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# Economic Trends Report: Miami County

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## ***Foreword***

The Kansas Center for Community Economic Development (KCCED) is a joint center of the Policy Research Institute at the University of Kansas and the Kansas Center for Rural Initiatives at Kansas State University. Its purpose is to enhance economic development efforts by bringing university expertise to rural Kansas.

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# Economic Trends Report: Miami County

## Introduction

The following report is an objective look at several key economic trends occurring in Miami County over the last few decades. We look at variables categorized under the following areas:

- population,
- employment,
- earnings and income, and
- education.

Throughout the report, Miami County's performance is compared with the performance of the state of Kansas and other Surrounding Counties.<sup>1</sup> It is by no means a comprehensive analysis of economic trends facing Miami County but rather an overview of some key economic and demographic variables.

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<sup>1</sup> "Comparative counties" used for comparison in this report are Anderson, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, and Linn counties in Kansas and Bates and Cass counties in Missouri.

## POPULATION

In every community population size and economic activity are closely related. The size of population is directly related to employment opportunities within the area, wage differentials between regions, and a community's overall economic and social conditions. Growing communities are more likely to adapt successfully to a changing economic environment than areas with constant or decreasing population. New residents in a community mean additional consumers, taxpayers, and suppliers of labor. Without population growth, communities face problems of a tightening labor market, lack of new customers for businesses, a shrinking tax base, and an overall decline in economic activity. Generally, areas of population growth are also areas of economic growth, whereas areas of population loss suffered previous economic decline and restructuring.

Characteristics of the region's population are regarded as indicators of economic conditions and economic potential. Past and projected population changes indicate economic trends in the community and can be compared to other counties, as well as the statewide and national averages.

Another characteristic of the economic potential of the region is migration of the population. Migration is linked to job opportunities and demand as well as wage differentials between regions. Counties with low rates of job creation and low wages will face higher worker mobility due to the lack of opportunity, or a "pull" phenomenon by urban areas with higher wages, better job opportunities, and a perceived better quality of life. Age and education also determine regional migration. Generally, the population aged 18 to 45 is the most mobile age group. The effect of education on migration is reflected by the movement of well-educated workers toward better job matches for themselves and their families and their attempts to raise their income levels by migrating to areas with employment opportunities.

The following section consists of population tables, figures, and maps, which together illustrate population totals, population growth rates, population by age groups, percent net migration, and population rankings.

### Population: Key Findings

- Except for a dip in the 1960's, the population of Miami County has been increasing somewhat since the 1940's, slowly at first but with more rapidity as time goes on. The 2000 Decennial Census showed Miami County's population to be at 28,351. (Table 1 and 2)
- Population in Miami County grew nearly 21 percent from 1990 to 2000, which ranked it about in the middle of its surrounding counties. Anderson, Franklin, Linn and Bates (in Missouri) counties all grew somewhat less, while Douglas and Johnson and Cass (in Missouri) counties experienced higher growth. Cass County, Missouri grew the most at nearly 29 percent, while Anderson County in Kansas grew

the least with 4 percent. In general, the northeast corner of the state is a high growth area, though it has only been in recent years that growth has extended as far south as Miami County. (Table 2, Figure 1a, and Map 2)

- The state of Kansas as a whole has seen steady population increases, with an 8.5 percent growth rate for the 1990's. The United State's population has also been growing rapidly. (Table 2 and Figure 1b)
- The largest age group segment in Miami County in 2000 was made up of people in the 25 to 44 year-old range, though this amount was down percentage-wise slightly since 1990 (29.7 percent in 2000 compared to 30.6 percent in 1990). While 25 to 44 year olds may be the largest age segment, the age segment which grew the most since 1990 was the 45-64 cohort, which added nearly two thousand members to its ranks to bring its share of total population up to 23 percent in 2000. This indicates the effect of the aging baby-boomer population: Miami County's population makeup is in general becoming older. The only other group which grew in terms of percentage of total were the 5 to 17 year olds; the other age groups, while increasing in actual number, gave up portions of their share of total population. (Table 3a and 3b, Figure 2)
- For the last three decades net-migration in Miami County has been positive. Net migration is calculated as the change in population less the difference between births and deaths. A positive net migration indicates that more people have moved into the county than have moved out, after factoring-in the effect of births and deaths. Between 1990 and 1999 Miami County's net migration stood at 3,620 people, a figure indicating that a number of people equal to 15.4 percent of the total 1990 population moved into the county within the next ten years. Furthermore, the rate of in-migration has more than doubled since the 1970's, all very positive signs. The state of Kansas had a positive net migration of 1.8 percent over the last decade, the first time in four the state's rate was positive. In terms of ranking, Miami County's net migration rate was 2<sup>nd</sup> out of 105 counties in the state from 1990 to 1999. (Table 4 and Map 3)
- Miami County moved from being the 28<sup>th</sup> most populated county in Kansas in 1940 to being 19<sup>th</sup> in 2000. (Table 5)
- In 1990 the ten-year population growth rate in Miami County was 11<sup>th</sup> in the state, while in 2000 it was 5<sup>th</sup>. (Map 1 and 2)

**Table 1**  
**Population Totals, Growth Rates, Rank & Share**  
**Miami County and Kansas**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Miami</u>		<u>Kansas</u>		<u>Miami County Rank in State</u>	<u>Share (%)</u>
	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>Population Total</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>		
1890	19,614		1,428,108		25	1.4
1900	21,641	10.3	1,470,495	3.0	22	1.5
1910	20,030	-7.4	1,690,949	15.0	27	1.2
1920	19,809	-1.1	1,769,257	4.6	29	1.1
1930	21,243	7.2	1,880,999	6.3	26	1.1
1940	19,489	-8.3	1,801,028	-4.3	28	1.1
1950	19,698	1.1	1,905,299	5.8	26	1.0
1960	19,884	0.9	2,178,611	14.3	26	0.9
1970	19,254	-3.2	2,249,071	3.2	26	0.9
1980	21,618	12.3	2,364,236	5.1	26	0.9
1990	23,466	8.5	2,477,588	4.8	24	0.9
1991*	23,889	1.8	2,495,209	0.7	23	1.0
1992*	24,176	1.2	2,526,042	1.2	23	1.0
1993*	24,364	0.8	2,547,605	0.9	23	1.0
1994*	25,091	3.0	2,569,118	0.8	23	1.0
1995*	25,667	2.3	2,586,942	0.7	23	1.0
1996*	26,332	2.6	2,598,266	0.4	23	1.0
1997*	26,799	1.8	2,616,339	0.7	22	1.0
1998*	27,121	1.2	2,638,667	0.9	22	1.0
1999*	27,875	2.8	2,654,052	0.6	21	1.1
2000	28,351	1.7	2,688,418	1.3	19	1.1
2001*	28,780	1.5	2,694,641	0.2	19	1.1

\* Estimates

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

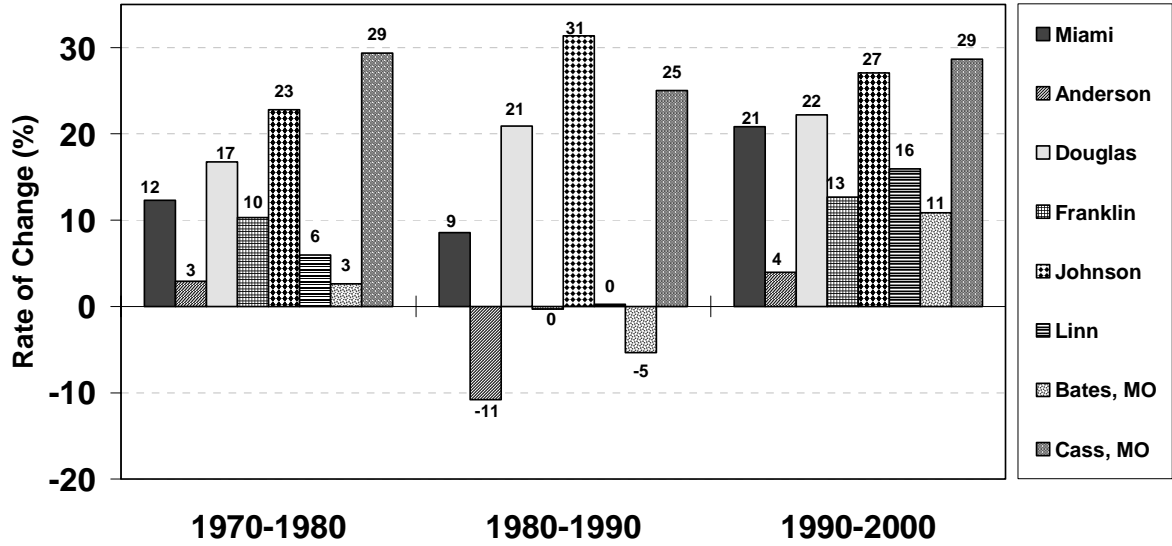
**Table 2**  
**Population Growth Rates**  
**Miami County, Surrounding Counties, Kansas, and U.S.**  
**1970-2000**

<u>Year</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>
<b>Miami</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Douglas</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Johnson</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Linn</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Bates, MO</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Cass, MO</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>

