

**INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY AND BUSINESS RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS**

**Kansas Demographic Profile
Economic and Social Implications
of Demographic Change**

prepared by

Helga Upmeier
Research Associate

prepared for

KANSAS INC. STRATEGIC PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Principal Investigator

Charles E. Krider
Professor, School of Business
Director of Business Research

Anthony Redwood
Professor, School of Business
Executive Director

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Helga K. Upmeier

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Executive Summary

This report explores the changes, characteristics and major demographic trends of the Kansas population and portrays shifts in household formation, household size and household type. It also analyzes Kansas's demographic position among neighboring states. The study's primary focus is to enhance economic development government strategic planning by providing detailed demographic information of the state, its counties and six geographically defined regions and, most importantly, by drawing social and economic implications of the current and future demographic structure and conditions.

The major findings and implications are:

- **Kansas Population Growth is Low but Exceeds that of Most Neighboring States**
With a 4.8% decennial rate of growth from 1980 to 1990, Kansas ranked second after Colorado in population growth among the six comparison states in the region (Colorado, Iowa, Kansas Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma).
- **Slowing Population Growth and Outlook for the Future**
Slowing population growth has been a persistent trend for Kansas and all other states in the region over the past 20 years. Outmigration is a major factor for slowing population growth in Kansas rather than a low rate of natural increase.
If current demographic trends continue, the Kansas population is projected to continue its path of slow growth over the next 30 years with a decennial rate of growth of less than 5%. Regional disparities are projected to further deepen.
- **Regional Disparities in Population Growth**
A breakdown of recent population growth by Kansas regions reveals the great regional disparity in population growth. From 1980 to 1990, the Northeast grew by 11.9% and South Central by 6.3%; the two regions combined by grew at a rate of 9.6%, nearly equal to the national average of 9.8%. It is important to realize that these two regions combined accounted for 124% of total state population growth, more than offsetting the losses in other areas of the state. A decade earlier, the two regions accounted for 77.8% of total population growth.
- **The Kansas Metropolitan Population Grew Faster than the U.S. Average**
The population of the state's four metropolitan areas increased by 12.6% from 1980 to 1990, faster than the U.S. average. Within the metropolitan areas, 85% of total population growth is attributable to the (suburban) area outside the central cities and to exurban growth at the periphery of the state's largest urban agglomerations.

- **Population Aging is a National Problem But More Serious in Kansas**
The Kansas population is aging in terms of rising median age (29.3 to 32.9 years from 1980-90) and rising share of the elderly relative to total population (12.9% to 13.8% from 1980-90). The aging of the population is a national problem and has plagued European countries in recent decades as well. In Kansas, population aging is currently still a more serious problem compared to the nation as a whole, but past outmigration will influence the share of the elderly in the future.
- **Dependency Burden: Dependent Versus Working Age Population**
Population aging will translate into an older workforce in the near future as the large generation of baby boomers will near retirement age. Over the long term this will impose a dependency burden on the future society where the ratio of the dependent to the working age population will be distorted and become unfavorable. Economic concerns have focused on the burden that a growing elderly population will place on the economy and on government fiscal policies. The problems and challenges for local, state and federal governments range from an aging workforce to shortages in the Social Security Fund and pension plans, and to the provision of senior citizen services. Businesses will also face an adaption since aging affects the type and level of consumption of their customers and the availability of young employees. The social and economic impacts of aging are multifaceted: demand for nursing homes, medical care, medical supplies and special products, drop in earnings, drop in savings, drop and shift in consumer spending, etc..
- **The Kansas Elderly Population is Large, But Growing at Only Half the U.S. Rate**
Although Kansas and other Plains states have had a history of high shares of the elderly population relative to the U.S. because of past outmigration, the elderly population in Kansas is growing at only half the national rate (11.9% versus 22.3%; 1980-90). This is an important finding with respect to the future dependency burden imposed by the elderly population. Furthermore, the elderly population in rural areas is more likely to remain economically independent until later in life and generate less demand on elderly care and social services than their metropolitan counterpart. This means that the current dependency burden created by the elderly population is less problematic in Kansas than in states with a high percentage of urban dwellers.
- **Slow Population Growth and Aging is not a Blueprint for Economic Decline**
The combination of slowing population growth and aging is a worrying trend not only for Kansas, but the nation, and all industrialized countries with a decline in birth rates and a rise in life expectancy. It will not profoundly affect the labor market in the near term but create labor shortages over the long run if current employment growth and productivity levels remain unchanged. However, the Kansas demographic situation is not a blueprint for economic decline. Examples of countries with similar or even less favorable demographic conditions (former West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden) show, that a highly-skilled workforce combined with foreign workers, capital investment, sophistication of products and services, and investment in R&D can lead to success.

- The Rural to Urban Shift Continues and Regional Disparities are Deepening**
 The rural to urban shift of the population accelerated during the 1980s, resulting in significant rural population decline in three of the six geographic regions (Southeast, North Central and Northwest) and an accompanying population growth in a few urban centers in the remaining three regions (Northeast, South Central and Southwest). As a consequence, regional disparities in population growth, infrastructure, income growth, and business formation have been deepening. Due to the shift, the pool of available labor became even more restricted. The tax base of rural communities is on the decline. And the proportion of state taxes generated from rural areas is decreasing with lack of income and consumption.
- Racial and Ethnic Diversity is Increasing in Restricted Areas of the State**
 The Kansas population has become more racially and ethnically diverse with minorities growing at a faster rate than the white population. However, growth of the minority population is restricted to a few areas of the state (Southwest, metropolitan areas). The growth of the minority population will create a greater ethnic diversity among the workforce, in the classroom and in political representation. Concerns regarding the educational and basic skill levels of minorities, especially Hispanics, need to be addressed. Issues of tolerance and acceptance of minorities are the new societal themes and challenges.
- Household Growth is Accompanied by a Decrease in Size and Change in Type**
 Kansas households grew by 8.3% from 1980 to 1990, faster than the total population. Simultaneously, household size decreased from 2.62 to 2.53 persons. Household types shifted toward nonfamily households, and there was a 20% increase in female-headed households. Household growth combined with a decrease in size indicate a surge in single-person households in general and in single-parent households in particular. One implication is a higher demand for residential construction in metropolitan areas. The changes also affect household spending power and imply a surge in households depending on government and public support.
- Migration Flows to the State's Urban Areas was no Impediment for Outmigration**
 Despite a flow of 140,000 Kansans to the state's major urban areas between 1985 and 1990, outmigration has again accelerated in the 1980s after the slowdown in the 1970s. It is estimated that the net effect of in- and outmigration amounted to a loss of 61,000 people from 1980 to 1990 versus a loss of 22,000 for the previous decade. Since migration decisions are driven by economic conditions in the areas of origin and destination (push and pull factors), it is essential to realize that migration is a function of optimal employment opportunities for workers and their spouses. Providing job opportunities with adequate skill and earnings levels and strengthening the quality of life assets are key factors in retaining the state's (younger) workforce.

- **Kansas Demographic Position Among Neighboring States**
Regarding the entirety of demographic characteristics and trends, Kansas is well positioned among its neighboring states. Colorado is the only state among the peers to have a more favorable demographic position with a higher population growth rate and a more youthful population.

The study has shown that the current and anticipated demographic change will make it necessary for the state to focus on the retention of the current working age population in terms of providing high-earnings quality employment. This is imperative in order to cope with the increasing share of an elderly population by 2010 when the first baby boomers reach retirement age. State fiscal policy will be affected by the future demographic change, in particular the change in the age composition of the population (less children, more elderly). The continuation of the rural to urban shift of the population suggests that state economic development strategies need to focus on maintaining the vitality of the larger cities and towns that are positioned to grow. An attempt to save the high number of rural small towns from their inevitable exodus may not be very successful due to the fact that these small communities have lost their function as central places for commerce, administration and service for an agriculturally based society they once possessed. Overall, Kansas is as well positioned as other states in the area to cope with the demographic change in general and the aging of the population in particular.

Introduction

One of the most critical elements to a state's economic well-being is a strong human capital foundation. In order to develop and maintain a strong business environment, a state or region must have a pool of available labor which is large enough to sustain economic growth.

In essence, both the supply and demand of labor are closely related to economic well-being. From a supply perspective, businesses must have an adequate pool of working-age labor which is sufficiently skilled, flexible, and productive. On the demand side, a state or region must have a certain level of employment opportunities to maintain its population base. Generally, areas of population growth reflect economic growth, while areas of population loss may have previously suffered economic decline or restructuring.

The purpose of this report is to outline all major demographic trends and population characteristics for Kansas and the six geographically defined regions depicted in Figure 1. A major objective is to draw some implications relevant to the 1992 Kansas Strategic Planning program. A broad spectrum of population characteristics will be examined:

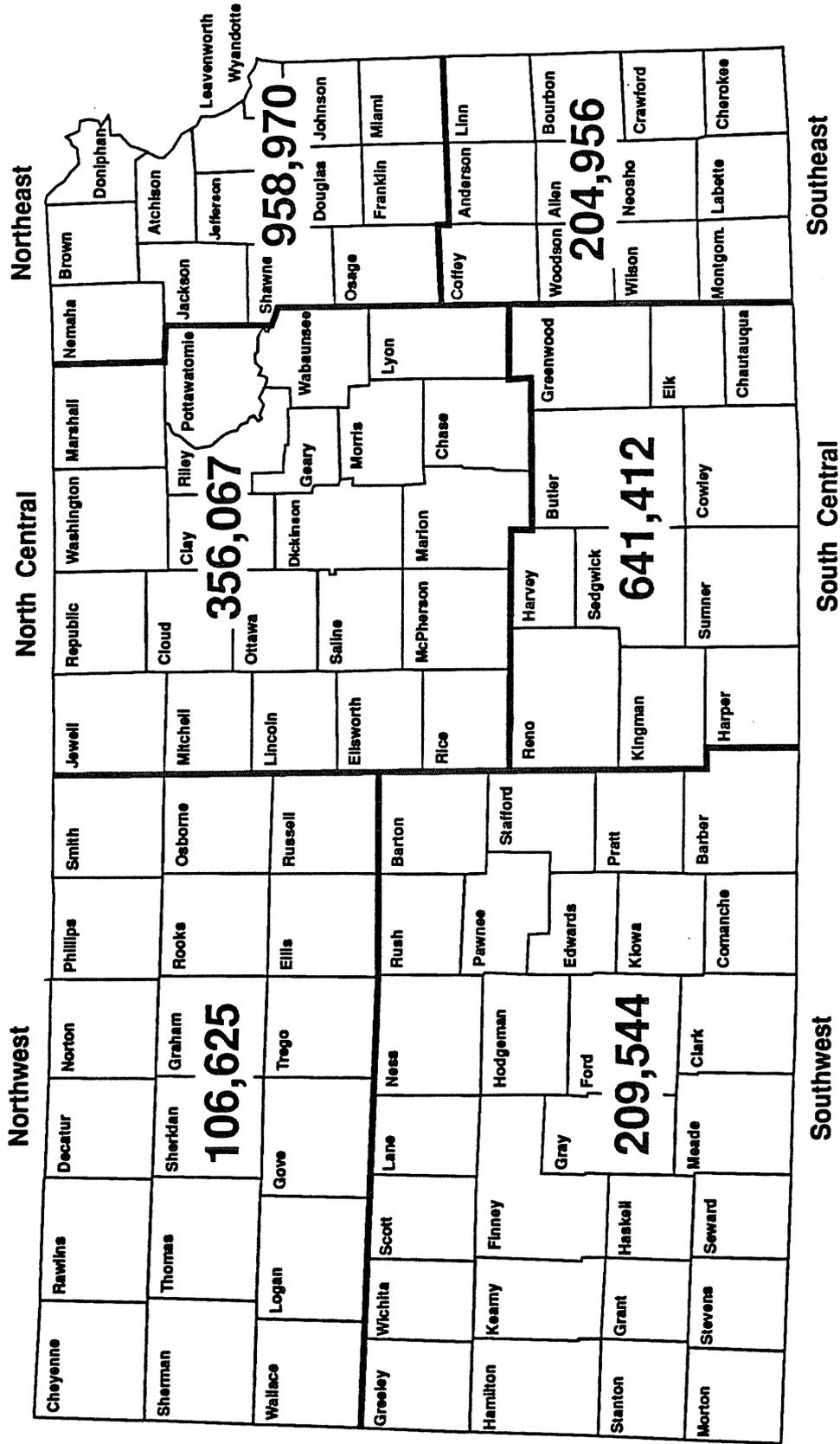
- historical growth and recent change in population, 1900-90;
- urban and rural population, 1970-90
- metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population 1970-90;
- age distribution, 1970-90; and
- population by gender and race, 1970-90.
- household size and household characteristics

All county-level demographic information is compiled in the Appendix and contained in maps. Statewide averages and demographic trends are put into perspective by comparisons with neighboring states, national averages, indication of state rankings and referral to demographic trends and consequences in other industrialized countries.

The main questions to be addressed in this study are:

- a. Are population growth rates for the state's six geographic regions adequate to sustain economic growth? What are the consequences of population decline in the state's rural areas with respect to maintaining infrastructure, retaining people and businesses, generating local and state taxes, and regarding the survival of rural communities.
- b. How will the age structure of the Kansas population affect future labor market availability, productivity growth, savings and consumption and state fiscal policy?
- c. How will the age structure affect future fiscal policies and demand for public services and facilities? What will be the impact of aging on the private sector economy?
- d. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Kansas demographic structure with respect to economic development as compared to other states in the region and the U.S..

Figure 1
Geographic Regions of Kansas and Respective Populations in 1990



Source: Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, based on 1990 Census data.

I. Geographic Distribution of the Population

The Kansas population is very unevenly distributed across the state. Figure 2 shows that one half of the state's population is concentrated in six (metropolitan) counties. The third quartile of the population is clustered around Wichita and in counties with medium-sized cities. Overall, three quarters of the state's residents are concentrated in 23 counties, and 90% of the population lives in just 51 counties.

Population density

The great disparity in population distribution is evident from Figure 3 which shows the population density by county. Densities vary from two people per square mile in the westernmost part of the state to 1070 per square mile in Wyandotte County. The national average is 65.7 persons per square mile.

Distribution by Region

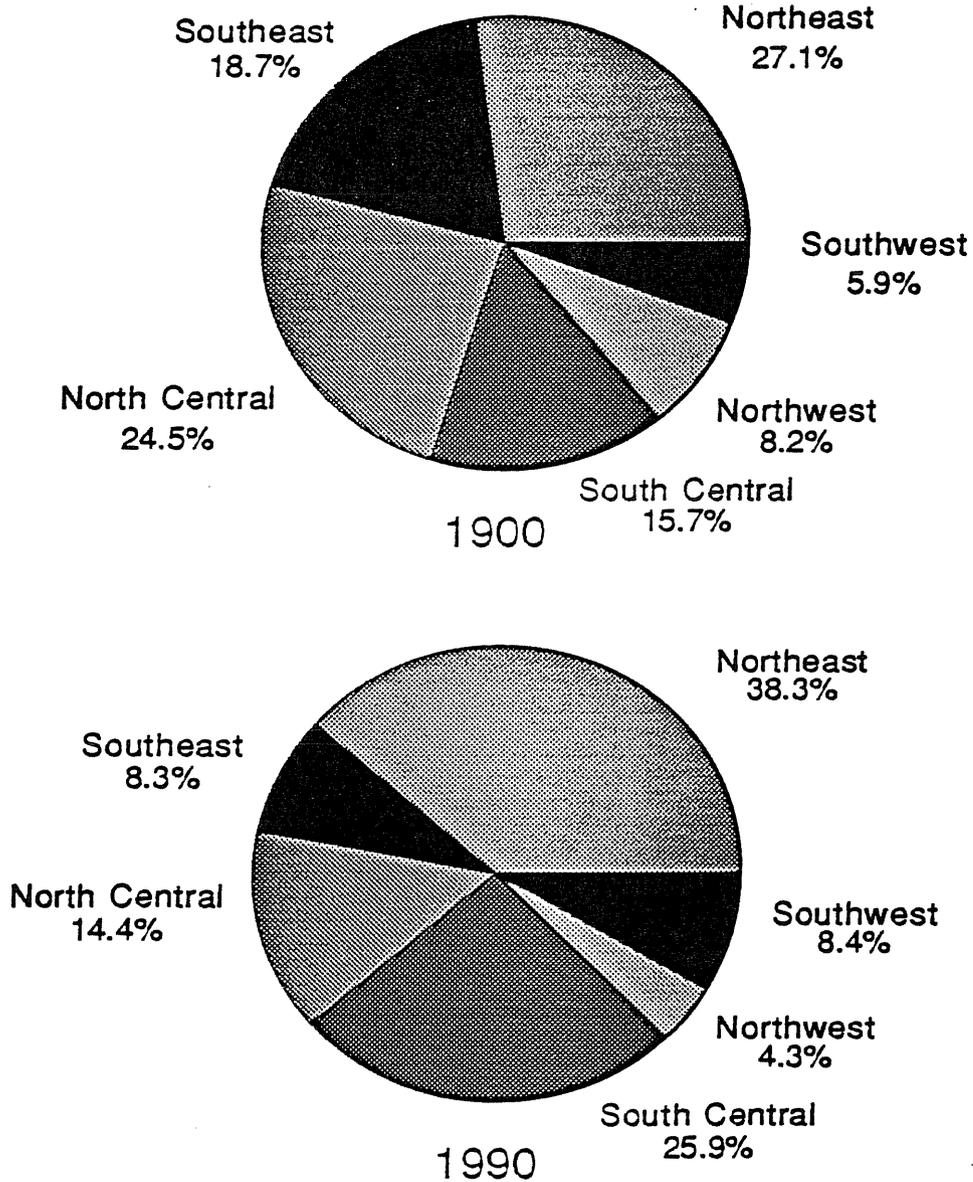
A breakdown of the population by the six geographically defined Kansas regions is further evidence of the great regional disparity in population distribution. In 1990, the two regions with the state's major urban centers -- Northeast and South Central-- constituted 64.6% of the total Kansas population while comprising less than one third of the total land area (Figure 4). The Northeast's share of total population has consistently increased since 1930. In contrast, the Southeast, North Central, and Northwest regions have represented a smaller and smaller share of the state's total population throughout this century.

Figure 4 further reveals that the Kansas population was more evenly distributed in 1900 than in 1990. The Northeast and South Central regions have been growing, to some degree, at the expense of the other regions in the latter half of this century.

Implications of an Unevenly Distributed Population

- Discrepancies in employment and business growth, contrasts in existing and future infrastructure, marked differences in availability of services (health, education, business, professional and other service provision), dissimilarities in lifestyle, etc.
- Discrepancies in state revenues by region (e.g. income and sales tax).
- Problem of balancing state spending proportional to regional population, number of school-aged children and business activity (e.g. spending for education, government sponsored social and economic development programs).
- Issue of population-based governmental representation (state and federal).

Figure 4
Kansas Population by Region
Share of State Total



Source: IPPBR calculations based on 1990 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census

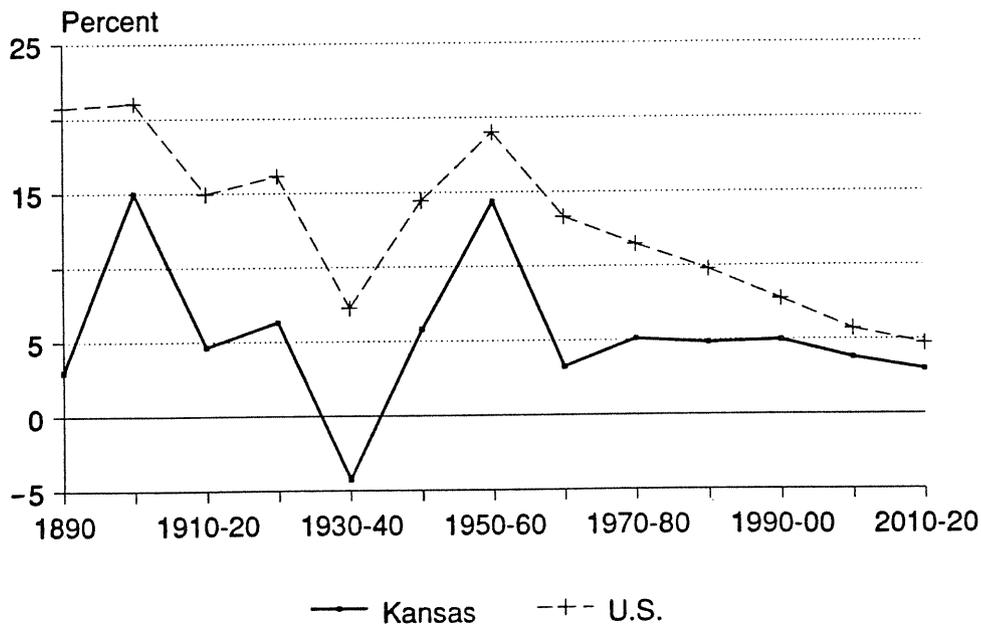
II. State Population Growth in Historical and Regional Perspective

Historical and Future Growth

Throughout this century, Kansas' total resident population has less than doubled, increasing from 1,470,495 in 1900 to 2,477,574 1990 (Table 1). Decennial rates of growth, which peaked at the beginning of the 20th century and in the 1950s at 14% never reached more than 4-5% in the past 30 years. Table 1 shows that decennial rates of growth have been significantly below the national average throughout this century. A long history of outmigration, which reached its peak during the Depression and Dust Bowl years of the 1930s contributed to the slow growth in population. The brief period of higher growth in the 1950s is due to the post-war baby boom. Since then, Kansas population growth has stabilized at an average annual growth rate of 0.5% or 4-5% per decade (Table 1).

For the most recent decade, Kansas' resident population grew by 113,895 people or 4.8%, down from a 5.1% decennial rate of growth for the previous decade. If current demographic trends continue, the state's slowing rate of population growth is projected to continue into the future (Figure 5). Unforeseeable economic or social events such as the emergence of new industries, communication technology and a change in lifestyle preferences are not part of any long-term population forecast.

FIGURE 5
KANSAS AND U.S. POPULATION GROWTH



Projected 2000 and Beyond.
Source: Compiled by IPPBR.

Table 1**Kansas and U.S. Population,
Population Change and Proportion of U.S. Population, 1900-2020**

Year	Kansas Population	Percent Change Kansas	Percent Change U.S.	Kansas/U.S. Ratio
1900	1,470,495	2.97%	20.73%	1.93
1910	1,690,949	14.99	21.02	1.84
1920	1,769,257	4.63	14.94	1.67
1930	1,880,999	6.32	16.14	1.53
1940	1,801,028	-4.25	7.24	1.37
1950	1,905,299	5.79	14.45	1.26
1960	2,178,611	14.34	19.00	1.21
1970	2,249,071	3.23	13.32	1.11
1980	2,363,679	5.10	11.48	1.04
1990	2,477,574	4.82	9.78	1.00
2000*	2,600,636	4.97	7.74	0.97
2010*	2,698,976	3.78	5.70	0.95
2020*	2,779,681	2.99	4.72	0.94

*Projected population.

