



Sterling Rotary Club

Sterling, Kansas

January 6, 2020

“Rising Tide, Treading Water, or Flowing Downhill:

Demographics of Rural Kansas”

Presentation developed by

Huck Boyd National Institute for Rural Development

Ron Wilson, Director
www.huckboydinstitute.org

Question:

Who the heck is Huck?

McDill “Huck” Boyd



Huck Boyd

Rural Journalist, State and National Leader

- Publisher of the weekly Phillips County Review
- Studied at Kansas State University
- Republican National Committeeman from Kansas

“Community service is the rent you pay for the privilege of living on this earth.”

— McDill “Huck” Boyd

Huck Boyd National Institute for Rural Development



Huck Boyd
Foundation

Kansas State
University



Huck Boyd National
Institute for Rural Development

Mission: Rural Self-Help

Leadership Development

Rural Outreach

Community Vitality

Kansas Profile – Now, That's

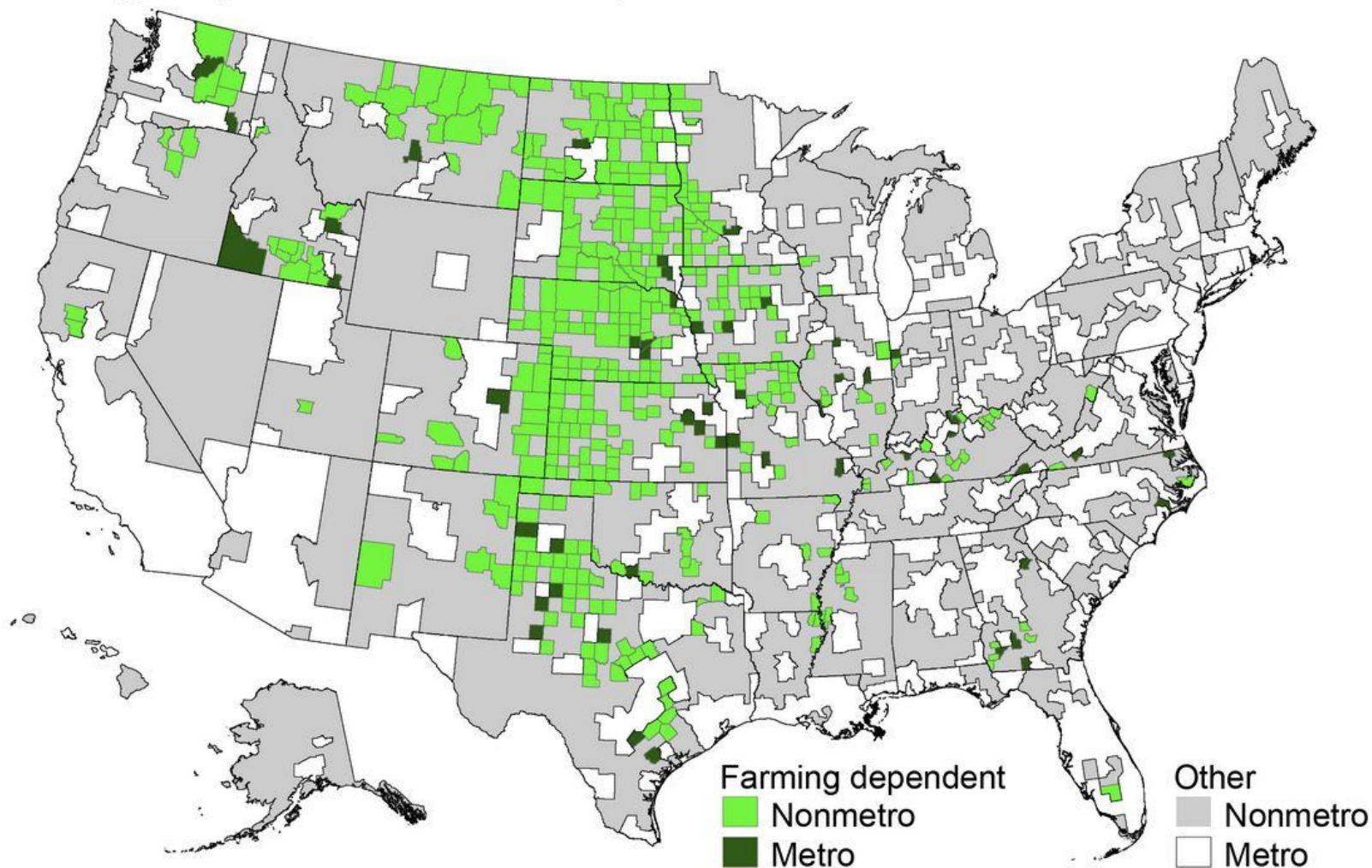
Rural - *Ruralpreneurs*

“Rising Tide, Treading Water, or Flowing Downhill:

Demographics of Rural Kansas”

Economic Base

Farming-dependent counties, 2015 edition

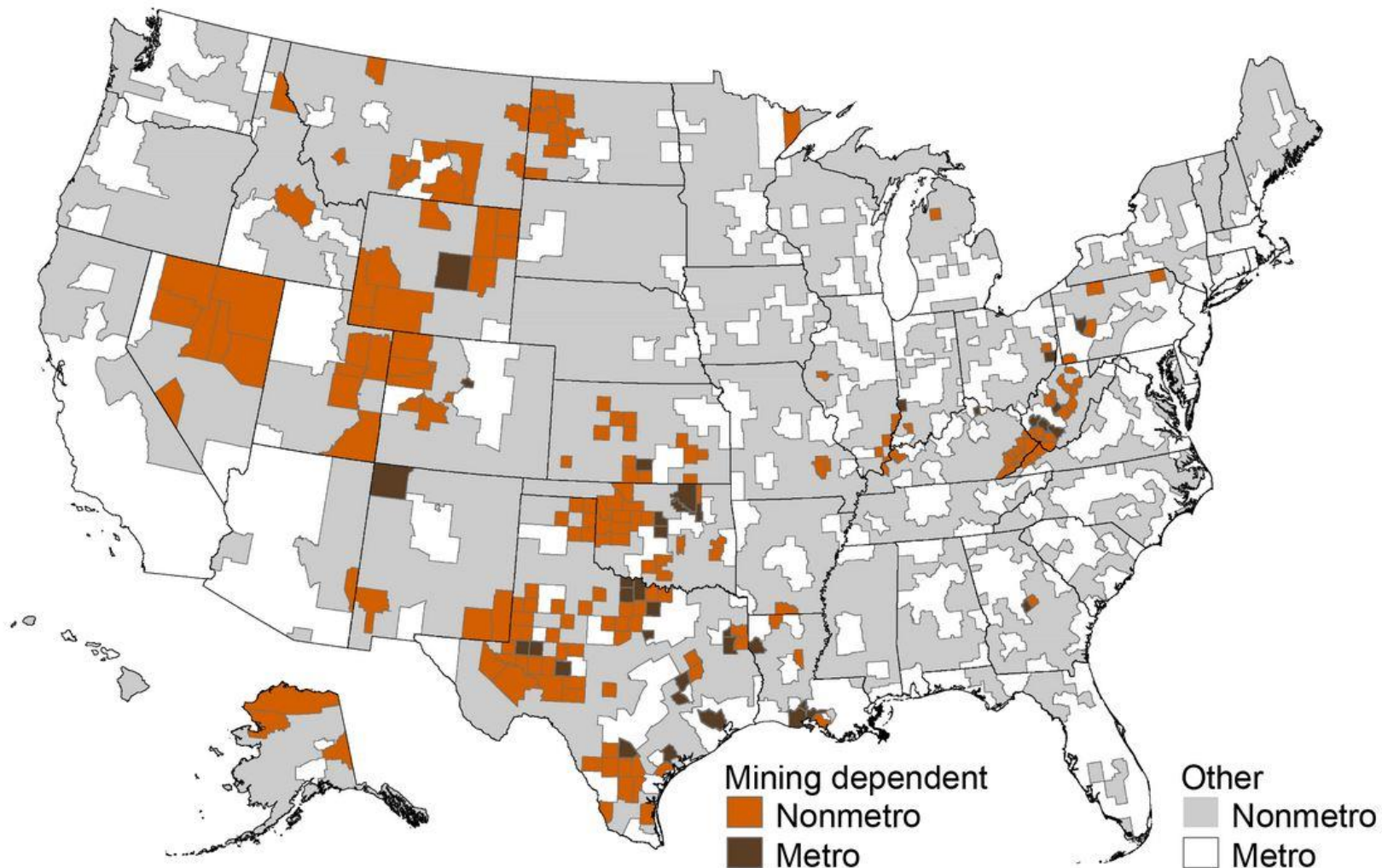


Farming-dependent counties are those where 25 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from farming, or 16 percent or more of jobs were in farming, as measured by 2010-12 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

Note that county boundaries are drawn for the farming-dependent counties only.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