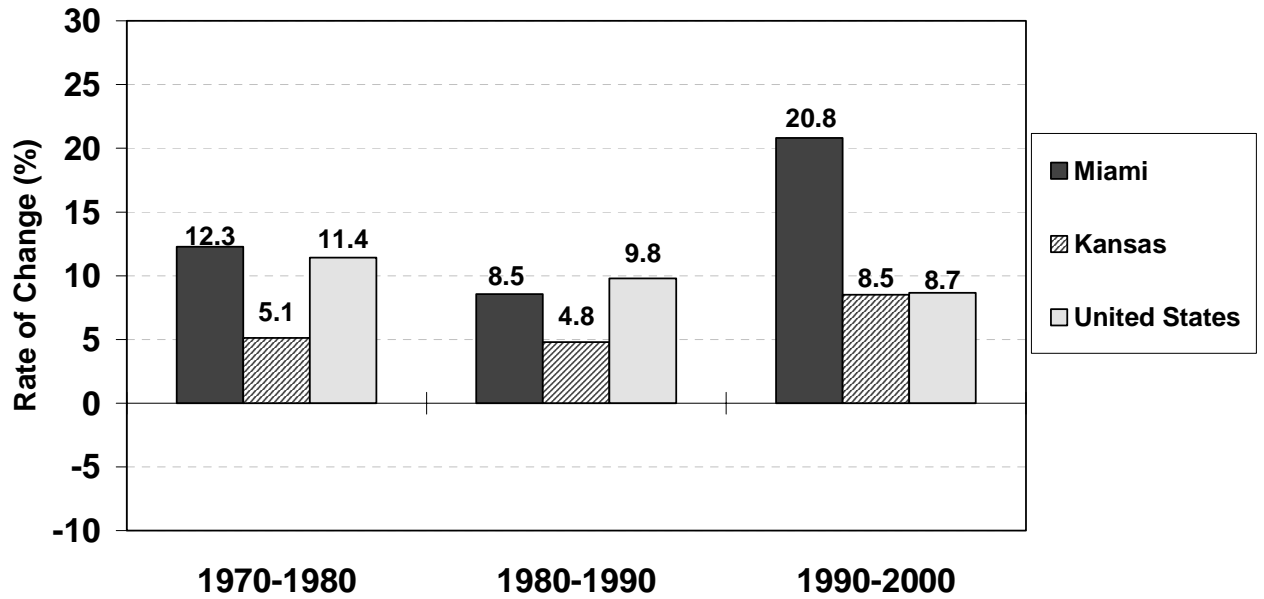
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1980 Census of Population," PC90-1-A; "1990 Decennial Census"; "2000 Decennial Census." Calculations: PRI.



**Figure 1a**  
**Rates of Population Change**  
**Miami and Surrounding Counties**  
**1970-2000**



**Figure 1b**  
**Rates of Population Change**  
**Miami County, Kansas, and U.S.**  
**1970-2000**



**Table 3a**  
**Population by Selected Age Groups**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1990-2000**

	<b>Age:</b>	<b><u>0-4</u></b>	<b><u>5-17</u></b>	<b><u>18-24</u></b>	<b><u>25-44</u></b>	<b><u>45-64</u></b>	<b><u>65 and over</u></b>
<b>Miami</b>	<b>1990</b>	1,696	4,838	1,817	7,215	4,752	3,241
	<b>2000</b>	1,944	5,976	2,063	8,429	6,561	3,378
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>1990</b>	189,988	472,267	255,195	776,430	443,877	342,863
	<b>2000</b>	188,708	524,285	275,592	769,204	574,400	356,229

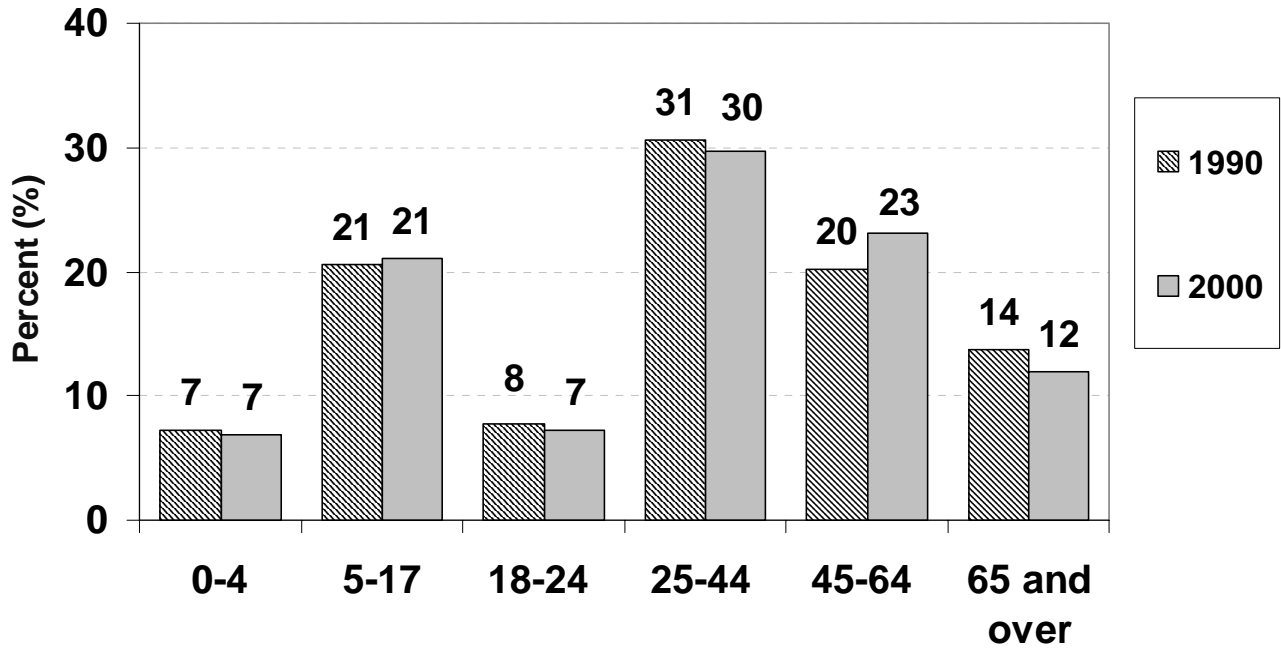
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Table 3b**  
**Population by Selected Age Groups as Percent of Total**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1990-2000**

	<b>Age:</b>	<b><u>0-4</u></b>	<b><u>5-17</u></b>	<b><u>18-24</u></b>	<b><u>25-44</u></b>	<b><u>45-64</u></b>	<b><u>65 and over</u></b>
<b>Miami</b>	<b>1990</b>	7.2 %	20.5 %	7.7 %	30.6 %	20.2 %	13.8 %
	<b>2000</b>	6.9	21.1	7.3	29.7	23.1	11.9
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>1990</b>	7.7	19.1	10.3	31.3	17.9	13.8
	<b>2000</b>	7.0	19.5	10.3	28.6	21.4	13.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Figure 2**  
**Population by Age Group as Percent of Total Population**  
**Miami County**  
**1990-2000**



**Table 4  
Net Migration  
1970-1999**

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**Miami County**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Change</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Births - Deaths</u>	<u>Net *** Migration</u>	<u>% Net Migration</u>
1970*	19,254	-630	n/a	n/a	596	-1,226	-6.2
1980*	21,618	2,364	n/a	n/a	691	1,673	8.7
1990*	23,466	1,848	3,276	2,294	982	866	4.0
1999**	27,875	4,409	3,007	2,218	789	3,620	15.4

**Kansas**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population Change</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Births - Deaths</u>	<u>Net *** Migration</u>	<u>% Net Migration</u>
1970*	2,249,071	70,460	409,189	219,067	190,122	-119,662	-5.5
1980*	2,364,236	115,165	355,861	218,713	137,148	-21,983	-1.0
1990*	2,477,588	113,352	397,215	220,466	176,749	-63,397	-2.7
1999**	2,654,052	176,464	348,226	215,686	132,540	43,924	1.8

n/a: not available  
 \* Decade ending  
 \*\* Population estimate  
 \*\*\* Net migration = Population change - (births-deaths)

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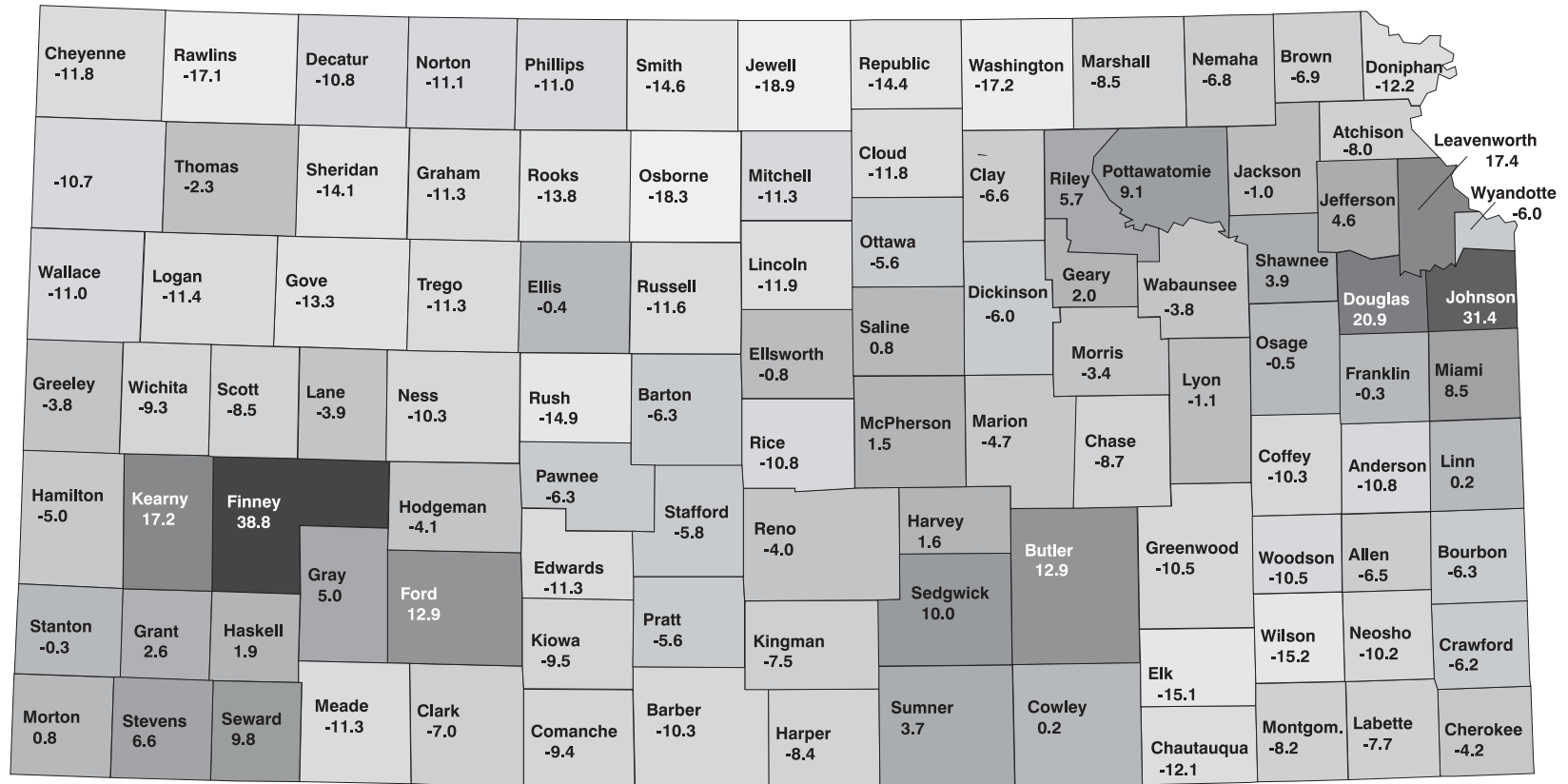
Source: Population Totals: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Census of Population, 1970: Number of Inhabitants; 1980 Census of Population," Vol.1, Chapter A, Part 18; "1990 Census of Population and Housing;" Population Estimates U.S. Bureau of the Census. Calculations: PRI.

