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Demographic Changes in Kansas: Implications for State Policy

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Demographic Changes in Kansas: Implications for State Policy

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to identify the major demographic changes that are occurring in Kansas and to discuss several policy implications of these changes. The main focus will be on (1) the concentration of population growth in the state's urban counties, (2) the aging of the population and (3) the rapid growth of the minorities, particularly Hispanics.

Urban/Rural Population Growth

Population growth in Kansas is below that of the U.S. as a whole and is entirely concentrated in the State's nine urban counties. The urban counties are: Butler, Douglas, Harvey, Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte. The remaining counties taken together are experiencing little population growth.

Table 1 shows the population growth for Kansas and the United States. During the 1980's Kansas population increased by 4.8% in contrast to an increase of 9.8% in the U.S. During the 1990s relative growth in Kansas was better with an 8.5% increase compared to 12.8% in the U.S. Nonetheless, Kansas continues to have population growth below that of the U.S. as is shown in the steadily decreasing population ratio in Table 1. In 1980 Kansas was 1.04% of the nation's population; this ratio fell to 0.99 in 1990 and to 0.96 in 2000.

The most significant population trend for Kansas is the rapid movement of population from rural to urban areas. In Table 1a we divide Kansas counties into three groups: the nine Large Metropolitan Counties (LMC), the eighteen Medium Counties

Table 1
Population Totals: Kansas & United States
1980-2000

Year	Kansas		United States		Population Ratio
	Total	Growth Rate	Total	Growth Rate	
1980	2,364,236		227,224,681		1.04
1981	2,384,853	0.9	229,465,714	1.0	1.04
1982	2,401,207	0.7	231,664,458	1.0	1.04
1983	2,415,529	0.6	233,791,994	0.9	1.03
1984	2,424,088	0.4	235,824,902	0.9	1.03
1985	2,427,401	0.1	237,923,795	0.9	1.02
1986	2,432,614	0.2	240,132,887	0.9	1.01
1987	2,445,367	0.5	242,288,918	0.9	1.01
1988	2,461,995	0.7	244,498,982	0.9	1.01
1989	2,472,838	0.4	246,819,230	0.9	1.00
1990	2,477,588	0.2	249,464,396	1.1	0.99
1991*	2,480,683	0.1	252,153,092	1.1	0.98
1992*	2,495,209	0.6	255,029,699	1.1	0.98
1993*	2,526,042	1.2	257,782,608	1.1	0.98
1994*	2,547,605	0.9	260,327,021	1.0	0.98
1995*	2,569,118	0.8	262,803,276	1.0	0.98
1996*	2,586,942	0.7	265,228,572	0.9	0.98
1997*	2,598,266	0.4	267,783,607	1.0	0.97
1998*	2,616,339	0.7	270,248,003	0.9	0.97
1999*	2,638,667	0.9	272,690,813	0.9	0.97
2000	2,688,418	1.9	281,421,906	3.2	0.96

* Estimate

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; calculations, PRI

Table 1a
Population Totals: Kansas Counties
1980-2000

Year	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas	United States
1980	1,183,988	603,857	576,391	2,364,236	227,224,681
1981	1,201,423	614,634	568,796	2,384,853	229,465,714
1982	1,211,285	619,159	570,763	2,401,207	231,664,458
1983	1,219,153	624,119	572,257	2,415,529	233,791,994
1984	1,231,795	624,491	567,802	2,424,088	235,824,902
1985	1,246,779	621,579	559,043	2,427,401	237,923,795
1986	1,263,743	617,736	551,135	2,432,614	240,132,887
1987	1,285,578	614,918	544,871	2,445,367	242,288,918
1988	1,306,265	613,286	542,444	2,461,995	244,498,982
1989	1,320,319	611,984	540,535	2,472,838	246,819,230
1990	1,332,928	610,159	534,501	2,477,588	249,464,396
1991*	1,337,219	610,060	533,404	2,480,683	252,153,092
1992*	1,356,126	607,793	531,290	2,495,209	255,029,699
1993*	1,377,778	617,146	531,118	2,526,042	257,782,608
1994*	1,398,214	617,768	531,623	2,547,605	260,327,021
1995*	1,414,957	621,351	532,810	2,569,118	262,803,276
1996*	1,429,321	623,428	534,193	2,586,942	265,228,572
1997*	1,446,276	617,807	534,183	2,598,266	267,783,607
1998*	1,466,801	615,974	533,564	2,616,339	270,248,003
1999*	1,490,557	615,912	532,198	2,638,667	272,690,813
2000	1,521,063	632,824	534,531	2,688,418	281,421,906

* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Counties; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Calculations, PRI

Table 1b
Annual Population Growth (Percent)
1980-2000

Year	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas	United States
1981	1.5%	1.8%	-1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
1982	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0
1983	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9
1984	1.0	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.9
1985	1.2	-0.5	-1.5	0.1	0.9
1986	1.4	-0.6	-1.4	0.2	0.9
1987	1.7	-0.5	-1.1	0.5	0.9
1988	1.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.9
1989	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.9
1990	1.0	-0.3	-1.1	0.2	1.1
1991*	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	1.1
1992*	1.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	1.1
1993*	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.1
1994*	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
1995*	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
1996*	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9
1997*	1.2	-0.9	0.0	0.4	1.0
1998*	1.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.9
1999*	1.6	0.0	-0.3	0.9	0.9
2000	2.0	2.7	0.4	1.9	3.2

* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Counties; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Calculations, PRI

Table 1c
Share of Kansas Population (Kansas=100%)
1980-2000

Year	LMC	MC	SC
1980	50.1	25.5	24.4
1981	50.4	25.8	23.9
1982	50.4	25.8	23.8
1983	50.5	25.8	23.7
1984	50.8	25.8	23.4
1985	51.4	25.6	23.0
1986	52.0	25.4	22.7
1987	52.6	25.1	22.3
1988	53.1	24.9	22.0
1989	53.4	24.7	21.9
1990	53.8	24.6	21.6
1991*	53.9	24.6	21.5
1992*	54.3	24.4	21.3
1993*	54.5	24.4	21.0
1994*	54.9	24.2	20.9
1995*	55.1	24.2	20.7
1996*	55.3	24.1	20.6
1997*	55.7	23.8	20.6
1998*	56.1	23.5	20.4
1999*	56.5	23.3	20.2
2000	56.6	23.5	19.9

* Estimate

LMC - Large Metropolitan Counties; MC - Medium Counties; SC - Small Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Calculations, PRI

Table 1d
Population Growth Rates: Annual Average
1980-2000

	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-00
Large Metro Counties	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.5
Medium Size Counties	0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.4
Small Counties	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9

Table 1e
Population Growth Rates: 5-Year Periods
1980-2000

	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-00
Large Metro Counties	5.3	6.9	6.2	7.5
Medium Size Counties	2.9	-1.8	1.8	1.8
Small Counties	-3.0	-4.4	-0.3	0.3
Kansas	2.7	2.1	3.7	4.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Calculations, PRI

