

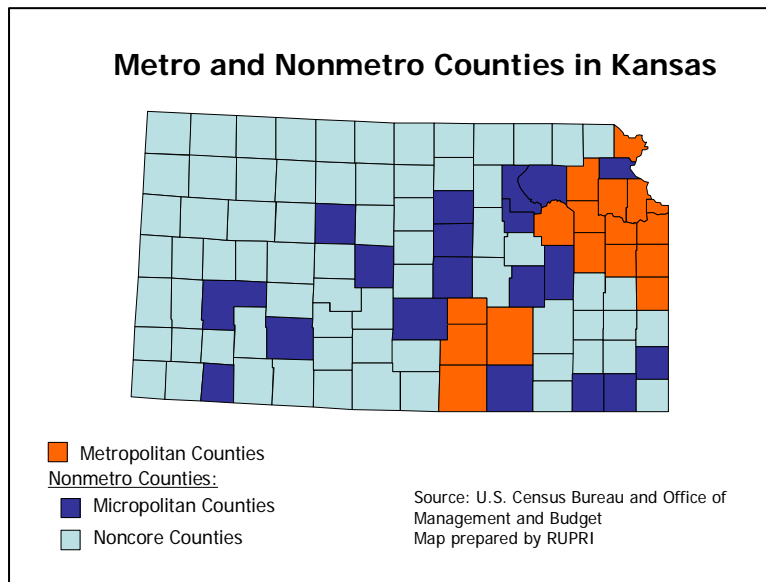


rural policy research institute

Demographic and Economic Profile *Kansas* Updated July 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Kansas

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 17 counties in Kansas are part of metropolitan areas, and 19 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 69 counties in Kansas are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 63.0 percent of Kansas residents live in metropolitan areas, 21.7 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 15.3 percent live in noncore areas.



Population

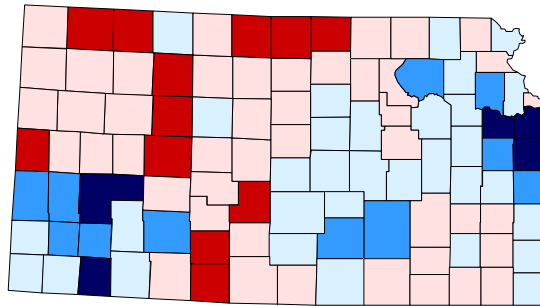
Kansas's population in 2005 was 2,744,687, up 2.1 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Kansas increased by 8.5 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005.

The population growth in metro areas of Kansas outpaced the nonmetro areas in both time periods, and the nonmetro areas lost population during the 2000-2005 time period.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Kansas	8.5%	2.1%
Metropolitan	13.7%	5.1%
Nonmetropolitan	1.3%	-2.7%
Micropolitan	3.6%	-1.2%
Noncore	-1.8%	-4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Percent Change, 1990-2000

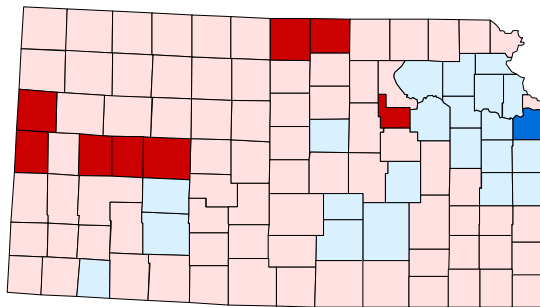


- Population decline 10% or more
- Population decline less than 10%
- Population increase less than 10%
- Population increase 10% to 19.9%
- Population increase 20% or more

Source: US Census Bureau
Census 1990 and 2000
Map prepared by RUPRI

During the 1990s, 57 counties in Kansas lost population, all but one of them nonmetro. The fastest growth during this time period was in Johnson County in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area, with a population increase of 27.1 percent.

Population Percent Change, 2000-2005

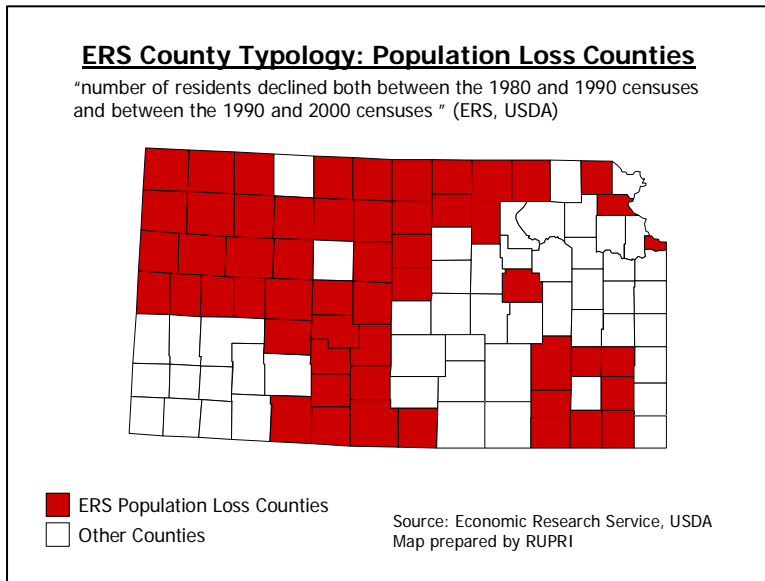


- Population decline 10% or more
- Population decline less than 10%
- Population increase less than 10%
- Population increase 10% or more

