

STRATEGIC PLANNING DATA ANALYSIS

Bourbon County

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FORWARD

The following report has been prepared to assist the people of Bourbon County in developing a community-based strategic plan. The purpose of this report is to provide data which will yield a better understanding of local issues and broader scale issues which impact upon the local economy. This should assist in the identification of key issues which should be addressed in plans of action.

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It is hoped that Strategic Planning Data Analysis: Bourbon County will serve as a useful source of information. Further reproduction of the data presented in this report is permissible on condition that the source is cited. For those wishing to conduct a more in-depth analysis of their county, additional information may be obtained by contacting the sources cited in this report. KCCED, through the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research at the University of Kansas and the Kansas Center for Rural Initiatives at Kansas State University, has access to additional data and can provide technical assistance, data analysis, and survey support.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	0.1
Section I: Overview of Regional and National Trends	1.1
Section II: Population and Housing	2.1
Section III: Employment	3.1
Section IV: Education	4.1
Section V: Income and Earnings	5.1
Section VI: Sectoral Profile	6.1
Section VII: Tourism	7.1
Section VIII: Business Environment	8.1
Section IX: Quality of Life	9.1
Section X: Summary	10.1

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Kansas and U.S. 10-Year Population Growth Rates, 1890-1990	1.3
Table 1.2	Kansas Projected Population Shares by Age Group	1.4
Table 1.3	Rural Population in Kansas, 1860-1980	1.6
Table 1.4	Current and Projected Shares of Output--Goods and Services	1.7
Table 1.5	Industry Shares of Kansas and U.S. Gross Product, 1967, 1986	1.9
Table 1.6	Job Creation, by Firm Size, U.S., 1976-1982	1.10
Table 1.7	Employment in Kansas Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, 1986-1989	1.11
Table 1.8	Age Structure of the Workforce, 1970, 1985, and 2000	1.12
Table 1.9	Changes in the Composition of the U.S. Labor Force, 1985-2000	1.14
Table 1.10	Weekly Wages by Industry Category, 1985, Percentage of Workers in Each Pay Category	1.15
Table 1.11	Real Per Capita Personal Income Growth, Kansas, Neighboring States, and the U.S.	1.16
Table 1.12	Percentage of Personal Income, by Source, 1987, Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties	1.17
Table 1.13	Fastest Growing Occupations, 1984-2000	1.18
Table 1.14	Skill Ratings, Selected Jobs	1.19
Table 1.15	Comparative Education Levels, Adults 25-64, Kansas, U.S., and Comparative States, 1980	1.20
Table 2.1	Population Totals, Ranking and Ten-Year Growth Rates, Actual 1890-1990, Projections 1990-2020	2.4
Table 2.2	Population Ten-Year Growth Rates, 1950-1990	2.6
Table 2.3	Population Change Rates, 1950-1990	2.6
Table 2.4	Rank of Bourbon and Trade Area Counties in 1940, 1990, and (Projected) 2020	2.7

Table 2.5	Population Levels, Selected Cities, Bourbon County and Trade Area, 1950-1990	2.7
Table 2.6	Net Migration, 1960-1990, Bourbon, Neighboring Counties in Kansas and Missouri	2.8
Table 2.7	Urban and Rural Population Distribution, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1920-1980	2.10
Table 2.8	Urban and Rural Population in Bourbon County and Kansas, 1920-1980, Population Distribution and Growth Rates	2.10
Table 2.9	Population Shares by Age Group, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1990-2020	2.12
Table 2.10	Median Age and Population Under 18 and Over 65, 1990, Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas	2.13
Table 2.11	Ethnic Composition of the Population, 1980 and 1990, Bourbon and Kansas	2.13
Table 2.12	Number of Housing Units, 1980 and 1990, Bourbon County, Kansas Trade area, and Kansas	2.14
Table 2.13	Housing Occupancy and Tenure, 1990, Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, and Kansas	2.14
Table 2.14	Median Housing Costs, 1990, Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas	2.16
Table 3.1	Bourbon County Labor Force, 1980-1990	3.4
Table 3.2	Labor Force Growth and Employment Growth, 1980-1990	3.4
Table 3.3	Unemployment Rates, 1980-1989, Bourbon, Trade Area Counties, and Kansas	3.6
Table 3.4	Average Annual Employment in Thousands, Bourbon, Trade Area Counties and Kansas, 1980-1989	3.6
Table 3.5	Net Job Creation, Three Year Intervals, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1989	3.8
Table 3.6	Three-Year Percentage Change in Employment, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1989	3.8
Table 4.1	Highest Level of Completed Education, 1980, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, Population 25 Years and Older	4.4
Table 4.2	Full-Time Enrollment, Public Schools, Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1991	4.6

Table 4.3	Weighted Cost Per Pupil (Full-time Equivalent), Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1991	4.6
Table 4.4	High School Dropout Rates, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1984-85 and 1989-90	4.8
Table 4.5	Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Public Schools, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1987-88	4.8
Table 5.1	Per Capita Personal Income Levels, Bourbon, Kansas and U.S., 1980-1989	5.4
Table 5.2	Per Capita Income Growth Rates, Bourbon, Trade Area, Kansas, U.S., 1981-1989	5.4
Table 5.3	Personal Income by Source, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980 to 1989	5.7
Table 5.4	Average Earnings Per Job, Bourbon County, Selected Others Areas and Kansas, 1982-1989	5.8
Table 5.5	Real Income Per Job, Annual Growth Rates, Bourbon and Kansas Trade Area Counties and Kansas, 1985-1989	5.9
Table 6.1	Employment Levels by Industry, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980 and 1988	6.4
Table 6.2	Change in Number of Mid-March Wage Earners, Selected Industries and Total Employment, 1980-1989	6.5
Table 6.3	Number of Employees and Percent Change by Sector, Bourbon and Kansas, 1980 and 1989	6.6
Table 6.4	Mid-March Employment Levels by Industry (Private Wage Earners), Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980 and 1989	6.8
Table 6.5	Mid-March Employees, Payroll and Establishments by Industry, Bourbon County, 1980 and 1989	6.9
Table 6.6	Payroll Levels by Industry, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980 and 1989	6.11
Table 6.7	Percent Change in Payroll Levels by Industry, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980 to 1989	6.11
Table 6.8	Number of Establishments by Industry and Employment Size Class, Bourbon County, 1980 and 1989	6.12

Table 6.9	Number of Establishments by Industry, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980 and 1989	6.14
Table 6.10	Number of Farms and Total Acres Harvested, 1980-1990, Bourbon and Neighboring Counties and Kansas	6.16
Table 6.11	Total Value of Field Crops, 1980-1990, Bourbon, Neighboring Counties and Kansas	6.18
Table 6.12	Total Value of Livestock and Poultry, 1980-1990, Bourbon, and Neighboring Counties and Kansas	6.18
Table 6.13	Average Value of Field Crops, Livestock and Poultry, 1981-85 and 1986-90, Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas	6.19
Table 7.1	Attendance Figures for Key Attractions, 1980-1990	7.5
Table 7.2	Average Daily Traffic Counts: Fort Scott, Highways 69 and 54, 1980-1990	7.7
Table 7.3	Average Daily Traffic Counts: I-70 and Kansas Turnpike, 1980-1990	7.7
Table 7.4	Employment: Hotel and Lodging, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1981-1989	7.10
Table 7.5	Employment: Eating and Drinking Establishments, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1981-1989	7.10
Table 7.6	Lodging Taxes: Total Amount Collected, Fort Scott, Dodge City, and Kansas, 1985-1990	7.12
Table 7.7	Sales Data: Hotel and Lodging Establishments, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1982-1987	7.15
Table 7.8	Sales Data: Eating and Drinking Establishments, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1982-1987	7.15
Table 8.1	Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1989	8.4
Table 8.2	Percentage Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1989	8.4
Table 8.3	Taxable Retail Sales, Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, Southeast Kansas and Kansas, 1980-1990	8.6
Table 8.4	Taxable Retail Sales Growth Rates, Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, Southeast Kansas and Kansas, 1980-1990	8.6
Table 8.5	Local Sales Tax Rates, Bourbon County and Kansas Trade Area, 1991	8.7

Table 8.6	Sales Tax Collections, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1982-1990	8.8
Table 8.7	Percentage Growth in Sales Tax Collections, Bourbon, Neighboring Counties and Kansas, 1982-1990	8.8
Table 8.8	Annual Growth Rates of Sales Tax Collections, Bourbon and Selected Counties and Kansas	8.10
Table 8.9	Levels of Assessed Tangible Valuation, Bourbon County and Trade Area, 1986-1990	8.10
Table 8.10	Percentage Change in Assessed Valuation, Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1990	8.12
Table 8.11	Tax Rates by County, Bourbon and Neighboring Counties	8.13
Table 8.12	Bonded Indebtedness Per Capita, Bourbon, Kansas Trade Area Counties and Kansas, 1986-1990	8.15
Table 8.13	Municipal Bonds, Notes and Warrants, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1990	8.15
Table 8.14	Finances of County Government, Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986	8.16
Table 8.15	Bank Deposits, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	8.18
Table 8.16	Profile of Banks, Bourbon and Selected Other Counties, 1990	8.18
Table 8.17	Bank's Return on Average Assets, Bourbon and Selected Other Counties, 1986-1990	8.19
Table 9.1	Crime Index Offenses, Violent and Property Crime, Rate Per 1,000 Population, 1988 and 1989	9.4
Table 9.2	Number of Persons Receiving Food Stamps, Bourbon, Kansas Trade Area Counties, and Kansas, 1980, 1989	9.5
Table 9.3	Physician Per 1000 People, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1981, 1989	9.6
Table 9.4	Number of Hospital Beds Per 1000 Population, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1988	9.7

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	10-Year Population Growth Rates, Kansas and U.S.	1.2
Figure 1.2	Kansas Population by Age Group, 1970 Actual, 1990 and 2010 Projections	1.4
Figure 1.3	Rural Population in Kansas	1.5
Figure 1.4	Exports and Imports, Share of U.S. GNP, 1955, 1970, 1985	1.6
Figure 1.5	Gross Product by Industry, 1967 and 1986	1.8
Figure 1.6	Gross Product by Industry	1.9
Figure 1.7	Age Structure of the Workforce, U.S., 1970, 1985, 2000	1.13
Figure 1.8	New Entrants to the Workforce, 1985-2000	1.14
Figure 1.9	Real Per Capita Personal Income Growth, Kansas, Neighboring States, and U.S.	1.15
Figure 1.10	Sources of Personal Income, 1987, Kansas Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties	1.17
Figure 1.11	Projected Shares of Jobs by Skill Levels, U.S., Existing (1985) and New Jobs (to 2000)	1.19
Figure 2.1	Population Growth Rates, Bourbon County, Kansas, U.S., 1900-2020	2.3
Figure 2.2	Rates of Population Change, 1950-1990, Bourbon County, Kansas, and Missouri Trade Areas	2.5
Figure 2.3	Net Migration, 1960-1990, Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas	2.8
Figure 2.4	Urban and Rural Population Growth Rates, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1930-1980	2.9
Figure 2.5	Population Under 18 and Over 65, Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas . .	2.11
Figure 2.6	Households and Housing Units, Bourbon, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1990 . .	2.15
Figure 3.1	Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, Bourbon County, 1980-1990 . . .	3.3
Figure 3.2	Unemployment Rates, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1980-1990	3.5

Figure 3.3	Net Job Creation, Three-Year Intervals, Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, and Kansas	3.7
Figure 4.1	Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Population 25 Years and Older, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980	4.3
Figure 4.2	Enrollment and Cost Per Pupil, Bourbon County, 1985-86 to 1989-90	4.5
Figure 4.3	High School Dropout Rates, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1984-1990	4.7
Figure 5.1	Per Capita Income Levels, 1980-1989, Bourbon County, Kansas and U.S.	5.3
Figure 5.2	Growth Rate, Per Capita Personal Income, Bourbon, Selected Counties, 1981-1989	5.5
Figure 5.3	Major Components of Personal Income, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	5.6
Figure 6.1	Change in Employment by Industry, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1988	6.3
Figure 6.2	Wage Earners by Industry Sector, Classified by Local/Export Markets, Bourbon County and Kansas	6.7
Figure 6.3	Payroll Growth by Industry, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	6.10
Figure 6.4	Number of Establishments by Industry, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	6.13
Figure 6.5	Number of Farms and Acres Harvested, Bourbon, Trade Area Counties and Kansas	6.15
Figure 6.6	Value of Field Crops, Livestock and Poultry, Bourbon, Trade Area Counties and Kansas	6.17
Figure 7.1	Key Tourist Attractions: Percent Change in Attendance	7.4
Figure 7.2	Average Daily Traffic Counts: Highway 69, Highway 54, 1980-1990	7.6
Figure 7.3	Hotel and Lodging Employment, Percent Change, 1981-1989	7.8
Figure 7.4	Eating/Drinking Employment, Percent Change, 1981-1989	7.9
Figure 7.5	Lodging Taxes, Percent Change in Total Collected, 1985-1990	7.11
Figure 7.6	Hotel/Lodging, Percent Change, Number of Establishments and Sales, 1982-1987	7.13

Figure 7.7	Eating/Drinking, Percent Change, Number of Establishments and Sales, 1982-1987	7.14
Figure 8.1	Change in Number of Firms, by Size, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	8.3
Figure 8.2	Levels of Real Taxable Retail Sales, Bourbon, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1990	8.5
Figure 8.3	Average Annual Sales Tax Collection, Bourbon, Trade Area and Kansas	8.9
Figure 8.4	Levels of Assessed Tangible Valuation, Bourbon County and Trade Area, 1986-1990	8.11
Figure 8.5	Bonded Indebtedness Per Capita, Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-90	8.14
Figure 8.6	Bank Deposits Per Capita, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989	8.17
Figure 9.1	Crime Index Offenses Per 1,000 Population, Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1988, 1989	9.3
Figure 9.2	Physicians Per 1000, Bourbon County and Kansas, 1981, 1989	9.6

LIST OF MAPS

Map 0.1	Bourbon County Trade Area	0.2
Map 2.1	Percent Population Change, 1980 to 1990, and 1950-1990 Trend	following 2.4
Map 2.2	Projected Percent Population Change, 1980-2000	following 2.7
Map 8.1	State Sales Tax Per Capita, Fiscal Year 1990	following 8.8

INTRODUCTION

The use of data in strategic planning is important for two reasons. First, data assists a community in "taking stock" and understanding its current situation across several different areas of economic performance. It also provides insight into the internal and external trends which affect the community, comparing community economic performance to other areas, such as the state or nation. Second, by utilizing data in preparing a community strategic plan, it can ensure the long-run success of the planning effort and its eventual outcomes by:

- *Testing Assumptions*--data can validate or challenge hypotheses that a community might have about its current situation.
- *Building Consensus*--data can foster a common understanding regarding trends and concerns affecting the community, and can move the community toward solving common goals.
- *Establishing the Direction the Process Should Take*--data can serve as a compass in the strategic planning process and can help in determining the next step. For example, a community may decide to delay developing its strategies until it has a better understanding of the reasons behind trends in the data.
- *Identifying Key Issues*--data analysis can identify important issues, in terms of relative strengths and weaknesses, which the community may wish to address in the strategic planning process.

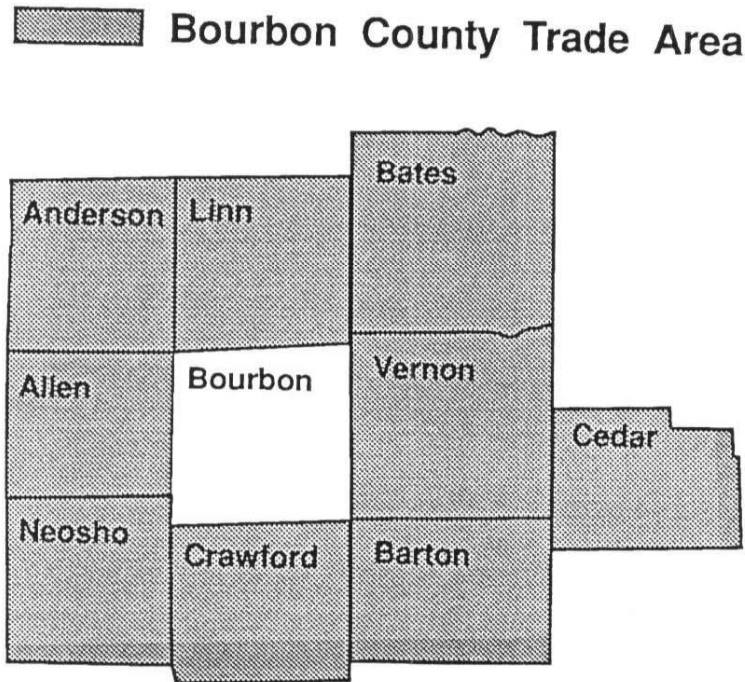
It is important to remember that raw data on its own does not lead to an understanding of the community. Data must be analyzed, taking into account the intuition of the community about the overall trends. In other words, data serves as the foundation for an analysis which concludes: 1) what is happening in the community, relative to other regions over time, and 2) what does the data suggest, in terms of potential impact or consequences. From this point, the community can then address possible strategy and solutions.

In the following sections, data will first be presented and analyzed in overview fashion for regional and national trends. Following this, data will be reviewed at a more local scale in the following eight areas: population and housing, employment/labor force, education, income and earnings, sectoral performance, tourism, business/financial environment, and quality of life.

Throughout the report, local-level materials will be presented relating Bourbon County's economic performance through the past decade with the State of Kansas and the counties neighboring Bourbon County. To facilitate comparisons, a "trade area" designation has been used to identify a nine-county grouping surrounding Bourbon County. These counties are Crawford, Neosho, Allen, Anderson, and Linn within Kansas, and Bates, Vernon, Cedar, and Barton within Missouri. Data for these counties is presented in detail in tables. Aggregate totals or averages are labelled "Trade Area" for presentation in graphs. In several cases, incompatibility or unavailability of comparable Kansas and Missouri county-level data has made presentation of complete trade area data impossible. Where complete trade area data is not presented, the authors have attempted to label the data as "Trade-Area (Kansas)" to indicate that data from only the Kansas counties are being presented.

The counties for which data is examined in this report are shown in Map 0.1.

Map 0.1



Source: Institute for Public Policy and Business Research.

Section I : OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL TRENDS

Why Examine Regional and National Trends?

To be effective, community strategic planning must begin with an understanding of environmental forces affecting the community. It is important to understand the dynamics of change that are beyond local control, in order to maximize the planning efforts within areas where local initiatives can make a difference in the community's performance. The community's ability to be successful in enacting positive change is not only a product of its own internal strengths and weaknesses, but is a result of developing the capacity to exploit opportunities or to adapt to external threats to community well-being. By understanding those things that cannot be changed as well as those that must be altered, the community can begin to effectively identify key issues leading towards a workable action plan.

Which Trends Should be Studied?

Community or county level performance relative to its immediate neighbors is considered an internal assessment. An external environmental scan can incorporate state, regional, and national performance relative to the next larger scale of comparison. While global trends may seem too distant to affect the community in the short run, these trends have profound long term impacts. For example, the worldwide shift from goods-producing economies toward more service-based economies, especially apparent in the early 1980s recession, created enormous adjustments in local labor forces. The impacts of the recession were clearly not evenly distributed and for some communities this was a time of opportunity rather than painful adjustment.

Factors to be examined in an external environmental scan include, but are not limited to the following:

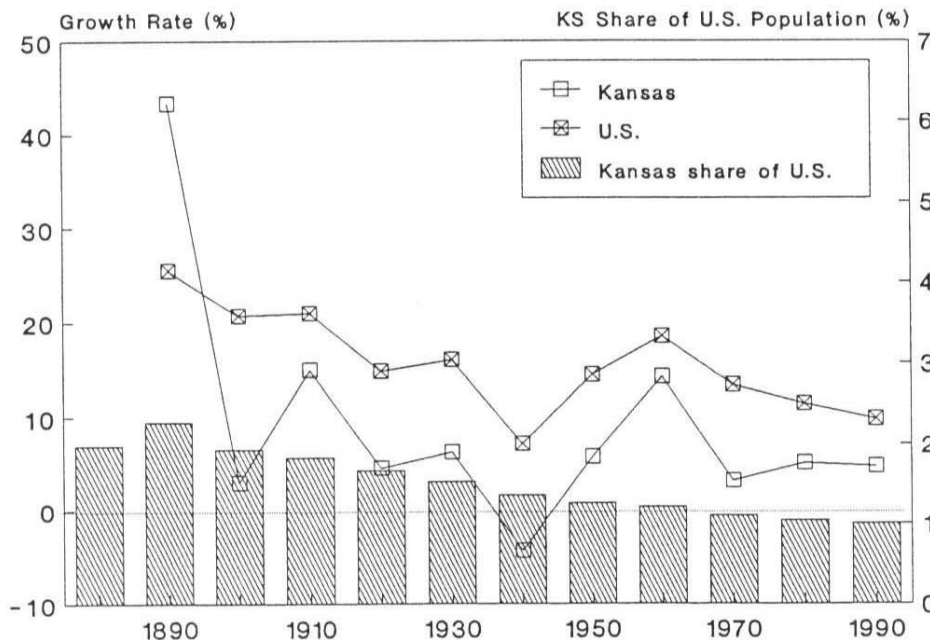
- Population and demographic change
- Industrial restructuring and changes in world market supply and demand
- Changes in the composition of the labor force
- Income patterns
- Changes in the levels of education and skills required of the labor force
- The nature and effects of changing technology
- Other factors affecting the competitiveness of the nation, region and community

Population and Demographic Change

Population growth rates in Kansas have lagged those of the U.S. for every decade of the century. Over the last 100 years, population in Kansas has grown at about one-third the U.S. rate; since 1970, population growth has been about one-half the U.S. rate. As a result of this low growth rate, Kansas' share of U.S. population has been declining consistently since 1890. Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1 show that in 1890, Kansas represented a 2.27 percent share of the nation's population; in 1990, Kansas accounted for 1 percent of U.S. population.

If these trends hold, Kansas should expect little population growth in the future. Population forecasts predict a much slower rate of growth for the U.S. as a whole, from an annual growth rate of nearly 1.9 percent in the 1950s to a growth rate of only 0.7 percent by the year 2000.¹

Figure 1.1
10-Year Population Growth Rates
Kansas and U.S.



Source: KCCED calculations on data from Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Vol. 1; *Census of Population, 1960*, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report; *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Chapter A, Part 18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

¹Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Table 1.1
Kansas and U.S. 10-Year Population Growth Rates, 1890-1990

Decade Ending Growth Rates (%)	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Kansas	43.4	3.0	15.0	4.6	6.3	-4.3	5.8	14.3	3.2	5.1	4.8
U.S.	25.5	20.7	21.0	14.9	16.1	7.2	14.5	18.5	13.4	11.4	9.8
Kansas % Share of U.S. Population	2.27	1.93	1.83	1.67	1.53	1.36	1.26	1.21	1.10	1.04	1.00

Source: KCCED calculations on data from Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Vol. 1; *Census of Population, 1960*, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report; *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Chapter A, Part 18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

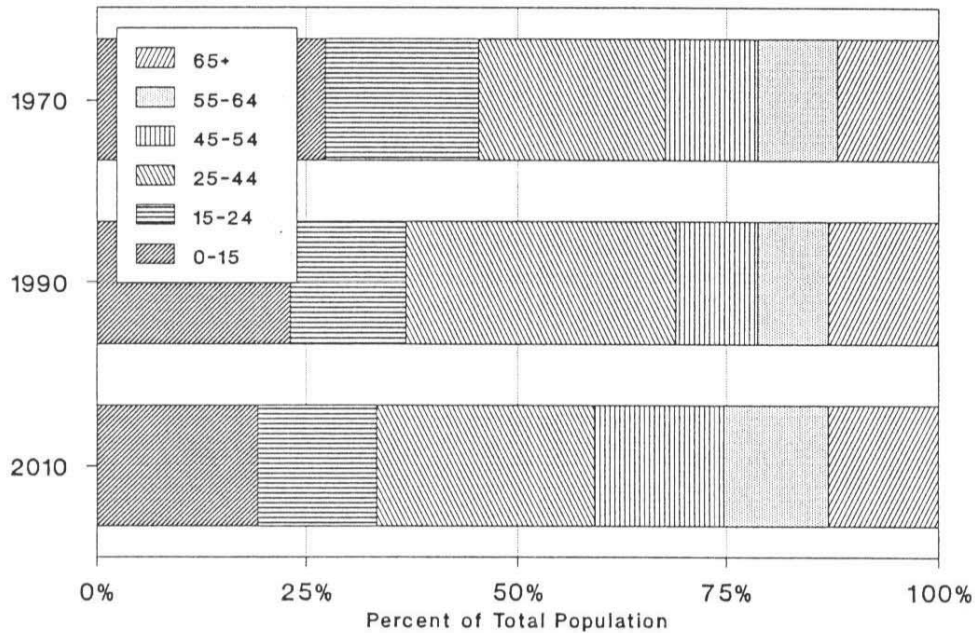
Age of the Population

The median age of the population in Kansas has historically been slightly older than the U.S. average. In 1970, the median age of Kansans was 28.7, compared with 27.0 in the U.S. as a whole. As the baby boomers age, new pressures will be placed on communities for health care services, nursing homes, adult day care and retirement homes. With the expected decline in birth rates, the future job labor market will be characterized by fewer job entrants and therefore higher wages, although increased female participation in the workforce may reduce some of this effect. The adjustments to an aging population will generally be less severe in Kansas than for the U.S. as a whole, since, well before the 1960s, Kansas has had greater proportions in the 55-64 and over 65 age cohorts. By the year 2020, Kansas is expected to have relatively fewer 65+ population, due to higher birth rates than the U.S. and due to high rates of outmigration of young adults during the 1960s and 1970s (see Figure 1.2 and Table 1.2).²

²Upmeier, Helga, and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Summer 1989.

Figure 1.2

Kansas Population By Age Group
1970 Actual, 1990 and 2010 Projections



Source: Upmeier, Helga, and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Summer 1989.

Table 1.2
Kansas Projected Population Shares by Age Group (%)

	<u>0-15</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
1970	27.3	18.1	22.3	11.0	9.4	11.9
1990	22.8	14.2	30.3	9.5	8.4	12.7
2010	19.3	14.0	25.9	15.5	12.3	13.0

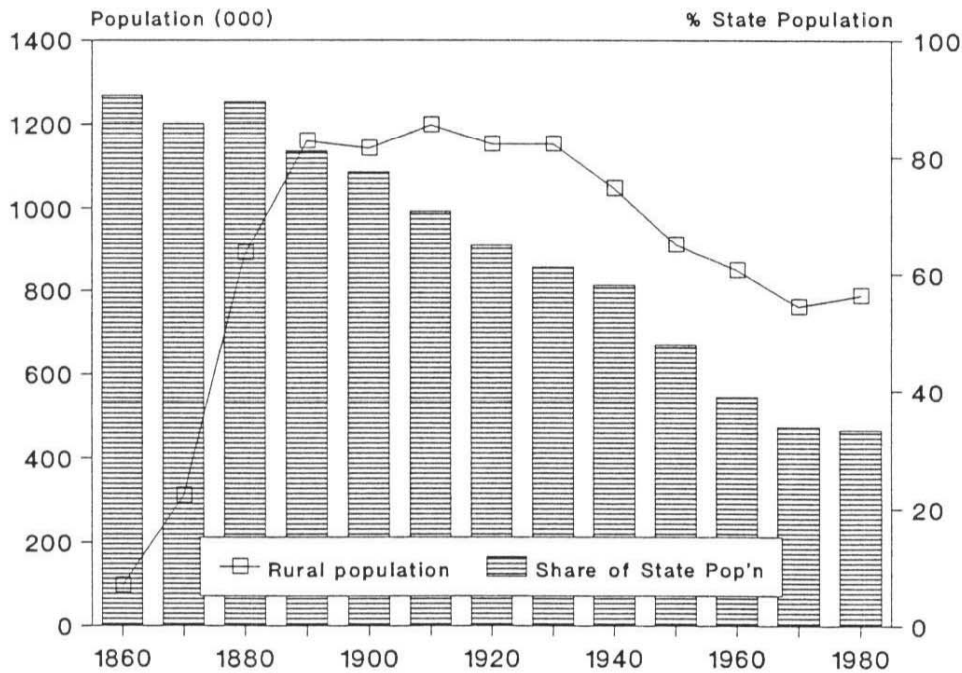
Source: Upmeier, Helga, and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Summer 1989. 1990 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*.

Urban-Rural Population

Until 1970, rural population in Kansas was declining rapidly, not only in absolute terms but also relative to urban population in Kansas. During the period since 1930, rural population in Kansas declined by about 10 percent per decade, while urban population continued to grow. Since 1970, however, the urban to rural shift has become less pronounced, and rural population increased during the 1980s as shown in Figure 1.3. Some of this is due to the new roles for nonmetropolitan counties as labor sources for urbanized counties. However, not all rural counties are able to assume this new role. Across the Midwestern states during the period 1982 to 1986, nonmetropolitan counties which were adjacent to urban centers grew annually by 0.9 percent, while counties which were not adjacent to urbanized counties declined in population by 0.3 percent per year.³

Figure 1.3

Rural Population in Kansas



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, PC(1)-18A; *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-A-18; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-26, No. 86-WNC-SC; No. 88-WNC-SC.

³National Governors' Association, *Economic Realities in Rural America: Recent Trends, Future Prospects*, Washington: National Governors' Association, 1988.

Table 1.3
Rural Population in Kansas, 1860-1980

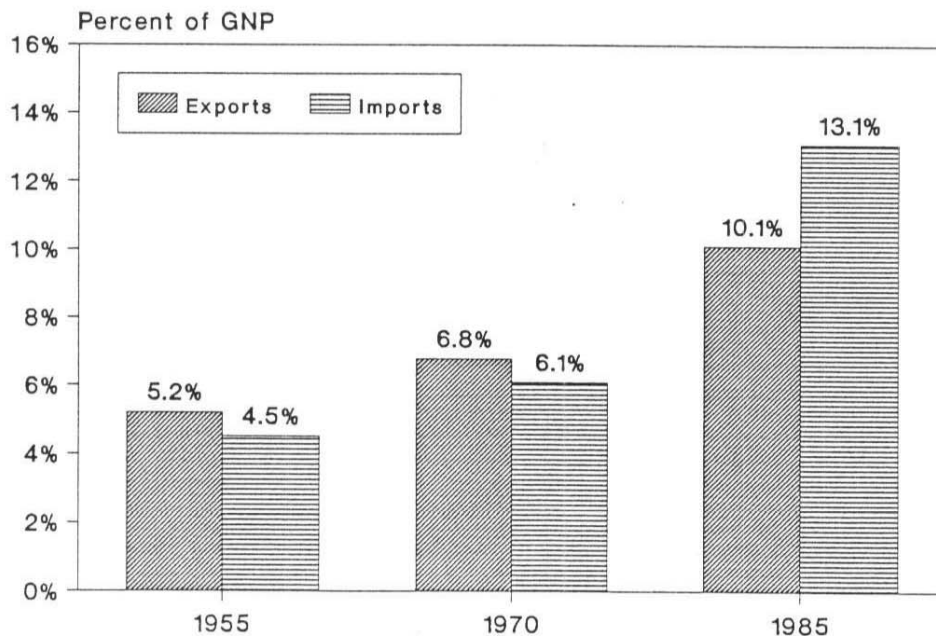
	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Rural Population (thousands)	97	313	891	1159	1141	1199	1151	1151	1047	912	850	762	788
Share of Kansas Population	91%	86%	90%	81%	78%	71%	65%	61%	58%	48%	39%	34%	33%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, PC(1)-18A; *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-A-18; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-26, No. 86-WNC-SC; No. 88-WNC-SC.

Industrial Restructuring and Changes in World Markets

International competition is now a fact of life in business. From 1955 to 1985, the export share of GNP has doubled, while the import share has nearly tripled, reflecting a continuing trade deficit. International investments have also accelerated sharply during the 1980s and international financial investments, rather than trade, now dominates the global business environment. These changes have shifted concern from protecting economic independence to achieving higher rates of productivity in order to remain competitive.

Figure 1.4
Exports and Imports, Share of U.S. GNP
1955, 1970, 1985



Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Past Trends and Future Outlook by Industrial Sector

Over the last twenty years, and in particular since the recession of the early 1980s, there has been significant industrial restructuring, with job losses in industries which were no longer internationally competitive, such as manufacturing. Although manufacturing has experienced an international comeback, manufacturing in the U.S. is expected to be a much smaller share of the economy in the year 2000 than it is today. While manufacturing accounted for 30 percent of U.S. GNP in 1955, and 21 percent in 1985, its share will drop to less than 17 percent by the year 2000⁴ (see Figure 1.4).