**Table 5**  
**Population of Top Ranking Kansas Counties**  
**(Thousands)**

Rk	1940	Pop.	Rk	1980	Pop.	Rk	1990	Pop.	Rk	2000	Pop.
1	Wyandotte	145	1	Sedgwick	367	1	Sedgwick	404	1	Sedgwick	453
2	Sedgwick	143	2	Johnson	270	2	Johnson	355	2	Johnson	451
3	Shawnee	91	3	Wyandotte	172	3	Wyandotte	162	3	Shawnee	170
4	Reno	52	4	Shawnee	155	4	Shawnee	161	4	Wyandotte	158
5	Montgomery	49	5	Douglas	68	5	Douglas	82	5	Douglas	100
6	Crawford	45	6	Reno	65	6	Riley	67	6	Leavenworth	69
7	Leavenworth	41	7	Riley	64	7	Leavenworth	64	7	Reno	65
8	Cowley	38	8	Leavenworth	55	8	Reno	62	8	Riley	63
9	Johnson	33	9	Saline	49	9	Butler	51	9	Butler	59
10	Butler	32	10	Butler	45	10	Saline	49	10	Saline	54
11	Labette	30	11	Montgomery	42	11	Montgomery	39	11	Finney	41
12	Cherokee	30	12	Crawford	38	12	Cowley	37	12	Crawford	38
13	Saline	30	13	Cowley	37	13	Crawford	36	13	Cowley	36
14	Lyon	26	14	Lyon	35	14	Lyon	35	14	Montgomery	36
15	Sumner	26	15	Barton	31	15	Finney	33	15	Lyon	36
16	Douglas	25	16	Harvey	31	16	Harvey	31	16	Harvey	33
17	Barton	25	17	Geary	30	17	Geary	30	17	Ford	32
18	McPherson	24	18	McPherson	27	18	Barton	29	18	McPherson	30
19	Dickinson	23	19	Ellis	26	19	Ford	27	<b>19</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>28</b>
20	Atchison	22	20	Labette	26	20	McPherson	27	20	Barton	28
<b>28</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>23</b>			

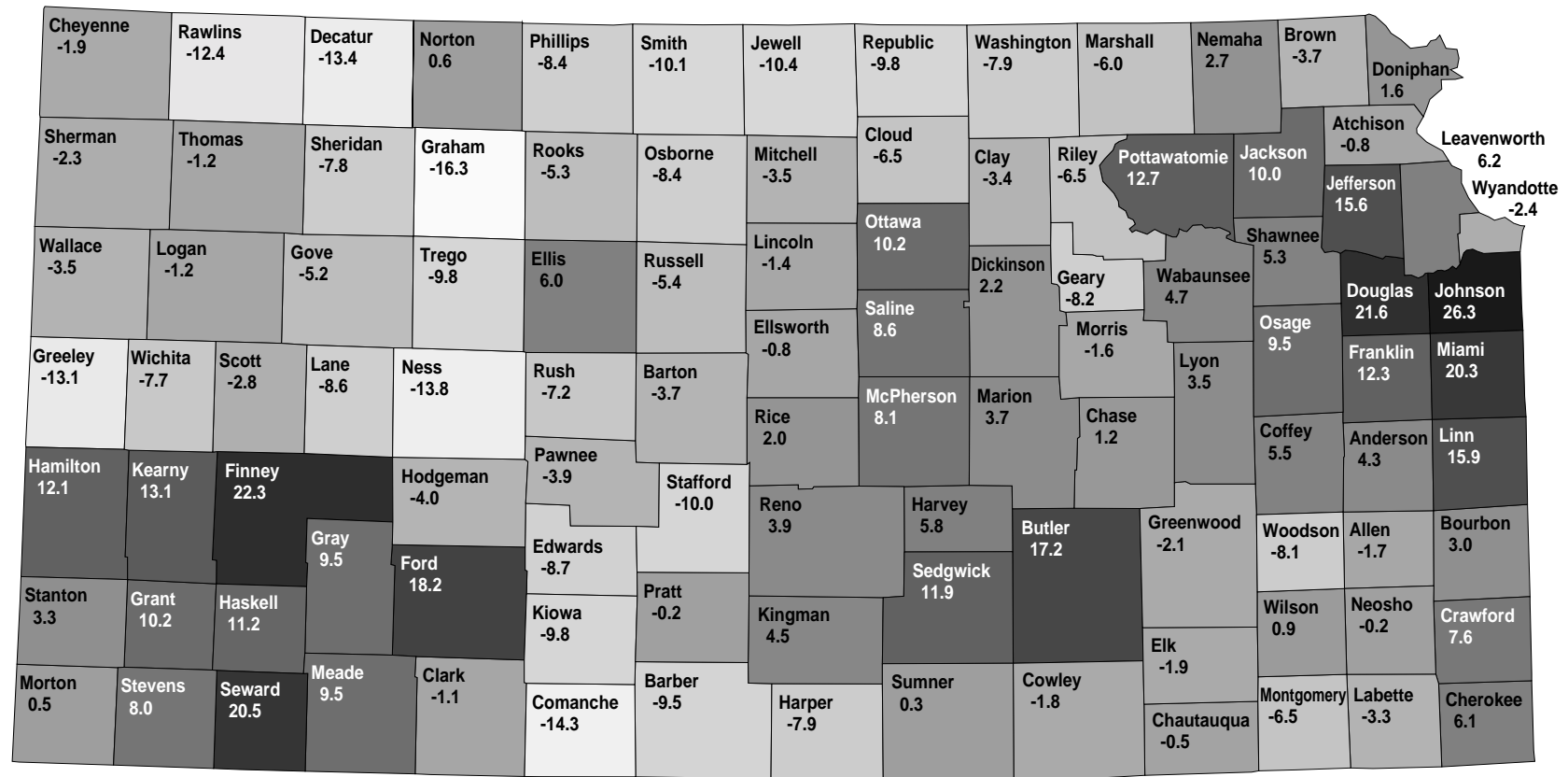
Source: University of Kansas, Policy Research Institute, "Kansas Statistical Abstract," 1992-1993, "Population of Kansas Counties, 1890-1980; U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1990 Census of Population and Housing." Floerchinger, Teresa D., "Kansas Population Projections, 1990-2030," Kansas Division of the Budget, September, 1992. Calculations: PRI.

## Map 1 Percent Population Change: 1980 - 1990



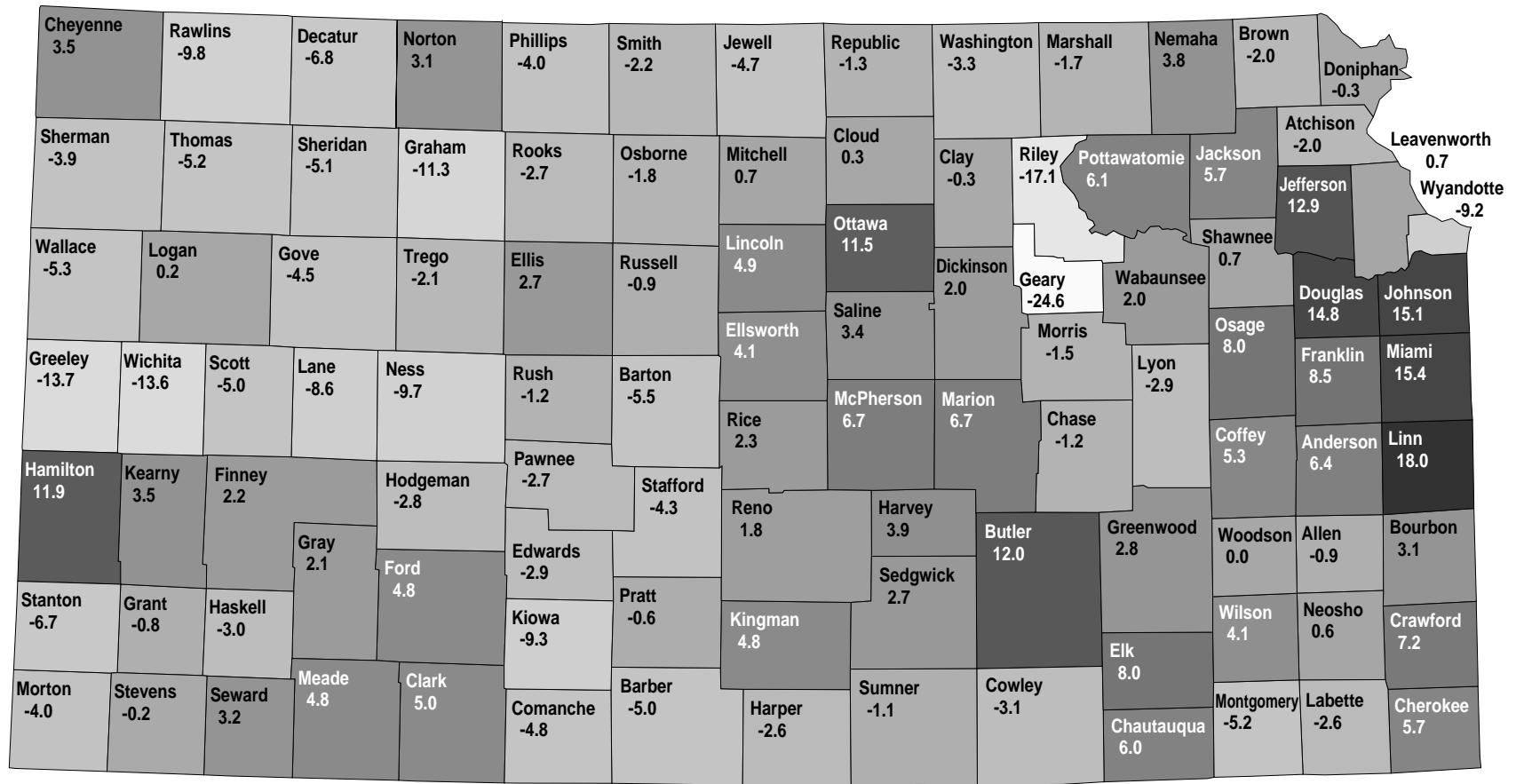
Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Map 2 Percent Population Change: 1990-2000



Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### Map 3 Percent Net Migration: 1990 - 1999



Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas: data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.



