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# The Kansas Economy Trends and Outlook

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*Prepared for Martin Tractor Company*

*by*

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Population Trends**

From 1980 to 1997, Kansas population grew at an annual average of 0.5 percent, which was one-half the U.S. average annual growth rate. During the same period, the population of large metropolitan counties increased more than twice the state's annual growth rate. Comparatively, medium counties (population > 20,000) increased at a slower rate than the state, while small counties (population < 20,000) decreased in population. Small counties share of state population declined from 25 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 1997. Martin Tractor counties' population increased slightly from 853,623 in 1980 to 853,922 in 1997; its share of Kansas population decreased from 36.1 percent in 1980 to 32.9 percent in 1997.

### **Employment Trends**

Total employment in Kansas grew 17.3 percent from 1985 to 1995. Employment growth in large metropolitan counties (27.4%) was 58 percent faster than the state and 36 percent faster than the nation. Conversely, employment in small counties decreased slightly (-0.7%) during this period. Manufacturing jobs grew much faster in small and medium communities than in large metropolitan counties. The manufacturing sector's share of total employment increased in all county groups except large metropolitan counties. Both the retail and service industry's share of total employment increased while farm employment's share consistently decreased in all county groups.

From 1985 to 1995, the total number of jobs in Martin Tractor counties (50 total) grew 11.9 percent, which is approximately two-thirds the state's job growth rate. During the same period, Martin Tractor counties experienced the largest percent job increases in agricultural services followed by retail trade, services, government, and manufacturing. Martin Tractor counties experienced decreased employment in mining (oil & gas), farming, and transportation. In 1995, government remains the largest employer in Martin Tractor counties, followed by services and retail trade.

### **Earnings and Income Trends**

From 1980 through 1997, average wage per job in the large metro counties was consistently higher than the state average while all other county groups are less than the state average. The average wage per job in Martin Tractor's sales territory was lower than in the large metro counties and the state as a whole in 1995. From 1980 to 1997, large metro counties enjoyed the highest average wages per job in Kansas. Small counties' average wages were consistently below all other county groups.

Per capita personal income has steadily increased for all county groups since 1980 except for small counties, which experienced -1.54 percent and -0.26 percent decreases in 1991 and 1995, respectively. In 1995, Martin Tractor counties' per capita personal income (\$18,639) was less than that of large metro counties, medium counties, and the state, but greater than small counties.

## **Economic Outlook**

The Kansas population will average roughly 0.5 percent population growth from 1997 through 2010. The nine counties in the Kansas side of Kansas City, Wichita, Lawrence, and Topeka metropolitan areas will continue to grow faster than the state as a whole, growing nearly 1 percent per year on average over the period. The rest of the state (the 96 non-metro counties) will continue to exhibit sluggish population growth, averaging less than 0.2 percent growth over the period.

Within the metropolitan areas, the Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan area will add population in the largest numbers, followed by the Wichita metropolitan area. The Lawrence metropolitan area will show the fastest rate of growth, while the Topeka metropolitan area will grow more slowly than the state as a whole.

The number of Kansans employed will grow nearly 2 percent per year during the next three years (1998-2000). This growth rate will slow to 1.3 percent during the 2000-2007 period. These projections can be placed in perspective by observing that the average rate of employment growth over the twenty year period from 1977-1997 was 1.3 percent, while the recent rate of employment growth has been well above that figure. Thus, the short-run projections reflect the notion that the Kansas economy is for the time being performing at an above-average level, whereas the longer-run projections reflect a return to the long-run average rate of growth.

The construction, retail trade, and service industries will add jobs at the fastest rates over the short and the long run. The transportation and utilities, wholesale trade, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate sectors will all exhibit solid growth. The mining sector will continue to lose jobs at the rate of between 1 and 2 percent per year. Farm employment will decline 1.3 percent per year, consistent with the twenty-year historical trend. State and local government jobs will grow 1.5 percent per year, near the long-run trend, while federal government jobs will decline at a modest rate.

## INTRODUCTION

The following report was prepared by the Institute for Public Policy and Business Research (IPPBR) at the University of Kansas to conduct a review of essential economic and demographic trends for Kansas. Following this introduction, the report includes five sections that discuss the following variables:

- Population
- Employment
- Earnings and Income

Each section begins with a general discussion of a variable followed by a list of key findings. The tables, charts, and maps referred to in the Key Findings subsection are located at the end of each section.

In this report, Kansas Counties are divided into three categories - Large Metropolitan Counties, Medium Counties (population > 20,000), and Small Counties (population < 20,000) – referred to in this report as LMC, MC, and SC, respectively. In addition, counties within Martin Tractor Company’s sales territory will be referred to as Martin Counties. Economic trends for Pottawatomie, Geary, and Riley counties are also presented in this report. The report evaluates the performance of Martin Counties and the Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley Area relative to that of Large Metropolitan Counties, Medium Counties, Small Counties, and the State of Kansas. It is by no means a comprehensive analysis of economic trends facing Kansas but rather an overview of some key economic and demographic variables.

The county groups in this report are composed of the following counties:

### Large Metropolitan Counties (LMC)

- |            |                |              |
|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Butler  | 4. Johnson     | 7. Sedgwick  |
| 2. Douglas | 5. Leavenworth | 8. Shawnee   |
| 3. Harvey  | 6. Miami       | 9. Wyandotte |

### Medium Counties (MC)

- |             |             |                |            |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Barton   | 6. Finney   | 11. Lyon       | 16. Saline |
| 2. Cherokee | 7. Ford     | 12. McPherson  | 17. Seward |
| 3. Cowley   | 8. Franklin | 13. Montgomery | 18. Sumner |
| 4. Crawford | 9. Geary    | 14. Reno       |            |
| 5. Ellis    | 10. Labette | 15. Riley      |            |

### Small Counties (SC)

|               |               |                  |                |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Allen      | 21. Gove      | 41. Marion       | 61. Rooks      |
| 2. Anderson   | 22. Graham    | 42. Marshall     | 62. Rush       |
| 3. Atchison   | 23. Grant     | 43. Meade        | 63. Russell    |
| 4. Barber     | 24. Gray      | 44. Mitchell     | 64. Scott      |
| 5. Bourbon    | 25. Greeley   | 45. Morris       | 65. Sheridan   |
| 6. Brown      | 26. Greenwood | 46. Morton       | 66. Sherman    |
| 7. Chase      | 27. Hamilton  | 47. Nemaha       | 67. Smith      |
| 8. Chautauqua | 28. Harper    | 48. Neosho       | 68. Stafford   |
| 9. Cheyenne   | 29. Haskell   | 49. Ness         | 69. Stanton    |
| 10. Clark     | 30. Hodgeman  | 50. Norton       | 70. Stevens    |
| 11. Clay      | 31. Jackson   | 51. Osage        | 71. Thomas     |
| 12. Cloud     | 32. Jefferson | 52. Osborne      | 72. Trego      |
| 13. Coffey    | 33. Jewell    | 53. Ottawa       | 73. Wabaunsee  |
| 14. Comanche  | 34. Kearny    | 54. Pawnee       | 74. Wallace    |
| 15. Decatur   | 35. Kingman   | 55. Phillips     | 75. Washington |
| 16. Dickinson | 36. Kiowa     | 56. Pottawatomie | 76. Wichita    |
| 17. Doniphan  | 37. Lane      | 57. Pratt        | 77. Wilson     |
| 18. Edwards   | 38. Lincoln   | 58. Rawlins      | 78. Woodson    |
| 19. Elk       | 39. Linn      | 59. Republic     |                |
| 20. Ellsworth | 40. Logan     | 60. Rice         |                |

### Martin Counties (50 Counties)

|              |               |                  |                |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Allen     | 14. Geary     | 27. Montgomery   | 40. Shawnee    |
| 2. Anderson  | 15. Gove      | 28. Morris       | 41. Sheridan   |
| 3. Bourbon   | 16. Graham    | 29. Nemaha       | 42. Sherman    |
| 4. Brown     | 17. Jackson   | 30. Neosho       | 43. Smith      |
| 5. Chase     | 18. Jefferson | 31. Norton       | 44. Thomas     |
| 6. Cheyenne  | 19. Jewell    | 32. Osage        | 45. Trego      |
| 7. Clay      | 20. Labette   | 33. Osborne      | 46. Wabaunsee  |
| 8. Cloud     | 21. Linn      | 34. Philipps     | 47. Wallace    |
| 9. Coffey    | 22. Logan     | 35. Pottawatomie | 48. Washington |
| 10. Crawford | 23. Lyon      | 36. Rawlins      | 49. Wilson     |
| 11. Decatur  | 24. Marshall  | 37. Republic     | 50. Woodson    |
| 12. Douglas  | 25. Miami     | 38. Riley        |                |
| 13. Franklin | 26. Mitchell  | 39. Rooks        |                |

Note: Shawnee, Douglas and Miami counties are large metropolitan counties (LMC). Riley, Geary, Lyon, Franklin, Montgomery, Labette, and Crawford are medium counties (MC). The other 40 counties are small counties (SC).

### Pott./Riley/Geary Area

- |                 |          |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Pottawatomie | 2. Geary | 3. Riley |
|-----------------|----------|----------|

Note: Geary and Riley are medium counties (MC). Pottawatomie is a small county (SC).

Major industries discussed in the Employment section are broken down as follows:

**1. Construction**

- a. General building contractors
- b. Heavy construction contractors
- c. Special trade contractors

**2. Manufacturing**

- a. Durable goods
  - Lumber and wood products
  - Furniture and fixtures
  - Primary metal industries
  - Fabricated metal products
  - Industrial machinery and equipment
  - Electronic and other electric equipment
  - Motor vehicles and equipment
  - Other transportation equipment
  - Instruments and related products
  - Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
- b. Nondurable goods
  - Food and kindred products
  - Tobacco products
  - Textile mill products
  - Apparel and other textile products
  - Paper and allied products
  - Printing and publishing
  - Chemicals and allied products
  - Petroleum and coal products
  - Rubber and misc. plastics products
  - Leather and leather products

**3. Transportation and public utilities**

- a. Railroad transportation
- b. Trucking and warehousing
- c. Communications
- d. Electric
- e. Water transportation
- f. Local and interurban passenger transit
- g. Transportation by air
- h. Pipelines
- i. Transportation services

**4. Retail trade**

- a. Building materials and garden equipment
- b. General merchandise stores
- c. Food stores
- d. Auto dealers/service stations
- e. Apparel and accessory stores
- f. Home furniture & furnishings stores
- g. Eating and drinking places
- h. Miscellaneous retail

**5. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)**

- a. Depository & non-depository inst.
- b. Security & commodity brokers
- c. Insurance carriers
- d. Insurance agents
- e. Real estate
- f. Combined real estate
- g. Other investment companies

## **6. Services**

- a. Hotels and other lodging places
- b. Personal services
- c. Private households
- d. Business services
- e. Auto repair
- f. Miscellaneous repair services
- g. Amusement and rec. services
- h. Motion pictures
- i. Health services
- j. Legal services
- k. Educational services
- l. Social services
- m. Museums
- n. Membership organizations
- o. Engineering and mgmt. services
- p. Miscellaneous services

## **7. Government Service**

- a. Federal
- b. Military
- c. State and local

## POPULATION

Population size and economic activity are closely related. Changes in population size are directly linked to employment opportunities, wage differentials between regions, and a community's overall economic conditions and quality of life. Communities with growing populations are generally regarded as being more able to adapt to a changing economic environment due to the opportunities presented by new residents as additional consumers, taxpayers, and suppliers of labor. Without population growth, communities face problems of a tightening labor market, lack of new customers for businesses, a shrinking tax base and an overall decline in economic activity. Generally, areas of population growth are also areas of economic growth, whereas areas of population loss suffered previous economic decline and restructuring.

Population characteristics are regarded as indicators of a region's economic conditions and economic potential. The level of a county's population relative to the state's population reflects the county's overall level of competitiveness with respect to other regions within the state. A minimum population is necessary to sustain a basic level of public and private services and facilities. Past and projected population change is indicative of community economic trends and can be compared to other counties and the statewide and national averages.

Migration is linked to job opportunities and demand as well as wage differentials between regions. Counties with low rates of job creation and low wages will face higher worker mobility due to a "push" factor (lack of opportunity) or a "pull" phenomenon by urban areas with higher wages, better job opportunities, and a perceived better quality of life. Other determinants of regional migration are age and education. Generally, there is a life-cycle pattern to migration with the population aged 18 to 45 being the most mobile age group. The effect of education on migration is reflected by the movement of well-educated workers toward better job matches for themselves and their spouses and their attempts to raise their income levels by migrating to areas with employment opportunities.

The following section consists of the population tables, figures, and maps, which together illustrate population totals and population growth rates.

### **Population: Key Findings**

- From 1980 to 1997, Kansas population grew at an annual average of 0.5 percent, which was one-half the average annual growth rate of the U.S. (Table 1). The State's population has grown every year since 1980 with the biggest increase in 1992 (23,183) and the smallest increase in 1985 (3,309). Population increased by 230,604 from 1980 to 1997.
- During the period 1980 to 1997, Large Metropolitan Counties' (LMC) population increased at an annual average of 1.2 percent, which is faster than all other county groups and more than twice the state's annual growth rate (Table 1b). LMC grew fastest during 1985 to 1990 when its average annual growth rate was 1.4 percent. LMC share of the state's population increased from 50 percent in 1980 to 56 percent in 1997 (Table 1c). LMC population increased by 20 percent from 1980 to 1997 versus the state's 9.3 percent.

