AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA

by

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Abstract:

This paper is an examination of public attitudes on community issues in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. Using information on the population of the community and information from a public attittudes survey, conducted by the Elizabethtown Planning Board, social and economic variables are compared to attitudinal variables.

The methodology employed in this paper is both qualitative and quantitative. Information obtained from the Planning Board's questionnaire will be examined using the chi square and contingency coefficient statistical tests. The data will then be compared to relevant economic and social information about the community and the surrounding area.

Four hypotheses are presented comparing aspects of particular social and economic variables to specific parts of the attitudinal portion of the Planning Board's questionnaire. The results of this study indicate the following; 1) Public attitudes on community issues do vary according to social and economic levels. Age, income, education and place of residence in the community were four socio-economic variables used. These variables influenced attitudes on housing conditions and annexation. 2) Satisfaction with municipal services and facilities varies with income level and place of residence in the community. 3) The willingness to pay for expanded municipal facilities and services varies according to income level. The study could not demonstrate that better educated, higher income persons are more likely to favor regulations designed to improve housing conditions in the community. The data indicate high support levels in all strata of educational levels and income levels.

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by

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CHAPTER I

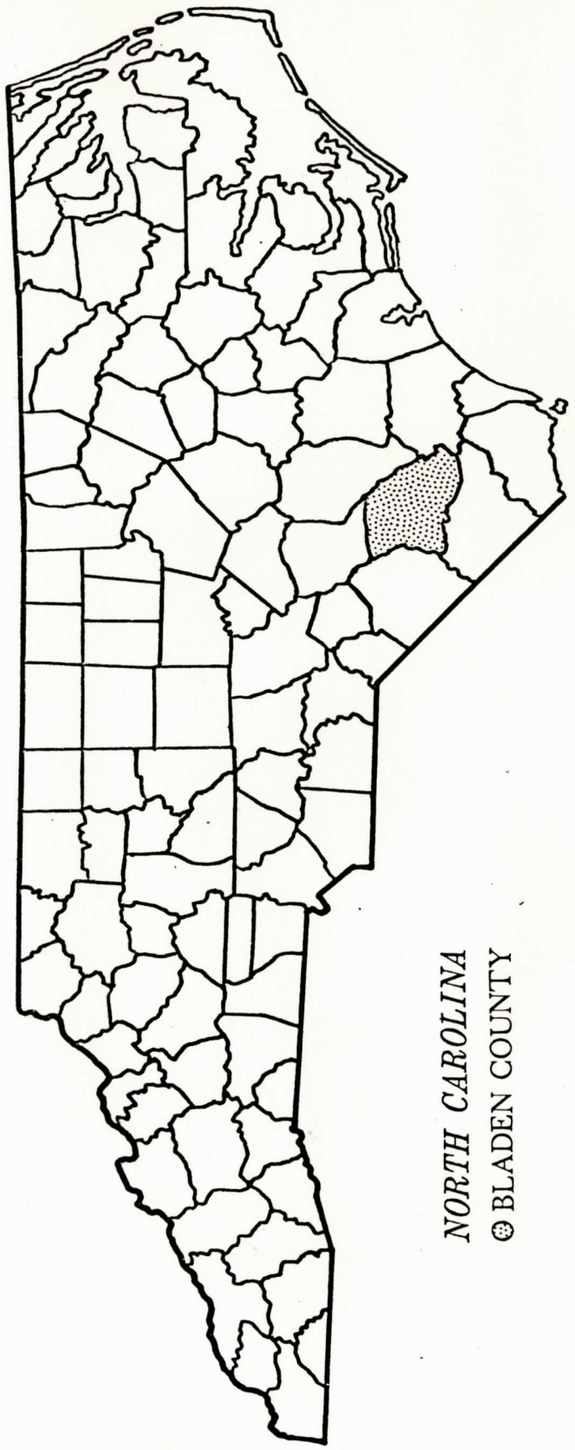
INTRODUCTION

Local governments are going through dynamic changes in this country. These changes, often more attitudinal than structural, are the result of increased pressure by citizens for services and facilities. Local government officials are making desperate attempts to determine and satisfy the demands and priorities of the citizens.

In late 1975, the Elizabethtown (North Carolina) Planning Board, in cooperation with the Lumber River Council of Governments, administered a questionnaire concerning local public opinion. Data received from the questionnaire and other information gleaned from town meetings and public hearings will be used to determine public support for street paving projects, water and sewer line extensions, annexation plans and traffic redirection (Maps 1 and 2). The results of the study are designed to assist the Planning Board complete federal grant applications, form land use and development policy and to demonstrate to developers that there is genuine community support for controlled industrial expansion.

The purpose of this paper will be to examine several statements regarding the relationship of the community to its citizens. After the community has been analyzed and the results of the questionnaire tabulated, Elizabethtown, North Carolina will be used as a case example in analyzing statements relevant to specific community issues.

MAP 1



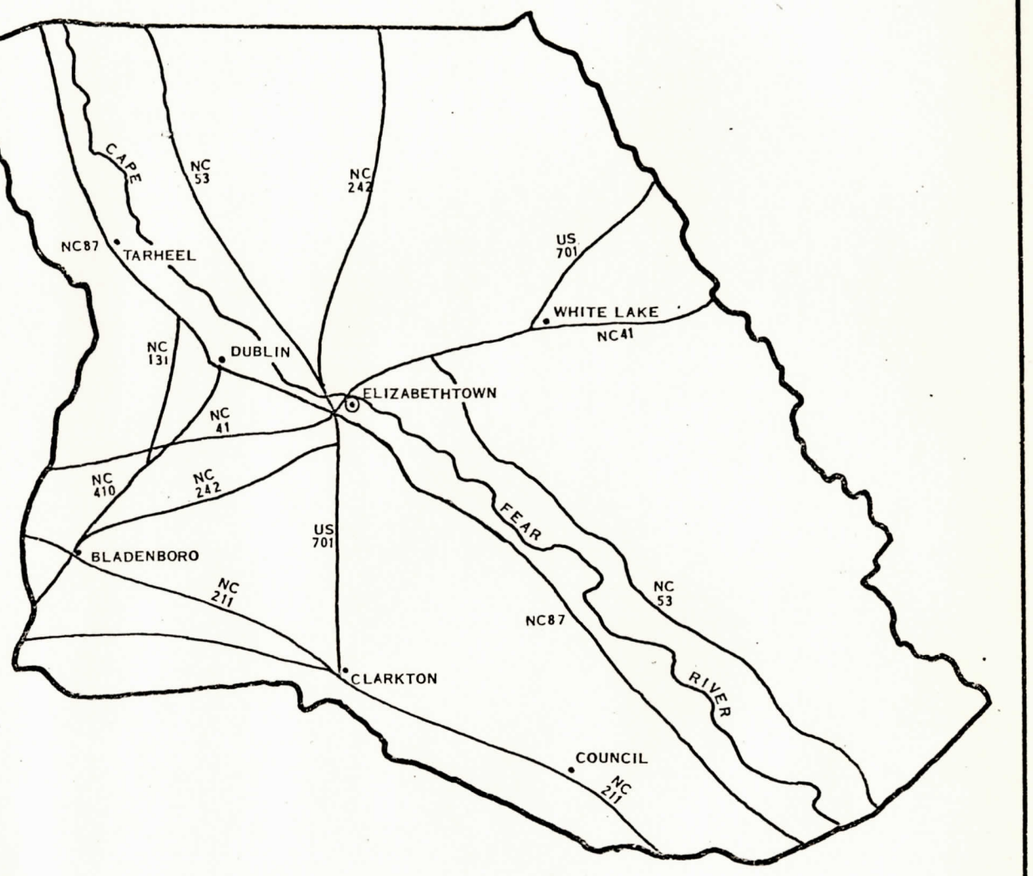
SCALE 0 50 MILES

NORTH CAROLINA

⊛ BLADEN COUNTY

DRAWN BY THOMAS WILKINSON

MAP 2



BLADEN COUNTY

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SCALE IN MILES

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THOMAS WILKINSON

The paper is arranged in four chapters. The first chapter contains the problem. In addition to the problem, articles relating directly to the hypotheses will be discussed. The methodology is explained in chapter two. Chapter three begins with a contemporary community analysis of Elizabethtown, North Carolina. This information will be used to examine the hypotheses. Also in this chapter are the results of the eight sociological questions of the questionnaire. Chapter three contains an extensive analysis of the preference portion of the questionnaire. Careful attention is given the data from these responses in their relationship to the community analysis information from the first portion of the chapter. Contained in Appendix C are the results of the statistical tests used to analyze the data. Chapter four contains the concluding statements and recommendations.

The Problem

The research problem for this paper will be considered in two parts. Part one will be a study of Elizabethtown, North Carolina. This study will include a detailed analysis of the community and an examination of the attitudes expressed by its citizens. Part two will consist of the examination of several hypotheses, using the information gained in step one. The insights gained concerning these hypotheses should enable their application to other communities of similar size and location.

Several hypotheses are presented and will be examined with the community data information and the analysis of the survey questions. The hypotheses were formed on the basis of past research in the field (Page 7). The hypotheses are:

1. Public attitudes on community issues will vary according to social and economic variables. These variables are age, income, education and place of residence in the community.
2. Satisfaction with public services and facilities will vary according to the different social and economic levels of the community residents. Lower income, socially disadvantaged persons will be less satisfied with services and facilities than economically affluent citizens.
3. The willingness to pay for improved services and facilities will vary according to personal income. The higher the personal income level, the more community concern is expressed, by the citizen, through a willingness to pay for community improvement. The lowest income persons, motivated by the anticipation of direct personal benefit, may also express a desire for improved community services and facilities.
4. Higher income, better educated people are more likely to favor regulations designed to improve community housing conditions, than are less educated, lower income persons.

The first two hypotheses will be examined with reference to the information gained from the economic and social variables discussed in the Planning Board's questionnaire. This information could be used in Elizabethtown, North Carolina or similar sized communities in eastern North Carolina to aid in expanding or upgrading present municipal facilities and services.

For purposes of analysis, the third hypothesis will be examined in terms of economic grouping: low, middle and high income. If certain groups show more or little resistance to additional taxation, this finding could be a valuable guide for local officials in similar communities.

Hypothesis four assumes that people of higher income and education are more community oriented and public regarding. Public regardingness is defined as the concern the citizen expresses for his fellow citizen and for the quality of life in the community. The public regarding citizen is willing to pay additional taxes to improve the quality of the community, without regard for direct personal gain. The author will attempt to test whether or not support for community regulations is concentrated in the highest socio-economic group.

Literature Survey

The issues of variability suggested in the hypotheses were chosen because they have been utilized widely in academic research. The variables age, income and education are three standard variables often used in political science research. This study will seek to determine if public attitudes are associated with these variables.

For instance, Mushkatel and Wilson, in an annexation study, found a strong relationship between income and mobility.[1] In this study, the authors indicated that persons of higher income could avoid

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[1]Alvin H. Mushkatel and L.A. Wilson, "A Model of Citizen Response To Annexation," Urban Affairs Quarterly 9 (December 1973): pp. 139-161.

annexation, if they so desired, by moving to another area of the city. Persons of lower income, however, have less mobility and fewer relocation options. The authors also mention the upper income group as being more aware of the immediate higher taxation and the lag of improved services and facilities. Although one purpose of the paper was to explore voting patterns, the authors also discussed intervening economic and social variables which often influence political variables.

An article by Dye discussed several variables pertaining to the structure and expansion of metropolitan government.[1] Dye specifically mentions the structure of city government in reference to occupational, income and racial characteristics of the central city.

