

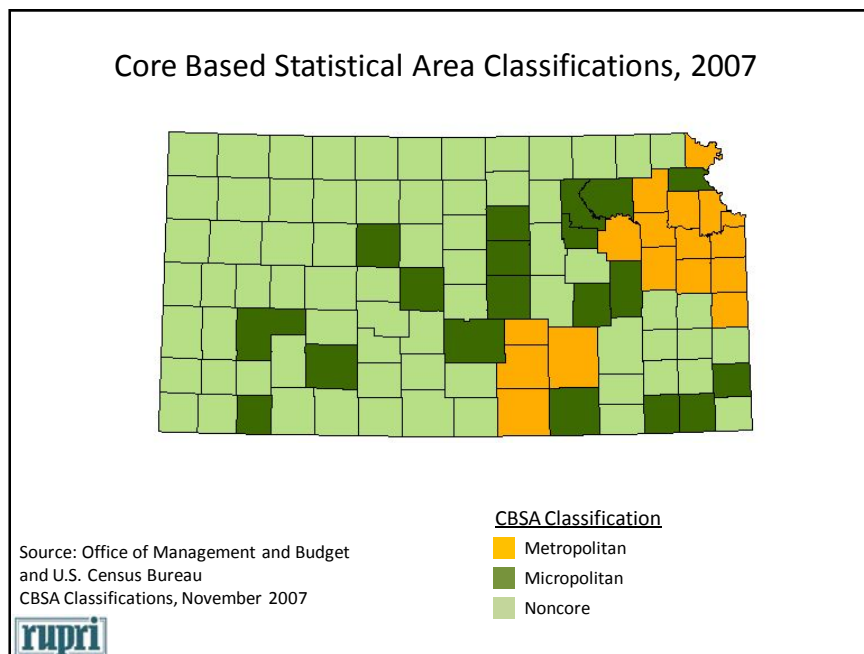
Kansas

Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Kansas. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2005), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 17 metropolitan counties in Kansas, 19 micropolitan counties, and 69 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 63.7 percent of Kansas residents live in metropolitan areas, 21.7 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 14.7 percent live in noncore areas.



Population Change

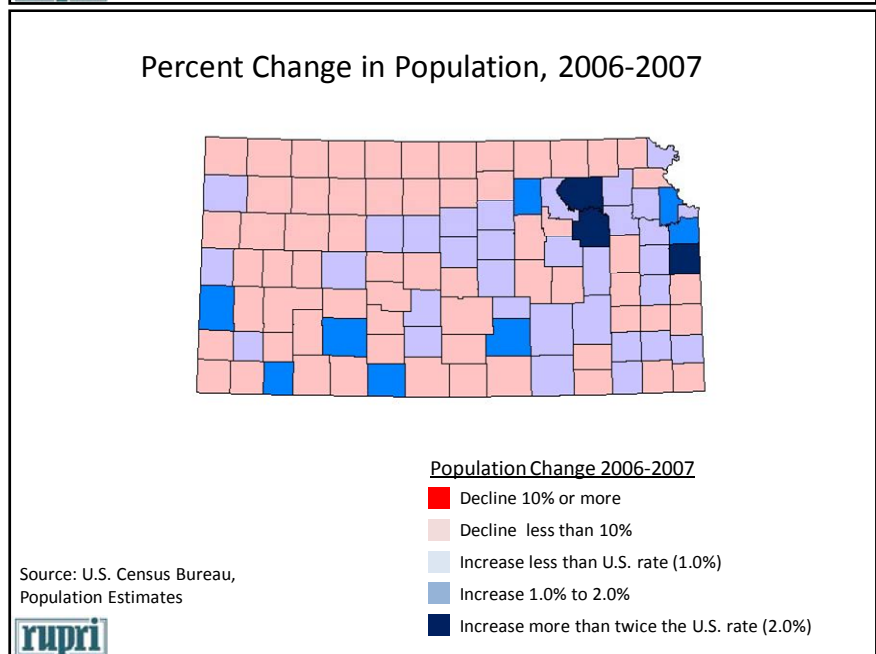
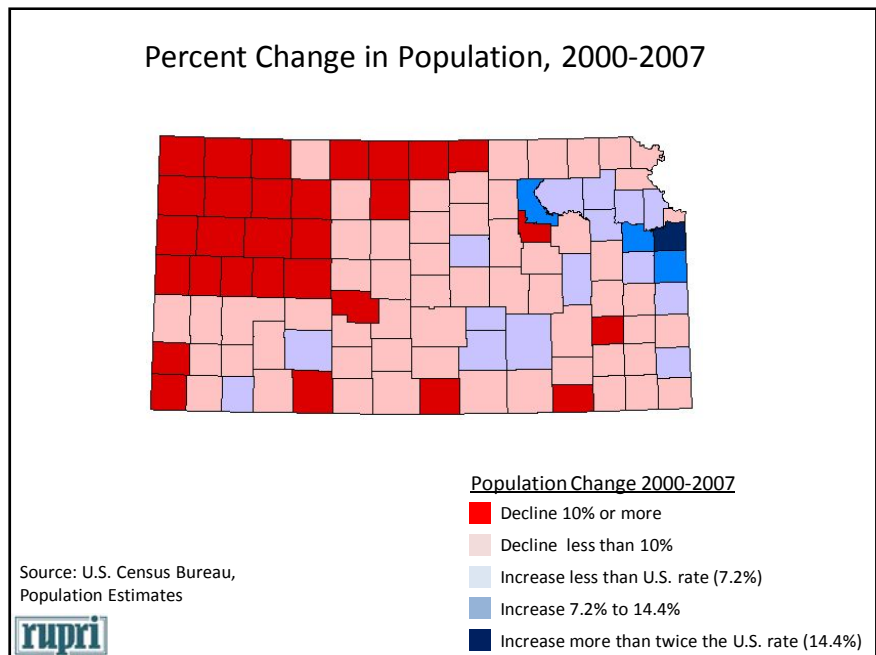
Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 3.2 percent in Kansas. Within Kansas, the metropolitan areas grew while both the micropolitan and noncore areas lost population. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Kansas population increased by 0.7 percent. The metropolitan and micropolitan areas grew, while the noncore areas lost population.