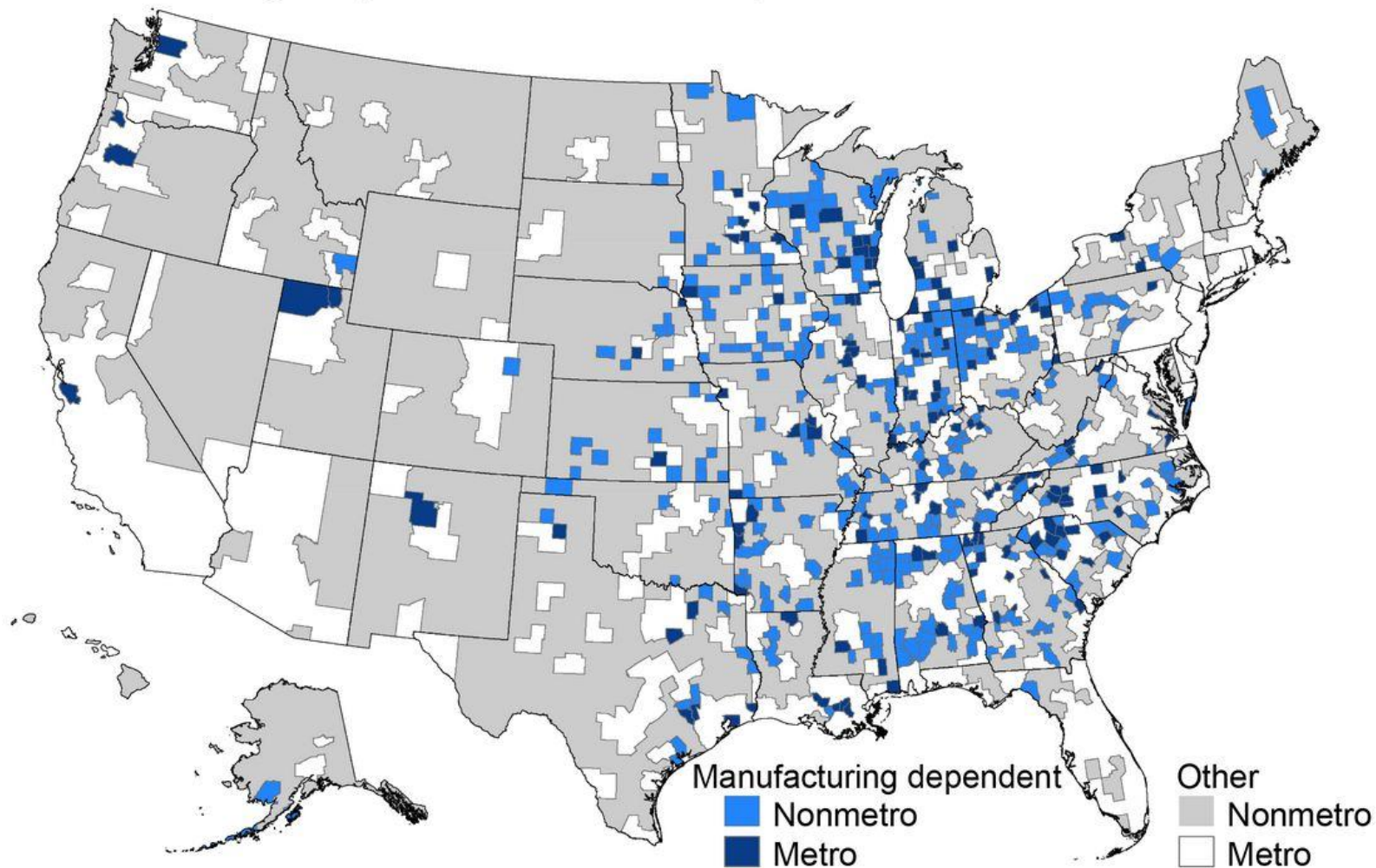
Mining-dependent counties, 2015 edition



Mining-dependent counties are those where 13 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from mining, or 8 percent or more of jobs were in mining, as measured by 2010-12 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data. Note that county boundaries are drawn for the mining-dependent counties only. Map revised May 2017; see errata for details.

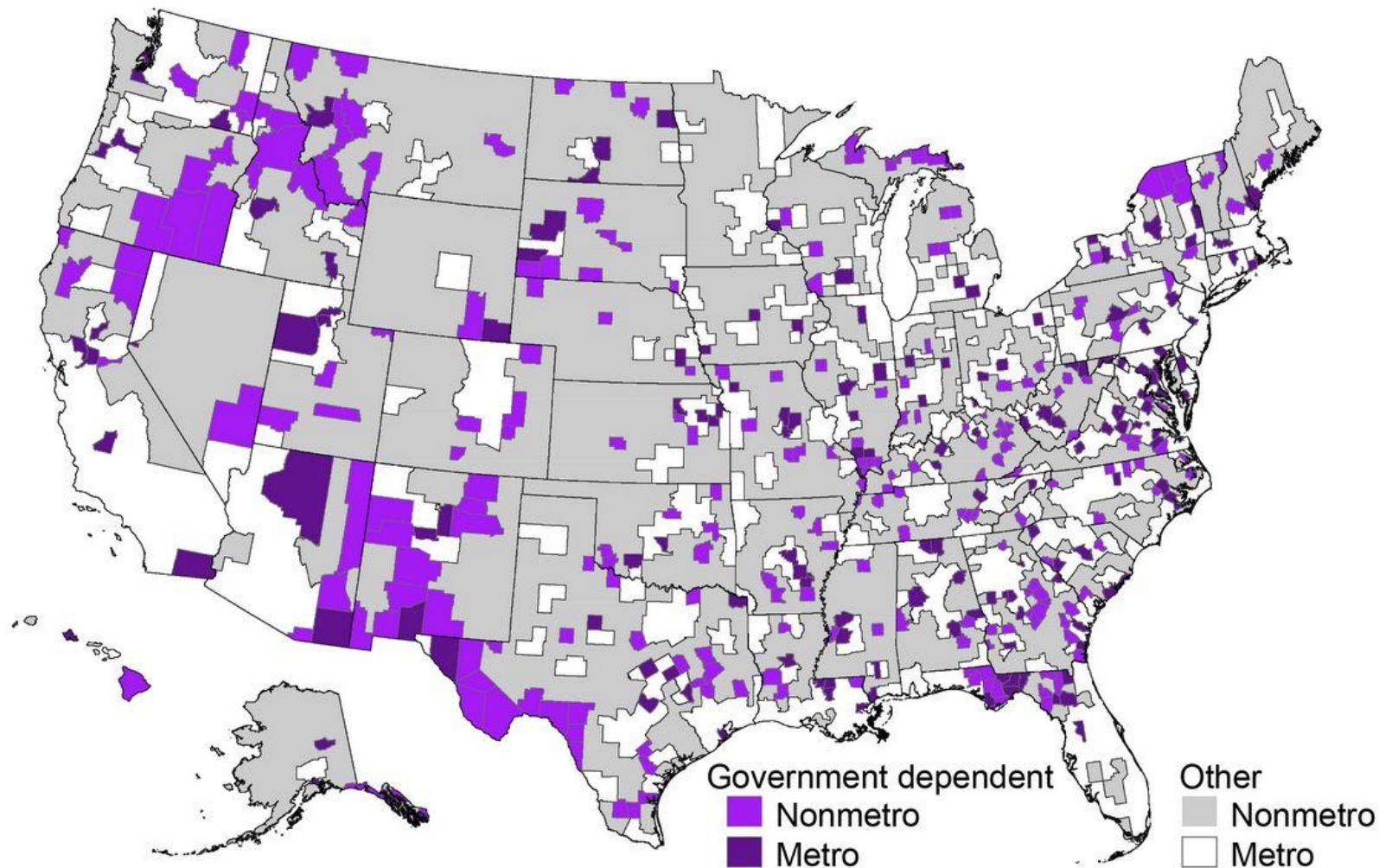
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Manufacturing-dependent counties, 2015 edition



Manufacturing-dependent counties are those where 23 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from manufacturing, or 16 percent or more of jobs were in manufacturing, as measured by 2010-12 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data. Note that county boundaries are drawn for the manufacturing-dependent counties only. Map revised May 2017; see errata for details. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

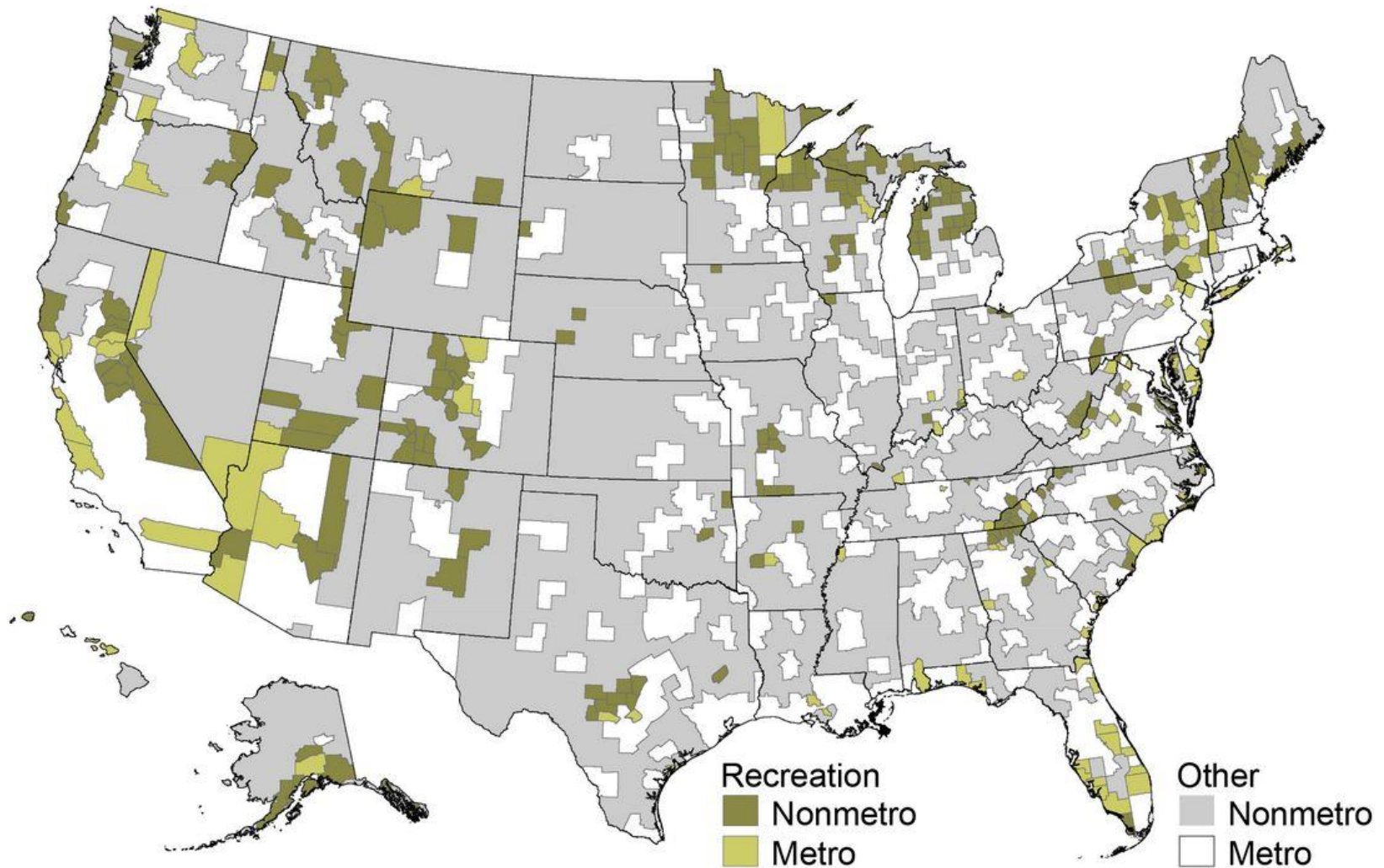
Federal/State government-dependent counties, 2015 edition