The service industry, which has shown dramatic growth during the 1980s, will account for the largest share of growth during the upcoming decade as indicated by its increasing share of GNP in Table 1.4. This growth of the service industries will have a moderating effect on the business cycle, since service sector employment levels are less volatile than manufacturing. However, economic growth may be harder to achieve because productivity levels have been lower in service industries. Slow growth rates in population and the labor force are expected to curb economic expansion and shift the economy toward more income-sensitive products and services, such as luxury and convenience goods.⁵

Table 1.4
Current and Projected Shares of Output--Goods and Services

<u>Industry</u>	<u>% Share GNP, 1985</u>	<u>% Share GNP, 2000</u>	<u>% Change 1985-2000</u>
Farm, Forest, Fishing	2.5	3.0	207.4
Mining	3.0	1.3	9.4
Construction	4.9	4.2	116.6
Manufacturing	20.9	16.6	102.7
Goods	31.4	25.1	104.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	16.0	17.0	170.3
Wholesale & Retail	17.1	18.9	181.9
Other Services	16.1	18.2	190.4
Transport. Utils. Communication	3.5	2.8	105.6
Services	52.7	57.9	175.9
Government & Other	16.0	18.1	189.9

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

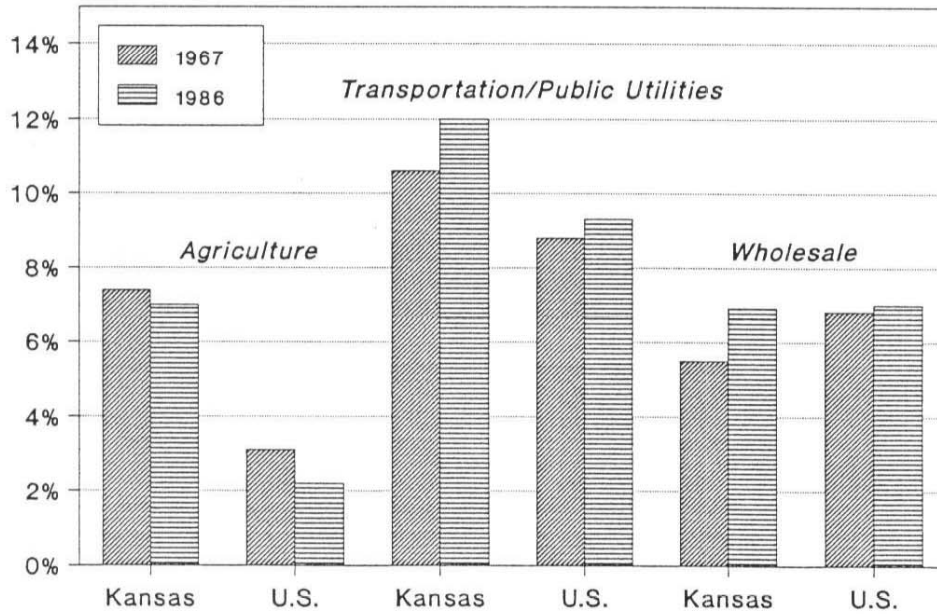
⁴Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

⁵Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Kansas Industrial Performance Relative to the U.S.

In the last two decades, Kansas' industrial performance relative to the U.S. has been mixed as illustrated by Table 1.5. Manufacturing, not one of Kansas' strong suits, suffered significant declines from 1967 to 1986 in the value of production, but Kansas fared relatively well compared to the U.S. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, which increased rapidly in the U.S., held stable in Kansas. Services, Kansas' largest source of increase in the gross state product, increased to 13.3 percent in Kansas, but did not achieve the national average 16.7 percent share of GNP. Kansas built upon its strengths in Agriculture and Transportation/Public Utilities, exceeding national growth rates in both industries, while the gross product due to wholesaling in Kansas grew to equal the national average share of GNP (see Figure 1.5, Table 1.5, Figure 1.6).

Figure 1.5
Gross Product by Industry
 Percentage Shares (Selected Industries)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, 1988.

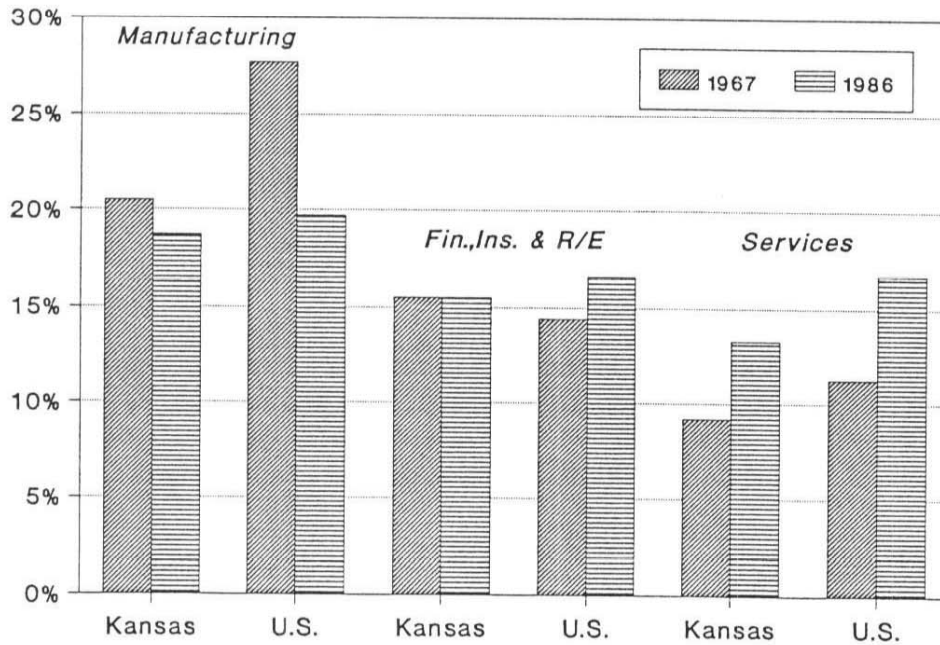
Table 1.5
Industry Shares of Kansas and U.S. Gross Product, 1967, 1986

	Percentage Share of Gross Product								
	Mfg.	F.I.R.E.	Services	Agri- culture	Trans. Util.	Whole- sale	Retail	Pub Adm./ Def.	Con- struction
Kansas 1967	20.5	15.5	9.2	7.4	10.6	5.5	10.7	11.8	4.4
Kansas 1986	18.7	15.5	13.3	7.0	12.0	6.9	9.0	11.6	4.1
U.S. 1967	27.7	14.4	11.3	3.1	8.8	6.8	9.8	11.4	4.9
U.S. 1986	19.7	16.6	16.7	2.2	9.3	7.0	9.7	11.7	4.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, May 1988.

Figure 1.6

Gross Product by Industry, 1967 and 1986
Percentage Shares (Selected Industries)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, 1988.

Performance by Firm Size

Small firms have been the greatest source of job growth in the U.S. over the past few years. During the period 1976 to 1982, firms with 0-19 employees generated 4.6 million jobs, for a 29 percent increase in the number employed in this size class. Firms with 500 or more employees created 4.5 million jobs, averaging an increase of 12 percent in the number employed. For all firms combined, the increase in employment over this period was 15.6 percent⁶ (see Table 1.6).

Table 1.6
Job Creation, by Firm Size
U.S., 1976-1982

Firm Size (# of Employees)	Share of Jobs	Share of New Jobs
	1976	1976-1982
0-19	21%	39%
20-99	17%	14%
100-499	14%	10%
500+	48%	38%

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Kansas is predominantly a small business state. Of firms within Kansas, 98 percent fall within the Small Business Administration's definition of a small business, employing less than 49 people. More than 88 percent of Kansas firms employ less than 20 people.⁷

Industrial Restructuring: The Rural-Urban Aspects

During the 1980s, rural areas fell further behind metropolitan areas in terms of employment. Although manufacturing jobs were lost throughout the nation, third world competition increased dramatically in low-wage manufacturing, the kind rural areas have in the past specialized in. From 1979 to 1986, new jobs were created in rural areas at less than

⁶U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, unpublished data, referenced in Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-first Century* (Indianapolis: The Hudson Institute, 1987).

⁷Finney, Bartlett J. and Jacob R. Wambsganss, "Family-owned Firms in Kansas: Results of a Survey," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 14 No. 1, Fall 1990, pg. 22.

half (43 percent) the rate for metropolitan areas. During this same period, unemployment rates rose from 0.4 percent to 2 percent higher than in metropolitan areas. The economic structure of rural areas has hindered its rate of growth and this trend is expected to continue, with much of the nation's growth coming from the expanding service sector, which is heavily concentrated in urban areas. Although new telecommunications technologies enable firms to be less tied to specific locations, there has been little evidence to date of any significant decentralization of high tech industries to rural areas.⁸

The Kansas Experience

The Kansas experience has dramatically illustrated these rural-urban trends in recent years. From 1986 to 1989, the number employed in the civilian labor force increased by about 82,000 jobs in the state's four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka and Lawrence). These areas represent nine of the State's 105 counties. During the same period, a net loss of approximately 7,000 jobs was recorded in the remainder of the state (see Table 1.7).⁹

Table 1.7
Employment in Kansas Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, 1986-1989

	<u>Number Employed</u>		<u>Net Change</u>
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1989</u>	
State Total	1,158,005	1,233,003	+75,028
Metropolitan Areas	610,279	692,096	+81,817
Balance of State	547,726	540,937	-6,789

Source: KCCED calculations on data from Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services. Data developed in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, based partly on unemployment insurance records. Metropolitan Statistical Areas include: Kansas City, Kansas MSA (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami and Wyandotte Counties); Lawrence MSA (Douglas County); Topeka MSA (Shawnee County); and, Wichita MSA (Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick Counties).

⁸National Governors' Association, *New Alliances for Rural America, Chairman's Summary* (Washington: National Governors' Association, 1988).

⁹KCCED calculations on data from Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services. Data developed in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, based partly on unemployment insurance records. Metropolitan Statistical Areas include: Kansas City, Kansas MSA (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami and Wyandotte Counties); Lawrence MSA (Douglas County); Topeka MSA (Shawnee County); and, Wichita MSA (Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick Counties).

The Changing Labor Force

With the entry of the baby boom population into the workforce, the labor force grew in size an incredible 2.9 percent per year during the 1970s. By the year 2000, the labor force is expected to expand in size by only 1 percent per year, tightening labor markets and forcing employers to use more technologically advanced production systems. The composition of the labor force will undergo a shift in composition as well. The workforce will be older, more experienced, more stable and reliable, but will be less flexible and less adaptable to change. Two career families and older workers are less likely to accept relocation and older workers are less likely to undertake retraining. Table 1.8 and Figure 1.7 illustrate the extent to which the workforce is becoming more middle aged. The proportion of the labor force aged 35-54, 40 percent of the workforce in 1970, will rise to 51 percent by the year 2000.¹⁰

Table 1.8
Age Structure of the Workforce, 1970, 1985 & 2000

Percentage Distribution	1970	1985	2000
Age 16-34	42 %	50 %	38 %
Age 35-54	40 %	38 %	51 %
Age 55+	18 %	13 %	11 %

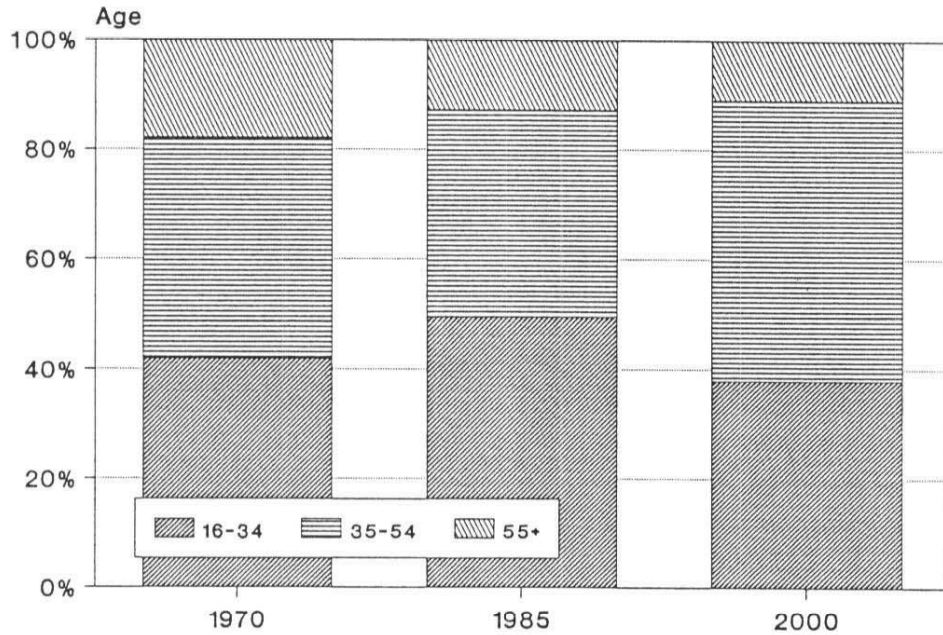
Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

To further illustrate the effect of age on mobility of the labor force, annual moving rates in 1986-87 for individuals aged 20 to 24 was 34.7 percent; for those age 25 to 29, the rate was 31.8 percent; those age 45 to 64 moved residences at a rate of only 9 percent per year.¹¹ Young people are generally more willing to move in response to career opportunity and are also more likely to change occupations, since they have invested less time and effort in building a career and have fewer commitments to a given place, such as children in school or investments in real estate.

¹⁰Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

¹¹Rickman, Bill D., "Outmigration of Fort Hays State University College Graduates: Brain Drain Evidence," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 14, No. 1, Fall 1990.

Figure 1.7
 Age Structure of the Workforce
 U.S., 1970, 1985, 2000



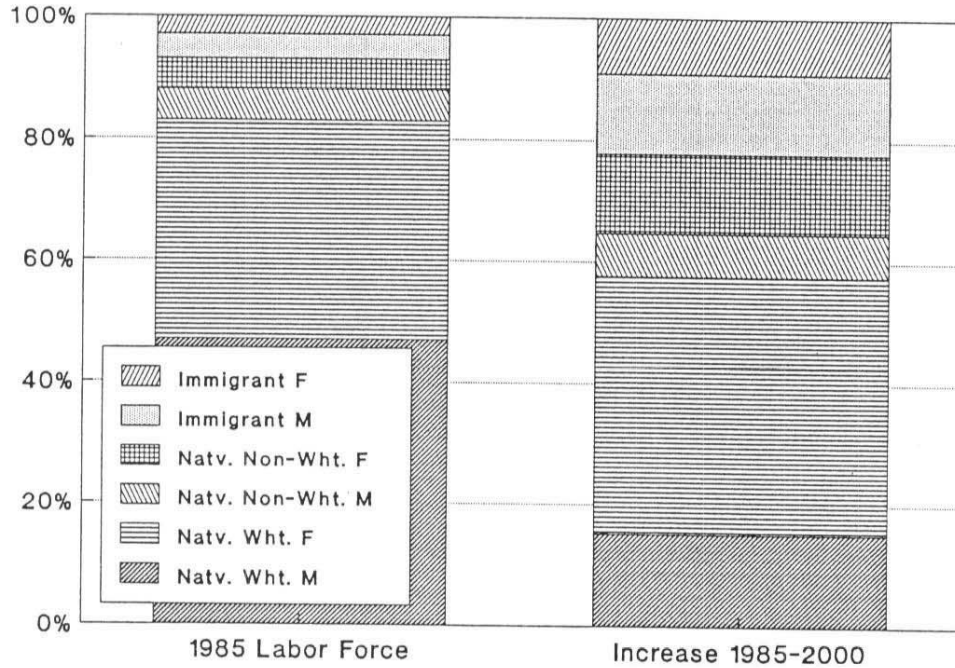
Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

New Entrants to the Workforce

With population growing more slowly, the growth of the labor force will come from new sources in the next decade. Native white males, presently comprising 47 percent of the workforce, will account for only 15 percent of the new jobs to the year 2000, while women will account for two-thirds of the new jobs and minorities, another 29 percent (see Figure 1.8, Table 1.9). By the year 2000, three-fifths of all women over 16 will be working.¹²

¹²Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Figure 1.8
New Entrants to the Workforce, 1985-2000



Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Table 1.9
Changes in the Composition of the U.S. Labor Force 1985-2000

	<u>Labor Force, 1985</u>	<u>Newcomers to Labor Force, 1985-2000</u>
Native White Males	47%	15%
Native White Females	36%	42%
Native Non-White Males	5%	7%
Native Non-White Females	5%	13%
Immigrant Males	4%	13%
Immigrant Females	3%	9%

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Income Trends

With the growth of the service sector has come a greater awareness of the quality of new jobs. Not all jobs offer the same levels of satisfaction, and wage patterns are very different across sectors. The service sector has more wage earners in the lower wage categories than does industries in goods production or government, and a smaller percentage of its workforce in the upper one-third category, as shown in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10
 Weekly Wages by Industry Category, 1985
 Percentage of Workers In Each Pay Category

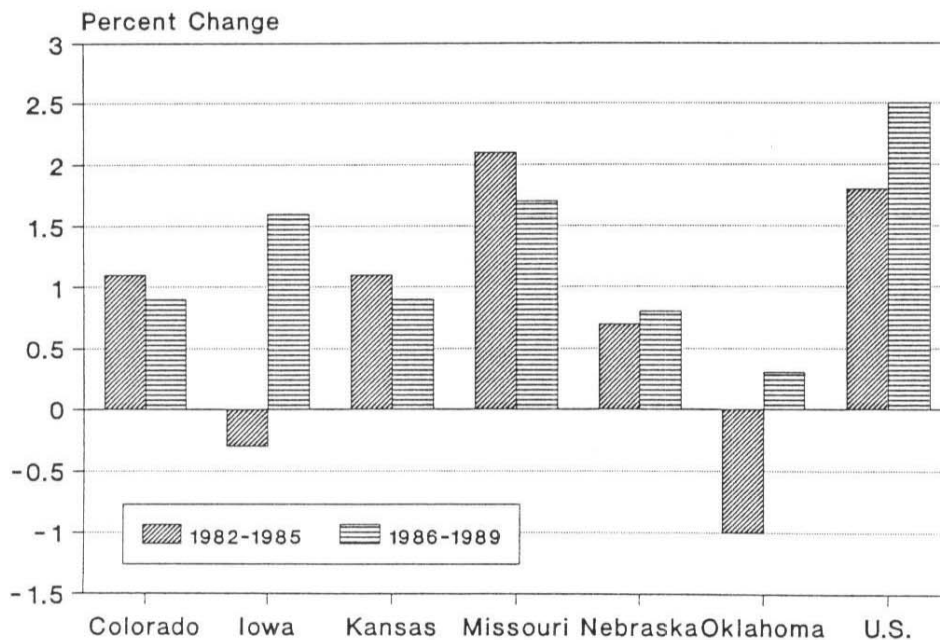
Industry	Weekly Wages		
	\$0-249	\$250-499	\$500+
Goods Producing	30%	46%	24%
Services	40%	42%	19%
Government	23%	55%	23%

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Income Trends, Kansas and Neighboring States

Overall, per capita incomes in the state compare favorably with all of the neighboring states except Colorado. Kansas' per capita income is 87 percent of the U.S. level. However, the growth rate in per capita incomes in Kansas has not kept pace with its neighbors in recent years, as illustrated in Figure 1.9 and Table 1.11.

Figure 1.9
 Real Per Capita Personal Income Growth
 Kansas, Neighboring States, U.S.



Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, *Business and Economic Report*, December 1990, Table 6. Based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table SA2.

Table 1.11
Real Per Capita Personal Income Growth (\$1982-1984)
Kansas, Neighboring States, and the U.S.

State	Real Personal Income Per Capita, 1989	Percent Growth Avg. 1982-1985	Percent Growth Avg. 1986-1989
Colorado	14,156	1.1	0.9
Iowa	12,490	-0.3	1.6
Kansas	13,305	1.1	0.9
Missouri	13,139	2.1	1.7
Nebraska	12,456	0.7	0.8
Oklahoma	11,415	-1.0	0.3
United States	14,190	1.8	2.5

Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, *Business and Economic Report*, December 1990, Table 6. Based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table SA2.

Incomes in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas

The median family income in nonmetropolitan areas is presently less than three-fourths the level of metro area families across the U.S., and this gap has widened during the last decade. More significantly, the sources of this income are undergoing dramatic change. Much of the nonmetropolitan income growth during the 1970s and early 1980s came from transfer payments to dependent populations, such as the elderly and the poor.¹³

In Kansas, this disparity between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan area is less severe. Per capita personal incomes in 1988 averaged \$17,073 in the four metropolitan areas (Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka and Wichita), while the remainder of the state recorded per capita incomes 17 percent lower (\$14,210). However, the rate of growth from 1981 to 1988 was equal, with both categories increasing per capita personal incomes by 40 percent.¹⁴

Sources of Personal Income

In Kansas, nonmetropolitan areas rely much more heavily on non-wage forms of income than do metropolitan areas. Less than one-half of all income earned in 1987 in counties outside Kansas' five Metropolitan Statistical Areas came from wages and labor income, compared with two-thirds of income in the urbanized counties. Transfer payments,

¹³National Governors' Association, *Economic Realities in Rural America: Recent Trends, Future Prospects*, Washington: National Governors' Association, 1988.

¹⁴KCCED calculations, using data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5.

which comprised 12 percent of income in metropolitan areas, accounted for 17 percent of nonmetropolitan income. Property income, another form of passive income, comprised 20 percent of nonmetropolitan income and 17 percent of metropolitan incomes. These sources of income help stabilize the rural economies, but also indicate the more limited valued-added components of their economies.

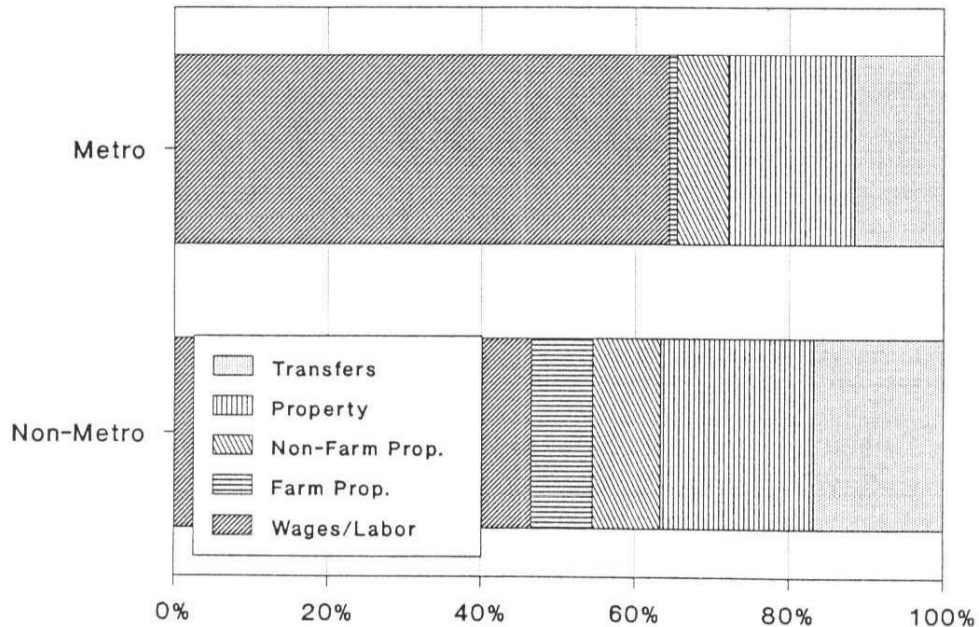
Table 1.12
 Percentage of Personal Income, by Source 1987
 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties

	<u>Wages & Labor</u>	<u>Proprietorships</u>		<u>Property</u>	<u>Transfers</u>
		<u>Farm</u>	<u>Non-Farm</u>		
Metropolitan	67	1	7	17	12
Nonmetropolitan	47	8	9	20	17

Source: KCCED calculations on data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5. Shares do not total 100% since adjustments for residence and social security premium payments are not included.

Figure 1.10

Sources of Personal Income, 1987
 Kansas Metropolitan & Non-Metro Counties



Source: KCCED calculations on data from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5.

Education and Skill Requirements for the Labor Force

In general terms, the problems of poor job skills, poor school systems, and a lack of urban amenities have in the past handicapped rural areas in attracting the knowledge-intensive industries that are the leading growth sectors in the national economy.¹⁵ This challenge facing rural communities is likely to become greater rather than smaller in the future. New jobs in the service industries will demand much higher skill levels than the jobs of today. This in turn is expected to lead to more unemployment among the least skilled and less unemployment among the educationally advantaged.¹⁶

The Increasing Demand for A Highly Skilled Labor Force

From now until the year 2000, the fastest growing jobs are expected to be in the professional, technical and sales fields, requiring the highest education and skill levels. All of the fastest growing job categories, except service industries, require higher than average levels of education. Table 1.13 highlights those occupations expected to grow most quickly to the year 2000, while Figure 1.11 and Table 1.14 illustrate the relationship between job growth and skill levels, using skill ratings and projections prepared by the Hudson Institute. The numerical skill ratings referred to are a composite of the levels of math, language and reading skills required for each job.

Table 1.13
Fastest Growing Occupations, 1984-2000

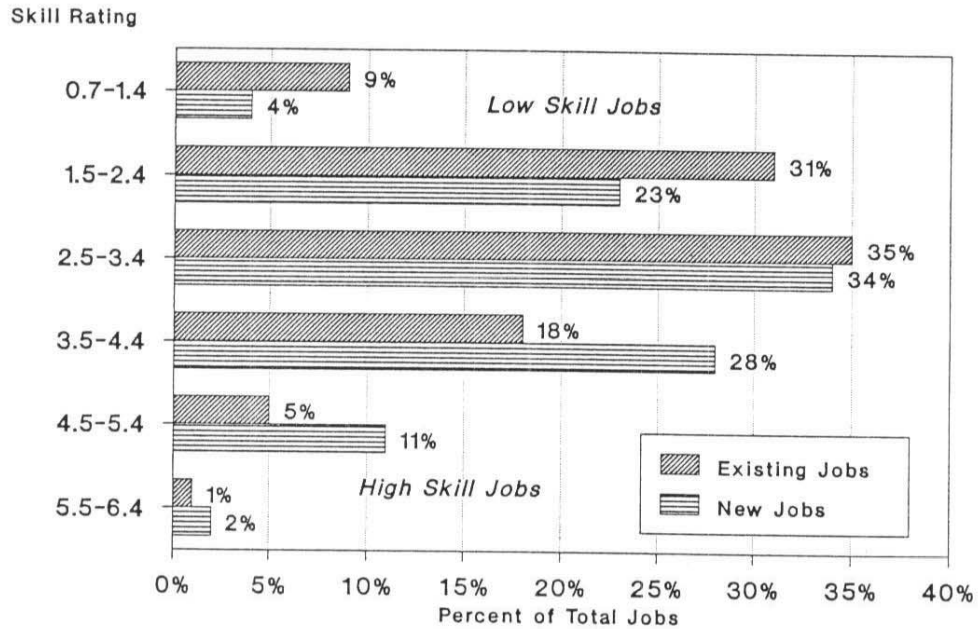
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>New Jobs (000s)</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
Service Occupations	5,957	37%
Managerial & Related	4,280	39%
Marketing & Sales	4,150	39%
Administrative Support	3,620	20%
Technicians	1,389	44%
Health Diagnosis & Treatment	1,384	53%
Teachers, Librarians, Counselors	1,381	31%
Mechanics, Installers, Repairers	966	23%
Transportation/Heavy Equip. Op.	752	16%
Engineers, Architects, Surveyors	600	41%

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

¹⁵National Governors' Council, *Economic Realities in Rural America*, Executive Summary

¹⁶Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Figure 1.11
 Projected Shares of Jobs by Skill Levels
 Existing (1985) & New Jobs (to 2000)
 U.S.



Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Table 1.14
 Skill Ratings, Selected Jobs

LOW		MEDIUM		HIGH	
Farmers	2.3	Management	4.4	Natural Scientists	5.7
Transport Workers	2.2	Teachers	4.2	Lawyers	5.2
Machine Setters	1.8	Technicians	4.1	Engineers	5.1
Hand Workers	1.7	Marketing & Sales	3.4		
Helpers & Laborers	1.3	Construction	3.2		
		Service Occupations	2.6		

Source: Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

Education Levels and the Kansas Work Force

One of Kansas' strongest assets is its workforce; more specifically, Kansas has one of the best educated available workforces in the country. Kansas has a higher percentage than the U.S. average for each level of educational attainment, and is better than all of the neighboring states except Colorado in its percentage of adults with college educations (see Table 1.15). In a comparison of all states in the nation, Kansas was ranked fourth in percentage of adults completing high school and thirteenth in the quality of its available workforce.¹⁷

Table 1.15
Comparative Education Levels, Adults 25-64
Kansas, U.S. and Comparative States, 1980

State	Median Years School	Percentage of Adults Age 25 - 64		
		High School Completed	1 - 3 Years College	4 or More Years College
Colorado	12.8	78.6	44.1	23.0
Kansas	12.6	73.3	34.2	17.0
Nebraska	12.6	73.4	32.8	15.5
Oklahoma	12.5	66.0	31.2	15.1
Iowa	12.5	71.5	28.6	13.9
Missouri	12.4	63.5	27.2	13.9
UNITED STATES	12.5	66.5	31.9	16.2

Source: 1987 *Educational Statistics Digest* and Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census*, referenced in Krider, Charles E. et al, *Workforce Training: The Challenge for Kansas* (Lawrence: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, 1989).

The Nature and Effects of Changing Technology

The effects of changing technology were first felt in the U.S. in the area of agriculture. Increased productivity through improved farming methods, irrigation and fertilizer enabled crop yields to increase dramatically. Global applications of agricultural technology yielded worldwide surpluses, depressing prices and initiating movement from rural to rural areas. In the late 1970s and 1980s, manufacturing became subject to similar forces emphasizing productivity, with the resultant labor shedding. To date, the service sector has been one of relatively low productivity, when measured by output per worker. However, this is expected

¹⁷Grant Thornton *Manufacturing Climate Studies, 1985-1988*; 1987 *Educational Statistics Digest*; and Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census*, as referenced in Krider, Charles E., et al., *Workforce Training: The Challenge for Kansas* (Lawrence: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, November 1989).

to change in the next few years, with an even greater focus upon increasing productivity per worker in the service industries (health care, education, retailing, government, etc.) than in manufacturing. Productivity will still be important for manufacturing, however. Productivity improvements, made possible by new technology will be a much more important factor than foreign competition in maintaining levels of employment.¹⁸

Other Factors Affecting National, Regional and Community Competitiveness

The National Institute of Standards and Technology selected Kansas (Overland Park) in Spring of 1991 as one of four regional centers for technology transfer. A grant of \$12.9 million will fund the establishment of the Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center to serve the Midwest/Great Plains regions. Its focus will be to transfer advanced manufacturing technology--particularly total quality management, computer-aided design and manufacturing, electronic data interchange and process planning, to manufacturers in Kansas and the region. The center will establish satellite offices in Garden City, Great Bend, Manhattan, Pittsburg and Wichita, and it will develop a mobile factory to allow on-site training on new machinery and techniques.¹⁹ This initiative helps establish a positive climate for manufacturing and technology development within the State of Kansas and could be a positive factor in the expansion of existing establishments by helping them to develop new applications and to achieve the benefits of new technology.

Summary

Challenges and Opportunities

Kansas communities face a number of challenges and opportunities in developing strategies to promote economic development. It is clear, however that new and creative approaches are needed. Although Kansas still fares well relative to its neighboring states when measured by real per capita personal income, it is losing ground. In recent years, the other states have been growing more quickly in this area. Population growth is becoming more concentrated within the U.S. and also within Kansas, limiting the ability of the Kansas and local economies to expand through consumer spending or through the output of the local labor force.

Among the opportunities for Kansas include the increased emphasis of employers for a highly educated, well-skilled workforce. At a time when industries are restructuring to compete internationally, productivity will depend upon how effectively new technologies and

¹⁸Johnston, William B. and Arnold H. Packer, *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century* (Indianapolis: Hudson Institute, 1987).

¹⁹*Kansas Inc. Reports*, Number 6, Winter 1991.

applications can be put into place. Relative to the U.S., Kansas' workforce is better educated and may be better equipped to adapt to the new technologies and applications required in the more highly skilled occupations of the future. Kansas also has a large number of small businesses, which can be an extremely important source of future job creation.