In this paper the population characteristics of the immediate fringe area are discussed in similar terms, as half of the sample resides outside the corporate limits and the housing patterns show a marked differentiation. Dye's article was primarily concerned with the concept of social distance.[2] Dye operationally defined his concept of social distance as, "the difference on each of three measures." The status measures he uses were education, income and occupation to measure the difference in status of various groups in 198 urbanized areas.[3] Dye maintains that attitudes on political integration are related to social distance. He states that groups of people having much in common are more likely to politically integrate than are dissimilar groups, or groups with a high social distance.

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[1]Thomas R. Dye, "Urban Political Integration: Conditions Associated with Annexation," Midwest Journal of Political Science 68 (November 1964): pp. 430-446.

[2]Ibid., p. 437.

[3]Ibid., p. 440.

Dye's concept of social distance includes social and economic characteristics as they may affect political characteristics. Also, the social and economic characteristics are of particular importance to this paper because these groups will naturally evolve into sub-communities or neighborhoods. In this paper particular attention will be given to the spatial distribution of the groups. For the purpose of this questionnaire, the Planning Board divided the community into four geographic sections (Map 3). It will be possible to demonstrate the differences of public attitudes on community issues through an examination of the particular social and economic characteristics of these different sections.

An article by James Wilson and Edward Banfield has particular significance for three of the hypotheses in this paper.[1] The article is concerned with public attitudes as they relate to subcultures in terms of race, income and education. These subcultures are similar to Dye's concept of social distance.[2]

The first hypothesis of this paper examines the variance of public attitudes in relation to socio-economic variables. The second hypothesis is concerned with the respondent's satisfaction with municipal services and facilities, based on education, income level, age and place of residence in the community. Wilson and Banfield discussed the willingness, on the part of the lower socio-economic class, to vote for

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[1]James Wilson and Edward Banfield, "Public Regardingness As A Value Premise In Voting Behavior," The American Political Science Review 71 (December 1964): pp. 876-887.

[2]Thomas R. Dye, "Urban Political Integration: Conditions Associated with Annexation," Midwest Journal of Political Science 68 (November 1964): p. 434.

additional expansion or upgrading of community facilities and services. This willingness is the result of the anticipation of personal gain expanded services and facilities may bring to those in this lower class.

The influence of economic and social variables upon the attitudes of the public is also related to the third hypothesis of this paper. Wilson and Banfield argue on several different issues, that the higher economic and social group has a large measure of community regardingness. This group, according to these authors, is the most willing to support via taxation improved and expanded public services and facilities in the community, not because of immediate personal gain, but because of community "spirit." As has been previously mentioned the lower economic and social strata, being less satisfied with present services and facilities and with an awareness of immediate personal benefit, also support public expenditures to improve services and facilities in the community.

Further, the author will use the Wilson and Banfield information to test the fourth hypothesis. The fourth hypothesis states that higher income, better educated people are more likely to support new regulations designed to improve or upgrade housing conditions in the community. If this is correct, there will be demonstrated a strong relationship between the variables educational level and support level and between income level and support level. However, if Wilson and Banfield are correct, the higher income, better educated group and the lower income, less educated group would probably both support the regulations.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

The Elizabethtown (North Carolina) Planning Board, in November, 1975, conducted a survey in an attempt to determine public attitudes on community issues. The instrument was a thirty-item questionnaire developed by the office of Region N of the North Carolina Council of Governments. The first eight questions deal exclusively with the background of the respondent and the rest are attitudinal in nature. There was no attempt made by the Planning Board to validate the instrument before conducting the survey. For the purposes of this study the data will be examined in relationship to the community background information.

Qualitative and quantitative methodology will be employed in the analysis of the problem. Chapter two is an in-depth look at the sampling methodology of the Planning Board, and a discussion of the statistical tests that will be used in this study.

The Planning Board selected a sampling methodology easily replicated by other communities. The survey area was determined to include all the area presently within the corporate limits of Elizabethtown, North Carolina. It also included several parcels about equal to the present size of the town, under consideration for annexation. The annexation proposal has been an issue in the community for about three years. It became effective, by ordinance, in June, 1976.

The Planning Board secured a list of all the customers of the municipal water supply. The municipal water supply has, for some years, extended beyond the corporate limits into the urbanized fringe area surrounding the community. The areas of this extension are nearly coincidental to the annexation areas. After commercial customers were deleted from the list, about 1,100 names and addresses remained. Questionnaires were mailed to every second person on the list, or a total of 550. Two hundred of the 550 questionnaires were completed and returned to the Planning Board. This represents a response of approximately 36.6 percent of the 550 water customers sampled.

The author believes that there are a number of errors in this sampling methodology. First, about fifteen percent of the population of the area is not served by the municipal water supply and therefore had no chance to be chosen for the sample. Further, many of these people were concentrated in an area of obvious deterioration. This will decrease the number of potential responses from this portion of the population. This may have an effect on the sociological variables, age, income, education and family size and cause a bias in the sample. The author will attempt to determine the amount of bias and assess its effect on the total study.

The age variable may be biased in the sample. The questionnaire was designed to elicit responses from people between the ages of fifteen to sixty. However, the mailing was primarily made to heads of households (the water customer). A substantial portion of the age group fifteen to twenty-four would not be a head of a household. This probably makes the age statistic from the sample somewhat higher than the parameter of the total population.

Further bias might be induced by the elimination of some commercial customers. Persons who own several rental units, and receive a single bill, are considered a commercial customer. They would not have been mailed a questionnaire. Also not mailed a questionnaire would be the renter families living in these units. This biases the results in favor of the homeowners. The amount of this bias will be determined by comparing the sample statistic to the population parameter.

As a result of the sampling methodology there is a possible bias of several important variables. First, if the sample favors homeowners and there is a relationship between homeownership and income, then the income variable will be affected. Educational level, which normally varies with income, might also be affected by a higher level of homeownership. As a result of the head-of household bias, age may not reflect the population parameter.

In a sampling of this nature when only one or two responses are indicated for a specific category there may be several reasonable explanations, not directly evident:

1. The respondent did not clearly understand the question.
2. The respondent did not clearly understand how to mark his choice.
3. The respondent mismarked his form.
4. The respondent had some personal axe to grind with city officials, not directly related to the question.
5. The data may have been recorded in error during analysis.
6. There could be an error in the computer program.

For these reasons, any choice on the questionnaire that received less than three percent of the responses will be disregarded.

In the third portion of chapter three, several attitudinal questions are examined. Each question is examined with respect to the community analysis information and the background variables in the first portion of the questionnaire. Analysis of the data will be based upon three statistical tests specifically suited to nominal data. Nominal data is the lowest order data used for statistical inference. Specific categories of the responses will be given numerical labels and the frequency of responses analyzed. The tests employed for the type of data in this paper, are chi square, contingency coefficient and the corrected contingency coefficient.

Chi square is a test designed to determine if the observed relationship between two variables could have occurred by chance. Chi square compares the difference of expected and observed frequencies in each cell of a table. The calculation, thus produced, is checked, at a chosen confidence level, according to the dimensions of the statistical table (degrees of freedom equal to the number of rows minus one, times the number of columns, minus one.) The chi square values for this paper have been tested at the .95 level of confidence. This means that if the calculated chi square value is larger than the value listed in the standardized table at this confidence level, the odds are 95 out of 100 that the correlation did not occur by chance. The author chose the .95 or 95.0 percent confidence level because it was felt that, given the questionnaire data, the .99 level was too high and might lead to the rejection of a hypothesis that was actually supportable. The author did not pick a lower level because only those associations that are significant can be used to support or reject a hypothesis. A lower level would produce a number of weak relationships, any of which might have occurred by chance.

After the use of the chi square test, the next step is the calculation of the contingency coefficient. The contingency coefficient is a measure of the magnitude of the relationship that may be demonstrated by chi square. In other words, chi square determines if a relationship exists, between pairs of variables, and the contingency coefficient assesses the strength of the relationship. The range for the contingency coefficient is theoretically from +1.00 to -1.00, with a 0.00 indicating no relationship. A value of -1.00 would indicate a perfect inverse relationship and +1.00 would indicate a perfect positive relationship.

The contingency coefficient, however, has two weaknesses. First, even with a perfect association the value of the contingency coefficient can only approach the value of $\pm$ 1.00, but never achieve it. The degree to which it can approach $\pm$ 1.00 varies with the dimensions of the statistical table. Further, the contingency coefficient is not easily read or interpreted. Values calculated from different tables cannot be directly compared unless the tables are of equal size. This is a result of the nature of the formula used to calculate the value of the test.

Therefore, the author has used what has been termed the corrected contingency coefficient. The corrected contingency coefficient is calculated by matching the table dimensions with a standard list of divisors. These divisors will "correct" the contingency coefficient, or make it possible for the contingency coefficient to equal $\pm$ 1.00. The corrected contingency coefficient is therefore much more valuable because it is easier to interpret and compare, regardless of table size. In this paper, where the chi square and the contingency coefficient values demonstrated an association between two variables, the author has calculated the corrected contingency coefficient values. The results of these calculations are presented in the statistical tables in Appendix C.

Finally, given the community analysis, the responses to the questionnaire, and the use of three statistical tests, the author will be able to generate a sufficient amount of information to establish the acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses. The conclusions are made in chapter four.

CHAPTER III

Chapter III presents the results of the survey conducted by the Planning Board. It is divided into two sections: (1) an in-depth study of the community and (2) an analysis of the questionnaire.

Community Analysis

This first section of chapter three summarizes the current indicators of housing conditions, education and income in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. A great deal was learned, by the author, about the nature of the community through an examination of these three indicators.

The settlement pattern in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, was influenced by topography and accessibility. The first area of the community to be settled was the well drained, flat land, along the south side of the Cape Fear River. The river was a major factor influencing the growth of the community. Elizabethtown, North Carolina, a village at the time, became a major trading center for the surrounding lumbering and agricultural areas. River transportation has always been an important freight and passenger carrier between Fayetteville and Wilmington, North Carolina. Today river transportation is confined to freight, but the Cape Fear River remains North Carolina's most important inland water route.[1]

