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Economic Trends Report: Jewell County

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This report available on the web at: <http://www.ku.edu/pri/resrep/Mono.shtml>
For more county data, go to: <http://www.ku.edu/pri/ksdata/kcced/profiles>

Foreword

The Kansas Center for Community Economic Development (KCCED) is a joint center of the Policy Research Institute at the University of Kansas and the Kansas Center for Rural Initiatives at Kansas State University. Its purpose is to enhance economic development efforts by bringing university expertise to rural Kansas.

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Economic Trends Update: Jewell County

Introduction

The following report updates a previous trend analysis performed for Jewell County in 2001. Historical data is, of course, unchanged, but where newer data from the last three years has become available it was included. The report examines several key economic trends occurring in Jewell County over the last few decades. We look at variables categorized under the following areas:

- population,
- employment,
- earnings and income,
- retail trade, and
- education.

Throughout the report, Jewell County's performance is compared with the performance of the state of Kansas and these selected comparative counties: Cloud, Lincoln, Mitchell, Osborne, Republic, Smith, and Washington. It is by no means an exhaustive analysis of economic trends facing the county but rather an overview of some key economic and demographic variables.

POPULATION

In every community population size and economic activity are closely related. The size of population is directly related to employment opportunities within the area, wage differentials between regions, and a community's overall economic and social conditions. Growing communities are more likely to adapt successfully to a changing economic environment than areas with constant or decreasing population. New residents in a community mean additional consumers, taxpayers, and suppliers of labor. Without population growth, communities face problems of a tightening labor market, lack of new customers for businesses, a shrinking tax base, and an overall decline in economic activity. Generally, areas of population growth are also areas of economic growth, whereas areas of population loss suffered previous economic decline and restructuring.

Population: Key Findings

- Jewell County's population has declined every decade for a hundred years. In the previous report it was noted that from 1990 to 2000 population decreased nearly 11 percent. In the three years since the trend has neither changed nor slowed. From 2000 to 2003 population in the county dropped from 3,791 to 3,433, a difference of nearly 10 percent in a relatively short time period. During this same recent period the population of Kansas has grown only slightly (Table 1 and 2).
- Population losses in Jewell County are not unique compared to the selected counties in the vicinity, although most of those other counties have not experienced declines as severe. Nevertheless, none of the seven comparative counties have experience population growth in roughly the last 25 years. From 1990 to 2003 the county which had the smallest population decline was Lincoln, with -4 percent. Jewell's was the highest at -19 percent (Table 2 and Figure 1a).
- The state of Kansas as a whole has seen steady population increases, growing 10 percent from 1990 to 2003. For the last several decades the United States' population has consistently grown about twice as fast (Table 2 and Figure 1b).
- The largest age group segment in Jewell County in 2000 consisted of people in the 45 to 64 year old range, a change from the age breakdown in 1990. At that point the largest segment included those in the prime working years of 25 to 44 years old; they comprised over 24 percent of the total population in the county. By 2000 they made up only 21.5 percent, and the 45 to 64 year old cohort had grown to account for slightly over 26 percent. This indicates quite clearly the effect of the aging baby boomer population. Jewell County as a whole has a relatively older population, with over 50 percent being above the age of 45 in the year 2000. Some age data estimates are available for the year 2002, but not in as much detail as the decennial census figures, which makes comparison difficult. Nevertheless, it indicates that the

number of young people has continued to decline significantly (Tables 3a and 3b, Figure 2).

- Census race data in 2000 and beyond cannot be directly compared to data from previous years, due to a change in reporting which allowed people to select more than one race. During the 2000 Census, 27 people in Jewell County indicated they belonged to more than one race. Therefore, the 2000 Census data figures for individual races would probably be slightly higher if the old categorization had been used. Nevertheless, the new data is still useful for indicating trends (Tables 4a and 4b).
- The population of Jewell County is not diverse in terms of race, even by Kansas standards. The percentage of the total population that is white in the county has hovered near 99 percent for the last 20 years. If anything, between 2000 and 2002 when the latest estimates were released, the number of non-white residents in the county decreased (Tables 4a and 4b).
- Net migration is calculated as the change in population less the difference between births and deaths. A negative net migration indicates more people have moved out of the county than have moved in, after factoring-in the net effect of births and deaths. From 1990 to 1999 total net migration in Jewell County stood at a negative 6 percent, with 254 people leaving the county on net (254 is 6 percent of the 1990 population). Although the out-migration in the 1990s was considerably less than the numbers lost in the 1970s and 80s, more recent data appears to indicate that the trend is speeding up again. Because of a fluke in data reporting, it is not possible to show net migration from 1999 to the year 2000. Nevertheless, in the three years from 2000 to 2003, the out-migration was nearly as high as it had been for the entire 9 years from 1990 to 1999. And finally, as can be seen in the tables, in addition to out-migration Jewell's population is also decreasing because of the higher rate of deaths than births in the county, which comes as a result of the number of elderly living there (Table 5 and Map 3).
- As was mentioned in the earlier report, Jewell county had the most severe percentage population loss from 1980 to 1990 of any county in the state: close to 19 percent. From 1990 to 2000 Jewell lost slightly over 10 percent of its population, which ranked it 99th in terms of percentage population change, in a state of 105 counties (Maps 1 and 2).

Table 1
Population Totals, Growth Rates, Rank & Share
Jewell County and Kansas

Year	Jewell		Kansas		Jewell County Rank in State	Share (%)
	Population Total	Growth Rate	Population Total	Growth Rate		
1890	19,349		1,427,096		26	1.4
1900	19,420	0.4	1,470,495	3.0	28	1.3
1910	18,148	-6.5	1,690,949	15.0	34	1.1
1920	16,240	-10.5	1,769,257	4.6	36	0.9
1930	14,462	-10.9	1,880,999	6.3	43	0.8
1940	11,970	-17.2	1,801,028	-4.3	52	0.7
1950	9,698	-19.0	1,905,299	5.8	58	0.5
1960	7,217	-25.6	2,178,611	14.3	68	0.3
1970	6,099	-15.5	2,249,071	3.2	70	0.3
1980	5,241	-14.1	2,364,236	5.1	73	0.2
1990	4,251	-18.9	2,477,588	4.8	76	0.2
1991*	4,115	-3.2	2,498,722	0.9	77	0.2
1992*	4,053	-1.5	2,532,394	1.3	77	0.2
1993*	3,980	-1.8	2,556,547	1.0	79	0.2
1994*	3,931	-1.2	2,580,513	0.9	80	0.2
1995*	3,979	1.2	2,601,007	0.8	79	0.2
1996*	3,988	0.2	2,614,554	0.5	79	0.2
1997*	3,937	-1.3	2,635,292	0.8	80	0.1
1998*	3,873	-1.6	2,660,598	1.0	80	0.1
1999*	3,787	-2.2	2,678,338	0.7	80	0.1
2000	3,791	0.1	2,688,418	0.4	79	0.1
2001*	3,625	-4.4	2,702,125	0.5	80	0.1
2002*	3,495	-3.6	2,715,884	0.5	81	0.1
2003*	3,433	-1.8	2,723,507	0.3	81	0.1

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2
Population Growth Rates
Jewell County, Surrounding Counties, Kansas, and U.S.
1970-2003

<u>Year</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2003</u>
Jewell	-14.1	-18.9	-19.2
Cloud	-7.2	-11.8	-10.6
Lincoln	-9.5	-11.9	-4.2
Mitchell	1.3	-11.3	-6.9
Osborne	-7.1	-18.3	-14.1
Republic	-10.9	-14.4	-18.1
Smith	-12.0	-14.6	-17.7
Washington	-7.6	-17.2	-13.3
Kansas	5.1	4.8	9.9
United States	11.4	9.8	16.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 1a
Rates of Population Change
Jewell and Surrounding Counties
1970-2003

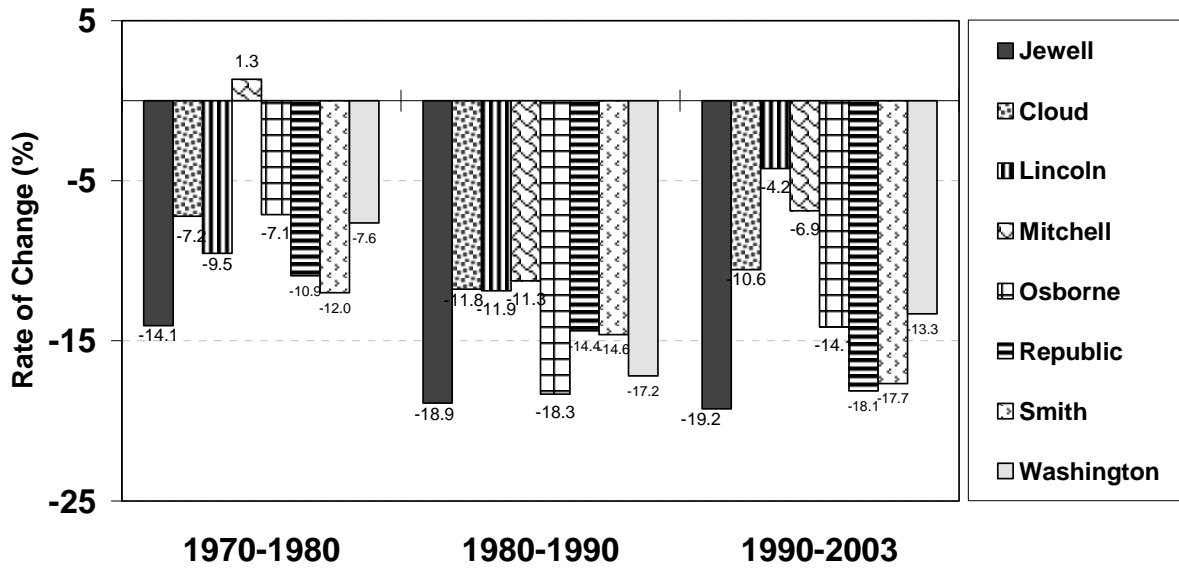


Figure 1b
Rates of Population Change
Jewell County, Kansas, United States
1970-2003

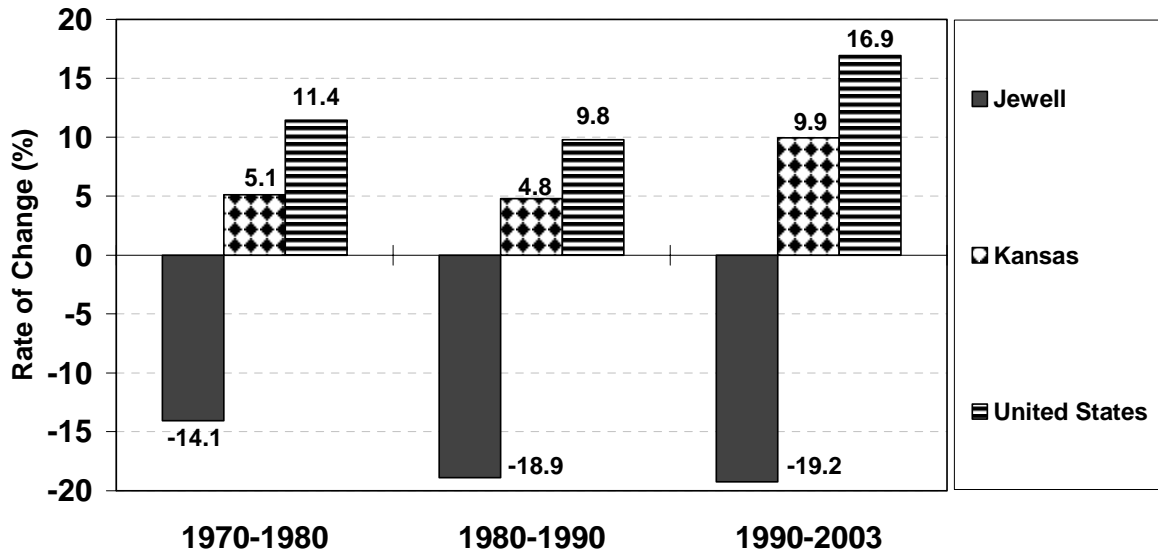


Table 3a
Population by Selected Age Groups
Jewell County and Kansas
1990-2002

	Age:	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-17</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>
Jewell	1990	275	741	190	1,036	955	1,054
	2000	173	659	168	814	994	983
	2002 *	118	571	205	<u>15-44</u> 1,023		899
Kansas	1990	189,988	472,267	255,195	776,430	443,877	342,863
	2000	188,708	524,285	275,592	769,204	574,400	356,229
	2002 *	187,892	508,627	291,509	<u>15-44</u> 1,170,482		355,094