The Nature of Kansas' Recent Economic Performance

Kansas has been shielded from some of the economic adjustment of the 1980s due to the more limited role of manufacturing in the Kansas economy. Relative strengths which Kansas has built upon include the Agriculture, Transportation and Public Utilities, Mining (Oil and Gas), and Wholesale industries. However, Kansas has not kept pace with the nation in the very high-growth services area. Business services, one of the fastest growing components of the service sector tends to be highly concentrated in urban areas. Kansas has fewer urban areas than most states, placing the state at a disadvantage in this area, and creating problems of equity in the pattern of the state's economic development. Nonmetropolitan areas consistently lag metropolitan areas in measures such as population growth, job creation and per capita income. The heavier reliance on passive forms of income in nonmetropolitan areas has also helped stabilize local economies, which in itself helps generate a more positive investment climate.

Local Strategies for Economic Development

While local development is influenced by several factors, it is clear that the skills of the local workforce are becoming more important than ever before. The composition of the labor force is also changing, and a growing, more flexible local workforce will be the one that incorporates the increasing contributions of female workers and considers appropriate work support programs, such as day care facilities. Local strengths will also need to be maximized. Rural areas which are less well equipped to expand in the services area may instead focus upon increasing the value-added component of their agricultural base, through further processing or the development of related biotechnologies. In a similar fashion, they may consider adding new processes or techniques which make local industries more productive and efficient, such as has been done in some communities with the meatpacking industry. Toward this end, the presence of the Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center will be an important resource.

Communities in Kansas face a difficult, but not insurmountable task. A wide variety of federal, state, university and local resources are available to assist in developing and implementing local strategies. Public-private partnerships and inter-community cooperation represent two relatively unexplored opportunities to expand the set of local strengths which can be built upon. With new and creative approaches and the advantages already in place within Kansas communities, the challenge of achieving economic growth should be achievable.

Section II : POPULATION & HOUSING

Population is one of the most basic indicators of community economic conditions. Changes in population levels are often linked to employment opportunity, and the level of population in a community helps define the level of economic activity it can readily support. The size and range of the local labor force are also linked to population levels. Communities with growing populations are generally considered to be more able to adapt to a changing economic environment due to the opportunities presented by new residents as additional consumers, suppliers of labor and taxpayers. Without population growth, local economies face the challenge of improving the productivity of their existing, more limited resources in order to remain competitive.

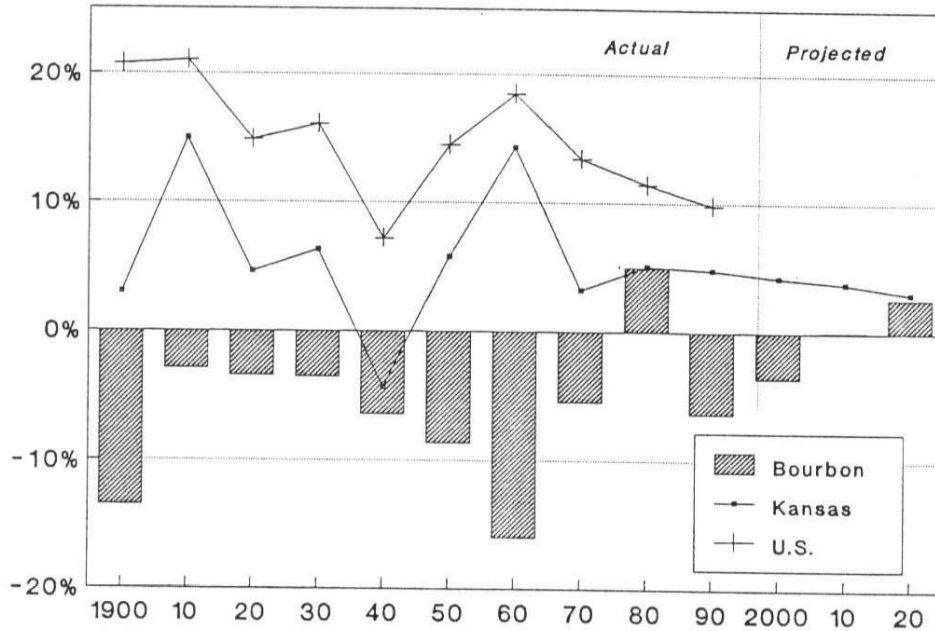
In the following section, population change is examined for Bourbon County, neighboring counties in Kansas and Missouri, and the State of Kansas. Past and projected growth rates across several areas are reviewed as indicators of economic growth for the following reasons:

- *share of state population* reflects Bourbon County's overall level of competitiveness relative to other counties within the state;
- *net migration* reflects job opportunity;
- *population by age cohort* is examined to ascertain not only the demands for provision of age-specific services (day care, nursing homes) but also to understand the ability of the labor force to meet the future needs of local employers;
- the breakdown between *urban and rural population* is studied to understand how concentrated or dispersed population is in Bourbon County. If population is concentrated, there tends to be more demand for services, which affects the sectoral pattern of development.

POPULATION AND HOUSING: KEY FINDINGS

- Once the eighth most populous county in Kansas, Bourbon County has fallen to thirty-fifth.
- During every decade except one (1970-1980), Bourbon has lost population; during every decade except one (1930-1940), the state's population has increased.
- The population of Bourbon is projected to change little during the next thirty years.
- The population of Fort Scott, Bourbon's most populous city, has been decreasing.
- Between 1980 and 1990, out-migration from Bourbon exceeded in-migration by 1,260.
- Bourbon's population is relatively older than the state as a whole.
- Bourbon population is more rural than that of the state as a whole.
- Bourbon County's population is more rural than the state's as a whole. Recent patterns are reinforcing this trend.
- Bourbon has smaller percentages of racial and ethnic minorities than those of the state as a whole.

Figure 2.1
 Population Growth Rates
 Bourbon County, Kansas, U.S., 1900-2020



Source: Population Totals: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Vol. 1; *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants*; *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Chapter A, Part 18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet. Population Projections: Upmeier, Helga and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Summer 1989.

- Throughout the century, Bourbon's population has been declining. Today its population is little more than half what it was at the turn of the century.
- Population projections call for virtually no net increase through 2020. The county's population is projected to fall slightly (3.5 percent) during the next ten years, remain constant during the first decade of the next century and increase slightly (2.6 percent) between 2010 and 2020.

Table 2.1
Population Totals, Ranking and Ten-Year Growth Rates
Actual 1890-1990, Projections 1990-2020

Year	Bourbon County		Kansas		Bourbon:KS		U.S. Population (millions)	Ten-Year Growth Rate %
	Population Total	Growth Rate%	Population Total	Ten-Year Growth Rate%	County Rank	Index +		
1890	28,575		1,428,108		8		62.9	
1900	24,712	-13.5 %	1,470,495	3.0 %	15	-4.55	76.0	20.7 %
1910	24,007	-2.9	1,690,949	15.0	17	-0.19	92.0	21.0
1920	23,198	-3.4	1,769,257	4.6	20	-0.73	105.7	14.9
1930	22,386	-3.5	1,880,999	6.3	22	-0.55	122.8	16.1
1940	20,944	-6.4	1,801,028	-4.3	24	-1.52	131.7	7.2
1950	19,153	-8.6	1,905,299	5.8	28	-1.48	151.3	14.5
1960	16,090	-16.0	2,178,611	14.3	31	-1.11	179.3	18.5
1970	15,215	-5.4	2,249,071	3.2	31	-1.68	203.3	13.4
1980	15,969	5.0	2,364,236	5.1	31	0.97	226.5	11.4
1990	14,966	-6.3	2,477,574	4.8	34	-1.31	248.7	9.8
1990*	15,142		2,496,862				N/A	--
2000*	14,611	-3.5	2,600,636	4.2	35	-0.84	N/A	--
2010*	14,612	0.0	2,698,976	3.8	35	0.00	N/A	--
2020*	14,998	2.6	2,779,581	3.0	35	0.88	N/A	--

+ Bourbon growth rate divided by Kansas growth rate (1.0 means both are equal)

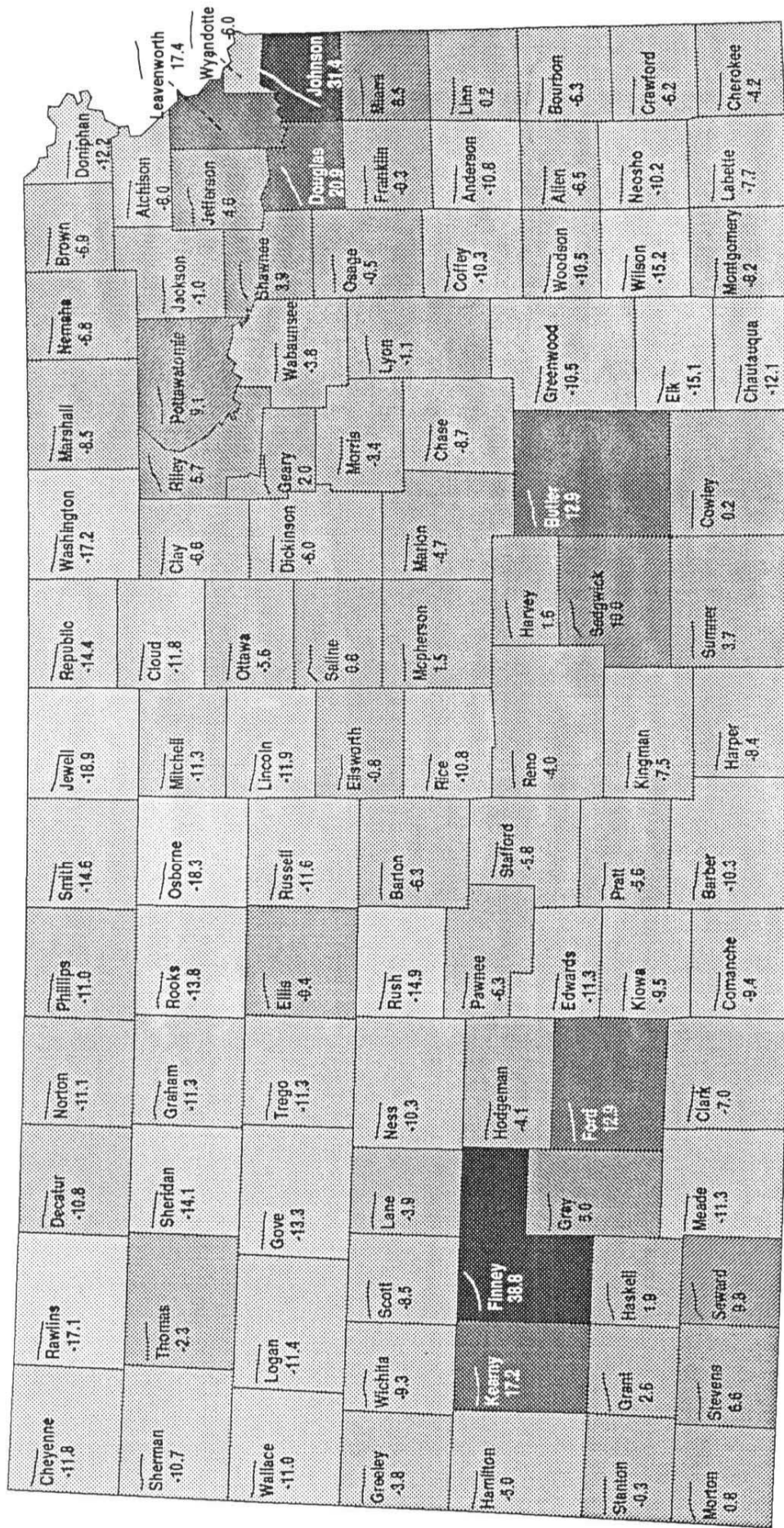
*Projection.

Source: Population Totals: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Vol. 1; *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants*; *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Chapter A, Part 18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet. Population Projections: Upmeier, Helga and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Summer 1989.

Note: Calculation of 10-year growth rate for 1990-2000 used 1990 projected population, not actual, as base.

Map 2.1

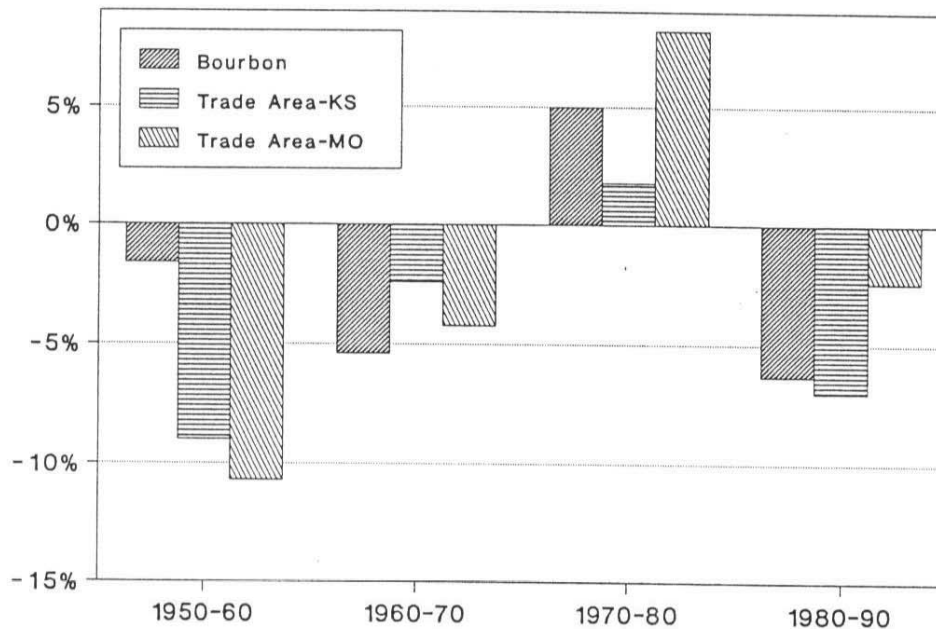
Percent Population Change, 1980 to 1990, and 1950-1990 Trend



Counties are shaded by 1980 to 1990 % change (listed below county name). Line graphs show the 1950-1990 trend. Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, Univ. of Kansas, using data from "1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-A-18; "1990 Decennial Census," mimeographed sheet.

Figure 2.2

Rate of Population Change, 1950-1990
Bourbon County, KS and MO Trade Areas



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants*, Final Report; *1980 Census of Population*, PC80-1-A-18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

- All Kansas trade area counties and most Missouri trade area counties have experienced over the last forty years population changes comparable to those experienced by Bourbon.
- All of the major cities in the trade area except Fort Scott (Pittsburg, Chanute and Nevada) experienced population increases until 1970; since then, all of these cities have declined sharply in population, while small cities in the Kansas trade area have maintained population and small Missouri trade area cities have grown rapidly.
- During two of the last three decades (1960-1970, 1980-1990), Bourbon and the trade area as a whole lost more population than it gained through movers. However, it is only in the most recent decade that the percentage of population loss due to out-migrants exceeding in-migrants has exceeded the state's rate.

Table 2.2
Population Ten-Year Growth Rates, 1950-1990

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Bourbon	19,153	16,090	15,215	15,969	14,966
Crawford	40,231	37,032	37,850	37,916	35,568
Neosho	20,348	19,455	18,812	18,967	17,035
Allen	18,187	16,369	15,043	15,654	14,638
Anderson	10,267	9,035	8,501	8,749	7,803
Linn	10,053	8,274	7,770	8,234	8,254
Trade Area-Kansas	99,086	90,165	87,976	89,520	83,298
Bates, MO	17,534	15,905	15,468	15,873	15,025
Vernon, MO	22,685	20,540	19,065	19,806	19,041
Cedar, MO	10,663	9,185	9,424	11,894	12,093
Barton, MO	12,678	11,113	10,431	11,292	11,312
Trade Area-Missouri	63,560	56,743	54,388	58,865	57,471
Combined Trade Area	162,646	146,908	142,364	148,385	140,769
Kansas	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,364,236	2,477,574
Missouri	3,954,643	4,320,774	4,676,495	4,916,686	5,117,000
U.S. (in millions)	151,325.8	179,323.2	203,302.0	226,545.8	248,709.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants*, Final Report; 1980 *Census of Population*, PC80-1-A-18; 1990 *Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

Table 2.3
Population Change Rates, 1950-1990

	Ten-Year Percentage Change in Population			
	<u>1950-1960</u>	<u>1960-1970</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>
Bourbon	-16.0%	-5.4%	5.0%	-6.3%
Crawford	-8.0	2.2	0.2	-6.2
Neosho	-4.4	-3.3	-0.8	-10.2
Allen	-10.0	-8.1	4.1	-6.5
Anderson	-12.0	-5.9	2.9	-10.8
Linn	-17.7	-6.1	6.0	0.2
Trade Area-Kansas	-9.0	-2.4	1.8	-7.0
Bates, MO	-9.3	-2.7	2.6	-5.3
Vernon, MO	-9.5	-7.2	3.9	-3.9
Cedar, MO	-13.9	2.6	26.2	1.7
Barton, MO	-12.3	-6.1	8.3	0.2
Trade Area-Missouri	-10.7	-4.2	8.2	-2.4
Combined Trade Area	-9.7	-3.1	4.2	-5.1
Kansas	14.3	3.2	5.1	4.8
Missouri	9.3	8.2	5.1	4.1
U.S.	18.5	13.4	11.4	9.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants*, Final Report; 1980 *Census of Population*, PC80-1-A-18; 1990 *Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

Table 2.4
Population Rank of Bourbon and Trade Area Counties in 1940, 1990 and (Projected) 2020

		<u>1940</u>			<u>1990</u>	<u>2020 (Projected)</u>		
Rank		Popn.	Rank		Popn.	Rank		Popn.
6	Crawford	44	13	Crawford	36	15	Crawford	37
21	Neosho	22	29	Neosho	17	33	Neosho	17
24	<u>Bourbon</u>	20	34	<u>Bourbon</u>	15	34	Allen	16
27	Allen	19	35	Allen	15	35	<u>Bourbon</u>	15
53	Linn	12	49	Linn	8	49	Anderson	9
54	Anderson	12	53	Anderson	8	51	Linn	8

Source: University of Kansas, IPPBR, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*, "Population of Kansas Counties, 1890-1980; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930*, Vol. 1; *Census of Population, 1960: Number of Inhabitants; 1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Chapter A, Part 18; *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet; Upmeier, Helga and Anthony Redwood, "Kansas Population Trends and Projections," *Kansas Business Review*, Summer 1989.

Table 2.5
Population Levels, Selected Cities
Bourbon County and Trade Area, 1950-1990

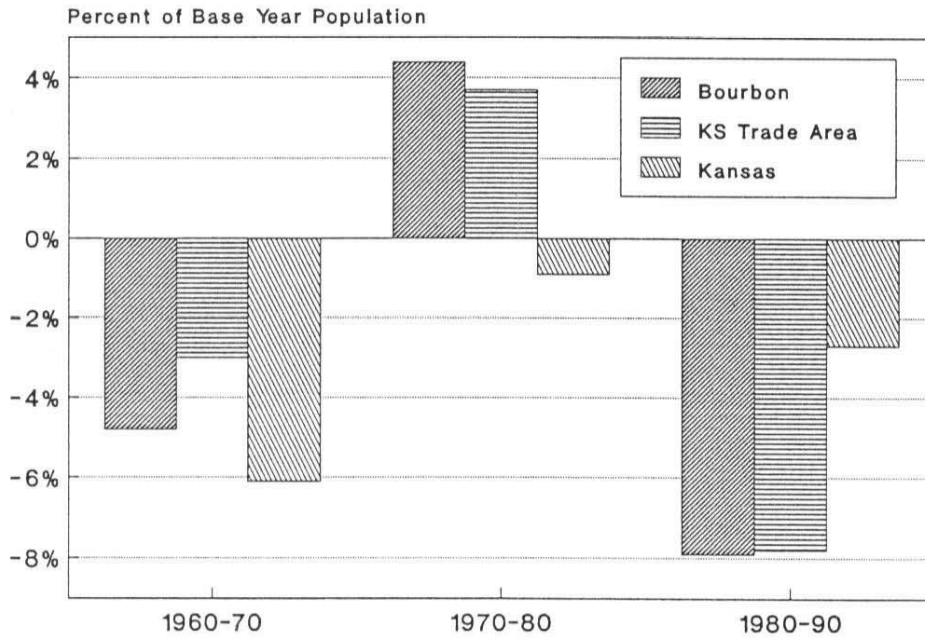
<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>Percent Growth 1950-1990</u>
Fort Scott	Bourbon	10,335	9,410	8,967	8,893	8,110	-21.7%
Pittsburg	Crawford	19,341	18,678	20,171	18,770	17,693	-8.6
Chanute	Neosho	10,109	10,849	10,341	10,506	9,444	-6.6
Iola	Allen	7,094	6,885	6,493	6,938	6,328	-11.4
Garnett	Anderson	2,693	3,034	3,169	3,310	3,158	17.3
Pleasanton	Linn	1,178	1,098	1,216	1,303	1,226	4.1
Butler	Bates, MO	3,333	3,791	3,984	4,107	4,082	22.5
Nevada	Vernon, MO	8,009	8,416	9,736	9,044	8,455	5.6
El Dorado Spr.	Cedar, MO	2,618	2,864	3,300	3,868	3,797	45.0
Stockton	Cedar, MO	811	838	1,063	1,432	1,560	12.3
Lamar	Barton, MO	3,233	3,608	3,760	4,053	4,128	27.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants*, 1960-PC(A)27A (Missouri); PC(1)18A (Kansas); PC(80)-1-A27 (Missouri); PC (80)-1-A18 (Kansas); 1990 Decennial Census, *Preliminary Housing and Population Counts*, 2550-3.26.

Note: Boundary changes are not reflected in the data shown. U.S. Census reports indicate only the population counts for the areas as defined at each census; historical count adjustments are made only at the SMSA and SCSA level or above. The following cities have annexed areas which are included in their population counts: Fort Scott (Scott township); Pittsburg (Baker twp); Chanute (Canville and Tioga twps); Lamar (Lamar twp); and Linn, Butler, Nevada, El Dorado Springs and Stockton (unspecified areas).

Figure 2.3

NET MIGRATION, 1960-1990
Bourbon, Trade Area, & Kansas



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and Kansas Division of the Budget, mimeographed sheet, 1991.

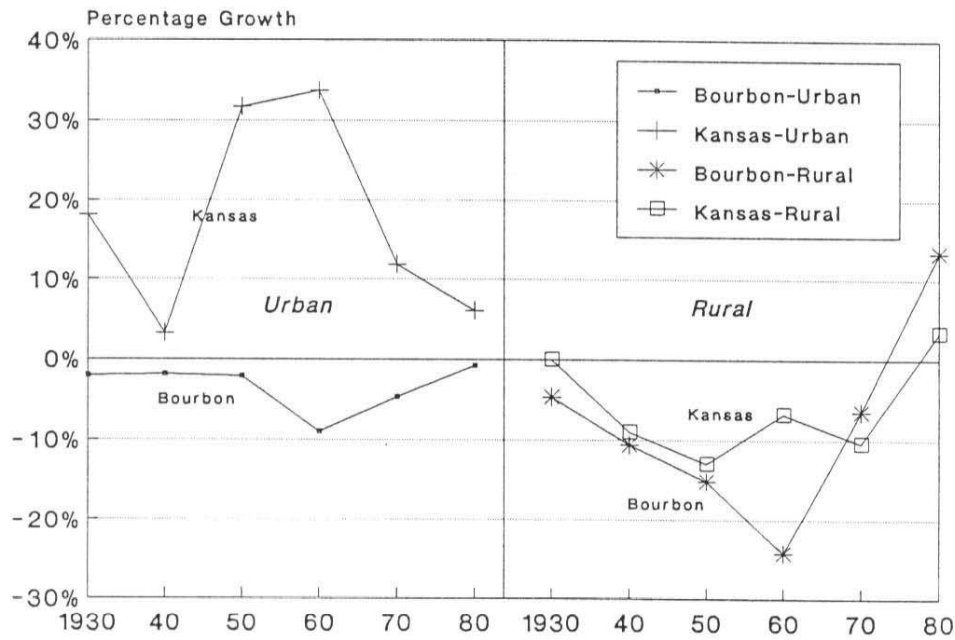
Table 2.6
Net Migration, 1960-1990
Bourbon, Neighboring Counties, Kansas, and Missouri

	<u>Net Migration</u>			<u>Percent of Base Year Population</u>		
	<u>1960-1970</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1960-1970</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>
Bourbon	-775	666	-1,260	-4.8%	4.4%	-7.9%
Crawford	774	743	-2,468	2.1	2.0	-6.5
Neosho	-1,140	1,193	-2,381	-5.9	-6.3	-12.6
Allen	-1,407	843	-1,359	-8.6	5.6	-8.7
Anderson	-779	-286	-927	-8.6	-3.4	-10.6
Linn	-168	727	138	-2.0	9.4	1.7
Trade Area (Kansas)	-2,720	3,220	6,997	-3.0	3.7	-7.8
Kansas	-132,966	-20,334	-62,854	-6.1	-0.9	-2.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and Kansas Division of the Budget, mimeographed sheet, 1991.

Figure 2.4

Urban & Rural Population Growth Rates
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1930-1980



Source: University of Kansas, KCCED, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (PC(1)-18A); 1970 Census of the Population, General Population Characteristics (PC(1)-B18); 1980 Census of Population (PC80-1-B18).

- Bourbon County is more rural in character than the state, with 44.3% of its population living in rural areas, compared to the statewide average of 33%.
- The 1970-1980 period, the latest decade for which urban/rural population data is available, marked the first time that Bourbon's rural growth rate exceeded its urban growth rate. During this decade, Bourbon county's accelerated rate of rural growth was consistent with the state trend, and the gap in urban growth rates between the state and Bourbon narrowed.

Table 2.7
Urban and Rural Population Distribution
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1920-1980

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bourbon</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
1920	10,601	12,597	617,964	1,151,293
1930	10,763	11,623	729,834	1,151,165
1940	10,557	10,387	753,941	1,047,087
1950	10,335	8,518	993,220	912,079
1960	9,410	6,680	1,328,741	849,870
1970	8,967	6,248	1,484,870	761,708
1980	8,893	7,076	1,575,899	787,780

NOTE: 1920-1940 figures are based on the old urban definition while 1950-1980 are based on the current urban definition which now includes unincorporated urban areas. Urban-rural data from the 1990 Census of Population is not available at the time of this report.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population (PC(1)-18A)*; *1970 Census of the Population, General Population Characteristics (PC(1)-B18)*; *1980 Census of Population (PC80-1-B18)*.

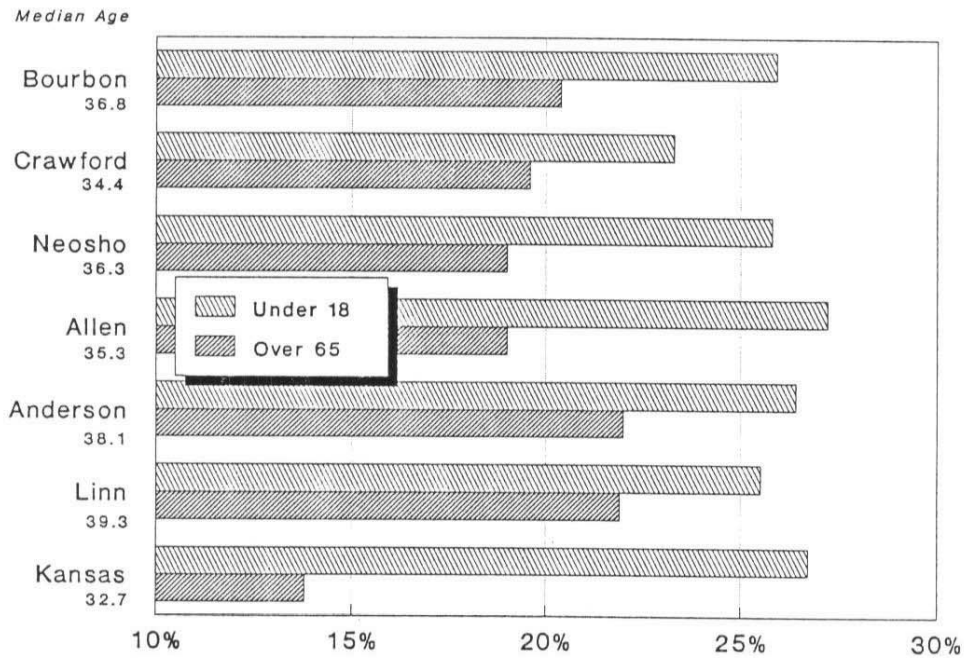
Table 2.8
Urban & Rural Population in Bourbon County & Kansas, 1920-1980
Population Distribution and Growth Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Urban-Rural Population Distribution</u>				<u>Urban & Rural Growth Rates</u>			
	<u>Bourbon</u>		<u>Kansas</u>		<u>Bourbon</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
1920	45.7%	54.3%	34.9%	65.1%				
1930	46.4	53.6	38.8	61.2	-2.0%	-4.7%	18.1%	0.0%
1940	50.4	49.6	41.9	58.1	-1.9	-10.6	3.3	-9.0
1950	54.0	46.0	52.1	47.9	-2.1	-15.1	31.7	-12.9
1960	58.5	41.5	61.0	39.0	-9.0	-24.2	33.8	-6.8
1970	59.0	41.0	66.0	34.0	-4.7	-6.5	11.8	-10.4
1980	55.7	44.3	66.7	33.3	-0.8	13.3	6.1	3.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population (PC(1)-18A)*; *1970 Census of the Population, General Population Characteristics (PC(1)-B18)*; *1980 Census of Population (PC80-1-B18)*.

Figure 2.5

Population under 18 and over 65
Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas



Source: Actual Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*; Projected population shares from University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Population Projections*, 1988.

- Bourbon's population is older than the state as a whole. The median age of its population, 36.8 years, is typical of the median age of those living in trade area counties (which range from 34.4 to 39.3), but is noticeably greater than the median age of the population of the entire state, 32.9 years.
- The proportion of Bourbon's population that is over 65, 20.4 percent, is comparable to that of the trade area counties (where individual county values range from 19.0 to 22.0 percent). Bourbon's over 65 population is, however, much greater than that of the state, 13.8 percent.
- The proportion of Bourbon's population that is under 18, 25.9 percent, is comparable to those of trade area counties (where individual county values range from 23.3 to 27.2 percent) and the state, 26.7 percent.

Table 2.9
Population Shares by Age Group
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1990-2020

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Actual Population</u>		<u>Projected Shares of Population</u>		
	<u>1990</u>	<u>Share</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Bourbon County</u>					
0-4	1,071	7.2%	6.8%	7.3%	6.9%
5-14	2,198	14.7	14.8	13.8	25.3
15-24	1,871	12.5	15.0	14.1	13.3
25-34	1,988	13.3	10.8	13.5	13.4
35-44	1,948	13.0	12.9	10.4	12.9
45-54	1,399	9.3	13.0	12.6	9.8
55-64	1,440	9.6	9.0	12.1	11.4
<u>65+</u>	<u>3,051</u>	20.4	17.7	16.2	18.0
Total	14,966				
<u>State of Kansas</u>					
0-4	188,390	7.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
5-14	375,454	15.2	14.6	12.8	12.7
15-24	352,263	14.2	14.5	14.0	12.3
25-34	413,173	16.7	12.8	13.8	13.4
35-44	361,326	14.6	16.5	12.1	13.2
45-54	235,388	9.5	13.7	15.5	11.5
55-64	209,009	8.4	8.5	1.3	16.8
<u>65+</u>	<u>342,571</u>	13.8	1.7	13.0	16.8
Total	2,477,574				

Source: Actual Population: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*; Projected population shares from University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Population Projections*, 1988.

Table 2.10
Median Age and Population Under 18 and Over 65, 1990
Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas

	Percent of Population		Median Age
	Under 18	Over 65	
Bourbon	25.9%	20.4%	36.8%
Crawford	23.3	19.6	34.4
Neosho	25.8	19.0	36.3
Allen	27.2	19.0	35.5
Anderson	26.4	22.0	38.1
Linn	25.5	21.9	39.3
Kansas	26.7	13.8	32.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*

Table 2.11
Ethnic Composition of the Population, 1980 and 1990
Bourbon and Kansas

	Population by Race				Percent of Total Population			
	Bourbon		Kansas		Bourbon		Kansas	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
White	15,406	14,438	2,168,221	2,231,986	96.5%	96.5%	91.8%	90.1%
Black	398	419	126,127	143,076	2.5	2.8	5.3	5.8
Indian/Eskimo	52	60	15,373	21,965	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	22	15,078	31,750	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3
Other Race	53	27	38,880	48,797	0.3	0.2	2.0	2.0
Hispanic (any race)	93	79	63,339	93,670	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.8
Total Population	15,969	14,966	2,363,679	2,477,574				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 and 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*

- Bourbon has smaller percentages of racial and ethnic minorities (Blacks, Indians/eskimos, Asian/pacific islanders and Hispanics) than does the state as a whole.
- Less than three percent of Bourbon's population is Black, roughly half of the statewide average.
- Roughly one-half of one percent of Bourbon's population is Hispanic while nearly four percent of the state is.