## EMPLOYMENT

Economic vitality of every community is reflected in the employment situation. This section compares the key employment measurements such as labor force size, job creation rate, and unemployment in the Miami County area with its comparative counties and the state of Kansas.

The number of people who are either working or willing to work determines the size of the labor force. This number is influenced not only by the size of population but also by the perceptions of individuals that suitable job opportunities exist within the community. Diverse healthy economies tend to offer the widest variety of job opportunities and thereby attract a large number of job seekers, which increases the size of the labor force.

The unemployment level reflects the amount of economic activity within an area and how well the local market is able to match the supply and demand for labor.

Job creation rates (net change in average annual employment) reflect the growth in employment levels and the range of employment opportunities. As some jobs are lost in a community due to changing economic circumstances, they may be replaced by new jobs. Net job creation reflects the net gain or net loss in jobs over a given period of time.

Place of work data compared to the place of residence data provide insight into the employment opportunities within the area.

The following data include tables, maps, and graphs on employment growth rates, number of firms by number of employees, percentage distribution of firms by number of employees, employment levels by industry, labor force participation, unemployment rates, and job growth.

### Employment: Key Findings

- Between 1991 and 2001 average annual employment in Miami County increased from 11,429 employees to 13,586 in 2001. This was an 18.9 percent increase. (Table 6)
- Compared to the surrounding Kansas counties, Miami's employment growth was much better than that seen in Anderson, Franklin, Linn and even the statewide average of 8.9 percent. However, employment growth in Douglas and Johnson counties bested Miami's by several percentage points, though comparison with them is hardly fair: in addition to Sedgwick, Douglas and Johnson are the fastest growing counties in the state. (Table 6 and Figure 3)

- The total number of firms operating in Miami County increased nearly 34 percent from 1989 to 1999, compared to only 13 percent growth for the state of Kansas over the same time period. This was an impressive net gain of 156 firms for the county. (Table 7a)
- The patterns of distribution of firms by the number of employees are quite similar in Miami County to the state as a whole, though perhaps skewed somewhat more towards the smaller firm. The vast majority of operations in Miami County are small companies with less than 20 employees (90 percent in 1999). Between 1989 and 1999 their numbers rose by 142 firms, to 557 total. The percentage of medium-sized companies (up to one hundred employees) increased 18 percent (8 firms) in the same time period, while the number of companies with up to 500 employees increased 200 percent (6 firms). (Tables 7a and 7b).
- Total industry-level employment in Miami County rose 20.5 percent from 1995 to 2000, a net increase of 2,218 jobs in five years. This compares to a 10.5 percent growth rate for the state of Kansas during the same period. (Table 8a)
- Every industry sector experienced increased employment in the five year period from 1995 to 2000, except for Government, which fell 1.5 percent. In absolute number of jobs created, Services performed the best by adding an additional 647 employment opportunities from 1995 to 2000. Percentage-wise, Wholesale Trade grew the most, by nearly 125 percent. Also very positive was 64 percent employment growth in the Construction sector, which equates to 513 new jobs. Strong employment growth in Services and Construction such as that seen here always point to continued in-migration of residents, and indicate a high quality of community development which new citizens find attractive. (Table 8a and Figure 4a)
- The driving employment sectors in the Miami County economy remain Services, Retail and Government, which combined make up 56 percent of the available jobs. Farm and Construction employment add another 20 percent. Traditional 'back-bone' employment industries such as Manufacturing, Mining or Finance do not comprise significant percentages of the Miami County employment scene. (Table 8b and Figure 4b)
- Place of residence data for Miami County showed the unemployment rate in 2000 to be 3.2 percent, a reasonable figure for that year. This is from the Kansas Department of Human Resources, and as the name suggests, is based on the place of residence of individuals rather than their place of work. (Table 8c and Map 5)
- Comparing place of residence data and place of work data can sometimes indicate commuting trends. Table 8c shows that the number of jobs (place of work data) in Miami County in 2000 was 5,534 less than the number of people employed in Miami County (place of residence data). This could indicate that up to 40 percent of the number of people who live in Miami county and are employed actually hold jobs in work outside the county! While Place of Work data does not include some types of

businesses which Place of Residence data does, and therefore the actual number of commuters cannot be determined precisely from these numbers, the difference is so acute that it is quite reasonable to assert a substantial amount of the Miami County population commute out of county to their jobs each day, most likely to Johnson County. (Table 8c)

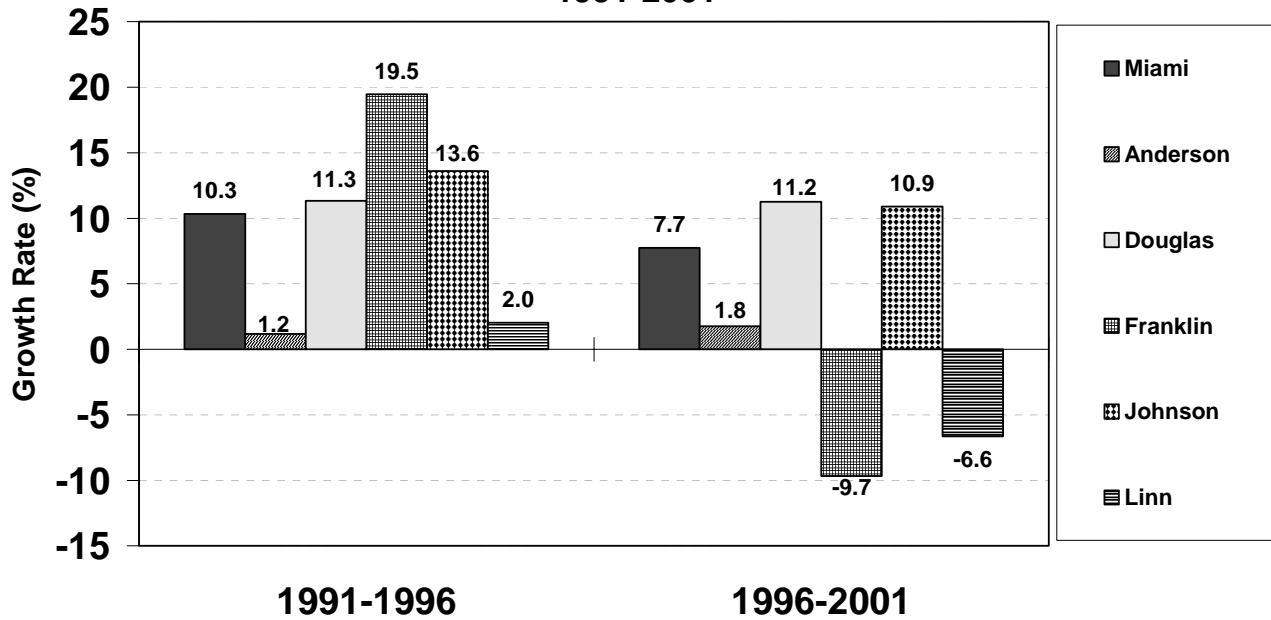
- In the state of Kansas total employment (place of residence data) fell by 2.3 percent between 1999 and 2000. A smaller decrease in the civilian labor force resulted in a 21 percent increase in the number of unemployed statewide. (Table 8c)
- The labor force participation rate is the percentage of population aged 16 and over that is in the labor force. The labor force participation rate in 2000 for Miami County was 67 percent. This rate was 40<sup>th</sup> in a list of 105 counties. The rate for Kansas was 68.5 percent. (Map 4)

**Table 6**  
**Employment Growth Rates**  
**Miami County, Surrounding Counties, and Kansas**  
**Place of Residence Data**  
**1991-2001**

	Average Annual Employment			% Employment Growth		
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1991-1996</u>	<u>1996-2001</u>	<u>1991-2001</u>
Miami	11,429	12,609	13,586	10.3 %	7.7 %	18.9 %
Anderson	3,595	3,637	3,701	1.2	1.8	2.9
Douglas	43,348	48,251	53,676	11.3	11.2	23.8
Franklin	10,589	12,649	11,428	19.5	-9.7	7.9
Johnson	204,787	232,624	257,984	13.6	10.9	26.0
Linn	2,966	3,026	2,825	2.0	-6.6	-4.8
Kansas	1,214,000	1,288,000	1,322,000	6.1	2.6	8.9

Source for Kansas: Kansas Department of Human Resources, place of residence data.

**Figure 3**  
**Employment Growth Rates**  
**Miami and Surrounding Counties**  
**1991-2001**



**Table 7a**  
**Number of Firms, by Number of Employees**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1989-1999**

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Miami</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1 -- 19	415	557	34.2 %	57,845	64,239	11.1 %
20 -- 99	44	52	18.2	6,713	8,564	27.6
100 -- 499	3	9	200.0	1,027	1,536	49.6
500+	1	1	0.0	107	147	37.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>65,692</b>	<b>74,486</b>	<b>13.4</b>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "County Business Patterns," 1989 and 1999.