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on U.S. Census of Population 1890-1980.

Population Growth Relative to Other States

Among the six comparison states listed in Table 2, Kansas ranked fifth in population size (Table 1, Appendix 1). However, Kansas ranked second in population growth after Colorado for the 1980-90 period. Nationwide, Kansas ranked 29th in population growth. Nevada led the way with 50.2% and West Virginia trailed behind with a decrease of -8.0%. The national average was 9.8% for the decade (see Tables 1 and 2, Appendix 6).

Throughout this century, Colorado and Oklahoma have displayed dynamic population growth (averaging over 15 percent per decade), Missouri and Kansas have grown at a moderate pace (slightly over 5 percent per decade), and Nebraska and Iowa have grown slowly (less than 5 percent per decade). (See Table 1, Appendix 1.)

Table 2 shows that for the period from 1970 to 1980, population growth rates of Kansas and its neighboring states were higher than for the most recent decade. In the 1970s, Colorado and Oklahoma led the states with population growth rates over that period of 30.9% and 18.2%, respectively. All but two states -- Kansas and Missouri -- saw a dramatic drop in their decennial rates of growth over the past 20 years.

Table 2

**Population Growth by Decade
Kansas, U.S. and Neighboring States**

	1970-80	1980-90
Colorado	30.9%	14.0%
Iowa	3.2	-4.7
Missouri	5.1	4.1
Nebraska	5.8	0.5
Oklahoma	18.2	4.0
Kansas	5.1	4.8
U.S.	11.5	9.8

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Implications of Slowing Population Growth

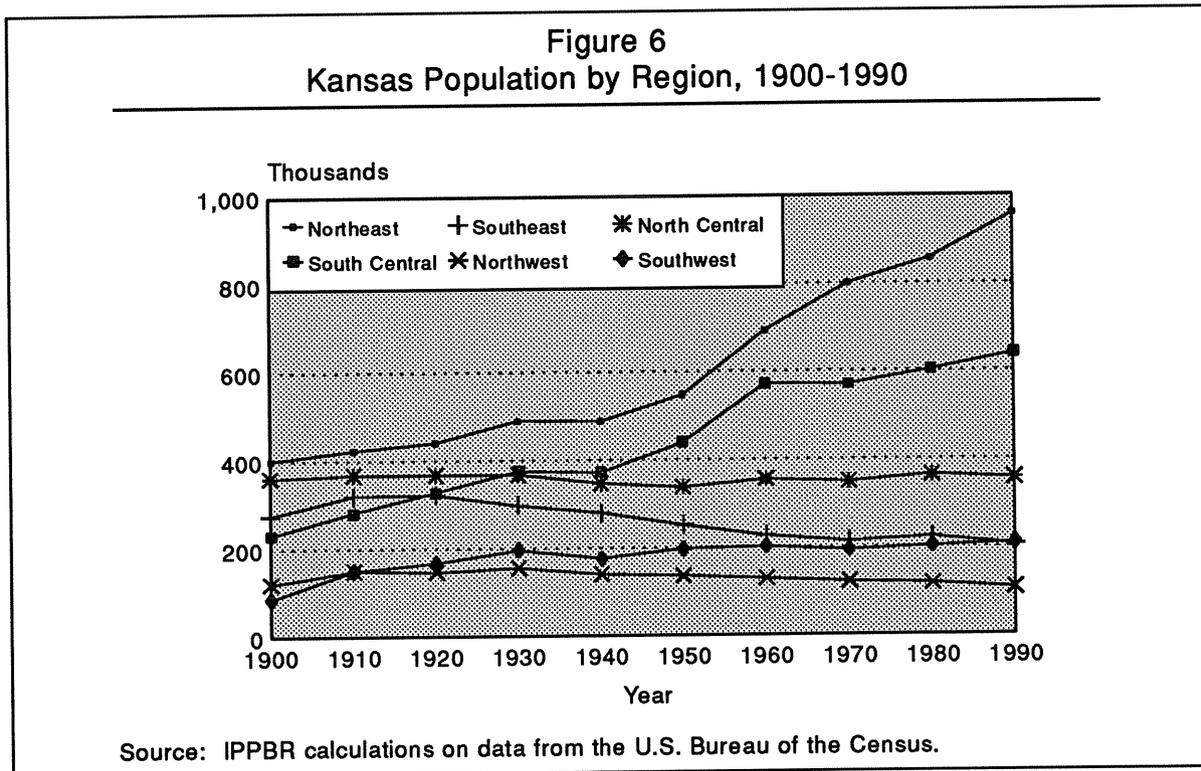
- If current labor force growth and productivity levels remain unchanged, the labor market will face labor shortages in the future. In the 21st century, there will also be a large generation of retirees and fewer new entrants to the labor force. (See Section VI.)
- Since population growth determines long-term housing demand, slowing population growth will translate into less growth in residential construction unless household size continues to decrease. (See Section VIII.)
- Decline in federal funding for population-based programs relative to high-growth states.
- Slowing population growth does not necessarily have a negative effect on the state's economic vitality and tax base. A lack of population growth is not a blueprint for economic decline. Examples of highly industrialized counties with stagnant or slow growing populations (e.g. Germany, Switzerland, Sweden) show that the success lies in a highly skilled workforce, sophistication and quality of manufactured products through research and development, capital investment, and in recruitment of migrant and foreign workers to offset labor shortages. (The respective population growth rates for the 1980-1990 period including a considerable flow of in-migrants are: former West Germany 1.7%, Switzerland 6.3%, and Sweden 2.4% .)

III. Regional Disparity in Population Growth

Kansas is characterized by great regional disparity in population growth as well as population distribution throughout the second half of this century. However, other states in the region have experienced a similar regional imbalance in population growth.

Growing and Declining Regions Within the State

The pattern of long-term population growth by Kansas regions is reflected in Figure 6. Two regions -- Northeast and South Central -- stand out for above average population growth in the latter half of this century. While the Northeast continued its path of high growth since 1940, the Southeast followed a trend of much slower growth. Among the four less populated Kansas regions, three regions -- Southeast, North Central and Northwest -- currently have lower populations than at the turn of the century (see Table 1, Appendix 1). These three regions also lost their relative importance due to their declining shares of total population from 1900 to 1990 (Figure 4). The population loss in these regions is mainly a response to the Dust Bowl years of the 1930s and the farm crisis of the 1980s. The trend of decline in these three regions has clearly worsened over the most recent decade.



The more recent population growth rates for the six Kansas regions are contained in Table 3. Decennial rates of growth have slowed or decreased in all but two regions: Northeast and South Central. Among the four regions with a slowing population, the Northwest, North Central and Southeast experienced a dramatic slowdown while the Southwest remained relatively stable due to areas of high population growth around Finney County. In the Northeast, the decennial rate of population growth advanced from 7.1% (1970-80) to 11.9% (1980-90), and that of South Central from 5.8% (1970-80) to 6.3% (1980-90). During the most recent decade, the Northeast region accounted for 90% of total population growth in the state, and the two regions combined accounted for 124% of total state population growth, more than offsetting the severe losses in other areas of the state. A decade earlier (1970-80), the Northeast accounted for 69.5% of total population growth, and the two regions combined contributed 100% to total population growth, also compensating for losses in rural parts of the state.

Table 3

Population Growth in Kansas Regions by Decade

	1970-80	1980-90
Kansas Region:		
Northeast	7.1%	11.9%
Southeast	3.7	-7.6
North Central	4.2	-1.8
South Central	5.8	6.3
Northwest	-3.8	-9.2
Southwest	3.9	3.6
Kansas	5.1	4.8

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

In terms of population growth, the state's six geographic regions fall into three categories. Figure 6 and the data in Table 3, Appendix 1, support this basic grouping:

•Population losses -

The Northwest region has consistently lost population since the 1930s, and recent losses totalled 4,643 (1970-80) and 10,803 (1980-90) persons. The region's decreases mounted over the 1940-70 period, subsided briefly during the 1970s, and increased again in the most recent decade.

The Southeast region has also lost population in six of the last seven decades. Population losses were largest over the 1920-60 period, with the biggest loss (27,670 persons) in the 1940s. The region actually gained 7,887 residents during the 1970s, but lost more than double that amount over the next decade.

The North Central region did not show a pattern of constant decline. In five of the last seven decades, this region lost population but made healthy gains over the 1950s and 1970s. Recent population growth totaled 14,666 persons for the 1970-80 period, but a loss of 6,441 persons from 1980 to 1990.

•Population Growth -

During the past two decades, the Northeast gained 158,776 persons whereas South Central gained only 71,096 persons. When comparing the population growth of the Northeast and South Central regions of the state, it appears that the latter has had a more volatile, unstable upward pattern, offset by slight losses during the 1960s.

•Small Growth -

Southwest Kansas has seen small population gains over this century, with setbacks during the 1930s and 1960s. Recent increases have been equivalent to 7,543 (1970-80) and 7,320 (1980-90) persons.

Growing and Declining Counties

Figure 7 presents decennial rates of population change for all Kansas counties and a line indicating the historic and future trend for each county. The map shows the state's four metropolitan areas as centers of growth. While most agriculturally based counties in the Southeast, Northeast and in the western half of the state experienced a dramatic decline in population, pockets of high growth appear around Garden City and Dodge City, where the beefpacking industry has fostered growth in Finney, Ford, Kearny, Gray, Grant and Haskell counties. Stevens and Seward counties in the southwest corner of the state experienced above average growth due to the oil and gas exploration. Riley County and Pottawatomie County also grew considerably with the latter one absorbing most of the growth occurring around Manhattan. The spillover of the Kansas City, Kansas, metropolitan area is reflected in high growth rates for Leavenworth and Miami counties.

While rural Kansas, and rural America as a whole, suffered high population losses in recent decades, all Kansas counties with a high percentage of urban population (over 70%) experienced substantial population gains total, except for Lyon, Scott, Sherman, and Wyandotte counties. Urban population growth in the 60 urban counties in Kansas is highly correlated with overall population growth. As Tables 4A-4C reveal, all metropolitan counties gained population from 1980 to 1990 except for Wyandotte County. Only 18 nonmetropolitan counties showed population increases for this period. And 78 nonmetropolitan counties lost population with a decennial rate of decline ranging from -18.9% to -0.3%

Overall, only 26 counties gained population, 9 remained stagnant ($\pm 1\%$), and 37 suffered severe losses (more than 10%). Of the 37 counties with the highest losses, 30 counties had a population density of less than 10 inhabitants per square mile, and 26 were located in the western part of the state.

Table 4A

**Kansas Nonmetropolitan Counties
With Population Gains, 1980-90**

<u>County:</u>	<u>1980-90</u>		<u>County:</u>	<u>1980-90</u>	
	<u>Change:</u>	<u>Percent Chg.</u>		<u>Change:</u>	<u>Percent Chg.</u>
Finney	9,245	38.8	McPherson	413	1.5
Riley	3,634	5.7	Saline	396	0.8
Ford	3,148	12.9	Stevens	312	6.6
Seward	1,672	9.8	Gray	258	5.0
Pottawatomie	1,346	9.1	Grant	182	2.6
Sumner	913	3.7	Cowley	91	0.2
Jefferson	698	4.6	Haskell	72	1.9
Geary	601	2.0	Morton	26	0.8
Kearny	592	17.2	Linn	20	0.2

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 4B**Kansas Nonmetropolitan Counties
With Population Losses, 1980-90**

<u>County:</u>	<u>Loss:</u>	<u>1980-1990 Percent Chg.</u>	<u>County:</u>	<u>Loss:</u>	<u>1980-1990 Percent Chg.</u>
Montgomery	(3,465)	-8.2	Chautauqua	(609)	-12.1
Reno	(2,594)	-4.0	Elk	(591)	-15.1
Crawford	(2,348)	-6.2	Pratt	(573)	-5.6
Labette	(1,989)	-7.7	Meade	(541)	-11.3
Barton	(1,961)	-6.3	Pawnee	(510)	-6.3
Neosho	(1,932)	-10.2	Sheridan	(501)	-14.1
Wilson	(1,839)	-15.2	Gove	(495)	-13.3
Cloud	(1,471)	-11.8	Scott	(493)	-8.5
Washington	(1,470)	-17.2	Lincoln	(492)	-11.9
Atchison	(1,465)	-8.0	Decatur	(488)	-10.8
Rice	(1,290)	-10.8	Woodson	(484)	-10.5
Dickinson	(1,217)	-6.0	Edwards	(484)	-11.3
Doniphan	(1,134)	-12.2	Trego	(471)	-11.3
Osborne	(1,092)	-18.3	Ness	(465)	-10.3
Republic	(1,087)	-14.4	Graham	(452)	-11.3
Marshall	(1,082)	-8.5	Cheyenne	(435)	-11.8
Russell	(1,033)	-11.6	Logan	(397)	-11.4
Allen	(1,016)	-6.5	Kiowa	(386)	-9.5
Bourbon	(1,003)	-6.3	Lyon	(376)	-1.1
Jewell	(990)	-18.9	Ottawa	(337)	-5.6
Rooks	(967)	-13.8	Stafford	(329)	-5.8
Coffey	(966)	-10.3	Chase	(288)	-8.7
Anderson	(946)	-10.8	Wichita	(283)	-9.3
Cherokee	(930)	-4.2	Wabaunsee	(264)	-3.8
Greenwood	(917)	-10.5	Comanche	(241)	-9.4
Mitchell	(914)	-11.3	Wallace	(224)	-11.0
Smith	(869)	-14.6	Morris	(221)	-3.4
Sherman	(833)	-10.7	Thomas	(193)	-2.3
Brown	(827)	-6.9	Clark	(181)	-7.0
Phillips	(816)	-11.0	Hamilton	(126)	-5.0
Nemaha	(765)	-6.8	Jackson	(119)	-1.0
Norton	(742)	-11.1	Lane	(97)	-3.9
Rawlins	(701)	-17.1	Ellis	(94)	-0.4
Barber	(674)	-10.3	Hodgeman	(92)	-4.1
Rush	(674)	-14.9	Osage	(71)	-0.5
Kingman	(668)	-7.5	Greeley	(71)	-3.8
Harper	(654)	-8.4	Franklin	(68)	-0.3
Clay	(644)	-6.6	Ellsworth	(54)	-0.8
Marion	(634)	-4.7	Stanton	(6)	-0.3

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 4C

**Kansas Metropolitan Counties
With Population Gains/Losses, 1980-90**

<u>County:</u>	<u>Change:</u>	<u>1980-90 Percent Chg.</u>	<u>County:</u>	<u>Change:</u>	<u>1980-90 Percent Chg.</u>
Johnson	84,785	31.4	Butler	5,798	12.9
Sedgwick	36,574	10.0	Miami	1,848	8.5
Douglas	14,158	20.9	Harvey	497	1.6
Leavenworth	9,562	17.4	Wyandotte	(10,342)	-6.0
Shawnee	6,060	3.9			

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Growing and Declining Cities in Kansas

While all cities located within the state's four metropolitan areas experienced significant population gains, a great number of medium-sized cities in rural Kansas suffered severe losses. Table 5 shows a grouping of cities into growing and declining places.

Some medium-sized cities outside the state's metro areas experienced healthy growth rates during the 1980s: Garden City (32.0%), Dodge City (17.4%), Hays (9.0%), Junction City (6.7%), McPherson (5.7%), and Newton (2.3%).

Medium-sized cities with disappointing growth rates were Coffeyville (-14.9%), Atchison (-10.3%), Chanute (-9.7%), Parsons (-7.6%), Great Bend (-7.1%), Pittsburg (-5.3%), Ottawa (-3.2%) and Hutchinson (-2.4%).

Table 5**Population Change for Urban Places of 10,000 or More in Kansas**

	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90
Growing Cities			
Olathe	37,258	63,352	70.0
Lenexa	20,329	34,034	67.4
Derby	9,786	14,699	50.2
Leawood	13,360	19,693	47.4
Overland Park	82,487	111,790	35.5
Garden City	18,256	24,097	32.0
Shawnee	30,495	37,993	24.6
Lawrence	52,738	65,608	24.4
Dodge City	18,001	21,129	17.4
Manhattan	32,644	37,712	15.5
Leavenworth	33,656	38,495	14.4
Liberal	14,911	16,573	11.1
Merriam	10,794	11,821	9.5
Hays	16,301	17,767	9.0
Wichita	281,747	304,011	7.9
Junction City	19,305	20,604	6.7
McPherson	11,753	12,422	5.7
Newton	16,332	16,700	2.3
Salina	41,843	42,303	1.1
Emporia	25,287	25,512	0.9
Winfield	11,877	11,931	0.5
Declining Cities			
El Dorado	11,551	11,504	-0.4
Topeka	120,993	119,883	-0.9
Hutchinson	40,284	39,308	-2.4
Ottawa	11,016	10,667	-3.2
Arkansas City	13,201	12,762	-3.3
Pittsburg	18,770	17,775	-5.3
Prairie Village	24,657	23,186	-6.0
Independence	10,598	9,942	-6.2
Kansas City	161,148	149,767	-7.1
Great Bend	16,608	15,427	-7.1
Parsons	12,898	11,924	-7.6
Chanute	10,506	9,488	-9.7
Atchison	11,879	10,656	-10.3
Coffeyville	15,185	12,917	-14.9

Note: The high growth in population in some of the larger cities was accompanied by annexation of land during the 1980s. The 1980 population data reflect the latest Census Bureau revisions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1990 Decennial Census*, mimeographed sheet.

Implications of Declining Populations in Extended Areas of the State

- Restricted and declining market for skilled young labor.
- Limited market for retailers and businesses which are facing problems of survival due to population loss.
- Decline in the tax base of a large number of communities due to lack of new construction and decline in the value of real property and other tax-generating resources.
- Decline in state taxes due to decreasing income and earnings, lack of consumption, etc.
- Problem of survival and exodus of many small communities. (See Section V.)

IV. Metropolitan, Nonmetropolitan and Suburban Growth

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population Growth

The state's four metropolitan areas absorbed most of the population growth between 1980 and 1990. Table 6 shows that the metropolitan population grew by 148,940 people or 12.6% for the same period, while the nonmetropolitan population declined by 35,602 people or -3.0%. Overall, the four metropolitan areas accounted for 131% of the state's total population growth, more than offsetting the high losses in rural areas. The discrepancy in population growth between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is even more pronounced at the national level and is a pattern found across all other states in the area.

Table 6

Change in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population, 1980-1990

Metro Population 1990	1,332,928
Net Change 1980-90	148,940
Percent Change 1980-90	12.6%
Nonmetro Population 1990	1,144,646
Net Change 1980-90	-35,602
Percent Change 1980-90	-3.0%
Total Population 1990	2,477,574
Net Change, 1980-90	113,338
Percent Change 1980-90	4.8%

Source: Compiled by IPPBR from U.S. Census of Population, 1980-1990.

The steady growth of the metropolitan population is evident from Table 7 which shows the growing shares of the metropolitan population for Kansas and the U.S. over the past 40 years. Kansas saw an increase of its metropolitan population from 29.2% (1950) to 53.8% (1990). For comparison, the U.S. had an increase from 56.1% to 77% for the same period. The gap between the two has not narrowed noticeably over the past 40 years.

Table 7

**Metropolitan Population as a Share of Total Population,
Kansas and U.S.**

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Kansas ¹	37.0%	45.5%	49.3%	50.1%	53.8%
Kansas ²	29.2%	37.4%	42.3%	46.8%	53.8%
U.S. ²	56.1%	63.0%	68.6%	74.8%	77.0%

¹ 1990 Metropolitan area definition for all years.

² Metropolitan areas defined as of year shown.

Source: Compiled by IPPBR from U.S. Census of Population, 1950-90; *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1987*, p. 26.

Table 8 shows the relative population size of the state's four metropolitan areas. With a population of 604,884 in 1990, the Kansas City, Kansas MSA remained the prime population center, comprising 24.4% of the state's total population. It had a growth rate of 16.5% from 1980 to 1990, higher than the national average.

The Wichita MSA had a population of 485,270 in 1990, representing 19.6% of the Kansas population. Overall, the Wichita MSA (Sedgwick, Butler and Harvey counties) grew at an average rate of 9.7%.

Shawnee County, representing the Topeka MSA of 160,976 people (1990), had a very slow decennial rate of growth (3.9%). Neighboring counties, which could be expected to absorb some spillover of the Topeka area did not show significant growth rates: Jefferson County (4.6%) and Osage County (-.5%).

The Lawrence MSA (Douglas County) was among the leaders in population growth (20.9%), ranking third after Finney and Johnson counties. Lawrence's population grew by 24.4% to 65,608 in 1990.

Table 8**Relative Shares of the Population in Kansas Metropolitan Areas in 1990**

	Percent of Total Population
Kansas City, KS, MSA	24.4%
Wichita, MSA	19.6%
Topeka, MSA	6.5%
Lawrence, MSA	3.3%
All Metropolitan Areas	53.8%

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Suburban Growth

In all but one metropolitan areas of the state, the growth of the suburban population far exceeded the growth of central city population. Table 9 reveals that the suburban population living within the Kansas metropolitan areas grew by 22.3% from 1980-90 while the population living in the four central cities increased by only 3.7%. As is typical for all larger metropolitan areas in the country, the suburban population grew faster than the central city population in the three largest metropolitan areas of the state. The breakdown for individual metropolitan areas reveals that the Kansas City, Kansas, metropolitan area had a decline of 7.1% of its central city population, while the suburban area grew by 27.2%. The Wichita metropolitan area had a 7.9% growth rates of its central city due to past annexation to the west and the completion of plan development within the city limits. Still, the suburban and exurban periphery grew by 12.8%. The Topeka metropolitan area recorded a 0.9% decline of Lawrence but grew by 21.1% in the remainder of the county. However, the smallest metropolitan area (Lawrence MSA) did not exhibit the same pattern of suburban population growth. Despite annexation of land, population growth in the central city still exceeded growth in the remainder of the metropolitan area.

Table 9**Central City Growth Versus Suburban Growth in Kansas Metropolitan Areas, 1990**

	1980	1990	Percent Change
<u>Kansas City, KS, MSA</u>	519,031	604,884	16.5%
Central City	161,148	149,767	-7.1%
Remainder of MSA (Suburban Area)	357,883	455,117	27.2%
<u>Wichita, MSA</u>	442,401	485,270	9.7%
Central City	281,747	304,011	7.9%
Remainder of MSA (Suburban Area)	160,654	181,259	12.8%
<u>Topeka, MSA</u>	154,916	160,976	3.9%
Central City	120,993	119,883	-0.9%
Remainder of Shawnee County	33,923	41,093	21.1%
<u>Lawrence, MSA</u>	67,640	81,798	20.9%
Central City	52,738	65,608	24.4%
Remainder of Douglas County	14,902	16,190	8.6%
<u>All Kansas MSAs</u>	1,183,988	1,332,928	12.6%
Central Cities	616,626	639,269	3.7%
Remainder of MSAs	567,362	693,659	22.3%

Note: 1990 metropolitan area definitions for 1980.