Table 2.12
Number of Housing Units, 1980 and 1990
Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, and Kansas

	Total Households		Number of Housing Units		Housing Units per Household		Percent Change	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>House-</u> <u>holds</u>	<u>Housing</u> <u>Units</u>
Bourbon	6,388	5,897	7,081	6,920	1.11	1.17	-7.7%	-2.3%
Crawford	15,212	14,606	16,743	16,326	1.10	1.13	-4.0	-1.3
Neosho	7,241	6,748	7,868	7,726	1.09	1.14	-6.8	-1.8
Allen	5,997	5,705	6,765	6,454	1.13	1.13	-4.9	-4.6
Anderson	3,317	3,067	3,584	3,514	1.08	1.15	-7.5	-2.0
Linn	3,154	3,215	3,829	4,811	1.21	1.50	1.9	25.6
Trade Area-KS	34,921	33,341	38,789	39,031	1.11	1.17	-4.5	0.6
Kansas	872,239	944,726	950,151	1,044,112	1.09	1.11	8.3	9.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 and 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*.

Table 2.13
Housing Occupancy and Tenure, 1990
Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area and Kansas

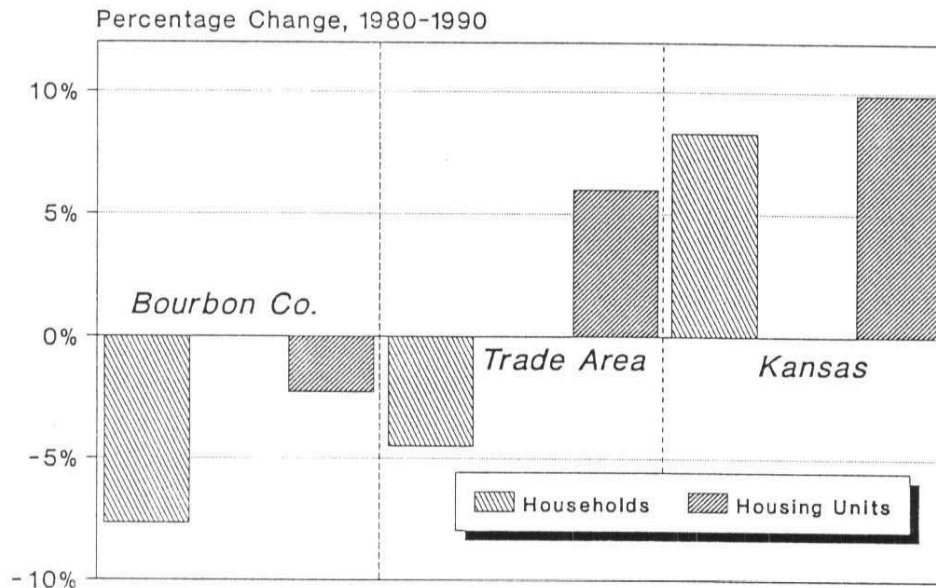
	Total Housing	Owner	Renter	Vacant	Vacant	Vacancy Rates	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Rental</u>
Bourbon	6,920	4,352	1,545	1,023	117	3.2%	19.1%
Crawford	16,526	9,861	4,745	1,920	124	2.0	12.3
Neosho	7,726	5,050	1,698	978	88	3.7	13.1
Allen	6,454	4,282	1,423	749	51	3.1	12.9
Anderson	3,514	2,388	679	447	55	2.4	14.7
Linn	4,811	2,577	638	1,596	1,039	2.2	9.9
Trade Area-KS	39,031	24,158	9,183	5,690	1,357	N/A	N/A
Kansas	1,044,112	641,762	302,964	99,386	7,336	2.3	11.1

Note: Vacant seasonal category includes seasonal, occasional and recreational.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 and 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*.

Figure 2.6

Households and Housing Units Bourbon, Trade Area & Kansas, 1980-1990



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 and 1990 Census of the Population, Summary Tape File 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*

- Over the decade 1980-1990, Bourbon county experienced a net loss in housing units of 2.3 per cent, while the Kansas portion of the trade area added slightly more than one half of one percent to its housing stock. However, net losses of households totalling 7.7 per cent in the county contributed to high housing vacancy rates (generally 75 per cent per cent higher than trade area counties.)
- The proportions of housing units which are owner occupied in Bourbon County are consistent with the trade area and the state totals. About 63 per cent of all housing units in the county are owner occupied, 22 per cent are renter occupied and 15 per cent are vacant.
- Bourbon's median house value, \$29,800 is on par with the trade area, but is well below the state median value of \$52,200, a figure skewed by metropolitan housing values. Median rents of \$179 monthly are slightly lower, reflecting in part the higher vacancy rates for rental property.

Table 2.14
 Median Housing Costs, 1990
 Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas

	Owner-Occupied <u>Median Value</u>	Renter-Occupied <u>Median Rent</u>
Bourbon	\$ 29,800	\$ 179
Crawford	30,700	207
Neosho	28,600	180
Allen	27,600	174
Anderson	27,200	159
Linn	26,800	151
Trade Area-Kansas	28,950	189
Kansas	52,200	285

Note: Trade area data are weighted average calculations by KCCED.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population, Summary File Tape 1A, *Characteristics of the Population*.

Section III : EMPLOYMENT

Employment levels are an important measure of a community's economic vitality. Unemployed laborers mean that the community's resources are not being fully utilized and that the locally generated flow of goods and services is less than it could be. It also represents a drain on tax revenues and a higher demand for social services.

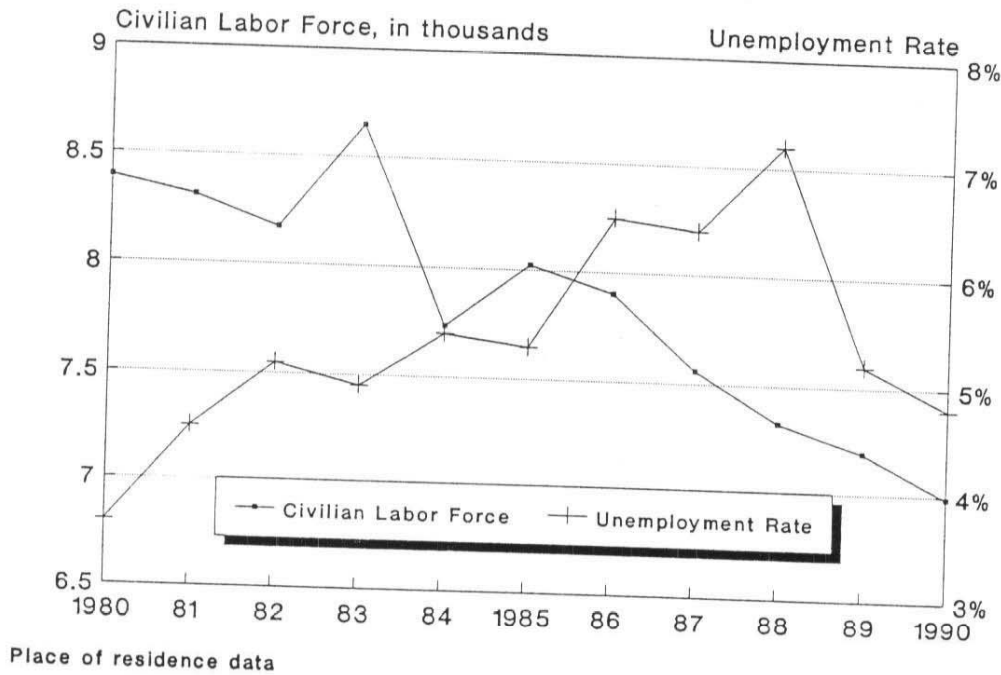
In the following section, unemployment levels are examined for Bourbon County, its neighboring counties, and the State of Kansas as a determinant of the level of economic activity. In order to have a better understanding of the employment picture, three key employment measures are compared simultaneously:

- *unemployment rate* reflects the amount of economic activity within an area and how well the local market is able to match the supply and demand for labor;
- *size of the labor force* shows the number of people who are either working or willing to work. The size of the labor force is influenced not only by population but also by the perceptions of individuals that suitable job opportunities exist. Diverse, healthy economies tend to offer the widest variety of job opportunities and therefore attract a large number of jobseekers, which increases the size of the labor force;
- *job creation rates* reflect the growth in employment levels and the range of employment opportunities.

EMPLOYMENT: KEY FINDINGS

- During the decade, Bourbon's civilian labor force has decreased by 16.7 percent. The greatest declines have occurred during the past four years.
- For most of the decade Bourbon's unemployment rate has exceeded the state unemployment rate but it has been less than the rates of most neighboring counties.
- Average annual employment in Bourbon grew modestly during the first half of the decade, peaking in 1985. Since then Bourbon has experienced significant job loss, particularly during the years 1985-1986 and 1988-1989.

Figure 3.1
Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate
 Bourbon County, 1980-1990



Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Services.

- During the decade, Bourbon's civilian labor force (civilians employed or looking for work) has decreased by 16.7 percent. The greatest sustained declines occurred during the past four years with annual reduction of at least 2.8 percent in three of the four years.
- Bourbon's unemployment increased during much of the decade. In 1980, Bourbon's rate was nearly a full point below the state average (3.6 versus 4.5 percent). By the mid-1980s, the county and state rates were comparable (e.g. 5.3 percent for Bourbon and 5.0 percent for the state in 1985.) As recently as 1988, the Bourbon rate was more than two full points higher than the state average. Bourbon's rate has moderated during the past two years and in 1990 was less than one-half point higher than the state average.

Table 3.1
Bourbon County Labor Force, 1980-1990 (Place of Residence)

	Civilian Labor		Unemployment	
	<u>Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1980	8,393	8,088	305	3.6%
1981	8,311	7,940	371	4.5
1982	8,171	7,754	417	5.1
1983	8,469	8,050	419	4.9
1984	7,737	7,318	419	5.4
1985	8,024	7,598	426	5.3
1986	7,906	7,391	515	6.5
1987	7,560	7,074	486	6.4
1988	7,327	6,801	526	7.2
1989	7,194	6,823	371	5.2
1990	6,989	6,653	336	4.8

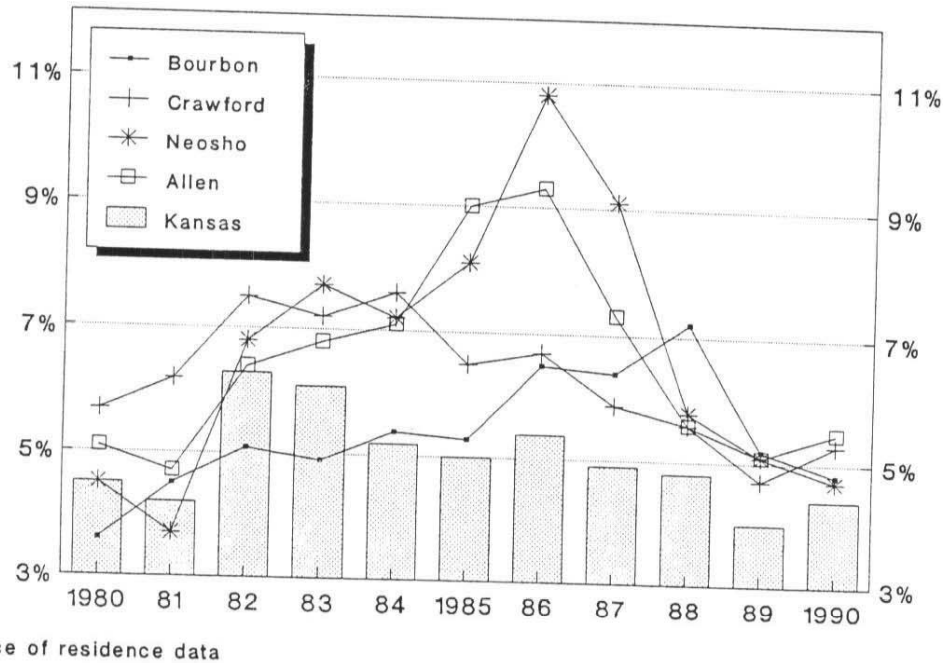
Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Services.

Table 3.2
Labor Force Growth and Employment Growth (Place of Residence), 1980-1990

	Labor Force		Percent <u>Change</u>	Employment		Percent <u>Change</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>		<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	
Bourbon	8,393	6,989	-16.7%	8,088	6,653	-17.7%
Crawford	17,039	18,048	5.9	16,061	17,097	11.9
Neosho	9,021	9,012	-0.1	8,611	8,584	-0.3
Allen	8,183	7,259	-11.3	7,766	6,859	-11.7
Anderson	3,396	3,819	12.5	3,222	3,589	11.3
Linn	3,991	43,385	-15.2	3,772	3,096	-17.9
Trade Area	41,639	41,527	-0.3	39,432	39,225	-0.5
Kansas (millions)	1.184	1.300	9.8	1.131	1.243	9.9

Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Services.

Figure 3.2
Unemployment Rates
 Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1980-1990



Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Until 1987 unemployment rates in Bourbon were generally lower than those of its neighbors and for much of the decade, Bourbon's rates were several points lower. Rates in the neighboring counties moderated considerably around 1987, settling in the 4.7-6.0 percent range. Rates in Bourbon began to decline after 1988 and in 1990, unemployment rates are lower than those of all neighboring counties except Neosho.
- Among trade area counties, only Linn has suffered labor force and employment contractions comparable to Bourbon's. Overall, the number of workers in the labor force and the number employed were unchanged. Bourbon's double-digit declines in both areas stand in sharp contrast to lack of change in the trade area and the state's near-double digit increases (Kansas labor force increased 9.8 percent while employment increased 9.9 percent).

Table 3.3
Unemployment Rates, 1980-1989 (Place of Residence)
Bourbon, Trade Area Counties and Kansas

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bourbon	3.6%	4.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%	5.3%	6.5%	6.4%	7.2%	5.2%	4.8%
Crawford	5.7	6.2	7.5	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.6	4.7	5.3
Neosho	4.5	3.7	6.8	7.7	7.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	5.8	5.1	4.7
Allen	5.1	4.7	6.4	6.8	7.1	9.0	9.3	7.3	5.6	5.1	5.5
Anderson	5.1	5.7	7.8	8.7	7.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.6	5.0	6.0
Linn	5.5	5.6	6.5	7.3	9.0	8.6	9.9	8.5	8.5	7.4	8.5
Kansas	4.5	4.2	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.4

Source: Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

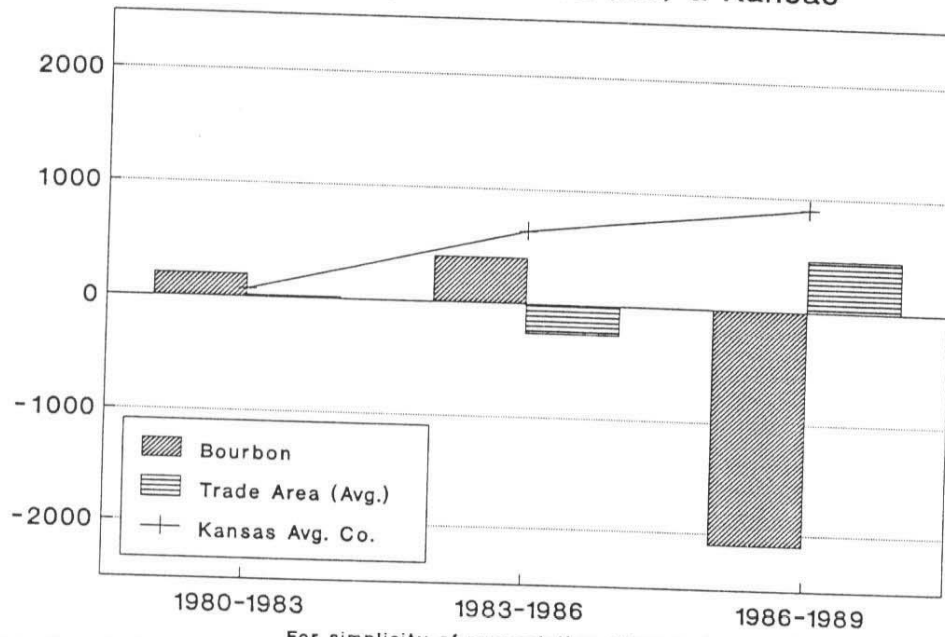
Table 3.4
Average Annual Employment, in Thousands (Place of Work)
Bourbon, Trade Area Counties, and Kansas, 1980-1989

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bourbon	11.7	11.4	10.8	11.9	13.1	13.9	12.3	11.9	11.3	10.2
Crawford	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.7	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.3	18.0	18.4
Neosho	10.0	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9
Allen	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9
Anderson	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Linn	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Trade Area	42.5	42.9	42.2	42.6	43.4	42.6	41.3	41.7	43.1	43.6
Kansas	1286.7	1283.1	1282.3	1294.4	1341.2	1354.5	1361.5	1391.8	1426.8	1456.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA25. Trade area calculations by University of Kansas, IPPBR-KCCED.

Figure 3.3

Net Job Creation, Three-Year Intervals Bourbon County, Trade Area (KS) & Kansas



Place of work data

For simplicity of presentation, "Kansas Average County" is
Kansas total/105

Source: Calculations by University of Kansas, IPPBR, using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA25.

- Bourbon County's modest rate of job creation (net gain in employment) through the early 1980s was not maintained in the late 1980s. The pattern has reversed, with job creation in trade area counties exceeding Bourbon's net job losses over the 1986-1989 period.
- Bourbon County enjoyed growth in average annual employment (i.e., jobs located in Bourbon County, which is not the same as number of Bourbon residents holding jobs) during the middle years of the decade. However, once job losses during the first few and last few years of the decade are taken into account, the net change is a loss of 1,500 jobs, or 12.8 per cent of average annual employment in 1980.
- The forces at work in Bourbon County may differ from those affecting trade area counties. Each trade area county experienced job losses during either the 1980-1983 or 1983-1986 period, periods during which Bourbon experienced modest increases in jobs. During the 1986-1989 period Bourbon experienced significant job losses, while each of the trade area counties posted increases.

Table 3.5
Net Job Creation, Three Year Intervals
Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1989

	Place of Work Employment (in thousands)		
	1980-1983	1983-1986	1986-1989
Bourbon	.2	.4	-1.9
Crawford	-0.6	.3	1.4
Neosho	.5	-1.1	.5
Allen	--	-.3	.3
Anderson	--	--	--
Linn	.1	-.2	.2
Trade Area	.1	-.7	2.3
Kansas	7.7	67.1	94.5
Trade Area-Avg. County	.02	-.14	.46
Kansas-Avg. County	.07	.63	.90

Note: Average County is Kansas total \div 105 and Trade Area total \div 5.

Source: Calculations by University of Kansas, IPPBR, using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA25.

Table 3.6
Three-Year Percentage Change in Employment (Place of Work)
Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1989

	1980-1983	1983-1986	1986-1989
Bourbon	1.7%	2.6%	-17.1%
Crawford	-3.5	2.0	7.7
Neosho	4.5	-10.2	5.4
Allen	0.7	-4.0	3.5
Anderson	-0.2	0.9	1.1
Linn	4.9	-6.9	4.3
Trade Area	0.2	-3.0	5.5
Kansas	0.6	5.2	6.9

Source: Calculations by University of Kansas, IPPBR, using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA25.

Section IV : EDUCATION

As present and future jobs begin to require higher skilled employees, the education of the local workforce will become a higher priority. The ideal local labor market, in terms of being attractive and conducive to business growth, has an ample supply of workers who have advanced skills and a strong work ethic. A higher concentration of lower skilled workers means that the community relies on low skilled, low paying wages in industries which are either mature or declining. This, in turn, means that unemployment may be a continual or cyclical problem as these firms either go out of business, due to competition, or move to cheaper locations in other states or countries.

Education not only refers to K-12 instruction; post-secondary instruction, either at a community college or university is also important. Equally valuable are workers possessing a strong, adaptable technical background from an AVTS or community college. This section presents the following measures of education for Bourbon county and the state:

- *highest level of education received* demonstrates the average length of education for community residents. Lower levels may be indicative of lower skilled, less adaptable workers, while higher levels may mean a better opportunity to create, attract, and retain high growth, high performance businesses;
- *full time enrollment figures* and the *pupil-teacher ratio* compare the number of pupils and instructors in grades K-12. Higher ratios may show that the number of students is increasing or that educational resources are either being cut or not keeping pace with growth;
- *high school dropout ratio* indicates the relative completion rate of high school students. High dropout rates may be the result of difficult economic or social circumstances. The result of high dropout rates is a workforce which is not prepared to participate in the workplace without additional education, either in technical or basic academic skills instruction;
- *cost per pupil* reflects the financial cost of providing one years' education to students within the public school system. High costs per pupil may reflect the community's willingness to invest in education for their children. However, low costs per pupil may also mean that the school system is efficient and streamlined and can deliver quality education without high administrative costs.

EDUCATION: KEY FINDINGS

- Bourbon County trails the state in the educational attainment level of its residents. Slightly more than one of every four Bourbon county residents (26.5 per cent) have attended college, while more than one third of the state's residents (34.6 per cent) have done so.

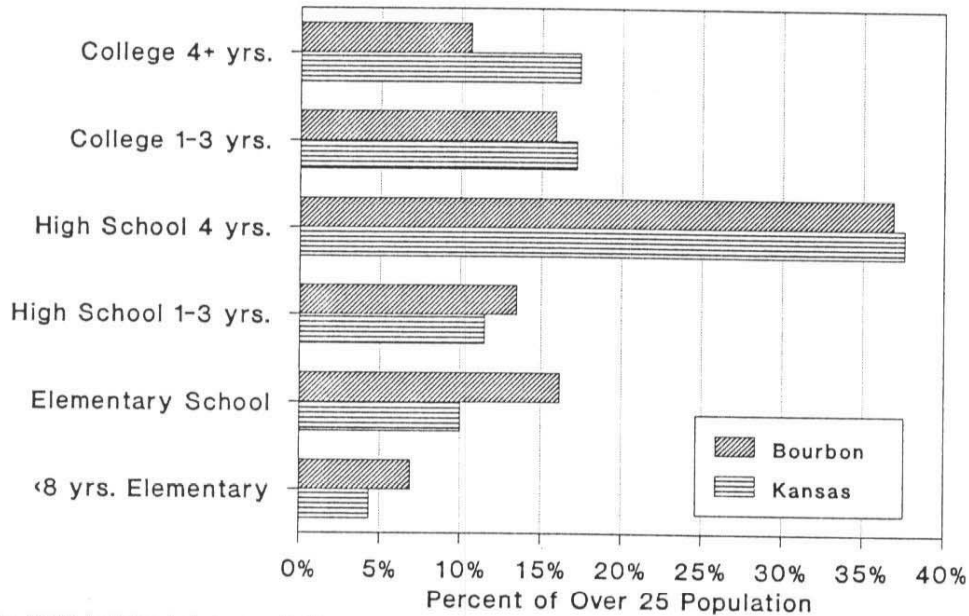
- Public school enrollment totals have been stable at about 2,500 over the county's two school districts over the past five years.

- The cost per pupil has increased by 20.8 per cent over the past five years, a higher increase than was experienced in most of the trade area counties.

- High school dropout rates have trended upward, but Bourbon County's dropout rate has averaged 20 percent better than the state's rate since 1984-85.

Figure 4.1

Highest Level of Educational Attainment Population Age 25+, Bourbon & Kansas 1980



Note: 1980 is latest data available

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population.

- Bourbon trails the state in the educational attainment levels of its residents. Only 26.5 percent of its residents have attended college, well below the statewide average of 34.6 percent. The proportions of Bourbon and Kansas residents who went beyond elementary school but never entered college (i.e., those who attended high school) are comparable: 50.4 and 51.1 percent, respectively. However, the proportions who did not go beyond elementary school are quite different; 23.1 percent of Bourbon's residents are in this category while the statewide average is only 14.3 percent.
- The educational attainment of Bourbon County residents is comparable to those of Kansas trade area counties and exceeds those of Missouri trade area counties. The proportion of residents who have attended college is below 20 percent in two of five Kansas trade area counties (Anderson and Linn) and three of four Missouri trade area counties (Bates, Cedar, and Barton).

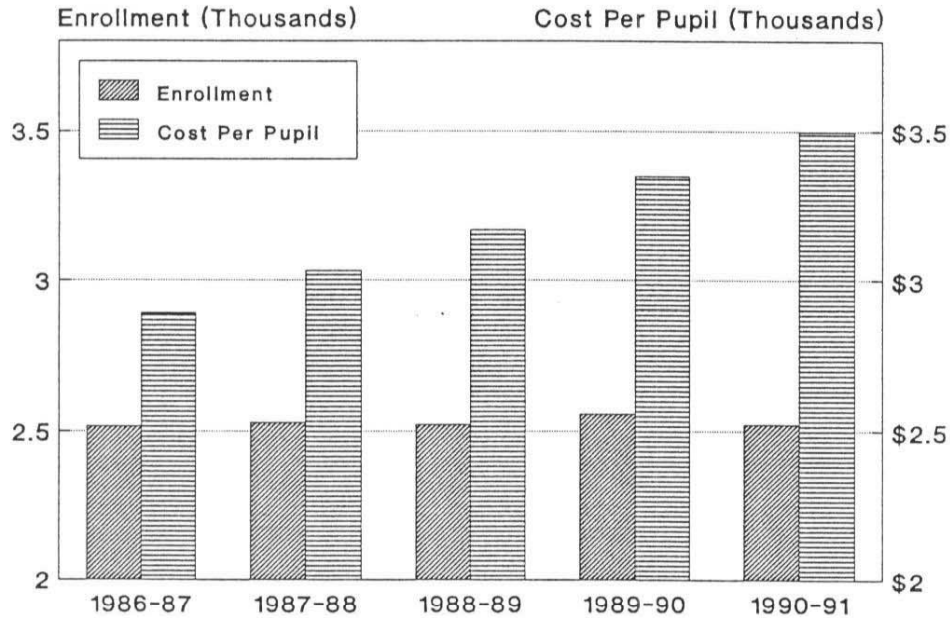
Table 4.1
 Highest Level of Completed Education, 1980
 Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, Population 25 Years & older

	College		High School		Elementary	
	4+	1-3	4	1-3	8	<8
Bourbon	10.6%	15.9%	36.9%	13.5%	16.2%	6.9%
Crawford	15.7	14.8	34.7	13.3	13.4	8.2
Neosho	10.4	17.1	39.4	14.8	12.1	6.2
Allen	12.0	14.9	38.5	12.7	15.5	6.3
Anderson	8.6	10.4	40.7	13.0	20.5	6.8
Linn	7.8	11.6	43.9	13.8	15.0	8.0
Kansas	17.4	17.2	39.6	11.5	10.0	4.3
Bates, MO	7.3	9.1	41.3	14.8	20.0	7.5
Vernon, MO	10.0	11.0	41.5	15.1	14.6	7.8
Cedar, MO	6.3	7.9	37.9	16.6	22.8	8.5
Barton, MO	7.0	9.7	39.8	16.7	18.4	8.4

Source: Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population*.

Figure 4.2

Enrollment and Cost per Pupil Bourbon County, 1985-86 to 1989-90



Source: League of Kansas Municipalities, *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1991.

- Enrollments have been stable in Bourbon County at around 2,500 students throughout the past five years. Each of the trade area counties has experienced only marginal changes in enrollment totals, except for Anderson County, which grew by nearly 7 per cent over the period.
- Costs per pupil have increased in all trade area counties. Anderson County's increased enrollments helped contain its increase in per pupil costs. For all other trade area counties, costs per pupil increased by 16 to 21.9 per cent. At 20.8 per cent, Bourbon's increase was one of the highest in the trade area.

Table 4.2
Full-Time Enrollment, Public Schools
Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1991

	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>1987-1988</u>	<u>1988-1989</u>	<u>1989-1990</u>	<u>1990-1991</u>
Bourbon	2,517	2,530	2,524	2,559	2,523
Crawford	5,688	5,737	5,617	5,697	5,724
Neosho	3,108	3,048	3,011	2,947	2,990
Allen	2,660	2,699	2,687	2,744	2,770
Anderson	1,218	1,226	1,269	1,267	1,303
Linn	1,665	1,736	1,765	1,805	1,758
Barton, Mo.	1,798	1,872	1,837	1,886	1,845
Bates, Mo.	2,404	2,455	2,533	2,510	2,534
Cedar, Mo.	2,043	2,032	2,020	2,038	2,003
Vernon, Mo.	2,903	2,929	2,931	2,946	2,988

Note: Kansas data shown are as of September 20 for the school year shown.

Source: League of Kansas Municipalities, *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1991; Missouri Board of Education, *Report of the Public Schools of Missouri*.

Table 4.3
Weighted Cost Per Pupil (Full-time equivalent)
Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1991

	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>1987-1988</u>	<u>1988-1989</u>	<u>1989-1990</u>	<u>1990-1991</u>	<u>% Change 1986-1990</u>
Bourbon	\$ 2,893	\$ 3,032	\$ 3,168	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,497	20.8%
Crawford	3,188	3,248	3,463	3,625	3,697	16.0
Neosho	3,119	3,319	3,512	3,743	3,803	21.9
Allen	3,168	3,235	3,414	3,650	3,733	17.8
Anderson	3,903	4,015	4,064	4,349	4,356	11.6
Linn	4,202	4,206	4,391	4,683	4,963	18.1
<u>Expenditure per Pupil¹</u>						
Barton, MO	2,353	2,503	2,820	2,869	2,966	26.1
Bates, MO	2,665	2,798	2,860	3,129	3,290	23.5
Cedar, MO	2,308	2,323	2,625	2,739	2,888	25.1
Vernon, MO	2,579	2,703	3,026	3,243	3,425	32.8

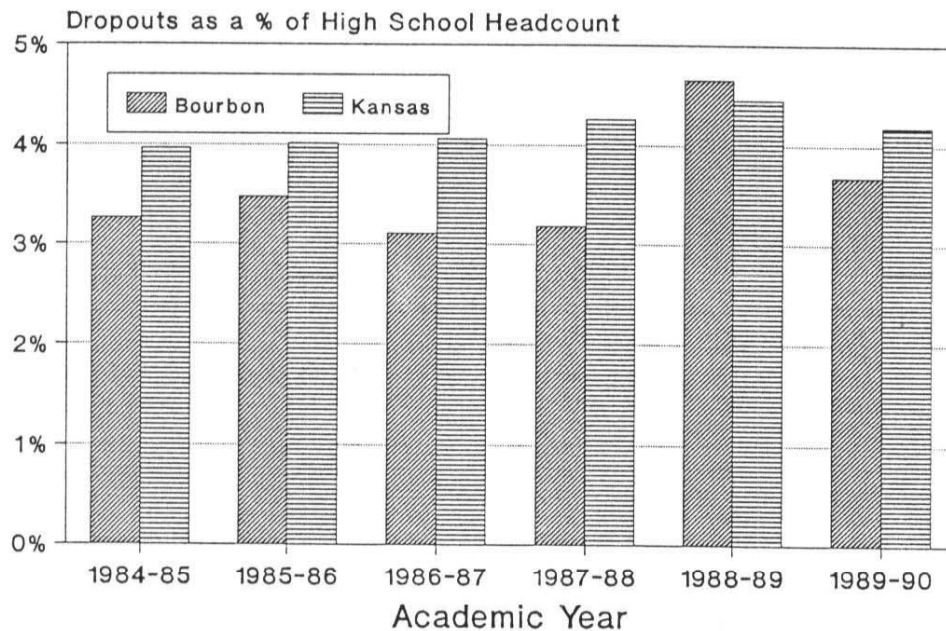
Note: Kansas data shown are weighted averages for all school districts in the county, calculated by University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, KCCED.

¹Current expenditures only; does not include capital outlays, debt service, adult education and community education.

Source: League of Kansas Municipalities, *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1991; Missouri Board of Education, *Report of the Public Schools of Missouri*.

Figure 4.3

High School Dropout Rates Bourbon County and Kansas, 1984-1990



Source: Kansas State Board of Education, *Kansas U.S.D.'s High School Dropouts 1984-85 Through 1989 and 1985-86 Through 1990*, January 1990, 1991.

- High school dropout rates for both Bourbon County and the state have trended upward since the 1984-85 academic year.
- With the exception of the 1988-89 academic year, Bourbon County's dropout rates have been much lower than the state's. Over the six years from 1984-85 to 1989-90, Bourbon's dropout rate averaged 20 percent less than the Kansas rate.