Source: US Census Bureau
Population Estimates
Map prepared by RUPRI

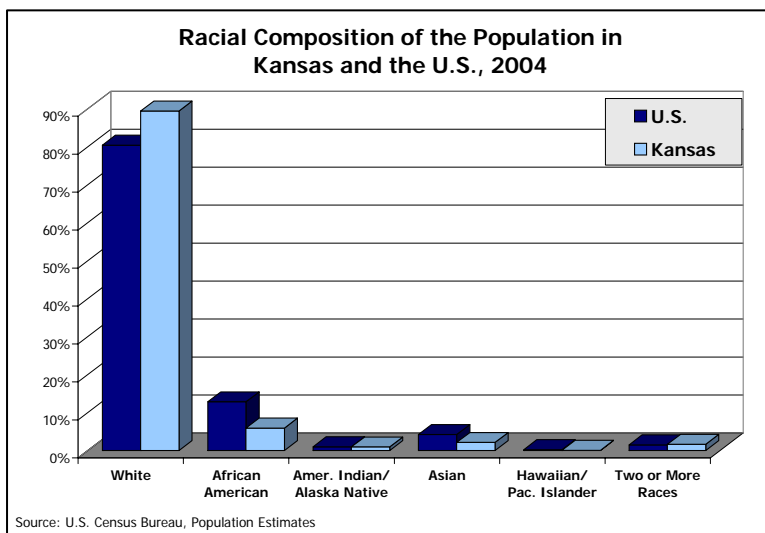
From 2000 to 2005, 83 counties in Kansas lost population, all but three of them nonmetro. The fastest growth was again in Johnson County, with a population increase of 12.2 percent during this time period.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if they lost population from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In Kansas, 54 counties are classified as population loss counties. All but one of these counties are nonmetro.

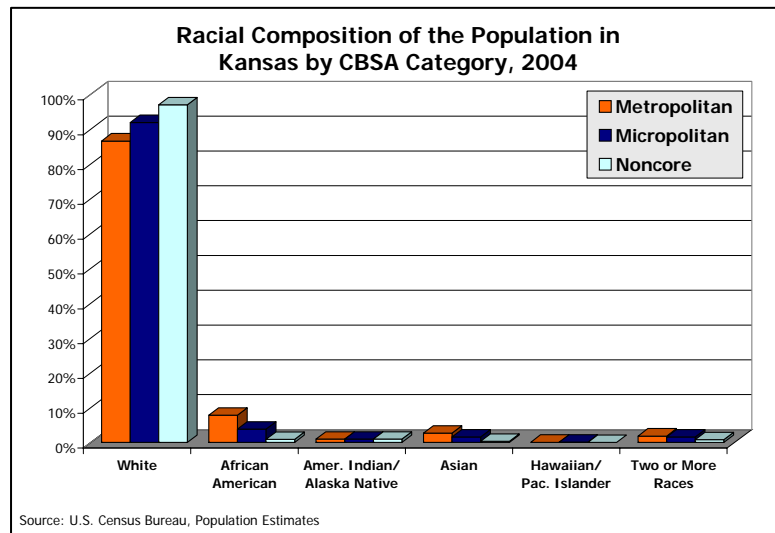


Race / Ethnicity

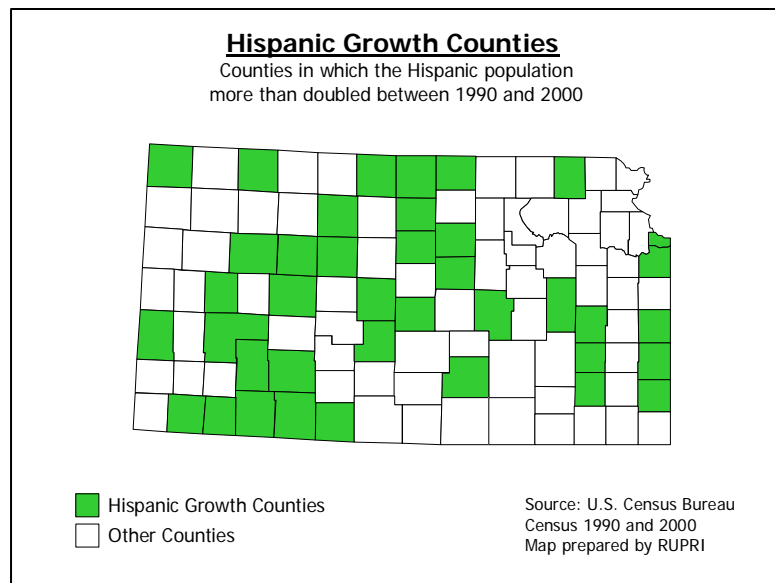
The population in Kansas is 89.4 percent white and 5.9 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau population estimates).



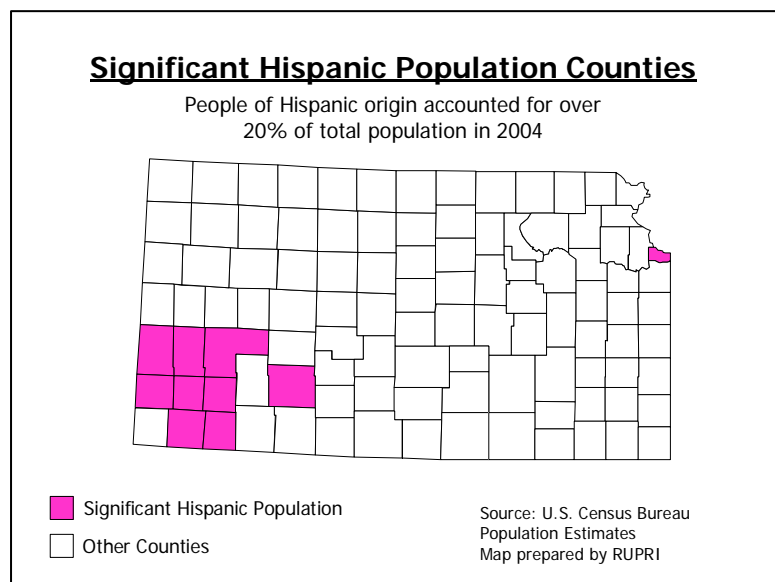
Within Kansas, the metropolitan population is 96.6 percent white and 7.8 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 91.9 percent white and 3.9 percent African American, and the noncore population is 97.0 percent white and 0.9 percent African American.