- Population of Medium Counties (MC) increased at an annual average of 0.2 percent during the period 1980-1997, which was less than half the Kansas growth rate (Tables 1a, 1b, and Chart 1). MC's share of state population declined from 25 percent in 1980 to 23 percent in 1997. MC population gained a total of .9 percent during this time.
- The population of Small Counties (SC) decreased at an annual average of -0.4 percent from 1980 to 1997 (Table 1b, Chart 1b). SC lost 7.6 percent of its population during this period. SC share of Kansas population declined from 25 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 1997 (Table 1c). Small counties fared the worst among all county groups in population growth.
- Although Martin Tractor Counties' population increased slightly from 853,623 in 1980 to 853,922 in 1997 (Table 1a), its share of Kansas population decreased from 36.1 percent in 1980 to 32.9 percent in 1997 (Table 1c). Martin Counties fared better than Small Counties (SC) but did not do as well as Medium Counties (MC) in population growth.
- Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley Area population enjoyed an average annual growth rate of .5 percent from 1980 to 1990. However, population decreased at an annual average of -0.9 percent from 1990 to 1997 (Table 1d & Chart 1c). Its share of Kansas population has decreased from 4.6 percent in 1980 to 4.1 percent in 1997 (Table 1c).



**Table 1**  
**Population Totals Kansas & United States**  
**1980-1997**

| Year  | Kansas    |             | United States |             | Population Ratio |
|-------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
|       | Total     | Growth Rate | Total         | Growth Rate |                  |
| 1980  | 2,364,236 |             | 227,224,681   |             | 1.04             |
| 1981  | 2,384,813 | 0.9         | 229,465,714   | 1.0         | 1.04             |
| 1982  | 2,401,220 | 0.7         | 231,664,458   | 1.0         | 1.04             |
| 1983  | 2,415,565 | 0.6         | 233,791,994   | 0.9         | 1.03             |
| 1984  | 2,424,119 | 0.4         | 235,824,902   | 0.9         | 1.03             |
| 1985  | 2,427,428 | 0.1         | 237,923,795   | 0.9         | 1.02             |
| 1986  | 2,432,638 | 0.2         | 240,132,887   | 0.9         | 1.01             |
| 1987  | 2,445,422 | 0.5         | 242,288,918   | 0.9         | 1.01             |
| 1988  | 2,462,057 | 0.7         | 244,498,982   | 0.9         | 1.01             |
| 1989  | 2,472,864 | 0.4         | 246,819,230   | 0.9         | 1.00             |
| 1990* | 2,480,587 | 0.3         | 249,439,545   | 1.1         | 0.99             |
| 1991* | 2,492,577 | 0.5         | 252,124,362   | 1.1         | 0.99             |
| 1992* | 2,515,760 | 0.9         | 255,001,827   | 1.1         | 0.99             |
| 1993* | 2,534,668 | 0.8         | 257,752,702   | 1.1         | 0.98             |
| 1994* | 2,553,889 | 0.8         | 260,292,437   | 1.0         | 0.98             |
| 1995* | 2,569,619 | 0.6         | 262,760,639   | 0.9         | 0.98             |
| 1996* | 2,579,149 | 0.4         | 265,179,411   | 0.9         | 0.97             |
| 1997* | 2,594,840 | 0.6         | 267,636,061   | 0.9         | 0.97             |

\* Estimate

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 1a**  
**Population Totals: Kansas Counties**  
**1980-1997**

| Year  | LMC       | MC      | SC      | Pottawatomie /Geary/Riley | Martin  | Kansas    | United States |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 1980  | 1,183,988 | 590,524 | 589,724 | 108,139                   | 853,623 | 2,364,236 | 227,224,681   |
| 1981  | 1,201,429 | 600,592 | 582,792 | 110,942                   | 856,383 | 2,384,813 | 229,465,714   |
| 1982  | 1,211,295 | 605,094 | 584,831 | 111,822                   | 859,196 | 2,401,220 | 231,664,458   |
| 1983  | 1,219,165 | 609,855 | 586,545 | 114,143                   | 862,516 | 2,415,565 | 233,791,994   |
| 1984  | 1,231,819 | 610,094 | 582,206 | 112,744                   | 859,340 | 2,424,119 | 235,824,902   |
| 1985  | 1,246,806 | 607,251 | 573,371 | 112,389                   | 850,972 | 2,427,428 | 237,923,795   |
| 1986  | 1,263,755 | 603,342 | 565,541 | 111,946                   | 846,201 | 2,432,638 | 240,132,887   |
| 1987  | 1,285,585 | 600,621 | 559,216 | 112,335                   | 845,196 | 2,445,422 | 242,288,918   |
| 1988  | 1,306,271 | 599,269 | 556,517 | 113,080                   | 849,036 | 2,462,057 | 244,498,982   |
| 1989  | 1,320,306 | 597,753 | 554,805 | 113,014                   | 847,727 | 2,472,864 | 246,819,230   |
| 1990* | 1,337,207 | 595,596 | 547,784 | 113,831                   | 847,222 | 2,480,587 | 249,439,545   |
| 1991* | 1,354,558 | 592,518 | 545,501 | 110,517                   | 844,591 | 2,492,577 | 252,124,362   |
| 1992* | 1,372,369 | 599,537 | 543,854 | 117,159                   | 851,017 | 2,515,760 | 255,001,827   |
| 1993* | 1,391,085 | 599,376 | 544,207 | 114,401                   | 851,953 | 2,534,668 | 257,752,702   |
| 1994* | 1,406,129 | 602,012 | 545,748 | 115,585                   | 857,007 | 2,553,889 | 260,292,437   |
| 1995* | 1,418,792 | 603,657 | 547,170 | 114,693                   | 859,201 | 2,569,619 | 262,760,639   |
| 1996* | 1,434,109 | 597,847 | 547,193 | 108,585                   | 854,840 | 2,579,149 | 265,179,411   |
| 1997* | 1,452,862 | 595,659 | 546,319 | 106,713                   | 853,992 | 2,594,840 | 267,636,061   |

\* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Counties; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties; Martin Total - includes 50 counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 1b**  
**Annual Population Growth (Percent)**  
**1980-1997**

| Year  | LMC   | MC    | SC     | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin Total | Kansas | United States |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| 1981  | 1.5 % | 1.7 % | -1.2 % | 2.6 %                        | 0.3 %        | 0.9 %  | 1.0 %         |
| 1982  | 0.8   | 0.7   | 0.3    | 0.8                          | 0.3          | 0.7    | 1.0           |
| 1983  | 0.6   | 0.8   | 0.3    | 2.1                          | 0.4          | 0.6    | 0.9           |
| 1984  | 1.0   | 0.0   | -0.7   | -1.2                         | -0.4         | 0.4    | 0.9           |
| 1985  | 1.2   | -0.5  | -1.5   | -0.3                         | -1.0         | 0.1    | 0.9           |
| 1986  | 1.4   | -0.6  | -1.4   | -0.4                         | -0.6         | 0.2    | 0.9           |
| 1987  | 1.7   | -0.5  | -1.1   | 0.3                          | -0.1         | 0.5    | 0.9           |
| 1988  | 1.6   | -0.2  | -0.5   | 0.7                          | 0.5          | 0.7    | 0.9           |
| 1989  | 1.1   | -0.3  | -0.3   | -0.1                         | -0.2         | 0.4    | 0.9           |
| 1990* | 1.3   | -0.4  | -1.3   | 0.7                          | -0.1         | 0.3    | 1.1           |
| 1991* | 1.3   | -0.5  | -0.4   | -2.9                         | -0.3         | 0.5    | 1.1           |
| 1992* | 1.3   | 1.2   | -0.3   | 6.0                          | 0.8          | 0.9    | 1.1           |
| 1993* | 1.4   | 0.0   | 0.1    | -2.4                         | 0.1          | 0.8    | 1.1           |
| 1994* | 1.1   | 0.4   | 0.3    | 1.0                          | 0.6          | 0.8    | 1.0           |
| 1995* | 0.9   | 0.3   | 0.3    | -0.8                         | 0.3          | 0.6    | 0.9           |
| 1996* | 1.1   | -1.0  | 0.0    | -5.3                         | -0.5         | 0.4    | 0.9           |
| 1997* | 1.3   | -0.4  | -0.2   | -1.7                         | -0.1         | 0.6    | 0.9           |

\* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Counties; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties; Martin Total includes 50 counties.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census; The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPBPR.

**Table 1c**  
**Share of Kansas Population (Kansas=100%)**  
**1980-1997**

| Year  | LMC    | MC     | SC     | Pottawatomie/<br>Geary/Riley | Martin Total<br>(% of Kansas) |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1980  | 50.1 % | 25.0 % | 24.9 % | 4.6 %                        | 36.1 %                        |
| 1981  | 50.4   | 25.2   | 24.4   | 4.7                          | 35.9                          |
| 1982  | 50.4   | 25.2   | 24.4   | 4.7                          | 35.8                          |
| 1983  | 50.5   | 25.2   | 24.3   | 4.7                          | 35.7                          |
| 1984  | 50.8   | 25.2   | 24.0   | 4.7                          | 35.4                          |
| 1985  | 51.4   | 25.0   | 23.6   | 4.6                          | 35.1                          |
| 1986  | 51.9   | 24.8   | 23.2   | 4.6                          | 34.8                          |
| 1987  | 52.6   | 24.6   | 22.9   | 4.6                          | 34.6                          |
| 1988  | 53.1   | 24.3   | 22.6   | 4.6                          | 34.5                          |
| 1989  | 53.4   | 24.2   | 22.4   | 4.6                          | 34.3                          |
| 1990* | 53.9   | 24.0   | 22.1   | 4.6                          | 34.2                          |
| 1991* | 54.3   | 23.8   | 21.9   | 4.4                          | 33.9                          |
| 1992* | 54.6   | 23.8   | 21.6   | 4.7                          | 33.8                          |
| 1993* | 54.9   | 23.6   | 21.5   | 4.5                          | 33.6                          |
| 1994* | 55.1   | 23.6   | 21.4   | 4.5                          | 33.6                          |
| 1995* | 55.2   | 23.5   | 21.3   | 4.5                          | 33.4                          |
| 1996* | 55.6   | 23.2   | 21.2   | 4.2                          | 33.1                          |
| 1997* | 56.0   | 23.0   | 21.1   | 4.1                          | 32.9                          |

\* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Communities; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties; Martin Total - includes 50  
 Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;  
 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 1d**  
**Population Growth Rates: Annual Average**  
**1980-1997**

|                          | <u>1980-85</u> | <u>1985-90</u> | <u>1990-97</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Large Metro Counties     | 1.0            | 1.4            | 1.2            |
| Medium Size Counties     | 0.6            | -0.4           | 0.0            |
| Small Counties           | -0.6           | -0.9           | 0.0            |
| Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley | 0.8            | 0.3            | -0.9           |
| Martin Total             | -0.1           | -0.1           | 0.1            |
| <b>Kansas</b>            | <b>0.4</b>     | <b>0.6</b>     | <b>0.4</b>     |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/PPBR.

**Table 1e**  
**Population Growth Rates: 5-Year Periods**  
**1980-1995**

|                          | <u>1980-85</u> | <u>1985-90</u> | <u>1990-95</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Large Metro Counties     | 5.2            | 7.1            | 6.0            |
| Medium Size Counties     | 2.8            | -1.9           | 1.4            |
| Small Counties           | -2.8           | -4.5           | -0.1           |
| Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley | 3.9            | 1.3            | 1.0            |
| Martin Total             | -0.3           | -0.4           | 1.4            |
| <b>Kansas</b>            | <b>2.6</b>     | <b>2.2</b>     | <b>3.5</b>     |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