From 2000 to 2007, 86 counties in Kansas lost population, all but 5 of them nonmetropolitan counties. The fastest growth was in Johnson County, part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.

From 2006 to 2007, 62 Kansas counties lost population, all but 3 of them nonmetropolitan. The fastest growth was in Pottawatomie County, part of the Manhattan Micropolitan Area.

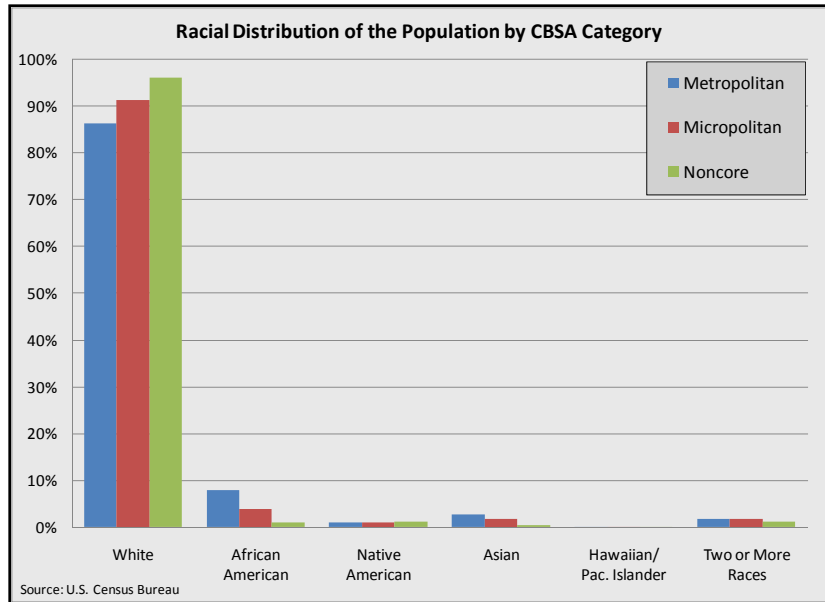
| Percent Change in Population | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <u>2000-2007</u> | <u>2006-2007</u> |
| U.S. | 7.2% | 1.0% |
| Kansas | 3.2% | 0.7% |
| Metropolitan | 7.5% | 1.2% |
| Micropolitan | -0.4% | 0.3% |
| Noncore | -7.6% | -0.6% |