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

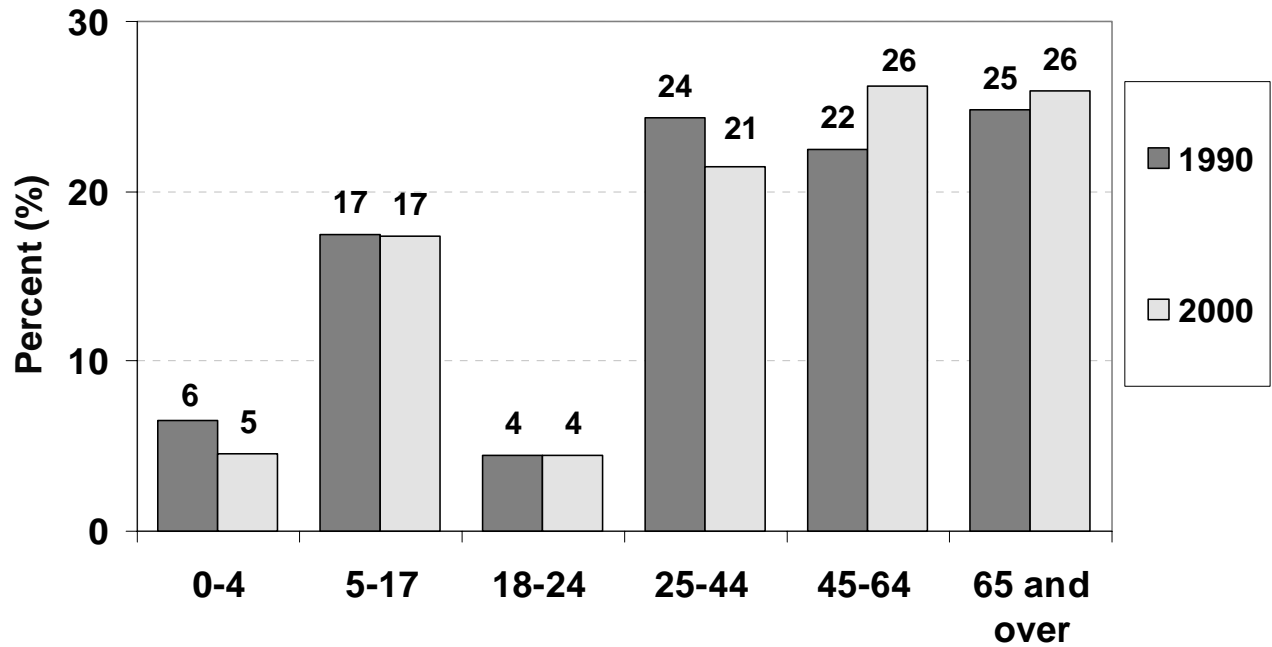
Table 3b
Population by Selected Age Groups as Percent of Total
Jewell County and Kansas
1990-2002

	Age:	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-17</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>
Jewell	1990	6.5 %	17.4 %	4.5 %	24.4 %	22.5 %	24.8 %
	2000	4.6	17.4	4.4	21.5	26.2	25.9
	2002 *	3.4	16.3	5.9	<u>15-44</u> 29.3		25.7
Kansas	1990	7.7	19.1	10.3	31.3	17.9	13.8
	2000	7.0	19.5	10.3	28.6	21.4	13.3
	2002 *	6.9	18.7	10.7	<u>15-44</u> 43.1		13.1

*Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 2
Population by Age Group as Percent of Total Population
Jewell County
1990-2000



**Table 4a
Population by Hispanic Origin
Jewell County and Kansas
1980-2002**

	Year	Total	White		Total Black	Total Hispanic	Others	2 or More Races
			Total	Hispanic				
Jewell	1980	5,244	5,218	3	5,214	4	3	19
	1990	4,259	4,233	8	4,229	-	8	18
	2000 *	3,791	3,745	22	3,723	1	27	18
	2002 **	3,495	3,461	23	3,438	-	23	17
Kansas	1980	2,364,236	2,168,221	n/a	n/a	126,127	63,339	69,331
	1990	2,477,588	2,233,897	40,016	2,193,881	143,076	93,670	102,512
	2000 *	2,688,418	2,313,944	79,947	2,233,997	154,198	188,252	163,780
	2002 **	2,715,884	2,427,957	192,810	2,235,147	161,052	206,715	82,678

Note: Totals may not add up to population totals in previous tables, due to difference in revisions.

* 2000 and forward race data is not comparable to previous years due to changes in reporting. See text for more.

** Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Table 4b
Population by Hispanic Origin as Percent of Total
Jewell County and Kansas
1980-2002**

	Year	White		Total Black	Total Hispanic	Others	2 or More Races
		Total	Hispanic				
Jewell	1980	99.5%	0.1	99.4	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
	1990	99.4	0.2	99.3	-	0.2	0.4
	2000 *	98.8	0.6	98.2	0.0	0.7	0.5
	2002 **	99.0	0.7	98.4	-	0.7	0.5
Kansas	1980	91.7%	n/a	n/a	5.3%	2.7%	2.9%
	1990	90.2	1.6	88.5	5.8	3.8	4.1
	2000 *	86.1	3.0	83.1	5.7	7.0	6.1
	2002 **	89.4	7.1	82.3	5.9	7.6	3.0

* 2000 and forward race data is not comparable to previous years due to changes in reporting. See text for more.

** Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Table 5
Net Migration
1980-2003**

Jewell County							
Year	Population	Population Change	Births	Deaths	Births - Deaths	Net *** Migration	% Net Migration
1980 *	5,241	-858	n/a	n/a	-177	-681	-11.2
1990 *	4,251	-990	628	739	-111	-879	-16.8
1999 *	3,787	-464	327	537	-210	-254	-6.0
2000	3,791	4	-	-	-	-	-
2003	3,433	-358	58	194	-136	-222	-5.9

Kansas							
Year	Population	Population Change	Births	Deaths	Births - Deaths	Net *** Migration	% Net Migration
1980 *	2,364,236	115,165	409,189	219,067	190,122	-74,957	-3.3
1990 *	2,477,588	113,352	397,090	220,427	176,663	-63,311	-2.7
1999 *	2,678,338	200,750	348,226	215,686	132,540	68,210	2.8
2000	2,688,418	10,080	-	-	-	-	-
2003	2,723,507	35,089	125,734	80,523	45,211	-10,122	-0.4

n/a: not available

* Decade ending

*** Net migration = Population change - (births-deaths)

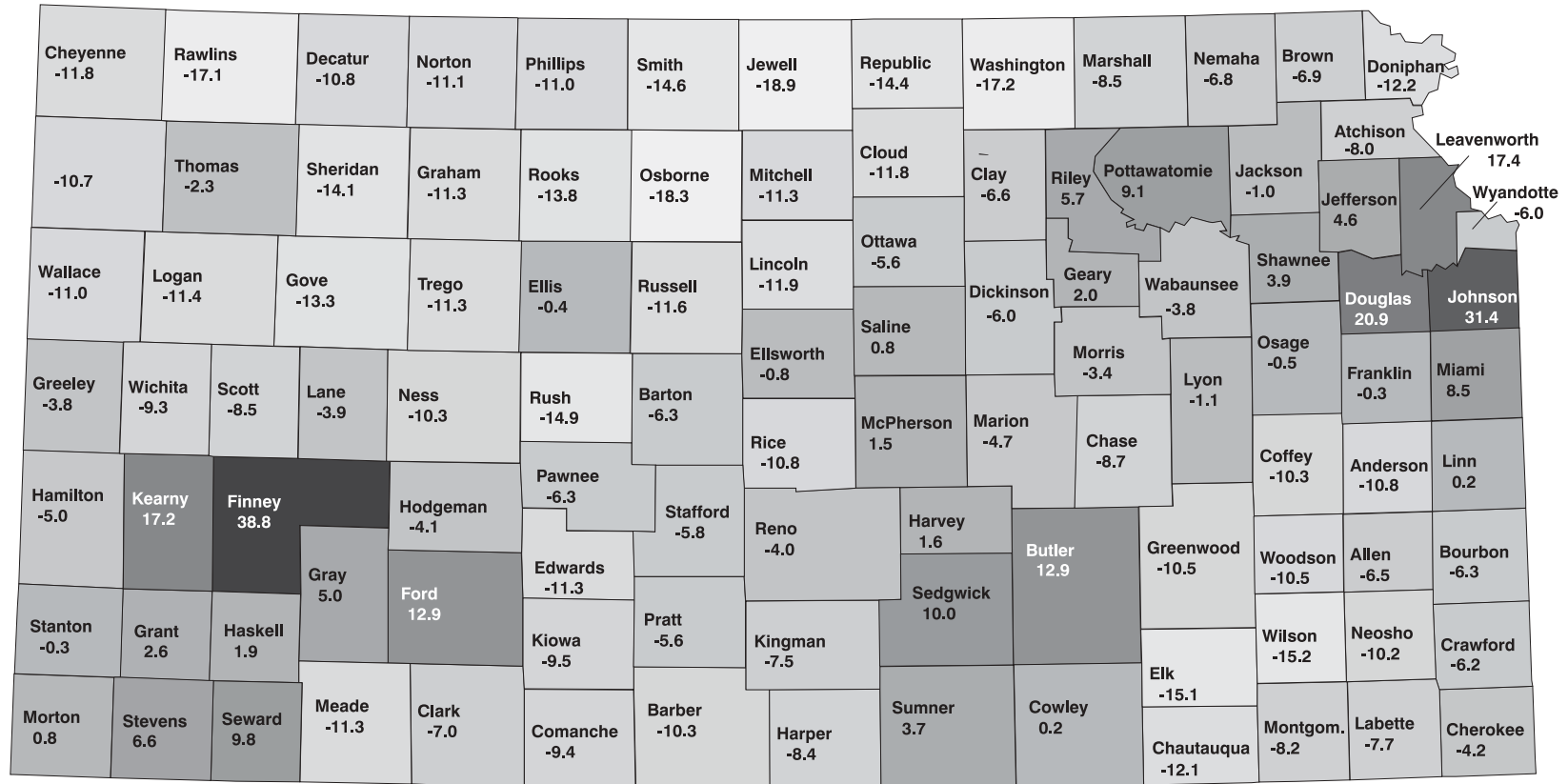
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 6
Population of Top Ranking Kansas Counties
(Thousands)

Rk	1940	Pop.	Rk	1980	Pop.	Rk	1990	Pop.	Rk	2003	Pop.
1	Wyandotte	145	1	Sedgwick	367	1	Sedgwick	404	1	Johnson	487
2	Sedgwick	143	2	Johnson	270	2	Johnson	355	2	Sedgwick	463
3	Shawnee	91	3	Wyandotte	172	3	Wyandotte	162	3	Shawnee	171
4	Reno	52	4	Shawnee	155	4	Shawnee	161	4	Wyandotte	157
5	Montgomery	49	5	Douglas	68	5	Douglas	82	5	Douglas	103
6	Crawford	45	6	Reno	65	6	Riley	67	6	Leavenworth	72
7	Leavenworth	41	7	Riley	64	7	Leavenworth	64	7	Reno	64
8	Cowley	38	8	Leavenworth	55	8	Reno	62	8	Riley	62
9	Johnson	33	9	Saline	49	9	Butler	51	9	Butler	61
10	Butler	32	10	Butler	45	10	Saline	49	10	Saline	54
11	Labette	30	11	Montgomery	42	11	Montgomery	39	11	Finney	39
12	Cherokee	30	12	Crawford	38	12	Cowley	37	12	Crawford	38
13	Saline	30	13	Cowley	37	13	Crawford	36	13	Cowley	36
14	Lyon	26	14	Lyon	35	14	Lyon	35	14	Lyon	36
15	Sumner	26	15	Barton	31	15	Finney	33	15	Montgomery	35
16	Douglas	25	16	Harvey	31	16	Harvey	31	16	Harvey	34
17	Barton	25	17	Geary	30	17	Geary	30	17	Ford	33
18	McPherson	24	18	McPherson	27	18	Barton	29	18	McPherson	29
19	Dickinson	23	19	Ellis	26	19	Ford	27	19	Miami	29
20	Atchison	22	20	Labette	26	20	McPherson	27	20	Barton	27
52	Jewell	12	73	Jewell	5	76	Jewell	4	81	Jewell	3