Chart1  
Population Growth Rate: Annual Average  
1980-1997

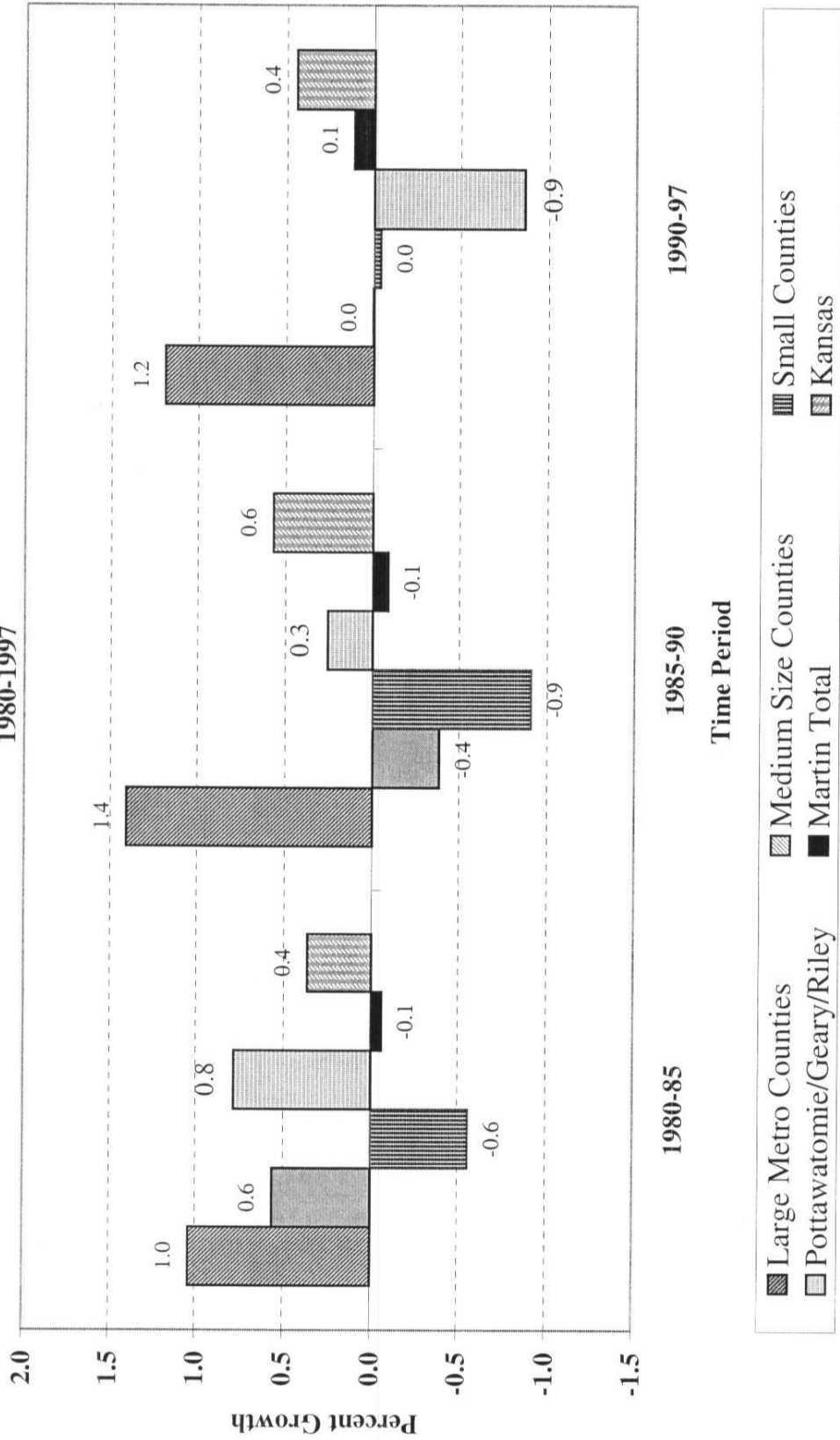
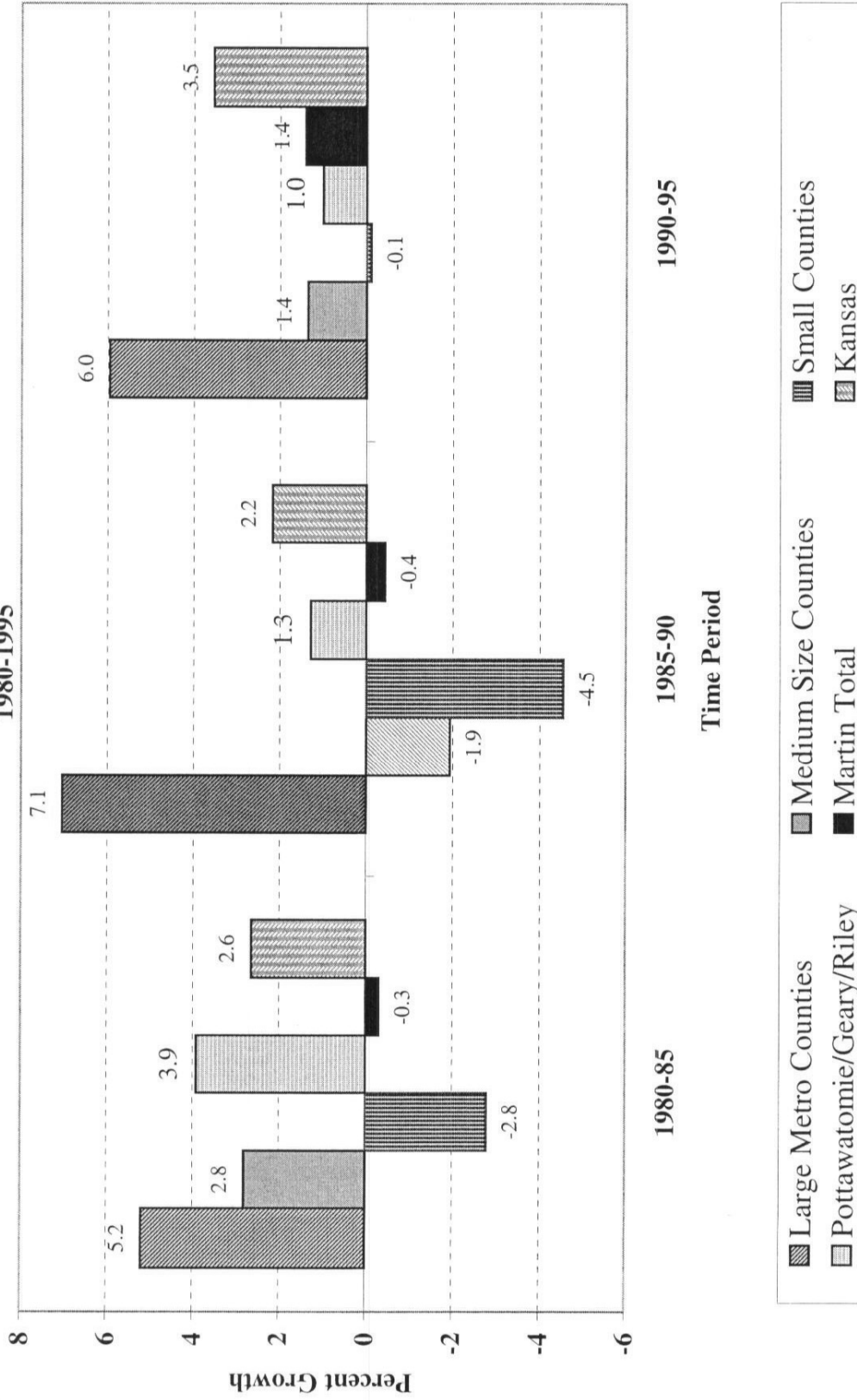


Chart 1a  
Population Growth Rate: 5-Year Increments  
1980-1995

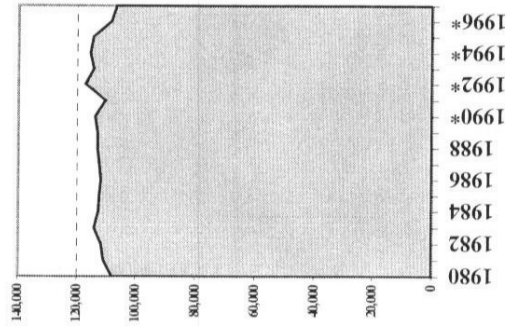




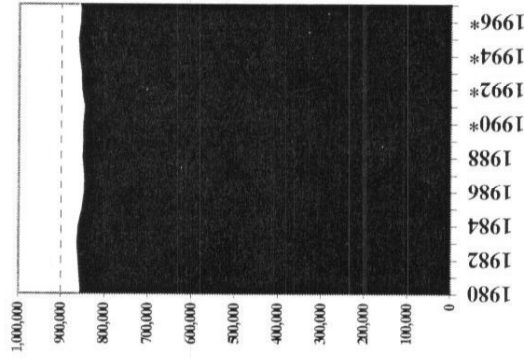


**Chart 1c**  
**Population Growth**  
**1980-1997**

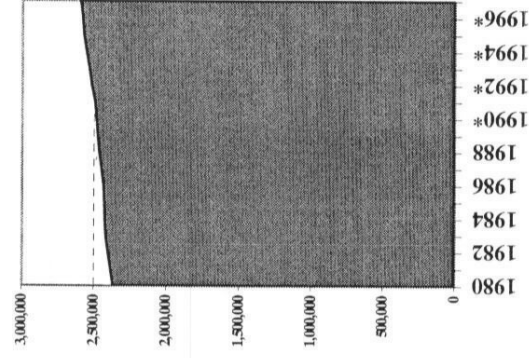
**Pottawatomie**  
**/Geary/Riley**



**Martin Total**



**Kansas**

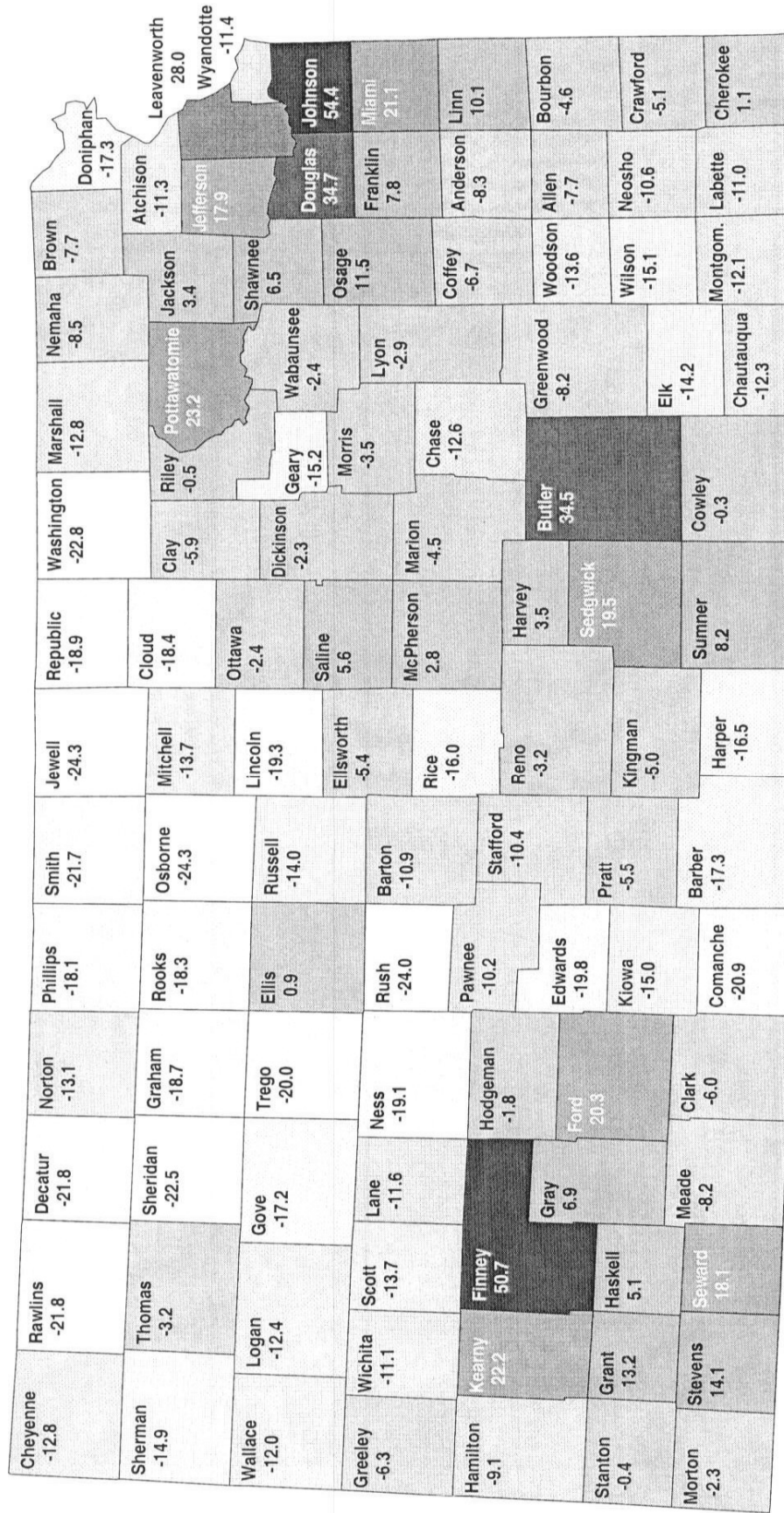


Source: The University of Kansas Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile (1997); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1995) Table CA5; Calculations, KMCET/IDB/BBB