People of Hispanic origin make up 8.1 percent of Kansas's population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Many areas have experienced significant growth in the Hispanic population over the past decade and a half. The map to the right shows the counties in which the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s.

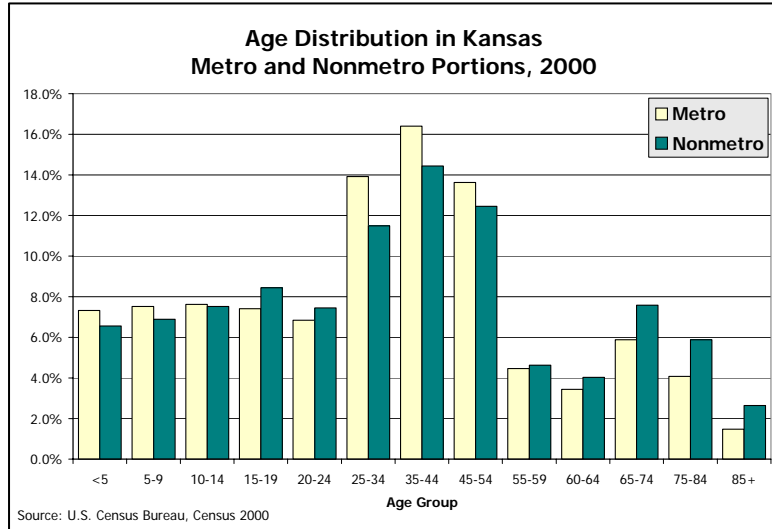


People of Hispanic origin make up a significant portion of total population in several Kansas counties. The map to the right shows the ten counties in which people of Hispanic origin account for over 20 percent of total population. In Seward, Ford and Finney Counties, Hispanics account for over 40 percent of total population.

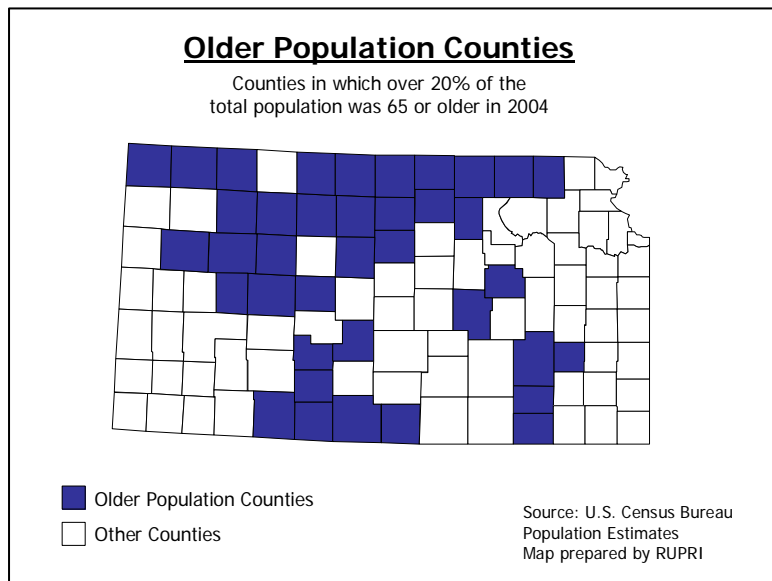


Age

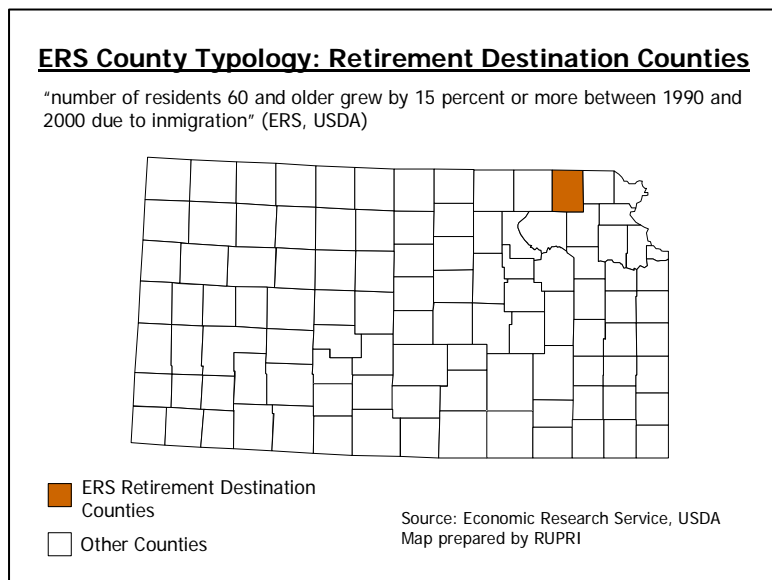
The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro population in Kansas is shown in the chart to the right. The percent of the population in the 25 to 44 age groups is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 65 and over is greater in the nonmetro areas.



Many rural areas experience an aging of their populations over time, in some cases due to immigration of retirees and in other cases due to outmigration of younger populations and an aging-in-place of residents. In Kansas, there are 38 counties (all nonmetro) in which the population age 65 and over accounts for a significant portion (over 20%) of total population.