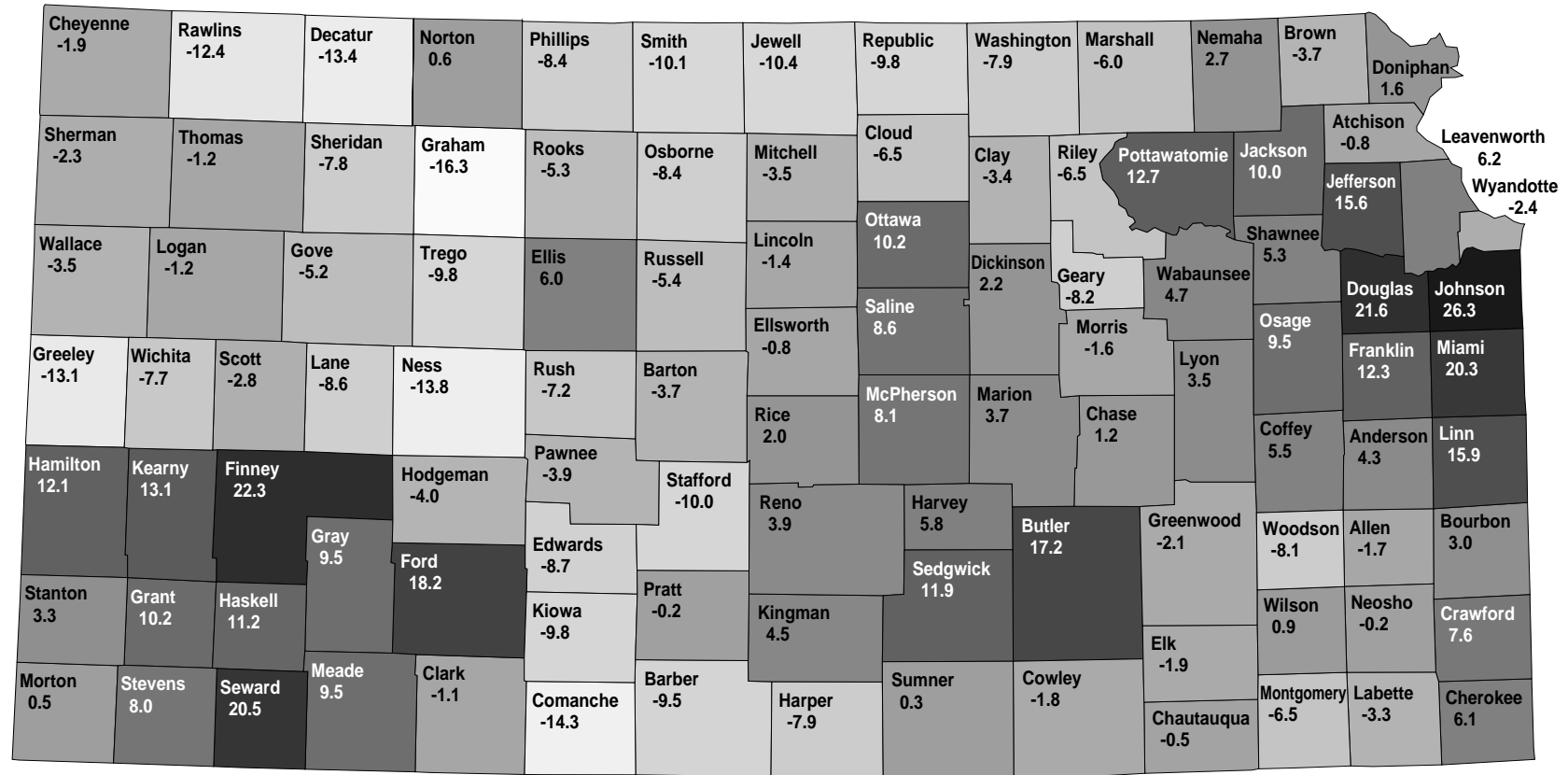
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Map 1 Percent Population Change: 1980 - 1990



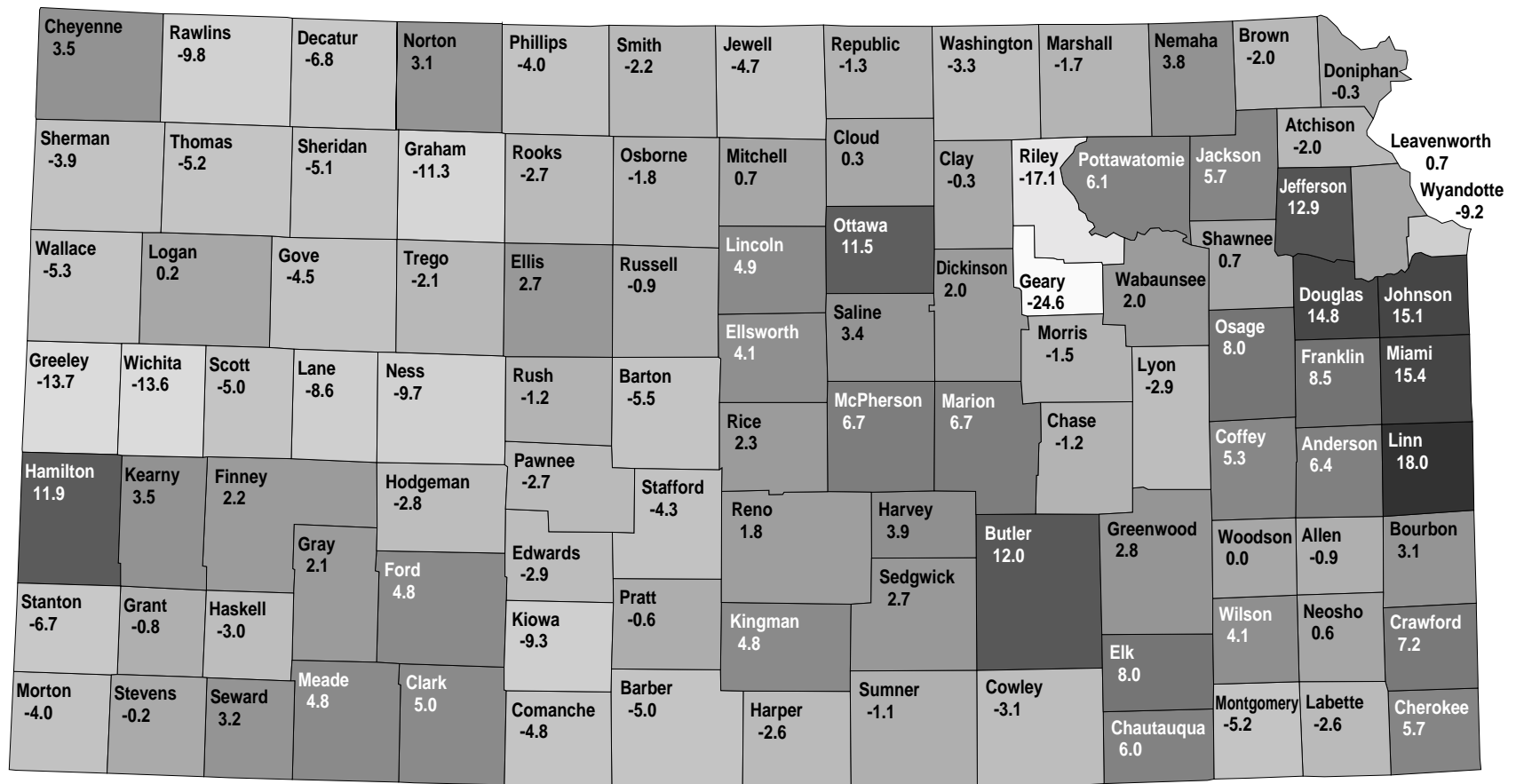
Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Map 2 Percent Population Change: 1990-2000



Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Map 3 Percent Net Migration: 1990 - 1999



Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

EMPLOYMENT

The economic vitality of every community is reflected in the employment situation. The number of people who are either working or willing to work determines the size of the labor force. This number is influenced not only by the size of population but also by the perceptions of individuals that suitable job opportunities exist within the community. Diverse healthy economies tend to offer the widest variety of job opportunities and thereby attract a large number of job seekers, which increases the size of the labor force.

Employment: Key Findings

- Between 1993 and 2003 the number of employed people in Jewell County remained almost at the same level: they decreased by only 0.4 percent, or by 9 people. In fact, from 1998 to 2003 the number of employed have increased slightly, and the net decrease for the last ten years is due to losses from 1993 to 1998. In 2003 the total number of employed in the county stood at 2,063. These figures are by place of residence; in other words, they represent the number of people who lived in Jewell County and were employed, but the jobs they held weren't necessarily within the county borders (Table 7 and Figure 3).
- In nearly all cases, Jewell's comparative counties experienced employment declines of greater severity. Cloud County had the largest percentage decline from 1993 to 2003 at 11.5 percent. Mitchell County was the only exception in the group, it managed a 3 percent increase in the number of its employed residents. Growth for the state as a whole was a positive 7 percent during this time period (Table 7 and Figure 3).
- The total number of firms located in Jewell County decreased by 9 percent from 1991 to 2001. In the last report the decade shown was 1988 to 1998, and it indicated growth in the number of establishments to a total of 115 in 1998. By 2001, however, data indicates there were only 97 firms operating in the county. As is typical, most of these were small establishments employing less than 20 workers. However, within the last several years Jewell has apparently gained the addition of one large firm that employs over 100 employees (Tables 8a and 8b).
- Total industry-level employment for Jewell County actually grew 2 percent from 1990 to 2000, which equates to a net increase of 48 jobs in ten years. This increase in the number of jobs contrasts to the decrease in the number of employed in the county listed in Table 7. What happened can be described as a decrease in the number of employed Jewell County residents (Table 7), even at the same time that the number of jobs within the county increased (Table 9a)! Part of the explanation for the seeming incongruity lies in the increase in the number of in-commuters from surrounding counties during the decade of the 1990s. In 1990 the number of in-

commuters could have filled only 4 percent of the total number of jobs in Jewell county, assuming they each held only one. In 2000, that figure had risen to slightly over 7 percent, explaining how the number of jobs in the county could increase, even though the number of employed residents could decline.

- Industry sectors which experienced the most growth percentage-wise in the 1990s were Construction with 102 percent growth; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 67 percent growth; and Transportation with 52 percent growth. The sector which grew the most in the number of actual jobs was Services, which grew by 59 positions to a total of 328 in 2000. Such strong growth in the Finance and Construction sectors are more typical in communities where population is increasing, which has not been the case in Jewell County for the time period listed (nor indeed, most any time period). But as already mentioned, the new jobs went to more than just local residents; they were also filled by in-commuters (Table 9a and Figure 4a).
- Two sectors in the county which have clearly lost jobs are the Wholesale Trade industry with a 16.7 percent loss, and the Farming sector with a 23 percent loss. It can also be inferred that substantial employment was lost in the Agricultural Services, Mining, and Manufacturing industries, since job numbers for those were so low as to be suppressed in 2000 (Table 9a and Figure 4a).
- Even with the substantial loss of jobs in the Farming sector (200 from 1990 to 2000), it still remained the largest and most fundamental industry in Jewell County. Farming jobs accounted for nearly 30 percent of all the jobs in the county in the year 2000. The second largest group was the Government sector which took 21.7 percent of total jobs, followed by Services and Retail. All the remaining sectors comprised less than 10 percent (Table 9b and Figure 4b).
- The *labor force* is defined as people aged 16 and over who are either employed or who are unemployed but have actively looked for work within the last four weeks. The labor force *participation rate* is the percentage of population aged 16 and over that is in the labor force. In 2003 population data was not specific enough to determine the population aged 16 or over. Therefore, the labor force participation rates shown in Map 4 are not precise: they represent the percentage of the *total* population that is in the labor force, even though the labor force only includes those 16 and over and not total population. The result is that the participation rates are lower than they would be if more detailed population data were available. In any case, cross county comparisons with this method are still valid. The rate calculated for Jewell County in 2003 was 61.1, which was the 4th highest rate in the state. A high rate indicates a good match between the available employment opportunities in the county and those willing to work. In the case of Jewell, the match is probably so good because population has been decreasing at a faster rate than the number of jobs. The overall average participation rate for Kansas was 52.7 percent (Map 4).