**Chart 1d**  
**Percent of Kansas Population**



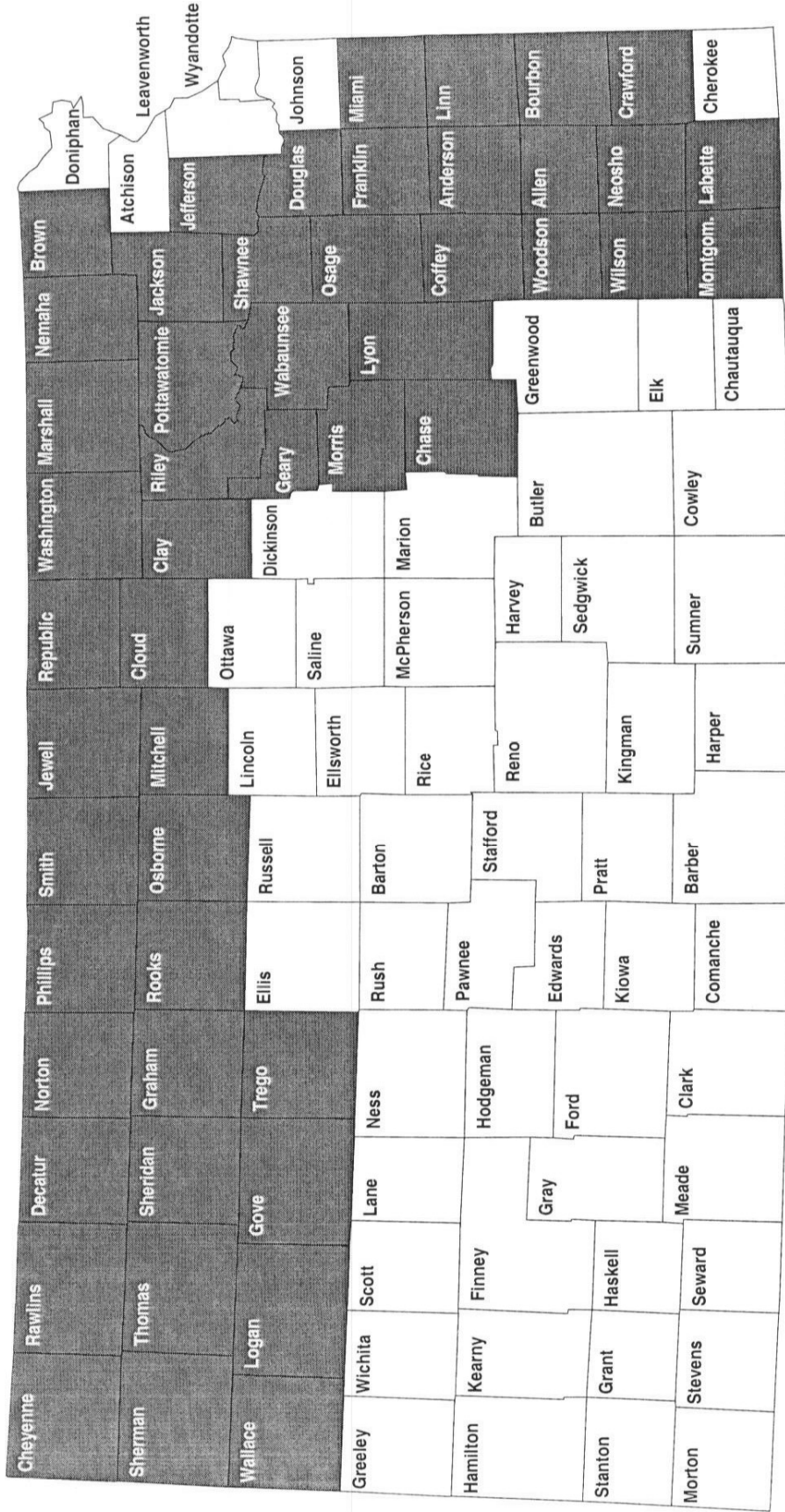
**Map 1**  
**Percent Change in Population**  
**1980 – 1997**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census; the University of Kansas Institute for Public Policy and Business Research.



Map 3  
 Martin Tractor Territory



## POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section presents population projections through 2010 for the state as a whole, the large metropolitan counties as a group, and the rest of the state.

Two methods were used to get population projections for the 9 large metropolitan counties. For The Wichita MSA (Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick counties) and the Lawrence MSA (Douglas County), the projections produced by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis were used without modification.

For the Kansas portion of the the Kansas City MSA (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte counties) U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis projections were not available. (The BEA produces projections for MSA's as a whole, and the Kansas City MSA includes counties in Missouri in addition to the four Kansas counties.) In addition, the BEA's projections for the Topeka MSA (Shawnee County) suggested a rate of growth that was well above that displayed in recent years by the county. Thus, IPPBR produced its own population projections for these five counties. To produce these projections, IPPBR used a method developed by the state demographer in 1992, but used net migration data available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census to adjust the net migration rates in each of the five counties to be consistent with patterns observed from 1990 through 1997.

To get state population projections, we began with the BEA's projections for the state of Kansas and adjusted them down slightly to account for the fact that IPPBR's projections for Shawnee County were lower than the BEA's projections.

Finally, the population projections for the 96 non-metropolitan counties resulted from subtracting the population projections for the 9 metropolitan counties from state population projections.

The population projections are shown in Tables 2, 2a and 2b, below. Highlights and key findings of the projections are presented below.

### Population Projections: Key Findings

- Johnson county will continue to be the fastest growing county on the Kansas side of the Kansas metropolitan area, significantly exceeding the rate of growth of the state.
- Leavenworth and Miami Counties will continue to grow, while Wyandotte county will significantly reduce its rate of population decline in the first decade of the twenty-first century.
- The Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan area as a whole will continue to grow significantly faster than the state as a whole.

- The Wichita MSA (Butler, Harvey, and Sedgwick counties) and the Lawrence MSA (Douglas County) will also grow faster than the state as a whole, while the Topeka MSA (Shawnee County) will grow more slowly than the state.
- The nine metropolitan counties will grow at nearly twice the rate of the state throughout the projection period, while the rest of the state will grow at less than half of the state rate at best.



**Table 2**  
**Population Projections**  
**Kansas City Metropolitan Area**  
**Kansas Part**

|             | <u>1990</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wyandotte   | 161,993     | 155,668     | 152,627     | 149,696     | 148,301     | 147,124     |
|             |             | -0.8%       | -1.0%       | -0.8%       | -0.2%       | -0.2%       |
| Johnson     | 355,054     | 401,004     | 417,336     | 441,859     | 477,420     | 509,147     |
|             |             | 2.5%        | 2.0%        | 2.0%        | 1.6%        | 1.3%        |
| Leavenworth | 64,371      | 68,734      | 70,176      | 71,509      | 74,296      | 76,754      |
|             |             | 1.3%        | 1.0%        | 0.8%        | 0.8%        | 0.7%        |
| Miami       | 23,466      | 25,550      | 26,190      | 26,899      | 27,956      | 28,806      |
|             |             | 1.7%        | 1.2%        | 1.0%        | 0.8%        | 0.6%        |
| KC Metro    | 604,884     | 650,956     | 666,329     | 689,963     | 727,973     | 761,831     |
|             |             | 1.5%        | 1.2%        | 1.2%        | 1.1%        | 0.9%        |

KC Metro is the sum of the four Kansas counties in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.  
Percents are average annual rates of growth.  
Source: IPPBR projections.

**Table 2a**  
**Population Projections 2000-2010**  
**Other Kansas Metropolitan Areas**

|              | <u>1990</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Douglas      | 82,203      | 88,256      | 91,903      | 96,900      | 103,300     | 109,200     |
|              |             | 1.4%        | 2.0%        | 1.9%        | 1.3%        | 1.1%        |
| Shawnee      | 161,329     | 164,738     | 164,932     | 166,013     | 167,994     | 167,327     |
|              |             | 0.4%        | 0.1%        | 0.2%        | 0.2%        | -0.1%       |
| Wichita SMSA | 486,424     | 517,569     | 530,508     | 539,800     | 560,200     | 580,900     |
|              |             | 1.2%        | 1.2%        | 0.8%        | 0.7%        | 0.7%        |

Wichita MSA includes Butler, Harvey, and Sedgwick counties.  
Percents are average annual rates of growth.  
Source: IPPBR Projections, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 2b**  
**Population Projections, 2000-2010**  
**Kansas, Metro and Non-Metro Areas**

|           | <u>1990</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2005</u> | <u>2010</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kansas    | 2,477,588   | 2,569,619   | 2,594,840   | 2,647,347   | 2,722,307   | 2,794,522   |
|           |             | 0.7%        | 0.5%        | 0.6%        | 0.6%        | 0.5%        |
| Non-Metro | 1,145,747   | 1,148,100   | 1,141,168   | 1,154,671   | 1,162,840   | 1,175,264   |
|           |             | 0.0%        | -0.3%       | 0.1%        | 0.1%        | 0.2%        |
| Metro     | 1,331,841   | 1,421,519   | 1,453,672   | 1,492,676   | 1,559,467   | 1,619,258   |
|           |             | 1.3%        | 1.1%        | 1.0%        | 0.9%        | 0.8%        |

Metro Counties are Butler, Douglas, Harvey, Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

Non-Metro Counties are the other 96 counties in Kansas.

Percents are average annual rates of growth.

Source: IPPBR projections, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment levels are an important measure of a community's economic vitality. The 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 thereby attract a large number of job seekers, which increases the size of the labor force. The level of unemployment 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. Job creation rates (net change in average annual employment) reflect the growth in employment levels and the range of employment opportunities. As some jobs are lost in a community due to changing economic circumstances, they may be replaced by new jobs. Net job creation reflects the net gain or net loss in jobs over a given period of time.

The following tables, figures, and maps are included in the employment section: employment growth rates, employment levels by industry, and unemployment rates.

### Employment: Key Findings

**A. The following key findings all refer to changes in employment (number of jobs by place of work) from 1985 to 1995 (tables 3, 3a, 3b, and 3c; charts 3 and 3a).**

#### Martin Counties

- Martin Counties experienced the largest percent job increases in agricultural service (67.9 %) followed by retail trade (29.1 %), services (28.8 %), government (15.7 %), and manufacturing (14.2 %).
- Martin Counties experienced decreased employment in mining (oil & gas), farming, and transportation. Its biggest percent decrease (-53.1 percent) is in the mining industry.
- In 1995, government (120,430 jobs) remains the largest employer in Martin Counties, followed by services (118,197 jobs) and retail (87,589 jobs).
- From 1985 to 1995, the total number of jobs in Martin Counties grew 11.9 percent, approximately two-thirds the state's job growth rate.

#### Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley

- Pott./Geary/Riley area's 112 percent employment gain in agricultural services is the largest among all county groups. Its 45.1 percent job growth in the service industry is faster than the state's and second only to LMC.

- The 4,293 increase of state/local government jobs in Pott./Geary/Riley nearly offset a 4,689 decrease in federal civilian and military jobs. As in the Martin Counties, government remains the largest employer in Pott./Geary/Riley with 14,159 military jobs and 14,335 state/local jobs.
- Pott./Geary/Riley experienced decreased employment in mining (oil & gas), farm employment, construction, and government. The largest percent loss of jobs is in the mining industry (40.7 percent).
- From 1985 to 1995, total number of jobs in Pott./Geary/Riley grew 11.2 percent, which is approximately two-thirds the state's job growth rate.

### **LMC, MC, and SC**

- Total employment in Kansas grew 17.3 percent from 1985 to 1995. During this period, state population grew by 5.7 percent.
- LMC total employment growth rate of 27.4 percent is faster than the state's 17.3 percent and the nation's 20.1 percent growth rates. SC total employment decreased slightly (-0.7 %) during this period.
- The largest percent job increase in all county groups is in agricultural services, which is consistent with state and national trends. Except for SC, the second largest percent job increase in all county groups is in the service industry. In SC the second largest percent job increase is in government and government services.
- The decline in both mining (oil & gas) and farm employment in all county groups is consistent with state and national trends.
- Construction employment increased in LMC and MC as in the state, but decreased in SC.
- During this period, transportation and F.I.R.E. (Finance, Real Estate, and Insurance) sector jobs increased in LMC as in the state. However, employment in these sectors decreased in MC, and SC.
- During this period, total employment grew in all groups except in Small Counties. LMC experienced the largest increase (27.4 percent) in total employment, accounting for 200,415 of 238,528 jobs created in the state.
- Counties in eastern Kansas experienced rates of unemployment that were higher than the state average in 1996. The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.7 percent in 1996.

**B. The following key findings all refer to changes in industry share of total employment in all county groups from 1985 to 1995 (tables 3d, 3e, and 3f).**

- Agricultural services' share of employment increased consistently in all county groups with Small communities experiencing the largest increase (0.70 percentage points).
- The construction industry's share of total employment remained steady in all county groups with slight share decreases in Martin Counties, SC, and the Pott./Geary/Riley area.
- The manufacturing sector's share of total employment increased in all county groups except in LMC where it decreased from 15.23 percent in 1985 to 12.31 percent in 1995. This indicates that manufacturing jobs grew faster in other county groups than in LMC.
- Martin Counties and SC experienced the largest decrease in transportation industry's share of total employment (-1.87 and -1.89 percentage points, respectively). MC experienced a less dramatic decrease (-0.72 percentage points) in this industry. During this time, Pott./Geary/Riley and LMC increased slightly while the state showed a decrease of 0.50 percentage points.
- The wholesale industry's share of total employment decreased consistently in all county groups except for the Pott./Geary/Riley area, which experienced an increase in share.
- The retail industry's share of total employment increased in all county groups. Martin Counties, Pott./Geary/Riley area, and SC registered an average increase of 2.1 percentage points, which is higher than the state's 1.46 percentage points.
- F.I.R.E (finance, insurance, and real estate) industry's share of total employment decreased in all county groups except in Pott./Geary/Riley area.
- The service industry's share of total employment increased in all county groups. The largest increase is in LMC (5.44%). In Martin counties, this share increased by 2.95 percentage points while Pott./Geary/Riley increased by 4.63 percentage points .
- Government employment's share of total employment increased by 3.12 percent in small counties, increased by 0.75 percent in Martin counties. The dramatic decrease (-5.54 percent) in the Pott./Geary/Riley area is likely due to force reductions in its military sub-sector.
- Farm employment's share of total employment consistently decreased in all county groups with the largest decrease in SC (-3.28 percent) followed by Martin counties (-2.32 percent).