Chart 1

Population Growth Rate: Annual Average 1980-2000

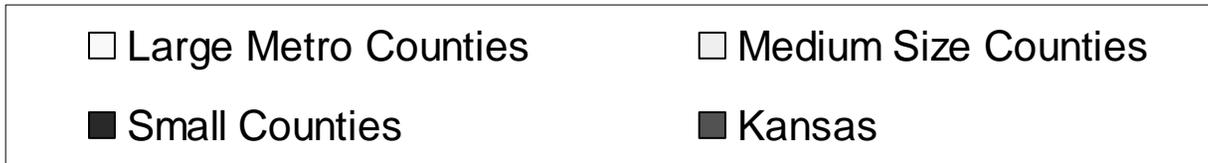
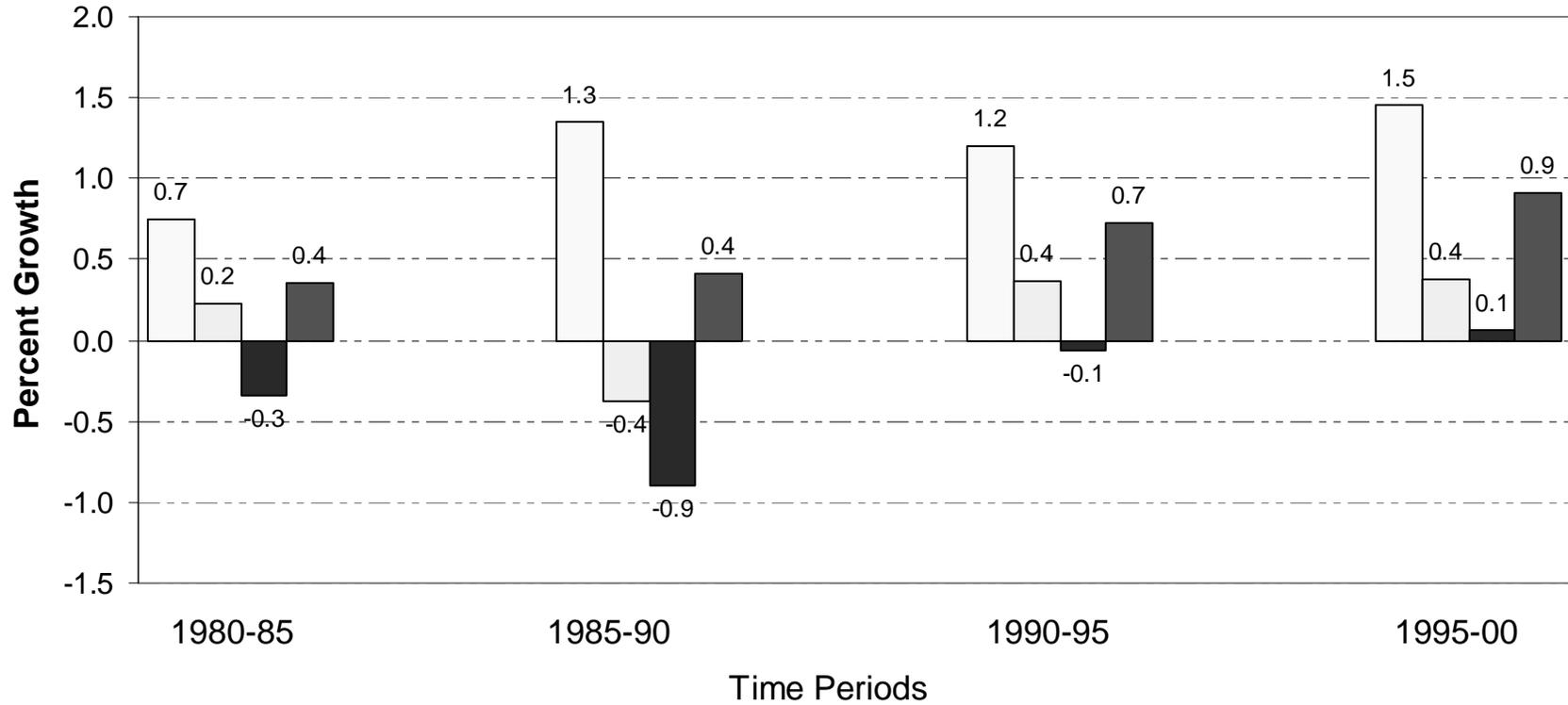


Chart 1a

Population Growth Rate: 5-Year Periods 1980-2000

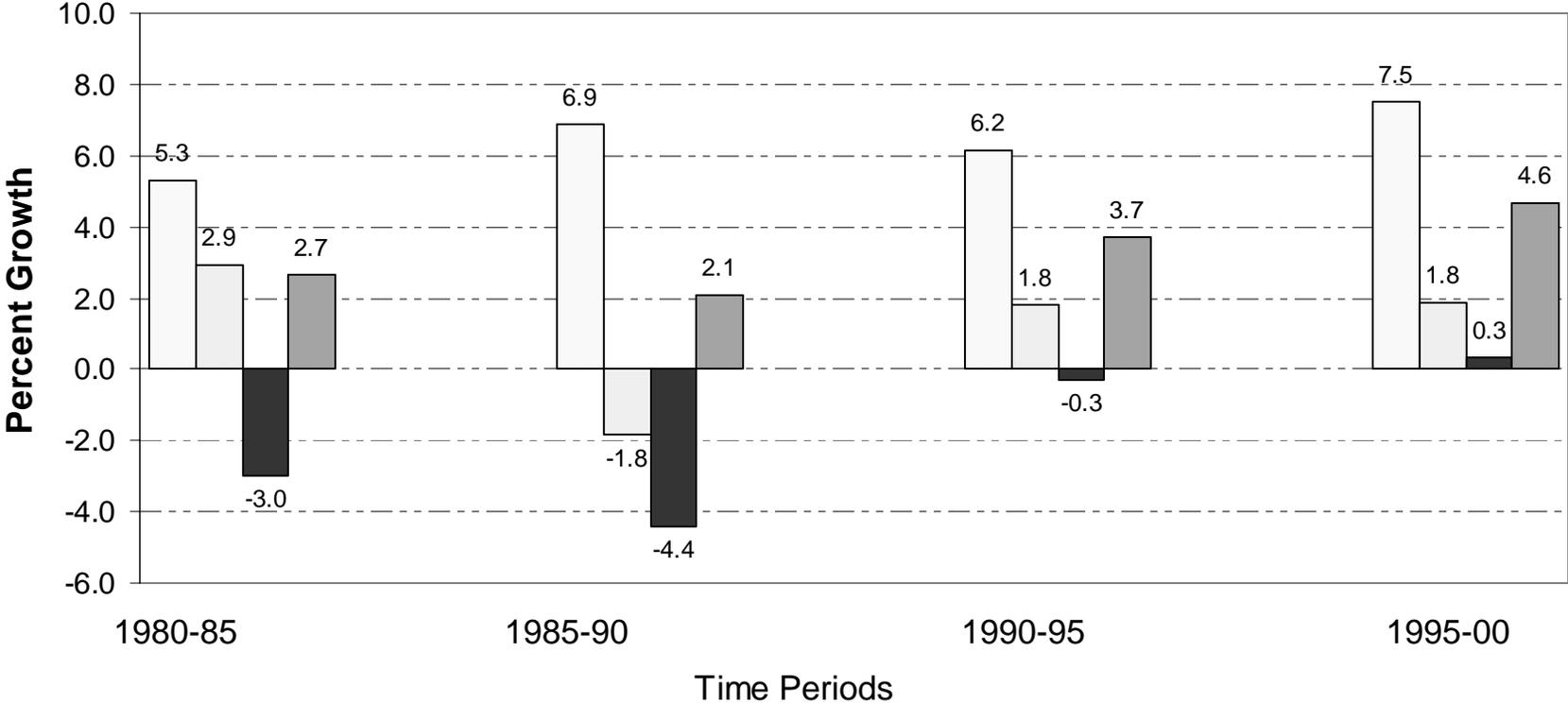
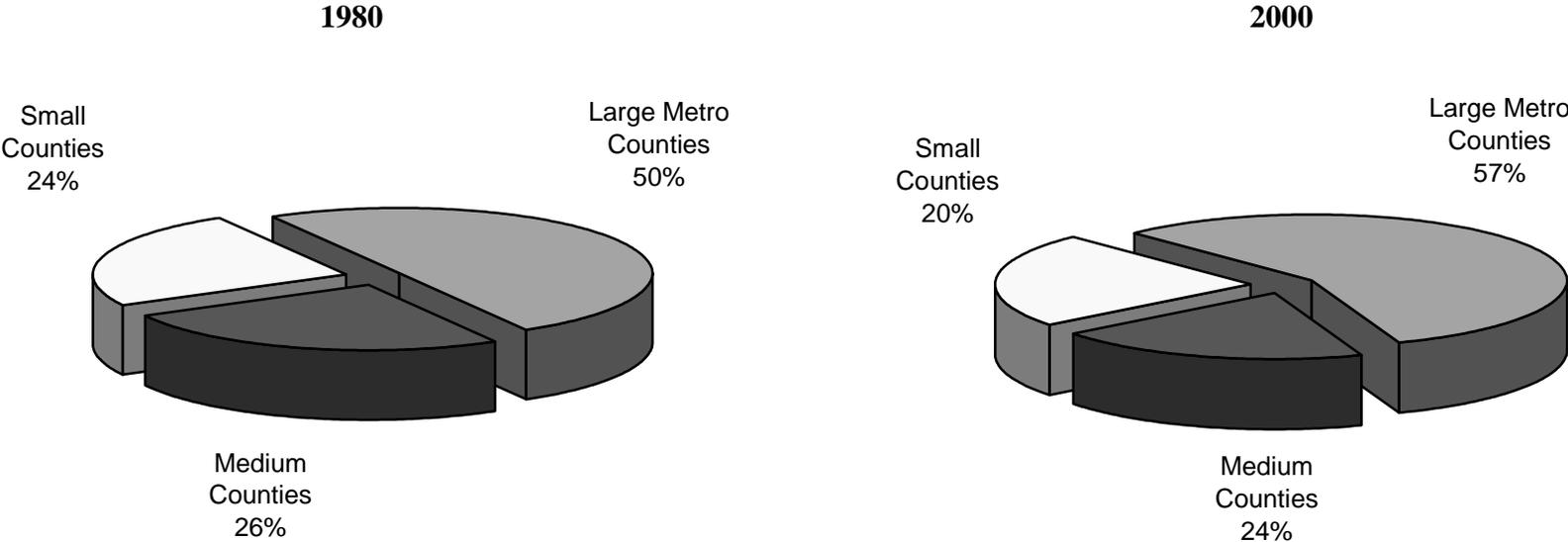