source: U.S. Census Bureau

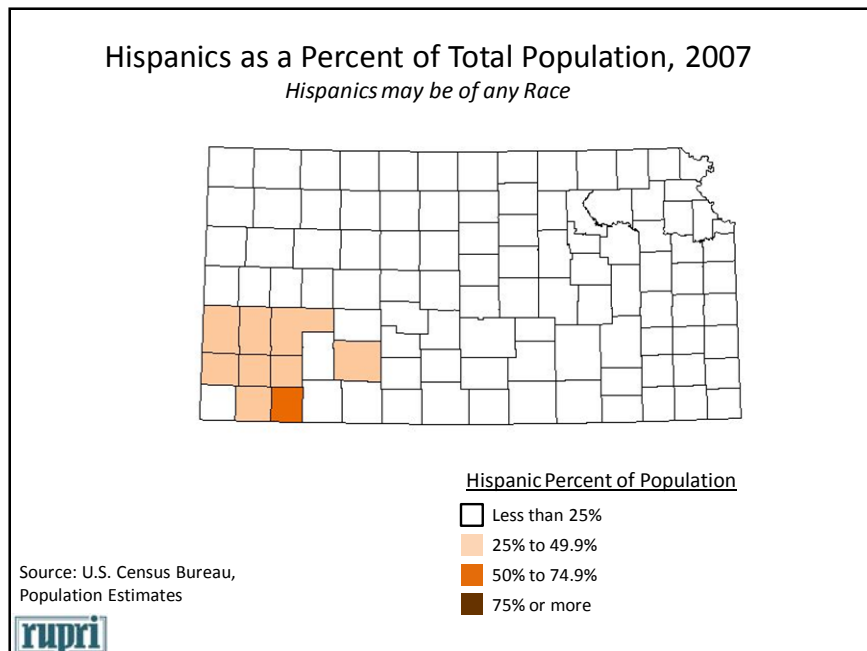


Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Kansas is 88.8 percent white and 6.1 percent African American.

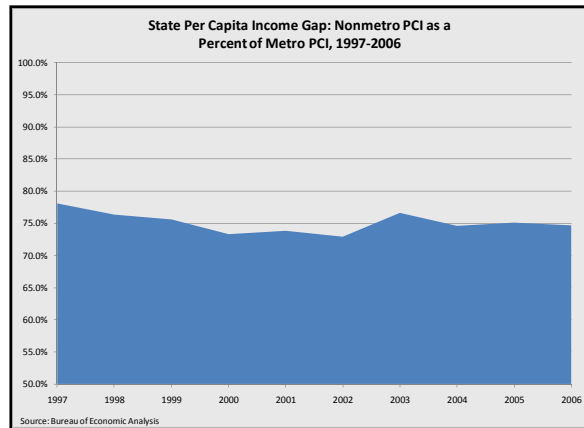
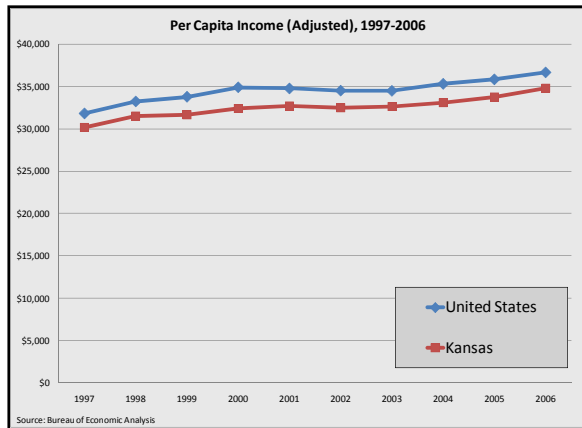


People of Hispanic origin make up 8.8 percent of Kansas’s population, and account for a significant portion of total population in a number of Kansas counties, shown in the map below. In Seward County, Hispanics account for over half of the population.