**Table 3**  
**Employment Levels by Industry**  
**1985**

| Industry                   | LMC     | MC      | SC      | Pottawatomie/<br>Geary/Riley | Martin<br>total | Kansas    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Ag. Services               | 3,768   | 1,896   | 4,278   | 293                          | 3,362           | 10,270    |
| Mining                     | 17,884  | 15,602  | 18,680  | 199                          | 11,400          | 52,573    |
| Construction               | 37,710  | 14,292  | 14,137  | 2,816                        | 21,165          | 66,139    |
| Manufacturing              | 111,313 | 45,439  | 22,228  | 2,106                        | 47,704          | 179,124   |
| Transportation             | 39,496  | 15,346  | 17,787  | 1,887                        | 27,497          | 73,679    |
| Wholesale Trade            | 43,987  | 12,268  | 14,098  | 1,126                        | 16,949          | 70,353    |
| Retail Trade               | 117,734 | 54,529  | 39,896  | 8,888                        | 67,871          | 212,159   |
| Finance, Insur., Real Est  | 63,432  | 17,815  | 16,579  | 3,110                        | 28,863          | 97,826    |
| Services                   | 172,535 | 66,213  | 54,891  | 9,829                        | 91,776          | 295,321   |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Services | 111,848 | 69,515  | 48,234  | 32,188                       | 104,105         | 229,597   |
| Federal Civilian           | 16,093  | 6,985   | 3,507   | 4,522                        | 10,759          | 26,585    |
| Military                   | 15,233  | 20,724  | 3,429   | 17,624                       | 22,276          | 39,386    |
| State and Local            | 80,522  | 42,585  | 40,519  | 10,042                       | 70,291          | 163,626   |
| State                      | 30,252  | 13,269  | 4,525   | 5,913                        | 26,900          | 48,069    |
| Local                      | 50,270  | 29,316  | 35,971  | 4,129                        | 43,383          | 115,557   |
| Subtotal -- Non-Farm       | 719,851 | 313,007 | 254,410 | 62,483                       | 423,266         | 1,287,268 |
| Farm Employment            | 11,036  | 20,910  | 62,042  | 2,288                        | 45,216          | 93,988    |
| Total Employment           | 730,887 | 333,917 | 316,452 | 64,771                       | 468,482         | 1,381,256 |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile  
1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1996).

**Table 3a**  
**Employment Levels by Industry**  
**1995**

| Industry                   | LMC     | MC      | SC      | Pottawatomie/<br>Geary/Riley | Martin<br>total | Kansas    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Ag. Services               | 7,723   | 3,411   | 6,448   | 623                          | 5,644           | 18,986    |
| Mining                     | 8,699   | 8,661   | 8,410   | 118                          | 5,346           | 26,881    |
| Construction               | 48,224  | 16,078  | 12,966  | 2,729                        | 22,918          | 77,895    |
| Manufacturing              | 114,669 | 55,462  | 26,932  | 2,417                        | 54,466          | 197,144   |
| Transportation             | 50,440  | 14,495  | 11,722  | 2,101                        | 20,942          | 78,309    |
| Wholesale Trade            | 52,542  | 12,854  | 13,509  | 1,341                        | 17,207          | 78,905    |
| Retail Trade               | 161,431 | 65,094  | 45,973  | 11,422                       | 87,589          | 272,498   |
| Finance, Insur., Real Est. | 70,354  | 15,765  | 14,091  | 3,483                        | 28,846          | 100,265   |
| Services                   | 270,525 | 84,596  | 59,156  | 14,259                       | 118,197         | 415,717   |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Services | 137,412 | 80,259  | 57,711  | 31,792                       | 120,430         | 275,382   |
| Federal Civilian           | 20,213  | 5,646   | 3,251   | 3,298                        | 9,493           | 29,110    |
| Military                   | 14,762  | 16,910  | 2,891   | 14,159                       | 18,395          | 34,563    |
| State and Local            | 102,437 | 58,484  | 50,788  | 14,335                       | 91,761          | 211,709   |
| State                      | 35,939  | 20,407  | 5,912   | 8,947                        | 36,734          | 62,264    |
| Local                      | 66,498  | 38,077  | 44,870  | 5,388                        | 55,027          | 149,445   |
| Subtotal - Non-Farm        | 921,856 | 356,768 | 262,995 | 70,015                       | 485,812         | 1,541,619 |
| Farm Employment            | 9,446   | 17,413  | 51,306  | 1,978                        | 38,460          | 78,165    |
| Total Employment           | 931,302 | 374,181 | 314,301 | 71,993                       | 524,272         | 1,619,784 |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile (1997); U.S.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1996).

**Table 3b**  
**Change in Employment by Industry**  
**1985-1995**

| Industry                                    | LMC     | MC     | SC      | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>total | Kansas  | U.S.       |
|---|---------|--------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| Ag. Services                                | 3,955   | 1,515  | 2,170   | 330                          | 2,282           | 8,716   | 634,000    |
| Mining                                      | -9,185  | -6,941 | -10,270 | -81                          | -6,054          | -25,692 | -497,100   |
| Construction                                | 10,514  | 1,786  | -1,171  | -87                          | 1,753           | 11,756  | 1,279,300  |
| Manufacturing                               | 3,356   | 10,023 | 4,704   | 311                          | 6,762           | 18,020  | -561,000   |
| Transportation                              | 10,944  | -851   | -6,065  | 214                          | -6,555          | 4,630   | 1,173,000  |
| Wholesale Trade                             | 8,555   | 586    | -589    | 215                          | 258             | 8,552   | 798,200    |
| Retail Trade                                | 43,697  | 10,565 | 6,077   | 2,534                        | 19,718          | 60,339  | 4,959,300  |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate<br>Services | 6,922   | -2,050 | -2,488  | 373                          | -17             | 2,439   | 1,553,100  |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Services                  | 97,990  | 18,383 | 4,265   | 4,430                        | 26,421          | 120,396 | 13,719,000 |
| Federal Civilian                            | 25,564  | 10,744 | 9,477   | -396                         | 16,325          | 45,785  | 2,401,000  |
| Military                                    | 4,120   | -1,339 | -256    | -1,224                       | -1,266          | 2,525   | -64,000    |
| State and Local                             | -471    | -3,814 | -538    | -3,465                       | -3,881          | -4,823  | -456,000   |
| State                                       | 21,915  | 15,899 | 10,269  | 4,293                        | 21,470          | 48,083  | 2,921,000  |
| Local                                       | 5,687   | 7,138  | 1,387   | 3,034                        | 9,834           | 14,195  | 861,000    |
| Subtotal -- Non-Farm                        | 16,228  | 8,761  | 8,899   | 1,259                        | 11,644          | 33,888  | 2,060,000  |
| Farm Employment                             | 202,005 | 43,761 | 8,585   | 7,532                        | 62,546          | 254,351 | 25,458,800 |
| Farm Employment                             | -1,590  | -3,497 | -10,736 | -310                         | -6,756          | -15,823 | -487,000   |
| Total Employment                            | 200,415 | 40,264 | -2,151  | 7,222                        | 55,790          | 238,528 | 24,971,800 |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPBPR.



**Table 3c**  
**Percent Change in Employment by Industry**  
**1985-1995**

| Industry                   | LMC     | MC     | SC     | Pottawatomie /Geary/Riley | Martin total | Kansas | U.S.   |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Ag. Services               | 105.0 % | 79.9 % | 50.7 % | 112.6 %                   | 67.9 %       | 84.9 % | 55.0 % |
| Mining                     | -51.4   | -44.5  | -55.0  | -40.7                     | -53.1        | -48.9  | -35.9  |
| Construction               | 27.9    | 12.5   | -8.3   | -3.1                      | 8.3          | 17.8   | 19.8   |
| Manufacturing              | 3.0     | 22.1   | 21.2   | 14.8                      | 14.2         | 10.1   | -2.8   |
| Transportation             | 27.7    | -5.5   | -34.1  | 11.3                      | -23.8        | 6.3    | 19.9   |
| Wholesale Trade            | 19.4    | 4.8    | -4.2   | 19.1                      | 1.5          | 12.2   | 13.0   |
| Retail Trade               | 37.1    | 19.4   | 15.2   | 28.5                      | 29.1         | 28.4   | 24.5   |
| Finance, Ins., Real Estate | 10.9    | -11.5  | -15.0  | 12.0                      | -0.1         | 2.5    | 16.4   |
| Services                   | 56.8    | 27.8   | 7.8    | 45.1                      | 28.8         | 40.8   | 44.0   |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Services | 22.9    | 15.5   | 19.6   | -1.2                      | 15.7         | 19.9   | 12.5   |
| Federal Civilian           | 25.6    | -19.2  | -7.3   | -27.1                     | -11.8        | 9.5    | -2.1   |
| Military                   | -3.1    | -18.4  | -15.7  | -19.7                     | -17.4        | -12.2  | -16.6  |
| State and Local            | 27.2    | 37.3   | 25.3   | 42.8                      | 30.5         | 29.4   | 21.7   |
| State                      | 18.8    | 53.8   | 30.7   | 51.3                      | 36.6         | 29.5   | 22.1   |
| Local                      | 32.3    | 29.9   | 24.7   | 30.5                      | 26.8         | 29.3   | 21.5   |
| Sub-total Non-farm         | 28.1    | 14.0   | 3.4    | 12.1                      | 14.8         | 19.8   | 21.0   |
| Farm Employment            | -14.4   | -16.7  | -17.3  | -13.5                     | -14.9        | -16.8  | -14.1  |
| Total Employment           | 27.4    | 12.1   | -0.7   | 11.2                      | 11.9         | 17.3   | 20.1   |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPBPR.

**Table 3d**  
**Industry Share of Total Employment (Percent)**  
**1985**

| Industry                | LMC    | MC     | SC     | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>Total | Kansas |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Ag. Services            | 0.52 % | 0.57 % | 1.35 % | 0.45 %                       | 0.72 %          | 0.74 % |
| Mining                  | 2.45   | 4.67   | 5.90   | 0.31                         | 2.43            | 3.81   |
| Construction            | 5.16   | 4.28   | 4.47   | 4.35                         | 4.52            | 4.79   |
| Manufacturing           | 15.23  | 13.61  | 7.02   | 3.25                         | 10.18           | 12.97  |
| Transportation          | 5.40   | 4.60   | 5.62   | 2.91                         | 5.87            | 5.33   |
| Wholesale Trade         | 6.02   | 3.67   | 4.46   | 1.74                         | 3.62            | 5.09   |
| Retail Trade            | 16.11  | 16.33  | 12.61  | 13.72                        | 14.49           | 15.36  |
| Finance, Insur., Real E | 8.68   | 5.34   | 5.24   | 4.80                         | 6.16            | 7.08   |
| Services                | 23.61  | 19.83  | 17.35  | 15.18                        | 19.59           | 21.38  |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Servi | 15.30  | 20.82  | 15.24  | 49.70                        | 22.22           | 16.62  |
| Federal Civilian        | 2.20   | 2.09   | 1.11   | 6.98                         | 2.30            | 1.92   |
| Military                | 2.08   | 6.21   | 1.08   | 27.21                        | 4.75            | 2.85   |
| State and Local         | 11.02  | 12.75  | 12.80  | 15.50                        | 15.00           | 11.85  |
| State                   | 4.14   | 3.97   | 1.43   | 9.13                         | 5.74            | 3.48   |
| Local                   | 6.88   | 8.78   | 11.37  | 6.37                         | 9.26            | 8.37   |
| Subtotal -- Non-Farm    | 98.49  | 93.74  | 80.39  | 96.47                        | 90.35           | 93.20  |
| Farm Employment         | 1.51   | 6.26   | 19.61  | 3.53                         | 9.65            | 6.80   |
| Total Employment        | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00                       | 100.00          | 100.00 |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/PPBR.