**Table 7b**  
**Percentage Distribution of Firms, by Number of Employees**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1989-1999**

<u>Employees</u>	<u>Miami</u>		<u>Kansas</u>	
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>
0 - 19	89.6 %	90.0 %	88.1 %	86.2 %
20 - 99	9.5	8.4	10.2	11.5
100 - 499	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.1
500+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

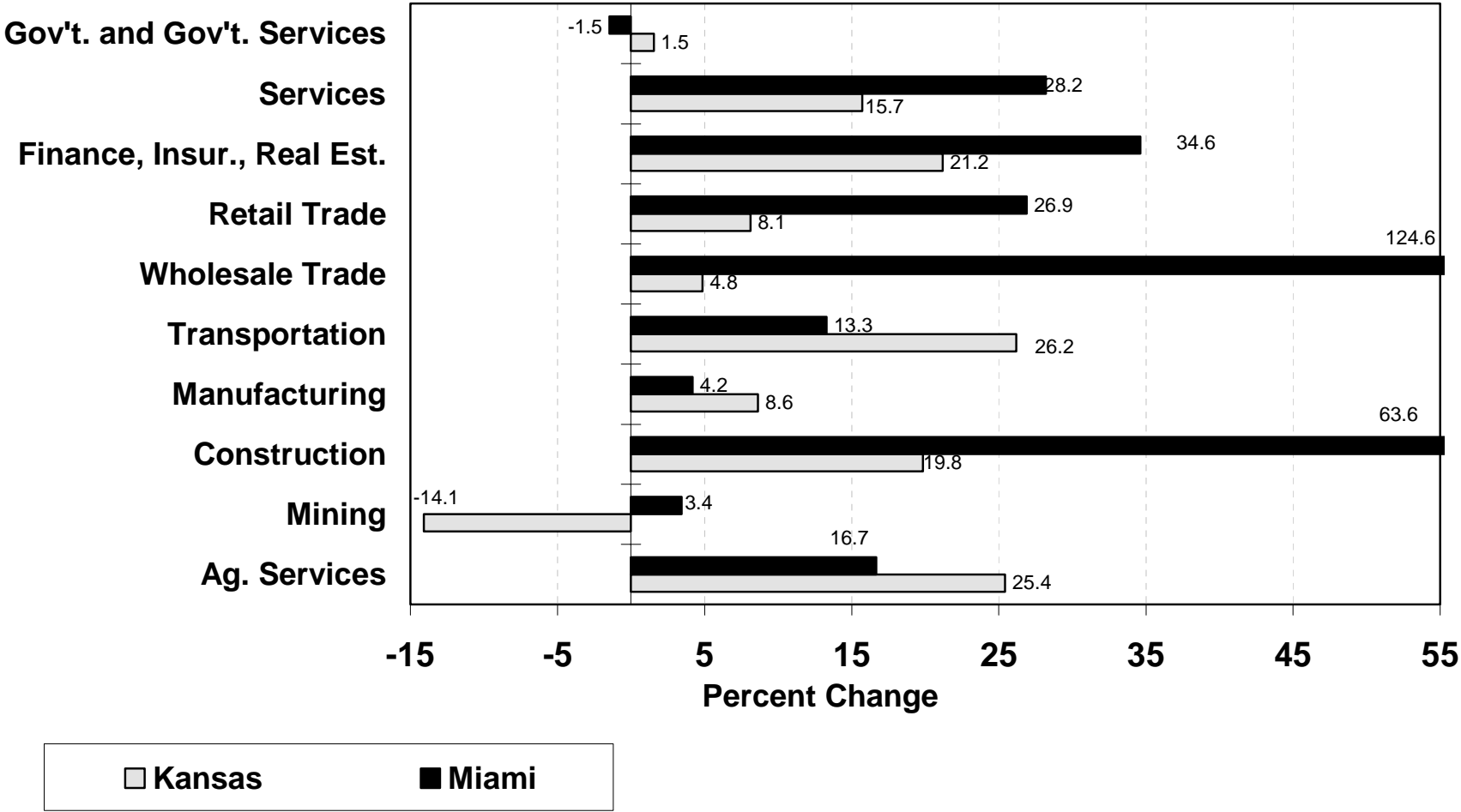
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "County Business Patterns," 1989 and 1999. Due to numbers being rounded up, percentages may not equal 100%.

**Table 8a**  
**Employment Levels by Industry**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**Place of Work Data**  
**1995-2000**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Miami</u>				<u>Kansas</u>			
	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Ag. Services	294	343	49	16.7 %	18,437	23,125	4,688	25.4 %
Mining	145	150	5	3.4	23,233	19,960	-3,273	-14.1
Construction	806	1,319	513	63.6	78,797	94,432	15,635	19.8
Manufacturing	742	773	31	4.2	197,257	214,292	17,035	8.6
Transportation	376	426	50	13.3	77,948	98,366	20,418	26.2
Wholesale Trade	199	447	248	124.6	78,641	82,453	3,812	4.8
Retail Trade	1,726	2,190	464	26.9	273,381	295,583	22,202	8.1
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	673	906	233	34.6	99,331	120,364	21,033	21.2
Services	2,295	2,942	647	28.2	413,880	478,875	64,995	15.7
Gov't. and Gov't. Services	2,178	2,146	-32	-1.5	273,545	277,760	4,215	1.5
<b>Subtotal -- Non-Farm</b>	<b>9,434</b>	<b>11,642</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1,534,450</b>	<b>1,705,210</b>	<b>170,760</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Farm Employment</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>78,389</b>	<b>77,604</b>	<b>-785</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1,612,839</b>	<b>1,782,814</b>	<b>169,975</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), table CA25.

**Figure 4a**  
**Percent Change in Employment by Industry**  
**1995-2000**



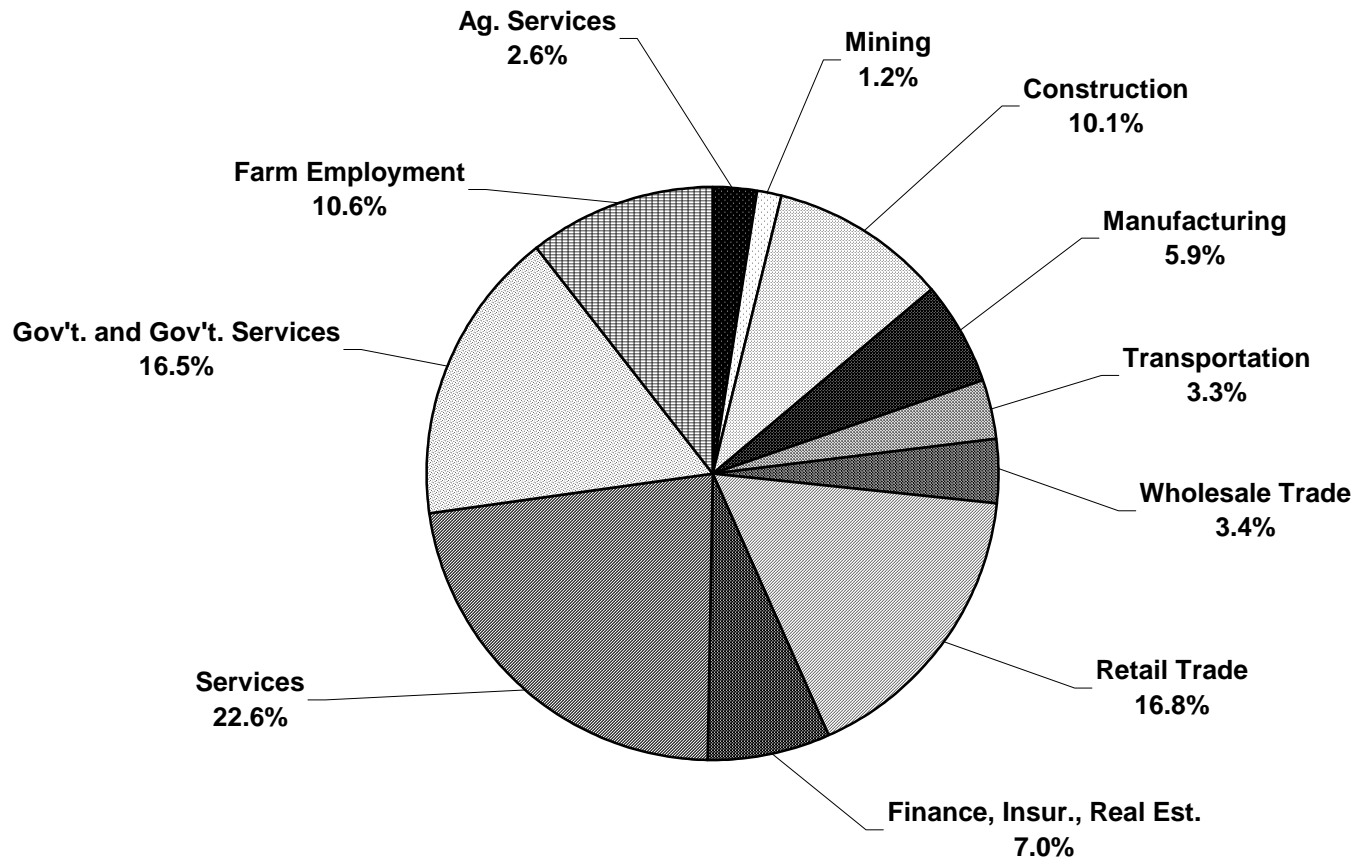
**Table 8b**  
**Employment Percent Share by Industry**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**Place of Work Data**  
**1995-2000**

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Miami</u>			<u>Kansas</u>		
	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u>
Ag. Services	2.7	2.6	-0.1 %	1.1	1.3	0.2 %
Mining	1.3	1.2	-0.2	1.4	1.1	-0.3
Construction	7.5	10.1	2.7	4.9	5.3	0.4
Manufacturing	6.9	5.9	-0.9	12.2	12.0	-0.2
Transportation	3.5	3.3	-0.2	4.8	5.5	0.7
Wholesale Trade	1.8	3.4	1.6	4.9	4.6	-0.3
Retail Trade	16.0	16.8	0.8	17.0	16.6	-0.4
Finance, Insur., Real Est.	6.2	7.0	0.7	6.2	6.8	0.6
Services	21.2	22.6	1.4	25.7	26.9	1.2
Gov't. and Gov't. Services	20.2	16.5	-3.7	17.0	15.6	-1.4
<b>Subtotal -- Non-Farm</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Farm Employment</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), table CA25.