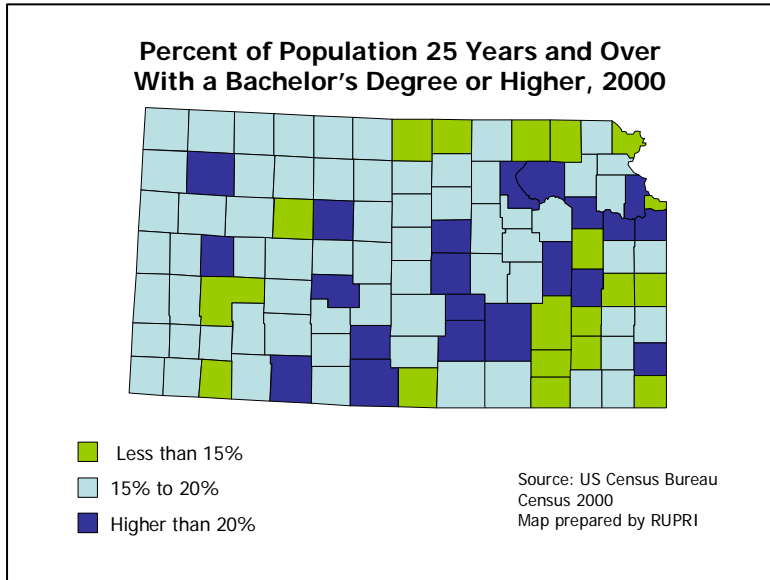


The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. In Kansas, Nemaha County is classified as a retirement destination county.

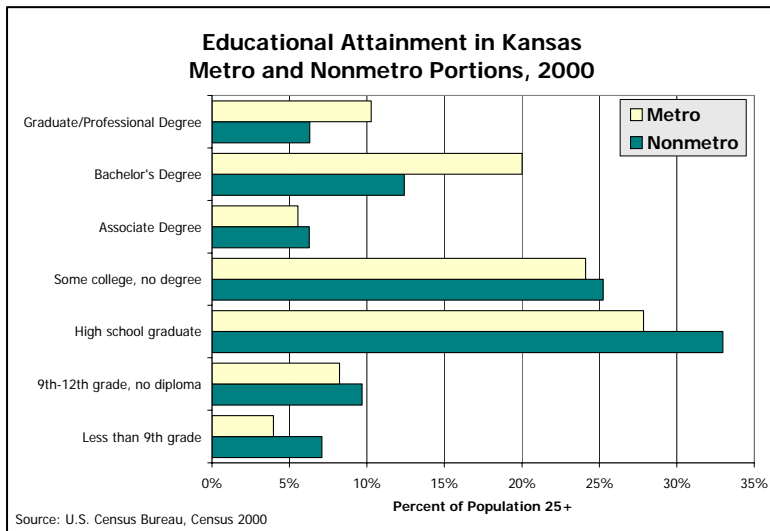


Educational Attainment

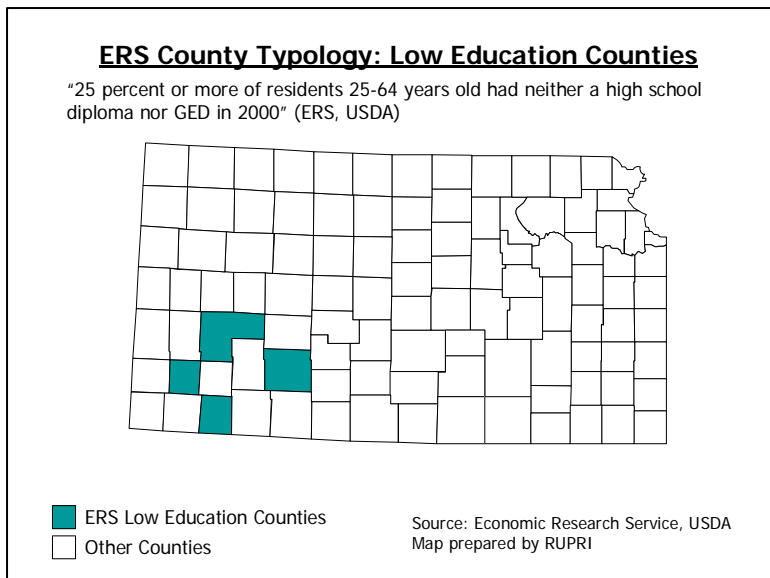
The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's Degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 25.8 percent in Kansas. In metro areas of Kansas, this percentage is 30.3 percent, compared to 18.7 percent in nonmetro areas.



The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of Kansas's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with lower educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

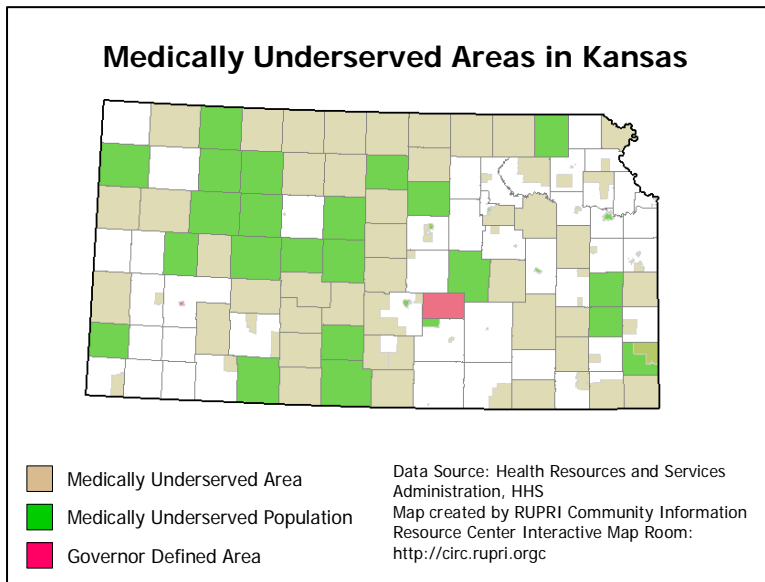


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if “25 percent or more of residents 25-64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000.” In Kansas, four counties, all nonmetro, are classified as low education counties.