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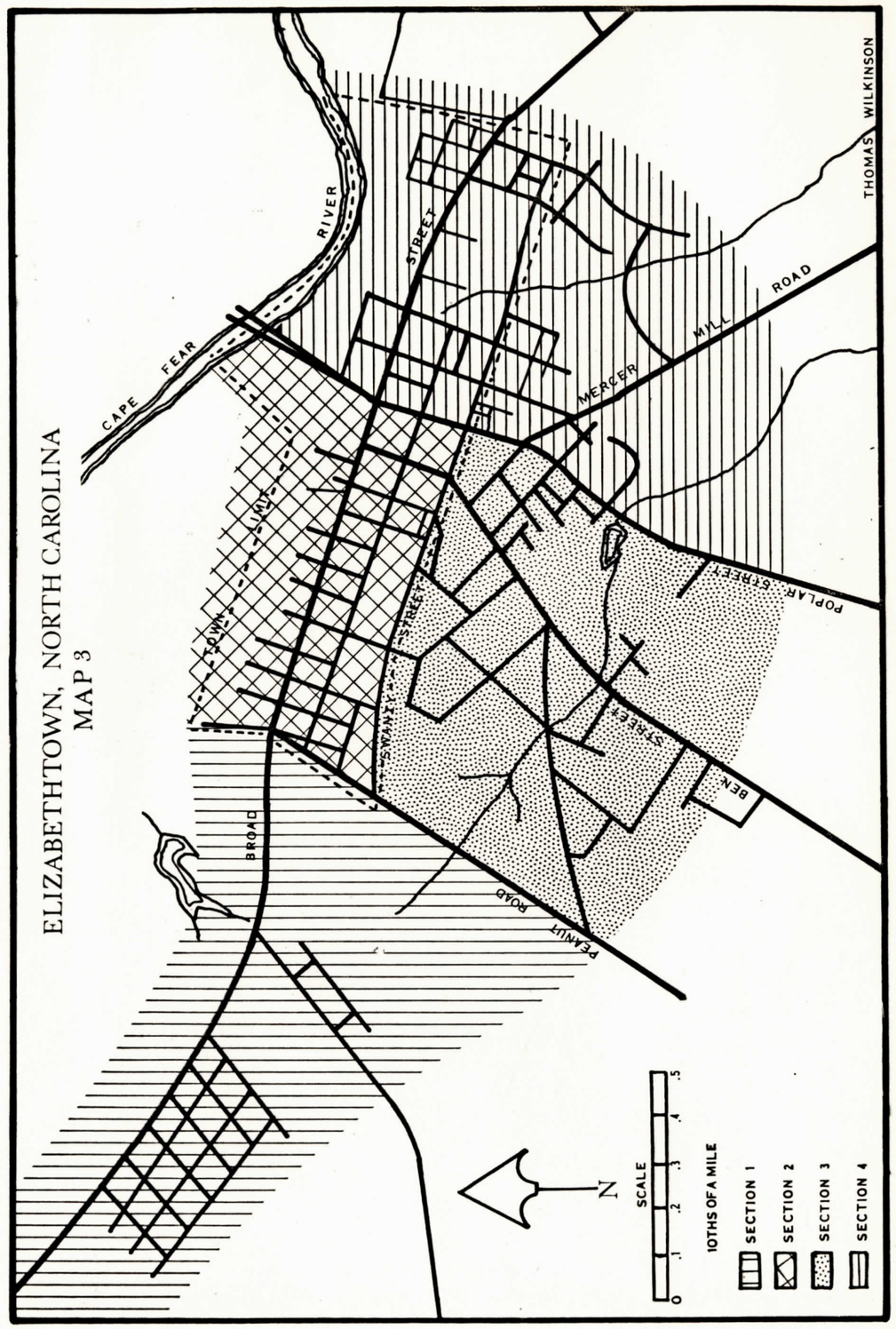
[1]Charles E. Knack, A History Of Bladen County (Raleigh, North Carolina: Alberts Printing, 1964), p. 19.



At the turn of the last century, Elizabethtown, North Carolina, had a population of 144 people.[1] Since then it has experienced fluctuating increases, except between 1900 and 1910 when the population decreased 19.0 percent to 117 persons.[2] Although the percent growth rates from 1910 to 1930 are very high, numerically the increases were very small. Nevertheless, the increases show that the community was thriving, and between 1920 and 1950 Elizabethtown, North Carolina, led all other major municipalities in Bladen County in rates of growth.[3] This growth, however, began to slow and between 1950 and 1960 almost stopped, with only a 0.9 percent increase. The 1970 population figures showed a decrease, from the 1960 figures, of 8.6 percent from a population of 1,625 people to 1,486 people. However, the one mile fringe area around the town, the boundaries of which had never been expanded, showed a large gain, increasing to 2,064 persons.[4]

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[1]U.S. Department Of The Interior, Census Of The Population, 1900 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1902), p. 91.

[2]U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1910 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1911), p. 316.

[3]Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (August 1975), p. 10.

[4]U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1970 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), p. 911.

It must be noted here that despite the 7.9 percent loss Bladen County experienced between 1965 and 1970, the state of North Carolina gained 5.8 percent of the population in the same period.[1] This indicates an out-migration from the Elizabethtown, North Carolina, area into adjacent counties and into other parts of the state.

HOUSING

Housing conditions are related to almost every community problem. Because housing is a major source of revenue for local governments, it is also a major reason for expenditure. When old areas are rebuilt and renewed, there are always community financial and social issues involved. The consumer cannot buy or rent a house apart from a group of related goods and services. Included in the decision to purchase or rent are a number of social and economic considerations which include the cost, quality of schools, churches, shops, visual environment, places to play, neighborhood and employment. The consumer may wish to spend a relatively large share of his income for some items and a relatively small share for others.

Housing conditions within the present corporate limits of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, are illustrated in (Table 1). Of the 529 housing units, forty homes were vacant. This implies a vacancy rate of slightly more than 7.0 percent. Table 1 further reveals the following trends: 1) About 35.0 percent of the housing is deteriorating or dilapidated; 2) Of the eighty-seven nonwhite housing units, 69.0 percent were

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[1]Lumber River Council of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (August 1975), p. 9.

TABLE 1

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Elizabeth-town	Elizabeth-town Township	Bladen County
All Housing Units	529	1504	7895
Owner Occupied	246	852	4485
White	204	540	2931
Nonwhite	42	312	1554
Renter Occupied	243	508	2237
White	198	322	1455
Nonwhite	45	186	782
Vacant	40	144	1173
All Housing Units	529	1504	7895
Sound	342	854	4051
With All Plumbing	331	691	2701
Lacking Some Plumbing	11	163	1350
Deteriorating	87	299	2563
With All Plumbing	70	88	388
Lacking Some Plumbing	17	211	2175
Dilapidated	100	351	1281
Nonwhite Housing Units	87	498	2236
Sound	27	159	627
With All Plumbing	21	62	158
Lacking Some Plumbing	6	97	469
Deteriorating	20	144	962
With All Plumbing	8	11	34
Lacking Some Plumbing	12	133	928
Dilapidated	40	195	747

SOURCE: Lumber River Council of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 15, Table 2.

deteriorating or dilapidated; 3) Of the 442 white housing units, 29.0 percent were deteriorating or dilapidated; 4) Nonwhite homeownership was slightly greater than white homeownership. The figures were 53.0 percent for nonwhite homeownership versus 46.0 percent for white homeownership; and 5) In Elizabethtown Township, which directly surrounds the community, the nonwhite household ratio is different. Nonwhites occupy 33.0 percent of the housing units within the township versus only 16.0 percent within the Elizabethtown, North Carolina, corporate limits. The white/nonwhite housing occupancy ratios are examined in three areas which include the area within the present corporate limits of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, Elizabethtown Township and Bladen County.

The housing conditions in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, are better than in Elizabethtown Township or Bladen County. Only 35.3 percent of the dwellings are substandard versus 43.2 and 48.7 percent of the dwellings in the township and county, respectively. The degree of homeownership in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, Elizabethtown Township and Bladen County reveals a slightly lower percent ownership inside the town, in comparison to the township and the county (Table 1).

Poor structural condition of a residential or commercial building is an apparent indication of blight. This study will discuss the causes of economic and social blight, in relation to the presence or absence of municipal facilities. Based upon the Elizabethtown (North Carolina) Planning Board's assessment, the author presents a discussion of structural deterioration in the community. The Planning Board rated all structures in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, according to three basic classifications similar to those used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

Sound: Structures which have no physical defects or only minor physical defects normally corrected by regular maintenance.

Deteriorating: Structures requiring more repair than would be provided by regular maintenance, but economically feasible to correct. Structural defects such as holes, open cracks, rotten, loose or missing materials over small areas of the foundation, floors, and ceilings are illustrations of deterioration. Other indications of deterioration are rotten or loose window frames and broken or loose stair treads.

Dilapidated: Structures that are considered unfit for human habitation. Such buildings have one or more critical defects as the result of continued negligence and lack of repair. Examples of critical defects include: holes, open cracks, rotten, loose or missing materials over a large portion of the foundation, outside walls, floors and ceilings. It is not economically feasible to rebuild such structures.

In the survey area, including all of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, and most of Elizabethtown Township, there are 825 dwelling units. The population in this area is approximately 3,550 people. Of the 825 dwelling units, 130 units are deteriorating and 177 are dilapidated or substandard houses, leaving 518 units in sound or standard condition.

Section 1

This neighborhood, fronting Broad Street, extends west to the limits of the proposed annexation area. Because most of the houses are reasonably new, almost all of them are in sound condition. Some interior

streets are still unpaved. The waste in street paving, when paving occurs, will be excessive because of the rigid grid pattern and lot layout that forces some streets to only serve three or four houses. At the west edge of this area is the Veeder-Root industrial complex (Map 3).

Section 2

All residences in section two, except for two deteriorating structures, are in sound condition (Map 3). Small industrial and commercial land uses front Broad Street. A major shortcoming in this area is several unopened streets south of Broad Street. The residential lots are larger, on the average, than lots in sections one or three. This is probably because of changing price structure and the trend, in recent years, towards larger lots. New development could take place in every direction except north. The northern edge of this area is bounded by the Cape Fear River (Map 3).

Section 3

While deterioration and dilapidation occur in several areas throughout Elizabethtown, North Carolina, it is heavily concentrated in a rectangular area between Swanzy Street, Poplar Street, Peanut Road and the southern edge of the township (Map 3).

In this area there are 398 dwelling units, almost half of the total dwelling units in the survey area. Of these, 25.0 percent are deteriorated and 40.0 percent are dilapidated. The remaining 35.0 percent are in sound condition. A large portion of the deteriorated and dilapidated housing is located outside the corporate limits of the community. The community of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, has been

able to do little to improve housing conditions in the area beyond the corporate limits. This was an important reason that the area was included in the recent annexation.

Aside from the high proportion of substandard housing, poor subdivision planning, constricted lot sizes, unpaved streets and mixed land use patterns contribute to the blight. Annexation will enable comprehensive planning for the entire area.

Section 4

This section, on the east side of the community, contains more people of a higher socio-economic background than any other area of town. However, the section does have some amount of diversity. Parts of this section contain the community's finest homes. A portion of section four, fronting Poplar Street, is in a state of deterioration (Map 3).

INCOME

As illustrated, the income levels in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, while higher than in Bladen County, are less than state and national levels (Table 2). The discrepancy of income distribution is illustrated in (Table 3). While Elizabethtown Township has a lower percentage of people with incomes under $4,000 than Bladen County (49.0 percent versus 59.0 percent), this percentage is less than the figures for the United States and North Carolina. This indicates that a higher number of people in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, are living under conditions of poverty.

TABLE 2

INCOME MEASURES

	U.S.	N.C.	Bladen County	Elizabethtown Township
Per Capita Income	$1,853	$1,260	$ 716	$ 903
Family Median Income	$5,660	$3,956	$3,153	$2,446
Percentage Of Families Under $4,000	21.4	37.2	59.0	49.0
Percentage Of Families $4,000 To $8,000	51.2	49.3	34.5	43.0
Percentage Of Families Over $8,000	26.5	13.5	6.5	8.0

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 14, Table 3.

TABLE 3

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

	U.S. Urban	N.C. Urban	Bladen County	Elizabethtown Township
Percentage Of Families Under $4,000	16.4	26.9	59.0	49.0
Percentage Of Families $4,000 To $8,000	52.7	53.5	34.0	43.0
Percentage Of Families Over $8,000	30.9	19.6	7.0	8.0

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 16, Table 4.

TABLE 4

TYPES OF FAMILIES IN THE LOWEST FIFTH INCOME GROUP IN THE U.S.

(Percentage)

Head, 65 Years Old Or Older	31.0
With No Worker	28.0
With Female Head	24.0
Nonwhite	21.0
With Wife In The Labor Force	13.0

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 17, Table 6.

Education

A precondition for achieving the material aims of the people of a community is the mobilization of the human resources of that community. The neglected talents of people represent a waste of valuable human resources. As a consequence, high priority must be given, in the community, to establishing new educational techniques in addition to those already existing. Today, economic growth appears to be attributable to human skills. Hence, the widening of a person's horizons through general education is a precondition for sustained social and economic development.