Government-dependent counties are those where 14 percent or more of the county's average annual labor and proprietors' earnings were derived from Federal/State government, or 9 percent or more jobs were in Federal/State government as measured by 2010-12 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data. Note that county boundaries are drawn for the government-dependent counties only. Map revised May 2017; see errata for details.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

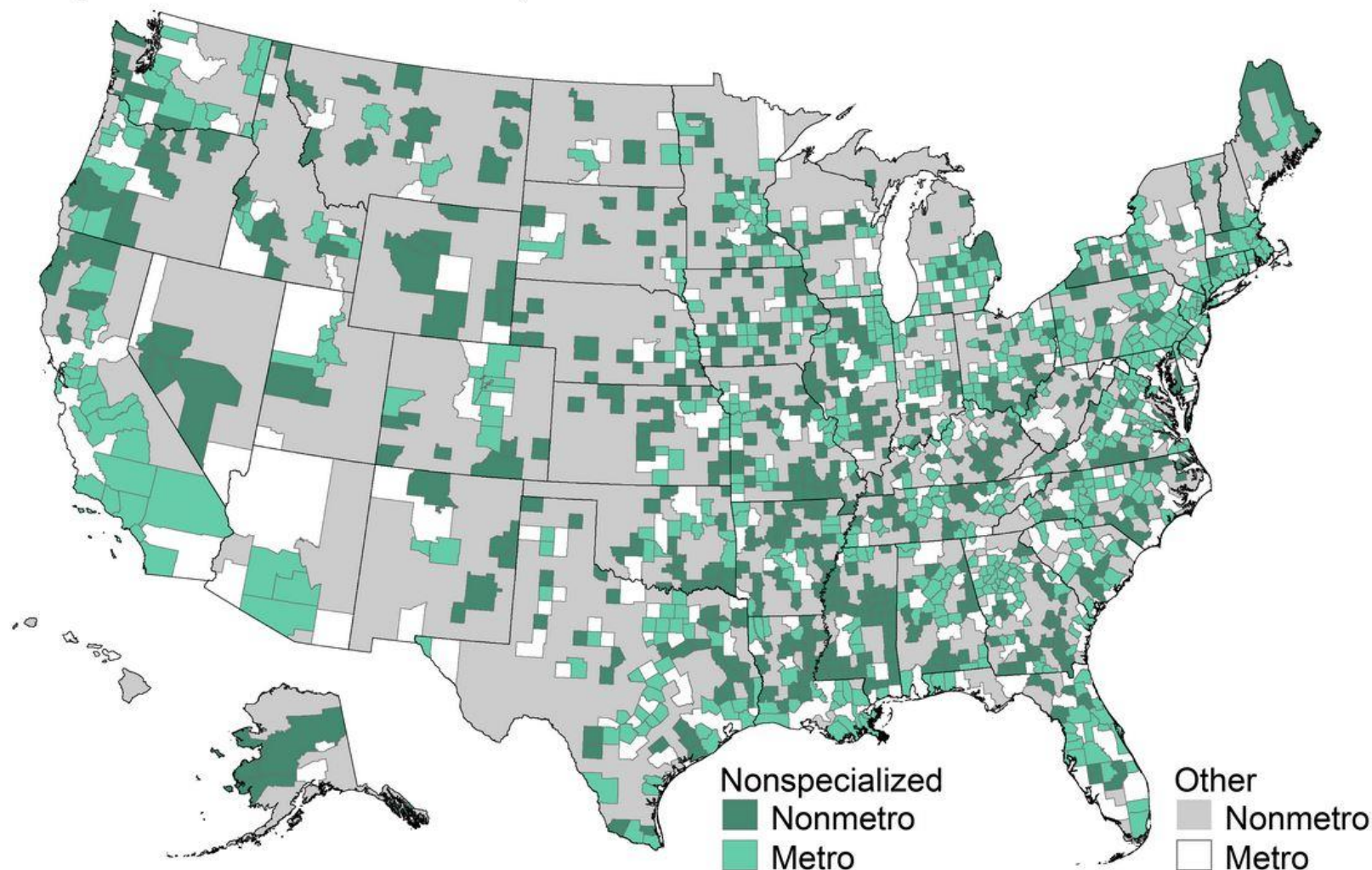
Recreation counties, 2015 edition



Recreation counties determined by a weighted index of three measures: 1) jobs; 2) earnings in the following: entertainment, recreation, accommodations, eating/drinking places, and real estate; and 3) the share of vacant housing units intended for seasonal/occasional use. Recreation counties are those with a score more than one deviation above the mean. Note that county boundaries are drawn for the recreation counties only. Map revised May 2017; see errata for details.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Census Bureau.

Nonspecialized counties, 2015 edition

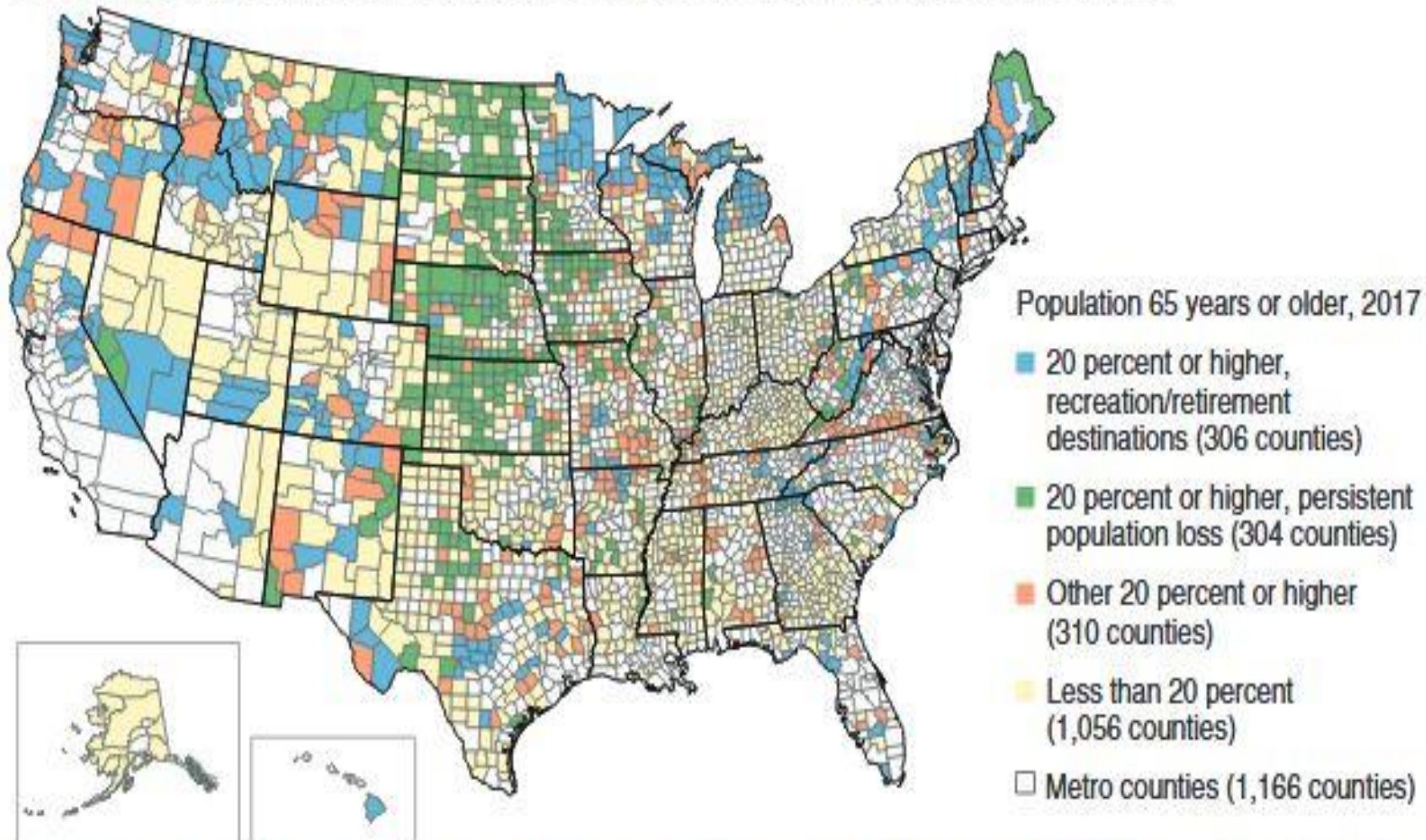


Nonspecialized counties are those that did not meet the economic dependence threshold for any other type, as measured by 2010-12 Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income and Employment data.