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

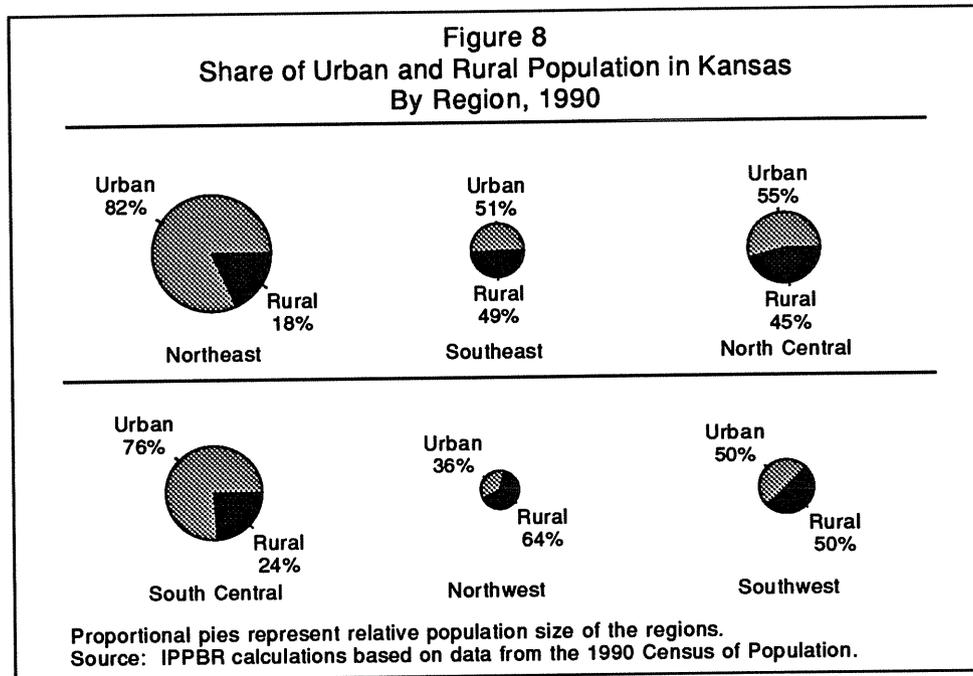
V. Rural to Urban Shift in Population

The "urban" population comprises people living in places of 2,500 or more persons or in urbanized areas in the vicinity of large places. The population living in places of less than 2,500 people is classified "rural" according to the definition by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Degree of Urbanization in 1990

The share of urban population living in places of more than 2,500 people relative to total population is a measure for the degree of urbanization. In 1990, the percentage of urban to total population in Kansas was 69.1% versus 75.2% for the national average. Kansas ranked 24th among the 50 states by percentage of urban population with California ranking first at 92.6%. Among the comparison states, Colorado was the only state with a considerably higher percentage of urban population (82.4%); Missouri (68.7%) had a lower percentage than Kansas. And Oklahoma (67.7%), Nebraska (66.1%), and Iowa (60.6%) all ranked behind Kansas.

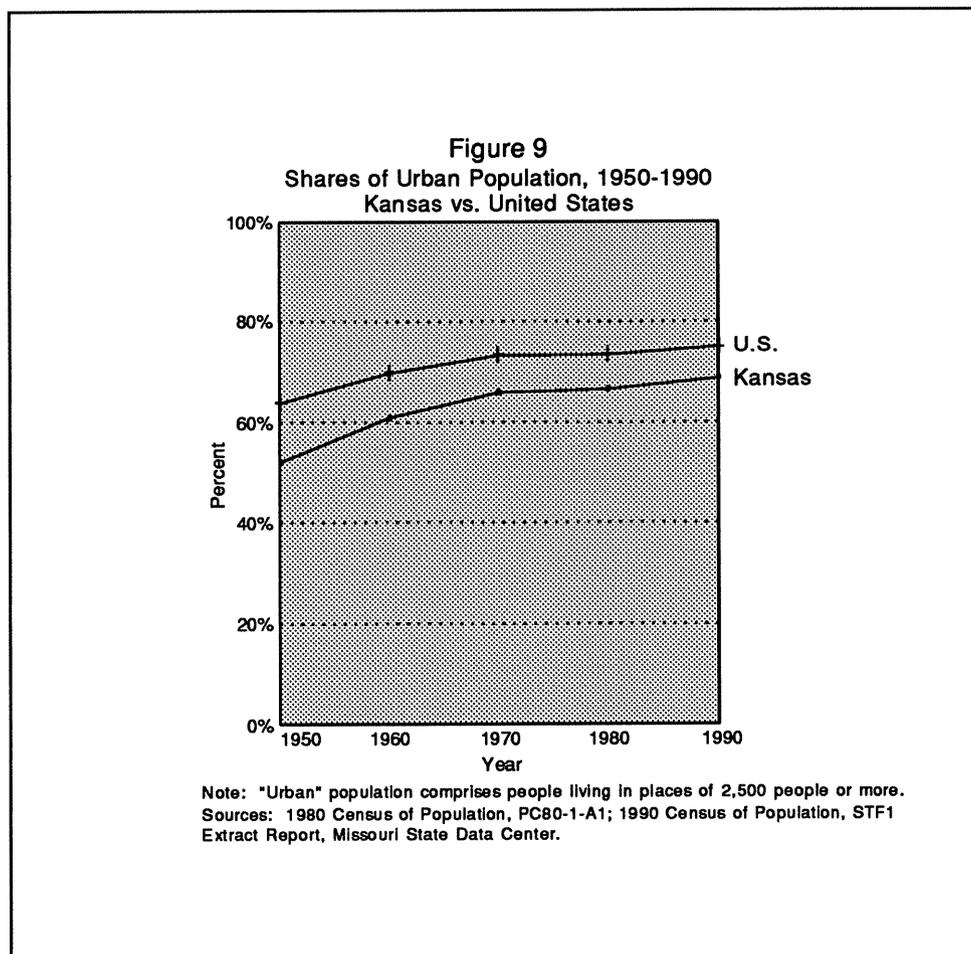
Among the six geographic regions of the state, the Northeast is the most urbanized region with 81.9% of its 1990 population living in urban places. South Central ranks second with 75.8% urban dwellers. In the four other regions, less than 55% of their populations are classified urban. The Northwest is the least urbanized region, trailing far behind with 36.4% (Figure 8 and Table 10).



Although Kansas had 45 counties with an all rural population in 1990, 60 counties were classified urban which means that they had at least one community with more than 2,500 residents. Among the urban counties the shares of urban population varied between a low of 13.5% (Doniphan County) and a high of 98.6% (Wyandotte County). Overall, only 35 counties had more than 50% of their population living in urban places, and only 13 counties exceeded the statewide average of 69.1%. (See Table 1, Appendix 2)

The Segment of Urban Population is Growing

Following a trend that has been typical for the U.S. and other industrialized countries throughout this century, the Kansas' population has shifted from rural to urban places. Urban dwellers represented 52.1% of the state's population in 1950, 66.0% in 1970, and 69.1% in 1990. The trend away from rural areas has accelerated in Kansas in the 1980s due to the agricultural recession. Although, the shift of the Kansas population toward the urban centers has lagged behind the nation throughout most of this century, the gap has slightly narrowed during the 1970s and 1980s (Figure 9).



A regional breakdown of the proportion of urban and rural population is shown in Table 10. From 1980 to 1990 the proportion of urban population has increased in all but one region, the Southeast, which also faced one of the highest rates of population decline (7.6%) from 1980 to 1990. In the two other regions with overall population decline, the North Central and Northwest, the proportion of urban population has statistically increased from 1980 to 1990 because of a decline in the rural population. A narrower regional focus indicates that only a few cities in these two regions have attracted some of the rural population.

Table 10

Kansas Urban Population: Regional and State Totals and Percentage of Regional Population (1970-1990)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1990</u>
		<u>% of Region</u>		<u>% of Region</u>		<u>% of Region</u>
NE	631,945	78.97%	681,355	78.54%	785,079	81.87%
SE	110,751	51.76	116,489	52.51	104,449	50.96
NC	183,529	52.76	192,240	53.03	194,218	54.55
SC	431,699	75.70	448,576	74.39	486,023	75.77
NW	40,430	33.12	39,609	33.73	38,772	36.36
SW	86,516	44.44	97,630	48.28	104,023	49.64
Kansas	1,484,870	66.02%	1,575,899	66.67%	1,712,564	69.12%

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 11

Kansas Rural Population: Regional and State Totals and Percentage of Regional Population (1970-1990)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1990</u>
		<u>% of Region</u>		<u>% of Region</u>		<u>% of Region</u>
NE	165,838	20.73%	175,295	20.46%	173,891	18.13%
SE	103,216	48.24	105,365	47.49	100,507	49.04
NC	164,313	47.24	170,268	46.97	161,849	45.46
SC	138,617	24.31	154,439	25.61	155,389	24.23
NW	81,641	66.88	77,819	66.27	67,853	63.64
SW	108,083	55.52	104,594	51.72	105,521	50.36
Kansas	761,708	33.87%	787,780	33.33%	765,010	30.88%

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Urban Population Growth Except for Small and Declining Communities

Table 12 shows that urban population growth has accelerated in the 1980s in two most prosperous regions, the Northeast and South Central. The Northeast had a net increase of 15.2% or 154,000 people, and South Central had an net increase of 8.3% or 55,000 people living in urban communities. In the other four regions urban population growth has slowed in the 1980s from the previous decade.

While all but one region --Southeast -- showed growing shares of their urban populations (Table 10), the rates of growth differed significantly. Table 12 shows that the Southeast and Northwest experienced a drastic decline of both their urban and rural populations. North Central, which comprises the growing city of Manhattan, had an overall 1% increase of its urban population. The other three regions had growth rates between 6.5% and 15.2% (Table 12).

Most counties that had an urban population living in places of 2,500 or more people, experienced a net decline in their respective urban population from 1980 to 1990 (Figure 10), although some counties had an increase in their respective shares of urban population due to losses in rural population.

Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 2 reveal that among the 60 urban counties in Kansas, only 26 experienced a decrease in their share of urban population while 36 had a net decline of their urban populations for the period of 1980 to 1990. Of the 24 counties that experienced growth of their urban population, only 20 experienced an overall population growth for that period. This suggests that the majority of the 60 counties with an urban population did not attract people to its urban center from the adjacent rural area.

Table 12

Growth of Urban and Rural Population

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	<u>Decennial Rates of Growth</u>		<u>Decennial Rates of Growth</u>	
	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-90</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-90</u>
Kansas Region				
Northeast	7.8%	15.2%	5.7%	-0.8%
Southeast	5.2	-10.3	2.1	-4.6
North Central	4.7	1.0	3.6	-4.9
South Central	3.9	8.3	11.4	0.6
Northwest	-2.0	-2.1	-4.7	-12.8
Southwest	12.8	6.5	-3.2	0.9
State Total	6.1	8.7	3.4	-2.9

SOURCE: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

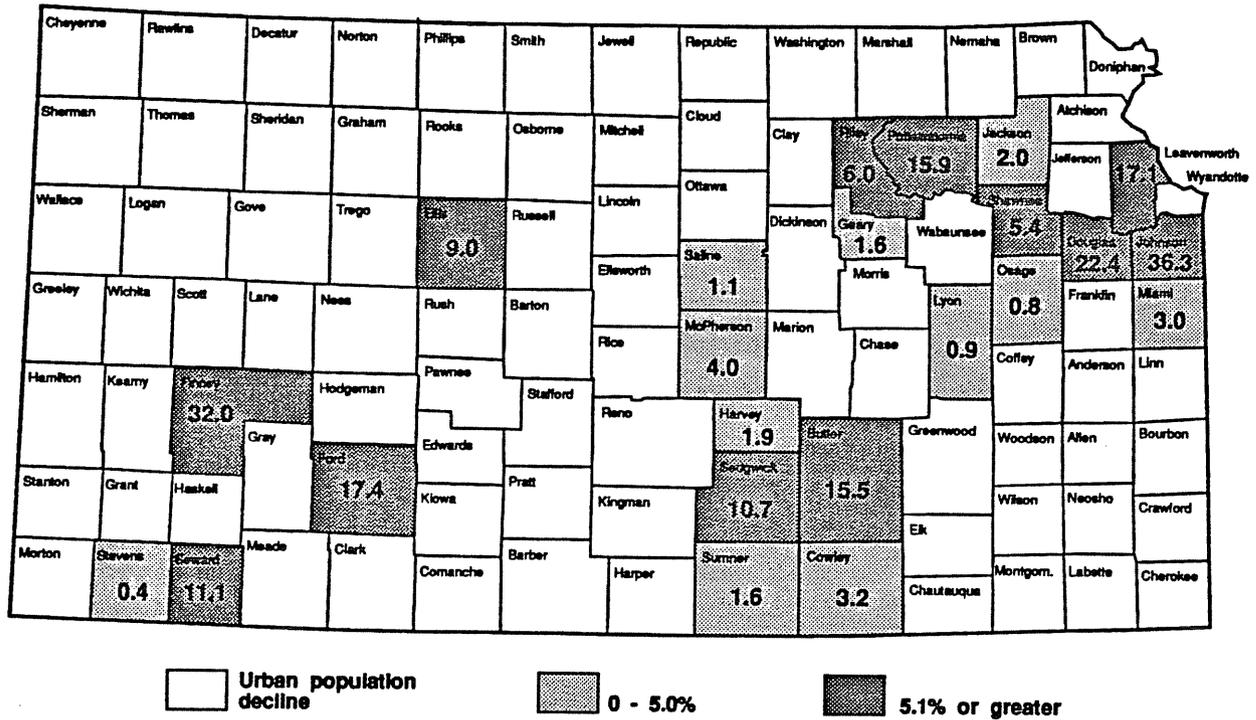
Rural Population Growth Occurs in the Vicinity of Larger Cities

While all of the six Kansas regions either showed decline or stagnation of their rural populations during the past decade (Table 12), counties in the vicinity of the states largest cities experienced significant growth of the population living in rural communities of less than 2,500 residents. This is evidence of spillover and urban sprawl beyond the periphery of the urbanized areas (exurban growth). As can be seen from Figure 11, spillover has taken place in counties which were within reasonable distance of the state's two major urban centers. An interesting new development is the growth in rural population in many counties in the Southwest, particularly in counties with affiliation to the beefpacking industry and in the counties whose economies are based on gas exploration.

Implications of the Rural to Urban Shift in Population

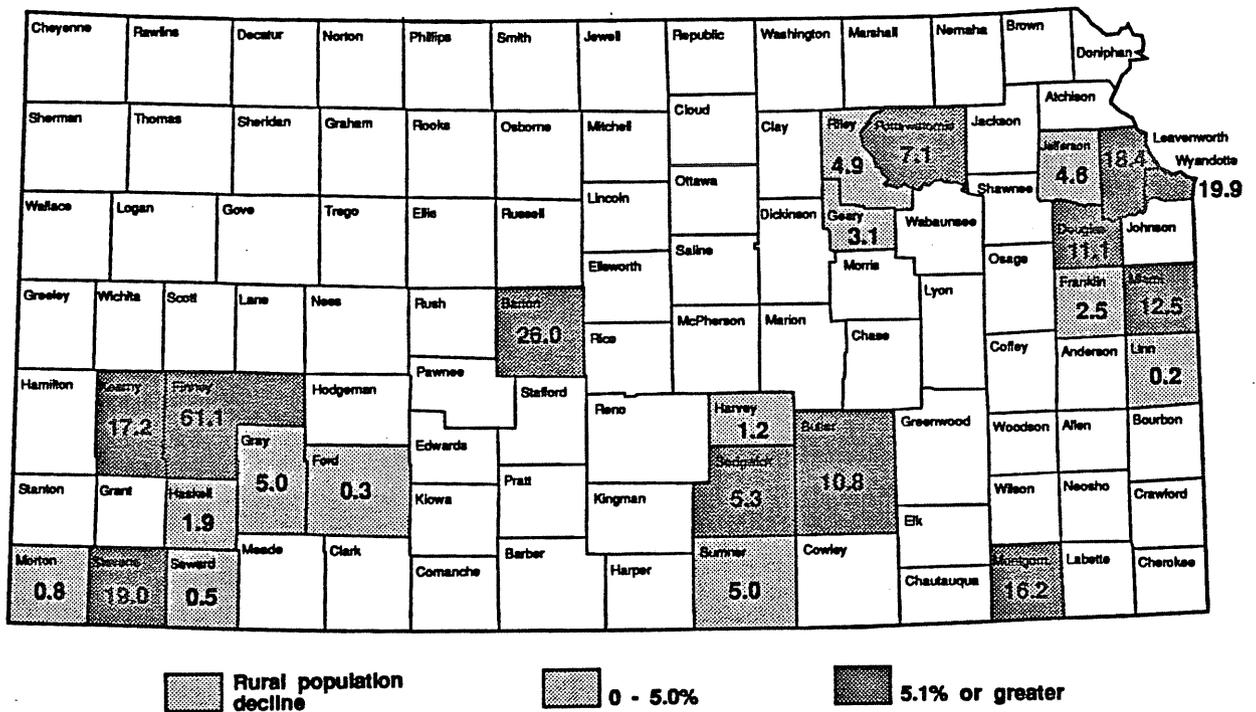
- The rural to urban shift brought growth and prosperity to the larger cities of the state while the small towns and rural areas in Kansas are facing problems of survival. The push factors away from rural areas and the pull factors of the large cities are linked to economic conditions (see section IX).
- The large cities saw a dramatic increase in housing construction, housing prices, and taxes as well as an increased demand for public schools, public services, infrastructure and facilities. On the other hand, rural communities must cope with excess capacity and decline.
- Rural areas need a minimum population to sustain basic government and private-sector services and offer a reasonable amount of job opportunities for its existing population. A stagnant or diminishing tax base and a declining number of customers for businesses are challenging the survival of many communities.
- A large number of small communities in Kansas will face an exodus and a new settlement pattern with greater distances separating places with administrative and commercial function is likely to appear. Small towns in Kansas emerged as commercial centers for an agricultural population at a time when limited transportation was a major factor for their existence. Some of the state's small towns will survive as administrative and commercial centers for their areas but a sizable number will face an exodus since they have lost their function to serve an agricultural population of a small trade areas, which itself is in the process of declined.
- The process of rural decline is self-reinforcing. As more people are leaving rural areas small towns become less attractive to existing and new residents and businesses and job opportunities further decline. A reversal of the current trend of rural decline is highly unlikely due to changes in the agricultural sector and current lifestyle preferences favoring urban areas.

Figure 10
Kansas Urban Population Growth, 1980-1990



Source: Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 11
Kansas Rural Population Growth, 1980-1990



Source: Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

VI. Age Composition of the Kansas Population

The change in the age composition of the Kansas population over the last decade is depicted in Figure 12. It reflects four major developments in the recent demographic history:

- Young age cohorts account for a smaller share of total population than in the past.
- Substantial increase in the population age 35 to 44 years coupled with a slight increase of the youngest age cohorts as a result of reproduction.
- Decrease in the population of 15-24 years of age and
- Aging of the population with a significant increase of the population over 75 years of age.

The first development is attributable to declining fertility, falling close to the replacement level of 2.1 births per female in Kansas in 1990. In general, young age cohorts account for a larger share of the total population in developing countries with growing populations, whereas industrialized countries with stable or declining populations, experienced a severe shrinking of the young age cohorts.

The second development is the result of the aging of the baby boom generation, people born between 1946 and 1964. Figure 12 and Table 13 show the progression of the baby boom bulge through the age cohorts and the shrinking of the ten year younger age group. The slight proportional increase of the age group of 5-14 years reflects the baby boomlet, the offspring of the large number of baby boomers. The small increase in the number of persons age 0-4 years mirrors the end of the baby boomlet coupled with declining fertility.

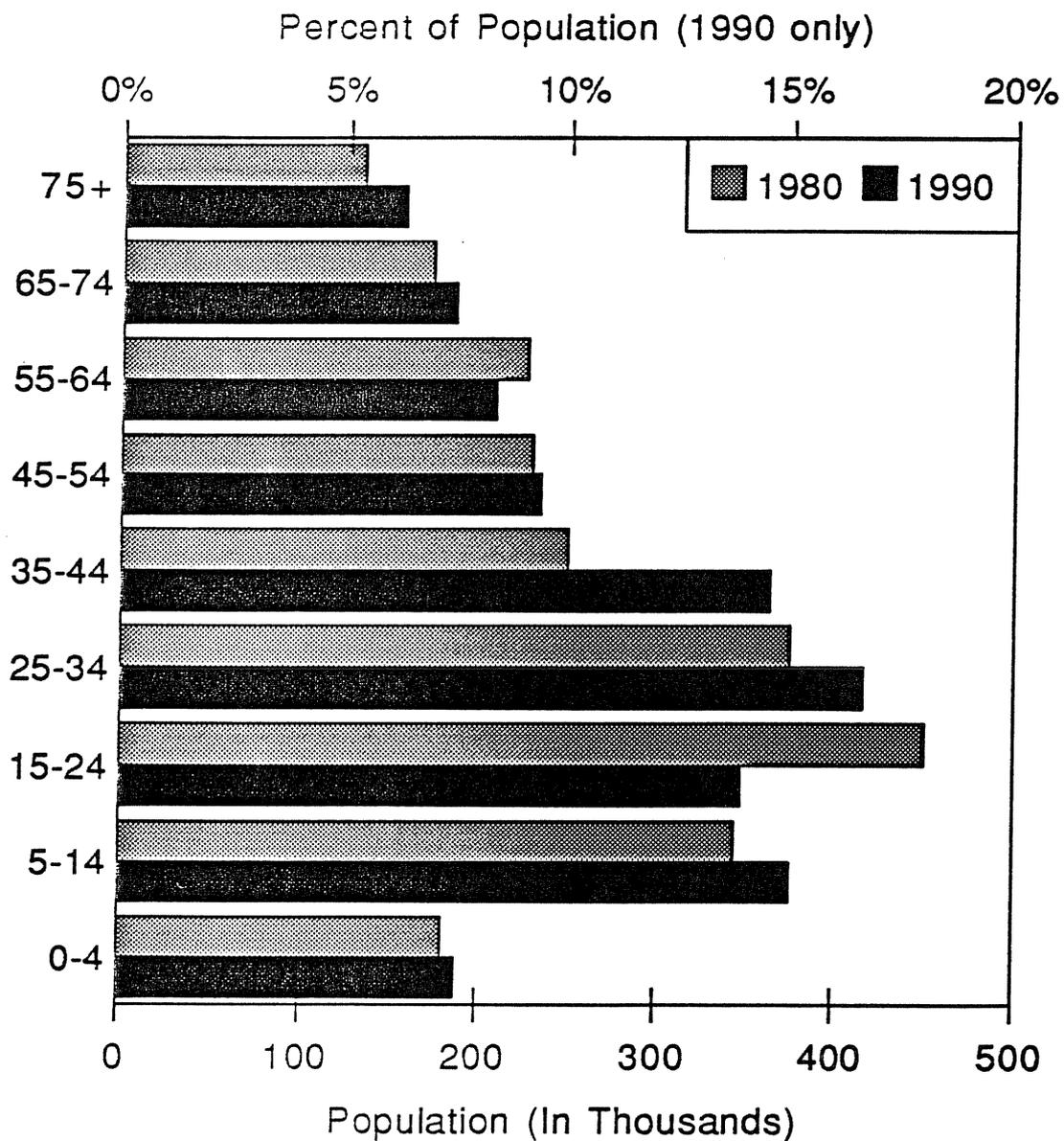
The third development, which shows a drastic reduction in the population 15-24 years of age in 1990, is the result of a decline in fertility in the 1960s and 1970s, referred to as baby bust.

