City)

	Attitude Improvement *			Address Challenges			Work Hard		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	60.7%	23.8%	15.5%	82.1%	11.6%	6.3%	81.5%	13.2%	5.3%
Hutchinson	65.3%	19.3%	15.3%	82.6%	13.8%	3.5%	80.3%	15.9%	3.8%
Lawrence	54.4%	22.1%	23.5%	76.7%	18.8%	4.5%	79.6%	17.8%	2.6%
Pittsburg	59.0%	24.8%	16.3%	83.5%	12.5%	4.0%	83.8%	13.5%	2.8%
Remaining Areas	63.2%	20.7%	16.0%	81.3%	14.3%	4.4%	82.3%	14.6%	3.1%
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001									

¹⁷ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Assessing Local Leadership (Each City)

Tables 29a, 29b and 29c (next page) provide similar data shown in Figures 6 and 7 on page 14. However, a table format is used here for more clarity due to the number of cities. The tables below show responses for each city and the Remaining Areas of the state. As a reminder, a number of questions asked respondents to reflect on local leadership (see questions 18 and 22-28 in the Appendix):

- “Overall, my community’s leaders are effective problem solvers.”
- “My community leaders do a good job of keeping the public informed of what’s going on in the community.”
- “When my community leaders need to address a problem, they always go through a set of specific steps in a thoughtful way.”
- “Those in local leadership are good about ‘stepping back’ from a problem to “diagnose” the best way to solve it.”
- “Those in local leadership are always willing to address controversial issues.”
- “Those in leadership know how to energize people.”
- “Those in local leadership have a good understanding of their own strengths and weaknesses.”
- “Those in local leadership make it a priority to participate in leadership development training.”

Answer options included “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree” and “Do Not Agree at All.”

Tables 29a, 29b and 29c (next page) show that four issues are statistically significant with city location: “keep public informed” (Table 29a), “step back” and “energize people” (Table 29b), and “attend leadership development training” (Table 29c).

Higher percentages of respondents from Garden City, compared to other cities and the Remaining Areas, report “Agreeing” that leaders “keeping the public informed” (45.5%) and “attending leadership development training” (51.8%).

A higher percentage of respondents from Hutchinson, compared to other cities, “Do Not Agree” that leaders “energize people” (38.5%)

A higher percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas, compared to the other locations, “Do Not Agree” that leaders “attend leadership development training” (32.6%). Conversely, a lower percentage of respondents from Hutchinson, compared to other cities, “Do Not Agree” that leaders “attend leadership development training” (21.7%).

As noted, four items (“keep public informed,” “step back,” “energize people” and “attend leadership development training”) are statistically significant with city location. The first is significant at the $p > .10$ level, the second at the $p < .05$ level, the third at the $p < .01$ level and the fourth at the $p < .001$ level. All relationships are very weak (all below .090)¹⁸, however.

¹⁸ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Table 29a: Assessment of Local Leadership (Each City)

	Effective Problem Solvers			Keep Public Informed *			Take Specific Steps		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	39.9%	38.9%	21.3%	45.5%	35.0%	19.4%	40.1%	34.7%	25.3%
Hutchinson	32.5%	40.0%	27.5%	38.1%	38.1%	23.9%	40.7%	32.0%	27.3%
Lawrence	36.3%	40.7%	23.1%	39.1%	43.6%	17.3%	30.2%	40.4%	29.4%
Pittsburg	35.5%	43.8%	20.8%	35.3%	40.9%	23.8%	39.5%	33.8%	26.6%
Remaining Areas	32.2%	41.4%	26.4%	38.0%	37.7%	24.3%	36.8%	34.9%	28.3%
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001									

Table 29b: Assessment of Local Leadership (Each City)

	Step Back to Assess †			Address Controversial Issues			Energize People **		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	34.7%	40.8%	24.5%	35.1%	36.1%	28.8%	32.4%	42.1%	25.5%
Hutchinson	28.1%	43.7%	28.1%	28.2%	33.6%	38.3%	24.4%	37.1%	38.5%
Lawrence	27.2%	40.1%	32.7%	32.2%	32.2%	35.6%	24.8%	45.7%	29.5%
Pittsburg	29.4%	39.8%	30.8%	28.3%	33.6%	38.1%	28.9%	39.3%	31.8%
Remaining Areas	29.1%	37.0%	33.9%	29.7%	31.8%	38.5%	27.8%	36.2%	36.1%
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001									

