

IMPROVING AND SATISFYING LIVING CONDITIONS
IN SMALL TOWNS: A CASE STUDY IN
MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

by

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B. Arch., Kansas State University, 1974

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

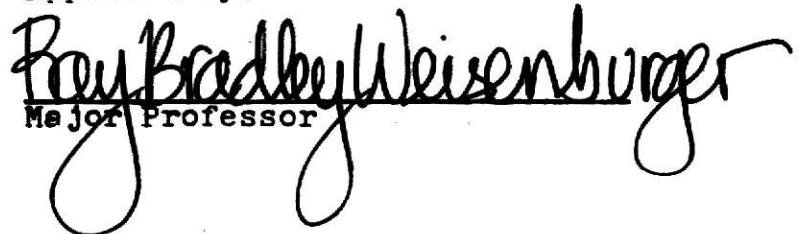
MASTER OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Department of Regional and Community Planning

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1976

Approved by:


Major Professor

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although I have spent much time in the preparation of this report, I am indebted;

To Almighty God, who gave me life, mind, health, and strength so that I was able to prepare this report;

To Ray Weisenburger, of the Regional and Community Planning Department throughout the past three years; whose advice and assistance carried me toward the success of this report;

To Professors John Selfridge, Al Keithley, of the Department of Regional and Community Planning; and Professor T. Robert Harris, of the Department of Sociology; who helped to produce this report to what it is through valuable advice and corrections;

To Professor Raffaella Nanetti, of the Department of Regional and Community Planning; and Chuck Buckley, a graduate student in Regional and Community Planning; who spent valuable time in preparing the analysis of the survey that was conducted;

To Gary Osborne, the City Clerk of Monroe City, Missouri; Robert Donnels, the director of the Mark Twain Regional Planning Commission, Macon, Missouri; Conrad Mc Millan, the director of NECAC (Northeast Missouri Community Action Center); the assessors of Monroe and Marion Counties, Paris and Palmyra, Missouri; the employees of the Monroe

County Office of the Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services of the State of Missouri, Paris, Missouri; the director of the Farmers Home Administration, Paris, Missouri; the employees of the University of Missouri Extension Center, Columbia, Missouri; and the employees of the Planning Division of the Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka, Kansas, for the invaluable literature and information received in preparation of this report;

To Rosie Holliday, of Monroe City, Missouri, for her assistance in the survey that was conducted;

To the superintendent and the principals of the Monroe City R-1 School District, and the principal of the Holy Rosary School; for their valuable assistance in the distribution and collection of the survey;

And to my wife, Emma, for her unselfish love, devotion, and assistance in making this report as feasible as it is.

Without these, the preparation of this report would have been virtually impossible.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Small towns, formerly the threshold of growth in the American tradition, have lost most of their vitality and resources to the larger towns and cities throughout the United States as a result of urban sprawl and economic changes.¹ One of the problems that exists in small towns today is that the best educated, most employable, youngest, and healthiest individuals and families often leave, while the oldest and most disadvantaged persons stay on.² Small towns, in this report, shall be defined as towns with populations of 2,500 or less. These towns provide the least information concerning demographic data, housing data, etc.; although there can be a disclosure problem concerning this. This deficient information exists as a result of much neglect by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, who provide very limited information, as well as by federal and state officials, and by citizens in urban areas.

As a result of this negligence, living conditions, in nearly all categories, are not met with the same concern as larger towns. Health and medical services are examples. Although small towns have greater general medical needs than do urban communities, they are shortchanged on the care they receive.³ An attempt shall be made to seek out the problems that exist; concepts, and goals and objectives that can be

used in elimination of the existing problems; and obstacles shall be derived stating why the goals and objectives cannot sufficiently eliminate the problems of small town living.

Finally, Monroe City (the case study in this report), shall be studied thoroughly as the previous aspects concerning small towns shall be applied. A survey, "Physical, Social, and Economic Study of Housing, Homeowners and Renters in Monroe City, Missouri," shall assist greatly in seeking existing problems in Monroe City. Evaluations and recommendations shall be made on how Monroe City, as a small town, can improve its living conditions. To conclude this report, a summary (conclusions) shall be presented.

Nature of the Problem

Small towns are frequently criticized by those living in larger towns (urban areas). However, it must be remembered that these towns were once active and robust as many of the larger towns. Due to this apparent lack of activity and robustness, which have exclusively shifted to larger towns, more and more younger people are leaving small towns. As a result, more and more small towns are dying.

There are visible and invisible signs of decline of small towns today. These signs include:

1. Lack of employment opportunity
2. Lack of federal and state programs
3. Lack of knowledge concerning how to participate in federal and state programs

4. Deterioration of poorly built housing
5. The decline of the central business district
6. Inadequate services provided by the local government
7. Inability to keep in pace technologically with larger towns
8. Lack of social activity
9. Apathy among the residents.

Of these signs of decline, apathy is most critical, as one cannot see to the other signs of decline. According to the Vandellia (Mo.) Merchants Association, the residents are not involved with helping their town in alleviating their problems because they do not see immediate growth in their town.⁴

There are situations to which small towns are more likely to decline. These situations are:

1. The combination of superior living conditions and a high rural birth rate⁵
2. Towns less than 300 population⁶
3. When the nearest large town is considerably larger, a negative relationship exists between the two.⁷

Although small towns are known to be declining, there are some situations to which small towns are more likely to grow. These situations are:

1. Towns over 1,000 population⁸
2. Situations in which the nearest large town is slightly larger than the small town.⁹

In spite of small town growth, the United States will continue to be predominantly urban in population, although many persons express a desire for rural or small town residence.¹⁰ Thus, the problem incurring in small towns is mainly economical. If some of the industries base their operations in small towns, more persons will more than likely migrate back to small towns as more jobs will exist.

Finally, in solving living conditions in small towns, it must be remembered that the elderly, the poor, and the minorities must be considered in the overall growth plan. These people are the least likely to speak up for themselves; perhaps because it appears that they are mentally and morally pushed aside by the more prosperous. If nothing is done to improve the lives and conditions of these people and if they continue to be isolated from society, small town growth and the improving of living conditions in these towns shall not be achieved.

How to improve the lives and conditions of all small town residents shall be the main emphasis throughout this report. Part II of this report will deal with small towns in general. Within this, a description of small town life will be determined (Chapter II). Next, community

development, human resources, and community planning concepts shall be discussed (Chapter III). These concepts were selected due to their relative impact to small towns. Next, goals and objectives shall be listed to determine how small towns can be improved and satisfied in light of the three concepts previously mentioned (Chapter IV). From these goals and objectives, problems and obstacles shall be discussed as why these goals and objectives are not and cannot be achieved at the present time (Chapter V).

Part III of the report shall deal with the case study, Monroe City. A description and history of Monroe City, description of activities, community facilities and services (Chapters VI and VII, respectively), shall introduce the reader to Monroe City. Next, the methodology chapter (Chapter VII) shall discuss the methods of research in searching information concerning Monroe City through the use of vital data, U. S. Census, etc., and a survey, "Physical, Social, and Economic Study of Housing, Homeowners and Renters in Monroe City, Missouri." After this, an evaluation of the survey will be made (Chapter IX) showing the results made by the respondents. From the results of the survey and vital data, problems of living conditions in Monroe City shall be determined with recommendation to alleviate these problems (Chapter X) in relation to the goals and objectives listed in Chapter IV.

Finally, in Part IV, reflections from all that have been mentioned in the report, shall be made in the conclusion (Chapter XI).

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PART II

CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL TOWNS

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF SMALL TOWN LIFE

The Concept of Small Town Life

The concept of small town life is seen to be the life where one can take it easy, but overlooked maybe because there appears to be nothing there. If one actually looks around and see what is going on, one can be aware of such activities such as a friendly visit by relatives, old time friends, and former residents; business done by farmers such as buying feed, staple items, etc.; people working in their own stores or working in an industry; children in and out of school, walking, playing, or driving up and down Main Street; informal social gatherings such as parties, reunions, gatherings at business establishments (filling stations, groceries, eating places), social drop-ins, bridge parties, baby showers, auxillary organizations, social clubs; watching high school football or basketball games; glancing at the weekly newspaper (literally to find out what they already know); watching the outside world on television; unloading their cash at the bank; and strolling and shopping along Main Street for the latest up-to-date items and sale items at the clothing store, and the five-and dime. This may not sound like much but small town residents believe and stand for principles such as honesty, fair play, trustworthiness, good-neighborliness, sobriety, and

clean living. Overall, small town life can be characterized as having a wholesome family life, the spoken word good as a written contract, a community of religious-minded people, a place where everybody knows everybody, and a place where you can say hello to anybody.¹

This concept of small town living makes people want to live in small towns, although the concept can be considered a romantic myth. But due to changing times, when jobs are either not available or unsatisfactory, and with the slow style of living as compared to larger towns; those young people and others, who are either restless or economically unable to continue their lives, leave to the more advanced living of larger towns.

Why Improve and Satisfy Living Conditions in Small Towns?

Why should not small town living conditions be improved? In order to improve living conditions, valid statements should express that desire as well as goals since almost everyone desires freedom, equality, economic justice, and social justice² along with the characteristics of small town life above and on the preceeding page. Having these statements in mind, the desires and goals to improve living conditions in small towns can be attained. These desires and goals are:

1. Parents want their children to survive and grow up to be healthy
2. People want education

3. People want the opportunity to influence group decisions affecting their lives
4. Most people want work that will enable them to support themselves and to contribute to the well being of others
5. Most people want an adequate social system.³

Describing further the first desire and goal, parents want access to adequate medical services, pure air and water, sewerage and garbage disposal systems, nutritious food, and recreational facilities. The second desire and goal implies that people want the knowledge and understanding that will be beneficial to them and their children. The third desire and goal implies that people want work that will support them as well as being able to contribute to others, but at the same time, allowing them special rewards when making valuable contributions.

However, to achieve these, especially in search of economic success, many families are migrating to urban areas. Thus, attaining these desires and goals must be done by the remaining residents themselves. Otherwise, the standard of living will continue to be lower than that of larger towns. The author shall, in the next chapter, turn to three concepts that can help the residents solve the problems of small town living. The first concept, community development, is a process that thrives on citizen participation and leadership. The second concept, human resources development, is similar to community development, but the

leadership is assumed by the local government. The last concept, community planning, is almost completely controlled by the local government with citizens in the background, although they do have a voice and are permitted to participate.

CHAPTER III

CONCEPTS THAT CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE AND SATISFY LIVING CONDITIONS IN SMALL TOWNS

The Concept of Community Development

Community Development can be viewed as a process, a method, a program, or a movement. Community Development can be viewed as a radical process or as a conservative process.

Characteristics of the radical process include:

1. greater citizen participation
2. creating new groupings
3. creating patterns of decision-makers
4. accelerating the pace of planned change and deliberate community decision making
5. broadening the scope of citizen interest and concern.

Characteristics of the conservative process include:

1. helping to keep decision-making at the local level and government responsive to the local citizens
2. provide community interest
3. opportunity for local option
4. local citizens recognizing, defining, and resolving their own problems and issues.⁴

Within the framework of community development are several elements. They are:

1. Community as the unit of action
2. Community initiative and leadership
3. The use of both internal and external resources

4. Inclusive participation

5. An organized comprehensive approach that attempts to involve the entire community

6. Democratic, rational, and task accomplishments.⁵

Community development also allows the community to identify its problems and to attempt to establish and reach its goals.⁶ These efforts help the community to grow. This growth is brought about in two ways. The first way is through cultural momentum and the second is through leadership toward established goals.⁷ Agencies that help the community grow through leadership and action are listed below.

1. Schools. Teachers, administrators and school boards develop students and all community residents. These groups have a belief in and dedication to continuous learning throughout life, assisted by agencies such as the Cooperative Extension Service, and local resources such as the public library.

2. School related organizations. These organizations which include the Parent Teachers Associations (PTA), Parent Clubs, Mother's Clubs, and School Board Associations, are to stimulate the community to recognize the values of public education and to provide for its development for the welfare of the children in ways such as providing school lunch programs, special guidance services, raising funds for a worthy educational objective.

3. Cooperative Extension Services. These services assist leaders and others to be better educated in a wide

range of subjects including food preparation, better nutrition, child care and training, better town government, public policy, etc.

4. State Colleges and Universities. These serve as resource persons or consultants to local groups or individuals, although they should never replace the efforts of local organizations. They should stimulate local groups to greater efforts on their own behalf.

5. Libraries. Libraries contribute to community growth through their service in the provision of materials. They can take either of two roles by becoming guardians of the cultural heritage and providing personal reading service to individuals, or by actively engaging in working with groups who propose to make changes.

6. Farm Organizations. These organizations have the role of being a stimulator to community action. These organizations have definite objectives directed toward the education of adults and youth. Such organizations include the American Farm Bureau, the Farmer's Union, the National Grange or Patrons of Husbandry.

7. Business and Fraternal Organizations. These organizations or groups voluntarily band together for fellowship, business improvement, and community betterment. They are able to stimulate action on and to work toward the solution of community problems. Such groups are composed of Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, commercial clubs, Mesons, and

better business committees, among others. Significant roles these groups play are that of being a sounding board for leaders in the community; sponsorship and action on a specific community development programs; and leadership for cooperation on community-wide projects.

8. Churches and Church-Sponsored Groups. The role of the church and church groups varies depending upon the nature and the heterogeneity of the community. Churches can perform in various capacities such as being positively identified with the community development process in their effort of leadership training; and stimulating community action on affairs which are likely to raise the social level of the community citizen.

9. Informal and Temporary Groups. These groups can develop during various situations such as groups of businessmen taking a coffee break, farmers gathering during a certain evening, neighbors visiting or talking to each other during certain times of day or evening. These meetings can bring out solutions and ideas not thought of during any other formal meeting.⁸

These groups involve practically everyone living in the community. Thus, everyone is involved in the community development process. But the community development process is only as effective as the residents who must work out their own problems through effective leadership with the cultural momentum that supports it.

The Concept of Human Resources Development

Human resources development concerns itself with questions of:

1. Cash assistance
2. Adequate housing
3. Manpower development
4. Citizen participation
5. Affirmative action youth development
6. Health care
7. Education
8. Care of the elderly and infirm
9. Garbage service
10. Police protection
11. Street maintenance
12. Transportation.⁹

In order for the process of human resources development to be successful, local governments need to exercise the role of community leaders. Also, their programs should advocate and increase opportunities for citizen involvement in the decision-making process.

The human resources development process is twofold:

1. Awareness. The critical social issues in the community must be brought before the public without actual or implied blame for the problems being placed on anyone in particular.

2. Involvement and Attitude Adjustment. All sectors of the community have to be involved in the planning for and

the solution of any human resources problem.¹⁰

There are five methods to which human resources development can be organized in a city or county of which one or more can be utilized in a particular community. These methods are:

1. City (county) establishes one or more other public and/or private agencies as primarily responsible for social service policy development and program administration.

2. City (county) establishes its role as a participant in the policy adoption process or as a coordinator of clearing house of human resources development policies in the community.

3. City (county) formally establishes a human relations commission to draw together local citizens and agencies dealing in human resources matters and to recommend comprehensive human resources development matters and human resources development policy in local affairs.

4. City (county) hires staff or designates an official to provide staff support to policy coordination and development efforts.

5. Local unit establishes a specific department of which the person involved is responsible for the technical and administrative aspects of the human resource development affairs.¹¹

In spite of the structure of human resources development, the concept is only as effective as the citizens who utilize it and participate in their programs and activities.

The Concept of Community Planning

Community planning is the basic function and concept of which a town grows. The success and degree of difficulty it takes for all other concepts or processes such as community development and human resources development depends on how feasible the effort of community planning is brought forth. Community planning can be defined as the blending of past experience, diligent effort, and imaginative foresight to create better human settlements. Community planning consists of four essentials:

1. Planning jurisdiction
2. Planning scope
3. Planning procedure
4. Five dimensions of planning.¹²

The planning jurisdiction consists of the area of land within which a planning commission is authorized to work. In this case, the jurisdiction will be a small town. The planning scope covers three aspects: physical, social, and economic. Physical planning deals with land use and its development. Social planning deals with the improvement of the way of life. Economic planning deals with industrial and business development. These three aspects are inter-related and interdependent. The planning procedure consists of three main phases which constitute the essence of a comprehensive plan: research and analysis of the community background, creation of technical planning, and implementation of the plan. The five dimensions of planning are length,

width, height, time, and perception.¹³

The key to success in community planning is within the word "planning" itself. The objective for planning is to provide a framework for guiding the community toward orderly growth and development by relating, balancing, and harmonizing the physical, social, economic, cultural, and aesthetic features of the community.¹⁴

Planned growth, in a small town, as in any other town, will make the community more effective, more efficient, and more pleasant; will improve property values and business climate; and will promote attractive housing and a reasonable tax base. These will result in attracting new industries, new businesses, and retaining young people. On the other hand, unplanned growth will result in poor and improper land use, congested traffic, declining property values, substandard housing, and high taxes. Additionally, unplanned growth makes it difficult for a town to attract investments in new industries and new businesses.¹⁵ Thus, an authority, such as the planning commission, should be established and responsible for carrying out the function of community planning, primarily through a comprehensive plan to guide the physical growth and development of the community.¹⁶

These three concepts, community development, human resource development, and community planning are applicable to any town, regardless of size. Using one or more of these concepts can only begin to bring about improvement of living conditions in small towns. This improvement results in the

overall growth of the community which helps eliminate negative factors such as apathy, discouragement, hopelessness, etc. Goals and objectives will be discussed in the next chapter (Chapter IV), showing what must be done to bring about improvement and satisfaction of living conditions in small towns in light of these three concepts. Chapter five will review the goals and objectives, stating problems and obstacles, and describing why the goals and objectives cannot be achieved.

CHAPTER IV

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR SMALL TOWNS

Introduction

Housing is the primary goal when improving living conditions in small towns. After all, housing is where one must live; depart for work, play, shop, etc. Other important goals include those related to health, welfare, public protection, transportation, environment and natural resources, economic development, government, human resources, recreation, and education.¹⁷ These eleven goals and associated objectives will be described as follows below.

Housing

Goal: Provide every resident a sound dwelling in an efficient and economical manner which is appropriate for their individual needs, aspirations, and financial abilities.

Objectives:

1. To provide subsidized housing for low-income and senior citizens;
2. To provide federal and/or state help for average income housing;
3. To rehabilitate older homes;
4. To improve housing programs, especially low-income housing programs;
5. To provide cheaper homes within the range of nearly all families; and

6. To demolish residences that are beyond repair.¹⁸

Health

Goal: The health of all residents should be maintained where excellent, improved where inadequate, and protected from damaging influences through proper health care services.

Objectives:

1. To provide more funds for adequate health services;
2. To study health available in the community involved, what is needed, and how to obtain the desired services;
3. To provide public health clinics in all counties for detection, treatment, and referral;
4. To establish meals-on-wheels to serve older residents on an "ability-to-pay" basis;
5. To provide more and improved health care for the elderly;
6. To provide mental and physical health care counseling regardless of "ability-to-pay";
7. To expand Medi-Care and Medi-Caid programs to cover low-income citizens;
8. To make dental care available to all regardless of "ability-to-pay";
9. To restrict bed patients in unlicensed nur-

sing homes;

10. To provide an alcoholism educational and counseling service;
11. To provide physical therapists in each county; and
12. Medical reimbursement should be sought by county physicians for the state medical review for the approval of medications.¹⁹

Welfare

Goal: Provide assistance for all residents unable to provide for themselves the reasonable subsistence in which to live decently in a healthy and enjoyable atmosphere.

Objectives:

1. Exercise more local control on who should be on welfare, what payment levels are needed, etc.;
2. Eliminate dependency and bring pride and worthiness to people who do not now have these qualities;
3. Welfare programs should be 100% funded by the federal government;
4. Welfare payments should amount to meet at least poverty level standards;
5. More welfare programs should be developed to give people work rather than simply money;
6. Better distribution of commodity foods should

be established;

7. Aid to Dependent Children (AID) grants should be computed on at least 80% of need instead of a deficit basis up to a maximum;
8. The Old Age Assistance (OAA) Program should be re-assessed as the number of people on this assistance is decreasing and social security is taking over;
9. Aid to Dependent Children with unemployed fathers (ADCUF) should be renewed; and
10. Assistance should be provided to employable persons while training or looking for employment and under certain conditions to employed persons so that they can improve their job skills through off-the-job training.²⁰

Public Protection

Goal: Provide a protective environment for all residents in an efficient and responsive manner through proper law-making, law enforcement, civil defense, fire protection, and consumer protection.

Objectives:

1. Adequate training for all law enforcement officers;
2. Adequate equipment must be made available to law enforcement agencies;

3. Improve county and city jails;
4. Develop better personal understanding and community relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizens;
5. Expedite justice;
6. Promote a full-time juvenile program;
7. Revise juvenile laws;
8. County prosecuting attorneys should be employed on a full-time basis;
9. Parents of young law offenders should be reminded by penalty of their responsibility for their children;
10. Judges should not be too lenient on law breakers;
11. Legislation should be enacted to exempt landowners from being sued by trespassers except under intent to harm situations; and
12. Classes should be held in home safety and first-aid.²¹

Transportation

Goal: Provide a complete transportation system as well as improving the conditions of streets and roads.

Objectives:

1. Provide a study on how to determine how some type of public, low-cost transportation can be provided for those in need of reaching service

centers and community facilities for the elderly, disabled, and disadvantaged.²²

Environment and Natural Resources

Goal: Provide for the protection of the proper utilization of the natural resources in a manner that is consistent with the many needs of every resident.

Objectives:

1. Improve solid waste management;
2. Watershed districts should be organized, planned, and funded;
3. The physical environment must be cleaned up and protected; and
4. Natural resources should be utilized in a conservative manner while maximizing economic benefits.²³

Economic Development

Goal: Provide a strong-based economy that can grow and provide the needed jobs to keep the younger people in the small towns while providing for the older citizens who desire to work.

Objectives:

1. An economic development plan should be developed;
2. Water and sewer systems should be established as a base for development in all communities that desire them as well as providing greater federal

assistance;

3. A major emphasis should be placed on raising per capita income of productive people;
4. The agricultural economy should be fostered by communication, education, and planning at all levels of government;
5. Small industry should be encouraged so that it can grow with the community and county;
6. Promote ruralism;
7. Recreation and tourism job-producing activities should be promoted; and
8. Promote loyalty to home, country, church, and hard work to attract industry.²⁴

Government

Goal: Provide a system of government that responds to the needs of the residents in a responsive, progressive and efficient manner.

Objectives:

1. Liason and coordination must be promoted among all governmental agencies to provide better services;
2. Encourage all citizens to participate in community activities;
3. Local governments should provide joint services where appropriate;
4. Governmental agencies should function through

- consistent geographical divisions;
5. County planning and zoning should be promoted and adopted;
 6. Technical assistance should be expanded to make it easier for cities, counties, special districts and individuals to obtain help through the federal and state financial assistance programs; and
 7. Protect revenue of counties, cities, schools, and special districts.²⁵

Human Resources

Goal: Provide and stimulate for the full development of each resident, the maximum utilization of these human resources in the development of small towns in an economical and effective manner.