The fourth development is the relative aging of the population, a worrisome trend observed across the nation and in most highly industrialized countries with high life expectancy and a decrease in birth rates. The aging of the Kansas' population is evident from the increase in median age and the rising proportion of people age 65 years and over.

Decline in Young Age Cohorts

The youngest age cohorts have all declined over the past 20 years. Overall, the share of people under 24 years of age declined from 45.4% (1970) to 37.0% (1990) of the total Kansas population (calculated from Table 13). In real terms, this age group comprised 1,020,612 in 1970 and only 916,107 people in 1990. Severe outmigration of young families with children during the past decades, coupled with a drop in fertility are the main reasons for the shrinkage of the younger age cohorts in Kansas.

Figure 12 Age Composition Kansas 1980-1990



Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

A drastic decline occurred in the age group of 15-24 years over the past decade, decreasing from 19.1% (1980) to 14.2% (1990). The decline is attributable to a drop in fertility after 1964 (baby bust generation).

The Baby Boom Generation in its Prime Working Age

For more than three decades, the baby boom generation has been the largest and fastest growing segment of the population in Kansas and the U.S. In 1990, this age group (25-44 years) comprised 31.2% of the total Kansas population. With the baby boomers moving into prime working age, the labor market has been well supplied with a large number of competing workers.

The baby boom generation will continue to profoundly influence the age composition of the future Kansas population. Starting in 2010, it will become the largest retirement population in history, which has to be supported by a much smaller younger generation.

The number of middle-aged Kansans -- 45-54 and 55-64 years of age -- has wavered over the 1970-1990 period, and they have represented a smaller and smaller proportion of the state's population over time.

Table 13

Kansas Population: Age Distribution (1970-1990)

<u>Age</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
0-4	175,049	7.8%	180,877	7.7%	188,390	7.6%
5-14	439,929	19.7	344,378	14.6	375,454	15.2
15-24	405,634	18.0	450,509	19.1	352,263	14.2
25-34	257,266	11.4	374,618	15.9	413,173	16.7
35-44	243,722	10.8	249,640	10.6	361,326	14.6
45-54	247,172	11.0	231,429	9.8	235,388	9.5
55-64	211,555	9.4	225,965	9.6	209,009	8.4
65-74	154,418	6.9	173,411	7.3	184,644	7.5
75+	111,783	5.0	132,852	5.6	157,907	6.4
Total	2,249,071		2,363,679		2,477,574	

Source: IPPBR calculations on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census

Rising Median Age

The median age of the state's population increased from 28.7 to 32.9 years from 1970 to 1990 and varies considerably by region (Table 14). Kansas median age of 32.9 in 1990 is equal to the national average; the state ranks 24th in the nation in terms of lowest median age (see Table 1, Appendix 6). Only one of the comparison states -- Colorado -- had a lower median age (32.5). Median age for Nebraska was 33.0, Oklahoma 33.2, Ohio 33.3, and Missouri 33.5.

Median age has been rising across the state. The high regional variation in median age, especially between urban and rural areas, reflects the effect of migration of the most mobile age group between the age of 24 and 35. Among the 105 Kansas counties, median age in 1990 ranged from 23.8 years (Riley County) to 47.0 years (Elk County). (See Table 7, Appendix 4.) By region, the average median age in 1990 varied between 32.5 years in the Northeast and 36.9 years in the Northwest (Table 14). Rising median age is due to the combined effect of (1) an increase in life expectancy, (2) lower birth rates, and (3) past outmigration of young people. Outmigration of young Kansans is a key factor in the relative high median age of the rural areas of the state. The influx of young workers to the metropolitan areas as well as a high number of college students in some counties explain the low median age in the Northeast region and in counties such as Riley, Geary, Douglas and Lyon.

Table 14

**Average Median Age by Region
and Metropolitan Status
State of Kansas, 1970-1990**

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Kansas Region:			
Northeast	27.9	29.9	32.5
Southeast	36.4	34.0	36.2
North Central	31.2	31.1	32.7
South Central	28.9	30.3	33.1
Northwest	32.7	33.5	36.9
Southwest	31.1	31.3	33.0
Non-Metro Counties	32.3	32.2	34.4
Metro Counties	27.0	29.3	32.2
Kansas	28.7	30.1	32.9

Note: Average is weighed by population size.

SOURCE: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990 Census of Population, 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B1.

The Elderly Population in Kansas Grew Much More Slowly than in the U.S.

The share of Kansans age 65 years and older increased from 12.9% (1980) to 13.8% (1990) of total population. Table 15 shows the growing elderly population for the state's six geographic regions. Kansas ranks 11th in the nation by share of its senior citizen population (13.8%), with Florida ranking first at 18.3%. The respective shares and rankings are 14.1% for Nebraska (9th), 14.0% for Missouri (10th), 13.5% for Oklahoma (15th), 13.0% for Ohio (22th), and 10.0% for Colorado (48th). (See Tables 1-6 in Appendix 3.)

Although the state historically had a relatively high share of the elderly population, the pace of aging has been slower in Kansas than in most other states and the U.S. as a whole. In Kansas, the rate of growth of the population over 65 years of age was only 11.9% for the 1980-1990 period as compared to 22.3% for the national average (Table 15). Kansas ranked 5th in the nation in 1990 by slowest growth of its elderly population for the past decade with Nebraska ranking first with a growth rate of only 8.5%. Kansas and other Plains states experienced a slower growth of the elderly population because of past outmigration of young and middle-aged people that are now "missing" in the retirement age group. (See Table 2 in Appendix 6.)

The relatively slow growth of the elderly population in Kansas combined with a relatively low share and growth rate of people 35-54 years of age in 1990 suggest, that the problems and challenge of an aging population will not become as pronounced in Kansas as in most other states and in the U.S..

Table 15

Growth of the Population Over 65 Years of Age, 1970-90

	Shares of Total		Decennial Rates of Growth	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-90</u>
Kansas Region:				
NE	10.8%	11.5%	18.4%	20.1%
SE	18.6	19.6	6.8	2.7
NC	14.6	15.3	9.9	2.8
SC	12.0	13.4	13.1	5.2
NW	16.8	19.5	13.1	5.2
SW	13.7	15.6	19.0	10.6
Kansas	12.9	13.8	15.0	11.9
U.S.	11.3	12.6	27.3	22.3

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Dependency Burden: Dependent Versus Prime Working Age Population

In recent decades, Kansas has seen a decrease in its prime working age population. Table 16 shows a decrease from 64.8% (1980) to 63.4% (1990) of total population, more pronounced than for the U.S. average. Figure 16 further reveals a dramatic slowdown in growth of the prime working age population during the 1980s, a trend to be observed for the U.S. as well. The slow growth rate of the Kansas prime working age population of 2.5% between 1980 and 1990 imposes serious problems for the labor market since it is even less than the overall population growth rate (4.8%).

The shrinkage of the prime working age population will lead to an increasing dependency burden. A measure of the dependency burden is the dependency ratio which is defined as a ratio of the dependent population to the prime working age population. As can be seen from Table 17, the Kansas total dependency ratio is 1.03, which means that for every 103 dependents, young or old, there are only 100 people in their prime working age. Other states in the region have a more favorable dependency ratio, i.e. an age structure advantage (see Section X, Table 30). Dependency ratios for all Kansas counties are compiled in Table 8 in Appendix 4. Since a different age breakdown was used due to limitations of the available data, the county-level ratios cannot be compared to the ratios in Table 17 and Table 30.

Table 16

Change of the Prime Working Age Population, 1970-1990

	Shares of Population 15-64 Years of Age		Decennial Rates of Growth	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-90</u>
Kansas Region:				
Northeast	66.5%	65.9%	16.2%	11.0%
Southeast	60.0	58.8	7.1	-9.4
North Central	64.8	62.9	9.3	-4.7
South Central	65.5	63.2	13.3	2.7
Northwest	61.9	58.8	1.3	-13.7
Southwest	62.8	60.2	9.6	-0.7
Kansas	64.8	63.4	12.2	2.5
U.S.	66.1	65.9	19.5	9.5

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Regional Comparison of Age Structure Advantages

Among the six Kansas regions, the Northeast has a clear age structure advantage over the other regions which can be explained by the influx of young people over the past decades.

Age structure advantage among regions, with respect to optimal labor market and macroeconomic conditions, can be determined using dependency ratios, defined as ratios of the dependent to the prime working age population. Table 17 contains the dependency ratios for all Kansas regions and differentiates between total and elderly dependency ratios. (See footnote in Table 17.) As is evident from Table 17, the Northeast has a much more favorable age structure than the other regions, even better than the U.S. The North Central and Southeast possess the most problematic age structure in the state regarding the total and elderly dependency burden. A comparison of dependency ratios for neighboring states is presented in Section X.

Table 17

Dependency Ratios in 1990 Kansas Regions

	Total Dependency		Elderly Dependency	
	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Kansas Region:				
Northeast	0.94	1	0.22	1
Southeast	1.19	5	0.43	6
North Central	1.22	6	0.34	5
South Central	1.00	2	0.27	2
Northwest	1.15	4	0.42	4
Southwest	1.11	3	0.31	3
Kansas	1.03		0.28	
U.S.	0.96		0.25	

Note: The total dependency ratios are calculated as a quotient of the dependent age population (0-24 and over 65 years) to prime working age population (25-64 years). The elderly dependency ratios refer to the ratio of the elderly (over 65 years) to the prime working age population (25-64 years). Dependency Ratios are a measure of the dependency burden. Thus, the higher the ratio, the higher is the dependency burden.

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Economic and Social Implications of an Aging Population

Population aging may create a serious macroeconomic problem in the 21st century in Kansas and the nation as a whole, although the extent of the problem cannot be accurately predicted. However, some consequences are forthright to foresee:

- A shortage of young labor force entrants age 15-24 years will be felt at the beginning of the 21st century since the youngest age cohorts, between 0 and 14 years is less numerous in 1990 than in previous decades.
- If current trends of decreasing fertility continue, there will be less school-aged children in 2000 and beyond, with a possible decline in educational spending for K-12.
- The aging of the baby boomers implies a rapidly aging workforce after the turn of the century and the emergence of the largest retirement population in history beyond 2010, when the oldest baby boomers are reaching retirement age.
- Since the baby boom generation currently represents the largest group of customers and consumers it will continue to play a major role for businesses over the next three decades. Then their consumption demand may drop and change with age. Beyond 2010, there will be a promising market for a variety of products and services geared toward the elderly such as health services, medical supplies and corrective devices, dietary food, housekeeping, home repair, travel programs and leisure activities.
- The aging of the baby boom generation coupled with a rising life expectancy will increase the burden of government funded health care, senior citizens and other social programs. In particular, the Social Security Fund and pension plans are expected to come under increasing pressure as the bulk of baby boomers will reach retirement age by 2010.
- There will be an increasing demand for nursing homes, adult daycare, retirement housing and other facilities to accommodate a large group of elderly baby boomers, particularly in the metropolitan areas of the state. Lifestyle changes, a higher female labor force participation rate and the fact that there will be fewer children at the beginning of the next century may not permit traditional family care for the elderly.
- New employment opportunities will arise due to the various demands of an elderly population. An increased need for trained professionals and social workers to care for the elderly will start to arise at the beginning of the 21st century.
- Since age alters the level and kind of consumption, changes savings habits and income levels, the impact of an aging population is not only felt on the economy but affects fiscal policy as a large segment of the population experiences a drop in income.

VII. Kansas Population by Gender, Race and Ethnicity

Gender Differences

The relative proportion of the two sexes are presented in Tables 18A and 18B. In Kansas, females represented 51% and males 49% of the state's population in 1990. This was slightly lower than a decade earlier but equivalent to the 1970 figure. One reason for the slight growth in females is the declining mortality rate for males during the 1980s. Another factor is the male excess among immigrants during the 1980s. As a rule, females outnumber males in most populations because of differences in the sex-specific mortality rates and life expectancy.

By region, the relative proportion of the two sexes varies noticeably. One of the six Kansas regions, the Southeast, had a considerably higher proportion of females than the statewide average in 1990. In contrast, the North Central region stands out for having a relatively high proportion of males. The unequal proportions of the two sexes is attributable to outmigration of young males.

Table 18A**Kansas Population: Regional and State Totals by Gender, 1970-1990**

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
NE	391,850	405,933	418,006	438,644	468,662	490,308
SE	102,070	111,897	105,878	115,976	98,099	106,857
NC	176,002	171,840	181,960	180,548	178,154	177,913
SC	276,208	294,108	293,941	309,074	313,622	327,790
NW	59,915	62,156	57,345	60,083	52,247	54,378
SW	95,528	99,071	99,811	102,413	103,861	105,683
Total	1,101,573	1,145,005	1,156,941	1,206,738	1,214,645	1,262,929

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

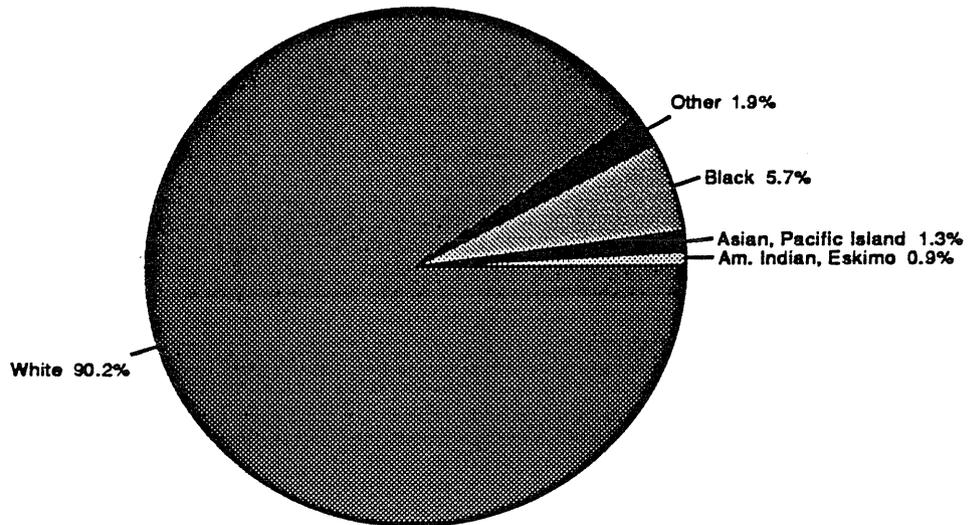
Table 18B**Kansas Population: Regional and State Percentage Shares by Gender, 1970-1990**

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1990</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
NE	48.97%	50.73%	48.80%	51.21%	48.87%	51.13%
SE	47.70	52.30	47.72	52.28	47.86	52.14
NC	50.60	49.40	50.20	49.81	50.03	49.97
SC	48.43	51.57	48.75	51.26	48.90	51.10
NW	49.08	50.92	48.83	51.17	49.00	51.00
SW	49.07	50.89	49.36	50.64	49.57	50.44
Total	49.03	50.97	48.95	51.05	49.03	50.97
U.S.					48.74	51.26

Note: 51.1% male and 48.9% female is the statistical distribution of sex at birth.

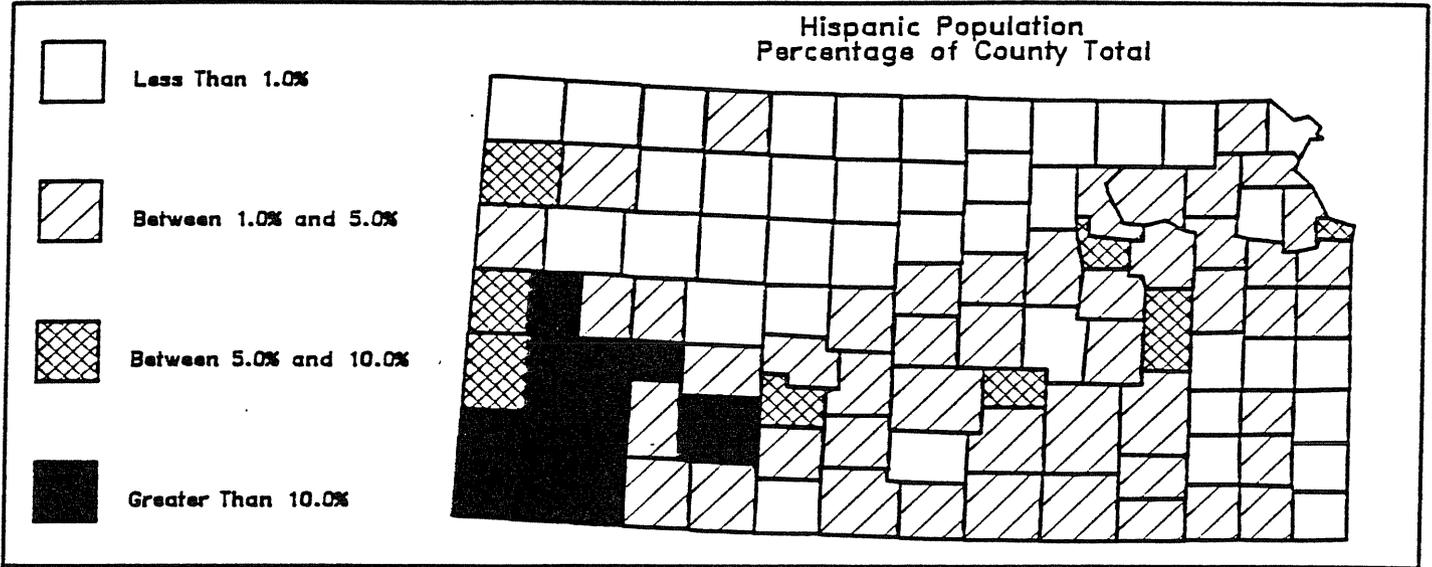
Source: IPPBR calculations on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census

Figure 13
Ethnic Composition of the Kansas Population, 1990



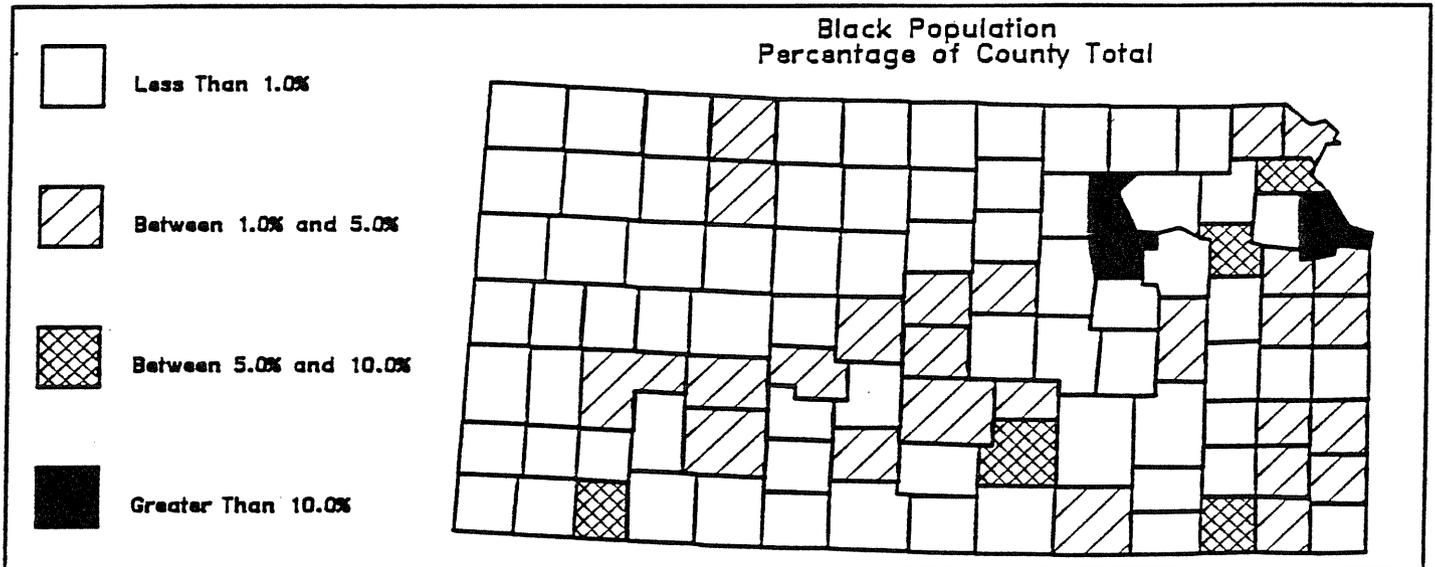
Note: Since Hispanics can be of any race, they are not part of the racial breakdown. Hispanics make up 3.6% of the total state population.
Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 14



Data Source: Kansas Public Law 94-171 File, 1990 Census of Population.
Compiled by The CEDBR, Barton School of Business, WSU

Figure 15



Data Source: Kansas Public Law 94-171 File, 1990 Census of Population.
Compiled by The CEDBR, Barton School of Business, WSU

- The need for increased education and basic skill training for minorities is evident from national statistics. In general, minorities are more likely to lack basic educational and language skills. For instance, 35.3% of Hispanics between the ages of 16 to 24 were high school dropouts, almost unchanged from 1972. The dropout rate is higher than for Blacks; it fell from 21.3% to 13.6% over the same time period. For Whites, the rate fell from 12.3% to 8.9% for same period (United States Education Department, Annual High school completion survey).
- Tolerance and acceptance of minorities are issues to be addressed at the workplace, in schools and other areas of life.
- The greater ethnic diversity will translate into greater political representation of the respective groups.

Table 19

**Composition of the Population by Race and Gender, 1990
Kansas and U.S.**

Race or Ethnicity:	Kansas	Share of Total Population	
		Kansas	U.S.
Am. Indian, Eskimo,			
Aleutian	23,250	0.9%	NA
Asian, Pac. Island	31,114	1.3	2.9%
Black	141,957	5.7	12.1
Other	47,356	1.9	4.7
White	2,233,897	90.2	80.3
 Total Kansas Population	 2,477,574	 100.0	
 Hispanic	 90,289	 3.6	 9.0

Note: Since Hispanics can be of any race, they are not part of the racial breakdown.