Table 29c: Assessment of Local Leadership (Each City)

	Know Strengths and Weaknesses			Attend Leadership Dev. Training ***		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	39.1%	38.0%	22.9%	51.8%	25.4%	22.8%
Hutchinson	36.5%	35.4%	28.1%	44.3%	34.0%	21.7%
Lawrence	33.3%	35.6%	31.1%	41.1%	33.6%	25.2%
Pittsburg	39.8%	32.6%	27.6%	41.4%	32.6%	26.0%
Remaining Areas	35.3%	34.4%	30.4%	36.7%	30.7%	32.6%
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001						

Table 30 (below) is similar to Table 10 page 16, but with responses by city replacing Target Cities.

As a reminder, respondents were asked if there were any other attributes about their local leadership that you would like to mention. The table below shows the open-ended responses grouped into 10 categories. Responses are ordered by the Entire Sample column.

Six items seem to stand out, with regard to city location. Only 6.8% of the respondents from Hutchinson, for example, offered responses categorized as “change in leadership attributes.” This percentage is ten percentage points lower than the percent offered by the Entire Sample (16.8%). Conversely, 23.6% of the respondents from Lawrence provided responses categorized as “change in leadership attributes.” This percentage is almost seven percentage points higher than the Entire Sample.

Respondents from Hutchinson also differed substantially from the Entire Sample with regard to “change leadership,” “be more aware of community needs” and “other specific comments.”

Respondents from Pittsburg offered a higher percentage of comments categorized as “re-direct the budget” (10.0%) than the Entire Sample of respondents (4.9%).

All of the items mentioned above fell beyond the Margins of Error for each city (about +/- 5.46).

Table 30: Categories of Other Leadership Attributes (Each City)

	Area of Study					Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutch	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Leadership is Aware of Community Needs/Informs Community Well	12.2%	11.4%	10.9%	21.7%	21.1%	18.3%
Change in Leadership Attributes	19.5%	6.8%	23.6%	16.7%	16.6%	16.8%
Less Partisan/Business-Oriented	14.6%	11.4%	16.4%	10.0%	16.2%	14.8%
Change Leadership	9.8%	4.5%	10.9%	10.0%	14.3%	12.0%
Be More Aware of Community Needs/Inform Community Better	4.9%	20.5%	10.9%	10.0%	11.7%	11.6%
Other Specific Comments	9.8%	18.2%	10.9%	8.3%	7.5%	9.2%
Make Economy a Priority	9.8%	9.1%	5.5%	10.0%	3.8%	5.8%
Re-direct Budget	9.8%	9.1%	7.3%	10.0%	1.9%	4.9%
Specific Community Improvement Ideas	7.3%	4.5%	1.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.7%
Leadership Needs to Follow through with Goals	2.4%	4.5%	1.8%	0.0%	3.4%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent offering item/issue.						

Assessing Personal Qualities (Each City)

Tables 31a and 31b (next page) provide similar data shown in *Figures 9 and 10* on page 18. However, a table format is used here for more clarity due to the number of cities. The tables below show responses for each city and the Remaining Areas of the state. As a reminder, a number of questions asked respondents to indicate if they “Agree,” “Somewhat Agree,” or “Do Not Agree” with statements about their own leadership qualities (see Questions 30 through 35 in the Appendix):

- “When dealing with a challenge, you can easily “step back” from a situation to diagnose what is causing the problem.”
- “You are very willing to address controversial issues if it will help solve a problem.”
- “You are able to energize people who are working together on a task.”
- “If asked, you could name three strengths you have with regard to leading a group.”
- “If asked, you could name areas where you could improve yourself regarding leading a group.”
- “You are overextended with the volunteer work you currently do.”

Tables 31a and 31b (next page) show that three items are statistically significant with city location: “energize people” (Table 31a), “name three strengths” (Table 31b) and “name areas of improvement” (Table 31b).

A higher percentage of respondents from Garden City, compared to other cities and the Remaining Areas, report “Agreeing” that they can “energize people” (58.7%). Additionally, a lower percentage of respondents from Garden City, compared to other cities and the Remaining Areas, report that they “Do Not Agree” with the same item (11.4%).