Objectives:

1. A way must be found to keep well educated and skilled youths in small towns;
2. All federal programs that help provide work should be expanded for all ages;
3. Determine low-income needs;
4. The spirit of independence programs should be fostered;
5. Prepare and educate young people for employment within the region;

6. Expanded family planning services should be made available at the local level;
7. More Cooperative Occupational Education (COE) programs should be provided; and
8. Day-care centers should be established to serve all families needing them.²⁶

Recreation and Open Space

Goal: To provide adequate recreation facilities and open space land to allow all residents to pursue their leisure time interests.

Objectives:

1. Develop existing parks with more recreational and picnic equipment;
2. Private recreation development should be encouraged;
3. Camping areas should be developed;
4. Lifetime sports, hobby education, and intramural programs for all ages should be emphasized and become available;
5. Youth centers should be encouraged;
6. Increase federal support of the acquisition and development of recreation and open space areas to 50% local and 50% federal;
7. Tourism should be promoted;

8. Preserve historic and natural areas;
9. Donation of land, money, and labor for outdoor recreational areas should be promoted; and
10. Roadside parks should continue to be developed alongside highways.²⁷

Education

Goal: Provide public education systems in an efficient and economical manner capable of providing all youth and adults and education sufficient to meet their individual needs in a changing world.

Objectives:

1. Inform and involve the public in health services, welfare, law enforcement, consumer laws, transportation, benefits of planned and well controlled housing units, governmental services available, citizen participation, economic development, protection of the agricultural economy, the need for keeping young people in small towns and the way to do it, and the need to protect the physical environment;
2. Better use of school facilities and equipment when school is not in session;
3. Expand vocational training programs;
4. Provide quality education for all persons;
5. Provide pre-school education for all who desire it; and
6. Increase testing and counseling in all schools.²⁸

CHAPTER V

PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES TO THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Housing

Housing problems are not unique to small towns alone, for housing has become a national problem. Facets of the problem include rising housing and closing costs; the inability of lower and moderate income persons to purchase homes; the lack of statewide and local building and housing codes; the tightening of credit; rising costs of housing maintenance; zoning; elimination and deficiency of federal housing programs.²⁹

Alleviation of these problems can be accomplished by planners constructing policies and criteria for housing planning; having state and local government officials provide and enforce sound zoning, subdivision regulations, and related taxation laws; having federal government officials set and enforce laws on housing planning as well as mediate between the local and federal government officials; and local groups, social and community workers supporting the residents for effective housing planning by putting pressure on the local government to establish policies and laws concerning housing which effectively serve the community.³⁰

Health

There are already enough problems with health care

in that it is expensive and mediocre. Insurance is expensive for both families and doctors as are hospital costs and physician and specialists fees. For the expense, one can spend hour waiting for a doctor who either may not have time to see them, or is rude, or even sends them off to see a specialist which adds to the cost. Health care is uncoordinated and chaotic as well. Some areas have too many hospitals and doctors while other areas have too few, especially in rural communities and rural areas where there is often only one doctor for every 2,000 people if there is any doctor at all. Other problems that exist are the negative attitude of rural communities toward health; the distances to medical facilities; and the older, less specialized, and least informed physicians about current practices. Although Medicare and Medicaid are making efforts to assist elderly persons, and while some health clinics exist, not everyone can obtain adequate health care. Thus the provision of reasonable health care in cost and service is still out of the question.³¹

Welfare

Achieving a reasonable subsistence and a healthy and enjoyable atmosphere for everyone is hardly possible because:

1. Only half of those receiving welfare are under the poverty level
2. Loopholes in the tax system allow the more wealthy

families to pay less in proportion of their income for taxes while the trend is the opposite for those not so wealthy.

A tax reform method is needed to reverse this trend as well as to provide sufficient welfare payments to those who need it, and more programs are needed to provide jobs.³²

Public Protection

There are essentially two problems which result in inefficient law enforcement, civil defense, fire protection and consumer protection. These problems are:

1. There are more offenders resulting from existing social problems within their families, etc.
2. The officials of these agencies are either too lenient, lacking morale, etc.

To alleviate the "crimes" caused by these offenders, training must begin at home with small children. Meanwhile, offenders must be rehabilitated in penal institutions, other social institutions. In order for these to be accomplished, provisions must be made for better educational facilities, churches who are willing to help, opportunities for employment, etc. Officials of these agencies, in addition, must be properly trained in their positions so that they can perform adequately in their work.

Transportation

There are no major problems in highway transportation in small towns as they usually have adequate local, county,

state, and national highways. But there is a major problem in providing an adequate transportation system, particularly for the elderly. A cooperative system like the Older Americans Transportation Service Co. (OATS) can eliminate some of the problems that exists if enough people want it and some state and/or federal financial assistance are available. Other problems in transportation consist mainly in the maintenance of county roads and local streets, such as widening old roads, and filling holes and cracks.

Environment and Natural Resources

Inefficient water and sewer systems, inefficient solid waste management, unplanned buildings, abandoned cars, abandoned farm equipment, etc. are serious environmental and resource problems in small towns. In many small towns and rural counties, modern methods of waste management should be introduced and the natural rural character should be maintained as much as possible.

Economic Development

Decline of business in the central business district (CBD), lacking or decreasing industry, and inadequate water and sewer systems are among major problems in economic development. Plans and programs are needed to boost more industries, increase businesses in the CBD, and provide water and sewer systems where either lacking or outdated.

Government

Ineffective political cultures, and untrained officials, resulting in the inefficient administration of local and county government contribute heavily to the problems that exist in small town governments today. By the government operating on updated laws, administering to its capability, having more administrators, and cooperating with all residents; the small town government can respond effectively to the needs of all residents.

Human Resources

Lack of communication between service agencies, the people needing these agencies, the lack of service agencies themselves, and the lack of funds to operate them are problems in human resources. Eliminating these problems will provide a more efficient use of service agencies that are in existence, a determination of service agencies that are and are not needed, and the amount of funds needed to support necessary agencies.

Recreation and Open Space

Lack of open space and recreation are problems in small towns, due mainly to lack of funds. Recreational programs and sufficient park areas and recreational equipment are needed for all ages for their use in leisure-time activities.

Education

A problem with education in small towns is that programs have not been developed to include adults, pre-school children, and those needing vocational training. County vocational centers and pre-schools would assist greatly in alleviating these deficiencies as well as to increase the level of education and awareness to the level of larger cities. Also, county or local information centers should be provided to educate the public on community services, consumer protection, and the like.

FOOTNOTES TO PART II

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³Ibid., p. 3-4.

⁴Lee J. Cary, ed., Community Development as a Process, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1970, p. 5.

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⁶W. Kreitlow, E. W. Aiton, and Andrew P. Torrence, Leadership for Action in Rural Communities, Denville, Illinois: The Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1965, p. 2.

⁷Ibid., p. 3.

⁸Ibid., pp. 22-35.

⁹Human Resources Development in Local Government, Topeka: League of Kansas Municipalities, May, 1973, p. 1.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 11.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²George T. C. Peng, The Principles of Planning, Topeka: State Planning Division, Kansas Department of Economic Development, 1973, p. 7.

¹³Ibid., pp. 7-10.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 4.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 11.

¹⁷Mark Twain Regional Planning Commission, Goals and Objectives, title page.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 11.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 2.

²⁰Ibid., p. 3.

²¹Ibid., p. 4.

²²Ibid., p. 5.

²³Ibid., p. 6.

²⁴Ibid., p. 7.

²⁵Ibid., p. 8.

²⁶Ibid., p. 9.

²⁷Ibid., p. 10.

²⁸Ibid., p. 1.

²⁹Fred Fuqua, A Study of Housing Planning Activities--Its Application to the State of Kansas, Preliminary report for the Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka, Kansas, December 17, 1975, pp. 9-13.

³⁰Ibid., pp. 14-15.

³¹Julia Cheever, Your Community and Beyond--An Information and Action Guide, Palo Alto, California: Page Flicklin Publications, 1975, pp. 45-46.

³²Ibid., pp. 65-66.

PART III

THE CASE STUDY OF MONROE CITY, MISSOURI-

CHAPTER VI

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

Monroe City, Missouri, a town with a population of 2,456 (1970), is located in the Mark Twain Region in northeastern Missouri. Monroe City is mainly located in the northeast corner of Monroe County but has an expanding residential area north of U. S. Highway 36-24 in Marion County (fig. no. 5). Monroe City is located regionally and nationally 180 miles east-northeast of Kansas City, 135 miles north-northwest of St. Louis, 20 miles west of Hannibal, 1810 miles east from Los Angeles, California, and 1060 miles west of New York City (fig. no. 1).¹ Other towns within the Mark Twain Region are Paris, the county seat of Monroe County; Moberly, in Randolph County; Macon, in Macon County; Shelbina, in Shelby County; Pelymra, in Marion County; New London, in Ralls County; Le Grange, in Lewis County; and Bowling Green, in Pike County (table no. 1). Monroe City is located regionally on the border of two major drainage basins, the North River Basin to the north, and the Salt River Basin to the south. Both basins drain into the Mississippi River. There are two soil areas within the region, Putman-Mexico and Silt Loam Surface soils.² Monroe City and its region are basically rural with agribusiness, and important source of income.³

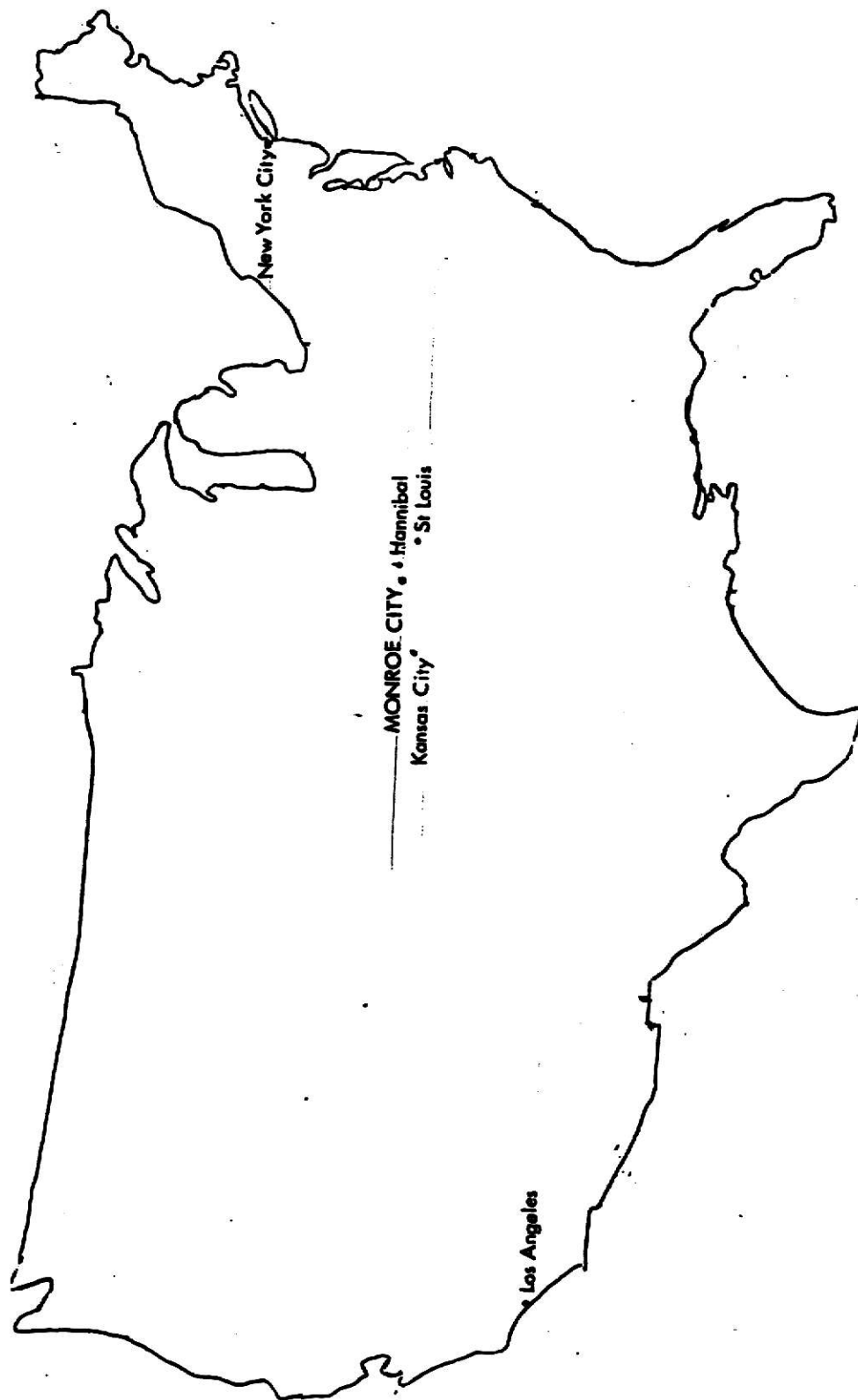


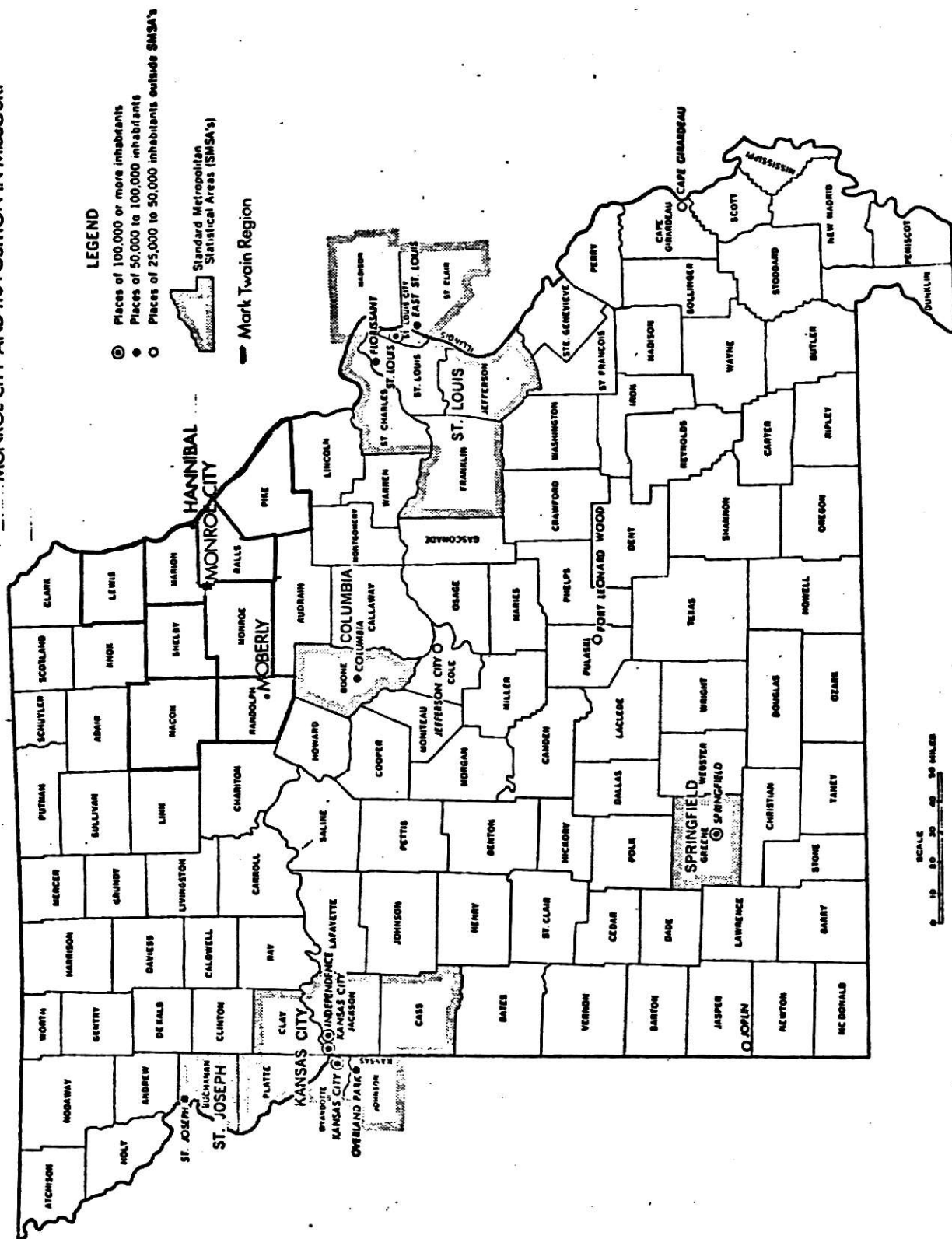
FIGURE NO 1
MONROE CITY--ITS POSITION IN THE U.S.

Table No. 1

Towns within the Mark Twain Region and
their Distances from Monroe City

<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Distance from Monroe City</u>
Paris	Monroe	20
Moberly	Randolph	42
Macon	Macon	40
Shelbina	Shelby	17
New London	Reels	30
La Grange	Lewis	40
Bowling Green	Pike	50
Hannibal	Marion	21

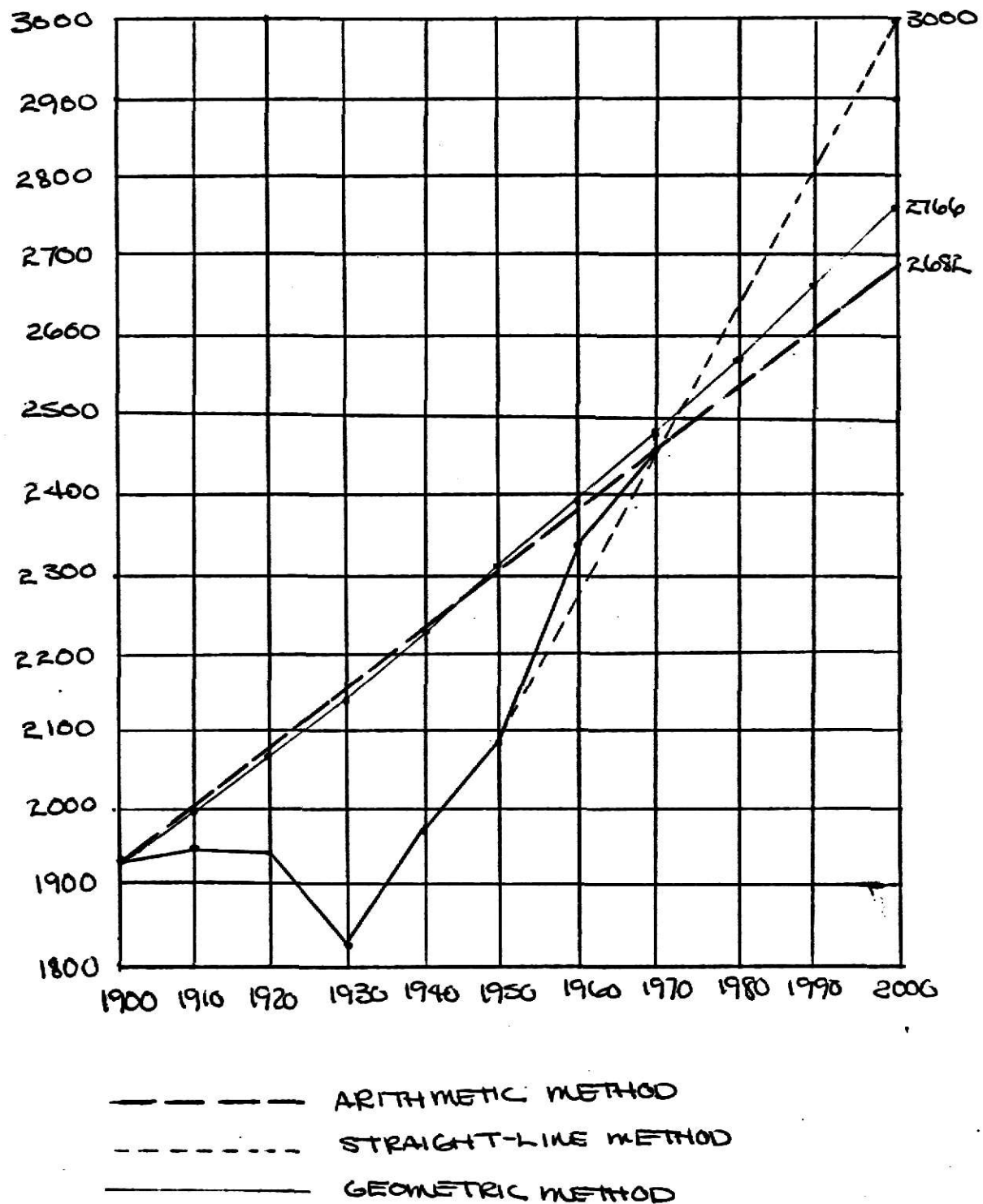
FIGURE NO. 2



Monroe City was founded in 1857 by E. B. Talcott as a result of the incursion of railroads into northeast Missouri. The town did not begin coming to life until 1860 after a public sale of lots took place along with the addition of other platted subdivisions. Monroe City was incorporated in 1860. Afterwards, Monroe City developed to a population of 1,949 in 1910 during the era of railroad transportation development.⁴ The next twenty years showed a decrease in population but the trend reversed upward with the sharpest increase during 1950-1960. This increase is due to the movement of persons to Monroe City from the farms. After a very slight increase in 1970, Monroe City appears to be looking up to the Clarence Cannon Reservoir, the Mark Twain State Park, the improvement of the Central Business District, the expansion of its agricultural base, and the influx of transportation along U. S. Highway 36-24 in a brighter future for its citizens.⁵ Based on the trend of population, Monroe City expects to grow from a population of 2,682 to a population of 3,000 in the year 2000 (fig. no. 3).

FIGURE NO. 3

POPULATION OF MOWROE CITY, MISSOURI
TO THE YEAR 2000



CHAPTER VII

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES, COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Government

Monroe City has a mayor-council form of government. Within the government, there is a planning and zoning committee, city clerk, collector, police department, and fire department. Monroe City has four revenue bonds in operation, two electric bonds, one natural gas bond, and one water and sewer bond. The property value of Monroe City is set at \$4,467,450.30, up 11 per cent from 1974. An auto tax is assessed at \$3.25 per vehicle.⁶

Utilities

Monroe City buys its electricity from Ralls County Electric Cooperative, a subsidiary of Northeast Power. The amount one pays monthly is listed in table no. 2. In addition, a fuel adjustment cost is assessed to each resident if the cost of supplying electricity runs in excess of 9 mil per kilowatt.

Natural gas is supplied by Panhandle Eastern.⁷ The monthly rate one pays is listed in table no. 3.

Monroe City supplies its own water as the town owns three lakes outside of town as well as owning a water treatment plant.⁸ The rate one pays is given in table no. 4.