Table 4.4
High School Dropout Rates
Bourbon County and Kansas, 1984-85 to 1988-89

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Headcount Grades 9-12</u>	<u>High School Dropouts</u>	<u>Drop Out Rate</u>	<u>Kansas Average Dropout Rate</u>
1984-85	734	24	3.26 %	3.96 %
1985-86	777	27	3.47	4.01
1986-87	772	24	3.11	4.06
1987-88	785	24	3.18	4.26
1988-89	751	35	4.66	4.46
1989-90	734	27	3.68	4.19
Six-year weighted average			3.34	4.15

Note: Bourbon County data shown are weighted average for U.S.D. 234 Fort Scott and U.S.D. 235 Uniontown. The Kansas definition of a dropout is "a pupil who leaves a school for any reason, except death, before graduation or completion of a program of studies and without transferring to another school."

Source: Kansas State Board of Education, *Kansas U.S.D.'s High School Dropouts 1984-85 Through 1988-89*, January 1990.

Table 4.5
Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Public Schools
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1987-1988

	<u>Bourbon</u>	<u>Kansas</u>	<u>Rank</u>
1987	16.2	13.2	13
1988	15.6	13.0	16

Source: Kansas State Board of Education.

- Bourbon's public school pupil-teacher ratio is markedly higher than the state average. However, this ratio decreased between 1987 and 1988 and did so by a greater amount than did the statewide average.

Section V : INCOME AND EARNINGS

Income and earnings are the sources of revenue for the community residents. There are five principal sources of income, including: (1) wages and salaries; (2) farm property; (3) non-farm property; (4) earnings from dividends, interest, and rental income; and (5) transfer payments, including social security payments and unemployment insurance. These sources of income describe the economic base of the community. Higher average wages and salaries may indicate a greater number of jobs in high growth, high performance businesses. Low wage growth may indicate a higher concentration of stable, declining industries. Sources of earnings, such as entitlements, may also demonstrate the strength of the community in generating its own income, as well as give some indication of the population's age (i.e., older people tend to depend more on investment and entitlement income). Declining or stable earnings over time may indicate a decrease in the standard of living for the community.

In the following section, income and earnings are examined for Bourbon County, its trade area, comparable counties, and Kansas across the following measures:

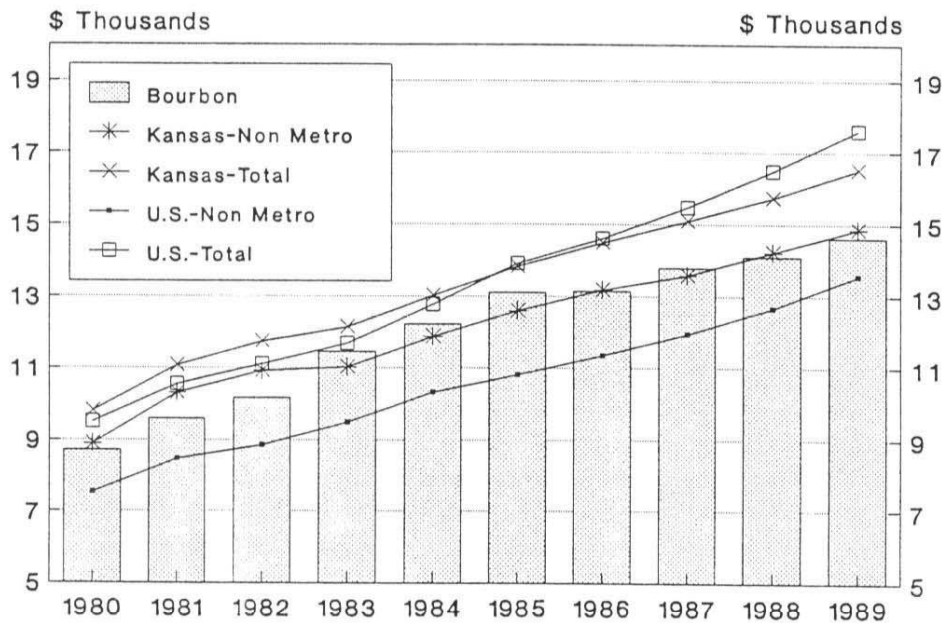
- *per capita personal income* indicates the relative wealth of the area compared to the state. As the productivity of business and industry increase, personal per capita income also rises. Decreasing or stable rates may be the result of mature or declining industry;
- *sources of personal income* show what the population relies on for support. Different sources may indicate relative strength of business growth and productivity, relative age (as in increase in Social Security and other entitlements, and where the money is coming from, in terms of in or out of county);
- *percentage shares by component* represent the areas which are making the greatest impact on income growth in the county;
- *average wage*, over time, demonstrates the strength of area firms in generating income for their employees. Lower rates are indicative of lower productivity and business performance.

INCOME AND EARNINGS: KEY FINDINGS

- During the decade, increases in personal income per capita in Bourbon did not keep pace with the rest of the state. The ratio of Bourbon's average income to statewide average income, once roughly 1.00 has fallen to .88.
- Growth in Bourbon in personal income from wages, salaries and other labor activities has been sluggish. As a result, the share of personal income from these sources has declined from 68.1 percent in 1980 to 54.5 percent in 1989.
- During the past several years, increases in average earnings per job in Bourbon outpaced increases experienced by the state as a whole and non-metropolitan Kansas as a whole.

Figure 5.1

Per Capita Income Levels, 1980-1989 Bourbon, Kansas and U.S.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Local Area Personal Income*, (1979-1984) and (1983-1988); 1989 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1991.

- Bourbon County's 1989 per capita personal income was \$14,611, less than the average for nonmetropolitan counties in Kansas (\$14,862). Bourbon's per capita income figure is nearly 8 per cent higher than the U.S. average for nonmetropolitan counties, \$13,557.
- Bourbon County has lost ground relative to other nonmetropolitan areas of the state. The years 1988 and 1989 marked the first times since 1982 where Bourbon County has not exceeded the nonmetropolitan average per capita income figure.
- Decade growth rates in Bourbon's personal incomes paralleled the state average. However, most of this growth early in the decade for Bourbon and has not been sustained in recent years.

Table 5.1
Per Capita Personal Income Levels
Bourbon, Kansas and U.S., 1980-1989

	Bourbon	Kansas Non-Metro	Kansas Total	U.S. Non-Metro	U.S. Total
1980	\$ 8,710	\$ 8,890	\$ 9,799	\$ 7,528	\$ 9,494
1981	9,584	10,309	11,067	8,479	10,544
1982	10,171	10,909	11,732	8,861	11,113
1983	11,452	11,013	12,133	9,484	11,681
1984	12,225	11,869	13,017	10,314	12,772
1985	13,091	12,591	13,804	10,803	13,899
1986	13,133	13,158	14,470	11,344	14,597
1987	13,780	13,575	15,083	11,946	15,472
1988	14,098	14,210	15,740	12,657	16,490
1989	14,611	14,862	16,526	13,557	17,592
Growth 80-89	67.7%	67.2%	68.6%	80.1%	85.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Local Area Personal Income*, (1979-1984) and (1983-1988); 1989 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1991.

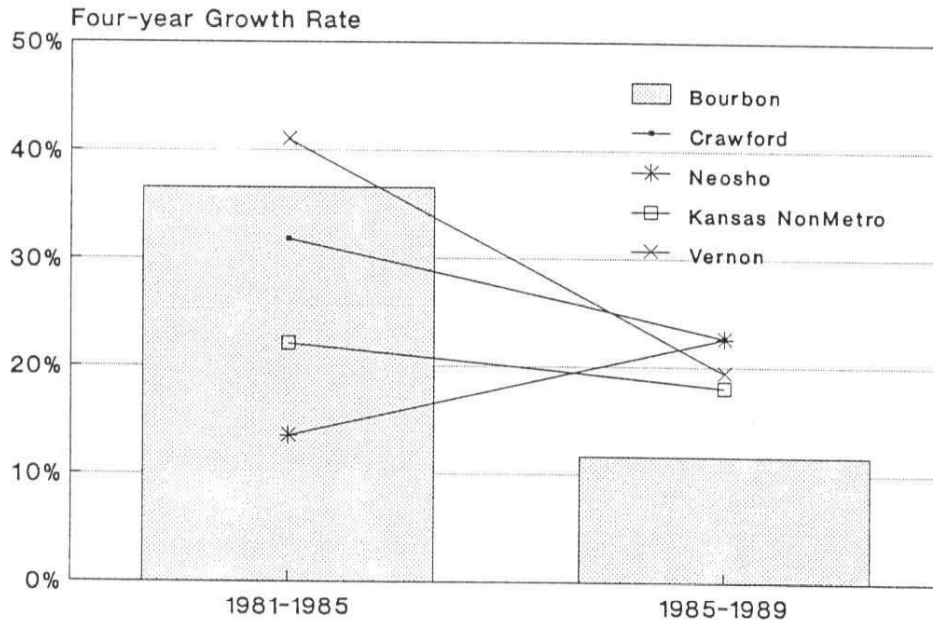
Table 5.2
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rates
Bourbon, Trade Area, Kansas, U.S., 1981-1989

	Per Capita Income Levels			Growth Rate	
	1981	1985	1989	1981-85	1985-89
Bourbon	\$ 9,584	\$13,091	\$14,611	36.6%	11.6%
Crawford	8,886	11,709	14,372	31.8	22.7
Neosho	10,174	11,543	14,152	13.5	22.6
Allen	9,241	10,947	13,616	18.5	24.4
Anderson	10,715	11,555	13,900	7.8	20.3
Linn	10,906	11,355	13,383	4.1	17.9
Kansas Non-Metro	10,309	12,591	14,862	22.1	18.0
Bates	8,692	11,767	14,053	35.4	19.4
Vernon	8,048	11,349	13,510	41.0	19.0
Cedar	6,432	9,193	11,134	42.9	21.1
Barton	8,101	11,055	13,763	36.5	24.5
Missouri Non-Metro	7,755	10,260	12,714	32.3	23.9
Kansas	11,067	13,804	16,526	24.7	19.7
U.S.	10,544	13,899	17,592	31.8	26.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Local Area Personal Income*, (1979-1984) and (1983-1988); 1989 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1991.

Figure 5.2

Growth Rate, Per Capita Personal Income Bourbon, Selected Counties, 1981-1989

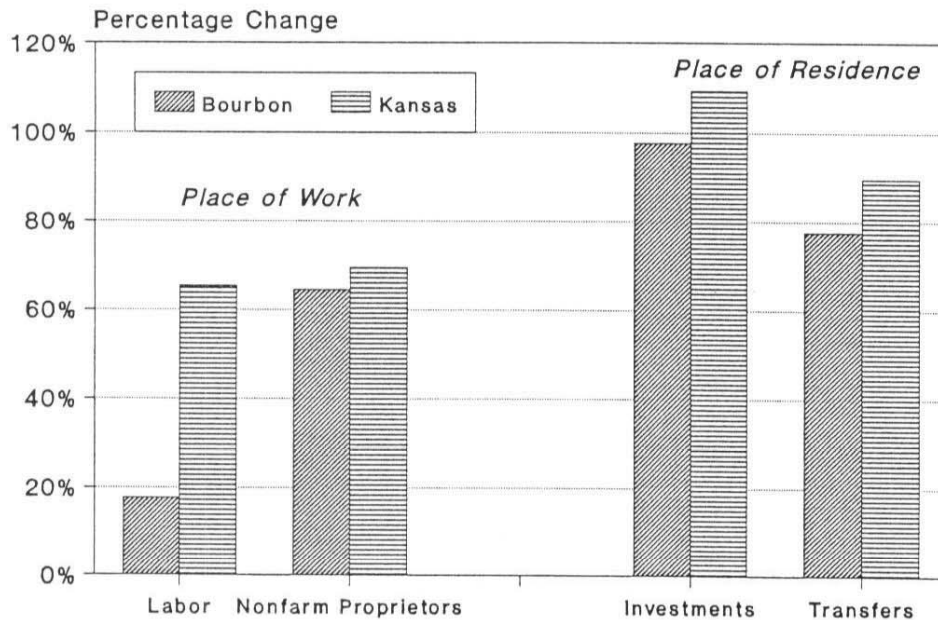


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Local Area Personal Income*, (1979-1984) and (1983-1988); 1989 data from U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, April 1991.

- Bourbon County leads the trade area in per capita personal income, at \$14,611 in 1989. Despite sluggish recent growth levels, Bourbon has held the highest per capita personal income in the trade area throughout the decade.
- In the last half of the 1980s, per capita income in Bourbon grew at one third the rate it had been growing from 1908 to 1985, slowing from growth of 36.6 per four-year period to 11.6 per cent. On average, income growth for Non-metro counties in Kansas slowed by about 20 per cent during this period.
- The Missouri trade area counties grew at about 35 to 40 per cent per four-year period early in the decade; this was considerably faster than Kansas counties had done. However, in the latter part of the 1980s, the Kansas trade area counties began to grow more rapidly in terms of per capita personal income.

Figure 5.3

Major Components of Personal Income Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989



Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5, April 1991.

- Wages, salaries and other labor income have accounted for an increasingly smaller share of net personal income in Bourbon County over the past decade. Bourbon County performed most poorly relative to the state in the labor income categories.
- Passive income, in the form of dividends, interest and rent (property income) and transfer payments increased dramatically during the 1980s. Investment income doubled in the county while transfers increased 78 per cent. Combined, these two income components now contribute as much to personal income on the residence side of the county's personal income equation as does earned labor income on the place of work side.
- Income from nonfarm proprietorships increased in value by 65 per cent, and virtually matched the state trend. When examined in the context of trends in other income sources, this suggests that locally owned small businesses are becoming an increasingly important part of the Bourbon County economy.

- Percent increases in earned income (wages and salaries and other labor income) in the state, Kansas trade area, and Missouri trade area far outpaced those of Bourbon.

Table 5.3
Personal Income, by Source, 1980 to 1989 (\$ millions)
Bourbon County Trade Area and Kansas

Year	Place of Work				Dividends, Interest, & Rent	Place of Residence		Less Social Insurance	Total Personal Income
	Wages & Salaries	Other Labor Income	Proprietorship Farm	Proprietorship Nonfarm		Transfer Payments	Residence Adjust- ment		
<u>Bourbon County</u>									
1980	\$ 91.2	\$10.0	\$-0.3	\$10.6	\$24.7	\$25.1	\$ -6.9	\$ 6.1	\$148.5
1981	95.0	10.2	1.5	10.7	30.6	28.5	-5.6	7.0	163.9
1982	96.7	10.7	1.9	10.1	34.6	32.0	-5.3	7.6	173.2
1983	105.4	11.9	0.3	11.5	36.4	33.5	-7.7	8.2	183.3
1984	116.1	12.5	-2.1	13.4	38.4	33.9	-9.0	9.1	194.1
1985	119.6	12.5	1.6	13.7	40.1	36.0	-8.6	9.9	205.0
1986	114.5	11.7	3.1	14.3	39.6	38.7	-5.9	9.8	205.1
1987	114.3	11.4	3.8	14.6	40.3	38.8	-4.8	9.8	208.7
1988	111.3	11.1	3.1	16.3	42.9	41.4	-4.3	9.9	211.8
1989	108.3	10.9	2.6	17.4	48.9	44.7	-3.5	10.3	218.9
Chg 80-89	18.7%	8.6%	N/M	64.5%	97.7%	77.6%	-49.1%	68.8%	47.5%
<u>Kansas Trade Area (5 counties)</u>									
1980	352.8	37.2	-5.5	69.1	143.2	150.2	21.9	24.4	744.3
1989	498.9	52.1	34.4	106.7	265.0	262.2	33.6	47.5	1205.6
Change	41.4%	40.1%	N/M	54.4%	85.1%	74.6%	53.4%	94.7%	62.0%
<u>Missouri Trade Area (4 counties)</u>									
1980	216.3	13.7	19.2	61.7	93.7	117.1	30.0	13.8	389.5
1989	355.9	25.6	28.3	112.9	166.5	213.3	49.5	29.2	649.5
Change	64.5%	86.9%	47.4%	83.0%	77.7%	82.2%	65.0%	111.6%	66.8%
<u>Kansas (\$ billions)</u>									
1980	13.3	1.4	0.2	2.0	3.8	3.1	-0.7	0.9	23.6
1989	22.1	2.2	0.9	3.4	7.9	5.9	-1.0	1.9	41.5
Change	65.9%	60.7%	415.5%	69.1%	109.3%	89.6%	50.4%	117.7%	76.2%

Note: N/M = Not meaningful.

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5, April 1991.

Table 5.4
Average Earnings Per Job
Bourbon County, Selected Others Areas and Kansas, 1982-1989

	Average Nominal Earnings (\$ Thousands)			
	<u>Bourbon</u>	<u>KS-Metro</u>	<u>KS-Nonmetro</u>	<u>Kansas</u>
1982	\$10.9	\$16.3	\$13.0	\$14.8
1983	10.7	17.2	13.4	15.5
1984	10.7	18.0	14.0	16.2
1985	11.0	18.8	14.3	16.8
1986	12.1	19.5	14.6	17.5
1987	12.6	20.0	14.9	17.9
1988	13.3	20.7	15.2	18.5
1989	14.2	21.2	15.6	19.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Information System, December 1990, Table CA34.

- During the past several years, increases in earnings per job in Bourbon outpaced increases experienced by the state as a whole and non-metropolitan Kansas as a whole. As a result the gap between average earnings per job in Bourbon and non-metropolitan Kansas (\$2,100 in 1982) has narrowed considerably (\$1,400 in 1989). While the absolute difference between Bourbon and statewide average earnings per job widened (from \$3,980 in 1982 to \$4,800 in 1989), Bourbon's average earnings per job as a proportion of the statewide average improved slightly (from 73.6 to 74.7 percent).

Table 5.5
Real Income Per Job, Annual Growth Rates
Bourbon and Kansas Trade Area Counties and Kansas, 1985-1989

	<u>1985-1986</u>	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>1987-1988</u>	<u>1988-1989</u>	<u>Average 1985-1989</u>	<u>1989 Rank</u>
Bourbon	7.6%	0.5%	1.3%	2.1%	2.3%	1
Crawford	-0.5	-1.8	-2.7	-2.3	-1.3	70
Neosho	-0.8	-4.4	-0.9	-3.3	-1.9	87
Allen	2.9	0.2	-2.1	-3.4	-0.9	51
Anderson	-0.3	-1.0	-2.2	-0.9	-0.4	25
Linn	1.3	2.2	-0.8	-5.4	0.7	2
Kansas	0.2	1.7	-1.2	-0.9	-0.4	N/A

Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research, *Business and Economic Report*, June 1991.

- For the period 1985 to 1989, Bourbon County enjoyed the highest increase in the state for average real income per job. Although much of the increase was attributable to the year 1985-1986, Bourbon County has consistently increased its average real wage per job, while the state and every one of the Kansas trade area counties was losing ground.
- The counties which have in recent years performed relatively well in terms of total income and total employment (i.e., Crawford, Neosho) may be doing so with lower paying jobs, since their average real income per job is decreasing.

Section VI : SECTORAL PROFILE

A sectoral profile outlines and compares county and state growth across business sectors. Some areas, like manufacturing, are declining nationwide as the overall economic base shifts from manufacturing to services. Some service areas are considered high growth and offer greater economic opportunities for a community. Other areas, like finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) usually depend on the growth in other areas in the economy. Agricultural activities depend on weather conditions (for harvests) and regional and world demand (affecting product prices).

This section presents information about sector performance by analyzing the following:

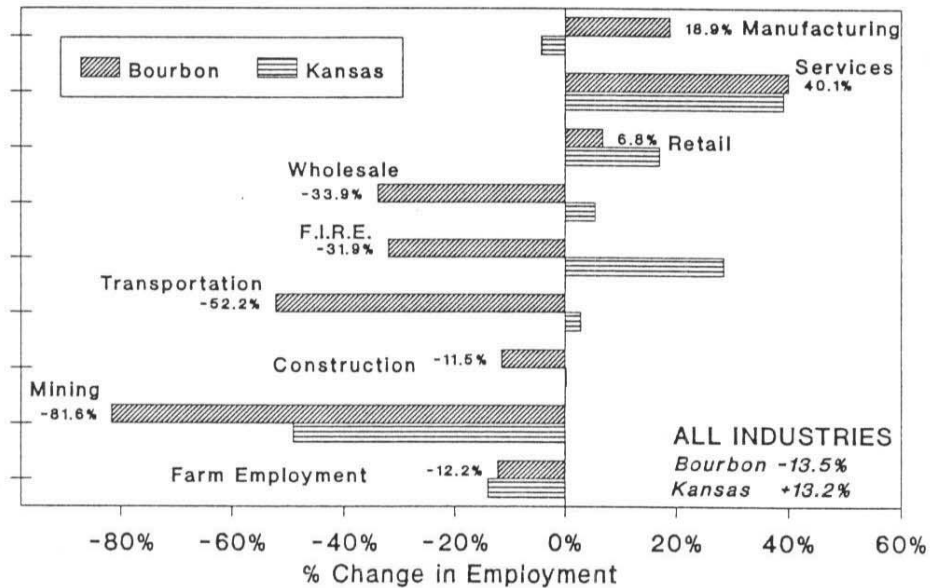
- *changes in employment by industry* which shows which areas are creating the greatest numbers of jobs. Positive changes may represent expansion, attraction, or creation of new firms, while negative growth may mean the exodus or decline of businesses;
- *payroll* growth is an indicator of businesses' abilities to maintain or increase growth or productivity. As profitability and productivity of firms increases, it is generally followed by an increase in payroll.
- *number of establishments* shows the creation or attraction of new businesses over a period of time.
- *number of farms and acres harvested*, when viewed over time, shows the level of concentration of farming activities and the profitability of agricultural activities within the area.
- *value of field crops, livestock, and poultry* reflects the income generated in each activity within the county, and indicate shifts in emphasis from cultivation to animal husbandry and/or dairy.

SECTORAL PROFILE: KEY FINDINGS

- Employment (including self-employment) in Bourbon County decreased 13.5 percent between 1980 and 1988. During the same period, statewide employment increased 13.2 percent.
- Bourbon's economic orientation shifted dramatically from one in which export market sectors accounted for a majority of the jobs to one in which more than three of every five jobs are in local market sectors.
- The number of firms based in Bourbon decreased; four of every five firms have four or fewer employees.
- Job losses occurred in all sectors except manufacturing, wholesale trade (nondurable goods only) and retail trade.
- During the past decade the number of farms in Bourbon and the acreage harvested fell.
- During the past decade the value (in nominal dollars) of Bourbon's field crops (in nominal dollars) increased while the total value of its livestock and poultry decreased.

Figure 6.1

Change in Employment, by Industry Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1988 (includes self-employed & government)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5, 1980, 1988.

- Employment (including self-employment) in Bourbon County decreased 13.5 percent between 1980 and 1988. During the same period, statewide employment increased 13.2 percent.
- Farm employment in Bourbon County decreased 12.2 percent, slightly less than the statewide decline of 14.0 percent.
- Roughly one in every ten jobs in Bourbon County is on a farm. Across the state, farm employment accounts for only slightly more than one in every twenty jobs.
- Non-farm employment in Bourbon County decreased 13.6 percent between 1980 and 1988. By contrast, non-farm employment throughout the state increased 15.7 percent.
- Bourbon County's transportation and mining industries contracted sharply between 1980 and 1988.

Table 6.1
 Employment Levels by Industry (in Thousands)
 Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980 and 1988

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Bourbon</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Change</u>
Manufacturing	1,054	1,253	18.9%	195,121	186,928	-4.2%
Services	1,648	2,309	40.1	243,640	338,864	39.1
Retail	1,300	1,388	6.8	198,491	232,284	17.0
Wholesale	401	265	-33.9	68,485	72,223	5.5
F.I.R.E.	1,334	908	-31.9	76,849	98,786	28.5
Transportation	3,307	1,580	-52.2	73,170	75,274	2.9
Construction	357	316	-11.5	65,306	65,521	0.3
Mining	315	58	-81.6	28,009	26,644	-4.9
Agric. Services	40	35	-12.5	7,580	11,569	52.6
Subtotal--Non-farm	10,704	9,245	-13.6	1,184,580	1,370,002	15.7
Farm Employment	1,041	914	-12.2	102,162	87,882	-14.0
ALL EMPLOYMENT	11,745	10,159	-13.5	1,286,742	1,455,976	13.2

Note: This employment data differs from County Business Patterns (mid-March employment) because it uses a broader definition of employment. Included in this table but not included in County Business Patterns are: government and military employees, railroad employees, and farm and non-farm proprietors. County Business Patterns report data on strictly private non-farm wage earners. Both sources identify employment by place of work and count full- and part-time employment, counting jobs held rather than persons employed (one person could be counted more than once).

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

Table 6.2
Change in Number of Mid-March Wage Earners,
Selected Industries and Total Employment, 1980-1989

	Bourbon County	Kansas Trade Area	Missouri Trade Area*	Kansas	United States*
Construction	-15.9%	-18.2%	-25.0%	-11.6%	10.4%
Wholesale	-9.7	-0.8	-29.2	5.1	14.7
Retail	42.2	-4.0	6.5	17.3	25.0
Services	4.1	15.5	56.4	51.1	46.2
Transportation/Pub Util.	-71.9	N/A	N/A	10.6	13.7
F.I.R.E.	-62.7	-15.6	19.2	17.1	26.2
Total	-33.4	-6.2	11.6	13.4	17.4

*Missouri and U.S. data is for mid-March 1988 which is the most recent data available. Data suppressed for some trade area counties due to confidentiality restrictions. For Missouri Trade Area F.I.R.E an estimated value of 35 was used for Barton County in order to arrive at a trade area total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1988, 1989.

- Bourbon County's loss of jobs was much greater than that experienced by its Kansas trade area. By contrast, the Missouri trade area registered a double-digit increase, as did Kansas and the United States.
- Bourbon County's loss of jobs in the construction and wholesale sectors were less severe than those experienced by the Missouri trade area.
- Bourbon County's increase in service industry jobs was minimal compared to the double-digit growth experienced by the Kansas trade area and the explosive growth experienced by the Missouri trade area, the state of Kansas, and the United States.

Table 6.3
Number of Employees and Percent Change by Sector
Bourbon and Kansas, 1980 and 1989

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Change</u>
Bourbon ¹	8,246	5,490	-33.4%
Export Market Sectors	4,587	2,140	-53.3
Agriculture services, forestry and fishing	10 ²	1	N.M.
Mining	220	10 ²	N.M.
Manufacturing	1,033	1,068	3.4
Transportation and public utilities (trucking and warehousing only)	3,093	814	-73.7
Wholesale trade (except nondurable goods)	231	173	-25.1
Services (hotel and other lodging only)	N.R.	60 ²	N.A.
Local Market Sectors	3,659	3,350	-8.4
Construction	189	159	-15.9
Transportation and public utilities (except trucking and warehousing)	100	84	-16.0
Retail trade	1,021	1,452	42.2
Wholesale trade (nondurable goods only)	121	145	19.8
Services (except hotel and other lodging)	1,107	1,092	-1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,121	418	-62.7
Kansas ¹	756,994	857,728	13.3
Export Market Sectors	289,098	272,130	-5.9
Agriculture services, forestry and fishing	2,210	4,765	115.6
Mining	17,443	10,866	-37.7
Manufacturing	207,202	192,489	-7.1
Transportation and public utilities (trucking and warehousing only)	19,174	18,881	-1.5
Wholesale trade (except nondurable goods)	35,198	36,117	2.6
Services (hotel and other lodging only)	7,871	9,012	14.5
Local Market Sectors	467,896	585,598	25.2
Construction	48,191	42,580	-11.6
Transportation and public utilities (except trucking and warehousing)	32,385	38,147	17.8
Retail trade	164,479	192,861	17.3
Wholesale trade (nondurable goods only)	24,861	26,996	8.6
Services (except hotel and other lodging)	148,374	226,934	52.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	49,606	58,080	17.1

N.R. - Not Reporting; N.A. - Not Available; N.M. - Not Meaningful (as at least one number in the calculation would be the midpoint of a range, not the actual value).

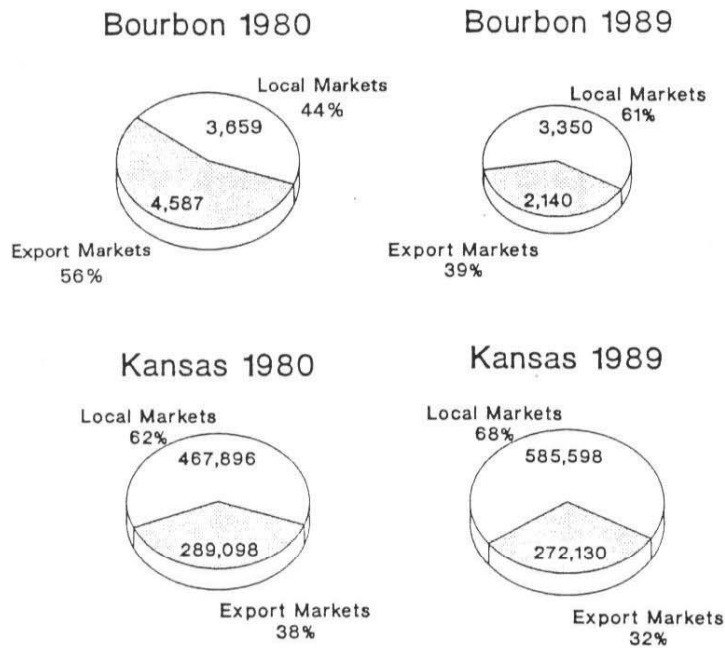
¹County total equals sum of export market and local market sectors and does not include employees of unclassified establishments.

²Number of employees reported as a range, 0-19 or 20-99; figure shown is the midpoint of the range.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Figure 6.2

Wage Earners by Industry Sector Classified by Local/Export Markets Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980, 1989



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

- Between 1980 and 1989 the number of private wage-earner jobs in Bourbon County fell 33.4 percent, from, 8,246 to 5,490. Employment fell in most export market sectors as well as most local market sectors. During this period, statewide employment increased 13.3 percent.
- Bourbon County's economic orientation shifted dramatically. In 1980, 55.6 percent of its private wage-earner jobs were in export market sectors -- agricultural services, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, trucking and warehousing, wholesale trade (except nondurable goods) and hotel and other lodging services. By 1989, export market sectors accounted for only 39.0 percent of the jobs. The rest, 61.0 percent, were in local market sectors -- construction, transportation and public utilities (except trucking and warehousing), retail trade, wholesale trade (nondurable goods only), services (except hotel and other lodging) and finance, insurance and real estate.

- Private wage-earner job losses in Bourbon County between 1980 and 1989 occurred in all sectors except manufacturing, wholesale trade (nondurable goods only) and retail trade. The job losses were greatest in trucking and warehousing (down 73.7 percent) and finance, insurance and real estate (down 62.7 percent).
- Between 1980 and 1989, the number of private wage-earner jobs in the manufacturing, wholesale trade (nondurable goods only) and retail trade sectors in Bourbon increased 3.4, 19.8 and 42.2 percent, respectively. The agricultural services, forestry and fishing sector may have also posted a gain. However, this sector is extremely small, accounting for less than three-tenths of one percent of Bourbon's 1989 employment.
- Between 1980 and 1989, Bourbon gained more than 100 private wage-earner jobs in only one sector: retail trade, a sector known for low-skill, low-paying jobs.