Chart 1b

Percent of Kansas Population 1980 & 2000



Numbers may not add up to 100 due to rounding

(MC) with populations over 20,000 and the 78 Small Counties with populations under 20,000. The population growth for these counties is:

Table A
Population Growth by County Size

	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>
<u>LMC</u>	148,940 (12.6%)	188,135 (14.1%)
<u>MC</u>	6,302 (1.0%)	22,655 (3.7%)
<u>SC</u>	-41,890 (-7.3%)	30 (-0.4%)

It is apparent that a large fraction of Kansas population growth has been in the nine large metropolitan counties, which now have nearly 57% of the State's population. The 78 Small Counties had just less than 20% of Kansas population in 2000.

Another way to look at the way in which the large metropolitan counties have dominated growth in the state is to observe that since 1990, nearly 90 percent of the state's population growth has taken place in these counties. Similarly, 73 percent of the employment increase in the state between 1988 and 1998 occurred in the large metropolitan counties.

The Medium Counties are showing small population growth but that growth is entirely concentrated in the mid size communities in those counties – Salina, Hutchinson, Hays, Manhattan etc. The rural areas of these counties are showing population declines. Within the Small Counties there is also population change. The most rural areas are showing population losses while the areas with a significant town are more likely to have stable population.

Overall, population movement in Kansas is from rural to urban. The state's population is increasingly concentrated in the nine counties near Kansas City out through Lawrence and Topeka and then another urban area around Wichita. In the remainder of the state the mid-sized communities, such as Salina, are islands of population stability or slow growth surrounded by declining rural areas.

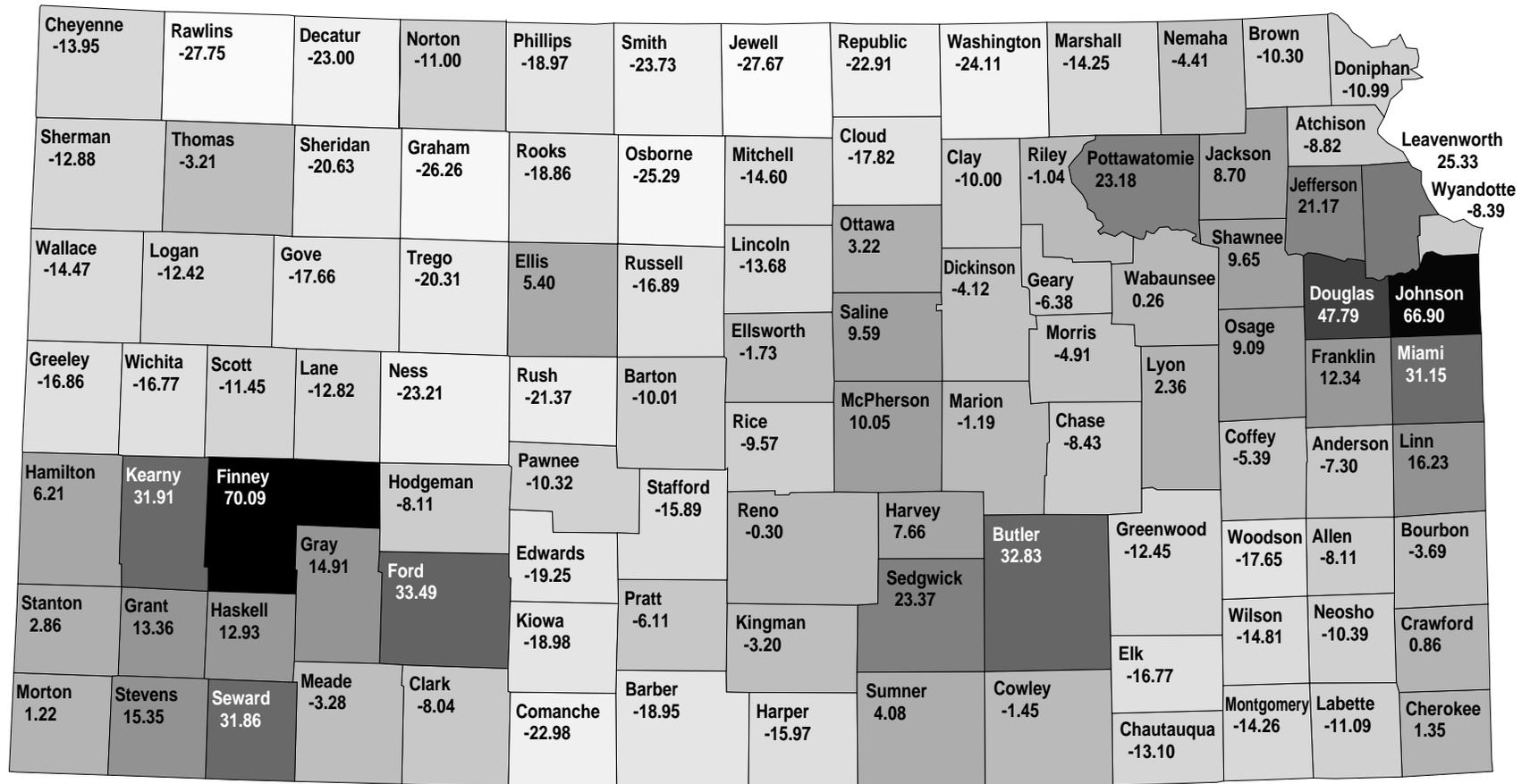
Map 1 shows the population change for each county since 1980. The greatest population declines are in the counties along the Nebraska border, the Southeast and the Northwest.

Tables 2 and 2a show the levels by employment by industry for the three county groups in 1988 and 1998 respectively, while Table 2b shows the change in employment in each industry in the three county groups over the ten-year period. These tables show that employment in mining and employment, two industries that were once considered to be pillars of the Kansas economy, have suffered significant employment losses during the last ten years, and that those losses have hit the small and medium sized counties the hardest. Tables 2d and 2e show that in the medium counties mining and agriculture have gone from accounting for nearly 9 percent of the jobs in medium-sized counties in 1988 to about 5.5 percent in 1998, while in the small counties the percentage has fallen from about 23 percent in 1988 to less than 18 percent in 1998.