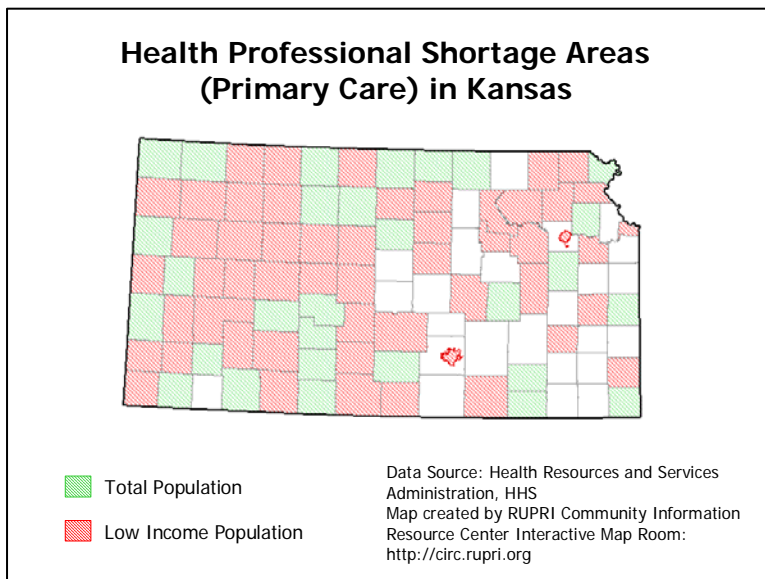


Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Kansas, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

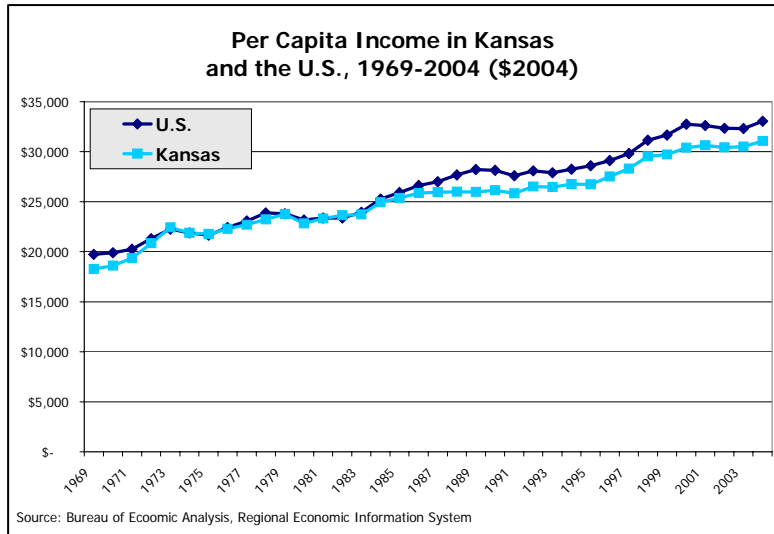


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Kansas, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

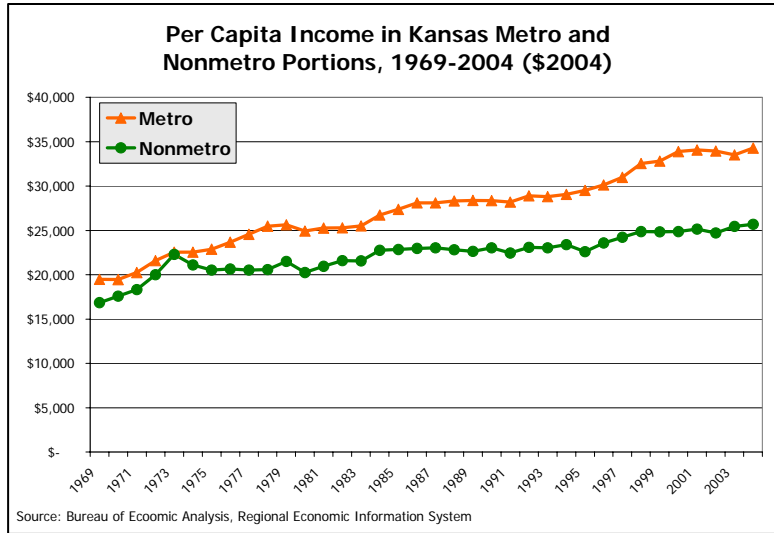


Per Capita Income

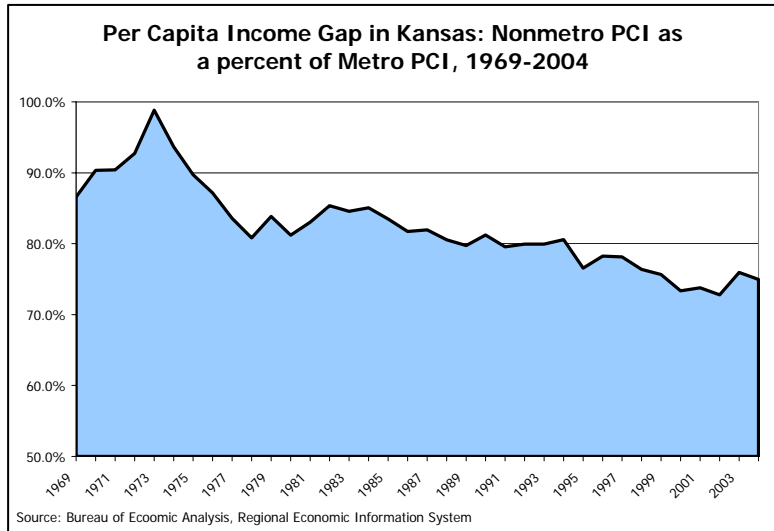
Per capita income trends in Kansas have closely mirrored national trends over the past several decades. In 2004, per capita income in Kansas was \$31,078, compared to \$33,050 for the U.S.