- Place of residence data for Jewell County showed the unemployment rate in 2003 to be 1.7 percent, which was the lowest of all the comparative counties. In fact, it was the 3rd lowest in the state. A very low unemployment rate can sometimes indicate a healthy, growing economy, but in other cases, including this one, it probably reflects the fact that people who can't find work have given up looking for it or else left the county entirely for an urban area. Since to be counted as unemployed one must have actively sought work within the last four weeks, people who give up looking (and certainly those who move away), would no longer be counted as unemployed, and that keeps the rate low (Map 5).
- The Census Bureau measures commuting patterns every decennial census. In 2000 they estimated that 488 people who lived in Jewell County actually worked in a county other than Jewell. These are termed out-commuters (Map 6). The largest single contingent, totaling 187, commuted to Mitchell County to the south. Another 93 went to Nuckolls County, Nebraska, to the north. The rest were scattered elsewhere, the majority to other places in Kansas. These numbers indicate that slightly over 1 in every 4 employed people in Jewell commute out-of-county to their place of work (Map 6).
- In addition to out-commuters there are people who don't live in Jewell County but who drive in to work there during the day. These are called in-commuters, and in the case of Jewell County, there were fewer of them in 2000 than people who commuted out. Mitchell County sent the most, but even they only averaged 32 Jewell commuters a day, compared to the 187 that Jewell sent to Mitchell. All in all, the number of in-commuters traveling to work in Jewell came to 171 in 2000 (Map 7). As mentioned earlier, this relatively small amount was nevertheless a large increase from the number of in-commuters counted in 1990, which totaled only 88. This increase helps explain why the number of jobs in the county grew over the last decade (Table 9a), even though the number of employed residents in the county fell (Table 7): the extra jobs were being filled by in-commuters from other counties.
- If one takes the number of people who commuted *in* to Jewell County and subtract by the number of Jewell residents who commuted *out*, one would have the county's net-commuter amount. This comes to a negative 317, which indicates that more people *leave* the county to work than drive *in* to work. This compares to 1990, when the net migration rate for the county came to a negative 287.

Table 7
Employment Growth Rates
Jewell County, Surrounding Counties, and Kansas
Place of Residence Data
1993-2003

	Average Annual Employment			% Employment Growth		
	1993	1998	2003	1993-1998	1998-2003	1993-2003
Jewell	2,072	2,039	2,063	-1.6 %	1.2 %	-0.4 %
Cloud	5,219	4,831	4,621	-7.4	-4.3	-11.5
Lincoln	1,774	1,762	1,653	-0.7	-6.2	-6.8
Mitchell	3,467	3,714	3,577	7.1	-3.7	3.2
Osborne	2,463	2,251	2,243	-8.6	-0.4	-8.9
Republic	3,260	2,946	2,953	-9.6	0.2	-9.4
Smith	2,382	2,285	2,358	-4.1	3.2	-1.0
Washington	3,459	3,320	3,201	-4.0	-3.6	-7.5
Kansas	1,268,000	1,365,000	1,357,000	7.6	-0.6	7.0

Source for Kansas: Kansas Department of Human Resources

Figure 3
Employment Growth Rates
Ellsworth and Surrounding Counties
1993-2003

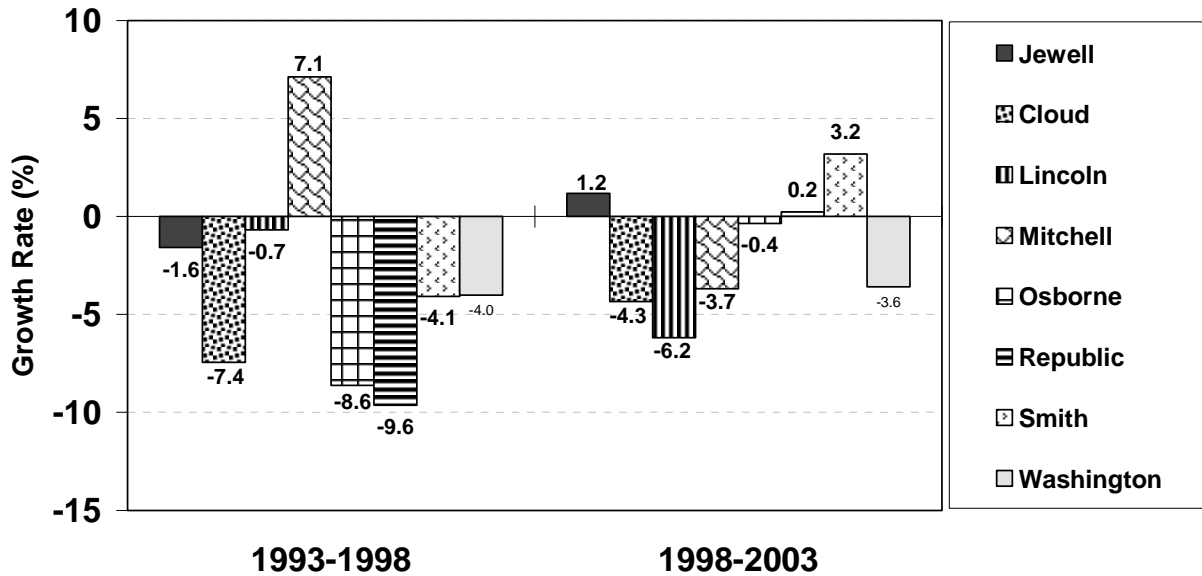


Table 8a
Number of Firms, by Number of Employees
Jewell County and Kansas
1991-2001

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Jewell</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1 -- 19	106	97	-8.5 %	57,706	64,176	11.2 %
20 -- 99	4	2	-50.0	7,011	8,692	24.0
100 -- 499	0	1	-	1,110	1,555	40.1
500+	0	0	-	114	142	24.6
Total	110	100	-9.1	65,941	74,565	13.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "County Business Patterns"

Table 8b
Percentage Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees
Jewell County and Kansas
1991-2001

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Jewell</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2001</u>
0 - 19	96.4 %	97.0 %	87.5 %	86.1 %
20 - 99	3.6	2.0	10.6	11.7
100 - 499	0.0	1.0	1.7	2.1
500+	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "County Business Patterns." Due to numbers being rounded up, percentages may not equal 100%.

Table 9a
Employment Levels by Industry
Jewell County and Kansas
Place of Work Data
1990-2000

Industry	Jewell				Kansas			
	1990	2000	Change	% Change	1990	2000	Change	% Change
Ag. Services	58	(S)	n/a	n/a %	15,193	23,018	7,825	51.5 %
Mining	29	(S)	n/a	n/a	29,366	19,181	-10,185	-34.7
Construction	48	97	49	102.1	63,355	93,971	30,616	48.3
Manufacturing	33	(S)	n/a	n/a	191,066	214,225	23,159	12.1
Transportation	61	93	32	52.5	75,041	98,190	23,149	30.8
Wholesale Trade	90	75	-15	-16.7	75,504	82,355	6,851	9.1
Retail Trade	270	281	11	4.1	239,064	296,557	57,493	24.0
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	75	125	50	66.7	95,689	115,145	19,456	20.3
Services	269	328	59	21.9	360,878	477,948	117,070	32.4
Gov't. and Gov't. Services	474	505	31	6.5	253,687	277,791	24,104	9.5
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	1,407	1,656	249	17.7	1,398,843	1,698,381	299,538	21.4
Farm Employment	875	674	-201	-23.0	84,717	77,803	-6,914	-8.2
Total Employment	2,282	2,330	48	2.1	1,483,560	1,776,184	292,624	19.7

(S) - Subgroup not available, but estimates for this item are included in the totals

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), table CA25.

Figure 4a
Percent Change in Employment by Industry
1990-2000

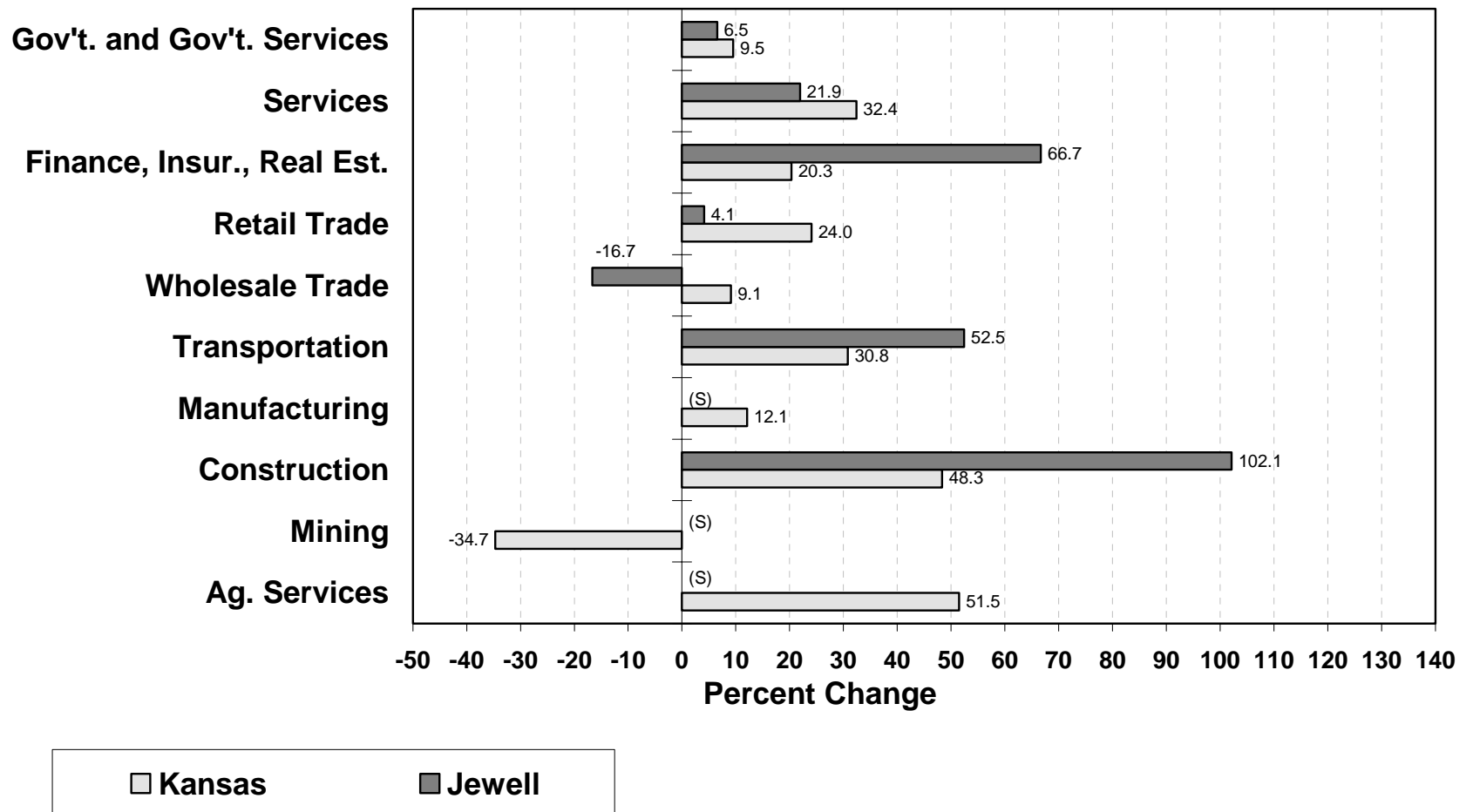
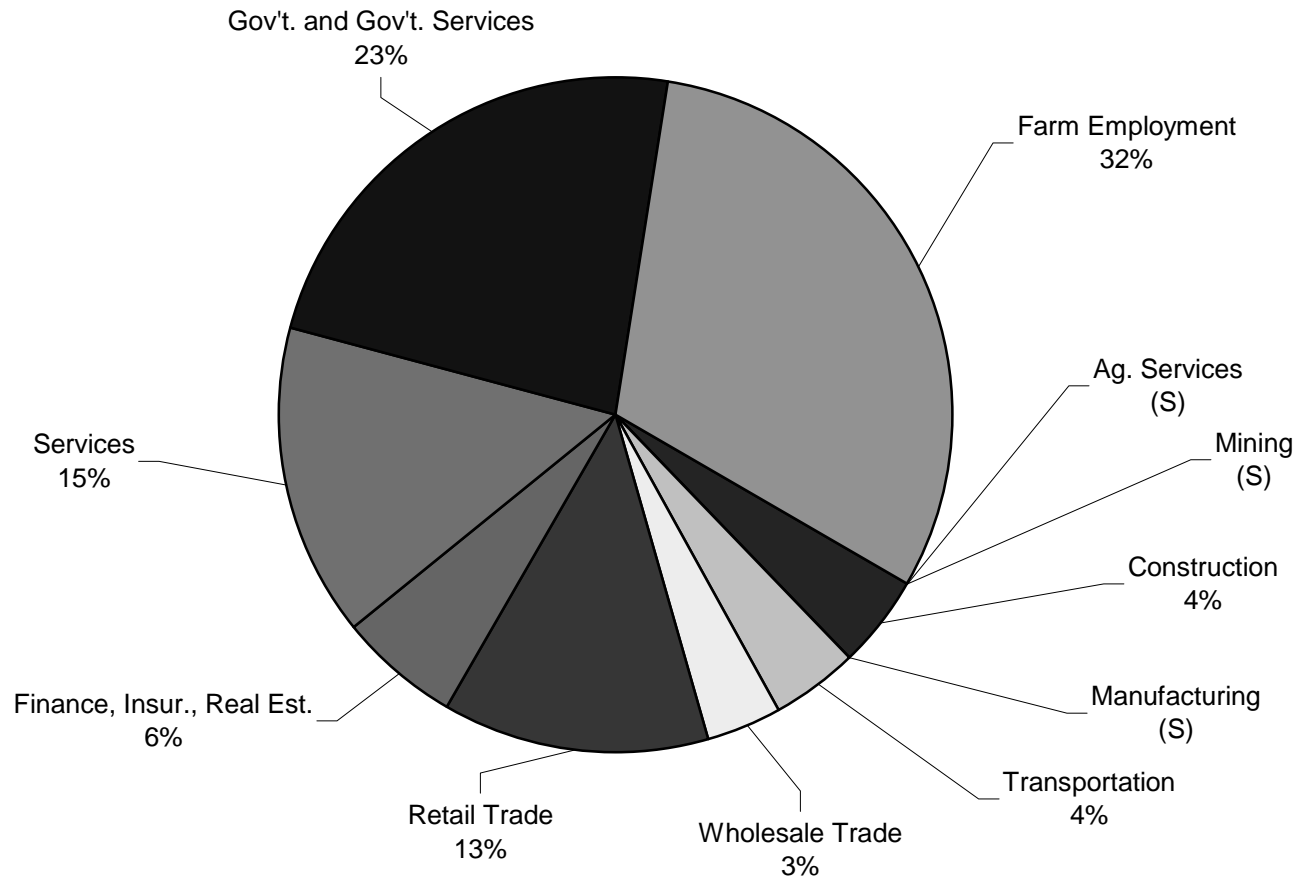