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 20**Kansas Population:
Total Growth by Race and Gender, 1980-90**

	<u>Total</u> <u>Net Increase</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total</u> <u>Population</u> <u>Increase</u>
Am.Indian, Eskimo			
Aleutian	8,119	53.7%	7.1%
Asian, Pac.Island.	16,380	111.2	14.4
Black	16,012	14.2	14.1
Hispanic	27,027	42.7	23.7
Other	10,291	27.8	9.0
White	65,707	7.2	57.7

¹ Note: The sum of the six categories exceeds the total because Hispanics can be of any race and counted more than once.
Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 21**Kansas Population:
Growth by Race and Gender, 1980-1990**

	<u>Male</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>Male</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>Change</u>
Am.Indian, Eskimo						
Aleutian	7,597	11,426	50.4%	7,534	11,824	56.9%
Asian, Pac.Island.	6,898	15,127	119.3	7,836	15,987	104.0
Black	63,093	70,971	12.5	62,852	70,986	12.9
Hispanic	32,904	47,714	45.0	30,358	42,575	40.2
Other	20,076	26,171	30.4	16,989	21,185	24.7
White	1,058,004	1,091,165	3.1	1,110,186	1,142,732	2.9

¹ Note: The sum of the six categories exceeds Kansas' total population because Hispanics can be of any race and counted more than once.

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

VIII. Household Characteristics

Although the Kansas population is growing slowly, household formation was on the rise during the 1980s. The propensity to form households increased sharply because of higher divorce rates, young singles choosing to live alone, delay in marriage by the baby boomers, and an increase in single-person households among the rising elderly population.

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit, no matter if they are related or unrelated. Family and nonfamily households are the two broad categories of households. The different types of households are presented in Table 25.

Rising Number of Households

Total household growth in Kansas averaged 8.3% from 1980-90. Thus, households grew faster than the population as a whole, a trend to be observed for the entire U.S. during the past decade. However, Kansas households grew 1.7 times faster than the total population while U.S. households grew only 1.5 times faster.

The great regional variation in household growth in Kansas is presented in Table 22. The Northeast had the highest growth rate from 1980 to 1990 with 17.1%, well exceeding the U.S. average of 14.4%. Household growth in South Central was second with 9.3%. Two Kansas regions -- Southeast and Northwest -- experienced a net decline in the number of households in line with their overall population decline.

Table 22
Household Growth by Region and Metropolitan Status in Kansas, 1980-1990

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Kansas Region:			
Northeast	308,974	361,685	17.1%
Southeast	86,080	81,885	-4.9
North Central	131,815	133,330	1.1
South Central	226,385	247,353	9.3
Northwest	44,415	42,668	-3.9
Southwest	74,570	77,805	4.3
Nonmetro	464,543	438,116	-5.7
Metro	407,696	506,610	24.3
Kansas	872,239	944,726	8.3
U.S. (millions)	80.47	91.95	14.4

Note: Metropolitan area definition as of year shown.

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Decreasing Household Size

The average household size in Kansas has been shrinking from 2.62 to 2.53 persons per household from 1980 to 1990, an equivalent of -3.4%. The tendency to form smaller households is also reflected in Table 23 which shows a decline in household size for all six Kansas regions and the U.S. during the past decade. The decreasing household size is attributable to an increase in single-person households and smaller households with less or no children. As Table 24 reveals, single-person and two-person households were by far the prevailing household size in 1990.

Across the six geographic regions and the 105 counties of the state, average household size is highly correlated with the percentage of people age 65 years and over, a segment of the population that is more likely to live alone or in small households. A high percentage of people age 65 years and over is associated with small average household size. Therefore, the Northwest, North Central and Southeast regions had a below average household size in 1990.

The Northeast, which could be expected to have a smaller household size among the regions because of its metropolitan population had an average household size of 2.56 persons, the second highest among the regions after the Southwest. The Southwest had the largest household size in the state (2.63 persons) because of the high percentage in Hispanic and Asian populations which tend to form larger households. In fact, counties with a high proportion of minority population also had above average household size (Finney 3.0, Grant 2.9, Gray 2.7). Overall, only five counties experienced an increase in household size from 1980 to 1990, all of them located in the Southwest. (See Table 2, Appendix 5 .)

Table 23

Average Size of Households in Kansas

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Northeast	2.68	2.56	-4.3%
Southeast	2.52	2.44	-3.2
North Central	2.55	2.49	-2.4
South Central	2.61	2.54	-2.7
Northwest	2.55	2.42	-5.3
Southwest	2.65	2.63	-1.0
Metro	2.65	2.56	-3.6
Non-Metro	2.58	2.51	-3.0
Kansas	2.62	2.53	-3.4
U.S.	2.76	2.63	-4.7

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 24**Persons Per Household in 1990
Kansas versus U.S.**

	Households in Kansas	Share of Total Kansas	US
1 Person	243,325	25.7%	24.4%
2 Person	316,475	33.4	31.9
3 Person	150,654	15.9	17.4
4 Person	141,999	15.0	15.2
5 Person	65,373	6.9	7.0
6 Person	19,916	2.1	2.5
7 or more Persons	8,511	0.9	1.6
	946,253	100.0%	100.0%

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Missouri State Data Center - Standard Report for United States Totals from STF3C.

Differences in the Growth of Household Types

The various types of household show big differences in their respective rates of growth. While family households grew by 4.7%, non-family households experienced an 18.7% increase from 1980 to 1990. (Table 25). A similar trend is characteristic for the U.S. as a whole.

Among the family households, married-couple households with own children under 18 years of age decreased by 0.5% from 1980 to 1990, more than any other household type. In contrast, female-headed households with children under 18 years of age rose by 21.9% over the same period. The high increase reflects a nationwide trend of societal change. Table 26A suggests that female-headed households are a more frequent occurrence among Blacks when comparing the frequency (18.1%) to their overall population representation (5.7%).

By region, the number of female-headed households increased the most in the Southwest (44.1%) while the Northeast showed the lowest increase of 24.5% (Table 26B). As expected, metropolitan areas experienced a higher growth for this type of household from 1980 to 1990 than non-metropolitan areas (30.7% versus 21.%). However, several counties in the rural parts of the state showed increases of more than 100% which is not solely due to statistical aberration for counties with very small population (Table 3, Appendix 5).

Table 25**Type of Households in Kansas, 1980-1990**

Household Status	Number of Households		Percent Change
	1980	1990	
Total Households	872,239	946,253	8.5%
Family Households	635,023	664,668	4.7
Non-family Households	237,216	281,585	18.7
<u>Composition of Family Households:</u>			
Married Couple			
With Own Children Under 18	269,432	268,149	-0.5
No Own Children Under 18	283,375	294,317	3.9
Male Householder, No Wife Present			
With Own Children Under 18	N/A	11,821	N/A
No Own Children Under 18	N/A	11,465	N/A
Female Householder, No Husband Present			
With Own Children Under 18	41,464	50,553	21.9
No Own Children Under 18	23,501	28,363	20.7

Note: Compositions of 1980 family households do not add up to the total because data on male householders was not available for Kansas in 1980.

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on 1990 Census of Population, STF3, Table P19; 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B18, Table 21.

Table 26A**Female-headed Households in Kansas by Race or Ethnicity, 1990**

Female householder, no husband present,
with own children under 18 years

	Number of Female-Headed Households	Share of Female-Headed Total Households	Population Share
White	38,914	77.0%	90.2%
Black	9,148	18.1	5.7
American Indian Eskimo, Aleutian	915	1.8	0.9
Asian or Pacific Islanders	525	1.0	1.3
Other Race	1,051	2.1	1.9
Hispanic Origin	1,975	3.9	3.6
Total	50,553		

Note: Since Hispanics can be of any race and counted more than once, the numbers do not add up to the total.
Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, STF3, Table P19.

Table 26B**Female-headed Households by Kansas Region, 1990**

Female householder, no husband present,
with own children, under 18 years

	1980	1990	Percent Change
Kansas Region:			
Northeast	17,160	21,369	24.5%
Southeast	3,226	4,054	25.7
North Central	4,400	5,753	30.8
South Central	11,490	14,394	25.3
Northwest	1,178	1,506	27.8
Southwest	2,413	3,477	44.1
Non-metro	15,991	19,351	21.0
Metro	23,876	31,202	30.7
Kansas	39,867	50,553	26.8

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, STF3, Table P19.

Implications of Household Growth Accompanied by Shrinkage in Household Size

- Since household growth drives the demand for housing units, residential construction will be most active in areas with high household formation but depend on the type of household itself (married couple with/without children, young and old singles, single parent households, etc.). In general, household growth will positively influence the property tax base of communities with high household formation (metropolitan areas).
- The shrinkage in household size and increase in single-person households implies more housing units, especially multifamily and apartment units.
- To businesses, the change in the size of households in general, and the different types of household in particular, is just as important as changes in income, since it will mean a change in household spending power and type of consumption.
- To government, the shrinkage in household size and the surge in female-headed households translates into increased spending for welfare, government, and public support programs.

IX. Migration Patterns

Although data on out-migration from the 1990 Census has not been released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census at the time of this study, the magnitude of out-migration for the state of Kansas was calculated using births and deaths and the basic demographic equation. The county-level data on in-migration released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census was analyzed to study patterns of in-migration flows across the state and from out of state.

Out-Migration Continued to Exceed In-Migration in Kansas

For many decades, out-migration of Kansans exceeded in-migration from other states. Table 27 shows net migration over the past 40 years in Kansas. While outmigration has slowed considerably during the 1970s, it accelerated in the 1980s with an estimated net outflow of 61,000 people for the period from 1980 to 1990. This number was calculated using the basic demographic equation where the current population is equal to a population in an earlier year plus births minus deaths plus net migration. Since the number of births and deaths could not exactly be lined up with the date of the Census counts (April 1), the calculated number is an approximation, that may also be influenced by the movement of troops and army personnel in Geary and Leavenworth Counties.

For the 5-year period from 1985 to 1990, the number of in-migrants coming from across the nation or from overseas equaled 304,844 people. The number of outmigrants was calculated at 335,490 people, assuming that migration flows were steady in the first and second half of the 1980-1990 decade.

Table 27

Net Migration in Kansas, 1950-1990

Period	Net Migration
1950-1960	- 43,832
1960-1970	-132,079
1970-1980	- 21,850
1980-1990 *	- 61,292 (est.)

* Net migration from 1980-1990 was calculated by using the basic demographic equation where the current population equals the population of an earlier year (1980) plus births (395,546 from 1981-1990) minus deaths (220,359 from 1981-1990) plus the migration effect. Net migration is an approximate number because the number of births and deaths could not exactly be lined up with the Census counts on April 1. Out-migration was computed as the difference between net migration and in-migration. Data on in-migration was provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, STF3, Table 43.

Source: IPPBR calculations.

Table 28
Estimates of In- and Outmigration in Kansas, 1985-1990

Period	Number
In-Migration	304,844
Out-Migration	335,490 (est.)
Net Migration*	-30,646 (est.)

* Net migration from 1985-1990 was assumed to be half of -61,292 for the 1980-90 period. See footnote in Table 27.
 Source: IPPBR calculations.

Intrastate and Interstate Migration

Table 29 illustrate the pattern of in-migration from 1985 to 1990 for the state's four metropolitan areas and for two other areas of population growth for the 5-year period from 1985 to 1990. Figure 16 depicts the massive movement of intrastate migration directed to the four urban centers and two areas of growth. It also shows the flows of in-migrants from other states.

A total of 140,219 Kansans moved to the state's six areas of growth from 1985 to 1990. In-migration from other states to these six areas totaled 202,361 people, or 66% of total in-migration, 42% of which were from the Midwest. The Kansas City, Kansas, metropolitan area drew 45,534 people from within state and 100,095 people from other states over the 1980-90 period. The Wichita metropolitan area added 37,114 Kansans versus 45,599 people from all across the U.S. The Topeka metropolitan area attracted 14,327 people from within state and 12,163 people from outside the state. Migration flows to the Lawrence metropolitan area mirrors the influx of students rather than worker migration. A minor destiny for migrant workers was the southwestern corner of the state which drew a combined total of 9,711 people from within state and 12,317 from across the U.S..

Economics of Social Implications of Migration

- Since out-migration exceeded in-migration over the past decade, Kansas population growth is slow despite a high rate of natural increase. Providing job opportunities with adequate skill and earnings levels, and strengthening the quality of life assets are key factors in retaining the state's (younger) population.
- Since migration decisions are driven by better economic conditions and/or amenities (cultural, natural) in the areas of origin and destination (push and pull factors), it is crucial for a state economic development strategy to realize the importance of adequate employment opportunities and pay levels. Overall, economic causes have impelled more migration than other causes (quality of life, family relationships).
- Since migration affects the population structure of both the origin and destination of migrants, age structure differences between the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas are deepening, and economic disparities are increasing.

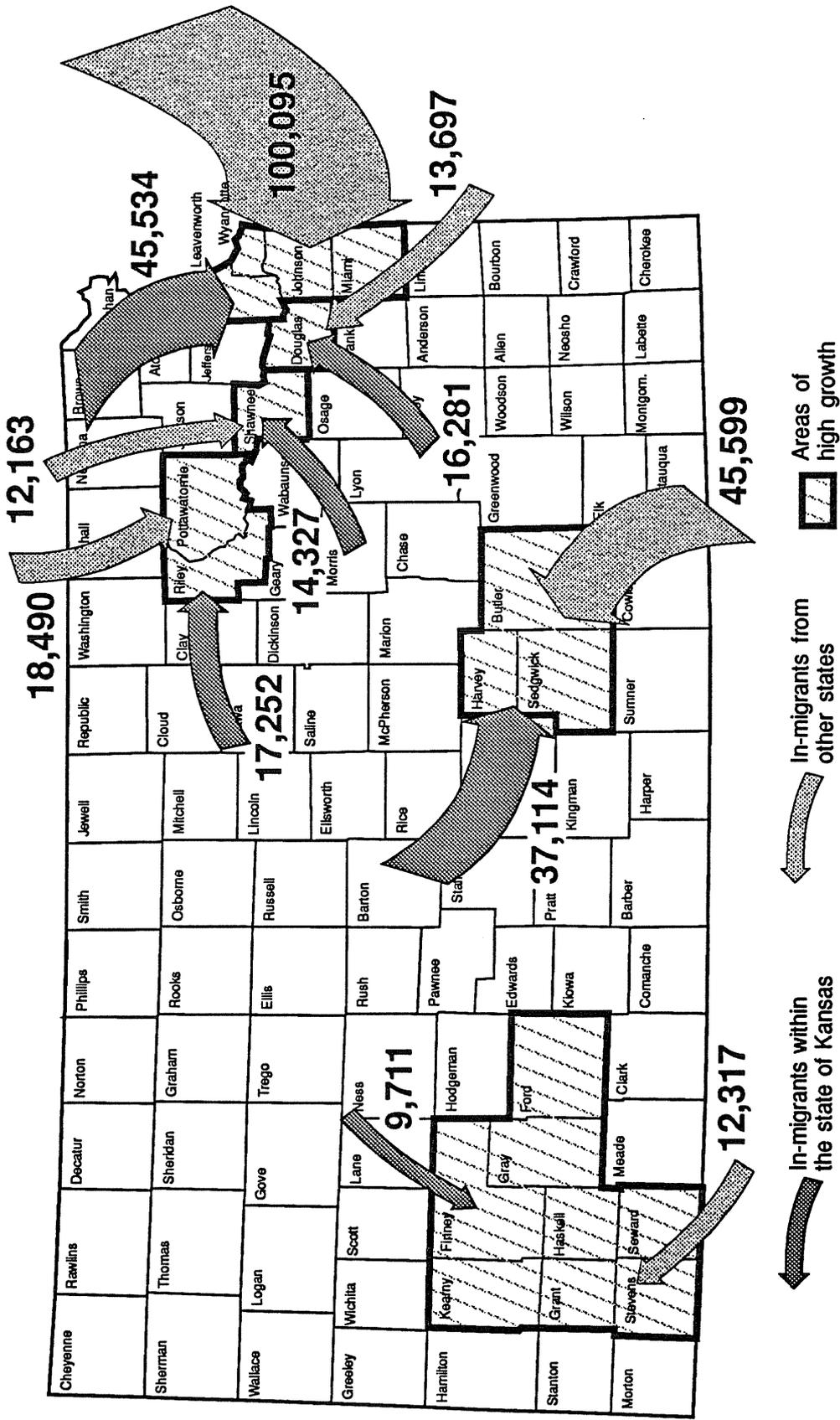
Table 29**Patterns of Intrastate and Interstate In-Migration
to Areas of Population Growth in Kansas, 1985-1990**

Area	Same State	From Midwest	From U.S. (Incl. Midwest)
Kansas City, Kansas MSA	45,534	52,480	100,095
Johnson	28,073	40,681	70,322
Leavenworth	5,863	2,743	14,272
Miami	3,735	740	1,643
Wyandotte	7,863	8,316	13,858
Wichita MSA	37,114	12,549	45,599
Butler	7,215	781	3,309
Harvey	3,391	1,049	2,550
Sedgwick	26,508	10,719	39,740
Topeka MSA	14,327	5,012	12,163
Lawrence MSA	16,281	6,936	13,697
Pottawatomie Co.	2,402	607	1,353
Riley Co.	14,850	5,245	17,137
Southwest Area	9,711	2,308	12,317
Finney	3,359	999	3,970
Ford	3,061	650	2,551
Grant	621	126	1,045
Gray	467	79	377
Haskell	420	76	390
Kearny	460	56	390
Seward	915	303	3,199
Stevens	408	19	395
Grand Total	140,219	85,137	202,361

Note: In-Migration figures are distorted in counties with a high percentage of population in the armed forces or in universities (e.g. Leavenworth, Riley and Douglas).

Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on 1990 Census of Population STF3, Table P43.

Figure 16
Patterns of In-migration to Areas of Growth in Kansas, 1985-1990



Note: Arrows are proportional to the number of migrants. In-migration flows are distorted in counties with a military base or university (Douglas, Leavenworth, Riley).
 Source: Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census STF3, Table P43, Residence in 1985.

X. Kansas Demographic Position Among Neighboring States and the U.S.

Kansas possesses no major disadvantage over its neighboring states regarding the entirety of population characteristics. However, the relatively high share of the elderly population is a clear disadvantage (Table 30). Table 31 reveals Kansas' position among its peers with respect to 13 population characteristics. Table 1 in Appendix 6 shows Kansas' position among all 50 states.

While the Kansas total population size is small, the decennial rate of population growth (4.8%) from 1980 to 1990 was the second highest in the region after that of Colorado (14.0%). Kansas possesses a slight advantage over most other states in the region regarding the share of population under 18 years of age. But the state ranks fourth with respect to the proportion and growth of the population over 65 years of age. The growth rate of the elderly population of 11.9% from 1980 to 1990 is the second highest in the region. However, it amounts to only one half of the elderly population of the national average (22.3%), and Kansas ranks very low (8th) in a nationwide comparison of growth rates (Table 2 in Appendix 6).

Kansas' age structure disadvantage among its neighboring states is also evident from Table 30, which shows the total and elderly dependency ratios for 1990. The total dependency burden in Kansas is 103 dependents, young or old, for every 100 people in their prime working age. Colorado is the only state with a lower dependency burden and a more advantageous age structure. The total and elderly dependency burden ranks second among the states in the region and is considerably above the national average.

Table 30

Dependency Ratios in 1990 Kansas, U.S. and Neighboring States

	Total Dependency		Elderly Dependency	
	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Colorado	0.87	1	0.19	1
Iowa	1.06	6	0.32	6
Kansas	1.03	4	0.28	3
Missouri	0.99	2	0.28	4
Nebraska	1.05	5	0.29	5
Oklahoma	1.01	3	0.27	2
U.S.	0.96		0.25	

Source: IPPBR calculations based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 31

**Rankings of the Kansas Population Among 6 Comparison States
(Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri)**

RANK		KANSAS	AVERAGE FOR 6 STATES	RANGE FOR 6 STATES
4	Population Size in 1990	2,477,574	3,064,961	5,117,073 - 1,578,385 Nebraska Missouri
2	Population Growth, 1980-1990	4.8%	4.0%	14.0% - -4.7% Colorado Iowa
4	Population Density in 1990 (per sq. km)	30.5	42.2	74.9% - 20.7% Missouri Nebraska
2	Urban Population in 1990, as a Percent of Total	69.1%	69.1%	82.4% - 60.6% Colorado Iowa
2	Median Age in 1990 (Years)	32.9	33.2	32.5 - 34.0 Colorado Iowa
2	Population under 18 Years, 1990, as a Percent of Total	26.7%	26.4%	27.2% - 25.7% Nebraska Missouri
4	Population over 65 Years, 1990, as a Percent of Total	13.8%	13.5%	15.3% - 10.0% Iowa Colorado
4	Growth of Population over 65 Years, 1980-1990	11.9%	14.5%	8.5% - 33.2% Nebraska Colorado
3	White Population in 1990 as a Percent of Total	90.2%	89.8%	96.6% - 82.1% Iowa Oklahoma
3	Black Population in 1990 as a Percent of Total	5.8%	5.5%	10.7% - 1.7% Missouri Iowa
2	American Indians in 1990 as a Percent of Total	0.9%	1.9%	8.0% - 0.3% Oklahoma Iowa
2	Asians and Pacific Islanders, 1990 as a Percent of Total	1.3%	1.1%	1.8% - 0.8% Colorado Iowa & Missouri
2	Hispanics* in 1990 as a Percent of Total	3.8%	4.0%	12.9% - 1.0% Colorado Iowa

* Persons of Hispanic origin are of Latin-American background and can be of any race.
SOURCE: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

XI. General Implications and Conclusion

States or regions with growing populations are generally regarded to be more able to adapt to a changing economic environment due to the economic opportunities presented by new residents as additional consumers, taxpayers, and suppliers of labor. Without population growth, states and regions face problems of tightening labor markets, lack of new customers for businesses, shrinking tax bases, and an overall decline in economic activity. Yet, economies can prosper with slow or stable population growth, if labor shortages are offset by migrant workers and if a highly skilled workforce leads to higher production levels and higher sophistication of products through research and development and capital investment, as examples of European countries have shown (e.g. Germany, Switzerland, Sweden).

Kansas has maintained a slow rate of population growth, most of which stems primarily from urban growth in the state's major metropolitan areas. Kansas' rural areas have declined since the 1930s, and will continue the trend. However, continuing population loss will endanger the economic and social situation of rural areas, especially in the Northwest, North Central, and Southeast portions of the state. The large number of small towns in rural Kansas that emerged as administrative and commercial centers for an agriculturally based population have lost their function and may face an exodus.

The great regional disparities in population distribution and population growth has led to big contrasts in employment and business growth, differences in infrastructure and availability of services (health, education, business services), dissimilarities in lifestyle and discrepancies in state revenues and spending. If current demographic trends continue, the regional disparities will be further deepening in the future.

Population aging is a serious problem for government, businesses and society as a whole. Starting in 2010, when the baby boom generation starts to retire, the dependency burden will sharply increase. The ratio between the dependent population to the prime working age population will become less and less favorable. Since the elderly population in Kansas is growing at only half the U.S. rate - due to past outmigration of young Kansans - the problem of population aging is not likely to assume major proportions in Kansas.

The decrease in household size and the sharp increase in non-traditional households (non-family households, female-headed households, etc.) implies an adaptation to these new forms of living. To government, the shrinkage in household size and the surge in female-headed households will translate into increased spending for welfare and government support programs. To businesses, the change implies less household spending power and a different level and type of consumption.

Kansas has suffered from outmigration for many decades, with a renewed acceleration of the trend during the 1980s. Since migration is a function of economic conditions and adequate employment opportunities and earnings, it is essential for the state to focus on retaining its (young) workforce by providing a wide range of job opportunities, especially in the higher-skilled job categories.