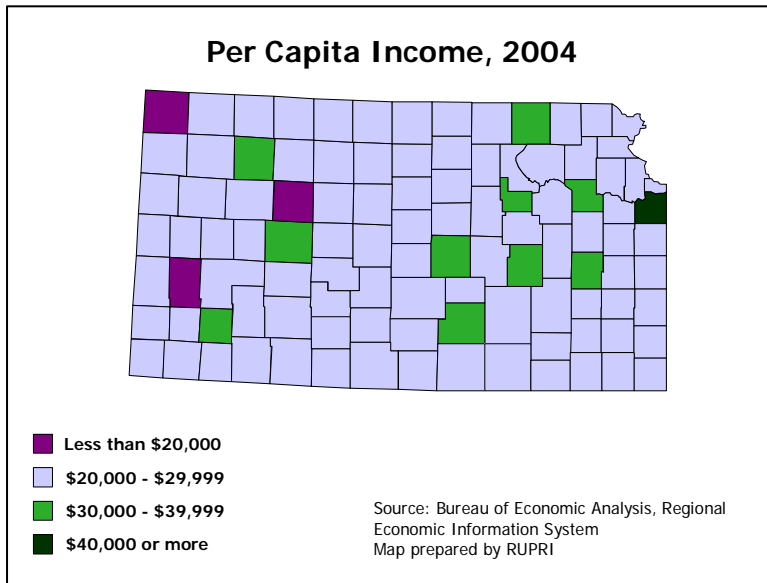
Nonmetro per capita income in Kansas has lagged behind metro per capita income over the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$34,282, compared to \$25,699 in nonmetro areas.



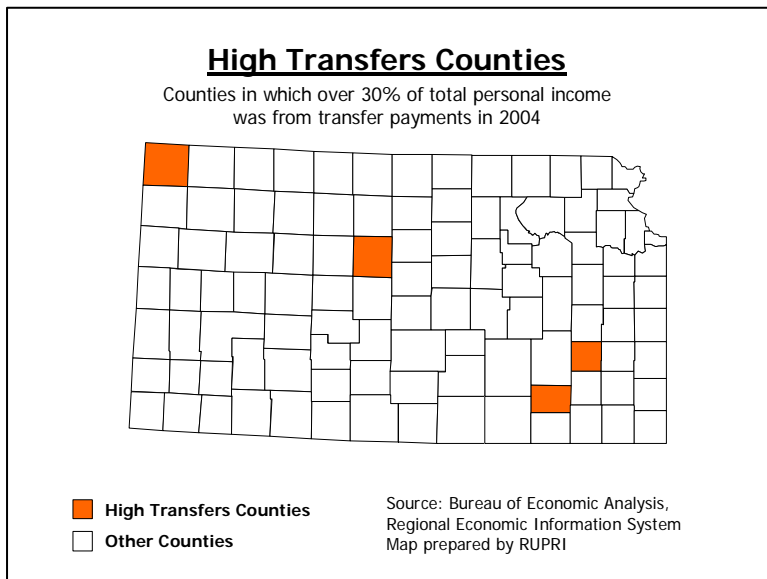
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Kansas, the gap was at its smallest in 1973 and at its largest in 2002. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 75.0 percent of metro per capita income.



Within Kansas, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$17,482 in Cheyenne County to \$46,498 in Johnson County. Three counties, all nonmetro, had per capita income under \$20,000 in 2004.

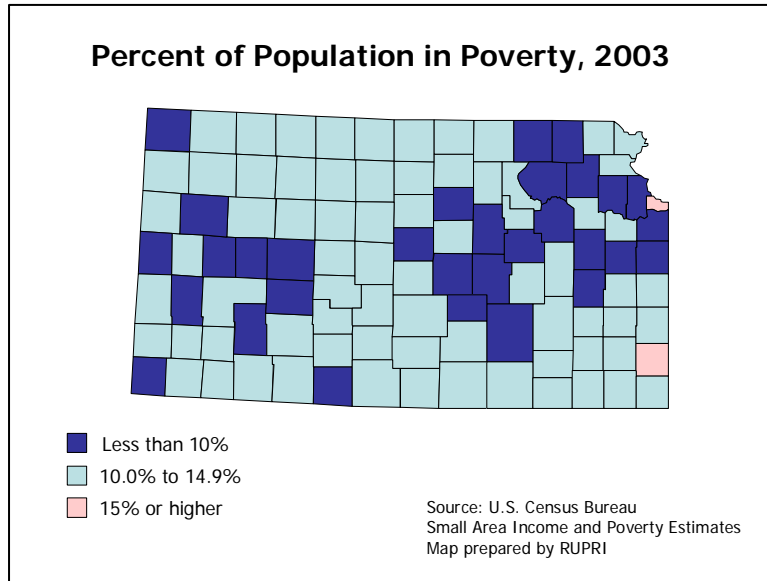


Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits. In Kansas, four counties' incomes rely significantly on transfer payment. In these counties, shown in the map below, transfer payments account for over 30 percent of total personal income in the county.



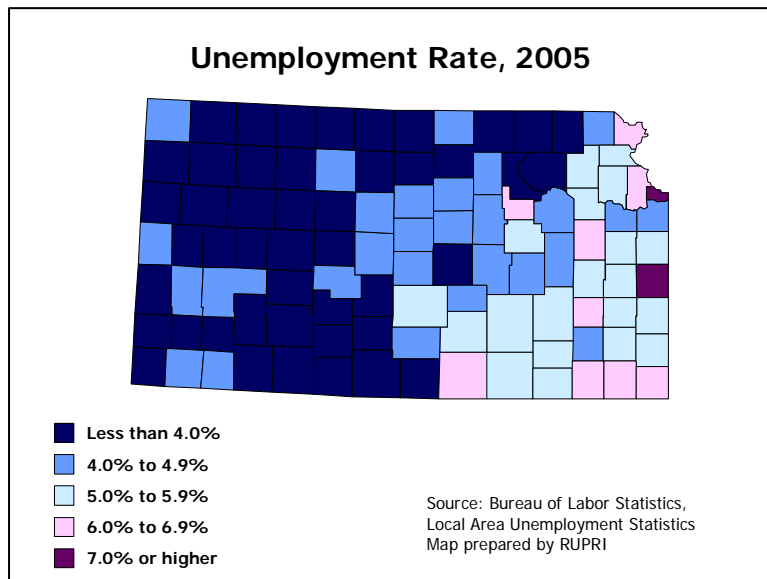
Poverty

The poverty rate in Kansas in 2003 was 10.4 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). Within Kansas, the 2003 poverty rate ranged from 4.8 percent in Johnson County to 16.1 percent in Wyandotte County.