Table 9b
Employment Percent Share by Industry
Jewell County and Kansas
Place of Work Data
1990-2000

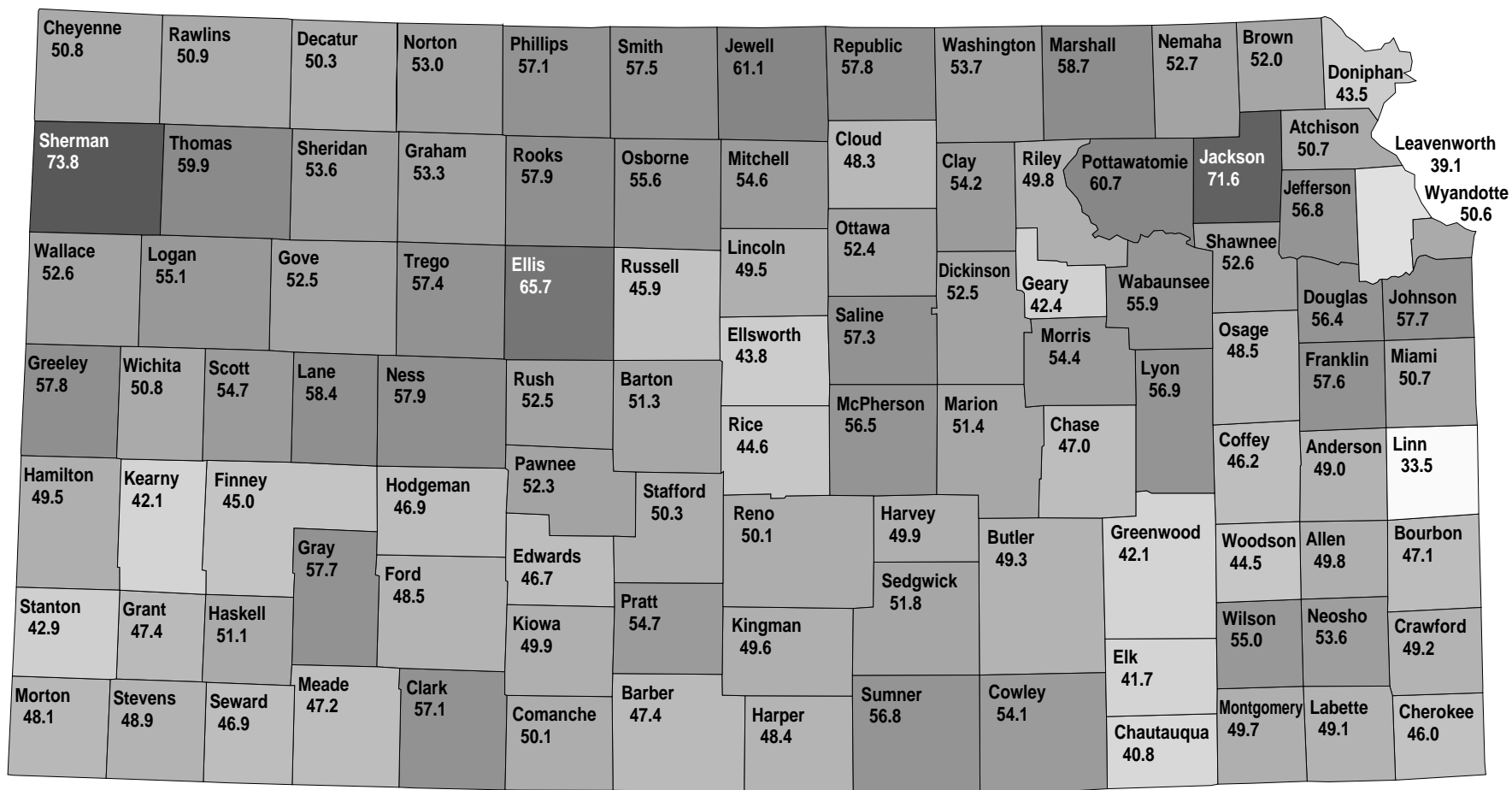
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Jewell</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>
Ag. Services	2.5	n/a	n/a %	1.0	1.3	0.3 %
Mining	1.3	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.1	-0.9
Construction	2.1	4.2	2.1	4.3	5.3	1.0
Manufacturing	1.4	n/a	n/a	12.9	12.1	-0.8
Transportation	2.7	4.0	1.3	5.1	5.5	0.5
Wholesale Trade	3.9	3.2	-0.7	5.1	4.6	-0.5
Retail Trade	11.8	12.1	0.2	16.1	16.7	0.6
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	3.3	5.4	2.1	6.4	6.5	0.0
Services	11.8	14.1	2.3	24.3	26.9	2.6
Gov't. and Gov't. Services	20.8	21.7	0.9	17.1	15.6	-1.5
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	61.7	71.1	9.4	94.3	95.6	1.3
Farm Employment	38.3	28.9	-9.4	5.7	4.4	-1.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), table CA25.

Figure 4b
Employment Percent Share by Industry
Jewell County
2000



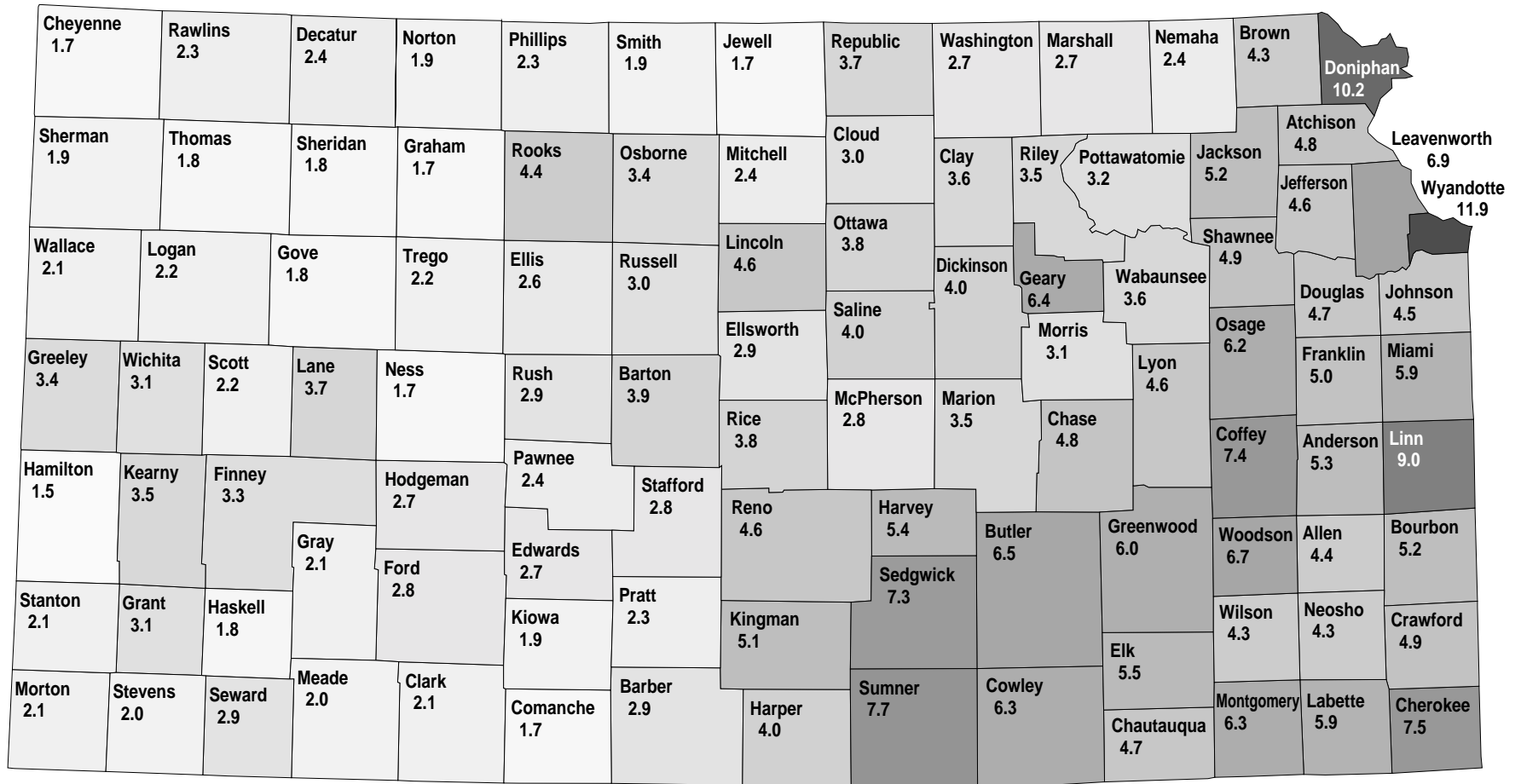
Map 4 Labor Force Participation: 2003



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kansas Department of Human Resources.