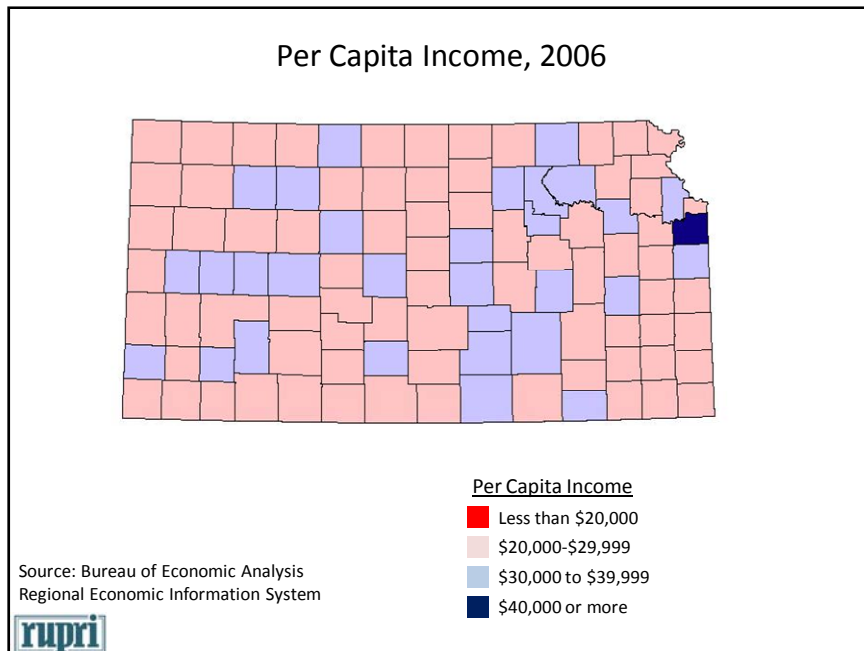


Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Kansas has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Kansas's income lagging slightly behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$34,799 in Kansas. The metro-nonmetro per capita income gap in Kansas has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 75 percent of metro per capita income in Kansas. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was \$9600 less than in metro areas (\$28,656 compared to \$38,349).

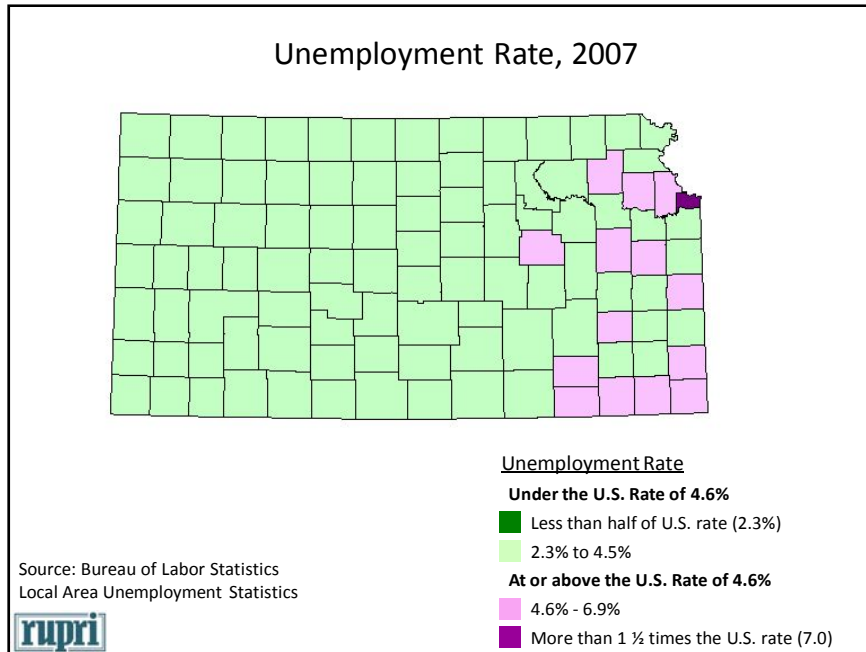


Within Kansas, per capita income ranged from \$20,073 in Comanche County to \$50,781 in Johnson County.