Monroe City has an aerobic digestive sewer system. The rate one pays is 47.2 cents per one thousand gallons.⁹

Basic Services

Monroe City has four trash haulers who collect trash and garbage throughout the city.¹⁰ This waste is disposed at the Hannibal sanitary landfill, some 20 miles away for about \$400 per month.¹¹

The streets in Monroe City are fairly good. The cost of paving the streets runs at \$1.54 per running foot which is shared by both the city and the property owner.¹² The rates are shown on table no. 5.

Sidewalks in Monroe City are generally in fair to poor condition throughout the city with the exception of the central business district in which their condition is good.

Monroe City has a fire department and a police department. The fire department consists of an all voluntary staff of 20; while the police department consists of a marshall, three officers, and four auxillary policemen.¹³

Economic Base

The economy of Monroe City is dependent upon the agricultural business surrounding the community. In Monroe County, 1,013 persons (30.1%) are employed in agriculture. Although manufacturing is not considered a basic activity as shown on the economic base study (table no. 6), this activity numbers second to agriculture in employment

 Table No. 2

Electric Rate Schedule

First 50 KWHR per month	8¢ per KWHR
Next 150 KWHR per month	4¢ per KWHR
Next 300 KWHR per month	3¢ per KWHR
Next 500 KWHR per month	2½¢ per KWHR
All over 1000 KWHR's per month	2¢ per KWHR
Minimum bill per month	\$2.00
KWHR means kilowatt hour	

Source: Community Study, Monroe City, Missouri

 Table No. 3

Gas Rate Schedule

First 2,000 cu. ft. used per month	\$3.80
Second 8,000 cu. ft. used per month	\$15.00
Next 30,000 cu. ft. used per month	\$48.00
Next 20,000 cu. ft. used per month	\$66.00
All over 60,000 cu. ft. used per mo.	65¢ per 1000 cu. ft.
Minimum bill per month	\$1.90

Note: If the city pays in excess of 46 cents per cu. ft., the difference is multiplied by 1.10 and is passed on to the customer.

Source: Community Study, Monroe City, Missouri

Table No. 4

Water Rates

First 1,000 gallons	\$1.65 (minimum bill)
Next 9,000 gallons	77¢ per 1000 gal.
Next 10,000 gallons	64¢ per 1000 gal.
Next 130,000 gallons	57¢ per 1000 gal.
All over 150,000 gallons	48¢ per 1000 gal.

Note: The sewer service charge is 40% of the water bill.

Source: Community Study, Monroe City, Missouri

Table No. 5

Expense of Paving Streets in Monroe City, Missouri

Charges to the Resident:

\$0.45 per running foot on his side

\$0.45 per running foot to the resident on the other side

Charges to the city:

\$0.64 per running foot

Total Charges:

\$1.54 per running foot

Source: City Clerk Office, Monroe City, Missouri

with 661 persons (19.6%). Selected services and retail trade follow close behind with 581 persons (17.3%), and 497 persons (14.8%) respectively. These observations reflect upon Monroe City somewhat, as its largest employers are the Monroe City Diecasting Co., the Monroe City R-1 School District, Henderson Produce Co., as well as many retail shops downtown (CBD).¹⁴ The economic base study (comparing the industries in Monroe County with the U. S.) shows only agriculture as a basic activity. Therefore, if Monroe City, since it is basically an agri-industrial community, is to continue as a thriving community economically in providing more jobs and more input of money into the community to assist the agricultural base that exists, more industries are needed. Meanwhile, in Monroe County, the work force has increased from 3,366 persons from the 1970 Census to 4,362 in July, 1975.¹⁵ Unemployment has reduced from 6.3% in March, 1973, and 5.4% in June, 1974; to 4.1% in July, 1975, well below the national average of about 8% (table no. 7). If Monroe City grows economically, and if more persons relocate here; more jobs, mainly in the industrial and professional fields, will be needed for all classes of people. To serve these and more who are seeking jobs, Monroe City has a Job Opportunities and Community Development Center, established, 1972, developed by the Northeast Community Action Center (NECAC). The agency provides funds, a desk, filing materials, a secretary, and rent.¹⁶ During 1974, the center has developed 58 full-time and 141 part time

Table No. 6

Economic Base Study, Monroe County, Missouri

	2	3	$\frac{2}{3} = 4$	5	6	$\frac{5-6}{5} = 7$	7x2=8	2-8=9
Industry Group (selected)	Monroe County Empl. 1970	U. S. Emp. 1970	Basic If ratio 2.0000439	% of Monroe County Workers	% of U. S. Workers	Basic Workers Mult. Factor	Basic Monroe County Workers	Non-Bas. Monroe County Workers
Agriculture	1013	2,840,488	.0003566	30.1	3.7	.88	891	122
Mining	25	630,788	.0000396	.7	.8			25
Construction	184	4,572,235	.0000402	5.5	6.0			184
Manufacturing	661	19,837,208	.0000333	19.6	25.9			661
Transportation, Comm. & San. Serv.	172	5,186,101	.0000331	5.1	6.8			172
Wholesale Trade	52	3,133,382	.0000165	1.5	4.1			52
Retail Trade	497	12,239,498	.0000406	14.8	16.0			497
Financial, Ins. & Real Estate	78	3,838,387	.0000203	2.3	5.0			78
Services	581	20,073,860	.0000289	17.3	26.2			581
Government	103	4,201,652	.0000245	3.1	5.5			103
Totals	3366	76,553,599					891	2475

positions. During the first eight months of 1975, the center developed 27 full time and 99 part time positions. During the months where the most jobs were developed (May-August), in 1974, 27 full time and 92 part time positions were developed with 379 referrals; while in 1975, 18 full time and 89 part time positions were developed (tables no. 8 and 9). Thus, job openings seem to be less apparent, and at the same time, there have been less referrals. In contrast, a lot more applications have been filed.

Although the center has served a lesser proportion of applicants than the year before and/or the applicants have to wait for some time to be referred, it has been valuable and helpful in developing a good number of jobs to curb unemployment. It should be noted that most of the applicants and jobs that were developed were part time, which indicates the large number of applications filled by high school students for temporary jobs such as after school jobs and summer jobs.

Finally, if Monroe City is to achieve complete economic growth, the downtown (CBD) must be redeveloped to better serve the residents of Monroe City and beyond, at least within its trade area (fig. no. 4). Many of the residents are shopping in Hannibal as a result of better prices, better selection, and better facilities. Better circulation, better parking, beautification of the stores as well as beautification of the environment, direly needed;

Table No. 7

Unemployment Rate
Monroe County, Missouri
January-July, 1975

Month	Rate (%)	Unemployed	Total Employment	Workforce
Jan. 1975	4.9	188	3653	3841
Feb. 1975	5.3	203	3648	3851
Mar. 1975	6.3	251	3764	4015
Apr. 1975	5.3	220	3931	4151
May 1975	4.0	168	4077	4845
June 1975	5.4	236	4135	4371
July 1975	4.1	181	4181	4362

Source: Missouri Employment Security Office, Hannibal,
Missouri

Table No. 8

Job Opportunity Center Usage, Feb.-Dec., 1974

Month	Appli- cations		Jobs Developed		Place- ments		Opera- tions of Programs		Refe- rrals
	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Dev.	Oper.	
February, 1974	2	6	4	1	-	-	1	-	22
March	3	5	8	8	2	6	1	-	27
April	5	22	9	13	5	5	2	-	43
May	5	15	7	18	5	20	2	-	60
June	3	15	8	21	2	33	2	-	91
July	1	14	7	39	4	75	-	-	150
August	1	3	5	14	3	17	-	-	78
September	2	2	2	10	1	8	-	-	30
October	1	-	2	8	1	11	-	-	34
November	3	5	-	4	-	5	-	-	20
December	4	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	19
Totals	30	90	53	138	23	171	9	1	574

Table No. 9

Job Opportunity Center Usage, Jan.-Aug., 1975

Month	Appli- cations		Jobs Developed		Place- ments		Opera- tions of Programs		Refe- rrals /Ser.
	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Dev.	Oper.	
January, 1975	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	7
February	-	41	2	3	2	2	-	-	46
March	10	14	5	1	5	1	1	2	27
April	13	16	2	4	2	6	-	2	39
May	5	33	8	10	7	9	-	1	54
June	11	87	-	34	-	55	-	-	182
July	11	28	4	36	2	47	-	-	272
August	21	21	6	9	5	12	-	-	340
Totals	73	241	27	99	23	133	1	6	967

ILLEGIBLE DOCUMENT

**THE FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S) IS OF
POOR LEGIBILITY IN
THE ORIGINAL**

**THIS IS THE BEST
COPY AVAILABLE**

and, if possible, better selection and prices are needed if the CBD is to grow as a regional (county) center.

Housing

According to the Fifth Count Summary Tapes, U. S. Bureau of the Census, the population of Monroe City is 2,476 with 625 families. This averages out to 3.96 persons per family. There are 921 housing units in which 862 households are occupied for an occupancy rate of 93.59%. Of these units that are occupied, 659 units (76.45%) are owned, and 203 units (23.55%) are rented.¹⁷ There are 59 units (6.4%) that are vacant. Of these units that are vacant, 30 units (50.85%) represent owner occupied units for sale, and 29 units represent housing units for rent (table no. 10).¹⁸

Of the total population of 2,476 in Monroe City, 1,201 persons (48.5%) are male; and 1,275 persons (51.5%) are female.¹⁹ Of the total population, 796 persons (32.15%) are under 18 years of age and 559 persons (22.58%) are 65 years of age and older (table no. 11).²⁰

Of the 625 families in Monroe City, fifty-two families (8.32%) are below the poverty level. Forty-two families (6.72%) are receiving public assistance. Of them, fourteen families, or one-third, are below the poverty level.²¹ Of the 625 families, there are 281 families (45%) with related children under 18. Of these, fifteen families (5.3%) are below the poverty level. On the other hand, of the

Table No. 10

Total Community, by Population, by Families, by Households,
by Housing Units, by Occupancy/Vacancy for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1-5

CATEGORIES	TOTAL	NEGRO
1. Population	2476	283
2. Number of Families	625	58
3. Total Housing Units	921	N/A
4. a. Occupied	862	N/A
Owner	659	N/A
Renter	203	N/A
b. Vacant	59	N/A
Owner (for sale)	30	N/A
Renter	29	N/A
4. Number of Households	8862	78

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population and Housing, 1970
(By Summary Computer Tabulations)

N/A means "not available"

Table No. 11

Population Distribution by Sex, by Race, and by Special Age Groupings for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1-5

1. Population by Sex and Race				2. Under 18 years				3. Population over 60									
M	1201	F	1275	M	437	F	359	Total	%	60-65			65 & over				
W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	Total	Total	M	F	N	M	W	N	W	N
1067	134	1126	149	372	65	297	62	700	28.27	45	-	91	5	206	313	17	23

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, Population, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

625 families, 344 families (55%) have no related children under 18.²² These observations can indicate the great number of elderly persons that exist in Monroe City. Of the 625 families, there are 82 female heads of household in Monroe City (13.1%). Seventeen (17) of those families are below the poverty level (table no. 12). The median income in Monroe County is \$6,199.²³ If 80% of that income is used to define the line for moderate income persons, the amount would be \$4,959.20. Approximately 148 families (23.68%) fall within this range (table no. 13). If 50% of that same income is used to define the line for lower income persons, as defined by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the amount would be \$3,099.80.²⁴ Approximately 75 families (12.0%) would fall within this range (table no. 13).²⁵ Thus, Monroe City and Monroe County has a slight economic problem among its residents.

Of the 921 housing units in Monroe City, 236 housing units (26.85%) are occupied by one person; and 311 housing units (35.38%) are occupied by two persons. Thus, 547 housing units (62.22%) are occupied by one to two persons.²⁶ These observations also can indicate a great number of elderly persons and childless couples. Of the 921 housing units, there are 322 housing units containing three or more persons (37.77%). There are 57 housing units (6.48%) that are over overcrowded (1.01 persons per room).²⁷ Of the 547 housing units, 438 housing units are owner occupied that contain

- Table No. 12

Those Receiving Public Assistance in Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1-5

Family Type and other Characteristics	Above Poverty Level		Below Poverty Level	
	Total	Receiving Not rec. p. assist.	Total	Receiving Not rec. p. assist.
All Families	573	28	52	14
All Families with related children under 18	266	N/A	15	N/A
All Families without related children under 18	307		37	
Female head with children under 18	34		11	
Female head without children under 18	31		6	
Unrelated individuals 14+	91		191	
Persons 65 years and over	321		217	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

Table No. 13

Count of Those by Income for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1-5

Income Levels	Total Families	Percent	Unrelated Individuals
under \$1,000	0	0%	45
\$1,000 - \$1,999	10	1.60%	162
\$2,000 - \$2,999	59	9.44%	31
\$3,000 - \$3,999	57	9.12%	12
\$4,000 - \$4,999	37	5.92%	0
\$5,000 - \$5,999	43	6.88%	16
\$6,000 - \$7,999	135	21.60%	16
\$8,000 - \$9,999	89	14.24%	0
\$10,000 - \$14,999	135	21.60%	0
\$15,000 - \$24,999	41	6.56%	0
\$25,000 and over	19	3.04%	0
Total	625	100.00%	282

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

Table No. 14

Household Size by Tenure and by Persons per Room for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1-5

Occupied Housing Units by Persons per Unit	Total	Percent	Owner	Percent Renter	Percent
1 Person	236	26.85	147	89	48.90
2 Persons	311	35.38	291	20	10.99
3 Persons	103	11.72	69	34	18.68
4 Persons	90	10.24	80	10	5.49
5 Persons	57	6.48	50	7	3.85
6 Persons	82	9.33	60	22	12.09
Total	879	100.00	697	182	100.00
1.01 or more persons per room	57	6.48	39	18	9.89

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Housing, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

Table No. 15

Housing Occupancy/Vacancy by Tenure, by race, etc.
for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1 to 5

Categories	Total	Per Cent	OWNER		RENTER	
			White	Negro	White	Negro
Total Housing Units	921	100.0	628	61	215	17
Occupied	862	93.6	598	61	186	17
Vacant	59	6.4	30	N/A	29	N/A
Occupied lacking some plumbing	84	9.7	30	-1	54	-1
Vacant lacking some plumbing	7	11.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Occupied lacking complete kitchen facilities	22	2.6	5	N/A	17	N/A
Vacant lacking complete kitchen facilities	19	32.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Units with 1.01 or more persons per room	57		39	N/A	18	N/A

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

Table No. 16

Housing, Occupancy/Vacancy by Year Structure Built
For Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1 to 5

Year Housing Unit Built	Total Units	Occupied					Total Vacant
		Total	%	Owner	%	Renter	
1965 to 1970	101	101	100	86	85.2	15	14.9 0
1960 to 1964	75	70	93.3	70	100	0	0 5
1950 to 1959	99	99	100	80	80.8	19	19.2 0
1940 to 1949	72	72	100	56	77.8	16	22.2 0
1939 or earlier	593	537	90.6	412	76.7	125	23.3 56
Total	940	879	93.5	704	80.1	175	19.9 61

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Housing, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

Table No. 17

**Housing Occupancy/Vacancy, by Tenure, by Type of Structure
for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1 to 5**

Type of Structure	Total	Occupied		Total Vacant	
		Total	Owner	Renter	
1 Unit	786	752	N/A	N/A	34
2 Units	36	21	N/A	N/A	15
3 and 4 Units	32	24	N/A	N/A	8
5 to 49 Units	26	22	N/A	N/A	4
50 or more Units	0	0	N/A	N/A	0
Mobile Homes	60	60	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	940	879	N/A	N/A	61

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Housing, 1970

Table No. 18

Value and Gross Rent for Monroe City, Mo., E.D. No. 1 to 5

Value of Owner Occupied Units for which value is tabulated (1)	Number	Percent
less than \$5,000	136	23.05
\$5,000 to \$7,499	79	13.39
\$7,500 to \$9,999	95	16.10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	159	26.94
\$15,000 to \$19,999	53	8.98
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25	4.24
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28	4.75
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	1.53
\$50,000 or more	6	1.02
Total	590	100.00

Cost of Renter Occupied Units for which Gross Rent is tabulated (1)	Number	Percent
less than \$40	23	14.84
\$40 to \$59	36	23.23
\$60 to \$79	21	13.55
\$80 to \$99	46	29.68
\$100 to \$149	29	18.70
\$150 to \$199	0	0
\$200 to \$249	0	0
\$250 to \$299	0	0
\$300 or more	0	0
Total	155	100.00

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Housing, 1970
(Summary Computer Tabulations)

(1) These totals will not equal sum of all owner or renter occupied housing units.

one or two persons, and 109 of those units are renter occupied.²⁸ Of the 332 housing units that contain three or more persons, 259 housing units (78.0%) are owner occupied; and 73 housing units (22.0%) are renter occupied (table no. 14).²⁹ These figures indicate the dominance of owner occupied homes and are also a better indication of one to two person elderly-owned housing units.

Of the 921 housing units in Monroe City, 862 units (93.6%) are occupied, and 59 units (6.4%) are vacant (table no. 15). Of these housing units that are vacant, most of them were built earlier than 1940.³⁰ Of all housing units, most of them were built earlier than 1940. also. An overwhelming number of these housing units are owner occupied (80.1%). Thus only 19.9% are rental housing units (table no. 16). In addition, 60 housing units (6.38%) are mobile homes (table no. 17 and fig. no. 5).³¹

Nearly half of the 590 owner occupied housing units in Monroe City have either a value less than \$5,000, or have a value from \$10,000-\$15,000. Furthermore, 88.47% of all these units are valued at less than \$20,000 and 97.5% are valued at less than \$35,000.³² On the rental units, the figures are spread nearly evenly in all categories under \$150/month (table no. 18).³³

In a housing conditions survey which included 875 structures, including mobile homes in Monroe City, Missouri; 215 structures (24.6%) were standard, 197 structures (22.5%)

were sub-standard minor, 288 structures (32.9%) were sub-standard major, and 175 structures (20.0%) were considered dilapidated.³⁴ Those housing units representing sub-standard major and below are most likely to represent homes that were built earlier than 1940, while many of the 215 structures that represented standard housing were probably built after 1950. Thus, many of these housing units are still well cared for (fig. no. 6.). Monroe City has three elderly housing complexes with a fourth one being proposed by Farmers Home Administration (fig. no. 5).

Health

Monroe City does not offer complete health care for its residents in spite of the fact that the town has three physicians, all D. O.'s (doctor of osteopathy); one nursing home (28 beds); and one pharmacy (fig. no. 7).³⁵ The nearest hospitals are in Hannibal, 21 miles away as well as public clinics. Although the Mark Twain Region has adequate hospital beds per 1,000 population, the central and northern portions of the region, which includes Monroe City, are without immediate health care.³⁶ Thus, Monroe City, and the rural counties surrounding it, are in need of at least a regional or county hospital and more physicians. Even though Monroe City has an ambulance service, the ambulance must still travel to Hannibal. But, this service provides a start toward better health care (fig. no. 8).