Table 6.4
Mid-March Employment Levels by Industry (Private Wage-Earners)
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980 and 1989

Industry	Bourbon			Kansas		
	1980	1989	Change	1980	1989	Change
Manufacturing	1,033	1,068	3%	207,202	192,489	-7%
Services	1,107	1,152	4	156,245	235,946	51
Retail	1,021	1,452	42	164,479	192,861	17
Wholesale	352	318	-10	60,059	63,113	5
F.I.R.E.	1,121	418	-73	49,606	58,080	11
Transportation	3,193	898	-72	51,559	57,028	11
Construction	189	159	-16	48,191	42,580	-12
Mining	220	A	-96	17,443	10,866	-38
Agric. Services	A	15	N/A	2,210	4,765	116
ALL EMPLOYMENT	8,287	5,522	-33	763,326	865,859	13

A = 0-19

Note: Excludes self-employed and government employees.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Table 6.5
Mid-March Employees, Payroll and Establishments by Industry
Bourbon County, 1980 and 1989 (Place of Work Data)

SIC	Industry	Employees		Payroll		Establishments	
		Mid-March		Annual (\$000)		All Sizes	
		1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989
	AG SERVICES	A	15	D	232	4	5
	MINING	220	A	4,704	D	10	3
	CONSTRUCTION	189	159	3,530	5,096	27	23
17	Special trades	138	140	3,187	4,767	15	17
	MANUFACTURING	1,033	1,068	10,178	16,416	28	25
27	Printing & Publishing	197	357	2,557	5,642	8	8
30	Rubber & plastics	NR	C	NR	D	NR	2
33	Primary metal ind.	183	C	1,693	D	3	2
34	Fabricated metal ind.	E	E	D	D	5	4
	TRANSP/PUB. UTIL	3,193	898	19,176	10,011	616	407
42	Trucking & warehousing	3,093	814	17,725	8,138	609	397
	WHOLESALE TRADE	352	318	3,916	5,250	32	32
51	Wholesale-nondurables	121	145	1,086	1,542	17	14
	RETAIL TRADE	1,021	1,452	6,676	11,226	100	123
53	General merchandise	B	C	D	D	3	1
54	Food stores	136	169	1,417	1,933	8	9
55	Auto dealers/serv. stns.	111	141	1,314	2,023	17	16
58	Eating & drinking places	410	831	1,276	4,192	28	55
59	Misc. retail	113	81	832	726	16	20
	FINANCE/INS/REAL EST.	1,121	418	11,571	7,835	32	34
60	Depository institutions	C	96	D	1,787	5	5
64	Insurance agents/brokers	NR	E	NR	D	NR	17
	SERVICES	1,107	1,152	10,333	16,357	85	167
70	Hotels & lodging	NR	B	NR	D	NR	2
75	Auto repair/serv/parking	NR	103	NR	1,236	NR	55
80	Health services	766	684	7,966	11,203	19	14
86	Membership organizations	54	107	235	703	15	19
	UNCLASSIFIED	B	B	D	D	D	16
	TOTAL	8,287	5,522	70,558	72,770	953	836

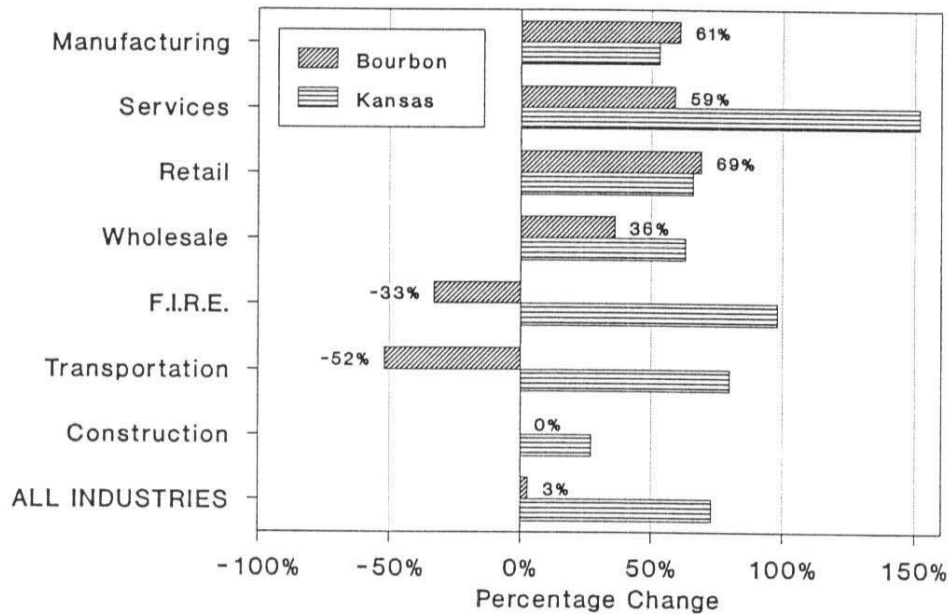
Notes: Industries listed are major industrial classifications or 2-digit industry categories with 100 employees or more.

Codes: D: Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments; NR: Not reported; A: 0-19; B: 20-99; C: 100-249; and E: 250-499.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Figure 6.3

Payroll Growth by Industry Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980-1989



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1988.

- Bourbon County's overall payroll levels for private wage-earners increased from 1980 to 1989 by only 3 percent in current dollar terms, compared Kansas trade area, Missouri trade area, and state increases of 32 59, and 73 percent, respectively.
- Manufacturing was the best performing industry, with payroll levels outpacing the state average, rising 63 percent, compared with the Kansas average of 53 percent.
- Transportation and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate suffered significant payroll declines in Bourbon County, while those of the Kansas trade area, Missouri trade area, and state experienced increases in these industries.

Table 6.6
Payroll Levels by Industry
Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980 and 1989

Industry	Bourbon (million)		Kansas Trade Area		Missouri Trade Area		Kansas (billion)	
	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989
Manufacturing ¹	\$10.2	\$16.4	\$100.2	\$120.8	\$24.0	\$40.6	\$3.20	\$4.91
Services	10.3	16.4	30.8	59.6	12.6	28.8	1.53	3.86
Retail Trade	6.7	11.2	35.8	49.8	17.2	22.4	1.22	2.02
Wholesale Trade	4.0	5.3	17.1	25.4	10.4	10.1	.94	1.53
F.I.R.E. ²	11.6	7.8	13.8	18.2	8.0	15.0	.66	1.31
Transportation ³	19.2	10.0	14.5	17.9	8.8	10.0	.83	1.49
Construction	3.5	5.1	15.7	19.6	4.5	4.4	.78	.99
Mining ⁴	4.7	D	14.0	5.6	.4	D	.37	.28
Agric. Services ⁵	D	.2	.4	.6	D	.4	.02	.06
All Industries	70.6	72.8	258.3	341.2	104.9	167.3	9.59	16.6

Note: All figures in current dollars.

¹1980 excludes Linn (KS) and Barton (MO); 1989 excludes Barton (MO).

²1980 excludes Barton (MO).

³1980 excludes Anderson and Linn (KS) and Barton (MO); 1989 excludes Linn (KS).

⁴1980 excludes Bates, Cedar and Barton (MO); 1989 excludes Crawford (KS) and all Missouri counties.

⁵1980 excludes Allen, Anderson, and Linn (KS) and all Missouri counties; 1989 excludes Anderson and Linn (KS) and Bates, Cedar, and Barton (MO).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Table 6.7
Percent Change in Payroll Levels by Industry
Bourbon County, Trade Area, and Kansas, 1980 and 1989

Industry	Bourbon	Kansas Trade Area	Missouri Trade Area	Kansas
Manufacturing ¹	61%	20%	69%	53%
Services	59	94	129	152
Retail Trade	69	39	30	66
Wholesale Trade	36	49	-3	63
F.I.R.E. ²	-33	32	51	98
Transportation ³	-52	14	3	80
Construction	46	25	-2	27
Mining ⁴	N/A	--	N/A	-24
Agric. Services	N/A	0	N/A	200
All Industries	3	32	59	73

¹Excludes Linn (KS) and Barton (MO).

²Excludes Barton (MO).

³Excludes Anderson and Linn (KS) and Barton (MO).

⁴Excludes Crawford (KS).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Table 6.8
 Number of Establishments by Industry and Employment Size Class
 Bourbon County, 1980 and 1989 (Place of Work Data)

SIC	Industry	Establishments by Employment-Size Class										TOTAL	
		1-4		5-9		10-19		20-49		50+		1980	1989
		1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989	1980	1989		
	AG SERVICES	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
	MINING	5	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	10	3
	CONSTRUCTION	16	16	5	5	4	1	1	-	1	1	27	23
17	Special trades	6	11	4	4	4	1	-	-	1	1	15	17
	MANUFACTURING	6	9	5	3	4	1	7	4	6	8 ^Y	28	25
27	Printing & Publishing	2	3	2	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	8	8
30	Rubber & plastics	NR	1	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	1	NR	2
33	Primary metal ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	3
34	Fabricated metal ind.	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1 ^Y	5	4
	TRANSP/PUB. UTIL	300	398	302	5	10	3	3	1	1	-	616	407
42	Trucking & warehousing	299	392	299	4	8	1	2	-	1	-	609	397
	WHOLESALE TRADE	14	12	12	14	4	4	-	-	2	2	32	32
51	Wholesale-nondurables	4	5	7	6	3	2	-	-	1	1	15	14
	RETAIL TRADE	51	59	21	16	12	17	14	28	2	3	100	123
53	General merchandise	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
54	Food stores	1	4	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	8	9
55	Auto dealers/serv. stns.	11	9	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	1	17	16
58	Eating & drinking places	12	17	3	3	5	9	7	25	1	1	28	55
59	Misc. retail	9	14	2	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	16	20
	FINANCE/INS/REAL EST	18	25	11	4	-	2	1	2	2 ^X	1	32	34
60	Depository institutions	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	5	5
64	Insur. agents/brokers	NR	14	NR	2	NR	-	NR	-	NR	1	NR	17
	SERVICES	56	127	18	26	1	5	7	6	3 ^Y	3 ^Y	85	167
70	Hotels & lodging	NR	2	NR	-	NR	-	NR	2	NR	-	NR	4
75	Auto repair/serv/parking	NR	53	NR	2	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	55
80	Health services	11	14	2	4	-	-	3	3	3 ^Y	3 ^Y	19	24
86	Membership organizations	10	19	5	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	15	30
	UNCLASSIFIED	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	17
	TOTAL	488	669	376	74	36	33	35	42	18	18	953	836

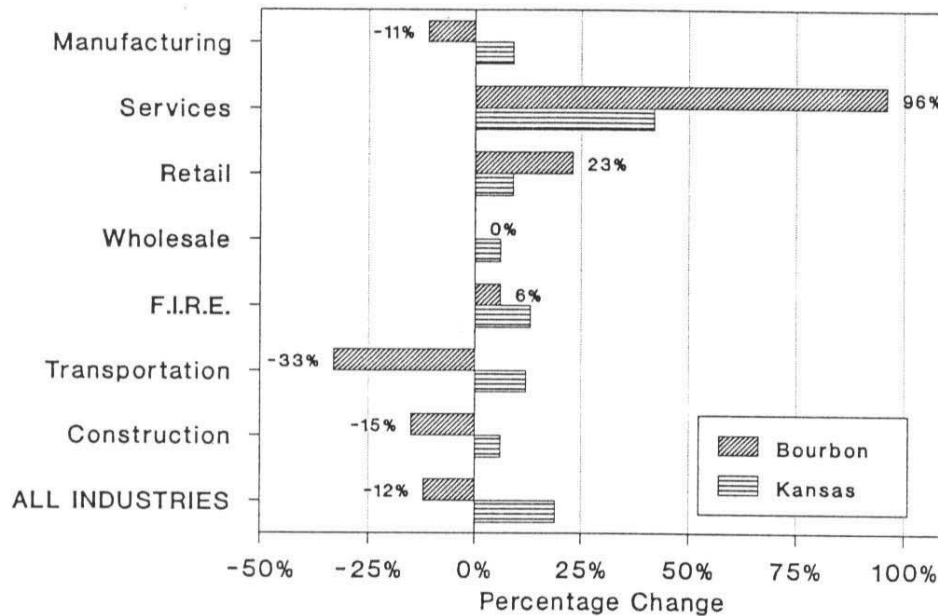
Notes: Industries listed are major industrial classifications or 2-digit industry categories with 100 employees or more.

Codes: X: 1 employer in 500-999 category; Y: 1 employer in 250-400 category; NR: Not Reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Figure 6.4

Number of Establishments by Industry Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980-1989



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, various issues.

- During the decade, the number of establishments (businesses) in Bourbon decreased 12.3 percent. There were substantial decreases in the number of mining establishments and trucking and warehousing firms (70.0 and 34.8 percent, respectively).
- As the number of jobs decreased at a steeper rate than the number of establishments, this triggered a 24.1 percent reduction in average firm size from 8.7 to 6.6 employees per firm.
- Most Bourbon firms are quite small. The proportion of firms employing four or fewer employees increased between 1980 and 1989 from 51.2 to 80.0 percent. The data suggests that much of this increase stemmed from job losses by firms that employed five to nine employees in 1980. The number of firms employing five to nine employees fell 80.3 percent. Firms of this size, which in 1980 accounted for 39.5 percent of all Bourbon firms, accounted in 1989 fewer than one of every ten Bourbon firms.
- The only industry to experience substantial growth in the number of establishments and employees was eating and drinking establishments. The number of eating and drinking establishments increased 96.4 percent while the number of employees at these establishments increased 102.7 percent.

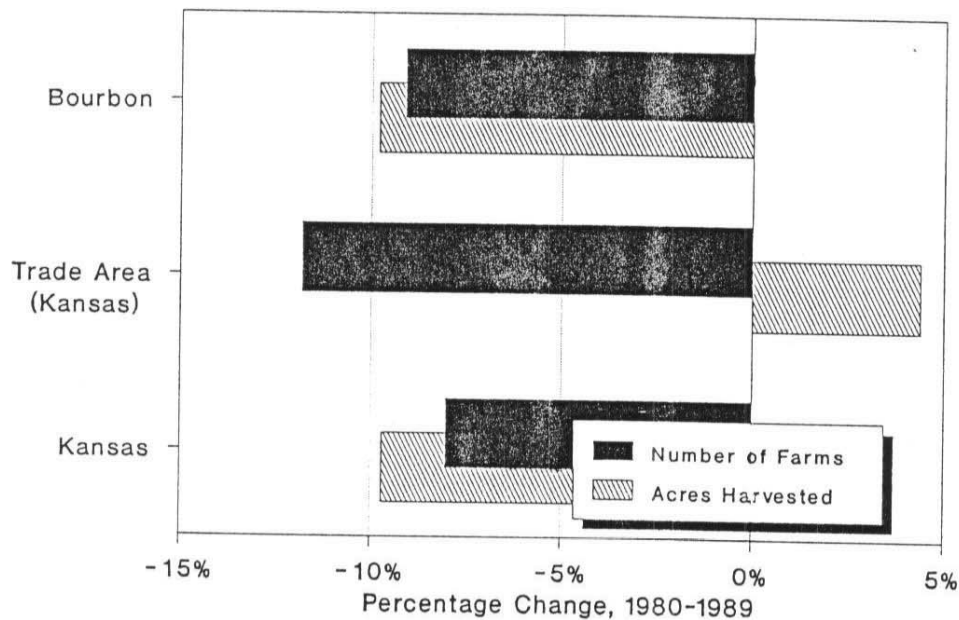
Table 6.9
 Number of Establishments by Industry
 Bourbon County & Kansas, 1980 and 1989

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Bourbon</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Change</u>
Manufacturing	28	25	-11 %	2,919	3,186	9 %
Services	85	167	96	14,270	20,231	42
Retail	100	123	23	15,204	16,602	9
Wholesale	32	32	-	5,267	5,575	6
F.I.R.E.	32	34	6	4,893	5,515	13
Transportation	616	407	-33	2,881	3,221	12
Construction	27	23	-15	5,149	5,446	6
Mining	10	3	-70	1,137	1,087	-4
Agric. Services	4	5	25	547	889	63
ALL INDUSTRIES	953	836	-12	55,021	65,692	19

Note: Data in this table does not include non-wage paying proprietorships, i.e., self-employed proprietorships.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Figure 6.5

Number of Farms and Acres Harvested Bourbon, Trade Area Counties & Kansas



Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*, 1980 and 1989. Data on Acres Harvested are two-year averages, calculated by KCCED.

- Consistent with trade area and statewide trends, the number of farms in Bourbon decreased between 1980 and 1990. Bourbon had 9.1 percent fewer farms in 1990 than it had in 1980. This decrease was slightly greater than the statewide average (8.0 percent) but less than the trade area average (11.8 percent).
- Consistent with the statewide trend, the number of acres harvested in Bourbon decreased between 1980 and 1990. Bourbon's decrease, 9.8 percent, was comparable to that of the state (9.7 percent). Within the trade area, the number of acres harvested fell 7.0 in Linn, increased sharply in Crawford (15.6 percent) and increased moderately in Neosho, Anderson and Allen (4.0, 6.4 and 3.0 percent, respectively).

Table 6.10
 Number of Farms and Total Acres Harvested, 1980-1990
 Bourbon and Neighboring Counties and Kansas

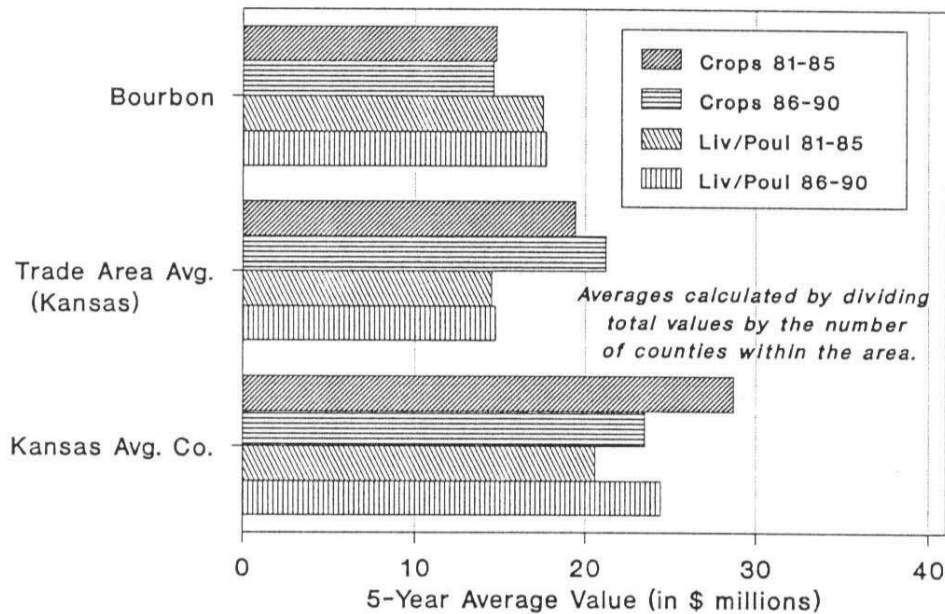
	Number of Farms			Thousands of Acres Harvested*		
	1980	1990	Change	1980-81	1989-90	Change
Bourbon	935	850	-9.1%	135.5	122.3	-9.8%
Crawford	980	810	-17.3	175.4	202.7	15.6
Neosho	840	760	-9.5	155.5	161.8	4.0
Allen	790	670	-15.2	165.3	175.8	6.4
Anderson	755	730	-3.3	180.7	186.0	3.0
Linn	785	690	-12.1	135.3	121.3	-11.4
Trade Area	4,150	3,660	-11.8	812.1	847.6	4.4
Kansas	75,000	69,000	-8.0	21,931	19,823	-9.7

*Data on Acres Harvested are two-year averages.

Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*, 1980 and 1990.

Figure 6.6

Value of Field Crops, Livestock & Poultry Bourbon, Trade Area Counties & Kansas



Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*.

- Between 1981 and 1990 the value of Bourbon's field crops decreased. Its average annual field crop values for 1986-1990 represented a 1.1 percent decrease from the 1981-1985 average. The trade area and all but one of the counties that comprise it experienced increases. The trend in Bourbon was consistent with the statewide trend of declining field crop values, which fell 18.0 percent.
- Between 1981 and 1990 the value of Bourbon livestock and poultry increased. Its average annual values for 1986-1990 represented a 1.3 percent increase from its 1981-1985 average. The trade area as a whole experienced a comparable increase, although some counties experienced declines and those that experienced increases had ones greater than that of Bourbon. The trends in Bourbon and most of its neighboring counties were consistent with the statewide trend of rising livestock and poultry values.
- By the end of the decade, Bourbon County farms had shifted from a ratio of 58:42, field crops to livestock and poultry, to a ratio of 49:51.

Table 6.11
Total Value of Field Crops, 1980-1990
Bourbon, Neighboring Counties and Kansas

	Value of Field Crops (\$ millions)										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bourbon	9.6	17.0	17.0	13.6	12.1	14.4	12.8	15.8	17.9	15.3	11.4
Crawford	14.3	24.1	19.8	19.5	18.1	22.0	18.9	24.8	36.1	22.9	20.4
Neosho	13.0	20.8	17.8	15.3	14.7	15.3	12.2	19.8	20.0	28.4	14.9
Allen	14.2	24.8	21.5	16.0	16.4	17.7	12.6	28.4	22.8	22.9	17.1
Anderson	15.9	28.2	25.5	18.1	22.6	23.5	22.4	28.2	25.4	28.0	22.6
Linn	11.1	18.9	20.3	12.2	14.8	17.1	14.0	18.7	19.3	17.4	12.1
Trade Area	68.5	116.8	104.9	81.2	86.6	95.7	80.0	119.9	123.6	119.6	87.1
Kansas	3110.2	2882.1	3289.0	2826.3	3012.1	3054.5	2069.8	2377.0	2860.9	2310.3	2728.6
Crop Price Index +	100	93	106	91	97	98	67	76	92	74	88

+ 1980 prices = 100.

Note: Does not include any government program payments, value of sugar beets, or cotton.

Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*.

Table 6.12
Total Value of Livestock and Poultry, 1981-1990
Bourbon, Neighboring Counties and Kansas

	Value of Livestock and Poultry (\$ millions)										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bourbon	25.4	23.0	19.4	15.9	14.6	14.7	14.1	16.3	18.7	17.5	22.0
Crawford	14.7	16.6	14.2	12.2	12.8	11.1	10.1	11.6	10.0	10.4	14.8
Neosho	19.8	21.6	16.1	16.4	17.6	16.5	17.4	18.2	15.6	15.5	17.6
Allen	14.9	14.1	13.8	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.9	15.3
Anderson	18.6	18.5	16.6	13.6	14.7	12.3	13.1	28.2	15.6	14.9	15.7
Linn	15.4	15.9	15.2	11.9	13.0	12.0	13.0	18.7	13.4	14.0	14.0
Trade Area	83.4	86.6	75.9	66.5	70.0	63.3	65.6	89.2	66.9	67.7	77.4
Kansas	2303.6	2156.2	2120.0	2201.6	2238.7	2114.9	2174.8	2438.2	2625.5	2651.6	2928.8
Price Index +	100	94	92	96	97	94	106	114	115	127	

+ 1980 prices = 100.

Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*.

Table 6.13
Average Value of Field Crops, Livestock and Poultry, 1981-85 and 1986-90
Bourbon County, Trade Area and Kansas

	<u>Field Crops</u>			<u>Livestock and Poultry</u>		
	Avg Value (\$ Millions)			Avg Value (\$ Millions)		
	<u>1981-85</u>	<u>1986-90</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1981-85</u>	<u>1986-90</u>	<u>Change</u>
Bourbon	\$14.8	\$14.6	-1.1%	\$17.5	\$17.7	1.3%
Crawford	20.7	24.6	18.9	13.4	11.4	-14.8
Neosho	16.8	19.0	13.5	17.6	16.8	-4.5
Allen	19.3	20.8	7.7	12.7	13.0	2.2
Anderson	23.6	25.3	7.3	15.1	17.5	15.7
Linn	16.7	16.3	-2.2	13.6	14.6	7.4
Trade Area	97.0	106.0	9.3	72.5	73.4	1.2
Kansas	3012.8	2469.3	-18.0	2166.3	2563.8	18.3
Crop Price Index +	95	80	-15.8	98	106	14.3

+ 1980 prices = 100.

Source: Kansas Agricultural Statistics, *Kansas Farm Facts*.

Section VII : TOURISM

Tourism is an essential component of the state's economic development strategy. Net increases in tourism spending have an economic impact on both the retail and service sectors of communities and the state. Tourism can either attract in-state or out-of-state visitors, both of which are important in stimulating the local economy. Out-of-state visitors bring in outside money -- or "export" dollars -- which have an economic impact on both the state and community. Kansans who travel within the state may be spending money that would normally be spent on vacations outside of Kansas, benefitting individual communities.

However, it is often difficult to accurately measure the impact of tourism due to the differences in defining a tourist. For example, should someone visiting an attraction in his/her community be considered a tourist? Furthermore, tourism-related data can be influenced by a number of other outside forces, such as changes in the overall economy, business travel, the weather, changes in consumer preferences, development of tourism attractions, and promotional efforts. For example, increases in hotel and restaurant sales may also be attributed to an increase in business travelers or an increasing local trend to dine out more often.

Tourism may also have an effect on retail sales in a community, such as gasoline purchases or purchases in retail stores (see *Retail Sales*, Section VIII: Business Environment). Again, it is difficult to determine the proportion of retail sales which may be attributed to tourists. But the economic impact of particular events or strategies to encourage retail spending by tourists, such as festivals, promotions, or tours, may be measured by specifically tailored studies.

Keeping these considerations in mind, the proper use and analysis of data may be effective in reflecting overall trends in tourism. In particular, general tourism data is useful in demonstrating current strengths and weaknesses of the local tourism industry. The influence of outside forces, such as changes in consumer preferences, may also be tracked through general data.

In this section, several different types of data -- ranging from very specific indicators to broad data -- are used to compare the relative growth of key Kansas tourism attractions,

including Fort Larned (Pawnee County), Boot Hill (Ford County), Eisenhower Center (Dickinson County), Cowtown Museum (Sedgwick County), Kansas Cosmosphere (Reno County), and Fort Scott (Bourbon County). Economic data from Stone County, Missouri, home of Silver Dollar City is also compared to the Kansas attractions. Some counties, such as Sedgwick and Reno, may have an array of other tourist attractions and economic strengths which influence their tourism data. Nevertheless, they are included for comparison purposes.

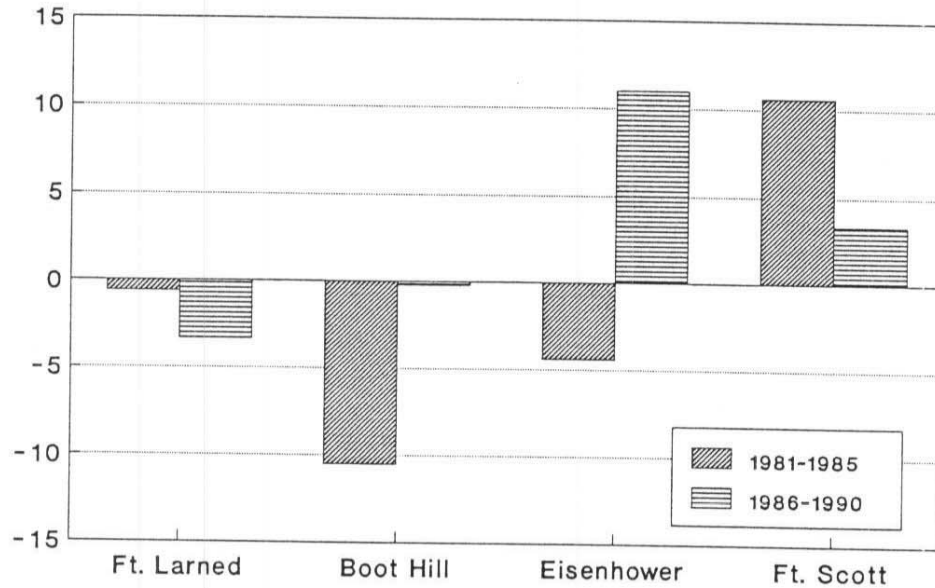
Seven types of tourism data are included for the following reasons:

- *attendance figures* for key attractions are the most direct indicator of tourism growth.
- *traffic counts* on major highways may reflect an increase in tourist visitation and potential tourists.
- *employment in hotel and lodging* demonstrates the impact of tourists -- and business travelers -- who stay overnight in a community.
- *employment in eating and drinking establishments* shows the impact of tourists who eat in local restaurants. Because this includes locals who dine out, as well as business travelers, it is less specifically related to tourism than the other measures.
- *lodging taxes* collected are related to the local guest tax rate and tax revenues generated by tourists and business travelers.
- *sales data for hotel and lodging establishments* illustrate expenditures by tourists and business travelers on lodging accommodations.
- *sales data for eating and drinking establishments* demonstrate the economic impact of tourists, business travelers, and locals who dine in a community's restaurants.

TOURISM: KEY FINDINGS

- Attendance at the Fort Scott National Historic Site rose over the 1981-1990 period, while other key attractions in the state decreased slightly. The Eisenhower Center's attendance declined over the 1981-1989 period and experienced a dramatic boost in 1990 due to the Eisenhower Centennial Celebration.
- Traffic increases on Highways 69 and 54 ranged from 3.6 percent to 6.5 percent over the period from 1980-1990. The greatest increase in traffic, 6.5 percent, was seen west of the Highway 54/69 interchange.
- In Bourbon County, total employment in hotel and lodging generally falls below 50 persons. For eating and drinking establishments, however, Bourbon experienced the greatest percentage growth in employment, compared to the attraction "trade area", followed by Dickinson County.
- Over the 1985-1990 period, lodging taxes collected in Bourbon County remained fairly steady. This was due, in part, to an increase in the tax rate from 2 to 3 percent in 1988. For the same period, lodging taxes collected in the state gained at an annual rate ranging from 12.2 to 15.2 percent.
- The number of hotel and lodging establishments in Bourbon dropped over the 1982-1987 period by 25 percent, while their sales decreases by only 1.2 percent. This was similar to trends in Dickinson and Ford County, but inconsistent with growth seen in Sedgwick, Stone, and Kansas as a whole.
- Sales in eating and drinking establishments in Bourbon soared 52.3 percent over the 1982-1987 period, following Stone (72.3 percent) and Dickinson (57.9 percent). The number of eating and drinking establishments in Bourbon increased by 32.1 percent, following Stone (45.8 percent) and Dickinson (38.5 percent).

Figure 7.1
 Key Tourist Attractions:
 Percent Change in Attendance
 (1981/85 & 1986/90)



Source: Attendance data obtained from individual attractions or local Chambers of Commerce.

- The National Historic Site at Fort Scott experienced greater increases in attendance in the first half of the 1980s, especially the period from 1981-1986. However, during the last half of the decade -- from 1986-1990 -- attendance dropped and then rebounded slightly. The average percentage change in attendance was 10.6 percent for the first half of the decade (1981-1985), then 3.4 percent (1986-1990).
- When compared to its peers, Ft. Scott fared better -- in terms of percentage increases in attendance -- than Fort Larned and Boot Hill. Both attractions had declining attendance throughout the decade. Although the Eisenhower Center had a dramatic increase in the second half of the decade (from 1986-1990), this was due to the Eisenhower Centennial Celebration in 1990. Otherwise, attendance dropped rapidly over the 1981-1989 period for the Center.

Table 7.1
Attendance Figures for Key Attractions, 1980-1990

	<u>Ft. Larned</u>	<u>Boot Hill</u>	<u>Eisenhower Center</u>	<u>Cowtown Museum¹</u>	<u>Cosmo- sphere²</u>	<u>Ft. Scott</u>
1981	2,831 ³	144,102	163,313	85,074		51,623
1982	21,786	125,072	155,157	103,969		63,725
1983	20,674	112,586	135,522	107,075		73,306
1984	20,896	94,114	126,689	115,971		78,035
1985	21,384	91,791	134,769	117,498	200,000	76,193
1986	22,583	96,888	120,477	125,160	300,000	82,923
1987	20,404	97,258	107,624	168,178	350,000	74,496
1988	21,301	98,528	90,201	163,770	350,000	68,280
1989	20,724	95,292	96,159	163,450	382,000	76,753
1990	19,648	96,580	158,058	153,513		76,294
Average Percent Change:						
81-85	-0.6%	-10.5%	-4.4%	8.7%	--	10.6%
86-90	-3.3	-0.2	11.0	6.4	--	3.4

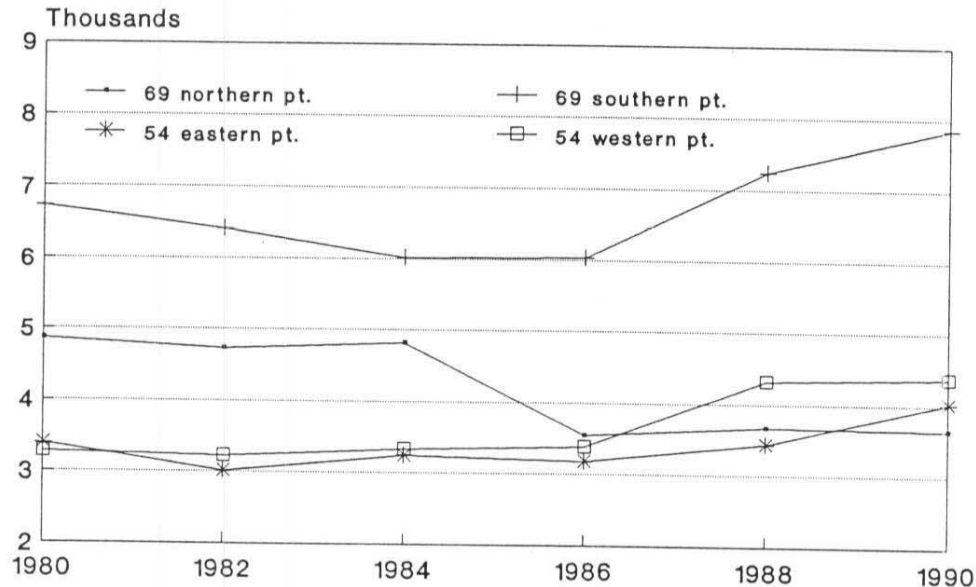
¹Some attendance fluctuations may be due to inclement weather.