Note that county boundaries are drawn for the nonspecialized counties only.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from Bureau of Economic Analysis.

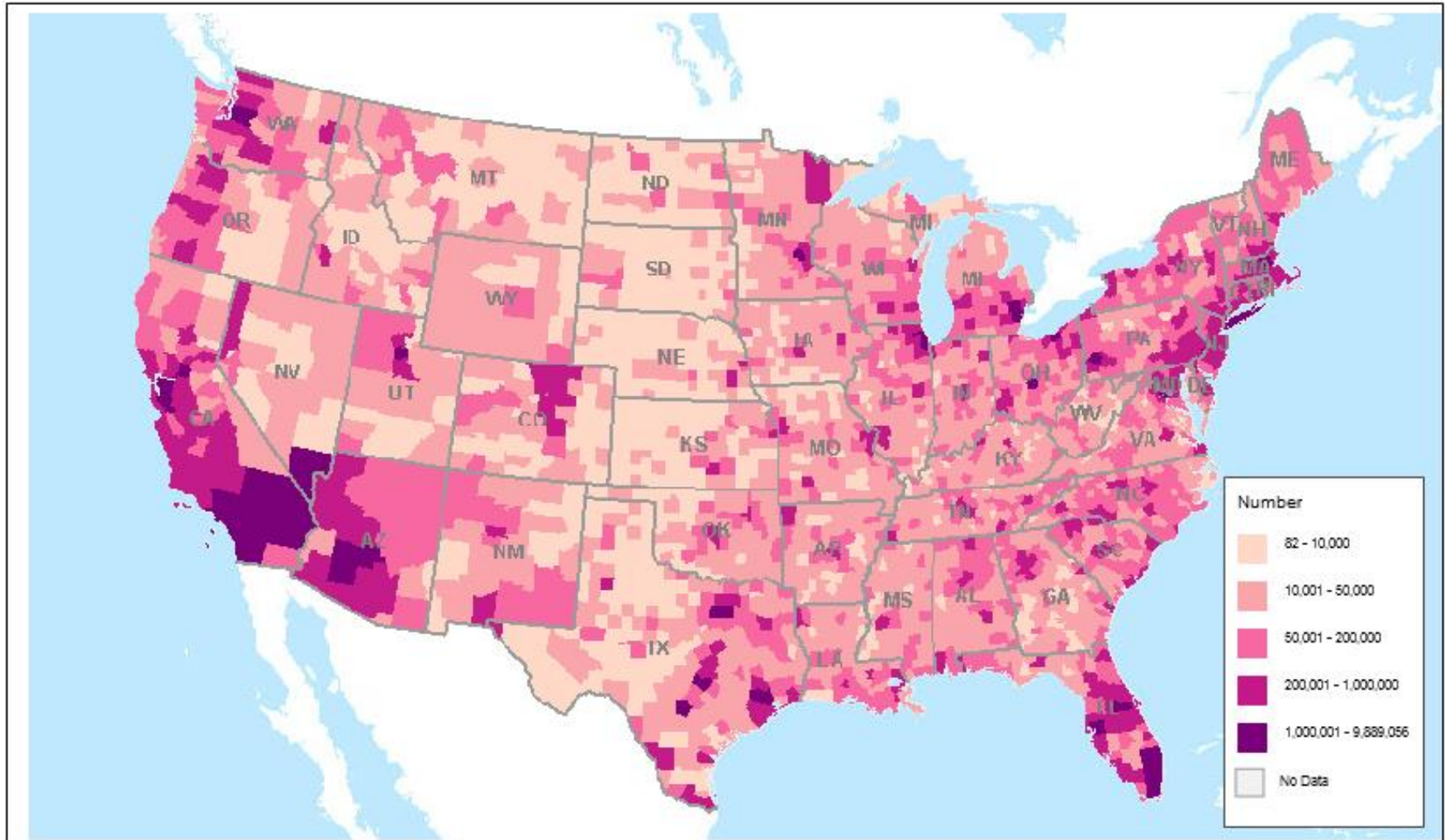
Most older-age counties are in scenic or chronic population-loss areas



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program.