Tables 3, 3a and 3b compare the average wage per job in the three county size categories, while Tables 3c, 3d, and 3e compare per capita personal income. Not only is the average wage per job significantly less in the medium sized and small counties than in the large metropolitan counties, but, as Table 3c shows, the average wage per job in medium-sized counties has declined from being 84 percent of the wage in the LMCs in

Map 1

Percent Change in Population 1980-2000



Map 2
Percent Change in Population
1990-2000

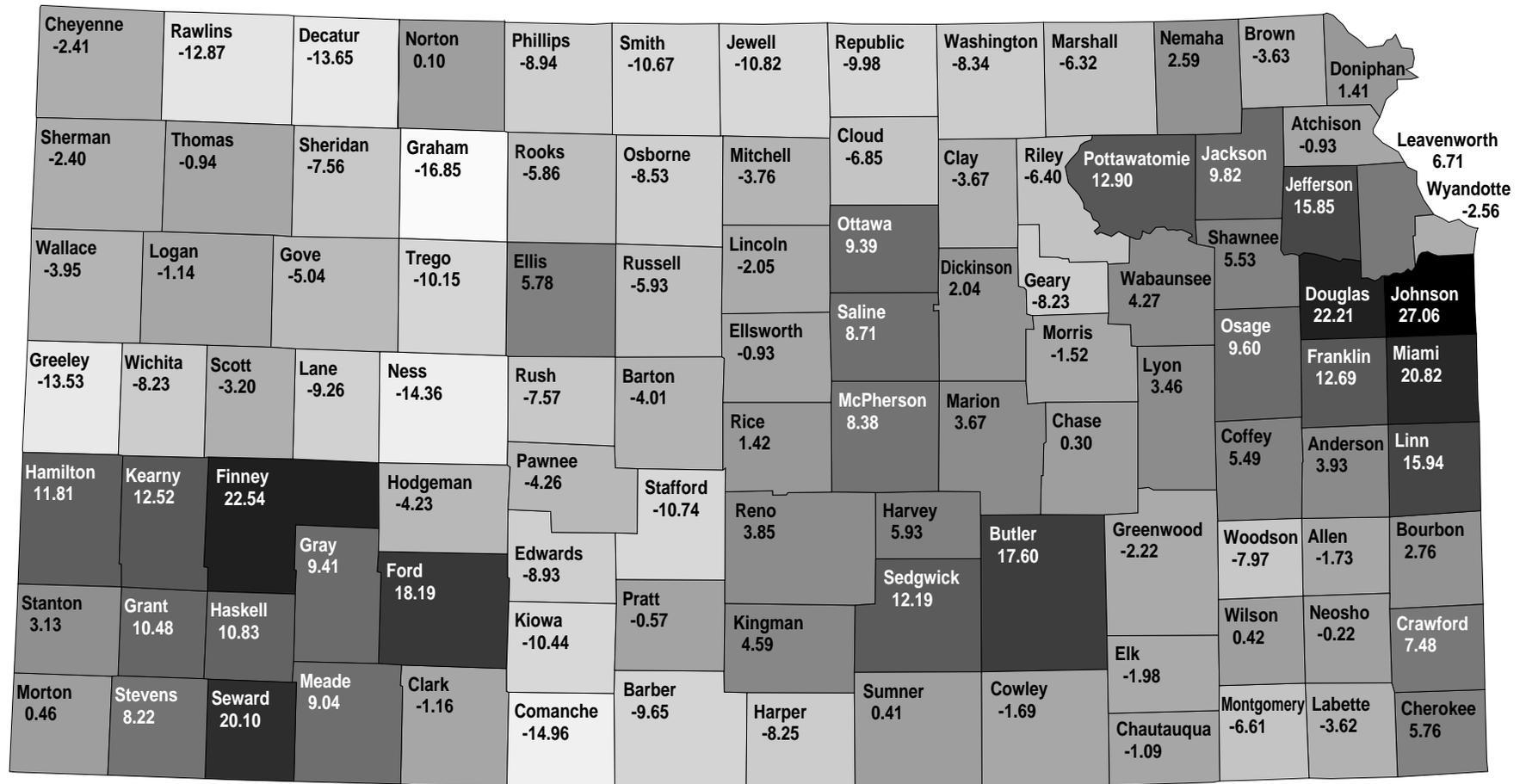


Table 3
Average Wage
1980-1998

Year	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
1980	13,993	11,785	10,236	12,703
1981	15,306	12,948	11,048	13,874
1982	16,325	13,688	11,860	14,778
1983	17,119	14,065	12,150	15,367
1984	17,998	14,655	12,768	16,161
1985	18,805	15,196	13,172	16,882
1986	19,574	15,609	13,486	17,556
1987	20,070	15,957	13,623	17,980
1988	20,771	16,236	14,027	18,545
1989	21,241	16,597	14,421	19,012
1990	22,093	17,188	15,088	19,790
1991	22,927	17,752	15,455	20,493
1992	24,188	18,505	15,871	21,498
1993	24,587	18,785	16,424	21,899
1994	25,088	19,418	17,187	22,486
1995	26,013	19,810	17,648	23,216
1996	27,098	20,369	17,956	24,071
1997	28,331	21,078	18,643	25,132
1998	29,652	21,802	19,270	26,250

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 3a
Ratio of County Average Wage to State Average Wage
1980-1998

<u>Year</u>	<u>LMC</u>	<u>MC</u>	<u>SC</u>
1980	1.10	0.93	0.81
1981	1.10	0.93	0.80
1982	1.10	0.93	0.80
1983	1.11	0.92	0.79
1984	1.11	0.91	0.79
1985	1.11	0.90	0.78
1986	1.11	0.89	0.77
1987	1.12	0.89	0.76
1988	1.12	0.88	0.76
1989	1.12	0.87	0.76
1990	1.12	0.87	0.76
1991	1.12	0.87	0.75
1992	1.13	0.86	0.74
1993	1.12	0.86	0.75
1994	1.12	0.86	0.76
1995	1.12	0.85	0.76
1996	1.13	0.85	0.75
1997	1.13	0.84	0.74
1998	1.13	0.83	0.73

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis;
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 3b
Ratio of County Average Wage to LMC Average Wage
1980-1998

Year	MC	SC
1980	0.84	0.73
1981	0.85	0.72
1982	0.84	0.73
1983	0.82	0.71
1984	0.81	0.71
1985	0.81	0.70
1986	0.80	0.69
1987	0.80	0.68
1988	0.78	0.68
1989	0.78	0.68
1990	0.78	0.68
1991	0.77	0.67
1992	0.77	0.66
1993	0.76	0.67
1994	0.77	0.69
1995	0.76	0.68
1996	0.75	0.66
1997	0.74	0.66
1998	0.74	0.65

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis;
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 3c
Per Capita Personal Income
1980-1998

	<u>LMC</u>	<u>MC</u>	<u>SC</u>	<u>Kansas</u>
1980	11,196	9,194	8,537	10,038
1981	12,415	10,244	9,867	11,248
1982	13,066	10,885	10,902	11,989
1983	13,603	11,147	11,090	12,373
1984	14,868	12,148	12,454	13,602
1985	15,728	12,723	12,998	14,330
1986	16,481	13,103	13,308	14,904
1987	17,207	13,663	13,919	15,583
1988	18,164	14,243	14,278	16,331
1989	19,072	15,058	14,562	17,093
1990	20,105	15,774	16,115	18,182
1991	20,978	16,408	16,126	18,832
1992	22,108	17,400	17,336	19,955
1993	22,737	17,772	17,833	20,510
1994	23,582	18,667	18,563	21,352
1995	24,608	18,815	18,203	21,889
1996	25,717	19,942	19,768	23,121
1997	27,142	21,071	20,735	24,406
1998	28,504	21,804	21,549	25,537

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis;
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 3d
Ratio of County Income to State Income
1980-1998

Year	LMC	MC	SC
1980	1.12	0.92	0.85
1981	1.10	0.91	0.88
1982	1.09	0.91	0.91
1983	1.10	0.90	0.90
1984	1.09	0.89	0.92
1985	1.10	0.89	0.91
1986	1.11	0.88	0.89
1987	1.10	0.88	0.89
1988	1.11	0.87	0.87
1989	1.12	0.88	0.85
1990	1.11	0.87	0.89
1991	1.11	0.87	0.86
1992	1.11	0.87	0.87
1993	1.11	0.87	0.87
1994	1.10	0.87	0.87
1995	1.12	0.86	0.83
1996	1.11	0.86	0.85
1997	1.11	0.86	0.85
1998	1.12	0.85	0.84

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis;
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 3e
Ratio of County Income to LMC Income
1980-1998

Year	MC	SC
1980	0.82	0.76
1981	0.83	0.79
1982	0.83	0.83
1983	0.82	0.82
1984	0.82	0.84
1985	0.81	0.83
1986	0.80	0.81
1987	0.79	0.81
1988	0.78	0.79
1989	0.79	0.76
1990	0.78	0.80
1991	0.78	0.77
1992	0.79	0.78
1993	0.78	0.78
1994	0.79	0.79
1995	0.76	0.74
1996	0.78	0.77
1997	0.78	0.76
1998	0.76	0.76

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis;
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

1988 to 74 percent in 1998. Similarly, the average wage per job in the small counties has gone from being 73 percent of the wage in the LMCs in 1988 to 65 percent of the LMC wage in 1998. Table 3e makes similar comparisons for per capita personal income among counties of the three sizes.