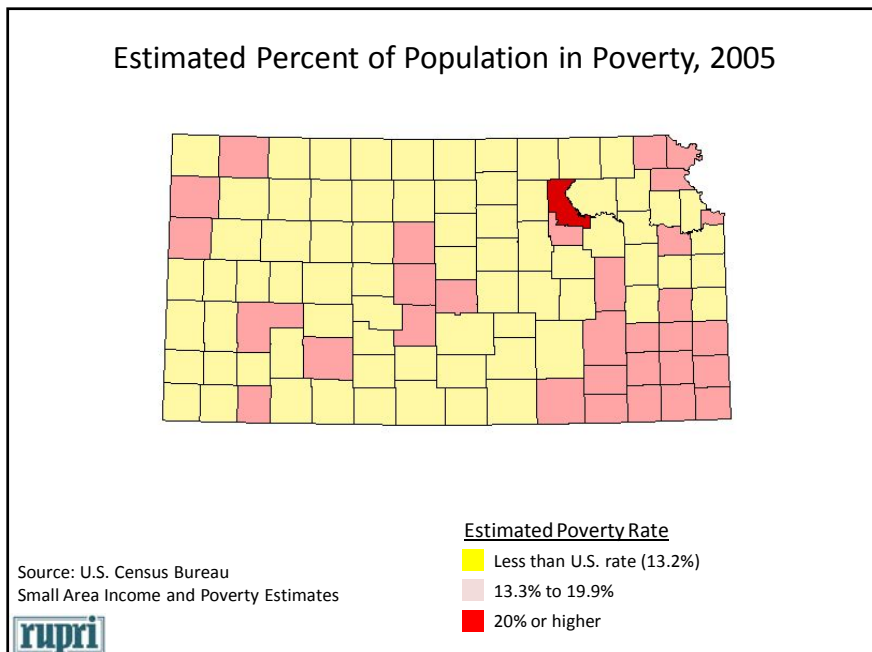
Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 4.1 percent in Kansas. Only 13 counties in Kansas had unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average.



Poverty

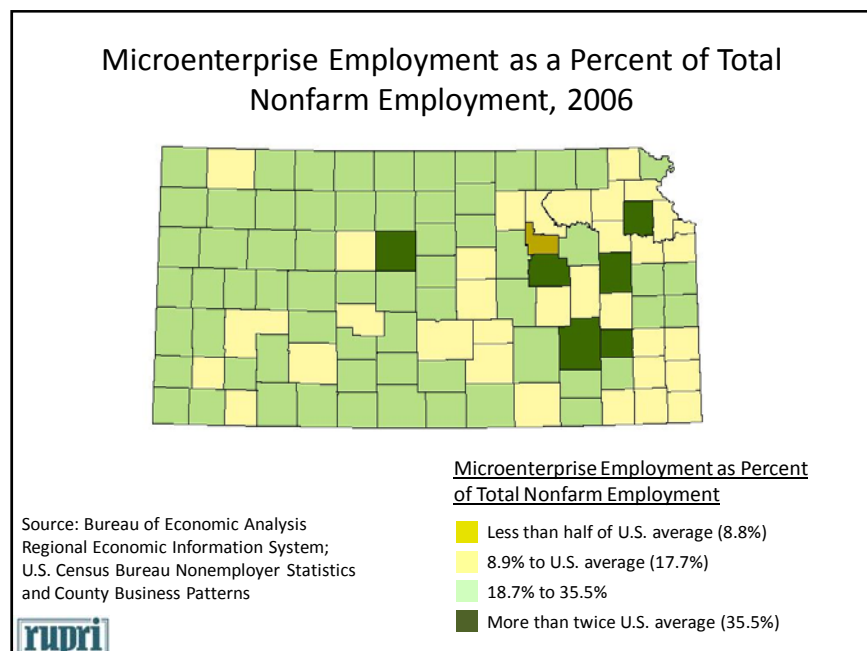
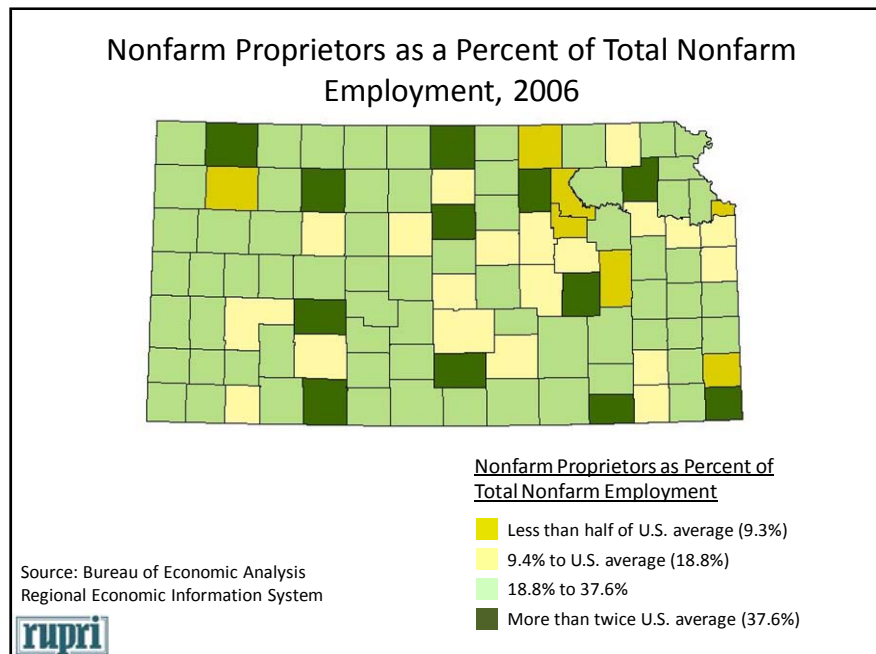
Poverty estimates for 2005 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. in 2005 was 13.3 percent, compared to 11.7 percent in Kansas. Within Kansas, poverty rates ranged from 5.2 percent in Johnson County to 20.2 in Riley County.