A lower percentage of respondents from the Remaining Areas, compared to the cities, “Do Not Agree” that they can “name areas of improvement” (5.4%).

As noted, three items (“energize people,” “name three strengths” and “name areas of improvement” are statistically significant with city location. The first is significant at the $p > .05$ level, the second at the $p < .10$ level and the third at the $p < .05$ level. All relationships are very weak (all below .060)¹⁹, however.

¹⁹ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Table 31a: Assessment of Own Leadership Attributes (Each City)

	Step Back to Assess			Address Controversial Issues			Energize People *		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	61.9%	30.3%	7.7%	78.1%	16.0%	6.0%	58.7%	30.0%	11.4%
Hutchinson	66.7%	28.5%	4.9%	76.5%	19.3%	4.2%	46.3%	34.2%	19.5%
Lawrence	56.8%	36.2%	7.0%	74.4%	21.4%	4.2%	44.9%	35.6%	19.5%
Pittsburg	63.2%	31.8%	5.0%	73.6%	21.2%	5.2%	49.2%	35.6%	15.2%
Remaining Areas	62.9%	31.1%	5.9%	76.6%	18.1%	5.3%	48.6%	35.4%	16.0%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$									

Table 31b: Assessment of Own Leadership Attributes (Each City)

	Name Three Strengths †			Name Areas of Improvement *			Over-Extended with Volunteer Work		
	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree	Agree	Somewhat	Do Not Agree
Garden City	61.1%	29.3%	9.6%	59.6%	32.8%	7.6%	17.2%	17.2%	65.5%
Hutchinson	62.4%	28.4%	9.2%	57.2%	34.0%	8.8%	16.6%	11.5%	72.0%
Lawrence	59.3%	30.0%	10.7%	64.2%	28.0%	7.8%	17.4%	14.1%	68.5%
Pittsburg	65.7%	24.4%	9.9%	59.1%	32.7%	8.2%	16.4%	14.2%	69.4%
Remaining Areas	67.8%	24.2%	8.0%	66.1%	28.4%	5.4%	15.6%	14.4%	70.0%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$									

Kansas Leadership Center (Each City)

Table 32 (below) provides data shown in *Figures 11 and 12* on page 20. However, a table format is used here for more clarity due to the number of cities. As a reminder, two questions asked respondents about their familiarity with the Kansas Leadership Center. The first was “How familiar are you with the Kansas Leadership Center?” Response options included “Very Familiar,” “Somewhat Familiar” or “Not Familiar at All.” Respondents indicating that they were “Very Familiar” or “Somewhat Familiar” were asked for their opinion of the Center – response options included “Positive,” “Negative,” “Neither” and “Don’t Know.”

The table below shows that few of the respondents from each city (and the Remaining Areas) are “Very Familiar” with the Kansas Leadership Center, while *between* 14.8% (remaining) and 19.1% (Pittsburg) are “Somewhat Familiar” with the Center.

Of respondents “Very or Somewhat Familiar” (the right side of the table) with the Center, half of the Lawrence respondents have a “Positive Opinion” of the Center. Interestingly, Lawrence respondents also report the highest (10.3%) “Negative Opinion.” However, none of the responses are statistically significant with city location.

Table 32: Familiarity With and Opinion of KLC (Each City)

	Familiarity with KLC			Opinion of KLC ^			
	Very	Somewhat	Not at All	Positive	Neither	Negative	Don't Know
Garden City	4.0%	17.8%	78.2%	49.3%	45.1%	1.4%	4.2%
Hutchinson	1.9%	18.3%	79.8%	42.2%	50.0%	6.3%	1.6%
Lawrence	3.2%	15.3%	81.5%	50.0%	39.7%	10.3%	0.0%
Pittsburg	2.7%	19.1%	78.2%	47.2%	45.8%	6.9%	0.0%
Remaining Areas	2.1%	14.8%	83.2%	44.4%	44.4%	7.8%	3.4%
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$				^ Includes "Very" and "Somewhat" only.			

Sample Demographics (Each City)

This section is similar to Sample Demographics (GTC), but data for each city is shown. Additionally, comparison to US Census data is not as involved. Please see pages 22 – 27 for more information about US Census Data and the Entire Sample.