Implications of the Rural to Urban Population Change for Public Policy

The major policy question is whether the legislature wants to target economic development programs to rural communities or whether the decline in population should be accepted as inevitable and not subject to state intervention. The State's economic development programs are currently available statewide and all areas of the state can compete for available resources. One issue to be considered is whether that approach should be modified with the targeting of some programs or resources to rural areas.

The population decline in rural areas reflects long-term changes in the economy and will not be reversed. Rural communities have historically relied on production agriculture and oil and gas extraction as the most important part of their economic base. These industries in Kansas have had declining employment for decades and that will not change.

Nonetheless, there are some actions that the state could take to slow the population decline in rural communities. These include:

1. Insure that there is a high-speed internet infrastructure available in all parts of Kansas at competitive costs. If businesses are to locate in rural communities they must have high speed access to the internet at a cost that is competitive to urban areas. Companies will have a strong incentive to avoid rural areas of

the state if such access is not available. The state has provided an extensive highway infrastructure and has plans to insure that water is available throughout the state. An internet infrastructure is need also needed throughout the state. All business will be e-business in a few years and such infrastructure is the minimum needed to give rural communities a chance to diversify their economies.

2. Insure that there is a high speed Internet connection among all public schools in Kansas. This is necessary to insure that distance learning is a feasible option to improve education throughout the state, especially in rural communities.
3. Provide state funding for regional economic development. One characteristic of the Large Metropolitan Counties and the mid-size communities is that they have well funded and staffed economic development programs. Small communities do not have sufficient resources to be competitive but could be more successful on a regional basis. Such a regional approach would reflect the reality that persons could continue to live in a rural community, such as Glasco, if they had a job in a nearby community such as Concordia. Not only planning grants but grants for the operation of regional economic development efforts may be needed.
4. Insure that K-12 education is improved in rural communities. An educated work force is essential if rural communities are to improve their economies. Moreover, families with young children will want to be in communities with high quality schools. This will require the consolidation of school districts

and greater emphasis on distance learning. Very small school districts do not have sufficient students to offer the array of classes that are need for a competitive college prep program or for technical prep program.

Distance learning has the potential to substantially improve education throughout the state but particularly in rural communities. There may not be sufficient students in a small school district for an advanced math class but that class may be made available at acceptable cost through distance learning.

5. Phase out the use of underground water for use in agriculture in areas with limited water supplies.

A long-term plan is needed to insure that underground water will not be depleted to the extent that businesses and population will not be excessively limited by the unavailability of water.

6. Provide assistance and incentives for the consolidation of county services.

The current configuration of counties was established under vastly different circumstances than exist today. The reason for raising this issue is that the cost of providing governmental services in counties with small and declining populations may be sufficiently high so as to discourage new businesses.

There are opportunities for the consolidation of county services on a more regional basis. The availability of the internet, for example, may provide opportunities to deliver county services across a larger area at lower cost.

The Aging Kansas Population

The Kansas population is aging and the greatest concentration of older persons is in the rural areas of the state. Tables 4 and 4a show the Kansas population by age group from 1970 through 1999 with projections to 2025. From 1970 through 1999 the 65 and over age group increased from 265,329 to 354,079. Over the next 25 years this group will grow to 605,000. That is an increase of 250,921 from 1999 or 70.9%. As a percentage of the population the increase will be from 13.4% in 1999 to 19.5% in 2025.

Population in younger age groups will increase but at a more moderate rate. The 5-17 year old group will increase from 514,624 in 1999 to 548,000 in 2025, an increase of 33,376 or 6.5%.

The 18-24 year old group will increase from 271,382 to 282,000 over the next 25 years. That is an increase of 10,618 or 3.9%.

Tables 4b and 4c show the population by age for 1990 in the five counties that showed the greatest population loss during the last ten years. These counties have a significantly higher proportion of older people than does the state as a whole. In Decatur County, for example, 24.5% of the population was over 65 in 1990 in contrast to 13.8% for Kansas. On the other hand, only 4.2% of Decatur County's population was 18-24 years of age, which is less than half the statewide average of 10.3%. There are also a lower proportion of people 25-44 years.

It appears that the population loss in the rural counties of Kansas is primarily younger persons, particularly those who 18-24 years, and that persons 65 and over tend to stay in their home county. The result is a dramatic aging of the population in Kansas' rural counties.

Implications of The Aging Kansas Population Change for Public Policy

The Kansas population is aging and there will be a significant increase in the 65+ population group over the next 25 years. This demographic change will require public policy responses.

1. Insure that increased medical services are available throughout Kansas but especially in rural communities with declining populations. As the populations of rural counties decline, and the level of capital-intensive medical technologies increases, the viability of rural hospitals is called into question. Distance medicine, like distance learning, may be one of the few avenues open for continuing to deliver health care to rural populations.
2. Insure that an adequate number of health care workers will be available in all parts of Kansas. Not only doctors but nurses and medical technicians will be needed to provide services to the greatly increased number of older persons. One question is whether the state's technical education schools will be prepared to provide skilled workers in the medical area.

Table 4
Population of Kansas by Selected Age Groups
1970-2025

Year	0-4 Years	5-17 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	25-64 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over
1970	175,314	572,401	274,590	501,920	961,437	459,517	265,329
1980	180,877	468,158	326,729	624,258	1,081,652	457,394	306,263
1990	189,999	472,311	255,202	776,386	1,220,239	443,853	342,932
1999*	184,013	514,624	271,382	767,666	1,329,954	562,288	354,079
2005*	187,000	513,000	287,000		1,408,000		366,000
2015*	201,000	517,000	284,000		1,490,000		447,000
2025*	203,000	548,000	282,000		1,470,000		605,000

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 4a
Selected Age Groups as Percent of Total Kansas Population
1970-2025

Year	0-4 Years	5-17 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	25-64 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over
1970	7.8%	25.5%	12.2%	22.3%	42.8%	20.5%	11.8%
1980	7.7	19.8	13.8	26.4	45.8	19.4	13.0
1990	7.7	19.1	10.3	31.3	49.3	17.9	13.8
1999*	7.0	19.5	10.3	29.1	50.4	21.3	13.4
2005*	6.8	18.6	10.4		51.0		13.3
2015*	6.8	17.6	9.7		50.7		15.2
2025*	6.5	17.6	9.1		47.3		19.5

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Calculations, PRI

Table 4b
Population by Selected Age Groups of Counties with Greatest Population Loss Since 1980
1990 Figures

	0-4 Years	5-17 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over
Graham	211	703	164	921	807	715
Jewell	258	756	190	1,018	958	1,051
Rawlins	212	684	165	874	732	717
Osborne	339	834	244	1,128	998	1,318
Washington	415	1,314	385	1,616	1,460	1,851
Kansas	189,988	472,267	255,195	776,430	443,877	342,863

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 4c
Population by Selected Age Groups of Counties with Greatest Population Loss Since 1980,
as Percent of Total
1990 Figures

	0-4 Years	5-17 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over
Graham	6.0%	20.0%	4.7%	26.2%	22.9%	20.3%
Jewell	6.1	17.9	4.5	24.1	22.6	24.8
Rawlins	6.3	20.2	4.9	25.8	21.6	21.2
Osborne	7.0	17.2	5.0	23.2	20.5	27.1
Washington	5.9	18.7	5.5	23.0	20.7	26.3
Kansas	7.7	19.0	10.3	31.3	17.9	13.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Rapid Minority Population Growth

Hispanics are the most rapidly growing population group in Kansas. From 1980 to 1990 the Hispanic population increased from 63,339 to 93,670 or 30,331 (47.9%). Over this same period Blacks increased from 126,127 to 143,076, or 16,949 (13.4%). The gain for the white population was 63,765 (2.9%).