In Elizabethtown, North Carolina persons twenty-five years old and older have an average of nine school years education. While this is more than in the surrounding township and in Bladen County, it provides little consolation to the people of Elizabethtown, North Carolina when compared to the national urban population, which has an average of twelve school years education, and the North Carolina urban population, which has an

average of ten school years education (Table 6). The difference between the national, state and Elizabethtown, North Carolina educational levels has been recognized as the transcendent issue facing the people of the community. Even with the increased emphasis on education, some of those who are educated in the community leave for opportunities elsewhere. A partial examination of this loss of resource is illustrated in (Table 7). This table emphasizes the crucial issue of organizing those aspects of higher education which will apply the current advances of science and technology to the social and economic advantages of Bladen County and Elizabethtown, North Carolina. In 1975, for example, the number of high school graduates totaled 482 students. Of these, 249 or 51.7 percent entered the local labor force. The remainder of the students moved from the area, married or were undecided about future plans. Leaving the area is a net loss of resources, except for those people in college or military service intending to come back at the completion of their studies or service.

Population

Birth rate minus death rate for a specific population during a specific length of time, normally one year, portrays the natural increase or decrease of that population. This, along with migration patterns, forms the basis for the changing distribution of the population.

Migration, or the movement of people from one area to another, constitutes the third factor that must be considered in conjunction with birth rates and death rates in determining the increase or decrease of Elizabethtown, North Carolina's population. The exodus or influx of population in many cities, such as Elizabethtown, North Carolina, is a major

TABLE 5

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 1970

	Elizabethtown Township	Bladen County
Persons Twenty-five Years Old And Older	2,564	13,091
Number Of School Years Completed		
Elementary:		
1 - 4 Years	375	2,128
5 - 7 Years	640	3,933
8 Years	278	1,506
High School:		
1 - 3 Years	435	2,210
4 Years	500	1,939
College:		
1 - 3 Years	123	433
4 Years	128	404
Median School Years Completed	8.7	7.9

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 20, Table 9.

TABLE 6

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, 1970

North Carolina	Years Completed
Urban	10.4
Rural	8.3
Nonfarm	8.6
Farm	8.3
U.S.	12.1
Urban	12.8
Rural	10.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1970 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970).

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENTERING

THE LABOR FORCE IN BLADEN COUNTY, 1972-1975

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number Of Graduating Students	395	399	378	482
Number Of Graduating Students Entering The Labor Market	250	195	222	249
Percent	63.3	56.2	58.7	51.7

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 21, Table 14.

factor in the increase or decrease of the population. The volume of migration can be infered from data yielded by successive population counts and a knowledge of the birth and death rates. The out-migration from Bladen County between 1950 and 1960 was approximately 3,662 people, of which 1,780 were white and 1,882 were nonwhite. Between 1960 and 1970 the net loss from migration nearly doubled, amounting to 7,004 people, of which 3,686 persons were white and 3,318 persons were nonwhite. In Elizabethtown, North Carolina, as in most places, migration is largely a phenomenon of the young. Information for Elizabethtown, North Carolina, however, illustrates that those in more advanced ages were also participating in migration, to a large degree moving to the large urban areas in the state.

The causes of migration are both numerous and elusive. Employment is considered the most significant factor with others much less important. The most drastic change in the population pattern is occurring in the farm population. While the total population in North Carolina is increasing at about 12.0 percent each decade, the farm population is decreasing an average of 9.0 percent for the same time periods.

Farm mechanization and improved technology are increasing the productive output of the individual farmer or farm worker. Hence, fewer farmers are needed to produce agricultural commodities with the result that the farm worker unemployment increases. Farmers and farm workers, therefore, engage in non-farm occupations as these opportunities become available. As a result of this phenomenon, the population of the urbanized area of Elizabethtown Township should increase as the unemployed farm worker seeks employment in the community. However, between 1965 and 1970, the population of Elizabethtown, North Carolina declined by 8.6

percent.[1] This decline can not be attributed to a slump in the rate of natural increase. All figures indicate that because of medical advances in recent times, sharply curtailed infant mortality and longer lifespans, natural increases of population tend to improve. It must be stressed, however, that a countertrend of diminishing family size has also been noticed by population analysts. The average family size, on the national level, is regressing. This phenomenon has not become evident in Elizabethtown, North Carolina or Bladen County to a degree significant to offset the rate of expected natural increase. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the population decline in this particular city and county is due to out-migration (Table 8).

Race

Throughout the United States the Negro population is generally urbanizing at a greater rate than is the white population. In 1910 only 27.0 percent of the Negroes were classified as urbanized, in comparison with 48.0 percent of the whites.[2] By 1940 the Negro population was 49.0 percent urban, the white population was 58.0 percent urban.[3] In 1950 the corresponding percentages had risen to 62.0 and 63.0 percent, respectively.[4]

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[1] Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 9.

[2] U.S. Department Of The Interior, Census Of The Population, 1910 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1911): p. 91.

[3] U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1940 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940): p. 773.

[4] U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950): p. 515.

TABLE 8

AVERAGE POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD

Elizabethtown, North Carolina	3.30 persons
Elizabethtown Township	4.04 persons
North Carolina	3.66 persons
North Carolina Urban	3.36 persons
North Carolina Rural	3.89 persons
National Urban	3.18 persons
National Rural	3.56 persons

SOURCE: Lumber River Council Of Governments, Preapplication For Federal Assistance (Summer 1975): p. 20, Table 20.

Of the 5,540 people living in Elizabethtown Township in 1970, 2,439, or 44.0 percent were nonwhite.[1] Within the corporate limits of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, however, the nonwhite percentage decreases considerably to approximately 20.0 percent. This leaves a high percentage of nonwhites in the immediate fringe area adjacent to the community. This trend is further supplemented by the observation that in 1950 the nonwhite population comprised 26.0 percent of the community's total population.[2] In 1960 the nonwhite percentage decreased to 21.0 percent and is currently 20.0 percent (Table 9).[3]

[1]U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1970 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970), p. 934.

[2]U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951), p. 515.

[3]U.S. Department Of Commerce, Census Of The Population, 1960 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960), p. 490.

One finding indicates a higher concentration of nonwhites in Bladen County. In 1960 and 1970 the nonwhite population of the county was 40.0 and 41.0 percent, respectively. This slight increase took place at a time when the community's urban nonwhite population was declining. This clearly indicates that nonwhites are locating outside Elizabethtown, North Carolina's corporate limits. This local tendency is contrary to the national trend, which is that nonwhites are urbanizing at a faster rate than whites.

TABLE 9

WHITE/NONWHITE DISTRIBUTION IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA

1950 - 1970

Year	White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1950	879	74.0	292	26.0
1960	1,279	79.0	332	21.0
1970	1,291	80.0	334	20.0

Questionnaire Analysis

In the second portion of the chapter the author will examine the first eight questions on the Planning Board's questionnaire. This portion of the questionnaire solicited information about the respondent's background, education, income and family. The author expects that these responses will provide information on the viability of the sample with regard to the total population. If the author discovers bias, the amount

and type will be examined as well as the possible effects on the questionnaire results. The responses to the first eight questions will be used in a detailed examination of the preference responses. The patterns of attitudinal responses will be examined with regard to the background of the respondent in an attempt to relate the sociological variables to the attitudinal variables.

Question One

The first question on the questionnaire asked the respondent to identify the area of the community he or she resided in, according to a map provided on the questionnaire (Appendix A). As has been previously stated the community was divided, by the Planning Board, into four sections of approximately equal population. The respondents in sections one and two each contributed about 20.0 percent of the 200 responses (Appendix B). Very few of the questionnaires were returned from section three. Almost half of the respondents indicated that they resided in section four. As the population of section four is about one-fourth of the total for the survey area, and there were 200 questionnaires returned to the Planning Board, about fifty responses could have been expected from this section. There were ninety-three questionnaires returned from this section, indicating a very high rate from this one area of the community. This may be due, in part, to the higher socio-economic background of many of the residents of this area.

Question Two

The second question on the questionnaire asked the respondent to indicate whether they resided within the present boundaries of the town of Elizabethtown, North Carolina. The number of responses was almost evenly divided between those living inside and those living outside the corporate limits (Table 12). As there were slightly more questionnaires mailed to addresses inside the corporate limits, this would indicate a slightly higher rate of return for those living outside the corporate limits.

Question Three

Question three asked the respondent to indicate age. The group "Fifteen to twenty-four" elicited the fewest number of responses. Of the four categories provided on the questionnaire form, the "fifteen to twenty-four" choice has the least number of years represented. The choices "twenty-five to thirty-nine" and "forty to fifty-nine" have more than twice as many years represented than the "fifteen to twenty-four" choice. This might account for a portion of the low number of responses from this category.

Another factor affecting this low number of responses from the youngest group might be the previously mentioned out-migration of young people from the area (Table 7). Also, as mentioned previously, there may have been fewer numbers of young people mailed questionnaires.

Question Six

Question six produced some indication of survey bias, with regard to the total population. The question asked the respondent to indicate the level of their educational achievement. More properly, it asked them to identify the level of educational achievement for each adult in the household. Many respondents apparently did not understand the wording of the question. Most respondents, even if they had indicated in question four that there was more than one adult residing in the household, chose to mark only one response. The median educational levels of Elizabethtown Township, Bladen County, the State of North Carolina and the United States are illustrated as parameters of the population in (Table 5, Table 6). About 60.0 percent of the respondents had completed high school and had some college experience. About 8.0 percent of the respondents indicated an educational level greater than four years of college (Table 14).

Two factors have apparently influenced the sample bias. First, there was a low frequency of response from section three, an area of low socio-economic background. Section three contributed about 10.0 percent of the responses (Table 11). Second, there was a very high rate of response for section four, an area of higher income. This area contributed about 50.0 percent of the responses.

Question Seven

Question seven, indicating the respondent's income level, showed a bias similar to that in question six. The author has already determined the income levels for Bladen County and Elizabethtown Township, which

includes the community of Elizabethtown (Table 2). The median income for Bladen County was slightly more than $3,000. The median income for this sample is slightly less than $11,000. This indicates a concentration of respondents in the higher income portion of the community.

Question Eight

Question eight asked the respondents to indicate whether they owned their own home. About 75.0 percent responded that they were homeowners. The previous data indicate that the population parameter of home ownership to be about 50.0 percent (Table 1). Therefore, there is a marked sample bias towards homeownership.

It has already been demonstrated that the sample is biased away from the lower socio-economic strata of the population and toward the higher socio-economic strata. This was first demonstrated in the frequency distribution of responses from the various areas of the community. Also, the median educational level of the sample is several years above the population parameter. The median income of the sample is more than three times the median income for the population and the percentage of home ownership is more than 50.0 percent higher in the sample than in the population.

This third portion of the chapter is devoted to an analysis of the attitudinal responses of the questionnaire conducted by the Elizabethtown (North Carolina) Planning Board. The questions are examined with regard to frequency distribution and with reference to the respondent's background. Any pattern is examined in an attempt to determine the underlying cause of the association of the variables.

Included in Appendix B are the frequency distributions for the responses to the preference questions examined. They are given for reference and for support of the observations made by the author. Appendix C is a summary table of the results of three statistical tests used to examine the data. All chi square, contingency coefficients and significant corrected contingency coefficients are provided. The .95 confidence level was used for the examination of all chi square values.