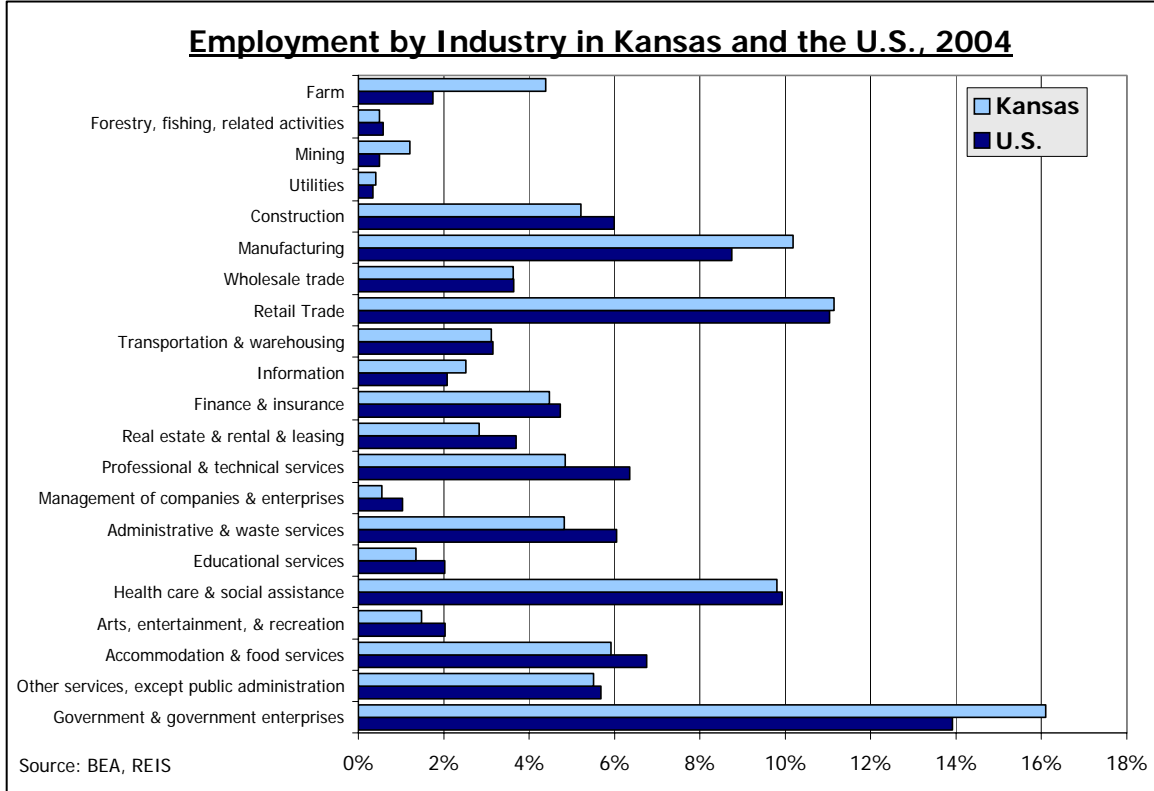
Unemployment

The unemployment rate in both Kansas and in the U.S. in 2005 was 5.1 percent. Within Kansas, the 2005 unemployment rate ranged from 2.7 percent in Comanche County to 8.8 percent in Wyandotte County.

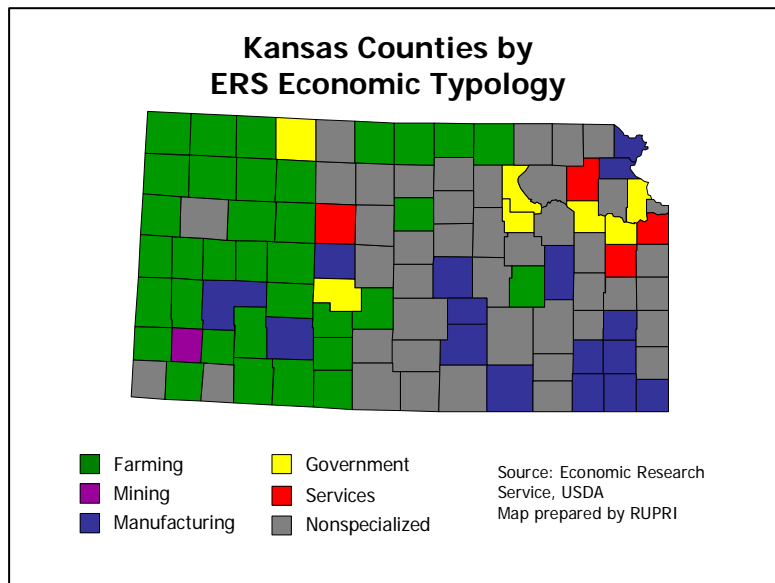


Employment Structure

In 2004, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest shares of employment in Kansas (16.1%) and the U.S. (13.9%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector in both Kansas (11.1%) and the U.S. (11.0%).