Table B
Percentage Population Growth by Race
Kansas 1980-1999

	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2000*</u>	<u>1990-2000**</u>
<u>Non-Hispanic</u>			
<u>White</u>	2.4%	2.0%	3.7%
<u>Black</u>	13.4	7.8	19.2
<u>Hispanic</u>	47.9	101.0	101.0

* Race Alone

**Race in Combination

There was an equally dramatic divergence of population growth rates by race from 1990 to 2000 in Kansas. The Hispanic population increased by 94,582 or 101.0%. The increase for Blacks was a more modest 11,222 or 7.8%, counting only persons who identified themselves as black only in 2000. The increase for Blacks was 27,534 or 19.2%, if persons who identified themselves as black and some other race in 2000 are included. The increase for the Non-Hispanic White population was 43,473 or 2.0% if persons who identified themselves as white only in 2000. The increase for the Non-Hispanic White population was 80,912 or 3.7%, if persons who identified themselves as white and some other race in 2000 are included.

The Kansas population is rapidly becoming more diverse and it is clear that Hispanics will soon be the largest minority group. In 2000 Blacks were 4.1% of the Kansas population (counting only those who identified themselves as black only) or 10.2 percent (including those who identified themselves as black and some other race) and Hispanics were 6.5%.

The significance of the Hispanic population in some counties is shown in Table 5c. In Finney County Hispanics were 33.6% of the population in 1999. This percentage more than doubled since 1980. In Seward County Hispanics were 26.4% of the population. In Ford County the percentage of Hispanics was 20.7.

The 2000 census shows the growth for the Hispanic population in the United States is greater than previously estimated. The Hispanic population increased from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million in 2000, which is an increase of 58%. The increase is 2.5 million more than previously estimated, primarily because of greater than anticipated immigration.

It is very likely that Hispanics are now the largest minority group in Kansas.

Table 6a shows educational attainment in Kansas by Race in 1990. For Hispanics 23.7% had less than a ninth grade education and an additional 18.1% had less than a less than a high school degree. Overall, about 42 % of Hispanic adults in 1990 lacked a high school degree. The comparable number for Blacks was 29% and for Asians 26%. In contrast, 18% of White adults did not have a high school degree.

Table 5
Population of Kansas by Hispanic Origin
1980-2000

Year	Total	White			Total Black	Total Hispanic	Others
		Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic			
1980	2,363,679	2,168,221	29,690	2,138,531	126,127	63,339	69,331
1990	2,477,574	2,231,986	41,462	2,190,524	143,076	93,670	102,512
2000*	2,688,418	2,313,944	79,947	2,233,997	154,198	188,252	163,780
2000**	2,688,418	2,363,412	91,976	2,271,436	170,610	188,252	214,718

* Race Alone

**Race in Combination

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 5a
Population of Kansas by Hispanic Origin, as Percent of Total
1980-2000

Year	White			Total Black	Total Hispanic	Others
	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic			
1980	91.7%	1.3%	90.5%	5.3%	2.7%	2.9%
1990	90.1	1.7	88.4	5.8	3.8	4.1
2000*	86.1	3.0	83.1	5.7	7.0	6.1
2000**	87.9	3.4	84.5	6.3	7.0	8.0

* Race Alone

**Race in Combination

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 5b
Population of Selected Kansas Counties by Hispanic Origin
1980-1999

	Year	Total	White		Total Black	Total Hispanic	Others	
			Total	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic
Finney	1980	23,825	21,444	1,507	197	3,459	2,184	
	1990	33,142	31,096	8,129	482	8,403	1,564	
	1999*	37,409	34,837	12,147	22,690	579	12,584	1,993
Ford	1980	24,315	22,825	619	354	1,556	1,136	
	1990	27,450	26,003	3,881	545	4,083	902	
	1999*	29,587	27,816	5,827	21,989	630	6,138	1,141
Seward	1980	17,071	14,864	384	790	1,566	1,417	
	1990	18,673	16,872	3,492	1,169	3,640	632	
	1999*	20,115	18,086	5,082	13,004	1,233	5,318	796
Kansas	1980	2,363,679	2,168,221	29,690	2,138,531	126,127	63,339	69,331
	1990	2,477,588	2,277,045	85,290	2,191,755	144,741	93,671	55,802
	1999*	2,654,052	2,425,555	134,513	2,291,042	157,176	148,479	71,321

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 5c
Population of Selected Kansas Counties by Hispanic Origin, as Percent of Total
1980-1999

	<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Others</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Non-Hispanic</u>			
Finney	1980	90.0%	6.3%	83.7%	0.8%	14.5%	9.2%
	1990	93.8	24.5	69.3	1.5	25.4	4.7
	1999*	93.1	32.5	60.7	1.5	33.6	5.3
Ford	1980	93.9	2.5	91.3	1.5	6.4	4.7
	1990	94.7	14.1	80.6	2.0	14.9	3.3
	1999*	94.0	19.7	74.3	2.1	20.7	3.9
Seward	1980	87.1	2.2	84.8	4.6	9.2	8.3
	1990	90.4	18.7	71.7	6.3	19.5	3.4
	1999*	89.9	25.3	64.6	6.1	26.4	4.0
Kansas	1980	91.7	1.3	90.5	5.3	2.7	2.9
	1990	91.9	3.4	88.5	5.8	3.8	2.3
	1999*	91.4	5.1	86.3	5.9	5.6	2.7

* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 6
Educational Attainment in Kansas by Race
1990

	<u>Less than 9th grade</u>	<u>9th-12th grade, no diploma</u>	<u>High school graduate</u>	<u>Some college, no degree</u>	<u>Associate's Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>Graduate or professional degree</u>
All Persons*	125,426	214,082	587,713	440,415	98,464	239,238	110,234
White	104,943	148,375	478,142	317,237	78,373	210,410	102,118
Black	6,534	15,556	23,367	17,465	4,333	5,643	3,225
Native American	991	2,132	4,269	2,989	937	849	525
Asian	2,289	1,827	2,534	2,072	667	3,081	3,149
Hispanic	9,912	7,574	11,273	6,893	1,898	2,741	1,472

* 'All Persons' are people 18 years and older. The ethnic categories list people 25 years and older.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 6a
Educational Attainment in Kansas by Race as Percent of Ethnic Population
1990