Question Nine

The first of the attitudinal responses dealt with home ownership. Question nine asked the respondent to indicate whether he would prefer to rent or own his residence. More than 90.0 percent of those responding to the question preferred home ownership to renting. The data from question eight revealed that about 75.0 percent of these respondents already do own their own homes. The remainder, about 15.0 percent of the respondents, were now renting but would prefer to own their own homes. Several possible questions are raised here:

1. Are these people genuine home buying prospects?
2. Is housing available in the price range and with terms that would make it possible for these people to own a home in this community?
3. Is the available housing located such that these potential buyers might be influenced to purchase?
4. Is the economic outlook in the community such that people might be influenced to invest in a home?
5. Do property tax structures encourage home ownership?

Since the previous examination of the housing conditions in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, has shown that about one-third of the housing units are substandard this might indicate a demand for new standard housing (Table 1). There is a covariance between the age of the respondent and the preference for home ownership ($\overline{C}$ = .33). As the value of age varies, the value of the preference also varies. Of the 9.8 percent of the respondents who preferred to rent, about half were over sixty years of age. Of those respondents who were now renting but would prefer to own, two-thirds were under twenty-four years old.

Question Ten

Question ten produced results similar to question nine. Nearly 90.0 percent of the respondents would prefer a single family dwelling as opposed to a duplex or an apartment. Community development coordinators would have to make a much better assessment of the total population before planning a housing project. For example, a detailed assessment of section three, for which there were few responses, might reveal that there are a number of people who would prefer to live in a duplex or an apartment in preference to their present substandard housing.

Question Thirteen

Question thirteen dealt with the availability of housing. Generally, the respondents indicated that housing was difficult to find but not impossible. Those of higher income brackets indicated that housing was less difficult to locate in the community. The area labeled as section three, the low income portion of the sample, with predominately black population, has the largest portion of substandard housing in the

community. As race and economic level may make it difficult for these respondents to locate in a different section of the community, the large amount of substandard housing in this area would have an adverse effect on the availability of housing for this group.

The responses from sections one and two, of the survey area, produced mixed results. The respondents in these two areas found that housing was difficult for them to locate in the community. A $\overline{C}$ value of .42 indicates a positive relationship between income level and the difficulty of locating suitable housing, for the respondent. The higher the income level, the less difficulty the respondent expressed in regard to locating housing in the community.

Question Fourteen

Question fourteen dealt with the future commercial development in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. About two-thirds of the respondents could be satisfied with a commercial shopping center, near town, with access to a major highway (Table 19). A substantial minority, about 20.0 percent, felt that new development should be concentrated in the central business district. Many, of this minority of respondents, resided in the section of the community immediately adjacent to the central business district. Only a small percentage of respondents favored further development on Swanzy Street or in neighborhood residential areas.

The major problems of the downtown area are parking and traffic. There is only a small amount of parking on the main street, relative to the number of stores, and there is very little off street parking available. This situation could be relieved by the removal of some of the dilapidated housing between Broad Street and Swanzy Street, directly

south of the central business district, and the construction of parking facilities (Map 3).

The traffic problem can only be significantly relieved by the rerouting of traffic away from Broad Street by means of a by-pass for through traffic. Several state and federal highways meet at the main intersection of the central business district (Map 2). The congestion is further aggravated by the presence of city and county government buildings at the same intersection. High priority should be given to a proper east-west by-pass route that would reduce the traffic on Broad Street. Even the proposed Swanzy Street route, although a temporary measure, could have a significant impact on reducing the traffic flow on the main street.

Question Fifteen

In question fifteen the respondents were asked to indicate one or more commercial businesses they believed were needed in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. The overwhelming majority chose "restaurant" as the business they thought that was most needed in the community. Eighty-eight percent of the respondents marked this choice. A short time after this questionnaire was circulated two new restaurants were opened in the community.

The second highest number of respondents indicated that an ABC store was needed in the community. One hundred seven, or fifty-three percent, marked this choice as one of their responses. This percentage has obvious implications for the predicted outcome of a referendum to establish an ABC store in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. Although this is a small sample of the community, it does indicate that there is some support for the issue.

Two other choices offered in the question received a substantial number of responses indicating that the respondents believed that these businesses were needed in the community. The choices that received this support were "department store" and "men's or women's specialty stores." Twenty-one other types of businesses received at least one favorable response (Table 20). The choices "auto repair" and "newspaper" each received several responses.

Question Eighteen

Question eighteen received a total of 290 responses indicating that many of the respondents marked more than one of the choices offered (Table 21). The respondents were asked to indicate what type of future economic development they would like to see or believed was needed in the community. More than 58.0 percent of the completed questionnaires indicated "industry" as one of the respondent's choices. This might indicate a general receptiveness, on the part of the community, in favor of new industrial growth.

One major handicap for those industries that may wish to locate in this community is the absence of railroad facilities. This would dictate the necessity for the industry to be particularly suited to truck transportation for the importation of raw materials and the shipment of finished products.

Question Nineteen

Question nineteen attempted to assess the respondent's preference for the location of new industries in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. An industrial park was the choice of the vast majority of the respondents

(Table 22). Aggregating the choices given on the questionnaire form, 95.0 percent of the respondents could be satisfied with the development of an industrial park, near Elizabethtown, North Carolina, with access to a major highway. The results of questions eighteen and nineteen point up a strong receptiveness, on the part of the respondents, to a planned industrial project. It may be a good investment of time for municipal officials to develop such plans and solicit citizen approval.

Questions Twenty and Twenty-One

Questions twenty and twenty-one give an indication of the respondents support for growth of the community (Tables 23 and 24). Almost eighty percent of the respondents favored some growth. The peak number of responses to question twenty-one indicated that the respondents favored the population of the community to expand to between 5,000 and 10,000 persons. A minority, about twenty percent, favored the population of the community at its present level.

Question Twenty-Two

Question twenty-two of the questionnaire has seventeen items related to the respondent's perception of the quality of municipal services and facilities. The respondents were asked to rate the quality of these items as "excellent," "good," "poor," "unavailable," or "needed." Because of the large dimensions of the statistical tables generated by the responses to the question, the following measures were taken. First, the categories "excellent" and "good" were combined because they were very similar. Also the categories "needed" and "unavailable" were combined. Thus, tables of smaller dimension could be generated. This

makes the test of chi square somewhat more meaningful by reducing the degrees of freedom of the calculation.

Item one of the question asked the respondent to indicate a rating of the city streets and roads (Table 25). Of those that responded, 76.2 percent rated the quality of city street and roads as "good" or "excellent." About 25.0 percent rated them as "poor."

However, among those who rated the streets and roads as "poor" or "needed," there was demonstrated an association with the section of the town the respondent resided in and also to income level. In sections one and two only about 25.0 percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the quality of the streets and roads. In section four the amount of dissatisfaction was only about 20.0 percent. However, in section three of the questionnaire area, 53.0 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with the quality of the streets and roads (Map 3). Section three contains most of the unpaved streets in the community. Even the portion of section three which is presently within the corporate limits of the community has several unpaved streets. There was also a relationship between the satisfaction with the quality of streets and roads and income level. The $\overline{C}$ value for this association is .39. While this is no more than a moderate relationship, it was the only significant relationship that could be demonstrated between satisfaction with the streets and roads of the community and the background of the respondent, other than his place of residence (Appendix C).

The second item the respondents rated in question twenty-two is fire protection. The Elizabethtown, North Carolina, fire department is a volunteer organization. On this item 81.9 percent of the respondents rated the quality of the service as "good" or "excellent." Only about

10.0 percent rated the service as "poor" (Table 26). However, there was an association between those who rated the service as "poor" and the respondents from section three. A $\overline{C}$ value for this association is .49, or moderate. There are fewer fire hydrants in the section of dilapidated and deteriorating housing than in other areas of the community. Some houses are located more than seven blocks (about 2,100 feet) from the nearest hydrant.

Item three of question twenty-two is police protection. Overall about 75.0 percent of the responses were favorable. Most of those respondents who were dissatisfied with this service were living outside the present corporate limits of the community. In June, 1976, these areas were brought into the community and the municipal police force was slightly expanded to accommodate the new residents.

The water and sewer facilities received a generally favorable rating. Only those persons who were presently served by the water supply would have been mailed a questionnaire. Only about 10.0 percent of the respondents rated the facilities as "poor." These respondents were, for the most part, residing outside the corporate limits of Elizabethtown, North Carolina.

Garbage collection, as a service, received a mixed rating. Only about 60.0 percent of the respondents felt that the service was "good" or "excellent." A substantial portion of the respondents rated the service as "poor," "needed" or "unavailable."

The strongest relationship with those who rated the service as "poor" was to the respondents presently residing outside the corporate limits of the community. Many of these respondents rated the service as "unavailable."

The relationship between satisfaction with garbage collection service and income generated a $\overline{C}$ equal to .49 (Appendix C). Those with higher incomes felt the service was better than did those with lower incomes. In section three only three of the eighteen questionnaires from this section were marked as "good." There were no questionnaires from this section of the community marked as "excellent."

Housing was an item to be rated that received about an equal number of positive and negative responses. A moderate relationship can be demonstrated between the variable "income" and the rating of housing as "good" or "poor." At the lower end of the income scale the responses for "poor" were greater than for "good." The $\overline{C}$ value for this association of variables is .40.

The relationship of income to satisfaction with housing conditions backs up the earlier data relating to the availability and affordability of housing for the various income levels. Generally, the greater the income level the easier it was for the respondents to find suitable housing. Also, the greater the income level the more satisfied the respondents were with present housing conditions.

The degree of satisfaction with residential street lighting is associated with the place of residence in the community. Only 50.0 percent rated the facilities as "good." Forty percent rated the facilities as "poor." The significant relationship is between those who are satisfied and living within the present town limits and those who are dissatisfied and living outside the present town limits. This association of place of residence to satisfaction with residential street lighting generated a $\overline{C}$ value of .34 (Appendix C).

Question Twenty-Three

Question twenty-three asked the respondent to indicate if they would be willing to pay additional taxes to improve the services and facilities of the community. About two-thirds of the respondents indicated that they would be willing to pay the necessary taxes. The author found that the people with the highest and the lowest incomes were the most willing to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities (Table 10). The magnitude of this relationship of income to the willingness to pay additional taxes had a $\overline{C}$ value of .46.

TABLE 10

THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY ADDITIONAL TAXES
TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY FACILITIES
AND SERVICES, BY INCOME LEVEL

Income Level	Willing To Pay	Not Willing To Pay
Under $5,000	9	3
$5,000 To $9,999	22	14
$10,000 To $14,999	18	32
$15,000 To $19,999	23	26
$20,000 And Over	26	7
Total	98	69

Question Twenty-Four

Question twenty-four asked the respondent to indicate whether he thought that blighted areas are a problem in the community. The author has already established that there are significant blight problems in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. The results were ninety-eight "yes" responses and eighty-seven "no" responses (Table 33). Generally, there was a relationship to the area of residence and the type of response. Section three felt that there were blighted areas while section four denied it. This relationship was also directly related to the income level of the respondent. The lower income, section three, residents responding that there was blight and the higher income, section four, residents responding that blight was not a problem.

Question Twenty-Five

Almost the exact same persons responded to question twenty-five in the same manner as they responded to question twenty-four. They were asked to indicate whether they thought the town of Elizabethtown, North Carolina, should be involved with improving housing in blighted areas. All the relationships mentioned in the analysis of question twenty-four hold true for this set of responses (Table 34).