Kansas: 52.7%

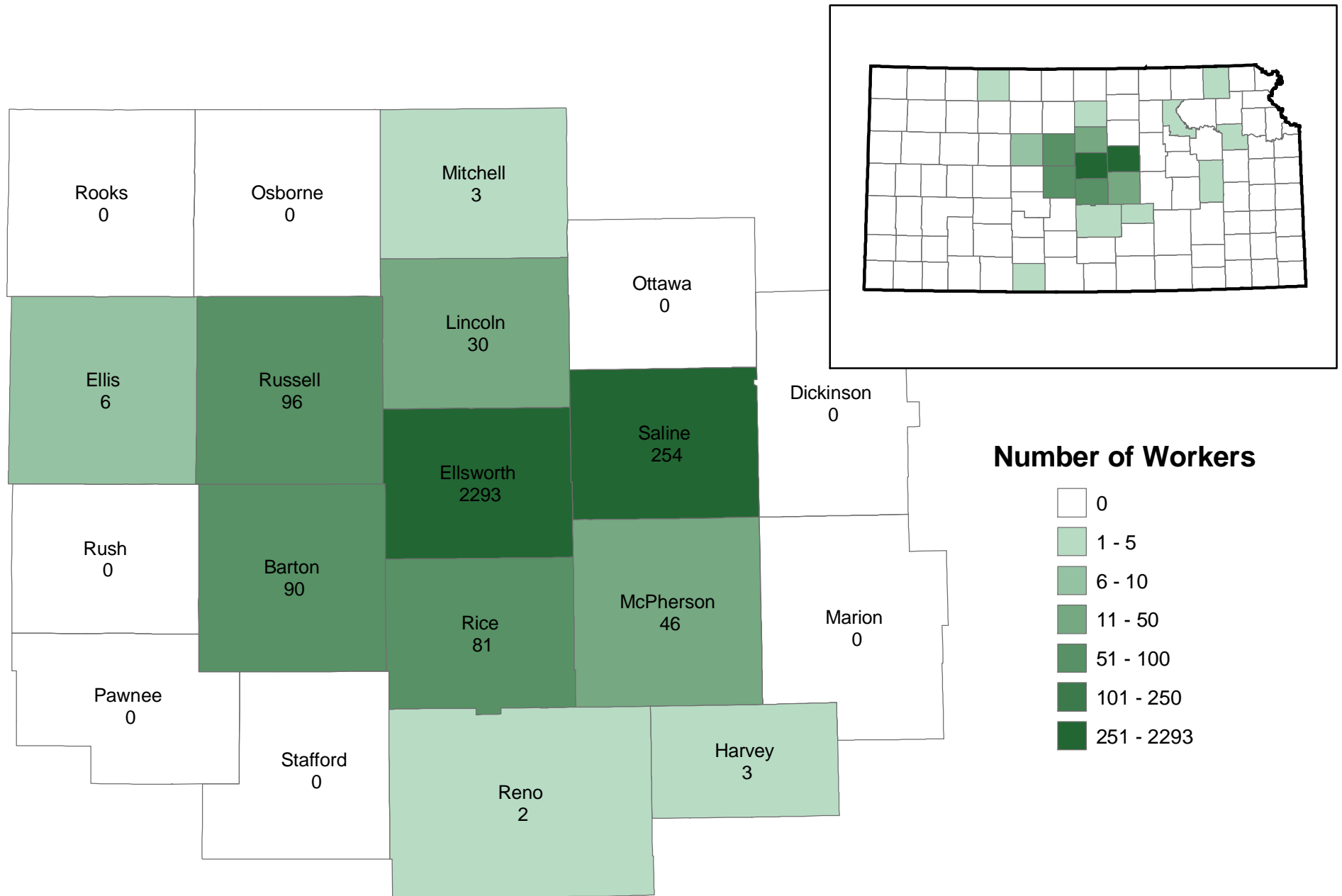
Map 5 County Unemployment Rates: 2003



Kansas: 5.4%

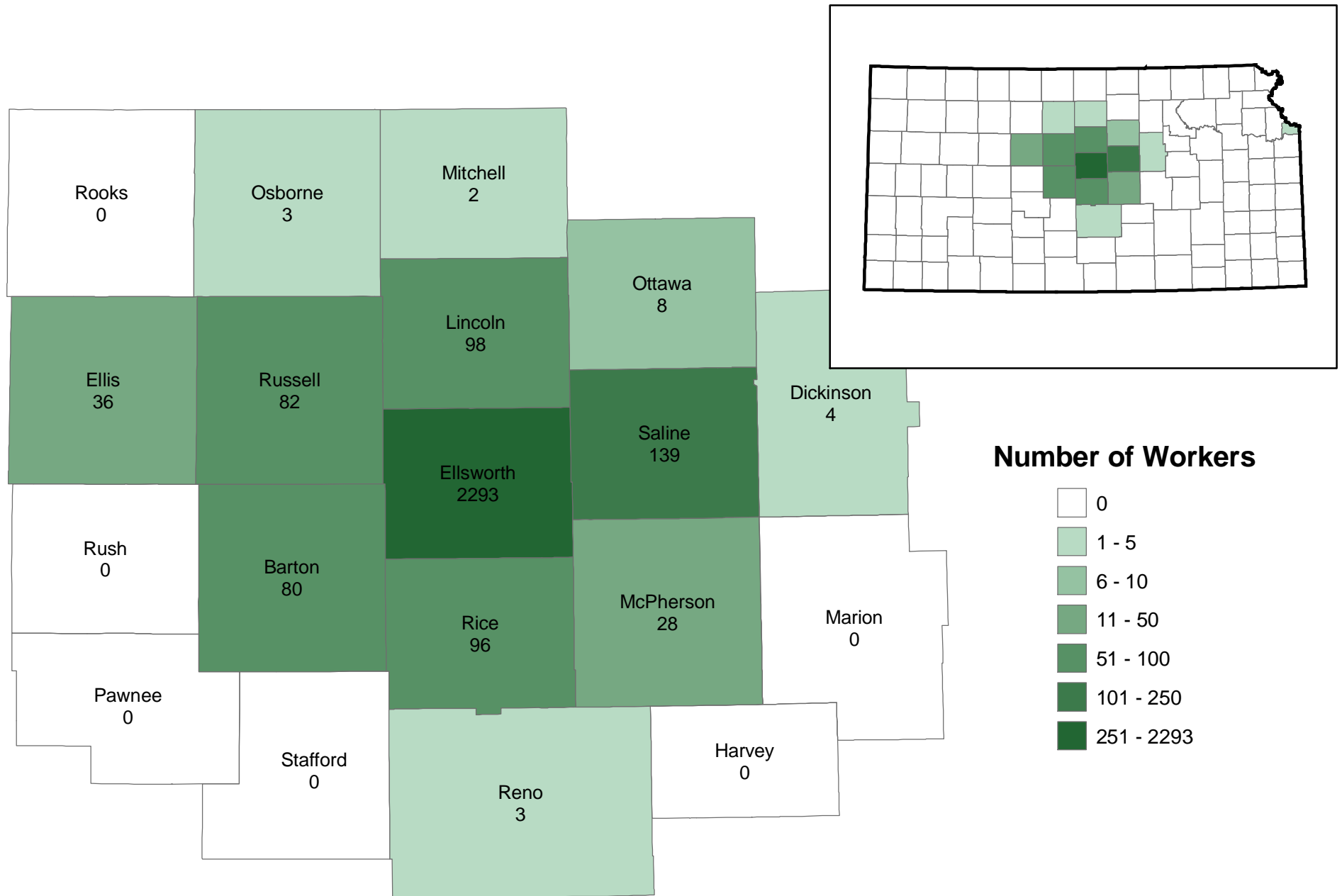
Note: Employment data are based on an individual's place of residence.
Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services.

Map 6: Residents of Ellsworth County, Kansas by County of Employment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County to County Worker Flow data.

Map 7: Workers in Ellsworth County, Kansas by County of Residence



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County to County Worker Flow data.

Earnings and Income

The economic base of the community is determined by the income of the community's residents. Higher average wages may indicate a greater number of jobs in high growth, high performance businesses. Low wage growth may indicate a higher concentration of stable or declining industries.

This report looks at two major components of earnings and income: average wage per job and per capita personal income. Average wage per job reflects the productivity of local labor and the performance of local businesses. Per capita personal income indicates the relative wealth of the area compared to the state. As the productivity of business and industry increases, per capita personal income also rises.

Earnings and Income: Key Findings

- In 2002 the average wage per job in Jewell County was \$18,180. That was \$12,083 less than the average wage for the state of Kansas and close to \$18,000 less than the national average (Table 10).
- Jewell's comparative counties for the most part had average wages similar to Jewell's in 2002. The exception on the high side was Mitchell County with an average wage of \$22,450. On the low side were Lincoln and Washington counties, both with average wages of less than \$17,000. Across the state, Jewell was ranked 96th out of 105 counties in terms of average wage (Table 10 and Figure 5).
- In 2001 the per capita personal income in Jewell County was \$22,824, about \$5,600 less than the statewide average. Unlike many rural counties, Jewell County's income growth rate has historically been quite close to that of the state, so that the gap between the two has remained fairly steady. In fact, there have been times when Jewell's income level was nearly the same as the state's (most recently in 1996). In the last few years, however, personal income in Jewell has declined or remained stagnant while the state has experienced steady growth, and the gap has widened considerably. Per capita personal income in Jewell County ranked much better compared to the rest of the state than its average wage per job did (57th compared to 96th, respectively) (Table 11, Figure 6, and Map 8).
- In 2001 Jewell's per capita income level was considerably higher than its average wage per job: 30 percent higher, in fact. However these numbers typically are different. A large disparity indicates that although wages are low in the county, many people also have the benefit of other sources of income besides wages. These could be Social Security and other retirement income, federal farm subsidies counted as income, earnings on interest-bearing accounts, etc...

Table 10
Average Annual Wage Per Job
Jewell County, Surrounding Counties, Kansas, and U.S.
1992-2002

	Average Wage per Job (Nominal Dollars)			% Growth	
	1992	1997	2002	92-97	97-02
Jewell	13,105	15,389	18,180	17.4	18.1
Cloud	14,911	17,193	18,936	15.3	10.1
Lincoln	12,310	13,747	16,949	11.7	23.3
Mitchell	15,297	19,574	22,450	28.0	14.7
Osborne	13,285	15,034	17,289	13.2	15.0
Republic	13,661	16,143	18,305	18.2	13.4
Smith	12,299	12,231	18,698	-0.6	52.9
Washington	11,624	13,737	16,821	18.2	22.5
Kansas	21,503	25,171	30,263	17.1	20.2
United States	25,478	29,858	36,167	17.2	21.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-2000), Regional Economic Profile, Table CA34.