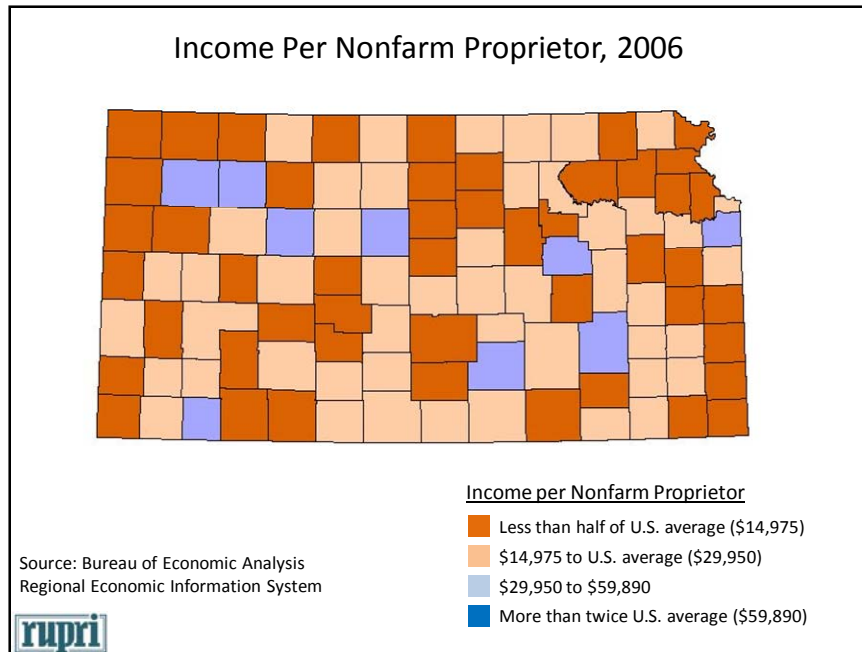
Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

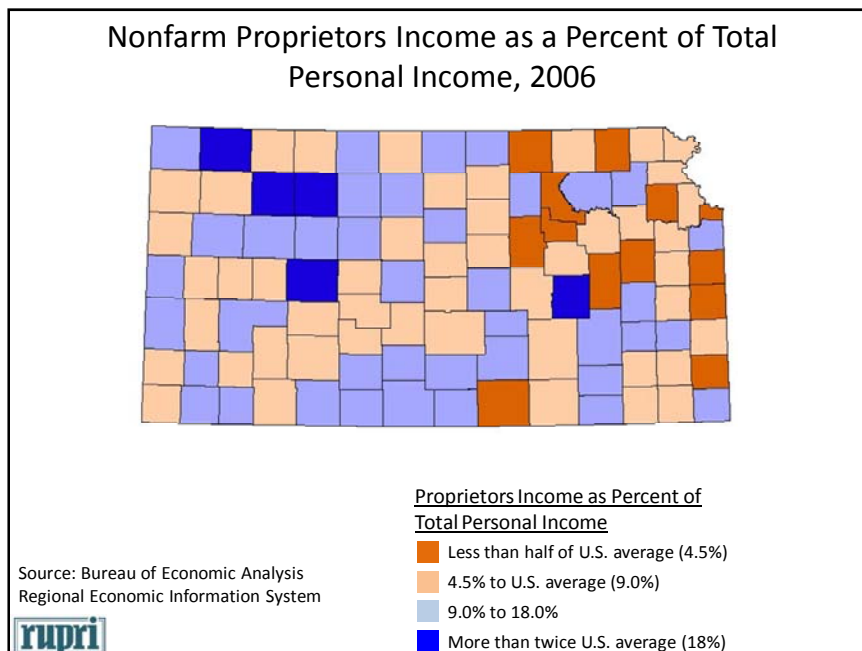
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Kansas, this figure is 18.9 percent, and within Kansas, this figure ranges from 6.4 percent to 67.9 percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S. nonfarm employment and 15.9 percent of Kansas nonfarm employment. Within Kansas, this ranges from 6 percent to 38.3 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$25,743 in Kansas. Within Kansas, this ranged from \$5,336 per proprietor to \$45,904 per proprietor.