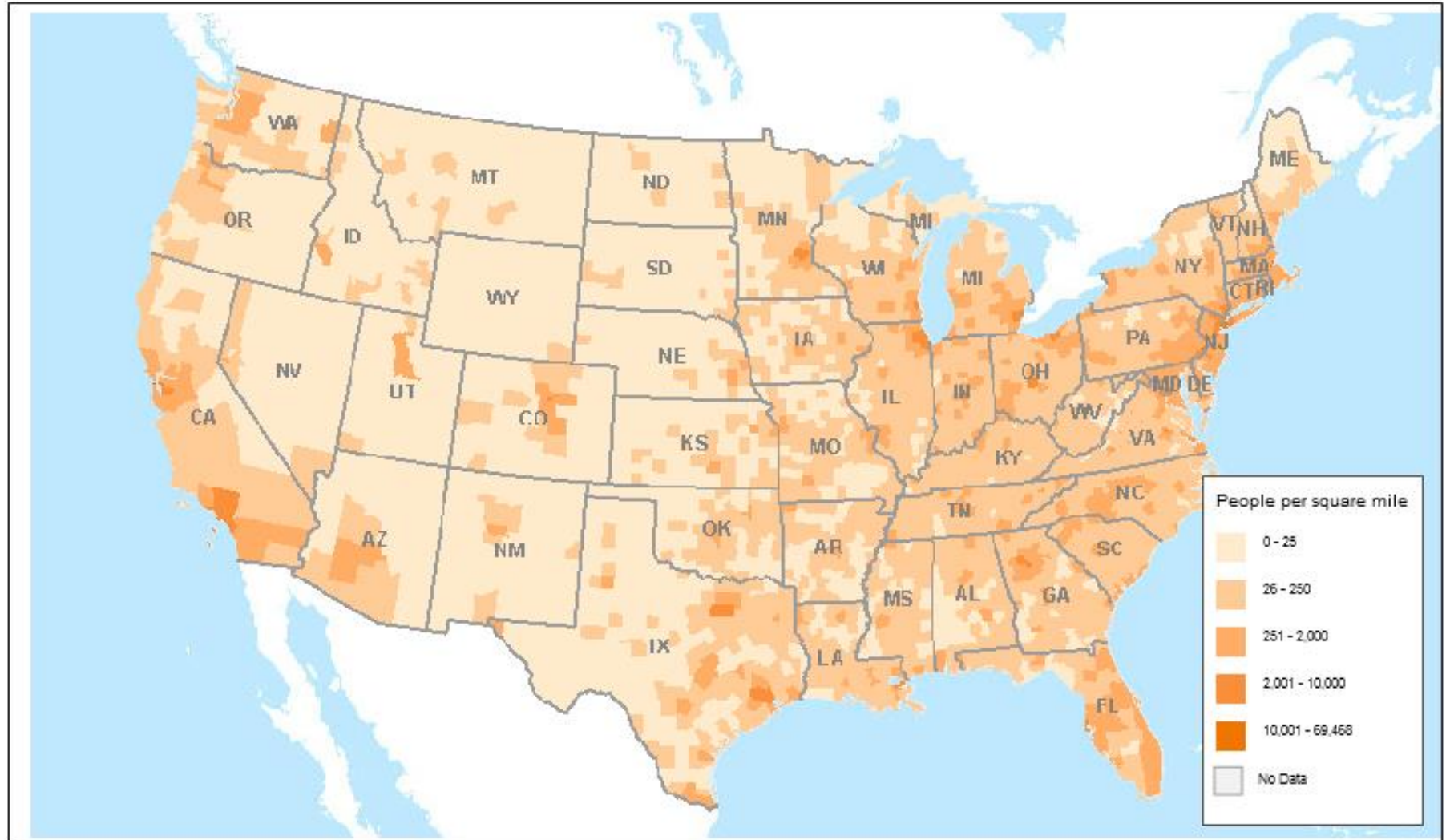
Population

Population Size



Population size, 2011

Population Density



Population density, 2010

Population Shifts

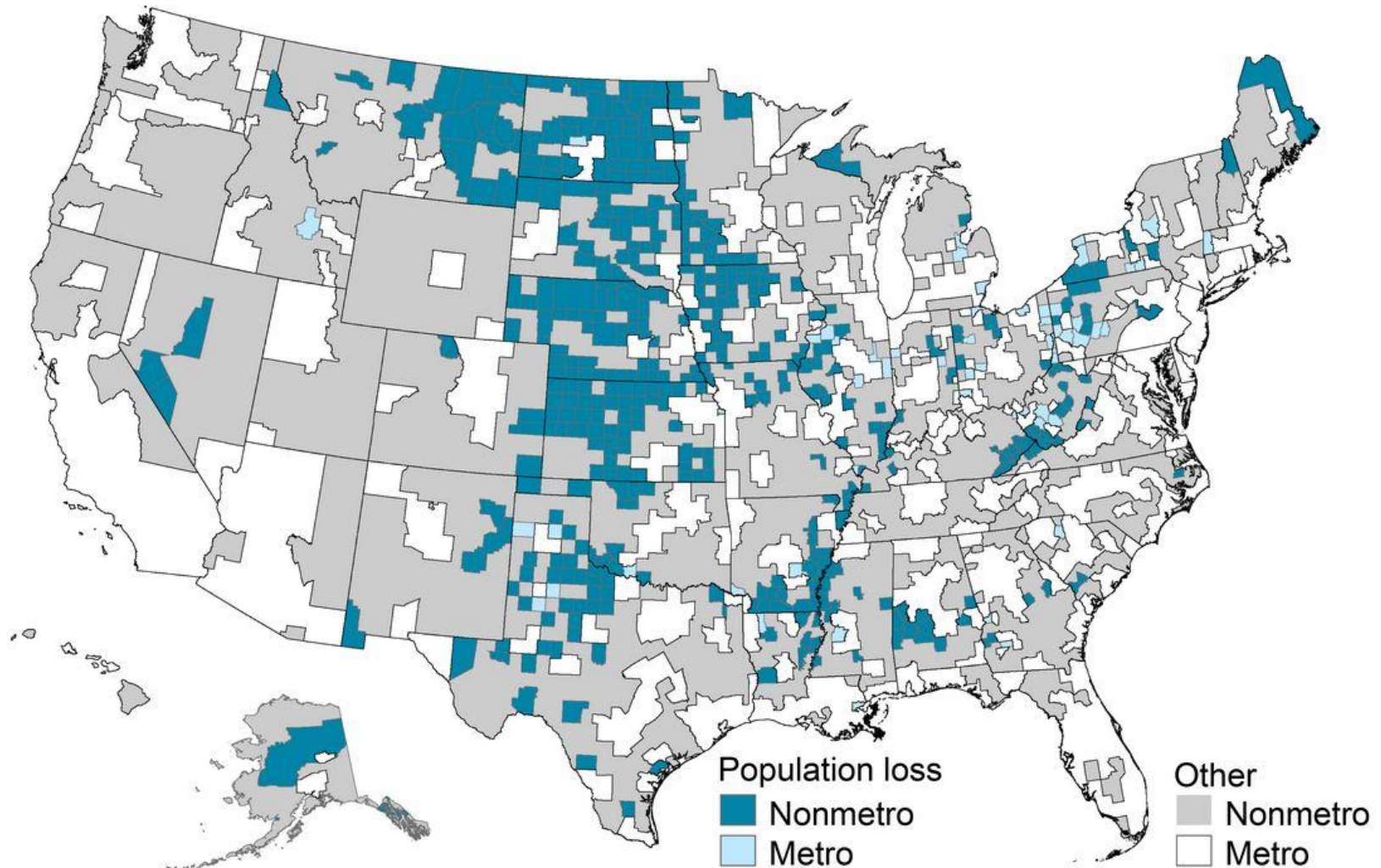
What is the pattern of
population change?

MacArthur Foundation

funded a study
by Carr and Kefalas
on rural population

“Hollowing Out
the Middle”

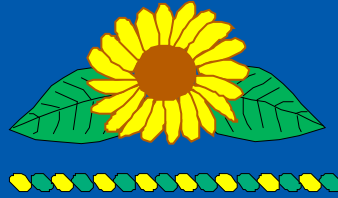
Population loss counties, 2015 edition



Population loss counties are those where the number of county residents declined between the 1990 and 2000 censuses and also between the 2000 and 2010 censuses.

Note that county boundaries are drawn only for the population loss counties.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Census Bureau.



KANSAS

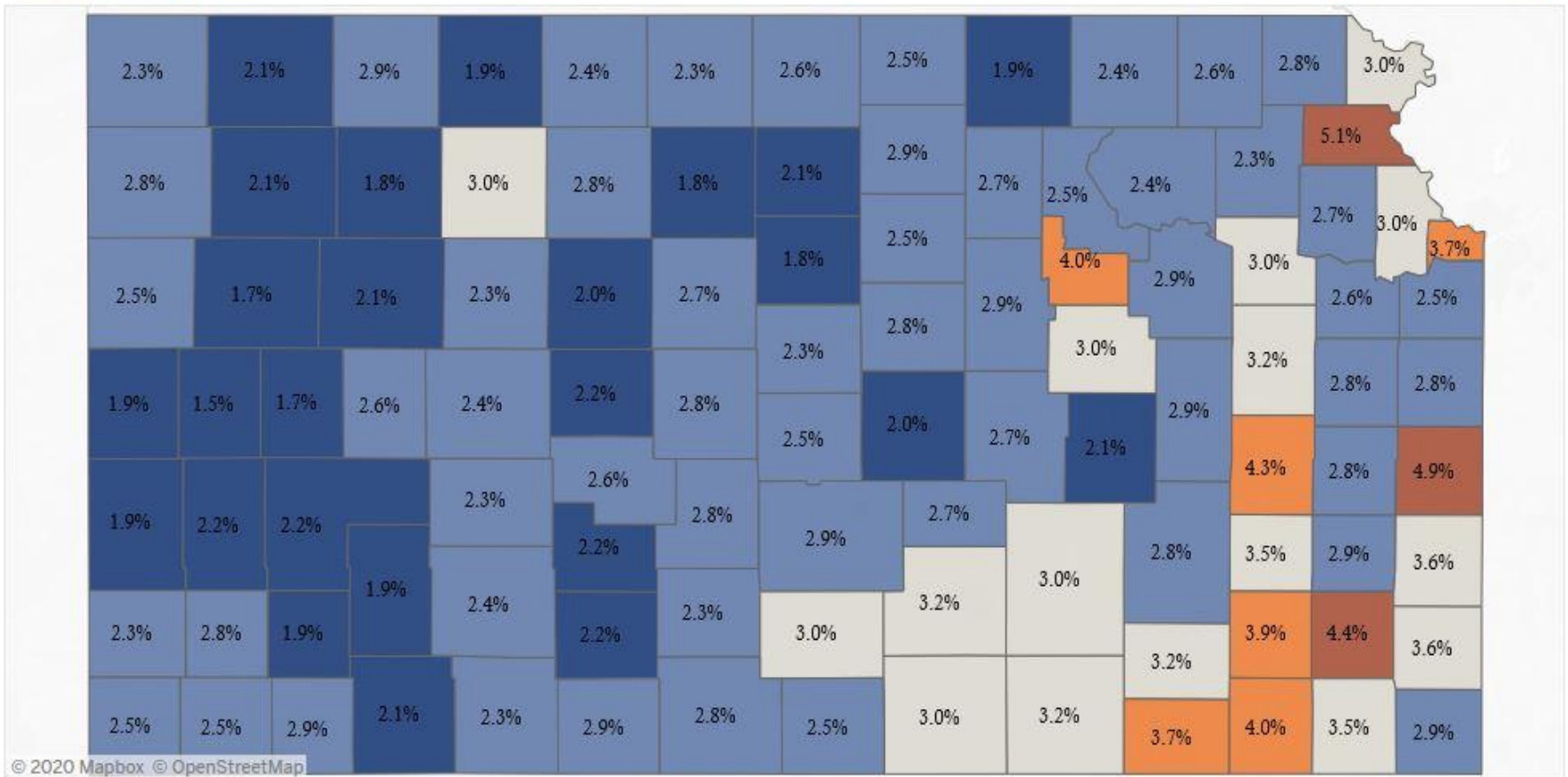
Unemployment Rates

County Map*

MONTH:

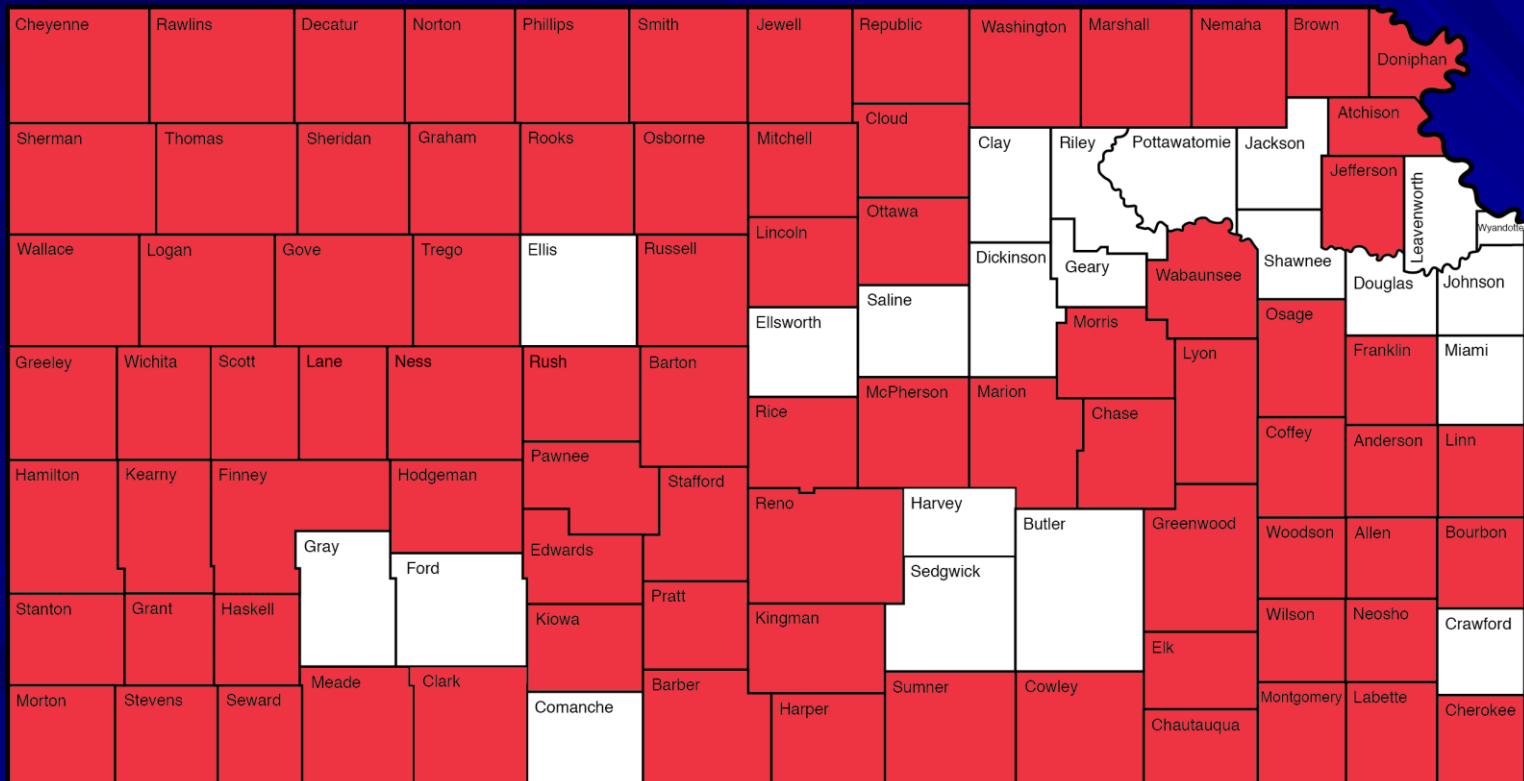
November 2019

Unemployment Rate



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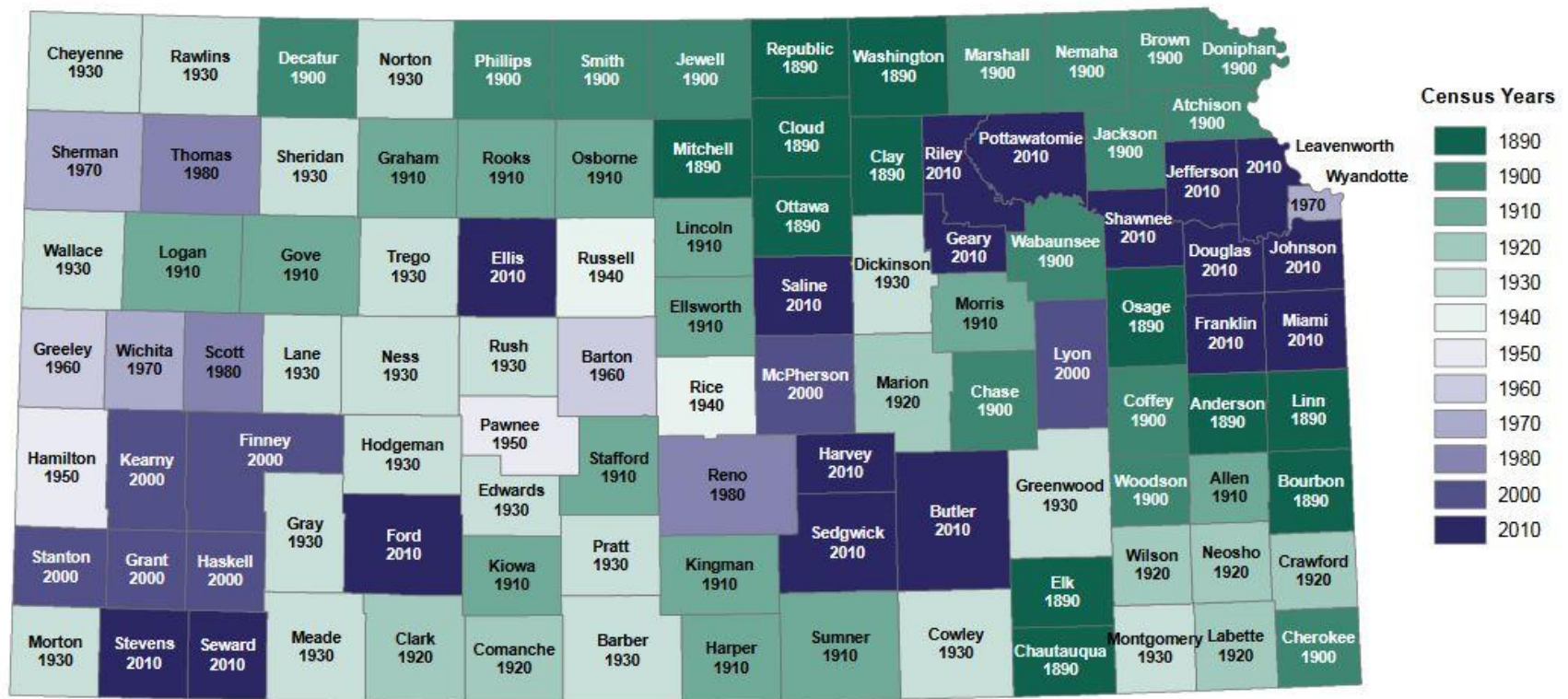
Kansas Counties projected to have Population Decline 2014-2044



Source: Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research

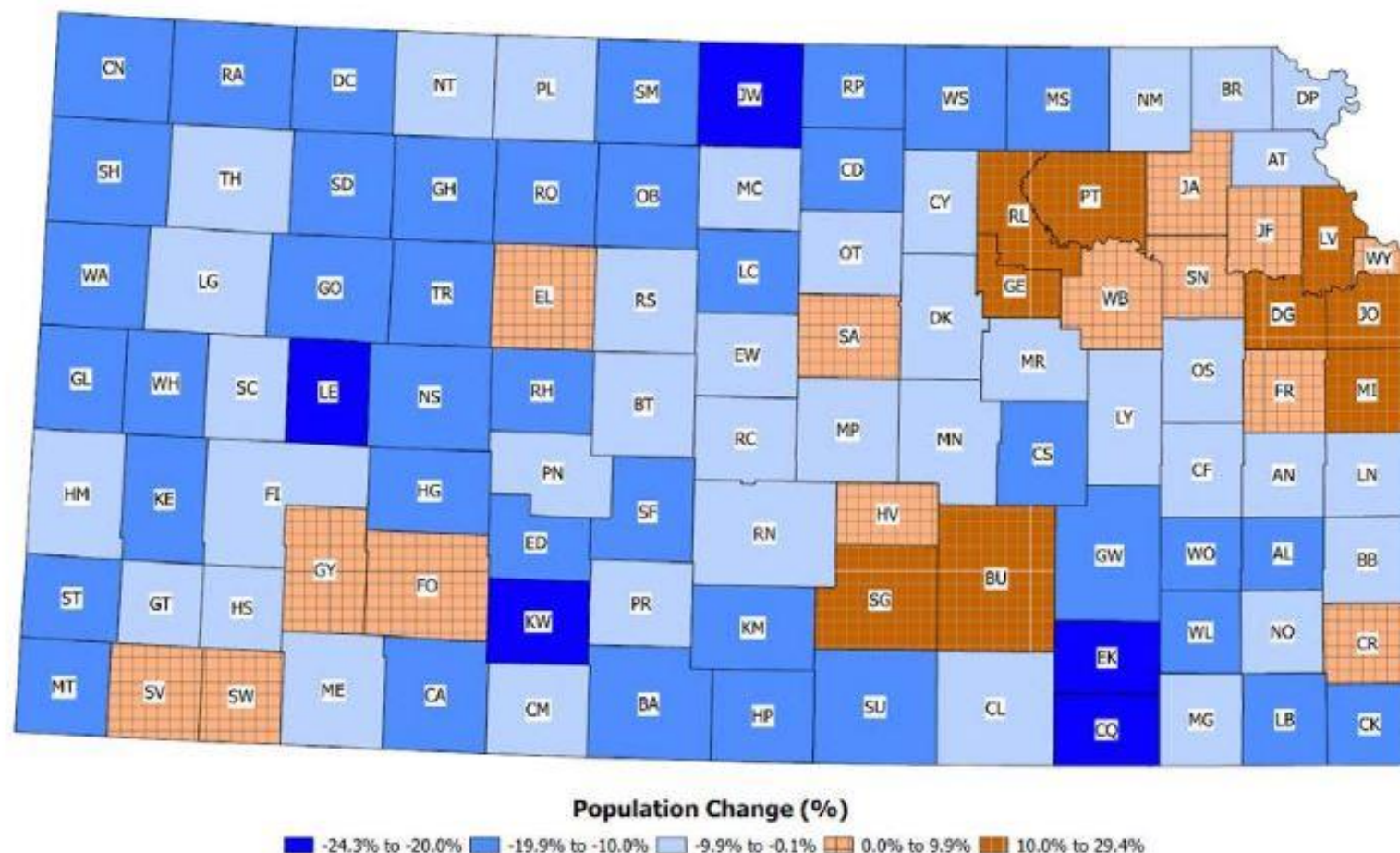
Twelve Kansas Counties peaked in population in 1890 Census