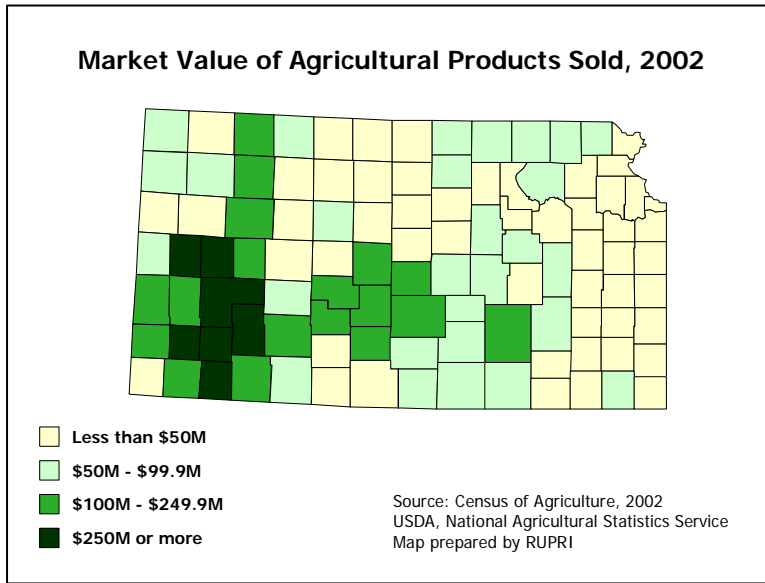


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Kansas counties by this typology, illustrating the importance of farming in the western part of the state.

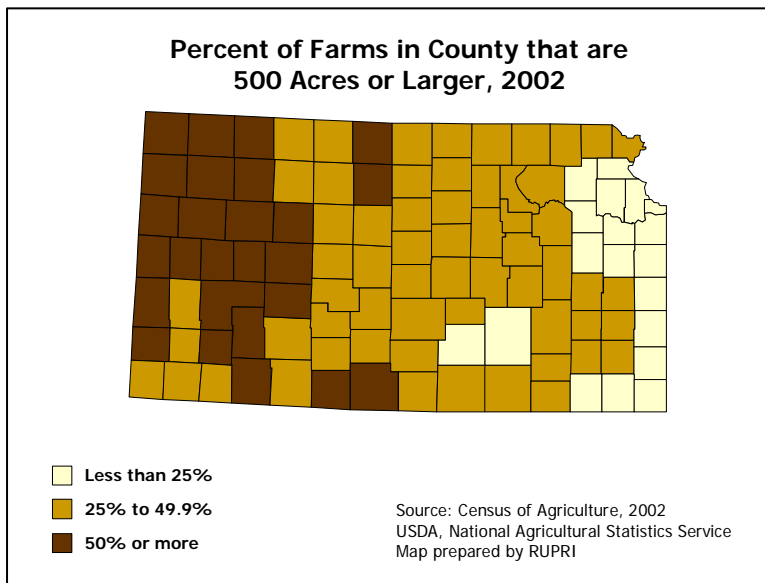


Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in many parts of Kansas, and 34 counties are classified by the Economic Research Service as farming dependent (see map on previous page). The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Kansas counties. In 25 counties, the value was over \$100 million, and in seven counties the value was over \$250 million.

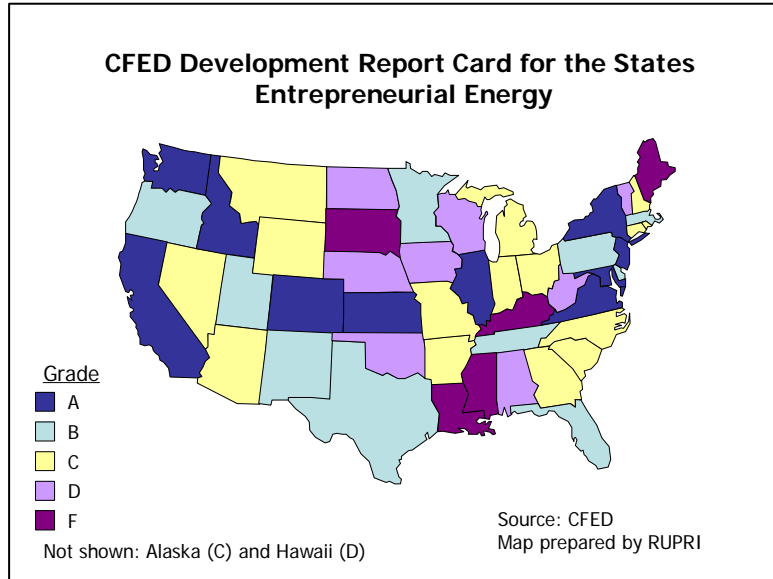


Average farm size in Kansas is 733 acres, and 34.6 percent of farms in the state are 500 acres or larger. In 26 counties, over half of the farms are 500 acres or larger.

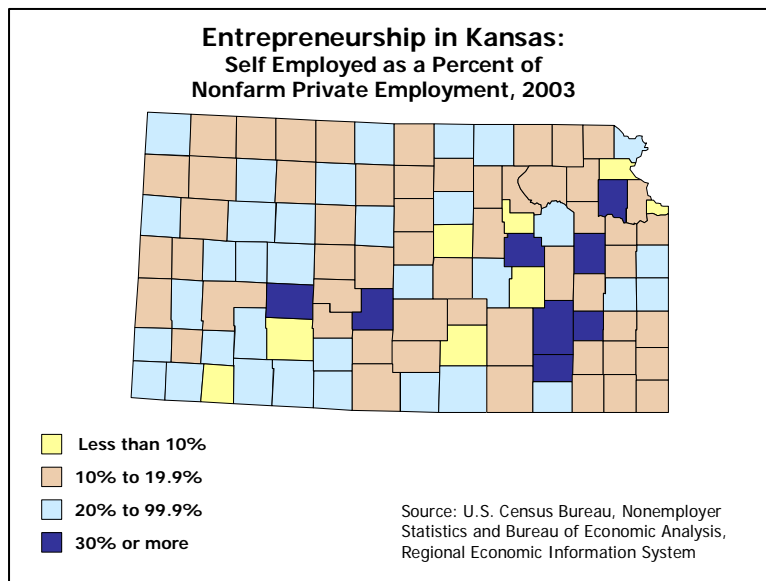


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Kansas’s ranking is “A”.



As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Data Sources and References

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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CFED Development Report Card for the States

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Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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