Table 33a (next page) shows the percentages of respondents reporting Hispanic or Latino ethnic background, as well as racial background. Table 33b (next page) shows data from the US Census for each city.

Referring to Table 33a, a statistically significant relationship exists between Hispanic/Latino background and city location ($p < .001$). The relationship is considered “modest” (.242)²⁰. The table shows that a large percentage (21.7%) of respondents identifying as Hispanic/Latino are from Garden City.

A statistically significant relationship also exists between Racial Background and city location ($p < .001$) but the relationship is “very weak” (.069). The table shows that a large percentage (21.7%) of respondents identifying as Hispanic/Latino are from Garden City.

Comparing Tables 33a and 33b, Hispanic or Latino residents are under-represented in our sample. However, our survey included only those 18 years of age and older. So, areas of the state with large and young Hispanic population, like Garden City, will naturally be under-represented in survey data. White residents are over-represented in our sample. As noted, Hispanic/Latino and non-White respondents are typically under-represented in telephone survey research in general.

²⁰ Cramer’s V was used for analysis.

Table 33a: Survey Data - Hispanic/Latino and Racial Background (Each City)

	Survey Data - Area of Study					Entire Sample
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Hispanic or Latino***	21.7%	5.1%	4.2%	1.8%	4.0%	5.9%
Racial Background***						
White or Caucasian	83.4%	90.1%	88.2%	89.4%	89.9%	89.0%
Black or African American	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	3.4%	2.8%
American Indian or AK Native	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%	3.3%	1.1%	1.6%
Asian	1.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Other	10.5%	5.4%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.1%
^ Percent "yes" shown.						
† p < 0.1; * p < 0.05; ** p < .01; *** p < .001						

Table 33b: US Census Data - Hispanic/Latino and Racial Background (Each City)

	Census Data - Area of Study ◊				State ◊
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	
Hispanic or Latino	48.2%	10.6%	5.7%	6.7%	11.0%
Racial Background					
White or Caucasian	74.7%	87.9%	82.0%	87.1%	87.2%
Black or African American	2.8%	4.3%	4.7%	3.3%	6.2%
American Indian or AK Native	0.9%	0.7%	3.1%	0.9%	1.2%
Asian	4.4%	0.6%	4.5%	2.0%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2.9%	3.2%	4.1%	3.4%	2.7%
Total	85.7%	96.7%	98.5%	97.0%	100.0%
◊ Source: 2010 Census Data (http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/index.html .) QuickFacts race data for each city does not sum to 100%.					

Table 34 (below) shows the educational background of the survey respondents from each city, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample.

The table shows that a statistically significant relationship exists between Education Level and city location ($p < .001$). The Cramer's V suggests that this relationship is "weak" (.110). Gamma (for ordinal analysis) shows a very weak relationship of .068.

The table shows that larger percentages of respondents from Lawrence hold master's or law degree and doctoral degree (21.5% and 6.4%, respectively) than do respondents from other cities. Lawrence also holds the lowest percentage of respondents reporting holding HS Diploma's only (12.8%).

Table 34: Educational Background (Each City)

	Area of Study ^ ***					Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Less Than HS Diploma	8.5%	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	3.5%
HS Diploma	23.5%	20.5%	12.8%	16.2%	18.9%	18.6%
Some College	27.6%	30.0%	22.1%	23.5%	25.0%	25.3%
Associate or Tech Degree	10.7%	20.5%	6.1%	9.8%	11.5%	11.6%
Bachelors Degree	18.5%	16.1%	28.2%	28.0%	24.8%	23.9%
Masters or Law Degree	9.7%	8.8%	21.5%	14.3%	14.3%	14.0%
Doctoral Degree	1.6%	.6%	6.4%	5.2%	2.8%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent "yes" shown.						
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

Table 35 (below) shows the employment of respondents from each city, the Remaining Areas of the state and the Entire Sample. Employment and city location are statistically significant ($p < .05$) be the relationship is weak (.098)²¹.