**Figure 4b  
Employment Percent Share by Industry  
Miami County  
2000**

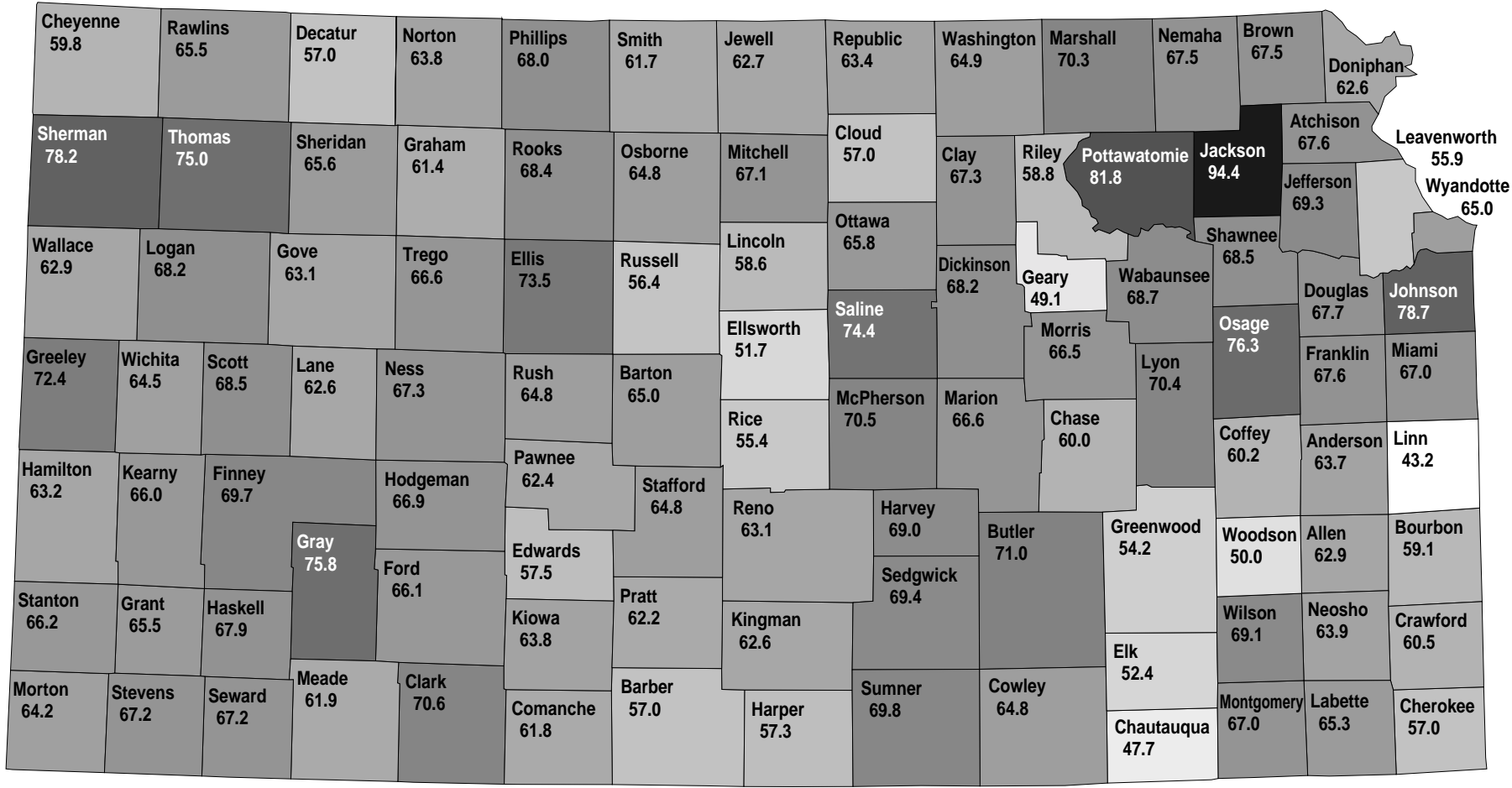


**Table 8c  
Labor Market Summary  
1990-2000**

	Miami County			Kansas
	1999 Average	2000 Average	% Change 1990-00	% Change 1990-00
<b><u>Place of Residence Data</u></b>				
Civilian labor force	14,487	14,325	-1.1	-1.6
Employment	14,091	13,866	-1.6	-2.3
Unemployment	396	459	15.9	20.9
Unemployment rate	2.7	3.2	18.5	23.3
<b><u>Place of Work Data</u></b>				
All industries	8,083	8,332	3.1	1.1
Goods producing industries	1,790	1,847	3.2	0.4
Construction and mining	928	979	5.5	2.0
Manufacturing	711	725	2.0	-0.5
Service producing industries	6,289	6,482	3.1	1.3
Transportation & Public utilities	285	280	-1.8	9.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,088	2,197	5.2	-0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real estate	357	376	5.3	1.3
Services	1,535	1,632	6.3	1.1
Government	2,024	1,997	-1.3	1.3

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

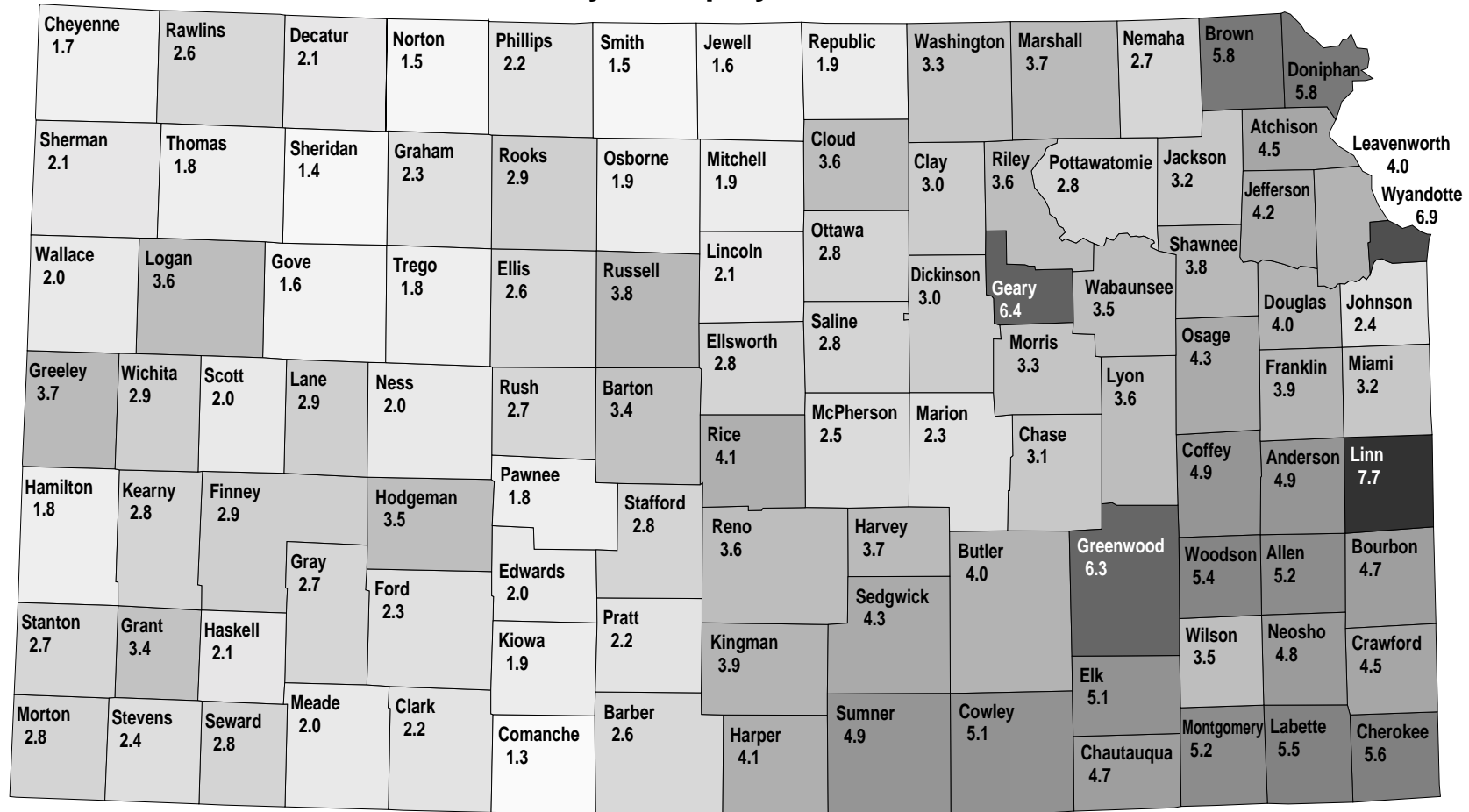
### Map 4 Labor Force Participation: 2000



Source: 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Kansas: 68.5%**

**Map 5  
County Unemployment Rates: 2000**



*Note:* Employment data are based on an individual's place of residence.  
 Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas, "Kansas Statistical Abstract, 2000" using data from Kansas Labor Force Estimates Annual Average, 2000. Kansas Department of Human Resources, Labor Market Information Services, developed in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Earnings and Income

The economic base of the community is determined by the income of the community's residents. Higher average wages may indicate a greater number of jobs in high growth, high performance businesses. Low wage growth may indicate a higher concentration of stable or declining industries.

This report looks at two major components of earnings and income: average wage per job and per capita personal income. Average wage per job reflects the productivity of local labor and the performance of local businesses. Per capita personal income indicates the relative wealth of the area compared to the state. As the productivity of business and industry increases, per capita personal income also rises.