**Table 3c**  
**Industry Share of Total Employment (Percent)**  
**1995**

| Industry                 | LMC    | MC     | SC     | Pottawatomie<br>/Ceary/Riley | Martin<br>Total | Kansas |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Ag. Services             | 0.83 % | 0.91 % | 2.05 % | 0.87 %                       | 1.08 %          | 1.17 % |
| Mining                   | 0.93   | 2.31   | 2.68   | 0.16                         | 1.02            | 1.66   |
| Construction             | 5.18   | 4.30   | 4.13   | 3.79                         | 4.37            | 4.81   |
| Manufacturing            | 12.31  | 14.82  | 8.57   | 3.36                         | 10.39           | 12.17  |
| Transportation           | 5.42   | 3.87   | 3.73   | 2.92                         | 3.99            | 4.83   |
| Wholesale Trade          | 5.64   | 3.44   | 4.30   | 1.86                         | 3.28            | 4.87   |
| Retail Trade             | 17.33  | 17.40  | 14.63  | 15.87                        | 16.71           | 16.82  |
| Finance, Insur., Real Es | 7.55   | 4.21   | 4.48   | 4.84                         | 5.50            | 6.19   |
| Services                 | 29.05  | 22.61  | 18.82  | 19.81                        | 22.54           | 25.66  |
| Gov't. and Gov't. Servic | 14.75  | 21.45  | 18.36  | 44.16                        | 22.97           | 17.00  |
| Federal Civilian         | 2.17   | 1.51   | 1.03   | 4.58                         | 1.81            | 1.80   |
| Military                 | 1.59   | 4.52   | 0.92   | 19.67                        | 3.51            | 2.13   |
| State and Local          | 11.00  | 15.63  | 16.16  | 19.91                        | 17.50           | 13.07  |
| State                    | 3.86   | 5.45   | 1.88   | 12.43                        | 7.01            | 3.84   |
| Local                    | 7.14   | 10.18  | 14.28  | 7.48                         | 10.50           | 9.23   |
| Subtotal - Non-Farm      | 98.99  | 95.35  | 83.68  | 97.25                        | 92.66           | 95.17  |
| Farm Employment          | 1.01   | 4.65   | 16.32  | 2.75                         | 7.34            | 4.83   |
| Total Employment         | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00                       | 100.00          | 100.00 |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 3f**  
**Change in Industry Share of Total Employment (Percentage Points)**  
**1985 - 1995**

| Industry                  | LMC    | MC     | SC     | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>Total | Kansas |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Ag. Services              | 0.31 % | 0.34 % | 0.70 % | 0.41 %                       | 0.36 %          | 0.43 % |
| Mining                    | -1.51  | -2.36  | -3.23  | -0.14                        | -1.41           | -2.15  |
| Construction              | 0.02   | 0.02   | -0.34  | -0.56                        | -0.15           | 0.02   |
| Manufacturing             | -2.92  | 1.21   | 1.54   | 0.11                         | 0.21            | -0.80  |
| Transportation            | 0.01   | -0.72  | -1.89  | 0.01                         | -1.87           | -0.50  |
| Wholesale Trade           | -0.38  | -0.24  | -0.16  | 0.12                         | -0.34           | -0.22  |
| Retail Trade              | 1.23   | 1.07   | 2.02   | 2.14                         | 2.22            | 1.46   |
| Finance, Insur., Real Est | -1.12  | -1.12  | -0.76  | 0.04                         | -0.66           | -0.89  |
| Services                  | 5.44   | 2.78   | 1.48   | 4.63                         | 2.95            | 4.28   |
| Govt. and Govt. Service   | -0.55  | 0.63   | 3.12   | -5.54                        | 0.75            | 0.38   |
| Federal Civilian          | -0.03  | -0.58  | -0.07  | -2.40                        | -0.49           | -0.13  |
| Military                  | -0.50  | -1.69  | -0.16  | -7.54                        | -1.25           | -0.72  |
| State and Local           | -0.02  | 2.88   | 3.35   | 4.41                         | 2.50            | 1.22   |
| State                     | -0.28  | 1.48   | 0.45   | 3.30                         | 1.26            | 0.36   |
| Local                     | 0.26   | 1.40   | 2.91   | 1.11                         | 1.24            | 0.86   |
| Subtotal -- Non-Farm      | 0.50   | 1.61   | 3.28   | 0.78                         | 2.32            | 1.98   |
| Farm Employment           | -0.50  | -1.61  | -3.28  | -0.78                        | -2.32           | -1.98  |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPBPR.

Chart 3a

Percent Change in Employment Level

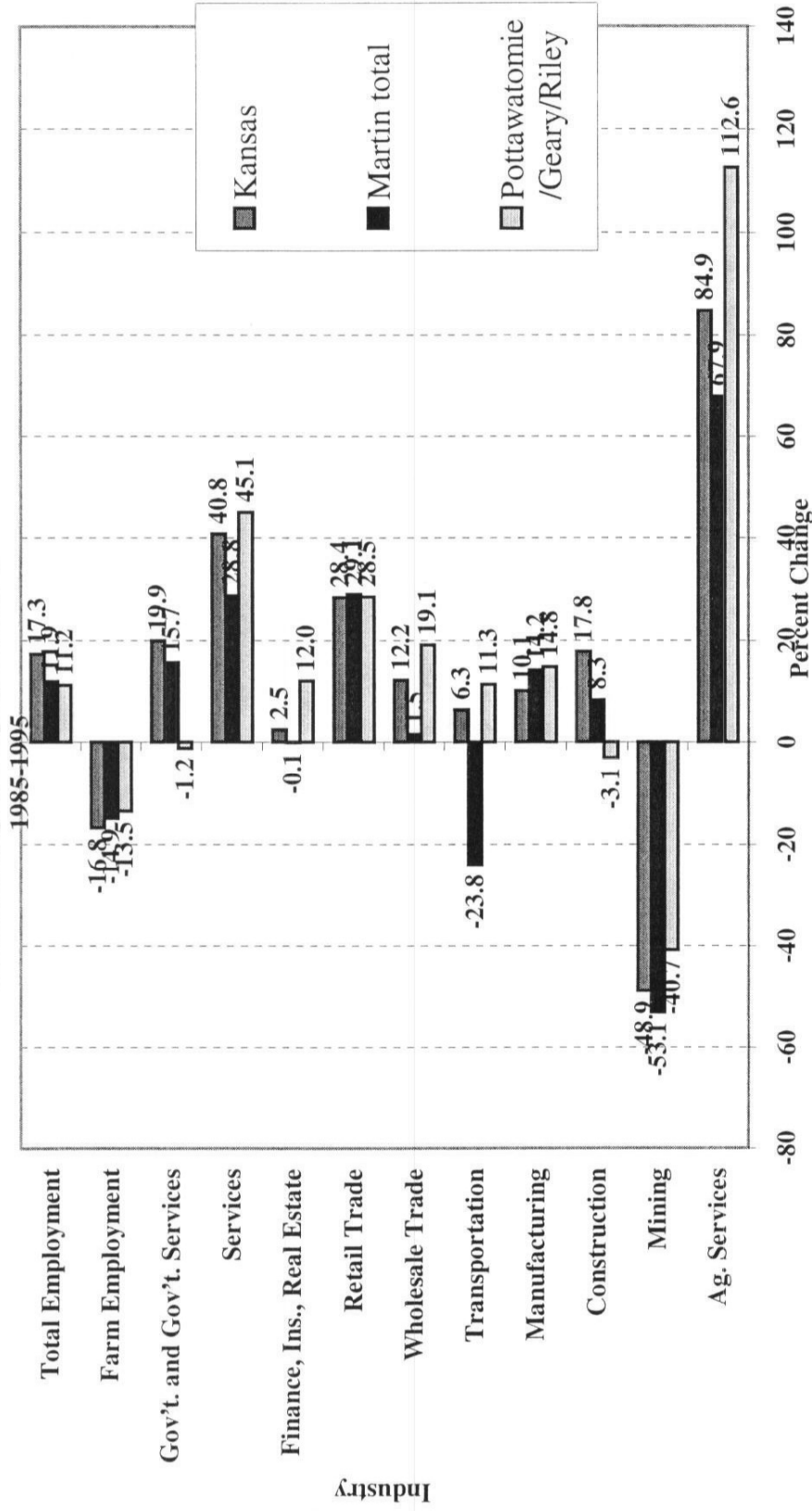
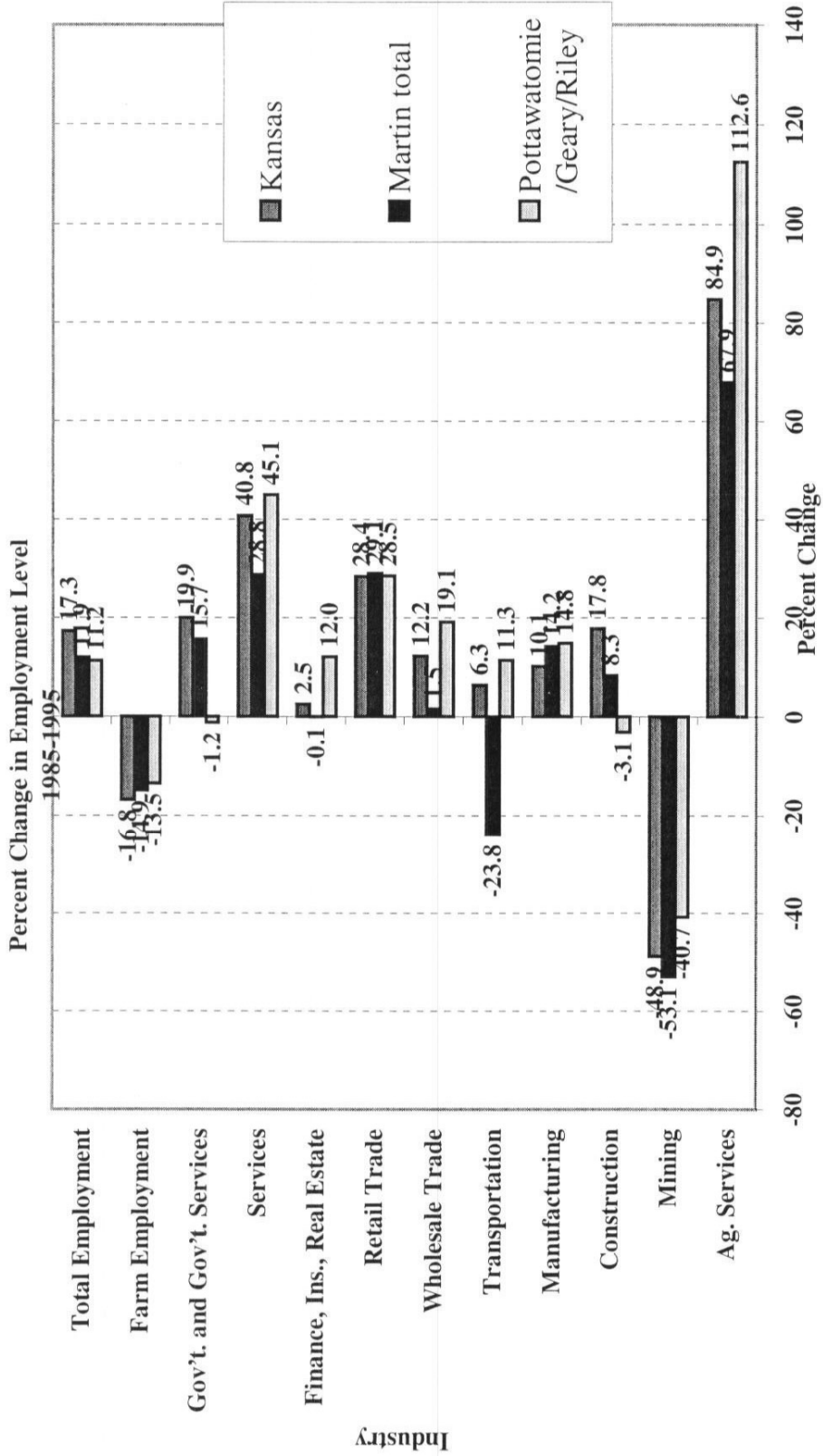
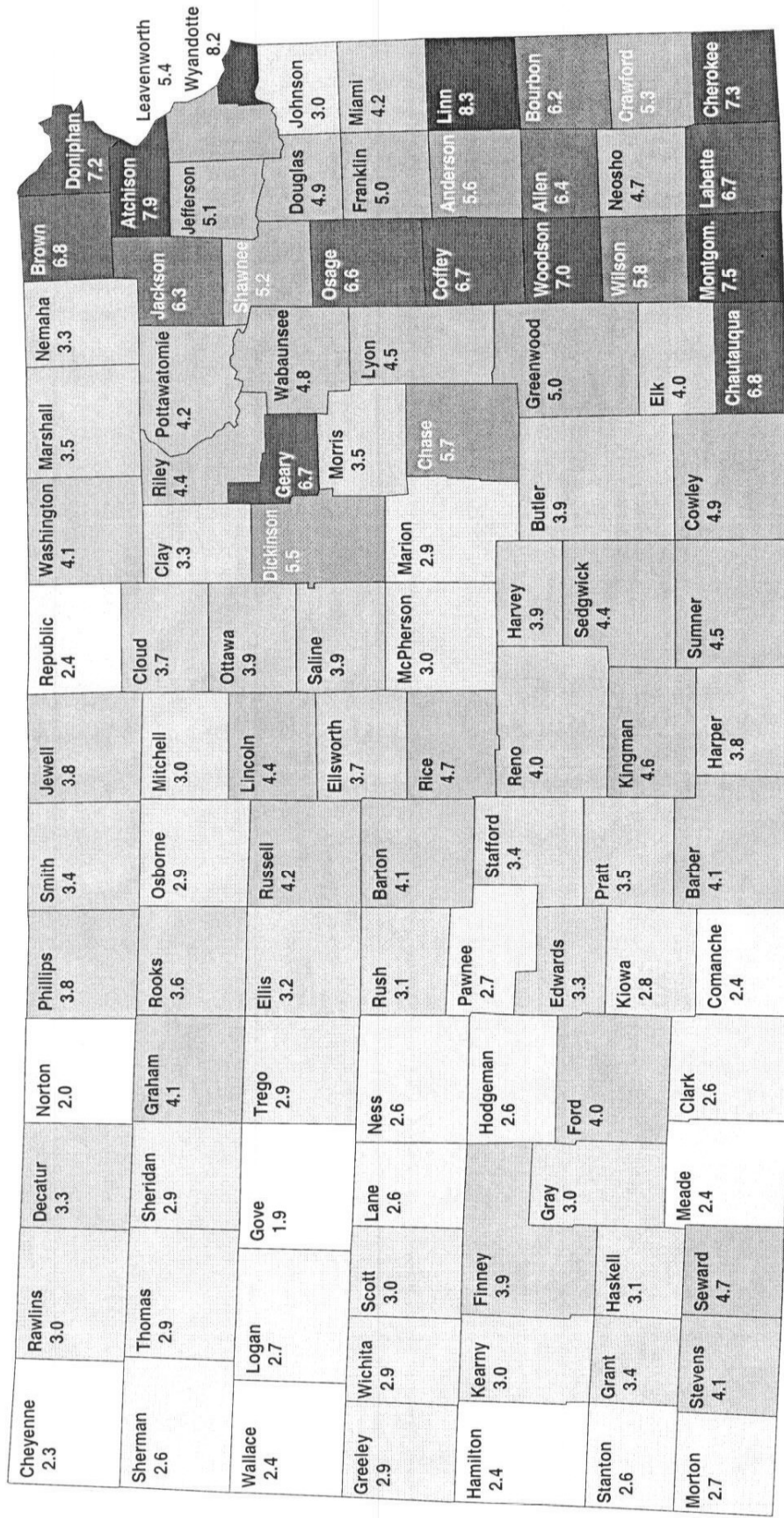


Chart 3a



**Map 4  
County Unemployment Rates: 1996**







## EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Two types of employment projections are reported. The first are short-run projections, and cover the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. These projections were produced by IPPBR's Kansas Econometric Model. This model produces quarterly forecasts of employment by sector and aggregate personal income.