Question Twenty-Six

This question asked the respondent to indicate whether he thought that new regulations were needed to improve the housing conditions in the community. The responses were generally favorable to all of the proposed regulations (Table 35). Only nine respondents felt that no new regulations were needed. Opposition to the proposed new regulations was evenly

distributed in the categories of the variables income, age, education and place of residence. Opposition did not approach significant levels in relationship to any specific variable or category. This indicates that there is a broad base of support for the proposed regulations. In addition the results indicate that support or opposition is not associated with any of the socio-economic variables on the questionnaire.

Question Twenty-Nine

The last two questions on the questionnaire dealt with traffic routes through or around the central business district. Question twenty-nine asked the respondent to indicate whether traffic from highway 87 should be routed through town on Broad Street, the main business thoroughfare. The vast majority, 80.0 percent, responded negatively to this proposal. Only 13.3 percent agreed. As no other alternative is given as a choice, it is difficult to assess what route might be preferred.

Question Thirty

Question thirty asked the respondent to indicate his approval for the development of Swanzy Street as a by-pass route (Map 3). Again, as in question twenty-nine, no alternatives were offered. The results were mixed with the majority disapproving (Table 37). Although many of those who disapproved lived in the immediate area surrounding the proposed route, much of the opposition was spread throughout the variables age, education, income and place of residence.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

With the statistical analysis of the third chapter completed the hypotheses will now be considered. Each hypothesis will be discussed in relation to specific questions on the Planning Board's questionnaire. The first hypothesis will be discussed in light of questions nine, thirteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-four. Although several other questions might be used, these provide the clearest information relevant to the hypothesis.

The second hypothesis will be discussed in light of several parts of question twenty-two. This question asked the respondent to indicate a rating of several community services and facilities. The results of this question should be directly applicable to the second hypothesis concerning the satisfaction of various socio-economic levels with community services and facilities.

The results of question twenty-three will be used to examine the third hypothesis. The question elicits the exact information required to examine the willingness, on the part of various groups, to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities.

The results of question twenty-six are used to examine the fourth hypothesis. This question offers various regulations for the improvement of community housing conditions. The results should give the information necessary to the examination of the support levels of various groups with regard to the regulations.

The first hypothesis states that public attitudes on community issues will vary according to social and economic variables. The author accepts this hypothesis on the basis of information contained in this paper. Four economic and social variables were used to examine the hypothesis in relationship to the attitudinal questions on the Planning Board's questionnaire. The variables were age, income, education and place of residence in the community.

Several of the questions on the Planning Board's questionnaire relate to this hypothesis. Those questions which were most relevant and could demonstrate the relationships more clearly are discussed here.

Question nine asked the respondents to indicate whether they preferred to rent or own. There were relationships demonstrated with two of the background variables. Quite naturally the preference for home ownership was very strong among those who presently owned a home ($\overline{C}$ = .41). More importantly, there is a relationship between education and the preference for home ownership. Generally, persons of higher education were more likely to prefer home ownership than persons of lower education ($\overline{C}$ = .33).

Question thirteen elicited attitudes on the availability of housing in the Elizabethtown, North Carolina, area. This question showed the best relationship with the background variable income ($\overline{C}$ = .42). There was also a slight relationship with home ownership ($\overline{C}$ = .28). Generally, people of a higher income level felt that housing was more available in the community than did people of a lower income level. The people of a higher income level would have more housing options than would people of lower incomes and thus view the availability of housing with this wider range of options.

The respondent's place of residence in the community was also associated with several attitudinal variables. The residence variable demonstrated a relationship with the respondent's attitude on community growth. Those respondents presently living inside the corporate limits of the community generally favored growth. Those respondents who were living outside the present corporate limits of the community generally wanted the community to maintain its present size. This relationship has a moderate $\overline{C}$ value of .35 and is probably the result of a number of responses, from people who opposed the pending annexation proposal.

Question twenty-four asked the respondent to indicate whether he thought that residential blight was a problem in the community. Generally those of less education and income residing in section three believe that blight is a community problem (Map 3). Those of a higher income level, higher education level and residing in section four believe that blight is not a problem in the community.

Several respondents in section three thought that the community should be involved in improving the community's housing conditions ($\overline{C}$ = .32). Most of these responses came from an area of severe neighborhood decay and few economic resources. As has been previously demonstrated, these particular economic and social variables are associated with public attitudes on community issues such as annexation and housing.

The second hypothesis stated that satisfaction with municipal facilities and services will vary according to the social and economic level of the respondent. On the basis of the information in this paper, the author accepts this hypothesis. The income level of the respondent is associated with satisfaction with community streets and roads, and with garbage collection service. The higher income respondents were more

satisfied with the streets and roads and the garbage collection service than were the respondents with lower income levels. These relationships generated $\overline{C}$ values of .39 and .37, respectively.

There was also a relationship between the respondent's place of residence and his satisfaction with streets and roads, police service and sewer and water facilities. The residents in section four (higher income) were generally a great deal more satisfied with the services and facilities than were the residents of sections one, two and particularly section three. The respondents of section four who resided inside the present corporate limits of the community were satisfied with the garbage collection service. However, the respondents who resided outside of the present corporate limits and receive only sporadic service were dissatisfied. This relationship generated a $\overline{C}$ value of .59.

On the basis of the information contained in this paper, the author accepts the third hypothesis. The third hypothesis stated that the willingness to pay for expanded or improved municipal services and facilities will vary according to personal income levels. This hypothesis specifically dealt with the responses to question twenty-three of the Planning Board's questionnaire (Table 10). The relationship between income level and the willingness to pay for expanded or upgraded services and facilities generated a $\overline{C}$ value of .46 (Appendix C). The information shows that the people with the highest income levels were willing to pay for expanded municipal services and facilities. However, the data also indicate that the people with the lowest income were also willing to pay for these expanded or upgraded services and facilities. Those with the higher incomes who were willing to pay additional taxes for the benefit of the services and facilities of the community might be

more public regarding than those with the lowest income levels who probably favor expanded services and facilities for personal gain.

The fourth hypothesis states the higher income, better educated people were more likely to favor regulations designed to improve community housing conditions than were people of lower income and less education. The data presented in this paper do not support this hypothesis and the author rejects it. In this sample there is a large measure of support for the proposed new regulations presented in question twenty-six. However, this support was not associated with either the income level of the respondent or his educational level. Support was generally dispersed throughout the levels of income and education with no particular strata associated with support or marked opposition.

The author has three specific recommendation for the Elizabethtown (North Carolina) Planning Board. First, the Planning Board should make an effort to obtain the attitudes and opinions of a broader based sample of the citizenry. Specific attention should be given to the lower income residents of section three who had little input into the results of the questionnaire. A broader sample may give a clearer cross-section of public opinion and enable a more confident approach to community problems.

The second recommendation is for the Planning Board to place a high priority on the issues which have shown themselves to be of great citizen concern. Housing and economic development elicited the greatest amount of concern by the respondents to the Planning Board's survey.

A final recommendation to the Planning Board concerns the proposed by-pass routes discussed in questions twenty-nine and thirty of the questionnaire. Citizen support and participation should be solicited before any final decisions are made by the Board. The results of the

questions on the questionnaire were less than enthusiastic with regard to leaving the situation as it stands (question twenty-nine) or for developing Swanzy Street as a by-pass route (Tables 36 and 37).

Appendix A

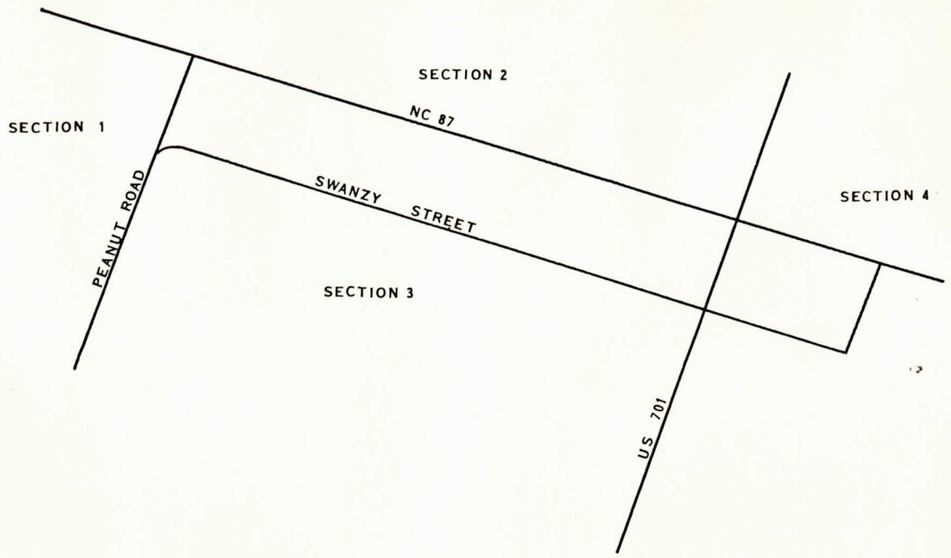
Dear Elizabethtown Residents:

Your Elizabethtown Planning Board needs your help in determining how Elizabethtown can be made an even better place to live, work, and play. An easy way for you to get this help is to answer the questions on the following pages. The answers to some of these questions will help the town make decisions about applying for various kinds of government grant funds. These questions will also help in making decisions about facilities and services in Elizabethtown. The answers you give in this questionnaire will also form the basis for a land development guide for Elizabethtown which will suggest and guide the location, size, and complexion of development in Elizabethtown.

Please do not put your name on the questionnaire. Check one blank per question, unless instructed otherwise. Please complete all questions. If you cannot answer all the questions, do not hesitate to return a partially completed questionnaire.

Questionnaires should be completed and returned to the Elizabethtown Planning Board by November 5, 1975. Fold the questionnaire so the business reply to the Elizabethtown Planning Board is exposed and mail the questionnaire as you would any first class letter. No postage is required. When all questionnaires have been returned, a report will be made by the Elizabethtown Planning Board and will be followed by a sequence of two public hearings and a final report by the planning board. We thank you for your assistance and cooperation. Your response is vitally important.

Elizabethtown Planning Board



1. Identify correctly the section of town you live in from the map above.

_____section 1
_____section 3
_____section 3
_____section 4

2. Do you live within the present Elizabethtown city limits?

_____Yes
_____No

3. What is your age group?

_____15-24
_____40-59
_____25-39
_____60 & Over

4. How many adults (18 years old and over) live in your household?

_____1
_____4
_____2
_____5
_____3
_____6 or more

5. How many children live in your household?

_____None
_____Three
_____One
_____Four
_____Two
_____Five or more

6. How many adult members of your household have completed the following grade levels?

_____Members have completed grade 6.

_____Members have completed grade 8.

_____Members have completed grade 12.

_____Members have completed 1-3 years of college or technical training.

_____Members have completed 4 years of college.

_____Members have completed more than four years of college.

7. Your household income is:

_____Under $5,000

_____$5,000-$9,999

_____$10,000-$14,999

_____$15,000-$19,999

_____$20,000 or more

8. Do you rent or own your residence?

_____Rent

_____Own

9. Would you prefer to rent or own your residence?

_____Rent

_____Own

10. If you were looking for housing in Elizabethtown, would you prefer:

_____Single family dwelling

_____A duplex apartment

_____An apartment

11. If you were to consider purchasing a home in Elizabethtown, what is the highest monthly payment including insurance and taxes you would be willing to pay?

_____$100 per month

_____$150 per month

_____$200 per month

_____$250 per month

_____$300 per month

_____Over $300 per month

12. If you were to consider renting a house or apartment in Elizabethtown, what is the highest monthly rent you would consider paying?