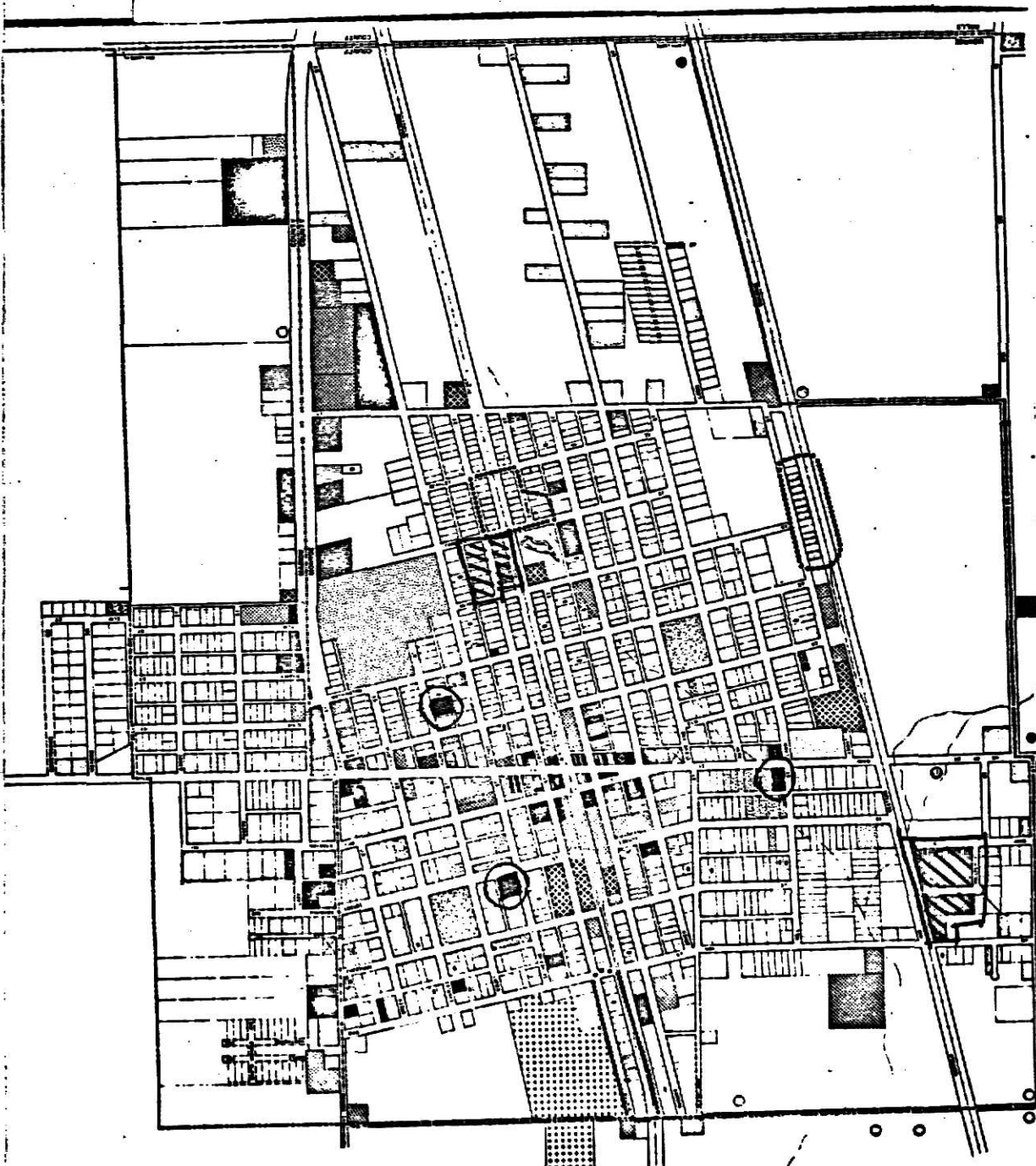
MONROE CITY

M I S S O U R I

**FIGURE NO. 5
SPECIAL HOUSING**

elderly housing

mobile home park



MONROE CITY

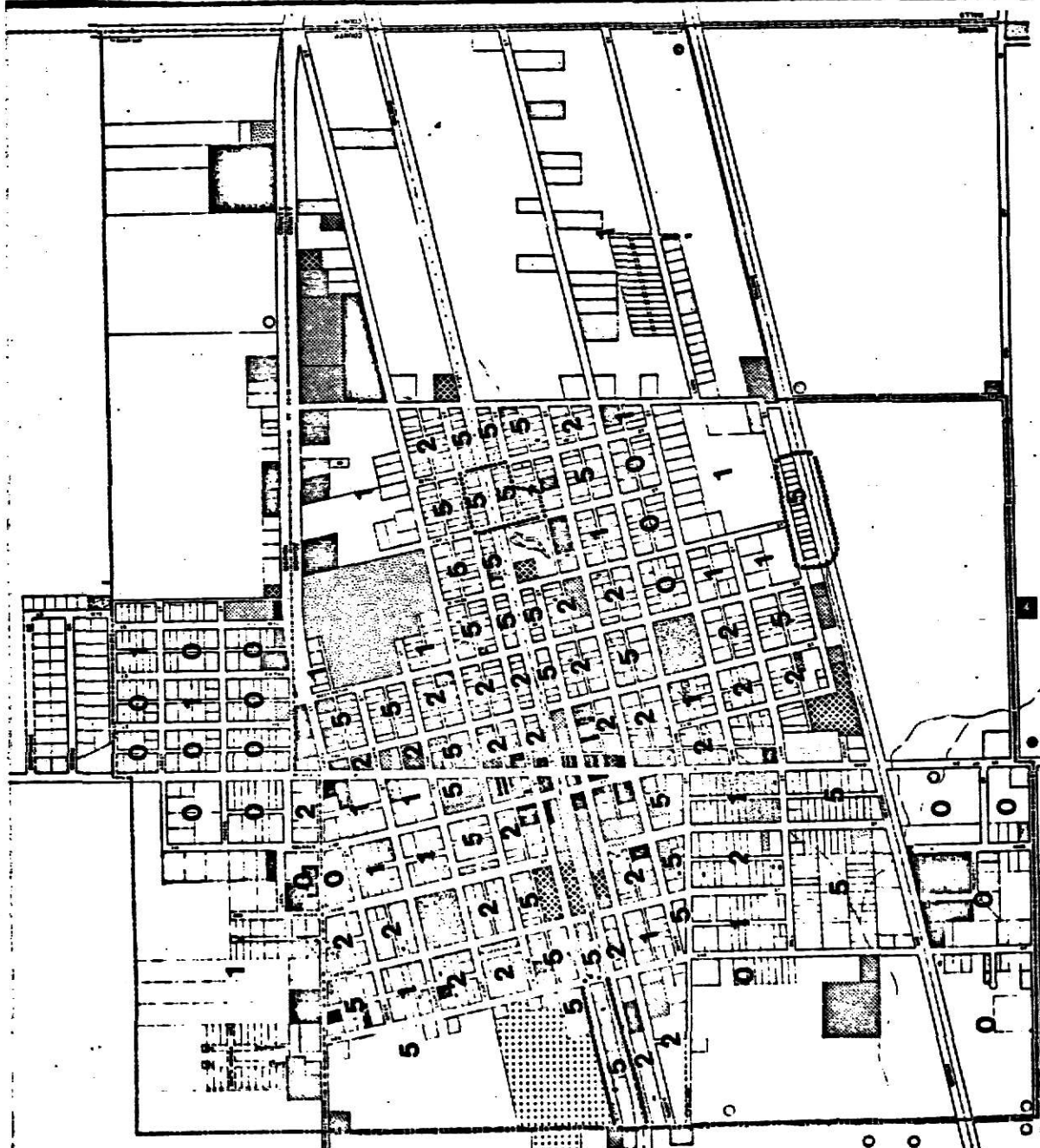
MISSOURI

FIGURE NO 6
HOUSING CONDITIONS

self-survey

percent substandard

- 0 0-9
- 1 10-24
- 2 25-49
- 5 50-over



SOURCE: MONROE PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

MONROE CITY

PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

FIGURE NO. 7
 PHYSICIAN MANPOWER
 Mark Twain Region
 1972

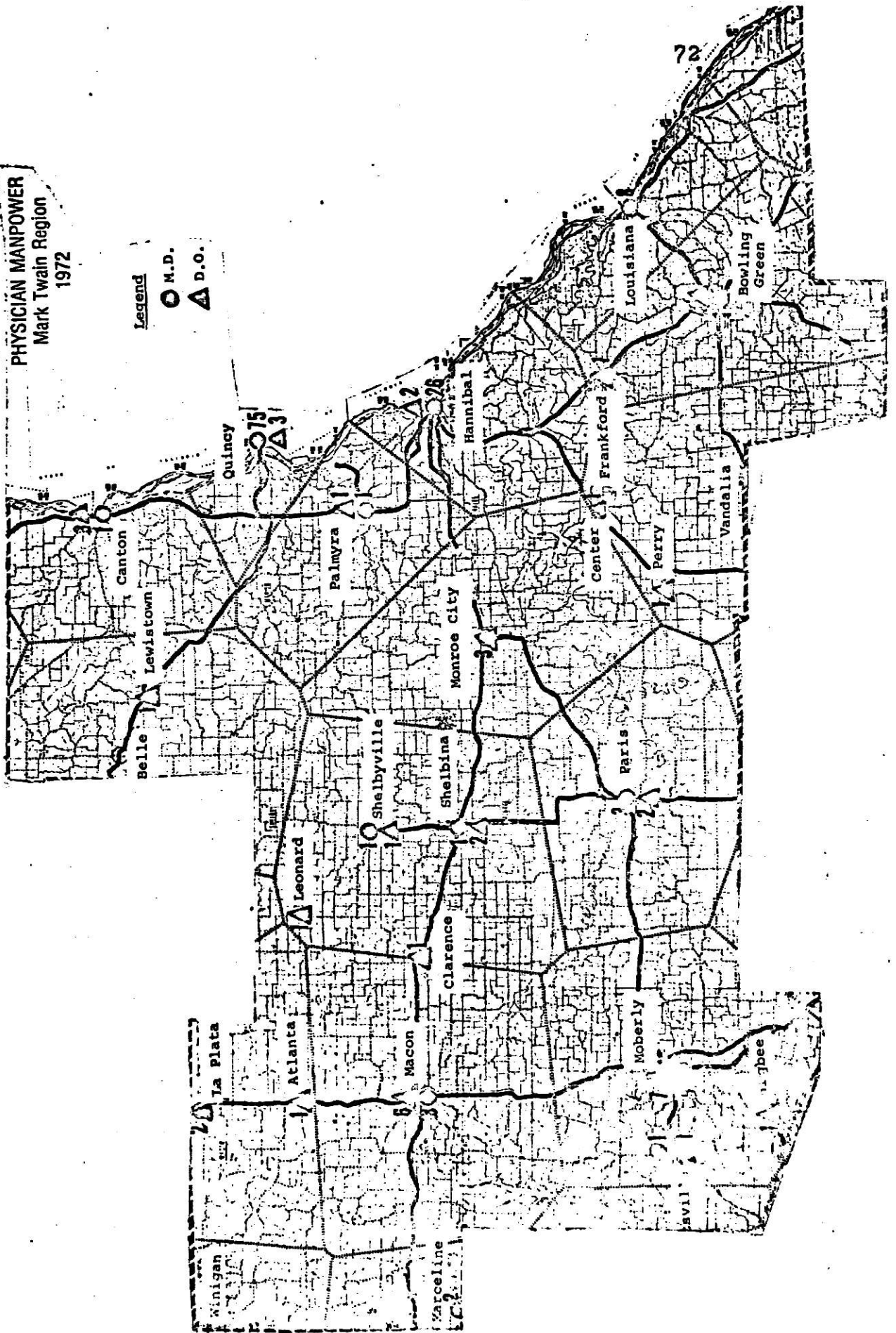
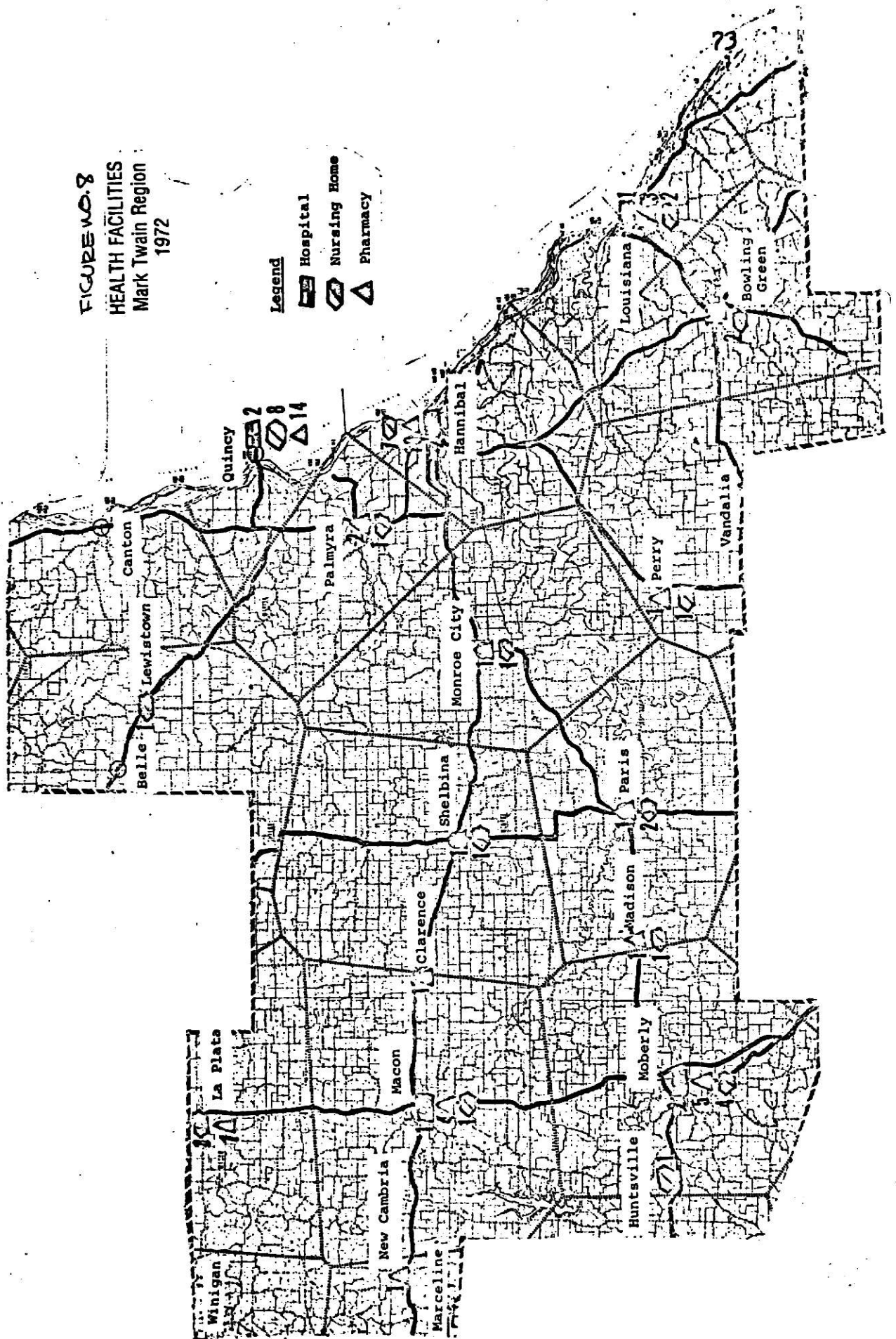


FIGURE NO. 8
HEALTH FACILITIES
Mark Twain Region
1972



Welfare

There are 99 persons, and 129 children in 49 families on welfare in Monroe City. They receive their assistance through the Monroe County Office of the Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services of the State of Missouri, located in Paris, the county seat. Further descriptions of these people are given on table no. 19.

Recreation

Monroe City has two major public parks, North Park, and South Park. Other parks include: Water Tower Park, Park Place Park, and Wedge Park.³⁷ The largest park, however, is Lions Club Park, which is owned and operated by the Monroe City Lions Club (fig. no. 9). This park is equipped with two lighted baseball diamonds and the remainder of the ten-acre tract is used for supervised summer recreational programs, festivals, Easter egg hunts, tractor pulls, swimming, etc.³⁸ Other recreational facilities in Monroe City include basketball goals and tennis courts primarily on the Holy Rosary grounds, an ice skating rink, etc.³⁹ There are other recreational areas outside Monroe City upon which activities such as fishing, boating, camping, etc. can be performed.

Education

Monroe City appears to have a fine school system consisting of a public elementary, junior, and senior high

Table No. 19

Those on Welfare, Monroe County, Missouri

<u>Item</u>	<u>Number</u>
Aid to Dependent Children	49 families 129 children
Medical Assistance	5 persons
Aid to the Blind	1 person
Blind Pension	1 person
General Relief	4 persons
Supplemental Security Income	18 persons
Nursing Care	23 persons
Missouri State Supplement	47 persons

schools; and a catholic grade school (figure no. 9). The total enrollment for the 1975-76 school year is 1178, 1009 from the Monroe City R-1 School District, and 169 from the Holy Rosary Elementary School.⁴⁰ Monroe City also has a Head Start Center holding classes for 16 four-year-old children in 1975. This center provides such children with a better start when they begin elementary school.⁴¹

Churches

Religion plays a basic and a vital part in small town life as well in the lives of those individuals attending the services. Monroe City has approximately nine churches: First Baptist, Second Baptist, Assembly of God, Episcopal, Church of God in Christ, Methodist, Catholic, Church of God, and Lutheran (figure no. 9).⁴²

Social Services

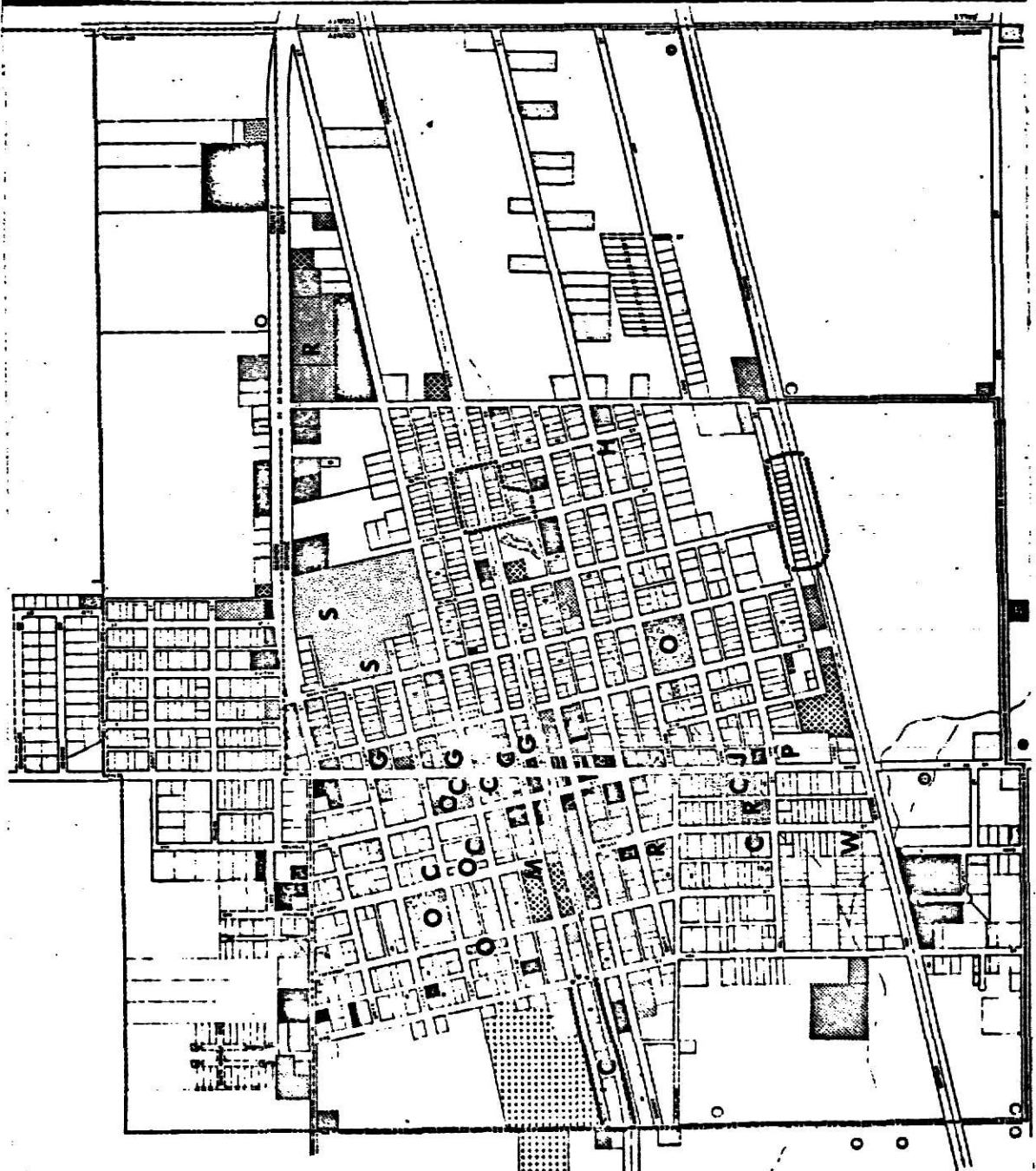
Monroe City has a Job Opportunity Center established in 1972 (figure no. 9). The center is associated and is supported by NECAC (Northeast Community Action Center). NECAC, formerly the Daniel Boone Community Action Agency, came into existence when OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) disbanded. The agency serves a nine county area and has its district office in Bowling Green, Missouri, 50 miles southeast of Monroe City in Pike County. NECAC serves primarily low income and elderly persons and is funded by the Community Services Administration (CSA) through local initiative funds.

MONROE CITY

MISSOURI

FIGURE NO 9
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- C church
- G governmental
- H nursing home
- J job opportunity center
- M sheltered workshop
- S public school
- W head start
- P private school
- O park
- R recreation



SOURCE: MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RECREATION COMMISSION, 1960. MONROE CITY, MISSOURI.

A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN
1960-1965

MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RECREATION COMMISSION
1960-1965

MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RECREATION COMMISSION
1960-1965

MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RECREATION COMMISSION
1960-1965

Volunteers usually staff the agency throughout the district. NECAC supports programs such as family planning and Head Start from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW); on the job training, etc. from CSA; and work experience from the U. S. Department of Labor. NECAC provided Monroe City \$1,000 in 1974 in continuing the Job Opportunity Center and other services within the center such as activities for senior citizens. NECAC has helped Monroe City in other ways in 1974 such as winterizing at least one home, providing job slots for high school students, and offering technical assistance through the Farmers Home Administration.⁴³ Although NECAC has good intentions and good programs, the major drawback is that funding is at a minimum and therefore the agency does not reach out to all persons who need their services.

Monroe City does not offer counseling for alcoholics and those with mental problems, which are becoming noticeable problems. But counseling and information are obtainable at the Randolph County Counseling Service in Moberly, Missouri, and the East Central Missouri Mental Health Center in Mexico, Missouri. The latter offers counseling in Monroe City on Wednesday afternoons at the Holy Rosary Rectory.⁴⁴

The Monroe City Shelter Workshop, established, April 5, 1968 on a slim budget, employs disadvantaged persons under a business-like setting. Filling a vital need in the community, the workshop is located at the Diemakers Building

leased by the Diemakers Inc. for \$1 per year for the next five years. Employing 22 persons, they have been doing jobs such as completing valves for Diemakers, Inc. The workshop has four officers: president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. As least 15 of the employees receive state aid as required by state law.⁴⁵

OATS (Old Age Transportation Service), provides transportation for elderly citizens. The bus makes various trips out of town for those desiring the service.⁴⁶

There are obviously deficiencies within these facilities in Monroe City. These deficiencies shall be sought and recommendations shall be provided in the upcoming chapters.

CHAPTER VIII

METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION OF SURVEY DISTRIBUTION

The methods used in researching Monroe City were as extensive as possible.

Phase I--Trips

The author made a total of five trips to Monroe City and nearby communities to gather vital data and materials to supplement those already collected; and conduct surveys on housing conditions and living conditions among residents of Monroe City.

Trip No. 1--May, 1975. Conducted a quick survey on housing conditions in Monroe City including mobile homes.

Trip No. 2--August, 1975. The author obtained housing reports on Missouri and vital access to housing data of Monroe City from the state planning office in Jefferson City.

Trip No. 3--September, 1975. The author conducted a survey on living conditions in Monroe City. An interview was conducted with the city clerk there. The author gathered basic data on Monroe City concerning its government, structure, position on certain issues, etc. An interview was conducted with the superintendent of schools and all principals of the public school system and the private elementary school who later provided their assistance by distributing many of the surveys. After conducting the survey, the author gathered

employment data from the State Employment Office in Hannibal, after gathering information and material from the Monroe City Job Opportunity Center and the senior high school. Next, the author visited the Northeast Community Action Agency (NECAC) in Bowling Green, Missouri and had an interview with the director concerning the agency and its role in Monroe City. The author, next, visited the county assessor and clerk at the Monroe County Courthouse in Paris concerning Monroe City's current population and assessment of property. Next, a visit was made to the welfare office in Paris asking information of those on welfare in Monroe City as well as a visit to the Farmers Home Administration county office. Finally, a visit was made to the Mark Twain Region Planning Commission office in Macon where reports were obtained about the region as well as vital data, population, housing, etc. of Monroe City. Also, an interview with the executive director was arranged.

Trip No. 4--November, 1975. The author visited Whitten Hall at the University of Missouri at Columbia and obtained publications on housing, government, and planning. Next, the author again visited the Mark Twain Regional Planning Commission office in Macon and obtained data on enumeration districts that exist in Monroe City. The author made an attempt to pick up the surveys that were distributed in September at the schools in Monroe City afterwards, but the heavy snow resulted in a late arrival, and by the schools

being closed early, none of the surveys were picked up.

Trip No. 5--December, 1975. The author visited the Monroe County Court House in Paris and obtained data of property values for Monroe City in Monroe County. Next, the author collected the surveys from all the schools in Monroe City. Next, at the city clerk office, the author received a map designating enumeration districts, the poorest housing areas, and proposed projects that are needed in Monroe City. Finally, the author visited the collector's office at the Marion County Courthouse in Palmyra and obtained data of property values for the part of Monroe City which is in Marion County.

Phase II--Collection of other bibliographies

Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka, Kansas. The author collected reports, housing magazines, newspaper clippings, and other reports. These reports helped to gain a general understanding of housing and the techniques of questionnaire preparation and report writing.

Kansas State Extension Service, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. The author collected publications of housing and living conditions which also gained the understanding of the important aspects of the report.

Phase III--Preparation of the survey

The survey, "Physical, Social, and Economic Study of Housing, Homeowners and Renters in Monroe City, Missouri,"

was prepared by the author with assistance from Charles Lusk, of the Kansas Department of Economic Development; and Professors Ray Weisenburger, John Selfridge, and Al Keithley, of the Department of Regional and Community Planning at Kansas State University, along with Professor Raffaella Nenetti, who helped me through the rough spots following the distribution of the surveys.