Table 35: Employment (Each City)

	Area of Study [^] *					Entire Sample [^]
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Working with Hands	15.9%	14.8%	9.3%	11.0%	13.5%	13.1%
1 Cleaning / Construction / Maintenance / Installation / Repair	5.7%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.9%	4.6%
2 Manufacturing / Production / Operations	7.4%	8.4%	4.8%	4.2%	5.3%	5.7%
3 Mechanic / Welding / Plumbing / Carpentry / Electrician	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%	2.6%	3.3%	2.8%
Working with People	22.7%	21.3%	24.8%	18.5%	23.5%	22.8%
4 Reception / Food Service / Customer Service / Retail Sales	8.9%	9.8%	7.6%	6.4%	6.9%	7.5%
5 Government Services (Police, Fire, Postal Services)	1.1%	2.4%	6.2%	2.2%	3.4%	3.2%
6 Marketing / Human Resources / Business Management	9.2%	6.4%	7.2%	6.4%	9.6%	8.6%
7 Social Services / Counseling / Legal Services	3.5%	2.7%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%
Working with Numbers	5.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	4.7%	4.1%
8 Clerical / Book-keeping	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%	1.0%	2.0%	1.9%
9 Accounting / Finance / Banking	2.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%
10 Planning / Logistics	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Working with Technology	4.6%	3.7%	7.9%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%
11 IT / Software Development	1.4%	2.0%	4.8%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%
12 Engineering / Research & Development	3.2%	1.7%	3.1%	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Providing Medical Services	5.7%	8.5%	6.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%
13 Home Health Aid / Nurses Aid / CNA	3.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.6%	3.4%	2.9%
14 Nurse / RN / MD	2.5%	6.8%	4.5%	4.8%	3.5%	4.0%
Providing Education Services	8.1%	6.5%	8.9%	12.2%	7.9%	8.4%
15 Para-Professional / Day Care Services	2.8%	2.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
16 Teaching / Training	5.3%	4.1%	7.9%	10.6%	6.2%	6.6%
Creative Arts	1.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
17 Music / Other Arts / Design	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
18 Writing / Editing	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Not Working Outside the Home	36.5%	41.6%	38.3%	43.3%	37.7%	38.8%
19 Homemaker / Unemployed / Retired	36.5%	41.6%	38.3%	43.3%	37.7%	38.8%
Total	99.9%	100.0%	99.8%	100.2%	100.0%	100.0%
[^] Percent offering job.						
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

²¹ Cramer's V was used for analysis.

Table 36 (below) shows household income categories for each city, Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. Analysis shows a statistically significant ($p < .001$) but a very weak relationship (.142)²². See pages 24 and 25 for analysis of the Entire Sample.

Table 36: Household Income (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Less than \$10,000	5.3%	3.9%	4.0%	6.9%	3.9%	4.4%
At least \$10,000 to \$25,000	14.9%	16.0%	10.0%	22.0%	10.1%	12.7%
At least \$25,000 to \$40,000	19.5%	24.2%	18.3%	20.6%	17.5%	18.9%
At least \$40,000 to \$55,000	17.6%	15.7%	13.5%	12.3%	16.0%	15.4%
At least \$55,000 to \$70,000	14.9%	16.4%	15.9%	18.4%	21.0%	19.0%
At least \$70,000 to \$85,000	11.1%	8.9%	8.4%	4.3%	11.4%	10.0%
At least \$85,000 to \$100,000	6.5%	6.8%	13.9%	8.7%	8.3%	8.5%
At least \$100,000 to \$150,000	6.5%	6.8%	10.8%	5.4%	6.9%	7.1%
\$150,000 or more	3.8%	1.4%	5.2%	1.4%	4.8%	4.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent "yes" shown.						
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

²² Income being the interval level dependent variable and city location being the nominal level independent variable. As a reminder, Eta values range from .000 to 1.000. A score of .142 suggests a weak relationship.

Table 37 (below) shows the sex of respondents for each city, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. Sex is not statistically significant with location, however. See page 26 for analysis of the Entire Sample.

Table 37: Sex of Respondent (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Male	57.4%	55.6%	51.8%	53.2%	52.4%	53.3%
Female	42.6%	44.4%	48.2%	46.8%	47.6%	46.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
^ Percent "yes" shown.						
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

Table 38 (below) shows the mean and median average age of respondents for each city, the Remaining Areas and the Entire Sample. As noted, the median age for the State of Kansas is 36²³, but our study included only those 18 years of age and older. See page 27 for analysis of the Entire Sample.