_____$50 per month

_____$75 per month

_____$100 per month

_____$150 per month

_____$200 per month

_____$250 per month

_____$300 per month

_____Over $300 per month

13. Do you find that affordable and desirable housing in Elizabethtown is:

_____Very available

_____Sometimes available

_____Hard to find

_____Impossible to find

14. Would you like Elizabethtown's future commercial developments to occur (check one or more):

_____Downtown

_____In shopping centers

_____In small neighborhood stores

_____Along highway 87

_____Along highway 701

_____Along Swanzy Street

_____No more needed

15. Which of the following commercial businesses is (are) needed in Elizabethtown, or is more of each business needed? (check as many as you like)

_____Neighborhood groceries

_____Supermarkets

_____Barbershops

_____Gas Stations

_____Auto repair shop

_____Local Newspaper

_____Auto dealers

_____Restaurants

_____Men's or Women's specialty shops

_____Department stores

_____A.B.C. Store

_____Drug stores

_____Banks

_____Other

16. Where do you buy a majority of the following?

	Med.	Groc.	Furni.	Cloth.	Auto
Eliza.					
Lumberton					
Fayette.					
Whiteville					
Bladenboro					
Clarkton					
Wilmington					
Other					

17. Where do you work?

_____Elizabethtown

_____Lumberton

_____Whiteville

_____Bladenboro

_____Clarkton

_____Other:

18. What type of additional economic development is needed in Elizabethtown?

_____Industry & Manufacturing

_____Recreation resorts

_____No more development needed

_____Wholesale trade

_____Retail trade

_____Other:

19. Where would you like to see future industry located? (check one or more)

_____Out of town

_____In town

_____In an industrial park

_____On a major highway

_____Near your home

_____In a nearby town

_____Other:

_____No more needed

20. Would you like to see the population of Elizabethtown

_____Increase

_____Decrease

_____Stay the same

21. The present population of Elizabethtown is approximately 1,500. The expected population after annexation will be approximately 3,000-3,500. If you would like the population of Elizabethtown to increase, would you like the population to be

_____Under 3,500

_____3,500-4,999

_____5,000-9,999

_____10,000-14,999

_____15,000-19,999

_____20,000 or more

22. Please rate the following public services and facilities according to the following definitions:

Excellent - Totally satisfactory service
Good - Satisfactory, some room for improvement
Poor - Unsatisfactory service
Unavailable - Service not offered in this area to my knowledge
Needed - Services are not available and are needed in Elizabethtown
No Comment - Have not used this service and not familiar with it

	EXCEL	GOOD	POOR	NEEDED	UNAVA	NO CO
Roads & Streets						
Fire Protec.						
Police Service						
Ambulance Service						
Water & Sewer						
Garbage Collec.						
Library Services						
Recrea-tion						
Health Services						
Public Education						
Economic Develop.						
Housing						
Downtown Lighting						
Resident. Lighting						

(continued...)

I Day Care	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I Children	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I Elderly	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I Services	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I Drainage	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

23. If existing facilities and services are inadequate, would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve these facilities and services?

_____Yes _____No

24. Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in Elizabethtown? (Blighted areas are characterized by poor housing, poor public facilities, and a high rate of poverty.)

_____Yes _____No

25. Should the town of Elizabethtown be involved with improving housing in blighted areas?

_____Yes _____No

26. Are any of the following regulations needed?

_____Housing code (To be sure existing housing stays in good condition.)

_____Building code (To ensure that new buildings are well built.)

_____Utility code (To ensure that plumbing, electricity, heating and air conditioning are installed correctly.)

_____Mobile home ordinance (To ensure that mobile homes are located and installed to benefit the community.)

_____Subdivision ordinance (To provide for adequate neighborhood services in new residential developments.)

_____Zoning ordinance (To guide the location of new development.)

_____Solicitation ordinance (To control door-to-door selling.)

_____None of the above

_____Other:_____

_____

27. Would you prefer for mail to be distributed by daily home delivery or by Post Office boxes?

_____Home delivery

_____Post Office boxes

_____Makes no difference

28. Parking in downtown Elizabethtown should be controlled by

_____A two-hour time limit with no charge.

_____Metered parking.

_____No control is needed.

29. Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through Elizabethtown on Broad Street?

_____Yes

_____No

_____No Opinion

30. Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass route for highway 87?

_____Yes

_____No

_____No Opinion

The format of this survey has been altered to facilitate the entry into this report. However, the content is as presented to the people of Elizabethtown.

Appendix B

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION ONE.

What section of town do you live in?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Section One	39
Section Two	41
Section Three	18
Section Four	93
Missing Observations	9
Total	200

TABLE 12

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWO.

Do you live inside the present city limits?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	98
No	101
Missing Observations	1
Total	200

TABLE 13

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION THREE.

What is your age?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
15 To 24	10
25 To 39	48
40 To 59	95
60 Or Over	47
Total	200

TABLE 14

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION SIX.

How much education do you have?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Completed 6th Grade	3
Completed 8th Grade	16
Completed 12th Grade	65
Completed 1 To 3 Years College	67
Completed 4 Years College	35
Completed More Than 4 Years College	13
Missing Observations	1
Total	200

TABLE 15

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION SEVEN.

What is your income?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Under $5,000	14
$5,000 To $9,999	40
$10,000 To $14,999	57
$15,000 To $19,999	37
$20,000 Or Over	37
Missing Observations	15
Total	200

TABLE 16

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION EIGHT.

Do you rent or own your residence?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Rent	49
Own	148
Missing Observations	3
Total	200

TABLE 17

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION NINE.

Would you prefer to rent or own your residence?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Prefer To Rent	19
Prefer To Own	174
Missing Observations	7
Total	200

TABLE 18

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TEN.

Would you prefer an apartment, a duplex or a single family dwelling?

Single Family Dwelling	171
Duplex	8
Apartment	12
Missing Observations	9
Total	200

TABLE 19

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION FOURTEEN.

Where would you like to see Elizabethtown's future commercial development to occur?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Downtown	51
Shopping Center	99
In Neighborhoods	9
Along Highway 87	33
Along Highway 701	31
On Swanzy Street	17
No More Needed	12
Total	252

TABLE 20

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION FIFTEEN.

What new commercial businesses are needed in the community?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Restaurants	177
A.B.C. Store	107
Department Store	72
Men's Or Women's Shops	49
Auto Repair	21
Newspaper	10
Grocery Store	8
Super Market	6
Bank	3
Barbershop	3
Drug Store	3
Beer Store	3
Discount Store	2
Plumber	2
Recreation Center	2
Shoe Store	1
Tailor	1
Motel	1
Craft Shop	1
Bowling Alley	1

(Continued)

TABLE 20-continued

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION FIFTEEN.

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Sports Shop	1
Bakery	1
Hardware Store	1
Auto Dealer	1
Gas Station	1
Total	478

TABLE 21

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION EIGHTEEN.

What type of additional economic development is needed in Elizabethtown?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Industry And Manufacturing	116
Recreation	83
Wholesale	40
Retail Trade	37
No More Needed	11
Airport	1
Marina	1
Recreation Center	1
Total	290

TABLE 22

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION NINETEEN.

Where would you like to see future industry located?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Industrial Park	74
Out Of Town	69
In Town	34
On A Highway	32
Near Your Home	5
Near Town	2
Away From Homes	1
In A Nearby Town	2
Total	219

TABLE 23

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY.

Would you like to see the population of Elizabethtown

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Increase	151
Decrease	2
Stay The Same	41
Total	200

TABLE 24

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-ONE.

What would you like the population of Elizabethtown to be?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Under 3,500 People	24
3,500 To 4,999 People	58
5,000 To 9,999 People	59
10,000 To 14,999 People	22
15,000 And Over	9
Missing Observations	28
Total	200

TABLE 25

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART ONE.

How would you rate roads and streets?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Excellent	12
Good	126
Poor	35
Needed	4
No Comment	4
Missing Observations	19
Total	200

TABLE 26

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART TWO.

How would you rate fire protection?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Excellent	42
Good	107
Poor	19
Needed	3
No Comment	11
Missing Observations	18
Total	200

TABLE 27

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART THREE.

How would you rate police protection?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Excellent	25
Good	103
Poor	36
Needed	6
Unavailable	3
No Comment	9
Missing Observations	18
Total	200

TABLE 28

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART FIVE.

How would you rate water and sewer facilities?

Excellent	36
Good	106
Poor	17
Needed	5
Unavailable	4
No Comment	9
Missing Observations	23
Total	200

TABLE 29

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART SIX.

How would you rate garbage collection service?

Excellent	16
Good	90
Poor	31
Unavailable	19
Needed	5
No Comment	18
Missing Observations	21
Total	200

TABLE 30

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART TWELVE.

How would you rate housing?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Excellent	3
Good	74
Poor	72
Unavailable	1
Needed	16
No Comment	13
Missing Observations	21
Total	200

TABLE 31

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR

QUESTION TWENTY-TWO, PART FOURTEEN.

How would you rate residential street lighting?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Excellent	12
Good	82
Poor	59
Unavailable	6
Needed	14
No Comment	12
Missing Observations	15
Total	200

TABLE 32

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-THREE.

Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve services and facilities in the community?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	113
No	66
Missing Observations	21
Total	200

TABLE 33

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-FOUR.

Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in Elizabethtown?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	98
No	87
Missing Observations	15
Total	200

TABLE 34

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-FIVE.

Should the town of Elizabethtown be involved with improving housing in blighted areas?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	95
No	85
Missing Observations	20
Total	200

TABLE 35

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-SIX.

Are any of the following regulations needed?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Housing Code	122
Building Code	143
Utility Code	127
Mobile Home Ordinance	135
Subdivision Code	115
Zoning	129
Solicitation Ordinance	130
Miscellaneous	5
None Of The Above	9
Total	915

TABLE 36

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION TWENTY-NINE.

Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through Elizabethtown on Broad Street?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	26
No	157
No Opinion	13
Missing Observations	4
Total	200

TABLE 37

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR QUESTION THIRTY.

Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass route for highway 87?

Questionnaire Choice	Absolute Frequency Of Responses
Yes	84
No	103
No Opinion	10
Missing Observations	3
Total	200

TABLE 38

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION ONE.

What section of town do you live in?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Do you live within the present Elizabethtown corporate limits?	62.76813*	3	0.49734	0.68
What is your age group?	14.04570	9	0.26173	
How much education do you have?	20.45811	15	0.31327	
What is your income level?	37.26758*	9	0.41512	0.48
Do you own or rent your residence?	6.41878	3	0.18170	
Would you prefer to own or rent?	3.91060	3	0.14388	
Would you prefer a single family dwelling, a duplex or an apartment?	7.95511	6	0.20411	
Is affordable and desirable housing available in Elizabethtown?	5.53985	9	0.17714	
Would you like to see the population of Elizabethtown increase, decrease or stay the same?	11.07426	6	0.23765	
What would you like the population to be?	8.54307	15	0.22251	

TABLR 38-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION ONE.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate the streets and roads?	21.50230*	6	0.33421	0.43
How would you rate fire protection?	28.69669*	6	0.37208	0.49
How would you rate police service?	13.26549*	6	0.27203	0.35
How would you rate the water and sewer facilities?	14.04293*	6	0.28333	0.36
How would you rate garbage collection service?	30.00858*	6	0.40383	0.51
How would you rate housing?	4.46566	6	0.16528	
How would you rate residential street lighting?	6.38882	6	0.19251	
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve municipal services and faciliites?	4.92808	3	0.16785	
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem?	5.39620	3	0.17200	
Should the town of Elizabethtown be involved in improving housing conditions in blighted areas?	9.78523*	3	0.23201	0.32
Is a housing code needed in Elizabethtown?	1.75609	3	0.09545	
Is a building code needed in Elizabethtown?	4.65840	3	0.11195	

TABLE 38-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION ONE.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Is a utility code needed in Elizabethtown?	2.42416	3	0.11195	
Is a mobile home ordinance needed in Elizabethtown?	5.20731	3	0.16291	
Is zoning needed in Elizabethtown?	4.62044	3	0.15369	
Is a solicitation ordinance needed in Elizabethtown?	7.69051	3	0.19674	
Is a subdivision ordinance needed in Elizabethtown?	8.41116	3	0.20538	
Are other ordinances needed in Elizabethtown?	12.25067	6	0.24551	
Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through town on Broad Street?	2.92331	6	0.12406	
Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass?	8.73114	9	0.21013	

* Significant Chi Square Values

TABLE 39

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION TWO.