Figure 5
Average Wage per Job
Jewell and Surrounding Counties
1992-2002

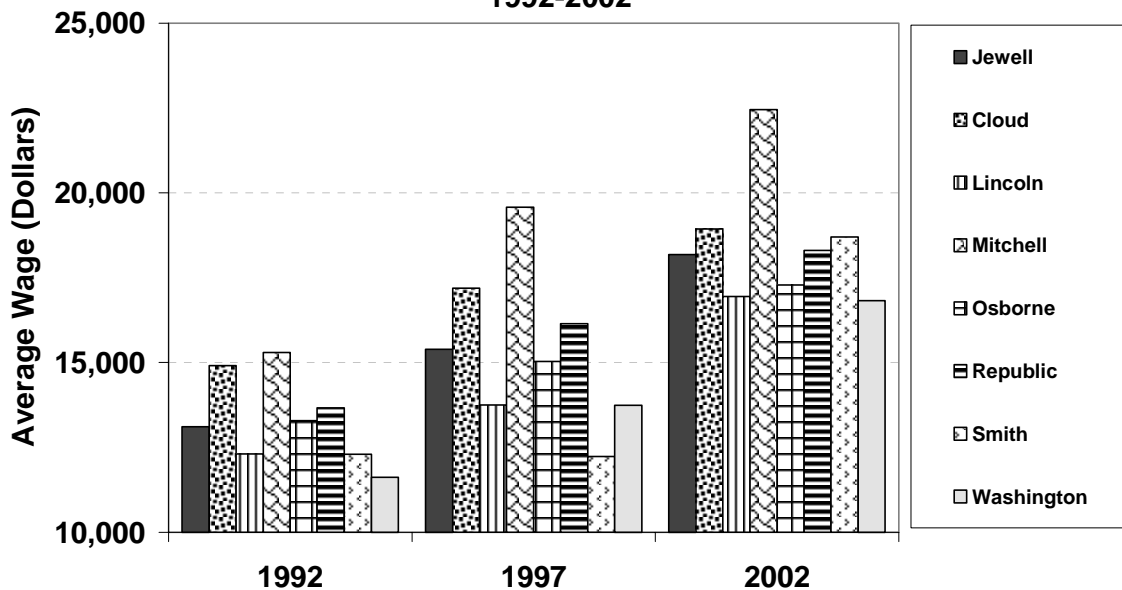
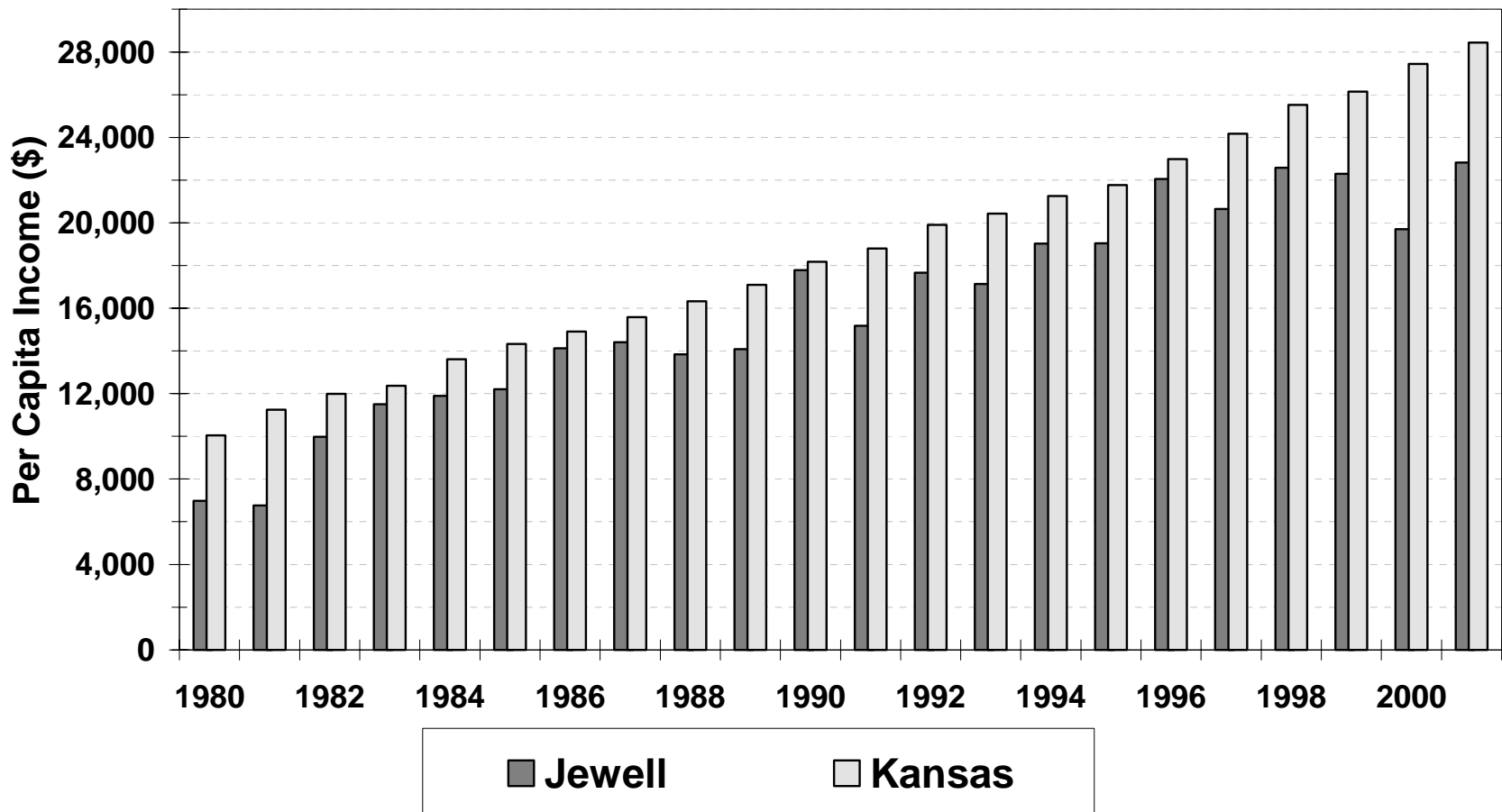


Table 11
**Per Capita Personal Income
 Jewell County and Kansas
 1980-2001**

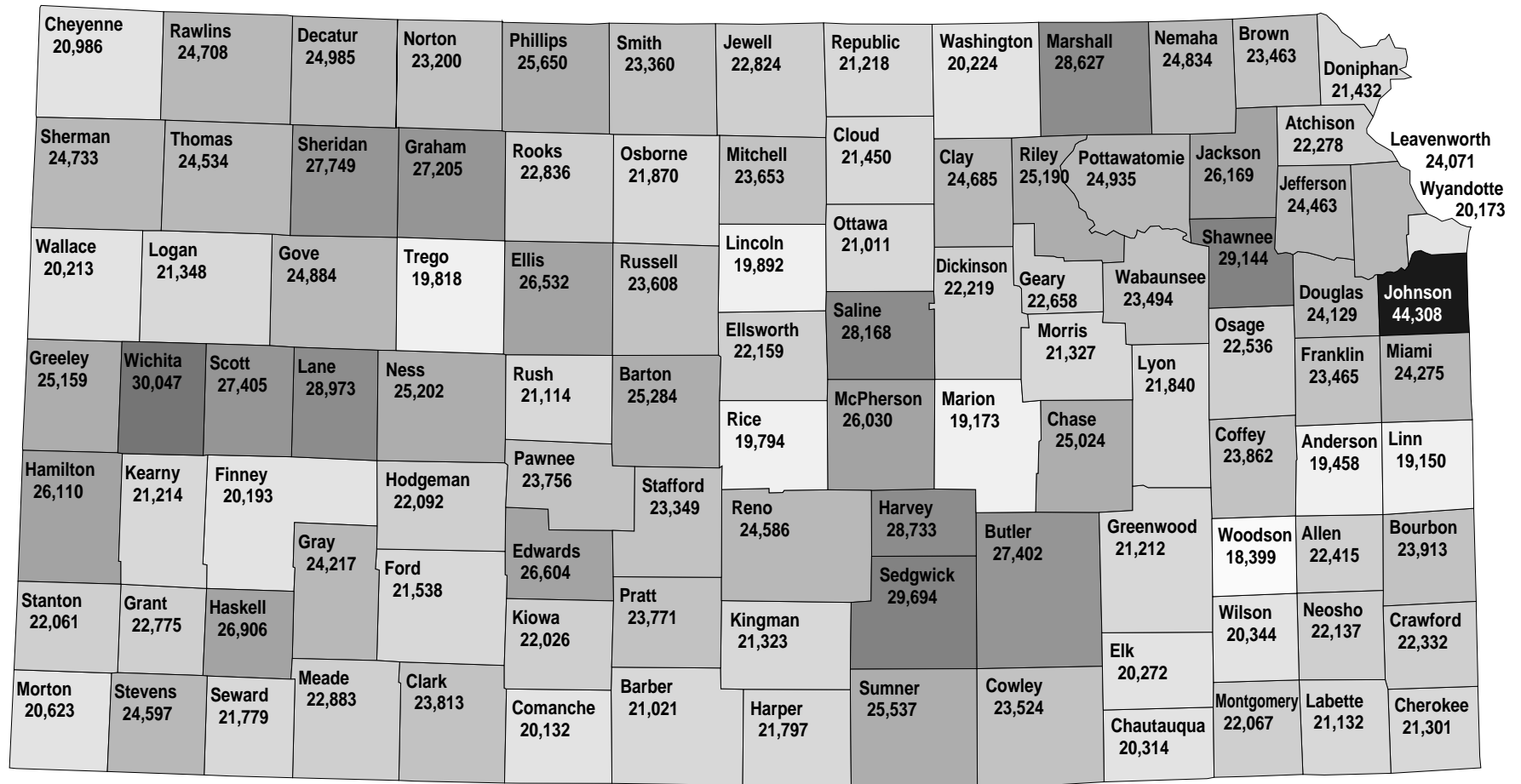
	Income (\$)		Growth Rates	
	Jewell	Kansas	Jewell	Kansas
1980	6,980	10,038		
1981	6,764	11,248	-3.1 %	12.1 %
1982	9,970	11,989	47.4	6.6
1983	11,507	12,373	15.4	3.2
1984	11,903	13,602	0.0	9.9
1985	12,199	14,330	2.5	5.4
1986	14,126	14,904	15.8	4.0
1987	14,403	15,583	2.0	4.6
1988	13,832	16,331	-4.0	4.8
1989	14,086	17,093	1.8	4.7
1990	17,787	18,177	26.3	6.3
1991	15,174	18,806	-14.7	3.5
1992	17,660	19,905	16.4	5.8
1993	17,128	20,438	-3.0	2.7
1994	19,037	21,258	11.1	4.0
1995	19,043	21,771	0.0	2.4
1996	22,049	22,977	15.8	5.5
1997	20,650	24,182	-6.3	5.2
1998	22,575	25,519	9.3	5.5
1999	22,296	26,134	-1.2	2.4
2000	19,713	27,439	-11.6	5.0
2001	22,824	28,432	15.8	3.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Figure 6
Per Capita Personal Income
Jewell County and Kansas
1980-2001



Map 8 Per Capita Personal Income: 2001



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5.

RETAIL

Retail trade is an important part of a community's business environment as well as source of revenues for local governments. Retail trade is affected by a number of factors; for example, past decisions by investors, business managers, taxpayers, and policy makers contribute to a business climate which either promotes or inhibits the productivity of local businesses and therefore affects decisions about growth and expansion. Other contributing factors include the level of competition, the availability of suppliers and supporting industries, the cost of labor, and taxation and regulation within the community.

Retail: Key Findings

- Taxable retail sales figures for Jewell County and the state prior to 1994 are not comparable to numbers in 1994 and beyond, due to a change in calculation source and method. This is also why there is an unusual jump in the amount of sales attributed to 1994, as seen in Figure 7.
- In 2003, taxable retail sales in Jewell County stood at \$12.5 million. In the last decade, those sales have varied more than they have really grown. From 1994 to 2003 retail sales growth in the county totaled 13.6 percent, compared to 30 percent across the state (Table 12 and Figure 7).
- Jewell County's trade pull factor in 2002 was 0.29. A trade pull factor of less than one means the county is estimated to have lost more retail activity to other counties than it was able to 'pull in'. None of Jewell's comparative counties had pull factors above one in 2002, although they were all higher than Jewell. Mitchell and Cloud counties had the highest factors at 0.86. These numbers do not necessarily imply anything negative or positive about communities, they simply reflect the realities of rural areas where residents do much of their shopping in larger cities away from home (Map 9).