Table 38: Mean and Median Age of Respondent (Each City)

	Area of Study ^					Entire Sample ^
	Garden City	Hutchinson	Lawrence	Pittsburg	Remaining	
Mean	50.9	54.8	52.5	50.5	53.1	52.7
Median	52	57	55	51	54	54
^ Percent "yes" shown.						
† $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$						

²³ Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

Appendix

Hello. I am calling from the Center for Survey Research on behalf of the Kansas Health Foundation. We are calling people in your community to ask about community leadership. This should take about 10 minutes of your time. Are you over the age of 17?

Your answers will remain completely confidential. May I ask you a few questions?

Hello, I'm calling from the Center for Survey Research. We started a survey regarding your community leadership previously. Is this a good time for you to complete the interview?

Q1. First of all, how much do you follow local policy issues, such as local elections, changes to local laws, or other important local issues in the news? Would you say that you...

- 1 Follow local policy issues closely.
- 2 Follow local policy issues somewhat.
- 3 or Do not follow local policy issues at all.
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q2. How much do you follow statewide policy issues, such as statewide elections, laws being discussed in Topeka, or other important statewide issues in the news? Would you say that you...

- 1 Follow statewide policy issues closely.
- 2 Follow statewide policy issues somewhat.
- 3 or Don't follow statewide policy issues at all.
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Now, I would like to ask you about civic participation. People participate in civic activities in different ways. For example, some people vote regularly and others do not.

Q3. Did you vote in the last presidential election in November 2012?

- 1 Yes

- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Have you participated in any of the following kinds of volunteer activities in the past year?

Q4. Volunteered time on a political campaign [someone running for office]

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q5. Volunteered your time at a local community or nonprofit organization

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q6. Volunteered your time with your church / synagogue / religious group

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q7. Attended meetings for your local or state government

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q8. Donated money to a civic cause, such as a political campaign or a community fundraiser

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q9. Is there another type of volunteering in which you participated?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q9a. Can you tell me what that is? _____
Q9aCAT

Q10. What would you say are the top three most important issues facing your community today?

[Do not read responses; check first three mentioned by Respondent]

[Click 1 to Continue]

- Q10a. The economy - Jobs, economic vibrancy, wages, employment, and benefits
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10b. Poverty
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10c. Immigration
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10d. Housing
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10e. Education
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10f. Health - Drinking/Drug use
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}
- Q10g. Health – Access to Health Care
{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}

Q10h. Health - Physical activity, nutrition or obesity

{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}

Q10i. Health – Other Issues Mentioned

{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}

Q10j. General Attitude of Community Members

{1=Yes, Blank=Not Selected}

Q10k. Other Mentioned

Q10kOTH. What is the other issue? _____

Q10kCAT

Thinking about the issues you just mentioned...

Q11. Do you feel that your community has enough money or funding to make progress on these issues?

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused to Answer

Q12. Does your community have enough qualified staff and volunteers to make progress on these issues?

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused to Answer

Q13. Are there enough people taking initiative to tackle these issues?

1 Yes

2 No

8 Don't Know

9 Refused to Answer

Q14. How confident are you that your community will make progress on the challenges you mentioned? Are you...

- 1 Very confident
- 2 Moderately confident
- 3 or Not confident at all that your community will make progress
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

OK. Thinking about community issues more generally (and not just those that you mentioned...)

Q15. How well does your local community address major challenges that it is currently facing? Does your community address issues...

- 1 Very well
- 2 Moderately well
- 3 or Not well at all
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q16. Thinking back to three years ago, how well did your community address major challenges faced at that time? Did your community address issues...

- 1 Very well
- 2 Moderately well
- 3 or Not well at all
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q17. Now I have a few statements. Please tell me if you "Agree," "Somewhat Agree" or "Do Not Agree" with each one.

It is the responsibility of every community member to work hard to overcome community challenges.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know

9 Refused to Answer

Q18. Overall, my community's leaders are effective problem solvers.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q19. If community members work hard to address community challenges, significant progress can be made.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q20. Generally speaking, individuals in my community could use an "attitude improvement" to address community issues successfully.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q21. Can you think of ways that your community can improve the way it addresses community challenges?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q21a. Can you tell me what those are? _____

Q21aCAT

Q22. Now I have questions about local leadership. Here I am speaking of elected officials AND also others that you consider community leaders.