The survey was intended to be distributed randomly by blocks throughout Monroe City, but problems developed. The major problem that developed was that in attempting a personal, door-to-door survey, most of the heads of household were at work or somewhere else. Those heads of household who were at home consisted mostly of elderly persons. Another problem that developed were the people themselves, particular the elderly. This problem developed for a number of reasons. The first reason was the author. Being unknown to these people created a suspicious attitude among them. The second reason was that the suspicious attitude of these people became more acute, especially on the east side of town due to a rape incident involving an elderly woman during that summer before. And third, by the time most of the heads of household returned home and have gotten settled, sunset crept in. Since it is not advisable to conduct a survey at night, that just about eliminated any time for surveying.

As a result of these problems, and after conducting about 12 personal surveys; the assistance of a cousin,

Rosie Holliday, a resident of Monroe City, was obtained. With her, a semi-personal survey was conducted by delivering them to randomly selected homes by block during the afternoon and picking them up the next day, either personally or against the door. This method improved somewhat by the fact that although some of the heads of household were not home, at least the children were home from school. In this way, the parents filled out the survey when they came home. The surveys also can be distributed faster than by the previous method. But there were some interesting observations that resulted from this method. One observation concerned the difference of the responses to Rosie and the author. On one hand, practically everyone responded to Rosie and took a survey, while on the other hand, everyone took a survey from the author on the west side of town, but on the east side of town, where the rape occurred, nearly everyone refused to accept a survey. On another observation the respondents accepted Rosie better, probably because she is a female. Also, by Monroe City being a small town, most persons knew who she was.

Reflecting from these two methods, due to the lack of time, the assistance of all principals of the schools of Monroe City was obtained, as well as the superintendent of schools. The principals responded by selecting students randomly to send home surveys to their parents, having them to fill the surveys out, and having the children returning

the surveys back to school. However, the mistake that was made in doing this was that some of the respondents resided outside of Monroe City. As a result, those surveys were deleted. Although this method gave a much less chance of a response than the previous methods, this was the only way, in the small amount of time that was left, to collect a somewhat substantial amount of surveys. Out of the approximately 926 household units in Monroe City, 66 acceptable responses were received. This number accounted for a little more than seven percent of the households represented. There were approximately 225 surveys distributed, thus, the acceptable response rate was about 30 per cent.

Overall, the experience of conducting the survey among unknown people was very challenging and a great deal was learned. If another opportunity of conducting the survey existed from this experience, volunteers from Monroe City would conduct the survey personally and/or semi-personally, since the respondents know their own people. Furthermore, the addresses of the respondents and their age bracket would be determined. But, it must be noted that the results of the survey was to represent Monroe City as both the old and the young, and both male and female desires and needs better living conditions.

CHAPTER IX

EVALUATION OF THE SURVEY RESULTS

Through the valuable assistance of Professor Reffaele Nanetti, in Regional and Community Planning at KSU; and Mr. Chuck Buckley, a graduate student in Regional and Community Planning at KSU, the author was able to compile a code book, and run a computer program of the responses. The results of the survey were fed through SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). The sequence of the questions were the same as in the survey, but the structure was quite different. Each question and sub-question were treated as a variable. After deleting the least important questions of the survey, there were a total of 101 variables and 103 columns which included the respondent identification number. Through the SPSS program, frequency tabulations and cross tabulations were performed. The author shall summarize the results of the survey of those variables that gave the greatest impact. The variables and the frequency tabulations, which also show vital statistical information are found on the tables in the appendix.

The length of residence for 63 of the 66 families that responded (95.5) was less than 25 years; and 57 families (86.4%) own their homes. The remaining nine who do rent, are more apt to do so during their first five years of residence in Monroe City. Twenty-two respondents (33%) have lived in Monroe City twenty-five years or more. Three

families (4.5%) were newcomers, those living in Monroe City for less than one year. Of those respondents who have moved to their present home, 43 of 65 families, one missing (66.1%), moved to their home from another town and 29 of those moved in from a neighboring county, including Monroe County.

The father's (male) occupation consisted most frequently of professional-technical, and industry positions numbering 35 of 58, eight missing (60.4%). Furthermore, those who earn \$15,000 or more annually are most likely to be employed in the professional-technical field, and those earning less are most likely to be employed in industry. This indicates that Monroe City is primarily an industrial town as well as having some technical and supervisory positions. With the agricultural positions added, the three positions number 44 of 58 employed (75%). Only one respondent classified himself as unemployed and three respondents are retired. The mother's (female) occupation consists primarily of housewives, and professional-technical, which total 42 of 54 employed (67.6%) with 11 unemployed and one missing. There appears to be a trend that women are more apt to work than before as 17 of the 31 women that are employed outside the home (54.8%), have been employed less than five years. But housewives usually occur more often in families earning \$10,000 or more than any income category with an exception for the \$5,000-\$7,499 category. The family income

for 42 of 63 families, three missing (66.5%), was \$10,000 or more annually. This may be misleading in comparison to the 195 of the 625 families (31.5%) earning more than the same figure (see table no. 13).

The range of monthly payments for those who are buying their homes are well distributed with most families paying within the \$100-\$149 category. However, the mode, twenty respondents are represented (33%) who have already paid off their mortgages. Of those who are renting their homes, the rent paid is nearly equally distributed from under \$200 per month. Of the monthly utilities (water, electric, and gas) paid, only water appears to be reasonable among the respondents. An overwhelming 78.8% (52 families) are paying \$25 or more per month on gas, primarily during the winter months. Despite this, a majority of the families that responded are satisfied with everything that deals with their homes from the number of rooms to interior lighting. Also, a majority of the respondents have little or no trouble with their homes from door locks to refrigerators. An overwhelming 62 of 66 families (93.9%) own at least one car, and a convincing 38 of 66 families own at least one truck. These observations reflect least amount of trouble for those families getting anywhere from shopping areas to recreational facilities. An overwhelming majority are satisfied with their home, their neighborhood, and with Monroe City. Most of those who are not satisfied are still satisfied with the streets and sewers and the landscape in the neigh-

borhood. However, most of the respondents are not satisfied with the sidewalks. Most families desire three or more bedrooms and at least one other room such as the family room.

A convincing number of respondents are satisfied with most of the major local functions such as city government, the school system, fire, library, and all other public educational and social services that are available in Monroe City, although many of them do not know or refuse to answer whether these services exist. Of those who are not satisfied with city government, 12 of 22 respondents (54.5%) are not active in the community either. Of all the major local functions, the respondents expressed the least satisfaction with the police department, although 34 of the 66 respondents (51.5%) are satisfied with the police.

Concerning the respondents themselves, a convincing number of respondents are satisfied with their lives, their social and economic condition, their education, and their job. Although 45 of the 66 respondents (68.2%) are satisfied with their education, 53 respondents (80.3%) have received a high school education or less. This could mean that a college education is not mandatory for the jobs available in Monroe City or nearby towns. Although utilities are high and their rates are still increasing, a convincing majority are satisfied with the electric, water, and gas services. Concerning other services, a fairly convincing number of respondents are satisfied with the streets and sewers. But 33 of 63 respondents, 3 missing (52.4%),

are not satisfied with sidewalks. Obvious reasons are that they are either in poor condition or that there are none at all, particularly in the poorest areas of Monroe City. In community activities, a little more than half of the respondents, 33 of 61 (five missing), are active in the community while an overwhelming majority are active in church.

Concerning the Central Business District (CBD), most of the respondents are satisfied with the appearance of it and its facilities as well as the owners and their employees. They also are pleased with the goods that are offered. But still, 59 of 64 respondents (92.2%), two missing, shop outside Monroe City. The most likely place one would shop would be in Hannibal, 21 miles away. Hannibal, a much larger town with a population of over 18,000, has two shopping centers as well as their own Central Business District.

Practically every respondent keeps up with the news in Monroe City and outside as they subscribe to the Monroe City News and other newspapers.

Finally, it must be noted that most respondents were those of families with children due to the distribution of most of the surveys in the schools. However, although childless couples and single persons were, on the most part left out, the elderly were well represented, accounting for about 20% of all respondents which is the proportion of elderly in Monroe City. Also, the blacks possibly can be identified through their attitudes toward racial issues. If these

were all the blacks that responded, they accounted for nearly 10% of all respondents, which is in proportion of the population of Monroe City. Also, one divorcee was accounted as found on one of the surveys.

CHAPTER X

PROBLEMS OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN MONROE CITY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS TO ALLEVIATE THEM

From looking at the results of the survey, data and information collected, the author will now attempt to describe the problems that exist in Monroe City, and means to which these problems can be alleviated. The problems that will be described will be based on the goals and objectives described in Chapter IV.

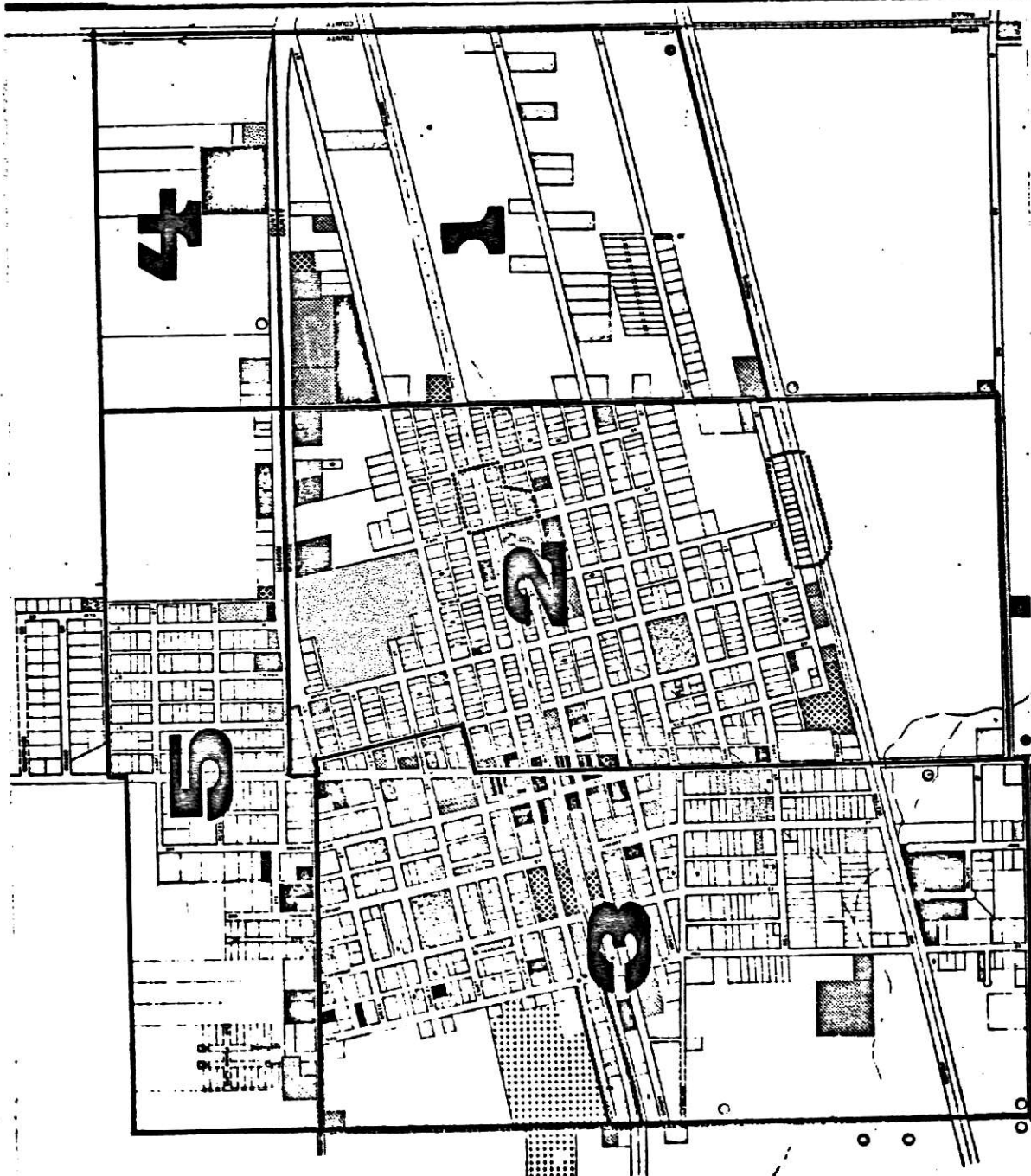
Housing

Housing problems in Monroe City appear to be based on sub-standard and inadequately built units, located primarily at four areas in enumeration districts two and three (fig. no. 10). These districts have the largest population of Monroe City as well as being the oldest sections of town. Ironically, practically all blacks occupy the units in these four areas. One can tell the very low valuation of property in these areas also (fig. no. 11). After visiting Monroe City and looking over the town several times, it appears that hardly a black lives outside these critical areas. The homes in these areas are in such poor condition that it is common to see the materials fall apart. The housing condition survey reflects this. Although blacks are not the only persons with housing problems, they need special attention as do other minorities. There are

MONROE CITY

MISSOURI

FIGURE NO 10
ENUMERATION DISTRICTS



SOURCE: Census, Planning and Research Commission of the City of Monroe, Louisiana

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH COMMISSION

1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MONROE, LOUISIANA

1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MONROE, LOUISIANA

1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MONROE, LOUISIANA

1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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MONROE, LOUISIANA

1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MONROE, LOUISIANA

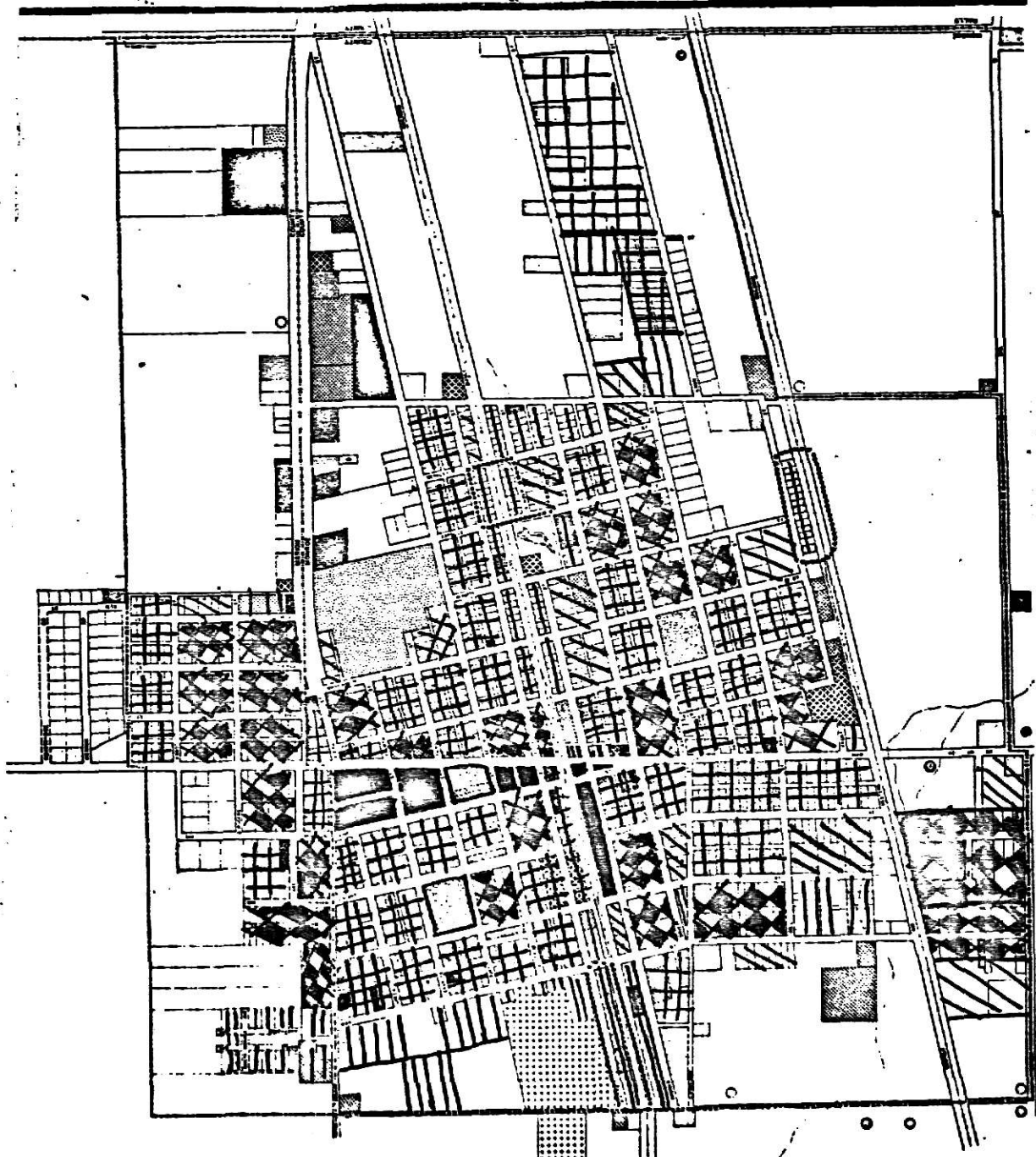
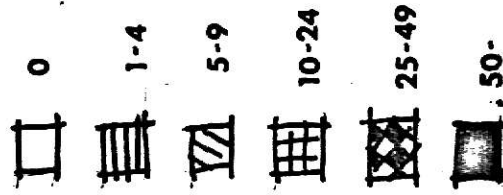
1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

MONROE, LOUISIANA

MONROE CITY

MISSOURI

FIGURE NO 11
ASSESSED VALUES BY BLOCK
from Monroe and Marion Co J
Assessor Offices in \$[000's]



SOURCE: GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

▲ COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC. 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC. 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC. 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

GENERAL PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC. 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983

other elderly and lower income persons in the same situation as indicated by the housing conditions survey; but, these housing units are located and scattered among the better housing units around town (fig. no. 6). Thus, the environmental problems are not as great as these residents have to keep their home up as not to stand out as an eyesore to the other neighbors. Other problems that the author evaluated which exist within or outside these problems, are that of insufficient insulation, and of the relatively small size of the homes. One could easily solve these problems by either rehabilitating the home or buying a new one. But obviously, due to the lack of money accompanied with high prices that are involved, this is not feasible. Thus, basically, within housing problems, there are economic problems. And within economic problems, there are social problems such as status in the community; the role one plays at work, school, affairs, etc.; and the membership, how one relates within or outside one's economic peer.⁴⁷

These problems, indirectly, are what this report is all about. If a person does not have enough money, as one respondent said from the survey, the person is a "no one". These economic and social problems and others will be described further in this chapter. But for now, back to housing in the physical sense. Unless someone helps those who cannot afford and/or are unable to alleviate their housing problems, the housing units will continue to decay until they become

unfit to live in. The greatest resource for help now is through the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). This agency provides low interest loans and other services to communities with populations of not more than 20,000. Low and moderate income families, farmers, and small businesses are among those eligible to apply for loans. Further information can be gathered by contacting a county or state Farmers Home Administration office.⁴⁸

However, a ray of hope lies in the Community Development Discretionary Funds. At least \$100,000 of the \$400,000 requested is being proposed for rehabilitation (see table no. 20). If HUD (Housing and Urban Development) approves the proposal, it will be a shot-in-the-arm in solving the housing problems that exist in Monroe City. If not, one would still have to sacrifice, if not too great, if one is to alleviate one's own housing problems. A housing code would assist greatly, but provisions must be established for those who cannot afford to upgrade their housing to code standards.

Health

The major health problems confronting Monroe City are the distance one must go to see a physician, a therapist, or receive hospital care; and the expense involved. During March, 1976, Monroe County residents voted to levy a one-mill tax for a county health service by a vote of 1136 to 549.⁴⁹ Monroe City's count was an overwhelming 375 to 12

for the health service.

Although better health care appears not too far off, a county hospital should be established either in Paris or Monroe City to help ease the high cost of medical care and transportation one must provide to visit the patients and in taking the patients to receive medical care. One could pity the mother when she is about to have a child as well as the one who is chronically ill or seriously injured. But for now, the Monroe City Ambulance Service is helping to narrow the gap between the place of incidence and the hospital. The way the health care system is going now, unless one can afford health insurance and/or hospital and doctor(s) payments, health care problems will continue.

Welfare

There does not appear to be any serious welfare problems in Monroe City as the town appears to have a low divorce rate, low unemployment, and on the most part, economically well off from the results of the survey. But from the look of the average annual amount one is receiving from welfare, more funds are needed to help those that must be on welfare to make ends meet.

Environmental and Natural Resources

An overwhelming number of persons in the survey are satisfied with the landscape in Monroe City. But the environment in Monroe City, especially in the low income

areas, needs to be improved with better streets, and better sidewalks (the lower income areas do not have any sidewalks along their streets). In addition, as mentioned in the survey, the sewers must be treated to prevent polluting odor. Furthermore, low income areas lack adequate sewer facilities, particularly Winter Street on the west side of town (fig. no. 12).

However, Monroe City has a proposal to use about \$90,000 of the proposed \$400,000 in Community Development Discretionary Funds to provide a lift station with a pressure valve for the housing units along Winter Street since the water pressure there is low. Also, a sewer line is proposed at the CBD, and a water line is being proposed on Vine Street. Other proposals to be funded through Community Development are a water line to the water treatment plant, and cleaning out the water line and replace fire hydrants (table no. 20). If the funds are approved by HUD, Monroe City will be well on its way toward solving its water and sewer problems. Otherwise, they will have to raise the money through taxes or through revenue sharing funds.