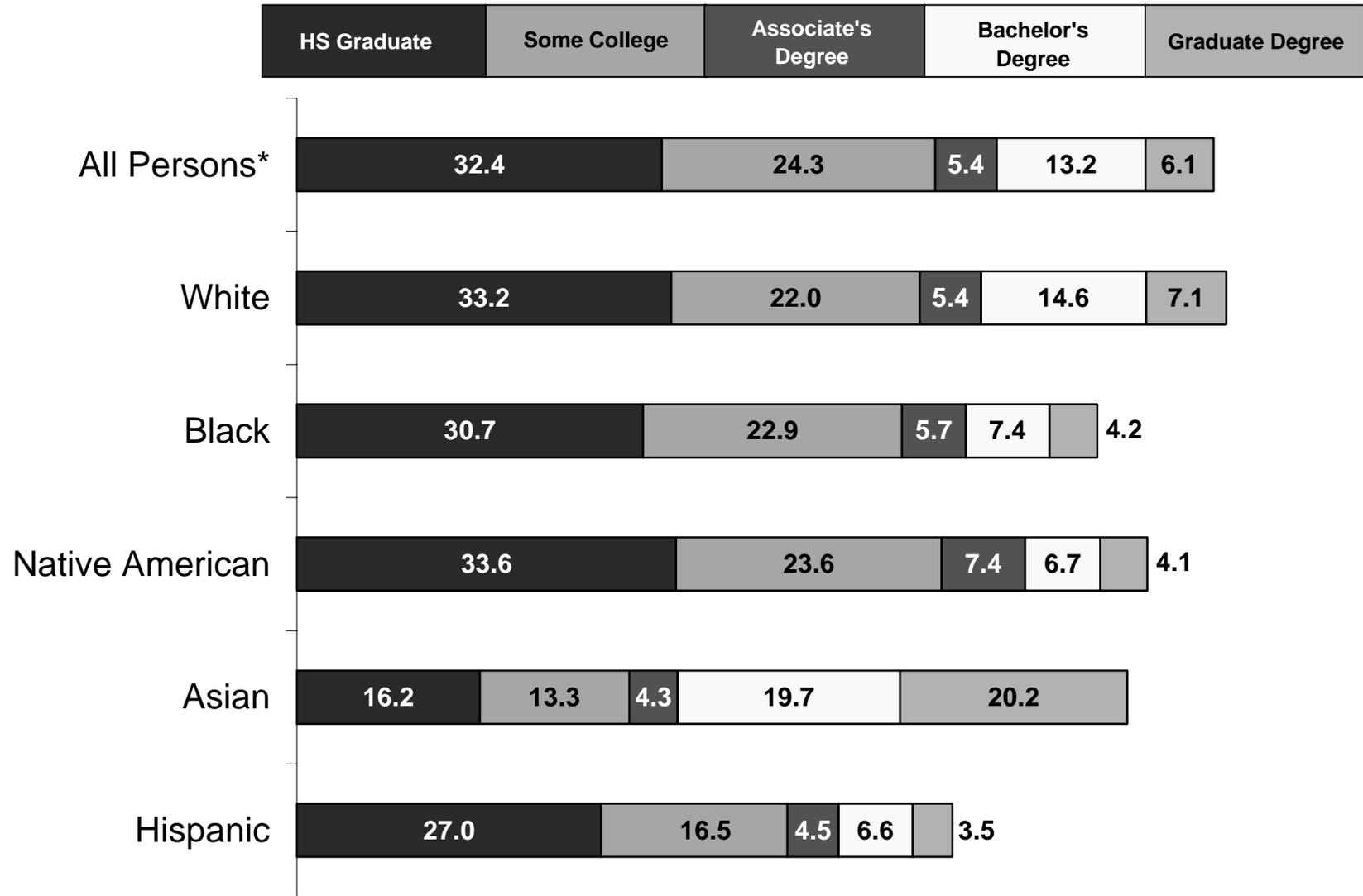
	<u>Less than 9th grade</u>	<u>9th-12th grade, no diploma</u>	<u>High school graduate</u>	<u>Some college, no degree</u>	<u>Associate's Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>Graduate or professional degree</u>
All Persons*	6.9	11.8	32.4	24.3	5.4	13.2	6.1
White	7.3	10.3	33.2	22.0	5.4	14.6	7.1
Black	8.6	20.4	30.7	22.9	5.7	7.4	4.2
Native American	7.8	16.8	33.6	23.6	7.4	6.7	4.1
Asian	14.7	11.7	16.2	13.3	4.3	19.7	20.2
Hispanic	23.7	18.1	27.0	16.5	4.5	6.6	3.5

* 'All Persons' are people 18 years and older. The ethnic categories list people 25 years and older.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Chart 2

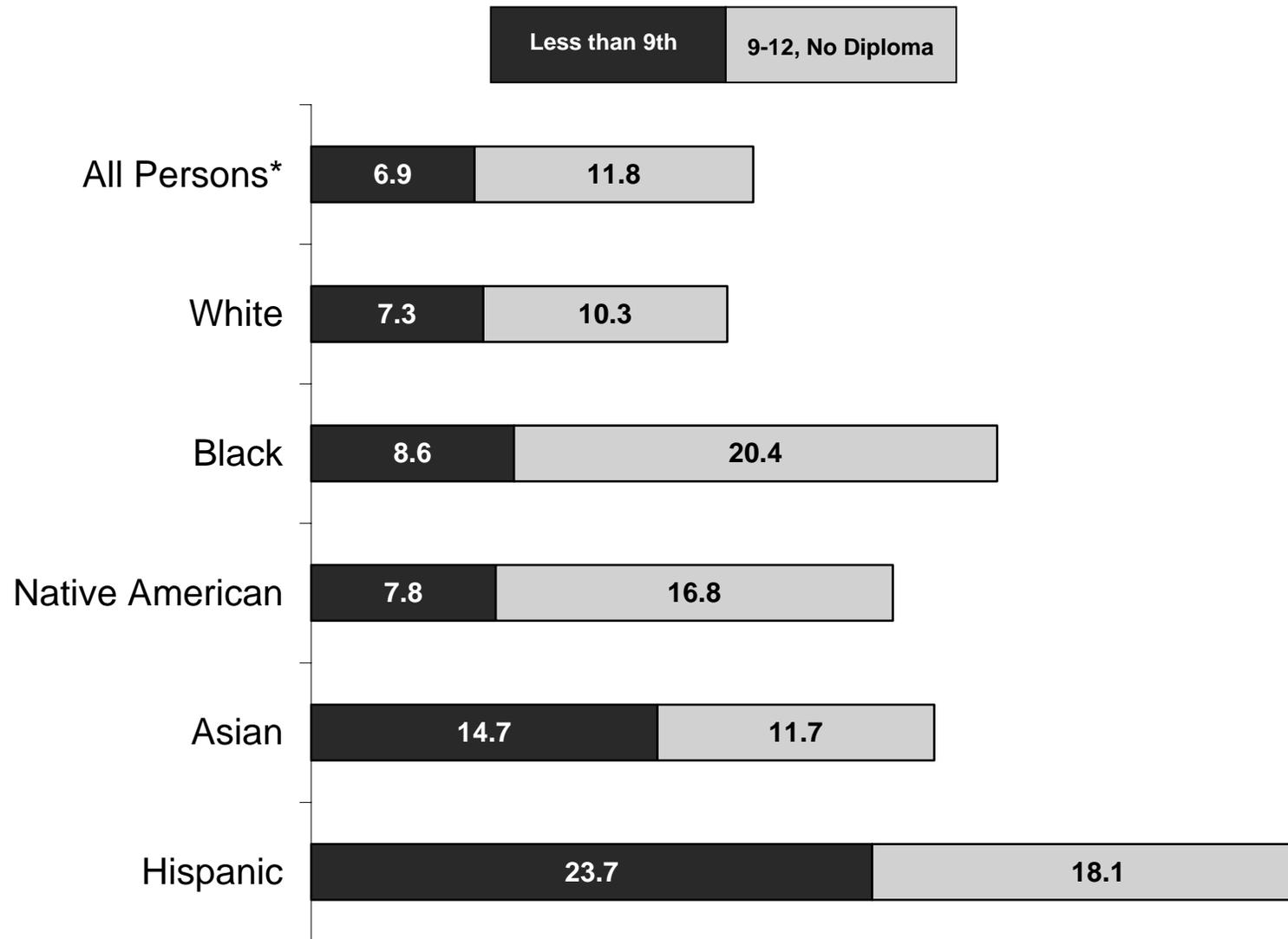
Educational Attainment in Kansas by Race as Percent of Ethnic Population



* 'All Persons' are people 18 years and older. The ethnic categories list people 25 years and older.

Chart 2a

Educational Attainment in Kansas by Race as Percent of Ethnic Population



* 'All Persons' are people 18 years and older. The ethnic categories list people 25 years and older.

Implications of the More Diverse Kansas Population for Public Policy

Kansas has on average a highly educated workforce but the fast growing parts of the labor force have the lowest level of education attainment. If the state is to provide employers with a high skilled workforce then a major priority must be on upgrading the education and skills of Hispanics and Blacks.