Census Year of Maximum Population by Kansas County
1890-2010



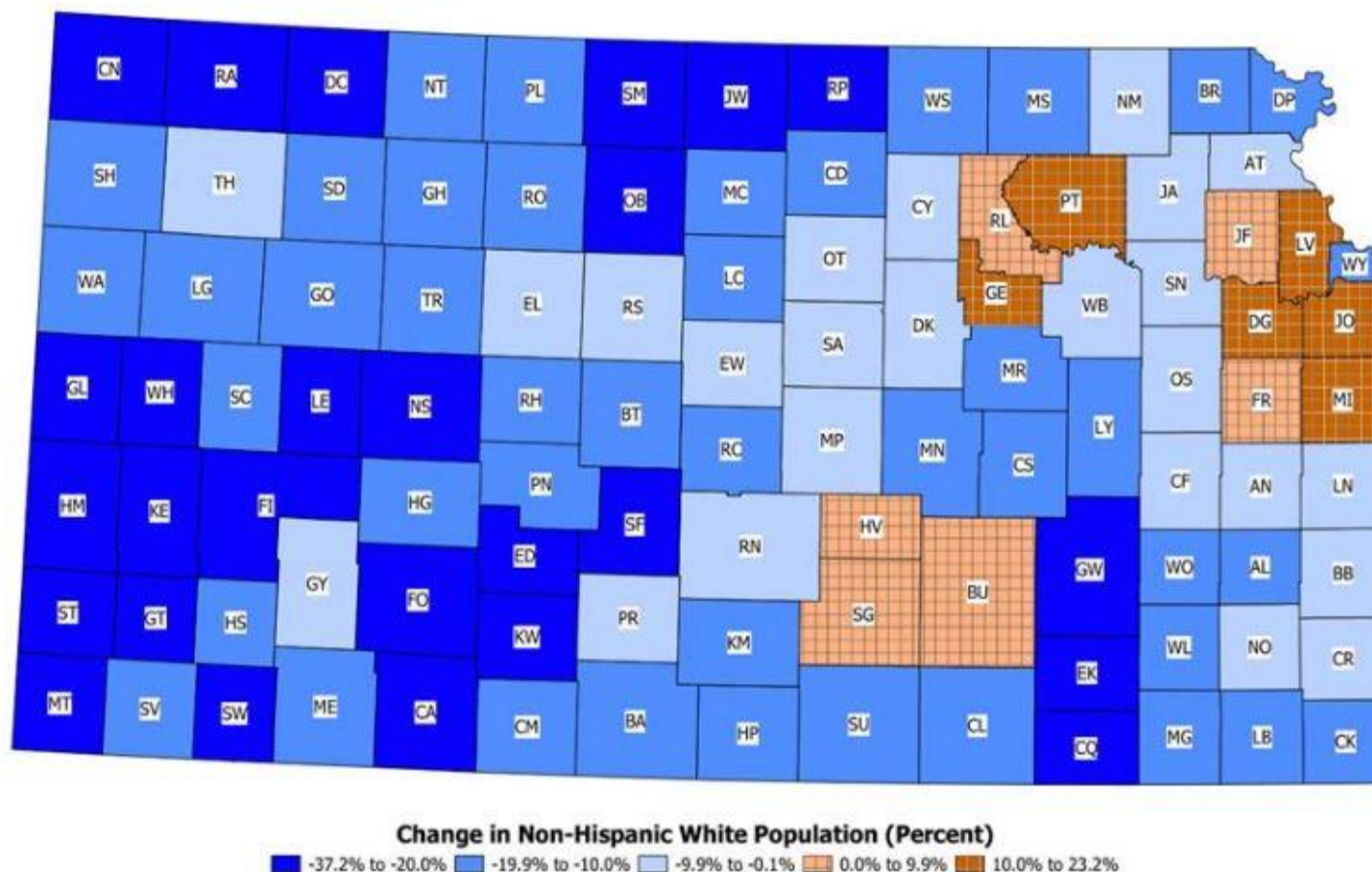
Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas; data from U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census.

Figure 2.2.5c. Total Population Change (Percent) by County in Kansas, Between 2000 and 2016



Source: KHI analysis of data from the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) April 1, 2000 bridged-race population estimates and the NCHS's June 2017 Vintage July 1, 2016 bridged-race population estimates.

Figure 2.2.5d. Non-Hispanic White Population Change (Percent) by County in Kansas, Between 2000 and 2016



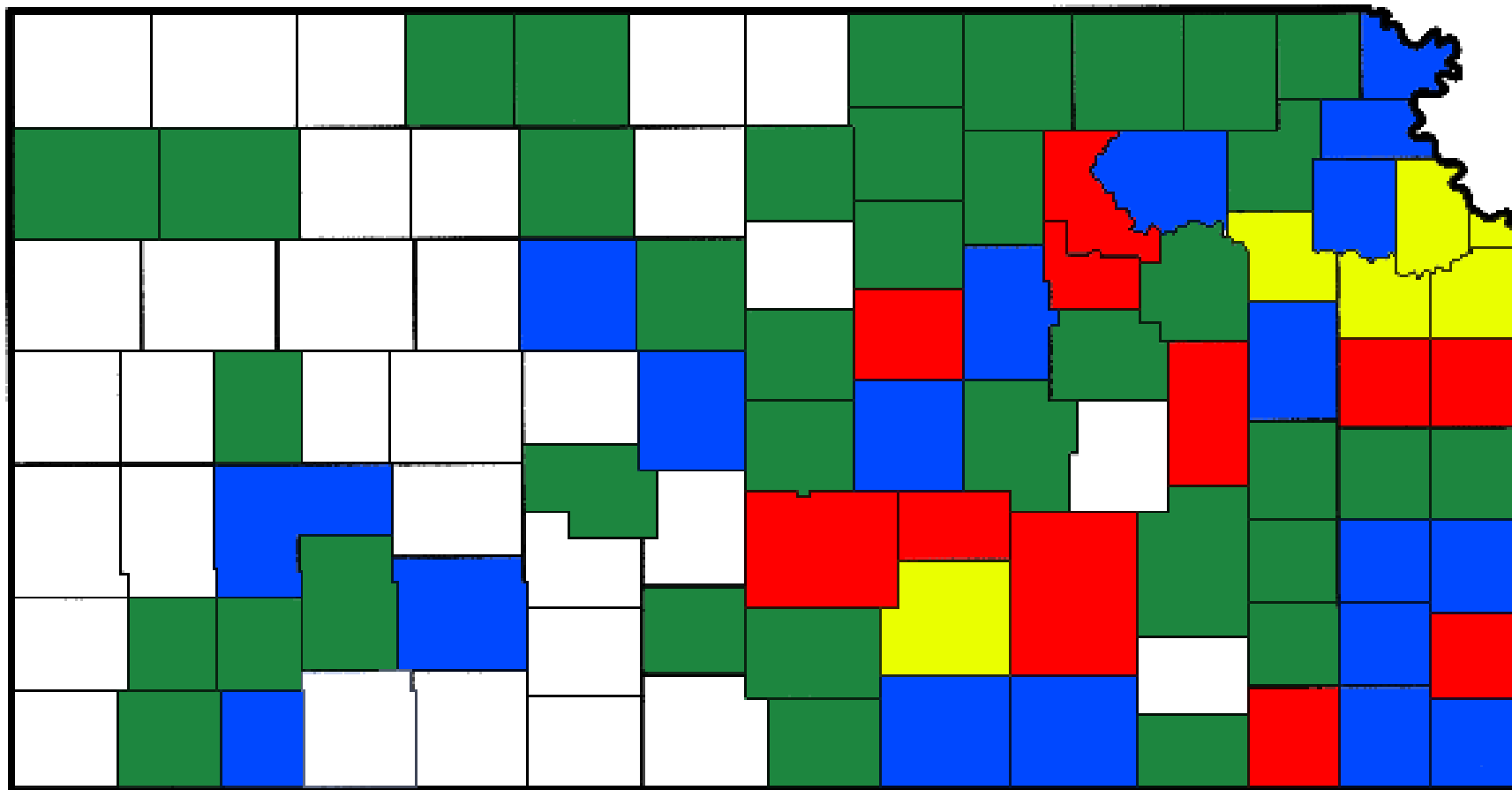
Source: KHI analysis of data from the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) April 1, 2000 bridged-race population estimates and the NCHS's June 2017 Vintage July 1, 2016 bridged-race population estimates.




Another measure:
Population Density –
persons per square mile

A spectrum
from Frontier counties
($<6/\text{sq. mile}$)
To Urban ($150+/\text{sq. mile}$)

For example:

Wyandotte County	1,042.9
Reno County	52
Riley County	103.1
Rice County	15
Wallace County	1.9



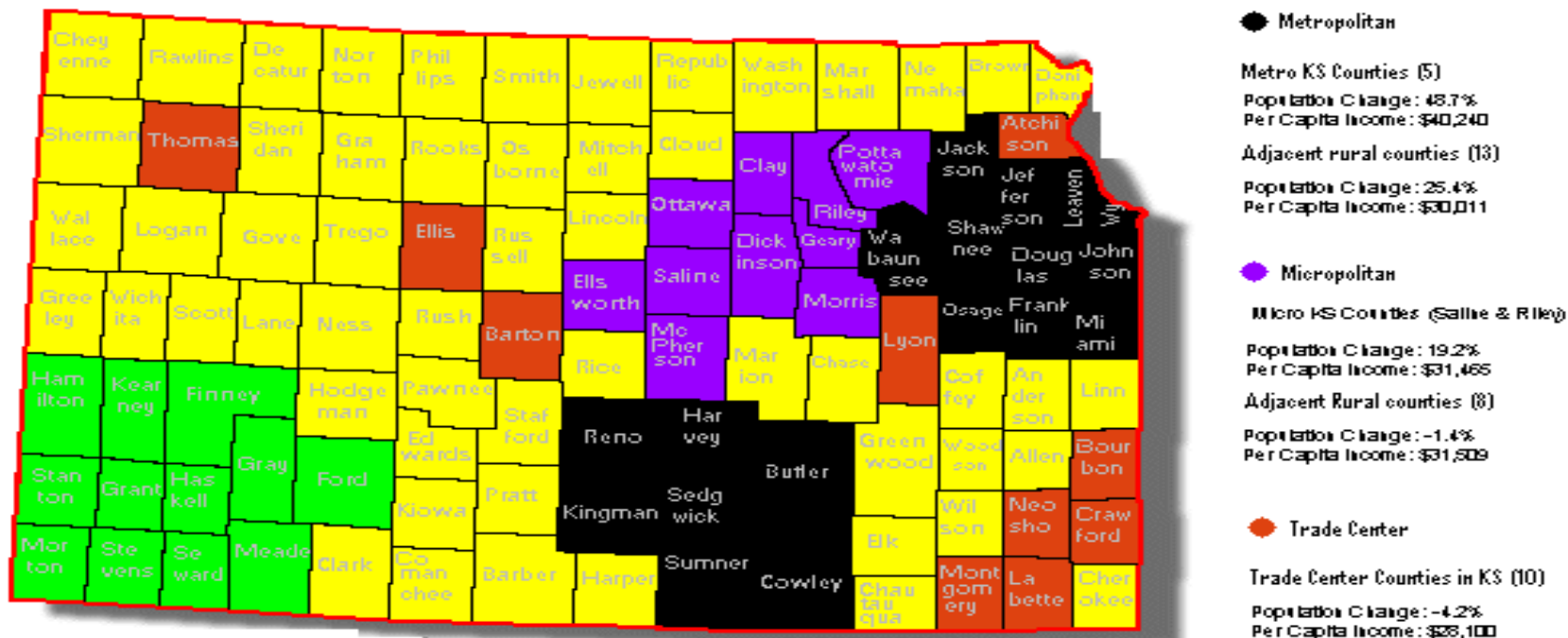
-  Under 6.0(Frontier)
-  6.0 - 19.9 (Rural)
-  20.0 - 39.9(Densly Settled Rural)