The second type of employment projections are long-run projections and are presented in the form of average annual growth rates for each sector over the period 2000-2007. Because the Kansas Econometric Model is not appropriate for forecasts that run so far into the future, these projections took the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis projections of employment by industry as a starting point. The BEA's projections, however, are for a different measure of employment than the measure of employment used in the Kansas Econometric Model's sectors. In order to make the short-run and long-run projections consistent, the BEA's long-run projections were adjusted by comparing the historical growth rates of the BEA employment categories with the historical growth rates of the respective employment categories in the Kansas Econometric Model.

The employment projections are shown in Tables 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d. Highlights and key findings of those projections are shown below.

### Employment Projections: Key Findings

- On average, Kansas employment will grow nearly two percent per year over the next three years. Non-farm employment will grow at slightly more than two percent per year, while farm employment will decline at slightly more than two percent per year (Table 4).
- During the period 2001-2007, employment will grow an average of 1.3 percent a year. Although this represents a slowdown from the projected growth rates between now and the end of the century, it represents a return to the long-run historical average rate of growth of the past twenty years. Similar remarks pertain to the longer-run growth rates of non-farm and farm employment (Table 4a).
- The construction and services sectors will add jobs at the highest rates during the next three years, as well as during the 2001-2007 period (Table 4b).
- The mining sector, which is largely oil and gas, will continue the steady decline that has been evident for many years (Table 4b).
- The transportation and utilities sector, and the retail trade sector will grow near or above the state average during the next three years and through the 2001-2007 period (Table 4b).
- The durable goods manufacturing sector will add jobs at a faster rate than the state as a whole in 1998, but will return to more modest growth rates thereafter. The longer run rate of growth

in durable goods manufacturing will be more in line with the long-run average rate of growth in the industry (Tables 4b, 4c).

- The non-durable goods manufacturing sector will see a return to modest growth in 1998 and thereafter, after remaining flat in 1996 and 1997. (Tables 4b, 4c, 4d)
- The finance, insurance and real estate sector will grow at above its historical average during 1998-2000, continuing the above average growth of 1996 and 1997. During the 2001-2007 period, it will return to a rate of growth consistent with its long-run historical average (Tables 4b, 4c, 4d).
- The number of federal government jobs will continue the steady decline that it exhibited during the 1987-1997 period, while the number of state and local government jobs will grow at or near its long-run historical rate (Tables 4b, 4c, 4d).

**Table 4**  
**Employment Projections**  
**Place of Residence**  
**Average Annual Growth Rates**

|            | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2001-2007</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Employment | 2.0         | 1.9         | 1.7         | 1.3              |
| Farm       | -2.4        | -2.0        | -1.8        | -1.3             |
| Non-Farm   | 2.2         | 2.1         | 1.8         | 1.4              |

Source: IPPBR Kansas Econometric Model, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 4a**  
**Long-Run Employment Projections**  
**and**  
**Historical Trends**  
**Place of Residence**  
**Average Annual Growth Rates**

|            | <u>1977-1997</u> | <u>1987-1997</u> | <u>2001-2007</u> |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Employment | 1.3              | 1.4              | 1.3              |
| Farm       | -1.5             | -0.6             | -1.3             |
| Non-Farm   | 1.5              | 1.5              | 1.4              |

Source: IPPBR Kansas Econometric Model, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 4b**  
**Employment Projections**  
**By Industry**  
**Place of Work**  
**Average Annual Growth Rates**

|                            | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>2001-<br/>2007</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Non-Farm Wage and Salary   | 2.7         | 2.5         | 2.3         | 2.1                   |
| Mining                     | -1.1        | -1.0        | -1.5        | -1.8                  |
| Oil and Gas                | -1.1        | -1.2        | -1.6        | -1.9                  |
| Construction               | 5.8         | 4.1         | 3.2         | 2.0                   |
| Durable Goods              | 4.0         | 1.4         | 1.1         | 0.9                   |
| Non-durable Goods          | 1.6         | 1.4         | 1.3         | 1.1                   |
| Transportation & Utilities | 2.5         | 2.1         | 1.8         | 1.8                   |
| Wholesale Trade            | 1.9         | 1.1         | 1.0         | 1.7                   |
| Retail Trade               | 2.1         | 2.7         | 2.4         | 2.3                   |
| F.I.R.E.*                  | 2.4         | 2.2         | 2.1         | 1.3                   |
| Services                   | 3.8         | 4.1         | 3.9         | 3.8                   |
| Federal Government         | -0.1        | -1.3        | -0.9        | -0.5                  |
| State and Local Government | 1.4         | 1.6         | 1.8         | 1.5                   |

Source: IPPBR Kansas Econometric Model, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

\*F.I.R.E.: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

**Table 4c**  
**Long-Run Employment Projections**  
**And**  
**Historical Trends**  
**By Industry**  
**Place of Work**  
**Average Annual Growth Rates**

|                            | 1977-<br>1997 | 1987-<br>1997 | 2001-<br>2007 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Non-Farm Wage and Salary   | 1.9           | 2.3           | 2.1           |
| Mining                     | -2.0          | -3.6          | -1.8          |
| Oil and Gas                | -2.2          | -4.2          | -1.9          |
| Construction               | 1.4           | 2.9           | 2.0           |
| Durable Goods              | 0.6           | 1.6           | 0.9           |
| Non-Durable Goods          | 1.2           | 1.2           | 1.1           |
| Transportation & Utilities | 1.0           | 1.4           | 1.8           |
| Wholesale Trade            | 1.3           | 1.3           | 1.7           |
| Retail Trade               | 2.2           | 2.4           | 2.3           |
| F.I.R.E.*                  | 1.6           | 0.6           | 1.3           |
| Services                   | 3.7           | 4.4           | 3.8           |
| Federal Government         | 0.3           | -0.4          | -0.5          |
| State and Local Government | 1.7           | 2.1           | 1.5           |

Source: IPPBR Kansas econometric Model, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.  
 \*F.I.R.E.: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

**Table 4d**  
**Short-Run Employment Projections**  
**and**  
**Recent History**  
**By Industry**  
**Place of Work**  
**Average Annual Growth Rates**

|                            | <u>1994</u> | <u>1995</u> | <u>1996</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>1998</u> | <u>1999</u> | <u>2000</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-Farm Wage and Salary   | 2.9         | 3.0         | 2.5         | 2.9         | 2.7         | 2.5         | 2.3         |
| Mining                     | -6.1        | -2.5        | -2.1        | -1.3        | -1.1        | -1.0        | -1.5        |
| Oil and Gas                | -7.6        | -3.4        | -1.5        | -2.2        | -1.1        | -1.2        | -1.6        |
| Construction               | 7.4         | 4.8         | 10.0        | 6.1         | 5.8         | 4.1         | 3.2         |
| Durable Goods              | 2.0         | 2.5         | 4.4         | 6.6         | 4.0         | 1.4         | 1.1         |
| Non-Durable Goods          | 2.8         | 1.7         | -0.1        | 0.1         | 1.6         | 1.4         | 1.3         |
| Transportation & Utilities | 2.3         | 1.0         | 2.4         | 3.3         | 1.9         | 1.1         | 1.0         |
| Retail Trade               | 4.0         | 3.9         | 3.0         | 2.5         | 2.1         | 2.7         | 2.4         |
| F.I.R.E.*                  | -0.1        | -1.3        | 1.8         | 2.9         | 2.4         | 2.2         | 2.1         |
| Services                   | 3.7         | 4.6         | 4.0         | 3.5         | 3.8         | 4.1         | 3.9         |
| Federal Government         | -0.2        | -1.6        | -4.9        | -1.6        | -0.1        | -1.3        | -0.9        |
| State and Local Government | 1.9         | 2.3         | -0.1        | 1.5         | 1.4         | 1.6         | 1.8         |

Source: IPPBR Kansas Econometric Model.

\*F.I.R.E.: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

## EARNINGS AND INCOME

Earnings and income are the sources of revenue for the community residents. Higher average wages may indicate a greater number of jobs in high growth, high performance businesses. Low wage growth may indicate a higher concentration of stable, declining industries. Per capita personal income indicates the relative wealth of the area compared to the state. As the productivity of business and industry increases, personal per capita income also rises. Decreasing or stable rates may be the result of mature or declining industry. The following section contains data on the average wage per job and per capita personal income.

### Earnings and Income: Key Findings

- The average wage per job for Martin Counties at \$20,421 in 1995 was \$5,550 lower than the Large Metro Counties and \$2,798 lower than the state average (Table 5).
- The Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley Area average wage per job (\$19,479) in 1995 was higher than Small Counties but less than all other county groups and the state average (Table 5).
- The average wage per job in Large Metro Counties was higher than the state average. All other county groups were less than the state average with Small Counties having the lowest average wage (Chart 5 and Table 5).
- Martin Counties' 1995 per capita personal income at \$18,639 was less than Large Metro Counties, Medium Counties, and the state. Pottawatomie/Geary/Riley Area per capita personal income was \$16,385 in 1995 and is the lowest of all groups. (Table 5b).
- Per Capita Personal Income has steadily increased for all county groups since 1980 except for Small Counties, which experienced a -1.54 percent drop in 1991 and a -0.26 percent drop in 1995.

**Table 5**  
Average Wage  
1980-1995

| Year | LMC      | MC       | SC       | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>Total | Kansas   |
|------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1980 | \$13,967 | \$11,736 | \$10,226 | \$10,828                     | \$11,547        | \$12,704 |
| 1981 | 15,270   | 12,869   | 11,054   | 11,986                       | 12,583          | 13,865   |
| 1982 | 16,288   | 13,591   | 11,844   | 12,881                       | 13,386          | 14,775   |
| 1983 | 17,091   | 13,960   | 12,142   | 13,339                       | 13,934          | 15,380   |
| 1984 | 17,961   | 14,554   | 12,734   | 14,031                       | 14,546          | 16,173   |
| 1985 | 18,761   | 15,079   | 13,243   | 14,597                       | 15,093          | 16,893   |
| 1986 | 19,532   | 15,476   | 13,566   | 15,101                       | 15,701          | 17,568   |
| 1987 | 20,029   | 15,833   | 13,704   | 15,751                       | 16,034          | 18,007   |
| 1988 | 20,715   | 16,094   | 14,108   | 15,603                       | 16,379          | 18,549   |
| 1989 | 21,203   | 16,451   | 14,517   | 16,070                       | 16,869          | 19,022   |
| 1990 | 22,138   | 17,103   | 15,189   | 16,632                       | 17,575          | 19,868   |
| 1991 | 22,880   | 17,595   | 15,542   | 17,565                       | 18,072          | 20,500   |
| 1992 | 24,156   | 18,315   | 16,008   | 18,925                       | 18,838          | 21,517   |
| 1993 | 24,561   | 18,579   | 16,556   | 18,615                       | 19,236          | 21,918   |
| 1994 | 25,022   | 19,171   | 17,280   | 19,104                       | 19,915          | 22,463   |
| 1995 | 25,971   | 19,626   | 17,723   | 19,479                       | 20,421          | 23,219   |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations,  
KCCED/IPPBR.