Do you live inside the present corporate limits?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
What section of town do you live in?	62.76813*	3	0.49734	0.68
What is your age group?	13.05297*	3	0.24810	0.33
How much education do you have?	10.81778	5	0.22870	
What is your income level?	19.11069	4	0.30674	
Do you rent or own your residence?	3.60201	1	0.13434	
Would you prefer to rent or own?	0.04593	2	0.01542	
Would you prefer a house, a duplex or an apartment?	2.73110	2	0.11873	
Do you find that affordable and desirable housing is available in Elizabethtown?	6.60785	3	0.18919	
Would you like to see the population of the community increase, decrease or stay the same?	11.82443*	2	0.24027	0.35
What would you like the population to be?	8.44070	5	0.21688	
How would you rate the streets and roads?	4.73777	2	0.16146	

TABLE 39-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION TWO.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate fire protection?	2.93879	2	0.24027	
How would you rate police protection?	4.64002	2	0.16207	
How would you rate water and sewer facilities?	3.44754	2	0.14180	
How would you rate garbage collection service?	32.28702*	2	0.40871	0.60
How would you rate housing?	5.45662	2	0.17840	
How would you rate residential street lighting?	9.94817*	2	0.23319	0.34
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities?	0.00003	1	0.00039	
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in the community?	0.06795	1	0.01016	
Should the town be involved in improving housing conditions in blighted areas?	1.22440	1	0.08220	
Is a housing code needed?	1.77815	1	0.09411	
Is a building code needed?	0.08454	1	0.02061	
Is a utility code needed?	0.80612	1	0.06352	

TABLE 39-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION TWO.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Is a mobile home ordinance needed?	2.28758	1	0.12386	
Is a subdivision ordinance needed?	3.10030	1	0.12568	
Is a zoning ordinance needed?	0.56307	1	0.05312	
Is a solicitation ordinance needed?	0.20510	1	0.03209	
Is any other ordinance needed?	1.95522	1	0.09864	
Are none of the proposed ordinances needed?	1.73821	1	0.09305	
Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through town on Broad Street?	1.25334	2	0.07991	
Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Strret as a by-pass route?	3.01845	3	0.12284	

* Significant Chi Square Values

TABLE 40

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION THREE.

What is your age group?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
What section of town do you live in?	14.04570	9	0.26173	
Do you live within the present town limits?	13.05287*	3	0.24810	0.34
How much education do you have?	39.12639*	15	0.40706	0.46
What is your income level?	45.01717*	12	0.44239	0.51
Do you own or rent your residence?	22.79926*	3	0.32207	0.44
Would you prefer to rent or own?	4.38097	3	0.14898	
Would you prefer an apartment, a duplex or a single family dwelling?	7.44374	6	0.19368	
Do you find that desirable and affordable housing is available in Elizabethtown?	5.37354	9	0.17118	
Would you like to see the population of the community increase, decrease or stay the same as present?	10.68452	6	0.22847	
What would you like the population of the community to be?	19.41747	15	0.31850	
How would you rate the streets and roads?	3.84753	6	0.14586	

TABLE 40-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION THREE.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate fire protection?	6.93204	6	0.19738	
How would you rate police service?	6.49286	6	0.19019	
How would you rate the water and sewer facilities?	6.30750	6	0.19023	
How would you rate garbage collection service?	10.77542	6	0.25046	
How would you rate housing?	18.64001	6	0.31773	
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve community facilities and services?	1.76077	3	0.09870	
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in this community?	4.85554	3	0.15992	
Should the town be involved with improving housing in the blighted areas of town?	2.22108	3	0.11040	
Is a housing code needed?	8.11288*	3	0.19744	0.27
Is a building code needed?	8.12362*	3	0.19757	0.27
Is a utility code needed?	3.47157	3	0.13062	
Is a mobile home ordinance needed?	2.21682	3	0.10470	

TABLE 41

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SIX.

How much education do you have?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
What section of town do you live in?	20.45811	15	0.31327	
Do you live within the present city limits?	10.81778	5	0.22870	
What is your age group?	39.12639	15	0.40706	
What is your income level?	35.53700*	20	0.40418	0.45
Do you own or rent your residence?	5.81140	5	0.17054	
Would you prefer to rent or own?	13.05243*	5	0.25354	0.33
Do you prefer a house, an apartment or a duplex?	13.94715	10	0.26215	
Do you find that affordable and desirable housing is available in Elizabethtown?	20.35558	10	0.18588	
Would you like to see the population of the community increase, decrease or stay the same?	6.83527	10	0.32197	
What would you like the population of the community to be?	27.60880	25	0.37378	
How would you rate the streets and roads?	19.89771	10	0.37378	

TABLE 41-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SIX.

	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate the fire protection service?	10.94006	10	0.24667	
How would you rate the police service?	3.70969	10	0.14572	
How would you rate water and sewer faciliites?	7.73018	10	0.21033	
How would you rate garbage collection service?	10.12238	10	0.24393	
How would you rate housing conditions?	19.92068*	10	0.32911	0.40
How would you rate residential street lighting?	4.89250	10	0.16631	
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities?	11.34773*	10	0.24608	0.32
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in the community?	12.45828*	5	0.25311	0.33
Do you feel that the town should be involved with improving housing in blighted areas?	9.19127	5	0.22136	
Is a housing code needed?	7.60065	5	0.19321	
Is a building code needed?	3.86228	5	0.13901	
Is a utility code needed?	3.89385	5	0.13957	

TABLE 41-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SIX.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Is a mobile home ordinance needed?	5.57831	5	0.16635	
Is a subdivision ordinance needed?	9.78039	5	0.21801	
Is a zoning ordinance needed?	5.38702	5	0.16355	
Is a solicitation ordinance needed?	3.96055	5	0.14074	
Are none of the proposed ordinances needed?	0.67460	5	0.05857	
Are any other ordinances needed?	28.29314*	10	0.35517	0.43
Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through town on Broad Street?	16.43578	10	0.28014	
Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass route through the community?	9.93773	10	0.22075	

* Significant Chi Square Values

TABLE 42

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SEVEN.

What is your household income level?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
What section of town do you live in?	37.26758*	12	0.41512	0.48
Do you live within the present corporate limits?	19.11069*	4	0.30674	0.41
What is your age group?	45.01717*	12	0.44239	0.51
How much education do you have?	35.53700*	20	0.40418	0.44
Do you own or rent your residence?	8.06425	4	0.20544	
Would you prefer to rent or own?	7.58807	4	0.20059	
Would you prefer a single family dwelling, a duplex or an apartment?	9.52585	8	0.22599	
Do you find that affordable and desirable housing is available in Elizabethtown?	25.65227*	12	0.36396	0.42
Would you like to see the population of the community increase, decrease or stay the same?	8.22082	8	0.20789	
What would you like the population to be?	17.89986*	20	0.31370	0.34
How would you rate the streets and roads?	18.85016*	8	0.31848	0.39

TABLE 42-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SEVEN.

	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate fire protection service?	11.74937	8	0.26079	
How would you rate the police service?	13.61643	8	0.27610	
How would you rate water and sewer facilities?	11.73985	8	0.26070	
How would you rate the garbage collection service?	15.78894*	8	0.30676	0.38
How would you rate housing conditions?	14.15183*	8	0.28672	0.36
How would you rate residential street lighting?	4.97026	8	0.16759	
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities?	18.04907	4	0.41443	0.46
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in this community?	1.90999	4	0.10391	
Do you feel that the town should be involved with improving housing in blighted areas?	4.62707	4	0.16420	
Is a housing code needed?	2.08889	4	0.10567	
Is a utility code needed?	10.62796	4	0.23308	
Is a building code needed?	6.03016	4	0.17767	

TABLE 42-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION SEVEN.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Is a mobile home ordinance needed?	6.81420	4	0.18848	
Is a subdivision ordinance needed?	7.11001	4	0.19238	
Is a zoning ordinance needed?	10.87924*	4	0.23567	0.31
Is a solicitation ordinance needed?	6.87448	4	0.18928	
Are none of the proposed ordinances needed?	10.19612*	4	0.22855	0.30
Are there any other ordinances needed?	9.45346	8	0.22049	
Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through town on Broad Street?	10.72042	8	0.23524	
Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass route?	8.88203	12	0.21404	

* Significant Chi Square Values

TABLE 43

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION EIGHT.

Do you own or rent your residence?

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
What section of town do you live in?	6.41878	3	0.18170	
Do you live within the present corporate limits?	3.60201	1	0.13434	
What is your age group?	22.79926*	3	0.32207	
How much education do you have?	5.81140	5	0.17554	
What is your income level?	8.06425	4	0.20544	
Would you prefer to rent or own?	17.94687*	1	0.29307	0.41
Would you prefer a single family house, a duplex or an apartment?	1.79239	2	0.09693	
Do you find that affordable and desirable housing is available in the community?	7.98717*	3	0.20892	0.28
Would you like to see the population of the community increase, decrease or stay the same?	6.27359*	2	0.17788	0.26
What would you like the population to be?	9.26308*	5	0.22732	0.30
How would you rate the streets and roads?	1.59865	2	0.09541	

TABLE 43-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION EIGHT.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
How would you rate the police protection service?	1.82761	2	0.10313	
How would you rate the water and sewer facilities?	0.02830	2	0.01310	
How would you rate garbage collection service?	0.42254	2	0.05164	
How would you rate housing?	10.33908*	2	0.24423	0.35
How would you rate residential street lighting?	1.51517	2	0.09399	
Would you be willing to pay additional taxes to improve community services and facilities?	0.20867	1	0.03432	
Do you feel that blighted areas are a problem in this community?	1.57395	1	0.09234	
Should the town be involved with improving housing conditions in blughted areas?	0.37854	1	0.04620	
Is a housing code needed?	0.08062	1	0.06370	
Is a building code needed?	0.04354	1	0.01487	
Is a utility code needed?	0.67958	1	0.05863	
Is a mobile home ordinance needed?	0.02172	1	0.01050	

TABLE 43-continued

CORRELATION SUMMARY FOR QUESTION EIGHT.

Question	Chi Square	Degrees Freedom	C	$\overline{C}$
Is a subdivision ordinance needed?	0.21564	1	0.03307	
Is a zoning ordinance needed?	0.09845	1	0.02235	
Is a solicitation ordinance needed?	0.01360	1	0.00831	
Are none of the proposed ordinances needed?	1.88334	1	0.09731	
Are there any other ordinances needed?	3.16333	2	0.12571	
Should traffic from highway 87 be routed through town on Broad Street?	0.63629	2	0.05732	
Do you approve of plans to develop Swanzy Street as a by-pass route through town?	3.39630	3	0.13084	

* Significant Chi Square Values

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