Overall, Kansas' position among the six regional states is not poor, although the state certainly holds no major advantages over its neighbors. A disadvantage is the Kansas' age structure characterized by a large proportion of the elderly population. Missouri, Oklahoma, and Colorado each have populations exceeding three million, the latter have displayed the fastest growth rate in the region over the past two decades. Colorado appears to be in the "best" demographic position, with the highest population growth rate and a relatively younger population with less elderly.

The overall conclusion of this study is that the current and anticipated demographic change will make it necessary for the state to focus on the retention of the current working age population in terms of providing high-earnings quality employment. This is imperative in order to cope with the increasing share of an elderly population by 2010 when the first baby boomers reach retirement age. State fiscal policy will be affected by the future demographic change, in particular the change in the age composition of the population (less children, more elderly). The continuation of the rural to urban shift of the population suggests that state economic development strategies need to focus on maintaining the vitality of the larger cities and towns that are positioned to grow. An attempt to save the high number of rural small towns from their inevitable exodus may not be very successful due to the fact that these small communities have lost their function as central places for commerce, administration and service for an agriculturally based society. Overall, Kansas is as well positioned as other states in the area except for Colorado to cope with the demographic change in general and the aging of the population in particular.

APPENDIX SECTION

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 1

**State Resident* Population:
Kansas and Comparison States, 1900-1990**

<u>State</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
KS	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,363,679	2,477,574
CO	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,497	2,207,259	2,889,964	3,294,394
IA	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,824,376	2,913,808	2,776,755
MO	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,819	4,676,501	4,916,686	5,117,073
NE	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,483,493	1,569,825	1,578,385
OK	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,229	3,025,290	3,145,585

* Not including Americans overseas
Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 2

**Kansas Resident* Population:
Regional and State Totals (1900-1990)**

<u>Region</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
NE	398,828	422,582	438,997	488,019	486,838	545,572	693,294	800,194	856,650	958,970
SE	274,315	318,667	321,004	297,699	278,759	251,089	227,249	213,967	221,854	204,956
NC	360,107	367,128	367,224	366,694	346,270	337,308	354,445	347,842	362,508	356,067
SC	230,221	281,402	326,733	375,296	371,480	437,814	571,479	570,316	603,015	641,412
NW	120,933	150,608	147,205	156,319	141,173	136,159	129,721	122,071	117,428	106,625
SW	86,091	150,562	168,094	196,972	176,508	197,357	202,423	194,681	202,224	209,544
KS	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,363,679	2,477,574

* Not including Americans overseas
Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 3

**Kansas Resident* Population:
Total Regional and State Growth/Decline (1900-1990)**

<u>Region</u>	<u>1900-10</u>	<u>1910-20</u>	<u>1920-30</u>	<u>1930-40</u>	<u>1940-50</u>	<u>1950-60</u>	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-80</u>	<u>1980-90</u>
NE	23,754	16,415	49,022	-1,181	58,734	147,722	106,900	56,456	102,320
SE	44,352	2,337	-23,305	-18,940	-27,670	-23,840	-13,282	7,887	-16,898
NC	7,021	96	-530	-20,424	-8,962	17,137	-6,603	14,666	-6,441
SC	51,181	45,331	48,563	-3,816	66,334	133,665	-1,163	32,699	38,397
NW	29,675	-3,403	9,114	-15,146	-5,014	-6,438	-7,650	-4,643	-10,803
SW	64,471	17,532	28,878	-20,464	20,849	5,066	-7,742	7,543	7,320
Kansas	220,454	78,308	111,742	-79,971	104,271	273,312	70,460	114,608	113,895

* Not including Americans overseas
Source: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 4

**Kansas Population:
Regional Share of State Total (1900-1990)**

<u>Region:</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
NE	27.12%	24.99%	24.81%	25.95%	27.03%	28.63%	31.82%	35.58%	36.24%	38.71%
SE	18.66	18.85	18.14	15.83	15.48	13.18	10.43	9.51	9.39	8.27
NC	24.49	21.71	20.76	19.50	19.23	17.70	16.27	15.47	15.34	14.37
SC	15.66	16.64	18.47	19.95	20.63	22.98	26.23	25.36	25.51	25.89
NW	8.22	8.91	8.32	8.31	7.84	7.15	5.95	5.43	4.97	4.30
SW	5.86	8.90	9.50	10.47	9.80	10.36	9.29	8.66	8.56	8.46

Source: IPPBR calculations on data from U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 5

Population of Kansas Counties, 1980-1990

County	1980	1990	Net Change	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Net Change	Percent Change
Allen	15,654	14,638	-1,016	-6.5%	Kearny	3,435	4,027	592	17.2%
Anderson	8,749	7,803	-946	-10.8	Kingman	8,960	8,292	-668	-7.5
Atchison	18,397	16,932	-1,465	-8.0	Kiowa	4,046	3,660	-386	-9.5
Barber	6,548	5,874	-674	-10.3	Labette	25,682	23,693	-1,989	-7.7
Barton	31,343	29,382	-1,961	-6.3	Lane	2,472	2,375	-97	-3.9
Bourbon	15,969	14,966	-1,003	-6.3	Leavenworth	54,809	64,371	9,562	17.4
Brown	11,955	11,128	-827	-6.9	Lincoln	4,145	3,653	-492	-11.9
Butler	44,782	50,580	5,798	12.9	Linn	8,234	8,254	20	0.2
Chase	3,309	3,021	-288	-8.7	Logan	3,478	3,081	-397	-11.4
Chautauqua	5,016	4,407	-609	-12.1	Lyon	35,108	34,732	-376	-1.1
Cherokee	22,304	21,374	-930	-4.2	McPherson	26,855	27,268	413	1.5
Cheyenne	3,678	3,243	-435	-11.8	Marion	13,522	12,888	-634	-4.7
Clark	2,599	2,418	-181	-7.0	Marshall	12,787	11,705	-1,082	-8.5
Clay	9,802	9,158	-644	-6.6	Meade	4,788	4,247	-541	-11.3
Cloud	12,494	11,023	-1,471	-11.8	Miami	21,618	23,466	1,848	8.5
Coffey	9,370	8,404	-966	-10.3	Mitchell	8,117	7,203	-914	-11.3
Comanche	2,554	2,313	-241	-9.4	Montgomery	42,281	38,816	-3,465	-8.2
Cowley	36,824	36,915	91	0.2	Morris	6,419	6,198	-221	-3.4
Crawford	37,916	35,568	-2,348	-6.2	Morton	3,454	3,480	26	0.8
Decatur	4,509	4,021	-488	-10.8	Nemaha	11,211	10,446	-765	-6.8
Dickinson	20,175	18,958	-1,217	-6.0	Neosho	18,967	17,035	-1,932	-10.2
Doniphan	9,268	8,134	-1,134	-12.2	Ness	4,498	4,033	-465	-10.3
Douglas	67,640	81,798	14,158	20.9	Norton	6,689	5,947	-742	-11.1
Edwards	4,271	3,787	-484	-11.3	Osage	15,319	15,248	-71	-0.5
Elk	3,918	3,327	-591	-15.1	Osborne	5,959	4,867	-1,092	-18.3
Ellis	26,098	26,004	-94	-0.4	Ottawa	5,971	5,634	-337	-5.6
Ellsworth	6,640	6,586	-54	-0.8	Pawnee	8,065	7,555	-510	-6.3
Finney	23,825	33,070	9,245	38.8	Phillips	7,406	6,590	-816	-11.0
Ford	24,315	27,463	3,148	12.9	Pottawatomie	14,782	16,128	1,346	9.1
Franklin	22,062	21,994	-68	-0.3	Pratt	10,275	9,702	-573	-5.6
Geary	29,852	30,453	601	2.0	Rawlins	4,105	3,404	-701	-17.1
Gove	3,726	3,231	-495	-13.3	Reno	64,983	62,389	-2,594	-4.0
Graham	3,995	3,543	-452	-11.3	Republic	7,569	6,482	-1,087	-14.4
Grant	6,977	7,159	182	2.6	Rice	11,900	10,610	-1,290	-10.8
Gray	5,138	5,396	258	5.0	Riley	63,505	67,139	3,634	5.7
Greeley	1,845	1,774	-71	-3.8	Rooks	7,006	6,039	-967	-13.8
Greenwood	8,764	7,847	-917	-10.5	Rush	4,516	3,842	-674	-14.9
Hamilton	2,514	2,388	-126	-5.0	Russell	8,868	7,835	-1,033	-11.6
Harper	7,778	7,124	-654	-8.4	Saline	48,905	49,301	396	0.8
Harvey	30,531	31,028	497	1.6	Scott	5,782	5,289	-493	-8.5
Haskell	3,814	3,886	72	1.9	Sedgwick	367,088	403,662	36,574	10.0
Hodgeman	2,269	2,177	-92	-4.1	Seward	17,071	18,743	1,672	9.8
Jackson	11,644	11,525	-119	-1.0	Shawnee	154,916	160,976	6,060	3.9
Jefferson	15,207	15,905	698	4.6	Sheridan	3,544	3,043	-501	-14.1
Jewell	5,241	4,251	-990	-18.9	Sherman	7,759	6,926	-833	-10.7
Johnson	270,269	355,054	84,785	31.4	Smith	5,947	5,078	-869	-14.6

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 5 (cont.)

County	1980	1990	Net Change	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Net Change	Percent Change
Stafford	5,694	5,365	-329	-5.8%	Wallace	2,045	1,821	-224	-11.0%
Stanton	2,339	2,333	-6	-0.3	Washington	8,543	7,073	-1,470	-17.2
Stevens	4,736	5,048	312	6.6	Wichita	3,041	2,758	-283	-9.3
Sumner	24,928	25,841	913	3.7	Wilson	12,128	10,289	-1,839	-15.2
Thomas	8,451	8,258	-193	-2.3	Woodson	4,600	4,116	-484	-10.5
Trego	4,165	3,694	-471	-11.3	Wyandotte	172,335	161,993	-10,342	-6.0
Wabaunsee	6,867	6,603	-264	-3.8	Kansas	3,520,644	3,952,185	431,541	12.3

SOURCE: 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 Census of Population, STF1-A.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 6

**Population Projections of Kansas Counties
Percentage Changes, 1990-2020**

County	1990- 2000	2000- 2010	2010- 2020	County	1990- 2000	2000- 2010	2010- 2020
Allen	4.1%	2.1%	3.5%	Kearny	17.8%	11.8%	9.8%
Anderson	5.7	1.7	4.7	Kingman	11.3	2.6	3.8
Atchison	3.1	0.8	2.0	Kiowa	-6.0	-0.6	3.8
Barber	12.6	5.0	6.7	Labette	7.4	1.3	2.1
Barton	7.8	2.9	5.6	Lane	7.0	2.1	5.7
Bourbon	-2.4	0.0	2.6	Leavenworth	29.3	3.1	0.7
Brown	-5.7	-0.4	3.3	Lincoln	-15.6	-5.7	-1.8
Butler	4.8	4.7	2.6	Linn	-3.2	2.0	2.5
Chase	-8.3	-4.7	-1.4	Logan	4.9	-0.3	3.0
Chautauqua	-4.0	-2.4	3.0	Lyon	6.5	2.7	1.1
Cherokee	4.6	0.1	-0.1	McPherson	-1.0	1.2	1.1
Cheyenne	2.4	0.3	4.5	Marion	-12.7	-5.1	-1.8
Clark	7.4	-5.2	-7.2	Marshall	2.6	-0.8	3.2
Clay	1.4	2.6	3.6	Meade	-3.9	0.8	5.8
Cloud	-8.1	-4.8	-1.5	Miami	12.4	8.0	4.5
Coffey	-0.5	0.0	3.0	Mitchell	-5.5	-2.7	-0.3
Comanche	4.3	1.2	3.0	Montgomery	0.9	-0.2	2.5
Cowley	-0.2	0.8	1.2	Morris	5.0	4.3	5.2
Crawford	3.8	0.7	0.5	Morton	1.8	5.3	7.2
Decatur	3.6	0.6	4.1	Nemaha	-0.4	2.2	6.1
Dickinson	2.8	0.5	0.6	Neosho	1.0	-1.6	0.1
Doniphan	11.6	1.8	3.4	Ness	0.9	1.4	7.6
Douglas	2.9	11.2	6.8	Norton	3.5	-1.4	-0.5
Edwards	-5.0	-3.4	-0.2	Osage	11.0	3.2	0.3
Elk	-3.5	-2.3	-0.7	Osborne	-5.5	-5.6	-0.7
Ellis	7.5	0.8	-1.8	Ottawa	1.1	-3.0	-5.2
Ellsworth	-17.4	-4.0	-0.3	Pawnee	-5.0	-1.0	3.3
Finney	10.3	13.1	11.0	Phillips	-6.3	-4.5	-0.6
Ford	4.7	7.9	7.1	Pottawatomie	9.6	7.3	5.2
Franklin	0.6	1.8	2.2	Pratt	9.6	3.9	5.0
Geary	10.8	1.3	-1.1	Rawlins	4.0	1.3	6.3
Gove	6.1	-0.4	1.5	Reno	2.8	0.2	0.3
Graham	-2.5	-2.8	2.8	Republic	-6.7	-6.5	-3.1
Grant	-3.7	3.8	8.3	Rice	-5.0	-2.2	1.9
Gray	9.0	8.1	8.2	Riley	1.7	2.9	1.6
Greeley	12.8	5.9	7.6	Rooks	1.5	2.0	9.1
Greenwood	-8.2	-3.5	-0.1	Rush	-17.8	-12.0	-5.1
Hamilton	6.6	1.7	1.8	Russell	-2.1	-2.8	2.1
Harper	2.9	1.2	3.4	Saline	3.5	0.3	0.0
Harvey	-3.4	0.4	0.9	Scott	5.0	-0.1	3.1
Haskell	10.3	6.6	7.6	Sedgwick	5.5	6.2	5.2
Hodgeman	0.1	1.3	4.6	Seward	14.6	10.0	8.3
Jackson	7.7	3.6	2.9	Shawnee	4.5	1.5	-0.2
Jefferson	14.9	4.2	0.4	Sheridan	4.4	1.2	5.7
Jewell	4.6	-1.3	2.7	Sherman	-7.4	-4.4	-0.4
Johnson	22.1	9.4	0.4	Smith	-8.5	-7.4	-4.5

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE POPULATION, KANSAS AND COMPARISON STATES

Table 6 (cont.)

County	1990- 2000	2000- 2010	2010- 2020	County	1990- 2000	2000- 2010	2010- 2020
Stafford	-5.4%	1.0%	5.7%	Wallace	8.3%	3.4%	7.9%
Stanton	27.9	1.1	-5.0	Washington	-11.9	-7.1	-2.3
Stevens	6.0	7.8	8.4	Wichita	-1.0	1.8	6.4
Sumner	0.5	3.4	4.1	Wilson	5.9	-2.2	-1.1
Thomas	3.9	4.1	5.2	Woodson	-16.3	-5.6	1.6
Trego	11.1	3.5	5.4	Wyandotte	8.8	2.9	4.7
Wabaunsee	-1.0	1.0	2.0	Kansas*	5.0	3.8	3.0

* The state change was projected separately and is not an average of the projected population changes of individual counties.

NOTE: These projections were prepared to facilitate educational planning in the state, and for research purposes. They are based on the 1980 U.S. Census data and should be perceived, with extreme caution, as broad indicators of future population levels if recent and current trends continue.

SOURCE: University of Kansas, Institute for Public Policy and Business Research.

APPENDIX 2: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Table 1

Percentage of Urban Population in Kansas Counties 1970-1990

County	1970	1980	1990	County	1970	1980	1990
Allen	43.3%	44.3%	43.4%	Kearny	--	--	--
Anderson	37.4	37.8	41.1	Kingman	41.8%	39.8%	38.5%
Atchison	65.6	62.0	62.9	Kiowa	--	--	--
Barber	34.4	--	--	Labette	50.0	50.2	50.3
Barton	63.3	72.7	63.3	Lane	--	--	--
Bourbon	59.0	55.7	55.9	Leavenworth	69.3	71.1	70.9
Brown	28.8	31.0	32.4	Lincoln	--	--	--
Butler	47.4	45.3	46.3	Linn	--	--	--
Chase	--	--	--	Logan	--	--	--
Chautauqua	--	--	--	Lyon	72.7	72.0	73.5
Cherokee	52.9	52.8	51.1	McPherson	54.6	55.5	56.8
Cheyenne	--	--	--	Marion	19.6	20.1	21.0
Clark	--	--	--	Marshall	28.1	28.7	28.7
Clay	51.7	50.5	50.4	Meade	--	--	--
Cloud	52.9	54.8	55.9	Miami	46.3	41.7	39.6
Coffey	--	31.0	32.5	Mitchell	53.6	53.8	56.4
Comanche	--	--	--	Montgomery	69.7	67.5	58.9
Cowley	70.6	65.0	66.9	Morris	--	--	--
Crawford	60.2	63.9	65.1	Morton	--	--	--
Decatur	--	--	--	Nemaha	--	--	--
Dickinson	49.2	47.1	47.1	Neosho	55.2	55.4	55.7
Doniphan	13.2	13.8	13.5	Ness	--	--	--
Douglas	83.1	86.6	87.7	Norton	48.2	50.8	50.7
Edwards	--	--	--	Osage	19.2	17.4	17.6
Elk	--	--	--	Osborne	--	--	--
Ellis	63.0	62.5	68.3	Ottawa	--	--	--
Ellsworth	--	--	--	Pawnee	55.1	59.7	59.4
Finney	78.1	76.6	72.9	Phillips	41.4	43.6	42.9
Ford	62.5	74.0	76.9	Pottawatomie	27.0	22.5	23.9
Franklin	55.2	49.9	48.5	Pratt	67.6	67.0	68.9
Geary	83.9	70.2	69.9	Rawlins	--	--	--
Gove	--	--	--	Reno	60.7	62.0	63.0
Graham	--	--	--	Republic	36.1	37.1	38.8
Grant	60.4	66.7	76.5	Rice	35.4	34.9	25.3
Gray	--	--	--	Riley	74.4	73.9	74.1
Greeley	--	--	--	Rooks	31.3	--	--
Greenwood	40.0	39.1	37.9	Rush	--	--	--
Hamilton	--	--	--	Russell	62.7	61.2	61.0
Harper	34.4	34.2	35.3	Saline	80.9	85.6	85.8
Harvey	56.7	63.4	63.5	Scott	69.7	71.8	71.6
Haskell	--	--	--	Sedgwick	90.5	88.8	89.3
Hodgeman	--	--	--	Seward	85.0	87.3	88.4
Jackson	29.6	26.9	27.7	Shawnee	85.1	81.3	82.4
Jefferson	--	--	--	Sheridan	--	--	--
Jewell	--	--	--	Sherman	70.1	73.6	71.9
Johnson	91.8	90.6	94.0	Smith	--	--	--

APPENDIX 2: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Table 1 (cont.)

County	1970	1980	1990	County	1970	1980	1990
Stafford	--	--	--	Wallace	--	--	--
Stanton	--	--	--	Washington	--	--	--
Stevens	66.7	66.8	63.0	Wichita	--	--	--
Sumner	38.3	38.0	37.2	Wilson	56.6	53.3	52.8
Thomas	66.3	65.6	65.3	Woodson	--	--	--
Trego	--	--	--	Wyandotte	92.0	99.1	98.9
Wabaunsee	--	--	--	Kansas	66.0	66.7	69.1

NOTE: Residual percentage is the rural population.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1930 Census of Population, Vol. III, Part I; 1940 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part A; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part A; 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C18; 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, PC80-1-A18; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Units by Urban and Rural for Kansas, CPH-L-79.

APPENDIX 2: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Table 2

**Urban Population by County
1980 and 1990**

County	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90	County	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90
Allen	6,938	6,351	-8.5%	Kearny	--	--	--
Anderson	3,310	3,210	-3.0	Kingman	3,563	3,196	-10.3%
Atchison	11,407	10,656	-6.6	Kiowa	--	--	--
Barber	--	--	--	Labette	12,898	11,924	-7.6
Barton	22,794	18,609	-18.4	Lane	--	--	--
Bourbon	8,893	8,362	-6.0	Leavenworth	38,963	45,615	17.1
Brown	3,702	3,603	-2.7	Lincoln	--	--	--
Butler	20,279	23,427	15.5	Linn	--	--	--
Chase	--	--	--	Logan	--	--	--
Chautauqua	--	--	--	Lyon	25,287	25,512	0.9
Cherokee	11,786	10,927	-7.3	McPherson	14,908	15,498	4.0
Cheyenne	--	--	--	Marion	2,717	2,704	-0.5
Clark	--	--	--	Marshall	3,670	3,359	-8.5
Clay	4,948	4,613	-6.8	Meade	--	--	--
Cloud	6,847	6,167	-9.9	Miami	9,016	9,288	3.0
Coffey	2,901	2,735	-5.7	Mitchell	4,367	4,066	-6.9
Comanche	--	--	--	Montgomery	28,552	22,859	-19.9
Cowley	23,937	24,693	3.2	Morris	--	--	--
Crawford	24,244	23,157	-4.5	Morton	--	--	--
Decatur	--	--	--	Nemaha	--	--	--
Dickinson	9,502	8,927	-6.1	Neosho	10,506	9,488	-9.7
Doniphan	1,279	1,100	-14.0	Ness	--	--	--
Douglas	58,573	71,722	22.4	Norton	3,400	3,017	-11.3
Edwards	--	--	--	Osage	2,667	2,689	0.8
Elk	--	--	--	Osborne	--	--	--
Ellis	16,301	17,767	9.0	Ottawa	--	--	--
Ellsworth	--	--	--	Pawnee	4,811	4,490	-6.7
Finney	18,256	24,097	32.0	Phillips	3,229	2,828	-12.4
Ford	18,001	21,129	17.4	Pottawatomie	3,321	3,849	15.9
Franklin	11,016	10,667	-3.2	Pratt	6,885	6,687	-2.9
Geary	20,961	21,287	1.6	Rawlins	--	--	--
Gove	--	--	--	Reno	40,284	39,308	-2.4
Graham	--	--	--	Republic	2,805	2,517	-10.3
Grant	4,653	5,474	17.6	Rice	4,152	3,688	-11.2
Gray	--	--	--	Riley	46,912	49,734	6.0
Greeley	--	--	--	Rooks	--	--	--
Greenwood	3,425	2,974	-13.2	Rush	--	--	--
Hamilton	--	--	--	Russell	5,427	4,781	-11.9
Harper	2,661	2,516	-5.4	Saline	41,843	42,297	1.1
Harvey	19,345	19,712	1.9	Scott	4,154	3,785	-8.9
Haskell	--	--	--	Sedgwick	325,610	360,578	10.7
Hodgeman	--	--	--	Seward	14,911	16,573	11.1
Jackson	3,132	3,196	2.0	Shawnee	125,936	132,711	5.4
Jefferson	--	--	--	Sheridan	--	--	--
Jewell	--	--	--	Sherman	5,708	4,983	-12.7
Johnson	244,828	333,636	36.3	Smith	--	--	--

APPENDIX 2: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Table 2 (cont.)