Public Protection

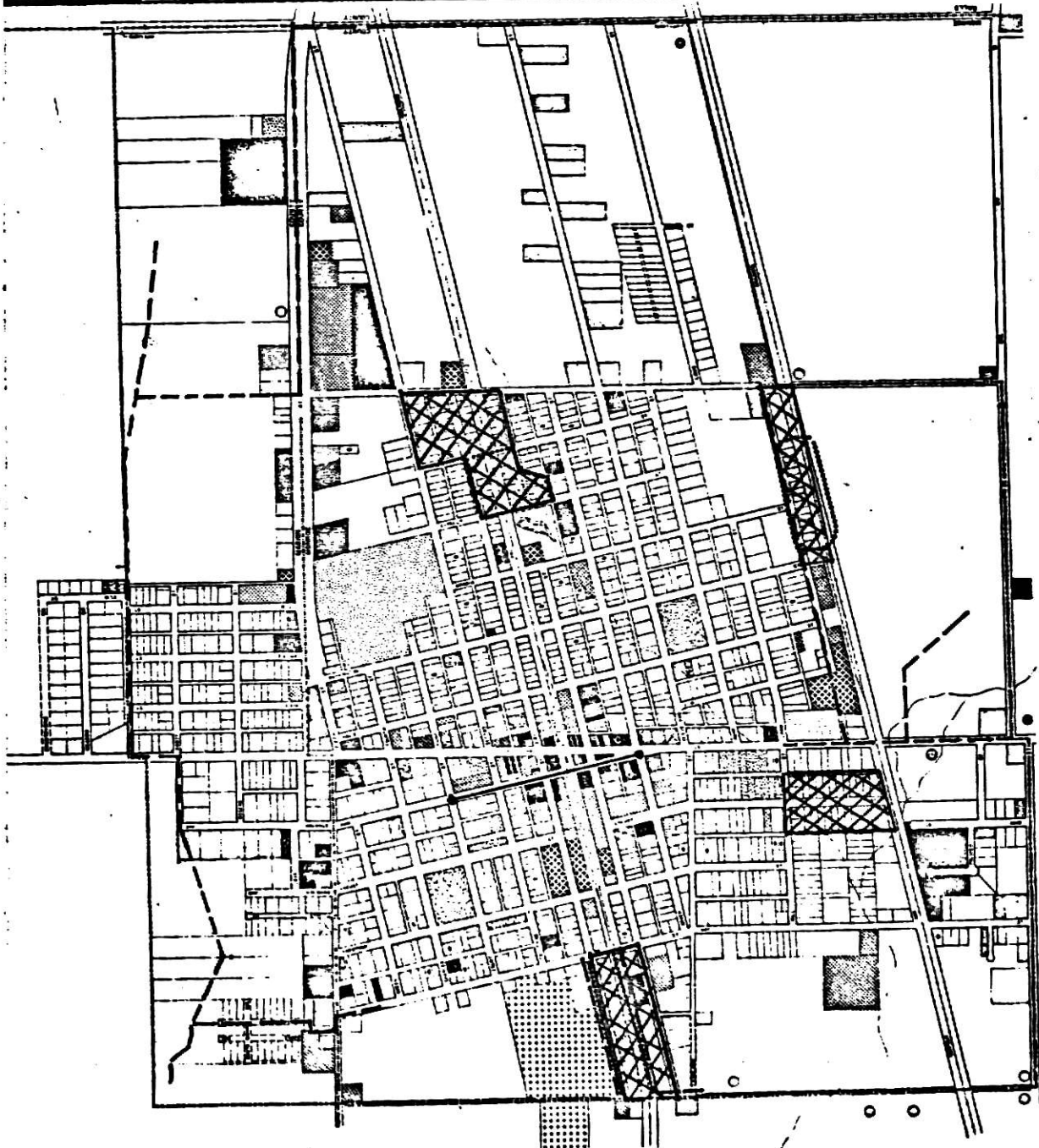
Public protection, particularly police protection, has been a matter of concern in Monroe City as found in the results of the survey. Although Monroe City appears to be a nice little town, the few policemen that make up the police department appears to be inadequate according to the

MONROE CITY

MISSOURI

FIGURE NO 12
PROPOSED LOCATIONS FOR
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

--- sewer line
— water line
X low income



SOURCE: MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1982. MONROE CITY, MO.

▲ COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

■ MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1982. MONROE CITY, MO.

--- MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1982. MONROE CITY, MO.

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MONROE CITY PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, INC., 1982. MONROE CITY, MO.

Table No. 20

Community Development Discretionary Funds Proposal

Monroe City, Missouri

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Lift station with pressure valve	\$90,000
Extend sewer line--Front St. and Winter St.	\$50,000
Water line to water treatment plant	\$70,000
Water line--Vine Street	\$40,000
Parking lot--Downtown	\$25,000
Demolition and rehabilitation of housing	<u>\$125,000</u>
Total amount proposed	\$400,000

Source: City Clerk Office, Monroe City, Missouri

results of the survey. From the results of the survey, major problems that confront the police department are that they are slow to act upon calls, they seem to be afraid, they will not do anything, they ignore too many law breakers, a strong force is lacking, they do not treat everybody the same, and they are afraid of blacks. Overall, they are not doing the job they are supposed to do. It is easy to help someone in distress and follow up complaints, but when it comes down to cracking down on law breakers and becoming a social entity, it becomes another matter. A stronger force, as mentioned from the results of the survey, is needed to solve these problems. They must also renew their respect for all residents of Monroe City.

Fire protection is good for the caliber of men that are on the force. But major problems that exist are that they are too slow, probably as a result of being a voluntary force; and the lack of experience makes them ineffective as mentioned from the results of the survey. Not much can be done about these problems unless the firemen get together and educate themselves; or that the city pays them which is least likely for the size of town Monroe City is.

Transportation

The only problem in transportation is the daily traffic on Main Street, the busiest street in the Monroe City central business district. Entering Main Street from traversing streets in the CBD causes exceptional problems

(fig. no. 13). A traffic control signal, or a four-way stop; a crosswalk at the intersection of Winter, First, and Main Streets should alleviate the fears of those walking or driving across Main Street. The streets, particularly the residential streets need repairs. Streets can be repaired as often as funds are available through the capital improvement program of budget, or other sources of funds.

Economic Development

Economic development in Monroe City appears to be sound, but the major economic problem in Monroe City concerns the central business district (CBD). Besides having dreary buildings, there are a lack of stores to shop in, particularly the department stores, the prices are not competitive, the selection of goods is limited, and there is insufficient parking space. One or two parking lots are needed, more varieties of merchandise are needed at reasonable prices, and the stores need renovating so that less people will go to Hannibal or go there less often for their shopping needs. Currently, plans are being made to renovate these stores in the CBD for the bicentennial.

Government

Major problems that confront the city government of Monroe City, according to the results of the survey, are that the government is blamed for high utility rates, and that their taxes are too high. Other problems that exist

MONROE CITY

MISSOURI

FIGURE NO. 13
EXISTING STREET AND
THOROUGHFARE CONDITIONS

V

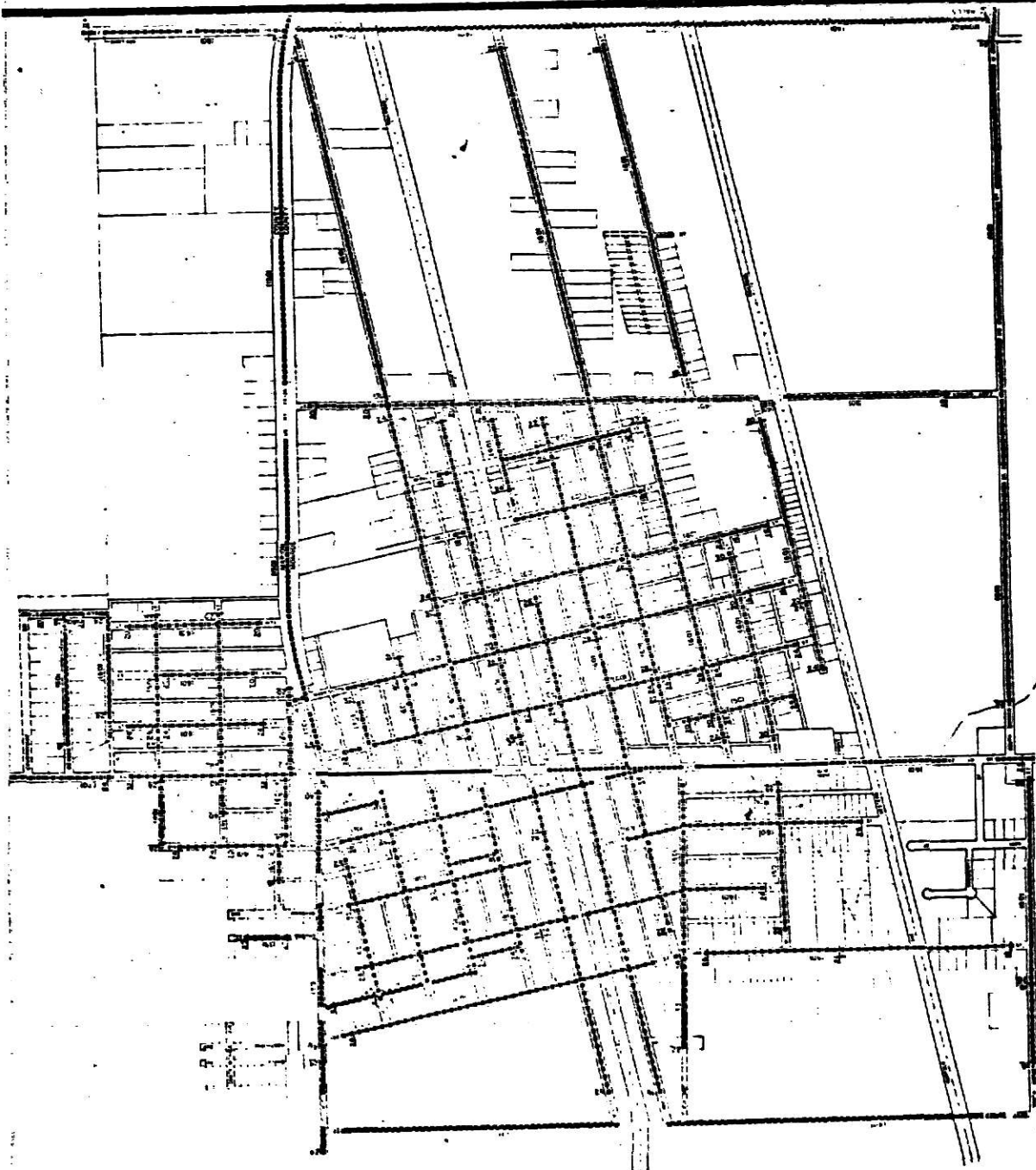
LEGEND

- CONCRETE SURFACE
 - BITUMINOUS SURFACE
 - OIL AND CHIP SURFACE
 - GRAVEL SURFACE
 - RIGHT-OF-WAY ONLY
 - RIGHT-OF-WAY UNDEVELOPED
 - PAVEMENT WIDTH
 - RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
- NOTE: CONCRETE SURFACE IS INDICATED BY A
SOURCE: MONROE PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
JANUARY, 1987

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY PLAN

A

MONROE PLANNING AND RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
100 WEST AVENUE OF LEARN, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI 65201
TELEPHONE (314) 425-1111
FAX (314) 425-1112



are that they do not spend their money wisely, and their operation is not as adequate as it should be. Unless the power companies (electric and gas) lower their rates which probably will not happen, utility cost will continue to be expensive. Furthermore, the Monroe City government should have a capital improvement program, if they do not already have one, and have the city's budget made know to the public to encourage citizen input.

Human Resources

With exception of some activities for the elderly, the Monroe City Sheltered Workshops, and the Job Opportunity Center, Monroe City does not have sufficient human resource programs. A county human resources center is needed to help relieve the social problems such as unemployment, lack of self confidence, lack of motivation, etc. Other county and local services such as family planning, a day care center, youth programs, and an information (referral) center involving consumer protection, housing, legal aid, etc. are needed to improve living conditions.

Recreation

Although Monroe City has five public parks, the most equipment that any of them have are picnic facilities and playground equipment. A larger public park, well within the city limits, is needed to permit ball games to be played and other activities. Other needs in recreation include:

1. Develop a small mini-perk(s)
2. A public golf course
3. Camping sites on lakes
4. A band shell
5. Two shuffleboard courts
6. Combination basketball, tennis and volleyball court
7. Ninety park benches scattered in the park system
8. Water fountains and toilets in all parks
9. Three horseshoe courts
10. Five fireplaces of grills
11. More playground equipment
12. Develop city lake on route J.⁵⁰

Since leisure-time activities are becoming of age, these needs should be accomplished as soon as possible.

Education

Major problems within the school system are that of discrimination, inferior teachers, and the lack of emphasis toward academics as mentioned from the results of the survey. Since Monroe City has fine and modern educational facilities, these problems and others come from within. Teachers should be selected as to their ability to teach, and at the same time, be able to treat every student the same without any kind of discrimination. The superintendent of schools should make sure that this is done. The school

system should provide education and counseling services to those who are not learning fast enough and not treat them as castaways.

FOOTNOTES TO PART III

¹Community Study of Monroe City, Missouri

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴General Planning and Resource Consultants, Inc.,
A Comprehensive Community Plan, Monroe City, Missouri,
St. Louis: November, 1968, p. 19.

⁵Ibid., p. 9.

⁶City Clerk Office, City Hall, Monroe City, Missouri.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹"City Dump will Close," Monroe City (Mo.) News,
December 18, 1975, p. 1.

¹²City Clerk Office, Monroe City, Missouri.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴General Planning and Resource Consultants, Inc.,
op. cit., Table 14, p. 27.

¹⁵Missouri Employment Security Office, Hannibal,
Missouri.

¹⁶Northeast Community Action Center, Bowling Green,
Missouri.

¹⁷U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fifth Count Summary
Computer Tabulations, Housing, 1970

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Ibid.

²²Ibid.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Housing and Urban Development, Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

²⁵U. S. Bureau of the Census, loc. cit.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Department of Community Affairs, University of Missouri-Columbia, Mark Twain Regional Profile, Columbia: University of Missouri Extension Division, pp. 99-102.

³⁶Ibid., p. 98.

³⁷General Planning and Resource Consultants, Inc., op. cit., pp. 64-65.

³⁸Community Study of Monroe City, Missouri, Recreation.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰"1178 Local Students Enrolled," Monroe City (Mo.) News, September 18, 1975, p. 1.

⁴¹"Head Start Classes Begin," Monroe City (Mo.) News, September 12, 1975, p. 7.

⁴²Community Study of Monroe City, Missouri, Religion.

⁴³Northeast Community Action Center, Bowling Green, Missouri.

⁴⁴"Alcoholic Counseling Available," Monroe City (Mo.) News, September 4, 1975, p. 2.

⁴⁵Juanita Yates, "Workshop Open House Is Sunday," Monroe City (Mo.) News, September 18, 1975, p. 18.

⁴⁶"OATS Bus Schedule Told," Monroe City (Mo.) News.

⁴⁷Robert R. Mayer, Social Planning and Social Change, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972, pp. 22-28.

⁴⁸Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, A Rural Credit Program Fact Sheet; This Is FHA, Washington: Government Printing Office, December, 1973.

⁴⁹Monroe City (Mo.) News, Thursday, March 4, 1976, pp. 1-2.

⁵⁰Mark Twain Region (Community) Outdoor Recreation Needs.

PART IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER XI

CONCLUSION

Small towns, although they seem like nice places to live, have problems that are just about at the level of larger cities. Thus, larger city solutions are needed. Monroe City is no exception. When the social ills of society such as drugs, illegitimacy, crime, and alcoholism invade small towns, something is wrong somewhere. With the cost of living increasing, rising unemployment, social and economic inequality persisting, small towns, including Monroe City, with different types of races, lifestyles, creeds, etc. existing; small towns must change from a homogenous structure of society to a heterogenous structure of society. Only in this way, everyone will have an opportunity to become respected and treated equally. Achieving the concepts of community development, human resources, and community planning should allow the goals and objectives to be achieved in Monroe City. As a result, living conditions will improve and the people will be satisfied.

Monroe City, had been a thriving town due to the railroad. As the need of the railroad decreased with the increase in technology in larger towns after 1910, Monroe City decreased in population until after 1930. After 1930 Monroe City experienced an upsurge in growth up to the present day (figure no. 3). But will this trend continue?

Monroe City could grow due to the fact that it is an established town with a population over 1,000. But by the town being somewhat isolated and by the fact that the nearest largest town, Hannibal (21 miles away) being considerably larger in population than Monroe City (18,609 to 2,456), Monroe City could start another decline in population. If so, this will be the first decline since 1930.

Although some of the signs of decline exist, the residents can have the ability to turn these signs of decline around by binding themselves together and working the problem out instead of being apathetic. Although Monroe City has a good number of industries, one or two more could revitalize the economy the town needs thus resulting in more jobs, improved sales for the CBD and other businesses in town.

As Monroe City grows one way or another in the future, the city structure, the performance of city officials, and community facilities and services must be improved in order to satisfy the needs of the residents. To implement this, citizens must participate at local meetings, community activities, and by using the facilities and services available without abuse, and most of all, by taking care of their own household. One cannot expect to help oneself or others in the neighborhood when the same person does not take care of ones home first. Besides, no one can improve and satisfy living conditions by just sitting around talking about the other person and the issues that affect the community. In-

stead, the talk should be on what actions can be taken and then go through with them. Apathy and unconcern never have solved anything and are the last things a small town needs.

In light of the statements mentioned, I shall conclude this report by summarizing the recommendations (Chapter X) needed to improve and satisfy living conditions in Monroe City and the residents themselves, supplemented with realistic means by which these recommendations can be implemented.

Recommendation No. 1--Rehabilitate or obtain new housing

Implement by obtaining low interest loans from Farmers Home Administration, if a loan cannot be obtained from any other financial institution.

Recommendation No. 2--Establish a local housing code.

Implement through group action of concerned citizens by petition to the local government.

Recommendation No. 3--Establish a county health department

This is in the making after the passing of a one-mill tax to finance the department.

Recommendation No. 4--Establish a county hospital in order to provide better and faster health care for those who are infirm

Implementation of this hospital will not be feasible at this time until other issues existing such as a proposed nursing home, a golf course, and the renovation of the store-

fronts in the central business district subside. The interest and the financial support utilized by the residents in these efforts should be sufficient in obtaining funds to construct a hospital of at least 25 beds.

Recommendation No. 5--Increase welfare payments for those desperately needing the funds and at the same time, provide jobs so that less persons will be on welfare, thus saving tax dollars

Have congressmen initiate action at the state legislature in Jefferson City since this is a statewide problem.

Recommendation No. 6--Provide adequate sewer facilities and provide a lift station to increase the water pressure for the residents on Winter Street on the west side of town

If the Community Development Discretionary Funds do not come through, the residents on Winter Street should mobilize themselves together and pressure the city government to provide funds to alleviate these problems. Furthermore, a capital improvement program should be initiated so that the city funds can be spent efficiently on projects such as these that are mentioned.

Recommendation No. 7--Provide sidewalks in lower areas and repair sidewalks for other areas in need

Implement these projects as described in the previous recommendation.

Recommendation No. 8--Reform the police department by having the local government responsible for selecting a stronger, and a more effective force providing respect for all residents in Monroe City

Implement by having the residents make known their complaints concerning the police department to city officials (mayor, city clerk, etc.). If the local government does not follow up the complaints, pressure them to do so or elect new officials at the next election.

Recommendation No. 9--Educate the fire department on techniques of fire fighting such as reducing the time of arrival at the scene of a fire

Have the local government provide funds to send experienced firemen from other towns to accomplish this need.

Recommendation No. 10--Reroute U. S. Highway 24, by-passing Monroe City from the south and east to relieve congestion of local traffic on Main Street (presently U. S. Highway 24)

Have the residents, concerned with the safety of persons crossing Main Street by either driving or walking, make proposals to the local government and to the state highway department who must approve the proposal and to authorize funds to construct the project.

Recommendation No. 11--Place either a traffic control signal or a four-way stop at the intersection of Winter, First, and Main Streets as an immediate safety solution although

traffic on Main Street will be slowed down

Have concerned groups and residents present the proposal to the local government asking for quick action as to help insure the safety of the residents at this intersection.

Recommendation No. 12--Repair streets that are in poor condition

Residents in those blocks should inform the local government the seriousness of the condition of their streets and have them repaired.

Recommendation No. 13--Renovate storefronts as to improve the aesthetic and environmental value of the central business district as well as to improve the economy

This project is under way as an effort for the Bicentennial.

Recommendation No. 14--Establish a county human resources center to coordinate the human and social services existing in Monroe City

Concerned residents or local governments within the county, should petition for such a center to the county commission and propose that an election be held or gain approval from the commission.

Recommendation No. 15--Provide a larger public park well within the city limits and provide some of the recreation

needs

Again, concerned residents and groups, must express their needs by convincing the local government the need for such a park. This may be difficult to achieve since the Lions Club and the City of Monroe City may lose money from a resulting lack of the use of Lions Club Park at the north-east corner of town.

Recommendation No. 16--Equal education for all children

This can be done first by the selecting and maintaining teachers, principals and the superintendent of schools who believes in this principle. Next, establish or strengthen the PTA (Parents Teachers Association) to stress this principle. As a result, discrimination and other social conflicts should be at a minimum and academics should be more emphasized.

Implementing these recommendations should provide the stepping stone in improving and satisfying living conditions in Monroe City, Missouri.

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APPENDIX

THE SAMPLE SURVEY AND TABULATIONS

PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC STUDY OF HOUSING, HOMEOWNERS AND
RENTERS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI--A SURVEY

This study is part of the procedure in completion of my Masters report on "Improving and Satisfying Living Conditions in Small Towns--A Case Study in Monroe City, Missouri" as a requirement for the Masters of Regional and Community Planning Degree at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

You were selected randomly to participate in this study. Your identity will not be revealed and the information will be used for statistical analysis. Please answer all questions as completely as possible.

I will be over tomorrow to pick up your survey. If you wish, you may leave the survey outside against the door or on the door handle. If you can't complete the questionnaire by tomorrow, you may mail it to my home address at S-29 Jardine Terrace, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.

Sincerely,

Fred Fuqua
MRCP Candidate
Kansas State University

1. Mobility

- a. How long have you and your household lived here (house apartment)? _____ years.
b. Do you own _____ or rent _____ this unit?
c. How long have you lived in this neighborhood? _____ years
d. How long have you lived in Monroe City? _____ years
e. Where did you live before moving to this neighborhood?

2. Family unit

- a. What is the number of children in your home? _____
children
b. What is the number of adult house members over 18 years
including yourself? _____ members

3. Employment

Please fill in the table below regarding occupation, employment, and income for you and your house hold.

	occupation*full or (type of *part time*employed*member work) *	*where *employed	*union *(yes or no)	*length of *employment *(years)
Father *	_____	_____	_____	_____
Mother *	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other *	_____	_____	_____	_____
Child *	_____	_____	_____	_____

Salary range:	*under*	*\$3000-	*\$5000-	*\$7500-	*\$10000-	*\$15000
	\$3000	*\$4999	*\$7499	*\$9999	*\$14999	*and over
Father	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mother	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other adult	*	*	*	*	*	*
Child	*	*	*	*	*	*

4. Housing Expense

a. How much rent or mortgage do you pay monthly? (check one)

☐ less than \$50
☐ \$50-\$74
☐ \$75-\$99
☐ \$100-\$149
☐ \$150-\$199
☐ \$200 and more

b. How much do you pay monthly for the following utilities:
(check out answer that apply)

	none	*\$1-\$4*	*\$5-\$9*	*\$10-\$14*	*\$15-\$19*	*\$20-\$24*	*\$25 up
water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
electric	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
natural gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
butene gas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

5. Housing and environmental quality

a. Are you satisfied with: (answer yes or no)

	Yes	No		Yes	No
number of rooms?	☐	☐	outdoor storage?	☐	☐
size of rooms?	☐	☐	pest control?	☐	☐
privacy?	☐	☐	landlord services?	☐	☐
quality of materials?	☐	☐	outside noise?	☐	☐
storage space?	☐	☐	parking space?	☐	☐
closets?	☐	☐	trash and garbage?	☐	☐
shelves?	☐	☐	interior lighting?	☐	☐

b. During the past year, have you had trouble with:

	Yes	No		Yes	No
door locks?	☐	☐	septic tank?	☐	☐
windows-locks?	☐	☐	electric system?	☐	☐
windows-drafts?	☐	☐	eviction notices?	☐	☐
drainage?	☐	☐	fire protection?	☐	☐
plumbing?	☐	☐	break-ins?	☐	☐
hot water?	☐	☐	vandalism?	☐	☐
running water?	☐	☐	toilet?	☐	☐
heating system?	☐	☐	oven and/or stove?	☐	☐
			refrigerator?	☐	☐

6. Transportation

a. Do you or your household have any trouble getting to:

	none	*a little*	*some*	*much trouble*
shopping?	*	*	*	*
schools?	*	*	*	*
hospitals?	*	*	*	*
work?	*	*	*	*
recreation?	*	*	*	*

b. Do you own a car? Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___ cars

c. Do you own a truck? Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___ trucks

7. Here are some general questions:

a. Are you satisfied living in:

your home? ___ Yes ___ No Why or why not? ___

your neighborhood? ___ Yes ___ No Why or why not? ___

Monroe City? ___ Yes ___ No Why or why not? ___

b. Where would you like to live? ___

c. What type of housing would you like to live in?