²Figures are rough estimates. Source: *Tourism Development and Marketing Plan*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Economic Research Associates, May 1991.

³Attendance figures for October through December.

Source: Attendance data obtained from individual attractions or local Chambers of Commerce.

Figure 7.2
 Average Daily Traffic Counts:
 Highway 69, Highway 54 (1980-1990)
 Ft. Scott, Kansas



Source: Kansas Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Development, September 1991.

- Average daily traffic west of the Highway 54/Highway 69 interchange increased 6.5 percent over the 1980-1990 period. Traffic at other highway locations in Fort Scott also rose, ranging from 3.6 to 4.7 percent. Highway 69 -- north of the Highway 54 interchange -- was realigned in 1984, with traffic dropping subsequently. Nevertheless, traffic expanded slightly over the 1986-1990 period.
- In contrast, traffic on two of Kansas' major interstates, I-70 and the Kansas Turnpike, grew at greater rates than those experienced in Bourbon. The range of traffic increases on the interstates was from -3.3 to 8.7 percent. The decline (of -3.3 percent) was due to the construction and opening of I-670 on the east border of I-70.

Table 7.2
Average Daily Traffic Counts:
Fort Scott, Highways 69 and 54, 1980-1990¹

	Highway 69 ²		Highway 54 ³	
	North	South	East	West
1980	4,865	6,730	3,380	3,265
1982	4,735	6,415	3,010	3,220
1984	4,820 ⁴	6,020	3,235	3,320
1986	3,540	6,035	3,170	3,375
1988	3,660	7,245	3,425	4,325
1990	3,640	7,850	4,020	4,370
Average % chg.	4.7%	3.6%	4.0%	6.5%

¹Traffic counts are seasonally adjusted 24 hour counts.

²Highway 69 traffic counts are taken north of Highway 54 Interchange and south of city limits near Hunnington Blvd.

³Highway 54 traffic counts are taken east of city limits near the Federal Aid Secondary route and west of the Highway 54/Highway 69 Interchange.

⁴Figures prior to 1984 for different alignment of Highway 69.

Source: Kansas Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Development, September 1991.

Table 7.3
Average Daily Traffic Counts:
I-70 and Kansas Turnpike, 1980-1990

	Kansas Turnpike ¹		I-70 ²	
	South	Topeka	East	West
1980	6,810	2,842	67,775	4,343
1982	7,980	2,907	58,450	4,750
1984	8,363	3,159	56,315	4,670
1986	8,469	3,323	60,500	4,540
1988	9,150	3,756	71,110	5,098
1990	10,078	4,299	54,095 ³	5,777
Average % chg.	8.3%	8.7%	-3.3%	6.1%

¹Kansas Turnpike counts taken at Topeka Interchange and at Oklahoma border.

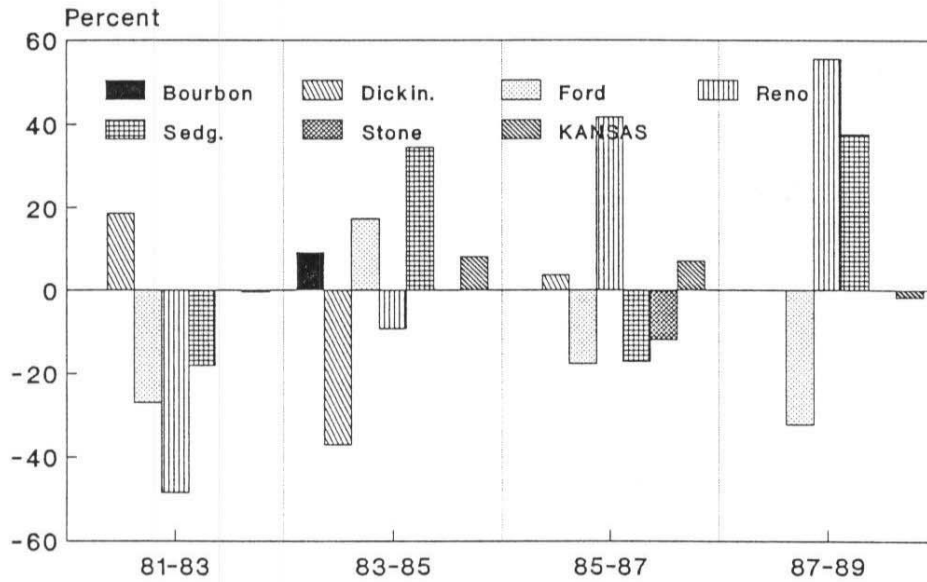
²I-70 counts taken at east and west borders.

³Decrease due to opening of I-670.

Source: Kansas Department of Transportation, Division of Planning and Development, September 1991.

Figure 7.3

Hotel and Lodging Employment, Percent Change (1981-1989) Bourbon and Selected Counties

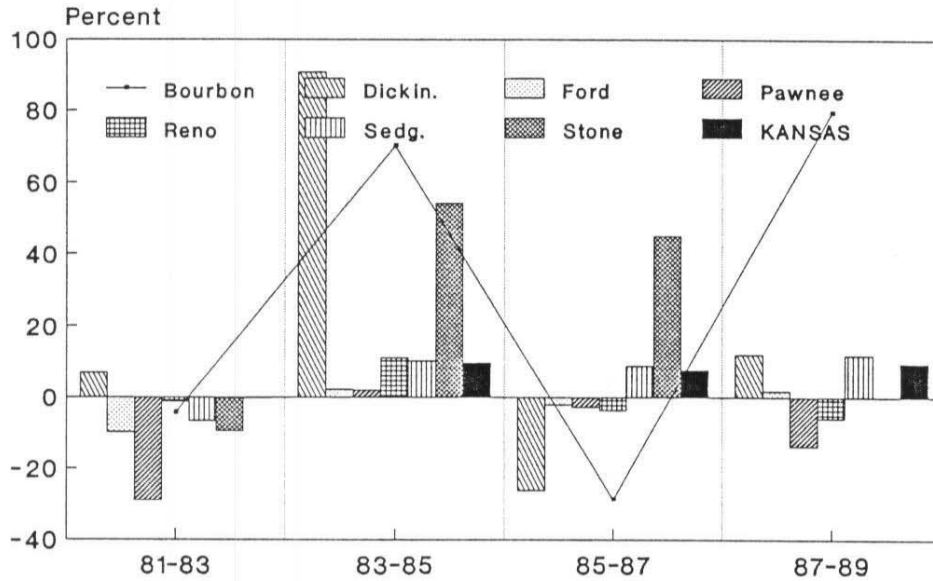


Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *County Business Patterns*, various issues.

- Hotel/lodging employment in Bourbon over the 1981-1989 period grew slightly in 1983-1985 and then fell below 50 persons. This unstable pattern was similar to statewide trends, but other counties, including Ford and Dickinson, experienced greater losses in hotel/lodging employment.

Figure 7.4

Eating/Drinking Employment, Percent Change (1981-1989) Bourbon and Selected Counties



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *County Business Patterns*, various issues.

- Employment in eating/drinking establishments escalated sharply for Bourbon over the 1981-1989 period, but were countered by declines in 1983 and 1987. Nevertheless, Bourbon had the greatest percentage increase in employment in the tourism "trade area", followed by Dickinson and Stone.

Table 7.4
Employment: Hotel and Lodging
Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1981-1989

	1981	Total number employed				1989	81-83	percent change		
		1983	1985	1987	83-85			85-87	87-89	
Bourbon	(a)	54	59	(a)	(b)	--	9.3%	--	--	
Dickinson	75	89	56	58	(a)	18.7%	-37.1	3.6%	--	
Ford	237	173	203	167	113	-27.0	17.3	-17.7	-32.3	
Pawnee	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	--	--	--	--	
Reno	190	98	89	126	196	-48.4	-9.2	41.6	55.6	
Sedgwick	1,688	1,382	1,859	1,540	2,119	-18.1	34.5	-17.2	37.6	
Stone, MO	(a)	(c)	84	74	N/A	--	--	-11.9	N/A	
Kansas	7,950	7,917	8,570	9,176	9,012	-0.4	8.2	7.1	-1.8	

(a) data not reported for years when total employment was less than 50 persons.

(b) for 1989 the range of employment is from 42-99 persons.

(c) for 1983 the range of employment is from 42-99 persons.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *County Business Patterns*, various issues.

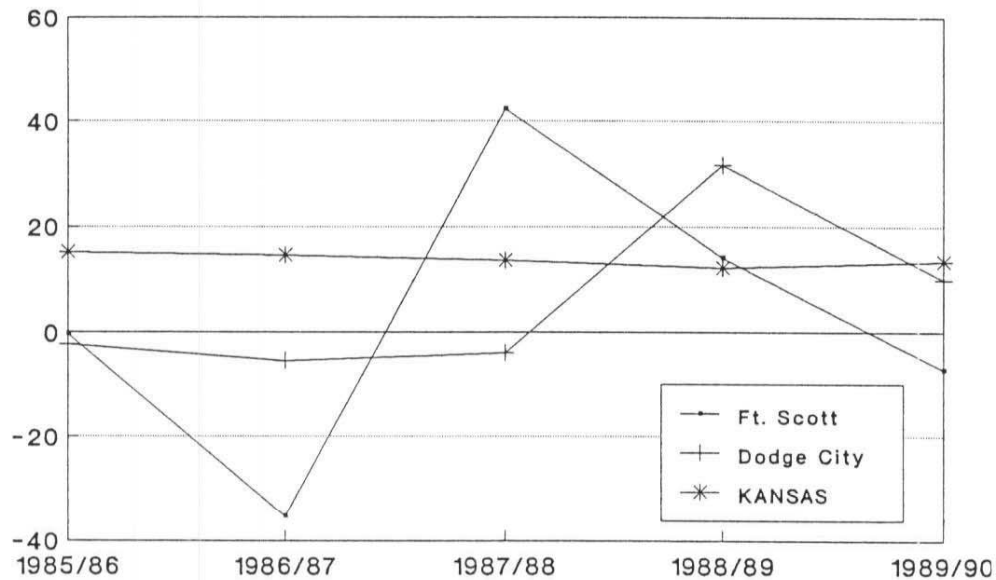
Table 7.5
Employment: Eating and Drinking Establishments
Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1981-1989

	1981	Total number employed				1989	81-83	percent change		
		1983	1985	1987	83-85			85-87	87-89	
Bourbon	400	382	650	463	831	-4.5%	70.2%	-28.8%	79.5%	
Dickinson	203	217	414	306	343	6.9	90.8	-26.1	12.1	
Ford	740	667	682	668	679	-9.9	2.2	-2.1	1.6	
Pawnee	144	102	104	101	87	-29.2	2.0	-2.9	-13.9	
Reno	1,591	1,570	1,742	1,677	1,575	-1.3	11	-3.7	-6.1	
Sedgwick	11,836	11,039	12,166	13,244	14,815	-6.7	10.2	8.9	11.9	
Stone, MO	94	85	131	190	N/A	-9.6	54.1	45	N/A	
Kansas	51,463	51,283	56,270	60,577	66,361	-0.3	9.7	7.7	9.5	

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *County Business Patterns*, various issues.

Figure 7.5

Lodging Taxes: Percent Change in Total Collected (1985-1990) Ft. Scott, Dodge City, KANSAS



Source: Chamber of Commerce, Fort Scott, Kansas, September 1991; Visitor's and Convention Bureau, Dodge City, Kansas, September 1991; *Tourism Development and Marketing Plan*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Economic Research Associates, May 1991.

- Lodging taxes collected in Fort Scott experienced a one-period drop in 1987. The subsequent rebound and overall improvements in tax revenue were due, in part, to an increase in the lodging tax rate from 2 percent (1985-1987) to 3 percent (1988 to present).
- Dodge City's lodging tax revenues declined over the 1985 to 1988 period, then escalated sharply over the 1988-1989 term. Increases were due, in part, to a boost in the local transient lodging tax from 2 to 3 percent in the second quarter of 1990. However, occupancy growth in 1990 translated into a 9.98 percent revenue leap.
- For the state as a whole, lodging taxes increased at a decreasing rate over the 1985-1989 period. Tax revenues grew at annual rates ranging from 12.2 to 15.2 percent.

Table 7.6
Lodging Taxes: Total Amount Collected
Fort Scott, Dodge City, and Kansas, 1985-1990

	Fort Scott ¹		Dodge City ²		Kansas ³	
	Taxes,\$	% chg.	Taxes,\$	% chg.	Taxes,\$	% chg.
1985	\$28,627	--	\$77,234	--	\$3,703	--
1986	28,554	-0.3%	75,476	-2.3%	4,265	15.2%
1987	18,439	-35.4	71,314 ⁴	-5.5	4,887	14.6
1988	26,242	42.3	68,514	-3.9	5,552	13.6
1989	29,941	14.1	90,249	31.7	6,229	12.2
1990	27,786	-7.2	99,260	9.98	7,062	13.4

¹Lodging taxes for 1985-1987 were 2%, 1988-1990 were 3%. Source: Chamber of Commerce, Fort Scott, Kansas, September 1991.

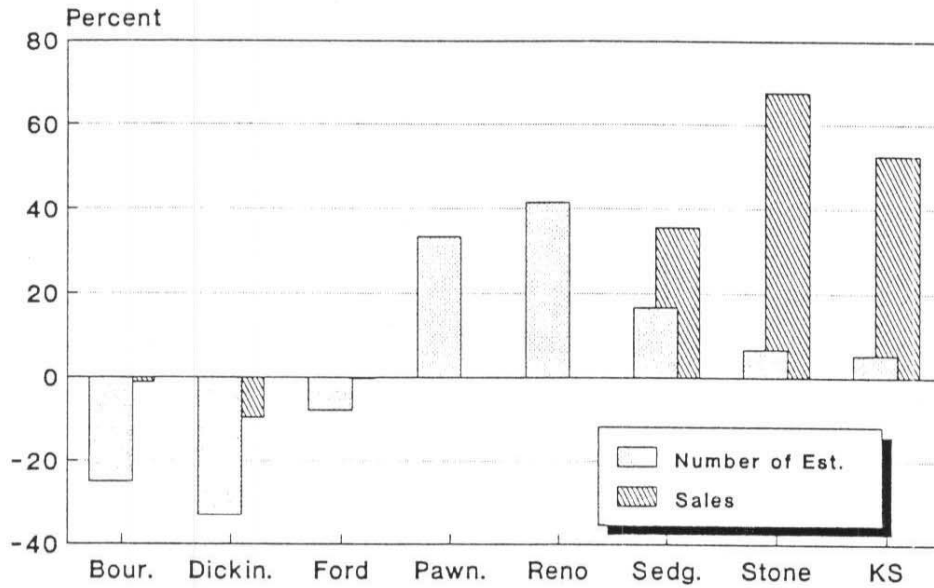
²Lodging taxes for 1987 through the first quarter of 1989 were 2%, 3% thereafter. Source: Visitor's and Convention Bureau, Dodge City, Kansas, September 1991.

³Taxes in thousands of dollars. Source: *Tourism Development and Marketing Plan*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Economic Research Associates, May 1991, p. I-14.

⁴Partial figure for the year.

Figure 7.6

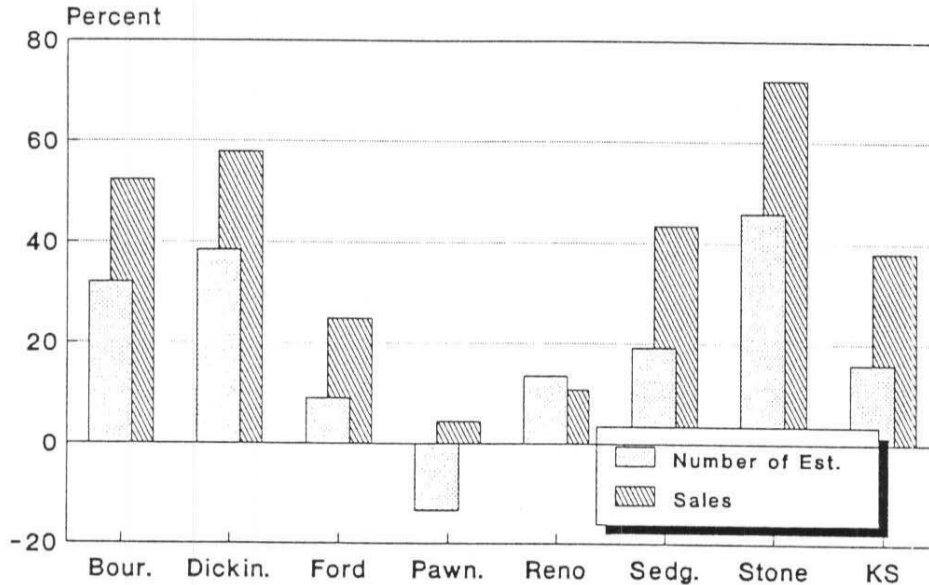
Hotel/Lodging: Percent Change, No. of Estab. and Sales (1982-1987) Bourbon and Selected Counties



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Service Industries*, various issues.

- Sales for hotel/lodging establishments in Bourbon dipped slightly (-1.2 percent) over the 1982-1987 period. The number of establishments also dropped from 4 to 3 (-25 percent). This was similar to trends in Dickinson and Ford, but contrary to increases seen in Sedgwick, Stone, and the state as a whole. For example, the number of hotel/lodging establishments in Kansas grew by only 5.3 percent, but their sales surged 52.5 percent over the 1982-1987 period.

Figure 7.7
 Eating/Drinking: Percent Change,
 No. of Estab. and Sales (1982-1987)
 Bourbon and Selected Counties



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Retail Trade*, various issues.

- Eating/drinking establishments' sales in Bourbon rose 52.3 percent over the 1982-1987 period. Only two counties had greater increases: Stone (72.3 percent) and Dickinson (57.9 percent). The number of establishments also multiplied in Bourbon, Dickinson, and Stone, but at rates which were below the sales improvements. Eating/drinking establishment growth in number and sales far exceeded those in Kansas as a whole.

Table 7.7
Sales Data: Hotel and Lodging Establishments
(in thousands of dollars)
Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1982-1987

	1982		1987		% chg.	
	# est.	sales	# est.	sales	# est.	sales
Bourbon	4	\$ 1,231	3	\$ 1,216	-25 %	-1.2 %
Dickinson	9	1,473	6	1,330	-33	-9.7
Ford	12	4,755	11	4,734	-8	-0.4
Pawnee	3	(a)	4	343	33.3	--
Reno	12	(a)	17	9,673	41.6	--
Sedgwick	48	36,548	56	49,545	16.7	35.6
Stone, MO	15	1,823	16	3,055	6.7	67.6
Kansas	437	173,125	460	263,962	5.3	52.5 %

(a) data suppressed for 1982.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Service Industries*, various issues.

Table 7.8
Sales Data: Eating and Drinking Establishments
(in thousands of dollars)
Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1982-1987

	1982		1987		% chg.	
	# est.	sales	# est.	sales	# est.	sales
Bourbon	28	\$ 6,247	37	\$ 9,517	32.1 %	52.3 %
Dickinson	26	4,396	36	6,942	38.5	57.9
Ford	44	14,054	48	17,541	9.1	24.8
Pawnee	15	2,202	13	2,300	-13.3	4.5
Reno	103	31,054	117	34,408	13.6	10.8
Sedgwick	628	202,970	748	291,029	19.1	43.4
Stone, MO	24	2,479	35	4,272	45.8	72.3
Kansas	3,613	930,809	4,186	1,286,590	15.9	38.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Retail Trade*, various issues.

Section VIII: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Business environment includes numerous factors which affect the ability of firms to enact strategies to promote expansion and profitability. Factors which affect firms' competitiveness include taxation, regulations and public sector programs targeted at assisting major industries, tourism promotion and industrial recruitment.

This section reviews the business environment in Bourbon County through:

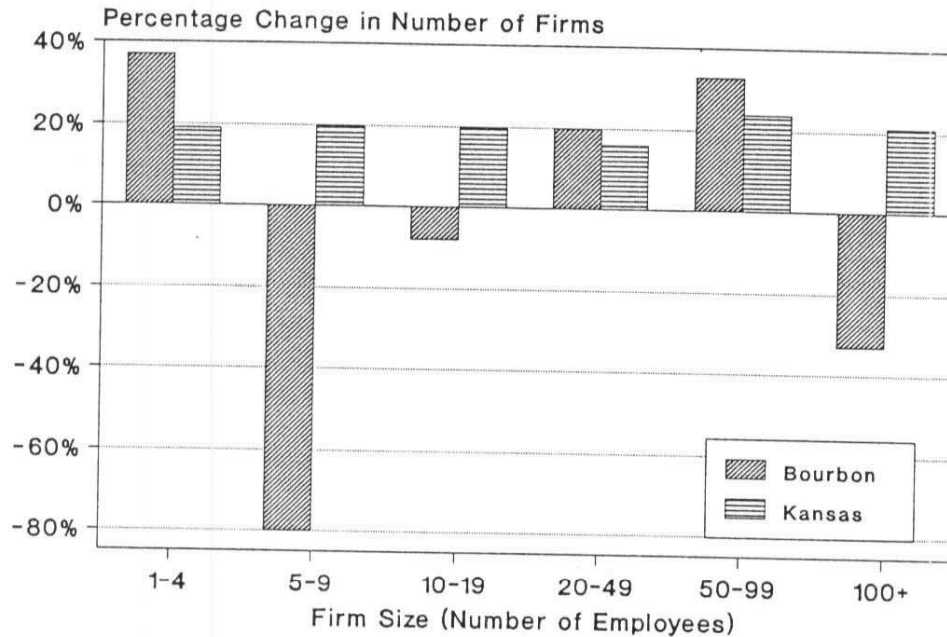
- *firm size* as an indicator of trends in the community toward downsizing for competitiveness or expansion to pursue export markets;
- *taxable retail sales* and *sales tax collections* as an indicator of the strength of the retail industry in particular, but also as an indication of consumer spending generally, and therefore the potential of local markets;
- *total assessment* and its growth over time as indicators of market strength and development;
- *average tax rates* and *current mill rates* as an indicator of the competitiveness of the county's tax structure, a factor that affects siting decisions;
- *bonded indebtedness per capita* as an indicator of the local capacity to take on new public investments and *composition of municipal debt* as an indicator of the public sector emphasis placed upon industrial development investment;
- *bank deposits* as an indicator of the capacity of local banks to generate loans for expansion and startups; and
- *bank lending patterns and profitability* as indicators of bank philosophy and strength.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT: KEY FINDINGS

- Bourbon has proportionately fewer medium and large firms than the state as a whole.
- Taxable retail sale (in real dollars) in Bourbon and in its neighboring counties declined sharply during the decade.
- Bourbon's sales tax rate compares favorably with most neighboring counties.
- The assessed tangible valuation of property in Bourbon rose modestly during the past several years while values in selected neighboring counties declined.
- Average tax rate per \$1000 assessed valuation in Bourbon exceeds that of most of its neighboring counties.
- Bourbon county's mill rate is on par with its neighboring counties.
- Bourbon's bonded indebtedness (county and school district) per capita is slower and more constant than that of many neighboring counties.
- Throughout the decade, Bourbon's bank deposits per capita have exceeded the statewide average.
- Compared to those in selected neighboring counties, Bourbon County's banks have performed somewhat poorly.

Figure 8.1

Change in Number of Firms, by Size Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

- Bourbon has proportionately fewer medium and large firms than the state as a whole.
- Between 1980 and 1989 the number of firms in Bourbon fell 12 percent, from 953 to 836. During the same period, the number of firms in Kansas rose 19 percent.
- The number of firms employing 100 or more employees in Bourbon fell from 9 to 6. The number of firms in the 5-9 range fell precipitously, from 376 to 74.
- Bourbon experienced increases in the number of firms in the 1-4 employee and 20-99 ranges. These increases may be due, in part, to downsizing by firms in the 5-9 employee and 100+ employee categories.

Table 8.1
Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees
Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1989

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Bourbon</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Chg</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Chg</u>
1-4	488	669	37 % *	30,569	36,471	19 %
5-9	376	74	-80 *	11,129	13,327	20
10-19	36	33	-8	6,696	8,047	20
20-49	35	42	20	4,376	5,082	16
50-99	9	12	33	1,313	1,631	24
100-249	7	4	-43	671	841	25
250-499	1	2	100	171	186	9
500+	1	0	-100	96	107	11
Total	953	836	-12	55,021	65,692	19

*Transportation (trucking and warehousing) establishments with 5-9 employees decreased from 302 in 1980 to 5 in 1989; with 1-4 employees, increased from 299 to 392 over the same period.

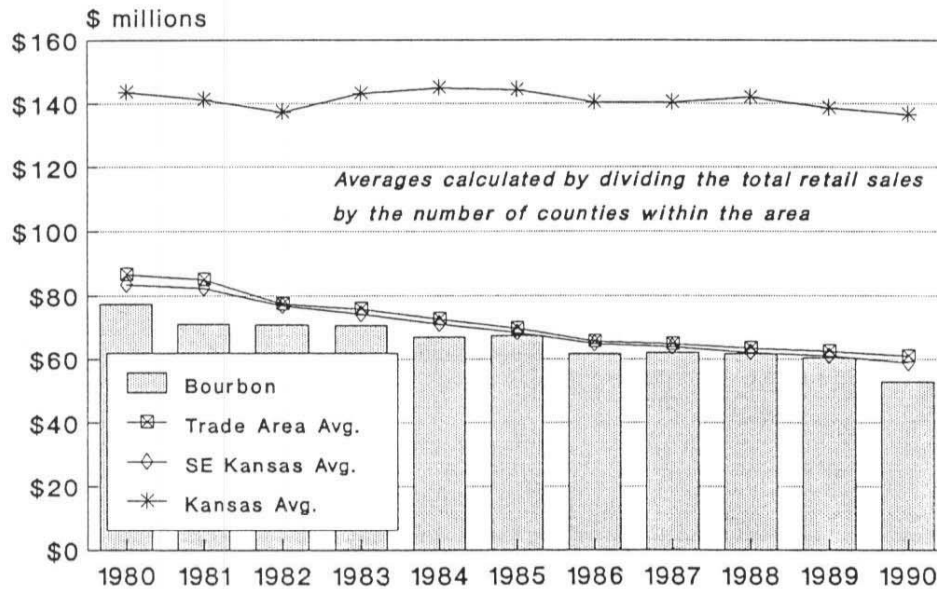
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Table 8.2
Percentage Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees
Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1989

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Bourbon</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1989</u>
1-4	51.2%	80.0%	55.6%	66.3%
5-9	39.5	8.9	20.2	20.3
10-19	3.8	3.9	12.2	12.2
20-49	3.7	5.0	8.0	7.7
50-99	0.9	1.4	2.4	2.5
100-249	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.3
250-499	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
500+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: IPPBR calculations on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns*, 1980, 1989.

Figure 8.2
Levels of Real Taxable Retail Sales
 Bourbon, Trade Area and Kansas, 1980-1990
 (In \$1982-1984)



Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development & Business Research, Business and Economic Report, Vol. XXI, No. 2, June 1991.

- Taxable retail sales (in real dollars) in Bourbon and in its neighboring counties declined sharply during the decade.
- Taxable Retail sales (in real dollars) in Bourbon fell from \$77.4 million in 1980 to \$52.9 in 1990, a decline of 31.7 percent. The trade area and southeast Kansas experienced comparable declines, with the percent declines for most trade area counties exceeding that of Bourbon.
- While the state also experiences a decline in taxable retail sales (real dollars) during the decade, it was modest in comparison, 4.9 percent.

Table 8.3
Taxable Retail Sales (Real \$ 1982-1984)
Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, Southeast Kansas and Kansas, 1980-1990

	Taxable Retail Sales (Real 1982-84 \$, in millions)										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bourbon	\$77.4	\$71.2	\$70.9	\$70.8	\$66.9	\$67.3	\$61.7	\$62.1	\$61.7	\$60.3	\$52.9
Crawford	177.5	164.7	153.2	157.8	155.0	155.3	151.5	153.1	150.1	146.9	142.1
Neosho	126.5	138.6	118.8	109.3	103.0	91.6	85.0	82.0	80.4	77.9	76.0
Allen	73.5	72.6	68.0	66.1	62.8	60.4	54.0	50.1	48.6	50.9	51.7
Anderson	31.9	28.8	27.0	26.5	25.2	23.1	21.4	21.9	22.0	20.9	20.2
Linn	23.9	20.1	19.9	19.2	17.3	18.6	16.4	16.6	16.1	15.2	15.0
Trade Area (Kansas)	433.3	424.8	386.9	378.9	363.3	349.0	328.3	323.7	317.2	311.8	305.0
SE Kansas	1002.6	987.5	912.4	890.7	852.8	820.3	777.3	765.4	743.7	730.3	705.2
Kansas	15064	14822	14396	15019	15216	15150	14745	14733	14887	14545	14332

Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development & Business Research, Business and Economic Report, Vol. XXI, No. 2, June 1991.

Table 8.4
Taxable Retail Sales (Real \$ 1982-1984) Growth Rates
Bourbon County, Kansas Trade Area, Southeast Kansas and Kansas, 1980-1990

	Percent Change in Taxable Retail Sales										
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	80-90
Bourbon	-8.0%	0.3%	-0.1%	-5.5%	0.5%	-8.3%	0.7%	-0.6%	-2.2%	-12.2%	-31.7%
Crawford	-7.2	-7.0	3.0	-1.8	0.2	-2.5	1.1	-2.0	-2.1	-3.3	-19.9
Neosho	9.6	-14.3	-8.0	-5.8	-11.1	-7.2	-3.5	-2.0	-3.1	-2.4	-39.9
Allen	-1.3	-6.3	-2.8	-4.9	-3.9	-10.8	-7.3	-3.0	4.8	1.6	-29.7
Anderson	-9.7	-6.0	-2.1	-4.7	-8.3	-7.5	2.2	0.4	-4.8	-3.2	-36.7
Linn	-15.8	-1.1	-3.4	-10.1	7.5	-11.5	0.8	-2.8	-5.4	-1.4	-37.2
Trade Area (Kansas)	-2.0	-8.9	-2.1	-4.1	-3.9	-5.9	-1.4	-2.0	-1.7	-2.2	-29.6
SE Kansas	-1.5	-7.6	-2.4	-4.3	-3.8	-5.2	-1.5	-2.8	-1.8	-3.4	-29.7
Kansas	-1.6	-2.9	4.3	1.3	-0.4	-2.7	-0.1	1.0	-2.3	-1.5	-4.9

Source: Wichita State University, Center For Economic Development & Business Research, Business and Economic Report, Vol. XXI, No. 2, June 1991.

Table 8.5
Local Sales Tax Rates
Bourbon County and Kansas Trade Area, 1991

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Bourbon County	N/A	N/A
Fort Scott	1.0%	1/84
Crawford County	1.0	11/83
Arma	0.5	11/82
Frontenac	0.5	11/82
Girard	0.5	11/82
Pittsburg	0.5	2/81
Neosho County	N/A	N/A
Chanute	1.0	11/87
Neodesha	1.0	2/83
Allen County	0.5	11/82
Gas	1.0	1/91
Humboldt	0.5	1/82
Iola	1.0	1/90
Moran	0.5	7/84
Anderson County	1.0	1/83
Linn County	N/A	N/A
LyCygne	1.0	10/88

N/A - Not applicable; no countywide sales tax.

Note: The State of Kansas currently levies a 4.25% sales and use tax. City and county tax rates shown are in addition to the Kansas rate.

Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, March 1991.

- Bourbon's sales tax rate compares favorably with most neighboring counties.
- Bourbon has no county sales tax, while several neighboring counties -- Allen (.5 percent), Crawford (1.0 percent), and Anderson (1.0 percent) -- do.
- Only one community in Bourbon, Fort Scott, has a city sales tax. Twelve cities in neighboring counties have a city tax.
- The city sales tax in Fort Scott has been in effect since 1984. Thus any immediate effect the tax may have had on the local economy has occurred.