County	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90	County	1980	1990	Percent Change 1980-90
Stafford	--	--	--	Wallace	--	--	--
Stanton	--	--	--	Washington	--	--	--
Stevens	3,165	3,179	0.4%	Wichita	--	--	--
Sumner	9,472	9,619	1.6	Wilson	6,461	5,436	-15.9%
Thomas	5,544	5,396	-2.7	Woodson	--	--	--
Trego	--	--	--	Wyandotte	170,836	160,196	-6.2
Wabaunsee	--	--	--	Kansas	1,575,899	1,712,564	8.7

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, Kansas, PC80-1-A18; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Population and Housing Units by Urban and Rural for Kansas, CPH-L-79.

APPENDIX 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION IN NEIGHBORING STATES, 1970-1990

Table 1

**Colorado State Population:
Age Distribution 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	186,368	8.4%	216,495	7.5%	252,893	7.7%
5-14	457,850	20.7	439,282	15.2	484,486	14.7
15-24	425,959	19.3	571,194	19.8	463,412	14.1
25-34	291,204	13.2	569,545	19.7	611,849	18.6
35-44	255,624	11.6	346,953	12.0	568,087	17.2
45-54	234,200	10.6	270,860	9.4	336,671	10.2
55-64	172,163	7.8	228,310	7.9	251,553	7.6
65-74	111,442	5.1	148,666	5.1	194,527	5.9
75+	76,449	3.5	98,659	3.4	134,916	4.1
Total	2,207,259		2,889,964		3,294,394	

Table 2

**Iowa State Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	233,212	8.3%	221,628	7.6%	193,203	7.0%
5-14	573,541	20.3	442,741	15.2	413,555	14.9
15-24	477,166	16.9	549,657	18.9	395,835	14.3
25-34	314,768	11.1	449,154	15.4	428,619	15.4
35-44	296,896	10.5	302,697	10.4	395,321	14.2
45-54	310,852	11.0	281,422	9.7	274,428	9.9
55-64	267,648	9.5	278,925	9.6	249,688	9.0
65-74	200,561	7.1	214,854	7.4	226,961	8.2
75+	149,732	5.3	172,730	5.9	199,145	7.2
Total	2,824,376		2,913,808		2,776,755	

APPENDIX 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION IN NEIGHBORING STATES, 1970-1990

Table 3

**Missouri State Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	371,072	7.9%	354,144	7.2%	369,244	7.2%
5-14	919,355	19.7	737,594	15.0	739,331	14.5
15-24	784,350	16.8	906,778	18.4	723,442	14.1
25-34	550,324	11.8	752,737	15.3	852,042	16.7
35-44	509,814	10.9	540,566	11.0	734,771	14.4
45-54	518,134	11.1	496,552	10.1	523,177	10.2
55-64	462,796	9.9	480,189	9.8	457,385	8.9
65-74	337,192	7.2	381,060	7.8	394,202	7.7
75+	223,464	4.8	267,066	5.4	323,479	6.3
Total	4,676,501		4,916,686		5,117,073	

Table 4

**Nebraska State Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	120,222	8.1%	122,946	7.8%	119,606	7.6%
5-14	300,197	20.2	238,952	15.2	243,784	15.5
15-24	257,862	17.4	295,983	18.9	221,509	14.0
25-34	166,984	11.3	249,201	15.9	257,208	16.3
35-44	159,081	10.7	163,774	10.4	228,812	14.5
45-54	156,963	10.6	150,653	9.6	149,389	9.5
55-64	138,658	9.4	142,632	9.1	135,009	8.6
65-74	105,221	7.1	114,021	7.3	117,643	7.5
75+	78,305	5.3	91,663	5.8	105,425	6.7
Total	1,483,493		1,569,825		1,578,385	

APPENDIX 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION IN NEIGHBORING STATES, 1970-1990

Table 5

**Oklahoma State Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	197,269	7.7%	233,307	7.7%	226,523	7.2%
5-14	491,242	19.2	460,248	15.2	476,014	15.1
15-24	448,985	17.5	563,229	18.6	455,859	14.5
25-34	302,468	11.8	475,574	15.7	509,319	16.2
35-44	283,055	11.1	337,220	11.2	452,241	14.4
45-54	282,306	11.0	298,730	9.9	322,975	10.3
55-64	254,148	9.9	280,856	9.3	278,441	8.9
65-74	182,761	7.3	224,733	7.4	235,135	7.5
75+	116,995	4.6	151,393	5.0	189,078	6.0
Total	2,559,229		3,025,290		3,145,585	

Table 6

**United States Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
0-4	17,154,337	8.4%	16,348,254	7.2%	18,354,443	7.4%
5-14	40,745,715	20.1	34,942,085	15.4	35,213,428	14.2
15-24	35,441,369	17.4	42,486,828	18.8	36,774,327	14.8
25-34	24,907,429	12.3	37,081,839	16.4	43,175,932	17.4
35-44	23,087,805	11.4	25,634,710	11.3	37,578,903	15.1
45-54	23,219,957	11.4	22,799,787	10.1	25,223,086	10.1
55-64	18,589,812	9.1	21,702,875	9.6	21,147,923	8.5
65-74	12,435,456	6.1	15,580,605	6.9	18,106,558	7.3
75+	7,630,046	3.8	9,968,822	4.4	13,135,273	5.3
Total	203,211,926		226,545,805		248,709,873	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1990 Census of Population, Missouri State Data Center 5: Report XTABS US 1, 1990 Summary Tape File 1 Extract Report. 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B1.

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 1

**Northeast Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	66,296	8.3%	63,451	7.4%	72,590	7.6%
5-14	163,540	20.4	131,310	15.3	143,314	15.0
15-24	142,953	17.9	162,042	18.9	137,676	14.4
25-34	101,236	12.7	145,062	16.9	169,825	17.7
35-44	91,653	11.5	98,549	11.5	152,825	15.9
45-54	86,991	10.9	85,954	10.0	95,174	9.9
55-64	67,203	8.4	78,052	9.1	76,818	8.0
65-74	46,163	5.8	53,239	6.2	62,613	6.5
75+	31,748	4.0	38,991	4.6	48,135	5.0
Total	797,783		856,650		958,970	

Table 2

**Southeast Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	14,414	6.7%	16,063	7.2%	13,860	6.8%
5-14	36,693	17.2	31,425	14.2	30,404	14.8
15-24	33,215	15.5	36,610	16.5	26,730	13.0
25-34	19,925	9.3	29,561	13.3	28,157	13.7
35-44	20,013	9.4	21,879	9.9	26,470	12.9
45-54	24,829	11.6	20,716	9.3	20,022	9.8
55-64	26,199	12.2	24,274	10.9	19,104	9.3
65-74	21,952	10.3	22,957	10.4	20,335	9.9
75+	16,727	7.8	18,369	8.3	19,874	9.7
Total	213,967		221,854		204,956	

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 3

**North Central Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	24,372	7.0%	27,576	7.6%	26,337	7.4%
5-14	60,298	17.3	47,023	13.0	51,273	14.4
15-24	79,351	22.8	83,152	22.9	63,440	17.8
25-34	36,191	10.4	54,477	15.0	56,393	15.8
35-44	32,534	9.4	33,748	9.3	45,485	12.8
45-54	33,820	9.7	31,231	8.6	30,045	8.4
55-64	33,065	9.5	32,325	8.9	28,635	8.0
65-74	26,882	7.7	28,668	7.9	27,144	7.6
75+	21,329	6.1	24,308	6.7	27,315	7.7
Total	347,842		362,508		356,067	

Table 4

**South Central Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	46,295	8.1%	47,757	7.9%	51,215	8.0%
5-14	115,005	20.2	88,052	14.6	98,879	15.4
15-24	99,266	17.4	111,756	18.5	84,434	13.2
25-34	67,351	11.8	99,456	16.5	110,503	17.2
35-44	64,896	11.4	63,746	10.6	94,248	14.7
45-54	64,933	11.4	61,298	10.2	61,001	9.5
55-64	52,183	9.2	58,662	9.7	55,388	8.6
65-74	35,360	6.2	41,692	6.9	47,786	7.5
75+	25,027	4.4	30,596	5.1	37,958	5.9
Total	570,316		603,015		641,412	

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 5

**Northwest Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	8,736	7.2%	8,732	7.4%	7,087	6.7%
5-14	23,860	19.6	16,295	13.9	16,068	15.1
15-24	21,002	17.2	21,385	18.2	13,061	12.3
25-34	11,473	9.4	15,934	13.6	14,697	13.8
35-44	12,704	10.4	11,014	9.4	14,004	13.1
45-54	13,602	11.1	11,909	10.1	9,990	9.4
55-64	12,942	10.6	12,392	10.6	10,916	10.2
65-74	10,146	8.5	10,803	9.2	10,510	9.9
75+	7,336	6.0	8,964	7.6	10,292	9.7
Total	122,071		117,428		106,625	

Table 6

**Southwest Region Population:
Age Distribution, 1970-90**

Age	1970		1980		1990	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	14,396	7.7%	17,298	8.6%	17,301	8.3%
5-14	40,533	20.8	30,273	15.0	35,516	17.0
15-24	29,847	15.3	35,564	17.6	26,922	12.9
25-34	21,090	10.8	30,128	14.9	33,598	16.0
35-44	21,972	11.3	20,704	10.2	28,294	13.5
45-54	22,997	11.8	20,321	10.1	19,156	9.1
55-64	19,963	10.3	20,260	10.0	18,148	8.7
65-74	13,645	7.0	16,052	7.9	16,276	7.8
75+	9,616	4.9	11,624	5.8	14,333	6.8
Total	194,681		202,224		209,544	

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 7

Median Age of Persons in Kansas Counties, 1970-1990

County	1970	1980	1990	County	1970	1980	1990
Allen	37.4	33.1	35.5	Kearny	28.0	28.0	30.8
Anderson	37.2	35.8	38.1	Kingman	35.8	34.8	36.9
Atchison	28.6	29.7	33.5	Kiowa	40.5	35.1	38.5
Barber	37.8	37.8	37.5	Labette	33.7	32.3	35.0
Barton	29.8	30.8	34.8	Lane	33.7	34.7	37.9
Bourbon	39.5	35.4	36.8	Leavenworth	29.0	30.1	33.1
Brown	40.9	36.0	36.7	Lincoln	43.9	44.0	42.4
Butler	30.3	31.0	33.8	Linn	42.2	37.8	39.3
Chase	42.2	38.5	39.7	Logan	30.8	33.4	38.1
Chautauqua	46.9	42.8	43.3	Lyon	24.3	26.3	29.1
Cherokee	34.6	34.0	35.8	McPherson	31.4	31.8	34.7
Cheyenne	38.4	41.1	41.8	Marion	37.7	39.0	39.4
Clark	40.8	41.9	41.1	Marshall	41.0	39.8	38.4
Clay	40.3	37.2	39.2	Meade	34.6	33.6	36.9
Cloud	36.9	36.5	39.9	Miami	33.9	32.5	34.3
Coffey	43.0	33.1	36.2	Mitchell	36.7	33.5	37.7
Comanche	40.4	40.5	41.6	Montgomery	37.0	33.4	36.5
Cowley	34.0	32.6	34.7	Morris	41.4	39.6	38.9
Crawford	32.9	33.3	34.4	Morton	27.9	28.8	33.2
Decatur	39.0	39.3	40.2	Nemaha	34.9	34.0	35.6
Dickinson	35.5	36.2	37.3	Neosho	34.7	33.4	36.3
Doniphan	31.7	31.4	35.1	Ness	35.0	36.7	38.5
Douglas	23.2	24.3	25.8	Norton	37.1	38.3	39.0
Edwards	38.0	37.8	39.4	Osage	34.7	33.0	36.0
Elk	47.8	44.8	47.0	Osborne	43.6	41.6	42.7
Ellis	23.0	25.6	31.1	Ottawa	39.8	37.9	38.5
Ellsworth	41.0	38.9	38.0	Pawnee	37.8	35.1	37.4
Finney	24.1	26.2	27.2	Phillips	36.7	37.8	40.4
Ford	27.9	28.7	30.2	Pottawatomie	33.4	30.2	32.8
Franklin	31.7	32.4	33.3	Pratt	36.2	33.9	36.8
Geary	23.2	23.9	26.5	Rawlins	35.6	35.5	38.8
Gove	30.4	31.8	38.2	Reno	29.6	30.6	35.0
Graham	30.9	35.5	39.1	Republic	42.5	43.5	44.5
Grant	25.2	26.8	29.2	Rice	35.6	35.6	37.0
Gray	31.2	29.3	32.2	Riley	22.5	22.6	23.8
Greeley	30.8	31.5	33.2	Rooks	34.6	35.0	37.9
Greenwood	42.2	41.2	41.2	Rush	40.9	42.0	43.1
Hamilton	33.6	37.0	38.1	Russell	37.6	37.9	40.9
Harper	42.0	40.8	39.6	Saline	26.6	29.6	33.5
Harvey	30.6	31.1	34.7	Scott	28.3	30.1	35.0
Haskell	25.8	28.0	30.5	Sedgwick	26.3	28.7	31.8
Hodgeman	33.1	36.5	37.0	Seward	26.0	26.9	29.0
Jackson	34.3	32.4	34.9	Shawnee	27.2	30.3	33.8
Jefferson	31.2	32.8	35.2	Sheridan	29.7	31.8	37.1
Jewell	41.6	40.0	42.7	Sherman	28.3	30.7	35.5
Johnson	27.0	30.4	32.8	Smith	42.4	43.0	45.1

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90**Table 7 (cont.)**

County	1970	1980	1990	County	1970	1980	1990
Stafford	43.3	41.9	39.0	Wallace	29.2	31.3	34.6
Stanton	26.3	28.2	31.4	Washington	40.7	40.0	42.1
Stevens	29.7	29.6	32.7	Wichita	24.8	28.8	33.6
Sumner	34.6	33.8	34.9	Wilson	41.1	35.7	39.1
Thomas	29.3	27.9	32.3	Woodson	43.6	41.1	41.4
Trego	36.0	34.9	39.1	Wyandotte	27.3	28.8	31.7
Wabaunsee	37.2	35.6	36.4	Kansas	28.7	30.1	32.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, PC(1)-B18; 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B18; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 CPH-1-18.

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 8

Age Composition of the Kansas Population and Total Dependency Ratios

County	Total Population	Percent of Population			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Allen	29,280	27.2%	53.8%	19.0%	0.86
Anderson	15,610	26.4	51.6	22.0	0.94
Atchison	33,868	27.6	55.5	16.9	0.80
Barber	11,752	26.7	51.9	21.4	0.93
Barton	58,768	27.0	56.3	16.7	0.78
Bourbon	29,936	25.9	53.7	20.4	0.86
Brown	22,260	27.5	50.8	21.7	0.97
Butler	101,164	28.9	57.7	13.4	0.73
Chase	6,046	25.0	51.9	23.2	0.93
Chautauqua	8,818	23.4	50.1	26.5	1.00
Cherokee	42,752	26.4	56.0	17.6	0.79
Cheyenne	6,490	24.1	51.8	24.1	0.93
Clark	4,840	25.1	50.8	24.1	0.97
Clay	18,320	25.6	51.5	22.9	0.94
Cloud	22,050	22.9	52.4	24.7	0.91
Coffey	16,812	27.2	53.2	19.6	0.88
Comanche	4,630	24.4	49.5	26.2	1.02
Cowley	73,834	26.5	57.2	16.3	0.75
Crawford	71,140	23.3	57.1	19.6	0.75
Decatur	8,046	25.8	49.7	24.5	1.01
Dickinson	37,920	26.1	54.1	19.9	0.85
Doniphan	16,272	26.1	55.9	18.1	0.79
Douglas	163,599	20.5	71.4	8.1	0.40
Edwards	7,578	25.0	51.6	23.4	0.94
Elk	6,658	21.6	48.8	29.7	1.05
Ellis	52,012	25.9	60.8	13.3	0.65
Ellsworth	13,176	23.7	54.1	22.3	0.85
Finney	66,144	34.2	58.1	7.7	0.72
Ford	54,930	29.0	58.4	12.6	0.71
Franklin	43,992	28.0	56.4	15.6	0.77
Geary	60,910	29.5	62.8	7.7	0.59
Gove	6,466	26.9	53.0	20.1	0.89
Graham	7,090	26.2	53.5	20.4	0.87
Grant	14,322	34.5	56.8	8.7	0.76
Gray	10,796	32.0	54.6	13.3	0.83
Greeley	3,552	30.8	53.5	15.7	0.87
Greenwood	15,698	23.8	50.9	25.3	0.96
Hamilton	4,780	25.8	54.4	19.8	0.84
Harper	14,252	25.4	51.5	23.2	0.94
Harvey	62,060	26.3	57.2	16.4	0.75
Haskell	7,776	32.6	57.1	10.3	0.75

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 8 (cont.)

County	Total Population	<u>Percent of Population</u>			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Sedgwick	807,328	27.7%	60.9%	11.4%	0.64
Seward	37,490	31.4	59.3	9.4	0.69
Shawnee	321,956	25.9	61.0	13.1	0.64
Sheridan	6,090	28.7	53.5	17.8	0.87
Sherman	13,856	26.6	56.8	16.7	0.76
Smith	10,160	22.4	49.6	28.0	1.02
Stafford	10,734	25.7	51.1	23.3	0.96
Stanton	4,670	32.2	56.9	10.9	0.76
Stevens	10,100	30.6	55.1	14.3	0.81
Sumner	51,686	29.0	54.3	16.7	0.84
Thomas	16,520	28.3	57.0	14.7	0.75
Trego	7,392	26.2	50.2	23.7	0.99
Wabaunsee	13,210	27.0	55.3	17.7	0.81
Wallace	3,646	29.0	54.5	16.4	0.83
Washington	14,150	24.6	49.2	26.3	1.03
Wichita	5,520	31.7	53.3	15.0	0.88
Wilson	20,582	25.6	52.3	22.0	0.91
Woodson	8,236	24.0	49.6	26.4	1.02
Wyandotte	323,990	28.4	58.6	13.0	0.71
Kansas	2,477,574	26.7	63.4	13.8	0.68

Source: US Bureau of the Census. Extract performed at Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 8 (cont.)

County	Total Population	<u>Percent of Population</u>			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Hodgeman	4,358	28.1%	52.9%	19.1%	0.89
Jackson	23,054	28.7	55.2	16.2	0.81
Jefferson	31,814	27.4	57.9	14.7	0.73
Jewell	8,506	23.9	51.3	24.8	0.95
Johnson	710,112	26.8	63.8	9.4	0.57
Kearny	8,058	33.3	55.3	11.4	0.81
Kingman	16,588	27.7	52.5	19.8	0.91
Kiowa	7,324	25.9	53.0	21.1	0.89
Labette	47,390	26.6	55.0	18.4	0.82
Lane	4,754	27.6	51.7	20.8	0.94
Leavenworth	128,746	26.7	63.8	9.5	0.57
Lincoln	7,310	23.9	50.1	26.0	1.00
Linn	16,512	25.5	52.6	21.9	0.90
Logan	6,166	26.5	53.4	20.1	0.87
Lyon	69,468	26.7	61.0	12.3	0.64
Marion	25,780	23.4	53.2	23.4	0.88
Marshall	23,414	26.5	50.6	22.9	0.98
McPherson	54,540	26.1	56.5	17.4	0.77
Meade	8,498	27.2	53.7	19.0	0.86
Miami	46,936	27.8	58.4	13.8	0.71
Mitchell	14,410	26.7	51.4	21.9	0.95
Montgomery	77,636	25.8	54.8	19.3	0.82
Morris	12,400	25.1	52.7	22.1	0.90
Morton	6,964	30.4	56.0	13.6	0.78
Nemaha	20,896	28.7	50.7	20.5	0.97
Neosho	34,074	25.8	55.2	19.0	0.81
Ness	8,070	26.3	51.4	22.3	0.95
Norton	11,898	22.2	55.3	22.4	0.81
Osage	30,500	27.0	55.4	17.5	0.80
Osborne	9,738	24.2	48.8	27.0	1.05
Ottawa	11,272	25.5	53.8	20.7	0.86
Pawnee	15,114	25.9	55.0	19.1	0.82
Phillips	13,184	25.1	51.8	23.1	0.93
Pottawatomie	32,260	29.4	56.0	14.6	0.79
Pratt	19,408	25.7	55.1	19.1	0.81
Rawlins	6,812	26.5	52.2	21.3	0.91
Reno	124,782	25.5	58.3	16.2	0.71
Republic	12,968	22.7	49.5	27.8	1.02
Rice	21,224	26.3	53.6	20.2	0.87
Riley	134,281	21.5	72.1	6.3	0.39
Rooks	12,082	26.7	51.6	21.7	0.94
Rush	7,688	22.8	52.0	25.2	0.92
Russell	15,674	23.1	53.1	23.8	0.88
Saline	98,606	26.3	59.6	14.1	0.68
Scott	10,582	28.9	54.8	16.2	0.82

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 9

**Kansas Counties Ranked by Dependent Population in 1990
Counties with High Dependency Burden**

County	Total Population	<u>Percent of Population</u>			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Elk	6,658	21.6%	48.8%	29.7%	1.05
Osborne	9,738	24.2	48.8	27.0	1.05
Washington	14,150	24.6	49.2	26.3	1.03
Comanche	4,630	24.4	49.5	26.2	1.02
Republic	12,968	22.7	49.5	27.8	1.02
Woodson	8,236	24.0	49.6	26.4	1.02
Smith	10,160	22.4	49.6	28.0	1.02
Decatur	8,046	25.8	49.7	24.5	1.01
Chautauqua	8,818	23.4	50.1	26.5	1.00
Lincoln	7,310	23.9	50.1	26.0	1.00
Trego	7,392	26.2	50.2	23.7	0.99
Marshall	23,414	26.5	50.6	22.9	0.98
Nemaha	20,896	28.7	50.7	20.5	0.97
Brown	22,260	27.5	50.8	21.7	0.97
Clark	4,840	25.1	50.8	24.1	0.97
Greenwood	15,698	23.8	50.9	25.3	0.96
Stafford	10,734	25.7	51.1	23.3	0.96
Jewell	8,506	23.9	51.3	24.8	0.95
Mitchell	14,410	26.7	51.4	21.9	0.95
Ness	8,070	26.3	51.4	22.3	0.95
Harper	14,252	25.4	51.5	23.2	0.94
Clay	18,320	25.6	51.5	22.9	0.94
Anderson	15,610	26.4	51.6	22.0	0.94
Rooks	12,082	26.7	51.6	21.7	0.94
Edwards	7,578	25.0	51.6	23.4	0.94
Lane	4,754	27.6	51.7	20.8	0.94
Cheyenne	6,490	24.1	51.8	24.1	0.93
Phillips	13,184	25.1	51.8	23.1	0.93
Chase	6,046	25.0	51.9	23.2	0.93
Barber	11,752	26.7	51.9	21.4	0.93
Rush	7,688	22.8	52.0	25.2	0.92
Rawlins	6,812	26.5	52.2	21.3	0.91
Wilson	20,582	25.6	52.3	22.0	0.91
Cloud	22,050	22.9	52.4	24.7	0.91
Kingman	16,588	27.7	52.5	19.8	0.91
Linn	16,512	25.5	52.6	21.9	0.90
Morris	12,400	25.1	52.7	22.1	0.90
Hodgeman	4,358	28.1	52.9	19.1	0.89
Kiowa	7,324	25.9	53.0	21.1	0.89
Gove	6,466	26.9	53.0	20.1	0.89
Russell	15,674	23.1	53.1	23.8	0.88
Coffey	16,812	27.2	53.2	19.6	0.88

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 9 (cont.)