1. Improve access to adult basic education and adult literacy programs. Since much of the growth in the Kansas Hispanic population is due to immigration there will be substantially greater demands for literacy, ESL, and basic education programs. Kansas has provided minimal funding for such program in the past.
2. Close the education gap for minorities. The fastest growing part of the Kansas population also has the lowest level of educational attainment. The disparity in educational attainment does not promote social stability or the goal of a well-educated, high skilled workforce.

One specific goal would be a high school dropout rate for Hispanics and Blacks no higher than for all students.

3. Increase the availability of training and retraining programs. The fastest growing segments of the Kansas workforce are Hispanics and Blacks and they also have the lowest educational attainment. The concern for Hispanics is heightened because much of the population growth for this group is from immigration. Persons with limited years of schooling in Mexico will need not only assistance through ABE programs but also skill training.

The Kansas Industrial Training program and the Kansas Employee Retraining program could be expanded but also improvements in the state technical education programs will be needed.

4. Make a high skilled workforce a competitive advantage for Kansas. One part of such a strategy would be to restructure the State's technical education system.

Table 2
Employment Levels by Industry
1988

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	5,349	2,742	5,817	14,274
Mining	10,314	11,349	10,750	32,998
Construction	40,497	12,990	11,171	64,817
Manufacturing	116,255	50,147	20,719	187,320
Transportation	42,471	14,860	13,963	72,717
Wholesale trade	47,067	12,546	13,320	73,049
Retail Trade	134,791	57,488	39,251	231,530
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	65,961	16,925	13,591	96,477
Services	206,016	74,180	55,136	336,461
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	118,926	74,059	50,276	243,261
Federal Civillian	16,211	5,685	3,460	25,356
Military	17,274	20,685	3,975	41,934
State and Local	85,441	47,689	42,841	175,971
State	30,806	16,552	5,093	52,464
Local	54,635	31,137	37,735	123,507
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	787,647	327,286	237,971	1,352,904
Farm Employment	10,253	19,819	57,182	87,254
Total employment	797,900	347,105	295,153	1,440,158

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2a
Employment Levels by Industry
1998

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	8,854	1,884	3,786	21,159
Mining	6,591	4,288	5,070	20,491
Construction	56,080	18,779	13,467	90,576
Manufacturing	132,085	58,867	24,710	219,402
Transportation	57,417	13,915	11,112	84,832
Wholesale trade	54,865	13,420	13,435	82,421
Retail Trade	177,710	72,598	48,319	298,627
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	74,665	17,437	13,662	107,350
Services	305,132	96,023	65,167	467,121
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	135,830	76,439	58,533	270,802
Federal Civillian	18,322	4,808	2,915	26,060
Military	13,381	13,121	2,589	29,108
State and Local	104,127	58,510	52,997	215,634
State	33,073	18,643	4,920	56,650
Local	71,054	39,867	48,063	158,984
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	1,009,229	382,383	271,169	1,662,781
Farm Employment	9,842	17,865	52,524	80,231
Total employment	1,019,071	400,248	323,693	1,743,012

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2b
Change in Employment by Industry
1988-1998

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	3,505	-858	-2,031	6,885
Mining	-3,723	-7,061	-5,680	-12,507
Construction	15,583	5,789	2,296	25,759
Manufacturing	15,830	8,720	3,991	32,082
Transportation	14,946	-945	-2,851	12,115
Wholesale trade	7,798	874	115	9,372
Retail Trade	42,919	15,110	9,068	67,097
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	8,704	512	71	10,873
Services	99,116	21,843	10,031	130,660
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	16,904	2,380	8,257	27,541
Federal Civillian	2,111	-877	-545	704
Military	-3,893	-7,564	-1,386	-12,826
State and Local	18,686	10,821	10,156	39,663
State	2,267	2,091	-173	4,186
Local	16,419	8,730	10,328	35,477
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	221,582	55,097	33,198	309,877
Farm Employment	-411	-1,954	-4,658	-7,023
Total employment	221,171	53,143	28,540	302,854

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2c
Percent Change in Employment by Industry
1988-1998

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	65.5 %	-31.3 %	-34.9 %	48.2 %
Mining	-36.1	-62.2	-52.8	-37.9
Construction	38.5	44.6	20.6	39.7
Manufacturing	13.6	17.4	19.3	17.1
Transportation	35.2	-6.4	-20.4	16.7
Wholesale trade	16.6	7.0	0.9	12.8
Retail Trade	31.8	26.3	23.1	29.0
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	13.2	3.0	0.5	11.3
Services	48.1	29.4	18.2	38.8
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	14.2	3.2	16.4	11.3
Federal Civillian	13.0	-15.4	-15.8	2.8
Military	-22.5	-36.6	-34.9	-30.6
State and Local	21.9	22.7	23.7	22.5
State	7.4	12.6	-3.4	8.0
Local	30.1	28.0	27.4	28.7
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	28.1	16.8	14.0	22.9
Farm Employment	-4.0	-9.9	-8.1	-8.0
Total employment	27.7	15.3	9.7	21.0

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2d
Industry Share of Total Employment (Percent)
1988

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	0.67 %	0.79 %	1.97 %	0.99 %
Mining	1.29	3.27	3.64	2.29
Construction	5.08	3.74	3.78	4.50
Manufacturing	14.57	14.45	7.02	13.01
Transportation	5.32	4.28	4.73	5.05
Wholesale trade	5.90	3.61	4.51	5.07
Retail Trade	16.89	16.56	13.30	16.08
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	8.27	4.88	4.60	6.70
Services	25.82	21.37	18.68	23.36
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	14.90	21.34	17.03	16.89
Federal Civillian	2.03	1.64	1.17	1.76
Military	2.16	5.96	1.35	2.91
State and Local	10.71	13.74	14.51	12.22
State	3.86	4.77	1.73	3.64
Local	6.85	8.97	12.78	8.58
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	98.72	94.29	80.63	93.94
Farm Employment	1.28	5.71	19.37	6.06
Total employment	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2e
Industry Share of Total Employment (Percent)
1998

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	0.87 %	0.47 %	1.17 %	1.21 %
Mining	0.65	1.07	1.57	1.18
Construction	5.50	4.69	4.16	5.20
Manufacturing	12.96	14.71	7.63	12.59
Transportation	5.63	3.48	3.43	4.87
Wholesale trade	5.38	3.35	4.15	4.73
Retail Trade	17.44	18.14	14.93	17.13
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	7.33	4.36	4.22	6.16
Services	29.94	23.99	20.13	26.80
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	13.33	19.10	18.08	15.54
Federal Civillian	1.80	1.20	0.90	1.50
Military	1.31	3.28	0.80	1.67
State and Local	10.22	14.62	16.37	12.37
State	3.25	4.66	1.52	3.25
Local	6.97	9.96	14.85	9.12
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	99.03	95.54	83.77	95.40
Farm Employment	0.97	4.46	16.23	4.60
Total employment	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)

Table 2f
Change in Industry Share of Total Employment (Percentage Points)
1988-1998

Industry	LMC	MC	SC	Kansas
Ag. Services	0.20 %	-0.32 %	-0.80 %	0.22 %
Mining	-0.65	-2.20	-2.08	-1.12
Construction	0.43	0.95	0.38	0.70
Manufacturing	-1.61	0.26	0.61	-0.42
Transportation	0.31	-0.80	-1.30	-0.18
Wholesale trade	-0.52	-0.26	-0.36	-0.34
Retail Trade	0.55	1.58	1.63	1.06
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	-0.94	-0.52	-0.38	-0.54
Services	4.12	2.62	1.45	3.44
Gov't. and Gov't. Service	-1.58	-2.24	1.05	-1.35
Federal Civillian	-0.23	-0.44	-0.27	-0.27
Military	-0.85	-2.68	-0.55	-1.24
State and Local	-0.49	0.88	1.86	0.15
State	-0.62	-0.11	-0.21	-0.39
Local	0.13	0.99	2.06	0.55
Subtotal -- Non-Farm	0.32	1.25	3.15	1.46
Farm Employment	-0.32	-1.25	-3.15	-1.46

Source: The University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, Center for Economic and Business Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-1998)