Please tell me if you Agree, Somewhat Agree or Do Not Agree with each statement?

My community leaders do a good job of keeping the public informed of what's going on in the community.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q23. When my community leaders need to address a problem, they always go through a set of specific steps in a thoughtful way.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q24. Those in local leadership are good about "stepping back" from a problem to "diagnose" the best way to solve it.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q25. Those in local leadership are always willing to address controversial issues.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know

9 Refused to Answer

Q26. Those in leadership know how to energize people.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q27. Those in local leadership have a good understanding of their own strengths and weaknesses.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q28. Those in local leadership make it a priority to participate in leadership development training.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q29. Are there any other attributes about your local leadership that you would like to mention?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q29a. Can you tell me what those are? _____

Q29aCAT

Q30. Now, thinking about yourself, to what degree do you agree with the following statements?

Please tell me if you Agree, Somewhat Agree or Do Not Agree with the following statements.

First, when dealing with a challenge, you can easily "step back" from a situation to diagnose what is causing the problem.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q31. You are very willing to address controversial issues if it will help solve a problem.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q32. You are able to energize people who are working together on a task.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q33. If asked, you could name three strengths you have with regard to leading a group.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q34. If asked, you could name areas where you could improve yourself regarding leading a group.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q35. You are overextended with the volunteer work you currently do.

- 1 Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Do Not Agree
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q36. We are almost finished. How familiar are you with the Kansas Leadership Center? Are you Very Familiar, Somewhat Familiar or Not Familiar at All with the Kansas Leadership Center?

- 1 Very Familiar
- 2 Somewhat Familiar
- 3 or Not Familiar at All with the Kansas Leadership Center
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q36a. How would you describe your opinion of the Kansas Leadership Center? Is your opinion...

- 1 Positive
- 2 Neither Positive nor Negative
- 3 or Negative
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q37. OK. Now we have a few questions to help analyze our findings from everyone.

First, are you Hispanic or Latino?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q38. How would you best describe your racial background? Do you consider yourself...

- 1 White or Caucasian
- 2 Black or African American
- 3 Asian
- 4 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 5 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 6 Other
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Refused to Answer

Q39. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- 1 Less Than High School Diploma
- 2 High School Diploma
- 3 Some College
- 4 Associates or Technical Degree
- 5 Bachelor's Degree
- 6 Masters or Law Degree
- 7 Doctoral Degree

Q40. Now, I have a question about employment.

How would you describe your job?

[Do not read list. Select option that best fits response.]

Working with Hands

- 1. Cleaning / Construction / Maintenance / Installation / Repair
- 2. Manufacturing / Production / Operations

3. Mechanic / Welding / Plumbing / Carpentry / Electrician

Working with People

- 4. Reception / Food Service / Customer Service / Retail Sales
- 5. Government Services (Police, Fire, Postal Services)
- 6. Marketing / Human Resources / Business Management
- 7. Social Services / Counseling / Legal Services

Working with Numbers

- 8. Clerical / Book-keeping
- 9. Accounting / Finance / Banking
- 10. Planning / Logistics

Working with Technology

- 11. IT/ Software Development
- 12. Engineering / Research & Development

Providing Medical Services

- 13. Home Health Aid / Nurses Aid / CNA
- 14. Nurse / RN / MD

Providing Education Services

- 15. Para-Professional / Day Care Services
- 16. Teaching / Training

Creative Arts

- 17. Music / Other Arts / Design
- 18. Writing / Editing

Not Working Outside the Home

- 19. Homemaker / Unemployed / Retired

Other

- 77. Unable to Classify

- 88. Don't Know

99. Refused to Answer

Q41. Was your total family income for last year above or below \$55,000?

1 Less than 10,000

2 At least 10,000 but under 25,000

3 At least 25,000 but under 40,000

4 At least 40,000 but under 55,000

[IF ABOVE \$55,000 READ THE FOLLOWING RESPONSES]

5 At least 55,000 but under 70,000

6 At least 70,000 but under 85,000

7 At least 85,000 but under 100,000

8 At least 100,000 but under 150,000

9 150,000 or more

Q42. Finally, what year you were born? _____

Q43. Thank you very much for your time. Have a great _____ [HANG UP]

Enter Sex:

1 Male

2 Female

3 Unable to Determine