*why?

home ___ *

apartment ___ *

other (please specify) * ___

___ *

d. How many bedrooms would you like to have? ___ bedrooms

Why?

e. What other rooms would you like to have beside the living room, dining room, and kitchen? ___

f. Are you satisfied with the city government? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

g. Are you satisfied with the school system? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

h. Are you satisfied socially and economically? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

i. Are you satisfied with your education? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

j. What is your highest education level?

___ none or very little

___ elementary (8th grade)

___ high school (diploma)

___ two years of college

___ college degree (bachelor)

___ post-graduate degree

k. Are you satisfied with your job? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

l. Are you satisfied with the public, educational, and social services offered in Monroe City? ___ Yes ___ No

Why or why not? ___

- m. Are these services available in Monroe City? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Which ones? _____
- n. Are you satisfied with the following services:
 police? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 fire department? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 water? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 gas? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 electric? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 library? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- o. Are you satisfied with the shopping facilities,
 particularly downtown? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Why or why not? _____
- p. Are you satisfied with:
 streets? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 sewers? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 sidewalks? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 landscape? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Why or why not for each:
 streets? _____
 sewers? _____
 sidewalks? _____
 landscape? _____
- q. Are you active in community activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Which activities? _____
- r. Are you active in church? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 In which way? _____
- s. Do you like the physical appearance of downtown?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- t. Do you like the goods offered? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- u. Do you like the sales persons? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- v. Do you like the storeowners? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- w. Do you read the local newspaper? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Why or why not? _____
- x. How often do you read the newspaper?
☐ occasionally
☐ regularly
- y. Do you read an out of town newspaper? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 How often? ☐ occasionally ☐ regularly
- z. Do you shop anywhere outside Monroe City? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Why or why not? _____

Thank you for your cooperation!!

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR002 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1.	8	12.1	12.1	12.1
1-4 YEARS	2.	14	21.2	21.2	33.3
5-9 YEARS	3.	19	28.8	28.8	62.1
10-24 YEARS	4.	22	33.3	33.3	95.5
25 YEARS OR MORE	5.	3	4.5	4.5	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	2.970	STD ERR	0.137	MEDIAN	3.079
MODE	4.000	STD DEV	1.109	VARIANCE	1.230
KURTOSIS	-0.879	SKEWNESS	-0.279	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAROC3 HOME OWNERSHIP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
OWN HOUSE	1.	56	84.8	84.8	84.8
RENT HOUSE OR APARTM	2.	9	13.6	13.6	98.5
	3.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.167	STD ERR	0.051	MEDIAN	1.089
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.414	VARIANCE	0.172
KURTOSIS	5.174	SKEWNESS	2.401	RANGE	2.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	3.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR004 PERMANENCE IN NEIGHBORHOOD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1.	6	9.1	9.1	9.1
1-4 YEARS	2.	13	19.7	19.7	28.8
5-9 YEARS	3.	20	30.3	30.3	59.1
10-24 YEARS	4.	23	34.8	34.8	93.9
25 YEARS OR MORE	5.	4	6.1	6.1	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.091	STD ERR	0.133	MEDIAN	3.200
MODE	4.000	STD DEV	1.077	VARIANCE	1.161
KURTOSIS	-0.655	SKEWNESS	-0.328	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR005 PERMANENCE IN CITY

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1.	3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
1-4 YEARS	2.	7	10.6	10.6	10.6	15.2	15.2
5-9 YEARS	3.	16	24.2	24.2	24.2	39.4	39.4
10-24 YEARS	4.	18	27.3	27.3	27.3	66.7	66.7
25 YEARS OR MORE	5.	22	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	3.742	STD ERR	0.144	MEDIAN	3.889
MODE	5.000	STD DEV	1.168	VARIANCE	1.363
KURTOSIS	-0.565	SKEWNESS	-0.593	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAROC6 PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
OTHER NEIGHBORHOOD 1	1.	21	31.8	32.3	32.3
NEIGHBORING CCOUNTY	2.	29	43.9	44.6	76.9
OTHER TOWN IN THE ST	3.	3	4.5	4.6	81.5
OTHER TOWN IN THE U.	4.	12	18.2	18.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	2.092	STD ERR	0.131	MEDIAN	1.897
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	1.057	VARIANCE	1.116
KURTOSIS	-0.607	SKEWNESS	0.771	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR0C7 CHILDREN IN HOME

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
ONLY ONE	1.	11	16.7	16.7	16.7
TWO	2.	16	24.2	24.2	40.9
THREE OR FOUR	3.	9	13.6	13.6	54.5
FIVE OR MORE	4.	18	27.3	27.3	81.8
	5.	1	1.5	1.5	83.3
NCNE	9.	11	16.7	16.7	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	3.727	STD ERR	0.321	MEDIAN	3.167
MODE	4.000	STD DEV	2.611	VARIANCE	6.917
KURTOSIS	0.065	SKEWNESS	1.129	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR008 ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ONLY ONE	1.	4	6.1	6.1	6.1
TWO	2.	47	71.2	71.2	77.3
THREE OR MORE	3.	8	12.1	12.1	89.4
	4.	7	10.6	10.6	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	2.273	STD ERR	0.090	MEDIAN	2.117
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.735	VARIANCE	0.540
KURTOSIS	0.975	SKEWNESS	1.162	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR009 FATHER'S OCCUPATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
AGRICULTURE	1.	9	13.6	15.5	15.5
PROFESSIONAL OR TECH	2.	17	25.8	29.3	44.8
RETIRED	3.	3	4.5	5.2	50.0
GOVERNMENTAL	4.	1	1.5	1.7	51.7
SKILLED OR INDUSTRY	5.	19	28.8	32.8	84.5
COMMERCE OR SALES	6.	6	9.1	10.3	94.8
UNSKILLED LABOR	7.	2	3.0	3.4	98.3
UNEMPLOYED	9.	1	1.5	1.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.621	STD ERR	0.264	MEDIAN	3.500
MODE	5.000	STD DEV	2.007	VARIANCE	4.029
KURTOSIS	-0.945	SKEWNESS	0.279	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	58	MISSING CASES	8		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR010 FATHER'S PART OR FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
FULL-TIME	1.	52	78.8	89.7	89.7
PART-TIME	2.	5	7.6	8.6	98.3
	4.	1	1.5	1.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.138	STD ERR	0.062	MEDIAN	1.058
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.476	VARIANCE	0.226
KURTOSIS	20.949	SKEWNESS	4.322	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	58	MISSING CASES	8		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NQNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR011 FATHER'S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MONROE CITY	1.	47	71.2	82.5	82.5
NEIGHBORING COUNTY	2.	7	10.6	12.3	94.7
	4.	3	4.5	5.3	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	9	13.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.281	STD ERR	0.096	MEDIAN	1.106
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.726	VARIANCE	0.527
KURTOSIS	7.689	SKEWNESS	2.889	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	57	MISSING CASES	9		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR012 UNICN MEMBERSHIPO

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	6	9.1	10.3	10.3
NO	2.	52	78.8	89.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	8	12.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.897	STD ERR	0.040	MEDIAN	1.942
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.307	VARIANCE	0.094
KURTOSIS	4.648	SKENNESS	-2.582	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	58	MISSING CASES	8		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR013

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1.	3	4.5	5.6	5.6
1-4 YEARS	2.	11	16.7	20.4	25.9
5-9 YEARS	3.	10	15.2	18.5	44.4
10-24 YEARS	4.	21	31.8	38.9	83.3
25 YEARS OR MORE	5.	9	13.6	16.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	12	18.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.407	STD ERR	0.158	MEDIAN	3.643
MODE	4.000	STD DEV	1.158	VARIANCE	1.340
KURTOSIS	-0.850	SKEWNESS	-0.395	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000		
VALID CASES	54	MISSING CASES	12		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR014 MOTHER'S OCCUPATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
PROFESSIONAL OR TECH	2.	19	28.8	29.2	29.2	29.2
GOVERNMENTAL	4.	1	1.5	1.5	30.8	30.8
SKILLED OR INDUSTRY	5.	7	10.6	10.8	41.5	41.5
COMMERCE OR SALES	6.	4	6.1	6.2	47.7	47.7
UNSKILLED LABCR	7.	1	1.5	1.5	49.2	49.2
HOUSEWIFE	8.	22	33.3	33.8	83.1	83.1
UNEMPLOYED	9.	11	16.7	16.9	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	5.892	STD ERR	0.347	MEDIAN	7.523
MODE	8.000	STD DEV	2.801	VARIANCE	7.848
KURTOSIS	-1.518	SKEWNESS	-0.423	RANGE	7.000
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONRCE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR015 MOTHER'S PART OR FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
FULL-TIME	1.	24	36.4	72.7	72.7
PART-TIME	2.	9	13.6	27.3	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	33	50.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.273	STD ERR	0.079	MEDIAN	1.183
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.452	VARIANCE	0.205
KURTOSIS	-1.020	SKEWNESS	1.005	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	33	MISSING CASES	33		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR016 MOTHER'S PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MONROE CITY	1.	26	29.4	78.8	78.8
NEIGHBORING COUNTY	2.	6	9.1	18.2	97.0
	4.	1	1.5	3.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	33	50.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.273	STD ERR	0.109	MEDIAN	1.135
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.626	VARIANCE	0.392
KURTOSIS	8.619	SKENNESS	2.809	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	33	MISSING CASES	33		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MCNROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR017 MOTHER'S LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1.	4	6.1	12.9	12.9
1-4 YEARS	2.	14	21.2	45.2	58.1
5-9 YEARS	3.	6	9.1	19.4	77.4
10-24 YEARS	4.	7	10.6	22.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	35	53.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	2.516	STD ERR	0.179	MEDIAN	2.321
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.956	VARIANCE	0.991
KURTOSIS	-1.087	SKEWNESS	0.260	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	31	MISSING CASES	35		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR018 FAMILY INCCME

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
UNDER 3000 DOLLARS	1.	5	7.6	7.9	7.9
3000-4999 DOLLARS	2.	6	9.1	9.5	17.5
5000-7499 DOLLARS	3.	7	10.6	11.1	28.6
7500-9999 DOLLARS	4.	3	4.5	4.8	33.3
10000-15000 DOLLARS	5.	17	25.8	27.0	60.3
15000 CR MORE DOLLAR	6.	24	36.4	38.1	98.4
	9.	1	1.5	1.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	4.571	STD ERR	0.223	MEDIAN	5.118
MODE	6.000	STD DEV	1.766	VARIANCE	3.120
KURTOSIS	-0.342	SKEWNESS	-0.583	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	63	MISSING CASES	3		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR019 HOUSING EXPENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
1-49 DOLLARS	1.	5	7.6	9.4	9.4
50-74 DOLLARS	2.	3	4.5	5.7	15.1
75-99 DOLLARS	3.	2	3.0	3.8	18.9
100-149 DOLLARS	4.	10	15.2	18.9	37.7
150-199 DOLLARS	5.	8	12.1	15.1	52.8
200 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	5	7.6	9.4	62.3
NCNE	9.	20	30.3	37.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	13	19.7	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	5.752	STD ERR	0.389	MEDIAN	5.313
MODE	9.000	STD DEV	2.831	VARIANCE	8.014
KURTOSIS	-1.322	SKEWNESS	-0.135	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 53 MISSING CASES 13

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MGNRCE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCAAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR020 RENT EXPENSE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
1-49 DOLLARS	1.	2	3.0	18.2	18.2
50-74 DOLLARS	2.	2	3.0	18.2	36.4
75-99 DOLLARS	3.	3	4.5	27.3	63.6
100-149 DOLLARS	4.	1	1.5	9.1	72.7
150-199 DOLLARS	5.	2	3.0	18.2	90.9
200 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	1	1.5	9.1	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	55	83.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.182	STD ERR	0.501	MEDIAN	3.000
MODE	3.000	STD DEV	1.662	VARIANCE	2.764
KURTOSIS	-1.238	SKFWESS	0.236	RANGE	5.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	6.000		

VALID CASES 11 MISSING CASES 55

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR021 MONTHLY WATER UTILITIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
1-4 DOLLARS	1.	10	15.2	16.1	16.1
5-9 DOLLARS	2.	27	40.9	43.5	59.7
10-14 DOLLARS	3.	11	16.7	17.7	77.4
15-19 DOLLARS	4.	3	4.5	4.8	82.3
20-24 DOLLARS	5.	1	1.5	1.6	83.9
25 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	4	6.1	6.5	90.3
NCNE	9.	6	9.1	5.7	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	4	6.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	3.097	STD ERR	0.293	MEDIAN	2.278
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	2.310	VARIANCE	5.335
KURTOSIS	1.503	SKEWNESS	1.614	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	62	MISSING CASES	4		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR022 MONTHLY ELECTRIC UTILITIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
5-9 DOLLARS	2.	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
10-14 DOLLARS	3.	3	4.5	4.5	7.6
15-19 DOLLARS	4.	3	4.5	4.5	12.1
20-24 DOLLARS	5.	7	10.6	10.6	22.7
25 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	51	77.3	77.3	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	5.545	STD ERR	0.122	MEDIAN	5.853
MODE	6.000	STD DEV	0.995	VARIANCE	0.990
KURTOSIS	4.247	SKEWNESS	-2.280	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	6.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR023 MCNTHLY NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	
1-4 DOLLARS	1.	2	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
5-9 DOLLARS	2.	5	7.6	9.6	9.6	13.5	13.5	13.5
10-14 DOLLARS	3.	2	3.0	3.8	3.8	17.3	17.3	17.3
15-19 DOLLARS	4.	8	12.1	15.4	15.4	32.7	32.7	32.7
20-24 DOLLARS	5.	6	9.1	11.5	11.5	44.2	44.2	44.2
25 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	29	43.9	55.8	55.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	14	21.2	MISSING	MISSING	100.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	100.0			
MEAN	4.885	STD ERR	0.214	MEDIAN		5.603		
MODE	6.000	STD DEV	1.542	VARIANCE		2.379		
KURTOSIS	0.038	SKEWNESS	-1.154	RANGE		5.000		
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	6.000					
VALID CASES	52	MISSING CASES	14					

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE Ncname (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR024 MONTHLY BUTANE GAS UTILITIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
5-9 DOLLARS	2.	1	1.5	5.1	9.1
10-14 DOLLARS	3.	1	1.5	9.1	18.2
15-19 DOLLARS	4.	2	3.0	18.2	36.4
25 OR MORE DOLLARS	6.	7	10.6	63.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	55	83.3	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	5.000	STD ERR	0.447	MEDIAN	5.714
MODE	6.000	STD DEV	1.483	VARIANCE	2.200
KURTOSIS	-0.810	SKEWNESS	-0.919	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	6.000		
VALID CASES	11	MISSING CASES	55		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR025 SATISFIED WITH THE NUMBER OF ROOMS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		CUM
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	52	78.8	80.0		80.0
NO	2.	13	19.7	20.0		100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING		100.0
		-----	-----	-----		
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.200	STD ERR	0.050	MEDIAN	1.125
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.403	VARIANCE	0.162
KURTOSIS	0.200	SKEWNESS	1.488	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR026 SATISFIED WITH THE SIZE OF ROOMS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	58	87.9	87.9	87.9
NO	2.	8	12.1	12.1	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.121	STD ERR	0.040	MEDIAN	1.069
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.329	VARIANCE	0.108
KURTOSIS	3.291	SKEWNESS	2.304	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	C		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR027 SATISFIED WITH PRIVACY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	55	83.3	83.3	83.3
NO	2.	11	16.7	16.7	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.167	STD ERR	0.046	MEDIAN	1.100
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.376	VARIANCE	0.141
KURTCSIS	1.136	SKENNESS	1.775	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR028 SATISFIED WITH THE QUALITY OF MATERIALS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	53	80.3	80.3	80.3
NO	2.	13	19.7	19.7	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.157	STD ERR	0.049	MEDIAN	1.123
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.401	VARIANCE	0.161
KURTOSIS	0.272	SKEWNESS	1.512	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR029 SATISFIED WITH STORAGE SPACE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	42	63.6	63.6	63.6
NO	2.	24	36.4	36.4	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.364	STD ERR	0.060	MEDIAN	1.286
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.485	VARIANCE	0.235
KURTOSIS	-1.699	SKEWNESS	0.563	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR030 SATISFIED WITH CLOSETS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	42	63.6	63.6	63.6
NO	2.	24	36.4	36.4	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.364	STD ERR	0.060	MEDIAN	1.286
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.485	VARIANCE	0.235
KURTOSIS	-1.699	SKENNESS	0.563	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR031 SATISFIED WITH SHELVES?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	46	69.7	69.7	69.7
NO	2.	20	30.3	30.3	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.303	STD ERR	0.057	MEDIAN	1.217
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.463	VARIANCE	0.214
KURTOSIS	-1.292	SKEWNESS	0.851	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR032 SATISFIED WITH OUTDOOR STORAGE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	40	60.6	61.5	61.5
NO	2.	24	36.4	36.9	98.5
	9.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.492	STD EPR	0.132	MEDIAN	1.313
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	1.062	VARIANCE	1.129
KURTOSIS	36.005	SKEWNESS	5.492	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR033 SATISFIED WITH PEST CONTRCL?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	49	74.2	77.8	77.8
NO	2.	14	21.2	22.2	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.222	STD ERR	0.053	MEDIAN	1.143
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.419	VARIANCE	0.176
KURTOSIS	-0.258	SKWENESS	1.326	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	63	MISSING CASES	3		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR034 SATISFIED WITH LANDLORD SERVICES?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	7	10.6	70.0	70.0
NO	2.	3	4.5	30.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	56.	84.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.300	STD ERR	0.153	MEDIAN	1.214
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.483	VARIANCE	0.233
KURTOSIS	-1.414	SKEWNESS	0.828	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	10	MISSING CASES	56		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE Ncname (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR035 SATISFIED WITH OUTSIDE NOISE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	45	68.2	73.8	73.8
NC	2.	16	24.2	26.2	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	5	7.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.262	STD ERR	0.057	MEDIAN	1.178
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.444	VARIANCE	0.197
KURTOSIS	-0.867	SKEWNESS	1.072	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 61 MISSING CASES 5

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR036 SATISFIED WITH PARKING SPACE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	54	81.8	84.4	84.4
NC	2.	10	15.2	15.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.156	STD ERR	0.046	MEDIAN	1.093
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.366	VARIANCE	0.134
KURTOSIS	1.514	SKEWNESS	1.879	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR037 SATISFIED WITH TRASH AND GARBAGE PICK-UP

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM	
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)
YES	1.	55	83.3	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
NO	2.	4	6.1	6.8	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	7	10.6	MISSING	MISSING	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN	1.068	STD ERR	0.033	MEDIAN	1.036
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.254	VARIANCE	0.064
KURTOSIS	9.605	SKEWNESS	3.409	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	59	MISSING CASES	7		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME {CREATION DATE = 01/29/76}

VAR038 SATISFIED WITH INTERIOR LIGHTING?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	51	77.3	79.7	79.7
NO	2.	13	19.7	20.3	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.203	STD ERR	0.051	MEDIAN	1.127
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.406	VARIANCE	0.164
KURTOSIS	0.128	SKEWNESS	1.464	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR039 TROUBLE WITH DOOR LOCKS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	17	25.8	25.8	25.8
NO	2.	49	74.2	74.2	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.742	STD ERR	0.054	MEDIAN	1.927
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.441	VARIANCE	0.194
KURTOSIS	-0.804	SKWNESS	-1.100	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR040 TROUBLE WITH WINDOW LOCKS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	10	15.2	15.2	15.2
NO	2.	56	84.8	84.8	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.848	STD ERR	0.044	MEDIAN	1.911
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.361	VARIANCE	0.131
KURTOSIS	1.706	SKEWNESS	-1.929	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE N0NAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR041 TROUBLE WITH WINDOW DRAFTS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ	CUM FREQ
			(PCT)	(PCT)		(PCT)
YES	1.	19	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8
NO	2.	47	71.2	71.2	71.2	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.712	STD ERR	0.056	MEDIAN	1.798	
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.456	VARIANCE	0.208	
KURTOSIS	-1.151	SKEWNESS	-0.930	RANGE	1.000	
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000			
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0			

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR042 TROUBLE WITH DRAINAGE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CCODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	20	30.3	30.3	30.3
NO	2.	46	69.7	69.7	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.697	STD ERR	0.057	MEDIAN	1.783
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.463	VARIANCE	0.214
KURTOSIS	-1.292	SKEWNESS	-0.851	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR043 TROUBLE WITH PLUMBING?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	18	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
NO	2.	48	72.7	72.7	72.7	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.727	STD ERR	0.055	MEDIAN	1.813	
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.449	VARIANCE	0.201	
KURTOSIS	-0.989	SKEWNESS	-1.013	RANGE	1.000	
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000			
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	C			

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR044 TROUBLE WITH HOT WATER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	9	13.6	13.6	13.6
NO	2.	57	86.4	86.4	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.864	STD ERR	0.043	MEDIAN	1.921
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.346	VARIANCE	0.120
KURTOSIS	2.409	SKEWNESS	-2.103	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR045 TROUBLE WITH RUNNING WATER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
NO	2.	59	89.4	89.4	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.894	STD ERR	0.038	MEDIAN	1.941
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.310	VARIANCE	0.096
KURTOSIS	4.433	SKEWNESS	-2.539	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR046 TROUBLE WITH HEATING SYSTEM?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
NO	2.	58	87.9	87.9	87.9	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.879	STD ERR	0.040	MEDIAN		1.931
MDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.329	VARIANCE		0.108
KURTOSIS	3.291	SKEWNESS	-2.304	RANGE		1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000			
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0			

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR047 TROUBLE WITH SEPTIC TANK?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSCLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	3	4.5	7.0	7.0
NO	2.	40	60.6	93.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	23	34.8	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.930	STD FRR	0.039	MEDIAN	1.962
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.258	VARIANCE	0.066
KURTOSIS	9.120	SKEWNESS	-3.338	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	43	MISSING CASES	23		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR048 TRCUBLE WITH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
		FREQ		FREQ (PCT)		FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	8		12.1		12.5		12.5
NO	2.	56		84.8		87.5		100.0
N.A. CR D.K.	0.	2		3.0		MISSING		100.0
TOTAL		66		100.0		100.0		

MEAN	1.875	STD ERR	0.042	MEDIAN	1.929
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.333	VARIANCE	0.111
KURTCSIS	3.047	SKWNESS	-2.250	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR049 TROUBLE WITH EVICTION ACTICES?