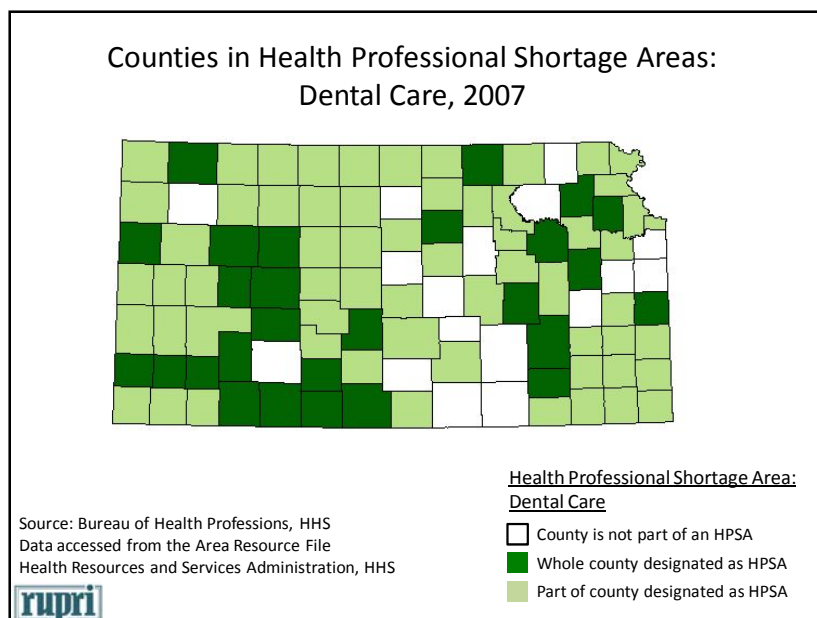
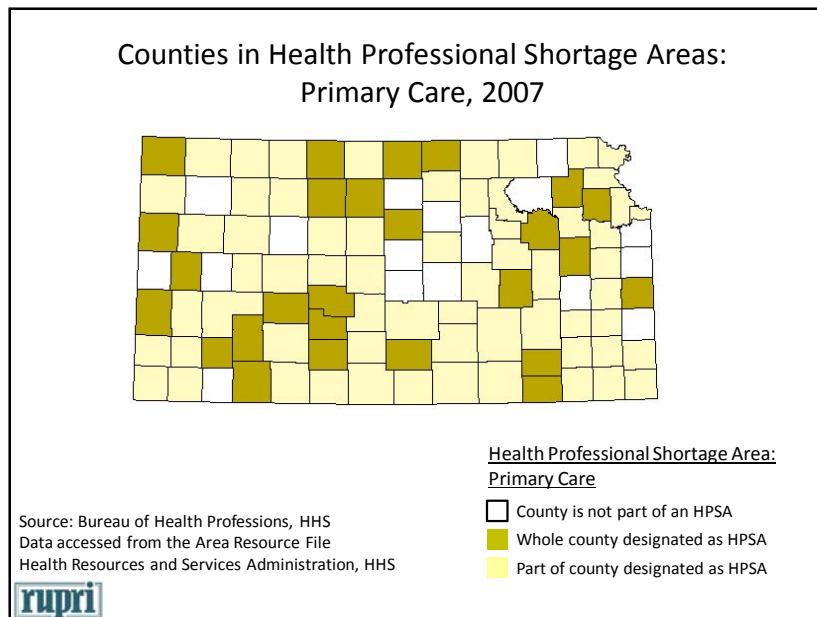
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Kansas, this figure was also 9 percent, and ranged from 0.8 percent to 22.6 percent in Kansas counties.