### Earnings and Income: Key Findings

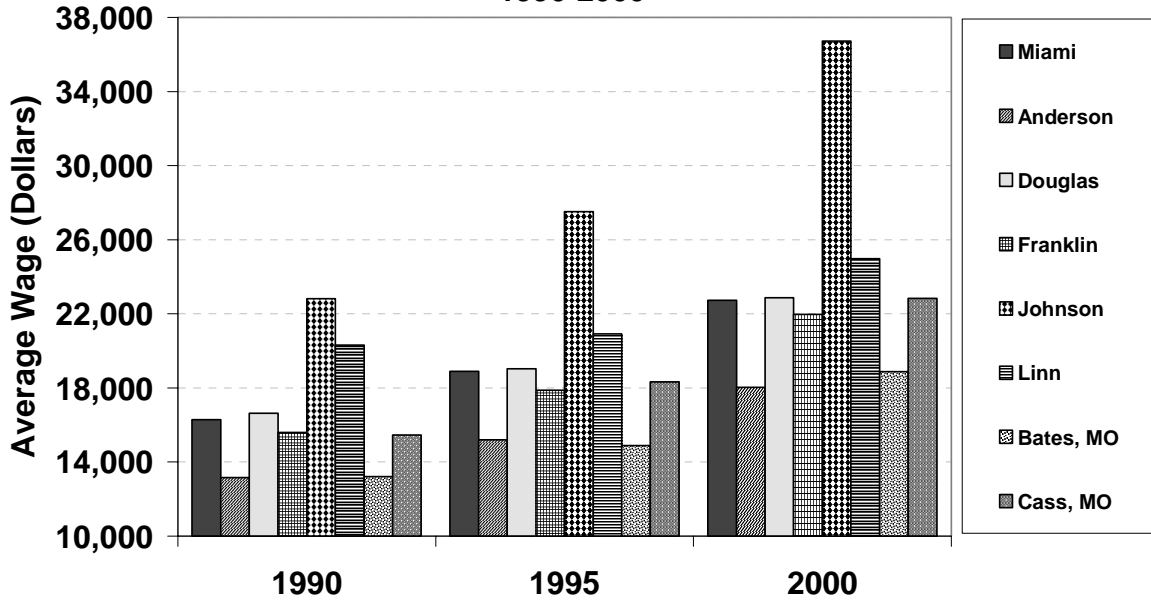
- In 2000 the average wage per job in Miami County was \$22,736. That was \$5,949 less than the average wage for the state of Kansas and \$11,916 less than the national average. (Table 9, Figure 5b)
- Miami County's average wage per job compared quite well to its surrounding counties. Johnson County's average wage, of course, was considerably higher, but this is to be expected. Douglas and Linn counties in Kansas as well as Cass County, Missouri also had higher average wages than Miami, but only just barely so. (Table 9, Figure 5a)
- Per capita personal income in Miami County in 2000 grew slower than the state's rate, and at \$23,822 was \$3,552 behind the state's average of \$27,374 per year. Historical data show that in addition to always having a per capita income level lower than the state's, the gap between the two has widened over time since 1980. (Table 10, Figure 6)
- In 2000 per capita personal income for Miami County ranked 35<sup>th</sup> in a state with 105 counties. (Map 6)

**Table 9**  
**Average Annual Wage Per Job**  
**Miami County, Surrounding Counties, Kansas, and U.S.**  
**1990-2000**

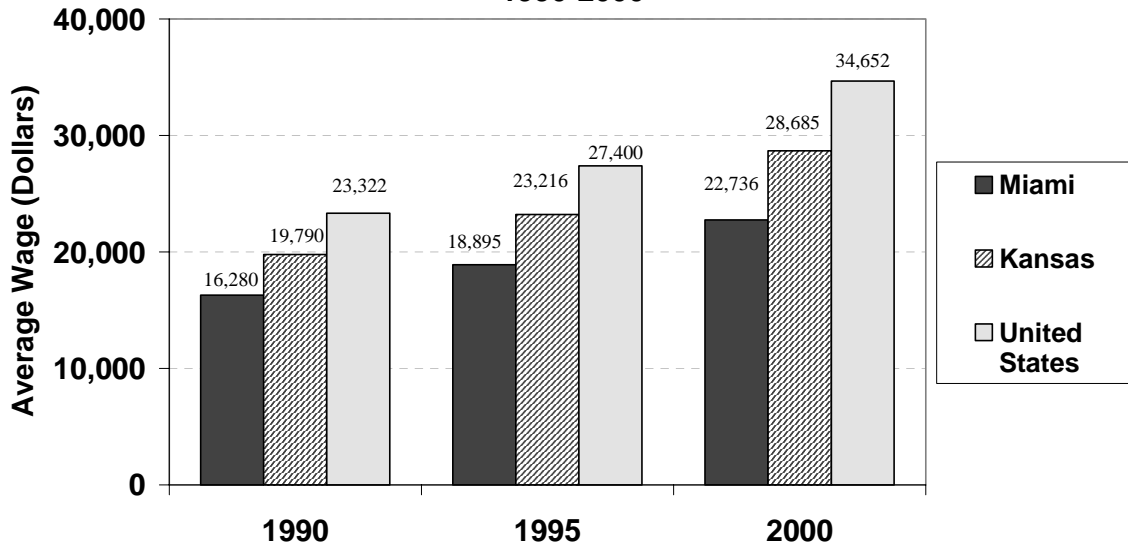
	<u>Average Wage per Job (Nominal Dollars)</u>			<u>% Growth</u>	
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>90-95</u>	<u>95-00</u>
<b>Miami</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>18,895</b>	<b>22,736</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Anderson</b>	13,167	15,200	18,037	15.4	18.7
<b>Douglas</b>	16,625	19,034	22,876	14.5	20.2
<b>Franklin</b>	15,590	17,877	21,967	14.7	22.9
<b>Johnson</b>	22,812	27,510	36,723	20.6	33.5
<b>Linn</b>	20,307	20,905	24,974	2.9	19.5
<b>Bates, MO</b>	13,222	14,900	18,886	12.7	26.8
<b>Cass, MO</b>	15,451	18,328	22,835	18.6	24.6
<b>Kansas</b>	19,790	23,216	28,685	17.3	23.6
<b>United States</b>	23,322	27,400	34,652	17.5	26.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-2000), Regional Economic Profile, Table CA34.

**Figure 5a**  
**Average Wage per Job**  
**Miami and Surrounding Counties**  
**1990-2000**



**Figure 5b**  
**Average Wage Per Job**  
**Miami County, Kansas and United States**  
**1990-2000**



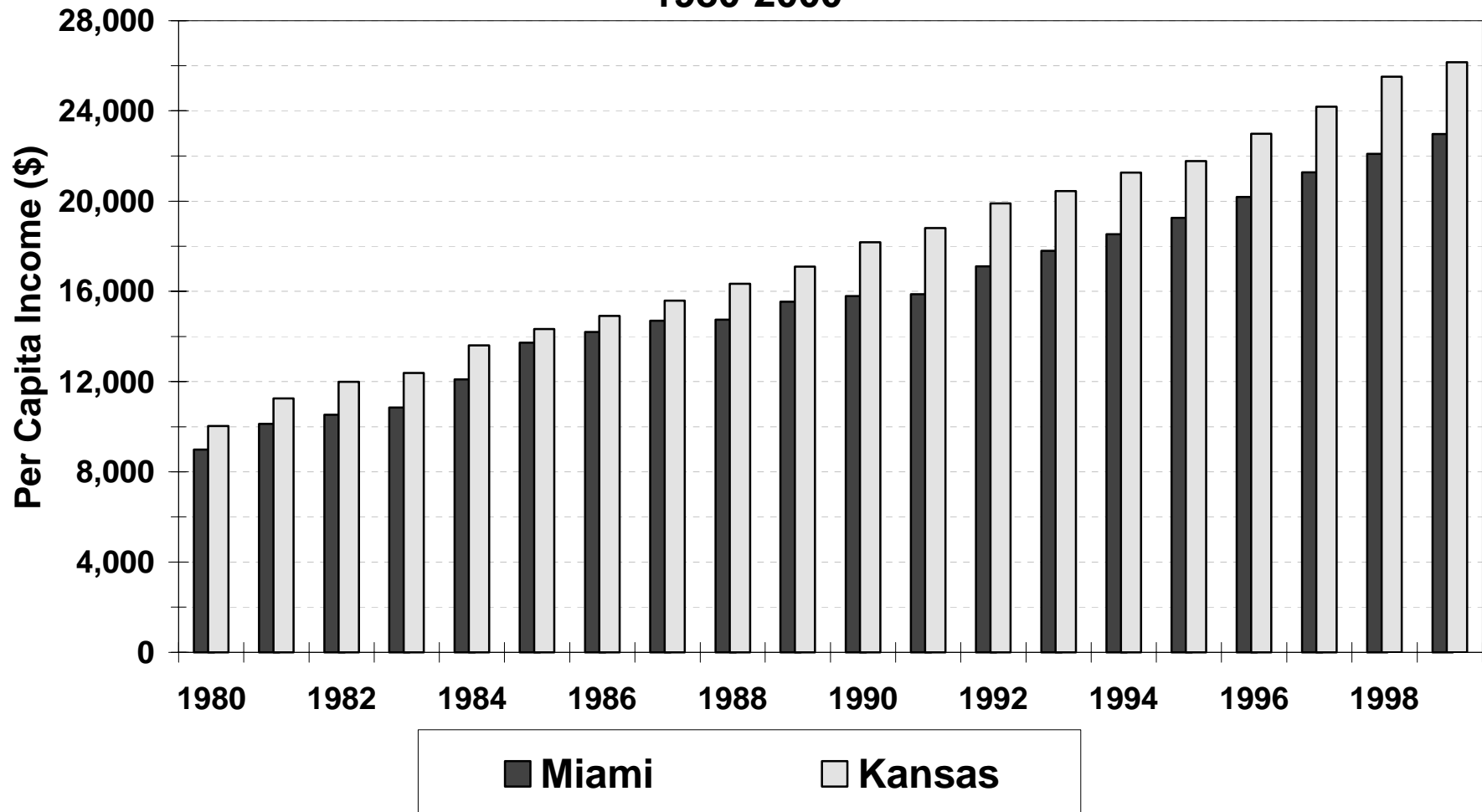
**Table 10**  
**Per Capita Personal Income**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1980-2000**