-  40.0 - 149.9 (Semi Urban)
-  150.0 & Over(Urban)

From 2000 to 2010 in
Kansas –

- 19 metropolitan counties added population in an amount equivalent to another Overland Park
- 86 non-metro counties lost the equivalent of another Hays.

Types of KS Counties



Per Capita Income estimated in 2006.

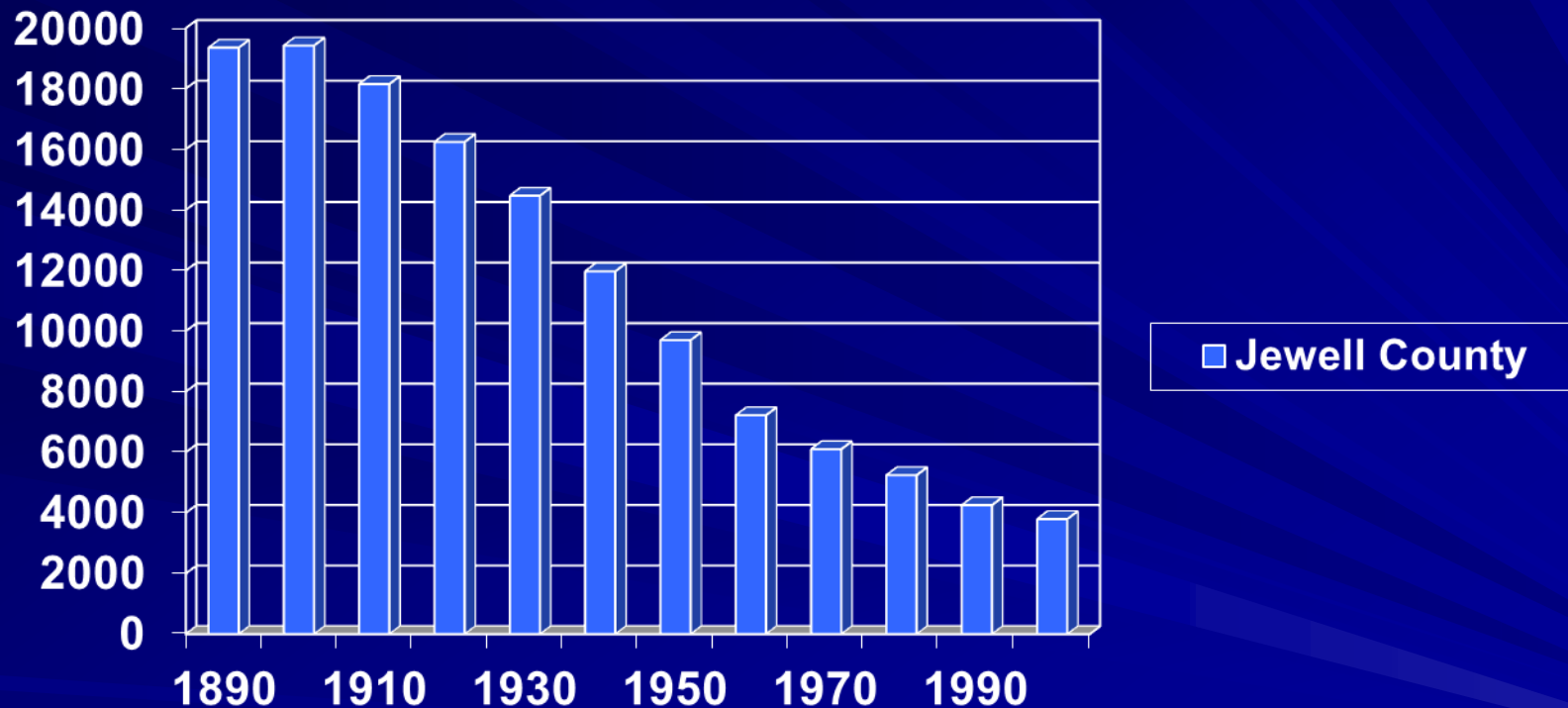
Population Change is measured between 1971 and 2007.

Source: Kansas Statistical Abstract (Institute for Social and Policy Research, University of Kansas: Lawrence, KS, 2008).

Figure 1.1: Classification of Counties

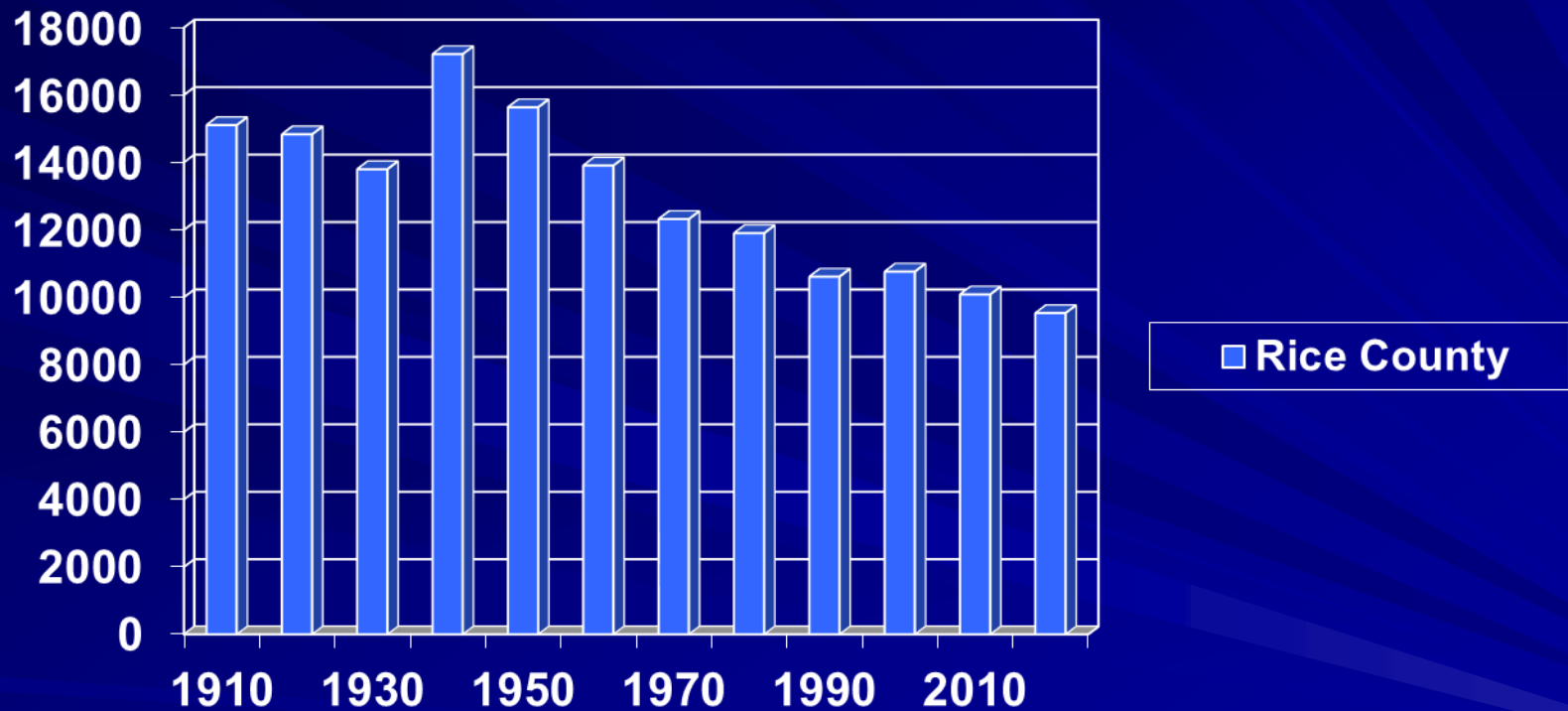
Most rural, low density counties in Kansas are experiencing long-term population loss, while value-added ag counties, rural areas close to job centers/amenities, suburban and metropolitan areas are stable or growing

Population of Jewell County – an example



85.3 % population loss in 127 years

Population of Rice County



Huck Boyd Institute
rural development
priorities:

Support Ruralpreneurs
And small town
quality of life

Be the Best
Community
That you can be



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