CATEGORY LABEL	* CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ
YES	1.	1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NC	2.	63	95.5	98.4	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN	1.984	STD ERR	0.016	MEDIAN	1.992
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.125	VARIANCE	0.016
KURTOSIS	58.047	SKEWNESS	-7.750	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR050 TROUBLE WITH FIRE PROTECTION?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	4	6.1	6.5	6.5
NC	2.	58	87.9	93.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	4	6.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.935	STD ERR	0.031	MEDIAN	1.966
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.248	VARIANCE	0.061
KURTOSIS	10.350	SKEWNESS	-3.517	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 62 MISSING CASES 4

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR051 TRCUBLE WITH BREAK-INS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSCLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJLSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
NO	2.	59	89.4	92.2	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.922	STD ERR	0.034	MEDIAN	1.958
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.270	VARIANCE	0.073
KURTCSIS	7.715	SKEWNESS	-3.119	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR052 TROUBLE WITH VANDALISM?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	
YES	1.	4	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
NO	2.	59	89.4	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN	1.937	STD ERR	0.031	MEDIAN	1.966
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.246	VARIANCE	0.060
KURTOSIS	10.598	SKWENESS	-3.552	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 63 MISSING CASES 3

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR053 TROUBLE WITH TOILET?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
YES	1.	7	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9
NO	2.	57	86.4	89.1	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0		
MEAN	1.891	STD ERR	0.039	MEDIAN	1.939	
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.315	VARIANCE	0.099	
KURTOSIS	4.152	SKEWNESS	-2.483	RANGE	1.000	
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000			
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2			

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR054 TROUBLE WITH OVEN OR STOVE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	8	12.1	12.5	12.5
NO	2.	56	84.8	87.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.875	STD ERR	0.042	MEDIAN	1.929
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	0.333	VARIANCE	0.111
KURTOSIS	3.047	SKWNESS	-2.250	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR055 TROUBLE WITH REFRIGERATOR?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	10	15.2	15.6	15.6
NO	2.	54	81.8	84.4	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.844	STD ERR	0.046	MEDIAN	1.907
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.366	VARIANCE	0.134
KURTOSIS	1.514	SKEWNESS	-1.879	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR056 TROUBLE GETTING TO SHOPPING AREAS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
A LITTLE	1.	7	10.6	10.8	10.8
SOME	2.	6	9.1	9.2	20.0
NCNE	9.	52	78.8	80.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	7.492	STD ERR	0.378	MEDIAN	8.875
MCDE	9.000	STD DEV	3.047	VARIANCE	9.285
KURTOSIS	0.292	SKENNESS	-1.508	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR057 TROUBLE GETTING TO SCHOOLS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
SOME	2.	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
MUCH TROUBLE	3.	4	6.1	6.2	7.7
NCNE	9.	60	90.9	92.3	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	8.523	STD ERR	0.207	MEDIAN	8.958
MODE	9.000	STD DEV	1.669	VARIANCE	2.785
KURTOSIS	8.155	SKEWNESS	-3.178	RANGE	7.000
MINIMUM	2.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR058 TROUBLE GETTING TO HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ	(PCT)		
A LITTLE	1.	7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
SCME	2.	11	16.7	16.7	16.7	27.3
MUCH TROUBLE	3.	6	9.1	9.1	9.1	36.4
NCNE	9.	42	63.6	63.6	63.6	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	6.439	STD ERR	0.424	MEDIAN	8.714
MODE	9.000	STD DEV	3.442	VARIANCE	11.850
KURTOSIS	-1.571	SKEWNESS	-0.614	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR059 TRCURL GETTING TO WORK?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
A LITTLE	1.	4	6.1	6.5	6.5
SOME	2.	3	4.5	4.8	11.3
MUCH TROUBLE	3.	1	1.5	1.6	12.9
NCNE	9.	54	81.8	87.1	100.0
N.A. CR D.K.	0.	4	6.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	8.048	STD ERR	0.318	MEDIAN	8.926
MODE	9.000	STD DEV	2.505	VARIANCE	6.276
KURTCSIS	3.068	SKEWNESS	-2.238	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	62	MISSING CASES	4		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR060 TROUBLE GETTING TO RECREATIONAL FACILITY

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
A LITTLE	1.	8	12.1	12.5	12.5
SCME	2.	4	6.1	6.3	18.8
MUCH TROUBLE	3.	3	4.5	4.7	23.4
NCNE	9.	49	74.2	76.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	7.281	STD ERR	0.394	MEDIAN	8.347
MODE	9.000	STD DEV	3.155	VARIANCE	9.951
KURTOSIS	-0.275	SKEWNESS	-1.254	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR061 CWN CAR?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	62	93.9	93.9	93.9
NO	2.	3	4.5	4.5	98.5
	9.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.167	STD ERR	0.123	MEDIAN	1.032
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.001	VARIANCE	1.003
KURTOSIS	54.653	SKEWNESS	7.389	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR062 HOW MANY CARS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
ONE	1.	41	62.1	62.1	62.1
TWO	2.	15	22.7	22.7	84.8
THREE OR MORE	3.	5	7.6	7.6	92.4
	4.	1	1.5	1.5	93.9
NCNE	9.	4	6.1	6.1	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.909	STD ERR	0.239	MEDIAN	1.305
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.943	VARIANCE	3.776
KURTCSIS	7.969	SKEWNESS	2.958	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MCNROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR063 OWN TRUCK?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	38	57.6	57.6	57.6
NO	2.	27	40.9	40.9	98.5
	9.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.530	STD ERR	0.130	MEDIAN	1.368
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.056	VARIANCE	1.114
KURTOSIS	35.617	SKEWNESS	5.413	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	C		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC64 HOW MANY TRUCKS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ	(PCT)		
ONE	1.	27	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9
TWO	2.	4	6.1	6.1	6.1	47.0
THREE OR MORE	3.	4	6.1	6.1	6.1	53.0
	4.	3	4.5	4.5	4.5	57.6
NCNE	9.	28	42.4	42.4	42.4	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	4.712	STD ERR	0.465	MEDIAN	3.000
MCDE	9.000	STD DEV	3.782	VARIANCE	14.300
KURTOSIS	-1.983	SKEWNESS	0.206	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR065 SATISFIED WITH HOME?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	
YES	1.	54	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	
NO	2.	12	18.2	18.2	18.2	100.0	
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.182	STD ERR	0.048	MEDIAN	1.111
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.389	VARIANCE	0.151
KURTOSIS	0.666	SKEWNESS	1.637	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR066 SATISFIED WITH NEIGHBORHOOD?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	57	86.4	86.4	86.4
NO	2.	9	13.6	13.6	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.136	STD ERR	0.043	MEDIAN	1.079
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.346	VARIANCE	0.120
KURTOSIS	2.408	SKEWNESS	2.103	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR067 SATISFIED WITH MCNRCE CITY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM	
			FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)
YES	1.	61	92.4		93.8		93.8	
NO	2.	4	6.1		6.2		100.0	
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5		MISSING		100.0	
	TOTAL	66	100.0		100.0			

MEAN	1.062	STD ERR	0.030	MEDIAN	1.033
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.242	VARIANCE	0.059
KURTOSIS	11.055	SKEWNESS	3.621	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR068. PREFER TO LIVE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ	(PCT)
			FREQ	ADJUSTED FREQ		
MONROE CITY	1.	28	42.4	63.6	63.6	
NEIGHBORING COUNTY	2.	4	6.1	9.1	72.7	
ELSEWHERE IN U.S.	4.	12	18.2	27.3	100.0	
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	22	33.3	MISSING	100.0	
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.909	STD ERR	0.200	MEDIAN	1.286
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.326	VARIANCE	1.759
KURTCSIS	-1.132	SKEWNESS	0.884	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	44	MISSING CASES	22		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR069 TYPE OF HOUSING

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)		
HOME	1.	53	80.3	96.4	96.4	96.4
MOBILE HOME	3.	2	3.0	3.6	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	11	16.7	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.073	STD ERR	0.051	MEDIAN	1.038
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.378	VARIANCE	0.143
KURTOSIS	22.373	SKEWNESS	4.908	RANGE	2.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	3.000		
VALID CASES	55	MISSING CASES	11		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR070 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
ONE	1.	1	1.5	1.9	1.9
TWO	2.	5	7.6	9.3	11.1
THREE	3.	24	36.4	44.4	55.6
FOUR OR MORE	4.	24	36.4	44.4	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	12	18.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	3.315	STD ERR	0.098	MEDIAN	3.375
MODE	3.000	STD DEV	0.722	VARIANCE	0.522
KURTOSIS	0.410	SKEWNESS	-0.841	RANGE	3.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	4.000		
VALID CASES	54	MISSING CASES	12		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR071 OTHER ROOMS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
CNE	1.	25	27.9	46.3	46.3
TWO	2.	10	15.2	18.5	64.8
THREE OR MORE	3.	9	13.6	16.7	81.5
	9.	10	15.2	18.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	12	18.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.000	STD ERR	0.405	MEDIAN	1.700
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	2.978	VARIANCE	8.868
KURTCSIS	0.208	SKEWNESS	1.393	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 54 MISSING CASES 12

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR072 SATISFIED WITH CITY GOVERNMENT?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	
YES	1.	38	57.6		62.3		62.3
NO	2.	23	34.8		37.7		100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	5	7.6		MISSING		100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0		100.0		

MEAN	1.377	STD ERR	0.063	MEDIAN	1.303
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.489	VARIANCE	0.239
KURTOSIS	-1.763	SKEWNESS	0.503	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	61	MISSING CASES	5		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR073 SATISFIED WITH SCHOOL SYSTEM?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	48	72.7	75.0	75.0
NO	2.	16	24.2	25.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.250	STD ERR	0.055	MEDIAN	1.167
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.436	VARIANCE	0.190
KURTCSIS	-0.703	SKEWNESS	1.146	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR074 SATISFIED SOCIALLY OR ECONOMICALLY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM	
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)
YES	1.	54	81.8	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4
NO	2.	10	15.2	15.6	15.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	2	3.0	MISSING	MISSING	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN	1.156	STD ERR	0.046	MEDIAN	1.093
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.366	VARIANCE	0.134
KURTOSIS	1.514	SKWNESS	1.879	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	64	MISSING CASES	2		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR075 SATISFIED WITH EDUCATION?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	44	66.7	67.7	67.7
NO	2.	20	30.3	30.8	98.5
	5.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
N.A. CR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.369	STD ERR	0.081	MEDIAN	1.239
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.651	VARIANCE	0.424
KURTOSIS	12.447	SKEWNESS	2.867	RANGE	4.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	5.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MCNROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR076 HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ELEMENTARY	1.	11	16.7	16.9	16.9
HIGH SCHOOL	2.	41	62.1	63.1	80.0
TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE	3.	4	6.1	6.2	86.2
BACHELOR DEGREE	4.	5	7.6	7.7	93.8
POST-GRADUATE DEGREE	5.	3	4.5	4.6	98.5
NCNE OR VERY LITTLE	9.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	2.292	STD FRR	0.159	MEDIAN	2.024
MCDE	2.000	STD DEV	1.284	VARIANCE	1.648
KURTOSIS	10.009	SKEWNESS	2.681	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR077 SATISFIED WITH JOB?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	53	80.3	86.9	86.9
NO	2.	8	12.1	13.1	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	5	7.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.131	STD ERR	0.044	MEDIAN	1.075
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.340	VARIANCE	0.116
KURTOSIS	2.681	SKEWNESS	2.167	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 61 MISSING CASES 5

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR078 SATISFIED WITH PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL AND S

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	53	80.3	81.5	81.5
NO	2.	12	18.2	18.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.185	STD ERR	0.048	MEDIAN	1.113
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.391	VARIANCE	0.153
KURTOSIS	0.587	SKEWNESS	1.613	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VARC75 ARE THESE AVAILABLE IN MONROE CITY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	66	100.0	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
VALID CASES	0	MISSING CASES	66		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MCNROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR080 SATISFIED WITH POLICE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	10	15.2	17.5	17.5
NO	2.	10	15.2	17.5	35.1
	3.	10	15.2	17.5	52.6
	4.	10	15.2	17.5	70.2
	5.	10	15.2	17.5	87.7
	6.	7	10.6	12.3	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	9	13.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	3.368	STD ERR	0.221	MEDIAN	3.350
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	1.665	VARIANCE	2.773
KURTOSIS	-1.239	SKEWNESS	0.056	RANGE	5.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	6.000		
VALID CASES	57	MISSING CASES	9		

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR081 SATISFIED WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	7	10.6	11.7	11.7
NO	2.	7	10.6	11.7	23.3
	3.	7	10.6	11.7	35.0
	4.	7	10.6	11.7	46.7
	5.	7	10.6	11.7	58.3
	6.	7	10.6	11.7	70.0
	7.	6	9.1	10.0	80.0
	8.	6	9.1	10.0	90.0
	9.	6	9.1	10.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	6	9.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	4.850	STD ERR	0.332	MEDIAN	4.786
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	2.570	VARIANCE	6.604
KURTOSIS	-1.214	SKEWNESS	0.076	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		
VALID CASES	60	MISSING CASES	6		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR082 SATISFIED WITH WATER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM	
		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)
YES	1.	37	56.1	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2
NO	2.	8	12.1	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	21	31.8	MISSING	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MEAN	1.178	STD ERR	0.058	MEDIAN	1.108
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.387	VARIANCE	0.149
KURTOSIS	0.756	SKFNESS	1.667	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	45	MISSING CASES	21		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR083 SATISFIED WITH GAS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	36	54.5	57.1	57.1
NC	2.	27	40.9	42.9	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.429	STD ERR	0.063	MEDIAN	1.375
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.499	VARIANCE	0.249
KURTOSIS	-1.934	SKEWNESS	0.286	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	63	MISSING CASES	3		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR084 SATISFIED WITH ELECTRIC?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	56	84.8	86.2	86.2
NO	2.	9	13.6	13.8	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.138	STD ERR	0.043	MEDIAN	1.080
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.348	VARIANCE	0.121
KURTOSIS	2.300	SKEWNESS	2.077	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR085 SATISFIED WITH LIBRARY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	53	80.3	85.5	85.5
NO	2.	9	13.6	14.5	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	4	6.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.145	STD ERR	0.045	MEDIAN	1.085
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.355	VARIANCE	0.1
KURTOSIS	1.977	SKEWNESS	1.998	RANGE	1
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	62	MISSING CASES	4		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC86 SATISFIED WITH SHOPPING FACILITIES?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE		RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM
		FREQ		FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	49		74.2		77.8		77.8
NO	2.	14		21.2		22.2		100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3		4.5		MISSING		100.0
TOTAL		66		100.0		100.0		

MEAN	1.222	STD ERR	0.053	MEDIAN	1.143
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.419	VARIANCE	0.176
KURTOSIS	-0.258	SKEWNESS	1.326	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 63

MISSING CASES 3

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC87 SATISFIED WITH STREETS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CCODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		TOTAL FREQ	TOTAL (PCT)
			FREQ	ADJUSTED FREQ		
YES	1.	40	60.6	64.5	64.5	64.5
NO	2.	22	33.3	35.5	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	4	6.1	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.355	STD ERR	0.061	MEDIAN	1.275
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.482	VARIANCE	0.233
KURTCSIS	-1.654	SKEWNESS	0.602	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	62	MISSING CASES	4		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARG88 SATISFIED WITH SEWERS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	62	93.9	93.9	93.9
NC	2.	4	6.1	6.1	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	1.061	STD ERR	0.030	MEDIAN	1.032
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.240	VARIANCE	0.058
KURTCSIS	11.344	SKEWNESS	3.655	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	66	MISSING CASES	0		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC89 SATISFIED WITH SIDEWALKS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSCLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ	(PCT)		
YES	1.	38	57.6	58.5	58.5	58.5
NO	2.	27	40.9	41.5	100.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5	MISSING	100.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.415	STD ERR	0.062	MEDIAN	1.355
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.457	VARIANCE	0.247
KURTCSIS	-1.899	SKEWNESS	0.341	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR090 SATISFIED WITH LANDSCAPE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	38	57.6		58.5	58.5	
NC	2.	27	40.9		41.5	100.0	
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	1	1.5		MISSING	100.0	
	TOTAL	66	100.0		100.0		

MEAN	1.415	STD ERR	0.062	MEDIAN	1.355
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.497	VARIANCE	0.247
KURTOSIS	-1.899	SKEWNESS	0.341	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VAL	CASES	65	MISSING CASES	1	

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR091 ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	45	68.2	75.0	75.0
NO	2.	15	22.7	25.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	6	9.1	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.250	STD ERR	0.056	MEDIAN	1.167
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.437	VARIANCE	0.191
KURTOSIS	-0.706	SKEWNESS	1.145	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	60	MISSING CASES	6		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR092 ACTIVE IN CHURCH?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	30	45.5	47.6	47.6
NO	2.	33	50.0	52.4	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.524	STD ERR	0.063	MEDIAN	1.545
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.503	VARIANCE	0.253
KURTOSIS	-2.007	SKEWNESS	-0.095	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 63 MISSING CASES 3

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR093 LIKE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF DOWNTOWN?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	50	75.8	82.0	82.0
NO	2.	11	16.7	18.0	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	5	7.6	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.180	STD ERR	0.050	MEDIAN	1.110
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.388	VARIANCE	0.150
KURTOSIS	0.704	SKEWNESS	1.645	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	61	MISSING CASES	5		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC94 LIKE GCCDS OFFERED?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	33	50.0	54.1	54.1
NO	2.	28	42.4	45.9	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	5	7.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.459	STD ERR	0.064	MEDIAN	1.424
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.502	VARIANCE	0.252
KURTOSIS	-1.990	SKEWNESS	0.163	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	61	MISSING CASES	5		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR095 LIKE SALESPERSONS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	48	72.7	76.2	76.2
NC	2.	15	22.7	23.8	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
		-----	-----	-----	
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.238	STD ERR	0.054	MEDIAN	1.156
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.429	VARIANCE	0.184
KURTOSIS	-0.527	SKEWNESS	1.220	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	63	MISSING CASES	3		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR096 LIKE STCRECWNERS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	38	57.6	63.3	63.3	63.3	
NC	2.	22	33.3	36.7	100.0	100.0	
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	6	9.1	MISSING	100.0	100.0	
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0		

MEAN	1.367	STD ERR	0.063	MEDIAN	1.289
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.486	VARIANCE	0.236
KURTOSIS	-1.716	SKEWNESS	0.549	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 60 MISSING CASES 6

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONRCE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARC57 READ LOCAL NEWSPAPER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	50	75.8	79.4	79.4
NO	2.	13	19.7	20.6	100.0
N.A. OR D.K.	0.	3	4.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.206	STD ERR	0.051	MEDIAN	1.130
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.408	VARIANCE	0.166
KURTOSIS	0.057	SKEWNESS	1.440	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		
VALID CASES	63	MISSING CASES	3		

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/25/76)

VAR058 HOW OFTEN-LCCAL NEWSPAPER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	FREQ (PCT)	(PCT)	
1.		61	92.4		93.8		93.8
2.		4	6.1		6.2		100.0
0.		1	1.5		MISSING		100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0		100.0		

MEAN	1.062	STD ERR	0.030	MEDIAN	1.033
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.242	VARIANCE	0.059
KURTOSIS	11.055	SKEWNESS	3.621	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 65 MISSING CASES 1

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR099 READ OUT OF TCWN NEWSPAPER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	
YES	1.	62	93.9	93.9	93.9
NO	2.	4	6.1	6.1	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.061	STD ERR	0.030	MEDIAN	1.032
MODE	1.000	STD DEV	0.240	VARIANCE	0.058
KURTOSIS	11.344	SKEWNESS	3.655	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES C

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VARICC HOW OFTEN-OUT OF TOWN NEWSPAPER?

CATEGORY LABEL	CCODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE		ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
			FREQ	(PCT)		
1.		64	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
2.		2	3.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
TOTAL		66	100.0	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.030	STD ERR	0.021	MEDIAN	1.016
MCDE	1.000	STD DEV	0.173	VARIANCE	0.030
KURTCSIS	27.561	SKENNESS	5.438	RANGE	1.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	2.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

FILE NCNAME (CREATION DATE = 01/29/76)

VAR101 SHOP OUTSIDE MONROE CITY?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
YES	1.	2	3.0	3.0	3.0
NO	2.	63	95.5	95.5	98.5
	9.	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
	TOTAL	66	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	2.076	STD ERR	0.109	MEDIAN	1.992
MODE	2.000	STD DEV	0.882	VARIANCE	0.779
KURTOSIS	55.377	SKEWNESS	7.375	RANGE	8.000
MINIMUM	1.000	MAXIMUM	9.000		

VALID CASES 66 MISSING CASES 0

IMPROVING AND SATISFYING LIVING CONDITIONS
IN SMALL TOWNS: A CASE STUDY IN
MONROE CITY, MISSOURI

by

FRED EDWARD FUQUA, JR.

B. Arch., Kansas State University, 1974

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Department of Regional and Community Planning

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1976

ABSTRACT

Small towns of today have lost most of their vitality and resources to the larger towns and cities as well as losing many of its younger and talented persons. Although many of the needs for improving living conditions in small towns are as great or greater than in larger towns, the needs are not met as well as larger towns.

There are three concepts identified in improving and satisfying living conditions in small towns. These concepts are community development, human resources, and community planning. These concepts stresses some of the procedures of which conditions in small towns can be improved.

Outside these concepts, there are eleven goals of which small towns must achieve if living conditions in small towns are to be improved efficiently. These goals are housing, health, welfare, public protection, transportation, environment and natural resources, economic development, government, human resources, recreation, and education. But, obviously, not all of these goals are met completely due to direct and indirect physical, social, economic, and political factors.

Monroe City was selected as the case study for this report due of the personal interest of the author

and of the various conditions that exist there. Monroe City, a population of 2456 (1970), is located in the Mark Twain Region in northeast Missouri at the northeast corner of Monroe County at the junction of U. S. Highways 36 and 24. In order to conduct the case study, a survey, "Physical, Social, and Economic Study of Housing, Homeowners, and Renters in Monroe City, Missouri," was distributed to various residents of Monroe City. Their response indicated the problems and conditions that exist in Monroe City.

As a result of the response of the residents and of the vital data collected from various state, county, and local agencies in Missouri and Kansas, recommendations were given in terms of the goals that were stated. These recommendations should be conducted within the concepts of community development, human resources, and community planning previously stated.

With the social ills of society such as drugs, illegitimacy, crime, alcoholism invading small towns today; and with the other problems such as the cost of living, unemployment, and social and economic inequality; small towns, including Monroe City, must change from a homogeneous structure of society to a heterogeneous structure of society. Achieving this aspect can allow the concepts and goals to operate efficiently in the improvement and the satisfaction of living conditions in small towns.