County	Total Population	Percent of Population			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Marion	25,780	23.4%	53.2%	23.4%	0.88
Wichita	5,520	31.7	53.3	15.0	0.88
Logan	6,166	26.5	53.4	20.1	0.87
Graham	7,090	26.2	53.5	20.4	0.87
Sheridan	6,090	28.7	53.5	17.8	0.87
Greeley	3,552	30.8	53.5	15.7	0.87
Rice	21,224	26.3	53.6	20.2	0.87
Bourbon	29,936	25.9	53.7	20.4	0.86
Meade	8,498	27.2	53.7	19.0	0.86
Ottawa	11,272	25.5	53.8	20.7	0.86
Allen	29,280	27.2	53.8	19.0	0.86
Dickinson	37,920	26.1	54.1	19.9	0.85
Ellsworth	13,176	23.7	54.1	22.3	0.85
Sumner	51,686	29.0	54.3	16.7	0.84
Hamilton	4,780	25.8	54.4	19.8	0.84
Wallace	3,646	29.0	54.5	16.4	0.83
Gray	10,796	32.0	54.6	13.3	0.83
Montgomery	77,636	25.8	54.8	19.3	0.82
Scott	10,582	28.9	54.8	16.2	0.82
Pawnee	15,114	25.9	55.0	19.1	0.82
Labette	47,390	26.6	55.0	18.4	0.82
Stevens	10,100	30.6	55.1	14.3	0.81
Pratt	19,408	25.7	55.1	19.1	0.81
Jackson	23,054	28.7	55.2	16.2	0.81
Neosho	34,074	25.8	55.2	19.0	0.81
Kearny	8,058	33.3	55.3	11.4	0.81
Wabaunsee	13,210	27.0	55.3	17.7	0.81
Norton	11,898	22.2	55.3	22.4	0.81
Osage	30,500	27.0	55.4	17.5	0.80
Atchison	33,868	27.6	55.5	16.9	0.80
Doniphan	16,272	26.1	55.9	18.1	0.79
Cherokee	42,752	26.4	56.0	17.6	0.79
Pottawatomie	32,260	29.4	56.0	14.6	0.79
Morton	6,964	30.4	56.0	13.6	0.78
Barton	58,768	27.0	56.3	16.7	0.78
Franklin	43,992	28.0	56.4	15.6	0.77
McPherson	54,540	26.1	56.5	17.4	0.77
Sherman	13,856	26.6	56.8	16.7	0.76
Grant	14,322	34.5	56.8	8.7	0.76
Stanton	4,670	32.2	56.9	10.9	0.76
Thomas	16,520	28.3	57.0	14.7	0.75
Crawford	71,140	23.3	57.1	19.6	0.75
Haskell	7,776	32.6	57.1	10.3	0.75
Cowley	73,834	26.5	57.2	16.3	0.75

APPENDIX 4: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY KANSAS REGION, 1970-90

Table 9 (cont.)

County	Total Population	<u>Percent of Population</u>			Ratio of Dependent Population to Prime Working Age Population
		Under 18 Years	18-64 Years	Over 65 Years	
Harvey	62,060	26.3%	57.2%	16.4%	0.75
Butler	101,164	28.9	57.7	13.4	0.73
Jefferson	31,814	27.4	57.9	14.7	0.73
Finney	66,144	34.2	58.1	7.7	0.72
Reno	124,782	25.5	58.3	16.2	0.71
Miami	46,936	27.8	58.4	13.8	0.71
Ford	54,930	29.0	58.4	12.6	0.71
Wyandotte	323,990	28.4	58.6	13.0	0.71
Seward	37,490	31.4	59.3	9.4	0.69
Saline	98,606	26.3	59.6	14.1	0.68
Ellis	52,012	25.9	60.8	13.3	0.65
Sedgwick	807,328	27.7	60.9	11.4	0.64
Lyon	69,468	26.7	61.0	12.3	0.64
Shawnee	321,956	25.9	61.0	13.1	0.64
Geary	60,910	29.5	62.8	7.7	0.59
Johnson	710,112	26.8	63.8	9.4	0.57
Leavenworth	128,746	26.7	63.8	9.5	0.57
Douglas	163,599	20.5	71.4	8.1	0.40
Riley	134,281	21.5	72.1	6.3	0.39
Kansas	2,477,574	26.7	63.4	13.8	0.68

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Extract, performed at Institute for Public Policy and Business Research, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1

Number of Households by Kansas County,
State of Kansas, 1980 and 1990

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Allen	5,997	5,705	-4.9%	Kearny	1,177	1,379	17.2%
Anderson	3,317	3,067	-7.5	Kingman	3,364	3,175	-5.6
Atchison	6,225	6,129	-1.5	Kiowa	1,577	1,466	-7.0
Barber	2,628	2,358	-10.3	Labette	9,702	9,377	-3.3
Barton	11,797	11,561	-2.0	Lane	971	966	-0.5
Bourbon	6,388	5,897	-7.7	Leavenworth	17,030	19,715	15.8
Brown	4,612	4,347	-5.7	Lincoln	1,713	1,531	-10.6
Butler	16,087	18,488	14.9	Linn	3,154	3,215	1.9
Chase	1,303	1,214	-6.8	Logan	1,342	1,221	-9.0
Chautauqua	2,034	1,835	-9.8	Lyon	13,009	13,059	0.4
Cherokee	8,550	8,396	-1.8	McPherson	9,807	10,230	4.3
Cheyenne	1,516	1,389	-8.4	Marion	5,141	4,975	-3.2
Clark	1,049	1,006	-4.1	Marshall	5,053	4,689	-7.2
Clay	3,830	3,641	-4.9	Meade	1,814	1,667	-8.1
Cloud	4,758	4,483	-5.8	Miami	7,571	8,402	11.0
Coffey	3,526	3,311	-6.1	Mitchell	3,148	2,846	-9.6
Comanche	1,001	950	-5.1	Montgomery	16,388	15,670	-4.4
Cowley	13,897	14,047	1.1	Morris	2,560	2,528	-1.3
Crawford	15,212	14,606	-4.0	Morton	1,233	1,290	4.6
Decatur	1,795	1,651	-8.0	Nemaha	4,020	3,996	-0.6
Dickinson	7,716	7,542	-2.3	Neosho	7,241	6,748	-6.8
Doniphan	3,356	3,074	-8.4	Ness	1,789	1,670	-6.7
Douglas	23,817	30,138	26.5	Norton	2,589	2,330	-10.0
Edwards	1,725	1,585	-8.1	Osage	5,600	5,806	3.7
Elk	1,640	1,436	-12.4	Osborne	2,387	2,057	-13.8
Ellis	9,200	10,096	9.7	Ottawa	2,292	2,266	-1.1
Ellsworth	2,622	2,522	-3.8	Pawnee	3,066	2,923	-4.7
Finney	8,104	10,836	33.7	Phillips	2,883	2,695	-6.5
Ford	8,776	9,872	12.5	Pottawatomie	5,401	5,938	9.9
Franklin	8,148	8,308	2.0	Pratt	4,078	3,937	-3.5
Geary	10,075	10,676	6.0	Rawlins	1,573	1,361	-13.5
Gove	1,378	1,284	-6.8	Reno	24,448	24,239	-0.9
Graham	1,514	1,435	-5.2	Republic	3,116	2,769	-11.1
Grant	2,331	2,393	2.7	Rice	4,525	4,165	-8.0
Gray	1,784	1,913	7.2	Riley	19,269	21,280	10.4
Greeley	670	656	-2.1	Rooks	2,698	2,444	-9.4
Greenwood	3,576	3,285	-8.1	Rush	1,827	1,642	-10.1
Hamilton	974	986	1.2	Russell	3,612	3,371	-6.7
Harper	3,235	3,007	-7.0	Saline	18,613	19,826	6.5
Harvey	10,947	11,581	5.8	Scott	2,074	2,022	-2.5
Haskell	1,292	1,372	6.2	Sedgwick	137,744	156,571	13.7
Hodgeman	863	826	-4.3	Seward	6,125	6,614	8.0
Jackson	4,147	4,277	3.1	Shawnee	58,832	63,768	8.4
Jefferson	5,297	5,778	9.1	Sheridan	1,259	1,171	-7.0
Jewell	2,107	1,806	-14.3	Sherman	2,861	2,733	-4.5
Johnson	96,927	136,433	40.8	Smith	2,400	2,165	-9.8

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 (Cont.)

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Stafford	2,307	2,203	-4.5%	Wallace	740	677	-8.5%
Stanton	794	831	4.7	Washington	3,270	2,862	-12.5
Stevens	1,694	1,885	11.3	Wichita	1,050	996	-5.1
Sumner	9,413	9,689	2.9	Wilson	4,773	4,194	-12.1
Thomas	3,072	3,124	1.7	Woodson	1,832	1,699	-7.3
Trego	1,596	1,464	-8.3	Wyandotte	63,392	61,514	-3.0
Wabaunsee	2,487	2,482	-0.2	Kansas	872,239	944,726	8.3

NOTE: The Bureau of the Census defines a household as all persons who occupy a housing unit.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics: Kansas, PC80-1-B18; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics: Kansas, 1990 CPH-1-18.

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2

**Number of Persons per Household, by County
State of Kansas 1980-1990**

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Allen	2.54	2.50	-1.6%	Kearny	2.91	2.89	-0.7%
Anderson	2.61	2.50	-4.2	Kingman	2.61	2.55	-2.3
Atchison	2.72	2.56	-5.9	Kiowa	2.46	2.39	-2.8
Barber	2.44	2.44	0.0	Labette	2.57	2.44	-5.1
Barton	2.61	2.48	-5.0	Lane	2.53	2.41	-4.7
Bourbon	2.44	2.46	0.8	Leavenworth	2.87	2.79	-2.8
Brown	2.53	2.50	-1.2	Lincoln	2.37	2.33	-1.7
Butler	2.74	2.69	-1.8	Linn	2.55	2.51	-1.6
Chase	2.49	2.43	-2.4	Logan	2.56	2.47	-3.5
Chautauqua	2.40	2.32	-3.3	Lyon	2.52	2.51	-0.4
Cherokee	2.58	2.51	-2.7	McPherson	2.56	2.51	-2.0
Cheyenne	2.38	2.30	-3.4	Marion	2.48	2.43	-2.0
Clark	2.40	2.34	-2.5	Marshall	2.49	2.43	-2.4
Clay	2.51	2.45	-2.4	Meade	2.59	2.49	-3.9
Cloud	2.46	2.36	-4.1	Miami	2.73	2.67	-2.2
Coffey	2.61	2.49	-4.6	Mitchell	2.48	2.41	-2.8
Comanche	2.46	2.33	-5.3	Montgomery	2.53	2.42	-4.3
Cowley	2.53	2.50	-1.2	Morris	2.47	2.41	-2.4
Crawford	2.40	2.34	-2.5	Morton	2.80	2.65	-5.4
Decatur	2.43	2.35	-3.3	Nemaha	2.72	2.59	-4.8
Dickinson	2.56	2.46	-3.9	Neosho	2.56	2.45	-4.3
Doniphan	2.72	2.56	-5.9	Ness	2.48	2.38	-4.0
Douglas	2.46	2.42	-1.6	Norton	2.44	2.31	-5.3
Edwards	2.43	2.33	-4.1	Osage	2.67	2.57	-3.7
Elk	2.34	2.25	-3.8	Osborne	2.43	2.30	-5.3
Ellis	2.63	2.46	-6.5	Ottawa	2.54	2.43	-4.3
Ellsworth	2.46	2.35	-4.5	Pawnee	2.46	2.34	-4.9
Finney	2.89	3.01	4.2	Phillips	2.50	2.38	-4.8
Ford	2.68	2.69	0.4	Pottawatomie	2.69	2.66	-1.1
Franklin	2.62	2.58	-1.5	Pratt	2.46	2.40	-2.4
Geary	2.76	2.71	-1.8	Rawlins	2.56	2.46	-3.9
Gove	2.68	2.48	-7.5	Reno	2.58	2.46	-4.7
Graham	2.60	2.43	-6.5	Republic	2.37	2.27	-4.2
Grant	2.96	2.96	0.0	Rice	2.50	2.43	-2.8
Gray	2.82	2.77	-1.8	Riley	2.59	2.58	-0.4
Greeley	2.71	2.65	-2.2	Rooks	2.56	2.40	-6.3
Greenwood	2.41	2.33	-3.3	Rush	2.43	2.29	-5.8
Hamilton	2.51	2.36	-6.0	Russell	2.41	2.28	-5.4
Harper	2.36	2.32	-1.7	Saline	2.57	2.44	-5.1
Harvey	2.61	2.54	-2.7	Scott	2.75	2.57	-6.5
Haskell	2.93	2.81	-4.1	Sedgwick	2.62	2.54	-3.1
Hodgeman	2.59	2.58	-0.4	Seward	2.75	2.79	1.5
Jackson	2.78	2.66	-4.3	Shawnee	2.55	2.46	-3.5
Jefferson	2.81	2.68	-4.6	Sheridan	2.79	2.57	-7.9
Jewell	2.47	2.34	-5.3	Sherman	2.65	2.47	-6.8
Johnson	2.76	2.58	-6.5	Smith	2.42	2.28	-5.8

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2 (cont.)

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Stafford	2.39	2.36	-1.3%	Wallace	2.73	2.65	-2.9%
Stanton	2.91	2.77	-4.8	Washington	2.56	2.42	-5.5
Stevens	2.76	2.65	-4.0	Wichita	2.87	2.73	-4.9
Sumner	2.60	2.62	0.8	Wilson	2.51	2.41	-4.0
Thomas	2.64	2.56	-3.0	Woodson	2.42	2.33	-3.7
Trego	2.57	2.46	-4.3	Wyandotte	2.69	2.60	-3.3
Wabaunsee	2.70	2.62	-3.0	Kansas	2.62	2.53	-3.4

NOTE: The Bureau of the Census defines a household as all persons who occupy a housing unit.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics: Kansas, PC80-1-B18; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics: Kansas, 1990 CPH-1-18.

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3

Female-Headed Households in Kansas Female Householder, No Husband Present With own Children under 18 Years

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Allen	271	269	-0.7%	Kearny	25	74	196.0%
Anderson	53	109	105.7	Kingman	68	77	13.2
Atchison	279	407	45.9	Kiowa	50	50	0.0
Barber	62	54	-12.9	Labette	433	545	25.9
Barton	426	542	27.2	Lane	22	25	13.6
Bourbon	235	310	31.9	Leavenworth	796	1,070	34.4
Brown	130	189	45.4	Lincoln	39	29	-25.6
Butler	582	880	51.2	Linn	65	82	26.2
Chase	23	45	95.7	Logan	41	32	-22.0
Chautauqua	64	66	3.1	Lyon	386	789	104.4
Cherokee	361	533	47.6	Marion	88	79	-10.2
Cheyenne	34	40	17.6	Marshall	143	99	-30.8
Clark	9	18	100.0	McPherson	329	396	20.4
Clay	69	98	42.0	Meade	28	26	-7.1
Cloud	175	159	-9.1	Miami	240	327	36.3
Coffey	87	100	14.9	Mitchell	74	64	-13.5
Comanche	23	31	34.8	Montgomery	724	867	19.8
Cowley	630	771	22.4	Morris	77	98	27.3
Crawford	512	738	44.1	Morton	27	48	77.8
Decatur	38	60	57.9	Nemaha	55	108	96.4
Dickinson	264	322	22.0	Neosho	268	317	18.3
Doniphan	120	124	3.3	Ness	22	48	118.2
Douglas	1,020	1,310	28.4	Norton	68	81	19.1
Edwards	44	37	-15.9	Osage	179	251	40.2
Elk	31	31	0.0	Osborne	61	40	-34.4
Ellis	346	506	46.2	Ottawa	61	83	36.1
Ellsworth	66	77	16.7	Pawnee	91	142	56.0
Finney	413	665	61.0	Phillips	40	48	20.0
Ford	304	491	61.5	Pottawatomie	160	185	15.6
Franklin	267	335	25.5	Pratt	116	168	44.8
Gearry	614	704	14.7	Rawlins	29	33	13.8
Gove	39	14	-64.1	Reno	1,052	1,331	26.5
Graham	23	38	65.2	Republic	44	75	70.5
Grant	68	96	41.2	Rice	116	141	21.6
Gray	41	55	34.1	Riley	630	923	46.5
Greeley	17	9	-47.1	Rooks	52	100	92.3
Greenwood	88	89	1.1	Rush	38	50	31.6
Hamilton	27	55	103.7	Russell	134	139	3.7
Harper	96	120	25.0	Saline	917	1,245	35.8
Harvey	453	462	2.0	Scott	46	65	41.3
Haskell	33	45	36.4	Sedgwick	8,105	10,253	26.5
Hodgeman	15	21	40.0	Seward	345	454	31.6
Jackson	84	122	45.2	Shawnee	3,519	4,121	17.1
Jefferson	172	226	31.4	Sheridan	19	12	-36.8
Jewell	34	43	26.5	Sherman	92	138	50.0
Johnson	4,568	6,394	40.0	Smith	31	46	48.4

APPENDIX 5: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3 (cont.)

County	1980	1990	Percent Change	County	1980	1990	Percent Change
Stafford	48	75	56.3%	Wallace	23	12	-47.8%
Stanton	22	25	13.6	Washington	44	64	45.5
Stevens	20	69	245.0	Wichita	31	39	25.8
Sumner	321	314	-2.2	Wilson	177	142	-19.8
Thomas	80	135	68.8	Woodson	40	42	5.0
Trego	28	32	14.3	Wyandotte	5,731	6,385	11.4
Wabaunsee	47	35	-25.5	Kansas	39,867	50,553	26.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population, STF3, Table P19.

APPENDIX 6: KANSAS POSITION AMONG OTHER STATES

Table 1

**Rankings of the Kansas Population
Relative to the 50 United States**

RANK		KANSAS	NATIONAL AVERAGE	RANGE FOR 50 STATES
32	Population Size in 1990	2,477,574	---	---
29	Population Growth, 1980-1990	4.8%	9.8%	50.2% - 8.0% Nevada W. Virginia
37	Population Density in 1990 (per sq. km)	12	27	402 - 0 New Jersey Alaska
24	Urban Population in 1990, as a Percent of Total	69.1%	75.2%	92.6% - 32.2% California Vermont
24	Median Age in 1990 (Years)	32.9	32.9	26.2 - 36.4 Utah Florida
14	Population under 18 Years, 1990, as a Percent of Total	26.7%	25.6%	36.4% - 22.2% Utah Florida
11	Population over 65 Years, 1990, as a Percent of Total	13.8%	12.5%	18.3% - 4.1% Florida Alaska
6	Growth of Population over 65 Years, 1980-1990	11.9%	22.3%	8.5% - 94.1% Nebraska Nevada
19	White Population in 1990 as a Percent of Total	90.2%	80.3%	98.6% - 33.4% Vermont Hawaii
27	Black Population in 1990 as a Percent of Total	5.8%	12.1%	35.6% - 0.3% Mississippi Vermont
16	American Indians in 1990 as a Percent of Total	0.9%	0.8%	15.6% - 0.1% Alaska W. Virginia
21	Asians and Pacific Islanders, 1990 as a Percent of Total	1.3%	2.9%	61.8% - 0.1% Hawaii Mississippi
20	Hispanics* in 1990 as a Percent of Total	3.8%	9.0%	38.2% - 0.5% N. Mexico W. Virginia

* Persons of Hispanic origin are of Latin-American background and can be of any race.
SOURCE: Compiled by IPPBR based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX 6: KANSAS POSITION AMONG OTHER STATES

Table 2

**Percentage Growth of 65 and Over Populations
for all 50 States, 1980-1990**

Rank	State	1980	1990	% Change	Rank	State	1980	1990	% Change
21	Alabama	440,015	522,989	18.9%	31	Montana	84,559	106,497	25.9%
49	Alaska	11,547	22,369	93.7%	1	Nebraska	205,684	223,068	8.5%
47	Arizona	307,362	478,774	55.8%	50	Nevada	65,756	127,631	94.1%
7	Arkansas	312,477	350,058	12.0%	27	New Hampshire	102,967	125,029	21.4%
36	California	2,414,250	3,135,552	29.9%	25	New Jersey	859,771	1,032,025	20.0%
39	Colorado	247,325	329,443	33.2%	46	New Mexico	115,906	163,062	40.7%
29	Connecticut	364,864	445,907	22.2%	2	New York	2,160,767	2,363,722	9.4%
42	Delaware	59,179	80,735	36.4%	41	North Carolina	603,181	804,341	33.3%
45	Florida	1,687,573	2,369,431	40.4%	12	North Dakota	80,445	91,055	13.2%
32	Georgia	516,731	654,270	26.6%	26	Ohio	1,169,460	1,406,961	20.3%
48	Hawaii	76,150	125,005	64.2%	10	Oklahoma	376,126	424,213	12.8%
35	Idaho	93,680	121,265	29.4%	34	Oregon	302,336	391,324	29.4%
18	Illinois	1,261,885	1,463,545	16.0%	23	Pennsylvania	1,530,933	1,829,106	19.5%
22	Indiana	585,384	696,196	18.9%	20	Rhode Island	126,922	150,547	18.6%
3	Iowa	387,584	426,106	9.9%	44	South Carolina	287,328	396,935	38.1%
6	Kansas	306,263	342,571	11.9%	8	South Dakota	91,019	102,331	12.4%
14	Kentucky	409,828	466,845	13.9%	24	Tennessee	517,588	618,818	19.6%
19	Louisiana	404,279	468,991	16.0%	30	Texas	1,371,161	1,716,576	25.2%
17	Maine	140,918	163,373	15.9%	43	Utah	109,220	149,958	37.3%
37	Maryland	395,609	517,482	30.8%	13	Vermont	58,166	66,163	13.7%
9	Massachusetts	726,531	819,284	12.8%	38	Virginia	505,304	664,470	31.5%
28	Michigan	912,258	1,108,461	21.5%	40	Washington	431,562	575,288	33.3%
15	Minnesota	479,564	546,934	14.0%	11	West Virginia	237,868	268,897	13.0%
5	Mississippi	289,357	321,284	11.0%	16	Wisconsin	564,197	651,221	15.4%
4	Missouri	648,126	717,681	10.7%	33	Wyoming	37,175	47,195	27.0%
	United States	25,549,427	31,241,831	22.3%					

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B1. Missouri State Census Data Center, 1990 STF-1 Extract Report.