Table 8.6
Sales Tax Collections (\$ Million)
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1982-1990

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>Growth</u>
Bourbon	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.1*	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$2.7	\$2.9	\$3.0	\$3.0	50%
Labette	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	50
Crawford	4.5*	4.6*	4.7	4.8	5.1	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.8	73
Neosho	3.8	3.4*	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8*	3.9	4.0	-20
Allen	2.0	2.0*	1.9	2.0*	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7*	-26
Anderson	0.8	0.8*	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	38
Linn	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7*	0.8	33
Trade Area (Kansas)	14.6	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.5	18.0	19.1	19.5	21.1	45
Kansas	376.5	387.5	401.3	419.3	424.0	550.8	591.3	615.6	668.9	78

Note: Indicates an adjustment to local sales tax rates during the year. Data is for fiscal year ending June 30 of the year shown. Data for Kansas has been adjusted to reflect only sales taxes attributable to counties.

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract*, data from Kansas Department of Revenue.

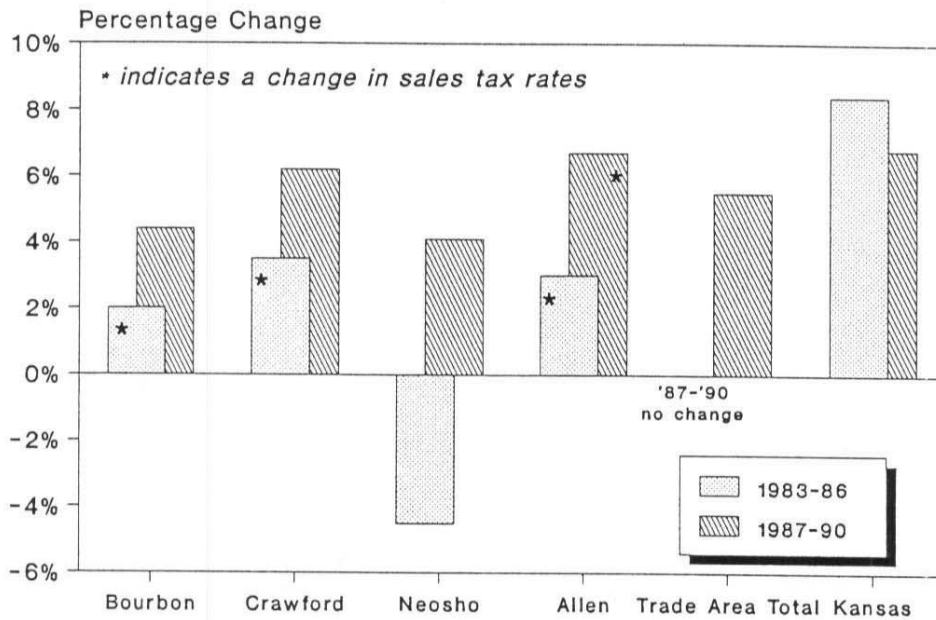
Table 8.7
Percentage Growth in Sales Tax Collections
Bourbon, Neighboring Counties & Kansas, 1982-1990

	<u>82-83</u>	<u>83-84</u>	<u>84-85</u>	<u>85-86</u>	<u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>88-89</u>	<u>89-90</u>
Bourbon	3.5%	-2.6%	5.3%	-2.0%	25.4%	7.8%	2.9%	2.6%
Crawford	2.7	2.8	2.3	5.4	27.5	9.0	0.5	9.1
Neosho	-9.6	-6.8	-4.2	-2.6	20.7	4.8	3.9	3.5
Allen	0.3	3.1	0.4	-2.6	18.8	1.8	3.3	14.9
Anderson	-0.2	0.9	-3.0	-7.6	33.0	7.3	2.3	8.5
Linn	8.2	-7.0	0.4	7.8	17.8	13.1	-8.3	13.5
Labette	2.7	-2.2	5.8	0.7	26.0	3.6	2.4	6.6
Trade Area	-0.7	-2.1	0.7	1.4	24.1	6.1	2.1	8.2
Kansas	2.9	3.6	4.5	17.0	29.8	7.8	3.7	8.8

Source: KCCED calculations from University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract*, 1989-90; original data from Kansas Department of Revenue.

Figure 8.3

Average Annual Sales Tax Collections Bourbon, Trade Area and Kansas



Note: State of Kansas data has been adjusted to reflect only sales taxes attributable to counties. Data for 1987 excluded due to tax increase during that year.

Source: KCCED calculations on data from the Kansas Department of Revenue.

- Over the period 1982-1990, Bourbon County's sales tax collections outpaced the trade area's growth. However, most of this growth occurred in the fiscal years ending 1986-87 and 1987-88.
- Since 1987-88, Bourbon County's sales tax collections have experienced sluggish growth rates.

Table 8.8
Average Annual Growth Rates of Sales Tax Collections
Bourbon and Selected Counties and Kansas

	<u>1983-1986</u>	<u>1987-1990</u>
Bourbon	0.2%	4.4%
Crawford	3.5*	6.2
Neosho	-4.5	4.1*
Allen	0.3*	6.7
Anderson	-3.2	6.0*
Linn	0.4	6.1*
Trade Area	0.0	5.5
Kansas	8.4	6.8

Note: Data shown is for fiscal year ending June 30 of years shown. *Bourbon, Crawford and Allen counties adjusted their local sales tax rates during the period July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Neosho, Anderson and Linn counties adjusted their local tax rates in the period July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1990. State of Kansas data has been adjusted to reflect only sales taxes attributable to counties. Data for 1987 excluded due to tax increase during that year.

Source: KCCED calculations on data from the Kansas Department of Revenue.

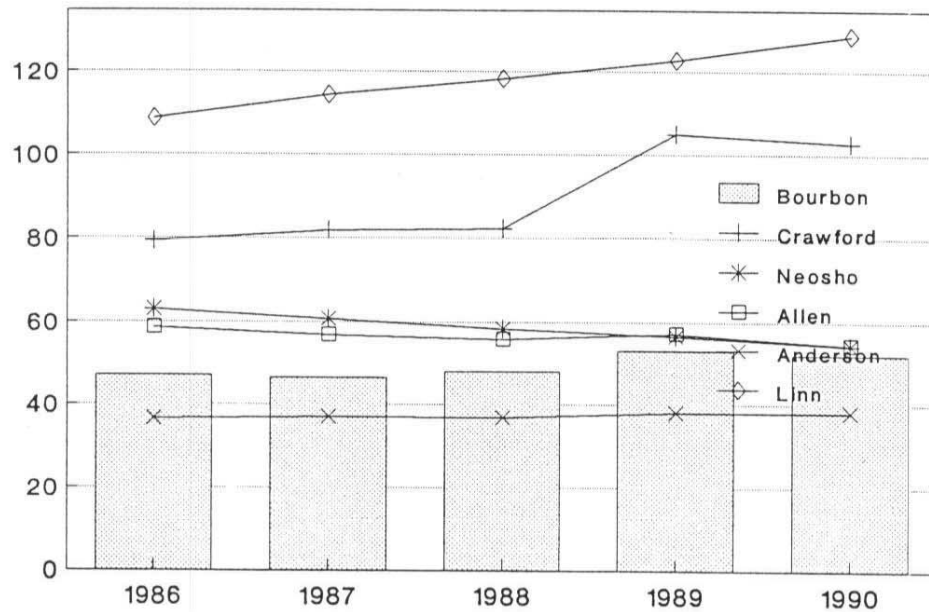
Table 8.9
Levels of Assessed Tangible Valuation (\$ millions)
Bourbon County and Trade Area, 1986-1990

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Bourbon	\$ 47.1	\$ 46.5	\$ 48.0	\$ 53.1	\$ 52.1
Crawford	79.2	81.8	82.3	105.0	102.7
Neosho	63.0	60.7	58.4	56.5	54.3
Allen	58.6	56.8	55.8	57.2	54.5
Anderson	36.6	37.0	36.8	38.0	38.1
Linn	108.6	114.3	118.3	122.78	128.8
Barton, MO	67.4	71.3	67.2	67.5	69.4
Bates, MO	99.4	95.8	92.4	94.5	96.6
Cedar, MO	59.4	64.3	63.0	63.8	65.8
Vernon, MO	96.7	102.2	96.9	99.2	105.2

Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1986-1991; Missouri Board of Education, *Report of the Public Schools of Missouri*.

Figure 8.4

Levels of Assessed Tangible Valuation Bourbon Co. and Trade Area, 1986-1990



Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1986-1991.

- The assessed tangible valuation of property in Bourbon rose modestly during the past several years, while values in selected neighboring counties declined.
- Between 1986 and 1990, the assessed tangible valuation of property in Bourbon rose 10.6 percent, from \$47.1 million to \$52.1 million.
- Most neighboring counties did not fare as well as Bourbon. Anderson and the four Missouri trade area counties experienced an increase of no greater than 6.0 percent, while Allen and Neosho suffered declines in assessed tangible valuation of property (7.6 and 13.8 percent, respectively). Only Linn and Crawford enjoyed sizeable increases (18.6 and 29.7 percent, respectively).

Table 8.10
 Percentage Change in Assessed Tangible Valuation
 Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-1990

	<u>1986-1987</u>	<u>1987-1988</u>	<u>1988-1989</u>	<u>1989-1990</u>
Bourbon	-1.3%	1.9%	12.7%	10.6%
Crawford	3.3	3.9	32.6	29.7
Neosho	-3.7	-7.3	-10.3	-13.8
Allen	-3.1	-4.8	-2.4	-7.0
Anderson	1.1	0.1	3.8	4.1
Linn	5.2	8.9	13.0	18.6
Bates, MO	-3.6	-3.5	2.3	2.2
Vernon, MO	5.7	-5.2	2.4	6.0
Cedar, MO	8.2	-2.0	1.3	3.1
Barton, MO	5.8	-5.8	0.5	2.8

Note: Data shown are the variances from each county's 1986 level, rather than year-to-year increase.

Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, January 1986-1991; Missouri Board of Education, *Report of the Public Schools of Missouri*.

- Average tax rate per \$1000 assessed valuation in Bourbon exceeds that of most of its neighboring counties.
- Bourbon's rate of 135.61 is 16 percent higher than the trade area average and exceeds all trade area counties except Neosho (163.00). Bourbon's rate is more than double that of Linn, which has the lowest rate in the trade area (69.39).

Table 8.11
Tax Rates by County
Bourbon and Neighboring Counties

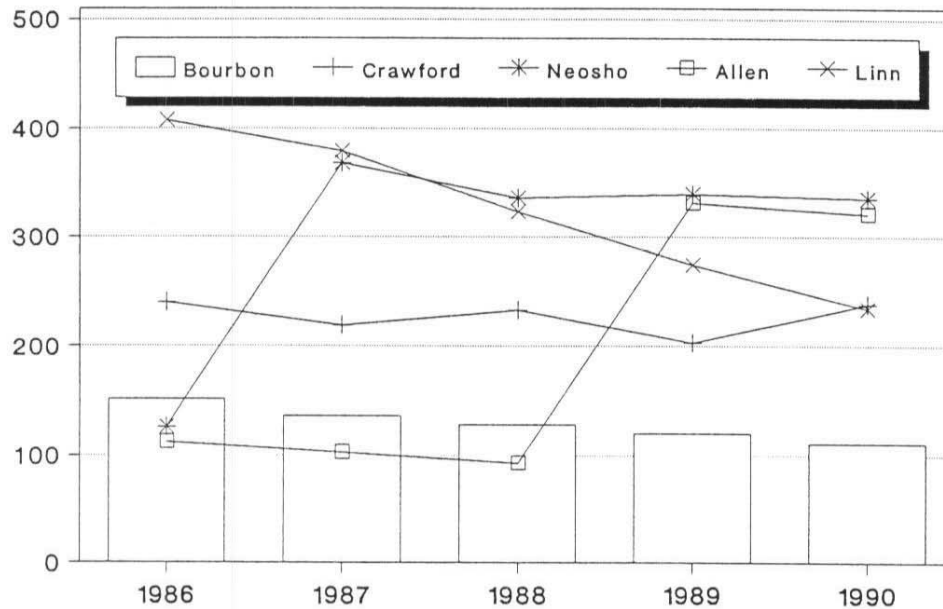
	<u>Average Rate Per \$1000 Assessed Valuation, 1989</u>	<u>Total County Tax Rate in Mills, 1990</u>
Bourbon	135.61	33.580
Crawford	116.81	32.213
Neosho	163.00	33.282
Allen	129.65	35.685
Anderson	105.97	38.312
Linn	69.39	24.403
Trade Area	116.84	N/A

Source: Rate per Valuation--Kansas Department of Revenue, Division of Property Valuation, Statistical Report of Property Assessment and Taxation, 1989; Mill Rates--League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Government Journal, January 1990. Trade area totals calculated by KCCED, using Tangible Assessed Valuation and General Property Tax data from the Kansas Department of Revenue.

- Bourbon's mill rate is on par with its neighboring counties.
- Bourbon's mill rate, 33.580, compares favorably with the median of the trade area, 33.282. Compared to trade area counties, only Linn, with a tax rate of 24.403, is markedly lower than Bourbon.

Figure 8.5

Bonded Indebtedness Per Capita Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986-90



Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, 1991.

- Bourbon's bonded indebtedness (county and school district) per capita is lower and steadier than that of many neighboring counties.
- Bourbon's bonded indebtedness per capita, presently \$111, is the lowest of the trade area counties that have debt (Anderson reported no bonded indebtedness for any year at both the county and school district levels).
- Bourbon's bonded indebtedness per capita is presently less than half that of both Crawford and Linn, and roughly one-third that of both Allen and Neosho.
- Bourbon has achieved a steady reduction in bonded indebtedness per capita, a record matched by only one debt-incurring county in the trade area, Linn.

Table 8.12
Bonded Indebtedness Per Capita
Bourbon, Kansas Trade Area Counties and Kansas, 1986-1990

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Bourbon	\$151	\$136	\$128	\$120	\$111
Crawford	240	219	233	203	238
Neosho	126	368	336	339	335
Allen	112	103	93	331	321
Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Linn	407	379	323	274	234

Source: *Kansas Government Journal*, 1991.

Table 8.13
Municipal Bonds, Notes & Warrants
Bourbon County & Kansas, 1990

	<u>Bourbon</u>	<u>Kansas</u>
General & Road	0%	5%
Cities & Townships	13	12
School Districts	11	7
Other Districts	0	1
Revenue Bonds	0	8
Warrants & Notes	1	2
Industrial Revenue	75	59
Other	0	6

*Includes junior colleges

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*, p. 229.

- Bourbon County's total county government expenditures per capita is substantially lower than the Kansas and Missouri trade area counties except one (Vernon).

Table 8.14
 Finances of County Government
 Bourbon and Trade Area Counties, 1986

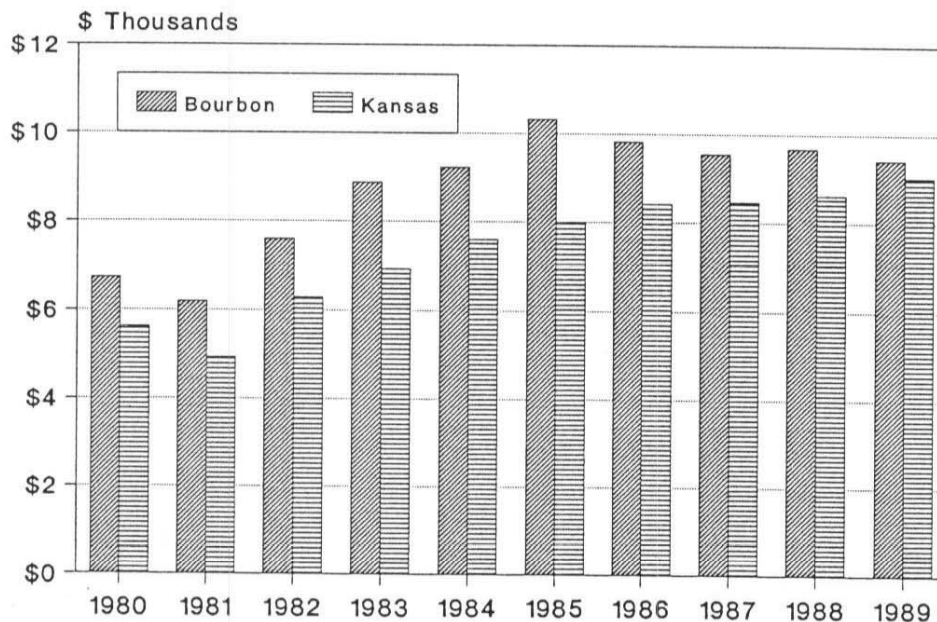
	Total Expenditures ¹ Per Capita	Transfers From Federal Gov't ² Per Capita	Transfers From State Gov't ² Per Capita	General Revenue From Own Sources Per Capita
Bourbon	\$184.06	\$ 7.71	\$29.06	\$147.28
Crawford	254.36	6.99	20.02	226.07
Neosho	490.99	7.68	32.57	500.75
Allen	216.93	9.19	28.72	160.76
Anderson	456.14	17.47	38.60	581.11
Linn	500.24	18.72	65.70	461.59
Bates, Mo.	326.39	3.79	29.86	297.86
Vernon, Mo.	81.00	3.93	34.55	40.30
Cedar, Mo.	228.78	7.04	16.99	201.59
Barton, Mo.	317.48	2.71	22.82	278.83

¹All amounts of money paid out by county government other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions.

²Amounts received from higher levels of government in the form of shared revenue and grants-in-aid, as reimbursement for performance of general government and specific services for the paying government. Intergovernmental revenue from state government includes amounts originally from the federal government but channeled through the state.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987 Census of Governments, Vol. 4, No. 3, *Finances of County Governments*.

Figure 8.6
Bank Deposits Per Capita
 Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980-1989



Source: KCCED calculations, FDIC data.

- Throughout the decade, Bourbon's Bank Deposits Per Capita have exceeded the statewide average.
- Bank Deposits Per Capita in Bourbon in 1980 was \$6734, nearly one thousand dollars greater than the statewide average. Bourbon maintained a lead over the state throughout the decade.
- While still exceeding the statewide average for Bank Deposits Per Capita, growth in deposits in Bourbon has not kept pace with the state as a whole. In fact, after peaking in 1985, at \$167.1 million, bank deposits in Bourbon fell by more than twenty million dollars. As a result, Bank Deposits Per Capita in Bourbon is presently less than four hundred dollars greater than the statewide average (\$9427 and \$9029, respectively).

Table 8.15
Bank Deposits, 1980-89
Bourbon County & Kansas

	KS Total (\$billion)	Bourbon (\$million)	Per Capita	
			Kansas	Bourbon
1980	\$13.3	\$107.5	\$5,628	\$6,734
1981	11.8	99.2	4,941	6,202
1982	15.2	102.8	6,289	7,596
1983	16.9	141.9	6,940	8,869
1984	18.6	146.7	7,604	9,228
1985	19.6	162.1	8,002	10,325
1986	20.7	153.3	8,414	9,827
1987	21.0	147.2	8,463	9,559
1988	21.5	147.3	8,614	9,689
1989	22.4	141.1	9,029	9,427
Growth	68%	31%	60.4%	40.0%

Source: KCCED calculations, original data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book, Operating Banks and Branches*, various editions.

Table 8.16
Profile of Banks, Bourbon and Selected Other Counties, 1990

	No. of Banks	Total Assets (\$'000,000)	Commercial Loans As A Percent of Total (Domestic) Loans	Nonperforming Loans as a Percent of Gross Loans	Demand and Savings Deposits As A Percent of Total (Domestic) Deposits
Bourbon	4	\$163	13.2%	5.7%	11.1%
Allen	3	157	19.0	1.2	18.3
Crawford	8	444	22.3	0.2	18.6
Labette	6	311	17.6	0.8	16.0

Source: Sheshunoff & Company, *Banks of Kansas*, 1990 (Austin, TX, 1991).

Notes:

- 1) Total assets is the most widely used indicator of bank size.
- 2) Commercial loans as a percent of total (domestic) loans is an indication of a bank's aggressiveness in making commercial and industrial loans.
- 3) Nonperforming loans as a percent of core capital is a key indicator of a bank's safety and soundness; it indicates the potential extent to which a bank's core capital could be impaired.
- 4) Demand and savings deposits as a percent of total (domestic) deposits is an indicator of a bank's success in attracting stable, low-cost deposits as a funding source.

Table 8.17
Bank's Return on Average Assets
Bourbon and Selected Other Counties, 1986-1990

	No. of Banks, 1990	Total Assets, 1990 (\$000,000)	Return on Assets				
			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bourbon	4	\$163	.76 %	-.19 %	-.44 %	-.09 %	.38 %
Allen	3	157	-.72	.51	.66	.81	.69
Crawford	8	444	1.28	1.20	1.36	1.43	1.43
Labette	6	311	.73	.72	.96	.90	.82
Kansas	555	29,600	.57	.60	.82	.95	.80

Source: Sheshunoff & Company, *Banks of Kansas*, 1990 (Austin, TX, 1991).

- Compared to those in selected neighboring counties, Bourbon's banks have performed somewhat poorly.
- Bourbon has far fewer banks than both Crawford and Labette Counties. Its banks' assets are relatively modest. In terms of the number of banks and their total assets, Bourbon is most comparable to Allen.
- Bourbon banks have produced positive return on average assets in only two of the last five year (1986, 1990). By contrast, the banks in Crawford and Labette have produced solid positive returns every year. Moreover, Allen banks posted positive returns on average assets in four of the five years (all except 1986).
- Compared to banks in selected neighboring counties, Bourbon banks have sizeable nonperforming loans and don't emphasize commercial loans.

Section IX : QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life is more than the combination of factors which combine to make a community a nice place to live. Healthy, stable communities are good places to invest because risk is minimized. This investment increases opportunities for residents in the community, offering a wide variety of choices and perhaps offering new services locally that were once not available. Communities with a good quality of life are better able to retain their young people and attract new residents into the community.

Every person will have their own views on what constitutes good quality of life, because such a judgement is based upon their own values. Of those areas where a consensus may be reached, there is some tendency to focus upon low amounts of crime and poverty and good quality, accessible health care. Other possibilities include the range of recreational facilities available, the quality of the local housing, climate and other factors.

In this section, the following measures are examined:

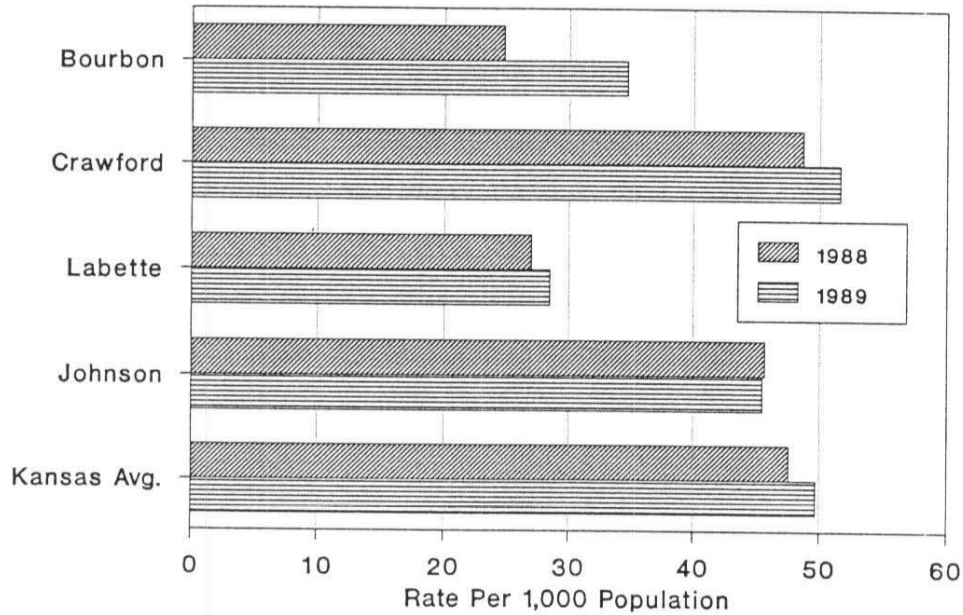
- *crime index offenses* as an indicator of social stability and the level of safety of the public;
- *number of physicians per 1,000 population* to determine the size of caseloads of local medical doctors in order to assess accessibility to health care;
- *number of hospital beds per 1,000 population* as a measure of the level of public medical infrastructure available to assist in delivering good medical care;
- *persons receiving food stamps* as an indicator of the distribution of income and opportunity within the community.

QUALITY OF LIFE: KEY FINDINGS

- Although Bourbon county's crime indices increased by 25 percent from 1988 to 1989, Bourbon compares favorably with other counties in the trade area and with the state and other counties with cities similar in size to Fort Scott.
- The number of persons receiving food stamps is more than 60 percent higher than the state average.
- Bourbon County's rate of hospital beds per 1,000 population is on par with the state average
- The rate of physicians per 1,000 population is 15 percent higher than the state average.

Figure 9.1

Crime Index Offenses Per 1000 Population Bourbon and Selected Counties, 1988,1989



Note: Crime index offenses include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*, from Kansas Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in Kansas 1988, 1989*.

- Bourbon County compares favorably with the crime indices for the state, trade area counties and other counties with cities similar in size to Fort Scott.
- Each of Bourbon County's crime indices increased by about 25 percent from 1988 to 1989.

Table 9.1
 Crime Index Offenses, Violent & Property Crime
 Rate Per 1,000 Population, 1988 and 1989

	<u>Crime Index Offenses</u>		<u>Violent Crime</u>		<u>Property Crime</u>	
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Bourbon	24.8	34.7	1.6	2.0	23.3	32.7
Crawford	48.7	51.6	2.0	2.4	46.7	49.1
Franklin	26.4	24.1	1.7	1.0	24.8	23.0
Montgomery	45.7	49.8	3.6	3.4	42.7	46.8
Labette	27.0	28.5	1.9	2.0	25.1	26.5
Wyandotte	101.1	105.7	14.0	14.1	87.1	91.6
Johnson	45.7	45.5	2.4	2.7	43.2	42.8
Kansas	47.6	49.7	3.4	3.9	44.0	45.8

Note: Crime Index Offenses are murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*, from Kansas Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in Kansas 1988, 1989*.

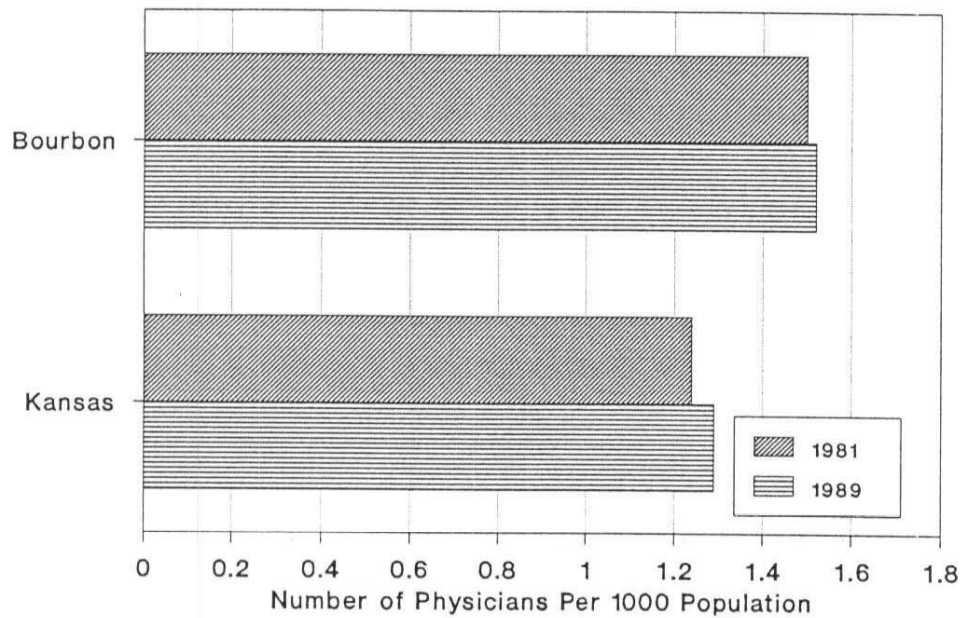
Table 9.2
 Number of Persons Receiving Food Stamps
 Bourbon, Kansas Trade Area Counties, and Kansas, 1980, 1988

	<u>Number of of Persons</u>		<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>		<u>Rank</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>
Bourbon	811	1,168	51	77	15	18
Crawford	2,299	3,119	61	84	3	3
Neosho	922	1,152	49	64	13	19
Allen	657	1,179	25	79	21	17
Anderson	184	295	21	36	51	45
Linn	430	475	52	57	30	34
Kansas	98,410	116,673	42	47	--	--

Source: KCCED County Database, from USDA *Food Statistical Summary*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County City Databook*, 1988.

- The number of persons receiving food stamps in the county increased by 44 percent from 1980 to 1988, more than twice the increase for the state as a whole. Several trade area counties also experienced substantial increases.
- The incidence of persons receiving food stamps is more than 60 percent higher in Bourbon County than in the state as a whole. For every 1,000 persons in Bourbon County, 77 receive food stamps; this compares with the state rate of 47 per 1,000 population. However, the rate in two of five trade area counties (Crawford and Allen) exceeds that of Bourbon.

Figure 9.2
Physicians Per 1,000 Population
 Bourbon County and Kansas, 1981, 1989



Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Office of Information Systems and Computing.

Table 9.3
 Physicians Per 1,000 People
 Bourbon County and Kansas, 1981, 1989

	<u>Bourbon</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Change</u>
Physicians (M.D.)	24	23	-4%	2,957	3,212	9%
Population	16,000	15,083		2,390,000	2,486,787	
Physicians per 1,000 persons	1.50	1.52	1%	1.24	1.29	4%

Note: 1989 population estimated as average of 1988 estimates and 1990 actual figures. Original 1988 population estimates from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Population of Kansas Counties and Metropolitan Areas*: July 1, 1981 to 1985, P-26, No. 85-KS-C; *County Population Estimates*: July 1, 1987 and 1986, P-25, No. 87A; and mimeographed sheets.

Source: Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Office of Information Systems and Computing.

Table 9.4
 Number of Hospital Beds Per 1,000 Population
 Bourbon County and Kansas, 1980, 1988

	<u>Number of Hospital Beds</u>			<u>Per 1,000 Population</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1988</u>
Bourbon County	162	91	-44%	10.1	6.0
Kansas	17,616	15,039	-15%	7.5	6.0

Source: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1989-90*. American Hospital Association, *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field, 1989 edition*.

- Bourbon County's importance as a regional health center is underlined by its relatively high rate of physicians per 1,000 population, 15 percent higher than the state average.
- Although the number of hospital beds available in Bourbon County have declined by 44 percent from 1980 to 1988, Bourbon County's rate of hospital beds per 1,000 population, matches the state average of 6.0.

Section X : SUMMARY

The 1980s: A Decade of Transition in Bourbon County

Bourbon County faces a number of challenges as it plans for the future. Clearly the 1980s were a decade of adjustment and transition for the county, state, and nation. Employment growth rates declined and an outmigration of population followed. Much of the county's employment was lost, as the industrial sectors emphasis shifted in the county and throughout the nation. Associated with heavy job losses, Bourbon County lost considerable ground relative to the state in per capita personal income over the decade.

Highlights and Challenges for Bourbon County

There were several positive signs amongst the numerous changes in Bourbon County during the 1980s, particularly in the later part of the decade. These include: modest growth in manufacturing employment at a time when many areas were suffering significant losses; recent high levels of growth in real wages and incomes; the increasing popularity of Fort Scott as a tourist attraction; and a favorable quality of life (measured in terms of crime rates and access to medical facilities and practitioners). Also, small business has become a more important part of Bourbon County's economy during the 1980s, although it is unclear whether this represents vitality in the business startup rate or shows the contraction of medium size firms. Nevertheless, small business is an important source of job creation. The presence of several small businesses in the county represents considerable potential for expansion.

Bourbon faces many significant challenges. Some of these relate to the continuing loss of population and jobs, age distribution of the population and educational attainment levels.

Bourbon County's population is generally older than the state's and tends to rely more heavily on passive forms of income. While this may indicate that less value added is occurring at the local level than usual, it also signifies some stability in the local economy. For example, transfer payments are less volatile forms of income than are wages and salaries, so the local economy is better shielded from economic shocks.

The older population also presents a series of issues related to workforce training. As new technologies are introduced, higher levels of skills will be needed from the workforce to respond to new business needs in a competitive fashion. Training the older worker represents a special challenge to employers. In Bourbon County, an additional issue is the relatively small proportion of the workforce with four or more years of university education, generally associated with the higher skilled service, managerial and administrative positions, where new job growth is expected to be most rapid.

In summary, Bourbon County has many strengths to build upon. Yet it faces some very large challenges in building the Bourbon County of the future. Meeting this challenge will require considerable foresight, hard work and dedication by those who are now participating in preparing the county's strategic plan. If the participants remain committed to a strategic approach to building their community, they will be able to not only adapt to new circumstances facing Bourbon County; they will be able to better anticipate and take advantage of new opportunities as they arise. With this approach, the community vision can become reality.