**Table 5a**  
**Ratio of County Average Wage to State Average Wage**  
**1980-1995**

| Year | LMC  | MC   | SC   | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>Total |
|------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1980 | 1.10 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.85                         | 0.91            |
| 1981 | 1.10 | 0.93 | 0.80 | 0.86                         | 0.91            |
| 1982 | 1.10 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 0.87                         | 0.91            |
| 1983 | 1.11 | 0.91 | 0.79 | 0.87                         | 0.91            |
| 1984 | 1.11 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.87                         | 0.90            |
| 1985 | 1.11 | 0.89 | 0.78 | 0.86                         | 0.89            |
| 1986 | 1.11 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.86                         | 0.89            |
| 1987 | 1.11 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.87                         | 0.89            |
| 1988 | 1.12 | 0.87 | 0.76 | 0.84                         | 0.88            |
| 1989 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.84                         | 0.89            |
| 1990 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.84                         | 0.88            |
| 1991 | 1.12 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.86                         | 0.88            |
| 1992 | 1.12 | 0.85 | 0.74 | 0.88                         | 0.88            |
| 1993 | 1.12 | 0.85 | 0.76 | 0.85                         | 0.88            |
| 1994 | 1.11 | 0.85 | 0.77 | 0.85                         | 0.89            |
| 1995 | 1.12 | 0.85 | 0.76 | 0.84                         | 0.88            |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 5b**  
**Per Capita Income**  
**1980-1995**

| Year | LMC      | MC      | SC      | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>Total | Kansas  |
|------|----------|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1980 | \$11,070 | \$8,917 | \$8,485 | \$7,552                      | \$8,722         | \$9,890 |
| 1981 | \$12,323 | 10,048  | 9,959   | \$8,609                      | \$9,899         | 11,172  |
| 1982 | \$12,963 | 10,651  | 11,004  | \$9,150                      | \$10,583        | 11,903  |
| 1983 | \$13,487 | 10,899  | 11,226  | \$9,401                      | \$11,015        | 12,285  |
| 1984 | \$14,657 | 11,777  | 12,538  | \$10,119                     | \$11,906        | 13,423  |
| 1985 | \$15,508 | 12,333  | 13,094  | \$10,980                     | \$12,716        | 14,143  |
| 1986 | \$16,307 | 12,718  | 13,449  | \$11,475                     | \$13,123        | 14,752  |
| 1987 | \$16,942 | 13,220  | 14,012  | \$11,958                     | \$13,662        | 15,358  |
| 1988 | \$17,844 | 13,730  | 14,311  | \$12,188                     | \$14,024        | 16,044  |
| 1989 | \$18,766 | 14,542  | 14,570  | \$13,014                     | \$14,712        | 16,804  |
| 1990 | \$19,751 | 15,427  | 16,456  | \$13,510                     | \$15,723        | 17,985  |
| 1991 | \$20,619 | 16,009  | 16,215  | \$14,178                     | \$15,968        | 18,558  |
| 1992 | \$21,678 | 16,719  | 17,425  | \$14,996                     | \$16,931        | 19,574  |
| 1993 | \$22,413 | 17,192  | 18,026  | \$15,367                     | \$17,389        | 20,233  |
| 1994 | \$23,096 | 17,833  | 18,330  | \$15,798                     | \$18,045        | 20,834  |
| 1995 | \$24,419 | 18,755  | 18,300  | \$16,385                     | \$18,639        | 21,781  |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997;  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPBPR.

**Table 5c**  
**Per Capita Income Annual Growth Rate**  
**1981-1995**

| Year | LMC     | MC      | SC      | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>total | Kansas  |
|------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1981 | 11.32 % | 12.67 % | 17.37 % | 14.0 %                       | 13.5 %          | 12.96 % |
| 1982 | 5.20    | 6.00    | 10.49   | 6.3                          | 6.9             | 6.54    |
| 1983 | 4.04    | 2.33    | 2.02    | 2.7                          | 4.1             | 3.21    |
| 1984 | 8.67    | 8.05    | 11.69   | 7.6                          | 8.1             | 9.26    |
| 1985 | 5.81    | 4.72    | 4.43    | 8.5                          | 6.8             | 5.36    |
| 1986 | 5.15    | 3.13    | 2.72    | 4.5                          | 3.2             | 4.31    |
| 1987 | 3.90    | 3.95    | 4.18    | 4.2                          | 4.1             | 4.11    |
| 1988 | 5.32    | 3.86    | 2.14    | 1.9                          | 2.6             | 4.47    |
| 1989 | 5.17    | 5.91    | 1.81    | 6.8                          | 4.9             | 4.74    |
| 1990 | 5.25    | 6.09    | 12.94   | 3.8                          | 6.9             | 7.03    |
| 1991 | 4.39    | 3.77    | -1.47   | 4.9                          | 1.6             | 3.19    |
| 1992 | 5.14    | 4.44    | 7.47    | 5.8                          | 6.0             | 5.47    |
| 1993 | 3.39    | 2.83    | 3.45    | 2.5                          | 2.7             | 3.37    |
| 1994 | 3.05    | 3.73    | 1.68    | 2.8                          | 3.8             | 2.97    |
| 1995 | 5.73    | 5.17    | -0.16   | 3.7                          | 3.3             | 4.55    |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

**Table 5d**  
**Ratio of Per Capita Income to State Per Capita Income**  
**1980-1995**

| Year | LMC  | MC   | SC   | Pottawatomie<br>/Geary/Riley | Martin<br>total |
|------|------|------|------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1980 | 1.12 | 0.90 | 0.86 | 0.76                         | 0.88            |
| 1981 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.77                         | 0.89            |
| 1982 | 1.09 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.77                         | 0.89            |
| 1983 | 1.10 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.77                         | 0.90            |
| 1984 | 1.09 | 0.88 | 0.93 | 0.75                         | 0.89            |
| 1985 | 1.10 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 0.78                         | 0.90            |
| 1986 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.78                         | 0.89            |
| 1987 | 1.10 | 0.86 | 0.91 | 0.78                         | 0.89            |
| 1988 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.76                         | 0.87            |
| 1989 | 1.12 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.77                         | 0.88            |
| 1990 | 1.10 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.75                         | 0.87            |
| 1991 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.87 | 0.76                         | 0.86            |
| 1992 | 1.11 | 0.85 | 0.89 | 0.77                         | 0.86            |
| 1993 | 1.11 | 0.85 | 0.89 | 0.76                         | 0.86            |
| 1994 | 1.11 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.76                         | 0.87            |
| 1995 | 1.12 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.75                         | 0.86            |

Source: The University of Kansas, Kansas Center for Community Economic Development, Kansas County Profile, 1997; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, August 1997; Calculations, KCCED/IPPBR.

Chart 5  
Average Wage  
1980-1995

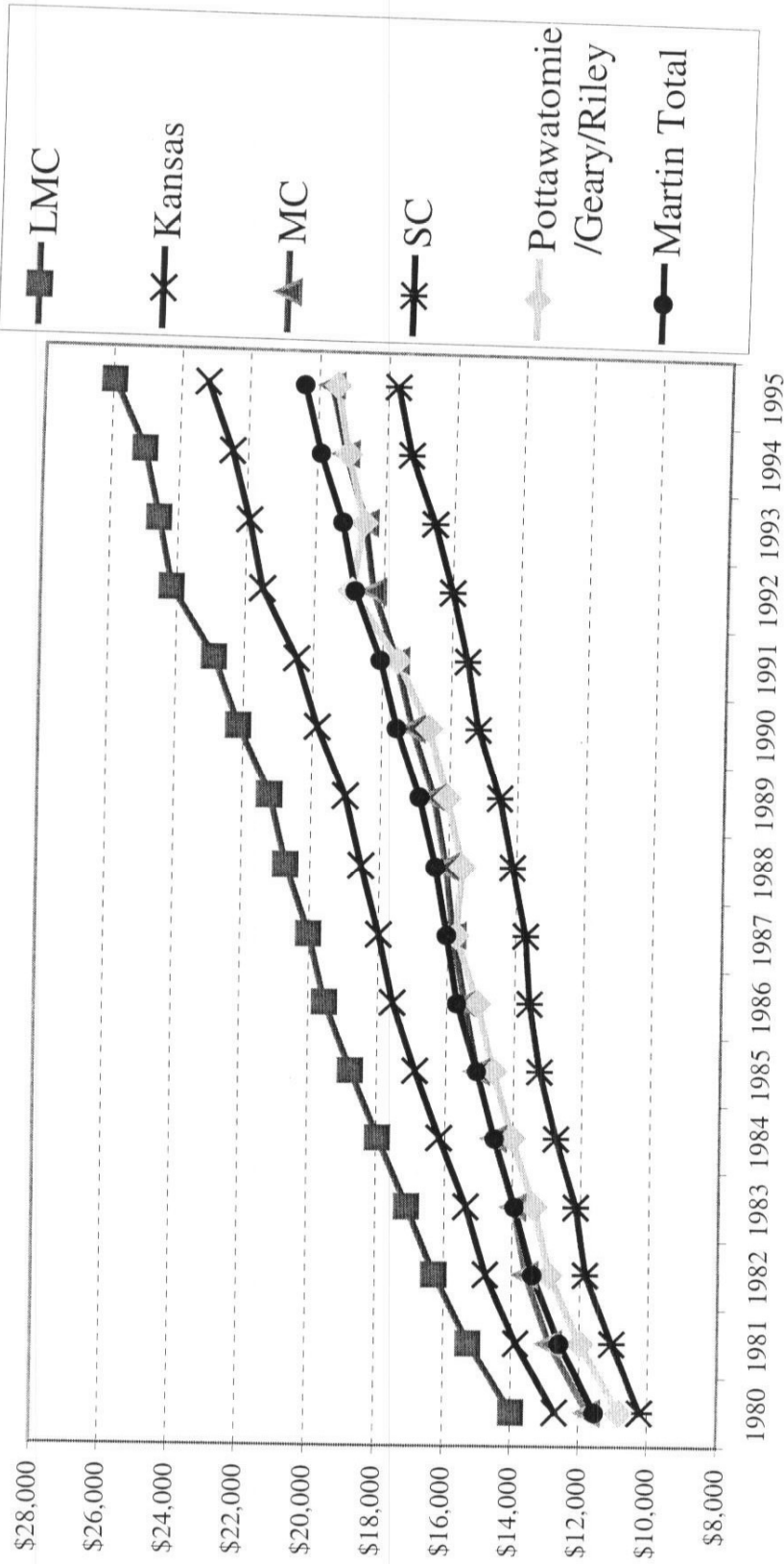
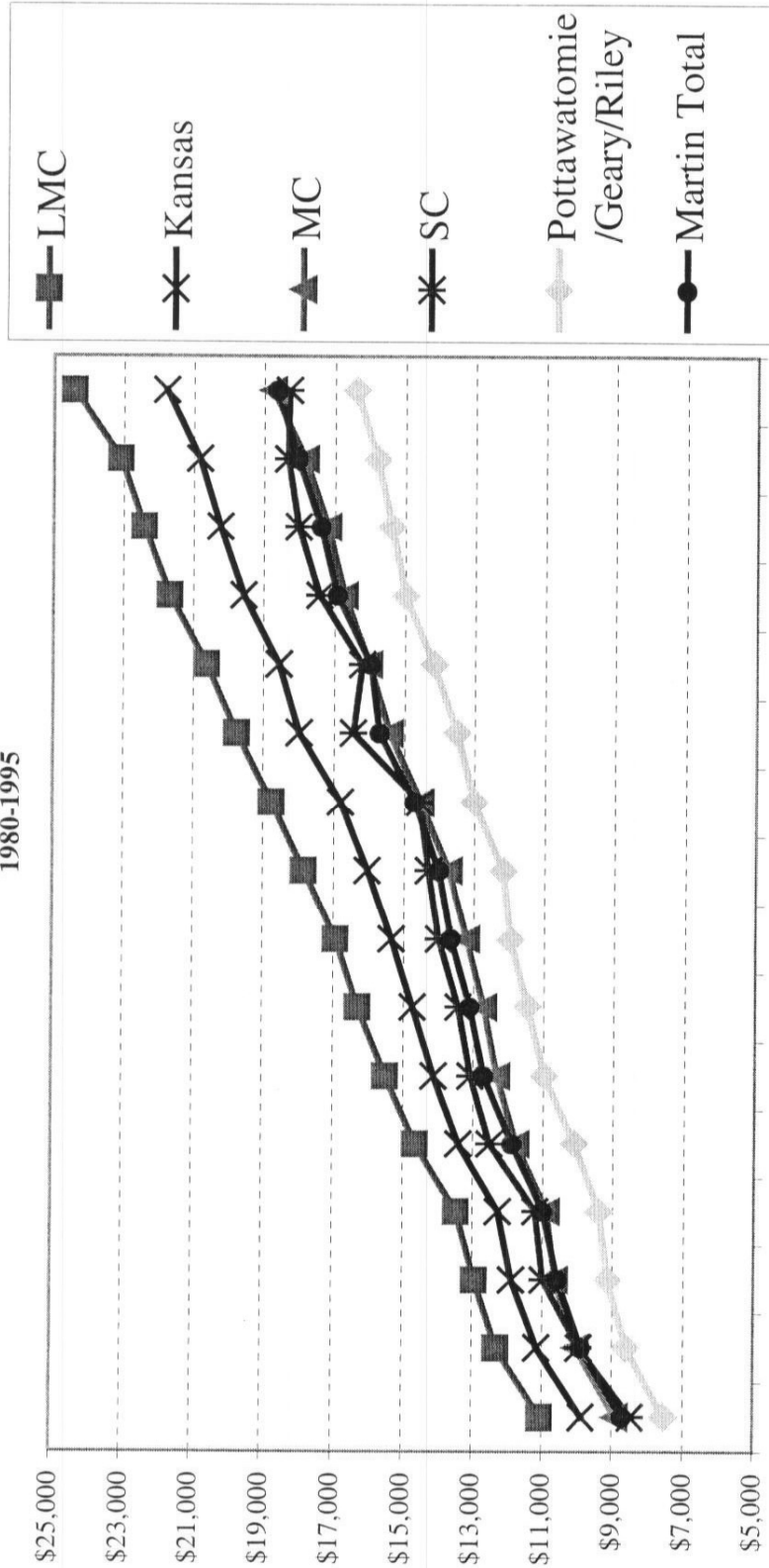


Chart 5a  
Per Capita Income  
1980-1995



Map 6  
Percent Change in Average Wage  
1990-1995