	Income (\$)		Growth Rates	
	Miami	Kansas	Miami	Kansas
<b>1980</b>	<b>8,988</b>	<b>10,038</b>		
<b>1981</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>12.8 %</b>	<b>12.1 %</b>
<b>1982</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>11,989</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>1983</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>1984</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>13,602</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>1985</b>	<b>13,715</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>1986</b>	<b>14,192</b>	<b>14,904</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>1987</b>	<b>14,696</b>	<b>15,583</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>14,743</b>	<b>16,331</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>1990</b>	<b>15,788</b>	<b>18,177</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>18,806</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>1992</b>	<b>17,110</b>	<b>19,905</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>17,793</b>	<b>20,438</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>18,530</b>	<b>21,258</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>19,261</b>	<b>21,771</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>20,185</b>	<b>22,977</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>21,276</b>	<b>24,182</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>22,092</b>	<b>25,519</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>26,155</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>23,822</b>	<b>27,374</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>

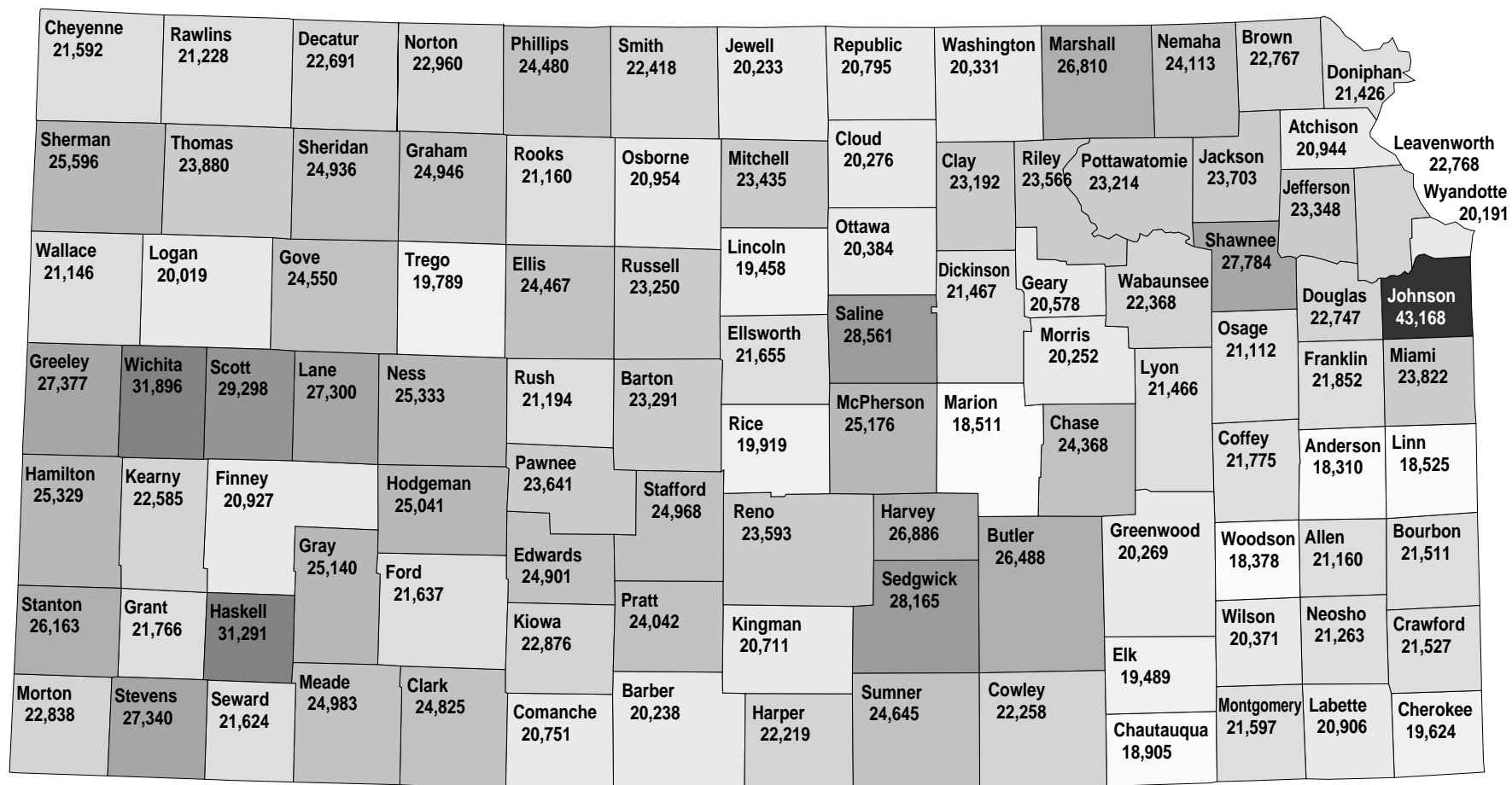
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (1969-2000), County Summary, Table CA13.



**Figure 6**  
**Per Capita Personal Income**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1980-2000**



## Map 6 Per Capita Personal Income: 2000



Source: Policy Research Institute, The University of Kansas, using data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Table CA5.

## EDUCATION

The educational level of residents is likely to influence the well-being of the whole community. Communities able to provide a higher skilled workforce are more likely to benefit from new developing industries. Residents who have a good educational background will be more employable and able to command higher salaries. Employers will benefit as well because they will most likely experience lower turnover and training costs. On the other hand, individuals with lower education levels have a harder time finding jobs that can supply a living wage and may be more likely to use social services.

### Education: Key Findings

- The percentage of Miami County residents over the age of 25 who hold less than a high school degree is somewhat less than the state average. Conversely, the percentage of Miami County residents who've attained a high school diploma, completed some college, or who hold an Associate's degree is higher than the state average. However, residents in Miami County are less likely to achieve a Bachelor's or Graduate degree than citizens across the state. (Table 11)
- Miami County graduated roughly 261 high school students on average each year from 1990 to 2000. The number of high school dropouts each of those years fluctuated from a low of 37 to a high of 61, with the average being about 43. (Table 12)
- High school dropouts as a percent of graduates in Miami County averaged about 16.7 percent a year from 1990 to 2000, significantly less than the average rate for Kansas of about 23 percent. (Table 12)

**Table 11**  
**Educational Attainment of Persons over 25**  
**As a Percentage of the Population of Persons over 25**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**2000**

	<u>Completed Less Than 9th Grade</u>	<u>9-12th Grade No Diploma</u>	<u>High School Diploma</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>Associate Degree</u>	<u>Bachelor's Degree</u>	<u>Graduate Degree</u>	<u>Pop. Over 25</u>
<b>Miami</b>	757	1,548	6,766	4,703	1,100	2,456	1,114	18,368
<b>Kansas</b>	88,124	149,675	507,612	417,722	99,096	290,271	148,707	1,699,833
 <i>As a Percent of Population of Persons over 25:</i>								
<b>Miami</b>	4.1%	8.4%	36.8%	25.6%	6.0%	13.4%	6.1%	
<b>Kansas</b>	5.2%	8.8%	29.9%	24.6%	5.8%	17.1%	8.7%	

Note: Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

**Table 12**  
**High School Graduates and Drop-Outs**  
**Miami County and Kansas**  
**1990-2000**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>Miami</b>											
<b>Grads</b>	251	267	222	231	247	269	245	242	290	289	319
<b>Drops</b>	39	38	38	48	61	45	37	42	39	39	49
<b>Kansas</b>											
<b>Grads</b>	25,367	24,414	24,129	24,720	25,319	26,125	25,786	26,648	27,856	28,543	29,102
<b>Drops</b>	4,995	5,738	5,651	6,490	6,698	6,422	6,420	6,042	5,802	5,802	4,974
<i>High school drop-outs as percent of graduates</i>											
<b>Miami</b>	15.5%	14.2%	17.1%	20.8%	24.7%	16.7%	15.1%	17.4%	13.4%	13.5%	15.4%
<b>Kansas</b>	19.7%	23.5%	23.4%	26.3%	26.5%	24.6%	24.9%	22.7%	20.8%	20.3%	17.1%

n/a: Data not available

Grads: High school graduates, year ending:

Drops: High school dropouts, year ending:

Source: Kansas State Department of Education

## CONCLUSION

Economic data is an important tool of the community economic development process because it gives community members a better view of the current facts and trends in different areas of economic and demographic performance of the community. However, numbers alone are not enough. The data must be analyzed and interpreted, taking into account the intuition of those within the community as to what the trends really mean.

Miami County's population has grown with increasing rapidity as expansion in the northeast corner of the state, and especially Johnson County, spills over into the outlying communities. From 1990 to 2000 Miami was the 5<sup>th</sup> fastest growing county in the state in terms of population, and ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in terms of net migration.

Employment growth in Miami County is also strong, particularly in those sectors which cater to the needs and desires of a growing population: Services, and Construction for new homes and small businesses. The fact that these are the major employers is also consistent with other patterns which indicate a very sizable portion of the Miami County workforce is actually employed elsewhere. Services and Construction are necessary and desirable for a growing population, but they do not typically drive an economy in isolation. Other sources of income are needed, and Miami County obtains those by being an exporter of labor; presumably to Johnson County. In exchange for its workers Miami County receives out-of-county incomes, and as was shown in Table 9, wages from Johnson County are the highest in the state. These are then subsequently spent in Miami, driving such sectors as Services.

The data shows residents obviously like to live in Miami County and find it a pleasant environment, so in that regard community development efforts are working admirably. In as much as economic development is concerned, attempts to increase Miami's manufacturing or IT base might be put to good use in order to solidify Miami's local employment scene. Nevertheless, Miami is tied directly to the northeast Kansas economic scene, and maintaining a regional view will continue to be most advantageous from a growth standpoint.

Miami County occupies a prime spot in today's Kansas landscape, and unlike many struggling rural counties, might well be expected to experience continuing population growth with little effort from local officials. This then frees them to devote their attention to directing the growth, a worthy cause in itself.