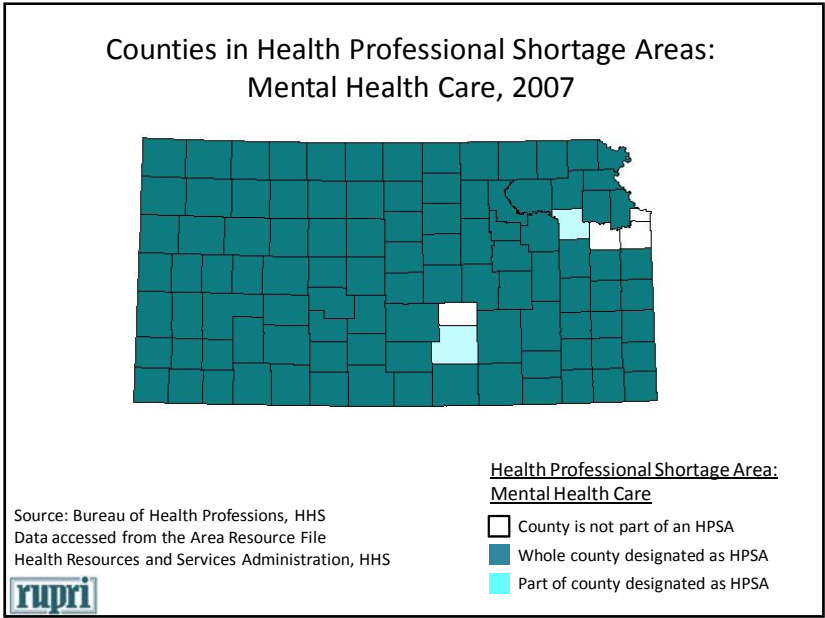


Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

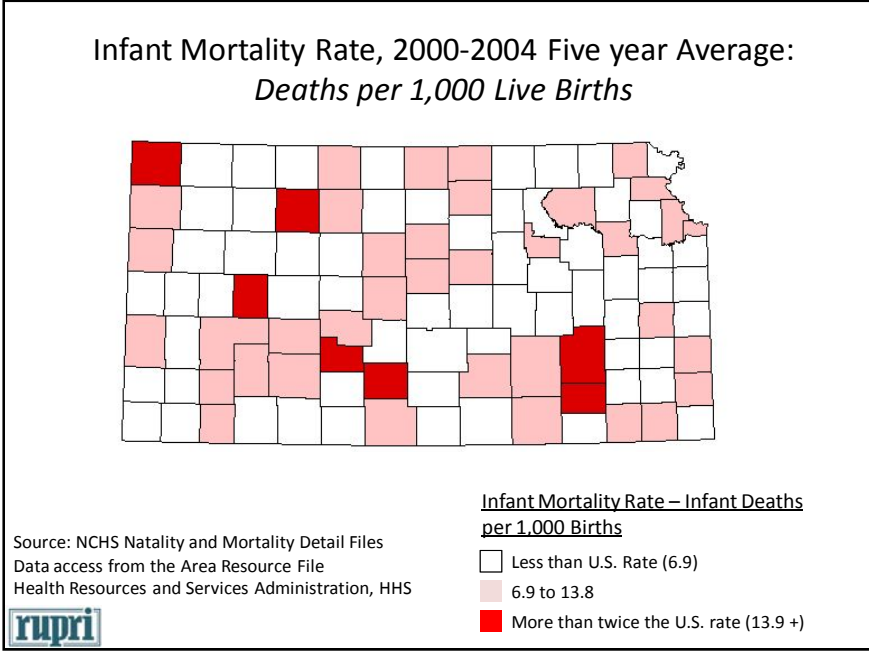
Within Kansas, 88 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA; 88 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 101 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA.





Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 7.0 for Kansas. 42 counties in Kansas had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average, and 7 counties had a rate more than twice the national average.



Data Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration
Area Resource File

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

U.S. Census Bureau

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/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

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

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Visit the RUPRI website at

<http://www.rupri.org>

Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/Kansaslist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Kansas or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Kansas of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