Table 12
Taxable Retail Sales and Growth Rates
Jewell County and Kansas
1989-2003

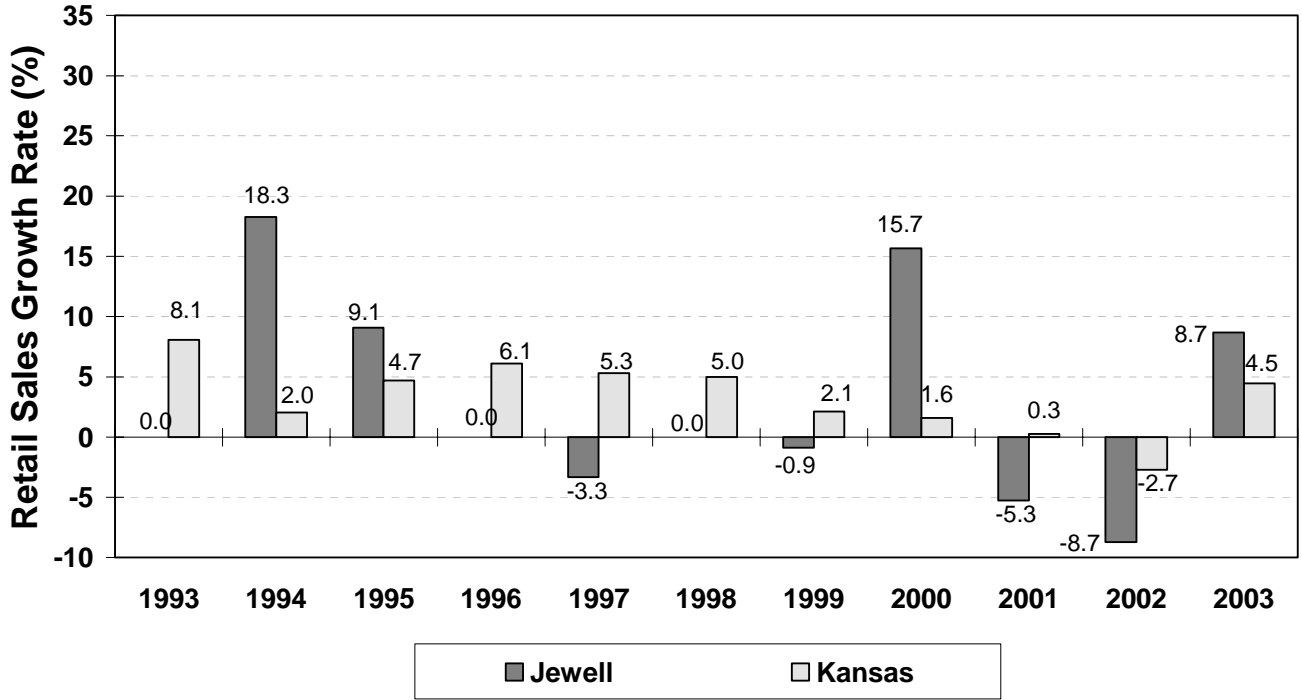
<u>Year</u>	<u>Jewell</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>Nominal Sales (\$Millions)</u>	<u>Growth Rate (%)</u>	<u>Nominal Sales (\$Millions)</u>	<u>Growth Rate (%)</u>
1989	9.2		18,034.4	
1990	9.9	7.6 %	18,723.3	3.8 %
1991	9.8	-1.0	19,988.0	6.8
1992	9.3	-5.1	21,421.3	7.2
1993	9.3	0.0	23,154.4	8.1
1994	11.0	18.3	23,625.8	2.0
1995	12.0	9.1	24,735.9	4.7
1996	12.0	0.0	26,247.7	6.1
1997	11.6	-3.3	27,640.5	5.3
1998	11.6	0.0	29,021.6	5.0
1999	11.5	-0.9	29,641.9	2.1
2000	13.3	15.7	30,119.0	1.6
2001	12.6	-5.3	30,202.2	0.3
2002	11.5	-8.7	29,380.8	-2.7
2003	12.5	8.7	30,694.0	4.5

Note: Data from 1994 to 2002 are not comparable to 1989-1993 data.

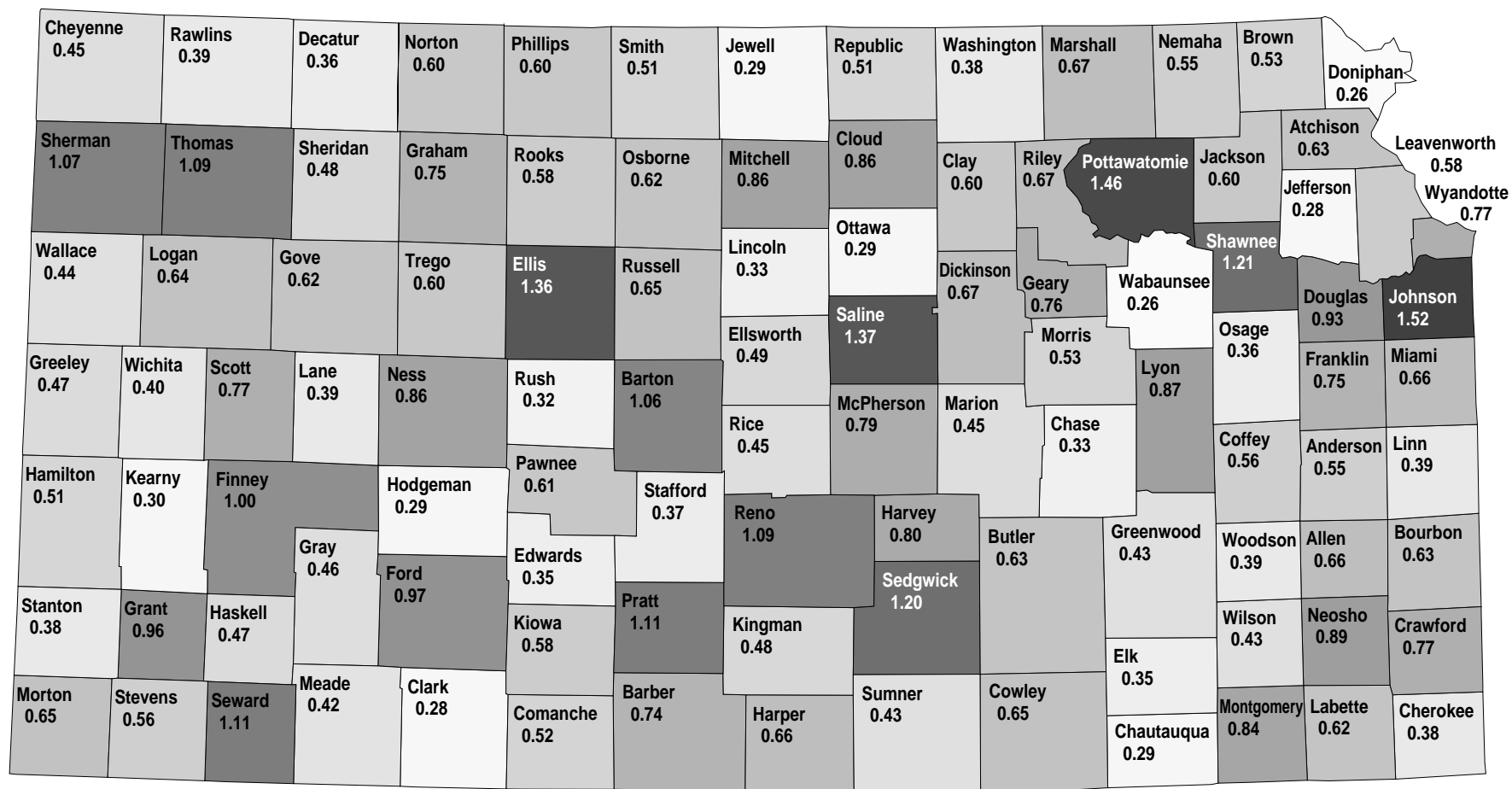
Source: Kansas Department of Revenue, State Sales Tax Collections by County Classification.

Calculations: 1987-1993, CEDBR, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University; 1994-2002, PRI, University of Kansas.

Figure 7
Taxable Retail Sales Growth Rates
Jewell County and Kansas
1993-2003



Map 9 County Trade Pull Factors: 2003



Note: County Trade Pull Factor (CTPF) = County per capita sales tax collections divided by Kansas per capita sales tax collections. Population data used to compute per capita sales includes institutionalized population.

Source: Dr. David Darling and Manjula Boyina, K-State Research and Extension, Department of Agricultural Economics.

EDUCATION

The educational level of residents is likely to influence the well-being of the whole community. Communities able to provide a higher skilled workforce are more likely to benefit from newly developing industries. Residents who have a good educational background will be more employable and able to command higher salaries. Employers will benefit as well because they will most likely experience lower turnover and training costs. On the other hand, individuals with lower education levels have a harder time finding jobs that can supply a living wage and may be more likely to use social services.

Education: Key Findings

- Jewell County's population is well educated compared to the rates of educational attainment statewide, and especially considering its remote, rural location. Many rural counties have high school graduation rates similar to statewide averages, but then fewer people who have obtained college degrees, and more who have not obtained high school certificates. In the case of Jewell County, there was a *smaller* percentage of the over-25 population who hadn't completed high school: 12.4 percent in Jewell, compared to 14 percent for the state. Furthermore, the percentage of Jewell residents who had completed high school was nearly 40 percent, compared to only 30 percent statewide (Table 13).
- Jewell County also had higher percentages of its population who had finished some college compared to the state, and nearly the same percentage of people who had completed Associate's degrees. However, as is always the case in rural areas, there were fewer people, percentage-wise, who had gone on to complete Bachelors or advanced degrees than the state average. Across the state in 2000, an average of 25.8 percent of the above-25 population possessed Bachelor's or advanced graduate degrees, compared to only 13.8 percent in Jewell County (Table 13).
- Jewell County graduated roughly 50 high school students on average each year from 1992 to 2002. The number of high school dropouts each of those years fluctuated from a low of none to a high of 5, with the average being 2 (Table 14).
- High school dropouts as a percent of graduates in Jewell County were substantially lower than the comparable rate statewide. As a percent of graduates, Jewell averaged a 4 percent drop-out rate from 1992 to 2002, compared to 20 percent for the state of Kansas (Table 14).

Table 13
Educational Attainment of Persons over 25
As a Percentage of the Population of Persons over 25
Jewell County and Kansas
2000

	<u>Completed Less Than 9th Grade</u>	<u>9-12th Grade No Diploma</u>	<u>High School Diploma</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>Associate Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>Graduate Degree</u>	<u>Pop. Over 25</u>
Jewell	139	208	1,106	814	145	284	102	2,791
Kansas	88,124	149,675	507,612	417,722	99,096	290,271	148,707	1,699,833

As a Percent of Population of Persons over 25:

Jewell	5.0%	7.5%	39.6%	29.2%	5.2%	10.2%	3.7%
Kansas	5.2%	8.8%	29.9%	24.6%	5.8%	17.1%	8.7%

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

Table 14
High School Graduates and Drop-Outs
Jewell County and Kansas
1992-2002

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>
Jewell											
Grads	48	38	49	55	48	70	60	57	43	54	55
Drops	1	2	0	0	5	4	2	4	3	1	0
Kansas											
Grads	26,019	26,481	27,769	26,997	27,931	29,331	30,015	30,592	30,883	31,083	31,537
Drops	5,753	6,505	6,680	6,432	6,541	6,156	5,807	4,833	4,676	4,590	3,587
<i>High school drop-outs as percent of graduates</i>											
Jewell	2.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	5.7%	3.3%	7.0%	7.0%	1.9%	0.0%
Kansas	22.1%	24.6%	24.1%	23.8%	23.4%	21.0%	19.3%	15.8%	15.1%	14.8%	11.4%

Grads: High school graduates, year beginning:

Drops: High school dropouts, year beginning:

Source: Kansas State Department of Education

CONCLUSION

Jewell County's trends are indicative of a declining economy. Population has dropped an average of about 14 percent a decade for as long as records have been kept. A county of nearly 20,000 people at the turn of the century now only holds around 3,500. The number of employed residents has been shrinking over time, and although the unemployment rate in the county is one of the lowest in the state, it reflects the fact that people without jobs eventually leave, rather than that the county possesses a hot job market. Although there was a slight increase in the number of jobs in the county in the 1990s, due to the relative increase in the number of in-commuters, those jobs didn't translate to employment growth for Jewell residents. In another area of business, the number of establishments in the county has also been declining slowly.

Nevertheless, the population of Jewell is unlikely to continue declining at the same historical rate for much longer. The farming sector is the backbone of the local economy, and for so long as there is land to work on and produce from, the farming community will serve as a relatively stable economic base that supports and provides the need for other ancillary industries and employment. The farming sector has certainly declined over the last several decades, but analyses of long term county trends across the state indicate that many rural counties eventually reach a stable population and employment level, usually near 4,000 people in size. Jewell may already be at or fairly near its own stable level.

At that point and in those conditions, economic development strategies may need to broaden their focus beyond purely growth-oriented goals; they may need to address quality of life issues for the remaining residents and ways to assist existing firms remain viable. Although more inwardly-focused, such strategies can still set the stage for, and indirectly encourage, future growth.